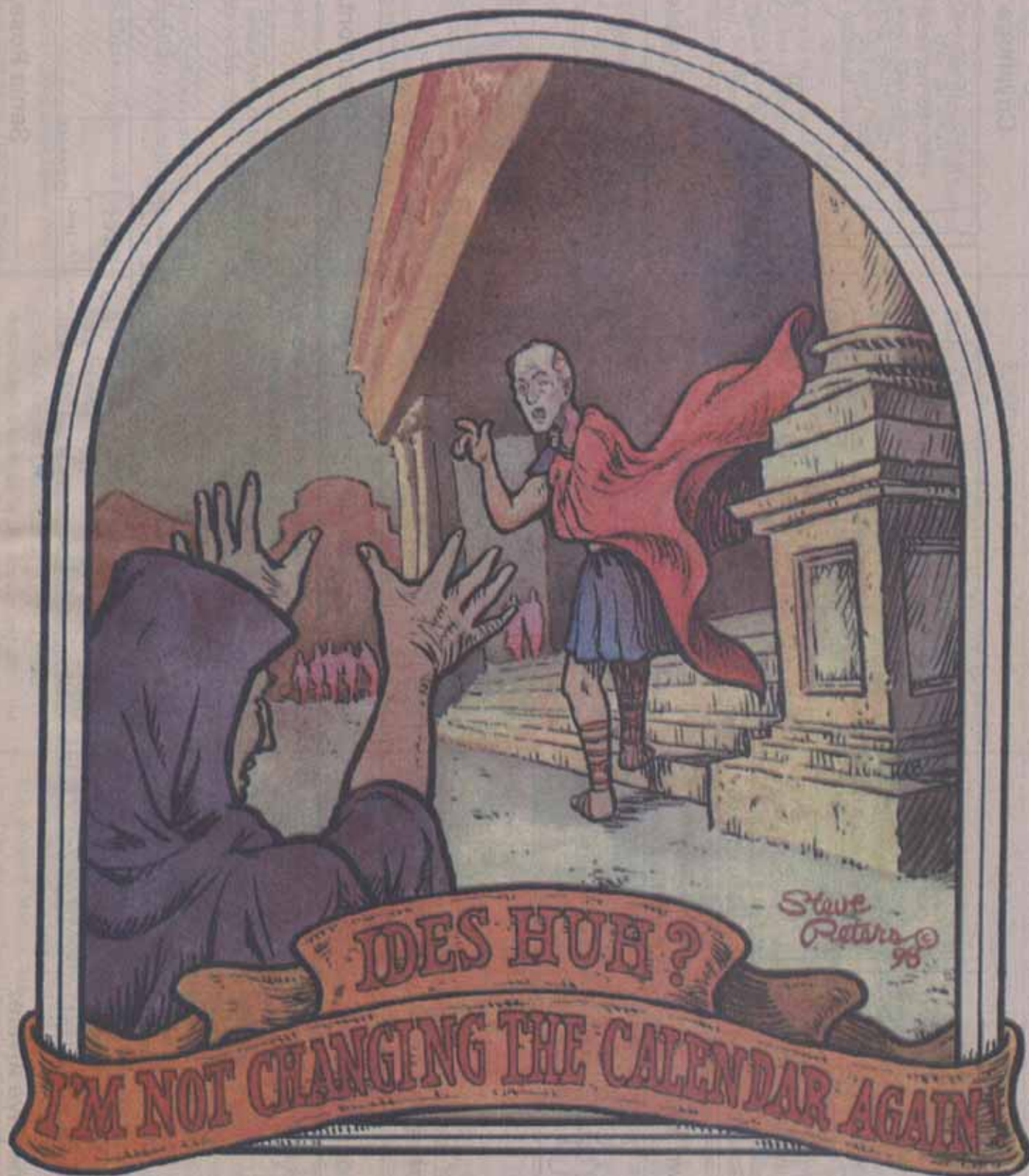


POMPEIANA

NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXIV, NO. 7

MART. A. D. MCMXCVIII





Gaius Iulius Caesar Quintilis mensis die decimo tertio anno sescentesimo quinquagesimo quarto ab urbe condita natus est. Septendecim annos natus Corneliā, L. Corneli Cinnā filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Cinna dux Popularem erat. Stipendia in exercitu in Asiā Minore merens, servavit viri vitam et coronā civicā, maximus honor militaris, ei tributa est.

Viginti septem annos natus Iovis flamen creatus est. Primā uxore mortuā, in matrimonium Pompeiam duxit. Quattuor

Gaius Iulius Caesar

By Aaron E. Hinkley, Latin II-H student of Judith Granese, Valley High School, Las Vegas, Nevada

post annos Caesar Pontifex Maximus creatus est. Deinde praetor electus est et postea Ulterioris Hispaniae propraetor delectus est.

Quadragesimo annos natus Caesar in potentiam cum Marco Licinio Crasso et Cnaeo Pompeio inivit. Caesar filiam suam Iuliam Pompeio etiam collocavit.

Deinde Caesar consul cum Bibulo electus est.

Propter Caesaris correctiones Optimates eum aversati sunt.

Quadragesimo duos annos natus proconsul Galliae delectus est et bella contra Helvetios et Germanos gerere incepit. Unum post annum Nervii magnā cum caede victi sunt. Venetiis res novas agentibus, Caesar hos quoque vicit.

Caesar in Britanniam his invasit.

Pompeii uxore Iuliā mortuā et Crasso mortuo, desivit potentia in quam Caesar cum Pompeio Crassoque iniverat. Vercingetorige autem Alesiae victo, Caesar totius Galliae victor erat.

Post multas victorias eius in Galliā et in

Germaniā, Senatus Romanus iussit Caesarem exercitum eius in Galliā Cisalpinā ad flumen Rubiconem relinquere et Romam paucis cum militibus revenire. Caesar negavit, et, dicens aleam iactam esse, Rubiconem cum toto exercitu suo transiit.

Romam cum exercitu toto ingressus, maxime laudabatur a populo et senatoribus qui Caesarem dictatorem et consulem et tribunum plebis designaverunt.

Anno proximo Caesaris exercitus Pompeii exercitum prope Pharsalum vicit. Pompeius Alexandriam fugit, sed ab Aegypti rege interfectus est.

Caesar quoque Alexandriam ingressus, Cleopatram adamavit.

Romam regressus, Caesar dictator in perpetuum delectus est, et multas res optimas pro populo et re publicā gessit. Multi senatores autem ei diffidebant, et, C. Cassio Longino et M. Iunio Bruto duobus, Caesarem Idibus Martiis necaverunt.

Duos post annos, Caesar a Senatu inter deos relatus est. Postea Gaius Iulius Caesar a Romanis "Divus Iulius" vocatus est.

1998-1999

Pompeiana NEWSLETTER Contract Cartoonists Sought

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

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 Pompeiana NEWSLETTER published September through May each year.

To be considered as a 1998-1999 Contract Cartoonist, artists must make sure that samples of their work are received by Pompeiana, Inc. no later than May 1, 1998, and comply with the following six 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. The title of the cartoon, the signature of the artist and the month/year of intended publication (e.g., 9/98) must be incorporated into the specified size format.
5. 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 75%.
6. In addition to being classical, the content of each cartoon must be politically correct and sensitive to the NEWSLETTER'S young, culturally diverse, world-wide reading audience.

All applicants will be notified before the end of May, 1998, as to whether they will be offered contracts for the 1998-1999 school year.

Cartoonists who are selected will be asked to sign a contract guaranteeing that new installments of their cartoons will be received by Pompeiana, Inc. by the first day of the month prior to their intended publication (i.e., by 9/1/98 for the October, 1998 NEWSLETTER).

Sample cartoons submitted by those who are chosen as Contract Cartoonists will be paid for during August, 1998, and published in the September, 1998, NEWSLETTER. Subsequent installments will be paid for as they are published.

Applications should be sent to
Contract Cartoonists
Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

1998-1999

Pompeiana NEWSLETTER Adult Contract Columnists Sought

If you are a teacher or professor, and you have written successfully for the secondary school audience, you may qualify to author one of the following paid series of articles to be published in the 1998-1999 NEWSLETTER. Each series will consist of nine installments containing 300-400 words each and, when appropriate, be accompanied by publishable (i.e., original or copy-right-cleared) drawings or original color photos. Articles are to be written for secondary school readers.

- I. *On-Site Archaeological News* (Articles in this series should feature information obtained first-hand by the author as a practicing archaeologist or obtained from personal interviews with those who have recently worked at classical archaeological digs.)
- II. *Fascinating Finds in Latin Literature* (Articles in this series should focus on fascinating, but infrequently-read, short passages of Latin literature in translation which would be of particular interest to secondary school readers.)

(Continued In Pagina Secunda)

Pompeiana, Inc., Endowment Fund HONOR ROLL

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Memorable Visits to the Classical World

Verona, Italy

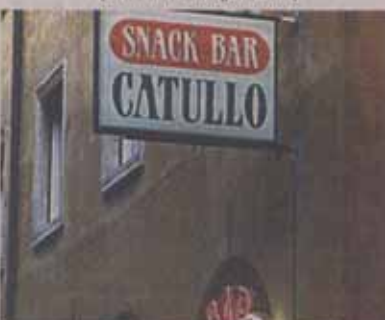
By Marianne Casey

Mention Verona, Italy, and thoughts of those star-crossed lovers, Romeo and Juliet, come to mind. For it was in this city that the fierce rivalries of the Montague and Capulet families erupted and brought about the deaths of the young lovers.

Visit Verona and another poet who knew about love and hate also comes to mind: Gaius Valerius Catullus. Born in Verona in 84 B.C., Catullus is still honored as a native son. There is no one site in his honor, as there is for Juliet, but his name adorns restaurants, streets and even the international airport in Verona.

But, to me, Verona is most memorable for its Roman

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)



Catullus Commercialized in Verona



Columnists (Continued a Pagina Prima)

- III. *Putting Your Latin Class On Line* (A series intended to feature nine different tested lesson plans for getting high school Latin students to access the W.W.W. to perform classroom assignments.)

In addition to the above contracts for three nine-installment series, Pompeiiana is also interested in purchasing nine individual articles from different contributors on each of the following topics:

- IV. *Amazing Secondary School Latin Programs* (Secondary school Latin teachers who run outstanding Latin programs which have received well-deserved state or national recognition are invited to submit an article describing their programs as inspirational models for other school systems.)

- V. *Highlights of Careers in Classical Studies* (Each article submitted should recount highlights of a practicing classicist's career at either the secondary or post-secondary level, with an eye to inspiring secondary school Latin students to give serious attention to classical studies as a career choice of their own. This series is not intended for *In Memoriam* tributes to outstanding past classicists.)

- VI. *Supplementing Instruction with the NEWSLETTER* (This series will feature nine different tried & tested approaches used by teachers to incorporate the Pompeiiana NEWSLETTER into their monthly lesson plans.)

