

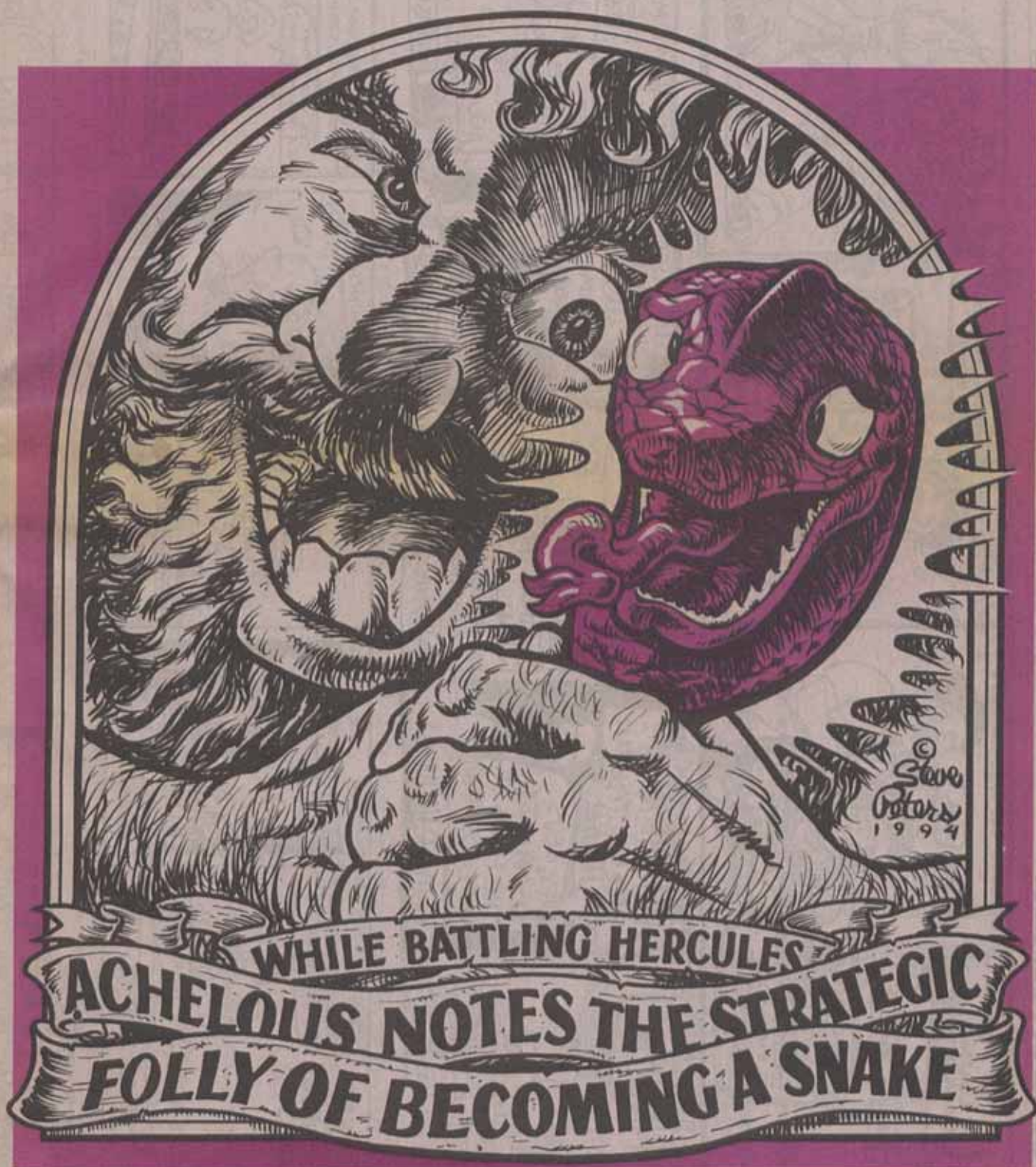
POMPEIIANA



NEWSLETTER

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Silva Gumpus

Mundus Per Oculos Pueriles In Corpore Virili Spectatus

Thomas Spirae optime agit personas quae vitae suae minime praesunt. Hae personae multum fato iactantur, et vitam impotenti animo agunt. Hae personae fortunae et spei semper confidere debent quia in ditione sua numquam sunt.

Ergo Spirae agit personam principalem in pelle cinematographica cui titulus erat *Aspergo*. In hac fabula Spirarum persona cupit feminam obviam vult quam amare potest. Filium habere vult quem in ludi scaena personam agitantem spectare potest. Spirarum persona autem impotens est. Feminam inviam fit solum per fortunam at fatum. Neque enim femina vera est sed nympa marina.

Ergo Spirae agit personam principalem in pelle cinematographica cui titulus erat *Magnus*. Quia hic puer nullam potestatem de vita sua habebat, cupitv adultus esse. Auxilio machinae magicae magnus fit, et tunc, quando ei nondum placet magnus esse, parvus iterum fit. Nihilominus nullam potestatem de vita sua habet. Hae mutationes ex fortuna fatoque eveniunt.

Ergo Spirae agit personam principalem in pelle cinematographica cui titulus erat *Insonnis* in *Seattle*. Hae persona uxorem novam invenire non

potest sine fortuna et parvi filii sui auxilio.

Ergo Spirae agit personam principalem in pelle cinematographica cui titulus erat *Philadelphia*. In hac fabula Spirarum persona est iuriconsultus qui cinaedus est — de hoc impotentem animum habet. Non potest mutare cupiditates suas. Quando morbo AIDS infestatur, omnino impotens fit. Ab iuriconsultis sociis ablegatur. Inauditus est. Etiam moritur priusquam in iudicio causa sua diiudicata est.

Nunc Spirae agit personam cui nomen est Silva Gumpus — puer in corpore virili. Sicut alii personae quas Spirae agit, Gumpus impotente animo vitam agit. Quia multam intelligentiam non habet, Gumpus res gestas non intelligit etiam si adest apud eventa gravia et apud eos qui habet magnam auctoritatem et dignitatem. Quia Gumpi I.Q. est LXXV, non permovetur quando Elvem, Iohannem Lennonem, J.F.K., L.B.J., Nixonem et Maonem obviam fit. In hac pelle cinematographica Gumpus XXX annos sine glomere progreditur per multa eventa gravia. Mater et amici sui moriuntur, sed Gumpus immoto animo vitam suam agit. Non potest mutare res gestas in mundo suo, et eis immovetur.



Haec pellic cinematographica multis spectatoribus placere videtur quia multi vitam suam sine glomere agunt. Si hi spectatores vitae simplicibus iucunditatibus fruuntur, felices sint. Mundi eventa gravia hos spectatores non permovent quia de eis nihil facere possunt.

Personae quas Spirae agit multis spectatoribus placent quia multi quoque fortuna et fato iactantur, et impotente animo vitam suam quoque agunt.

Focus on Pompeii

Marcus Junius — A Brave and Honorable Man

By Lesley Rudolph, Latin II student of Dr. M. Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

Marcus again wiped the beads of sweat from his brow and continued toward Pompeii as fast as he could. Holes were beginning to appear in his toga, and although Marcus had worn through his only sandals, he persisted, not letting himself stop until he had informed the citizens of Pompeii of their tragic doom. He was too busy to see all the wonderful Roman culture surrounding him. As he dashed by the Street of Tombs and into the city through the Herculean Gate, one thing was on his mind — the forum. He passed by the ordinary outer appearances of the shops, rushed down the *Via Forensis*, and entered the forum where a meeting was in progress. He interrupted the magistrate who was speaking, and without giving himself a chance to catch his breath, he spoke these words:

"Pompeians, I have traveled from afar to try and save your lives.

Sitius, the prestigious magistrate who had been addressing the crowd, cut him off. "Who are you? What gives you the right to interrupt an important meeting of the Forum? I suggest you explain yourself, but I warn you, if you do not have a good reason for what you have done, you will be punished. Speak now, old man."

"Please," Marcus pleaded, "I beg of you to listen and take heed to what I have to tell you, and thence I shall be on my way to warn the citizens of Stabiae. They share the same fate."

The crowd seemed convinced that Marcus was an honest man and had a good reason for coming. They grew quiet in expectation.

Marcus continued, "I ran here as fast as I could from your neighbors in Herculaneum, none of whom believed what I told them. They accused me of being a liar, and I barely escaped with my life. I hope you Pompeians do not treat me in the same brutal manner. But I shall continue. You have already shown much more courtesy to me than they did."

"My name is Marcus Junius. As a boy, I was always fascinated and intrigued by the Oracle of Delphi. I wanted to see the enchanted stone *omphalos* and to hear the wise words of Pythia. Three months ago, I ventured to that place and fulfilled my lifelong dream. But the words I was told were not of good fortune for you, the people of Campania. The oracle foretold a disaster, much worse than the one when the earth

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

Something Every Well-Rounded Latin Class Should Have

By a Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Every morning at 9:20 A.M. I walk in and sit down with the other eight people in my combined Latin III / IV class as the bell rings. The room fills with salutations and chatter. It then seems that we all get stuck on one subject and begin talking about it. Soon even our teacher gets involved and the conversation becomes a "round table of philosophy." Sometimes this will go on for ten minutes or so.

This session sets the tone for the rest of class. It helps us to know how each person in the class thinks and how each feels about certain things. This has become the normal routine in our class. It seems to be such a good idea that it should possibly be considered by other Latin classes.

I think this works well in Latin, because Latin involves so much philosophy. In Latin we learn about Horace and Cicero and the other ancient poets and philosophers. I think we, ourselves, should learn about the thoughts and philosophies of our peers whose thoughts and philosophies are just as important, if not more important, than those of the philosophers of old.

Government Scheme to Hoard Grain Revealed

By Adam Levenberg, Latin I student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin High School, Fort Washington, Penn.

For the past three months this reporter has been at work on an exclusive story after receiving an anonymous tip from a high ranking official of the Roman Grain Council. Readers are cautioned that they may be shocked by the details of this report.

With apparent government sanction it seems that a totally fictional story about Ceres and Proserpina has been spread throughout the country. This is a devious tale capitalizing upon the natural love that exists between a mother and her daughter. For those of you who need to be reminded, it is said that one day while picking flowers, Proserpina, the daughter of Ceres (the Goddess of Grain) was kidnapped by Pluto and taken to the Underworld. As the story goes, Ceres did not know where her daughter was or why she was taken. After supposedly meeting with Jupiter, Ceres learned that her daughter was being held captive in the Underworld. When Ceres went to rescue her daughter, she found that Proserpina could only return to the surface of the earth for six months because she

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

"Roman" the Alphabet

By Hilary and Elise Logemann, Latin students of Kristin Tracey, Rick's Center School, Denver, Col.

