

Jesse Castra: Moderna Fabula Cinderellensis

Impossibile est invenire unum virum heroicum quem omnes—parentes, magistri, magistræ, iuvenes, adolescentēs—admirari possunt.

Vir heroicus quædam adulti admirantur non a iuvenibus amatur, quem iuvenes admirantur non ab adolescentibus amatur. Vir heroicus quem alii adulti admirantur ab aliis adultis non amatur.

Estne Præses Clintonis vir heroicus? Estne Marcus McGwirus vir heroicus? Alii affirmant, alii negant.

Estne Jesse Castra vir—vel fortasse melius sit dicere “adolescent” — heroicus? Alii certissime affirmant, alii rogant, “Quis est Jesse Castra?”

Quamquam pauci adulti Jesse Castra cognoscunt, multi iuvenes adolescentēque eum admirantur.

Jesse solum XIX annos natus est, sed maximam famam habet. Jesse non est famosus quia intelligentissimus est. Non est famosus quia ditissimus est. Jesse est neque actor in picturis moventibus neque musicus ingeniosus. Jesse maximam famam habet quia fortunatus est.

A.D. MCMXCVII Jesse studebat apud Loomis Chaffee Scholam Windsorensi in Connecticutensi. Erat discipulus solitus. Non erat athleta. Non cantabat in choro. Ei placebat ambulare in scholæ campo musicam radiophonia auscultans. Ei placebat nuntiare

res offensas in contionibus. Ei placebat itinera facere ad Novum Eboracum ut homines famosos videret et fortasse cum eis colloqueretur. Ei quoque placebat spectare MTV in televisione.

Quando MTV certamen administravit cui titulus erat “Cupio VI Esse,” Jesse unus petitor erat ex multis. Sed, mirabile dictu, Jesse huius certaminis victor erat et statim VI erat in MTV!

Administratores in MTV inhorrescebantur quando cum Jesse primo convenerunt.

Postquam Jesse gradum suscepit a scholâ, non amicis erat parentibus suis. Demi non iam habitavit. Paucos mores admirabiles habebat. Re verâ, citum et vestes furabatur, se raro lavabat, crines suos non curabat et male foetebat.

Ob eas causas administratores inhorrescebantur.

Sed Jesse victor erat, itaque VI in MTV erat. Administratores ei quoque dederunt magnam præmii: XXV milia nummorum! Tunc ei vestes novas quoque dederunt ne male foetere.

In televisione autem Jesse admirabilia erat. Musicam cognoscebat et de musicâ et cum musicis facile colloquebatur.

Ergo Jesse statim famosus erat. Statim alii administratores cum eo colloqui desiderabant.

Exemplarum humanorum conductores cum eo colloqui desiderabant. Procuratores et negotiorum curatores cum eo colloqui desiderabant.

Post quattuordecim dies, certaminis præmii finire debebat et Jesse debebat abire ab MTV, sed administratores volebat eum abire. Multi novi spectatores MTV spectabant quia Jesse erat in hoc spectaculo. Ergo, æstate recenti administratores creavit novum spectaculum cui titulus erat PRANDIUM CUM JESSE.

Ob eas causas, Jesse Castra vir heroicus multis iuvenibus adolescentibusque est. Somnium eius verum factum est. Moderna fabula Cinderellensis est.

Jesse fortasse adultis non placet quia crudus, improbus, taeter est. Jesse non est adolescens decorus. Nihilominus, Jesse multis iuvenibus adolescentibusque placet.

Nunc administratores habent pensum novum quod Jesse faciet in televisione. Jesse circumambulabit in Temporum Quadrato et colloquetur cum præterentibus.

Hic labor novus non est facilis sed tamen Jesse placet. Hic vir—vel adolescens—heroicus contentus beatusque est.

Nonne Jesse Castra admirandus est?

The Mulvian Bridge...Setting for Drama

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

About a mile and a half upstream from Rome's *Porta del Popolo*, the Mulvian Bridge still carries the *Via Flaminia* over the Tiber and sends it on its way to northeastern Italy.

Built by the consul Aemilius Scaurus a hundred years before the birth of Christ, the *Pons Mulvius*—as it was known by the ancient Romans—rests on six graceful sixty-foot-high arches. Such great bridges of stone were a significant accomplishment of early Roman engineers.

It was on this very span where Pompey and his soldiers withstood an attempted assault on the city by the troops of Lepidus.

The Mulvian Bridge (*Ponte Mulvio* in modern Italian) was also to serve as the stage for two later dramatic events: one that would breathe a few more years of life into the moribund Roman Republic, another that would transform the world.

In the late autumn of 63 B.C., Catiline and his revolutionaries aimed to overthrow the government. Cicero, one of the consuls of that year, was informed by a delegation of the Allobrogi, a Gallic tribe from the upper Rhone, that they had been invited to help in the revolution. The envoys, who had come to Rome to protest to the Senate the tyranny of their Roman provincial governor, were encouraged to obtain the request in writing and to go along with a secret plan.

Cicero then summoned the praetors, Lucius Flaccus

and Gaius Pomptinus, to set up a sting operation at the Mulvian Bridge. On the chilly night of December 2, each praetor with a squad of state police took up positions in the woods on either bank of the river.

The Allobrogi had meanwhile arranged a rendezvous on the bridge with a small group of Catiline's henchmen, at which time they would receive documents ostensibly to take back to their people.

Since this was the normal route by which the envoys would have headed home, the conspirators suspected nothing.

At the moment these letters were handed over to the Allobrogi, the praetors and their escorts emerged from the shadows and arrested all the parties. The envoys, of course, were released with the gratitude of the authorities. The hapless revolutionaries were taken to the Mamertine Prison and executed two days later.

In an address to the Senate, Cicero tells of the successful entrapment:

"Interim, tertio fere vigilia exactâ, cum iam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent, unaque Volturcius, fit in eos impetus."

(Meanwhile, the third watch was just about over. When the Allobrogian diplomats reached the Mulvian Bridge with a large entourage, along with Volturcius, an attack was made upon them.)

(Continued in *Paginâ Decimâ*)



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Using the Pompeiana
NEWSLETTER in the
Latin Classroom

Sample Class Activities for Latin I, II and III

By Joy Collins, Colorado Springs, Colorado

Choose and complete any three assignments for your year of study.

N.B. You may work with a partner or in a group!

A) The Latin story on *Pagina Prima*

Latin I, II: Underline all the Latin words you know.
(Extra Credit: Translate a Latin sentence!)

Latin III: Translate any five sentences.

B) The article by Frank Korn

Latin I, II, III: Write 10 English questions about this article; answers may or may not be provided by the article.

C) *Roga Me Aliquid*

Latin I, II, III: Write 10 English questions about this article; answers may or may not be provided by the article.

Latin I, II, III: Make a vocabulary list of all the Latin words in this article including meanings explained in or deduced from the article.

D) "Fascinating Finds in Latin Literature"

PART 1: Latin I, II, III:

Make a poster clearly depicting the issues presented in this article.

PART 2: Working with the Latin quotation:

Latin II: underline all the Latin words you know (Extra Credit: Translate a sentence!)

Latin III: Translate any five Latin sentences.

E) Pick any Latin poem in this issue.

Latin II: Translate any two Latin sentences.

Latin III: Translate the whole poem.

F) Pick any factual article (i.e. neither a poem nor a Modern Myth)

Latin I, II, III: a) Make a vocabulary list of all Latin words in the article including meanings explained in or deduced from the article.

b) List any technical terms (Latin words or English labels) and ask your teacher where to learn more about these; present brief reports on at least three of them to the class.

c) List any proper names found in the article and prepare brief reports on at least three of them to be presented to the class.

d) List any geographical sites mentioned in the article and locate them on a map. Share this research with the class.

G) *Ludi Apti Ad Discendum*

Latin I: a) Complete any one game.

b) Complete any 10 questions throughout the games.

Latin II: a) Complete any two games.

b) Complete any 20 questions throughout the games.

Latin III: a) Complete any three games.

b) Complete any 30 questions throughout the games.

H) *Ioculare Visu*

Latin I, II, III: Create your own classical cartoon.

I) "How Well did you Read?"

Latin I, II, III: Answer all 10 questions.

Those Dueling Swordfighters!

By Harold Hsiung, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H. S., Fort Washington, Penn.

Gladiatores

Armati, parati

Exercuerunt; perfraxerunt; advenerunt.

Ave Imperator! Nos morituri te salutamus.

Circumdant; concurrunt; adoriuntur.

Violenta, cruenta

Trucidatio.

Pygmalion and Galatea

Paragraph by James Orsher, Latin III, drawing by Kevin Liu, Latin IV, students of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin High School, Fort Washington, Penn.



Pygmalion sum. Rex sum et etiam sculpsor. Olim, statuum femineam tam pulchram sculpseram ut statim eam adamarem. "Utinam ea viveret," cogitavi. Venerem rogavi ut mea statua viveret. Venus mihi optatum permisit. Statuum Galateam nominavi, et nunc feliciter vivimus et regimus.

Acronymically Speaking

Pluto & Persephone

By Jennifer Fair, Eighth Grade Latin student of Betty Whitaker, Carmel Jr. High School, Carmel, Indiana

Pluto fell in

Love with Persephone and took her to the

Underworld. Her mother Ceres and Zeus sent Mercury

To bring Persephone back, but she had already eaten the seeds

Of the pomegranate.

&

Persephone had taken the pomegranate and had

Eaten six seeds. She was

Returned by Pluto to Earth, but

She was compelled to come back

Every year for six months. So when

Persephone is on the earth, her mother Ceres is Happy and it is spring and summer.

On the other hand, when Persephone is in the Underworld, Ceres is

Not happy and it becomes cold until her daughter's Expected return.

Adventure in Taormina

By Anne Sargent, Latin III student of Katherine A. Sullivan, Oakmont Regional H. S., Ashburnham, Massachusetts

Ad libitum I will tell you the tale of my adventure in Sicily in Anno Domini 1998. With two of my friends, Sherry and Amanda, I was roaming the narrow, busy streets of Taormina, which is *mirabile dictu*. We had no agenda other than to enjoy ourselves and see some of the town. *Post meridiem* we walked around and stopped at a few of the many shops. I liked some of the items we saw in the shops while my friends were not terribly impressed; but Amanda reminded us, "*De gustibus non est disputandum*."

