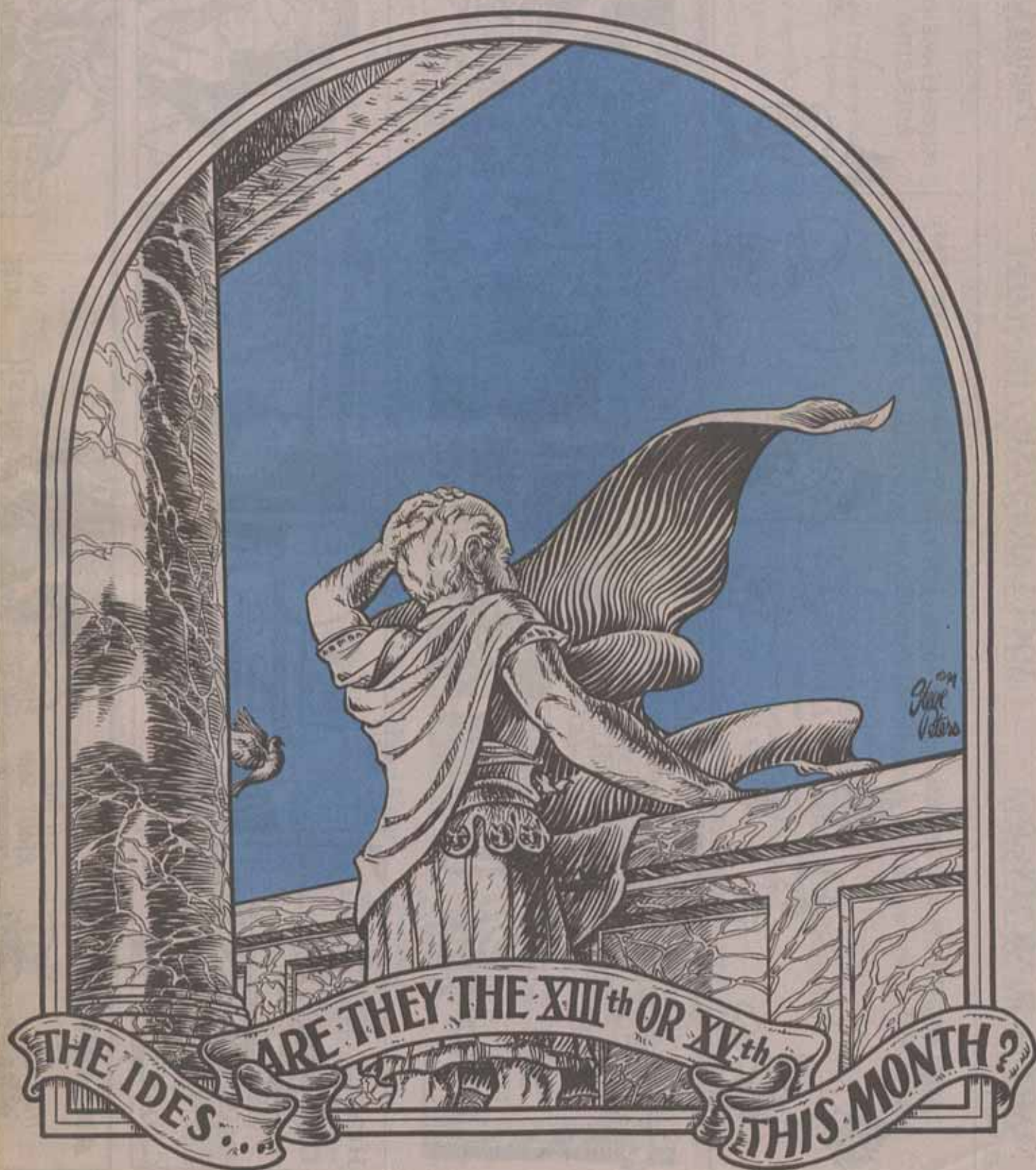


POMPEIANA

NEWSLETTER

VOL. XX, NO. 7

MART. A. D. MCMXCIV



Sic Transit Gloria Mundi!

Pueri Vaccini Iterum Atque Iterum Vincunt Sed Nemo Incitari Videtur

Crater Superus XXVIII—ludus ultimus fanaticorum qui amant pilam pedibus pulsant. Septem dies omnes de hoc certamine inter Pueros Vaccinos et Guillelmos colloquebantur. Quae caterva vincat, quae vincatur? Cuius lusor pilam melius iacet? Quanti fanatici interrogabantur, tantae responsae erant. Alii dixerunt Pueros Vaccinos non bis victuros esse Guillelmos, alii dixerunt Guillelmos esse inferiores et iterum Pueros Vaccinis vincendos esse. Nemo de aliis ludis loquebatur.

Solis Die (die quando Crater Superus XXVIII futurus erat) etiam sacerdotes et ministri in ecclesiis de hoc ludo loquebantur. Multa symposia intensa erant inter quae fanatici esuri et bibitori erant dum ludum spectant.

Tunc Crater Superus XXVIII inceptus est. Multi pignore inter se certabant. Omnes fanatici suum victorem praedicabant. In medio ludo, Guillelmi Pueros Vaccinos vincebant (XIII contra VI), et multi credebant Guillelmos victuros esse. Tunc in altera

dimidia parte ludi Pueri Vaccini Guillelmos trucidaverunt—sine clementia—XXX contra XIII.

Repente, pauci de ludo loquebantur. Perspicue Guillelmi non erant tam boni ut possent vincere in ullo Cratere Supero. Multi hoc credebant, sed pauci aliquid dicebant. Omnes delecti sunt. Crater Superus XXVIII, Crater Superus XXVII, non erat certamen, trucidatio erat.

Multa eadem nocte, ne nuntii quidem in televisione loquebantur de hoc ludo. Si quis ludum non spectaverat, difficile erat cognoscere qui vicissent. Nuntii, qui de ludis variis in televisione nuntiabant, de omnibus aliis ludis nuntiaverunt antequam de Cratere Supero XXVIII locuti sunt.

Lunae Die (die postquam magnus ludus lusus erat), nemo de Cratere Supero XXVIII loquebatur. In televisione nuntii colloquebantur de proscriptionibus quae videbantur inter ludum et de sumptu harum proscriptionum, sed non loquebantur de ludo ipso.

Sic transit gloria mundi.



1994-1995

Pompeiana Newsletter Contract Cartoonists Sought

Adult or student readers who have a flair for classical humor and an ability to create effective cartoons are invited to submit a sample cartoon strip or single box cartoon for consideration at this time.

To be considered for selection as a 1994-1995 contract cartoonist, artists must make sure that samples of their work are received by Pompeiana, Inc. no later than May 1, 1994.

All work **MUST** be done in black felt-tip pen on plain white paper. The format of a cartoon strip **MUST** be 2 1/2" high by 12 7/8" long. Single box cartoons **MUST** be 3 7/8" square. Because work received will be reduced to 78% of its original size when it is published, balloon print must be large and bold enough to remain legible after this reduction.

If a cartoonist is selected as a contract cartoonist for the 1994-1995 school year, the cartoon that was submitted as a sample will be published in the September 1994 issue and paid for at that time. Selected cartoonists will be asked to sign a contract guaranteeing that new installments of their cartoons will be received by Pompeiana, Inc. by the first day of the month **PRIOR** to the month it will be published (e.g. by Sept. 1 for the October Newsletter) throughout the 1994-1995 school year.

Contract cartoonists will be paid \$25 for each single frame cartoon and \$50 for each cartoon strip accepted for publication.

All cartoons accepted for publication in the Pompeiana Newsletter become the property of Pompeiana, Inc.

All applicants are encouraged to keep photocopies of their work as the work of unsuccessful applicants is not returned.

A Poem for March

"The Road to Glory"

By Dustin Baylor, Latin II student of Larry Steele,
West Mid High School, Norman, Oklahoma

Going to battle, the soldier marches
Along the roads, across the arches
To fight an unknown enemy—
Saving the empire, keeping it free.

Taking his orders, the soldier proceeds.
"Destroy any man your progress impedes!"
Relentlessly he carries on.
The enemy falls, the threat almost gone.

The thrill of success rages within,
"We're doing well, we're going to win!"
But then a stray arrow strikes him down...
As this is the road to glory.

Spring Sing I

Porta Capena

(To be sung to the chorus tune of "Copa Cabana.")

By Sarah Poskanzer, Latin II student of Judith A.
Greenwood, Albany H.S., Albany, New York.

At the *Porta*,
Porta Capena,

Uncle *Titus* waits for us,
Sextus Marcus, and the bunch.

Leave your *naeda*
Outside the *Porta*,

For the streets are really packed,
With the *cives*, that's a fact.

Don't miss the *Arcus*
And *Aquaeductus*.

When we finally got to Rome
Far from our summer home,

We saw the *Forum*,
Forum Romanum,

Riding in the *lectica*,
To and from the *Curia*,

And the *Circus*
Maximus.

Watch the races for the day;
The Red's ahead now, *Ecce!*

Off the *Via*
Appia

Comellii enter Rome,
Senatores business home.

Watch out for *viri*,
Who are *secelsti*.