- A is for Aqueeduct, which brought the Romans water...
- B is for Baths of Caracalla, where the Mothers bathed their daughters.
- C is for Colosseum, where fights occurred while people watched above...
- D is for Dido, who killed herself for love.
- E is for Emperors, the third rulers of Rome...
- F is for Forum, which beggars called home.
- G is for Gladiators, who gave Rome her thrills...
- H is for Hippodrome, with chariot spills.
- I is for Isis, the people wanted to please her...
- J is for Julius, whose last name was Caesar.
- K is for Kalends, the very first day...
- L is for Legionaries, who earned all their pay.
- M is for the Mediterranean, as wide as it can be...
- N is for Neptune, the god of the sea.
- O is for Odyssey, a famous epic poem...
- P is for Peristyle, a garden in the home.
- Q is for Quaestor, who collected all the money...
- R is for Romans, who sweetened things with honey.
- S is for Stylus, which was a Roman pen...
- T is for Tiber, where Rome was built then.
- U is for Unus, which counted for one...
- V is for Virgil, who wrote the Aeneid, which was fun.
- W did not exist...
- X is for Vercingetorix.
- Y is for Ol-y-mpus, where the gods were triumphal...
- Z is for By-z-antium, the last Roman capital!



Focus on Pompeii

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

shook from Neptune's anger seventeen years ago. The earth will shake again."

A priest of the temple of Apollo in Pompeii suddenly spoke up. "If this is what the trusted oracle has said, then we must take the proper precautions to save ourselves from the treachery that is about to occur. Magistrates, inform your wives, children, and slaves. Get your most prized belongings and..."

The priest's words were interrupted by those of a farmer's wife who entered the Forum, with the full knowledge that it was unthinkable for a woman to do so. "Domini," she screeched, "something horrible is occurring. The animals have gone mad and are acting stranger than I have ever seen. They are running in circles, never stopping until they fall down. Upon their falling, they stand right back up and repeat the same action. But that is not the only problem. While my slave was fetching me water from the stream, he came running back with terror written on his face. When I asked him what the matter was, he told me that all the streams in or near the city had dried up and that there was no way for us to get water. Another slave he met at the stream bed claimed that he was there because his master's well suddenly had gone dry."

The priest of Apollo took this opportunity to speak up again. "We must go make an offering to the Temple of Apollo and kindly ask him to try to stop these mishaps that are destroying our wonderful city."

Then, what they had apparently been warned about happened. The earth shook, but not so greatly as it had seventeen years earlier, when a huge earthquake had hit the city. This time there was only a tremor. It was just enough to scare the crowd into moving toward the center of the forum and away from the walls in case some building material might fall on them. What the Pompeians did not suspect, however, was that this tremor was only a foreshadowing of an even worse disaster that was looming.

When everyone had calmed down, Sittius returned to the rostrum. "So what the oracle has prophesied has occurred. No doubt the tremor was right because of the respect that we showed this messenger from Delphi. Thank you, Marce, for being so wise, honest, and noble as to try to keep Pompeii and its citizens safe from destruction. As a token of our gratitude, you shall be presented with a golden dove in the temple of Venus on the next Kalends. I hope you know how truly grateful I and all of the other citizens of Pompeii are. And now, my fellow citizens, I suggest that we all return to our homes to see if there is any damage that needs to be repaired."

"Thank you, Sitti, for your kindly offering, but I did not come looking for a reward," Marcus said. "I must go home now, since, if you are right, I no longer need to warn the citizens of Stabiae. I'm just glad that I could help. Present my dove to Apollo in thanksgiving."

Marcus Junius left the beautiful city of twenty thousand, and began his journey back to his own home in the countryside. Now, however, his weariness caught up with him and he was too tired to travel quickly. He took his time and enjoyed admiring some of the beautiful Roman villas that bordered the road. He walked slowly, too slowly.

Meanwhile, the citizens who were terrified only moments ago, returned home to see their wives and children, all the way praising the honesty and nobility of Marcus Junius. Since there didn't appear to be any real damage to any of their homes, they put aside all their worries. Things quickly returned to normal in the wonderful city of Pompeii. Young girls played with their dolls and stick horses. Boys again played their favorite game, dressing up as gladiators and pretending that they were fighting in the amphitheater to defend their honor.

All of a sudden, the earth shook again, only more violently this time! Thick clouds of black smoke poured out of the top of Mount Vesuvius. Air full of gases and ashes swiftly settled over the city and covered the people like a thick blanket. Some people evacuated the city immediately. Others hid in their homes for hours and hours. By the time that they decided to leave, they could not outrun the overpowering forces of the volcano. The ashes covered them as they suffocated and fell, capturing their

Why Poor Willow Weeps

By Jeremy Grossman, Latin III student of Mrs. Sharon Gibson, Brownsburg High School, Brownsburg, Ind.

A beautiful daughter was given to a noble family of the Epeiros. She was of such shining beauty that the name of Elena was bestowed on her by the gods.

The gods and goddesses looked upon the young Elena fondly; thus, when suitors from realms far and wide came for her hand in marriage, the Olympians took special interest.

Juno, who felt she had the right to choose a suitor for Elena favored Taurus, an elderly man, who was of great wealth. After all, as the goddess of women and child birth, she had given Elena life. Taurus would make a stable husband for an overly vivacious girl, not to mention the fact that Juno wanted to reward Taurus for building her a sacred temple.

Having promised a dashing young man named Arcadius the most beautiful bride in the domain, Venus also had her eye on Elena.

Then there was Daemon, a celebrated war hero who was in search of a bride and had travelled far to win the hand of the beautiful Elena. Favoring this warrior as an appropriate suitor, Minerva had promised him that Elena would be his forever.

The three goddesses, who hardly ever agreed on anything, caused a clamor on Mount Olympus. Refusing to meddle among the business of the disputing goddesses, Jupiter continued his watch over mankind. Since the three goddesses were too busy arguing about Elena's suitors, they did not detect what Jupiter had observed.

Elena herself, however, was not interested in any of the men that the goddesses were proposing. Through her interest in weaving she had met a young man named Willow. Willow was a lean youth who was an expert weaver. Elena spent every waking hour with her new friend, and very soon she fell in love with him—forgetting the wealthy Taurus, the dashing and adventurous Arcadius, and the war-like Daemon.

Even such innocent love, however, could not be kept a secret for long, and upon hearing of this news, the three goddesses created an expedient alliance to destroy the couple's relationship. They proclaimed that the beautiful and noble Elena could never marry such a poor and like youth as Willow.

Meanwhile, when Willow learned that he could never marry Elena because he was so poor, he planned to leave the kingdom in search of his fortune. Elena let him go only after he promised a speedy return.

A few months later, just as the goddesses planned, Cupid shot one of his flaming arrows with a message attached into Elena's chamber. Later that night Elena found it and, upon reading a false report of Willow's death, she flew into hysterics.

The goddesses watched from their perch in Mount Olympus. Each felt the bereavement of their beloved Elena, but they knew they had acted in her best interest. After the shock of Willow's supposed death passed, they assumed Elena would eventually choose one of the three suitors as a husband.

The three goddesses, however, underestimated Elena's deep-rooted love for Willow. The following morning Elena was found in her chamber, dead from a broken heart.

The goddesses, shocked from the discovery of Elena's death, created a majestic monument in her honor. She was laid to rest there at its center.

Having found his fortune as a master weaver, Willow returned, worthy at last to marry the fair Elena. He was crushed when he heard of her tragic death. He went to her grave only to find it covered with a huge burial mound. His agony consumed him, and he remained there for weeks, searching in vain for a way to be reunited with his true love.

Having observed Willow's grief, Jupiter took pity on the youth. Therefore, one night as Willow lay sleeping on the top of the mound, Jupiter changed him into a tree, but no ordinary tree. This graceful tree held slim and smooth leaves of glowing green. The bark of the tree was a sleek silvery white and its flexible twigs could be used in weaving elaborate and beautiful baskets. Jupiter beheld the astounding tree on the mountain and was satisfied by its brilliancy. But as days passed the tree began to droop. The luster of its gleaming leaves became ashen and pale. Its smooth bark became black with heavily furrowed ridges. Its flexible twigs—once held proudly upwards to the heavens—drooped sadly to the ground.

Jupiter realized that this miserable tree would weep until its roots could find what they were searching for; therefore, he granted the tree strong and deep roots to seek out and be reunited with Willow's true love.

The Weeping Willow could be seen rooted in Elena's monument from Mount Olympus, where all gods and goddesses were constantly reminded of the tragedy that results when even they interfere with true love.

Pennsylvania Latin Teachers Confront the OBE Monster

During spring workshops held for teachers of modern foreign languages in Pennsylvania, Latin teachers decided that they should also attempt to meet modern language Student Learning Outcomes. As the separate categories of the Objectives Based Education (OBE) guidelines were studied, it was decided that the traditional Roman emphasis on rhetoric would be most relevant for the Communications categories. Teachers thought that, for Citizenship, classical political theory and its influence on the American Constitution would be germane. For Arts and Humanities, the study of Latin literature in all its aspects seemed natural.

For more information about how Pennsylvania Latin teachers are addressing OBE, contact the President of the Pennsylvania Classical Association, Lynn Smith, 933 Merion Square Rd., Gladwyn, PA 19035.

horrified expressions on their faces. Campania had indeed experienced its biggest disaster ever.

Pompeii, once a port city that exported wine, pottery, garum and olive oil, a city that was once the playground of wealthy and prosperous Romans, lay buried under many feet of ashes. Everything was black and dreary. Its streets would not be walked on again until thousands of years later when archaeologists would have the chance to excavate the ghost town.

Marcus Junius had indeed walked too slowly. He too was overtaken by poisonous fumes and died just four miles from Pompeii. He was indeed a brave and honorable man.

Government Scheme (Cont. a Pagina Prima)

had eaten six pomegranate seeds which Pluto had given her. The story concludes that when Proserpina returns to the Underworld for six months each year, Ceres is unhappy, and the growing season comes to a halt.

What this reporter has discovered is that this apparently innocent story is a devious fabrication spread by certain government agencies which stand to profit from the hoarding of grain.

The Roman people have been tricked into believing in this cute mother-daughter story for years. Only now has it been discovered that government agencies have been working secretly with importers and with the Roman Grain Council to promote one of the most nefarious schemes the country has ever known.

By developing the Ceres story, the Roman Grain Council was able to cut the grain supply in half by claiming that Ceres was too sad to work. Government agencies took advantage of the opportunity to lay off Roman workers, increase the demand for a scarce commodity, and double the market price of grain.

