

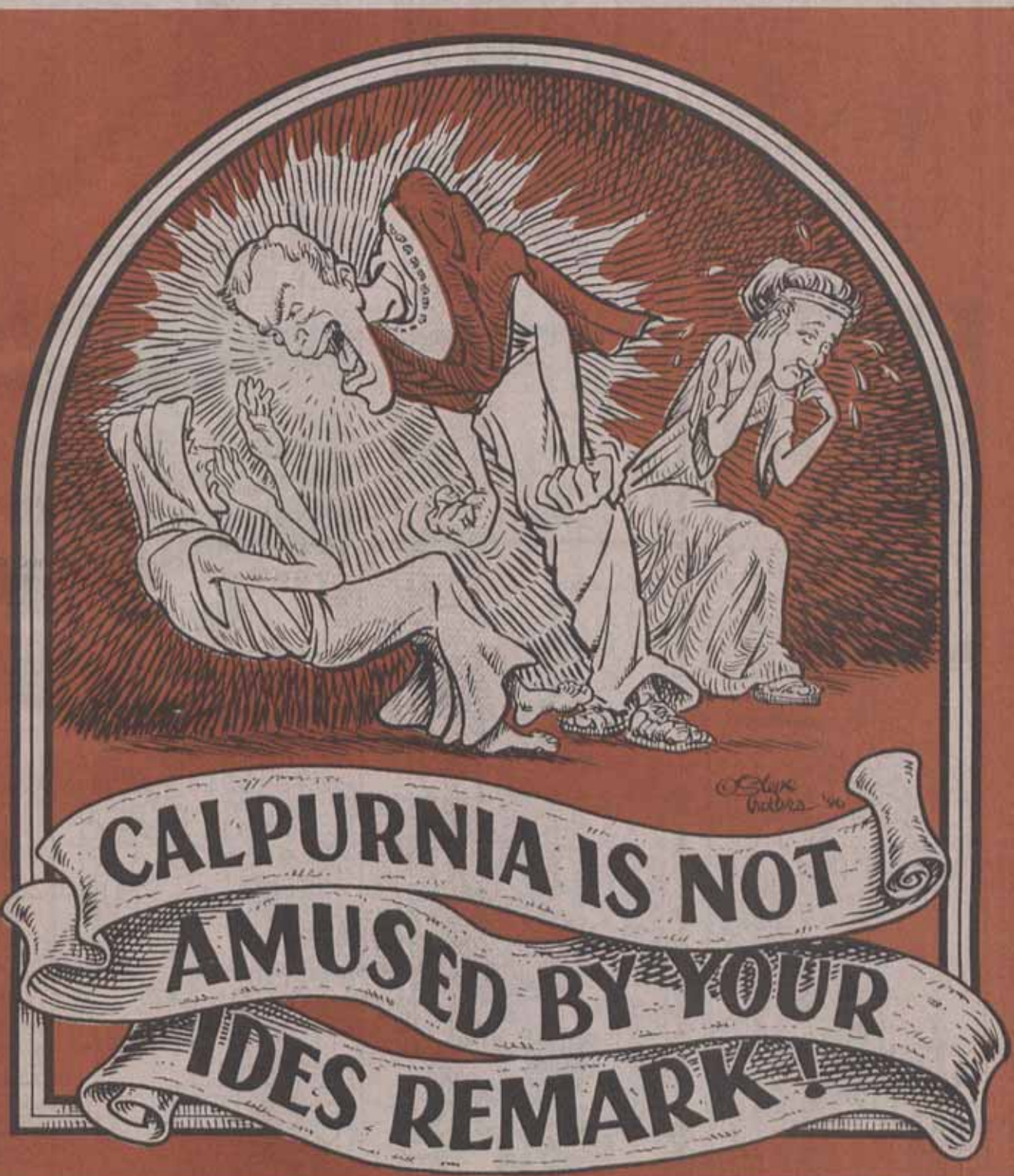
POMPEIANA



NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXII, NO. 7

MART. A. D. MCMXCVI



Pauli Somnium

Haec fabula, a Minna Muscula narrata, primum scripta est in M.A.S., Ian. A.D. MCMXCVI, p. 31. M.A.S. a Genovefa Imme in Republica Franca editur.

Paulus, puer decem annos natus, etsi scholasticum laborem nondum perfecerat et inter alia historiarum antiquarum lectionem, quae erat de Bello Gallico, omnino neglexerat, totam dominicam diem a parentibus indulgentioribus ductus in ludicro saepio "Disneyland" (id est Valthari Disney Terra) inscripto et in Francogallia haud procul a Lutetia Parisiorum sito, otiose egerat. Dies tamen (fortasse propter malam conscientiam, quod labore suo non functus erat) non tam iucunda ei fuerat, quam speraverat. Deceptus enim erat, quod manifestum erat omnia falsa esse. Non Michaellem Musculum nec Donaldum Anatem nec Asterigem Obelicemve Gallos revera viderat, sed homines personatos, quibus credere non poterat. Speraverat se, in incognitas Fabularum terras iturum, nihil nisi res artificiosae fictas visurum esse.

Ubi vespere domum rediit, lassior erat quam ut scholasticum opus perficeret et statim cubitum iit. Somnus autem ei non quietus, sed agitatus fuit et in somnio personas Disneyanas revidit. In Foederatis Americae Civitatibus res agebatur. Michaellem Musculum (musculus verus, non homo personatus) aderat, qualis in pelliculi cinematographici apparuit. Qui, cum de Francogallico Disneyland audierat, statim iratus est. "Qui," inquit, "ausi sunt me amicosque meos confictis vultibus et vestibus imitari et contendere se nos veros esse? Pocnas vero dabunt pro tanta audacia!"

Statim Minnam suam expergefecit et ambo ad Donaldum et Avunculum Piesou et Obelicem et Asterigem et Panoramicem venerabilem vici druidam et Cantorigem bardum et socios alios suos ierunt. Omnes una consilium habuerunt et decreverunt in tapeti volanti trans Atlanticum oceanum festinandum esse, ut istos scurras personatos castigarent et ipsi cum pueris colluderent. Iter per aethera feliciter factum est. Nocte certe Disneyland fores clausae erant. Alii Baba vero, qui cum eis venerat, dixit: "Sesamum, aperire!" Statim fores sua sponte apertae sunt. Tum omnes in saeptum inierunt et aedificium invenerunt, in quo vestiarium erat, in quo scenariorum personae et vestes conditae erant. Ibi expectaverunt, donec scaenici multo mane venerunt. Tum Obelix, cui vis est ingens, sequens omnes inter brachia collegit et in armario collocavit, quod sedulo clave clausit. Deinde Michaellem Musculum et amicos eius per saeptum ambulare coeperunt.

Cum ostiarius vel alius loci laborator eis obviam fiebat, eos sic salutabat, cum scenicos eos crederet esse: "Salvete! Iamne parati estis?"

"Iam sumus," respondebat Galli, quia Michaellem et Minnia et Donaldus et Avunculus Piesou solam Americanam linguam cognoverant!

Visitatores iam advenire incipiebant - Paulus quoque inter visitatores huius portentosae diei erat. Visitatio multo iucundior ei fuit quam prior, quia sciebat suos

amicos veros hic adesse. Michaellem Musculum dextram eius manum, Minna sinistram arripuit et cum per saeptum duxerunt. Panoramicus ei visci ramulum dedit in memoriam. Cantorix ei hymnum pulchrum cecinit. Paulo post, Obelix, Michaellem et Minnam repulsi, Paulum robustis humeris suis tulit. Ex hoc alto loco Paulus totum saeptum videbat et valde lactabatur quod quasi in triumpho sic ferebatur. Mox vero, cum de triumphis cogitaret, in mentem ei revenit lectio de historiis antiquis neglecta et coepit timere. Itaque Asterigem, qui prope Obelicem procedebat, rogavit quis in Bello Gallico Alesiae vicisset. Asterix autem non habuit tempus quo responderet. Nam iam Obelix cum occupaverat et audacter responderat: "Ego ne Caesarem quidem timeo. Itaque pro certo habeo nos Vercingetorigi auxilio fore et impedituros ne Caesar Alesiam capiat. Nam insaniunt isti Romani!"

Pauli somnium interruptum est quia mater cum expergefecit ut ad scholam iret. Scilicet hoc mane otium ei defuit ut lectionem neglectam legeret. Itaque, cum magister eum interrogavit quid de Alesia sciret, Paulus sine dubitatione respondit Caesarem ibi a Gallis victum esse - et notam pessimam, quam revera merebat, obtinuit. Puer vero, ubi parentes cum vituperaverunt quod "zero" de historiis antiquis notatus erat, sic respondit: "Non mea est culpa, sed Obelici qui miles gloriosus fuit!"

The Path of the Romans

Venturing into the Spirit of Rome

by Donna Wright, Lawrence North High School,
Indianapolis, Indiana

The visit to Vatican City was a much anticipated part of the trip for many. As we stood gazing out upon the city from Mt. Janiculum one evening, I asked some students what they had liked best after we had been in Rome for a few days. At least one commented that he felt that the best day for him would be the upcoming visit to St. Peter's.



Photo by Donna Wright

Statue of Laocoön and his sons. Originally displayed in the Baths of Titus at Rome, the group is now in the Vatican Museum.

Because a Papal audience was planned as part of the day in Vatican City, most of our group had only enough time to see the Sistine Chapel before needing to be at the hall for the audience and perhaps would later be able to see some parts of the Vatican Museums. A few of us decided to forego the audience in order to spend more time in the museum.

For Sara McFall of Elwood High School the restorations of the Sistine Chapel were the highlight of the trip. She was not alone. For Erin Rea of New Albany High School and Vince Payne of Bloomington, the art of St. Peter's and the history of the area were most impressive. Some of us made it to the top of the dome for a spectacular view of the area. The immense size of the Basilica is almost incomprehensible. The fact that the dome itself is not even seen easily when standing at the end of the colonnades does not at first register as an indication of the magnitude of the church. As we sat contemplating the architecture and enjoying some refreshing and much-needed gelati, the shocking reality of the height was brought home when

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

1996-1997

Pompeiiiana 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.

