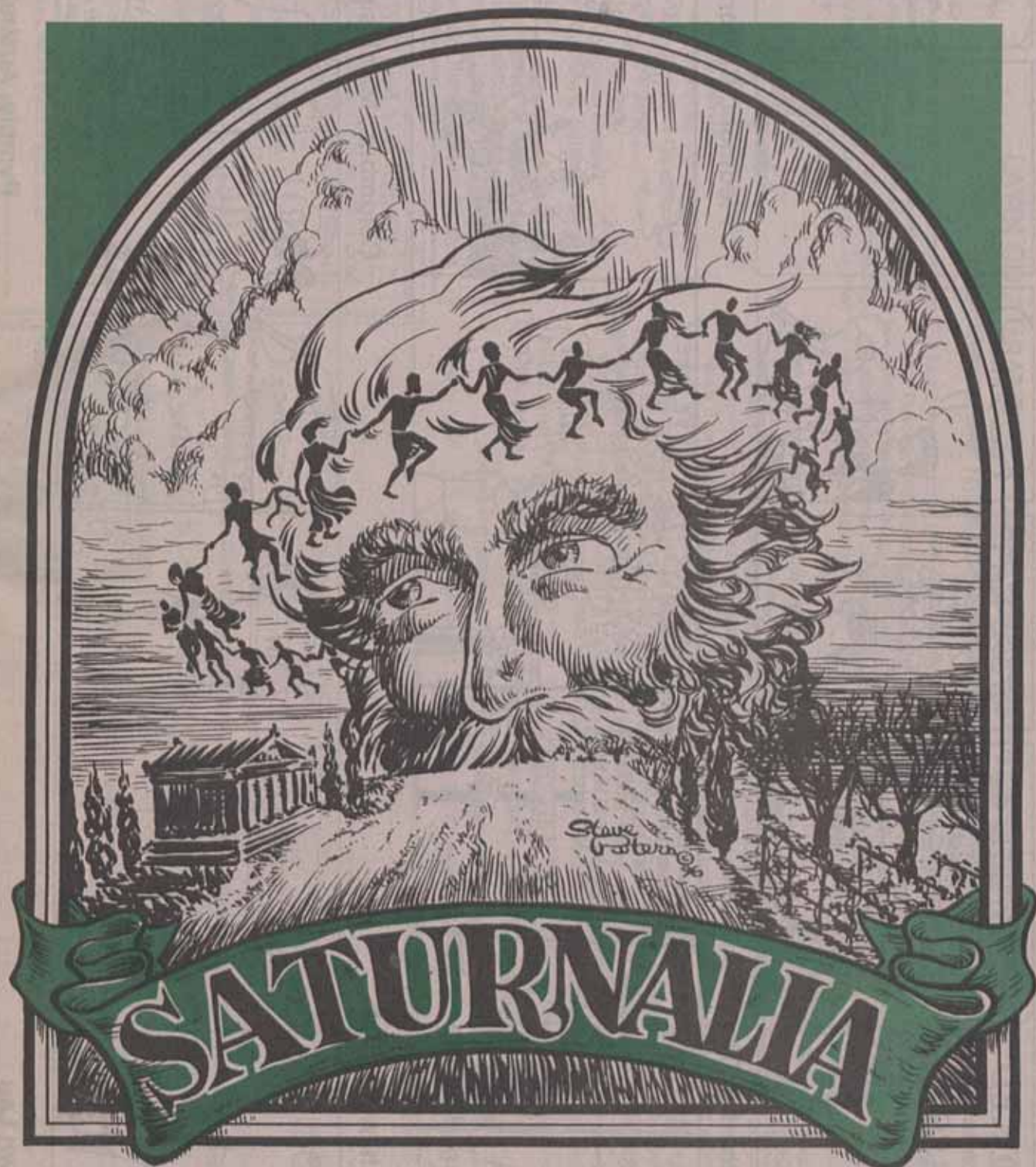


POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER

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# Est Vita Mirabilis

Olim in Americā erat puer cui nomen erat Georgus Baileus. Habitabat parvum oppidum quod appellabatur Lactoduri Aqua Desilientis.

Oppidum neque magnum neque significans erat. Quamquam Lactoduri Aquam Desilientem habitabat, ne Georgus quidem credebatur hoc oppidum esse locum praecipuum. In animo habebat exire ex hoc oppido ut adultus mundum videret.

Pietas erat unus mos quae distinguebat Georgum ab aliis juvenibus qui Lactoduri Aquam Desilientem habitabant. Quamquam Georgus erat puer, tamen facile videbat et celeriter faciebat id quod faciendum esset etiam ipse in periculo esset.

Unā hieme dum Georgus cum Haroldo, fratre suo, in glacie ludit, Haroldus in aquam incidit. Georgus eum extrahit et vitam eius servavit. Fratre servato, autem, Georgus ipse aegrotavit et una ex auribus suis obscuruit.

Quamquam incommodus erat, Georgus tamen alios semper curabat. Uno die Georgus, quando medicamentum infirmo apportabat pro pharmacopolā, observavit pharmacopolam, maestum propter filium mortuum, erravisse. Georgus illius infirmi vitam servavit quando notavit pharmacopolam illi medicamentum falsum casu dedisse.

Georgus adolescens erat frugalus et pecuniam suam servavit ut exiret Lactoduri Aquā Desilientem, ut fieret bene doctus, ut mundum videret.

Constitutum est autem ut Georgi fratri primum apud

universitatem studendum esset.

Georgus decretum observavit et aequo animo manebat. Fratre academico gradu ornato, Georgus tandem paratus est ut exiret Lactoduri Aquā Desilientem; infeliciter autem pater suus mortuus est et frater militiae ascriptus est. Georgus iterum pius erat et ambitiones suas deponebat ut domi maneret et, administrans Aedificiis et Mutuis Societatem quam pater condiderat, patris laborem perficeret.

Tum Georgus pecuniam quam sibi servaverat amicae Violae dedit ut vitam suam in magnā urbe ageret.

Mox Georgus Mariam adamavit et eam in matrimonium duxit. Dum Maria et Georgus vacationem amabilem suam parant, pietas iterum coegit Georgum animum convertere et in oppido manere ut Aedificiis et Mutuis Societatem conservaret.

Paucis post annis Georgus Mariaeque habebant tres liberos: Zuzu, Ianctam et Petrum.

Tunc Georgus populus Lactoduri Aquae Desilientis demonstrat quomodo pecuniā suā utantur ut modum agri emant et sibi domos construant in Horto Baileo sine mutuo sumpto ab isto argentario avaro, Magistro Figulo.

Georgi auxilio Magister Martinus in Hortum Baileum primum migravit cum familiā suā.

Georgus omnes revereri temptat et etiam Patruo Guilhelmo, qui ineptior est, permittit ut laboret apud Aedificiis et Mutuis Societatem.

Uno die autem Patruus Guilhelmus amittit octo milia ex nummis et Magister Figulus subito poterit sibi Aedificiis et Mutuis Societatem capere et destruere vitam et spem omnium quibus Georgus auxilium dare temptaverit.

Etiam Saturnalia sunt, Georgus demississimus fit. Sentit se vitam suam officia facientem egisse, sed hanc pietatem sibi multum non profuisse. Praeterea, omnis labor pro aliis nunc corrumpitur.

Georgus desilire de ponte in aquam gelidam et animam suam amittere constituit.

Angelus advenit autem cui nomen est Clarentius et Georgum docet vitam eius magni fuisse. Georgum docet magnam veritatem: Si Georgus omnes illos annos pius non fuisset, Lactoduri Aqua Desilientis dissimilima fuisset. Georgum etiam docet pecuniam et bona non esse tam magni quam amorem honoremque illorum quibus auxilium dedit.

Georgum paenitet et constituit se vitam mirabilem habere et se animam suam amittere nolle.

Quando Georgus domum de ponte se refert, invenit omnes amicos suos advenisse iuvatum, Haroldum fratrem suum de bello tutum revenisse, amicum Samuel Fabercarrucarium, qui dives factus est, datum esse pecuniam quā mutuum persolvat.

Georgus constituit pietatem non esse temporis iacturam et quamvis oppidum parvum Lactoduri Aquam Desilientem habitat, est vita mirabilis.

## The Aeneid: Book One

By Adam Levenberg, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H. S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

"I sing of arms and men  
Through the world these men roam"  
This is what Vergil says  
To introduce his epic poem  
Because of Paris' decision  
Juno is burning with hate  
She gets back by convincing Aeolus to free a storm  
On Paris' Trojan mates  
The storm is tough and devastating  
The ships are nearly beat  
Until the mighty god Neptune intervenes  
To save Aeneas and his fleet  
Neptune works to calm the seas  
For Aeneas and his band  
With only seven ships remaining  
They head for stable land  
With remaining supplies upon the land  
The Trojans have a feast  
With their companions gone, and morale low  
Aeneas gives a speech  
A speech to boost their energy  
His promise—the best is yet to come  
And that their journey will be all worthwhile  
Upon arrival in Latium  
The next day Aeneas goes to wander  
Up atop a hill  
Where he witnesses a magnificent new city  
Before his eyes, being built  
Upon that hill, the friends of Aeneas  
Whom he thought were lost at sea  
Have become captives of Dido, Queen of Carthage  
To their horror Aeneas and Achaes see  
Aeneas fades in a mist  
As Dido meets his friends  
She is welcoming and warm, and promises  
A search party to send  
After Dido announces her intentions  
Not sending them to jail  
The mist uncovers Achaes and Aeneas  
From underneath a veil  
Dido invites all of them to a great feast  
When Venus gets involved from up above  
She has Cupid pose as Ascanius  
To make Dido fall in love  
The arrow works, and before long  
Aeneas she tries to woo  
She asks him for the story of the Trojan Horse  
To begin The Aeneid Book Two

## Ferias Agamus—Let's Party

First of all, everyone should be made aware that there was a lot more than just *Saturnalia* celebrated during this month. The Romans actually broke up the partying and gift-giving into three separate commemorations, each with a slightly different focus. All three of these commemorations occurred before December 25 which was a completely separate celebration of the birth of the "sun."

Since most schools will not be in session past Friday, December 20, this year, plans will need to be made to celebrate some of the *feriae* early.

**Saturnalia**—December 17-19.

To commemorate the special freedoms that were given the *servi* during *Saturnalia*, special in-class privileges could be offered to those students who show up on these three days wearing *pillei* or Freedom Caps. They should research the design of these caps and make their own to intensify the cultural experience.

