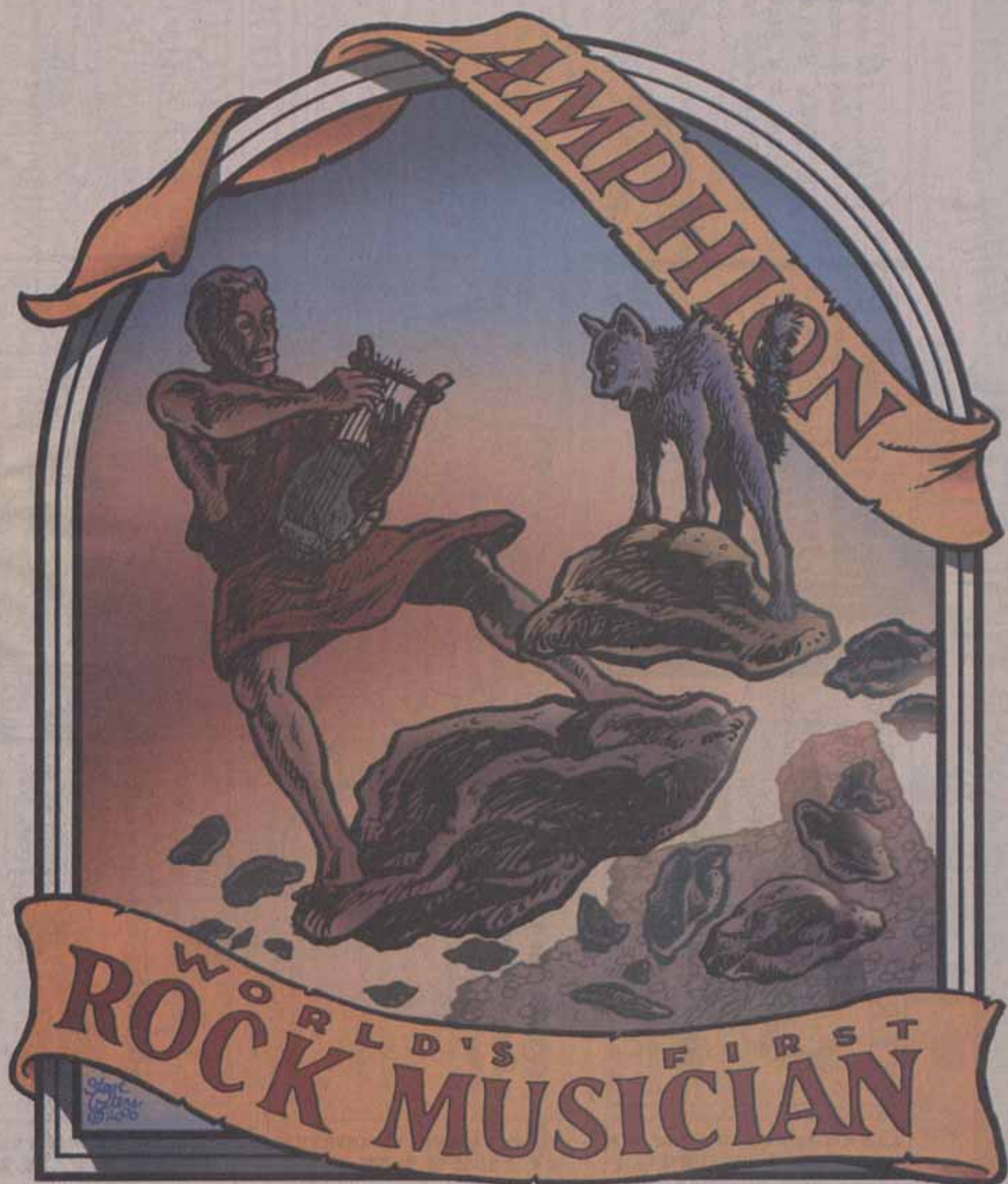


POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

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NOV. A.D. MCM.



Candidati Praesidis Statuum Foederatorum Americae

Cruor

Albertus Cruor, junior, pridie Kal. April. A.D. MCMXVIII natus est. Pueritiam aestatis Carthagine in Tennesiense aegit, et ceteris mensibus Washingtoniensi in Columbiacae Regionis ubi pater suus erat vir civilium rerum peritus. Dum Albertus Carthagine est, laborabat in fundo familiari. Ante auroram expetiscitur ut animalibus pasceret curaque et ut agros araret.

Non. Iun., A.D. MCMLXV, Albertus diploma apud Sancti Albani Academiam meruit et postea studebat apud Universitatem Harvardiensem.

Pridie Kal. Nov. A.D. MCMLXIX, Albertus apud Castellum Ruckeriensem in Alabama scriptus est ubi erat Informationis Praefectus.

A.d. IV Non. Oct. A.D. MCMLXXVI Albertus legatus Quarti Regionis Congressionalis in Tennesiense creatus est.

Pridie Non. Oct. A.D. MCMLXXXIV Albertus Tennesiensi Senator creatus est.

A.D. MCMLXXXVIII Albertus petivit nominationem Popularem ut Praesidis candidatus esset, sed non delectus est.