Contract cartoonists are paid \$25 for each single box cartoon and \$50 for each cartoon strip accepted for publication in each of the nine issues of the Pompeiiiana NEWSLETTER published September through May each year.

To be considered as a 1996-1997 Contract Cartoonist, artists must make sure that samples of their work are received by Pompeiiiana, Inc. no later than May 1, 1996, and comply with the following four guidelines:

1. All work MUST BE DONE IN BLACK INK OR MARKER on plain white paper.
2. The format for a cartoon strip MUST BE EXACTLY 2 1/2" HIGH BY 12 7/8" LONG.
3. The format for single box cartoons must be 3 7/8" square.
4. All balloon print in cartoons must be correctly spelled as well as large and neat enough to remain clearly legible after the work submitted is reduced by 78%.

All applicants will be notified before the end of May, 1996, as to whether they will be offered contracts for the 1996-1997 school year.

Cartoonists who are selected will be asked to sign a contract guaranteeing that new installments of their cartoons will be received by Pompeiiiana, Inc. by the first day of the month prior to their intended publication (i.e. by 9/1 for the Oct. NEWSLETTER). Sample cartoons submitted by those who are chosen as Contract Cartoonists will be paid for in August of 1996 and published in the Sept. 1996 NEWSLETTER.

Applications should be sent to

Contract Cartoonists
Pompeiiiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

1996-1997

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If you are a teacher or professor, and you enjoy writing, you may qualify to author one or more of the following series of articles to be published in the 1996-1997 NEWSLETTER. Each series will consist of nine installments containing 300-400 words each and, when appropriate, be accompanied by drawings or photos. Articles are to be written for secondary school readers.

- I. What We Are Learning From Recent Archaeological Excavations
- II. The Lives and Works of Roman Authors
- III. The Life of Girls and Women in Ancient Rome
- IV. Travel in the Ancient World
- V. Learning Games for the Latin Classroom

Contract authors will be paid \$50 per published installment.

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The Path of the RomansVenturing (Continued a Pagina Prima)

Sharon Gibson pointed out to me how very small the people going up the steps to the church looked. The richness of the gold and mosaic artwork which decorate the interior was breath-taking. For Debbie Prince of New Albany, the portrayal of Christ's sacrifice in Michelangelo's *Pieta* was a sight so tremendously moving that only the presence of so many other strangers kept her from falling to her knees in respect and adoration. Only the most inspired works of art can result in that sort of reaction.

It wasn't just art, however, which provided moments of strong religious feeling for many of the group. The opportunity to see the Pope and to have our group recognized by him was a tremendously important experience for many. Kristen Sweat of Owen Valley High School said, "When I saw the Pope, my heart stopped. I felt that my Christian ties to God were revived at the very sight of him. This was the best thing that could have happened."

Many of us did take the time to explore the vast museums. For myself, it was tremendously important to see once again the elegant *Laocöon*. Wandering through the long halls to view the many paintings, sculptures of mythological and historical figures, mosaics and other works of art was very gratifying.

In the afternoon we had the privilege of visiting the Necropolis of St. Peter's. In order to do this, one has to apply to the Vatican in advance. It is well worth the effort. Our group was divided in half, each having its own guide. Both guides were extremely knowledgeable

able in explaining the relationship of the location of the Circus of Nero to the establishment of Constantine's church. The guide of my group was a priest who showed us through the areas where Constantine had covered over burial rooms in order to build his church. He showed us the difference between the pagan tombs and the Christian ones. The pagan tombs had the abbreviation "D.M." (*Dis Manibus*—to the gods who protect the spirits of the dead). The Christian ones had an ivy leaf carved between the *D* and the *M*. The ivy leaf stood for eternal life. Then he showed us tombs where the ivy leaf had become the letter *O* between the two other letters. We were left speechless at the sight of the tombs and the artwork. Especially beautiful was a mosaic on the ceiling of one tomb which pictured bright green ivy leaves on a vivid yellow background.

Finally, we entered the lower chapel from which one can view the excavation of the tomb believed to be that of St. Peter. Bones were found on the site which are speculated to be those of the first Bishop of the church. This was a solemn and thought-provoking moment in and of itself, but our guide asked us to stop and join him in a prayer for Christian unity. He proceeded to lead us in the Lord's Prayer. I was so moved that my voice was completely unable to form those familiar words; only my heart could say them.

This was our last day in Rome before departing for the Bay of Naples area. We celebrated that evening by visiting the *Piazza Navona* with its artists, entertainers, hair-brainers, and delicious *gelati* and *tartuffi*.

Roman and Greek Authors**Titus Livy**

By Michael A. Dimitri

In previous issues we have seen how the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire affected various authors; Titus Livy provides yet another example. There is some debate about the exact years he lived (59 B.C.- A.D. 17 or 64 B.C.-A.D. 12); however, there is no question that he experienced the greatness of the Republic and the foundation of the Empire. Raised in *Patavium* (Padua), one of the last strongholds of the strict *mos maiorum*, Livy spent most of the rest of his life in Rome where he buried himself in the literature of the east and west. Cicero seems to have been a favorite although the influence of other writers and styles are obvious in his work. Livy, in turn, may have inspired other writers including the histories of the future emperor Claudius.

Although Livy is credited with writing works of philosophy and rhetoric, it is his *History of Rome* from its beginning until 9 B.C. which has given him fame for the last two millennia. This *magnus opus* spread itself over 142 books originally; only books I-IX (dealing with the foundation and early beginnings of Rome) and books XXI-XLV (covering the Second Punic, the Macedonian, and the Syrian Wars) have survived.

Livy's weaknesses are evident in his work. He was inexperienced in the military, included mistakes of earlier writers in his work, and was lacking in the keen judgment usually necessary for a good historian. However critical a reader may be about Livy's science, the author does provide one of the most extensive insights into the ancient Roman World available.

Additionally, it is more of a rhetorical work expressing Livy's and maybe the typical Roman's view of his own culture and its role in the world. Learning how a culture defines itself is equally valuable for a historian as an accurate history is.

Livy's goal, then, seems to have been to create a view of Roman culture and civilization that would remind the Romans of the greatness of the Republic and its virtues, while inspiring them to greatness within their new empire. His *History of Rome* focuses, therefore, on the great leaders of the Roman past and warns against the decay caused by neglecting the *mos maiorum*. With his story-telling style, Livy takes his readers to the events he describes with a narration more realistic than a modern movie. In Livy's writing, it is often pointed out, history comes to life.

Upon its publication, Livy's *History of Rome* was an instant "best-seller." Augustus loved it as did the rest of the Romans of his age. During the Renaissance, a well-known writer popularized the great speeches of Livy's characters and he again rose to fame. Finally, he is regarded highly nearly two thousand years after his death in our own time.

Si ars est celare artem, then Livy has succeeded in creating a masterpiece.

When in Ancient Rome...

By Emily Wilson, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

The whole family gets up with the sun
And father greets his *clientes*
He does what he must
Then visits the Forum
And the rest of the day's for fun.

Mother, by law a second-class citizen,
And property of her husband,
Watches the slaves
Then makes her calls
Until the day comes to its end.

The children spend their days at school and at play,
Boys pretending to be soldiers
They have mini races
And play *latrunculi*
And then the Romans conclude their day.

Mini Lessons in Latin Grammar**Intensive??? Reflexive??? What's a Scholar to Do? Intensive and Reflexive Pronouns**

By Almee Brown, Medina, Ohio

So—now you've been introduced to the reflexive and intensive pronouns, you know which chart is which, but the problem is both of these words have the meaning of "self" in English. Which is which? Here are some tips. First, let's look at the derivation of each of these words. I'd like to think of an intensive pronoun as "tending to spread in" (*in + tendo + ive*) more information about the noun or pronoun it accompanies. It adds extra "fluff" to a sentence. On the other hand, a reflexive pronoun is a word "tending to bend back" (*re + flectere + ive*) to the word it refers to (also known as its antecedent). This antecedent will always be the subject of the sentence. A reflexive pronoun thus functions as an integral part of a sentence. Let's compare a few sentences:

1. The president **himself** admitted that he was wrong. (intensive)
 2. (No equivalent sentence illustrating a reflexive pronoun can be given). Sentence 1 and the absence of sentence 2 show another major difference between these two pronouns. First check sentence 1 for extra fluff: Can you remove the word "himself" and still have a syntactically complete sentence? If so, your pronoun is intensive, and in this case it is nominative because it is "adding to" a nominative word. There cannot be a sentence where the reflexive pronoun is nominative; by its very definition it must refer back to the subject but can never be the subject.
 3. The girls gave the boys **themselves** no sympathy after the loss of the championship game. (intensive)
 4. The girls gave **themselves** a pat on the back for winning the game. (reflexive). Take out the extra fluff in sentence 3 and your sentence still makes sense. Check the antecedent in sentence 4: the subject "girls." Also, removing "themselves" from the sentence results in a puzzling sentence at best.
 5. The barbarian hoodlums cornered the little child **himself** on the way to school. (intensive)
 6. Running into a brick wall, the barbarian hoodlums injured **themselves** very seriously. (reflexive)
- Again, the pronoun in sentence 5 shows emphasis; the pronoun in sentence 6 refers back to the subject and is integral to the meaning of the sentence.

In summary:

Intensive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
1. all cases	1. no nominative
2. adds more information to any noun in any case	2. always refers back to the subject
3. can be deleted without changing the meaning of sentence	3. necessary for meaning of sentence
4. ipse, ipsa, ipsum	4. —, sibi, se, se (third person)

O.K., Here's What Really Happened on the Ides of March, 44 B.C.