In keeping with Roman traditions, the doorway should be decorated with evergreens and a gift exchange should be arranged—nothing expensive, just a little something to observe the ancient tradition.

Since it was customary for *Domini* to present their *clientes* with new togas during *Saturnalia*, the *magister* or *magistra* may want to observe this custom, if not with cloth togas, perhaps with toga-shaped *crustula*.

This is also a perfect time to capitalize on the festive atmosphere in school by planning period-by-period, recline-on-triclinia Roman mini-banquets to commemorate *Saturnalia*. No need for a big three-course meal, maybe just *gustus* and games such as Tantalus Balloon Races, or gambling with over-sized styrofoam dice for little prizes. Of course, a *Rex* and *Regina Bibendi* should be chosen to control the flow of non-alcoholic wine.

Since no party is complete *sine musica*, overhead transparencies should be made of such old favorites as "Tinnit," "Frostie, Vir Nivis," "Vigilandum est," "Avia Renone Calcabatur," "Rufus Naso Rubro Reno," "Laete Vetus Saturne," and "Aquaefolia Omatia." If copies aren't available of these great *carmina*, just call Pompeiiana.

**Opalia**—December 20-21.

On Friday, December 20, Ops, the wife of Saturn (Mrs. Claus), should be commemorated. In anticipation of the day, a creative student should make a cardboard bust of Ops to be set up in the classroom. Another student should prepare a reading which details as much about this festival as can be found. After the

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

## The Lives and Works of Roman Authors

### Ovid — A Poem and a Mistake

By Andrew Adams, Professor of Classics, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois

Publius Ovidius Naso was born in 43 B.C. in Sulmo, Italy, and in the town square today there stands a statue of him (although no one really knows what he looked like).

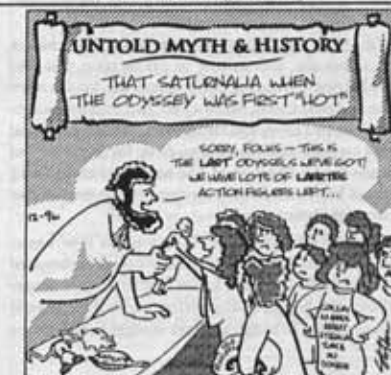
He was educated in both Italy and Greece; he was trained to be a lawyer, but found writing much more to his tastes. Ignoring his father's warning that Homer himself had not made money in literature, Ovid networked with other poets and with his charming personality and popularity made his way into high society in Rome.

Ovid was very prolific: a tragedy (now lost), letters mythological heroines might have written, a book on cosmetics, several volumes on love and flirtation, a work on the Roman calendar, and the *Metamorphoses*, the book on which his fame today chiefly rests.

The *Metamorphoses*, published in A.D. 8, is a rich and colorful collection of tales beginning with creation and ending with Julius Caesar's deification. In between are all of the major myths, narrated in a contemporary and rapid style; the gods are depicted as having the same emotions and passions which mortals have, and their infidelities and jealousies are made plain.

At the peak of his popularity, shortly after the publication of his *magnum opus*, Ovid was suddenly banished from Rome for life. According to him, a poem and a mistake were to blame.

(Continued in Pagina Nona)



## The Funeral

By Zach Noorani, Latin student of Leanne Guarino, Marblehead Middle School, Marblehead, Mass.

"Ah," said Father Peter, "Now that everybody has arrived, I believe we are ready to begin."

"Tempus fugit," he thought to himself as he nodded to the widowed Mrs. Morgan to begin her eulogy. The last person who had been expected to attend had just settled down in a middle row of the white picket chairs. Before she read her short speech, Mrs. Morgan took one last look at the group of people who had thought it necessary to attend her husband's funeral. She looked into the faces of each one—all seven of them. The first mourner to catch her eye was the sleazy, good-for-nothing secretary who was right out of a trashy detective novel. For the past eight years, her late husband had been having an affair with this secretary, and for the past eight years she had been *persona non grata* in Mrs. Morgan's home. Ever since that first night eight years ago when her husband suddenly had an urge to go to the all-night Laundromat and wash his lucky socks at 10 p.m. she had known. He did not even have lucky socks, but whenever she gathered up the courage to ask him about it, he would just flat out lie. The secretary was practically gushing tears through her black veil, and the smell of her perfume was already starting to wilt the flowers.

The person sitting next to the secretary was her husband's ancient, senile mother who still believed her son was a perfect little boy—*nemo in amore videt*. That dirty rat! He had probably died on purpose so that he would not have to deal with his mother living with them anymore; even though he had never raised a finger to care for her. She had to do it all. All that didn't matter now, though, because he was dead and she was stuck with his mother. Even *post mortem*, her husband managed to provoke feelings of anger in her.

Next to her husband's mother, was the overly ambitious new woman from the garden club. She wanted to be president so badly, she would probably do anything for a vote: even if it meant coming to Mrs. Morgan's husband's funeral. She was so driven to become president that she was obsequious *ad nauseam* toward any garden club member. At least she showed up when none of Mrs. Morgan's actual friends from the club had decided to come and support her—her husband was not that horrible a man; or was he?

In the row behind them was Fred and Barney. They were her husband's only friends throughout his entire life. Every Sunday, and on an occasional day off, he would spend time with them either hunting or fishing. They were pitiful, *quasi modo geniti infantes*, and they were better off without him because all he had ever done was make fun of them; she suspected they both had secretly hated him.

Sitting next to Fred and Barney was the most mournful and depressed person in attendance because now he would probably be forced to enter a new line of work. This man was the late Mr. Morgan's bookie. But, she thought, he should have known this was coming. After all, *non semper erunt Saturnalia!*

The only other person at the funeral for this man who had lived in the same small town all his life was Father Peter, and he was obligated to come. In his line of work it was *nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa*.

"Mrs. Morgan? Mrs. Morgan, are you ready to begin?" asked Father Peter not wanting her to spend too much time contemplating the audience in silence; for he knew well the maxim, *Mulier cum sola cogitat, mala cogitat!*

"Oh, yes," she replied staring at the few chicken scratches she had written in preparation. She had really tried to write the whole speech out, but the more she had reminisced, the more she had begun to realize that the bad times had far out-weighted the good, and that his personality had not made up for that at all. But it was *nunc aut nunquam*. She would just have to wing it and hope she didn't utter some *lapis linguae* that she might later regret.

"Ornthal Morgan—yes, that was his real name, although you all knew him as Or—was my husband for nineteen years. Heaven knows that he was not *semper fidelis*, but, hey, nobody is perfect. He took pleasure in many things; although he never thought to include me

## Recent Archaeological Revelations

## Pharos

## Lighthouse of Alexandria

By Sandra Dayton, Urbana, Illinois

In the second century CE, Philo of Byzantium created a list of seven wonders of the world. These have come down to us as supreme examples of architecture. Sadly, little evidence of these Seven Wonders remains. But recently an exciting discovery of one has been made off the shores of Alexandria, Egypt.



Plan of Alexandria showing the location of the Pharos lighthouse now occupied by Fort Kait Bey.

The lighthouse of Alexandria was constructed under Ptolemy I on the island which gives the lighthouse its name: Pharos. Described by Pliny the Elder, its original height has been variously estimated to be around the same as that of the Great Pyramid at Giza, but with a much narrower base of eighty-six square feet. This kind of construction gave the structure a unique skyscraper-like appearance. It was decorated with statues of deities and mythological figures. A fire beacon atop the lighthouse was magnified with mirrors and was visible from a distance of up to forty miles away. Toppled by an earthquake, it had disappeared by 1480 when the medieval Quait-Bay Fortress was built on the site.

Up to now, specifics of the lighthouse could only be conjectured from pieces of marble and mosaic worked into the construction of the Fortress. However, during the past two years, Egyptian and French archaeologists have been diving off the coast of Alexandria. In October, 1995, they recovered actual pieces of the lighthouse which have not been seen for five hundred years.

"At last we can put our finger on the myth," said expedition leader Jean-Yves Empereur. "We can touch the lighthouse."

in them, preferring instead to spend time with Barney and Fred. It does not matter now that the three of them basically spent their time torturing and killing animals because nobody is perfect. Ornthal was a man of chance; unfortunately luck was never on his side as he used to gamble away all of our vacation money, but that is okay, too, because, as I said, *nemo sine vitio est*. Ornthal was committed to having his mother live with us, although it was only because he had gambled away the money that she had saved for a nursing home."

As each word flew out of her mouth, she knew she was violating the maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. But all these things were true, and it was time for some pay back.

She went on, "But that was also okay. After all, Ornthal was definitely not perfect, although, *meo periculo*, it has taken me eighteen years to realize just how imperfect he really was."

After she finished her short speech, there was a long silence. Then, *namine contradicente*, everybody stood up and clapped as they had never clapped before—until their hands were numb, because Mrs. Morgan had finally said what none of them would ever have dared to say for fear of having Or bash their heads through a wall.

Everybody clapped and gave a standing ovation, except the new woman from the garden club who had never met Mr. Morgan; she sat quietly and did nothing, afraid that any reaction on her part might somehow hurt her chances with the garden club. "After all," she thought to herself, "*Prodesse quam conspici!*"



Artist's rendering of the lighthouse which had more than 300 rooms and an interior spiral ramp so donkeys could deliver supplies to the top of the second tier.

Many pieces lie in just twenty feet of water. Using powerful balloons filled with compressed air, archaeologists have hoisted large granite stones and statues to the surface.

The conservation of these artifacts is a major concern because of the high amount of salinity in the Mediterranean. The pieces must soak for months in water with gradually-decreasing amounts of salt to keep them from cracking.

Reconstruction of the lighthouse is not possible. Some large blocks can not be raised, and others support the foundation of the Quait-Bay Fortress, but plans to create an Underwater Archaeological Park are being investigated. Through the use of glass-bottom boats and diving tours, visitors will be able to see the pieces left on the Mediterranean floor.

(Illustrations courtesy of Clayton, Peter A. and Martin J. Price, *THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD*, New York, Dorset Press, 1988, pp. 141 & 144.)

