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Diversa Spectaculi Ad Loquendum Convivatrix: Rosea De Donnellā

Candida, iocosa, intrepida—omnia haec verba describunt Roseam De Donnellā. Nunc est convivatrix spectaculi televisionensis in quo advenae possunt cantare aut loqui de suis rebus gestis novissimis. Advenae huius spectaculi non de rebus scelestis aut salacibus loquuntur. Quā de causā spectaculum Roseae est maxime populare.

Rosea familiā Hibernicā nata est in Insulā Longā Novi Eboracei. Rosea modo decem annos nata, mater sua tumore maligno in pectore mortua est. Pater non iam Roseae et aliis quattuor liberis operam dare videbatur. Etiam nunc Rosea cum patre suo non colloquitur.

Puella Rosea multas horas spectacula televisionensia spectabat. Rosea maxime amabat Barbaram Streisand et Bettem Midler et ipsa semper volebat homines

delectare. Apud collegium paulisper studebat, sed mox comoedice laborare coepit in parvis tabernis quae ludicra nocturna praebebant. Tum, quia prodixit in spectaculum televisionensem *Stellarum Quaestionem*, poterat agere personam in altero spectaculo. Tum petita est ut esset convivatrix in spectaculo comoedico. Etiam personas egit in talibus picturis moventibus qualibus *Alia Vigilā* et *Societate Sua* et *Silicium Familiā*.

Etiam in *Via Latā* egit personam in fabulā *Arvinā*.

Rosea autem personam in fabulā agere non amabat. Illa quoque infantem filium nomine Parker adoptaverat. Semper volebat esse mater etiamsi non nupta erat. Infante accepto, Rosea personam in fabulā agere desiit et novo spectaculo televisionensi et filio suo plus operae dūre coepit.

Nuper Rosea quoque infantem filiam nomine Chelseam adoptavit. Rosea de liberis suis loqui maxime amat et spectatoribus multas fabulas iocosas de filio filiāque semper narrat. Roseae advenae iuvenes in suo spectaculo habere maxime placet. Potest facillime cum illis loqui. Rosea spectatoribus crepundia et alia praemia semper dat. Rosea fabulas in *Via Latā* maxime amat et saepe advenas de his fabulis ad spectaculum suum invitat ut saliant et cantent. Rosea ipsa cantare amat. Saepe carmina de advenis et de aliis rebus in suā vitā cantat. Spectatores eam maxime amant.

Rosea nuper spectaculum *Illos Angelos* admovit ut adhortaretur spectatores ut donarent pecuniam ad tumores malignos in pectore sanandos. Rosea est exemplar optimum non solum spectatoribus sed etiam aliis convivatricibus talium spectaculorum.

Let's Drive Out to Lucca!

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

August last, my wife Camille and I were sojourning in Tuscany with our dear friends, the Bellomos. Over breakfast one day at the *Villa Aurora*, up in the breezy hilltown of Fiesole, Eleanor suggested the morning's agenda: "Let's drive out to Lucca!"

This appealed at once to Bill, a Roman history buff who had always wanted to visit the site of that great summit meeting of long ago. In December, 56 B.C., Caesar, Pompey and Crassus convened in the already ancient city of *Luca* (spelled with one c at that time) to reaffirm the accords they had reached a couple of years earlier in forming the first Triumvirate. Of course, the idea suited this old Latin prof just fine.

Originally part of the Etruscan confederation, Lucca became a *municipium* of the Roman world sometime during the late Republic. In a letter to Brutus dated A.U.C. 708 (46 B.C.), Cicero writes about their mutual acquaintance: "*L. Castronius Paelus, longe princeps Municipi Lucensis, est honestus, gravis, plenus officii*;

bonus plane vir..." ("*L. Castronius Paelus, by far the leading citizen of the Municipality of Luca, is honorable, conscientious, and capable; and a thoroughly nice fellow...*")

Lucca also appears in the writings of Pliny the Elder, and Livy informs us that the Consul Sempronius retired there after his defeat near the Trebia River by Hannibal. Under the Empire, Lucca's status was elevated to that of a Roman colony.

In our rented Fiat, we drove through the flatlands of *Toscana*, through the countryside of the vine, the olive, the mulberry; of tall maize and waving corn; through a landscape dressed in a prism of colors in the lush ripeness of the late Italian summer. And suddenly there loomed before us the ramparts, the twelve-meter-high, red-brick walls put up by the Lucchesi rulers in the early 1600's. The city remains to this day

(Continued in *Pagina Sexta*)



Tree-topped seventeenth-century walls surrounding Lucca



Io, Paganalia!

Commemorating *Feriae Romanae* as a way of making culture live for students has become an important part of many Latin classes throughout the U.S.A.

Monique Rosson (L), a Latin student of Donna Wright at Lawrence North H.S. in Indianapolis, played a major role in her Latin Club's commemoration of *Paganalia* during January. Monique is shown holding one of the piglet cookies which she has just removed from a specially-sewn sow being "offered up" to Ceres and Tellus.

Schools wishing to get in on this fun should order a *FERIAS AGAMUS* (Let's Celebrate a Roman Festival) booklet (\$10) from Pompeiiana, Inc. Instructions and historical readings are provided for all major festivals which fall during the school year.

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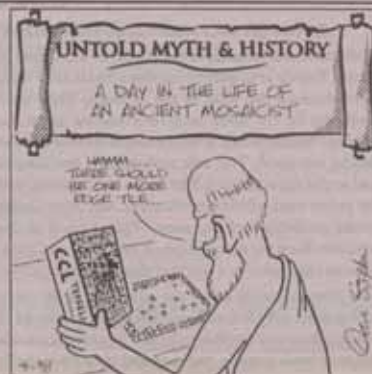
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Greek and Roman Defense of Vegetarianism

By Vera Lester, Latin IV student of Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin High School, New Orleans, Louisiana

While Stephen T. Newmyer entitles his article in the winter 1995 edition of *The Classical Outlook* "Plutarch on the Moral Grounds for Vegetarianism," he discusses the views of other ancient philosophers and that of a few modern philosophers in addition to Plutarch's views. His main point, however, is that Plutarch's moral and ethical arguments in support of vegetarianism serve as the template for more modern philosophers' arguments.

Initially, Newmyer outlines the beliefs of Pythagoras in contrast with Plutarch's beliefs. Pythagoras is perhaps the most famous of ancient vegetarians. He used mostly religious defense for his abstention from meat. Pythagoras believed in reincarnation. He thought it possible for a soul to "occupy" a human in one life and an animal in the next. Therefore, if a human consumed an animal for food, he was possibly also consuming a human soul. This was thought to be a waste and possibly blasphemous, whereas religious sacrifices of such animals allowed the soul to continue its cycle of reincarnation and purification. Pythagoras extended this line of reasoning to claim an equality of living things, since all have souls. While Plutarch does disagree with Pythagoras' religious defense, he does draw on this "equality" idea. Notably, however, Pythagoras says nothing of the rights or feelings of animals; his defense is mainly "anthropomorphic," as Newmyer says. One should only be a vegetarian to protect human kind's souls, not to protect animals.

The two modern scholars Newmyer uses as examples are Peter Singer, author of *Animal Liberation*, and Tom Regan, author of *The Case for Animal Rights*; both are modern defenders of a vegetarian diet.

Between these two philosophers, two main arguments are introduced. The first, entitled "Argument from Equality of Interests," states that most animals are aware enough to feel both pleasure and pain. To choose to kill an animal for its meat, therefore, is a moral violation knowing that pain is being caused to another being. The second argument is Regan's "Harm as Deprivation" Argument. This extends the first argument even further, claiming that once an animal is killed, it can no longer exercise choice. This removal of another being's choice is, again, an ethical violation, even if that choice is as simple as grazing in a pasture or pecking at a grain of corn.

Plutarch names a number of other defenses demonstrating how outdated the consumption of meat is. First, man only chose to begin devouring other beings because he was inept at growing his crops. Second, a very modern view, man's teeth are not appropriate for properly tearing and grinding meat nor are his digestive tracts completely capable of breaking down animal material. He even claims that humans must cook and spice their food to make it look less like flesh because they are so ashamed to be eating it. Plutarch's main defenses, however, continue as the forerunners of Regan and Singer: to deprive any being of life and choice and to cause them pain is immoral and unethical.

While the article itself might spark some disagreement among readers, to learn that an ancient author addresses many of the same concerns as we do today is comforting. Plutarch chose to be a vegetarian and to write a defense for his decision as a morally bound author, not as a proselytizer.

Aeneas and I

By Devon Pennington, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H. S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

I met this man a year ago,
Not quite a pretty sight.
I found him by the sea,
Calling himself the great Aeneas.
His Trojans were to found a race.
Starting a land anew,
They would descend afar to live in doubt
And fight the natives here.
A nation would rise amongst great rubble,
A nation great and wise.
With treasure and prosperity,
The Latins will not welcome their arrival.
There will be wars and fights.
On his way Aeneas had run aground.
As he sailed the sea in ships,
The gods took part in his mighty struggle.
Some were for and others against,
His strife but a game.
When the gods decide,
Mortals have no say.
They are tools, and nothing more,
Of their own destiny.
Aeneas was caught between two deities.
His race was still a hated tribe, Juno decided.
Storms abounded and adventures arose.
His fleet quite mangled,
He had come to Dido.

Seeing a queen opposite,
He knew their cities would conflict.
They had a fling and made bells ring.
With matrimony nowhere in sight,
Aeneas was reminded and sailed again,
His task so great, and yet so small.
But, Aeneas is blessed with Venus' great love,
And he is destined to complete reality,
A goddesses' great dream.
Aeneas is pious.
His devotion is known.
I see in his eyes now:
His race to become superlative.
This land is his,
I know that now.
Hesperia is no longer mine.
I'm glad to help,
To work with gods,
And create the greatest race on earth.
The prophecy will be fulfilled on time,
With honor, duty and devotion.
Aeneas, good luck, I wish you well.
Those who are here begin a new Troy.
I give my life to use as you will.
Begin anew.
We'll start together,
Great Trojan and Hesperian.

Normal Animosity

By Jon Roth and Patrick Kelsch, Latin students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Their table was situated in the corner of a *caupona* in Rome. Two Greeks were sitting there and both of them were drinking the wine of the Romans. They were stopping by on their way to a harbor near the Mediterranean, which is where they worked when the fishing was good. This cafe annoyed the two Greeks and so did the sour wine. The music was tasteless, and the prices were without justification. Any other Greek would probably feel the same. They looked at the barbaric Romans sitting around and began to complain to each other in a way that slowly became public. Two Roman friends sat on the other side of the room eating some salty fish and enjoying the wine instead of holding their noses as they gulped. The acoustics in this *caupona* were terrible, but they had their eyes on the

Greeks and sensed trouble by the aggressive pounding of their arms on the table at the ends of sentences. It was a familiar sight to these two Roman fishermen. They were disgusted by how many Greeks gathered up jobs during fair weather and returned home when things got uncomfortable. And so the Romans also began to talk loudly with each other, criticizing the Greeks who invaded the harbors like parasitic leeches. Later that night an enormous fight erupted. Everything in the *caupona* was smashed and the local doctors were overwhelmed with treating broken jaws and concussions.