Assidentem conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, illicoque Cimber Tilius, qui primas partes susceperat, quasi aliquid rogaturus propius accessit renuentique et gestu in aliud tempus differenti ab utroque umero togam apprehendit; deinde clamantem, "Ista quidem vis est!" alter e Cascis aversum vulnerat paulum infra iugulum. Caesar Cascae brachium arripit graphio traiecit conatusque prosilire alio vulnere tardatus est; utque animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, togā caput obvolvī, simul sinistrā manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet etiam inferiori corporis parte velatā. Atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est uno modo ad primum ictum gemitu sine voce edito, etsi tradiderunt quidam Marco Bruto irruenti dixisse, "καὶ οὐ τέκνον;" Exanimis diffugientibus cunctis aliquamdiu iacuit, donec lecticae impositum, dependente brachio, tres servoli domum rettulerunt.

Suetonius
DE VITA CAESARUM
Bk. I, LXXXI, 1-3.

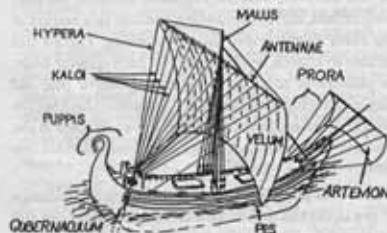
Ancient Technology

Navis

By Arthur C. Nunes, Jr.

O, First Century man, want to go to sea? Down at the docks seek out the captain (*magister*) of a merchant ship (*navis oneraria*) and sign on as a common sailor (*nauta*). You will need to speak Greek, the language of the sea. Your pay will be a share of the profits. The *magister* will get perhaps twice your share and the steersman (*gubernator*) and bow officer (*proreus*) one and a half times your share. The owner (*navicularius*) makes or loses a fortune on a voyage.

Roman ships are built skin first in the classical manner (just the opposite of Twentieth Century shipbuilding practice). A plank (*tabula*) skin is fitted about the keel (*carina*) and then reinforced by fitting ribs into it. The hull planks are joined together by flat pieces of wood called tenons inserted into slots called mortices cut into the edges of the planks. Holes are drilled through plank and tenon and wooden pins driven into the holes to lock the tenons in place.



The ship is powered by a big square sail (*velum*) hung from a yard (*antennae*) on the mast (*malius*) in the middle of the ship. The braces (*hypera*), lines from the ends of the yard attached to pins on the aft rails of the ship, control the angle of the *velum* to catch the wind best for the chosen direction of sailing. The feet, (*pedes*), lines from the lower corners of the *velum* to pins on the aft rail, hold the bottom of the *velum* down so that it can capture the force of the wind. The braces (*kaloi*), groups of evenly spaced lines, six on each side of the sail, hang down through rings on the sail from pulley blocks on the yard to the bottom of the sail. The *kaloi* are brought down together to a rail in front of the poop (*puppis*) where the *gubernator* stands working the tiller (*clavus*) of the steering oar (*gubernaculum*).

The *kaloi* can haul up the bottom edge of the sail and reduce the area against which the wind pushes. Thus the *kaloi* act as a power control for the ship like the throttle of a locomotive.

On the bow (*prora*) of the ship is mounted a forward raking mast or bowsprit carrying a small second sail, the *artemon*. Its purpose is to help steer the ship, rather than to contribute to the driving power.

Ships as long as 180 feet transport grain from the Egyptian port of Alexandria to Puteoli, some 150 miles south of Rome. These huge ships carry an extra triangular topsail over the mainsail. In the hold they carry some 1200 tons of grain. On deck they routinely carry hundreds of passengers. Crew and passengers of the ship which transported the apostle Paul to Rome numbered 276 (Acts 27:37).

But *nauta, cave Aquilonem*, the wind from the northeast. Summer, when shrieking *Aquilo* is held at bay, is the time to sail.

Further Reading

Casson, Lionel. *The Ancient Mariners*, The Macmillan Company, New York 1959.

Throckmorton, Peter, "Romans on the Sea," Chapter 3 pp. 65-86 in *A History of Seafaring Based on Underwater Archeology*, George F. Bass, Editor, Walker and Company, New York 1972.

Trastevere...Then and Now

By Frank J. Korn



Artist's view of Trastevere

"Sometimes I think of buying property on the other side of the Tiber, chiefly because I can't think of any location which would be so much in the public eye." (*Cogito interdum trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare...*) This is the statesman Cicero writing to his dear friend Atticus in March of 45 B.C.

Evidently some parts of the *Transtiberim* quarter of Rome—known today in Italian as *Trastevere*—had by this time developed into a trendy suburb. For several among the city's elite—including Caesar himself—owned land there. Most of the area, however, especially toward the river, remained an unsightly, unsavory neighborhood inhabited by sailors and bargemen, and by stevedores who worked the nearby docks—unloading the produce from Sicily, the wine from Chios, and the diversified merchandise from the East.

Five hundred years earlier the Etruscan king Porsena had pitched his camp here. It was from this spot that the spunky maiden Cloelia hurled herself into the river to escape him. And it was on this bank that Horatio blocked Etruscan access to the Sublician Bridge.

Most of the city's Jews were quartered here as well. This can be inferred from traces of a large Jewish cemetery and from documentation citing the existence of seven synagogues in the vicinity.

This district, which thus witnessed the sumptuous and the squalid sides of Roman life, was eventually designated by Augustus as the fourteenth, and last, of the city's political wards. Martial, Juvenal, and other writers of that era attest to the still unrefined character of most of the *Transtiberim*, telling how the place teemed with snake charmers, fortune tellers, panhandlers, paddlers, and pickpockets. They show the immigrant population jammed into wretched

tenements, living perpetually in peril of fire, floods, and building collapses.

Here among the Jews the city's first Christian community took root. For this reason, with the end of the persecutions, the *Transtiberim* saw many Christian churches built in its narrow streets and crowded squares. Among these was *Santa Maria*, the first church ever to be named for the Virgin Mary.

The pagan historian Lampridius notes that the Christians had had a meeting place on this very site a century earlier, and that a dispute arose, over property ownership, between the Christians and a consortium of tavern owners. Quite surprisingly, the Emperor Alexander Severus (222-235) ruled for the Christians, reasoning that it was better for the city to have a god worshipped here in any way whatsoever than to have to endure the drunken revelries that a string of taverns would surely generate.

Another prominent house of worship was that named for Saint Cecilia, the martyred patroness of music. Her body, said to be still incorrupt eighteen centuries after her death, lies beneath the high altar of this holy edifice. (It was near this site in 123 B.C., that the civil rights crusader Caius Gracchus was assassinated.)

Before the end of the Middle Ages, eleven more churches were erected in the *Transtiberim*, including *San Francesco a Ripa*, *Santa Maria dell' Orto*, *San Benedetto in Piscinula*, and *San Crisogono*. All of these steeped in lore and legend and history.

In addition to the churches, there are numerous other structures left standing from the Medieval period; most prominent of these is the dark, mysterious, almost forboding *Palazzo Anguillara* with its spooky tower. Overlooking the *Piazza Sonnino*, this place is also known as *Casa Dante*, not because the Florentine ever resided there, but rather because it is the seat of the Dante Society which promotes the study of his works.

During this epoch and on into the Renaissance, the *Transtiberim*—known more and more now as

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)



Church of S. Maria di Trastevere

Issue XXI, XXXXIX AD

Latum Inquisitio

Decemvirs Draw Up
The 12 Tables!!

Appius Claudius stops building roads to stay art!!

Picture wins "Best in show" over "Fruit in Basket"!!

Painting to be auctioned off!!
Don't forget to place your bid!!
Or, Buy a print of the painting!

Available at "The Gallery"!!

The Most Important
Historical Events of the Ancient World

VII. A Welcome Return to
Monarchy: The Hundred Year
Roman Revolution

By James Ford, Milford, Pennsylvania

In England, on the eve of the American Revolution, the colonial agent for Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, wrote to a friend about the English government:

"Here numberless and needless places, enormous salaries, pensions, perquisites, bribes, groundless quarrels, foolish expeditions, false accounts or no accounts, contracts and jobs, devour all revenue, and produce continual necessity in the midst of plenty."

Things had also reached this stage in the Roman republic. Unlike the American Revolution, however, which was an uprising against exploitation and control by British colonial interests, the Roman Revolution resulted from the ruthless exploitation, within the same society, of the have-nots by the haves (*plebs* by the *optimates*). These factions and their military champions were the cause of three civil wars and, finally, a return to monarchy.

In 133 BCE, Rome had reached the point where Tiberius Gracchus (Nephew of Scipio Africanus the elder and brother-in-law of Scipio Africanus the younger) saw that the corrupt Roman republic was in great danger of destroying itself. Unless land was granted to poor citizens who were the backbone of the army, men who had been made vagabonds by the grasping landowners, the citizen soldier would disappear. To accomplish a reform, Tiberius became Tribune of the *plebs* and set up a land-board to oversee the distribution of state property to poor citizens. For his efforts, he was assassinated by senatorial vigilantes, led by his uncle Scipio Nasica, who feared that he wanted to become king.

But the spark was ignited, and the cause of Tiberius was taken up by his younger brother Gaius, who, as Tribune of the *plebs*, was not as moderate as Tiberius in his demands for land reform. After returning to Rome from the Carthage colony he set up for landless Roman farmers, Gaius was abandoned by the urban *plebs* and had a loyal slave kill him rather than fall into the hands of his enemies.

The next fateful step toward revolution was taken by a native of Cicero's Arpinum, Gaius Marius. Although coming from peasant stock, Marius was a very capable soldier and was elected consul seven times. His reorganization of the military, however, was his most ominous legacy, for he created a professional army by recruiting volunteers from all social classes. Without a property requirement, these new soldiers looked to Marius rather than to Rome and were therefore, in effect, his personal army. Two other generals, Sulla and Cinna, were quick to imitate Marius, and both of them used their personal armies to capture Rome. The first period of Roman civil war was, therefore, a contest between Marius and Sulla as well as between Cinna and Sulla, lasting from 88 to 82 BCE. Sulla, the hope of the *optimates*, ultimately triumphed and set about changing the constitution in favor of the senatorial class. Several notable Romans, among them Cicero and the young Julius Caesar, prudently decided to leave Rome after incurring Sulla's displeasure.