## Novus Liber In Tabernis

## A Murder On The Appian Way

By Steven Saylor

A Book Review by Betty Whittaker

Imagine some of the most famous names in Roman history—Caesar, Cicero, Marc Antony, and Pompey. They are all together in the pages of Stephen Saylor's latest novel, *A Murder On The Appian Way*. The saga of Gordianus the Finder continues when he is asked by Pompey to search the murder scene for clues. Publius Clodius has been murdered; it is a time of great civil strife. This latest novel of ancient Rome is set in 52 B.C., bringing together a textbook collection of illustrious personalities.

Throughout Roman history, politics was a disease which infected all classes of society. Gordianus meets and deals with Pompey who even manages to say with a straight face, "Some days it's hard being the Great One."

A very credible scene is also created when Gordianus interviews an innkeeper about the site of the murder, fifteen miles south of Rome along the Appian way.

By the end of the novel, the Finder must discover a way to smooth the "rough road" at home since his daughter is pregnant with a slave's child, possibly also forming a plot line for the next novel. The political disease is woven through each of these scenes.

*A Murder On The Appian Way* is a classroom teaching tool. The names that students know and always

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)

## The Pontiff at the Synagogue

By Frank J. Korn

On the thirteenth of April in 1986, a warm Sunday afternoon, Pope John Paul II took a two mile ride that spanned two millennia. From St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican to Rome's Synagogue on the opposite bank of the Tiber requires but a half hour scenic stroll. Yet no Pope in history had ever set foot in the local Jewish house of worship until that eventful day.

With the Church visiting the Synagogue, it was a case of the newcomer dropping in on a long-time resident. While Rome has for ages been synonymous with the

death of the Fascist dictators.

But it was not until that Sunday afternoon just a decade ago that the leaders of both communities joined to offer prayers and preach homilies under one roof.

At the top of the temple steps that day Chief Rabbi Elio Toaff waited smilingly as the Roman Pontiff exited from a shining black car with Vatican plates.

Then, instead of greeting his visitor with the expected formal handshake, Elio Toaff gave John Paul a long, warm, fraternal embrace. "Toda rabba," (many thanks) the Pope said in Hebrew to his host.

Inside the architecturally impressive edifice, a congregation of more than a thousand greeted the successor of St. Peter just as warmly. Tears glistened in the eyes of the Pope as he walked up the center aisle escorted by the Rabbi, while the choir sang the hauntingly beautiful anthem "Ani Ma'amin." This was the same hymn that had been chanted by Jewish victims of the Holocaust as they were being herded to Nazi gas chambers.

To prolonged applause, the white-cassocked Chief Priest and the white-robed Chief Rabbi took their places on the Teva, the platform where normally sit the cantors and from which is read the Torah. The Pope's thoughts drifted back to a day in his boyhood when he—the blond-haired Karol Wojtyla—was taken by his father to the Synagogue of his native Wadowice in the south of Poland to hear the renowned cantor Moishe Savitski.

Rabbi Toaff spoke movingly of his community's gratitude to the Holy See for its help during the Nazi occupation of World War II, when thousands of Jews were hidden in convents, monasteries, rectories, and even within the walls of the Vatican itself.

The Pope evoked intense emotion among the congregation in stating: "Siete i nostri fratelli prediletti. E in un certo modo si potrebbe dire i nostri fratelli maggiori." (You are our dearly beloved brothers. And in a certain way, one might say, our older brothers.)

He went on to deplore the maltreatment of the Jews across the centuries, denouncing the evils of anti-Semitism. John Paul spoke eloquently of the many bonds which unite the Christian and Jewish peoples.



Pope John Paul II during his historic visit to the Synagogue in Rome

"In a society often lost in agnosticism and individualism and suffering the bitter consequences of selfishness and violence, Jews and Christians are trustees and witnesses of an ethic marked by the Ten Commandments, in the observance of which man finds his truth and freedom.

"Let us each be faithful to our most sacred commitments, and also to that which most profoundly unites and gathers us together: Faith in one God who loves strangers and renders justice to the orphan and widow"



St. Peter's Basilica in Rome

(Deut: 10:18) commanding, too, to love and help them. Christians have learned this desire of the Lord from the Torah, which you here venerate, and from Jesus who took to its extreme consequences the love demanded by the Torah."

Accompanied by several cardinals and other rabbis, the two men led the throng in prayer. As the organ and choir filled the building, the concluding procession presented a striking tableau of symbolism. Under the same lofty cupola went, for one unforgettable moment in the long story of Rome, the Pope and the Rabbi, Jesus and Moses, the New Testament and the Old, Easter and Passover, Christmas and Hannukah.

## The Synagogue in Rome

Papacy and Christianity, the Jews actually have a longer heritage in the Eternal City. Two centuries before Peter, the first pope, arrived in Rome, Jewish immigrants from Judaea had a settlement there along the river's edge.

They had already developed the technique of digging subterranean cemeteries for the entombment of their dead. Epitaphs by the hundreds down in those catacombs have yielded to scholars a wealth of information about the beliefs of the Jewish people in old Rome, about their labors, their religious practices, their traditions, and their manner of life.

Since most of these inscriptions are in Greek, it has been inferred that this was the ritualistic language of the early Roman Jews. Some contain the word ΣΥΝΑΓΩΓΗ, i.e. Synagogue, clearly indicating the existence of formal congregations even back then.

In his "Letters to the Romans," Paul referred to the "kinsmen," by which he meant, of course, the Jews of Rome. Around the middle of the first century, he along with Peter, the city's first bishop, assumed the leadership of the small Christian community there.

And thus it was that the two great faiths—Judaism and Christianity—went on to live side by side through all the momentous dramas of the city's history: from the rise and fall of the Roman emperors to the decline and

## Tria Carmina

By Marcus Arnold and Salus Dunham, Latin III students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

## Carmen Iovi

There once was a god named Zeus,  
To us, he is of no use.  
To the Romans he was strong,  
For he could do no wrong.  
It seems their views were abstruse.

## Cave Ciceronem

When translating Cicero one must beware,  
That all of the words are not always there.  
If you have a closed mind,  
Then you will find,  
That you are pulling out all of your hair.

## Verbum de Martiale

Martial sought to poke fun.  
He criticized all and wrote a ton.  
Writing about those who were poor,  
He didn't exclude those who had more.  
When did he ever get done?

## Murder (Continued a Pagina Secunda)

recognize from history are brought to life in a readable, not-too-long novel. Many more educational tidbits are also included—the legendary story of Milo of Croton, descriptions of villas outside Rome near Mount Alba, and even an interesting escape from captivity by Gordianus and his son. Interestingly enough, the capture turns out to have been engineered by one of those very famous names. This novel takes place four years after *The Venus Throw*. The characters never seem to grow stale, the plot thickens, and the truly loyal fan of Roman mystery novels always seems to want to know when the next Steven Saylor novel will be published.

Next on this reviewer's reading list, however, is Lindsey Davis' latest thriller, *Time to Depart*. The paperback edition of this book seems to be held up locally by the publisher but may be released in January—according to a local bookstore. Her latest novel, *Dying Light in Corduba*, is not yet available in the U.S.A., but it can be purchased from SOUTH SHORE BOOKS in Windsor, Ontario (800/640-0927).

## Catullus With a Twist of Gender

## Sister's Funeral

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

While sitting at the funeral of one I love dearly,  
I think of my sister whom I always wanted near me.  
In my times of trouble, and those of need,  
She always would help me; she never let greed  
Distract her from helping the ones she loved,  
The ones here on earth and now those above.

I feel so guilty. Why should I live  
When my sister was the one with more to give?  
Why did she die? It should have been me.  
She didn't deserve this. Can't anyone see?  
Sister, I'm sorry I let us both down.

I wasn't there for you when you needed me around.  
I try to understand why God took you away,  
But no matter what I think of, what can I say?  
Whatever has happened, I want you to know,  
You are always in my heart, I'll never let you go.

## Travel in the Ancient World

## Ephesus

By Michael A. Dimitri

The voyage from Piraeus, the harbor of Athens, to Ephesus on the coast of Asia Minor was difficult.

I, who had always loved to sail, spent much of the trip getting sick with the rest of the passengers. I would not have bothered with this stop had Augustus not ordered me to include this unofficial capital of Roman Asia on my itinerary because of its economic dominance in the east and because he had heard rumors of a new cult planting its seeds in the area.

He knew that any new cult could be exported throughout the empire by means of a city like Ephesus, and it was not his goal to spread these new religions; the traditional gods of Rome must remain strong.

I concluded during my trip that my original omission of this city had caused Diana, who maintained her greatest and most ancient temple there, to punish me with a rough voyage. I planned to sacrifice to her immediately upon my arrival.

After disembarking from the ship, I rode in a rented *citium* through the vast green coastline, then along colonnaded streets into the city. For centuries Ephesus had prospered as one of the chief ports of trade in the Eastern *Mare Mediterraneum* rivaled in this role only by Alexandria. That was why I could not understand at first why Augustus had wanted me to come here; it was a city well-established commercially and a Roman proconsul already maintained his residence here.

Additional revenues poured into Ephesus by means of the extensive banking system controlled by temple priests who collected deposits not only from commoners, but also from kings, countries, and the imperial government itself. A final source of wealth derived from people doing exactly what I was about to do: visit the temple of Diana. Diana, whose name derives from the Latin words *Dea* [goddess] and *Anna* [seasons, age, life] is one of the most ancient goddesses; her temple at Ephesus was nearly as old as she. A marble *via* opens into the large precinct which embraces her temple. Its 60 feet-high Ionic columns carved with reliefs give the building the appearance of a maiden's stola elaborately embroidered. There are many stories of mortals who are consumed by a divine fire upon seeing a deity in his or her natural magnificence, and as I stood before the gigantic statue of Diana, I also felt as though I might burn at any moment.

This statue, if any man-made image could, held the life-force of the goddess. Her robes were covered in animal heads whose hungry mouths sought nourishment and her torso was decorated with a multitude of breasts to nurse all of creation. This Diana is not only the chaste goddess of the moon—who in more recent and less faithful times wiles away her immortal life hunting—but as the Ephesian Diana, she is the savage *Mater Naturae* who creates and destroys life with the mechanical sensuality of the changing faces of the moon. I begged forgiveness from her and fortunately she seems to have accepted my prayers and offerings. Humbly, like a terrified rabbit, I rushed from her temple and completed my business in Ephesus within a week.

There is no evidence at this time of a new cult in this city; now I must venture further into Asia to find its alleged source.