Those interested in applying for a nine-installment series (#'s I. thru III. above) should submit a list of the nine subtitles they wish to propose for the series they would like to author along with the first installment for the series. If the author is selected, this first installment will be paid for in August 1998 and published in the September 1998 NEWSLETTER.

Those interested in submitting articles for IV. *Amazing Secondary School Latin Programs*, for V. *Highlights of a Career in Classical Studies* or for VI. *Supplementing Instruction with the NEWSLETTER* series should submit their entries by the deadline below. Individual contributors to these series will be notified by May 31 if their entries have been accepted and be told the months of their intended publication. Payment will be mailed by the end of the month prior to the month of intended publication.

All contract authors will be paid \$50 per installment.

All applications must be postmarked by May 1, 1998. Contracts for nine-installment series (#'s I. thru III. above) will be mailed to successful applicants by May 31, 1998. Submissions should be sent to:

Adult Contract Columnists
Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianapolis Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Slavery: The Worst Evil

By Richard Reish, Latin IV AP student of Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana

Throughout the Roman Empire, particularly in the Mediterranean, slaves were bought and sold as part of what was termed the "regular daily traffic in slaves." The sale of slaves was regulated in the Roman marketplace by the Edict of the Aediles, a legislative item of the Republican era. For the buyer's protection, under these requirements, the seller was bound to declare whether a slave about to be sold suffered from any disease or defect, had a history of running away or playing truant, was subject to harmful liability, had ever committed a capital crime, had ever tried to commit suicide, or had ever been condemned to fight wild animals in an amphitheater.

The information that was legally required for each slave was written on a label that was hung from the slave's neck at the time the sale took place. The slave stood on a raised platform (*catasta*) to allow potential customers a good view; and, if the slave were a new import, chalk marks on the feet signified the fact. Those with an interest in the slave merchandise, however, could do more than look; they could poke

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)

Do You Want To Play a Game?

Part VII

Latrunculi, Duodecim Scripta, Tabula, et Sex Verba

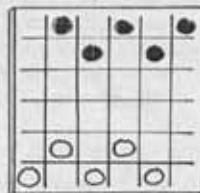
A series on private games enjoyed by the Romans for personal exercise or for fun.

Romans played at least six different games on game boards called *tabulae*, or, if they had raised edges, *alvei lusorij*. Of games already covered in this series, two could be played on such *tabulae/alvei lusorij*: the nubes game called *Delta* and *Mola/Mora*.

Latrunculi (Little Robbers) and *Duodecim Scripta* (The Twelve Line Game), along with its two derivatives (III. & IV. below), are additional games which generally required such playing boards

I. Latrunculi

This game seems to have been modeled after an Egyptian game called *Tau* although the Greeks claim that it was a Greek original, invented by Palamedes.



Simple Latrunculus Board

In its simplest form this game is played on an *alveus lusorius* that is marked with five vertical and five horizontal lines, providing thirty-six squares.

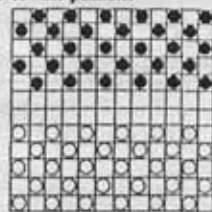
Game pieces, generically referred to as *calces* or *calculi* in all board games, were specifically called *latrones* (robbers) or *milites* (soldiers) in this game.

Two contrasting sets of five *latrones* each were arranged on the *alveus lusorius* as shown in the diagram above.

As the players took turns, *latrones* were moved one square at a time in an attempt to "surround" opposing *latrones*. A *latro* was considered surrounded when there were opposing *latrones* on any two sides of it: vertically, horizontally or diagonally. At this point the surrounded game piece was claimed from the board by the opposing player.

When a player moved one of his *latrones* into an empty square in the farthest line of squares on his opponent's end of the board, that *latro* was considered to have become an invincible "rover" (perhaps called an *erro* or *praedo*) which could then move with impunity and never be claimed from the board, even if surrounded by opposing *latrones*.

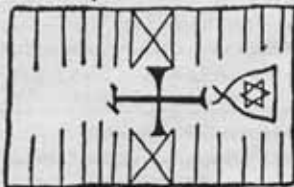
The game was won when one of the players had removed all of his opponent's pieces from the board or had blocked all his opponent's *latrones* so that no further moves were possible.



A Game Variation Using an Eleven-line Latrunculus Board

A later variation of this game involved the use of two sets of *latrones* with thirty game pieces in each set. These were arranged on an *alveus lusorius* marked with eleven vertical and eleven horizontal lines (yielding 144 squares) as shown above.

II. Duodecim Scripta



Tabula with twelve lines and Judaeo-Christian decorations.

While it is generally assumed that the modern game of

Backgammon derived from *Duodecim Scripta* and that the ancient game was played with similar rules, we are not absolutely sure what all the ancient rules were.

We do, however, know the following:

A) The games boards were marked with twelve lines as already illustrated.

B) Each player had a set of fifteen game pieces called *calces* or *calculi*.

C) The two sets of game pieces were different in color, and the colors used were white, black, blue, yellow or red. (Some sets of game pieces had the owner's name engraved on one side of them.)

D) Moves were determined by rolling three dice.

E) Each game piece had to enter play from one corner of the board and proceed across all twelve lines on both sides of the board before leaving the board.

F) A single *calx* occupying a slot was called *abuncta* in Greek, which can mean "unyoked," or "unpaired." (Since the Latin word for "unyoked" is *abuncta*, this may explain the origin of the English term "blot" used for such a single piece in the game of Backgammon. The perceived sound of /byunk/ could easily have been heard by Anglo-Saxon ears as /blat/. In Old English, this word was generally understood to mean something "weak" or "exposed by itself," i.e. "not paired with anything else.")

G) If a player landed one of his/her pieces in a slot occupied by an opponent's *calx abuncta*, s/he could remove that *calx* from the board and force it to be re-started.

H) The Romans had special names for some of the squares: The fourteenth square crossed by a player on his/her way off the board was called "*Antigonus*," the nineteenth square was called "*Summus*," and the twenty-third square was called "*Divus*."

I) The winner was the player who first got all his/her pieces off the board.

Jan Wladyslaw Kowalski (<http://www.personal.psu.edu/wk116/>) makes the following suggestions for how the Romans may have played *duodecim scripta*:

A) The game squares on the *tabula* were viewed as follows by the two players:

By Player A

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
XXIII	XXII	XXI	XX	XXIX	XXVIII	XXVII	XXVI	XXV	XXIV	XXIII	XXII

XXIII	XXII	XXI	XX	XXIX	XXVIII	XXVII	XXVI	XXV	XXIV	XXIII	XXII
XXIII	XXII	XXI	XX	XXIX	XXVIII	XXVII	XXVI	XXV	XXIV	XXIII	XXII

By Player B

B) After rolling the dice to see who went first, each player would take turns rolling three dice to see how many moves s/he could make.

C) Each player's *calces* had to be entered from square number one.

D) The numbers on the dice could all be applied to the moves of one or two *calces*, or each number could be applied to a separate *calx*.

E) If an opponent had a single *calx abuncta* on a game square, and the player moving his/her *calces* could land a *calx* on that square, the *calx abuncta* could be sent off the board for re-entry by the opponent.

F) If a game square was occupied by two or more of an opponent's *calces*, the player moving could not land a *calx* on that square.

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

Mons Testaceus ... A Medieval Golgotha

By Prof. Frank J. Korn, Seton Hall University,
South Orange, New Jersey

Monte Testaccio, as it is called in modern Italian, is not one of Rome's fabled Seven Hills, even though it is most assuredly a hill and situated within the area once enclosed by the Servian Wall.

This is because the elevation was created not by Mother Nature but by Father Time. It is an artificial mound, formed in the course of six hundred years by piles of broken earthenware vessels (*testae*) because of the site's proximity to the wharves along the Tiber.

Here in olden days were the unloading docks for provisions imported from the provinces and foreign lands; e.g. grain, fruit, and delicacies from Africa and the East, wine and olive oil from Spain and Gaul, wax, linseed, salt, honey, and sauces from other points. Almost everything arriving in the capital—even dried vegetables—had been shipped in clay vessels and not, as in our time, in tin, aluminum, or cardboard containers, or wooden crates.

This cornucopia would reach Ostia in large ships and then be transferred to small river craft for the last leg of the voyage up to the *Statio Annona* (the Food Pier) at the edge of the city. Shards of the numerous earthenware vessels that would inevitably be broken en route were dumped immediately into the field out in back of the wharves, just west of the Aventine Hill. After the cargo was unloaded, it would be moved to huge vats in the nearby *horrea* (warehouses) which controlled the storage and distribution of produce, grain, wine, olive oil, etc. The dock workers would then smash the empty amphorae and toss the fragments on the ever-escalating heap. This was all likely done at the insistence of the waterfront commissioner who had designated this as a dumping ground.

Evidently, amphorae and other vessels of the same material were so cheap and plentiful as not to be worth the effort of re-shipping them empty.

This practice can be traced as far back as the second century before Christ. Perhaps the Roman ruling class had in mind to show off their supremacy in commerce by leaving a perpetual record in the form of a man-made mountain. For on top of each sprawling layer of pottery chunks there was placed a layer of soil. Thus, by the first century A.D., a common daily scene down by the river was one of hefty Roman stevedores dragging amphorae up uncertain shifting slopes, since the summit was by then too high for refuse to be tossed upon it.

In the reign of Hadrian, the deposit reached a height of 115 feet, just slightly lower than the venerable (Continued in *Pagina Septima*)

Slavery (Continued a *Pagina Secunda*)

and prod the slave, or insist that the slave jump up and down in order to check the stamina of their potential purchase. The physical examination on the *catasta* reduced the slave to the level of an object—an object that was generally mute, passive and devoid of any human dignity. It was as though the slave were, in fact, an animal like an ox or a cow that had to be put through its paces before the buyer and seller could strike a deal. Indeed, the same law regulated the sale of cattle and beasts of burden as well as the sale of slaves, requiring similar disclosure of diseases and defects. The transportation of slaves overseas was morally degrading. Independent mobility was completely lacking, and privacy for eating, sleeping or personal hygiene nonexistent. Changes of clothing were few, and food was no more than enough to keep the "merchandise" alive. Altogether, therefore, malnutrition and disease were probably rife among slaves in transit, which makes it hardly surprising that Roman law made reference to slaves who, when travelling by sea, fell ill or committed suicide.

In addition to personal degradation and humiliation as an object of exchange, the slave was also subjected to cultural disorientation, material deprivation, severance of family bonds, as well as to emotional and physical deprivation. This is why it has been observed that slavery is the worst evil that ever was.

Canemus Latine

The Latin Man (Adapted from "The Witch Doctor")

Submitted by Robert McCann, Latin teacher at Peirce Middle School, West Chester, Pennsylvania

[Editor's note: The endings are arranged in the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and ablative sequence as this best matches the syllabification of the original first verse of the chorus.]

I told the Latin Man I was in love with you
I told the Latin Man I was in love with you
And then the Latin Man, he told me what to do
He said that...
us um i o o i orum orum orum is is
us um i o o i orum orum orum is is, oh baby.