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)



Roman and Greek Legends

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus:
the Savior of Rome

By Michael A. Dimitri

In a recent poll *millia liberorum Romanorum* were asked, "Who is the greatest hero?" Their choices are profiled in this new series on legends of the Roman World.

A country has been invaded by a powerful enemy; only a small stretch of land separates the rival cities. What should be done? This was the crisis facing Publius Cornelius Scipio toward the end of the Second Punic War.

After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the Roman Republic had maintained a happy balance with the Carthaginians. The Romans gradually incorporated the Italian peninsula under their control while the *Punici* developed their control of the western Mediterranean through trade. This "line in the sand" was not crossed until 264 B.C. when the Carthaginians took control of a Sicilian city which had appealed to Rome for help. This began the First Punic War which lasted until 241 B.C. The *Punici* were forced to leave Sicily and to pay a tribute to Rome.

Although relations could have improved, they deteriorated as each side began to seize territory to insure its own survival and defense. The Romans grabbed Sardinia and Corsica; the Carthaginians took more of *Hispania*. Hostilities increased until suddenly the Romans discovered Hannibal, the leader of Carthage, had invaded Italy!

The Senate sent one army to *Hispania* which, during the course of the war, managed to prevent Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, from sending supplies to the Carthaginian troops in *Italia*. All was not so well in Rome, however.

First, the Roman army there lost three major battles at Trebia (218), Trasimene (217), and Cannae (216). Hannibal was gradually taking control of Italy leaving only Rome and her neighbors free to oppose him. To the north, the Gauls neither helped nor hindered Hannibal, but the threat of their attacking Rome was there. In the east, King Philip V of Macedonia, which still dominated the opposite end of the *Mare Mediterraneum*, declared war on Rome beginning the First Macedonian War (214-205 B.C.). Finally, the city-states of Achaia also revolted against the Romans.

Fortuna, however, was with Rome. The Gauls never did make a move, the Macedonians quickly lost interest in the west, and the Achaean city-states were easily defeated. Hannibal's troops were being exhausted in Italy due to a lack of supplies and reinforcements. The Roman army played a cat and mouse game there not risking an open battle with the Carthaginian leader.

One man, however, put an end to Carthage's aggression. Publius Cornelius Scipio had long been advocating that the best way to defeat Hannibal would be to attack his city directly as he had attacked theirs. The Senate disagreed and sent him to Spain where he defeated the Carthaginians and sent them back to Africa. Scipio soon followed and, as he won one victory after another, Hannibal returned to Africa to stop the Roman assault. Scipio defeated Hannibal in the final battle of the war at Zama in 202 B.C. A peace treaty was signed one year later and gave the Romans control of the western Mediterranean except for North Africa. Carthage became a dependent of Rome paying tribute of 10,000 talents.

Rome was saved by Scipio and, as a reward, he was given the cognomen *Africanus*. Rome was now a world power.

Latin Tips for
Health and Happiness

Res Hodie Agendae

- I. Se Exerce!
- II. Quinquies ede fructus holeraque!
- III. Bibe aquae VIII pocula!
- IV. Subride!
- V. Amplexare!
- VI. Suspira ab imo!
- VII. Fave tibi!
- VIII. Da alicui beneficium!

Trastevere (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

Trastevere in the emerging Italian tongue—had somehow gained additional celebrity as a neighborhood of exceptionally beautiful women. It was here, in the shadowy labyrinth of alleys and back streets, that Raphael found his dark-eyed beauty "Fornarina," whom he immortalized on canvas.

In the 1800s *Trastevere* could claim its own poet laureate in G.G. (Giuseppe Gioacchino) Belli, who catered to his neighbors' love of lampooning the rich and the powerful and the snooty with biting satire. Even the Vatican became a target. Taking dead aim at the Church's dominance in all aspects of Roman life, Belli insisted that the city's ancient motto *S.P.Q.R. stood for Soli Preti Qui Regnare* (only priests rule here). His legions of admirers raised a fine monument to this keen observer of life on the Tiber. As visitors come across the *Ponte Garibaldi* and enter *Trastevere* they are greeted by old G.G., high upon a parapet, dapper in top hat and frock coat, rakishly resting one elbow on a column.

Life today in *Trastevere* remains much as Belli knew and loved it. The laundry-draped streets are still there. So too, the lively outdoor vegetable markets, the cozy wine cellars, and the sprawling, raucous flea market at the *Porta Portese* every Sunday morning. The air still echoes to church bells ringing out each quarter hour, to clusters of shouting men playing *Morra* (the old finger-counting game which the ancients called *Micare digitis*), to young guys calling out to one another in the *Trasteverino* idiom each time a *bella femina* strides into view.

Bunches of pepperoni are still strung up on balconies to dry in the sun and in dark arched doorways can still be found young couples in embraces more intricate than the Laocöon sculpture.

There are still *Trasteverini* who boast—hyperbolically, of course—of never once having crossed the river. These still claim to be the "real" descendants of the ancient Romans. Their street festival each July—*Noi Anni!* (We Others!) celebrates their fierce independence.

Wonderful aromas that delight the nostrils and stir the appetite still waft from every *hostaria* and *trattoria*. Many sophisticated travelers and discerning diners insist that this transpontine slice of the Eternal City is the gastronomic capital of the continent.

An after-dinner stroll through the district on a hot summer night yields an intimate look at the indestructible simplicity and attractive earthiness of the Latin race—its shamelessness, its vivacity, its unaffected acceptance of the promiscuities of terrestrial existence. For one visitor at least, *Trastevere* recalls poetic dreams of days that are no more.

It's Never Too Early to Start
Thinking About Halloween

Faced with the challenge of creating a middle school curriculum for seventh and eighth graders—and the need to try new ideas—Betty Whittaker of Carmel Jr. H.S., Carmel, Indiana, came up with a Mythological Pumpkin Project which other classes may want to keep in mind for next fall.



Prize-winning Medusa Pumpkin

Students worked with partners to convert their pumpkins into mythological monsters. To avoid classroom mess, the pumpkins could not be cut. Instead, students were to use paint, markers, cut-outs, pipe cleaners, and various other attachable decorations. The natural creativity of this age group produced some wondrous monstrosities which other classes had the honor of voting on so prizes could be awarded.

Despite the disruption usually caused by such projects, it was genuine fun to watch the monsters take form.

If a class can not afford real pumpkins, Whittaker believes the project could be just as successful using circles of orange construction paper or cardboard.



Cura Matrona,

I have heard that you are very wise, and that you often take the time to help young people with your advice. I hope you don't think that my problem is silly because it is very important to me.

My family lives in *Neapolis* where my *pater* rents a booth in the *Forum Piscatorium*. Sometimes, early in the morning, when my *pater* goes out into the bay with his crew, I walk along the beach and try to find shells or unusual pieces of driftwood. This is what I was doing yesterday morning when I found a huge *concha* that had washed up on the beach. It was the most beautiful thing I had ever found, and, naturally, I picked it up immediately and began to run home to show it to my *mater*.

Now here is where my problem starts. When I got up to the road, I met another boy who came running up to me asking me where I had gotten the *concha*. When I told him that I had just found it on the beach, he tried to take it away from me claiming that it was his. He said that he had come to the beach earlier than I had and had been looking for shells all morning. He said that the beach where I had found it was his territory, and that any shells found there belonged to him.

Well, I hung onto my *concha* with all of my strength and ran home with it. When I went back outside later in the day, the same boy was sitting in the street. He's been following me around for two days now insisting that I give him "his" *concha*. My *mater* thinks I should just give it to him to make him go away. My *pater* thinks I should fight him for it. My *mater paterque* know I am writing this letter to you, and I have promised them that I shall do whatever you advise.

What do you think? Does the *concha* belong to me or to the other boy? If it's mine, what can I do to make the boy stop bothering me?

*Celer
Celeri Popidi filius
Neapolis*

Cura Celer,

Although your problem may seem minor to you, it actually raises a very valid point of Roman law, and I think that, this time, the law is squarely on your side.

The easy part will be to explain the law of *Occupatio* to you which is the basis for your rightful claim to the *concha*. The hard part is going to be how to convince this other boy to leave you alone—maybe your *pater* will have to have a meeting with the boy's father to explain why his son should stop bothering you.

In my opinion, when you came across the *concha* on the beach, you found a *res nullius*, that is, something that belongs to no one. According to the precepts of Roman law, a *res nullius* belongs, *ipso facto*, to the person who first takes possession of it. Among the things which the law specifically mentions as falling into this category are wild animals, birds, bees, fish, enemies' property on Roman soil, and, believe it or not, stones, pebbles and shells found on the sea-shore. Since the boy who is bothering you does not own the beach, he has no claim to your *concha* since he was not the first to take possession of it even if he was on the beach before you.

Hopefully, pointing out the law of *Occupatio* to this boy and his father, if need be, will be enough to make him go away. After all, the laws and the *Basilicae* exist so that people don't have to resolve their differences by fighting. If the boy continues to bother you and your family, have your *pater* present the matter to your neighborhood *Praefectus vigilum*, and I'm sure this will put a quick end to the problem.

Roman Military Life:

The Roman Camp

*By Stephen A. Stiert, Ph.D.
Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y.,
York College, CUNY, Jamaica, N.Y.*

Among the distinguishing factors of the Roman army throughout most of its history were the extremely elaborate camps. Although there were many permanent fortresses, differing in size and complexity, laid out on patterns similar to that of the fortified temporary camp, the latter housed the troops on the march in most cases.