## Cara Matrona,

This letter is being written for me by a friend since I do not know how to read or write. He has also promised to read your advice to me if you have time to answer. My *pater* knows how to read and write but he is a *naufylax* and won't be home until the spring. My *pater* is the *nauta* who has to sit up on the mast of a *navis* and watch for other ships. He is staying with the rest of his ship's crew in Alexandria until the shipping season starts again in the spring.

My *mater* makes *serta* from flowers, and I help her sell them in front of our *insula* during all the *feriae*. We usually make enough money to pay the rent and buy food. After *Ludi Plebei* last month, however, my *mater* fell down the steps from our sixth floor *cenaculum*, and we had to spend a lot of money to have a *medicus* set her broken bone.

Everything will be fine as soon as we enter the holiday season. I have been spending all my time gathering flowers and greenery for the *serta* that we'll sell for *Saturnalia*, *Opalia*, *Sigillaria* and the Festival of *Sol Invictus*.

The problem is that our *insularius* is demanding that we pay the *pensio* for December immediately. He is threatening to evict us if we don't pay by *Id. Dec.* I'm sure I'll be able to sell a few *serta* by then but not enough to pay the rent.

*Matrona*, I am only 13 years old and am still *impubes* and *investis* and I need your advice on how not to get evicted.

Our *insularius* is a thief, not only because he is demanding money that he knows we don't have, but also because he really does steal things from the other *cenacula* and from the *tabernae* that are on the ground floor of our *insula*. He was recently accused of *furtum* by *Sidonius* the *gemmarius* who says he saw him selling some *gemmae* that were missing from his *taberna*. I know he's guilty because I saw him doing it.

Now the *insularius* is coming around to all of the *conductores* in our *insula* and telling them that they have to testify on his behalf when he appears before the *Præfector Vigilium* if they know what's good for them. He can't ask my *mater* to testify so he wants me to show up instead. He says that if I testify and he is cleared of the charges, he won't evict us for not paying the December *pensio* on time.

I would do it, *Matrona*, just to make our lives a little easier, but since I'm still *impubes*, I'm not allowed to testify without the permission of my *tutor*, who, in the absence of my *pater* would be my *mater*.

*Mater* hates the *insularius* as much as I do, and she says she won't have me lie for him in front of the *Præfector Vigilium*. She hopes he will be convicted and that we'll get a new *procurator insulae*. The problem is that if I don't testify and we don't pay the *pensio*, we will probably be evicted whether or not the *insularius* is convicted.

*Matrona*, what can I do? Would you be willing to serve as a *tutoria* for me and give me permission to testify?

*Investis*  
*Stabilis*

## Cara Investis,

It never ceases to amaze me how cruel people can be during *Feriae Decembres*. You have a serious problem, and I'm not sure there is an easy solution.

I would suggest that you ask your neighbors for help, but I'm sure they are just as hard-up as you and your *mater*.

Borrowing money from a *mensa argentaria* is out for a couple of reasons: first of all, you and your *mater* are



bad credit risks, and, secondly, if you don't pay it back on time, you'll be in more trouble than you are now.

I would advise you to try to be more aggressive in selling your *serta* somewhere else rather than just in front of your *insula*, but this, too, is dangerous advice because other vendors will not appreciate you invading their spots. You might find your *serta* stolen and yourself roughed up, if not worse.

Judging from your description of your *insularius*, I would say that it would be pointless to try and reason with him. Even if you could find out who actually owns your *insula*, it probably wouldn't do any good to try to go over the head of your *insularius* because most *insularum possessores* don't want to be bothered with the problems of *conductores*.

Your *mater* rightfully has her pride, and she obviously doesn't want to allow you to commit *peritium* to solve your problem.

You might be able to get some help from the *gemmarius* if you told him that you actually did see the *insularius* selling the stolen gems. Who knows, if he believes that your testimony might help him win his case, he might be willing to help you and your *mater* out. Of course, you will still need to get permission from your *mater* to testify. I cannot step in and serve as a *tutoria* for you in these circumstances. Realize, of course, that if you do testify against the *insularius* and he is not convicted, life as you know it will be over for you and your *mater*.

So here is my advice, which you will want to share with your *mater* before you take any action at all. I would suggest that you continue to sell as many *serta* as possible in front of your own *insula*—you may even want to lower the price a little to increase sales and income. Spend as much time as you can doing this and try to save up as much money as possible. Meanwhile, begin looking around for a new *cenaculum* to rent. I know it will be hard to find an opening, especially with the *Feriae Decembres* approaching, but you will have to try. Take anything you can find for now, and then, if you have a very successful selling season during the *Feriae Decembres*, you may be able to move to something a little better next month.

As soon as you have saved enough money and have found a new *cenaculum* to rent, move out immediately. Be sure, of course, to come back later and leave word with trustworthy neighbors so that your *pater* will know where to find you when he returns in the spring.

I'm sorry I don't have an easier solution for you, but if you are willing to work very hard, you should be able to pull this off, and your *pater* will be very proud of you when he returns. My guess is that you won't remain *investis* for very long once he realizes how responsible you were in looking after your *mater* and yourself.

*Bonam fortunam et Io Saturnalia!*

## Heroes: Roman and American

By Matt Hill, Eighth Grade Latin student of Betty Whittaker, Carmel Junior High School, Carmel, Indiana  
(In response to an assignment developed from Myth V, Lesson XVIII, in *Ecce Romani*)

"A mythological or legendary figure of great strength or ability." That is how *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary* defines hero, but since Roman times, the definition has changed, and so have the heroes themselves.

Of course, there are still a few similarities between American and Roman heroes. First of all, many Roman men risked their lives to prevent the deaths of others. For example, Horatius Cocles had his men destroy the bridge behind him while he fought to prevent the Etruscans from crossing the Tiber and

invading Rome. Today, soldiers in the United States Armed Forces still risk their lives to prevent the rest of us from being endangered.

Next, there have also been women in both times who have helped other people to freedom.

Cloelia was taken hostage with other Roman women, but when she learned that the Etruscan camp was near the Tiber, she led the hostages to freedom across the river. Harriet Tubman can be compared to Cloelia because she led slaves from the South to freedom in the North.

Finally, both Romans and Americans have had citizens who risked their lives to help out their country.

When Mucius Scaevola was sent to assassinate the Etruscan king, he killed a scribe by mistake. Once he was caught, he stuck his own hand in a fire to show how Romans were willing to suffer for their country. The king let him go saying, "You do more harm to yourself than to me."

Today, secret service agents are always ready to put themselves in the line of fire to protect their leaders.

(Continued in *Pagina Nona*)

## Ceres Non Amat Laborem Suum

By Ashley Nathanson, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Ceres had the pleasure  
Of picking berries one day  
She thought to herself,  
"Man I never get to play!"  
So she complained to her mother  
And wept to her father,  
"I hate picking berries,  
So why should I bother?"  
Her father explained  
That work isn't fun  
But little girls don't quit  
Until their job is done  
So Ceres went out  
And completed her chores,  
Smiled as she was done  
And walked indoors.  
After dinner  
She went outside,  
She had her fun  
On a pony ride.  
She rode and rode  
Until darkness came,  
And decided that it  
Would become a game.  
So every night  
Before the pale moonlight,  
Ceres went out  
And took her flight.  
Years went by  
And she continued to ride,  
Never ever leaving  
The pony's side.  
She never stopped riding  
Until she died,  
And even then  
She had not cried.

## Modern Myth

## The Battle of Two Invincibles

Made up by Ryan Brick, Latin III student of Dr. M. Colakis, Berkeley Prep. Academy, Tampa, FL

Upon Cerberus' return to the Underworld, Heracles returned to Eurystheus to verify his freedom from blood guilt. He approached Eurystheus' palace and found him trembling with fear at Heracles' return from the hardest labor.

"I have achieved the final task, my good friend. Although I am free from my guilt, I must remain here overnight. I would hope you will not disapprove," stated Heracles almost imperatively.

"Please, stay. I will do as you wish," retorted Eurystheus. His trembling ceased, but he had not abandoned his fear. "I must warn you, however, the rumors do fly within the city, and for your safety, you must be aware of them."

"Your labors may be completed, but your troubles, I'm afraid, are not. The great and almighty Hera still holds great hatred and anger at your existence, and being the patron and guardian of childbirth, she has threatened to end the race of humans by making pregnancy impossible unless your life is taken. She is said to be greatly distraught at your survival from your labors, and she has turned society against you. You must listen to me for your own good. I have consulted the Oracle at Delphi, and the Oracle told me that the only way to escape Hera's wrath would be for you to confront her yourself. You will not be freed from your blood guilt until the safety of humankind is restored. This was the Oracle's message, great Heracles. Please act at once, and leave immediately, for the local inhabitants plot your death."

Heracles departed hurriedly without reply. He disguised himself as an old peasant while travelling through Eurystheus' territory of Mycenae. Heracles knew he would need additional advice so he travelled to Delphi.

Upon arrival the next day, he consulted the Oracle. Heracles spoke, "Great Oracle, please tell me the way in which I can appease the wrath of Hera. I must save mankind by ending her anger, but in a way which will not cause me to die."

The Oracle replied, "Hera indeed must be appeased,

## Enemy of Roman State Finally Apprehended

Lano Williams, Latin III student of Bo Laurence, Saint Joseph School, Victoria, Texas

The former *pater patriae* of Rome, now called the most dangerous enemy of the Roman state, was finally apprehended yesterday near his villa at Formiae. Antony, the most esteemed member of the newly formed Second Triumvirate, had the highly dangerous criminal placed on the proscription list last month.

He stated, "It was in the best interest of the state and of the Roman people. This man was a highly dangerous villain who had on many occasions tried to undermine the authority of the State. I do admit that this was a tragedy of a life that had so much potential. The man was a former national hero who was sadly led astray. Certainly by the time he had delivered his infamous Philippics, which were nothing more than an extended diatribe trying to impugn my reputation, the man had sadly degenerated into a raving old fool. I am now reservedly pleased to say that this man will never be able to harm the reputation of all those hard working Roman leaders who do their best to serve you, the people."

\*\*\*

The popular hero, Marcus Tullius Cicero, had been born in 106 BC on January 3, near Arpinum. His father, a member of the equestrian order, sent him to the city for his education. He studied under the tutelage of such teachers as the Greek poet Archias, and Molo in Rhodes. He assumed the *toga virilis* at age 16, after which he began to specialize in the study of oratory and law.