It was an especially good year for fishing and everyone was already looking ahead to next season when they would have another great brawl to brag about.

Julia Domna—Happy Wife of an Emperor, Sad Mother of Two More

Andrew J. Adams, Professor of Classics,
North Central College, Naperville, Illinois

Julia Domna was an attractive, intelligent, and ambitious woman of considerable influence who did much to advance the career of her husband, Septimius Severus, whom she had married in A.D. 187.

Events happened quickly. Julia gave birth to sons Caracalla in 188, and Geta in 189. The next year her husband was elected consul, and in 193, on the death of Emperor Pertinax, Severus was proclaimed the next ruler of Rome by his troops in Pannonia and Illyria.



Julia Domna

For the next eighteen years Julia was in her prime. While her husband's military background gave him a rough and violent image, Julia was educated, and she delighted in receptions for, and conversations with, brilliant men of the day. The Emperor's palace was open to the likes of Galen (Rome's best physician and medical writer) and Ulpian (a distinguished jurist). It was a high honor to be associated with this woman, whom her friends affectionately called, in Greek, "the philosopher Julia." Several Roman writers comment on her political and literary abilities, and she appeared on Roman coins for nearly a quarter of a century.

The last years of Julia's life, however, were tragic. She was with her husband on a military expedition in 211 when he died. Julia's two sons succeeded their father as co-emperors. The two brothers despised each other, and Julia tried frantically, but unsuccessfully, to keep them on friendly terms. In 212 Caracalla's agents murdered Geta in Julia's apartment, and he died in his mother's arms.

This made Caracalla sole emperor. Somehow Julia stayed on as his secretary, handling correspondence in both Greek and Latin, and advising her son on major items of state business. Because of her close relationship with her son in this line of work she unfortunately acquired a second nick-name, "Jocasta." Caracalla acted irrationally at times, and Julia seems to have moderated his behavior on occasion. She was in the eastern city of Antioch in 217 when word came of her son's assassination at the hands of one of his trusted friends. Vowing to take no further nourishment in this life on hearing this news, Julia committed suicide by starvation. Several representations of her, done in marble, showing her distinctive hairdo, still exist.

Getting Even With Catullus

By Tara McGill, Latin III student of Kelly Monahan-DiNoia East Hartford High School,
East Hartford, Connecticut

I pity you who laugh at my expense
For your shame should be greater than mine.
Your ridicules haven't phased me at all;
Of your low self-esteem this is a sign.
Go, joke and laugh, raise up bad names,
Cut up those who less deserve it.
Now keep merry your fun, playing your games.
I know if the tables were turned, you could not take it.
Bring your crowds from miles away
To hear your latest rejection.
Spread your new lies to all that you know;
Embellish a little, there will be no inspection.
Laugh at the sick, the challenged, the wrong.
Why spare their feelings?
You wait, and you will see
Your jokes are only funny for so long.
Now listen close as your crowd turns away—
At whom are they laughing now?
They see your real face, feel your true weakness.
Still, I will not laugh when you've been knocked down.
And I pity you who laugh at my expense
For your shame is greater than mine.

Modern Myth**For the Love of Persephone**

By Kelly Jones, Latin student of Joan Easterling, Lexington High School, Lexington, South Carolina

Hades sat upon his throne of darkness and looked out the window at all of the *umbræ* moving about in Elysium. They were all so lucky. Before they died they had been well-behaved people and obedient to the gods, and, best of all, they had all been loved. They now had the chance to be reborn and to start all over.

Hades sighed and thought about what he would do differently if he were given a chance to relive his life. Maybe if he had taken the time to court Persephone instead of snatching her away from all that she loved, she would think of him as more of a friend and a husband, rather than as a jailer.

As if she knew that he was thinking of her, Persephone came walking in. She came over to him, gave him a kiss on the cheek and said, "Only one more day until I can see Mother!"

There was no love in her eyes, and it wasn't a kiss of affection. It was the kiss of a girl about to be freed from prison. As she walked away in the other direction, Hades noticed that instead of her usual plain black dress, his wife was wearing a pale pink gown with a garland of flowers and she was smiling. Persephone was only like this on those few days each year before she went to see her mother.

After Persephone left, Hades sat there trying to think of something that he could do for her that might make her start caring about him just a little bit.

Finally, he had an idea and he set out to see Hephaestus.

The next morning, as Persephone was preparing to leave, Hades stopped her and handed her a black amulet on a silver chain. On one side of the amulet was a silver image of the palace of the Underworld and on the other side was an image of her mother's home. As he gave it to her, Hades said, "Now you can always be in both of your homes at once." It was the most beautiful thing that Persephone had ever seen. She thought him over and over, but her smile of genuine happiness and actual fondness were more than enough for Hades. As he watched her get into the chariot and ride off, Hades knew everything was far from perfect, but it was a start.

Dubitatio: Scientiae Clavis

By Rob Lockhart, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H. S., Orchard Park, New York

Dubitatio
Fabulosa, Vera
Credere, Mirari, Non Credere
Quod est quod?
Scientia

A Latin Student's Guide to the WWW

By Jeffrey Starr, Latin II student of Larry Steele, Norman High School, Norman, Oklahoma

Hungry?

www.cs.cmu.edu/~mjw/recipes/ethnic/historical/ant-rom-coll.html

For your next cookout, try these authentic Roman recipes. Although not an extremely thorough list, it does have variety from *isicia omentata*, a Roman burger, to *ova sfongia ex lacte*, or pancakes and milk.

Figure Out That Last Word

www.nd.edu/~archives/latgramm.html

Are you having trouble translating that one special word? This site has a simple online Latin dictionary. Simply fill in the stem and the ending, and you're ready. You don't have to be close, as the program will give you many different possibilities. Or, instead of translating a word, would you like to translate a phrase? There's a form for that, too! Given as much information as this will give you, the toughest of sentences can be cracked.

Conjugation Education

mmm.mbhs.edu/~ebaker/latin/

If you're wanting to brush up on some introductory Latin, or if you are just starting out, this site has online lessons. Geared toward a Latin I student, it covers enough for one to get a feel for the language. However, it could stand some expansion, as it lacks conjugations beyond the first, and so far hasn't covered the neuter gender.

Perseus Project

www.perseus.tufts.edu/Text/latin-TOC.html

Tired of translating the Aeneid? Here you will find
(Continued in *Pagina Quarta*)

A Little Bit O' Rome in Las Vegas

By Sasa Nikolic, Latin II Honors student of Judith Granese, Valley High School, Las Vegas, Nevada

Las Vegas. Sicubi de hoc urbe dicimus, luminas, aleas, pecunas fingimus. Utrum Siegfried et Roy spectaculum visitamus an alea apud "Mirage" ludimus, omnino pertinet ad ludicra nocturna. Interdum haec ludicra nocturna nos recipiunt in praeteritum, praecipue si visitamus hospitium quod appellatur Caesaris Regia. Huius hospitii architectura interior, ludicra nocturna, tabernae certe in memoriam redigunt Romam antiquam. Statuae loquentes benigne excipiunt peregrinos, inducunt Venerem, breviter Latine colloquuntur. In hoc hospitio quoque sunt Fori Tabernae quae habent vera ornamenta Romana et merces nitidas. Hic quoque est Planeta Ilex Aquafolium. Non procul est Magicum Imperium, spectaculum cuius convivor est Octavius ipse. Octavius ducit peregrinos per regna rerum magicarum, ciborum saporum, decorum Romanorum.

Caesaris Regia non est solus locus in hac urbe qui in memoriam redigit Romam antiquam. In urbis altero latere est Summerlin. Hic urbis locus est pleus domorum classicae columnatarum. Summerlin situm est in septem pulchris collibus de quibus tota Las Vegas spectari potest. Collis primus etiam "Palatinus" appellatur. In his collibus multae domus antiquis modis Romanis aedificatae sunt.

Utrum peregrinos Fori Tabernae apud Caesaris Regiam an colles Summerlinenses visitant, Las Vegas vere est urbs in qua Romam antiquam Anno Domini MCMXCVIII experiri possunt.

WORD MYSTERY

By Bill Gilmartin, Ben Davis H.S. and Butler University, Indianapolis

Salvete, word sleuths! It's mystery time once more, though this month's puzzle almost didn't make it to press on time. The reason? A mental block. But then an odd coincidence saved the day. I had just ordered lunch in a Mexican restaurant and was munching on some chips and salsa when it occurred to me that I had not yet deposited my paycheck. What good is a salary if an uncashed check is left in one's pocket? Hmm, I thought. Salary and salsa? Could these sound-alikes be related? Go for it, word sleuths, and see what you can find.

(cf. solution in *Pagina Quinta*)

Atalanta

By Edward Fort, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H. S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

She was abandoned on a mountain side.
The elements she was forced to brave,
But a she-bear came along
And the little child was saved.

Kind hunters soon found her.
Taking her into their interior,
They taught her the ways of the hunt,
And she became superior.

Forgotten in a sacrifice,
Artemis was extremely indignant.
She cursed the King of Oeneus with a boar,
Which was extremely malignant.

The king wanted this to stop
So he assembled his best hunters.
Despite being resented by some,
Atalanta turned out to be the victor.

Sworn that she'd never marry,
By many she was chased.
She'd take his hand who
Could beat her in a foot race.

Atalanta was defeated
By wit, not speed—
The attraction of apples of gold
Her pace did impede.

But gods turned Atalanta and Hippomenes into lions
For something they affronted,
But not before Atalanta had borne Parthenopaeus
Whom, as one of seven, Thebes confronted.

The Aeneid Through Modern Eyes

Based on work by Laura Callender, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Aeneas, just recovering from a near-death experience, was sitting on the couch on stage while the host introduced him. He was then asked to tell his sad tale, beginning with the end of The Great War. As the nation watched, Aeneas began speaking.

Book II: "We Trojans had been suffering for ten long years while the Greeks bombarded the palace. Eventually, the air raids stopped, and a small helicopter entered our air space. It set down just outside the city and set down a small package and a bound hostage who said his name was Sinon. Some Trojans believed it was a peace offering, although Laocoön believed it was a trick. Perhaps you've heard his famous tag, 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.' Sinon convinced us the package was safe to open, but when we opened it, it exploded. Huge helicopter transports appeared immediately and began deploying troops.