Having strolled *ab initio ad finem* of the main street several times, I felt we had to *carpe diem*, so I suggested that we explore Taormina's side streets. We decided to go down one that led to the sea where we would surely see beautiful views. Once we reached a larger road that wove along the coast, we decided to go a little further and then head back up to the main streets in *medias res*. We walked for some time until I realized that I had left my *vade mecum*, my *sine qua non*, my MAP, on the bus! Our situation was beginning to seem *pollice verso*, but I believed that *fortes fortuna iuvat* and that we would not be lost in *aeternum*. Soon, right before our eyes, was a gateway that looked as if it might lead us back up the hill!

I rushed up to the gate but quickly jumped back when I read the *Cave canem* sign *in situ*. Along this coastal road it seemed like this gateway was a path *per se* to the main street above. Amanda, seeing how frustrated Sherry and I were, said, "*Dum spiro, spero*. Don't worry, we'll find a way back." Just as we were questioning our *modus operandi* of reaching our destination, two kind American ladies came walking by and, realizing we were a little bit disoriented, with *paucis verbis* offered us a *bonū fide* map of the area. *Pro tempore* this seemed like the *summum bonum*. Giving them *quid pro quo*, we recommended an excellent *gelateria* in the direction they were heading, and then Sherry, Amanda and I were on our way again.

Shortly after we received the new map, we found a road that led back to the center of Taormina. "*Audentes fortuna iuvat!*" I exclaimed.

Sherry responded, "Well, we were lucky. Let's *festina lente*." At the top of this street was a sunny square where we found a few of our other friends. They told us that *tempus fugit* and that we must get back to the bus *quam celerime*.

Then they asked how we had spent the afternoon. I replied, "*Venimus, vidimus, vicimus* Taormina. We ambled down narrow staircases, got lost, saw beautiful beaches and the sea — *ad astra per aspera*."

Georges Revisited

By Catherine Korniat, Latin I student of Linda Fabrizio, Niskayuna H. S., Niskayuna, New York

Procella

Terribilis, valida,

Destruit, interficit, obstupefacit.

Domum contunderet potest.

Procella.

Side-by-Side Translation

Dies Irae

Composed by the Franciscan monk, Thomas of Celano

Dies irae, dies illa

Solvat saeculum in favilla

Teste David cum Sibylla.

Quantus tremor est futurus,

Quando iudex est venturus,

Cuncta stricte discussurus.

Tuba, mirum spargens sonum

Per sepulcra regionum,

Coget omnes ante thronum.

Mors stupebit, et natura,

Cum resurget creatura

Judicanti responsura.

Liber scriptus proferetur,

In quo totum continetur

Unde mundus judicetur.

Day of Anger

Free translation

by Amanda D'Avalos and Erika Karssens,
Latin III students of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Judgement Day. This day the age will dissolve within the growing ashes with the testimony of David with Sibylla.

The tremor will be grand when the judge arrives to shatter all things severely. After the trumpet has spread its marvelous sound among the burial ground, it will gather all before the throne of Heaven.

Death will be slowed, and when nature appears again, man will respond to the highest court. Once forth the Bible shall be brought, in which all is contained, the whole world will be judged.

Alexander's Contraption

A modern myth by Jason Snyder, Latin II student of Kathi Laurence, South Western H. S., Hanover, Pennsylvania

Once, a long time ago, people had to ride for days on horses, or walk for even longer times just to visit with friends and family and to find out the latest news or to find out who was ruling the country. For many years, people just accepted this fact. Then one day, a very weary Alexander Caesar, an inventor, was walking along a road when he suddenly collapsed. While lying there, he looked up and saw the god Telem Arcet, the greatly disliked god of salesmen, slowly descending from the heavens.

The god said to him in a very polite voice, "Hello sir, I am from the Mount Olympus Corporation, and do I have a deal for you? I will give you eternal life, in return for building a certain contraption for me and, of course, for making four easy payments of \$19.95 each."

"Oh, I don't..." Alexander started.

"Of course, you're saying to yourself, 'four easy installments of \$19.95! That is a lot of money.' Well pal, I could just leave and you could go complete twelve labors and become a demi-god through the blessing of ol' Zeus just like Hercules. But first off, you're not Zeus' son and second of all, you don't look all that strong. Now, if you decide to take me up on this offer, I would supply you with all the necessary plans to build this contraption, and I would also throw in a free Ginsu knife, a knife that can slice, dice, and mince any food you desire."

The eternal life promise seemed really appealing to Alexander, and he could really use one of those Ginsu knives. "Well, okay, yeah, sure I'll do it. It doesn't look too hard, and a person just can't beat the opportunity to spend eternity with a stainless steel Ginsu knife!"

So the god Telem gave the blueprints for the contraption to Alexander and told him to be sure and connect his contraption to a wire that he would find hanging down from the sky next to his house.

Alexander gave Telem the first of his four easy installments of \$19.95, went home and started working on the contraption. Slowly, it went together. First, a bell, then a few wires, and finally an outer casing. When Alexander finished the odd box-shaped contraption, he hooked it up to the wire that was now hanging down from the sky next to his house. He set the contraption on a table and was about to go to sleep when the bell inside it started to ring and ring. Alexander looked at the box and could not figure out how to stop this ringing. So he decided to pick it up and put it outside. When he picked it up, however, he accidentally

knocked off a part that was connected to the box by another wire, and he heard strange noises coming from one end of the part. Alexander picked up the part and put the noisy end close to his ear. He could hear a voice. It sounded like the god Telem Arcet.

The voice said "You will name this contraption a telephone. Your orders are to make as many of these as you can and sell them to all your friends. You may charge as much as you like because you will be the sole distributor. Be sure they are all connected to each other by wire. Instruct your friends that they can use these telephones to talk with each other without leaving their homes."

So Alexander made more of the contraptions which he obediently called telephones and began to sell them and hook them all together with wire. He was immediately revered and made a great deal of money so he was able to make the final three payments to Telem.

After several years, almost everyone in the world had a telephone and Alexander Caesar had become involved in politics and was even made a general.

Up on Mount Olympus, Telem sat in his house which, over the centuries, had become quite dirty and was piled floor to ceiling with trash. Unbeknownst to anyone else in the universe, he intended to use the telephone as his personal trash disposal system. Telem would put trash into the phone at his end and it would then appear on another phone somewhere in the world as a long-winded attempt to sell a long-distance telephone service, a new credit card, or a get-rich-quick scheme. He started slowly at first, but then he began putting more and more trash into his telephone and people were now receiving bits of his trash two or three times a day.

When people began to be upset with Telem, they stopped making sacrifices at his temples, and they forced Alexander to disconnect his telephone from the wire that hung down from the sky outside his house. This angered Telem and he decided to train a group of smooth-talking men and women who would dump trash on people from untraceable locations. These men and women became known as Telem Arceters, and they soon became the most disliked people in the world although no one was sure exactly who they were or where they lived.

To this day, Telem Arcet's trash is still delivered to our personal phones several times a day, and we remain helpless to block its delivery or identify its source.

Ray of Pompeii à la Dr. Seuss

By Keith Swain, Latin II student of Mary Lou Carroll, Northeastern H. S., Elizabeth City, North Carolina

I am Ray of Pompeii,
I'd like to stay everyday.
This is Ren.
He's my friend.
My friend Ren,
Would you enter my den?
Yes, but not for long,
Or in Hades we shall sing this song.
Come on friend, stay with me,
Show love to me and your country.
I will not stay in Pompeii,
I will not stay another day.
Would you stay with your goat?
You must recall this substantial note?
I would not stay with my goat.
I would rather leave on a boat.
It is only a little rain.
I know you can stand the pain.
I will not stay in this steamy rain.
I'll leave on something they shall call a plane.
Would you stay for a gazillion bucks?
I would not stay for a gooooplux.
Would you stay for your wife?
And sacrifice my great life?
Would you stay for your lover?
I would rather let her smother.
You are mean, you are cruel.

But one thing I'm not is a fool.
Would you stay for your cat?
Not even if it wore that famous top hat.
The gods are angry, they are mad.
They think to boil us would be real rad.
Vesuvius is slowly getting worse.
I fear that it is about to burst.
Oh, that is nothing much at all.
That's just Vulcan's flimball.
Can't you stay in the ash?
I've got two ashboards; it'll be a bash.
And so, what happens if we crash?
Shall we be consumed by this dirty ash?
No, friend, we must swim.
Looks to me the chances are very dim.
Volcanic ash is nothing cool,
For a glass of water it makes me drool.
Where shall you go if you sail onto the sea?
Where shall you be?
Listen friend, I don't know how,
But this I know: I'm leaving now.
Would this, could this really be?
You'll leave and never think of me?
The ash is coming, falling fast.
I must say, friend, this is our last.
Forever now I shall see you not.

Wow! You're right! That's really hot!!

Medea

By Jenna Lewis, Latin V student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mater! In nostros oculos spectavisti, sed aures tuas puerulos orantes non audiverunt. Adulescentia nobis tam dulcis erat. Non intellegimus cur constitueris nobis non fruendam esse. Nunc intellegimus te cupivisse te patri nostro reverendam. Sed cur in liberos innocentes ignem animae imposuisti? Putavistine te fugae consilium invenisse, in caelum dracone? Erasme ad sanctum locum manibus sanguineis ascensura? Animi nostri tam tristissimi sunt quia numquam vixerunt. Ergo, curre — putasne nos sequi non posse? Nunc non potes spectare in filiorum oculos inanimos. Intellegis scelera tua tibi dolores solum datura esse. Tuta numquam eris — hoc videbis: potentia tua delebitur. Umbrae tuorum liberorum dulcium te in Tartaro aeternae obligabunt, dum nos in Elysio manemus.

Greek and Roman Man of Strength!

By Denton Chang, Latin I student of Linda Fabrizio, Niskayuna High School, Niskayuna, New York

Heracles
Validus, intellegens,
Opprimat, pagnat, vincit.
Optimus custos.
Hercules.

Fascinating Finds in Latin Literature

Quintus Curtius Rufus: Historiae Alexandri

Quintus Curtius Rufus was a first century A.D. author and biographer of the life and history of Alexander the Great. Of the ten books he wrote only eight have survived. While nothing is known of Curtius' own life, *The Historiae Alexandri* is the earliest extant example of Latin prose not connected with a Roman theme.

Curtius' style is a clear, forthright prose that advanced students who have had experience with the traditional prose authors should be able to handle with good notes and glossing of unfamiliar vocabulary.

Students who are fascinated with the famous mosaic from Pompeii of the Battle of Issus can find passages in Curtius which discuss this very interesting battle.