He became a great lawyer involved in such cases as the prosecution of Verres and the banishment of Catiline. At the age of 30 he had begun his *curtus honorum* as *quaestor* in Sicily. He continued through the offices of *aedile*, *praetor*, and finally *consul* in 63 BC. The fact that he achieved the office of consul was an especially astounding achievement for a *novus homo* (lit. A "new man.") In retrospect, some have come to question how he achieved the consulship. New evidence may support the claim that his election was rigged by his supporters. Some even claim that his supporters were brainwashed into liking him by his great oratorical skills. It may be mentioned that young voters who have just achieved the *toga virilis* are at a period in their lives where they are easily led astray. These young men were often seen surrounding the great orator. Many of these soon became Cicero's most avid supporters. The orator was thought finally to have shown his true colors in the Philippics, which showed a man full of spite who was desperate to overthrow Antony.

Cicero first married Terentia and later Publilia. Since Cicero's main dedication seems to have been to his personal career, it was no wonder that both his marriages ended in divorce. He had a son and a daughter, Marcus and Tullia. Cicero favored Tullia who died in 45 BC. when Cicero was 61 years old.

Heracles, so that you can be free from her anger. You must pray to Athena so that she may apply her wisdom to your case. She is a great warrior but she is also wise, and she can provide the answers you need to appease Hera."

Heracles then left Delphi. That night, he slept in a large cave located near the Mediterranean waters. He prayed to Athena for a long time before he slept.

"Heracles. Heracles."

Heracles sat up. A great vision appeared before his eyes. The figure of Athena stood above him. Heracles sat dumbfounded in the goddess' presence. He heard the waves gently crashing on the coast in the distance.

"I hold the answers you need, Heracles."

Heracles remained unable to speak or move.

"You must listen to me. Hera can be successfully appeased if you will obey me."

Athena was determined to help save the race of humans. Heracles was attentive.

"I will put Zeus to sleep on a mountainside with a potion in the late hours of tomorrow. This will make Hera believe he is having another affair when he does not return, and she will go out to seek him."

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

## Hercules

By Sarah Cox, Latin III Student of Dawn M. Kiechle, Indian River High School, Philadelphia, New York

Hercules is a big tough guy with long hair. Hercules uses a club for a weapon. I do not know if Hercules spoke Latin. I do know that I can't speak it very well. Hercules—much cooler if he spoke Latin. Maybe Mrs. Kiechle can teach him how.

## From Her Viewpoint

## A series of fictional letters written from Roman women to men

by Donna Wright

MARCO SALVIO OTHONI POPPAEA SABINA S.P.D.

With fondest memories of our former marriage I send this letter to you, *carissime Marce*, written in urgent haste. I am afraid. There remain few around me in whom I can put my trust. I know that I can count on your wisdom, your silence, and your discretion because of your devotion to me. Our marriage ended so long ago, *ut bene scis*, because he wanted me and he could not be refused. It was a wise political move for you and for me although it was not without its obstacles. I have never met any woman more obstinate than Agrippina.

You and I are sophisticated enough to know that the true function of marriage in this day and age is to gain social advancement. In these modern times, matters of the heart and the passions are able to lift themselves above the confines of convention. Your willingness to bend your life to suit Nero's passion for me led to an excellent political appointment which may have been difficult to attain, if not impossible, without our "arrangement." True, we had to sacrifice time together as you went off to govern Lusitania. But it did remove you from being subject to his moods and whims.

I'll always be grateful to you because of your willingness to allow me the freedom and opportunities that becoming Empress has afforded me. I'm sure you have heard that after all these years of being his mistress he finally did marry me when I became pregnant with our daughter. But, *heu*, perhaps you did not know that our dear little *filia* crossed the Styx at four months of age.

I'm hoping, though, that this new pregnancy will satisfy Nero's desire for a successor. He's sometimes so difficult to reason with. If I can just get him to keep his focus on me, I can usually control him. I learned a great deal from dear old Agrippina. It is for that reason I consider my beauty to be such an invaluable asset. Yes, it's true: I bathe in the milk of five hundred wild asses every day to keep my skin soft. Don't tease me. The last thing I want to do is grow old and ugly.

But just sharing these words and memories with you has made me feel optimistic again. When you return to the city and I see you again, perhaps you will be returning to the happy picture of an emperor, his wife and his son! I thank you, *carissime Marce*, for making this all possible.

(Post scriptum: Poppaea Sabina died because of a miscarriage after being kicked in the stomach by Nero during an argument.)

## Venus

By Mollie Jenne, Latin III Student of Dawn M. Kiechle, Indian River H. S., Philadelphia, New York

Venus is the goddess of love and beauty. Venus gives us the heart and looks of the world. Venus is the most beautiful of all goddesses. Venus lives with the other gods atop Mount Olympus. Venus loves all who think she is a beauty. Venus is the mother of Cupid. Venus—we love you forever and ever.



- 40.
- I. OCEANI FINIS ALTUS, Iacolina Mitchardus
  - II. "M" SIGNIFICAT MALITIA, Susanna Graftonensis
  - III. MAIORUM LEGES, Scoticus Turo
  - IV. DESPERATIO, Stephanus Rex
  - V. GEMINUS TERTIUS, Kennethus Follettus
  - VI. ANIMI LEX: QUAE RITANS MORES ET VOCATUM, Iacobus Vir Collinus
  - VII. INCESSU PIGRO AC PARUM ERECTO FIRMOQUE UTENS AD GOMORRHAM, Robertus Borcus
  - VIII. EXODUS AB SOLE LONGO, Eugenius Lupus
  - IX. INFANTUM RES: MAGNA QUAE NOBIS PUERIS IN LUSUM OFFERUNTUR, Davidus Vir Cornipes
  - X. NOLI BENEDICIA EXCLUDERE, Patricia Illa Bella cum Laura B. Ranulphus



## The Dating Game

43.

Submitted by Annette Lindsay, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Match the modern dates with the Roman equivalent.

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. August 28    | A. a.d. V Id. Ian.     |
| 2. July 9       | B. a.d. III Non. Ian.  |
| 3. November 1   | C. a.d. V Kal. Sept.   |
| 4. February 23  | D. a.d. VI Non. Mai.   |
| 5. May 31       | E. a.d. XV Kal. Apr.   |
| 6. April 13     | F. a.d. VII Id. Iul.   |
| 7. January 3    | G. a.d. XII Kal. Nov.  |
| 8. October 21   | H. Kal. Nov.           |
| 9. May 2        | I. Prid. Kal. Iun.     |
| 10. November 30 | J. a.d. VII Kal. Mart. |
| 11. March 18    | K. Id. Apr.            |
| 12. January 9   | L. Prid. Kal. Dec.     |



## It's Slavery

45.

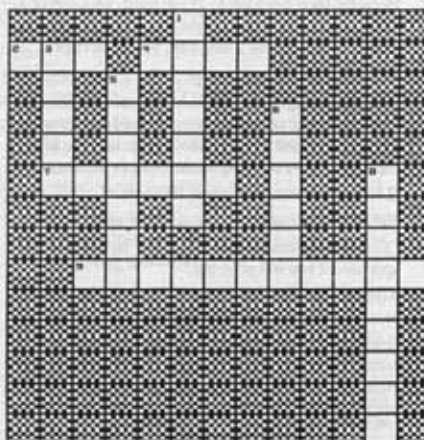
By Derek Wolske, Latin I student of Joyce Cupertino, Butler Middle School, Waukesha, Wisconsin

## ACROSS

2. Number of gladiatorial schools located in Rome
4. English word for Latin "labor"
7. At one point, more than 150,000 slaves came from this district in N.W. Greece
9. The term for freeing a slave

## DOWN

1. A slave's master was called his \_\_\_\_\_
3. A slave's foot was colored \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate s/he was being sold for the first time.
5. Latin word for a Roman matron's female slave
6. Latin word for a male slave
8. Not-so-lucky gladiators fought to death in the \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.



## Mythological Derivatives

41.

Submitted by Robert Masterson, Latin student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Match the mythological characters or places with both the word derived from its name and the meaning of the derivative.

- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Cyclops      | a. virginal                     |
| 2. Juno         | b. gigantic, strong             |
| 3. Styx         | c. love potion                  |
| 4. Python       | d. war-like                     |
| 5. Eros         | e. darkness, evil               |
| 6. Pluto        | f. happy and healthy            |
| 7. Aphrodite    | g. rotting                      |
| 8. Titans       | h. pertaining to dance          |
| 9. Vesta        | i. fear, frenzy                 |
| 10. Pan         | j. egotistical                  |
| 11. Mercury     | k. changeable, unstable         |
| 12. Mars        | l. arousing to love             |
| 13. Terpsichore | m. bold, ambitious              |
| 14. Narcissus   | n. government of wealthy people |
| 15. Icarus      | o. violent wind                 |
| 16. Jupiter     | p. abnormality of the eyes      |
| 17. Typhon      | q. stately, majestic            |

- |                  |                                 |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. aphrodisiac   | a. virginal                     |
| B. narcissistic  | b. gigantic, strong             |
| C. jovial        | c. love potion                  |
| D. icarian       | d. war-like                     |
| E. panic         | e. darkness, evil               |
| F. stygian       | f. happy and healthy            |
| G. titanic       | g. rotting                      |
| H. cyclopia      | h. pertaining to dance          |
| I. typhoon       | i. fear, frenzy                 |
| J. erotic        | j. egotistical                  |
| K. junoesque     | k. changeable, unstable         |
| L. plutocracy    | l. arousing to love             |
| M. vestal        | m. bold, ambitious              |
| N. terpsichorean | n. government of wealthy people |
| O. martial       | o. violent wind                 |
| P. mercurial     | p. abnormality of the eyes      |
| Q. pythogenic    | q. stately, majestic            |



This list of Picturae Moventes Pessimae was submitted by Mr. Ramsby's 4th Period Honors Latin III Class, Trinity Prep School, Winter Park, Florida.

- I. SIMULACRUM
- II. FEMINAE L. PEDES ALTAE OPPUGNATIO
- III. NUCES COMMIXTAE
- IV. SICARIORUM INSULA
- V. MOREAUENSIS MEDICI INSULA
- VI. FAMILIA BRADIENSIS: PICTURA MOVENS
- VII. RUBRORUM OLERUM NECANTUM OPPUGNATIO
- VIII. VALIDI QUI PERVAGANT
- IX. LAMIA BROOKLYNIENSIS
- X. CONSPICITE SEDULO



## Sextus Herculis Labor

44.