I told the Latin Man you did not love me true
I told the Latin Man you did not love me nice
"Master the feminine" was his only advice
He said that...
a am ac ac i ae ac as arum arum arum is is,
a am ac ac i ae ac as arum arum arum is is, oh baby.

You've been keeping endings hid just like you were
a miser
And I'll admit I wasn't at my best
So I went out and found myself a guy that's so much
wiser
And he told me how I could "ace" your test!
He said the neuter endings are the best ones yet
Don't let the Genitive or Dative make you sweat
My friend the Latin Man said, "Learn this final set."
He said that...
um um i o o a a orum orum orum is is
um um i o o a a orum orum orum is is, oh baby.

Rebuild "Old Rome" in Two Years?

Thanks to Bill Gilmartin, Ben Davis H.S., Indpls.

Developers hope to build a \$250 million theme park, to be called *Roma Vetus*, forty-five miles north of Rome. Plans call for the reconstruction of all the temples, basilicas, imperial fora and palaces that once were located between the Colosseum and the Palatine Hill. Built at three-quarter scale, the reconstructions would even include the Circus Maximus, the Theater of Marcellus and Tiber Island.

Tunic, toga- or stola-clad tourists would be able to listen to orations in the basilicas, watch chariot races in the Circus Maximus and gladiator contests in the Colosseum. It is hoped that *Roma Vetus* will also serve as a set for movie and television productions in which the costumed visitors could double as extras.

Mea Amica, Ver

Submitted by Laura Callender, Latin IV student of
Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Ver ianuam pulsas.
Salve, mea amica, quando advenisti?
Flores exsurgunt e terrā.
Aves reventium factum domos.
Ventus canit per folia nova.
Sol calefacit terram et amicorum corda.
Felicitas explet omnes sicut epulae bonae.
Curae discedunt cum nubibus hiemalibus.
Gratias, Ver!
Fecisti meum diem.
Mane ut omnia perfecta facias.

WORD MYSTERY

Salvete, word sleuths! The other night I happened to catch a very funny sitcom—so funny, in fact, that I laughed till I cried. Why, "I laughed so hard, I wet my pants!" Okay, maybe not as hard as that expression would have it. But isn't it curious how that expression links laughter with a body fluid? It brings to mind the words "humor" and "humidity"—two words similar in appearance but quite dissimilar in meaning. Or are they dissimilar? Time to get out those etymological dictionaries and go to work, word sleuths. A little physiology and psychology await the successful search. (To check your answer, cf. *Pagina Decima*)

Julius Caesar—Paradigm of Glory

Based on an article by Leo Rosten which appeared in
LOOK, Dec. 28, 1965, p. 79.

We'll never know the truth about him because we have no way of judging how much he was influenced by patriotism, opportunism, statesmanship or just plain megalomania.

The mind of Gaius Julius Caesar was quick, and his memory was remarkable. He was a man who wasted neither words nor time.

Julius Caesar, the Roman name most recognized in the modern world, had many acquaintances, but few friends and no confidants. He confused his contemporaries who could never be sure of his motives. Sallust praised his "humanity and benevolence;" Cicero alternately distrusted, admired and despised him: "the prince of scoundrels," "a wretched madman."

In less than two years he overhauled the government, enlarged and revitalized the Senate, ended the looting of the provinces. His public works employed thousands; he made landlords hire one free man for every two slaves they owned. He planned Rome's first public library. He gave the Roman world a reliable calendar based, for the first time, not on the moon, but on the sun.

On the Ides of this month, the world may make a fleeting reference to Caesar's lasting fame, but, after 2000 years the key to his character is still lost amidst legends and libels.

He brought Rome order, but sacrificed a slow-moving and inefficient republic to his desire for a quick, decisive administration.

Whatever his motives, Caesar bent the world to his will—pushing Rome's frontiers to the Atlantic, into England, deeper into Africa, pacifying a future empire from Spain to the Caspian Sea.

So impressive were his methods and his achievements that nations have since tripped over themselves to create caesars, kaisers and czars who could model their methods on this Roman paradigm of glory.

The Gauls Sack Rome— An Anniversary

Submitted by Erin McDermott, Latin student of Mrs.
A.P. Nilsen, St. John Vianney Regional High School,
Holmdel, New Jersey

Romae: One hundred years ago today, a chain of events occurred that changed Rome forever. It all started with conflicts that Rome had with neighboring Italic tribes. These conflicts were chiefly with the Aequi and Volsci. Other Latin cities were united under the name of the Latin League. They had made a treaty with Rome for mutual defense. This arrangement, however, suffered a temporary setback one hundred years ago.

The setback occurred when wandering Gauls advanced through the heart of Etruria and proceeded to Rome. The Gauls laid waste to the land and captured and sacked Rome. It is said that the Capitoline Hill itself would have been taken had not the cackling of the sacred geese alerted the guards. After a fruitless siege, the Gauls accepted a heavy ransom to leave Rome and return to the valley of Po.

Even though Rome had been burned, the Etruscans suffered far worse from the invasion. The Etruscans were so weakened that Rome was able to seize their southernmost stronghold, Veii, which was only eight miles from Rome.

Meanwhile, the other members of the Latin League had become uneasy with the growing power and arrogance of Rome. When the other Latin cities tried to assert their independence, Rome defeated them in the Latin War and dissolved the league. Some of the towns were forced to make annual payments to Rome while others were given partial or full Roman citizenship.

As we can see now, one hundred years later, the invasion of the Gauls actually provided Rome with the incentives it needed to organize itself into a major power in Italy.

The Women Behind Rome's Greatest Men

Agrippina

The Power of a Mother's Love

By Gail A. Dietz, M.A., M.Ed., Bishop Guilfoyle High School, Alioto, Pennsylvania

When one thinks of powerful women "behind the throne," the typical scenario tends toward the dedicated wife who labors on her spouse's behalf. Yet history has its share of episodes where it is the power of a mother's love that forges a crown for a beloved son, an effort not always repaid with gratitude and affection! After the emperor Claudius ordered the execution of his wife Messalina, a woman of notorious repute, several women of the imperial household stepped forward in an attempt to fill the void. Among them was Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus and the niece of Claudius.

Agrippina was supported in her plans by Pallas, a freedman and advisor of sorts to the emperor. The other rivals for the imperial honor were championed by other freedmen of the court. After a period of ambivalence toward the contenders, Claudius called a conference of his advisors to settle the issue. Pallas argued that the noble line of Agrippina's ancestry, her connection to the very loved and respected Germanicus, and the fact that she would bring to the marriage Germanicus' grandson, Nero, (a descendant worthy of imperial rank) made Agrippina the only viable candidate – all of which influenced Claudius' decision.

So Agrippina was the victor. The senate easily passed a bill permitting the marriage of niece and uncle, and Agrippina became empress in AD. 49. Now only Britannicus, the son of Claudius and heir apparent to the imperial title, stood between Agrippina and her desired goal, the throne for her son Nero. The engagement of Claudius' daughter, Octavia, was broken, and soon Nero found himself son-in-law and eventually adopted son of the emperor. Agrippina worked hard to become Claudius' confidant and advisor isolating him from the love of his son Britannicus. The freedman Pallas continued in his devotion to her, but others such as Narcissus opposed her. A strange illness carried off Narcissus.

The historian Tacitus tells us of the murder of Claudius. Consulting an expert in poison, Agrippina arranged for a dish of mushrooms to be infused with poison. Going awry, the dish only made Claudius ill. Agrippina summoned a physician, Xenophon, who was involved in the plot. In an effort to make Claudius vomit the "bad mushrooms," it is believed that he tickled the emperor's throat with a feather dipped in a more deadly poison. While the senate was summoned,

the emperor was being cared for, prayers were being said for his recovery and the impending widow was busy with the preparations for establishing Nero on the throne.



Agrippina

Agrippina kept family from visiting the emperor, ordered that the palace be sealed off and issued periodic reports to the troops that suggested the improvement of the emperor. At last, the palace gates were thrown open and Nero went to the military cohort on duty at the time. The commanding officer, on a previously arranged signal, urged the troops to hail Nero as Claudius' successor. Some confused troops wondered where Britannicus was, but, looking to their colleagues and seeing no open resistance, they joined in the affirmation.

At first, perhaps from gratitude and due to his youth, Nero was content to allow his mother to advise him and, in effect, rule from behind the scenes. Marks of honor and power were freely given her. Opposition soon came in the form of Nero's two preceptors, Seneca and Burrus. A woman should simply not have such power and authority. Yet it must be said that Agrippina created her own greatest danger. Her undeniable political sense and intelligence seemed to disappear in the presence of her son. She saw him as a difficult child who needed to be managed. The mother could not think of her son as a man.

Nero fell in love with a freedwoman, Acte. Agrippina raved about the situation which only made Nero more determined and resentful. In what might have been an attempt to reconcile with her son, she handed over to him her extreme wealth which was said to have rivaled the imperial treasury. She seemed to lose all notion of reality. At this time, while his mother arranged the death of Britannicus, Nero arranged for the removal of his mother's personal military guard.

The stage was set for Nero to eliminate the influence of his mother by a plot against her life. Nero planned a dinner of reconciliation. After much affectionate interaction, Agrippina was returned to her home by way of a vessel so constructed as to collapse in the water once underway! Such a tragic "accident" would remove from Nero any attached rumor or blame for matricide. Remarkably, Agrippina survived and swam to shore. Arranged to be taken to her villa, she was met there by assassins sent from Nero. And so Agrippina, the mother of an emperor, who devoted her life to her son's rise, was sent into immortality!

Hero Pius

Submitted by Howard Segal, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H. S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

My story began a long time ago,
When I was born to Aphrodite and Anchises, whom
I grew to know.
When the time came for war against the Greeks,
I had no choice but to fight or soon become
deceased.
It, indeed, was a great surprise,
When we were welcomed by a visitor of such a great
size.
Of course I am referring to that dreadful horse,
The monster ruined our lives and dwindled our
force.
By some we were warned of the Greeks, even
bearing gifts,
But to no avail, they came out fighting with their fists.
In the still of the night when we drank and slept,
Out of the horse they slowly crept.
Once we saw them, it was too late,
We fought hard and soon discovered our fate.

My wife, as it seemed, was lost.
With father in arms and son in hand, I fled at great
cost.
The band of fugitives which I led were familiar with
my plea,
I was to found a new kingdom – that would be my
destiny.
Shipwrecked at Carthage, and in love with Dido, the
Queen,
I almost forgot my ultimate plan – which would have
been mean.
Before long, the Gods intervened.
They said I must continue on to fulfill my dream.
Thus, I traveled and traveled some more,
Closer and closer to the Italian shore.
Proud and happy of my descendants am I.
They would eventually found Rome in Italy to lie.
If you haven't guessed my name by now,
I'm Pius Aeneas, and you should respectfully bow.