Those interested in the character of Alexander himself will also find appropriate passages to translate.

Many who are interested in the far-flung reaches of Alexander's vast empire will find passages discussing the geography and customs of those areas, including information about the founding of the city of Alexandria.

The passage which follows discusses India's geography. Happy traveling!

"Alexander, ne otium, scendis rumoribus natum, aleret, in Indiam movit, semper bello quam post victoriam clarior. India tota ferme spectat orientem. Quae Austrum accipiunt in altius terrae fastigium excedunt; plana sunt cetera, multique inclytis amnis, Caucaso monte ortis, placidum per campos iter praebent. Indus gelidior est quam ceteri; aquas vehit a colore maris haud multum abhorrentes. Ganges amnis ab ortu eximius ad meridianam regionem decurrit, et magnorum montium iuga recto alveo stringit; inde cum obiectae rupes inclinant ad orientem; utque Rubro mari accipitur, findens ripas, multas arbores cum magna soli parte absorbet; saxis quoque impeditus, crebro reverberatur; ubi mollius solum reperit, stagnat insulasque molitur.

"Ceterum, quae propria sunt mari, aquilones maxime deurrunt; ii, cohibiti iugis montium, ad interiora non penetrant, ita alendis frugibus mitia, sed adeo in illa plagā mundus statas temporum vices mutat, ut cum alia fervore solis exaestuant, Indiam nives obruant; rursusque, ubi cetera rigent illic intolerandus est aestus."

The Story of the First Rose

A modern myth by Anne Buen, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H. S., Las Vegas, Nevada

It all started with a young serf who had visited the temple of Aphrodite. The young man wept as he asked Aphrodite for help, and, surprisingly, Aphrodite appeared. She asked the man what was so terribly wrong that would make a man full of pride to cry. The young man asked Aphrodite why he and his wife were cursed not to have any children. Aphrodite smiled sincerely, and she told him that they were not cursed. She said that the right time had just not arrived yet. She also told him that he would know when his wife would have their first child. The young man was so happy and shocked by the news that he didn't even notice Aphrodite vanish into thin air.

When he returned home, he saw his wife Cordelia. She was making bread in the *culina* when she told her husband that she dreamed of taking care of a baby girl. Nine months later Cordelia gave birth to a beautiful baby girl, and they named the girl Rose.

Rose soon grew into a beautiful woman. Everyone, especially all the men, was enchanted by her beauty. Every day a different man would try to talk her into marriage. Rose enjoyed their admiration but got even more pleasure from hurting each of them and sending them away sad and wounded. She knew they were attracted to her beauty and that they would keep coming back despite the pain she caused them.

When everyone began saying that Rose was as beautiful as Aphrodite herself, Aphrodite suddenly got furious. Since she was not getting the attention she had become used to, Aphrodite decided to visit Rose.

When she arrived, she thoughtfully looked at Rose for a long time in silence. Then Aphrodite told Rose that she was only beautiful because she had created her. She also said that she would have to be punished for hurting all those who were attracted by her beauty, something Aphrodite would never do. Then Aphrodite vanished leaving Rose bewildered over the real purpose of the visit.

Later on, the young man returned to his house looking for his daughter. He looked everywhere, and he asked everyone; however, he could not find her. All he found was a beautiful red flower growing in Rose's room. When he picked it, he pricked his finger on the thorns that surrounded its stem. He immediately thought of his daughter, and how she hurt all those who came to admire her beauty.

He decided to name the new flower a rose after his missing daughter.

Cosmes: The Cosmetic Goddess

A modern myth by Melissa Anselmo, Latin II student of Ann-Marie Fine, Archbishop Blenk High School, Gretna, Louisiana

Cosmes was a goddess who had no husband. One day she got an invitation to a party being held by Zeus on Mount Olympus. The party was a Thanksgiving Feast for all of the gods and goddesses. Cosmes earnestly wanted a husband so she decided that she would have to make herself beautiful and go to the party. Whatever she did would have to be unique so that she would stand out among the other beautiful goddesses.

So Cosmes went out into her garden and sat down on her thinking bench. This was the place where she always came when she needed to do some serious thinking. Cosmes' garden was filled with many sweet-smelling and colorful flowers. Suddenly it came to her! Cosmes quickly grabbed flowers of many different colors. She grabbed some blue periwinkle, red roses, and some pink carnations.

She took the flowers into her house and ground them up, putting each in a different jar. Next she took a small brush and applied different colors to different areas of her face. She put blue over her eyelids, pink on her cheeks, and red on her lips. She looked into her mirror and liked what she saw.

Cosmes left for the party feeling very pretty and confident. When she arrived, everyone loved her new look. The other goddesses wanted to know what she had used and what it was called. Cosmes hadn't really

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

Pick Your Friends Well!

By Joseph Czyn, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

Homicida
Saevus, crudelis
Laedit, necat, delet.
Suavis amicus non est.
Homicida.

Watch What You Say, It May Be Ancient!

By Sam Hobart, Latin IV student of Dr. Charles Gilliam, Tabb High School, Yorktown, Virginia

"Eureka!" "Eyes in the back of your head." "Eat your heart out." While we all know that many English words and phrases have been derived from Latin and Greek, few understand the full impact that these two languages, and the people who used them, have had on our language.

The three quotations above can be attributed to Archimedes, Plautus, and Homer respectively. And they are but a few of the many ancient phrases which have endured to the present day. We learn them as small children and we pass them on, rarely understanding their full meaning, and almost never knowing their origins.

Many expressions which we take for granted today were first coined by ancient poets and dramatists. Homer first used the term, "to bite the dust," as an inspiring quote from the Greek leader Agamemnon to spur on his troops in *The Iliad*.

"A word to the wise," (*verbum sapienti*) was a term used by Plautus in his play, *The Persian*. One of his characters, Saturio, utters these famed words when repeatedly told by another not to reveal a secret plot. Thus, the term originally meant that a single word is enough warning for the wise. Through its use, however, this has been corrupted into meaning that what the speaker is saying is intended for wise people.

The very word "thespian," referring to an actor, is derived from the name of the Greek dramatist, Thespis, who first singled out one member of the chorus to recite individual lines.

The influence of the ancients upon sayings, however, is not restricted to ancient literature. Philosophers and historians have contributed equally to modern sayings. Suetonius, a Roman biographer, first relates the term "The die is cast" (*alea iacta est*) in his account of the life of Julius Caesar. The phrase, implying "to pass a point of no return," refers to Caesar's fateful decision to lead his army across the Rubicon River against the orders of the Senate.

"If you want peace, prepare for war" is a quotation which is used whenever a military conflict seems necessary to provide for future peace. Thucydides first related the term when quoting the speech of a Corinthian in Sparta who was advocating war to stop Athens' imperial aggressions.

The idea of "nothing in excess" (*μηδεν αγαν*) is the cornerstone of Aristotle's philosophy. He attributes the quote to Chilon, a Spartan sage, but it is Aristotle who popularized the term and applied it specifically to youth.

The term "swan song" (Latinized as *vox Cygnea*) is the result of a philosopher and his disciple. Plato coined the phrase in *Phaedo*, in referring to his mentor Socrates' jovial acceptance of impending death. Unfortunately, swans do not sing. At the time, it was widely believed that swans sang a beautiful song just before dying. We have since realized that swans honk, a far cry from singing, but like many phrases, this one has persisted despite inaccuracy.

Many of our phrases are derived from ancient sayings, works of literature, history and sometimes even names. And yet, few realize that they are in fact quoting Pliny the Elder when saying "in a nutshell" (*in nucula*) or that the phrase "love conquers all" (*amor omnia vincit*) was first ambiguously used by Vergil.

Despite our ignorance of the facts, we have no trouble using these phrases and we give them little thought. But maybe we should "seize the day" (Horace's *carpe diem*) and learn a bit about the phrases we take for granted. After all, we don't have forever — "time flies" (Vergil: *tempus fugit*).

Arts, Crafts and Architecture: The Gifts of the Roman Empire

By Joan Hulme, Latin student of Andrienne Nilsen, St. John Vianney Regional H. S., Holmdel, New Jersey

The Roman empire has always been well known for its vast array of arts and crafts as well as for its architecture. What was most admirable, however, was the way that Rome's arts, crafts, and architecture were all combined to achieve grandiose final products.

Very old Roman buildings and temples had chiefly been made of wood decorated with ornaments. Later architects of Roman buildings and temples replaced the old wood with marble and stone, following the lead of Greek architecture and creating a market for thousands of skilled sculptors and stonemasons.

These fine buildings graced Roman cities which usually had been laid out very carefully with a grid pattern of streets echoing the layouts of Roman military camps.

These Roman achievements influenced construction in almost every country around the Mediterranean. Even Arabia saw the construction of many Roman-style theatres, baths, and chariot-racing stadiums. This Roman influence continued in these countries for many centuries, although, in Arabia, Muslim influences began to replace the earlier Roman styles during the seventh century A.D.

The Roman development of a system of aqueducts was perhaps the most important factor in Rome's success in establishing large urban settlements. With the ability to provide a constant source of pure drinking water almost anywhere it was needed, Rome could encourage settlements wherever they were wanted strategically and not be hindered by the lack of local drinking water.

The imperial residences on the Palatine Hill, the Golden House of the Emperor Nero, the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, and the fortress-palace of Diocletian at Spalatro on the east side of the Adriatic all bear testimony to the grandiose imaginations of Roman architects and the skills of the artists and craftsmen who were employed to work on these projects.

When the Roman Empire grew weak, and large budgets were no longer available for grandiose architecture, the supply of skilled craftsmen dwindled.

It would not be until the Renaissance that sufficient wealth was available once more to support a similar supply of artists, trained craftsmen and creative architects. And even then, the world once again looked to the building styles of the ancient Romans as neo-classical buildings began to spring up throughout Europe and, later, even in the New World.

Jimmy

By Mary Anne Carney, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H. S., Orchard Park, New York

Ego amo parvum fratrem meum, Iacobulum.
Ridet dum cum eo colloqueris.
Apportat felicitatem omnibus nobis.
Deus curabit illum quando regreditur
In valetudinarium.

Can You Hear Pompeii's Voices?

By Kandise (Anna Maria) Arnold, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Can you *audire* the *voce*s?
Nolite listen with your ear,
Sed with your *corde et* conscience.
That way you'll truly hear
Those *voce*s full of memories
Of those who were dreaming of better days,
And the *liberi* who were raised here
And knew the Roman ways.
Nam the thousands who remained,
Most of whom had no *tempus* to shed a tear,
Have a story which will live on forever.
They lived in little fear.
It's painful to remember
When those *voce*s became still.
It's painful to remember,
Sed remember them we will.