Have as much fun as you can,
In A.D. 80, way back when.

Put on your *togas*,
And your *stolas*,

Out in the streets we go,
With Roman *cives* we don't know.

At the *Porta*,
Porta Capena...

American Gladiators: Roman Style

By Alex Lawhon, Latin II student of Larry Steele,
West Mid High School, Norman, Oklahoma

One of the most popular games in Roman times was the *Munus Gladiatorum*. These games became an institutionalized feature of society and were renowned for their cruelty. When they first began, however, gladiatorial combats were actually a civilized form of human sacrifice at funerals. In order to ensure the immortality of their ancestors, Romans chose prisoners to fight to the death before the tombs of the departed. Supposedly, Julius Caesar was one of the first to introduce the practice in Rome. As the wealthy vied to outdo each other, these fights became so spectacular that people camped in the middle of the street the night before a funeral in order to have good seats for the show. Just as at rock concerts today, spectators were sometimes trampled and suffocated by the unruly crowds. Politicians soon realized that they could win public favor by sponsoring these fights in a public arena that would insure crowd safety.

Each gladiator had his own techniques and weaponry. There was even a code of rules that the Romans applied to insure fair fights. The amount of armor and weaponry allowed was balanced so that each gladiator, although equipped differently from his opponent, would have a chance at defending himself. A gladiator provided with short range weapons was equipped with more armor and vice-versa. Common equipment included the dagger, net, trident, helmet, leg armor, shield and sword.

The crowd got very involved during these battles. When they saw signs of weakness in a gladiator, they started whistling and shouting. At the end of the fight, they could demand that a cowardly loser be killed. The *dator ludorum* or the Emperor, if he was in attendance,

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)



ROGA ME ALIQUID

Cara Matrona



Dear Pennelliana,

Yours Sincerely,
Stephanie A. Helton
Ocala, Florida

"In addition to serving as a national facility for the promotion of classical studies at the secondary school level and housing the offices of Pompeiiana, Inc., the reconstruction of this house—called the house of D. Octavius Quartio by some archaeologists—will be completely furnished and decorated as the original in Pompeii prior to its destruction by Vesuvius in A.D. 79. A visit to this living museum will constitute a mini-course in the innumerable details of our heritage as derived from the customs, art and artifacts of the everyday life of the ancient Romans."

Matrona, I have sat next to my mother during all these preparations, but I'm afraid I just don't understand what the big deal is. We've had dinner parties before, and everything has gone well with half the worry and preparation, and, I might add, the expense. Can you give me a clue?

Puella Sine Sermonis Ansa, Romae

Cara Puella.

It is a shame that you do not fully understand the awesome honor that your family has been granted by being selected to host a *Daps Saliaris*. Pay close attention to what you will now read. When you are done, you should understand why your *mater* is being so careful in double checking each detail of the preparations.

First of all, a *Daps Saliaris* is not just another dinner party. This is a solemn feast, the tradition of which dates back to the earliest days of our city. Even to be considered as a candidate to host a *Daps Saliaris* is an honor of which families boast. Yours must be a very special family indeed.

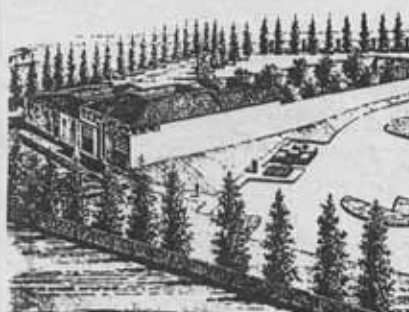
By the time you read this letter, the *Salii Collini* will have already started their sacred procession through the city, for it will have begun on the *Kalendae Martiae*. Led by the *Præsul*, the chief dancer, and the *Vates*, the leader of the songs, the *Salii* will be parading the *Ancilla* through the streets of Rome. Each night the procession stops at one of the homes, like yours, that has been pre-chosen for the awesome honor. The Sacred Shields, the *Ancilla* are kept secure for the night in that house in which the *Salii* are treated to a sumptuous sacred feast called the *Daps Saliaris*. Host families compete to outdo each other when it comes to providing this feast for the dancers. This is what your *mater* is so busy planning. For years to come, your family and you, yourself, will be honored and respected for having hosted this event.

Although the *Salii Collini* will have enjoyed many evenings of banqueting before they arrive at your *domus*, the *Daps Saliaris* that your *mater* is preparing is very special because it will take place nine days after the *Equiria*, the chariot race in honor of Mars and the *Daps* in honor of *Mamurius Veturius*, the fabricator of the *Ancilla*. Your *Daps* is especially significant because it takes place the evening before the sacred ceremony of the Cleansing of the Shields. Such a cleansing will not take place again until next October when the *Ancilla* will be cleansed in the *Campus Martius*.

Try to appreciate the significance of the honor that is coming to your *domus*, your family and yourself. When you hear the *atamenta* being sung as the *Sulii Collini* come down your street, realize that if all goes as your *mater* has planned, your life will never be the same again.

Bonam fortunam tibi et vestris ago! I envy you this tremendous honor.

The later emperors knew what it took to keep the masses pacified, and they had no qualms about offering day after day of arena spectacles. In fact, when the Emperor Titus dedicated the Flavian Amphitheater—a building which was not referred to as the Colosseum until 700 A.D.—in Rome, the event was celebrated with games that lasted for weeks. The games were a distraction. They gave people something to look forward to in their otherwise rather boring lives.



The original construction estimates drawn up by the J.A. Construction Management Corporation of Indianapolis in 1975 set the probable cost of the project at \$1,030,700.00. Current construction estimates exceed 10 million dollars. Over the years Pompeiiana conducted fund raising activities to raise funds for the reconstruction, but with serious community objection to the re-zoning required to accept the property being donated for the project, the amounts raised were modest. These funds, however, are being held in special accounts by Pompeiiana, Inc. in the event that a special "angel" comes forward at some time to help with new property and monetary donations which would enable the project to proceed toward completion.

In the meantime, Pompeiiana continues to print 13,000 copies each month of its international Newsletter (the only monthly classical classroom publication of its kind currently being produced in the world) and to fulfill the following purposes spelled out in its articles of incorporation:

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)



Line drawings of gladiators and their scores found on walls in Pompeii

Santa Costanza . . . From Mausoleum to Church

By Frank J. Korn

Among all the edifices left to us from those long gone days when Rome served as the capital of a far-flung empire, perhaps the best preserved and least altered is the church of *Santa Costanza*. To reach it, one must leave the Eternal City by the gate named *Porta Pia* and travel about a mile and a half along the old consular road of the *Via Nomentana*.

This delicately attractive, red-brick circular structure was not erected as a house of worship, but rather as a tomb, in the early years of the fourth century. To appreciate the extraordinary history of this place, however, requires a familiarity with the poignant story of a strikingly beautiful thirteen year old Roman girl called Agnes. As a devout Christian—during the Emperor Diocletian's reign of terror against that community—Agnes had taken a vow of perpetual virginity to honor her Divine Master.

During one of the countless round-ups of practitioners of the "forbidden cult," Agnes was cast into prison for several days to await her execution. Death came violently to the pious maiden when the prefect of the city commanded one of his deputies to plunge a sword into her throat. Her mortal remains were claimed by her bereaved family for interment on the grounds of their country estate out along the Nomentan Road.

The girl's memory was held in the highest esteem by the primitive church, and her name has remained synonymous with maidenly purity through the ages since passed. Saint Agnes was early on adopted as the heavenly patroness of young girls throughout the Christian world.

In A.D. 324, Constantine held the imperial throne. Early that year his daughter Constantia was stricken with what seemed for certain to be a horrible and fatal illness. Though still a pagan, she clung to a faint hope that if she implored the intercession of the holy virgin Agnes, a miraculous cure might result. One soft, spring, moonlit evening awash in the sweet fragrance of lilacs, Constantia—wracked with pain—journeyed on foot to pray at the tomb of the young martyr. As she uttered the final words of her invocation, Constantia at once felt a total physical transformation back to her normally excellent state of health.

When she returned to the imperial palace, the news she bore was received with unbounded joy. In celebration, the emperor gave orders for the entire city to be decorated in garlands and bunting and banners. At his daughter's request, Constantine arranged for Constantia to be baptized, with great pomp and pageantry, at the precise spot of her miraculous recovery. Also at her urging, the emperor commissioned the construction of a magnificent basilica directly over the final resting place of Agnes.

Some years later, when his daughter succumbed to a subsequent illness, Constantine raised a handsome rotunda to house the elaborately carved sarcophagus of red porphyry containing her remains. The grieving father chose, as the site of his daughter's mausoleum, the gardens adjacent to the Basilica of St. Agnes. Thus there rises among the olive and almond trees to this day one of the jewels of Early Christian (or rather, late Roman) art.