Loca Latina Graecaeque in Orbis Terrarum Araneo

Submitted by Adrian B. Worrell, Latin V student of Nancy McKee, Lawrence H. S., Lawrenceville, New Jersey

In Orbis Terrarum Araneo sunt multa loca quae connexa sunt cum aliis locis. Visitare locum Americae Societatis Latinae Graecaeque, apud <http://www.umich.edu/acleague/initium/bonum/est/ibi/invenies/connexum/cum/locis/ubi/libri/et/ludi/antiqui/sententiae/de/rebus/antiquis/et/antiquitatis/historia/disputantur/>. Unus locus bonus est Bibliotheca Latina, apud <http://polyplot.lsa.wisc.edu/classics/biblio.htm>, quae habet connexum cum locis Vergilii, Catulli, Ovidii, et

multorum aliorum ubi opera Latinae et Anglice scripta legi possunt. Domus Vergilii, apud <http://vergil.classics.upenn.edu/home>, Universitatis Pennsylvaniae, habet doctrinas de Vergilio et connexum cum aliis locis de Vergilio. Tandem, Sententiae de Rebus Antiquis Latinorum Graecorumque et de Mari Nostro optime disputantur apud <http://classics.lsa.umich.edu/welcome.html>. Hic est magnus index locorum Romanorum Graecorumque. Se oblecta!

Play Ball!

Soon the Boys of Summer will be ushering in a new season of our National Pastime – baseball.

Of course, every game will also start with our National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

When Francis Scott Key wrote the words to this song, he had no idea how quickly it would become popular. On September 13, 1814, Key was on board an enemy ship of the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay where he had been sent to negotiate the release of his friend, William Beanes. He was detained on board as the American Fort M'Henry was being attacked by the British fleet. Key stayed on the deck of the ship all night, anxiously watching the attack and wondering if the fort would be taken. As soon as it was light, he saw a tattered American flag still flying on the fort, and he knew it had survived. Inspired by the sight, he quickly wrote the words of the song down. Later that day, after being released from the British ship, he rewrote the song in a Baltimore hotel room.

On September 20, the words were published in the Baltimore Patriot under the title "Defence of Fort M'Henry." Not long afterwards, the words were set to the tune of the English drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," and the song immediately became popular nationwide.

In 1931 the song, now called "The Star-Spangled Banner," was adopted as our National Anthem by Congress, and the rest is history.

While there are several Latin versions of our National Anthem in print, Tyler Watts, a Latin III-IV student of Frank Gumerlock, Doherty H.S., Colorado Springs, Colorado, has submitted the following version for our springtime enjoyment.

Vexillum Stellis Distinctum

Videre ne potes,
Limine aurorae,
Quod salutavimus
Crepusculo postremo?
Limites stellaeque,
Per periculum,
Nobis spectantibus,
Fortiter fluctuant.
Fulgor missilium
Aeri dirupentes
Probat per noctem
Vexillum iam volantem.

O, vexillum stellis distinctum fluctuat
Supra terram liberam et fortium domum.

Hercules

Submitted by Jason Taylor,
Latin II student of Susan Neas Hankins,
Greenville High School, Greenville, Tennessee

Hercules' first task was to skin a lion,
When he saw the lion, it started cryin'.
His next task was a creature to hack
If you killed a head, two would grow back.
He then had to bring back a live deer,
With his horns of gold, he could end a career.
Then he had to capture a great boar,
Remember, this is task number four.
His fifth task was to clean a stall,
He moved a rock and a river cleaned it all.
To drive away birds with beaks of gold,
His sixth task was a beauty to behold.
Fetching a beautiful bull was to be his next quest,
This certainly proved to be a monumental test.
Next, to fetch a man-eating horse,
He had to think as a horse, of course.
His ninth task was to bring back a girdle,
This task was a very serious hurdle.
He went to Geryon to bring back the cattle,
This was to be a tedious battle.
The apples of gold Hercules needed,
This required Atlas' help with which he succeeded.
Cerberus, the dog, had a triple head,
He was the creature who guarded the dead.
The final task was to bring back this dog,
Whose underworld home was filled with fog.



Sic Transit Gloria Mundi

Submitted by Brian Oleniczak, Latin IV student of Susan J. Miller, Catholic Central H. S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Julia waited nervously in the small dark chamber, collecting her thoughts. The contest was going to begin in a few short minutes. She could hear the loud roar of the crowd directly above her. This was her first contest in the great Colosseum; she could barely control her emotions. Julia was the first female gladiator in all of Rome. Although she was not as big or strong as her male competitors, no one could judge the size of her heart. She was confident that she had the ability to defeat anyone; this was all that mattered.

As she waited to be taken into the arena, Julia began to reminisce about the past. She distinctly remembered the tragic day when Trajan raided her peaceful land of Dacia. Her husband, who was a commander in the army, was brutally murdered in battle. Along with many other women and children, Julia was taken as a prisoner of war by the Roman army. On her way back to Rome, she became enraged at a soldier who was taunting her about the death of her husband. As the soldier came closer, Julia instinctively grabbed a stone from the side of the road and smashed it over his skull, killing him instantly. Trajan, who witnessed this action from his horse, was thoroughly impressed by her fighting skills. He approached Julia and explained his plan to make her the first female gladiator in the history of Rome.

Julia agreed to Trajan's request and began training diligently to hone her skills. Now, after only two months, she was selected to fight at the largest showcase in all of Rome—the Colosseum.

From down the hall, Julia could hear footsteps gradually approaching her chamber. "This is it," she thought to herself as she adjusted her helmet and armor. Julia confidently stood up and walked toward the door. Upon seeing the small, thin woman, the soldiers could hardly sustain their laughter.

"This must be a mistake," one soldier said to his partner mockingly. "A little girl is the one chosen to fight the champion?"

Julia replied, "I was chosen to fight the champion, Lucius. Take me to the arena, or you will regret it."

The soldiers glanced at each other and laughed heartily. Before they could even react, Julia swung her trident viciously and knocked one of the soldiers into the wall. She stood over the large man with the teeth of her trident pointed at his throat. "Tell your comrade to take me to the arena NOW." Still in shock, the other soldier grabbed her arm and quickly led Julia down the corridor toward the stairs.

As she approached the main level of the arena, the roar of the crowd was deafening. She could see the great champion, Lucius, entering the arena from the other side. His record was an astounding twenty wins and no losses; not a single opponent had lasted more than a few minutes against him. Lucius The Great, as he was called, was a very imposing figure. He stood well over six feet, and he weighed at least three hundred pounds. A fierce scowl never left his rough, bearded face. In his left hand he held his buckler. A *sica* was strapped behind his back. To say that he was intimidating would be an understatement. Julia, however, was undaunted.

The jeering crowd of Romans began throwing trash at the young woman as she confidently strolled onto the sandy arena floor. Julia carried a large net in her left hand and held her trident in the other. As the two gladiators approached each other, Julia saw a fiendish grin appear on the face of her opponent. Facing the emperor in the crowd, Julia and Lucius shouted, "*Moriturus te salutamus*." The gladiator contest was ready to begin.

As Lucius started circling the small woman, he whispered to her, "You are very foolish, woman. I will show you no mercy."

Julia pretended that she did not hear him. Suddenly without warning, Lucius drew his *sica* and slashed her across the face. The crowd erupted. Julia, surprised by his quick movement, was forced to take a defensive stance. She tried to stay out of his reach, but, after suffering several more slashes, she was bleeding profusely. Because he could sense that she was weakening, Lucius now charged Julia, going for the kill. Julia reacted quickly and knocked him off balance with her trident. As he fell to the ground, she threw her net on top of Lucius and pressed her trident against his back just hard enough to break the skin and draw blood for show.

After seeing the thumbs down sign from the emperor, Julia plunged her trident deep into the chest of the fallen champion, ending the contest.

The entire Colosseum was in a state of shock. A young woman had actually defeated their great champion.

Although she had won the affection of the Roman people for her bravery, the slashings that Julia had suffered were proving to be fatal. Minutes after her victory, the girl from Dacia fell dead on the sand.

Dying with great dignity after having earned the utmost respect of the Roman people, she will forever be remembered as Rome's first woman gladiator.

A Glimpse Into History

"Quid tibi nomen est?"

Submitted by Heather F. Grace, Latin II student of Mrs. Patricia Heaven, East Hampton High School, East Hampton, Connecticut

Patricians climb to their throne,
To sit,
With straight backs as they look down upon the
Scattered group of us
In soiled tunics.
Women with thin, drawn faces
Hush their anxious children,
Pull them closer to their legs.
The men stand taller, supporting
A most needed courage in their eyes,
A fierce loyalty
To their country of Rome.
One of the "authorities" rises,
Points
To me, and asks,
"Quid tibi nomen est?"
I answer, he nods,
Wanting a purpose for our arrival.
A crowd of plebeians grows and he speaks
As if he could not read the faces
Of the women and children who have
Few rights,
And little dignity
And of the men who want to be,
But can't.
I explain that consuls have denied
Equality, laws, even marriage to the opposite;
For we were the flies who struggled,
They, the frogs
Whose tongues devoured us.
The need for tribunes, further,

To draw up Twelve Tables
For our laws,
And for women and children finally
To sleep well,
And breathe easily.
Soon within this Republic, I urged
That patrician,
With his head held high over me.
A lesser debt,
The right to vote,
A place in society—a place,
For us.
He looked stonily down,
As if I were
A number,
And turned to his unsmiling clan
Who nodded,
Handed him a piece of parchment.
The towering man waited expectantly.
I tilted my head, confused.
Asked to repeat plebeian wishes
Over,
I start and sigh,
But he stops, wills me,
Once again, answer
"Quid tibi nomen est?"
I look quietly at faces behind me,
No longer hopeful,
Knowing of lesser importance
Always.
I answer, "Plebeius sum."

Learning Games For
The Latin Classroom

Acies Triplex

"Marcus Verrius Flaccus, renowned for his methods of teaching, used to make his students compete against one another in contests in order to stimulate their minds and encourage them to study." (Suetonius, *De Magistris*, 17.)

This is a game which can be used with any set of 50–100 questions. It can be fun and exciting and provides students with an opportunity to stand and move about instead of the usual sedentary classroom routine.

It is a game involving both luck and knowledge. By answering questions correctly, students get to *Signa Inferre* (advance) through the three lines of the *Acies Triplex* (the *Triarii*, the *Principes* and the *Hastati*) and emerge from the front line (the *Hastati*) as the winner.

Before playing:

- I. The teacher should prepare 50–100 questions which can simply be typed on a master sheet from which they will be read as the game is played.
- II. Using index card stock, 50–100 answer cards should be prepared approximately the size of playing cards. The face of each card should have the answer to one of the questions printed on it.
- III. The chairs in the room should be arranged in three rows facing the front of the room.
- IV. Space should be cleared on the teacher's desk for the deck of answer cards to be placed face down. A small "Discard Box" should also be placed on the desk.
- V. The teacher should determine what prizes or incentives will be offered to the winners of each round.