An easily defensible site on a high place, with water and food readily available, was chosen in advance. Flags and banners marked the sites of the various quarters to be set up, which never changed, so that the trained soldier knew exactly what to do. Under the Republic a defensive ditch about 2100 feet on each side, housing two legions and auxiliaries, was dug, forming the outer camp boundary. The camp was divided in half by a main street (*via principalis*). Other streets separated the quarters for the sick and wounded and the specialized troops from those of the legions. Meanwhile an earth rampart and a palisade of sharp-pointed planks completed the outer defenses. The legions, allies, headquarters, private quarters of higher officers, and paymasters' quarters, all occupied carefully-marked spaces, while there was a large open meeting-place or forum. There were one hundred square feet for each tent and several heavily-guarded gates. An elaborate system of watches was kept at all times and occasionally tested by inspectors.

Under the empire the camp was about one-third longer than it was wide, and the legionaries were encamped inside the ramparts on all sides, separated by a street thirty feet wide from the other troops. More permanent camps were protected by catapults and similar devices. By this time camps covered fifty to sixty acres if they were permanent camps.

The headquarters in the more permanent camps were often architecturally impressive, including a covered hall used for formal functions. This hall included a shrine. In some of the more elaborate camps the commander's residence resembled that of a wealthy Roman civilian. In permanent camps there were four men to a barrack-room. Centurions had their own rooms in each barracks building. Permanent camps also had large hospitals (*valetudinaria*).

The outer fortifications in permanent camps included watchtowers from which torches were used for signalling, using an elaborate code. In later years, when barbarians threatened, even temporary camps were often surrounded by stone walls which the soldiers had to build. Still later, when the army was composed largely of barbarian mercenaries, the old camp-building traditions were lost.

Cupid's Love

*By Samantha Martin, Latin I student of K. A. Sullivan,
Oakmont Regional H.S., Ashburnham, Mass.*

Falling in love with a girl,
Married to a pretty pearl.
Her eyes couldn't come near
Or he would disappear.

Darkness made the day depart,
Warmth came from the hearth.
Candle in hand, walking the halls,
Flames danced on dusty walls.

Finding her way to her husband's bed,
Looking upon his soft gentle head,
She notices the candle with great alarm—
Wax trickling to unprotected arm.
Hot sensation surprising with fear,
Looking at his bride he disappears.
A veil of tears upon her face,
She goes to Venus to state her case
Working towards getting him back,
Love for him she did not lack.

Finally, coming together
They loved each other forever.

Bene tibi sit! I hope you and your family keep the *concha* as a family memento. By the way, if you have your *pater* cut a small hole in the closed end of the *concha*, you will be able to blow through it just like the sea god Triton.

Revolution (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

The next period of civil war began in 49 BCE when Julius Caesar crossed the river Rubicon which then marked the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy. His well known words *facta alea est*, "the die is cast," have become proverbial for making a momentous decision, and Caesar, facing the choice of prosecution by his enemies and civil war, chose war. As a member of the people's party — Marius had been his uncle and Cinna his father-in-law — Caesar felt he had to fight a hostile senate which had ordered him to disband his army so that they could get their teeth into him. Pompey, Caesar's former ally, was now the champion of the senate and Caesar's military opponent. Although Pompey himself was defeated by Caesar in 48 BCE and murdered by the Egyptians to whom he had fled, the war with Pompey's republican followers lasted another three years. Their final defeat gave Caesar absolute power.

The final period of civil war followed the assassination of Caesar on the Ides of March in 44 BCE. Octavian (Caesar's heir and the future Augustus) joined forces with the general Mark Antony and defeated the armies of the assassins Brutus and Cassius near the Macedonian city of Philippi. In the same year, 42 BCE, Octavian acquired the politically useful title of *divi filius*, "son of a god," when Julius Caesar was deified. The victors at Philippi formed a triumvirate which included Caesar's master of the horse, Lepidus, and they strengthened their shaky alliance by the marriage of Antony to Octavian's sister Octavia. After a few years, Octavian forced Lepidus out of the triumvirate, and Antony went to the East and to Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, whereas Octavian consolidated his hold on Italy and the western empire. When the five-year renewal of Antony and Octavian's association came to an end on the last day of 33 BCE, Antony divorced Octavia. This personal affront to Octavian and apparent betrayal of Rome led Octavian to declare war on Cleopatra which ended after Antony and Cleopatra's naval defeat in 31 BCE at Actium, off the northwest coast of Greece. Octavian had disposed of his only rival for power and when he later gave the government back to the senate, he made sure that his act was only a political gesture. In 27 BCE, the same year he "restored the republic," he was named Augustus ("reverend") which raised this "son of a god" another notch above the state. Four hundred years after the last Roman king was expelled, a monarch again ruled, but this time over a government which was still technically a republic.

In Memoriam



*Drawn by Alfie Jensen, Grade 8 Latin I student of
Jacquelyn Carr-Lonigan, Holland Hall School, Tulsa,
Oklahoma.*





Ten of the Greatest Songs Ever Recorded
Submitted by James Metz, Latin III student of Mr.
Spraley, Parkway West H.S., Chesterfield, Missouri

- I. TAM DENSA QUAM LATER, Iethrus Tullus
- II. GLYCYRINUM, Frutex
- III. STATIO TESTUDINEA, PARS I, Mortui Grati
- IV. FATUM INSTANS, Iohannes Lennonius
- V. LAMENTATIO TARDATA, Caerulii Morosi
- VI. TAM LIBER QUAM AVIS, Scarabei
- VII. REBA, Piscis
- VIII. PLUERE, Spongia
- IX. HAMUS, Viator Cum Caeruleis
- X. CRUSTUM AMERICANUM, Donaldus Macerides

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

Author! Author!

Submitted by Aakash Singh, Latin IV student of
Aimee Brown, North Royalton High School, North
Royalton, Ohio.

Match these Roman authors with their descriptions
and famous works.

1. Ennius
 2. Cato
 3. Catullus
 4. Plautus
 5. Terence
 6. Cicero
 7. Lucretius
 8. Ovid
 9. Horace
 10. Vergil
 11. Juvenal
- A. most famous Roman playwright; AULULARIA
B. poet of the Golden Age; METAMORPHOSES
C. Roman philosophical poet; DE RERUM NATURA
D. father of Latin poetry; ANNALES
E. writer of Roman comedy; ANDRIA
F. Rome's greatest lyric poet; ODES
G. Roman orator and statesman; AD ATTICUM
H. Roman satirist; SATIRES
I. father of Latin prose; CARTHAGO DELENDATA EST
J. first lyric poet; FRATER AVE ATQUE VALE
K. Rome's greatest poet; AENEID

Find-A-Form

Submitted by Jill Winters, Latin student of Nancy
Tiger, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Translate the Latin words into the case and number
indicated. Then, find the new form in the word search.

1. Nauta (Dative plural)
2. Servus (Genitive singular)
3. Umbra (Accusative plural)
4. Bellum (Ablative singular)
5. Periculum (Nominative plural)
6. Somnus (Dative singular)
7. Terra (Accusative singular)
8. Regina (Genitive plural)

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

State Motto Search

Submitted by Paul Hoekstra, Latin I student of Darrel
Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Grand
Rapids Michigan

Match the Latin motto to its state and then find the
state in the word search.

1. Ad astra per aspera
 2. Qui transtulit sustinet
 3. Labor omnia vincit
 4. Dirigo
 5. Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam
circumspice
 6. Nil sine numine
 7. Crescite et multiplicamini
 8. Virtute et armis
 9. Esto perpetua
 10. Cedant arma togae
- A. MISSISSIPPI
B. OKLAHOMA
C. KANSAS
D. WYOMING
E. MAINE
F. MARYLAND
G. CONNECTICUT
H. IDAHO
I. COLORADO
J. MICHIGAN



Books Recommended for the College Bound
Submitted by the Latin III students of Denise Davis,
Watterson H.S., Columbus, Ohio

- I. AD AVE M DERIDENTEM
INTERFICIENDAM, Fidicen A Vento
Aversus
- II. QUAM VIRIDIS ERAT VALLES MEA,
Ludovicus-Helenus
- III. LOCORUM DESERTORUM VOCATIO,
Iacobus Londinium
- IV. DE SERVITIO HUMANO, Aestatis
Occasus Maughamus
- V. VENDITORIS MORS, Arthurus Pistor
- VI. ITUM EST CUM VENTO, Margarita
Mitchellus
- VII. DIEI LONGAE ITER IN NOCTEM,
Eugenius Neillides
- VIII. OMNIA SUNT TRANQUILLA IN
LIMITIBUS OCCIDENTALIBUS, Erica
Maria Remarque

Figuratively Speaking

Submitted by Barbara Dittmer, Advanced Latin
student of Mrs. Buehner, Divine Savior Holy Angels
High School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Match the example of the figure of speech with its
term.

1. Archaism
 2. Ellipsis
 3. Hellenism
 4. Pleonasm
 5. Syncope
- a. "Once upon a time ..."
b. Ne'er
c. Thus
d. The two twins
e. After the capture of Jerusalem in 586 B.C., the
Jews came under Greek influence.

Twelve Labors of Hercules

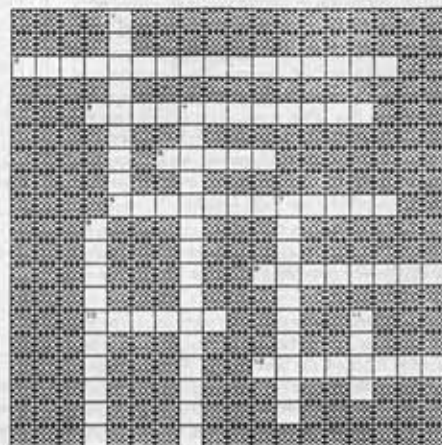
By Jon Hayfield, Latin II student of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio

ACROSS

2. These creatures had brazen beaks and
claws.
3. Hercules needed the help of Atlas to get
the _____.
5. Hercules' charioteer helped him kill all
nine heads of this creature.
6. Hercules' 4th labor
9. To complete the 12th labor, Hercules
returned _____ to the Underworld.
10. To complete the 6th labor, Hercules had
to clean the _____ stables.
12. Hercules had to capture the man-eating
horses of _____.