"As I watched the scene unfold, I had a psychic experience: a vision of Hector, our now-deceased commander, appeared and told me to save whomever I could and leave—continued defensive measures were pointless. I convinced my father, Anchises, to come with me. Since he was vision-impaired, I carried him over my shoulder, held my son with one hand and our household gods in the other. Since I wouldn't have been able to drop everything and defend her, I told my wife, Creusa, to follow at a safe distance. Unfortunately, she got lost in the confusion and was killed; however, as I learned through another psychic experience, we had never been intended to leave together. Outside the city, I met up with other refugees, and we hid out in the mountains for about ten years until we decided it was safe for a new beginning.

Book III: "We took a ferry to Thrace where an X-Files encounter with some bleeding branches persuaded us

to bury a friend of ours named Polydorus. Next, we commandeered a yacht and traveled to Delos, to Crete, and then to the Strophades Islands where we were bombarded by renegade female hang gliders who called themselves The Harpies. Then we caught a commercial flight to Greece where we met Hector's widow, Andromache, and Helenus, Priam's son. They helped us get passage on a freighter bound for Sicily. When we tried to disembark on the east side of that island, however, we had a nasty run-in with an uncooperative Cyclopaean union of dock workers led by Polyphemus. We received a more friendly reception on the west side of the island, but, unfortunately, that's where my father died without warning.

Book IV: "When we left Sicily on what we thought was the final leg of our journey, a bad storm forced us to sustain some damage as we beached on the north shore of Africa. Luckily, the local queen, Dido, and I proved to be soulmates. Over the years of the war, she had followed our story on CNN. Unfortunately, Dido needed more from the relationship than I wanted to give—what with her still being on the rebound from the murder of her husband and her fear of her neighbor, Iarbas, who was stalking her. When I refused to stay, Dido became desperate. On the news that night we learned that the people of Carthage had cremated their queen who had committed suicide.

Book V: "We stopped on Sicily again so I could visit my father's grave. The weather was so nice that we all decided to have a field day. I organized competitions and provided prizes for both the winners and losers. My son raced in the ritual horseback ride, thus showing that he was becoming a man.

"While all of this was going on, however, the women
(Continued in *Pagina Decima*)

WWW (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

almost a hundred different texts to translate, with more coming. Some are presented in both English and Latin, with others only in Latin. The text is not dry Latin, but instead almost every Latin word is hyperlinked to a database where you can analyze how the word is used, its definition, and how often the author uses it. For a teacher looking for some interesting speeches from Cicero, or the ever-popular Gallic War, this site is rich in material.

George Mason University

patriot.net/~lillard/chp/latlib

Though not as nicely presented as the Perseus Project, this site does offer more in the selection of texts, but doesn't provide an English translation for all of them. Still, for those not needing a translation, the sheer volume of material would provide some interesting things.

Everything Goes

pw2.netcom.com/~nemesise/latin.html

This is a general interest site. Not only does it provide material such as texts to translate, it has a good selection of links to other Latin sites; however, one of the best parts is at the end of the page. There, a clickable map of the Roman Empire can be used to examine parts of the empire and learn about each part's history and geography. For example, a click on Dacia revealed ten different sites with information on Dacia and an extensive bibliography for more information.

The Monks Are Alive With The Sound Of Music...

www.music.princeton.edu:80/chant.html

The Gregorian Chants introduced many to the beauty of Latin. Here you will find information on and explanations of the Chants. The site has promised to eventually upload some chants for download.

Forum Romanum

library.advanced.org/11402/

For those with an interest in the Roman Forum, this is the site. Detailed, well laid out, and easy to read are the hallmarks of this "Think Quest." Discusses the history, daily life, and stories about the emperors. Though this is not a scholarly publication, it does have enough content to beat three average encyclopedias.

The Glory of Rome

www.ancientsites.com/

Ancient Sites is an incredible site. Take a virtual tour of Rome, establish yourself as a citizen anywhere within the empire, and communicate with others in Latin. When you first log in, take the virtual tour through the town. The city tour, filled with rich graphics, shows a Rome with tall buildings on all sides, the sun almost blocked out. The city map is based on real archaeological maps of the area, and allows one to see Rome in its full glory. Warning: a fast modem should be used because of all the images.



Miracle of Creation Witnessed

Based on a story by Mary Cable, Latin student of A.P. Nilsen, St. John Vianney Regional H. S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Early last week, Greece lost one of its most awesome attractions, Medusa. Known for her mighty head of snakes and her evil stare, Medusa was destroyed by a local hero known as Perseus.

The amazing part of this story, however, is not the destruction of Medusa, but a side-bar event which happened on Perseus' return trip. This hero claims to have witnessed the creation of a new breed of winged horse which came soaring out of the sea after a drop of Medusa's blood had fallen into the water.

Perseus says that the public should be on the lookout for a white, winged horse, which he has named Pegasus. While there have been no independent sightings of this creature, the scientific community is urging anyone who does see the horse to do nothing until authorities are notified. It would be tragic if the horse were accidentally killed before it could be studied.

While Perseus is scheduled to be honored for his defeat of Medusa, his report of the creation of a winged horse is causing many critics to doubt his credibility.

Cleopatra: The Story of My Life

By Linnea Lamoreaux, Latin IV student of Susan Miller, Catholic Central, Grand Rapids, Michigan

I am often looked upon as a woman of great boldness, beauty, charm, and ambition. And, while that may be true, decisions I made and the courses I took during my short life were often acts of desperation and selfishness. My life was brief, and yet it was filled with more crises and turmoil than most experience in lifetimes twice as long. Sit back, and let me tell you the story of my life, the life of Cleopatra.

Before I made the move to the spotlight of Roman society, I was the queen of the Egyptian lands. My homeland was a beautiful place in which to live and rule. And yet, even at the young age of eighteen, my reign was already being threatened. The tranquility I enjoyed in ruling my people was suddenly erased when I got news that my own brother, Ptolemy, was out to capture my throne and murder me. I was, of course, very shocked and frightened. How could my own flesh and blood want to have me killed? I felt the pain of betrayal and disloyalty.

Once I had gotten past the initial shock, however, I knew I needed to leave Egypt as soon as possible. I racked my brain for possible escape routes and destinations. I was getting discouraged until one day a man came into my life who would alter my destiny forever. This man was Julius Caesar, a Roman general who had defeated my brother. Caesar restored me to power, and I knew that he was instantly struck by my beauty and felt great sympathy for me. He was a very handsome and stately man despite his age. I was extremely desperate at the time and eagerly accepted his offer to come and live with him and his wife in Rome.

The years I spent with Julius were quite enjoyable. Roman life was not as glamorous as my Egyptian life-style, but I was, most undoubtedly, treated like a queen. Caesar's wife, Calpurnia, was never too pleased to have me in their home, but she never actually expressed any hostility. You see, most women in my time, in Roman society, were completely subordinate to their husbands and were really quite spineless. With the exception of a select few, most were merely used to have children and run households. They were nothing like the woman I fancied myself to be: strong-willed, ambitious, and irresistibly charming. I was smart enough to use these traits to my advantage.

Even after I married Ptolemy XIV, I was still considered to be the mistress of Julius Caesar although our relationship was not destined to last. He was so power-hungry and selfish that he was brutally assassinated by members of his own government. It was a tragic situation, and I knew I had to get out of Rome as quickly as possible.

And so, I fled back to my home with my newly born son, Caesarion, who was fathered by Julius Caesar. I was enjoying my life in Egypt again when I was called upon by Mark Antony to answer an accusation regarding my support of Cassius before the Parthian War. The god Apollo actually came to deliver this message to me. He told me to fear nothing of Antony and that I should look my finest for the event. I, of all women, knew this and was even more anxious because I knew my charm was quite irresistible now that I was a mature woman of twenty-eight. And so, I made sure

my arrival up the Cydnus river was nothing short of magic. I was dressed as Venus, lavishly adorned with violet silks and golden jewels. My boat and attendants were also extravagantly decorated.

Antony was completely mesmerized by my spirit, character, and charm. So captivated was he that he completely abandoned his responsibilities to his wife, Octavia, in Rome and to his Parthian troops in Mesopotamia. He spent that winter with me in Egypt. I thought his behavior reckless and selfish, but I knew that it was because he had fallen victim to my charms. I never let him out of my sight, and I was constantly conjuring up new activities for us to participate in. Slowly, though, reality seeped into our little world of pleasure and elegance. Crisis forced Antony and me to be separated for the next four years. He had to settle various political matters which were growing worse as the tension between himself and Octavian grew. He called upon me again a few years later, and it was at this time that he made the "donation" of parts of Syria to my country. I was extremely pleased by this decision. Antony was, unknowingly, making an alliance with me by this action. He and I married shortly after even though Octavia was still his wife back in Rome. It is true that Antony and I were great assets to each other politically, but he was also a very special man to me even though our relationship was rumored to be one-sided and politically-based. That winter we spent together in Egypt was so magical that it proved to be the closest I had ever come to loving any man besides my magnificent son, Caesarion.

Tension and problems peaked with Octavian, and we were forced to go to war. Antony had long abandoned Octavia in Rome and so it was us versus Octavian. We were to meet off the point of Actium in Greece. Almost immediately, I realized that Antony and I, would be no match for the strength of Octavian and his forces. Without ever engaging my fleet in the battle, I left, leaving Antony to his fate.

After winning the battle, Octavian pursued Antony to Alexandria. Poor Antony never even made it off the dock before he was assassinated.

I disguised myself as a maidservant and made my way quickly to the quarters of Octavian. I had easily slipped inside and was acting as though I was refilling pitchers of wine when I revealed myself to the great Octavian. I tried to entice him with my usual charms and seduction, but to my astonishment, Octavian was not impressed by my attempts. He saw right through my tricks and had me taken back to my own quarters. When a messenger arrived later to announce that Octavian intended to parade me up the Tiber River in Rome as part of Triumph, I knew that I no longer had any alternatives but to end my life. My country, my love, and my pride were all being torn apart. For self-defense, I always kept two poisonous asps in a small basket on my make-up table. With no hesitation, I opened the basket, grabbed the asps and dropped them down the front of my dress. I then irritated them so they would bite me repeatedly. From that point on, I was oblivious to everything except a single thought: "Charm and ambition were obviously not enough to survive in a world ruthless with politics and power."

"Savagery in the Aeneid and Vergil's Ancient Commentators"

Ratna Vadlamudi, Latin IV student of Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin H. S., New Orleans, Louisiana, has submitted the following reactions to an article by Peter E. Knox in *The Classical Journal*, February-March 1997 (pp. 225-233).