Veterans Day in Rome

By Joel Williams, Latin II student of Joan Jahnige in the Distance Learning Program with the Kentucky Educational Television program. He attends Early County High School in Blakely, Georgia.

Veterans Day is a holiday that could be celebrated by almost every nation.

The ancient Romans, too, had many famous veterans whom they might have honored during Veterans Day ceremonies.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus was a Roman general and statesman. He was consul around 460 B.C. Two years later he was chosen dictator. His most noble accomplishment was saving a Roman army that faced annihilation by the Aequi. He defeated them and turned down all honors. He resigned his dictatorship only to be appointed dictator again in 439 B.C. After putting down an incipient plebeian insurrection, he once again retired to his farm.

Marcus Atilius Regulus was elected consul for 267 B.C. and fought as a strong and uncompromising commander. He commanded a Roman fleet which defeated that of Carthage in 256 B.C. during the first Punic War. He was later captured by the Carthaginians and held prisoner. When sent back to Rome to talk peace, he told the Romans to refuse peace, and willingly returned to Carthage where he was put to death.

Quintus Maximus Rullianus, a member of the Fabian clan, was a Roman general. He was elected consul six times and became a dictator in 315 B.C. He defeated the Etruscans at Vadimonian Lake in 310 B.C., and ten years later at Sentinum he defeated a force of Samnites, Gauls, Umbrians, and Etruscans.

Gaius Marius was a Roman general and statesman who led the *Populares* during the civil war of 88-86 B.C. In 119 B.C., he had been elected tribune of the people. He became a consul and advanced northward to oppose the invading Germanic tribes of the Cimbri and Teutons. He annihilated both tribes. Marius was considered a savior and named consul for the sixth time after that. He then had disagreements with Lucius Sulla Felix who had once served under him, and a civil war broke out. When Sulla was in Asia Minor, Marius went back to Rome and named himself consul. He died on the Ides of January of the same year.

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus was a Roman statesman whose concern for the common people led to his own downfall and death. In 146 B.C. he had participated in the destruction of Carthage. Later, in 137 B.C., he saved an army of 20,000 Romans from destruction by the people of Numantia. He returned and was elected tribune of the people. Because a rumor was then circulated that Tiberius wanted to be a dictator, he, along with 300 of his followers, was murdered and cast into the Tiber River.

Gaius Sempronius Gracchus, the brother of Tiberius, was also a Roman statesman. In order to avenge his brother's death (which happened while Gaius was serving with a Roman army in Spain), he vowed to follow up on his brother's public-land laws. Later, when one of his enemies was elected consul, Gaius had to flee the city. Soon afterwards, his body was discovered on a hill on the west bank of the Tiber River.

Gaius Julius Caesar belonged to the prestigious Julian clan. Leading a life filled with controversy, Caesar was motivated to continue to strive for personal control and power. His persuasiveness as a speaker helped him gain power and overcome many obstacles. To advance his own career, he even gave his daughter, Julia, in marriage to Pompey, a man who was his ally and who had helped him advance early in his career. When Julia died in 54 B.C., Caesar and Pompey became threats to each other. Caesar was a hero in many battles, some of which included the Gallic Wars, power plays in Rome, and the Civil War. In a short period of time, he proved that he was in total control of his army, a command which proved to be the backbone of his power. He

wanted honors to help increase his prestige. He wore the robe, crown, and scepter of a triumphant general and even used the title "imperator." He sponsored colonies of veterans, eliminated the highly corrupt tax system, and extended Roman citizenship in the provinces. At home, he reconstituted the courts, increased the number of senators and reformed the calendar. This Roman general and statesman laid the foundations of the Roman imperial system.

Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, known as Pompey the Great, fought beside his own father when he was only seventeen years old. He showed characteristics of a leader when he raised three legions and defeated the Marian party. He was honored with the title "Magnus" because of his many triumphs. Pompey had expected that certain lands would be apportioned among his veterans, but his desires were declined by the senate. This refusal led him to ally himself with Julius Caesar. Pompey the Great was a Roman general and statesman who was a hero and idol for many years. His life ended when he escaped to Egypt, seeking refuge from Caesar's wrath, and was murdered.

Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus began his military career as a tribune in Germany and Britain. He then fought under his father's command during the Jewish rebellion in Palestine. Later, when his father left him in total control of the army in Palestine, he brought the war to an end by sacking Jerusalem in 70 B.C. To honor this victory, his son later built the Arch of Titus.

Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, who had served with his father in Judaea, succeeded his father as emperor. Titus was known as a generous person who gave gifts and entertained the Roman people. Even though he was very popular among his people, he never changed his benevolent ways. Through the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and a great fire and plague in Rome he remained compassionate and helpful. Titus is remembered for dedicating the Flavian Amphitheater, or Colosseum, which had been begun by his father.

Publius Aelius Hadrianus was nine years old when his father died. He then became the ward of a relative, Trajan, a future emperor. He was educated in Rome and became a highly cultivated man. Working for Trajan, Hadrian held civil and military posts. Hadrian succeeded Trajan as emperor and was forced to defend the Empire from continuous threats of revolts of subject peoples and of barbarian invasions. He knew that consolidation was the only answer, so he established defense fortifications. One of these was Hadrian's Wall that historically marked the end of Roman territorial expansion. He visited almost every Roman province and strengthened loyalty to Rome while helping local officials put their political, military, and economic affairs in order. His position was also strengthened by his liberalism toward the people, by his support of orphans, and by a considerate attitude toward the senate in Rome. Hadrian immersed himself in Greek culture, surrounded himself with scholars, wrote verse and prose in Latin and Greek, and erected magnificent buildings. This heroic veteran declared an end to the expansion of the empire and, abandoning lands that had been won by his adopted father Trajan, and, thinking they would be easier to maintain, he drew back to the boundaries established by Augustus.

These are a just a few of the military heroes who might have been commemorated during a Veterans Day in Rome.

[Editor's note: The closest thing that the Romans seemed to have had to a Veterans Day celebration may have been the *Transvectio*, which was a parade of *Equites*, in full uniform, through the Forum to the Capitoline Hill. This parade was held annually on the Ides of July.]

Cosmes (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

thought of a name for her new mixtures, so when Hera suggested she name it after herself and call them cosmetics, Cosmes agreed. All night long Cosmes was the center of attention. Not only was she noticed by the goddesses but the god Maxfacto noticed her too.

Maxfacto visited her every day after the party and soon they fell in love.

By the time they had been married for several years, Cosmes and Maxfacto had four daughters. They were named Revlona, Clinica, Avona, and Maybellina.

Over the years, every time there was a special occasion, all of the goddesses would come to Cosmes and say, "Use your cosmetics to enhance my natural beauty," and Cosmes would do it for them. Of course, every time Cosmes did this, Revlona, Clinica, Avona, and Maybellina would sit around and watch. They would talk among themselves and comment on how, if they were doing the enhancing, they would use different colors. They said that each goddess should be different instead of each having the exact same colors in the same places.

One day, Cosmes overheard the girls discussing what they did not like about the way she used her cosmetics and she challenged them to a competition. Cosmes said that each of the girls should pick a goddess and apply her cosmetics on the goddess on Mount Olympus in front of everybody. Then Maxfacto would decide which of the four girls had done the best.

So each of the girls picked her favorite goddess to work on. Revlona chose Hera, Clinica chose Juno, Avona chose Vesta, and Maybellina chose Minerva.

When the day of the competition finally arrived, the girls had already chosen the colors they were going to use and they had everything prepared.

Each girl placed her mixtures on her own table, and the competition began. When all the girls had finished putting their cosmetics on their goddesses, the competition was over.

(Continued in Pagina Septima)

Emperor's Annual Chariot Races Under Way

Based on an article submitted by Jared De Vico, Latin II student of Mrs. Nilsen, St. John Vianney Regional H. S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Romae: Yesterday, the opening of this year's annual chariot races in honor of the Emperor began with the parade of contestants from the *Porta Capena* to the *Circus Maximus*.

The winners will accompany the Emperor in a closing parade and be commemorated on several sculptures.

This year's games will be especially commemorated on the obverse side of special gold *aurei* which the Emperor is having struck.

Even though chariot racing has become highly commercialized, Roman spectators still enjoy attending and betting on the races.

Special *vigiliae* will be on patrol before and after each race to control over-enthusiastic fans who may have won or lost large sums of money.

This year's chariots are the lightest ever used with barely enough room between the two wheels for the *aurigae* to stand as they control their horses. In addition to the prize money that the Emperor himself has posted for the sponsors of winning *factiones*, each victorious *auriga* will also be presented with a *brabeum* and a laurel wreath of victory by the Emperor's personal *legatus*.

All eyes, and bets, will be on two *aurigae* entered in this year's races who are each within five victories of having their horses declared *centenarii*.

This year only ten races will be run each day to allow time for many other special activities which patrician families are sponsoring to show their good will toward the *plebs*.

Although the races are not scheduled to begin until tomorrow, spectators are already lined up for blocks around the *Circus Maximus*. They will spend a restless and wild night as they wait for the gates to open at *hora tertia*.

No Sugar n' Spice Here

By Jason Rider, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

Puer
Ridiculus, minax,
Surrepens, rixans, laedens.
Fur est.
Puer

Fall

By Liz Doll, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Autumnus
Pigmenta, frigidulus
Amo mutationem; Specto.
Amo autumnum pigmenta.
Autumnus



Cara Matrona,

Please, you have to help me! I have nowhere else to turn. My *sponsa* is going to be killed by her own family unless I can figure out some way to help her!

Let me start at the beginning.

Twelve years ago, when we used to live in *Consentia*, my *pater* arranged for me to marry *Calpenia*, the two-year old daughter of *Gaius Calpenius Hermes* and his wife *Antistia Coetonis*. At that time I was fifteen years old and had just given up my *bulia* to accept my *toga libera*. A few years later we moved to our current home in the mountain town of *Potentia*.

Last week my *pater* decided it was time for me to meet my *sponsa* and her *familia* so he and I travelled down from the mountains and took the *Via Aquilia* to *Consentia*. Unfortunately, when *Antistia Coetonis* told her daughter that I was coming to meet her, she, in turn, told her closest friend who decided to ask her parents to give a *convivium* in her honor at the *villa rustica* where she lived with her *parentes* a few miles away from *Consentia*. The *villa rustica* was part of a large *fundus* that was worked by a *familia rustica* of twenty slaves, both *servi* and *servae*.