DOWN

1. Hercules needed to get the girdle of _____
to complete the 9th labor.
4. Hercules had to capture this creature for
this 3rd labor.
7. Hercules' 1st labor
8. The 7th labor of Hercules was to capture
the _____.
11. Hercules' 10th labor was to capture the
_____ of Geryon.



Roman and Greek Clothing:

Ornaments and Jewelry

By Stephen A. Stertz, Ph.D.
Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y.,
York College, CUNY, Jamaica, N.Y.



A child's golden bulla

Aside from the bulla, the charm around the neck worn by children and young adolescents of both sexes, the only piece of jewelry extensively worn by men was the ring. Signet-rings, carved with a design representing the individual or his family and impressed into wax seals as a signature on documents, were particularly popular among the upper classes. Under the early Republic, only high officials could wear gold rings; other people had to wear iron rings, if any. There were distinctive styles of rings for senators and knights. In the Satyricon of Petronius, Trimalchio wears a ring that looks somewhat but not exactly like a knight's ring. By the later Empire any freeborn person could wear a gold ring. The frequency of wearing rings, and the number worn, increased during this period. The emperor Elagabalus, in the early third century, is said to have worn a new ring every day.



Gold signet ring with a red stone



Lady's gold armband

Ornaments, necklaces, and bracelets, worn at the wrist, upper arm, or elsewhere, with sleeveless tunics or stolas, were popular among women and some fashionable men. There were also breast chains and brooches; the wealthy wore precious stones, including emeralds, pearls, garnets, and sapphires as part of these ornaments. Another famous passage in Petronius' Satyricon has Trimalchio sending for scales to prove the enormous weight of his wife's jewelry. Suetonius, in his life of Julius Caesar, says that Caesar gave Servilia, the mother of Marcus Brutus, a single pearl which had cost him six million sesterces, a sum amounting to many millions of today's dollars, while Pliny in his Natural History mentions a forty-million sesterce pearl and emerald ornament received by Caligula as part of the dowry of his wife Lollia Paulina;



Lady's gold mesh necklace set with emeralds and pearls

this had been a family heirloom taken in the east by Lollia Paulina's grandfather, Marcus Lollius, in 2 B.C. as a spoil of war.

The wealthy used slippers embroidered with seed pearls; Pliny the Elder tells us in the Natural History that even people who were much less well-off squandered their money on such luxuries.

In the later empire clothing embroidered with gold lace and jewels became increasingly common among those who could afford it and even part of the official ceremonial costumes of members of the imperial family and high officials. This practice continued into both Byzantine and barbarian usage in the Middle Ages.

Derivative Matching J-26

Submitted by Kelli Curry, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Match each English word with its Latin derivative.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. auxiliary | a. laborat |
| 2. nominal | b. audit |
| 3. legible | c. auxilium |
| 4. sedentary | d. pictura |
| 5. solo | e. legit |
| 6. inscribe | f. nomine |
| 7. dormant | g. sedet |
| 8. audible | h. habitat |
| 9. conspicuous | i. scribit |
| 10. picture | j. solus |
| 11. inhabit | k. conspiciat |
| 12. elaborate | l. dormit |

The Roman Forum J-29

Submitted by Melissa Kosiorek, Latin student of Cynthia Ware, Conestoga H.S., Berwyn, PA.

Match the description with the building or structure described.

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| A. Cloaca Maxima |
| B. Arch of Titus |
| C. Curia |
| D. Basilica Julia |
| E. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina |
| F. Atrium Vestae |
| G. Regia Pontificis |

- This is the highest point of the Via Sacra and was dedicated as a memorial in honor of this Roman general who conquered the Jews in 70 A.D.
- The Basilica in the Forum begun by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C. and finished by Augustus.
- The six priestesses devoted to the goddess Vesta lived here.
- This site had been the residence of Numa Pompilius who was both King and founder of the cult of Vesta.
- This was the meeting place of the Senate and stood in front of the Comitium.
- Known as simply the "Great Drain" this is believed to have been built by the Tarquins.
- This site was erected by an emperor in honor of his wife after her death. His name was added after his death.

Animal Match J-30

Submitted by Lauren Martin and Lauren Millhorn, students of Mrs. Davidson, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Match the animal picture to the Latin word for the animal. Write its number in the blank provided.

-
-
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- | |
|-------------------|
| A. ELEPHANTUS |
| B. PISCIS |
| C. PORCUS |
| D. VACCA |
| E. FELES |
| F. CANIS |
| G. BUBO |
| H. EQUUS |
| I. SERPENS |
| J. LACERTA |
| K. CAMELOPARDALIS |
| L. MUS |
| M. PAPILIO |
| N. MUS |
| O. APIS |
| P. URSUS |



I. AMBULANS VIR MORTUUS

II. XII SIMIAE

III. MAGISTRI BATAVIAE OPUS

IV. OCULUS PRO OCULO

V. A VESPERA USQUE AD AURORAM

VI. OTHELLUS

VII. IUDEX ILLE

VIII. ROSARUM LECTUS

IX. QUI ULULANT

X. SENSUS ET ANIMI MOLLITIA

How Much Do You Know About Ulysses? J-28

Submitted by Laura Kuups, Latin student of Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Match the following answers to these questions about the adventures of Ulysses.

- | |
|-------------|
| A. Cyclops |
| B. Circe |
| C. Ithaca |
| D. Pigs |
| E. Sirens |
| F. Homer |
| G. Penelope |
| H. Aeolus |
| I. Odysseus |

- The famous poem that relates the wanderings of Ulysses.
- Author of number one.
- Ulysses' homeland.
- Ulysses' wife.
- Giants with one eye.
- King of the Winds.
- Enchantress who met Ulysses.
- Animals number seven changed Ulysses' men into.
- Their song was heard by Ulysses.



COQUAMUS ROMANE



Welcome to "Let's Cook Like the Romans!"

Taking its cue from the growing fascination of young people with Interactive Television and Videos, the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is sponsoring this Interactive Cooking Column for the 1995-1996 school year.

Each month this column features an authentic Roman recipe which our readers have been invited to prepare. Hopefully, all readers will be encouraged to try Roman recipes once they see how much fun other students have had recreating this aspect of Roman culture.

Compositio Romana
ex libro DE RE COQUINARIA
Scripta a Marco Gavio Apicio

Roast Duck in a Blanket of Turnips

Prepared by Will Webster and John Fenton, Latin I students, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana

I. Ad Mercatum



Will Webster (L) and John Fenton (R) ponder the weight of their duck.

II. In Culina



III. In Triclinio



The roasted duck is a work of art.

Recipe:

3 lb. duck
1 t. salt
1/4 t. aniseed
3 turnips, cooked
1 T. olive oil
1 c. turnip stock
1 T. chives, chopped
1 T. coriander

Stuffing:

1/3 c. sweet red wine or port
1 c. bread crumbs
1/2 c. thinly sliced head of leek
1 t. coriander

Sauce:

1/4 t. each pepper & cumin
1/2 t. coriander
pinch of fennel
1 t. wine vinegar
1 c. pan gravy

IV. Ad Cenam



Will and John enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Simmer the duck in water seasoned with salt and aniseed for 30 minutes. Meanwhile, cook the turnips in water, drain them, and save the liquid from the pot. Put the bird in a roasting pan and season with a mixture of olive oil, turnip stock, chives, and coriander.

For a stuffing to complement the bird, mix bread crumbs with leek and coriander. Mash the cooked turnips to a pulp and spread in a blanket over the duck. Roast, uncovered, in a 375° F oven for 1 1/2 hours. One hour before serving, add sweet wine or port with which to baste the roast. Finish with the following sauce.

To make the sauce, in a mortar, grind together pepper, cumin, coriander, and fennel. Add to vinegar and gravy from the roasting pan. Pour this sauce over the bird and the turnips, and cook together for the last 15 minutes. Thicken the gravy with flour, and serve with a sprinkling of pepper.

(THE ROMAN COOKERY OF APICIUS, p. 125. © 1984, John Edwards. Recipe reproduced with permission of the publishers, Hartley & Marks, Inc.)

The Fun We Had

This attempt at Roman cooking for Magister was a strange and interesting adventure. Seeking foreign foods not known to normal men and women, hunting down duck at the grocery and cooking with heretofore unknown methods were just a few of the experiences gained from the project.

We both started out Sunday night on a shopping tour for the ingredients. We had some difficulty finding some of the items because they were under different

names from the ones given in the recipe. Since we couldn't find a duck that weighed exactly 3 lbs, we settled for one that weighed 4.6 lbs. This, of course, required that we scale up the other ingredients in proportion to the added weight of the duck.

That night we prepared what we could since the duck was still frozen. We finished cooking the duck on Monday night and ate it for dinner. It was delicious. Those Romans sure knew how to cook!

The Architecture of Greece and Rome

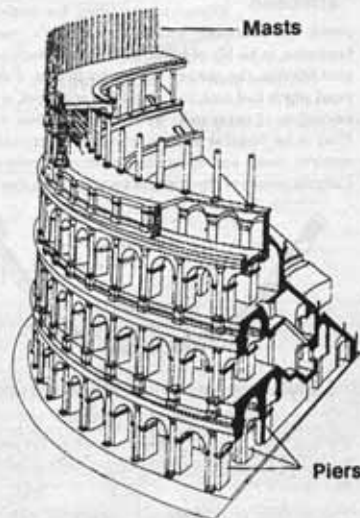
VII. A Ring of Arcades: The Colosseum

By James Ford, Milford, Pennsylvania

Nowadays the word "arcade" is mostly used for an amusement center with coin-operated computer games, but it also has an important meaning for Roman architecture which is particularly well-exemplified by Rome's greatest entertainment center. Therefore, let us first look at the best known arcades of antiquity.