Interior of the Santa Costanza



Map of Rome showing the Via Nomentana in the upper right-hand corner

About sixty-nine feet in diameter, the rotunda of the mausoleum has an inner ring of twenty-four pairs of granite columns crowned in the Corinthian order. These are topped with oblong cornices on which rest the supporting arches of the fenestrated dome. The space between this inner colonnade and the wall features a vaulted ceiling with still brilliant fourth century mosaics. These show flowing designs of rich flora, and vine-shoots laden with bunches of grapes. The mystic and religious sense of this symbolism is made clear by the following passage from the Acts of St. Eugenia: "Now is the time of the vintage, when the rich grapes shall be severed from the slender vines to be pressed into the heavenly cups." (An allusion, no doubt, to the chalice and wine used in Christian rituals.)



Sarcophagus of Constantine's daughter, Constantia

The centuries that followed saw the mausoleum put to use as a baptistry for the adjoining basilica. In 1256 Pope Alexander IV converted the circular burial vault into a church. The pontiff directed the clergy of St. Agnes to transfer the body of Constantia from the sarcophagus to a specially carved niche within the altar of the consecrated "church in the round." The mausoleum henceforth became known as the Church of *Santa Costanza* (the Italian rendering of the Latin name).

Five centuries more were to pass before any other changes were made here. In 1779, or thereabouts, Pope Pius VI had the precious but empty sarcophagus removed to the Vatican, where it can now be admired in the Pio-Clementine wing of the *Museo Vaticano*. In its original place there stands an exact replica.

Museum (Continued a Pagina Secunda)

- Aid in maintaining and expanding outstanding classical studies programs which are already functioning at the secondary school level.
- Devise local, state and national media promotional tactics.
- Act as a resource center for all material and programs related to classical studies for secondary schools.
- Deliver enrichment programs to Latin, English and Ancient History classrooms.
- Formulate and present programs on classical studies to secondary school assemblies and community groups.
- Supply secondary school counselors and administrators with promotional material for classical studies programs.
- Conduct special interest programs in classical studies for local and state area youth and adults.
- Continually generate or sponsor the production of new materials, programs and approaches to accomplish the above-mentioned purposes.

At its last meeting the Board of Directors of Pompeiiana, Inc., elected to investigate the possibility of establishing and administering a special scholarship program for beginning teachers of Latin. The members of the board are currently considering an initial proposal. Whatever new program is finally adopted by the board will be advertised via the Pompeiiana Newsletter.

A stop at *Santa Costanza*'s evokes mixed feelings and pushes back the frontiers of a fervent Christian's emotional limits. For here is hallowed ground indeed. On the one hand there is an ineffably strange and spectral mood that first engulfs the onlooker. One comes close to hearing, in his or her mind's ear, the faint echo of a distant funeral dirge and the sobs and moans among the approaching cortege. On the other hand, the heart fairly leaps with a child-like joy at the sun pouring warmly through the upper windows in wide shafts, bathing the entire interior in a golden light.

"*Santa Costanza*," a favorite of Roman brides, is particularly magnificent when decorated for a wedding, with chairs clad in lush green velvet set on either side of the central aisle which is carpeted in red, and the altar, flanked by dozens of potted palms, emerging from an embankment of flowers.

How memorable it is to find oneself exiting this unique place—*Santa Costanza*'s—into the warm Roman air redolent of moss on old stones, to glance back over the shoulder for one last look, as the swifts go into their free fall and glide back and forth, and to behold a structure virtually unchanged by time, man, or the elements across the last seventeen centuries. Who knows but that Emperor Constantine might well have stood precisely there on the day of the unveiling of his monumental tribute to his late daughter, nodding his approval at its simple but beautiful architectural lines. Why, one might think—if only for a fleeting moment—that Imperial Rome had never passed away.

Montessori—Greek Style

Plato was among the first to advise that very young pupils should be provided with learning toys in school. He suggested that apples and wreaths as well as gold, bronze and silver cups be used to teach arithmetic. He also suggested the use of games to make learning fun.



Ten Roman Emperors and Their Connections With Christianity

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

8. CONSTANTINE (Gaius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantinus), Emperor 306-337.

The son of an emperor, Constantine was born in today's Yugoslavia. His father was a popular soldier and ruler who died in England while returning from a war in Scotland in 306. His last request was that his troops recognize his son as successor, and Constantine thus became emperor at the age of 34.

There were rival claimants to the throne, and it was six years before Constantine emerged victorious. Although not a Christian at this point, Constantine nevertheless during this period of upheaval made public declarations in favor of Christianity. This was presumably a political gesture, as the emperor continued his beliefs in the sun-god Mithras and his fond respect for Hercules. Then, on the eve of his final victory over his last rival, Maxentius, Constantine had a vivid dream that he would be the winner if he and his men went into battle wearing Christian insignia. This was arranged, and Constantine was profoundly affected by this positive turn of events.

In 311 Constantine issued his famous "Edict of Religious Toleration." Diocletian's policies were disgraced, and for the first time ever, being a Christian looked good on a resume. The religion was encouraged, its teachers honored, and Christians hired for state positions. Constantine also decreed that Sunday should be a day of worship and rest. Property was restored to Christians and their churches. Reverse discrimination against non-Christians now began.

An act of far-reaching importance was the establishment of a capital city in the East in 330. Byzantium was rebuilt over a period of six years and rededicated as Constantinople (it is now Istanbul, capital of Turkey). No temples to the Roman gods were allowed in this Christian city, a major symbolic break from all precedent. This new city was not only a matter of intense pride for the church, it also

dramatically diminished the importance of the Roman Senate, Rome itself, and of course the old state religion.

For all that he did to promote Christianity, Constantine does not qualify as a saint of the Catholic Church. He was jealous of his son's popularity and had him murdered; a nephew also met the same fate. He drowned his wife in her bathtub, justifying the murder by claiming that she had been unfaithful. Nevertheless, he is known today as "Constantine the Great."

It is probable that Constantine's beliefs changed slowly over the years, generally tending more and more toward acceptance of Christianity. He came to realize that church unity could promote domestic and political tranquility, and accordingly took an active role in church affairs, helping to decide some doctrinal matters while seated on a golden throne and referring to himself as "the thirteenth apostle." Constantine was not baptized until he lay on his deathbed, and never declared Christianity the official religion of the Empire, but still he is the individual who did more than anyone else to pave the way for the empowerment of the church.

Constantine's three sons ruled after his death, the youngest dying in a battle in 361 against the man who would prove to be the last pagan emperor of Rome, Julian. And a new phenomenon appeared under Constantine's sons—the first Christian persecution of paganism, usually in the form of decrees closing pagan temples or outlawing public sacrifices.

Constantine's mother Helena deserves mention as well. She and other family members converted to Christianity, and late in her life she visited Jerusalem and claimed to have found both the sepulchre of Jesus and the actual cross of the crucifixion. She is now considered a Catholic saint.

Taking the Final Step

From "Translationeze" to Interesting English

After students have translated hundreds of lines of Caesar, Cicero and Vergil, they begin to have the impression that these great Romans never had a clear thought in their lives. After all, when their work is translated into English, it all sounds artificial. How could people who thought that way and expressed themselves so awkwardly ever have enjoyed life or accomplished all those great Roman things?

To avoid this misperception, it's necessary, once in a while, that assignments translated into English be allowed a second metamorphosis after the initial conversion into "translationeze." The second metamorphosis should sound like normal English, like something someone would actually say to another person in a casual conversation.

Second metamorphoses take a little extra time, and students, being human, usually resist having to rewrite anything once they have completed an assignment.

"We put all the Latin words into English, and we understand what is being said. Why do we have to do it over?"

One answer is that to appreciate the Romans we have to give their thoughts a chance to be heard in standard or even colloquial English. The listener should not have the impression he is hearing a foreign accent. Then the listener can concentrate entirely on what is being said and not be distracted by the way it's being said. More often than not, when listening to a foreign accent, the listener has to re-translate into colloquial thought what the foreigner has attempted to translate into English.

Latin III students at Carmel High School, Carmel, Indiana, recently read several of Cicero's letters, and they were given the opportunity to produce both literal and colloquial English versions of these letters in order to appreciate the difference this extra step makes in communicating with the Roman mind.

The first three examples below are from Cicero's *Epistulae ad Familiares*.

Book XIV, Epistula 20

In Tusculum nos venturos autem Nonis aut postidie. Ibi ut sint omnia parata. Plures enim fortasse nobiscum erunt et, ut arbitror, diutius ibi commorabitur. Labrum si in balneo non est, ut sit; item cetera quae sunt ad victum et ad valetudinem necessaria. Vale. Kal. Oct. De Venusino.

English Translations

By Jennifer VanKeuren and Kelly Cassini

Literal

We think that we are about to come either on the Nones or the next day into Tusculum. See to it that all things are prepared there. For perhaps there will be more people with us, and, as I think, we shall remain there rather long. If there is not a tub in the bath, see to it that there is; also be sure that there are the rest of the things which are necessary for eating and health. Be well. Kalends of October. From Venusia.

Colloquial

Venusia

October 1

I'll arrive in Tusculum either on the 7th or the 8th. Please make sure the place is ready. There's a chance I'll bring more people with me, and we'll probably stay longer than we planned earlier. Make sure the tub is working in the bathroom and that you have enough food on hand along with a supply of aspirin and Alka Seltzer.