As we learned after we got to the home of *Gaius Calpenius Hermes*, the *convivium* started with a *cena* followed by music and dancing. The music attracted the *familia rustica* who, in the spirit of the occasion, were allowed to join in the dancing. Then one of the *servi* brought out a large leather wine-skin made from the whole hide of a goat. He said he would teach everyone how to dance the *ascolia*. He then rubbed olive oil all over the skin, filled it with water and tied the opening shut. Finally, while the music played, everyone, including the *servi et servae* were given extra *vinum* and encouraged to try to dance while standing on the slippery wine skin. I guess it was quite a sight. People were falling all over each other as they tried to stay on the wine skin while the music played faster and faster.

Everything was fine until a neighbor was attracted by the music and the shouting of the *servi et servae* and rode his horse over to see what was going on. They say that as soon as he got close enough to be heard, he started shouting *Bacchanalia! Bacchanalia!*, and then turned his horse around and rode away. The next morning the neighbor returned with the *Praetor* from *Consentia* accompanied by *lictores* and *vigiles*. Every one in the *villa rustica* was arrested along with the *familia rustica*. They were all charged with breaking the law that says that not more than two men and three women can take part in a *Bacchanalian* celebration without special permission.

Even though the *parentes* of *Calpenia's* friend hired a *iurisconsultus* to argue that they were not performing a *Bacchanalia*, the *accusator* convinced the *Praetor*

that dancing the *ascolia* has been associated with the *Diorynia* since the time of *Theseus*, and they were all convicted. The *Praetor* ordered all the slaves to be executed along with the men of the *villa rustica*. Following the old traditions, the *Praetor* then ordered all the girls and women of the *villa rustica* to be taken to their nearest relatives so they could be killed by their own families as ordered by the old *Senatus Consultum De Bacchanalibus*.

Matrona, *Calpenia's* parents have locked her in a room where they plan to keep her until she starves to death. Isn't there anything that can be done to stop this ancient and barbaric practice? Even though I never got to know her, she is my *sponsa*, and I'm sure she and her friend were only having a little innocent fun and not taking part in a *Bacchanalia*. Please, please tell me how I can save *Calpenia* before she starves to death.

Sponsus Tristissimus
Consentiae

Cure Tristissime,

From what you have written, it does appear that your *sponsa*, *Calpenia*, was falsely accused, although the *accusator* was able to convince the *Praetor* of her guilt. If your *pater* can afford it, he could, of course, hire his own *iurisconsultus* and file an *appellatio* on behalf of your *sponsa* to the higher tribunal in *Rhegium*. If, however, the majority of the executions have already been carried out, it may be difficult to find witnesses to convince the new *Praetor* of *Calpenia's* innocence.

It would seem to me, however, that your new *iurisconsultus* could begin with an *appellatio* based on *SEMPRONIA DE CAPITUM CIVIUM*. This is the law that states that no citizen can be put to death without the assent of the Roman people. Since the conviction and sentencing of *Calpenia* appears to have been carried out by a *Praetor* acting independently, your *iurisconsultus* could say that she has a right to a trial by jury.

The following suggestions may not save your *sponsa's* life, but they could delay her death.

A good *iurisconsultus* could file an *appellatio* calling for a delay in execution based on *IUSIURANDUM IN IURE DELATUM*. This is a circumstance which allows for legal proceedings to be interrupted until an accused person has a chance to pay a debt that is owed. It could be argued that, as your *sponsa*, *Calpenia* owes you the rights of marriage and fatherhood. A *Praetor* may be willing to delay her execution until you are married and she has born you at least one child.

As a last resort, your *iurisconsultus* could at least argue that no Roman maiden may legally be executed who still has her *virginitas*. If successful, this could delay execution until you had a chance to *ducere Calpeniam in matrimonium*—although her execution would still have to proceed once the barrier of *virginitas* had been removed.

Since I am a firm believer that our great nation survives only because of its dedication to its laws, I would in no way encourage you or your family to try to save *Calpenia* by trying to sneak food in to her, or, worse yet, attacking her home with a *manus armata* in an effort to rescue her. Even if you and *Calpenia* were able to escape and perhaps even leave the country, you would be outcasts for the rest of your lives and your families would suffer the consequences of your escape.

Remember, if your attempt at *appellatio* fails, you must be ready to live with the final decisions of the courts.

The Eleventh Commandment of Rome:

"Thou Shalt Bathe Thy Body"

By Jason R. Kossmann, Latin I student of
Peter Hartell, Barnstable High School,
Hyannis, Massachusetts

No, I am not kidding. In fact, I am dead serious. The Romans were supposed to have taken their baths more seriously than their worship of their gods. To them, bathing was a very important social event. This is why, by the fourth century A.D., there were almost 1,000 public baths in the city of Rome.

Nor were the baths used strictly for hygiene. Romans also enjoyed sports and other forms of recreation while they hung out in the baths. Of course, eventually, they had to subject their bodies to steam, dry heat and hot and cold water. This was a part of the routine. These were tense times and the baths provided needed exercise and relaxation.

The vast majority of the baths in Rome were open to anyone who could pay the minimal fee of a *quadranis*—a coin so small that its only practical uses were for getting into the baths and tipping slaves. Because everybody could get in, people would plan to meet at the baths whenever they needed to get together. A Roman bath was a place where the rich could rub shoulders with commoners. While in some small conservative towns, such as Pompeii, a public bath might be divided into a *balneum virile* and *balneum muliebre*, such modesty did not always apply to the baths in Rome.

And, of course, as with all social activities, certain rituals eventually developed which everyone tended to follow. First, the Roman bather was rubbed down with olive oil. They had discovered that a good rub down like this could take the place of stretching before exercising. Then it was off to find a wrestling partner or a game to play to work up a good sweat. Thoroughly exhausted, the bather would then subject his body to heat, steam, a hot tub and a cold plunge—all designed to clean, refresh and rejuvenate!

Now, of course, even in Roman times, with fantastic wealth also came fantastic amenities. Thus there were also a large number of private baths in Rome. The super-rich bathed privately in spacious and airy elegance assisted by their personal slaves.

The best preserved public baths anywhere are the Forum Baths in Pompeii. Dating from the 1st century A.D., these baths had a variety of facilities and an ample exercise court, but they show none of the preferred extravagance that eventually led the Big-City builders to design such "bathing provinces" as the Baths of Caracalla and the Baths of Diocletian at Rome. Like all Roman baths, however, the Forum Baths in Pompeii had large furnaces and hypocaustically heated floors and walls. The *caldarium*, located near the furnace, was the warmest room. A short distance away was the *tepidarium*—a mildly warm room used to acclimate the body to the extreme temperature changes as one eventually ended up in the *frigidarium* with its ice-cold plunge pool.

Some very, very conservative Romans, of course, preferred to avoid the public baths entirely and simply sponge-bathed using a pitcher and basin at home. Others had small bathtubs built into their homes where they could bathe modestly and privately.

But, getting back to the really grandiose baths that the Romans excelled at building, it wasn't long before the luxury of these facilities was being copied abroad.

One good example is the Hunting Baths of Leptis Magna, a Roman colony in North Africa. These baths belonged to the exporters of large animals that were being supplied to Roman amphitheaters. The owners were proud of their business and illustrated its many phases in the mosaics decorating the various rooms.

And, of course, who can forget Bath, England, a settlement named after the Roman bath that the Roman soldiers built there during their occupation of the island.

The command was "Bathe," and bathe they did. With Roman gusto!



The Emperor Hadrian's private domed bathhouse at Tivoli, east of Rome

We Got Those Ol' Roman Blues!

A parody of REM's "The End of the World As We Know It"

By Allen Reece, Latin III student of Donna Wright, Lawrence North High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

That's great, it starts with a cast die,
And Caesar crossed the Rubicon.
Iactus est, and Pompey's gone.
Caesar was a man of war,
Went and fought the Gallic hordes.
Sworded up, came back to Rome,
And scared off little Pompey
To Egypt where his head was then
Cut off by Cleopatra's brother.
Caesar slept with her too, then had a son.
We Romans were enraged.
Our dictator was married,
And an illegitimate son wasn't right.
He had to die so, when he came back to Rome,
Brutus had him stabbed to death.
Side by side, patricians battled,
Fought, harried, seized.
"Duck for that low spear!"
Fine then,
Uh-oh, Brutus dead, Cassius too - that'll do.
"Save yourself," "Kill yourself."
The 2nd Triumvirate works for Rome 'till another
War breaks out between Octavian and Antony.
It's a drop down, drag out, sink-the-boat-
So-it-won't float pretty kicking fight.
It's the end of the Roman Republic!
It's the end of the Roman Republic!
It's the end of the Roman Republic,
And we feel fine.
27 B.C. Now.
The Wars are over. Rome is sober.
Tony's dead. Cleo too.
The exalted, three-times-married, peace-keeping,
road-building Augustus leads the Roman World.
Romans have a happy fate.
The Pax Romana's really great.
Rome's got Hungary. Rome's got Spain.
Subdue. Subdue.
Watch the leaders crush them.
Uh, Oh. This means no Republic here.
Senators should steer clear.
He's the Emperor, the Emperor,
The Emperor for life.
This is Rome's solution.
Offer us alternatives, and we decline.
It's the end of the Roman Republic.
It's the end of the Roman Republic.
It's the end of the Roman Republic,
And we feel fine...fine.

Fabula Brevisima**Octavius et Gigas**

By Joshua "Leo" Rice, Latin I student of
Gisele MacHarg, Hartford High School,
White River Junction, Vermont

Octavius in viā ambulabat et gladium et scutum et hastam portans. Octavius magnus miles erat. Umbra super eum repente pendit. Octavius se rotavit, et spectavit gigantem qui magnam clavam portabat. Octavius hastam suam in gigantem iecit sed hoc parvum telum illum non vulneravit. Gigas ad Octavium magnam clavam vibravit, sed Octavius e viā celeriter saltavit. Tum Octavius strinxit gladium suum qui arsit. Hic gladius enim erat magicus. Octavius gigantis clavam praecidit et gigantem ipsum iterum atque iterum condidit. Gigas male vulneratus est et mox mortuus est. Octavius iterum in viā ambulavit et domum tute ivit.