Submitted by Lynne Albert, Latin I student of Mrs. Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

In mythology, Hercules had to perform twelve labors. In this puzzle, the letters in each vertical column go into the squares directly below them, but not necessarily in the order they appear. When you have placed all the letters in their correct squares, you will be able to read about Hercules' sixth labor from left to right; a black square indicates the end of a word. Unscramble the letters in the heavily outlined boxes to find the name of the god who helped Hercules with this labor.



## Cantemus!

46.

Submitted by Danielle Brunn and Michelle Bentz, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Match the English song title to its Latin equivalent.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Three Blind Mice               | A. Rudolphus cum Naso Rubro          |
| 2. Brother John                   | B. Veni, Emmanuel                    |
| 3. Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star  | C. Tinnit Tinninabulum               |
| 4. O Come, Emmanuel               | D. Sanctus Nicolaus Venit ad Oppidum |
| 5. Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer | E. Duc Remos                         |
| 6. Santa Claus is Coming to Town  | F. Tres Mures Caeci                  |
| 7. Jingle Bells                   | G. Frater Iacobe                     |
| 8. Twelve Days of Christmas       | H. Parvulus Tympanista               |
| 9. The Little Drummer Boy         | I. Mica, mica, parva stella          |
| 10. Row, Row Your Boat            | J. Duodecim Dies Natalis Christi     |



## Familia

47.

Submitted by Mike Dickson and Alicia Radford, Latin students of Mrs. Davidson, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Circle the Latin translations of these English words in the puzzle

father	grandfather
mother	grandson
sister	granddaughter
brother	female cousin (mother's side)
children	male cousin (mother's side)
aunt (father's side)	stepmother
male cousin (mother's side)	stepfather
uncle (father's side)	son
uncle (mother's side)	daughter
grandmother	

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

= Beginning Level

= Upper Level



## Significant Events in Roman History

48.

Submitted by Cornelius Antonius Buelow, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Match the correct date with the event described.

- Establishment of the Roman Republic
  - Augustus becomes the first emperor
  - Mount Vesuvius erupted; Pompeii destroyed
  - Foundation of Rome by Romulus and Remus
  - Constantine's Edict of Milan granted freedom for Christians
  - Fall of the Western Roman Empire
  - Second Punic War ended in defeat for Hannibal and the Carthaginians
  - Roman forces destroyed Carthage
  - Constantine moved the capital to Byzantium
  - Julius Caesar made war on the Roman Senate
  - Brutus and other conspirators assassinated Julius Caesar
  - The Romans defeated Carthage in the First Punic War
- A. 753 B.C.  
B. 509 B.C.  
C. 264-241 B.C.  
D. 218-201 B.C.  
E. 146 B.C.  
F. 49 B.C.  
G. 44 B.C.  
H. 27 B.C.  
I. 79 A.D.  
J. 313 A.D.  
K. 330 A.D.  
L. 476 A.D.



49.

This list of the Top Ten Songs of All Times was submitted by the Eighth Grade Latin class of Janet Long, Durham Academy, Durham, N.C.

- HERI, Scarabaci
- NON POSSUM "NULLAM" SATISFAC-TIONEM ADIPISCI, Saxa Quae Volvuntur
- HIC PUER, Scarabaci
- ACCENDE IGNEM MEUM, Ianuae
- SIMILIS SAXO VOLVENTI, Aquae Luteae
- CALIGO PURPUREA, Iacobus Hendrix
- ARCES HARENA FACTAE, Iacobus Hendrix
- TENEO CHARTAM SIGNATAM QUAE AD ME IPSUM ATTINET, Margaritarum Conditura
- SANCTI STEPANI, Mortui Grati
- PRESSUS, Regina

## Livy II

50.

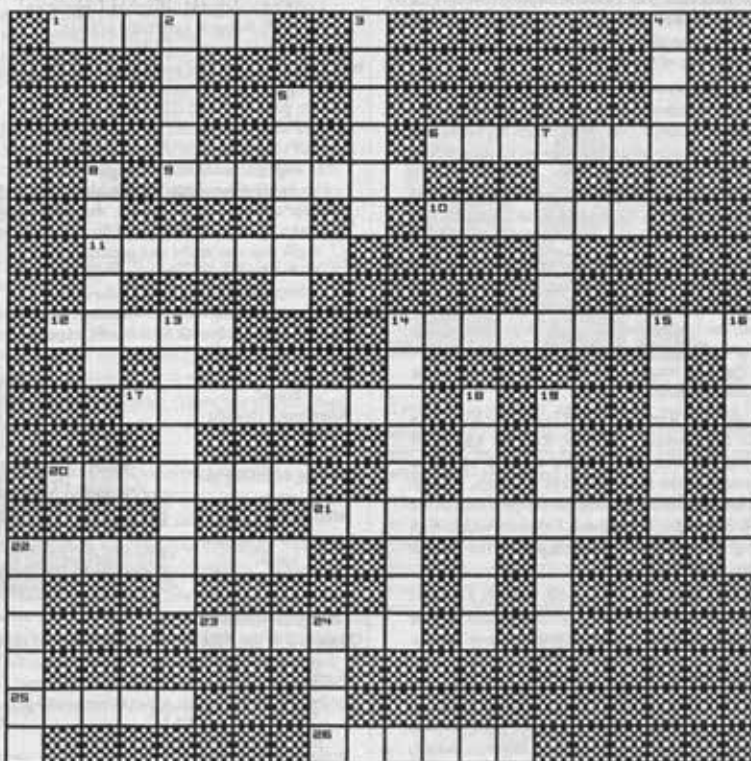
By Michael J. Gravino, Robert C. Murphy, Jr., H.S., Stony Brook, New York

## ACROSS

- Roman general who defeated Hannibal
- "Ab Urbe \_\_\_\_\_"
- Roman general in 1st Punic War—not the later Roman writer of poems to Lesbia
- Horatius \_\_\_\_\_—his name means "One-eyed"
- Ancus \_\_\_\_\_—4th king of Rome
- Animals sacred to Juno whose cackling awakened the Roman guards
- Upper level of Roman citizenship
- Roman hill whose name is derived from the goddess of shepherds
- Tullius \_\_\_\_\_—went from slave to the 6th king of Rome
- One of the hills of Rome
- Roman dictator who urged the Romans to win back their freedom "with iron, not gold"
- People similar to the Romans in language, customs and laws
- Hannibal sent three pecks of these golden objects to Carthage taken from dead Roman horsemen.
- This administrator was killed in place of Porsena because he was dressed similarly to the king.

## DOWN

- Word used to denote the three wars between Rome and Carthage
- Gaius \_\_\_\_\_—received the cognomen "Scaevola"
- City in Africa where Hannibal was defeated
- His "stupidity" helped him survive Tarquin's rule
- City in Greece one would visit to consult the most famous oracle
- Former son-in-law and later rival of Caesar—beheaded by the Egyptians
- Cognomen meaning "Lefty"
- Lower end of Roman citizenship



- Tribes to which the triplet Curiatii brothers belonged
- Patricians are to the \_\_\_\_\_ as the Plebeians are to the rest of the body
- One of Rome's hills
- Name of the Roman triplet brothers who fought against the Curiatii
- Roman speaker—novus homo—pater patriae—saved Rome from Catiline's conspiracy
- Roman date on which Caesar was killed

*The Life of Girls and Women in Ancient Rome***The Legal Position of Women**

By Stephen A. Stertz

In the early Roman Republic women were permanently in the power (*manus*, literally "hand") of their parents, brothers, or husbands, a power extending even to private business. The unmarried woman did not become independent when her father died but merely passed from the *manus* of her father to that of her nearest male relative (*agnatus*), the purpose being to prevent the woman from freely disposing of family property. According to legislation said to have been passed by Romulus, the wife's status was that of a daughter to her husband, inheriting all his property if he died without a will and with no other heirs. She would share equally in the inheritance with any children. On the other hand, adultery or the drinking of wine by women was punished with death in the time of Romulus and very severely afterward.

There were, according to Roman tradition, no divorces dissolving marriages performed through the ceremony of *confarreatio* until 307 B.C. However, marriages in which the wife remained in the *manus* (legal power) of her parents, which became more common with the passing of time, could apparently have been dissolved with less difficulty in early Rome, but, although evidence is far from complete, even divorces in these marriages were few in early Rome.

The law, traditionally proclaimed by Romulus, forbade a wife to divorce her husband (although the wife's male relatives could presumably take action if she had very serious grievances, especially if she remained in their *manus*), but allowed the husband to divorce his wife for using poisons or substituting other children for those of the husband. This situation is also found in the ancient Near East and mentioned in the Bible. Of course, marriages were usually arranged when the parties involved were very young, and divorce became

more common in the later Republic and Empire.

By the second century B.C. laws were passed increasing the rights of women to go out in public.

Under the Empire, marriage with *manus* was almost entirely restricted to people who hoped to be appointed to certain priesthoods. Augustus gave complete emancipation to mothers of three children, while Claudius abolished the tutelage of the male relative, as a result of which most women with deceased parents were completely independent. In early English law, after the Norman Conquest, this was called the status of the *feme sole*, literally "woman alone."

Hadrian granted women complete freedom to dispose of their property by will or otherwise. Augustus had made unsuccessful attempts to prevent senators from remaining single or marrying women of the lower classes.

Still later there was a *conventus* or *senatus matronarum*, "meeting" or "senate of women," which arguably decided matters of imperial court etiquette.

In the late Empire some women in the imperial family were actually appointed to the senate and even wore suits of armor on certain ceremonial occasions. Nevertheless, after the fall of the empire, the rights of women were limited for many centuries in continental European countries which used legal systems based on the Roman law.

Women did not get the right to vote in the province of Quebec, which uses Roman law, until 1944; in Switzerland they had to wait to vote in national elections until 1965. Significantly, the first places in the world to establish woman suffrage used the English common law rather than the Roman law, such as the then-territory of Wyoming, in 1868.

**First Contact**

By Luke Gerwe, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Ironically, he was the one who first suggested complete neutrality in the affairs of the humans. Perhaps he saw the potential involved earlier than the rest of us, or maybe he was actually sincere. Some of us think that he tricked one of us into giving the humans the knowledge of fire. Whatever the case, it did not take him long to take advantage of their growing consciousness. Time helped the mortals forget about their debt to the fire-giver, and as soon as they were an independent people, he made his move.