Book XIV, Epistula 19

In maximis meis doloribus exoritur me valetudo Tulliae nostrae, de qua nihil est quod ad te plura scribam; tibi enim aequae magnae curae esse certo scio. Quod me propius vultis accedere, video ita esse faciendum; etiam ante fecissem, sed me multa impederunt, quae nunc quidem expedita sunt. Sed a Pomponio exspecto litteras, quas ad me quam primum perferendas cures velim. Da operam ut valeas.

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

Spring Sing II

Where the Boys Are—13th Century Style

[During the 13th century, European university students quickly picked up on what many consider to be the essence of university life—hangin' and jammin'. Oh, yes, there were classes being conducted, and there were outstanding professors, but the most important part of higher education involved partying on and between campuses. These "students," to use the term loosely, were called *vagantes* or "goliards" from the alias "Bishop Goliard" which these party animals used to sign the many satirical poems and songs which they wrote to celebrate their libertine lifestyle. A collection of drinking songs written by this early Lauderdale crowd (and preserved in a Benedictine monastery in Bavaria) was published in 1895 under the title *Carmen Buranum*. There doesn't seem to be any particular meaning to the Latin word *Buranum*, but the title is now universally understood to refer to this collection of 13th and 14th century drinking songs written in praise of wine and riotous living.]

Carmen Buranum

Translated into English by Thai Jones, Latin III student of Judith A. Greenwood, Albany High School, Albany, New York.

Bibit hera, bibit herus,
Bibit miles, bibit clerus,
Bibit ille, bibit illa,
Bibit servus cum ancilla,
Bibit volox, bibit piger,
Bibit albus, bibit niger,
Bibit constans, bibit vagus,
Bibit rudis, bibit magus.

Bibit pauper et aegrotus,
Bibit exul et ignotus,
Bibit puer, bibit canus,
Bibit procul et decanus,
Bibit pater, bibit frater,
Bibit anus, bibit mater,
Bibit ista, bibit ille,
Bibit centum, bibit mille.

English

So drinks the lady, and her lord here,
Drinking cleric, and drinking soldier,
Drinking him and drinking her,
Drinking slave-girl with her sir,
Here drinks the gnome and the sprite,
Drinking black and drinking white,
Here drinks the fickle and the loyal,
Him of city, and him of soil.

Here drink the poor and sick awhile,
The unknown drinks, and the exile,
Here drinks a young man, and one older,
Drinking bumpkin and explorer,
Drinking sister, drinking brother,
Drinking hag and drinking mother,
Drinking yours and drinking his, and
Drink a hundred, drink a thousand.

Caligula

by Andrew Liew, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid High, Norman, Oklahoma

Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus was known to be insane,

Which was caused by his power which affected his membrane.

Caligula was Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus' nickname,

But his insanity brought him his fame.

The name Caligula means "little boots";

As a child he went with his dad just for hoots.

Caligula was convinced that he was a god,

Although all the people knew he was a fraud.

His horse Incitatus could enter the senate

Respected by all since Caligula said it.

Caligula claimed to have beaten Poseidon

And yet all his soldiers stood loyal beside him.

Although he was crazy and assassinated,

His life still leaves people quite fascinated.

The Final Step (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

English Translations

By Brett Kopetsky and Andrew McConnell
Literal

The sickness of our Tullia tortures me in my greatest griefs about which there is nothing more I shall write to you; for I know certainly that it is of equally great concern to you. As to the fact that you wish me to move closer, thus I see that it should have been done; I would have done this even before, but many things have impeded me which have not even now been taken care of. But I expect letters from Atticus, which I want you to arrange to be brought to me as soon as possible. See to it so that you will be well.

Colloquial

I'm bummed because Tullia's been spending too much time worshipping Cloacina, but I won't talk about it because I know it gets you down too. Also, I know you want me closer to home. Believe me, if I could, I would have already been there, but this exile thing is a drag. Besides I still have stuff I have to take care of. Atticus should be sending me letters, and I want you to have them forwarded to me ASAP. Stay cool.

The following examples will spare the reader the intermediate literal translations.

Book XVI, Epistula 6

Tertium ad te epistulam scripsi eodem die, magis institui mei tenendi causa, quia nactus eram cui darem, quam quo haberem quid scriberem. Igitur illa: quantum me diligis, tantum adhibe in te diligentiae; ad tua innumerabilia in me officia adde hoc, quod mihi erit gratissimum omnium. Cum valetudinis rationem, ut spero, habueris, habeto etiam navigationis. In Italiam cunctibus omnibus ad me litteras dabis, ut ego euntem Patras neminem praetermittam. Cura, cura te, mi Tiro. Quoniam non contigit ut simul navigares, nihil est quod festines, nec quicquam cures nisi ut valeas. Etiam atque etiam vale. VII Idus Nov. Actio vesperi.

Colloquial English Translation

By Judith Moore and Tammy McGlynn

Late night
Actium
November 7

This is the third letter I've written to you today. I really don't have anything new to say, I'm just sticking to my plan. So much for that. Be sure to look out for yourself as much as you do for me; in fact, you'd make me happy if you added this to your job list. Once you've figured out how to stay healthy, try to arrange to get back here. Be sure to send me messages with anyone coming to Italy just as I do with anyone going to Patras. Be careful, Tiro; I really mean it. Just take it easy. Since you weren't able to leave with me, there's really no rush now. Just concentrate on getting well. Good-bye, good-bye, good-bye.

This final example is from Book IX of Cicero's *Epistulae ad Atticum*.

Epistula VI-A

Cum Furnius nostrum tantum vidissem, neque loqui neque audire meo commodo potuissem, properarem atque essem in itinere, praemisissim iam legionibus, praeterire tamen non potui quin et scriberem ad te et illum mitterem gratiasque agerem, etsi hoc et feci saepe et saepius mihi facturus videor: ita de me mereris. In primis a te peto, quoniam confido me celeriter ad urbem venturum, ut te ibi videam, ut tuo consilio, gratia, dignitate, ope omnium rerum uti possim. Ad propositum revertar: festinationi meae brevitateque litterarum ignosce; reliqua ex Furnio cognosces.

Colloquial English Translation
By Mike Stout and Dave Rosen

I just saw our buddy Furnius, but I couldn't talk to him because it didn't fit my schedule. Although I was already heading out with the regiment, I didn't want to miss this chance to drop you a line and say thanks, even though I seem to be going a little overboard. You deserve it. I'm sure I'll get to your place soon, so I'll see you and get you to help me then. But to get back to the point, I hope you don't mind how short this letter is. Furnius will clue you in on everything else.

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 gastronome 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 (*pisces*)
- V. Seafood Dishes (*fercula marina*)
- VI. Quadrupeds (*quadrupedes*)
- VII. Domestic and Wild Fowl (*aves ferri et domestici*)
- VIII. Cheese (*caseus*)
- IX. Fruit (*fructus arborum*)

ROMAN ROAST CHICKEN

Buy a cleaned, whole chicken that weighs about three pounds. Place the chicken on its back on a wire rack in a roasting pan that has a lid. Sprinkle the top of the chicken with one teaspoon of ginger and one teaspoon of black pepper. Pour 1/2 cup of water and 1/2 cup of wine into the bottom of the roaster. Cover with the lid and roast at 350° for one hour.

While the chicken is roasting, prepare the following sauce: dissolve a chicken bouillon cube in one cup of hot water. Add 1/4 teaspoon of black pepper, 1/2 teaspoon of cumin and 1/2 teaspoon of coriander. Put in a little fennel seed and a little rosemary. Finely chop 1/2 cup of dates and 1/2 cup of almonds and add these

to the mixture. Add one teaspoon of wine vinegar and one teaspoon of olive oil. Bring this mixture to a light boil.

Pour a little of this sauce over the chicken during the final 15 minutes it is roasting and save the rest to pour over the chicken when it is served. When it is served, sprinkle some more black pepper over the chicken.

ROMAN PHEASANT DUMPLINGS

Take a whole cleaned pheasant and boil in a pot of water for 20 minutes.

When the pheasant is done boiling, remove it from the water, but save the water. De-bone the pheasant meat and run it through a meat grinder to produce one pound of ground pheasant. Place the ground pheasant in a bowl and add one tablespoon of black pepper, two tablespoons of white wine that have been brought to a boil in a small saucepan, two shredded slices of fresh bread, and two raw eggs. Mix all this together with bare hands, squishing all the ingredients together as well as possible. Add as much of the water saved from boiling the pheasant as is needed to bind the mixture together.

Shape the mixture into small balls and squeeze tightly together so they hold their shape. Let the balls set in a bowl for a while until they get a little firm.

While the balls are firming, prepare a pan with water in which the balls will be poached. To the water add one rinsed sardine that has been reduced to a paste, one teaspoon of white wine, one teaspoon of vinegar, 1/4 teaspoon mustard seed and 1/4 teaspoon of oregano, 1/4 teaspoon of celery seed and 1/4 teaspoon of thyme. Add one tablespoon of olive oil and one tablespoon of honey. Finish off with a little chopped basil and mint. Bring this mixture to a boil. Gently place the pheasant balls into the water and allow them to poach gently for 20 minutes.

When the turkey dumplings are done, remove them one at a time with a strainer ladle and arrange them neatly on a plate to be served.