Cosmes (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

Maxfacto went around to judge each goddess. When he went to the podium to announce the winner, everyone was shocked at what he said. Maxfacto said that each girl had done something different but that each result was unique. He said that he could not decide between them because they were all great and they had each enhanced the beauty of the goddess on whom they had worked!

Modern girls who use cosmetics every day should thank Cosmes for them. They should also thank her four daughters for four major brands of makeup: Revlon for Revlon, Clinica for Clinique, Avona for Avon, and Maybellina for Maybelline.

**Patina de Asparagis cum Herbis**
Asparagus Omelet with Herbs

Submitted by "Petronius" Landry, Latin II student of
Selina Kell, South Windsor High School,
South Windsor, Connecticut

**Res Commiscendae**

2 lbs. fresh asparagus
5 eggs
1 Tbs. grated pecorino cheese
1 handful fresh, minced parsley
1 Tbs. olive oil
salt and pepper



"Petronius" prepares to crack open the eggs

Modus Parandi

Clean the asparagus by cutting off and discarding the dry ends. Then chop the asparagus into small pieces. Place the chopped asparagus into a pot with water and boil for 6 minutes.

While the asparagus is cooking, wash the parsley and mince it finely. Scramble 5 eggs in a bowl and add the minced parsley, the grated cheese and salt and pepper to taste.

When the asparagus is done cooking, drain and add to the scrambled egg mixture.

Pour the olive oil into a frying pan and allow to get hot. When the olive oil is hot, pour in the mixture, stir and cook for 2 minutes.

**The omelet is cooked over low/medium heat**

After 2 minutes, turn the frying omelet over, taking care to keep it from breaking. Cook the omelet flat and do not fold it over onto itself. Cook for another 2 minutes and then turn the frying pan over onto a plate, again taking care that the omelet doesn't break into small pieces.

Serve immediately. Serves 4.



"Let's see how this came out ... Smells delicious!"

R. I. P.

By Tim Elzinga, Latin student of Darryl Huisken,
Covenant Christian H. S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Pluto was not
happy for
he had been
commanded by
Jupiter to rule
the Under-
world; but he
did want
a wife ♦

Jupiter promised

Pluto
a wife
but
did
not
dare
to keep his promise ♦

Pluto took things
into his
own hands
and kidnapped
Proserpina.
Now
we
have
winter ♦



The Top Ten "Must See" Movies

27.

- I. SHAU-CRURIS REDEMPTIO
- II. PYTHON MONTEUS ET CALIX SACRA
- III. PULPAE FICTIO
- IV. ID EST VITA MIRABILIS
- V. ALICIA IN TERRA MIRABILI
- VI. DUANI MUNDUS
- VII. BENEVOLENTIAM VENARI
- VIII. TAM BONUS QUAM FIT
- IX. SCHINDLERI INDEX
- X. ELEMENTUM QUINTUM

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A Mythological Burden

28.

Submitted by Zoe Dorsey, Latin I student of Cheravan Davidson, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

After using the clues to frame the answers in the Word Search, start in the upper left hand corner and copy the unframed letters on the message blanks. Fill the Latin blanks first, then the English blanks.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Latin Artemis | 12. Pluto's kingdom |
| 2. Latin Dionysus | 13. Latin Demeter |
| 3. Home of the gods | 14. Latin Aphrodite |
| 4. Latin Zeus | 15. Latin Hades |
| 5. Phrygian Rhea | 16. Latin Ares |
| 6. Latin Hermes | 17. Discord goddess |
| 7. Latin Athena | 18. Greek Aurora |
| 8. Phoebus | 19. Zeus' cow love |
| 9. Greek Minerva | 20. Greek Venus |
| 10. Latin Hera | 21. Egyptian: Osiris' wife |
| 11. Latin Hephaestus | 22. Latin Poseidon |
- M L E V E N U S V E F U
E T I T Q U C E R E S N
R O O E D S B E N R E D
C F E L R R T U R E V E
U O N E Y A U S T T U R
R H E B B M U R D I L W
Y E N Y W I P S H P C O
I C H C A N O U I U A R
S B O R N E L H S J N L
N E W E R L C L U L D
B O E C H V O C O N M S
E T S L T A P A I O G I
H U D I A N A B T E O S
I L F T I D O R H P A I
O P N E P T U N E R I S

Latin Message: _____

English Version: _____



Top Ten Albums

30.

- I. CONFESIONES IGNEAE, Cam'ronus
- II. SUPRA NATURAM, Des'rea
- III. RELAXARE FRIGIDULUM, Iohannes B.
- IV. EMBRYA, Maxime Bene
- V. DIES ATERRIMI, Fodere In Occasum
- VI. PERSEQUIRE DUCEM, Kornus
- VII. FUCI MEI PRO LABRIS VESTIGIA, Effugium
- VIII. ANNO DOMINI MCDLXXII VITA - SONORUM VESTIGIUM ORIGINALE, Jermianus Duprius
- IX. MAGNI GUILHELMI MODO, Guilhelmus Faber
- X. CARMINA AB ALLYA BEALIDA OSTENTANTIA VONDAM PASTOREM, Allyae Bealidae Sonorum Vestigium



The Aeneid, Book I

29.

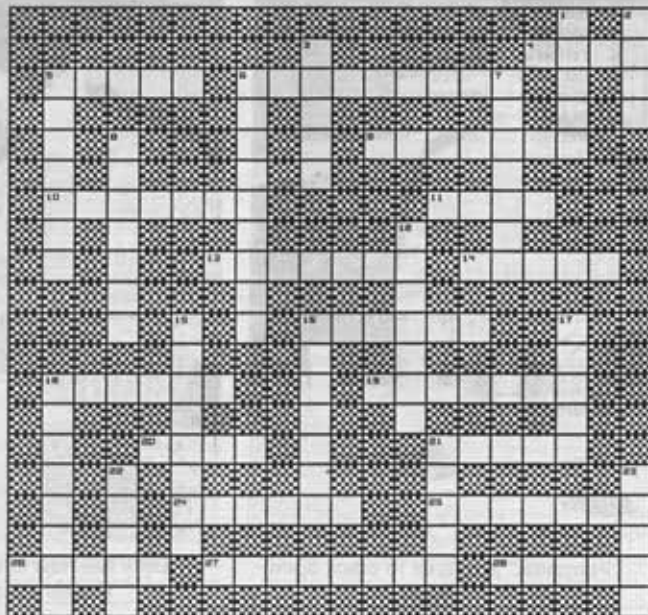
Submitted by Egan Kilbane, Latin IV student of Denise Davis-Henry, Watterson H.S., Columbus, Ohio

ACROSS

4. Aeneas hunts these animals to feed his men after landing near Carthage
5. Divine teacher of the long-haired musician who entertains at Dido's banquet
6. Dido's first homeland
9. Tonto/Lone Ranger:
10. Fairer nymph in Juno's control
11. Goddess who harasses Aeneas on his voyage
13. Aeneas had just departed from here when the storm hit at the beginning of the story (Latin name)
14. Aeneas' father-in-law
16. "Thus they spun." (Latin name)
18. English name for the island on which Aeneas had buried his father
19. Venus whines to him
20. Pygmalion's sister
21. Birds used by Venus to predict the safe landing of most of Aeneas' lost ships
24. Epithet of Minerva which probably means "Maiden"
25. Sent by Jupiter to Carthage to insure a safe welcome for the Trojans
26. Inhabited Iulus' body during Dido's banquet
27. Aeneas' son's longer name
28. Latin word for the Greeks used by Vergil

DOWN

1. Disguised herself as a huntress to help Aeneas
2. Latin for the first things Vergil "sings" about
3. Long-haired musician who entertains at Dido's banquet
5. Latin word used to refer, simultaneously, both to Menelaus and Agamemnon
6. Dido's cruel brother
7. Trojan who beat Aeneas to Italy and founded Patavium
8. Neptune's symbol of power
12. God of Wine
15. Muse invoked by Vergil as he begins his epic
16. Latium/Rome:: Troy
17. The east wind
18. Dido's murdered husband
21. Island home sacred to Juno
22. African region in which Dido resettled
23. One of Vergil's Latin terms for the Carthaginians



Hac Decade

31.

Televisionis Spectacula Iocularissima

Submitted by Ellen Browne, Latin I student of Nancy McKee, Lawrence H. S., Lawrenceville, New Jersey

1. Domum Meliorem Facere
2. Domus Plena
3. Nupti Cum Liberis
4. Saturni Diei Nox Viva
5. Puer Mundum Obviam It
6. Horti Meridiani
7. Res Familiares
8. Mundus Verus
9. Saxum Tertium Ab Sole
10. Veronicae Vestiarium

- A. Boy Meets World
- B. Real World
- C. South Park
- D. Full House
- E. Third Rock From the Sun
- F. Home Improvement
- G. Saturday Night Live
- H. Veronica's Closet
- I. Married With Children
- J. Family Matters

It's A Father - Son Thing

32.

Submitted by Matthew Overway, Latin I student of Darrell Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Match each son with his father.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Zeus | A. Achilles |
| 2. Uranus | B. Aeneas |
| 3. Priam | C. Androgeus |
| 4. Peleus | D. Apollo |
| 5. Oeagrus | E. Ascanius |
| 6. Odysseus | F. Astyanax |
| 7. Minos | G. Caligula |
| 8. Laius | H. Cronus |
| 9. Hector | I. Hannibal |
| 10. Hamilcar | J. Icarus |
| 11. Germanicus | K. Oedipus |
| 12. Dacalus | L. Orestes |
| 13. Anchises | M. Orpheus |
| 14. Agamemnon | N. Paris |
| 15. Aeneas | O. Telegony |

A Thanksgiving Cornucopia

Composed by Miss Skutnik, Milne H.S. From teaching files donated to Pompeiana, Inc.

DOWN

1. immediately
2. to him
4. he used to think
7. to take by force
8. relative pronoun (abl. sing. fem.)
9. having been defended (nom. sing.)
12. I wage
16. of the city
17. she (nom.)

ACROSS

2. her (acc.)
3. he goes
5. he prefers
6. apples (acc.)
7. king (nom.)
10. time (abl.)
11. blood (nom.)
13. lightly
14. eggs (abl.)
15. also
18. radishes (nom.)
19. wine (dat.)