The author of this essay begins, as many authors do, with a passage from the *Aeneid*. The passage is a well-known one: "*saevae memorem Iunonis ob iram*." This sentence from the *Aeneid* portrays the goddess Juno as a harsh, cruel woman who cannot let go of a long-held grudge. But, as Knox believes, that is only the belief of modern day readers; however, Knox then introduces an ancient reader of Vergil's work, Servius – a playwright in Vergil's time who was troubled by the word "*saeva*" in the sentence as a descriptor for Juno. Knox includes in his essay a short passage in which Servius tries to "explain away" the use of the word in the *Aeneid*. Knox later goes on to say that the sources Servius used to show that *saeva* did not mean "savage" are actually unfounded. He says that Servius' "explanation" of the word lacks any kind of support

and was merely a ploy used by Servius to eliminate a troubling expression from a great work.

Knox continues by saying that Vergil picked very good places to describe Juno as *saeva*. For example, the epithet was used only when Juno was about to, or had already, inflicted pain on the Trojans. Vergil almost became a legend of sorts for his use of this word to describe the goddess. Knox points out that no prior work described Juno as *saeva*, and that later works that describe the goddess in such a manner seemed only to be imitating Vergil's description of her.

Knox then gets down to the real point of his essay: to show that Servius' reasons for trying to gloss over Vergil's use of the word for savage are really childish and superficial at best. Servius felt that no goddess,

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

Savagery (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

especially *Juno Regina*, a member of the Capitoline triad, could ever have a savage side to her nature. Therefore, any description of Servius' precious goddess must be softened up. For example, Servius managed to convert *saeva* from the first passage Knox cited in his essay to mean "great" or "awesome"—meanings which Knox does not believe Vergil intended. Because of his devotion to the goddess, Servius constantly picks apart Vergil's work in order to soften the meaning of harsh words applied to the goddess.

Knox, however, points out a rather interesting fact that should not be ignored. While Vergil also referred to six mortals as *saevi*, these descriptions receive little notice from Servius. Servius did notice the epithet when used in reference to Achilles—he agrees with the use of the word in this case and thinks that Achilles should always be shown in a negative manner. It would appear that Servius was also rather biased in his use of outrage. Only when enemies of Trojans are described as savage does Servius think it correct. If the Trojans themselves or the Romans are referred to as such, then Servius objects.

But then Servius even objects to Aeneas' savage behavior, which, as Knox points out, is vital for the final few books of Vergil's work.

Therefore, it would seem that interpreters of works, be they ancient or modern, should always take into account the context of individual passages before they pass judgment.

No matter how good and holy a goddess—or hero—is supposed to be by nature, there is always room for savagery.

Word Mystery (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

Salsa (noun): a spicy sauce, usually containing tomatoes, onions, chilies, etc.; also popular form of Latin American dance music, characterized by elements of jazz, blues and rock.

From Spanish *salsa* (sauce)

From Latin *salsus*, -a, -um (salted)

From Latin *sal(i)o*, *salere*, *salvus* (to salt down)

Latin *sal*, *salis*, n. (salt)

Salary (noun): a fixed compensation for services, paid to a person on a regular basis.

From Latin *salarium* (salt allowance)

From Latin *salaris*, -a, -um (of or pertaining to salt)

Latin *sal*, *salis*, n. (salt)

The connection: *sal* (salt)

Explanation: The notion of *salsa* being a "salty sauce" is clear enough, but for the connection between *salary* and *salt* we must travel back to the early days of Rome's empire. Originally, a *salarium* was the allowance of salt which a provincial governor provided the magistrates, officers and soldiers who comprised his retinue. In time this allotment of salt was replaced by its monetary equivalent, and, as such, the term *salarium* became associated with the pay for those in service to the state, i.e., salary in its current sense. I suspect that, given the choice, most of us would prefer to be paid with cash rather than a bag of salt. Oh, by the way, you'll find that *sauce* and *sausage* are likewise derived from *sal*. Check it out, and, until next time, *valet, omnes!*

The Creation of the Doughnut

Based on a modern myth submitted by Clark Brinker and Bob Lewis, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

One day as Ulysses walked into a cave, he watched a Cyclops make a huge "nut" of dough, flatten it out a little, and drop it into a pot of hot oil. When it was done cooking, the Cyclops removed it to eat. Ulysses ran at the Cyclops with a huge spear he had shaped from a tree trunk. The Cyclops instinctively held the giant piece of bread in front of his face to protect himself. Ulysses' spear went right through the middle of the bread, piercing the Cyclops' eye. While the Cyclops howled with pain, Ulysses grabbed the pierced bread and ran back to the ship. Ulysses and his men fed themselves with the huge piece of pierced bread for months. When it was finally all gone, they missed it so much that they started making smaller versions of dough nuts so they could continue to enjoy its taste.

Learning Games For The Latin Classroom

Forum Verborum

"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 that provides even more physical activity for the participants than the *Acies Triplex* game presented last month in this series.

It can be played in the classroom or outdoors, and it could even be played as part of the entertainment at a Roman banquet. While helping to drill verb forms, it also encourages group cooperation.

The game teaches Roman slave-sale terminology while drilling verb forms. The competitors, each labeled with a placard (*titulus*) containing a part of a verb formation, are divided into two teams who compete to arrange themselves into requested verb forms and race to the sales line (*catasta*) when the teacher (the *Mango*) calls for the verb form that is to be purchased.

Before playing:

- I. Prepare the placards, or *tituli*, which will be worn by the students by enlarging the sets of frames below to 600% (3 TIMES AT 200%) and photocopying them on index card stock.
- II. Punch out the holes indicated on each *titulus*.
- III. Get two skeins of yarn, each in a different color. Cut the yarn into two-foot long pieces and tie the ends of each piece to the holes in each *titulus*. (By using different colored yarn on each of the two sets of *tituli* to be used in each round, it will be easy to keep the sets separate.)
- IV. Make two identical copies of each of the following sets of *tituli*.

First Conjugation

LAUDA—	LAUDABA—	LAUDABI—
LAUDABU—	—M	—S
—T	—MUS	—TIS
		—NT

Second Conjugation

HABE—	HABEBA—	HABEBI—
HABEBU—	—M	—S
—T	—MUS	—TIS
		—NT

Third Conjugation

MITTI—	MITTU—	MITTEBA—
MITTE—	—M	—S
—T	—MUS	—TIS
		—NT

Fourth Conjugation

AUDI—	AUDIU—	AUDIEBA—
AUDIE—	—M	—S
—T	—MUS	—TIS
		—NT

- V. Enlarge to 200% and photocopy the following "call outs" to be used by the *Mango* during each round.

Round One: First Conjugation

1. They praise
2. He was praising
3. You are praising
4. We shall praise
5. They will praise
6. I was praising
7. You (plural) were praising
8. He will praise
9. We praise
10. You (singular) were praising
11. They were praising
12. You (singular) will praise
13. He is praising
14. You (plural) will praise
15. We were praising
16. You (plural) do praise

Round Three: Third Conjugation

1. They will send
2. I was sending
3. You (plural) are sending
4. We shall send
5. He sends
6. You (singular) were sending
7. They were sending
8. He will send
9. You (singular) are sending
10. He was sending
11. You (plural) will send
12. We were sending
13. You (singular) will send
14. They send
15. You (plural) were sending
16. We do send

Round Two: Second Conjugation

1. You (singular) will have
2. They were having
3. We do have
4. I was having
5. They have
6. You (plural) will have
7. He was having
8. We shall have
9. You (singular) are having
10. They will have
11. He does have
12. You (plural) were having
13. He will have
14. You (plural) have
15. We were having
16. You (singular) were having

Fourth Round: Fourth Conjugation

1. You (singular) will hear
2. He does hear
3. You (plural) were hearing
4. They hear
5. I was hearing
6. You (singular) are hearing
7. You (plural) will hear
8. He was hearing
9. We shall hear
10. They were hearing
11. They will hear
12. We were hearing
13. He will hear
14. We do hear
15. You (singular) were hearing
16. You (plural) hear

- VI. Decide what the prizes or incentives for the winners of each round will be.

Playing the game:

- I. Divide the students up into two teams of ten each.
- II. For Round One, give each team one of the sets of *tituli* for the First Conjugation. (The sets will be distinguishable by the different colored yarn used on them.)
- III. Have each student on a team hang a *titulus* around his/her neck so it is clearly visible in front.
- IV. Designate two separate areas as home bases for each team, each about twenty feet away from the sales line (the *catasta*).
- V. The teacher should explain what the prizes or incentives for the members of the winning teams will be.
- VI. The *Mango* should stand a little in front of the *catasta* to call out the verb form he wishes to buy.
- VII. As soon as the *Mango* has called out the requested verb form, each team must attempt to identify the *tituli* needed to correctly create that form and the team members with those *Tituli* hanging from their necks must race to the *catasta*, and line up behind it (facing their team members back at home base) in the correct order to properly spell the verb.
- VIII. The first team to make it to the *catasta* with the correct parts of the verb in the correct order wins 10 points.
- IX. The first team to earn 100 points wins the round.
- X. If neither team has earned 100 points after the teacher has read through all the verb forms requested, the *Mango* should begin repeating, at random, forms which have already been called for during the round. This repetition will help the teams master the forms and will quickly enable one of the teams to win.

Additional rounds using the other conjugations can be played as time allows or on different occasions.

Cyprus

By Sam Lease, Latin I student of Betty Whittaker, Carmel Jr. High School, Carmel, Indiana

The King of Cyprus, Pygmalion.
Carved a statue that resembled a maiden.
When Venus came to Cyprus one night
She granted him any wish he might.
Without any strife
He wished his statue to life.



Palmulae Alexandrinae Stuffed Dates

Submitted by Alex Pandiscio, Latin I student of
Christine Lebane, Hopkinton H.S., Hopkinton, Mass.

Res Commiscenduae:

- 20 whole pitted dates
- 1 chopped apple
- 10 chopped almonds
- 5 crushed vanilla wafers
- cinnamon
- 1/2 cup white grape juice

Modus Parandi:

Mix the chopped apple, almonds, wafers, cinnamon and grape juice into a thick paste. Using a teaspoon, stuff each date with the paste filling.

Arrange on a tray and serve.



Alex prepares the mixture

"I had fun making the stuffed dates. I used grape juice instead of wine, which could also be used, and pre-pitted dates. Because Apicius, who wrote in the fourth century A.D., did not leave exact recipes, deciding how much of each ingredient to use was hard. My mother said that my grandmother sometimes makes stuffed dates similar to these. I think they are very tasty, but a little too sweet. This is probably why they were used as a Roman dessert. I think I may try making them again in the future."