Romans should be outraged that the Senate has allowed such a scheme to flourish. Voters should demand an immediate and full-scale Senate investigation into all phases of the grain industry.

Latin Cities Flourish in America

In addition to such city names as Rome, Ind., many others seem to have been derived from Latin: Abilene (*habilitas*), Baltimore (*Beltis*), Cincinnati (*Cincinatus*), Detroit (*detrinus*), Emporia (*emporium*), Flora (*flor*), Lodi (*lodes*), Madison (*madere*), etc.

Midas' Golden Touch Preserved in South Dakota

(Special thanks to Donna Wright of Indianapolis for bringing this information to our attention.)

Although King Midas is equally famous for the donkey ears given him by Apollo because he had no "ear" for good music, the story most people think of when Midas is mentioned is the one about his Golden Touch.

Midas was given the ill-fated ability by Dionysus in return for a favor because that is what Midas said he wanted more than anything else in the world. When, however, Midas found that he had turned his daughter into a golden statue and that he could no longer eat or drink, he begged Dionysus to tell him how to get rid of the accursed touch.

Since Midas lived on the west coast of what is now Turkey, in a region known then as Lydia, Dionysus directed him to go to a small local river called the Pactolus River. By washing his hands in this river three times, Midas was able to rid himself of the touch and to turn the sands of the Pactolus River a rich golden color. This story explains, of course, why gold can still

be panned in rivers.

Gold fever also struck America, in the 1800's, and, no doubt, many a miner would have willingly traded his daughter for Midas' famed ability. Since, however, Dionysus was no longer passing out favors, the miners working the Black Hills of South Dakota decided to take matters into their own hands. In 1876 they named their mining town up in "them thar hills" Pactola, in memory of the gold-bearing Pactolus River in Lydia.

Unfortunately, modern day visitors to South Dakota can no longer visit Pactola to search for gold. It seems that when the amount of gold hoped for by the miners didn't "pan out," Pactola was deserted. Later, Pactola's river was dammed up, and the area where Pactola stood was soon submerged under a huge man-made reservoir, now called Lake Pactola—commemorating in America King Midas' Golden Touch.

Carmen Italico-Latinum

From Italian

An original Italian poem translated into Latin by Emmanuel Magaudda, an Italian student of Latin currently living in Athens, Greece. Reprinted with permission from M.A.S., Sept. MCMXCIV, p. 13.

Stelle Cadenti

Se una stella cadente
cadesse veramente
io desidererei
che, come una stella cometa
aiutasse a cambiare la gente,
che ha vuoto e cattivo il cuore
e vi mettesse invece
solo tanto amore.
Senza confini
vorrei volare col pensiero,
instaurare rapporti,
conoscere un amico vero.
Allora senza confini
giocheremmo tutti insieme
facendo un girotondo,
stringendoci la mano.
Ma in questo momento
resta sola la speranza,
la speranza unica e sola
che la stella cadente
faccia sì che il mio sogno
si avveri veramente.

To Latin

Stellae Transvolantes

Si quae stella transvolans
revera devolaret,
ego cuperem
eam, qualis cometes,
auxilio esse ut homines mutarentur,
quibus animi vacui et mali sunt
et ibi contra imponere
solum amorem tantum.
Sine finibus
vellem mente volare
societates coniungere,
amicum verum cognoscere.
Tunc sine finibus
omnes colladeremus,
orbe saltatorio facto,
manibus mutue comprehensis.
Sed hoc temporis momento
solum superest spes,
spes unica et sola,
qua stella transvolans
efficiat ut somnium meum
revera expleatur.

The Discovery of His Life

By Steve Kelly, Latin IV student of Mrs. Nilsen, St. John Vianney High School, Holmdel, N.J.

Sir Arthur Evans was the man who discovered Knossos in Crete. Knossos was the palace where the legendary King Minos had his throne. After three seasons of excavating in what he thought was Knossos, Evans and his workers came to a brightly colored chair which was carefully hollowed out. This chair was elevated high above benches below. By the bench excavators found over five hundred stone tablets with ancient writings attached to them. It was estimated that twenty spectators, councillors, or worshippers could fit in the room. Evans needed no more proof that this was the throne room from which Minos ruled. He had discovered the Palace of Knossos.

If the stories about the Labyrinth were true, he would soon find its passageways underneath the Palace. It is said that King Minos had commissioned the design genius Daedalus to build the Labyrinth where the dreaded Minotaur—a hybrid monster with the body of a man and the head of a bull—exacted his yearly tribute of seven handsome youths and seven beautiful maidens from subjected Athens. Supposedly this had gone on until the year when Theseus, son of the Athens' King Aegeus, sailed to Knossos and killed the beast.

By the end of the third season's dig Evans was able to draw up a general plan of the Palace of Knossos. Though many details were still lacking. It was already clear that the great building itself was a mystifying complex of chambers, courts, and corridors; if not a Labyrinth, at least labyrinthine.

There were frescoed portraits that pointed to the strong belief in the Minotaur being alive on the isle of Crete. One of Evans' workmen came upon a fairly large piece of stucco whose painted image breathed fire and

brimstone. Evans named it the "Devil." It was an extraordinary painted plaster of a charging bull, slightly larger than life with a "wooly-haired head, red-rimmed truculent eyes, and horns of brilliant blue." The modeling was superb. The creature seemed to be straining with all his might and bellowing, either in anger or in pain. "It was a reminder, lest anyone forget, of the dreaded Minotaur stalking the Labyrinth."

Evans found many other things in the excavations of Knossos. What he first thought was an icon of a saint proved to be the life size figure of a noble youth with long curly hair, a constricted waist and slender legs. He was wearing an embroidered loincloth with a handsome belt and frontlet of silver. On his feet were sandals, on his wrist a bracelet. He was carrying a "conical rhyton," which was used for pouring libations to a god. Evans thought that this was the only one of its kind until a whole procession of such youths was discovered. They estimated over five hundred of them. They called the original figure the "Cup-bearer," and they put him and several of his companions in a hall which was restored in the ancient city. The excavators came to the conclusion that these figures led to the entrance of the hall of worship. They found chariots decorated with horses' heads in several chambers in the palace. In others they found vases with ancient writings on them as well as sunken bath chambers. A larger chamber discovered near the throne room has been labelled a theater. Other finds included such items as pottery, chairs and tables.

The discovery of the Palace of Knossos was an incredible find. It gave the world a deeper understanding of the civilization of Crete, especially of the great importance their culture placed on the bull.

How Are You Doing In Latin?

Answer the 20 questions below, and then check the correct answers in *Pagina Decima* to see how well you're doing at your personal level of study.

Score	Latin I	Latin II	Latin III	Latin IV
20	Optime	Optime	Optime	Optime
19	Optime	Optime	Optime	Melius
18	Optime	Optime	Optime	Bene
17	Optime	Optime	Optime	Bene
16	Optime	Optime	Optime	Mediocriter
15	Optime	Optime	Melius	Mediocriter
14	Optime	Optime	Bene	Male
13	Optime	Optime	Bene	Male
12	Optime	Optime	Mediocriter	Pelius
11	Optime	Melius	Mediocriter	Pelius
10	Optime	Bene	Male	Pessime
9	Optime	Bene	Male	Pessime
8	Optime	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime
7	Melius	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime
6	Bene	Male	Pessime	Pessime
5	Bene	Male	Pessime	Pessime
4	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime
3	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime
2	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime
1	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime
0	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime

- Vergil died in: a) Rome, b) Athens, c) Brundisium, d) Mantua.
- An elision that does not occur is called a/an: a) ellipsis, b) tmesis, c) hiatus, d) ictus.
- Charybdis was located off the coast of: a) Rhodes, b) Sicily, c) Capri, d) Africa.
- The elision found at the end of a hypermetric verse is called: a) systole, b) synapheia, c) spondee, d) synizesis.
- Creusa was Aeneas' a) 1st wife, b) mother, c) daughter, d) 2nd wife.
- Another name for a Relative Clause of Description is a Relative Clause of: a) Anticipation, b) Doubt, c) Characteristic, d) Concession.
- Which tense of the subjunctive is used in both clauses of a Future Less Vivid conditional sentence? a) present, b) imperfect, c) perfect, d) pluperfect.
- Quidam civis means: a) any citizen, b) the same citizen, c) a certain citizen, d) whichever citizen.
- Cicero's nomen was: a) Gaius, b) Iulius, c) Tullius, d) Publius.
- Quo usque tandem abutere... are the opening words of a famous oration delivered in: a) 100 B.C., b) 63 B.C., c) 44 B.C., d) 31 B.C.
- The usual battle formation of the Roman army was the: a) acies triplex, b) phalanx, c) novissimum agmen, d) signa relata.
- The Ides of March were when Caesar: a) crossed the Rubicon, b) was captured by pirates, c) became dictator for life, d) was assassinated.
- Vir _____ vidisti est legatus.
a) qui, b) cuius, c) quem, d) quibus
- A legendary character known for his strength was: a) Pan, b) Aeneas, c) Hercules, d) Iphicles.
- To assure a good supply of wine, Romans prayed to: a) Bacchus, b) Vesta, c) Dionysus, d) Demeter.
- What degree is the adjective brevissimus?
a) positive, b) comparative, c) superlative
- Bene is a/an: a) noun, b) imperative, c) adverb, d) preposition.
- When translating et vir et femina, the first et is usually translated: a) either, b) both, c) and, d) neither.
- A Roman apartment building is referred to in Latin as a/an: a) domus, b) urbs, c) villa, d) insula.
- English is a _____ language.
a) Romance, b) Germanic, c) Slavic, d) Indic

MATT COLVIN'S

O TEMPORA, O MORES!





Cara Matrona,

A year ago when I was given in marriage to my husband by my *pater*, I was looking forward to becoming a mother and to being respected as the *Matrona* of my own house. Now that I am with child, however, I am frightened that I will not survive the trauma of childbirth. Two of my young friends who were led into matrimony the same year that I was have already died while attempting to give birth. My *mater* says that I should not worry, and that I should just pray to *Lucina* for help. On the other hand, my elderly neighbor says that I will surely have trouble if I don't pray to a goddess called *Egeria*. We are not very wealthy, *Matrona*, so I can't afford to make multiple offerings to a number of goddesses. Can you offer any advice that will help me be less frightened as I approach the time when my child will be born?

Territa, Pompeii

Cara Territa,

I know it's frightening when you give birth to your first child. There are so many things that can happen that are entirely in the hands of the gods.

Of course, it is essential that you make the proper offerings to a goddess of childbirth at your earliest convenience. Which goddess you choose to ask for help is entirely your choice, but maybe I can give you a little guidance to help you make up your mind.