Playing the game:

- VI. Have all the students stand in a row (the *Agmen*) along the walls at the back and sides of the room.
- VII. At this point the teacher, having pre-read the rules below, should briefly explain how the game will be played and explain what the prizes or incentives will be for the winners of each round.
- VIII. A volunteer should then pass out one answer card to each student and leave the rest face down on the teacher's desk.
- IX. The teacher then reads the first question to the group.
- X. If a student thinks s/he has the card with the correct answer, s/he should read the answer aloud to the group.
- XI. If the answer is correct, the student places the used answer card in the discard box, takes a new answer card from the top of the deck and gets to *Signa Inferre* by taking a seat at a *Triarius/Triaria* in the back row.
- XII. If the answer is incorrect, the student inserts the card face down somewhere in the deck, takes a new card from the top of the deck and returns to a place in the *Agmen* along the wall.
- XIII. Once a student is seated in the *Acies Triplex*, s/he gets to *Signa Inferre* forward one row each time s/he has the card containing the correct answer.
- XIV. If a student seated anywhere in the *Acies Triplex* answers a question incorrectly, s/he must insert that card face down somewhere in the deck, take a new card from the top of the deck, and return to a position in the *Agmen* along the wall.
- XV. When a student who is seated as an *Hastatus/Hastata* in the front row answers a question correctly, s/he becomes the winner of the round.

Multiple rounds can be played as long as the questions last.

If playing with fewer questions, the teacher, in subsequent rounds, could repeat questions that were missed in earlier rounds since the correct answer cards for those questions would still be in the deck.





Armeniaca Ad Primam Mensam

Apricot Appetizers

Submitted by Grace Steel and Holly Hindman,
Latin II students of Donna Wright,
Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Res Commiscendae

- 2 lbs. apricots
- 1 lbs. mint (ground)
- 6/7 whole mint leaves
- 1 lbs. honey (add more for a thicker sauce)
- 1 cup sweet white wine
- 1 tsp. cornstarch
- 1 lbs. ground pepper

Modus Parandi

Clean the apricots and place them in a pot. Add the honey, pepper, mint and wine. Bring the mixture to a boil and then add the cornstarch. Stir until the sauce thickens.

Sprinkle with a little more pepper, garnish with whole mint leaves and serve.



Holly stirs the mixture and is amazed at the pleasant aroma.

Echo's Song

Submitted by Heather Hodges, Latin II student of
Magister Larry Steele, Norman High School,
Norman, Oklahoma

Can you, will you ever love me?
You catch sight of yourself in a reflecting pool
Beautiful, carefree.

Do you notice my minute presence?
For I am cursed.

My love for you is infinite, and yours for me runs
shallow.

My words do not come though my mind is racing.
The words that come forth are the echoes of the
words from your beautiful lips.

I plead to you listen to my soul for I cannot speak my
mind.

Is that love I see in your clear blue eyes or just
admiration
for your own reflection?
Speak to me and I will echo
My love, my soul, my flower
Narcissus.

Do You Want To Play a Game?

Latrunculi, etc. (Continued a Pagina Secunda)

We know that Romans, including several Emperors, gambled heavily while playing *Duodecim Scripta*. The following suggestions for betting indicate how quickly the amount of money bet could have become very large.

A) The players decided how much they would bet on the game, e.g. *X sesterii*.

B) The players rolled the dice to determine who went first. If, in this process, either of the players rolled doubles, the size of the wager was automatically doubled; if either player rolled triples, the size of the wager was automatically tripled.

C) Before each player rolled the dice, s/he could challenge the other by further doubling the size of the wager.

D) The challenged opponent could either drop out and forfeit his/her original wager or agree to the new wager.

E) The right to double the wager alternated with the players, i.e. the same player could not double the wager twice in a row.

F) If the loser had forced at least one of his/her opponent's *calces* off the board in the course of the game, the wager remained as it was after the last challenge was accepted.

G) If the loser was not successful in removing any of his/her opponents' *calces* from the board during the game, the final agreed-upon wager automatically doubled.

H) If, in addition to G), the loser still had at least one *calx* remaining in one of his/her first six game squares, the wager automatically tripled.

In this way it can be seen that even with an initial wager of only *I sesterii*, by the end of the game the concluding pay-off could easily be at least *LXXII sesterii*.

III. Tabula

This game is very similar to *Duodecim Scripta*, and was played on the same board with the same *calces*.

Wladyslaw Jan Kowalski (*ibid.*), however, suggests two major distinctions in the way the lines were viewed and the *calces* are entered into play:

1. The game squares on the *tabula* were considered to be numbered as shown above by both players.
2. Both players entered their pieces via square number 1 and moved counter-clockwise.

In addition to using rules A) through H) given above for *Duodecim Scripta*, Kowalski adds the following two rules which she seems to indicate were peculiar to *Tabula*:

- I) No player could move a *calx* onto the second half of

the board until s/he had entered all his/her *calces* onto the board.

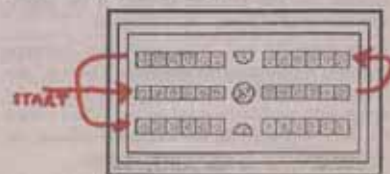
J) Neither player could move any of his/her pieces off the board until all of the in-play *calces* of both players had entered the final quarter of the board, i.e. game squares XIX through XXIV above.

IV. Sex Verba

The most fascinating thing about this variation of *Duodecim Scripta* was the cleverness of the *tabulae* which used two six-letter words in each row instead of lines to indicate game squares.

It has been suggested that since gambling was officially frowned upon (although seldom successfully prohibited) by Roman authorities, such a board could masquerade as a clever little placard that simply proclaimed a favorite message. Then, when the const was clear, it could be used as a *tabula lusoria* with the twelve letters in each row indicating the needed *duodecim scripta*. As in the games *Duodecim Scripta* and *Tabula*, each player had a color-distinguishable set of fifteen *calces*, and three dice were rolled, preferably using a dice cup called a *fratulus*.

Wladyslaw Jan Kowalski (*ibid.*), who equates this game with the English game called "Lucky Sixes" and refers to it in Latin as "*Felix Sex*," suggests that the middle row of words was added to provide more length to the course, and proposes that the following direction of play was used by both players:



As in *Tabula*, Kowalski suggests that no *calces* could be moved beyond the first word until all pieces had entered the board, and that no pieces could be successfully moved off the board until all the *calces* of both players had landed somewhere on the last word.

Kowalski provides the following examples of clever sayings on *Sex Verba* boards:

CIRCUS	FLORUS	AREBUS	PUCERA	SPERNS	EOCHUM
CLAMOR	INGENS	PELLUM	PISCUM	VERBAT	MINUTE
ANIMAE	TENDAE	PERNAS	PAUNEM	DIANA	CUPIDO
VENARI	LAVARI	LEBETH	SECUS	LEVATE	BALDUC
LUDERE	RUDERE	QVIBVS	ASSIST	AUDIRE	NECHRE
DOCTET	VIVERE	SEMPER	IN AURA	DOCTA	BACTER

Verona, Italy (Continued a Pagina Prima)

remains, especially the Arena, as the Roman amphitheater in the center of the city is called by one and all. When first built, the amphitheater lay outside the city walls, but over the centuries, the city grew around it. Now the Arena dominates the Piazza, where the town hall and municipal fountain are also located.

The Arena is huge. An ellipse measuring 456 feet by 360 feet, it is not just a monument to times past, but very much a part of the city's life today. What served in Roman days as a theater for gladiatorial games, races and other spectacles now is the setting every summer for lavish operas and other entertainments. It has seating for more than 20,000 spectators, an indication of Verona's prominence in ancient times.

The Arena dates from the 1st Century A.D. Unfortunately, most of the perimeter wall was destroyed by



Outside of the Roman Amphitheater



Interior of the Roman amphitheater

earthquakes in the 12th Century. Only a fragment consisting of three tiers of four arches remains. The inner arcade of 74 arches is entirely intact. The city takes great care to maintain the arches and the 73 base supports which radiate outward and underpin the terraced seating. As early as the 16th Century, Verona established a council to oversee restoration and maintenance of its beloved Arena.

While the Arena stands out, Verona also boasts a Roman forum now occupied by an outdoor market. Excavators are also uncovering a Roman Theater. The Ponte Pietro (the Stone Bridge) over the river Adige is also Roman. And whatever spawned the hostile passions of the Montague and Capulet families has gone behind closed doors, for the people of Verona now welcome visitors to their beautiful city.

Monte Testaccio (Continued a Pagina Terza)

Capitoline. Makeshift cranes, adapted for the purpose, then had to be employed to pile the pottery yet higher.

Also contributing to the growth of the hill was the fact that in this district there were a number of earthenware works. The manufacturers used the same land for discarding materials from their factories since they were prohibited by municipal ordinance from dumping into the Tiber. Their products were apparently in demand throughout the empire, for earthenware with potters' stamps identical to those on items produced here have been discovered in recent times in Spain, France and England.



Modern metal shop at the base of
Monte Testaccio

It would seem, too, that another local law required all citizens to take their no-longer wanted urns and jugs and cooking pots to this same depository.

When one section of *Monte Testaccio* was observed by contemporary archaeologists to have an enormous concentration of jug handles, it set scholars to speculating. The prevailing theory is that customs agents on duty at the docks would knock off, with a wooden hammer, one of the handles of an amphora to indicate that it was duty-free.

A marble slab found near the quays at the foot of Testaccio carries this ancient notice: "*Quidquid unanarium invehitur, unanarium non debet.*" "Whatever is brought in of necessity (i.e., for the population) is not subject to the import levy." The metaphor used for levy was *unanarium*, from the same root as the word for handle: *anza*.



Metal Cross on Monte Testaccio

During the Middle Ages, *Monte Testaccio* became the setting for various religious observances and community street festivals. On Good Friday, the Pope himself would lead a solemn procession in re-enactment of Christ's trek along Jerusalem's *Via Dolorosa*. This Stations-of-the-Cross ritual would culminate in the placing of three large crosses atop the hill to simulate those of Christ and the two thieves upon Golgotha, the dreary rockmarked mound beyond the walls of Jerusalem. Today, *Testaccio* remains surmounted by a tall iron cross as a reminder of this medieval custom.

Throughout the pre-Lenten celebration of *Carnevale* each year, the *Testaccio* region rang with the din of games and contests and pageants (*i Ludi Testacci*). It was at some point in this same era that the locals honeycombed the homely hill with small caves to serve as storage cellars for their homemade wine.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, a large slaughterhouse was built at the western base of *Monte Testaccio*. As a result of this facility, the neighborhood restaurants used to be known for their steaks, chops, sweetbreads and spicy meat-sauced pasta. One of the choicest dishes included the intestines of newborn calves still full of milk. The slaughterhouse has been

Cara Matrona

I am writing to you as one of the new breed of *materfamilias* in Pompeii who are daring to manage our own affairs. If we had *uri* or *cognati* to whom we could turn for help, we would; since we don't, however, we prefer not to squander our *opes* on *jurisconsulti* fees.