A Samika Poem

Triptolemus' Lament

By Nicole Gray, sixth grade Latin student of
Sara Solberg, Rutgers Preparatory School,
Somerset, New Jersey

The ground opens and spits out Hades.
I fall and feel the warmth of the earth on my cheek.
Suddenly I can smell death mixed with the perfume
of ladies.
I look up and see Persephone taken; she tries to
fight, but she is too weak.
I hear her cries for help as the ground swallows her
up.
I can almost taste the guilt I have for being so meek.
This is what I wanted to tell you:
Make peace with your fate for you will not get a new
one.

Lucca (Continued a Pagina Prima)

entirely girded by these stout fortifications so that visitors must still enter through one of the nine gates. Reluctant to become ensnared in the thick traffic of the maze of twisting narrow streets, we parked our light blue station wagon *fuori delle mura* and strode triumphantly through the Gate of St. Peter. We found ourselves strolling in one of the most glittering stars of the rich galaxy of Italian cities, one so often overshadowed by the Tuscan giants of Florence, Siena, and Pisa.

At once Lucca strikes the eye as something right out of a Renaissance painter's imagination, an appealing collage featuring a lovely harmony of old palazzi, churches, campanili, squares, markets, artisans' shops, and private stone dwellings hugging one another.

The entire top of the two-and-a-half mile circuit of walls is actually a country lane flanked by shade trees—maples, chestnuts, and elms. The warm, outgoing Lucchese people love to promenade up here daily, and enjoy the views while getting their exercise. In ages past, a horse and carriage ride along the top of the fortifications was a *tour de force* for romantic couples. The scene as a whole is simply entrancing—and a bit surrealistic.

In Roman times, Lucca was commercially important and remained so in subsequent eras. Since the 1100's, for example, the city has been the center of olive oil production in this region and today maintains a thriving export industry of its excellent virgin olive oil. By the end of the twelfth century, Lucca had become recognized also as a mecca of fine silkworking. This economic activity was dominated by rich and powerful groups of merchants who opened trading posts throughout Europe.

Another prosperous local business is sculpture in *gesto*. This is somewhat like plaster of Paris, except that it dries as hard as marble. From here durable saints and Madonnas are shipped to churches all over the world.

Because of its critical and desirable location guarding the roads from the Tyrrhenian seacoast to Florence, Lucca has had its share of troubles with neighboring city-states. Long the archrival of the Pisans, the Lucchese have had to go to war numerous times to defend and safeguard their cherished "*Liberitas*," the city's one-word motto. Dante hints at the tense relations between the two old rivals, mentioning the mountain of *San Giuliano* which rises out of the terrain between them:

"...al monte per chi
Pisan veder Lucca non ponno."

(Inferno XXXIII,)

The poet Shelley rendered these lines in English as:
"...that hill whose intervening brow
Screens Lucca from the Pisan's envious eye."

It was precisely because of these vicissitudes that the peace-loving and freedom-cherishing Lucchese raised the formidable ring of walls we still see. "We are a nation unto ourselves," a local restaurateur proudly told us. Napoleon, for one, however, had something to say on that subject when he placed the city under French domination and appointed his sister Eliza as its ruler, with the title "Princess of Lucca."

Lucca is indeed to be envied and coveted for a host of reasons. A town rich in Renaissance art, it is also

(Continued in Pagina Decima)



Piazza in Lucca which outlines the arena of its Roman amphitheater

Do You Want To Play a Game?

Part VIII "Rota"

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

This game presents an unusual problem for classicists. Although it was played on a lined playing surface, portable *tubulae lusoriae* do not appear to have been used.

Instead, similar to such modern games as Tic-Tac-Toe, players would simply mark out the needed lines whenever and wherever they decided to play.

In fact, diagrams for the game have been found scratched onto the pavements of such buildings as law courts and markets which were natural hang-outs for loiterers and those waiting to run errands for *pecunia*.



Diagram for the "Rota" game.

An additional problem is that while the diagram for the game is rather simple, no references in classical literature refer to it by name or indicate how a game was played on it by the Romans.

In fact, the game may have first received its current Latin name in the early 1900's A.D. when it was described on pages 365 and 366 of the March, 1916, issue of *The Classical Journal*.

In an article entitled simply, "An Old Roman Game," it is suggested that the game was played by two Roman *lutores*, each using a set of three *calces*. Each set would have to have been distinguishable from the other in color, material or shape.

As in Tic-Tac-Toe, it is assumed that the players simply decided between themselves who would go first.

The player going first would then have placed his/her *calx* on one of the intersections on the *rota*. The next player would do likewise, until all six *calces* were in play.

Since the goal was to maneuver three *calces* onto a straight line along one of the diameters of the circle (one in the center and one at each end of a chosen diameter), each player would have attempted to block his/her opponent as the *calces* were positioned.



"Rota" showing three *calces* placed in a winning line along a diameter.

Once all six *calces* were in play, the opponents probably took turns moving one *calx* at a time along a radius or an arc in an attempt to maneuver three game pieces into a winning line.

Again as in Tic-Tac-Toe, two markers, or *calces*, would not have been allowed to occupy the same spot, and players would not have been allowed to "capture" or "jump" an opponent's *calx*.

Following the lead of Tic-Tac-Toe one final time, it is assumed that neither player could elect to "pass" or skip a play when it was his/her turn to move a *calx*.

Since the player who started first would tend to have a better chance of winning, it would have been most fair for the players to take turns going first if several games were played.

Even though this method of play is purely conjectural, it does work, and it may well have been similar to the actual game played on the ancient *rota* designs.

Catullan Tears

By Danielle Brunn, Latin III Student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

This past summer my grandma passed away,
And there was nothing I could do or say.
I couldn't understand why she had to die.
All I wanted to do was cry.
I took her for granted—she'd always be there to see;
Now it is too late. I lost someone very special to me.

Trojan War Finally Ends!

Based on a story by Stephanie Manupelli,
Latin student of A.P. Nitzon,
St. John Vianney Regional High School,
Holmdel, New Jersey

A tragic war has ended. After ten years of warfare Greek forces have defeated Troy, a city in Asia Minor. The war supposedly started over a kidnapping incident flowing from a wedding feast for Peleus, the king of Thessaly, and for Thetis, a sea goddess. All of the gods and goddesses of Mount Olympus had been invited except Eris, the goddess of discord. Offended by the slight, Eris caused trouble among the guests at the feast by sending a golden apple that had been inscribed "For the most beautiful." Three goddesses, Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite all claimed the apple. So Paris, the son of the King of Troy, was chosen to judge the dispute. He chose Aphrodite because she had promised him that he could marry the most beautiful woman in all of the world.

When Paris discovered that his prize was Helen who had already been married to King Menelaus of Sparta, he kidnapped her and took her back to Troy with him. Helen's husband Menelaus and his brother Agamemnon organized the large Greek expedition which is now celebrating its victory over Troy.

Heroes to be specially honored or given post-mortem recognition include Achilles, Ajax the Greater, Nestor, and Odysseus. Credit for the final ploy which led to victory is being given to Odysseus, the king of Ithaca.

Although most of the male population of Troy was killed in the final attack, the women of Troy, including Helen who was reunited with her husband, were brought back to Greece as war prizes of the victorious Greek commanders.

There are reports that a small group of Trojans, led by Aeneas, one of the sons-in-law of the former king of Troy, did escape and is hiding in the mountains near the now-deserted city, but no effort was made to pursue this group as they were thought to pose no threats to the future safety of Greece.

Cara Matrona,

We are new to the area, having just recently arrived from *Syracusa*. I have heard that you help all sorts of people regardless of their wealth or social class, so I am hoping you can offer me some comfort.

My *vir* and I were both slaves of a wealthy merchant who was very kind to us in *Syracusa*. He appreciated the fact that we were both well-educated and he had even allowed us to marry, although it was only a *connubium* wedding. Now that we are free, I like to refer to myself as my *vir's* *uxor*. Just like a regular Roman lady who was married *sine conventione*. That way people don't have to know that I was once a slave.

Our problems began when one of the men that works with my *vir* unloading cargo on the *navalia* in *Ostiae* found out the truth about us and insulted my *vir* by saying that he must not be a "real" man since he was married to an ex-slave. My *vir* said that he was willing to show him just how much of a "real" man he was — all he had to do was name the time and the place.

Matrona, the short of it is that the loudmouthed co-worker challenged my *vir* to a *pancratium* on *Idus Aprilis*. My *vir* naturally accepted the challenge, but ever since he has been very depressed and short-tempered. He is a very muscular man and has won several scraps with fellow dock-workers since we moved here. I don't know why he is so worried this time, and he won't say anything at all about it to me.

Can you help me understand what is going on?

Uxor Superba Ostiae

Cara Superba,

First of all, let me congratulate you and your *vir* on your good fortune at being manumitted by your kind *dominus* in *Syracusa*. I admire your courage in trying to build a free life for yourselves in *Ostiae*.

Working on the *navalia* is not an easy way to earn a living, but it sounds as if your *vir* has learned to take care of himself. Hopefully, accepting this challenge will finally allow him to have the respect of his fellow dockworkers and they will start leaving him alone.

The problem that is worrying your *vir* is, no doubt, the type of challenge that was offered by his loudmouthed opponent: the *pancratium*.

This is an old style of fighting that was once taught to



young athletes in Sparta and in other *gymnasia* in *Graecia*. As the name implies, it is a free-for-all style of fight that tests all the skills of the fighter. What may be worrying your *vir* is that there are no rules, and it can turn into a fight to the death. *Pancratiarii* fighters have had their noses and ears bitten off, have had their eyes gouged out and their throats crushed by being kicked or butted repeatedly in the neck. Fingers and toes can be broken off, arms can be snapped — anything is allowed.

Even when athletes follow Olympic rules when fighting in a *pancratium*, and biting and butting are not allowed, the fight can still go on until one of the fighters is killed.

My guess is that your *vir* is concerned over what he is going to have to do to his opponent to disable him and force him to hold up the finger of surrender before he has to kill him or before he is maimed or killed himself.

If it makes you feel any better, your *vir* and his opponent will not be using weighted *caesti* or other weapons while they fight. They will just have their hands, feet and heads to use as weapons.

If I were you, I would not press your *vir* to share his concerns with you. Let him know any way you can that you have every confidence in his ability to defend himself, and that you are proud that he is willing to risk his life to defend your honor.

You're very fortunate to have a *vir* who is this dedicated to your relationship and to protecting your chances for happiness in your newly adopted homeland.

I wish you both *Optimum Fortunam*!

Memorable Visits to the Classical World

There are three important things to remember when looking at a piece of property: location, location, and location. If you doubt the truth of this adage, visit Ephesus in present-day Turkey. According to tradition, Ephesus was one of the most important cities of the ancient world. It was a major Ionian city before it became part of the Roman world in 133 B.C. Boasting a large harbor on the Aegean Sea, it served as a gateway between the east and west.