First of all, you should know that there are two goddesses called *Lucina*, so if you want to follow your mother's advice, you will have to determine which *Lucina* she means. If you do not realize it, *Lucina* is simply a title that means "the goddess of light" or "the goddess that brings to light." *Juno Lucina*, being the *regina deorum deorumque* may be the more influential goddess to worship. *Diana Lucina* is also very powerful, especially since she is associated with the moon and all its influences over young maidens. See if you can determine to which *Lucina* your *mater* was referring.

If you decide to follow the advice of your neighbor, you may have to come up with the cost of traveling, in addition to the cost of the usual sacrifice. To the best of my knowledge, there are only two shrines currently being maintained to *Egeria*: one is near the *Porta Capena* at Rome, and the other is 16 miles outside of Rome near *Lacus Nemorensis* in the town of Aricia.

Egeria is not as widely worshipped as *Juno* and *Diana* because she is not a native Olympian. Before her deification, *Egeria* was the lover of Rome's second king, *Numa Pompilius*. The two used to meet secretly in a grotto near the *Porta Capena*. After *Numa* was killed, *Egeria* is said to have fled to the Temple of *Diana* at Aricia where she mourned so loudly that she disturbed the goddess to the point of distraction. According to legend, *Diana* grew so tired of *Egeria*'s loud mourning for her dead lover that she turned *Egeria* into a fountain which she then located in the sacred enclosure of the prophetic nymphs called the *Camenae*. It is to this enclosure outside the *Porta Capena* that you must travel if you decide to worship *Egeria* at Rome.

It is not my intention to confuse you further, but I feel you must know that there are also many other gods and goddesses of childbirth whose names may be mentioned to you as you get closer to having your first child. Remember, you don't have to know or worship them all. You simply have to pick the one deity upon whom you will depend.

For example, I'm sure it won't be too long before someone tells you that you should be praying to the brothers *Picumnus* and *Pilumnus*. Working together,

Should Pompeiiana, Inc. Coordinate the Invasion?



Legio XIII would like to leave its camp in England and invade the stages of American schools.

Legio XIII is a living history performance group based in Hertfordshire, England, which has put together a performance for schools designed to introduce audiences to life in a Roman legion in A.D. 43.

The group has been well received throughout England and has appeared on BBC and ABC. It has also filmed two documentaries for the Discovery Channel.

The group's presentation involves the following:

- I. A vivid first hand description of the invasion of Britain in A.D. 43 by 40,000 Roman legionnaires.
- II. Student volunteers are trained as new recruits (*Tiro's*) using Latin commands.
- III. The importance of Roman religion is discussed, including a demonstration of a wine-bread-fruit offering.
- IV. The Roman surveying instrument, the *groma*, is demonstrated.
- V. Display and explanation of the Roman *scorpio catapulta*.
- VI. *Fabia Honorata*, a Roman Freedwoman, describes the Roman way of life, including food, education, make-up and artifacts. She concludes by transforming a female volunteer into a Roman lady.
- VII. A final display of the use of the Roman sling, bow, *phumata* and javelin.

The coordinator of *Legio XIII*, Marcus Cassius, has contacted Pompeiiana, Inc., through the American Embassy in London to see if there might be a way to put together a presentation-tour for American schools.

As of yet, there has been no discussion of cost for individual performances on the tour. No doubt, this will depend somewhat on the number of schools initially interested in booking a performance of *Legio XIII*.

If, as a teacher-reader, you would like to learn more about the possibility of booking a performance of *Legio XIII* in your school, please return the survey form below by October 31, 1994.

Send to: *Legio XIII Interest Survey, Pompeiiana, Inc., 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014.*

I am interested in learning more about being a possible stop on a *Legio XIII* performance-tour in the United States. Please send additional information to:

Name: _____

School: _____

School Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Caesar's Lament

By Abbey Moore, Latin student of Dawn Mitchell, Dulaney H.S., Timonium, Maryland.

I fled my damnation losing my soul along the way.
I escaped the distorted beliefs so I could live just one more day.

I must cherish these few moments for they may be my last

Though there are still the many mysteries of my strangely forgotten past.

I rose high above them and made them forget how bad things were;

Still they saw right through me, and the rest is just a blur.

They put me away and thought I was through -- Little did they know my power still grew.

Their new leader lacks justice and fails to see what's real.

They do anything he wants. They lie, cheat and steal. He controls them with his shallow insights that got them to turn on me.

Still their subordination is spread out for the whole world to see.

Inside his head he's king of all creation and design, But he really dwells in his subconscious and is wanting what was mine.

I wish I still had a loyal following, But instead they're astray, and in insanity they're wallowing.

these brothers are the protecting deities of women in the process of giving birth and of new-born infants. They are country gods, and if you don't have any dealings with *rustici*, you may never hear of them. *Picumnus* is famous as the inventor of the use of manure to help make things grow. Supposedly, he was the husband of *Pomona*, the goddess of fruit trees. His brother *Pilumnus* is honored by bakers as the inventor of the pestle for crushing wheat to make flour.

Others may tell you that you need to hire three men to walk around your house on the night when you give birth and impersonate the deities *Intercidona*, *Pilumnus* and *Deverra*. By impersonating these deities, they try to assure their help. As they go around the house, one man must knock on each threshold with an ax (*Intercidona* is the god of cutting timber), and another must knock with a pestle. The third, representing *Deverra* who is the god of sweeping together the grain, must sweep each threshold clean each time they circle the house.

I'm sorry that I can't offer you more direct guidance as you make your decisions. As you enter motherhood, you will find that many difficult decisions will have to be made, the consequences of which you will be forced to live with for the rest of your life. Once you ally yourself with your own personal gods and goddesses and begin to trust in their guidance and help, you should be able to get through each day with a little less fear.

Bene tibi sit!

Jason's Big Adventure

Based on a story by a Latin I student of L. Steele,
West Mid High School, Norman Oklahoma

Jason was rightful heir to, like, this kingdom, see? So, like, he came to reclaim his throne from a distant cuz of his who was calling himself King Pelias. Jason really wasn't in the mood for any hassles, so he offered Pelias a big chunk of real estate to, like, get lost.

But Pelias kinda liked the old throne and figured he could outsmart a young guy like Jason.

So, like, he called Jason aside and said, "Sure, cuz, (paraphrasing of course) you can have your throne back. I was just keeping it warm for you, anyway. But how about one last fling before you settle down?"

Jason knew that he was about to be suckered, but he figured, what the heck. "Sounds okay-dokey, cuz. Lay it on me."

So Pelias, like, tells Jason about this golden fleece that's just begging to get ripped off over in the kingdom of Colchis.

Jason got himself pretty stoked about the trip, and, before he knew it, he had rounded up about fifty guys to go with him, including Orpheus to provide a little on-deck entertainment and Hercules to bounce anyone who tried to crash their little party.

A guy he knew named Argus said he could throw a ship together if he could call it Argo – just in case their little venture ever made the history books.

A few parties later, and there they all were, in Colchis, the land ruled by a man with too many c's in his name – Aeëtes.

Things were generally pretty slow in Colchis, so Aeëtes thought he would have a little fun with Jason, too. The fleece? No problem. Of course Jason could have it. It was an old moth-eaten eye-sore anyway. Been hanging there for years.

So, like, all Jason had to do was plow a field with two fire breathing bulls, plant it with dragon teeth, kill an army of seriously anorexic soldiers that would sprout from the teeth, and "off" the dragon that had been guarding the fleece for years.

Now, Jason knew he'd need some insider info to pull this gig off without a hitch, so he turned on the ol' Greek charm. In no time at all the king's daughter, Medea, a powerful sorceress, was all over him. Jason promised her the moon, and she bought it.

It was time to get the show on the road. Harness the fire-breathing bulls – a piece of cake. Plow the field and sow the dragon teeth – a breeze. Defeat a bunch of, like, totally dead-head soldiers – child's play with Medea's insider info. Then it was sleepy-by for old Mr. Dragon, and off with the fleece!

He and the guys hit the boat running, with Jason's latest groupy not far behind.

It wasn't like Aeëtes didn't try to stop them. He did, but all he accomplished was to lose another kid in the process.

Now Pelias was long gone as soon as he heard that Jason and the guys were back. With his throne worries over, Jason settled into having a couple of kids with Medea – *jans* any pledges of eternal, like, fidelity, of course.

It wasn't long, however, before Jason made his move. Dropping the old What-Have-You-Done-For-Me-Lately line on Medea, he told her to pack up her stuff and move into the back room since he was about to marry a cute little Corinthian number that he had found named Creusa (a.k.a. Glauce).

Medea was really bummed about this for a while, but bounced back with her usual resilience. She murdered his bride with a poisoned robe from Frederick's of Athens. Then, when she realized that her children were in danger of being sold into slavery if she were caught, she did what every compassionate, concerned mother would do. She killed them too. She then turned pyro, set fire to the palace, and, travelling incognito, took a little hillside apartment in Athens.

Pretty wacky scene, hey? But it just goes to show ya, Hades hath no fury like a mythological figure scorned.



Banqueting in Suburbia

A Suburb of Rochester: Latin students of Magistra Patricia Geraci at the Pittsford Middle School, Pittsford, New York, took part in a Roman festival and banquet in the school *triclinium*. The evening banquet featured tunic-clad parents acting as *servi* and *ancillae*, student entertainers and a flaming Mount Vesuvius dessert. The festivities also included *libamenta* to Jupiter (asking for better weather) and to Minerva (for wisdom to succeed in final exams).

As the festivities began, a student carrying a Roman standard led a procession of students singing "Gaudeamus Igitur" as judges viewed the Roman clothing worn by each student. The evening proceeded with Latin renditions of old-time favorite vocal selections and a rendition of "Rubra Parva Puella Romana" written by teacher, Susan Scoppa and students in Lyons, New York. The entertainment concluded with a manumission ceremony in which the *servi* were freed.

To create the atmosphere of an authentic Roman banquet, the students, dressed in togas or stolas and adorned with laurel wreaths, dined at low tables and were entertained between courses. The menu included *Pullus Paroptus* (chicken legs with a *liquamen* sauce), several courses of fresh fruit, vegetable, cheese and bread and concluded with a flaming Mount Vesuvius fashioned of vanilla and strawberry ice cream. About 50 students and 20 parent *servi* attended the banquet, which was one of many activities held at the school during Foreign Language Week.



Winning awards as Best Dressed Romans were (L-R): Silvia Bluhm, Adam Pratt, Adam Chodak, Rob Masterman (in back), Ashley Carter, Kate Ianacone, and Erin Reeve.