Remember: Only the cook can savor every seasoning in a Roman dish!

Aphrodite

By Kelly Stevens, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid High School, Norman, Oklahoma

Jealous goddess,
Don't you see
Psyche has so much more beauty?

Jealous goddess,
Don't you hear
She loves easily without fear?

Jealous goddess,
Don't you know
Love will always grow and grow?

Jealous goddess,
Don't you smell
Roses 'round a wedding bell?

Jealous goddess,
Don't you feel
The presence of their love is real?

Jealous goddess,
Don't you taste?
Bitter jealousy is such a waste.

Resisting Arrest
Costs Mathematician His Life

The great scholar and mathematician, Archimedes, was totally absorbed in his studies when the Roman General Marcellus sent soldiers to bring this great scholar to his headquarters in Syracuse. Because Archimedes refused to leave until he had finished the problem on which he was working, the soldier killed him on the spot.

Prior to his murder, Archimedes had earned universal respect for the practical applications he devised for what he had learned from studying geometry, hydrostatics, optics, mechanical engineering and astronomy.





- 85.
- PLORARE DE TE, Iodeci
 - COMPREHENDERE, Evadere
 - PONE CAPUT IN PULVINO MEO, Tonius, Toni, Tone
 - NUMQUAM COMMISSA CELARE, Facies Infantilis
 - SUM SEMPER MEMOR, S.W.V.
 - IURO, Iohannes Michael Mons Gomericus
 - MENTIS STATUS, Clintonus Ater
 - AMORIS POTESTAS, Celina Dion
 - ERIGERE, IISarcinae
 - EST BONUM IN TOTO, Malleus

86. **Leaders of Rome**
Submitted by Stan Smith, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman, Okla.

Circle the names in the word search suggested by the following clues:

- Second king of Rome.
- Remus' brother.
- Octavian's honorary agnomen.
- Nomen and cognomen of Octavian's stepfather.
- Common English name of the 10th emperor of Rome.
- Common English name of the 4th emperor of Rome.
- Praenomen and cognomen of 3rd triumvir besides Caesar and Pompey.
- Fourth king of Rome.
- Julius Caesar's son-in-law.
- Common English name of Octavian's adopted successor.
- Praenomen and nomen of Octavian's former triumvir whom he defeated at Actium.

NDGFFJVGBMKKENTBFGDF
URTFEFTBVCCFUEFGDRF
MTGRGFATHEFTGVRZDQR
AGRPOIJNKLLEFDCOTAO
PTRADAUUCEBGTFRDESM
OHGGJHLFVUBRBRFFHCA
MHGTHAIEQRSOYTAWDRR
PGHYTBUAQWEMTYJJUOC
IOBVCXSAQWEUAYUIAMU
LSMFGHCKKLQLEROMUNS
IWEPTYAIOPZUCVCNMMA
UGTFEREFGHIUSGCAIWTN
SGRRIYSBTTBBFDDDEUTT
DRBTBGAGDCWQWQOQGSO
QCGBRVRCDFVRUQWERFN
QEFDDDEAUGUSTUSXCVI
GBTMARCUSCRASSUSGHU
ASCLAUDIUSWERTYUIIS
ZXCVBNNMADFEGHJKLQWE
ATIBERIUSQWERTYUIOP

87. **Easy Latin Verb Forms**

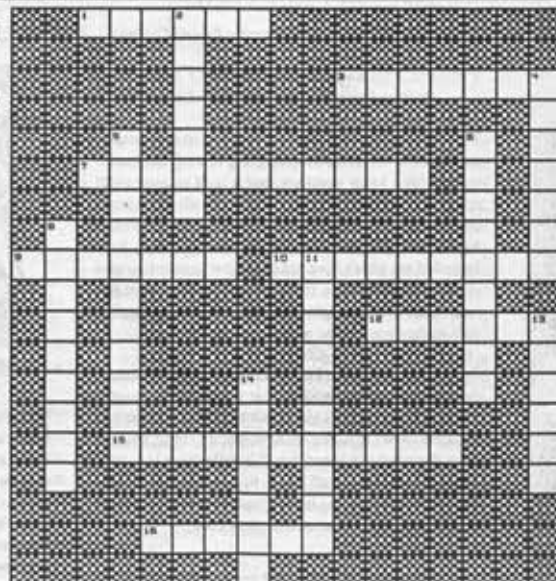
Submitted by Rebecca Vermeer, Latin I student of Darrel Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ACROSS

- she shouts
- he was frightening
- we are building
- it works
- she was inhabiting
- we shall be
- you (pl) were overcoming
- he has taught

DOWN

- you (s) will warn
- they will plow
- you (s) will reply
- we used to call
- you (s) have prepared
- they will walk
- I shall sit
- we do prepare



88. **Latin Snacks**

Submitted by Lisa Dweal, Latin II student, Carmel High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

Match Column B with Column A

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Column A | Column B |
| 1. Jelly beans | A. Laticuli Martiales |
| 2. Gummy bears | B. Fabae saccharo factae |
| 3. Bubble gum | C. Cola-coca |
| 4. Mars bars | D. Nodi salsi |
| 5. Milky Ways | E. Caseus velox |
| 6. Pretzels | F. Ursuli Gummi |
| 7. Potato Chips | G. Viac lacteae |
| 8. Coca-Cola | H. Claves geminae |
| 9. Cheez Whiz | I. Assulae solanorum tuberosorum |
| 10. Twinkies | J. Gummi bullitum |

90. **Color It Latin**

Submitted by Annie Blaha, Latin III student of Mrs. Boehmer, Divine Savior Holy Angels, Milwaukee, Wis.

Match Column B with Column A

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Column A | Column B |
| 1. The color of Santa Claus' suit | A. Caeruleus |
| 2. Not only is the sun this color, but so is a banana. | B. Ruber |
| 3. The color of the sea, the sky, and a lot in between. | C. Viridis |
| 4. Color most often associated with lush plants and vegetation. | D. Luteus |
| 5. The primary color that is in the group called "earth tones." | E. Purpureus |
| 6. The purest color. | F. Aureus |
| 7. A color that contains all other colors. | G. Ater |
| 8. A color associated with old age. | H. Albus |
| 9. A color we wish to have in our possession. | I. Flavus |
| 10. A famous (or infamous) dinosaur is this color. | J. Fulvus |

89. **Greek Divinities**

Submitted by Bethanne Overway, Latin II student of Darrel Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fill in the blanks. Then arrange the letters in the squares on the blanks below to discover the group's name.

- Goddess of the Hearth
_ _ _ _ _
- Also known as Pluto
_ _ _ _ _
- The chief god
_ _ _ _ _
- Ruler of the sea
_ _ _ _ _
- Master musician
_ _ _ _ _
- God of wine
_ _ _ _ _
- Twin sister of Apollo
_ _ _ _ _
- Armor maker of the gods
_ _ _ _ _
- Goddess of love and beauty
_ _ _ _ _
- Goddess of marriage
_ _ _ _ _
- Daughter of Zeus alone
_ _ _ _ _
- The god of war
_ _ _ _ _



91. **CONNIVERE**

- TRIVIUM
- SCHINDLERIS TABULA
- PELICANI COMMENTARIUS CAUSAE
- AS VENTURUS, ANIMALIUM DILECTORUM INQUISITOR
- PATER MEUS, HEROS
- TABULA ARGENTARIA INFINITA
- IN NOMINE PATRIS
- EFFUGERE
- ALIQUID FACIAM

Latina Recognitio

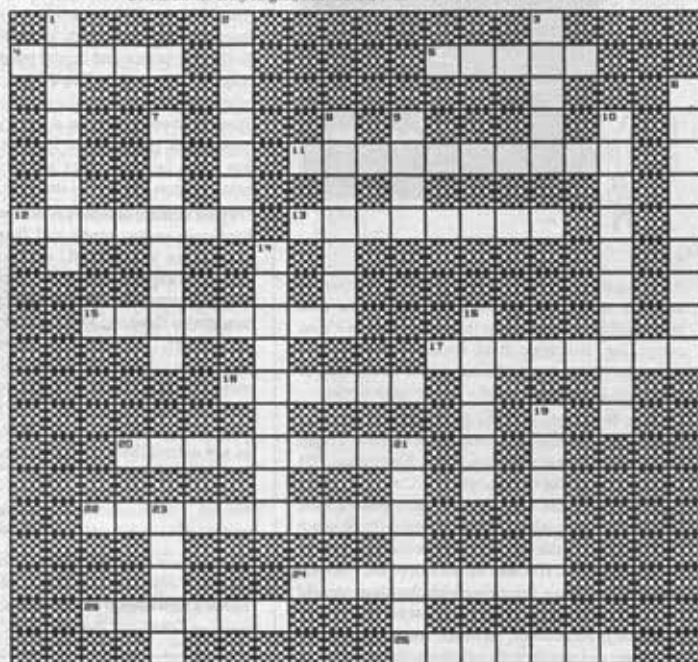
Submitted by Beth Werking, Latin student of Mrs. Buehner,
Divine Savior Holy Angels, Milwaukee, Wis.