Now Ephesus is over three miles inland, with no access to the water whatsoever. The Goths invaded the city in the 3rd Century A.D., and, from that point, the harbor was allowed to silt up gradually. By the beginning of the medieval period, the alluvions of the Cayster River had completely filled in the port of what had been the capital of the Roman province of Asia Minor. Since it no longer served as a trade center, Ephesus became smaller and smaller until it was entirely abandoned.

The archaeological remains at Ephesus today are extensive. The monumental buildings and elaborate architectural adornments attest to the city's importance as a political and economic center in the Roman Empire. We entered the site at the Street of Curetes. Passing first by the State Agora, the Odeum, the Temple of Domitian, the Memmius Monument, the Heracles Gate, the Trajan Fountain, we arrived at the center of town.

Here was the high point of the trip for me, the beautiful Celsus Library, located at the crossroads of Curetes Street and the Marble Road. Completed in A.D. 135 as a monument to a prominent Ephesian, this library once contained 12,000 hand-written books. Only the two-story facade with its niches and statues of Sophia, Arete, Eunoia and Episteme has been restored, but that is enough to conjure up its riches. I just stood looking at the remains of one of the largest libraries in antiquity, wondering about everything it had contained at one point and regretting all that had been lost.

Ephesus

By Maryanne Casey, Troy, New York

It is amazing, however, to think of all that has been preserved, all these Roman remains in the Turkish countryside. Excavation has been under way at the site for more than one hundred years, and it is estimated that only ten percent of the work has been completed.

Had Ephesus continued to be inhabited over the centuries, these treasures would not have been accessible to modern archaeologists.

Come to think of it, location is everything!



Remains of the Celsus Library at Ephesus, Turkey



88.

- I. VIRTUTIS ALAE
- II. URBS OBSCURA
- III. OSCULARE STULTUM
- IV. NULLUS EVENTUS
- V. CANTOR NUPTIALIS
- VI. EI QUI MUTUANTUR
- VII. GLOBUS
- VIII. APOSTOLUS ILLE
- IX. PARVA PALMA
- X. FRATRES QUI CANTANT CARMINA TRISTIA MM



Verba Adversa

89.

Submitted by Graham Lloyd and Chris Furnier, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Match the Latin words with opposite meanings.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Puer | A. Praemium |
| 2. Rex | B. Regina |
| 3. Servus | C. Vir |
| 4. Absum | D. Hiems |
| 5. Femina | E. Malus |
| 6. Retinco | F. Bellum |
| 7. Aestas | G. Amitto |
| 8. Bonus | H. Puella |
| 9. Poena | I. Dominus |
| 10. Pax | J. Adsum |

Naturally N'Awlins

90.

By Kyle Widmer, Vera Lester, Ratna Vadlamudi and Richard Reish, Latin IV AP students of Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Benjamin Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana

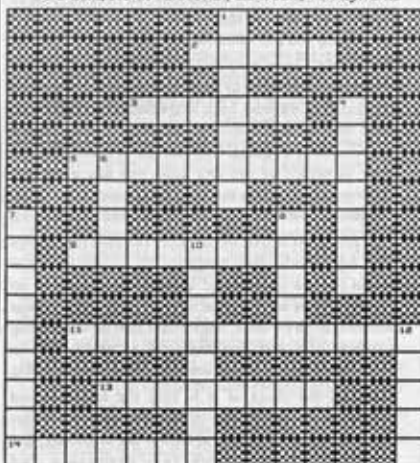
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bourbon Street | A. Cibus optimus |
| 2. Anne Rice | B. Sancti Illi |
| 3. Vampire | C. Sancti Caroli Via |
| 4. Cemeteries | D. Melancholiae |
| 5. THE River | E. Domus |
| 6. French Quarter | F. Bacae (tricae) |
| 7. The Saints | G. Tholus Supremus |
| 8. Mardi Gras | H. Via Borbonia |
| 9. Parade | I. Coqui clari |
| 10. Beads | J. Urbs Lunata |
| 11. Doubloons | K. Vespertilio |
| 12. Famous chefs | L. Astaci |
| 13. Great food | M. (cinices lutei) |
| 14. Jazz | N. Locus Gallicus |
| 15. Y'all | O. Annae Oryza |
| 16. Preservation Hall | P. Sepulcra |
| 17. House of Blues | Q. Cibus maritimus |
| 18. Street car | R. Nummi |
| 19. St. Charles Ave. | S. Pompea |
| 20. Crawfish (mudbugs) | T. Magnum Flumen |
| 21. Seafood | U. Atrium |
| 22. Crescent City | V. Conservationis |
| 23. Superdome | W. V'Omnes |
| | X. Martis Dies |
| | Y. Pinguis |
| | Z. Musica improvisa |
| | AA. Carruca viaria |

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Geographia

91.

Submitted by Susan Schriver, Latin II student of Carol Berardelli, North Penn H.S., Lansdale, Pennsylvania



ACROSS

2. This river ran through Rome
3. Region of Italy where Aeneas landed to settle
5. City at the southern end of the Appian Way
9. Erupted in A.D. 79
11. Name for the Greek-inhabited regions of southern Italy
13. Region south of Rome in which the Bay of Naples is located
14. Region north of Rome principally inhabited by the Etruscans

DOWN

1. Latin name for Rome's first Province
4. Herculaneum's famous sister-city that was destroyed by volcanic mud
6. Although this city has lasted for centuries, it was not built in a day
7. This mountain range runs the length of Italy and forms its backbone
8. Principal port of Rome built during the reign of the Emperor Claudius
10. Principal road between Rome and the heel of Italy
12. Latin name for the mountain range west of Lake Geneva



Verborum Labyrinth

92.

Based on words submitted for a game by Melanie Looyenga, Latin student of Darrel Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Using the singular nominative form of each Latin noun (unless otherwise noted), follow the specified Latin form for each clue through the maze.

The last letter of each Latin word also serves as the first letter of the next. Beware of built-in distractors. Use the same letter on the left side to enter and exit the maze. Use no diagonals, and Cave canem!

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. building | 11. neither (fem. acc.) |
| 2. world | 12. teacher (fem.) |
| 3. slave (fem.) | 13. toward |
| 4. I love | 14. worthy (fem.) |
| 5. public speaker | 15. and (2 letters but not ET) |
| 6. again | 16. body |
| 7. standards | 17. thus |
| 8. farmer | 18. food (gen. pl.) |
| 9. marching line | 19. wretched (fem.) |
| 10. name | |

RESIMUROBICISUP
AEDIAGRICOLISVR
ICOPNGIMALARUMO
SUGICISNGAGMENC
EDNUMUUISANIMO
RVARURSNISINEMN
VAMAROMARTUEDOG
AEORATAGISTRADI



93.

Decem Carmina Optima a Roseo Floido

I. TEMPUS

II. ALIUS LATER IN MURO, PARS SECUNDA

III. PECUNIA

IV. DISCERE VOLARE

V. ELUCE, INSANE ADAMAS

VI. UTINAM ADESSES

VII. DE AVERTENDO

VIII. NOS ET EOS

IX. UNUS EX HIS DIEBUS

X. OVES



Scholae

94.

By Hilary Sikes, Indianola Jr. H.S., Indianola, Miss.

In 62 B.C., Marcus Tullius Cicero pointed with pride to the fact that there were six *scholae grammaticae* in the *Forum Romanum*, and that each *schola* had been opened in a different year. One was the *schola* of the *grammaticus* Damocles, and another *schola* was located on the *Via Sacra*. Determine the year in which each *schola* was opened, the street on which it was located, and the *grammaticus* who had opened it.

Clue I. The last of the six *scholae* was opened in 70 B.C.

- II. The *grammaticus* on *Clivus Palatinus* had opened his *schola* eight years before the *grammaticus* Maemonides and thirteen years before the *grammaticus* Hermes.
- III. *Grammaticus* Hercules opened his *schola* four years after the *schola* on *Vicus Iugarius*.
- IV. The *schola* of the *grammaticus* Pheidippides was not the fifth to open.
- V. None of the six *scholae* opened during the Italian Civil War, 84–80 B.C.
- VI. The *schola* on *Vicus Orbis* was not run by the *grammaticus* Maemonides.
- VII. The *schola* on *Via Nova* opened six years before Pheidippides' *schola* but seven years after the *grammaticus* Ulysses opened his *schola*.
- VIII. The first of the six *scholae* opened on the *Clivus Argentarius* in 100 B.C., the year that Julius Caesar was born.

Grammaticus	Street	Year
1. _____	Clivus Argentarius	100
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	70



I Claudius, the Novel

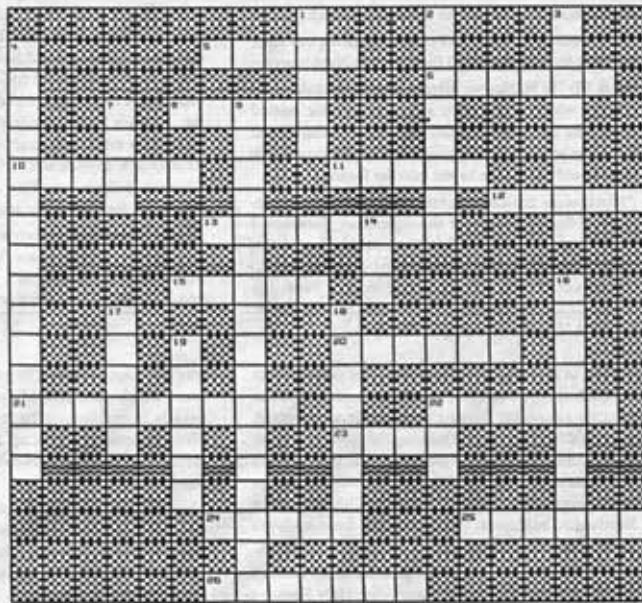
Based on a crossword puzzle submitted by Skye Zovak, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman Oklahoma

All the clues are based on Chapters 1 through 7 of Robert Graves' novel, I Claudius.

95.

ACROSS

5. According to Claudius, this is what "caesar" really means.
6. This famous ancestor of Rome had met the sibyl, Demophile.
8. Where the Sibyl lived that Claudius visited.
10. This person eventually caused his own death by writing a candid letter to Tiberius.
11. Augustus' daughter
12. Language in which Claudius says he is writing
13. This emperor tried to have the lost Sibylline books rewritten.
15. Where Tiberius preferred to live after he became emperor
20. This man divorced Octavia and declared war on Augustus.
21. First wife of Augustus
22. Tiberius temporarily retired to this island after Augustus appointed him Protector of the People.
23. The number of children Augustus fathered with Livia.
24. Claudius says he will make these special notations in the margins of his book.
25. Gaius held this office when he was only fifteen years old.
26. Octavian would have preferred this title rather than "Augustus."