Perseus vs. Medusa

By Tom Surovy, Latin II Student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele High School, Amherst, Ohio

P road
E nergetic
R esourceful
S layer of
E vil
U gly
S erpents
M enacing
E vil
D angling
U gly
S erpents
A bound
G hastily
O ppressive
R epulsive
G regarious
O bscene
N asty
S isters

A Sabine Lament

Katie Singer, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons,
Upper Dublin High School, Fort Washington, Penn.

Despised those perfect citizens were
Who just could not attract any wives.
Roman jests made the popular pun,
They led very proud yet barbaric lives.

Romulus contrived a festival
To Neptune; Consualia by name.
The tribes flocked to the city's premier,
Intrigue called to whim – even children came.

While together, entranced in the show,
We Sabine families, unaware, didn't see.
Romans circled the crowds, thrust among us,
Fiercely kidnapped my sisters and me.

Dragged by the hair by some brawny brute,
Shoved in a house; orphaned forever more?
Promised indemnity, I thus married,
But without family, country, I was poor.

Jupiter, Venus yet saved my soul,
When anger laid to rest, new love grew.
My aggressor became kind and bright,
He lighted Latium worlds I never knew.

But my dear countrymen and family,
Still seething over the rape of their women,
Decided revenge was in order,
Took up arms and to battle were driven.

My heart trembled with deaths to come,
A brother, a father, a husband and son.
My sisters and I ran to the field,
Pleaded them to stop, and such was done.

Two states into one, the fighting past,
My Rome, my love, together at last.

Teacher Watches the Growth of an Archaeological Site

Mark Weaver's love of Latin and of the Roman sites in Britain dates back to his early childhood when his parents took him on yearly jaunts to England and Europe. Over the years Weaver has studied Latin, built competitive catapults, and visited and revisited such Roman sites as Vindolanda in England.

Weaver's Latin teacher and catapult coach was always pleased to receive postcards from him as Weaver returned to merry England each year and got to see places that others could only enjoy vicariously through Weaver's correspondence.

As the year's passed, Weaver devoted himself to becoming an outstanding teacher of middle school science, and he had fewer opportunities to revisit his childhood haunts abroad. Last summer, however, Weaver decided it was time to go back to Vindolanda and see how things were progressing.

Weaver found the site more extensively excavated. He was also pleased to notice that things are now much better identified with educational markers than they were years ago. He was also fascinated to see such recent finds on display as a fragment of Vergil's *Aeneid* which was part of a student's writing exercises in A.D. 100, invitations and a variety of New Year's Greetings.

As the years pass, Weaver will be in the enviable position of watching a life-time of excavations reveal the hidden wonders of the many sites he has been visiting over the years in England. What a wonderful perspective for a life-long student of Latin to enjoy!





- I. TE AMPLEXABOR, Pueri II Viri
- II. XXX ET OOO (PUELLA AMERICANA), Trisha Annusilva
- III. NOX AMENS, Iohannes C. Mellencastra
- IV. IURO, Omnes Pro Uno
- V. QUANDO MIHI TE VIDERE LICEBIT? Faciesinfans
- VI. ALIQUID DEM, Geraldus Levertus
- VII. CUIUS PARTES IN COPHINUM IMPONENDAE SUNT, Dies Prasinus
- VIII. MTV DISIUNCTUM, Antonius Bennettus
- IX. AMOR INFINITUS, Luther Vandrossus/Maria Curiosa
- X. NUMQUAM MENTIRE, Immaturus

The Wonderful 60s

Submitted by Christine Hague, Latin II student at Carmel H.S., Carmel, Ind.

Translate the following group names and answer the questions:

Were they at Woodstock?

- | | Trans. | Ita/Minime |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 1. Mortui Grati | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Quis | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Iosephus Agrestis | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Scarabei | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Simiae | _____ | _____ |
| What are the world's greatest reruns? | | |
| 6. Insula Gilliganiensis | _____ | _____ |
| 7. Navis Amatoria | _____ | _____ |
| 8. Silices | _____ | _____ |
| 9. Castori Id Concedite | _____ | _____ |
| 10. Dies Felices | _____ | _____ |

Crypto-Family

Submitted by Anjali Parekh, Latin 4 student of Mrs. Beradelli, North Penn High School, Lansdale, Penn.

In order to complete this puzzle, you must first decipher the code in which different letters have been put in place of the real ones. The code is the same for all of the words in the list. When you are finished, you should have the names of the twelve months in Latin.

1. Amiacpy
2. Fkekoiko
3. Lfvko
4. Vfgkfyvko
5. Vkhvko
6. Jpmplcyp
7. Lfyivko
8. Fdyvhvo
9. Vkgvko
10. Opdipclpy
11. Bpcykfyvko
12. Garplcyp

Famous Roman Writers

Submitted by Jared Jacobson, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Penn.

ACROSS

5. Wrote the Aeneid (alternate spelling)
8. Prominent Roman statesman. He always said "Carthago Delenda Est!"
9. _____ Italicus. He wrote an epic poem called *The Punica*.
11. His poems are written on stoic beliefs; he was forced by Nero to commit suicide.
13. Important Roman writer of comedy.
15. He wrote the "Art of Love," on how to fall in love.

DOWN

1. His real name is Titus Livius.
2. He composed fourteen speeches called the *Philippics* in 44 B.C.
3. His short lyrics are collected in *Epodes* and in *Odes*.
4. Roman lyric poet, wrote personal and passionate poetry.
6. He wrote a philosophical and scientific poem called *De Rerum Natura*.
7. Became famous for developing the epigram.
10. Roman satirical novelist. He wrote the *Satyricon*. He committed suicide.
12. He wrote *Mosella* which indicated the end of classical literature.
14. His most important works were the *Histories* and *Annals*.

One-Eyed Puzzle

Submitted by Vinnie Saccardi, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

1. POLCSYC — one-eyed monster
2. PSUHPOMLEY — name of the one-eyed monster in *The Odyssey*
3. YLSSUSE — name of the hero who defeated one-eyed monster
4. YCILIS — island where monster lived
5. VEAC — what the monster lived in
6. HPESE — what the hero escaped on
7. NEIW — what the hero drugged the monster with
8. ON-NOE — what the hero said his name was to the monster
9. YEE — where the hero poked the monster
10. NACLE — what the monster was poked with

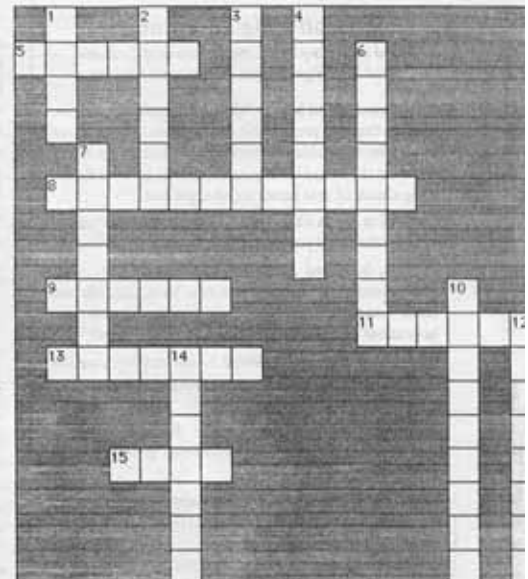
The Classical Orders

Submitted by Nathan Van Overloop, Latin I student of Darrel Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Match the letters in the squares with the corresponding numbers to find the third order.

1. Oldest, most substantial and the heaviest
2. The most sophisticated Roman architectural principal for roofing a building
3. The lightest of the columns, which has a base and a deep capital ornament with acanthus leaves and volutes
4. The emperor who designed and constructed the Pantheon
5. Made by a series of wedge-like stones supporting one another and all bound firmly together by the pressure of the center stone

1 2 3 4 5



Motto Scramble

Submitted by Katherine Terry, Charles Winston Sheehan, Beau Bradford and Garret Prestwood, students of Teresa Casey, The Montgomery Academy, Montgomery, Ala.

Unscramble and translate these state mottos.

1. ISLEROXCE (New York)
2. ICS MERSEP STRYNIAN (Virginia)
3. AUTSIITI BONSUMI (Washington, D.C.)
4. AIDTT EDSU (Arizona)
5. TAINMON PRESME BRILEI (West Virginia)



- I. SIMPLEX FATI FLEXUS
- II. PECUNIA OB LAC EMENDUM
- III. VIR BONUS IN AFRICA
- IV. SICCARI NATURALITER NATI
- V. IUDICIUM CUM CONSILIO
- VI. VIGIL TRANS TEMPUS
- VII. CORRINA, CORRINA
- VIII. BARCINO
- IX. VALE, PROFESSOR
- X. SILVA GUMPUS

Who Am I?

24.

Submitted by Mike Dirksen and Drew Pearson, Latin I students of Mrs. Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

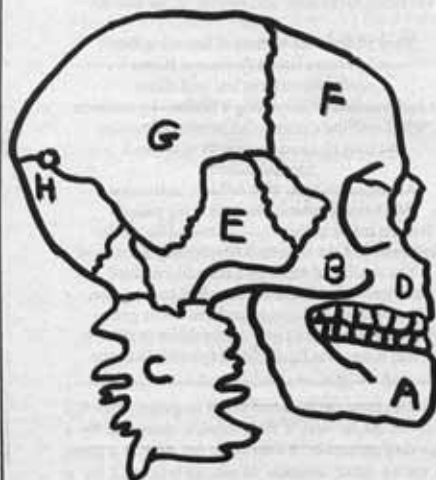
- I am the son of Anchises.
- I am the first wife of Aeneas.
- I am the son of Aeneas and Creusa.
or
- I am the daughter of Hecuba who can predict the future.
- I am the queen of Tyre and later of Carthage.
or
- I am the mother of Aeneas and the goddess of Love.
- I am the son of Jupiter, king of the Africans and Dido's rejected suitor.
- I am the woman who caused the Trojan War.
- I am Priam's son whose ghost is on the land of Thrace and who told Aeneas to establish his town elsewhere.
- I am the one-eyed Cyclops that is a son of Neptune.
- I am the king of Troy and husband of Hecuba.
- I am King of Sparta and husband of Helen.
- I wrote the story of the Aeneid.
- I am the whirlpool that Aeneas avoided while sailing to Italy.
- I am the soothsayer and the son of Priam on the island of Epirus.

Having A Head For Latin And Greek

Submitted by Carl Kalsbeek, Latin student of Darrel Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

- paries
- zygoma
- occipitalis
- maxilla
- mandibula
- frontalis
- temporalis
- cervix verticalis

25.



Matching Roman History

26.