ACROSS

4. ditch
5. sick (masc.)
11. to abandon
12. never
13. freely
15. perhaps
17. to count
18. tired (masc.)
20. grain
22. carefully
24. of a guard
25. back
26. to dance

DOWN

1. dirty (masc.)
2. granary
3. to wish
6. to wound
7. to refuse
8. at last
9. without
10. to build
14. to leave
16. to punish
19. of death
21. husband
23. robber



Those Friendly Roman Gods

Submitted by Christine Hague, Latin II student,
Carmel High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

Find the answers to the following questions in the word search below:

1. Being the king of the gods was not too much to handle for him.
2. Valentine's Day means a lot to this goddess.
3. This god was the master of "low."
4. This god made sure you got your voice mail.
5. This god would get along well with Shamu and all the other sea creatures.
6. This goddess could be the "wise" old owl.
7. This alter ego of Diana was not a morning person.
8. This god liked his "arm and hammer."
9. This goddess missed her kidnapped daughter so much she became a "cereal" killer.
10. When going out for the night with the boys, this god always provided the beverage.

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

94.

NBA Basketball Teams

Submitted by Billy Kinuna and Michael Hamm,
Latin 8 students of Michael P. McCormack,
Pawling Junior Senior H.S., Pawling, N.Y.

Match each team with city/state.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Phoenix | a. Celtics |
| 2. Chicago | b. Lupi Silvestres |
| 3. Atlanta | c. Bellatores |
| 4. Orlando | d. Tauri |
| 5. Portland | e. Soles |
| 6. Milwaukee | f. Calcaria |
| 7. Boston | g. Cervi |
| 8. Golden State | h. Magicum |
| 9. San Antonio | i. Accipitres |
| 10. Minnesota | j. Flagrantes Semitam |

Enumerate the Numerals

Submitted by Audrey Osburn, Latin II student of
Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman, Okla.

Fill in the blanks with the proper Roman numeral.

1. II duo
2. undeviginti
3. octo
4. sex
5. quattuor
6. mille
7. quindecim
8. tredecim
9. unus
10. nonaginta
11. quinquaginta
12. viginti
13. octoginta
14. centum
15. triginta
16. novem
17. quattuordecim
18. sedecim
19. quinque
20. septendecim

It's Like Finding Money

Based on a game submitted by Jenny Aune, Grade 8
Latin student of Miss Diggins, Tower Hill School,
Wilmington, Delaware

Fill in the letters for the following Latin words to discover an important monetary lesson.

1. leaders: _____
2. Europe: _____
3. help: _____
4. a building: _____
5. brother: _____
6. fire: _____
7. brief (masc.): _____
8. river: _____
9. sword: _____
10. number: _____
11. hand: _____
12. beautiful (masc.): _____
13. home: _____

Lesson: _____



1. PATEFACTIO, Michael Crichton
2. COMITATUS MADISONENSIS PONTES, Robertus Iacobus Murocinctor
3. SANATIO FATALIS, Robena Coquus
4. AMOR MALUS, Ionathas Keller Vir
5. IN ANIMO SOCI, Thomas Moorus
6. HONORE OBLIGATUS, W.E.B. Gryps
7. VIRTUTUM LIBER, Guillelmus J. Benedictus
8. PERVEHERIS LAETUS USQUE AD VALETUDINEM, Guillelmus Proximus
9. DISCESSI SED NON E MEMORIA EXCESSI, Philippus Margolinus
10. CRUX MERIDIANA, Stephanus Folium Viride

Qui Pila Circum Bases Ludunt

Based on a game submitted by Chuck Case and Heather Weymouth, Grade 8 Latin students of Miss Diggins, Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Delaware

Match the Latin names of these baseball teams with their cities or states

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Atlanta | A. Gigantes |
| 2. Boston | B. (Montes) Saxei |
| 3. Chicago | C. Patres |
| 4. New York | D. Stellae |
| 5. Philadelphia | E. Tibialia Rubra |
| 6. San Diego | F. Fortes |
| 7. Houston | G. Gemelli |
| 8. Colorado | H. Philadelpheni |
| 9. Florida | I. Tibialia Alba |
| 10. Minnesota | J. Pisces qui habent rostra
similia acuminibus tenuatis |
| 11. San Francisco | K. Regales |
| 12. Kansas City | L. Novi Anglicani |

The Trojan War

By Andy Ma, Latin I student of Brother Lawrence
Shine, Calvert H.S., Towson, Maryland.

Unscramble the letters to form names of characters involved with the Trojan War.

1. SOYSSUDE _____
2. GMNENMAAO _____
3. CHEAILSL _____
4. NEELH _____
5. DOAPIETHR _____
6. HEAR _____
7. TENAAH _____
8. ROCTHE _____
9. SEELANUM _____
10. SPARI _____

Ode to Mark Antony by Cleopatra

By Courtney Fitzgerald, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid High, Norman, Oklahoma

Desire
Hunger
My insatiable needs.
Worship
Love
Your gifts to my conceit.
Follow
Trust
Your belief in my deceit.
Power
Fame
Your possessions, my ambitions.
Powerless
Hopeless
What you have left me.
Love
Life
Lost forever.
Mortality
Death
Present within myself.

No Archaeological Evidence for Caesar's Invasion of Britain

(Based on an article entitled "Caesar's Conquest of Britain" submitted to Pompeiana anonymously.)

While there is no denying that the Romans eventually conquered Britain, there seems to be no tangible proof that Julius Caesar himself actually led an invasion of the island in 55-54 B.C.

Of course, there is detailed literary evidence that the invasion occurred, recorded in Caesar's own journals.

According to Caesar's journals, landings were made on the coast of Kent, near the modern town of Walmer, and on a beach at Dover. He supposedly lost many ships off shore due to bad weather, but there seems to be no underwater archaeological evidence of these wrecks. He supposedly established camps on the island as he fought the forces of the local leader, Cassivellaunus. There seems to be no evidence of these camps. He says he fought a major battle at the Thames where his troops were almost defeated by the Catuvellauni, but no archaeological evidence of the battle seems to have surfaced.

Caesar's land battles took him near the modern day towns of London, Brentford and Essex—still no Roman remains that can be attributed to Caesar's campaigns.

Please don't misunderstand. There is ample archaeological evidence of the eventual Roman control of Britain—it's just that none of it dates back to the time of C. Julius Caesar.

In all the battles that Caesar says he fought in Britain, many of his officers and men were surely killed. Yet there are no graveyards or tombs to be found for these men in Britain although such monuments to Caesar's officers and men can be found in several places where Caesar conducted his other campaigns throughout northern Europe.

In his journals about his campaigns in Britain, Caesar specifically mentions building huge ramps to get his men over the enemy defense walls at Bigbury. Once again, there is no archaeological evidence of walls.

Can it be that when Caesar left Britain for the last time in mid-September of 56 B.C., the Britons made a concerted effort to obliterate every trace of his presence on their island? This seems unlikely.

It could be, however, that later Roman encampments were built directly over those used by Caesar, and that these later Roman soldiers collected or destroyed all traces of earlier Roman residents.

It is nearly impossible to remove every trace of campaigns as large as those described by Caesar. Perhaps British archaeologists just haven't been looking hard enough. Or maybe Caesar made it up!

From My Side of the Desk



Salvete,

As I prepare this article for the March issue, there is another delay—we've been through snow and bone-chilling cold, and now there is an inch of ice on everything. It's difficult to focus on flowers and vacations. There has to be hope that as *discipuli et magistri* read this issue, spirits will be much better.

It's time to try one of those oft-mentioned projects: there is a new one on the market—make a Trojan Horse which is available from L. & L. Enterprises, 401 Towne St., Gilberts, IL 60136. Cut and paste tombstones for the Ides. Show a film, build a little catapult, or try anything else that excites the *discipuli* to start again on the third declension endings and the tricky exceptions. It is also the month of the National Latin Exam. When practicing with the class, use old tests and give bonus points for one test (unannounced, of course). Remember, students are registering for next year, and any projects help keep the interest.

Several weeks ago I was asked to write to the University of North Dakota. The school is considering the removal of classics from the curriculum. The letter I received in response to my letter of outrage is a classic in itself. The "university-ese" is priceless. To quote directly, "Accordingly, we expect that some will be changed, others will be dropped and still others will be revised during the course of the next several months. Moreover, once decisions are made, they will be implemented over a period of years, in a way that protects the interests of enrolled students and the rights of the dedicated faculty who teach them." Now I ask, does anyone know any more than before? Will the valuable Latin, Greek, and mythology courses be retained?

Teachers are always allowed to brag about former students. One of mine has spoken at the Ninth Annual Bernice L. Fox Classics Lecture at Monmouth College in Monmouth, Illinois. Lea Ann Osburn spoke in February on the topic, "Classics across the Curriculum: A Practitioner's View." The talk was an assessment of classical education and how it can be revitalized to be included in any multi-disciplinary learning style or setting. The real question for me, however, is whether I can still claim to have taught her everything she knows after hearing her deliver such a scholarly lecture? Congratulations, Lea Ann!

I have heard from one teacher who subscribes to Pompeiana. It is very gratifying to know that the column is being read. Please send any inquiries to Pompeiana, and I will get them.