My vir passed away two years ago, shortly after we finished building our beautiful home overlooking the valley and mountains in one of the oldest parts of our town. My first thought was that I would have to give up this beautiful home since I had no one to help me manage it. The more I thought about the home, however, and its beautiful terraces, cool galleries, loggias and verandas that we were able to build down over the hillside, the more I was determined not to give it up. I began to identify other *materfamilias* who shared my situation. Together we are devising ways to handle our own affairs. We do, however, want to do everything legally, and this is why I am writing to you for advice.

To start with, I have two *servi*, named Simplex and Petrinus, that I no longer need since they had been purchased by my *vir* to be his *pueri a pedibus* and run personal errands for him while he was alive. My friend, Decidia Megaris, would like to purchase these slaves from me. Am I correct in that all we have to do is make a record of our transaction and keep it in the *tabularum* for the transaction to be legal? Could we *matresfamilias* also follow the same procedure to loan each other *sisterterii*? Do the records have to be on *nervus* or will wax *tabellae* do just as well?

We anxiously await your reply.

Poppaea Not.
Materfamilias
Poenpeis

Care Pattern

I think that what you are doing is most admirable. It can be perfectly legal if you keep careful records of all your transactions. Be sure, however, that you don't deal with women who should rightfully be working through *cognat*. This could get you all into trouble and destroy your respectability.

It sounds as though you are absolutely right in wanting to keep your beautiful home. If I remember your city correctly from my visit there, yours must be one of the newer houses that were being built on the edge of what appeared to be an old acropolis near the Temple of

abandoned for many years now, since the erection of a highly modern meat center on the outskirts of Rome. Since the end of World War II, the *Tiacciolo* quarter has developed into a solid, safe, pleasant, working-class neighborhood of apartment buildings, inexpensive *trattorie*, bars, shops and stores. Today the base of the hill, about a thousand meters in circumference, is girded by small, ramshackle artisans' shops with corrugated tin roofs.

While overlooked by most guides and guidebooks, *Monte Testaccio* claims a long, colorful history and an important symbolism. This "Hill of Broken Pots" bears irrefutable testimony to the extraordinary volume of the commerce and trade engaged in by the great imperial capital. With its height, it proclaims that once



Hercules. Very picturesque! It is unfortunate when *vir* work hard for years to provide a little bit of luxury for their *familiae*, and then they do not get to live to enjoy it with them. I hope you will not have to lose what your *vir* worked so hard to provide for you.

Wax file will work fine for records of your transactions. Just be sure to keep them in a safe and cool place.

When it comes to transactions involving slaves, careful record keeping is very important. Be sure to include the date of the transactions, the names of the *res*, the names of both parties involved and the amount of money involved. If Decidia Megaris ever decides to re-sell Simplex or Petrinus, or to manumit them, she will have to be able to prove ownership by means of *litae*.

Record keeping is equally important if you intend to loan *sesterii* to each other. Again, was *libelli* will serve as legal records of the transactions. So you can discuss your activities intelligently, you should refer to a loan of *sesterii* with its proper legal term, a *nomen arcuarium*. While some people will tell you that the obligation to repay such a loan arises *ex*, from the very fact that the loan was made, and *not literis*, from the mere evidence of the transaction, you should bear in mind that they are speaking philosophically. Without *literis* you would have no legal recourse in the event that the *materfamilias* borrowing the *sesterii* were to default on the loan, become *non compos mentis*, or pass away before the debt is repaid.

I wish you all *bonam fortunam*, and encourage you to write again if you have other questions.

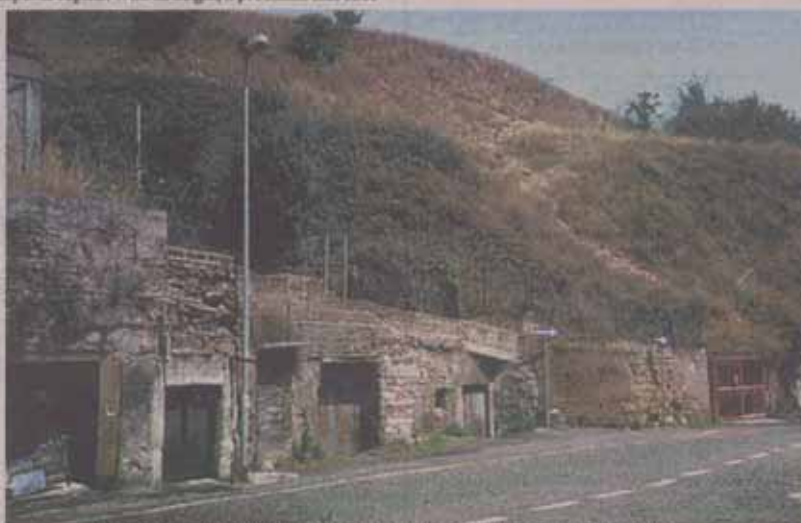
upon a time Rome was truly "*Caput Mundi*."

Giuliano Malizia, an authority on the lore of this place, closes his monograph on the subject with these verses in the Roman dialect:

*"Da ogni coccio der monte
La storia de Testaccio de na vorta."*

From every potsherd of the mountain
can still be heard the history of Trastacchio from its
beginning.

[Author's note: From the summit of Testaccio, the views of Rome are superb. Admission must be obtained, in writing, well in advance, however, from the Archeological Commission of Rome.]



Workshops girding the circumference of Monte Testaccio



Top Ten Disney Movies

Submitted by Andrea Tompkins Latin III student of Betsy Kratt, East Kentwood H.S., Kentwood, Mich.

- I. BELLA ET BESTIA
- II. HERCULES
- III. CI CANES CUM MACULIS
- IV. LIBER DE LOCO ULIGINOSO ET VIR GULTIS OBSITUS
- V. LEONUM REX
- VI. PARVA NYMPHA CUIUS IN PISCUM CORPUS DESINT
- VII. FAVILLA PARVA
- VIII. NIVEA
- IX. BELLA DORMIENS
- X. ALICIA IN TERRA MIRABILI

Famam Suam Vindicantes

By Rachel Grisham, Tian Mayimin and Nehal Modi, Latin V students of Mr. McKee, Lawrence H.S., Lawrenceville, New Jersey

After translating each title into English, match each performer with the title that is his/her claim to fame.

1. FLORES MURALES
2. VITA MINUS ORDINARIA
3. BASIUM GALLICUM
4. MAGNUS
5. VIR SINE FACIE
6. BELLATOR STLOPETI EXPERTISSIMUS
7. VIRI IN VESTIMENTIS ATRIS
8. INSTAR VIRGINIS
9. VALETUDINARIUM CAMERA AD CURAM CELERRIMAM
10. FEMINA BELLA
11. TE SEMPER AMABO
12. INNOCENTIAE AETAS

- A. Mel Gibson
- B. Tom Cruise
- C. Will Smith
- D. Meg Ryan
- E. Julia Roberts
- F. Jacob Dylan
- G. Tom Hanks
- H. Winona Ryder
- I. Cameron Diaz
- J. George Clooney
- K. Madonna
- L. Whitney Houston

The Boys of Summer

By Lori Daigle, Latin II student of Ann-Marie Fine, Archbishop Blenk H.S., Gretna, Louisiana

Match each baseball team with the Latin translation of its name.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Indi | A. Orioles |
| 2. Qui Eludunt | B. Yankees |
| 3. Fortes | C. Blue Jays |
| 4. Eorum Nomen Qui Novam Terram Anglicam Habitat | D. Angels |
| 5. Gemini | E. Twins |
| 6. Regales | F. White Sox |
| 7. Cardinales | G. Cubs |
| 8. Angeli | H. Dodgers |
| 9. Catuli | I. Braves |
| 10. Qui Pervaguntur | J. Red Sox |
| 11. Tibialia Alba | K. Indians |
| 12. Qui Pila Philadelphensi Ludant | L. A's |
| 13. Navitae | M. Rangers |
| 14. Expositiones | N. Cardinals |
| 15. Gigantes | O. Phillies |
| 16. Graculi Caerulei | P. Astros |
| 17. Tibialia Rubra | Q. Mariners |
| 18. Qui Pila Ludunt in Astrorum Tholo | R. Royals |
| 19. Athletici | S. Expos |
| 20. Oriolae Galbulae | T. Giants |

Mommy! Daddy!

By Mike Potts, Latin II student of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

Match each mythological child with its parents.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hades | A. Zeus & Metis |
| 2. Athena | B. Zeus & Maia |
| 3. Heracles | C. Zeus & Leto |
| 4. Hermes | D. Cronos & Rhea |
| 5. Dionysus | E. Zeus & Alcmena |
| 6. Ares | F. Zeus & Semele |
| 7. Artemis | G. Zeus & Hera |

De Deis Deabusque

Based on a crossword puzzle submitted by Alex Szulcowski, Latin IV Honors Student of Joseph Hoffman, Seton Hall Prep School, West Orange, New Jersey

ACROSS

2. Goddess of the seasons
4. Bird sacred to Venus
7. Protected by Vesta
8. Sister/wife of Jupiter
10. Small bird sacred to the queen of the gods
11. Large bird sacred to the queen of the gods
15. Diana is known as the _____
18. Pluto rides in a _____ chariot.
20. This Roman goddess has a _____ as her bird.
24. Nine virgins care for her temple in Rome.
25. Mars is symbolized by a _____

DOWN

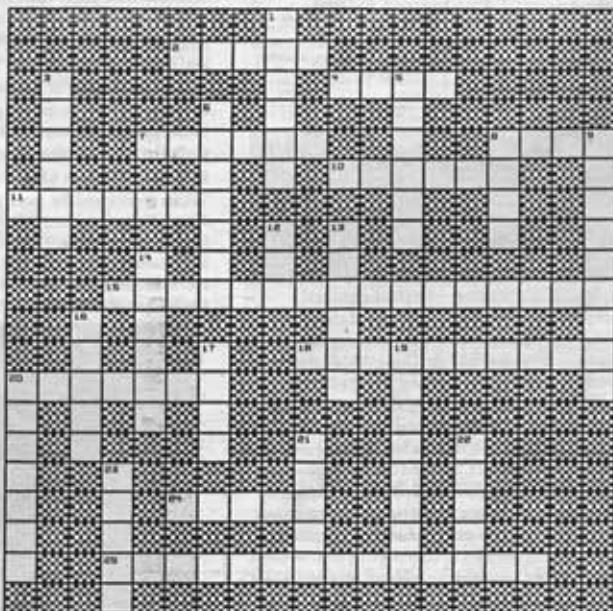
1. Venus is known for her personal _____
3. These stately creatures are sacred to Neptune.
5. His workshop lies under Mt. Aetna.
6. Prometheus gave fire to _____
8. Another Latin name for Jupiter.
9. Athena's gift to the Athenians.
12. Another Latin name for Pluto that also means Mr. "Rich."