When most of us think of a Roman aqueduct, we think of a string of arches, one on top of the other, which at one time carried water high above the ground. Actually these structures, called arcades, represent only a small portion of the aqueduct system which was mostly above-ground water-courses, subterranean tunnels and reservoir/distribution tanks. In buildings, also, the Romans loved to use a row of arches, or arches upon other arches. The most impressive example of such a building is the Colosseum. If we could stretch out the facade of the Colosseum in a straight line, it would resemble the arcade of an aqueduct, but, if we take a cross section of this same building, we can see that it also relies on another dimension of arch construction to provide the vaulted passageways within the amphitheater and to support the tremendous weight of the seating.

The Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater as it was known in Roman times, was begun by the first of the Flavian emperors, Vespasian, in 70 CE and dedicated ten years later by the emperor Titus, his elder son and successor. After a 27 CE disaster at Fidenae (a city on the upper Tiber some ten miles from Rome), where a wooden amphitheater collapsed killing and maiming 50,000 spectators, the senate introduced a number of building codes for the construction of amphitheaters. One requirement had to do with the financing of large structures for the public, and another had to do with the stability of the foundation on which an amphitheater was to be built. In these terms, the Colosseum shows evidence of being very well-funded and, if anything, over-engineered. Its foundation is a mass of concrete 12m (40 ft.) thick. As for the building itself, it appears to possess a superior structural integrity due to the concrete core of its piers and arcades — three deep in the first story. It has 80 entrances all around for quick access and exit, and it was even fitted with masts to support a huge awning so that the spectators could enjoy the games in the shade.



Drawing credit: Atlas of the Roman World by Cornell and Matthews, p. 184.

Seen from above, the Colosseum is an enormous oval measuring 188m (615 ft.) by 156m (510 ft.) overall, having an arena which is about two football fields in length and one football field in width. It has four stories rising 48m (157.5 ft.) above ground to accommodate

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

Roman Marriage

By Alyssa Wilmut, Latin IV student of Aimee Brown, North Royalton H.S., North Royalton, Ohio

Unlike in today's society, Romans were not married because of unconditional love. Instead, couples were brought together by an arrangement of their parents. The Roman boy usually married when he was in his twenties, while Roman girls usually were married in their early teens.

When the couple became engaged, a *Sponsalia* was held. This was a party given during which a marriage contract was sealed, and the dowry was given to the father of the girl.

The night before the wedding the bride dedicated her toys to the family gods who guarded her childhood. The next day she was dressed in a white, ankle-length tunic (*tunica recta*) with a bright orange-red veil on her head. She wore flowers and ribbons in her hair which was parted in the middle and plaited into six braids (*sex crines*). An iron ceremonial spear point, called a *hasta caelibaris* was used to separate her hair prior to the weaving because it was believed that evil spirits were afraid of iron. Once the hair was braided and held tight with ribbons, the evil spirits would not be able to re-enter the bride's head.

On the wedding day, the bride's house was decorated with flowers, and the busts of family ancestors (*imagines*) were displayed. The ceremony was held in front of friends and family members. The omens would be read either by the *pater familias* or by an *augur* hired for the event. If the ceremony were very formal (*confarreatio*), a priest (*flamen dialis*) would read the omens. Next, the couple had their names entered on a wedding register in front of the witnesses. After this, the Matron of Honor (*Pronuba*) took the right hands of the bride and groom and joined them together. With their hands joined, the bride said her "I do" — *Ubi tu Gaius, Ego Gaia*.

After the wedding ceremony, a *Cena Nuptialis* was held. This was a wedding feast held in honor of the new couple with friends, family, food and drinks. After this

feast was finished, a procession began to the bridegroom's house. The bride and groom, preceded by a flower-boy and flower-girl (*camillus et camilla*) walked slowly through the streets with all their guests following. The procession was noisy and joyous. Sometimes a group of professional singers would be employed to sing bawdy songs (*versus fescennini*) in the hopes that this, once again, would ward off evil spirits from the event. The bride was accompanied by a spindle and distaff to signify her new duties of spinning and making cloth, while she herself carried the lit wedding torch. Three coins were also provided for the bride so that she could make proper offerings along the way and bring one coin into her new house to symbolize the dowry she was providing for her husband. When the wedding party reached the groom's house, the groom would carry his bride over the threshold so she wouldn't accidentally take an unlucky stumble as she entered her new home. After the couple was welcomed into their new home, and they had made the proper offerings to the household gods, the bride would use her wedding torch to light the hearth fire. The torch was then extinguished and, at the front door, thrown to a crowd of eager young girls who tried to catch it as a symbol that they might be the next to be married. The bride was then led to a special wedding couch, called a *lectus genialis*, which was placed in the atrium especially for the occasion. This would conclude the ceremonies for the day, and the guests would leave the new bride and groom alone in their new home.

Rather than leaving town on a honeymoon, the bride and groom would be expected to attend several dinners given in their honor on the days that followed the wedding.

Many of the wedding traditions of the Romans have influenced the ceremonies which are still practiced today.

To Paul who will be
part of me forever

lower case love

By Kate Livelsberger, Latin I student of Mrs. Diane McCullough, McCaskey H.S., Lancaster, Penn.

to my love whom the god Pluto has taken from me:
atropos has cut your thread of life.

like orpheus I plead with Pluto and Proserpina,
but my music falls on deaf ears
for my mother wasn't Calliope
nor my father Apollo.
if the gods would give you back to me,
I would complete the ten fates of Hercules,
find the golden fleece
and face the deadly gorgon.

the tenderness of your love
reached the very depth of my soul.
a simple touch,
the warmth of your breath on my neck
stirred feelings of worth and love in my soul.
you honored me with your love.
when we were together, my soul took flight.
our souls became one and were indestructible.
the power of Jupiter,
the beauty of Venus was ours.
there is an empty hole in my soul.

the emptiness threatens to drive me insane.
it pushes me to the brink of oblivion,
but the memory of your love pulls me back.
your touch,
your smile,
your kiss,
the call of peaceful oblivion beckons me.
I hear you in my heart.
your love gives me the strength to fight the insanity.
oh, to give you the gift of immortality in the stars
with Andromeda,
Hercules
and Orion,
but as the gods do not smile upon me,
I cannot place you in the stars where you belong,
but you will live forever
in me.

Colosseum (Continued a Pagina Octava)

at least 50,000 spectators and a labyrinth of subterranean rooms and tunnels beneath the arena for wild animals, prisoners and the machinery necessary for staging such entertainments as mock sea battles in a flooded arena. Its facade seems to refer to the history of Greek temple architecture since it uses three-quarter columns and entablatures which are Doric on the ground floor, Ionic on the second floor and Corinthian on the third. The top story also uses the Corinthian order but with pilasters, which are rectangular pillars almost entirely embedded within the walls.

As for the *ludi* (games) which were held in this amphitheater, most of the victims were convicted slaves, barbarians and the low-born who were punished by being torn apart by wild beasts. The animals, in turn, were artfully slaughtered by professional killers called *bestiarii* or by enthusiasts for this type of killing, including some women. A small number of women and dwarves — not to mention the emperor Commodus — brought variety to the ranks of gladiators which were made up largely of prisoners of war, criminals, slaves and a few paid volunteers.

In addition to these facts, the Roman games have also acquired two persistent myths: there is a tradition that countless Christians met their deaths in the Colosseum, and there is a fixed belief that thumbs up meant "spare him," and thumbs down meant "kill him." In reality, we have no solid evidence that large numbers of Christians were martyred in that amphitheater, and the thumbs-up sign or the thumb pointing to the chest actually meant "kill him" whereas the sign for "spare him" looked a lot like the American Sign Language "F" or the common sign for O.K.; that is, the index finger touching the thumb.



Roman and Greek Mythology

Stories from the Underworld:
Legends of the Fall...

By Gale A. Dietz, M.A., M. Ed.
Tyrone, Pennsylvania

"Trojan Anchises' son, the descent of Avernus is easy. All night long, all day, the doors of dark Hades stand open. But to retrace the path, to come up to the sweet air of heaven, that is labor indeed!"

What mortal does not wonder at those sights that await one on the other side of the grave? Few individuals possess the strong spirit and iron will, or are so blessed by the gods that he or she might journey to the underworld and return to tell of what was seen...

Aeneas was told by the prophet Helenus that he should seek the assistance of the Sibyl of Cumae, upon landing in Southern Italy. The Sibyl was the living voice of the great Lord Apollo. A woman of deep wisdom, she could lead him safely into the underworld to consult with the spirit of his father, Anchises, who had recently died. More importantly, it was the Sibyl who would lead him back to the land of the living.

In preparation for their eventful trip, Aeneas must first find a golden bough, growing on a tree in the middle of a dense wood. This bough would ensure a safe passage into the bowels of the earth. After much wandering in so dense a wood, Aeneas and his companion discovered the foul-smelling lake Avernus that lay near the cave housing the path spiraling downward to Hades. It was the goddess Venus, mother of Aeneas who sent two doves to lead him to the sacred tree.

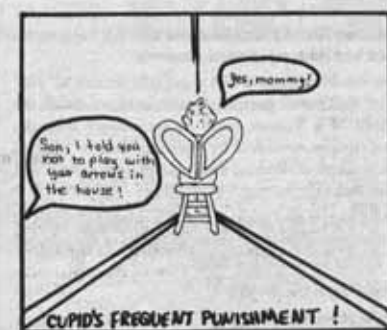
Well, he would need that assistance, for the path chosen by the Sibyl was of the most terrifying sort! At the blackest moment of night, at the mouth of the bleak cave, the Sibyl raised her arms in tribute to Hecate, the dread goddess of the night. Sacrificing four of the blackest bullocks to this powerful goddess, she placed the parts on the altar's fire. At that moment the earth trembled and from a great distance there arose the mournful cry of wolves permeating the night air...