Submitted by Jessica Eldan, Latin I student of Mr. Finnigan, Fairport H.S.,

Match Column A with Column B

Column A

- He "founded Rome a city of brick, and left it a city of marble."
- The end of the Roman Republic.
- Taught Romans the art of divination.
- Spread Rome's boundaries from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caspian Sea and from Africa to Great Britain.
- The last king of Rome.
- The end of the Roman monarchy.
- The philosopher emperor of Rome.
- He marched his army over the Alps on elephants during the Punic Wars.
- The founding of Rome.
- Conquered Gaul (now France) and made Rome the dominant power in the Mediterranean during the Republic.
- The fall of the Western Roman Empire.
- Fought to establish Rome as the only power in the Mediterranean during the republic.
- The great Christian emperor who converted the whole empire.
- The founder of Rome and its first king.

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. 509 B.C. | H. Constantine |
| B. Etruscans | I. Romulus |
| C. Julius Caesar | J. Punic Wars |
| D. 27 B.C. | K. Trajan |
| E. Marcus Aurelius | L. 753 B.C. |
| F. 476 A.D. | M. Tarquinius Superbus |
| G. Hannibal | N. Augustus |

A Match For Caesar?

27.

Submitted by Megan Rhein and Arity Thurnau, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Match Column A with Column B in each category.

CAESAR'S WOMEN

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Calpurnia | A. one and only daughter |
| 2. Pompeia | B. mother of Julia; his first |
| 3. Cornelia | C. lover and mother of his son |
| 4. Julia | D. his ex-wife through divorce |
| 5. Cleopatra | E. has mystic dreams of seeing Caesar's death |

CAESAR'S ASSASSINS

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Cassius | A. a conspirator |
| 2. Brutus | B. last to stab Caesar, made speech at funeral |
| 3. Decimus | C. first to stab Caesar |
| 4. Cinna | D. poet mistaken for a similarly named conspirator and killed |
| 5. Tullius Cimber | E. brought Caesar to the Senate |
| 6. Marcus | F. jealous of Caesar's powers |

CAESAREAN FACTS (scrambled)

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. His teacher | A. cavinro |
| 2. Political party | B. pualneop |
| 3. Link to divinity | C. omlo |
| 4. where he became consul | D. riadthuntisic |
| 5. Caesar's first war | E. gula |
| 6. was against | F. iennadddare |
| 7. River crossed by Caesar | G. mnesv |
| 8. War that supported Cleopatra's rule | |

Going To The Bank

28.

By Neil Baker, Latin I student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport H.S., Fairport N.Y.

From the Word Bank below choose the best answer for each question.

- Toga that senior senators and young boys wore.
- Goddess of the dawn.
- Good luck charm worn by Roman children.
- A light two-wheeled cart used by couriers.
- The Via that went from Rome to Brundisium.
- The most common toga that Romans wore.

Juno	Bulla	Ceres	Proserpina
Cisium	Mango	Liber	Vulcan
Romulus	Appia	Praetexta	Aurora
Virilis	Sol	Latina	Raeda



- TEMPUS CLAUDENDI, Iosephus Heller
- MUSICA AD LITUS APTA, Patricius Conroius
- PILA LUDERE IN BASIBUS: HISTORIA ILLUSTRATA, Geoffricus C. Bellum
- IN SILVARUM LACU, Thomas Bricnides
- VITA MEA ET ALIA NEGOTIA IMPERFECTA, Pupilla Partonis
- BARBARA FRUTEX: COMMENTARIUS, Barbara Frutex
- SUPERBI LIBERIQUE, Ioanella Diurna
- ZONA CALIDA, Ricardus Prestonis
- FRATRES SORORESQUE, B.B. M. Tintinnabulumcastrease
- IACOBI HERRIOTI FABULAE DE FELIBUS, Iacobus Herriotus

Carried Away By Derivatives

Submitted by Adam Losego, Latin II student of Pam Reeb, Thomas Worthington H.S., Worthington, Ohio

The answers to this acrostic are derivatives of the verb FERRO, FERRE, TULI, LATUS.

- A place where people or things are carried by boat over a body of water.
- To convey from one person, place, or situation to another.
- To enlarge or extend at bulk or extent.
- The practice of submitting to a popular vote a measure passed on or proposed by a legislative body.
- Of a grammatical case expressing the relations of separation and source with such uses as cause and instrument.
- To bear, remove, or change from one place, state, form, or appearance to another.
- Pertaining to something that is light-bearing.
- Bearing or conveying something inward.
- To be distinct or unlike in nature, form, or characteristics.

CLUE: Possibly the most-noted phrase ever said by Julius Caesar:

"I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"

See Ya In Church...In The Forum

By Frank J. Korn

For most people the term "Roman Forum" conjures up images of ruins of ancient colonnaded marble temples, perched high upon graceful flights of steps, that once paid homage to the various pagan deities. Few think of the old market place and political center as a stretch of real estate crowded with medieval Christian Churches.

Yet it would be fair to characterize it just that way, for there are today a half dozen—at one time there were seven—Catholic houses of worship in or bordering on this relatively small rectangular area in the heart of Rome Eternal.

In A.D. 638, the still completely intact *Curia*, or Senate House, was consecrated by Pope Honorius I as a church honoring Saint Adrian. As the twentieth century dawned, the edifice was deconsecrated and declared a historic landmark. The archeologist Alfonso Bartoli oversaw the removal of all ecclesiastical accretions in an effort to restore the building to the form it knew under the emperor Diocletian.



Church of San Lorenzo in Miranda

From the *Curia* a hundred yard stroll down the *Via Sacra*—the ceremonial road that traverses the length of the Forum—brings us to the thousand-year-old church of *San Lorenzo in Miranda*. Built into the sturdy and stately ruins of the Temple of Antoninus Pius and Faustina, *San Lorenzo's* evokes Raphael's observation that "Today's Rome was built from the wreckage of yesterday's Rome." The epithet "*Miranda*" (awe-inspiring) probably alludes to the fact that the temple had been one of the most imposingly beautiful in all of Rome. A flight of twenty-one marble steps leads up to the porch of the temple and the front door of the church.

Not often open, the church is approached by an alley leading from the major thoroughfare of *Via dei Fori Imperiali*.

Almost directly across the Forum from this point, at the end of a slender path between the Temple of Castor and Pollux and the convent of the Vestal Virgins, we come upon the venerable basilica of *Santa Maria Antiqua*. Old Saint Mary's, if you will, built at the base of the Palatine Hill, is the oldest and most important Christian shrine in the Forum, dating to the late fifth century.

Fashioned out of a monumental vestibule erected by Domitian as an entranceway to the imperial palace high overhead on the Palatine, *Santa Maria Antiqua* has seen numerous restorations. Its interior is noteworthy for several striking seventh century paintings.

Recrossing the Forum to regain the *Via Sacra* we turn right, past *San Lorenzo*, and immediately reach the church of Saints Cosmas and Damian, the work of Pope Felix IV in A.D. 527. The pontiff used the circular Temple of Romulus as the vestibule and the rectangular *Templum Atriae Urbis* right in back of it as the church proper. In the *Atriae Urbis*, from the era of Vespasian, were housed the archives of the Censor and other municipal records.

The two Syrian saints honored here were martyred during the savage persecutions of Diocletian. They were physicians who ministered to the poor, out of love and without payment. Entombed beneath the high altar, they are venerated as the patron saints of doctors, dentists, and pharmacists.

Our stroll on the *Via Sacra* now continues past the gigantic, gutted, vaulted shell of the Basilica of Maxentius, up a steady incline to the eastern end of the Forum. At this juncture ancient visitors would behold the majestic and dignified beauty of the Temple of Venus. We, however, now stand before the baroque-facaded church of *Santa Francesca Romana*, Saint Frances the Roman.



Church of Santa Francesca Romana at the east end of the Forum Romanum

Originally built in the ninth century by Pope Leo IV and called *Santa Maria Nova*, the church was given its current name in 1608, after Paul V canonized the late and beloved Frances. Born in Rome in 1384, she wed a wealthy nobleman. Widowed after forty years of a happy and loving marriage, Frances became a nun and devoted her remaining years to caring for the poor and the sick.

Beneath the high altar repose the remains of the saint. Also worthy of mention is the tomb of Gregory XI, who in 1377 brought the Papal Court back from Avignon to Rome, from the banks of the Rhone to the banks of the Tiber.

The tall, slender bell tower of the church was added in the twelfth century. Crowned by a cross and soaring high above its surrounding structures, the *campanile* of *Santa Francesca Romana* is looked upon as the landmark and guardian of the Christian Forum.

A dusty path to the right of the church leads past the Arch of Titus. This first century monument remains in the perfect state of preservation, in defiance of the tyranny of time. From this point, the *Via San Bonaventura*, a narrow leafy lane, begins its ascent to the Palatine Hill. In just a few meters, we come to the tiny medieval church of *San Sebastiano al Palatino*, rising out of a small vineyard and over the site of a shrine erected by Tiberius to honor his deified predecessor, Augustus. Nearby, there once stood also a small but impressive temple of *Jupiter Stator*.

There is an almost sylvan loveliness to this spot, especially in spring when the lane is blossom-strewn and exotic flowers break out in all the crannies of the porous travertine marble of the church.

A little further up the slope is the Church of *San Bonaventura*. In addition to the remains of Bonaventura, cardinal and archbishop of the neighboring diocese of Albano in the late 1200's, the church also contains the body of Blessed Leonardo, who originated the devotional practice of the Stations of the Cross. For that reason, this stretch of the narrow road is flanked by the Stations of the Cross.

Thus concludes our pilgrimage to the churches of the Roman Forum. Ah, the Roman Forum! No more

Roman Dogs Survive in Germany

(Special thanks to Steve Peters of Indianapolis for bringing this information to our attention.)

Many students of Latin have carefully studied the pathos filled plaster cast of the Pompeian watch dog left behind to suffocate at its post in A.D. 79.

Students have also studied the lines of the famous *Cave Canem* dogs which graced the *faucēs* of Pompeian homes. The general consensus of the literature concerning this breed of Pompeian watch dog is that the breed is now extinct.

Not all breeds of Roman dogs, however, appear to be extinct. One breed of Roman dog which seems to have survived is one that was used by the Roman legions for herding their livestock. Although there aren't a lot of references to herds of livestock accompanying Caesar's legions, it is fairly well known that as later legions moved through other European countries, they did keep herds of cattle with them to provide a reliable meat supply for the troops.

To keep the herds in line, the legionnaires employed several breeds of cattle dogs. These dogs were sturdy enough to travel the major Roman supply route which led over the Alps through what is now known as the St. Gothard Pass. Once through this pass a network of Roman supply roads led down the mountains to various forts and stations. Many of these sites have survived as modern towns, and in these towns can still be seen the descendants of the cattle dogs used by the Romans.