Res Grammaticae

Submitted by Danielle Garland, Jim Stough and Brandon Schadle, Latin III students of Nancy Benn, Hollidaysburg Area High School, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

Match each grammatical term with a Latin word or phrase to which it can be applied.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Proficiscor | A. Ablative absolute |
| 2. Venisse | B. Comparative adverb |
| 3. Pessimus | C. Concessive clause |
| 4. Melius | D. Contrary to past fact condition |
| 5. portans | E. Deponent verb |
| 6. Cum multa vulnera accepissent, tamen fortissime pugnabant. | F. Gerund |
| 7. Linguae Latinae studemus ut linguam nostram sciamus. | G. Gerundive with dative of agent |
| 8. Tibimus domum ad habitandum. | H. Indirect command |
| 9. Dic mihi ubi sint mei amici. | I. Indirect question |
| 10. Matrem suam in oppido videt. | J. Indirect statement |
| 11. Si id fecisset, prudens fuisset. | K. Perfect active infinitive |
| 12. Timemus ne nos videat. | L. Perfect passive subjunctive |
| 13. Auditi sint. | M. Present participle |
| 14. Dominus filios earum rogabat ut cum eis iter facerent. | N. Purpose clause |
| 15. Caesare duce, multum facere poterimus. | O. Reflexive adjective |
| 16. Iuli, cede in pace. | P. Result clause |
| 17. Marcus erat tam fortis ut omnes alios pueros vincere posset. | Q. Substantive clause with a verb of fearing |
| 18. Spero me te visurum esse. | R. Superlative adjective |
| 19. Proelium mihi pugnandum est. | S. Supine |
| 20. Mirabile dictu | T. Vocative |

A Thanksgiving-Pie Puzzle

Based on a game submitted by Christine Young, Latin II student of Dr. Judy Randi, Guilford High School, Guilford, Connecticut

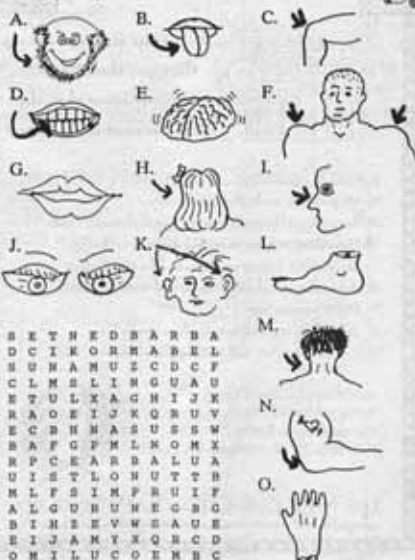
Tell what English names of pies have been translated into Latin. (Use of an Oxford Latin Dictionary is recommended for this puzzle)

1. Crustum ex pepone
2. Crustum ex rhecoma
3. Crustum lutulentum
4. Crustum ex pomis citreis coopertum albumine saccharo condito
5. Crustum ex lactis cremore Bostoniensis
6. Crustum ex carne dulci minutatim dissecto
7. Crustum ex tiliae fructu quae in Floridae meridionalis insulis culta est
8. Crustum ex nucibus Americanis quae a iuglandibus in Georgia lectae sunt
9. Crustum ex gryllis
10. Crustum ex XXIV merulis

Searching For Body Parts

Submitted by Hazel Lacson, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

In the Word Search, frame the Latin terms for the body parts pictured.



Children's Stories

Which Have Been Published in Latin

- I. TRES URSI, Lea Anna Osburna
- II. MUNDUS SECUNDUM LUCIAM, Carolus Schultz, Latine redditum Marii Pei cura
- III. FABULA DE PETRO CUNICULO, Beatrix Potter, Latine redditum ab E. Peroto Walker
- IV. PINOCULUS, Latine redditum ab Enrico Maffacini
- V. PETRUS SCLOPETARIUS, Latine redditum a Bonamico Atensi
- VI. VESTES NOVAE IMPERATORIS, Iohannes Christianus Andrius, Latine redditum a Frederico Landis
- VII. MARIA POPPINA AB "A" AD "Z," P. L. Trivium, Latine redditum a G. M. Lynco
- VIII. WINNIE ILLE PU, A.A. Minceus, Latine redditum ab Alexandro Leonardo
- IX. FERDINANDUS TAURUS, Munus Folium, in Latine redditum ab Elizabetha Hadas
- X. MAGUS MIRABILIS IN OZ, L. Franciscus Baumus, in linguam Latinam converterunt C. J. Hinkus et Georgus Van Burens

Now That's Impressive!

Submitted by Dana Marshall, Latin V student of Ann-Marie Fine, Archbishop Blenk H.S., Gretna, Louisiana

Translate the following titles of Impressionist Works of Art and then match the correct artist with each.

1. MARE TURBULENS
2. CLASSIS SALTATORIA
3. FEMINAE IN HORTO
4. PRANDIUM IN GRAMINE
5. QUI LAVANT
6. FLORES INCULTAE IN VASCULO
7. CIRCUS
8. MORTUORUM INSULA
9. BASIUM
10. NOX SIDEREA



= Upper Level = Beginning Level

Hermes

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

Hermes is the messenger of Zeus, you see,
In his winged shoes he doth flee,
To give a message far and wide,
Even to the darker side.
His job is simple and even clear:
He tells you a message when he doth appear!

The Mulvian Bridge (Continued a Pagina Prima)

This incident broke open the Catilinarian conspiracy. The following month Catiline and his poorly equipped, ill-trained forces were crushed in a battle on the plains of Etruria.

Three and a half centuries later, the Mulvian Bridge became the setting for another civil war. In A.D. 306 Maxentius Valerius, with the support of the dreaded Praetorian Guard, set himself up as emperor of the Roman world. After several years under the harsh rule of Maxentius, the people of Rome repeatedly implored the popular general Constantine for help.

At the time stationed in Gaul, Constantine was at last persuaded by these pleas to set out with his legions for Rome. After vanquishing the forces of Maxentius in a battle near Torino and in another on the outskirts of Verona, Constantine descended on the imperial capital. Maxentius held his cavalry in reserve while his infantry engaged Constantine's army sweeping down the Via Cassia.

By early fall, Constantine was encamped just over the Mulvian Bridge from the main part of the city. At noon on October 26, the day before the all-out war for control of Rome, he saw in the skies above the bridge a cross of light encircled by the words: "In hoc signo vinces." In this sign thou shalt conquer!

The astounded general then ordered his troops to paint their shields with "the symbol of the Cross." He replaced the Roman eagle atop his standard with the cross of Christ. A silver medallion struck in 315 shows Constantine wearing the new symbol on his helmet.

On the following morning, Maxentius foolishly left the safety of the city and its walls and crossed the Tiber to intercept the enemy. His troops, however, were quickly seized with panic and rushed back to the bridge whose railings gave way to the sudden crush of humanity, precipitating all who were on it into the dark, swirling waters below. One of these was Maxentius himself, who soon drowned from the weight of his own armor. Constantine marched his victorious soldiers over the badly damaged bridge and into the city where he was

Back to the Basics—Latin, That is!

When your school motto is "SUM, POSSUM, DEBEO, ERO," race, poverty and neighborhood don't matter. There's a new private elementary school in town called the Oaks Academy. Founded by a consortium of religious organizations, the school has employed Headmaster Rev. Mervin Stoddard, a Jamaican, to establish a curriculum based on grammar, logic, rhetoric and, of course, Latin. To learn more, write: The Oaks Academy, 2301 Park Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46205

greeted with the thunderous adulation of a grateful populace.

Attributing his success to the God of the Christians, Constantine soon after expressed his gratitude by issuing his historic Edict of Milan granting the flock of Christ freedom of worship. It is widely believed that Constantine and his entire family, including his mother Helena, were shortly afterwards swayed themselves from paganism to Christianity.

All of this we learn from the historian Eusebius, who praised the emperor in his work "On The Life of Constantine." In an interview Constantine had told the writer the details of his vision of the Cross and vouched for its truthfulness with a solemn oath.

In 317 the Senate erected the still-standing Arch of Constantine just across the street from the Colosseum. Some of this monument's bas-reliefs commemorate the momentous clash at the *Pons Mulvius*. Later that year Constantine placed nearby a statue of himself holding the Cross as a standard. Fragments of this colossus now adorn the courtyard of the Capitoline Museum.

Just a few yards from the venerable old span there now stands the Church of the Holy Cross. This modest Christian edifice was commissioned by Pope Pius X in 1912 to mark the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the event that changed Rome and the world forever.

Other touches of Christian imagery had earlier been added to the bridge itself. Baroque statues of the Savior and John the Baptist guard one end of the *Ponte Mulvio*, while effigies of the Virgin Mother and St. John Nepomycene watch over the other.

Pope Pius VII in 1815 had the French architect Valadier fashion the triumphal gate that is to be seen at the northern end.

Today all is serene at the historic Mulvian Bridge. About the only activity one notices is old men lined up along the balustrade with their fishing rods, hoping for a bite from the waters swishing through the six brownstone arches below.

Looking Up

Submitted by Jessica Charlap, Latin I student of Kathy Lewis, Princeton High School, Princeton, New Jersey

I see a blue-eyed, green-eyed lioness
wild beyond thought,
mysterious beyond reason.
Is Hercules able to hold Venus with arms of glass?
Is Atalanta able to catch Cupid with feet of stone?
So does beauty not allow herself to be defined.
If knowledge has a perfect vessel,
if the stars have a rival,
then it is this woman of my heart.
She wears the face of an enigma
and destiny's smile.
Her eyes are the sky, the sea, and the earth.
Surely she is a goddess who walks the earth.
Surely Helen of Troy was not as beautiful of form as she is.
I would become blind so that I may see her smile.
I would go deaf so that I may hear her musical voice.
I would go numb so that I may feel her silken touch,
and I would become mute so that I may whisper
words of love to her.
I would make the dark journey to the Underworld
if I were able to entrust my spirit to her burning
embrace.

How Well Did You Read?

39.

1. *Quis gladium magicum habuit?*
2. What did the Roman law entitled *Sempronia De Capite Civium* guarantee?
3. Where did Sherry, Amanda and Anne get lost?
4. *Quem rex rogavit ut statua viveret?*
5. Above what bridge did Constantine see the words, "In hoc signo vinces"?
6. *Quantos annos Jesse Castra natus est?*
7. How many of the ten books written by Quintus Curtius Rufus have survived?
8. What is the Latin motto of the Oaks Academy?
9. Which god gave Alexander the blueprints for his contraption?
10. What is the Greek phrase that means "Nothing in excess"?