- they were very young
2. After Augustus died, this person got Augustus' personal copy of a book entitled Sibylline Curiosities.
3. The name of the Sibyl whom Claudius visited.
4. Name of the two books that Livia forced Julia to memorize
7. Name of Livia's personal physician who oversaw the untimely death of Drusus
9. Full name of Claudius' tutor whose initials were M.P.C.
14. Claudius claims to have written _____ different histories.
16. Julia's first husband
17. Tiberius' mother
18. Julia had this problem with her scalp.
19. According to Claudius, this major god was related to Cerberus.
22. The one Latin title the Senate refused to give to Octavian

DOWN

1. What Claudius agreed to teach Camilla when



Roman Tourist Attractions

96.

By Nick DeLongis, Jim Logrando and Andrew Stimer, Latin students of Nancy R. Benn, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. High School, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

Use each Latin clue to unscramble a Roman attraction. Then unscramble all bracketed letters to answer the puzzle's final challenge.

1. Gladiatores hic pugnabant. (SMULOSCOE)
2. Rostrum hic erat. (UFRMO)
3. Aqua per hoc perfluebat. (TEACUDUQ)
4. Aurigae hic certabant. (ICCSUR UMXIAMS)
5. Sepulchra subterranea (ACOTCBMSA)
6. Omnes dei hic honorabantur. (EHTNPOAN)
7. Collis in cuius vertice vates antiqui stabant (CITAVNA)
8. Maxima cathedra Christiana Romae (NIATS TRESEP)
9. Militis ignoti sepulchrum modernum (ROCVTI MELUNMEA TUNMEOMN)
10. Notus fons modernus (VERIT)

THE PANTHEON WAS LOCATED HERE:



Movers and Shakers

97.

Submitted by Jeff Atteberry, Latin I student of Mrs. Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

In the word search below, circle all of the answers to each of the following clues.

1. Members of the First Triumvirate
2. Members of the Second Triumvirate
3. One of Rome's greatest poets; wrote *The Aeneid*
4. Roman historian; wrote *Ab Urbe Condita Libri*
5. One of Rome's greatest authors of satires, odes and epodes
6. Succeeded Augustus as his stepson
7. Twin founders of Rome
8. Emperor who killed his wife and mother and began the persecution of the Christians
9. Demented emperor who succeeded Tiberius
10. Physically challenged nephew of Tiberius who succeeded Caligula

FROMULUSCWGLQUMARYN
CTHOVERBPAYSEAOJFODHO
AHASHAKERLHHPFVBERGVDV
EYDREVONHIOAIWENJUQEE
SHORACERDGVKDCRASSUR
ANOVERSGFUEEUREKANSAR
NLSHAKERLSLRBKRERANSI
GCOOCTAVIAZANTONYRYNNE
YATPNOVERANDSHAKERSU
PONPEYHOVERYHDREKANSI
NOVERXSHAKERVMOVERNSH
REHUSOREKANSTIBERIUSU
REVONPCOREKANSLNOVERA
HOVERLIQREVSHAKERVNCT
SHAKERSCHENEROYREVONC



98.

Decem Fabulae Arcanae a Lindseä Davide

- I. LATERES ARGENTEI
- II. UMBRAE AERE
- III. VENUS CUPRINA
- IV. MARTIS MANUS FERREA
- V. NEPTUNI AURUM
- VI. PALMYRAE ACTUS ULTIMUS
- VII. TEMPUS AD DISCEDENDUM
- VIII. LUX MINUENS CORDUBAE
- IX. TRES MANUS IN FONTE
- X. DUO PRO LEONIBUS



Mixed Up Mythology

99.

Based on a game submitted by Jennifer Cobler, Latin student of Bo Lawrence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

Unscramble each mythological name; then match an unscrambled realm/symbol(s) with each.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ANRUTS | _____ |
| 2. VANRIME | _____ |
| 3. SNEVU | _____ |
| 4. PREJITU | _____ |
| 5. TEPNENU | _____ |
| 6. ASRM | _____ |
| 7. TOLUP | _____ |
| 8. RYCEMUR | _____ |
| 9. USNARU | _____ |
| 10. LOPAOL | _____ |
| 11. RESIPORANP | _____ |
| 12. DUCIP | _____ |
| 13. OJNU | _____ |
| A. _____ | VELO |
| B. _____ | ARW |
| C. _____ | LNDASEWASGNID |
| D. _____ | LTUHONTREBD |
| E. _____ | NUS |
| F. _____ | RHOCT |
| G. _____ | MEIT |
| H. _____ | ORADWROBWAN |
| I. _____ | TIDEBN |
| J. _____ | CEKAPOC |
| K. _____ | ESA |
| L. _____ | INATST |
| M. _____ | IDMSWO |

Corrigendum

The authors of Cryptic Crossword which appeared in the January 1998 NEWSLETTER have pointed out that when their puzzle was reset by Pompeiana's Crossword Magic Program, the answers were rearranged from their original order, resulting in some clues not retaining their intended effects. Pompeiana auctoribus lectoribusque de hoc defectu se excusat.



= Upper Level = Beginning Level

Romans Blamed for Pollution of Greenland's Ice Sheet

Based on the article "Pollution of the Caesars" in the March 1998 issue of DISCOVER, p. 26.

Kevin Rosman of the Curtin University of Technology in Perth, Australia, has detected traces of lead in Greenland's ice which provide evidence of large scale pollution of the earth's atmosphere between 150 B.C. and A.D. 50.

By studying the unique ratios of lead isotopes observed in the polluted ice, Rosman was able to trace the pollution to the lead mines which were operated by the Romans during those years in Rio Tinto, Spain.

"Greenland is quite a way from Spain, so the lead that went into the atmosphere affected the entire Northern Hemisphere," Rosman says.

Before readers start proclaiming Roman ignorance of lead poisoning, it should be pointed out that lead concentrations deposited in Greenland's ice sheet between the 1930s and the 1970s were 25 to 50 times higher than during Roman times, due in large part to our own use of leaded gasoline.

How Well Did You Read?

100

1. What "miracle" did Perseus claim to have witnessed?
2. What is the Latin motto of Lucca?
3. What weapons are used when fighting in a *pancratium*?
4. What is the Latin name of the game presented in this issue that helps students learn verb forms?
5. What ancient city had a marble road?
6. Which ancient author said he was a vegetarian for religious reasons?
7. What URL allows the visitor to take a virtual tour of Rome?
8. The meaning of what Latin adjective did Servius contest when it is applied to Juno?
9. *Quae nomina Rosae liberis sunt?*
10. For what Roman board game have no *tabulae lusoriae* ever been found?

The Aeneid Through Modern Eyes (Continued a *Paginā Tertīa*)

staged a revolt and tried to burn our ship. They had had it with all the traveling, and they didn't want to go any further. I decided that we really didn't need any malcontents with us so I let them stay behind.

"Not wanting to waste more time repairing our ship, we boarded a commercial flight for the Naples area.

Book VI: "In Naples we hired a tour bus to take us to Cumae where I met with a famous psychic named Sibyl. She said that if I could come up with the proper gold, she would help me have a near-death experience that would enable me to see into the future.

"I had never flat-lined before, and I was very frightened at first. Throughout the experience, however, I could hear her voice and felt reassured. First, I saw many monsters at what appeared to be the entrance to the Lower World. In vain I tried to stab them, but

Sibyl's voice reminded me that they were merely shades. I continued on my way and arrived at the river Styx where Charon reluctantly took me across in his powerboat. On the other side I saw a freak-show dog called Cerberus. Next I saw the ghosts of those that had died before they should have. In the distance was a bright light, and, when I followed it, I seemed to be in the Elysian fields. That's where my father appeared to me. He gave his prophecy about the future greatness of the city my descendants would found. This whole near-death experience helped me move past my negative feelings over Troy and made me focus on a future life for my friends and my son.

"I want to take this opportunity to remind your viewers that we have come in peace. We want to settle here and make this our home. It's my intention simply to remarry and help my son start a little place of his own."

Lucca (Continued a *Paginā Sextā*)

profuse in magnificent edifices, the chief masterpieces of which are the churches, more than seventy of them. Lucca is a veritable showroom of Gothic architecture, its cathedral (*San Martino*) among the most impressive on the entire continent. Founded in the sixth century and expanded in the twelfth, the *Duomo* features an incredibly intricate arcaded facade by Guidetto, and a handsome belltower. The immense bronze doors portray scenes from the lives of the Twelve Apostles.

San Martino's also houses the greatest of all Lucca's artistic treasures, *Il Volto Santo*—the Holy Face—a cedar crucifix, thirteen feet in length. The figure of Christ is clad in a seamless coat reaching the feet. It was carved by that master artist of Israel, named Nicodemus, at Ramah, a city of the Tribe of Benjamin. While the painter slept one night, an angel finished the face which he had feared even to begin, so the legend goes.

Another attraction here is the monument of Ilaria del Carretto by Jacopo della Quercia. Ilaria, the stunningly beautiful wife of Paolo Guinigi, Lord of Lucca, died young in 1404. The artist shows her resting serenely upon her sarcophagus, her head on two marble cushions, her pet spaniel at her feet.

All the other Luccan churches also merit visits, but one has only so much time. I would put the eighth century *San Michele* at the top of the list, with *San Romano* and *San Frediano* right after that.

As for Roman ruins, there are stretches of the city walls from that epoch here and there, but that's about it. Where the Roman amphitheater once stood, the citizens back in the Middle Ages built private dwellings—with shops on the ground floors—over the remaining rubble. For this reason *Piazza dell'Arfitheatro* perpetu-

ates the elliptical form (90 yards by 60) of the ancient arena which once echoed the clash of the gladiators' swords. In our time, on the days when the produce and olive oil markets take up the entire square, the surrounding buildings resound with the shouts of the vendors.

There is also a wonderful musical tradition here, with a rather full calendar of church concerts. This birthplace of the composer Puccini boasts a first-class opera house, named for the immortal tenor Beniamino Gigli. Nearby is the *Antico Caffè Caselli*, if you like taking your cappuccino while rubbing elbows with the local artists, intellectuals, and literati. There are good *ristoranti* and *trattorie* here by the score. The Bellomos and the Korns found the Luccan cuisine light and tasty, the wines—both red and white—delightful.

Among the oddities here is a lofty tower with an umbrella pine growing out of its top. This is part of the now dilapidated palace of the Guinigi clan which ruled the city from 1390 to 1430. I always liked what Mme. Darmester had to say about all this in her work, *Tuscan Olives*:

"At Lucca for the Autumn festival
The streets are tulip-gay. But you and I
Forgot them, seeing over Church and walls,
Guinigi's tower soar into the heavens,
A stem of delicate rose against the blue."