He said he needed to regulate them now that they had so much power. He disguised himself as a mortal to keep an eye on their activities, or so he told us. It became hard for us not to notice groups of humans devoting themselves and their worldly possessions to various gods, some real, and some conceptual. He claimed to have introduced the fear of the gods for everyone's sake, but no one could ignore the fact that they worshipped him as the king of immortals.

Some of the others caught on to his ruse and joined him rather than be defeated by him. In the humans' eyes these became his "brothers," "sisters," and "children." They were given control over earthly domains such as the sea, nature, and the underworld. The rest of us, after feeble attempts to exert some influence, were known only vaguely or not at all, becoming "patrons" of human skills and concepts with which we actually have nothing to do.

Now he truly is in control, and we have no way of ending his reign. He has turned our mighty race into a squabbling clan, no better than the humans who worship us. What is worse is that he has tainted their growth as well as ours. They have modeled their very souls after his own corrupt mind and now they are eternally his.

**Roman Temples**

By Keshia Culp, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Middle High School, Norman, Oklahoma

Temples are constructed for worship or for other exalted purposes. The Latin word *templum* may be derived from the Latin word *tempus* meaning time, perhaps because of the importance to the Romans of the proper time of sacrifices.

The Romans borrowed temple forms from the Greeks, and changed them to suit their own circumstances. The simple altar of early Rome, centered on the household gods, was gradually magnified to imperial proportions to suit Rome's political expansion. In the process the temple was placed within the forum. Usually, the major temple was the focal point of the forum. Its role was to serve as a background for obligatory rituals.

The changes seem slight but they were significant. The low, three-stepped terrace no longer invited the citizen to enter the ambulatory around the cella at any point. Instead, the temple was set on a high podium next to one flight of steps. The back porch was eliminated to make the cella longer and wider. The portico in the front was accented.

The temples of Rome are either in ruins or have been altered for Christian worship. Romans had many temples, but one of the most famous and best preserved was the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, France. There are many other spectacular temples such as the Temple of Bacchus at Baalbeck, Lebanon, with its high soaring columns, and the Temple of the Sun at Palmyra, Syria.

The Roman discovery of concrete, which is a mixture of volcanic sand and lime, revolutionized temple architecture making it possible to build large domes. This freed the design from the tyranny of the rectangular form dictated by post-and-lintel construction. By the second century B.C., cement was replaced by travertine, a coarse limestone, for architectural decoration, facings, and pavements. This was, in turn, replaced by veneers and blocks of marble at the time of Augustus.

The temples were important and sacred to the Romans. Because of the importance of temples in society, temple architecture often represents the best of a culture's design and craftsmanship. Because of ritual requirements, temple architecture varies widely from one religion to another.

**Minerva**

By Nicole Scouras, Latin I student of Mrs. Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

Minerva, goddess so wise,  
Daughter of Jupiter, king of the skies,  
Leapt into life from her father's own brain  
Fully matured and ready to reign.  
O'er many pursuits did Minerva preside  
In spinning, weaving and needlework she took pride.  
Navigation and agriculture suited her well.  
How to plow and yoke oxen she could easily tell.  
Minerva was brave, armed with helmet and shield;  
Without second thought a spear she would wield.  
The aegis she wore with its magical charm—  
Her fighting for virtue, not senseless harm.  
Jupiter called a contest, Athens was the prize  
To be won by the God who could fittingly provide  
A gift that was useful and needed as well  
By the mortals who in Athens did dwell.  
Neptune to that great city did aspire  
And gave great thoughts to what mortals may desire.

Something to help with their labors, of course!  
What would be finer  
than a great, strong  
horse!  
After much thought  
Minerva was sure  
The gift should be  
delicious, beautiful and  
pure.  
With her sword she  
struck a patch of bare  
earth  
And up sprang an olive  
tree, that for mortals  
had great worth.

On the hill of the Acropolis the Athenians did raise  
A temple, the Parthenon, for her praise.  
The contest was won by Minerva that day;  
For the rest of eternity to Athena they would pray.  
\*\*\*

In another competition, the story is told  
A maiden named Arachne, dauntless and bold,  
Claimed that her needlecraft was second to none,  
And not even by Minerva would she be outdone.  
'Twas true that her stitches were artfully wrought,  
It seemed by Minerva she must have been taught.  
But that fact, Arachne did firmly deny  
For in a contest with Minerva she wanted to vie.  
The wrath of Minerva, Arachne had roused;

To be challenged by mortals should not be allowed.

As an old woman, Minerva disguised,  
She gave to Arachne advice—ever so wise.

"Challenge your peers, your fellow mortals my dear,  
But to challenge a goddess is a mistake, I fear.

Ask for forgiveness for what you have said  
Or I am quite sure you will wish you were dead."

Arachne stood firm, and angrily said  
"Keep your counsel, old woman, on me do not tread.

Of my skills I am sure; of a goddess I've no fright.  
This contest I'll win, let her try as she might!"

With that Minerva dropped her disguise,  
To Arachne's challenge she'd certainly rise.

They both set to weave their finest creation.  
With Minerva Arachne wove on without trepidation.

On her canvas Minerva artfully wrought  
The contest with Neptune she ardently had fought.

Her tapestry pictured twelve heavenly powers  
Over all her father Jupiter mightily towered.

On her tapestry  
Arachne did render,  
Gods in situations of  
error and blunder.

Her plan was to insult  
Minerva's own lot,  
She tried to gain the  
upper hand, but did not.

Minerva outraged  
Arachne's picture did  
maim,  
And planted seeds of  
guilt in this mortal's  
brain.

Arachne was filled with such guilt and such shame.  
There was no other choice—herself she did hang.

Minerva felt pity for the mortal, now dead  
"Live guilty woman!" she mightily said

"Your living will keep this lesson in mind,  
Each time a mortal, on a web, does you find."

With a sprinkle of aconite, Arachne was changed,  
Her hair disappeared, her features rearranged.

Her body grew large, her limbs at her side,  
On a self-made thread she was doomed to ride.

A spider, of course, is what she'd become  
To challenge the gods was allowed to no one.

And Minerva, of course, still lives to this day,  
On Mount Olympus so far away.



## Ferias Agamus (Continued a Pagina Prima)

reading is made to the class, two tunic-clad students should repeatedly bend over and touch the ground while a third tunic-clad student kneels before the bust and plants seeds in a dirt-filled cup to commemorate the role of Ops as an agricultural goddess. A seed necklace should also be made in advance to be draped around the bust of Ops during this ceremony.

Sigillaria—December 22-23.

Because this special festival for the children will fall after most schools have recessed for the holidays, plans should be made to celebrate it early. It was during this festival that the children of Rome finally had their turn. They were traditionally presented with small dolls and images called *sigilla* and *oscilla*.

Students should make small salt-dough or cinnamon-dough figurines which can be threaded on yarn and hung as tree ornaments. Arrangements should then be made to distribute these *sigilla* and *oscilla* to little children. If your school has a day-care facility, this would be a perfect place to distribute them, or arrangements could be made to visit a kindergarten class or a community day-care facility. As the *sigilla* and *oscilla* are being distributed, the Latin students should sing Latin songs for the children.

Festival of Sol Invictus—December 25.

Pre-planning will also be needed to commemorate this Roman festival as no school will be in session on this date. A simple commemoration would include having volunteers make a large cardboard sunburst entitled "Sol Invictus" to be brought in on the designated day. Other volunteers should bring in cupcakes, each decorated with a small birthday candle.

Another volunteer should bring a flashlight to class for the celebration.

Begin the commemoration by passing out the cupcakes. Then have a student read the brief history of the Roman celebration of this festival.

When the reading is done, have all the candles lit. The student with the flashlight should shine it on the cardboard sunburst while the lights are turned off and the class sings its usual Latin version of "Happy Birthday" to the sun. When the song is done, the candles should be blown out, and, after a minute of total darkness except for the sunburst lit up by the flashlight, the lights should all be turned on at once as a re-enactment of the re-birth of the sun. The cupcakes should then be enjoyed before returning to the business of the day.

## The Battle (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

Athena pulled out a potion, a rope, and a cloak.

"Wear this cloak which will make you invisible to gods and humans alike, and when Hera is gone, go to Mount Olympus and place this potion in the foods of Hephaestus, Ares, and Hebe, Hera's only children. The potion will put Hera's children into an eternal sleep reversible only by you. Then hang them where Hera will see them with this rope which can never be untied by any mortal or immortal, except you."

Then Athena's brilliance faded until the blackness of night resumed, and Heracles could see nothing.

Heracles sat up quickly awakening, realizing he had been dreaming. At first he was overcome with a flood of disappointment. Then he saw the brilliant sea in the background, and glanced at the rock on which Athena had stood in his dream. On it he saw three ropes, a bottle with a pink effervescent substance in it, and a cloak. With hope restored, he took the supplies and departed in order to be ready at sunset.

Heracles peered at the horizon. Helios was driving the sun chariot into the sea. It was time for Heracles to act.

He arrived at Mount Olympus and began the ascent to the house of the gods. It took many hours even for the mighty Heracles. He hoped that Hera was gone seeking Zeus.

Wearing the cloak, he climbed onto Olympus' peak and entered the house of the gods. Furtively, he discovered the nectar which was to be drunk by Hephaestus, Ares, and Hebe, and poured in the potion. Each eventually drank, and Heracles hung

## Ovid (Continued a Pagina Prima)

The poem is his light-hearted, flippancy work on love, the mistake apparently a connection with a sex scandal involving some member of the Emperor Augustus' family.

Augustus had embarked on a family-values campaign. He was a religious conservative, an anti-abortion, anti-divorce, anti-luxury advocate who wanted enforcement of draconian laws against adultery. To him Ovid's light treatment of personal relationships and the irreverent attitude toward the gods was subversive. Augustus exiled Ovid to a place so remote that no one there spoke Latin.

Ovid lived another decade, learning a new language and even composing poetry in it. He also wrote back to the capital, apologizing for his actions and begging to be allowed to return. He was wasting his time. Even after Augustus died in A.D. 14, Ovid remained a *persona non grata*, and died in his exile home, a tiny village on the Black Sea.

The stories told by Ovid were studied intensely during the Renaissance, and they had an enormous impact on the art, literature, and even on the music of that time. As Renaissance thinkers of the 1500's and 1600's—educated people who could read and write Latin—turned their focus away from Christian themes to concentrate on classical ideas, Ovid was the most-studied Roman poet.