Nuntia Utilia Eis Qui Emptitatis

Ego, Claudius

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Pymble, Australia



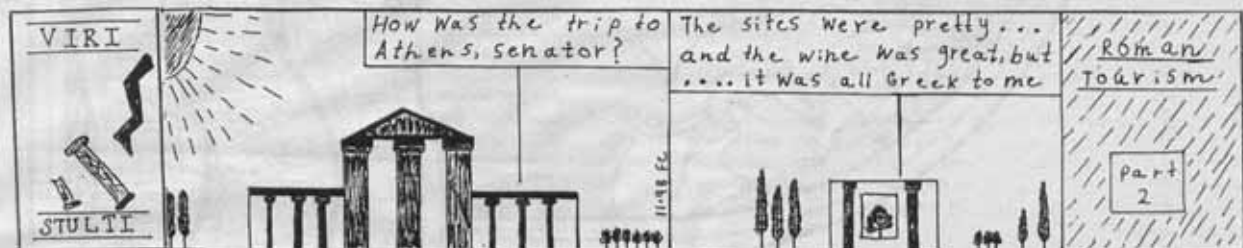
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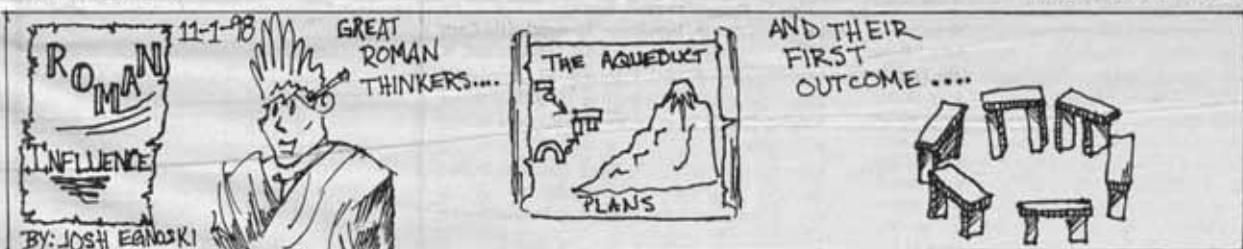
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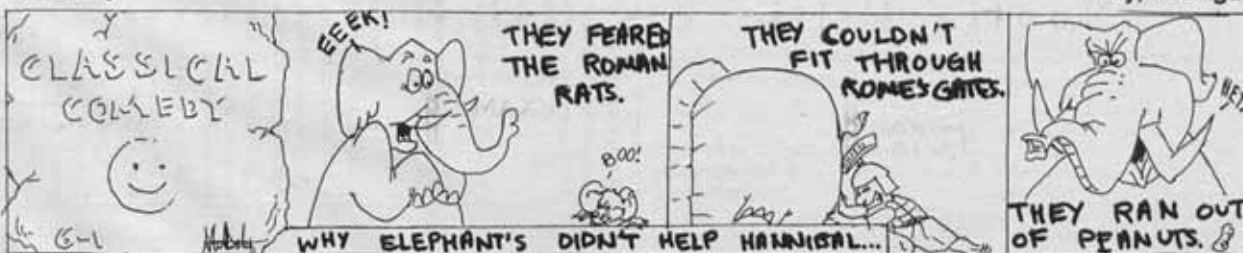
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3. Latin reviews of Movies or Movie Stars, Musical, Sports, or Political Figures. (English translations required for proofing.)
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, 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.

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions are mailed with each Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Teachers who assign grades to their students for translating Latin stories or solving learning games should be aware that copies are also sent to all who purchase Adult and Contributing memberships. Pompeiana, Inc., does not have the capacity to screen whether or not these memberships are, in fact, being purchased by or for your students.)

27.

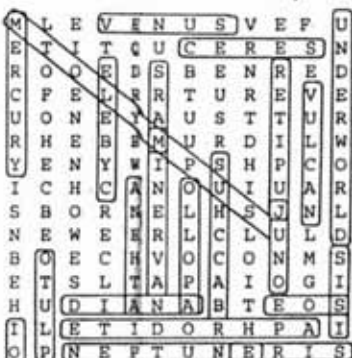
Picture Movements

- I. SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION
- II. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL
- III. PULP FICTION
- IV. IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE
- V. ALICE IN WONDERLAND
- VI. WAYNE'S WORLD
- VII. GOOD WILL HUNTING
- VIII. AS GOOD AS IT GETS
- IX. SCHINDLER'S LIST
- X. FIFTH ELEMENT

28.

A Mythological Burden

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Diana | 12. Underworld |
| 2. Bacchus | 13. Ceres |
| 3. Mt. Olympus | 14. Venus |
| 4. Jupiter | 15. Pluto |
| 5. Cybele | 16. Mars |
| 6. Mercury | 17. Eris |
| 7. Minerva | 18. Eos |
| 8. Apollo | 19. Io |
| 9. Athena | 20. Aphrodite |
| 10. Juno | 21. Isis |
| 11. Vulcan | 22. Neptune |



Latin Message: LEVE FIT, QUOD BENE FERTUR, ONUS.

English Message: THE BURDEN WHICH IS BORNE WELL BECOMES LIGHT.

29.



30.

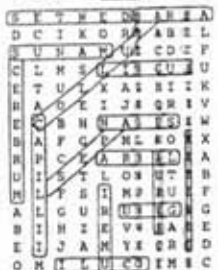
Carmina Optima

- I. CONFESSIONS OF FIRE, Cam'ron
- II. SUPERNATURAL, Des'ree
- III. COOL RELAX, Jon B.
- IV. EMBRYA, Maxwell
- V. DARKEST DAYS, Stabbing Westward
- VI. FOLLOW THE LEADER, Korn
- VII. TRACES OF MY LIPSTICK, Xscape
- VIII. LIFE IN 1772 THE ORIGINAL SOUNDTRACK, Jermaine Dupri
- IX. BIG WILLIE STYLE, Will Smith
- X. SONGS FROM ALLY McBEAL FEATURING VONDA SHEPARD, Ally McBeal Soundtrack

Searching for Body Parts

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. BARBA | I. NUSUS |
| B. LINGUA | J. OCULI |
| C. GENU | K. AURES |
| D. DENTES | L. PES |
| E. CEREBRUM | M. CILLUM |
| F. UMERI | N. CIBITUM |
| G. LABRA | O. MANUS |
| H. CAPILLI | |

36.



37.

Libri Optimi

- I. THE TREE BEARS, Lea Ann Osburn
- II. THE WORLD ACCORDING TO LUCY, Charles Schultz, translated into Latin under the care of Mario Pei
- III. THE STORY OF PETER RABBIT, Beatrix Potter, translated into Latin by E. Perot Walker
- IV. PINOCCHIO, translated into Latin by Enrico Maffacini
- V. PISTOLPETE, translated into Latin by Goodwill Beach
- VI. THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES, Hans Christian Andersen, translated into Latin by Frederick Landis
- VII. MARY POPPINS FROM "A" TO "Z," P. L. Travers, translated into Latin by G. M. Lyne
- VIII. WINNIE THE POOH, A. A. Milne, translated into Latin by Alexander Lenard
- IX. FERDINAND THE BULL, Munro Leaf, translated into Latin by Elizabeth Hadas
- X. THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ, L. Frank Baum, translated into Latin by C.J. Hinke and George Van Buren

38.

Now That's Impressive!

1. C, Stormy Sea
2. D, The Dance Class
3. G, Women in the Garden
4. F, Luncheon on the Grass
5. B, The Bathers
6. H, Wild Flowers in a Vase
7. I, The Circus
8. A, The Island of the Dead
9. E, The Kiss
10. J, Starry Night

39.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Octavius
2. That no Roman citizen could be put to death without the assent of the Roman people.
3. In Taormina, Sicily
4. Venerem
5. Above the Maelian Bridge in Rome
6. XXX annis
7. Eight
8. SUM, POSSUM, DEBEO, ERO
9. Telemachus
10. Jupiter

34.

Res Grammaticae

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



Jesse Camp A Modern-Day Cinderella Story

It's impossible to find one hero that everyone—parents, teachers, pre-teens and teenagers—can admire.

A hero that adults admire is not liked by pre-teens, one that pre-teens admire isn't liked by teenagers. A hero that some adults admire is not liked by other adults.

Is President Clinton a hero? Is Mark McGwire a hero? Some agree, others disagree.

Is Jesse Camp a heroic man—or is it better to say "young man." Some most certainly agree, others ask, "Who's Jesse Camp?"

Although few adults know Jesse Camp, many pre-teens and teenagers do.

Jesse is only nineteen years old but he has fame galore. Jesse's not famous because he's very smart. He's not famous because he's very rich. Jesse is neither a motion picture actor nor a talented musician. Jesse has fame galore because he's lucky.

In 1997 Jesse was a student at Loomis Chaffee School in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an average student. He wasn't an athlete. He didn't sing in the choir. He liked to walk around campus listening to music on his radio. He liked to make shouting announcements in assemblies. He liked to travel to New York to see famous people and maybe talk with them. He also liked to watch MTV on television.

When MTV sponsored a contest called "I wanna be a VJ," Jesse was one of the contestants. But, wow, Jesse won the contest and suddenly he was a VJ on MTV!

The executives on MTV were shocked when they first met with Jesse.

After Jesse had graduated from school, he wasn't getting along with his parents. He no longer lived at home. He had few admirable traits. In fact, he was

stealing food and clothing, he rarely bathed, he neglected his hair and he smelled bad.

This shocked the executives who were shocked.

But Jesse was the winner, and so he was a VJ on MTV. The executives also gave him a huge prize: \$25,000. They gave him new clothes so he wouldn't smell bad.

On television, however, Jesse was admirable. He knew music and talked easily about music and with musicians.

Therefore Jesse was instantly famous. Other executives suddenly wanted to talk with him. Modeling agencies wanted to talk with him. Managers and agents wanted to talk with him.

After a few weeks, the contest prize was supposed to end and Jesse was supposed to leave MTV, but the executives didn't want him to leave. Many new viewers were watching MTV because Jesse was on the show. And in last summer, the executives created a new show called LUNCH WITH JESSE.

For these reasons Jesse Camp is a hero to many pre-teens and many teenagers. His dream came true. He is a modern-day Cinderella story.

It may be that Jesse doesn't appeal to adults because he is not proper and offensive. Jesse is not a proper young man. Nevertheless Jesse pleases many pre-teens and teenagers.

Now the executives have a new job for Jesse to do on television. Jesse walks around Times Square and talks with passersby.

This job is not the easiest, but still it's O.K. with Jesse. This heroic man—or young man—is satisfied and happy.

Should Jesse Camp be admired?