Classic Rock Hits of the 60's and 70's

Submitted by Jesse White, Latin II student of Mr. Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

- I. ALA PARVA, Iacobulus Hendrix
- II. MIRA HAC NOCTE, Ericus Clapstone
- III. INCENDIUM ET IMBER, Iacobus Sartor
- IV. AGITABIMUS VOS, Regina
- V. ID AUDIVI PER VITEM, Marvinius Hilaris
- VI. AGITA ME SUPRA AQUAM, Iacobides Fuscus
- VII. MISERICORDIA PRO DIABOLO, Saxa Volventia
- VIII. RES NOVAE, Scarabaci
- IX. FILIUS FELIX, Serenae Aquae Fidelis Renovatio
- X. EGO DESIDERO TE, Robertus Dylanus



13. Diana's brother
14. When he's not driving the sun chariot or hunting, the god of the sun likes to write _____
16. Vulcan's wife
17. Called Ares by the Greeks
19. Mercury's wand.
20. The god of liars and cheats.
21. Often wears a crescent moon on her head.
22. Vulcan does most of his work in a _____
23. This tiny creature is sacred to Apollo because it knows the secrets of the earth.



The Flavian Dynasty

82.

Based on a game submitted by Ben Branwell, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

In the word search below, circle the words suggested by each of the following clues

- Commercial crossroads town buried by volcanic ash during the first year of Titus' reign.
- Domitian settled a war with this country located between the Danube and the Carpathian Mts.
- Before becoming emperor, Titus had served as a _____ under his father in Judaea.
- Elite town buried by volcanic mud during the first year of Titus' reign
- The first Flavian Emperor
- Official name of the Colosseum, construction of which was begun by the first Flavian emperor
- How long Vespasian served as emperor
- Manner of Domitian's death
- Province in which Vespasian stopped a rebellion
- The second Flavian emperor
- Disease which ravaged Italy during Vespasian's rule
- Campanian catastrophe during Titus' rule
- Emperor whose lake Vespasian had drained to build the Colosseum
- Political office held by Vespasian in A.D. 51
- The third Flavian emperor
- Religious believers persecuted during the rule of Domitian
- Social class whose taxes Domitian increased
- Judean capitol captured by Titus

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



Let's Do The Monster Match

84.

Based on a game submitted by Jeff Prezenkowski, Latin IV student of Almee Brown, North Royalton H.S., North Royalton, Ohio

Unscramble the answers and match them with the clues below.

- This lionly lady riddled herself to death.
- This fiery lion had a serpent always at its back, but it let Bellerophon get its goat.
- This big bow-wow just might let you by if your bring a triple-decker treat.
- The beauty of this monster has to be in the eye of the beholder.
- This bullish monster was very amazing.
- One of these lovely ladies could leave you stone cold if she caught you staring at her coils of hair.
- The nagging of these smelly creatures left Phineus a very hungry man.
- Hercules beat this monster of many craniums by cauterizing its wounds.
- This singing trio knocked 'em dead nightly between Aeaea and the toe of Italy.
- These western women sure knew their apples.
- This monocled trio got by with one tooth brush.
- Being half a snake-in-the-grass herself, this monster married her serpentine uncle.
- This monster knew that two heads were better than one, but he was always a head shorter than his brother.
- This monster got all torn up when it couldn't decide what to eat first.
- Each of these monsters could order five hundred burgers at once by simply holding up his fingers one time.



- A. REBUSECR
B. ASHEPIR
C. HARYD
D. OTINRAUM
E. SEDEPESRIH
F. AHNEDIC
G. XHINPS
H. RHOSTOR
I. RACOSHIHCENET
J. ESRNI
K. NYEORG
L. OLSCYPC
M. EREAGA
N. NOSOGRG
O. AMIEHACR



Classic Youth Literature

85.

Submitted by Stephanie Anthony, Latin III student of Mrs. Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- DE MURIBUS VIRISQUE, Iohannes Steinbecus
- FABULA DE DUABUS URBIBUS, Carolus Ricardens
- UBI FILIX RUBRA CRESCIT, Guilhelmides Raulus
- FELES IN PETASO, Medicus Seus
- HORTUS ABDITUS, Francesca Hodgides
- SUPERBIA ET OPINIO PRAEUDI-CATA, Iohanna Austenis
- EGRESSUS CUM VENTO, Margarita Mitchellis
- FERORUM VOX, Iacobus Londinium
- VIRIDIUM FASTIGIORUM ANNA, L.M. Mons Gomericus
- AD AVEM IRRIDENTEM INTERFI-CIENDAM, Fidicen Lee

Searching for Deponents

86.

Submitted by Leslie Brown, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

In the word search below, circle the Latin verb form which correctly translates each English clue.

- You (pl.) will have delayed
- They have promised
- They are suffering
- You (sing.) were talking
- You (pl.) were arising
- I am thinking
- They will get possession of
- We had departed
- She was trying
- We have encouraged



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



Quaestum Facere

83.

Based on a crossword puzzle submitted by Hillary Stahreyer, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

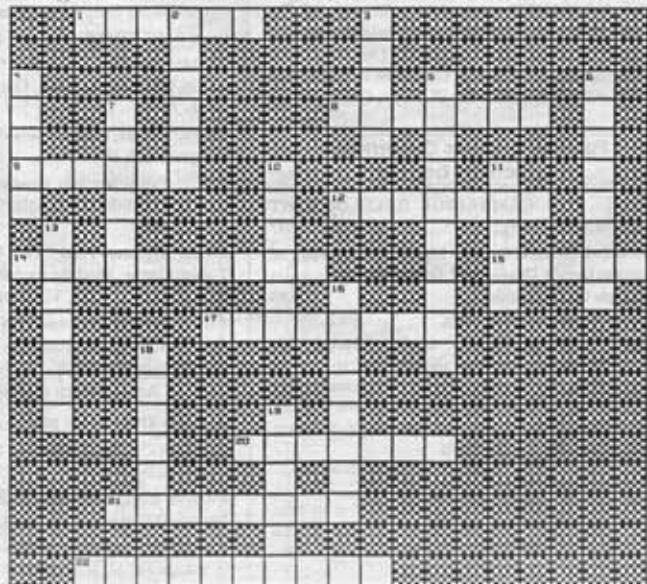
List the Latin occupations suggested by the various Latin clues. (E.g., carrus: chariot = AURIGA: charioteer.)

ACROSS

- panis
- curia
- barba
- ager
- reus
- iudicium
- cadaver
- persona
- carmen
- lapis

DOWN

- tela (sing.)
- gladius
- velum
- forma
- ludus
- carcer
- cibus
- caestus
- clavis
- securis
- stylus
- penicillus



= Upper Level



= Beginning Level

Pompeii

Submitted by Katie Woolbert, Latin III student of
Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin High School,
Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

As the earth shook
And as the world rattled
The people of Pompeii
Starred.
They saw their world
Falling into nothingness,
And the people looked at each other,
Scared.
All were thinking the same.
Some stood and faced it,
Others ran in
Fear.
Nothing could be done.
Some shed a tear and said goodbye;
Pompeii's end was
Near.



How Well Did You Read?

87.

1. What was the name of the *retiaris* that defeated Lucius the Great?
2. Which Greek orator's works have been found near the Dakhla oasis in Egypt?
3. What are Italian developers calling an Ancient Rome theme park they plan to build near Rome?
4. Whom did the Greeks say invented the game *Latrunculi*?
5. When was Verona's Roman amphitheater built?
6. Of what material does *Mons Testaceus* mostly consist?
7. For how much is Art & Artifact selling a statuette of a winged Pegasus carved from rainwood?
8. In which row must a student finally be seated in order to win in *Acies Triplex*?
9. According to Leo Rosten, who was the Roman paradigm of glory?
10. Who were Nero's two male preceptors?

2,000 Ancient Scrolls Found

Thanks to Dr. Robt. Sutton, IUPUI, Indianapolis, Ind. Cairo: After 25 years of excavation, Canadian project leader Tony Mills has announced that the team of forty scientists and archaeologists working at the site of a Roman town have discovered 2,000 excellently preserved scrolls, some religious in content. The Roman town was near the Dakhla oasis in Egypt's western desert about 550 kilometers southwest of Cairo. The site had earlier produced a copy of the works of the Greek orator Isocrates.

Word Mystery (Continued a *Paginā Tertū*)

Humidity (noun): dampness, especially of the air.

From Medieval Latin (h)umiditas, -tatis, f. (dampness)

From Latin (h)umidus, -a, -um (damp, moist, humid)

From Latin (h)umere (to be moist, damp, wet)

Humor (noun): (1) the quality of being amusing or comical; (2) the ability to perceive, enjoy, or express what is funny; (3) a state of mind, mood, or temperament; (4) *physiol.* a clear or hyaline body fluid.

From Latin (h)umor, -is, m. (a liquid, or fluid of any kind, moisture)

From Latin (h)umere (to be moist)

The connection: Latin (h)umere, to be moist

Explanation: During the Middle Ages, physicians embraced a theory that a person's character and general health were determined by the balance (or imbalance) of four bodily fluids, or "humors" in the original Latin sense: blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. A predominance of blood (*sanguis*) produced a sanguine temperament — passionate and volatile; phlegm (*phlegma*) produced a phlegmatic, or sluggish temperament; yellow bile (*chole*), an angry, irritable temperament; and black bile (*melano-chole*), a melancholy or sullen temperament, given to outbursts of violent anger.

As the balance of these humors shifted, so, too, did the individual's mood. One could be in a good humor one moment and a bad humor the next. In any event, the term "humor" became associated with such mood swings. And imagine, if you will, how the casual observer might have been amused watching the oddities of behavior caused by such swings. In time, "humor" became associated less with the fluids causing odd — or funny — behavior, and more with the funny behavior itself. Humorous behavior indeed! Today, if personal want ads are any indication, a sense of humor is highly prized. We enjoy the company of people who can make us laugh, or who can enjoy a good joke. Well, word sleuths, I hope you found some humor in this month's mystery. Until next month, *Valete, amici, amicaeque!*

Marcus the Turtle

A modern myth by Derek Futwell, Latin 4/5 student of
Lorraine Bennett, Cox H. S., Virginia Beach, Virginia

Once upon a time there was a farmer named Bacchus. He had a son named Marcus who was his pride and joy. Bacchus' wife had been dead for quite some time, and he and his son had lived alone on the farm for many years. They both worked hard to keep the farm going. Their lives were quiet and simple, which greatly dissatisfied Marcus. Bacchus had a monotonous and slow way of talking and moving. He had done the same routine on his farm for the last forty years. Marcus couldn't stand this. He wanted to get out.

One day Bacchus took his son aside and told him that his back was bent and he was growing old and was going to die. Bacchus showed Marcus all of the land he was to inherit, then went inside and died. After he mourned his father's death, Marcus knew this was his only chance to go out on his own so he sold the farm. Marcus finally was out on his own and joined the excitement of town life. He went from party to party and had a very good time; however, he noticed that he had an obsession with gambling wherever he went. He would bet on anything any time the opportunity came up at a party. He sometimes won, but much of the time he lost. Soon, Marcus was running out of money.

The gods noticed Marcus' problem. Mercury came down to the town to teach Marcus a lesson. Mercury, disguised as an old man, approached Marcus one day while he was walking from a party.