Some of these Roman cattle dogs even made their way into southern Germany where, following the old military road through the modern town of Württemberg, they came to the small market town of Rottweil.

Throughout the centuries the area around Rottweil continued to play an important role as a cattle breeding region because of its central location. Local herdsmen maintained the ancient Roman breed of cattle dog because of its enormous strength, its robust constitution, its intelligence and its trainability. The Rottweiler butchers who went into the countryside to purchase cattle from herdsmen also used these dogs to help herd their purchases back to town. In fact, they trusted the ferocity of their Roman cattle dog came to be known as the "Butcher's Dog of Rottweil" or, in German, *Rottweiler Metzgerhund*.

Thus the descendants of this breed became known as *Rottweilers*. They drive cattle, control the bulls, and protect their masters, just as they did for the Romans.

Nero

Based on a poem by Katharine Morgan, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

A.D. 54 Nero was emperor after Claudius died
By the scheming of his mother he had won his pride
He was a terrible ruler in old Roman History
The games in his mind were always a mystery
He killed his brother and mother along with his wives

They all were the victims of his stolen lives
A few years later a fire swept Rome
Leaving the citizens lost and alone
He had watched while playing a fiddle—by tradition
While reciting a poem—his unseen admission
He soon blocked the streets with much reconstruction

All under his gaze with ruthless instruction
With heavy taxation he built a big palace
But the revolt of the city soon ended his malice
Nero then fled the country when Spain got involved
The decline of an empire must be resolved
Nero learned of the death attached to his name
And decided the time to end this whole game
He had a close friend who stabbed him to silence
While Rome was finally freed from his violence

evocative term can be found in any language. Once the place to go to hear a fiery oration delivered by a toga-clad statesman, it lives on in our time as a place to go to hear solemn Mass, celebrated by a chasuble-clad priest.

Vergil's One True Love

By Susan Conarroe, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

A soft, smooth carpet spread beneath her feet, a carpet of deep red dipping towards a sweet lake of molten gold. Tall, graceful "trees" rose from the surface, ending far above her head in a scattering of saffron "leaves." She gazed upward and then, revving up her wings, launched herself toward these yellow tips. Her flight was stumbling and unsure, but she reached her goal and collected some of the sun-touched grains. She hummed as she worked – a sound no more fluid than her flight, but it gave her pleasure.

She looked up from her task, first freezing and then grabbing at her harvest and fleeing. She wound her way clumsily through the vast forest of color, now red, now purple, now blue, but always steeped in varying hues of green. As the monolith of cracked gray and brown drew nearer, she adjusted her flight to meet the distended, ribbed globe in its branches. She entered, and clambered through walls of hexagonal cells to the queen's chamber.

"M-m-my Queen," stuttered the worker, "He-he-he's back."

"Mmmmm..." buzzed the Great Mother thoughtfully. "Call out the hive in honor. I shall lead the swarm myself. Fetch me a few of the more energetic and...pliable drones to accompany me."

The hive trembled, as if it was filling with water and would break under the pressure. Then a cloud of bees erupted from it, forming an audible breeze sweeping across the field.

Vergil sighed with pleasure. The field of flowers that surrounded him was completely uncultivated, yet beautiful in a wild, natural way. This was where he had been when writing last flowed from his pen. Now the books that the Emperor had commissioned had become so war-torn that his more delicate nature could not stand it. He needed this place to touch base with the Muses.

The bees were entering the field. Having once been a bee-keeper, he knew the fuzzy insects and loved them. They brought him inspiration when he needed it and companionship at other times. He saw his favorite swarm skimming the flowers, coming towards him. He allowed the queen and a few of the others – drones, he thought, although they usually weren't out except for the courtship flight – to settle on his hand. He felt the longed-for tingle of inspiration.

"Salve, parva regina. I see your servants are in fine form today." As he chatted on to the large bee, stroking its insect's fur with a finger, his latest block came to mind. The bees around him settled down, some resting on flower petals, some clinging lightly to his clothes. The feeling of their little weights gave him an obscure pleasure, making him smile.

"Ecce!" Vergil nearly dislodged the admiring bees as he jumped up. Of course! The people in Dido's city weren't as industrious as ants (he hated ants anyway), they were as busy as bees! Even now, when they could rest, most of them were working, collecting pollen from the nearby blooms. These bees must be blessed! As he hurried away, the insects rose from him in a cloud. The queen laboriously climbed to the sky above the rest and turned as if to bid him vale.

Love Intertwined

By Julie Corbin, Latin I student of Kevin Finnigan,
Fairport H.S., Fairport, New York.

A single trunk.
No simple tree.
No simple story.

Baucis and Philemon,
Wife and husband,
Aged in their love.

Two gods
Bored in their grand lives.

Two friends,
Jupiter and Mercury,
Out to test hospitality.

Shut out
Door after door.

Baucis and Philemon –
They treated the gods kindly
Though they could not afford to do so.

DEXTRO PEDE



Last month this column focused on how the ancient world ate breakfast. This month lunch will be served.

It must be realized, of course, that the ancient Greeks and Romans were as human as we are today. They snacked between meals. Like us, they no doubt snacked on what was most handy, things like fresh fruit or roasted chestnuts (which they ate like we eat popcorn) sold by street vendors, and bread which was prepared daily in neighborhood bakeries.

Somewhere around mid-day they "did" lunch.

The Greeks called lunch *apsarotou*. Since the markets were open between mid-morning and noon, that is when the Greeks would purchase what they needed for their mid-day meal. The Greek writer of old comedy, Aristophanes, tells us (*Vesp.* 605-612) how one of his characters named Philocleon liked to enjoy a good lunch after spending the morning in the courts.

The Romans called lunch *prandium*, and it was not generally supposed to be eaten before *hora quinta* or later than *hora nona*. (Remember that *hora prima* was dawn and that *hora duodecima* was sunset.)

For the most part, Romans did not "do" lunch as a major social event. Lunch was definitely a fast-food event. Leftovers from the night before could be eaten along with some fruit and a chunk of fresh bread. A little *vinum* – mixed with water – would be used to wash it all down.

The Roman author Seneca (*Epist.* 83.5) confirms the informality of *prandium* when he writes:

"Sine mensa prandium, post quod non sunt lavandae manus."

"Lunch is not a sit-down affair; you shouldn't even get your hands dirty."

A little later (*Epist.* 83.6) Seneca makes another reference to lunch on-the-run:

"panis deinde siccus et sine mensa prandium"

"Then there's dry bread and a stand-up lunch."

Occasionally formal lie-down *prandia* were given, e.g. in connection with wedding ceremonies, and on such occasions the wine-water mixture was served warm as was the honey-wine (*mulsum*).

In his play called *Menaechmi* (Act I, ll. 207-214), the Roman playwright Plautus goes into some detail describing a special *prandium* that his main character, *Menaechmus I* wants his girl friend *Erotium* to prepare for him:

ME. I to ER.: Scin quid volo ego te accurare?

ER.: Scio: curabo quae vales.

ME.I: Iube igitur tribus nobis apud te prandium accurare,

An eternal reward for their efforts:

A majestic temple
In the midst of a lake
Where once the selfish lived.
The mortals asked to be priests,
To be forever together.

An easy wish for Jupiter and Mercury.

Intertwined
Through life and death
As linden and oak in one.

A single trunk.
No simple tree.
Never a simple legend.

atque aliquid scitamentorum de foro obsonarier.

Glandionidum sullam, laridum peronidam, aut sincipitamenta porcina aut aliquid ad eum modum, madida quae mi adposita in mensam miluinam suggerant.

snapping his fingers

Atque acutum.

ER.: Licet ecastor.

ME.I: Nos prodimus ad forum:

iam hic nos erimus. dum conquetur, interim potabimus.

ME.I: You know what I want you to look after?

ER.: Sure, I'll do whatever you want.

ME.I: Then make sure that lunch for three is prepared at your house, and buy something gourmet at the market. a little tripe, some bacon bits, or some pickled pig's head or something like that, nice and moist to tickle my palate when I belly up to the trough.

snapping his fingers

And make it snappy.

ER. Heck, no sooner said than done.

ME.I: We're going down to the corner bar. We'll be back before you know it. We're gonna have a few drinks while you get it together.

When it came to lie-down *prandia*, the gourmet menu-item of choice was definitely *glandia* or *glandulae* – jokingly referred to as *glandionidum* by Plautus above. These were carefully prepared tidbits of pork chosen deliberately from rather exotic parts of the pig.

In case you would like to cook up some of these tidbits for your next *prandium*, here's a recipe you can use:

Glandulae

Buy 1 lb of tripe (pork belly) and cube it into tiny pieces. Put the pieces into a pan, add water and 6 small cut-up onions. Simmer for 4 hours, checking occasionally to be sure it doesn't run out of water.

After four hours drain the cubed tripe (being careful not to lose the onions) and then continue cooking it over low heat for another hour after adding the following sauce:

Sauce: Melt 2 tbs of butter in a small sauce pan. Add 2 tbs. flour and 1 cup of milk. Add 1 cup of beef stock, 1 tsp of wine vinegar, and a little ground fennel, black pepper and salt.

Remember, save some room for cena!

The Donkey Bridge

by Jason Kniper

The gut-wrenching feelings of nervous anxiety on the first day of class were only worsened by accidentally entering the Latin III room.



5,300 Year Old Italian Shepherd Found Frozen in Northern Italy

Ken Shulman has published an update on the frozen body found in northern Italy in 1991. His article "Iceman Update," *Archaeology*, July/August 1994, p. 21, details evidence that the man was a fighter (old broken nose), a farmer (kernels of corn in his clothes), and an archer (bow and arrow; ibex bones).

31.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Name four different products that were once exported from Pompeii.
2. Whom did Juno intend for Elena to marry instead of poor Willow?
3. What was Forrest Gump's IQ?
4. What does the Latin III-IV class at Anderson H.S. in Cincinnati do at the beginning of each class?
5. Whom did the Roman deities Picumnus and Pilumnus protect?
6. In what year did *Legio XIII* invade Britain with 40,000 legionnaires?
7. What was the gourmet menu-item of choice that Romans liked to have for *prandium*?
8. How many Catholic churches are in or bordering on the *Forum Romanum* in Rome today?
9. Which modern dog breed seems to have descended from Roman Alpine cattle dogs?
10. What archaeological site in England has Mark Weaver been privileged to watch as it has undergone excavation over the years?