Cum Amicitia,
Magistra

Bio Poem

By Latin I students of Hilary Sikes, Indianola Jr. H.S., Indianola, Mississippi

PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER

Perspicacious, talented, educated, manumitted Slave of Senator Publius Terentius Lucanus
Lover of his master who freed him, the Scipionic circle, Greek New Comedy
Who feels respected, accepted, sophisticated
Who needs his patrons, wooden theaters, large audiences
Who gives fine characterization, laughter, a model for comedy of manners
Who fears the end of the Renaissance
Who would like *The Eunuch* to be remembered
"Always and Forever"
Resident of Carthage and Rome
TERENCE

Letter to the Editor

"Dear Editor:

"In my view, the lead article of the January issue, featuring Rush Limbaugh, is totally unacceptable.... To be sure, honest and decent people can differ about politics. One can be a Republican, or a Democrat, or belong to the smaller parties in our country; people can disagree about stands on a variety of issues without having their patriotism or their morality questioned. But such latitude does not include demagogic hate-mongers like Rush Limbaugh.

"In your defense one can say that you did mention that Limbaugh *multos taedet* and that his solutions are *simpliciores*. Yet what mild statements these are when applied to a spokesperson who denigrates members of ethnic groups other than white Anglo-Saxon, whose misogyny is shocking, and who cares nothing about the unfortunate.... To say that he espouses Roman virtues and that he can be compared to Socrates is an insult to antiquity and to those who believe that studying it is useful in the modern world. To be sure, antiquity had, as we have, those who preach hate and prejudice. Let us not defend them, or Limbaugh, to whom they can more appropriately be compared."

Charlotte Hogsett
Richland Northeast H.S.
Columbia, South Carolina

[Pompeiana welcomes written correspondence from its readers. It especially appreciates well-written Latin lead stories which interest young readers, express a variety of views and challenge thought via the target language.]

The Pandemonium of Spring

By Brigid Sheridan, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Pan, Pan, he's our man;
If he can't do it, nobody can!
Come springtime when everything's turning ripe,
The goat-hoofed man loves to tune up his pipe.
He plays to move every being along.
The sounds of the spring come all from his song.
Deep in the woods every fox, girl and boy,
Pan stirs to rejoicing, playing with joy.
Soon all the commotion has every one dancing.
Viewing the flowers and cheering and prancing.
With wild emotion they dance 'til they're numb,
And that's where we get...Pandemonium.



A New Day in Rome

By Rachel Brittin, Latin II student of Mrs. Ann Heermans-Booth, Cedar Cliff H.S., Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

The sunrise of a new day in Rome brings the hustle and bustle of complicated city life. As if someone had turned on a switch, Rome comes to life within minutes. The race is on, and for the people of the city this means delivering goods and earning their keep.

The streets of Rome gleam with life, and the melodic rumble of human voices fills the air. A heavy load of square-cut stones fills a creaky old wagon. A boy dashes out into the road, barely missed by two over-worked angry horses. Their master cracks a whip into the air and then yells at the child. Without an apology the boy fades into the sea of people.

On a near-by platform, a man, blind in one eye, preaches of myths and magical beasts. A shabby gray cat runs from the alley behind him. Suddenly, the humdrum is silenced by a passing senator. In his fresh purple and white toga, he ignores the crowd's staring eyes. An onlooking mother, suddenly self-conscious, glances down at her shabby stola and her worn sandals. Her small daughter tugs upon her arm, pointing to a dog lying on the side of the road contentedly gnawing a bone. A weary soldier stoops to adjust his boot, clears his throat and moves on. Soon a large group of slaves walks by, already exhausted by their morning work.

And so the day continues, filled with passing people and vendors and shouts. One thing is for sure, there is never a dull day in Rome.

Trireme Trickery

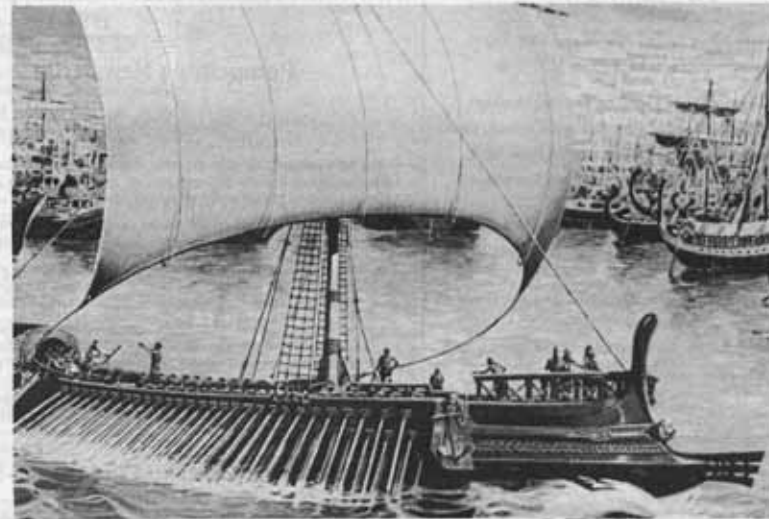
By Ron Meade, Muncie South H.S., Muncie, Indiana

[The February 1994 issue of the POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER (Vol. XX, No. 6, Pagina Octava) carried an article about the reconstructed Greek trireme named *Olympias* which Indiana Latin teacher Ron Meade recently helped to row. In the following story, Meade shows the clever use the Ancient Greeks made of the trireme to protect their territorial waters.]

Nobody's quite sure exactly when the first trireme was launched. While the Greek historian Thucydides (5th century B.C.) mentions that they were in use during the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), another 5th century B.C. historian, Herodotus, claims they were in use in Egypt as early as the 6th century B.C. Clement of Alexandria, who writes in the 2nd century A.D., claims that the Egyptians and the Greeks learned the trireme's design from the Phoenicians of Sidon in the last decade of the 7th century B.C. Most modern scholars tend to date the launch of the first trireme ca. 700 B.C.

Regardless of the trireme's date of invention, its zenith came in the 5th century B.C. At this time the trireme became the terror of the Mediterranean. Its speed, agility and ramming accuracy would send enemies into panicked flight. In the West the ship is best known for having "saved democracy" in 480 B.C. That was the year that Xerxes, the ruler of the vast Persian empire—an area larger than the United States—attempted to conquer Greece—a country smaller than the state of New York. This was Persia's second attempt, for Xerxes' father, Darius, had been defeated by the Greeks ten years earlier on the plain of Marathon. This time Xerxes was leaving nothing to chance. He would attack with a massive force. Herodotus estimated Xerxes' land troops at 1,700,000. Aeschylus' play, *The Persians*, calculates that Xerxes had a navy of 1,207 warships brought in from Phoenicia, Egypt and Cyprus. To this number Herodotus added another 120 ships from Thrace and the northern islands. Xerxes also had another 3,000 transport vessels on which his giant land army was transported. Even if we question the accuracy of these huge numbers, there is no denying that Xerxes' navy seriously outnumbered the Greek triremes, variously estimated to have been between 400 and 310.

The decisive battle "to save democracy" was to be fought near the island of Salamis, just off the mainland of Greece. Now, as fate would have it, Salamis is separated from the mainland by a narrow sound that was big enough to harbor the entire Greek fleet with a little room left over. The wily Athenian leader Themistocles knew a battle on the open sea would be disastrous because of the Persian numbers, so he used the sound as the base for the Greek forces and a trap for Xerxes. He sent his slave, Sicinnus, to the Persians to pose as a traitor. Sicinnus told Xerxes that, due to the discontent among the Greeks and the awe inspired by the number of Persian forces, the Greeks would break up and slip out of the bay in order to save their own lives. Xerxes knew this discontent among the Greeks to be a reality, and he did not want them to escape to pose a danger later. Desiring to crush the whole Greek navy with one swift and decisive blow, he took the bait of Themistocles' snare. He ordered his fleet to blockade both ends of the bay. His crews spent the whole night in preparation for the morning's ensuing battle. By day break, the Persian ships sat in wait, rams aimed at the Hellenic fleet. Now the Greeks needed only to draw them into the trap. Themistocles



sent out a first contingent to initiate the battle. The Persians made their move, and, with the sea breeze at their backs, they made an easy advance toward the Greeks. Immediately, Themistocles ordered a withdrawal giving the impression of retreat. Seeing the Greeks backwater, apparently out of fear, spurred the Persians on even more, and they became ever more confident in their charge into the sound. More and more of the Persian front battle line forced its way into the narrow straits of the sound. Finally, as more and more Persian ships crowded into the sound, they suddenly found that they were the ones bottled up in these narrow waters. Themistocles now gave the order for his triremes to charge the bunched up Persian fleet which was, by now, beginning to run into each other due to lack of space. The unexpected charge of the Greek triremes checked the Persian advance immediately. Unfortunately, Persian ships still entering the sound under full sail from the rear could not check their advance, and they began running into the rears of those Persian ships which had been halted in the water. The panic of this disaster, plus their lack of sleep from the all night preparations, sent the Persians into total confusion. The Greeks, remaining cool, began a deadly methodical ramming action, sinking one ship after another of the Persian fleet which were trying desperately both to disentangle themselves and to counter-attack the Greeks. Xerxes sat on a golden throne on a hillside overlooking the scene and soon realized that the battle was lost. The Persians finally fled, never to challenge the Greeks again by sea.