Screaming above the cacophony of sounds that seemed to emanate from the very throne of Hades himself, the Sibyl shouted: "And now mighty Aeneas, gird yourself with valor!" Our hero moved quickly in step with his guide. Moving ever downward, they faced unspeakable horrors — the very faces of Disease, Hunger, War and Discord with her hair of living snakes. Countless curses to mortals lined the path and reached out to ensnare the brave Aeneas! Yet the golden bough stood between him and sure disaster, as he sought his ultimate goal — reunion with his father.

Reaching the juncture of two great rivers of the underworld, Cocytus and Acheron, there Charon sorted through the countless souls begging for passage, rejecting those who lacked proper burial, dooming them to wander for a hundred years without rest. Again it took the intervention of the golden bough, which forced Charon to ferry the living to the opposite shore. When faced with the three-headed dog, Cerberus, the Sibyl followed Psyche's plan and slipped him a piece of cake, rendering him most cooperative.

Passing before Minos, Europa's son, whose duty it was to judge the dead, they moved quickly to the Fields of Mourning, where lovers who took their own life dwelt in aimless despair. Among the myrtle groves, Aeneas found Dido. Weeping at the sight of his beautiful lost

(Continued in Pagina Decima)



Submitted by Matt Wise and Kim Branan, Latin students of
Bo Laurence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

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Experienced or beginning teachers of Latin interested in learning more about an all-Latin teaching position for the 1996-1997 school year should immediately contact Mr. Paul Drury, Director of Personnel, Clayton School District, 7530 Maryland Ave., Clayton, MO 63105.

Lean on Me

By L. Herman and A. Lyons, Latin II students of M. J. Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

Aliquo tempore in nostra vita
Nos habemus omnes dolorem,
Nos habemus omnes maestitiam,
Sed si sumus sapientes,
Scimus futurum semper cras.
Innitere me ubi tu non es fortis.
Ero amica tua. Te iuvabo ut geras.
Non erit longum
Donec egebo aliquo ad innitendum.
Evoca me, frater, ubi eges manu,
Omnes egeamus aliquo ad innitendum.
Habeam quaestionem quam intelleges.
Omnes egeamus aliquo ad innitendum.

How Well Did You Read? S-48

1. What language were 1st Century A.D. merchant marines expected to speak?
2. Quo Paulus, qui scholasticum laborem nondum perfecerat, a parentibus ductus est?
3. How many major battles did Rome lose to Hannibal between 218 and 216 B.C.?
4. Why couldn't Roman newlyweds leave on their honeymoon right after they were married?
5. What is the modern day name for that part of Rome where King Porcenna once pitched his camp while attacking Rome?
6. What change in the Roman army was made by Marius and quickly copied by Sulla and Cinna?
7. What distinguishing symbol did Christians add between the D. and M. on their tombs?
8. In a grove of what kind of trees did Aeneas see Dido in the Underworld?
9. How many entrances did the Colosseum have?
10. In Roman law, what was a res nullius?

Legends (Continued a Pagina Nona)

love, he asked: "Did you die because of me?" She would not look upon him nor answer him. For some time longer he continued to mourn in his heart for what might have been... For, you see, even a mighty hero is not unmoved by love.

Finally, they reached a spot where the road was divided. Surely even the brave Aeneas had to shiver when he heard the sounds that came from the left hand path. Such screams, moans, and shrieks of terror! Certainly he was hearing the torments of the damned, who spent eternity suffering for the sins of their selfish nature. Here Rhadamanthus, also a son of Europa, punished them for their sins.

In search of his beloved father, Aeneas' sure foot chose the path leading to the right. There, within the heavenly view of the Elysian Fields, he found his father. It was in this place where dwelled the souls of those who earned a place in the memory of humankind by helping others. What a tearful and happy reunion for two souls who loved each other so deeply that the strength of a son's love could carry him through such

terrors and into the realm of the dead to greet his father!

How they talked, so much to say and so little time. Then father led son to the River of Forgetfulness, Lethe, where souls on their way to a new life on earth would drink, thus forgetting their past lives. There Aeneas beheld all of his descendants, those great men and women who would make Rome what she was to become and bring her to her destiny. Anchises pointed out those noble Romans and told of their deeds, deeds never to be forgotten throughout all of time. Regrettably, the father said goodbye, telling the son of his future trials and adventures, offering advice on how to manage those that would give him the most trouble.

Aeneas returned to the world above and to his destiny. He would meet his fate bravely, knowing that one day he would be reunited with his father. Aeneas joined the ranks of Orpheus and Psyche, who also braved traveling to the underworld and returning. All survived to tell of what they saw and endured...on journeys made for love. But those are stories for another time.

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 A N V G O O S O B W

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Libri Optimi

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- I. TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD, Harper Lee
- II. HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY, Llewellyn
- III. CALL OF THE WILD, Jack London
- IV. ON HUMAN BONDAGE, Somerset Maugham
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- VI. GONE WITH THE WIND, Margaret Mitchell
- VII. LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT, Eugene O'Neill
- VIII. ALL'S QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Erich Maria Remarque

How Well Did You Read? S-48

1. Greek
2. Disneyland
3. Three
4. They were expected to ~~and~~ several dinners given in their honor on the days that followed their wedding.
5. Trautvere
6. He created a professional army by recruiting volunteers from all social classes.
7. An ivy leaf symbolizing eternal life
8. Myrtle trees
9. Eighty
10. Something that legally belongs to no one.

In Happy Memory of Julius Caesar

Derivative Matching

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

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Picturae Moventes

- I. DEAD MAN WALKING
II. 12 MONKIES
III. MR. HOLLAND'S OPUS
IV. EYE FOR AN EYE
V. FROM DUSK TILL DAWN
VI. OTHELLO
VII. THE JUROR
VIII. BED OF ROSES
IX. SCREAMERS
X. SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

J-27

How Much Do You Know About Ulysses?

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

I-28

The Roman Forum

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

J-29

Paul's Dream

This story, told by Minnie Mouse, first appeared in M.A.S., Jan. 1996, p. 31. M.A.S. is published in France by Genovefa Immlé.

Author! Author

1. D
2. I
3. J
4. A
5. E
6. G
7. C
8. B
9. F
10. K
11. H

Paul, a ten-year old boy, who had not yet finished his homework, and, among other things, had completely neglected his ancient history lesson which was about the Gallic War, had leisurely spent all Sunday taken by his too indulgent parents to an amusement park called "Disneyland" (that is, Walt Disney land) located in France not far from Paris. The day, however, was not entirely enjoyable to him, as he had hoped (perhaps because his conscience bothered him because he had not finished his work). Indeed he was confused because nothing was the way it was supposed to be. Actually he had not seen Mickey Mouse or Donald Duck or the Gauls, Asterix or Obelix, but impersonators whom he could not believe. He had hoped as he was about to enter the unknown lands of Pain Tales, he would see nothing other than fiction.

When he returned home at night, he was too tired to do his homework and he went straight to bed. His sleep was restless, however, but uneasy, and he saw the Disney characters again in his dream. The action was going on in America. Mickey Mouse (the small little mouse, at an impersonator) was present, appearing as he does in the movies. When he had heard about the French Disneyland, he had immediately become upset.

He said, "Who has dared to imitate me and my friends with make-up masks and clothes and try to pretend that they are me? They will surely pay the penalty for such boldness!"

He immediately awoke his friend Minnie and they both went to Donald and Uncle Pacey and Ueliak and Asterix and Panoramax, the venerable Buird of the village, all slow Cantorix and all their other friends. They all had one idea and they decided that they should hurry across the Atlantic on a flying carpet to punish that buffoon impersonators and play with the children themselves. The air journey was completed successfully. Of course, the doors of Disneyland had been closed for the night.

Nevertheless, Ali Baba, who had come with them, said, "Be open, Sesame!" The doors immediately opened of their own accord. Then they all entered the park and found the building where the cloak room was in which

the masks and costumes of the characters had been stored. They waited there until the actors arrived early in the morning. The Obelix, who has great strength, grabbed all the actors in his arms and put them in a locker which he zealously locked with a key. Mickey Mouse and his friends began to walk through the park.

When the gate-keeper or worker of another location met them, he greeted them as follows since he thought they were actors: "Hi, are you ready already?"

"We already are," answered the French, because both Minnie and Donald and Uncle Piscey had only learned to speak as Americans! Now the visitors were beginning to arrive — Paul was also among the visitors on this extraordinary day. The visit was much more enjoyable to him than before because he knew that his real friends were there. Mickey Mouse took his right hand, Minnie took his left hand and they led him through the park. Panoramix gave him a branch of mistletoe as a memento. Cantorix sang him a pretty song. A little later, after Mickey and Minnie were forced to let go of him, Obelix carried Paul on his strong shoulders. From this high position Paul saw the whole park and he was extremely happy because it was as though he were being carried in a triumph. Soon, nevertheless, since he was thinking about triumphs, his forgotten ancient history lesson came back into his mind and he began to be afraid. And so he asked Asterix, who was walking in front of Obelix, who had won at Alesia during the Gallic War. Asterix, however, didn't have time to answer. For Obelix had gotten a jump on him and had responded bravely: "I'm not even afraid of Caesar. And so you can rest assured that we will help Vercingetorix and we'll stop Caesar from capturing Alesia. For those Romans are CRAZY!"

Paul's dream was interrupted because his mother woke him up to go to school. Actually, he didn't have time on this morning to read his overlooked lesson. And so, when his teacher asked him what he knew about Alexia, without hesitating Paul answered that Caesar had been defeated there—and he got a bad grade, which he really deserved. Nevertheless, when his parents had scolded him for getting a zero in ancient history, the boy replied thus: "It's not my fault, but Obelix's who was a boastful soldier!"