And there is yet much more to commend about this old Roman community, but you must simply see it for yourself. If you want my advice, the next time you find yourself somewhere in the Arno Valley, heed the suggestion of our good friend Signora Bellomo: "Let's drive out to Lucca!"

Ad Negotium Transigendum

Scholae Magistros Magistrasque Quaerentes

Latin teachers seeking employment for the 1998-1999 school year are invited to make the following contacts to check on available teaching positions:

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Michigan City, IN 46360
(219) 872-7053

Dom DeCurtis, Foreign Language Dept. Chairperson
Cardinal Spellman High School
Bronx, New York
(718) 881-800
Dombeni@AOL.COM (Dombeni)

Joel Pollak, Supt.
Great Johnstown School District
40 miles northwest of Albany, New York
(518) 762-4611
gjsdist@aol.com; jpollak@gjsd.k12.ny.us.

Arnold Roblan, Principal
Marshfield H.S., Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 267-1401
(Preference given to those also certified in English, Math, German or Computer Graphics. Oregon certification required in at least one listed subject.)

Orbis Terrarum Araneus

The Maryland JCL announces its new Website featuring a 24-hour chat site, certamen questions, interactive Latin stories and much more:

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Academy/2147>

RETIARIUM INSPICIT is an electronic journal published all in Latin:

http://www.uky.edu/Arts_Sciences/Classics/retarius

Pro Eis Qui Latinae Domi Student

Latin in the Atrium is a home-study Latin course being offered over the WWW Course work is based on the Wheelock text and workbook. Tuition, assignments, tests and quizzes are required. For information, visit:
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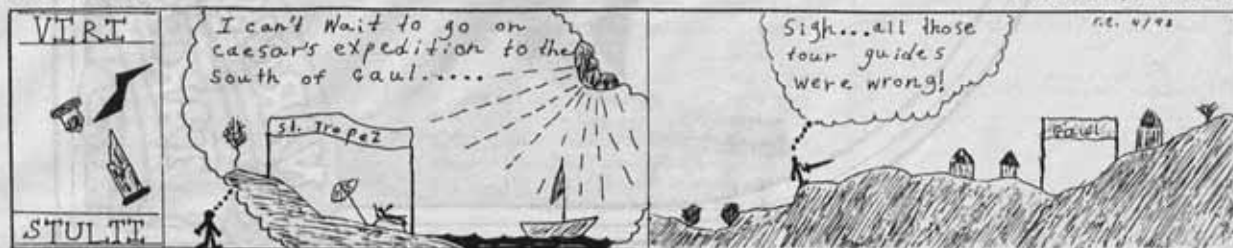
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The Editor

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Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Students submitting work should include the name of their Latin teacher and the name and address of the school they attend.

What may be submitted

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

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

Latin . . . Your Best Educational Investment

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(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.)

88. Picturae Moventes

- I. WINGS OF COURAGE
- II. DARK CITY
- III. KISSING A FOOL
- IV. ZERO EFFECT
- V. THE WEDDING SINGER
- VI. THE BORROWERS
- VII. SPHERE
- VIII. THE APOSTLE
- IX. PALMETTO
- X. BLUES BROTHERS 2000

89.

Verba

Adversa

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

90.

Naturally
N'Awlins

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

91.



Verborum Labyrinthus

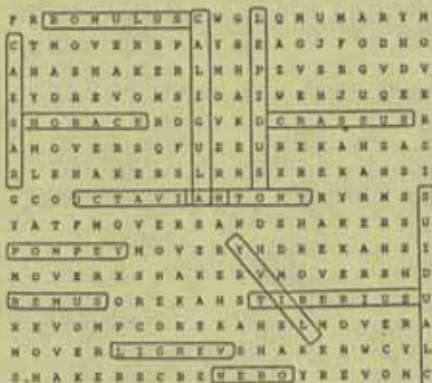
1. AEDIFICIUM
2. MUNDUS
3. SERVA
4. AMO
5. ORATOR
6. RURSUS
7. SIGNA
8. AGRICOLA
9. AGMEN
10. NOMEN
11. NEUTRAM
12. MAGISTRA
13. AD
14. DIGNA
15. AC
16. CORPUS
17. SIC
18. CIBORUM
19. MISERA

93. Carmina Optima

Ten Best Songs of Pink Floyd

- I. TIME
- II. ANOTHER BRICK IN THE WALL, PART II
- III. MONEY
- IV. LEARNING TO FLY
- V. SHINE ON, YOU CRAZY DIAMOND
- VI. WISH YOU WERE HERE
- VII. ON THE TURNING AWAY
- VIII. US AND THEM
- IX. ONE OF THESE DAYS
- X. SHEEP

95.

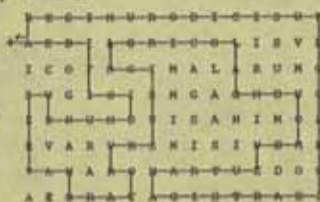


97.

Movers and Shakers

1. Caesar, Pompey, Crassus
2. Octavian, Antony, Lepidus
3. Vergil
4. Livy
5. Horace
6. Tiberius
7. Romulus, Remus
8. Nero
9. Caligula
10. Claudius

92.



94.

Scholae

- | Grammaticus | Street | Year |
|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| 1. Ulysses | Clivus Argentarius | 100 |
| 2. Damocles | Via Nova | 93 |
| 3. Pheidippides | Clivus Palatinus | 77 |
| 4. Maemonides | Via Sacra | 79 |
| 5. Hermes | Vicus Iugarius | 74 |
| 6. Hercules | Vicus Orbius | 70 |
- Explanation: According to the introduction, each school opened in a different year. Clues II. and VII. each mention three schools. Hermes opened his school thirteen years after another school (II.), and the same is true of Pheidippides' school (VII.) If, between these two clues, all six schools are named, either Hermes' school or Pheidippides' school would have been the last of the six to open in 70 B.C. (I.) Then one school would have opened in 83 B.C., contradicting Clue V., so neither Hermes nor Pheidippides had opened his school in 70 B.C. Therefore, the two clues together do not mention all six schools; at least one school is referred to in both clues. Ulysses' school was not on the Clivus Palatinus because then Pheidippides and Hermes would have opened their schools in the same year. If Maemonides' school were on the Via Nova, Pheidippides' school would be the most recently opened of the five different schools, and since we know it was not the last of the six, it would be fifth. But that contradicts Clue IV. If Hermes' school were on the Via Nova, that would pose the same contradiction. Only one possibility remains: Pheidippides' school is on the Clivus Palatinus. Combining Clues II and VII then, the first five schools opened as follows: Ulysses' school, then the school on the Via Nova seven years later, then Pheidippides' school on the Clivus Palatinus six years after that, then Maemonides' school eight years later, and Hermes' school five years after Maemonides' school. Since we know that Hermes' school was not the last of the six to open, another school opened later in 70 B.C. According to Clue III, Hercules' school can be the only school that opened in 70 B.C., and Hermes' school on the Vicus Iugarius opened in 74 B.C. Maemonides then opened his school in 79 B.C., Pheidippides opened his in 87 B.C. The school on the Via Nova, by process of elimination, was opened by Damocles in 93 B.C., and Ulysses' school was opened in 100 B.C. According to Clue VIII, Ulysses' school was located on the Clivus Argentarius. The school on Vicus Orbius was opened by Hercules (VI.). Maemonides' school, by process of elimination, is on the Via Sacra.

98.

How Well Did You Read?

1. The creation of Perseus
2. *Libertas*
3. Hands, feet and heads.
4. Forum Verborum
5. Ephesus
6. Pythagoras
7. www.ancientsites.com/
8. *Saeve*
9. *Parker et Chelsea*
10. *Rota*

A Different Talk Show Hostess: Rosie O'donnell

Outgoing, funny, unabashed -- all these words describe Rosie O'Donnell. She is currently the hostess of a television talk show in which guests can sing or talk about their latest deeds. The guests on this show, however, do not talk about wicked deeds or provocative subjects. For this reason Rosie's show is very popular.

Rosie was born in an Irish family on Long Island, New York. She was just ten years old when her mother died of breast cancer. Rosie's father did not seem to pay attention to her and the other four children any longer. Rosie still does not speak to her father.

As a child Rosie spent many hours watching television shows. Rosie was a big fan of Barbra Streisand and Bette Midler and always wanted to be an entertainer herself. Rosie went to college for a short time, but soon she started working in comedy in nightclubs. Then through the television show *Star Search* she was able to get a role on another show. Then she was sought to be a hostess on a comedy show. She also played roles in movies such as *Another Stakeout*, *A League of Their Own* and *The Flatstones*.

Roman Tourist
Attractions

96.

1. COLOSSEUM
 2. FORUM
 3. AQUEDUCT
 4. CIRCUS MAXIMUS
 5. CATACOMBS
 6. PANtheon
 7. VATICAN
 8. SAINT PETER'S
 9. VICTOR EMMANUEL MONUMENT
 10. TREVI
- CAMPUS MARTIUS

99.

Mixed Up Mythology

1. G (TIME), SATURN
2. M (WISDOM), MINERVA
3. A (LOVE), VENUS
4. D (THUNDERBOLT), JUPITER
5. K (SEA), NEPTUNE
6. B (WAR), MARS
7. I (BIDENT), PLUTO
8. C (WINGED SANDALS), MERCURY
9. L (TITANS), URANUS
10. E (SUN), APOLLO
11. F (TORCH), PROSERPINA
12. H (BOW AND ARROW), CUPID
13. J (PEACOCK), JUNO

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Libri Optimi

The Ten Mystery Novels of Lindsey Davis

100.

- I. SILVER PIGS
- II. SHADOWS IN BRONZE
- III. VENUS IN COPPER
- IV. THE IRON HAND OF MARS
- V. POSEIDON'S GOLD
- VI. LAST ACT IN PALMYRA
- VII. TIME TO DEPART
- VIII. A DYING LIGHT IN CORDUBA
- IX. THREE HANDS IN THE FOUNTAIN
- X. TWO FOR THE LIONS

She also played a role on Broadway in *Grease*.

Rosie, however, did not like doing the Broadway play. She also has adopted a baby boy named Parker. She always wanted to be a mother even though she was not married. Rosie stopped playing the Broadway role and began to pay more attention to her new talk show and to her son.

Recently Rosie has adopted a baby daughter named Chelsea. Rosie especially loves to talk about her children and to tell her audience many funny stories about her son and daughter. Rosie especially loves to have young guests on her show, and she is able to speak with them very easily. Rosie always gives her audience toys and other prizes. Rosie loves Broadway plays and often invites guest performers from the plays to sing and dance on the show. Rosie herself likes to sing songs about her guests and other matters. The audience loves her very much.

Rosie recently moved her show to Los Angeles to urge her audience to give money to help fight breast cancer. Rosie is not only a good role model for her audience but also for other talk show hostesses!