It is important to realize that every Greek ship on the front line was a trireme. This ship now became the new naval technology throughout the Mediterranean. In order for any nation to hold any power or even to have influence in the politics of the Mediterranean, a navy of triremes would be imperative. The triremes of Athens would make that city the dominating power of the Aegean until its defeat by Sparta in the Peloponnesian War. After the fall of Athens, ship building progressed once more as the triremes were converted into polyremes putting two men to an oar on all three levels. In time, the Mediterranean would be ruled by the Romans with even larger versions of these effective ships of war.

It must be remembered, however, that the graceful agility and the beautiful, sleek design of the Athenian trireme remained unequalled in history—at least not until 2,400 years later.

In the early 1930's the English classicist John Morrison began studying ancient oared ships. Fifty years later he collaborated with John Coats, the retired Chief Naval Architect for the Ministry of Defence, and Frank Welsh, a banker and writer, to reconstruct an Athenian trireme. In 1982, the project was announced to the world, and a partial model was exhibited. By 1984, the British Trireme Trust had been formulated with the help of both English and Greek patrons. The trust imported materials from the United States to Greece for the trireme's construction. Three years later the 170-oared 5th century B.C. trireme, the *Olympias*, was commissioned by the Hellenic navy.

Roma Occupata



Per Oculos Poeticos

By Beth Barrows, Latin II student of Mrs. Ann Heermans-Booth, Cedar Cliff H.S., Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

This bustling city bursts with life.
A cornucopia of smells and colors
Floods my senses.
People of all races gather in the streets
To hear the speakers,
To gather the day's news,
To bring greetings to friends.
One would think it is a holiday,
But this is true Roman life in action.
Beggars line the streets
As litter bearers push their way through the crowd
Carrying their masters above the people.
Vendors sell food of all sorts,
Filling the air with a mouth-watering aroma.
Carts slide through later in the evening
Bringing more goods to this thriving city.
How busy a day in the city is!
One by one
All the businessmen,
All the senators,
All the peasants,
All the workers,
All the travelers
Head for their homes
As even the Emperor
Snuffs out his light
And says farewell
To the busy day.



The Original Women's Libbers

The Amazons

By Nikki Nime, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

They live in a tribe together, but yet are alone,
Their rippling bodies are tan with great muscle tone.
Men are not allowed to set foot on their land;
They hunt for themselves and have learned to defend.
They raise their girls to be strong right from birth;
They have great self-confidence and a feeling of worth.
They are not dainty and feminine as many think
women should be,
But these great warriors are uncivilized, savage, and
incredibly free.

100. How Well Did You Read?

- When did Caesar invade Britain?
- Which meat is supposed to be used to make Roman meat balls in this month's recipe?
- Whose daughter's remains are in the altar of the church of *Santa Costanza* in Rome?
- Who was Constantine fighting when he told his soldiers to wear Christian symbols?
- Whom did Themistocles defeat in the battle "to save democracy"?
- Who established Rome's first public library?
- Which Greek philosopher suggested that children learn math by playing games?
- What's another name besides *vagantes* for the wandering students of the 13th century?
- Which company sells tiny mosaic *tesserae*?
- Which famous mathematician was killed for resisting arrest?

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For the 1994-1995 School Year.

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TOTAL

CAVEANT EMPTOR VENDORQUE

Ecce, Res Novae Magistris

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Convenite
Omnes Qui Caesarem Ament!

Friends of Caesar, if you are among those who admire and respect C. Julius Caesar and who wish to insure that he is allowed to continue working on behalf of Rome and its citizens, you must attend a *convenio* in the *Forum Boarium, Nonis Martis*.

There are those who resent the firm control Caesar has taken on the reigns of the Republic, there are those who resent the favors he is performing for the *populares*, there are even those who complain about the new Egyptian calendar he has introduced! And yes, we have it on good authority, there are even those who are planning to strip him of his powers before the month is out!

If you served with Caesar in the field as I did, you must attend this *convenio* so that we can take positive steps to insure Caesar's safety and support his leadership!

Spectate, Magistri Novii!

Beginning teachers or teachers who still have room in their storage closets can now have it all—maps, games, videos, activity books, filmstrips and cassettes, sing-a-long materials, posters, supplementary books, booklets and magazines. Ten packed catalog pages will make heads spin!

Request a 1994 Learning Resources Catalog by calling 800/277-5287, FAXing 516/365-7484 or by writing APPLAUSE LEARNING RESOURCES, 85 Fernwood Lane, Roslyn, N.Y. 11576-1431.

Ecce, Res Novae Magistris

THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON is offering a Greek Lion Ring which is a direct impression of a 5th century B.C. ring in the Museum's Classical Collection. Lapis Lazuli set in 14K gold with 24K gold plate. #30681, \$350.00. Call 800/225-5592 and mention catalog key # 5241F.

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JOE VADIS

DAN FERRULLI



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Pompeiiiana, 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.

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I.S.S. # 08925941

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The Editor

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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.

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

Trojan War

1. CRY FOR YOU, Jodeci
2. UNDERSTANDING, Xscape
3. LAY YOUR HEAD ON MY PILLOW,
Tony, Toni, Tone
4. NEVER KEEPING SECRETS, Babyface
5. ALWAYS ON MY MIND, SWV
6. I SWEAR, John Michael Montgomery
7. STATE OF MIND, Clint Black
8. THE POWER OF LOVE, Celine Dion
9. KEEP YA HEAD UP, 2Pac
10. IT'S ALL GOOD, Hammer

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- Trojan war**
1. Odysseus
 2. Agamemnon
 3. Achilles
 4. Helen
 5. Aphrodite
 6. Hera
 7. Athena
 8. Hector
 9. Menelaus
 10. Paris

Picturae Moventes

1. BLINK
2. INTERSECTION
3. SCHINDLER'S LIST
4. PELICAN BRIEF
5. ACE VENTURA, PET DETECTIVE
6. MY FATHER THE HERO
7. BLANK CHECK
8. IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER
9. THE GETAWAY
10. I'LL DO ANYTHING

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Latin Snacks

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Greek Divinities

1. Hestia
2. Hades
3. Zeus
4. Poseidon
5. Apollo
6. Dionysus
7. Artemis
8. Hephaestus
9. Aphrodite
10. Hera
11. Athena
12. Arce

Finding Money

1. duc E s
2. Euro P a
3. auxi L ium
4. edifici U m
5. f R ater
6. ign I s
7. B revia
8. fl U men
9. gladiu S
10. numer U s
11. ma N us
12. p U lcher
13. do M us

Lesson 2

E PLURIBUS UNUM

97.

Libri Optimi

1. DISCLOSURE, Michael Crichton
2. THE BRIDGES OF MADISON
COUNTY, Robert James Waller
3. FATAL CURE, Robin Cook
4. BAD LOVE, Jonathan Kellerman
5. SOUL MATES, Thomas Moore
6. HONOR BOUND, W.E.B. Griffin
7. THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, William J.
Bennett
8. YOUR JOY RIDE TO HEALTH, Bill
Proxmire
9. GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN, Phillip
Margolin
10. SOUTHERN CROSS, Stephen Greenleaf

100.

How Well Did You Read?

1. 55-54 B.C.
2. pheasant
3. Constantine's
4. Maxentius
5. Xerxes
6. Pollio
7. Plato
8. Goliards
9. S&S Arts and Crafts
10. Archimedes

Thus Passes the Glory of the World!

Once Again the Cowboys Win But Nobody Seems To Be Excited

Super Bowl XXXVIII — the final game of football fans. For seven days everyone was talking about this contest between the Cowboys and the Bills. Which team would win, which would lose? Whose player would throw the ball better? There were as many different answers as there were fans asked. Some said the Cowboys would not beat the Bills a second time, others said the Bills were inferior and would be beaten once again by the Cowboys. Nobody was talking about any other sporting events.

On Sunday (the day on which Super Bowl XXVIII would take place) even the priests and ministers in churches were talking about this game. Many parties had been planned during which fans would eat and drink while they watched the game.

Then Super Bowl XXVIII began. Many people placed bets among themselves. All the fans were predicting their own winner. Half way through the game, the Bills were beating the Cowboys (13 to 6), and many believed that the Bills were going to win. Then in the second half of the game The Cowboys slaughtered the Bills—with

no mercy—30 to 13.

Suddenly, hardly anyone was talking about the game. Obviously the Bills weren't good enough to win in any Super Bowl. Many believed this, but few people said anything. Everyone was disappointed. Super Bowl XXVIII, just like Super Bowl XXVII, was not a contest, it was a slaughter.

Later that same night, not even television announcers were talking about the game. If someone had not watched the game, it was difficult to find out who had won. Sports announcers reported about all the other sporting events before they talked about Super Bowl XXVIII.

On Monday (the day after the big game had been played), nobody was talking about Super Bowl XXVIII. Television announcers discussed the commercials that were seen during the game and how expensive they were, but they didn't talk about the game itself.

Thus passes the glory of the world.