Difficulty level (on a scale of 1-10): 5.

## Heroes (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

Even with these similarities, however, there is no denying that our heroes and our definitions of heroes have definitely changed over the years.

To start with, people these days think athletes and music stars are heroes. Michael Jordan, Scottie Pippen, 2Pac, and Dr. Dre are considered heroes even though most of these people are just role models.

Real heroes are Scott O'Grady, Winston Churchill, policemen and firemen, not Michael Jordan.

Also, considering how times have changed, it may be said that there may have been more heroes back in Roman times than there are now. Today, soldiers can push a button to kill the enemy. Back then soldiers risked their lives fighting by hand with swords on the battlefields. Also, Roman heroes did not seem to worry as much about themselves as they did about others or their country, while modern sports "heroes" seem to do everything for themselves and for money.

Yet, even though the times and the definitions have changed, one thing remains the same about heroes: It's still great to see one!

each of them where Hera could see her tortured children. Then he hid until Hera returned.

Within the next hour Hera entered appearing extremely angry. She looked up and saw her children hanging from the ceiling. She gave a horrible scream which rolled through all the mountains in Greece.

Heracles, still hiding, spoke, "Hera, are you prepared to let me live in prosperity along with the rest of Mycenae?"

Hera looked around the room but saw nothing and did not recognize Heracles' voice.

"Free me, and your children shall be free too."

"Free my children, and I shall be appeased. You shall walk in complete serenity and freedom," announced Hera.

Heracles took off the cloak, and became visible to Hera. Athena, who had been secretly watching these events, entered the room behind Heracles.

"Hera," said Athena, "you must announce that you will allow the human race to reproduce of their own accord."

Hera agreed but said that Heracles would be killed instantly if he was ever seen near her children again.

Heracles then released her offspring from the ropes, and reversed the spell.

Thus Heracles was finally absolved from his blood guilt, and was now praised by citizens everywhere for saving the human race from extinction.



## Patina de Piris

Submitted by Adam Renard and B. J. Preston, Latin I students of Mrs. Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio



"These pears are so appealing!"

Recipe:  
1 lb. pears  
water  
1 t. cinnamon  
pinch of cumin  
2 T. honey  
1/2 c. sweet white wine  
1 T. olive oil  
1 c. pear liquid  
2 egg yolks, well-beaten  
nutmeg  
It was a long hard road, but B.J. and Adam finally selected the tastiest food they could find.

After they had washed and peeled the pears, they steamed them until they were soft. Then, saving the liquid, they drained the pears. After they had cored and quartered the pears, they were surprised by the fact that neither one of them was burned or bleeding. Next they put the pieces in a pot and seasoned them with cinnamon, cumin, honey, sweet white wine, olive oil, and the pear liquid from the steaming pan.



"Was it a pinch or a tablespoon?"

Then B.J. and Adam simmered the pears for a few minutes and thickened them with the two well-beaten egg yolks. Finally, they sprinkled the top of the pears with nutmeg and served them hot.

The boys also found that when they mixed a white wine with honey, they were able to observe a scientific density in the mixture that any science teacher would love. All the items needed to prepare this recipe were easily found at home and, best of all, B.J. and Adam discovered that the mess cleaned up very easily.



"Tastes Great!" "Less Filling!"  
"Ha, we're both right!"

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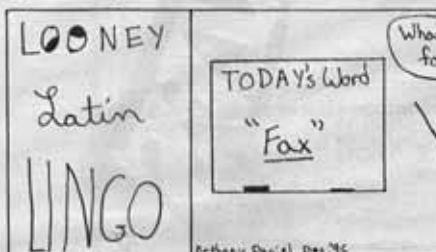


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4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date, and page numbers.
5. Learning games and puzzles, complete with solutions.
6. 300—400 word, cleverly written essays about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

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

Latin . . . Your Best Educational Investment

## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

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

## Libri Optimi

40.

- I. DEEPEND OF THE OCEAN, Jacquelyn Michad
- II. M IS FOR MALICE, Sue Grafton
- III. THE LAWS OF OUR FATHERS, Scott Turow
- IV. DESPIRATION, Stephen King
- V. THE THIRD TWIN, Ken Follett
- VI. THE DUL'S CODE: IN SEARCH OF CHARACTER AND CALLING, James Hillman
- VII. SLOUGHING TOWARD GOMORREHA, Robert Bork
- VIII. EXODUS FROM THE LONG SUN, Gene Wolfe
- IX. KIDSTIFF: GREAT TOYS FROM OUR CHILDHOOD, David Hoffman
- X. DON'T BLOCK THE BLESSINGS, Latti LaBelle with Laura B. Randolph

## Mythological Derivatives

41.

1. Hp
2. Kq
3. Fe
4. Og
5. Ji
6. Ln
7. Ac
8. Gb
9. Ma
10. Ei
11. Pk
12. Od
13. Nh
14. Bj
15. Dm
16. Cf
17. Io

## Picturae Moventes

42.

- I. PHANTOM
- II. ATTACK OF THE 50 FOOT WOMAN
- III. MIXED NUTS
- IV. CUTTHROAT ISLAND
- V. ISLAND OF DR. MOREAU
- VI. BRADY BUNCH MOVIE
- VII. ATTACK OF THE KILLER TOMATOES
- VIII. POWER RANGERS
- IX. VAMPIRE IN BROOKLYN
- X. SPY HARD

## The Dating Game

43.

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

## Cantemus!

46.

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

## How Well Did You Read

51.

1. The Jewish community
2. Eighteen
3. in Quebec
4. From tempus
5. 61 years old
6. Insularius and Procurator Insulae
7. Diana's temple
8. Roman children
9. Bedford Falls
10. Fort Kait Bey

## Hercules Sixth Labor

44.

1. He hallo drive away the many birds of Stympalia.
2. Minerva

## Significant Dates in History

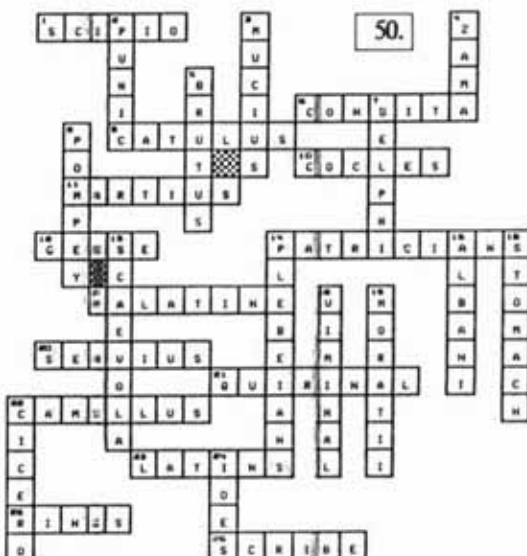
45.

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



## Garmina Optima

- I. YESTERDAY, The Beatles
- II. I CAN'T GET NO SATISFACTION, The Rollingstones
- III. THIS IS MY, The Beatles
- IV. LIGHTMY FIRE, The Doors
- V. LIKE A ROLLING STONE, Muddy Waters
- VI. PURPLE HAZE, Jimi Hendrix
- VII. CASTLES MADE OF SAND, Jimi Hendrix
- VIII. I GOT IT, Pearl Jam
- IX. ST. STEPHEN'S, Grateful Dead
- X. PRESSURE, Queen



## It's A Wonderful Life

Once upon a time in America there was a young boy named George Bailey. He lived in a small town called Bedford Falls.

The town was neither big nor significant. Although George Bailey lived in Bedford Falls, even he did not think this town was a very special place. He planned to leave the town when he grew up so he could see the world.

One character trait which made George Bailey different from the other young men in Bedford Falls was his sense of duty. Even as a young boy George easily saw what needed to be done and quickly did it, even though this often put him in danger.

One winter, when George was playing with his brother Harry on the ice, Harry fell in. George pulled him out and saved his life. By saving his brother, George himself got sick and lost the hearing in one of his ears. Even with this handicap however, George was always concerned for others. One day, when George was delivering medicine for the pharmacist, he noticed that the pharmacist, saddened over the death of his son, had made a mistake. George saved that sick man's life by noticing that the pharmacist had accidentally given him the wrong medicine.

As George was growing up, he was frugal and saved his money so that he could leave Bedford Falls, get a good education, and see the world.

It was decided, however, that George's younger brother Harry should go to college first. George respected the decision and waited patiently. When his brother graduated, George was finally ready to leave Bedford Falls; unfortunately, however, his father died and his brother was called into the military. Once again, George was dutiful and gave up his personal ambitions to stay home and continue his father's work by managing the Building and Loan Co. that his father had founded.

George then gave the money that he had saved for himself to his friend Violet so she could live her life in the big city.

Soon George fell in love with Mary and married her. When Mary and George were getting ready to leave

for their honeymoon, once again duty required that George change his plans and stay in town to help save his Building and Loan Company.

After a few years George and Mary had three children: Zuzu, Janie and Pete.

George then shows the people of Bedford Falls how they could use their own money to buy property and build homes for themselves in Bailey Park without borrowing money from the greedy banker, Mr. Potter. With George's help Mr. Martini is the first one to move into Bailey Park with his family.

George tries to treat everyone with respect and even lets his Uncle Billy, who is rather senile, work at the Building and Loan Co.

One day, however, Uncle Billy loses \$8,000, and it seems that Mr. Potter will now be able to take over the Building and Loan Co. and destroy the lives and hopes of all the people that George was trying to help.

Even though it is Christmas, George becomes very depressed. He realizes that he has spent all his life doing his duty, but it hasn't benefited him very much. Moreover, all his work for others is being ruined.

George decides to jump off the bridge into the cold river and kill himself.

An angel named Clarence arrives, however, and shows George that his life has been important. He teaches George a great truth: If George had not spent all those years being dutiful, Bedford Falls would have been very different. He also convinces George that money and possessions are not as important as the love and respect of those people whom he has helped.

George repents and decides that he does have a wonderful life and that he does not want to commit suicide.

When George returns home from the bridge, he finds that all his friends have come to help, that his brother Harry has returned safely from the war and that his friend Sam Wainwright, who has become wealthy, will loan him the money he needs.

George decides that dutifulness is not a waste of time and that even though he lives in the little town of Bedford Falls, it's a wonderful life.