He told Marcus that he was going to race a rabbit and a turtle, and he bet Marcus that the turtle would win. Marcus thought the old man was crazy. He knew that the rabbit was sure to win so he bet on the rabbit. The race started. The rabbit took off, and Marcus thought he was sure to win. Then, toward the end, the rabbit stopped and got preoccupied with a flower. The turtle, however, who had stayed focused on what he was doing, finished the race. The old man won the bet.

This enraged Marcus. He crushed the turtle and cursed the old man. The old man did not take Marcus' money. He did, however, reveal himself as Mercury. He told Marcus that he was too caught up in being fast and racing through life. He told him that he should slow down and take his time.

Marcus refused to change and said he enjoyed the fast life too much. He said he would keep on gambling. So, Mercury decided to punish him for all eternity and teach him a lesson. He turned Marcus into a turtle and told him that from now on he would go through life at a constant rate and would never hurry through anything. He would be peaceful in his life as a turtle from now on.

Ad Negotium Transigendum

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Order directly from the suppliers listed below.

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#F1230. Greek Wrestlers. Durable stone with antique bronze finish. 11 1/4 in. h x 12 in. w x 5 1/2 in. d. 14 lbs. Felted bottom. \$85.00

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On the WORLD WIDE WEB.

1. David Meadows has updated his *Commentarium* with sixteen new stories, of which the headline story is on the technology being used to study the Vindolanda Tablets. Also new is a report on a new edition of Aesop. The URL for this site is: <http://web.idirect.com/~atrium/commentarium.html>

2. Visit AncientSites for edutainment at its best. Created by Columbia U. architecture professor, its URL is: <http://www.ancientsites.com>

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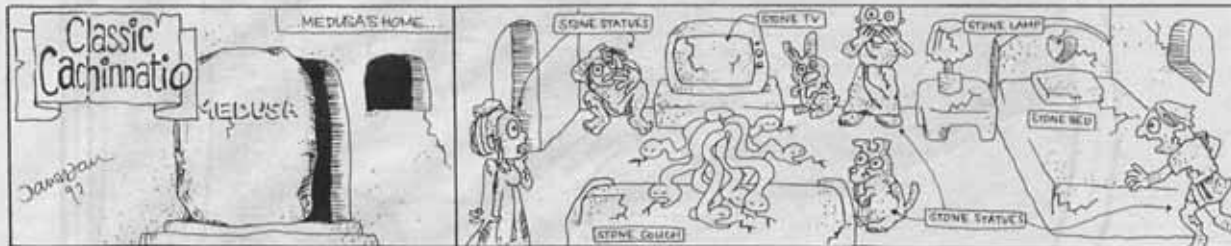
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Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio



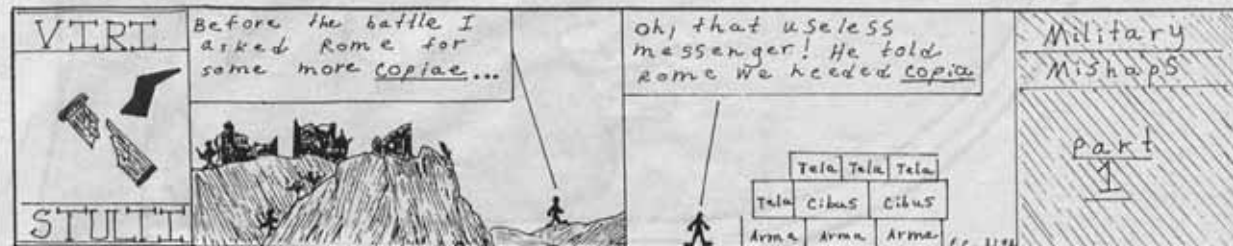
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What may be submitted

1. Original poems/articles in English or Latin (+ Eng. trans.)
2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Latin reviews of Movies or Movie Stars, Musical, Sports, or Political Figures. (English translations required for proofing.)
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date, and page numbers.
5. Learning games and puzzles, complete with solutions.
6. 300–400 word, cleverly written essays about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

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Latin . . . Your Best Educational Investment

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

76.

Picturae Moventes

- I. BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
- II. HERCULES
- III. 101 DALMATIANS
- IV. THE JUNGLE BOOK
- V. THE LION KING
- VI. THE LITTLE MERMAID
- VII. CINDERELLA
- VIII. SNOW WHITE
- IX. SLEEPING BEAUTY
- X. ALICE IN WONDERLAND

77.

Famam Suam

Vindicantes

1. F, Wall Flowers
2. I, A Life less Ordinary
3. D, French Kiss
4. G, Big
5. A, Man Without a Face
6. B, Top Gun
7. C, Men in Black
8. K, Like a Virgin
9. J, Emergency Room
10. E, Pretty Woman
11. L, I'll Always Love You
12. H, Age of Innocence

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The Boys of Summer

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

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Mommy! Daddy!

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

Flavian Dynasty

1. POMPEII
2. DACIA
3. GENERAL
4. HERCULANEUM
5. VESPASIAN
6. FLAVIAN
7. AMPHITHEATER
8. TEN YEARS
9. ASSASSINATION
10. JUDAEA
11. TITUS
12. PLAGUE
13. VESUVIUS
14. ERUPTED
15. NERO
16. CONSUL
17. DOMITIAN
18. CHRISTIANS
19. OPTIMATES
20. JERUSALEM

82.



81.

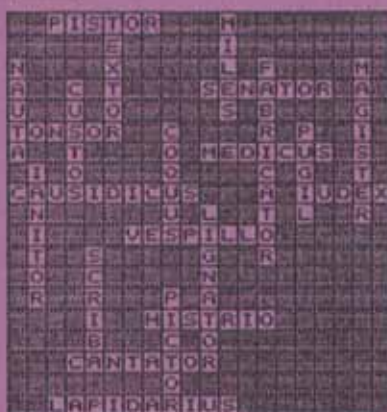
Carmina Optima

- I. LITTLE WING, Jimi Hendrix
- II. WONDERFUL TONIGHT, Eric Clapton
- III. FIRE AND RAIN, James Taylor
- IV. WE WILL ROCK YOU, Queen
- V. I HEARD IT THROUGH THE GRAPEVINE, Marvin Gaye
- VI. ROCK ME ON THE WATER, Jackson Brown
- VII. SYMPATHY FOR THE DEVIL, Rolling Stones
- VIII. REVOLUTION, Beatles
- X. FORTUNATE SON, Credence Clearwater Revival
- X. I WANT YOU, Bob Dylan

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84.

The Monster Match

1. G, SPHINX
2. O, CHIMERA
3. A, CERBERUS
4. L, CYCLOPS
5. D, MINOTAUR
6. N, GORGONS
7. B, HARPIES
8. C, HYDRA
9. J, SIRENS
10. E, HESPERIDES
11. M, GRAEAE
12. F, ECHIDNA
13. H, ORTHOS
14. K, GERYON
15. I, HECATONCHIRES

85.

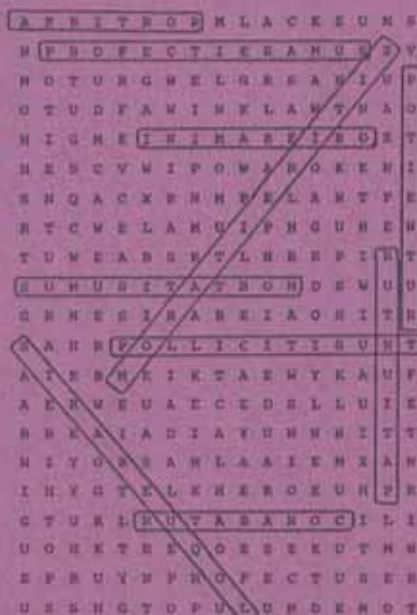
Libri Optimi

- I. OF MICE AND MEN, John Steinbeck
- II. A TALE OF TWO CITIES, Charles Dickens
- III. WHERE THE RED FERN GROWS, Wilson Rawls
- IV. THE CAT IN THE HAT, Dr. Seuss
- V. THE SECRET GARDEN, Frances Hodgson
- VI. PRIDE AND PREJUDICE, Jane Austen
- VII. GONE WITH THE WIND, Margaret Mitchell
- VIII. THE CALL OF THE WILD, Jack London
- IX. ANNE OF GREEN GABLES, L.M. Montgomery
- X. TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD, Harper Lee

Searching for Deponents

1. MORATI ESTIS
2. POLLICITI SUNT
3. PATIUNTUR
4. LOQUEBARIS
5. ORIEBAMINI
6. ARBITOR
7. POTIENTUR
8. PROPECTI ERAMUS
9. CONABATUR
10. HORTATI SUMUS

86.



87.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Julia
2. The works of Isocrates
3. Roma Venus
4. Palamedes
5. In the 1st Century A.D.
6. Broken earthenware vessels
7. \$55.00
8. The student must be seated as an *Hastatus/Hastate* in the front row.
9. Julius Caesar
10. Seneca and Burrus

Gaius Julius Caesar

Gaius Julius Caesar was born on July 13, 64 years after the founding of Rome. When he was seventeen years old, he married Cornelia, the daughter of Lucius Cornelius Cinna. Cinna was a leader of the *Populares*. While serving in the army in Asia Minor, he saved a man's life and was awarded the highest military honor, a civic crown.

When he was 77 years old, he was made a priest of Jupiter. After the death of his first wife, he married Pompeia. Four years later Caesar was made High Priest. Then he was elected a judge and afterwards was appointed as the governor of Farther Spain. When Caesar was 40 years old he made a play for power with Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompey. Caesar even married his daughter Julia to Pompey.

Then Caesar was elected consul with Bibulus.

The *Optimates* did not like Caesar because of his reforms.

At 42 years of age, Caesar was appointed proconsul of Gaul and began to wage wars against the Gauls and the Germans. One year later, the Nervii were conquered with much slaughter. When the Veneti started a revolution, Caesar also conquered them.

Caesar invaded Britain twice.

After Julia, the wife of Pompey, and Crassus died, the power arrangement into which Caesar had entered

with Pompey and Crassus also ended. After Vercingetorix was conquered at Alesia, however, Caesar was the conqueror of all of Gaul.

After his many victories in Gaul and in Germany, the Roman Senate ordered Caesar to leave his army in Cisalpine Gaul at the Rubicon River and to return to Rome with a few soldiers. Caesar refused and, saying that the die was cast, he crossed the Rubicon with his whole army.

Having entered Rome with his whole army, he was greatly praised by the people and the senators who made Caesar a dictator, a consul and a tribune of the people.

The next year Caesar's army defeated the army of Pompey near Pharsalus. Pompey fled to Alexandria, but he was killed by the king of Egypt.

Having also gone to Alexandria, Caesar fell in love with Cleopatra.

Having returned to Rome, Caesar was made a dictator for life, and he achieved many very good things for the people and the state. Many senators, however, didn't trust him, and, led by Gaius Cassius Longinus and Marcus Junius Brutus, they killed Caesar on the Ides of March.

Two years later, Caesar was deified by the Senate. Afterwards, Gaius Julius Caesar was called the "Divine Julius" by the Romans.