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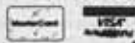
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Labor conquers all things. | L276 Nec possum tecum vivere, nec sine te. (Anon.)
I can't live with you nor without you. |
| L166 Qualis pater, talis filius. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE)
As the father is so is the son. | L278 Dabit deus his quoque finem. (Ver. Aen. 1.199)
God will terminate even these sorrows. |
| L180 Amicus animae dimidium. (Austrian ARTES LATINAE)
A friend is the half of one's soul. | L279 Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. (Ver. Aen. 1.203)
Even these disasters may eventually generate pleasant memories. |
| L164 Bis dat qui cito dat. (Aelianus? ARTES LATINAE)
Who gives quickly gives twice. | L280 Timeo Danaos et dona ferentis. (Ver. Aen. 2.49)
I fear a gift-bearing enemy. |
| L198 Hodie, non cras. (Motto ARTES LATINAE) Today, not tomorrow. | L282 Non Omnis Moriat. (Horace) Not all of me shall die. |
| L199 Magna est veritas et praevallebit. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE)
Great is truth and it will prevail. | |
| L220 Mens sana in corpore sano. (Juvenal ARTES LATINAE)
A sound mind in a sound body. | |
| L223 Ars longa, vita brevis. (Hippocrates-translation ARTES LATINAE)
Art is long, life is short. | |
| L225 Nemo liber est qui corpori servit. (Seneca ARTES LATINAE)
No one is free who is a slave to his body. | |
| L227 Cogito, ergo sum. (Descartes? ARTES LATINAE)
I think, therefore I am. | |
| L229 Veritas vos liberabit. (Mt. 1 ARTES LATINAE)
The truth will set you free. | |
| L232 Veni, vidi, vici. (Caesar ARTES LATINAE)
I came, I saw, I conquered. | |
| L237 Edamus, bibamus, gaudeamus; post mortem nulla voluptas. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE) Let us eat, drink, and be merry; after death there is no pleasure. | |
| L239 Omnia vincit Amor; et nos cedamus Amori. (Vergil ARTES LATINAE) Love conquers all; let us, too, yield to Love. | |
| L241 Aut bibat aut abeat. (Cicero ARTES LATINAE)
(A person) should either drink or get out. | |
| L275 Da mihi basia mille. (Caecilius 5.7)
Kiss me with a thousand kisses. | |
| | GREEK |
| | G7 σκηνη πᾶς ὁ βίος. (Anon.) All the world's a stage. |
| | G10 Καλὸν ἥσυχια. (Periander) Leisure is a fine thing. |
| | G23 Πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος. (Protagoras)
Man is the measure of all things. |
| | G30 Γρησκού ὁ δὲ αἰὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος. (Solon)
The older I grow, the more I learn. |
| | G31 ΝΥΠΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ. (On Hagia Sophia)
Wash your sins, not only your face. |
| | G38 Οὐ πολλὰ, ἀλλὰ πολὺ (Anon.) Not quantity but quality. |
| | G47 Εἴρηκα. (Archimedes) I have it, I have found. |
| | G48 Τὸ νικᾶν αὐτὸν αὐτὸν πᾶσιν νοκίον πρότη τι καὶ ἀρίστη. (Plato, Laws, 626 E) Self-mastery is the first and noblest victory of all. |
| | G50 Φιλοσοφία Βίου Κυβερνήτης. (Anon.)
Philosophy the Guide of Life. |
| | G57 Πάντα ῥεῖ. (Heraclitus) All is flux. |
| | G62 Γνωθι σαυτόν. (Thales, as quoted by Diogenes Laertius)
Know thyself. |
| | G66 Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεὸς Τίς Σωτήρ. |

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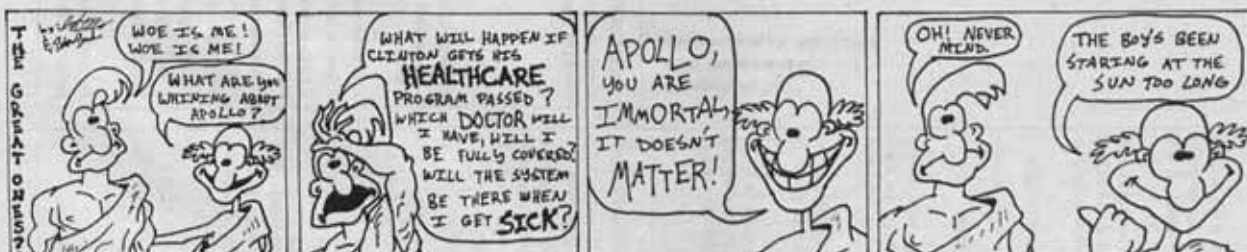
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16.

Carmina Optima

- I. I'LL MAKE LOVE TO YOU, Boyz II Men
- II. XXX's AND OOO's (AN AMERICAN GIRL), Trisha Yearwood
- III. WILD NIGHT, John C. Mellencamp
- IV. I SWEAR, All-4-One
- V. WHEN CAN I SEE YOU? Babyface
- VI. I'D GIVE ANYTHING, Gerald Levert
- VII. BASKET CASE, Green Day
- VIII. MTV UNPLUGGED, Tony Bennett
- IX. ENDLESS LOVE, Luther Vandross/Mariah Carey
- X. NEVER LIE, Immature

17.

The Wonderful 60's

1. Grateful Dead, Ita
2. The Who, Ita
3. Country Joe, Ita
4. The Beatles, Minime
5. The Monkees, Minime
6. Gilligan's Island
7. Love Boat
8. The Flintstones
9. Leave It To Beaver
10. Happy Days

18.

Crypto-Family

1. October
2. Augustus
3. Maius
4. Ianuarius
5. Iulius
6. December
7. Martius
8. Aprilis
9. Iunius
10. September
11. Februarius
12. November



19.

22.

Motto Scramble

1. EXCELSIOR
2. SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
3. IUSTITIA OMNIBUS
4. DITAT DEUS
5. MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

23.

Picturae Moventes

- I. A SIMPLE TWIST OF FATE
- II. MILK MONEY
- III. A GOOD MAN IN AFRICA
- IV. NATURAL BORN KILLERS
- V. TRIAL BY JURY
- VI. TIMECOP
- VII. CORRINA, CORRINA
- VIII. BARCELONA
- IX. CAIO, PROFESSOR
- X. FORREST GUMP

24.

Who Am I?

1. Aeneas
2. Creusa
3. Iulus or Ascanius
4. Cassandra
5. Dido or Elissa
6. Venus
7. Iarbas
8. Helen
9. Polydorus
10. Polyphemus
11. Priam
12. Menelaus
13. Vergil
14. Charybdis
15. Helenus

26.

Matching Roman History

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

25.

Having a Head for Latin & Greek

1. G
2. B
3. H
4. D
5. A
6. F
7. E
8. C

27.

A Match For Caesar

1. E
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
1. F
2. B
3. E
4. D
5. C
6. A
1. C
2. B
3. G
4. E
5. D
6. A
7. F

28.

Going To The Bank

1. Praetexta
2. Aurora
3. Bulla
4. Cisium
5. Appia
6. Virilia

TEACHERS:

All games and sets of questions will be numbered consecutively throughout the school year if you wish to use these numbers to record student work.

29.

Libri Optimi

- I. CLOSING TIME, Joseph Heller
- II. BEACH MUSIC, Pat Conroy
- III. BASEBALL: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY, Geoffrey C. War
- IV. IN THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, Tom O'Brien
- V. MY LIFE AND OTHER UNFINISHED BUSINESS, Dolly Parton
- VI. BARBARA BUSH: A MEMOIR, Barbara Bush
- VII. THE PROUD AND THE FREE, Janet Dailey
- VIII. THE HOT ZONE, Richard Preston
- IX. BROTHERS AND SISTERS, Bebe Moore Campbell
- X. JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, James Herriot

30.

Carried Away By Derivatives

1. ferry
2. transfer
3. dilate
4. referendum
5. ablative
6. translate
7. luciferous
8. afferent
9. doffer
- ET TU BRUTE

31.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Wine, pottery, garum and olive oil.
2. Daemon
3. 75
4. They hold a "round table of philosophy."
5. Women in the process of giving birth.
6. A.D. 43
7. Glandia or glanthulae
8. Six
9. Rottweilers
10. Vindolanda

Forrest Gump

A World Seen Through the Eyes of a Boy in a Man's Body

Tom Hanks does a great job portraying characters who have no control over their own lives. These characters are tossed around a lot by fate, and they lead powerless lives. These characters always have to rely on luck and hope because they are never in control of themselves. That's why Hanks had the lead role in the movie *Splash*. In this story Hanks' character wants to meet a woman with whom he can fall in love. He wants to have a son whom he can watch playing a part in a school play. Hanks' character, however, is powerless. He meets a woman only through luck and fate. For she's not even a real woman but a mermaid.

That's why Hanks played the lead role in the movie called *Big*. Because this boy had no control over his own life, he wanted to be an adult. With the help of a magical machine he gets big, and then, when he doesn't like being big any more, he gets small again. Nevertheless, he has no power over his own life. These changes come about by luck and fate.

That's why Hanks played the lead in the movie called *Sleepless in Seattle*. This character isn't able to find a new wife without luck and the help of his small son.

That's why Hanks played the lead in the movie called *Philadelphia*. In this story Hanks' character is a lawyer who is gay—there's nothing he can do about it. He can't change the way he feels. When he is infected with

AIDS, he becomes totally helpless. He is fired by his fellow lawyers. He is unheeded. He even dies before his case is resolved in court.

Now Hanks has played a character named Forrest Gump—a boy in a man's body. Just like the other characters which Hanks has played, Gump leads a powerless life. Because he's not very smart, Gump doesn't understand what's going on even though he is in the presence of important events and people with great authority and dignity. Because Gump has a 75 I.Q., he is not impressed when he meets Elvis, John Lennon, J.F.K., L.B.J., Nixon and Mao. In this movie Gump passes through many important events for 30 years without a clue. His mother and close friends die, but Gump is not bothered as he lives his life. He can't change the events in his world and he's not bothered by them.

This film seems to please a lot of spectators because many people live their lives without a clue. If these spectators could enjoy life's simple pleasures, they would be happy. The world's serious events don't bother them because they can't do anything about them.

The characters which Hanks plays please a lot of spectators because many people are tossed around by luck and fate, and they also lead powerless lives.

20.

One-Eyed Puzzle

1. CYCLOPS
2. POLYPHEMUS
3. ULYSSES
4. SICILY
5. CAVE
6. SHEEP
7. WINE
8. NO ONE
9. EYE
10. LANCE

21.

The Classical Orders

1. Doric
2. Dome
3. Corinthian
4. Hadrian
5. Arch
- IONIC