A.d. III Non. Nov. A.D. MCMXCII Albertus creatus est Statuum Foederatorum Americae quadragesimus quintus Praesidis Vicarius.

Non. Nov. A.D. MCMXCVI Albertus iterum creatus est Statuum Foederatorum Americae quadragesimus quintus Praesidis Vicarius.

Hoc mense, A.D. MM, Albertus sperat se futurum esse Statuum Foederatorum Americae quadragesimum tertium Praesidem.



Frutex

Georgius W. Frutex Prid. Non. Iul. A.D. MXMXLVI natus est. Pueritiam Mediae Terrae et Houstoniensi in Texiana aegit.

Artium Baccalaureum apud Universitatem Yaleensem meruit. Magistrum Negotii Administrationis apud Universitatem Harvardiensem meruit.

Georgius erat aeronavis gubernator apud Aeris Praesidium Nationale Texianum.

Ab Anno Domini MCMLXXV ad Annum Domini MCMLXXXVI Georgius erat benzinae et olei Diseliani mercator Mediae Terrae in Texiana.

A.D. MCMLXXXVIII Georgius laborabat pro patri suo ut pater crearetur Statuum Foederatorum Americae quadragesimus primus Praeses.

A. D. MCMLXXXIX Georgius convocavit varios participes quibuscum emit Texianae Praefectos qui pila basibusque ludent. Postea, hi participes construxerunt studium novum Texianae Praefectus Atlingtoniensi. Ab Anno Domini MCMLXXXIX ad Annum Domini MCMXCIV, Georgius erat participes generalis qui administrabat Texianae Praefectos.

A.d. VI Id. Nov. A.D. MCMXCIV Georgius creatus est Texianae Gubernator.

A.d. III Non. Nov. Georgius iterum creatus est Texianae Gubernator.

Hoc mense, A.D. MM, Georgius sperat se futurum esse Statuum Foederatorum Americae quadragesimum tertium Praesidem.

TRAVERTINE

the Fabric of Rome

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

Toward the end of his earthly days, Caesar Augustus liked to boast: "I found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble." More precisely, however, he left it a city of "travertine," a local limestone.

This light-colored porous stone, which the ancients called *lapis Tiburtinus*, was and is still being formed by the calcium-laced waters of the Anio River. For ages untold, the coursing of the Anio has been leaving behind extensive deposits and huge cavities of travertine in the plains some twenty miles southeast of Rome, along the *Via Tiburtina*. In the seven Roman centuries prior to the Augustan Age, tufa, a volcanic substance, was used in the construction of most public edifices—temples, monuments, and such.

But once travertine was discovered, it became the exterior building material of choice in the imperial capital. The practical Romans continued to use brick in the substructure of their palaces, villas, shrines, mausolea and public baths. But to all of these they now began to add a veneer of travertine. And while the fine white "luna" marble from the Carrara Mountains of Tuscany was still favored for sculpture, many artists and architects were planning buildings adorned with statues carved out of the far less costly stone from the Tiburtine quarries.

The first major government project to sport a travertine facade was the Theater of Marcellus, put up by Augustus in 13 B.C. to honor his recently deceased nephew. Less than a century later, the Flavian dynasty erected the Colosseum, an immense stadium of brick with travertine facing.

This handsome limestone offered numerous advantages. Found in the plains instead of in the hills, it was far easier to quarry. Because the quarries stretched along the banks of the Anio which flows into the Tiber, it was relatively easy to transport on flatboats down into the capital. Comparatively soft when freshly excavated, the stone hardened with exposure to the air and the elements. This rendered it far more durable than any other type of marble.

Creamy in color, it was easy on the eye and aesthetically appealing. The play of light and shade on the stone at different hours of the day produced a variety of muted tones. And as the ages rolled by, the travertine would weather to a soft, stately gold.

A major disadvantage of this material, however, was its porosity, which left it vulnerable to damage from vegetation. Seeds borne by the wind or the birds would settle

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)



TRAVERTINE COLUMNS IN THE PIAZZA SAN PIETRO



CHIMERA

Based on a modern myth by Pam Flynn, Latin II student
of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Jupiter, *rex deorum*, was out walking with a new acquaintance of his named Lea. They came across a clear *lucus caeruleus* in which the reflection of a rainbow could be seen. They were amazed at its beauty, but soon continued their walk. Unbeknownst to them, the *lucus* was actually the *regina deorum*, Juno, who had disguised herself to spy on the activities of her deceitful husband.

After Juno had confirmed her suspicions, she changed back into her usual shape and set out to get her revenge.

Jupiter, however, being *rex deorum*, was just a little quicker than Juno, and before she caught up with them, Jupiter concealed Lea by transforming her into a lioness.

Weeks later, Jupiter happened to be strolling his *regnum* hoping to catch sight of Lea, when he saw Juno flirting with Hircion, the *frater* of an earlier interest of hers, a blabbermouth named Ixion. This was her way of getting even with Jupiter. Although Jupiter felt he had every right to have as many friends as he wanted, he did not give Juno the same leeway. He grew *ruber* with *furor*, and he hurled a thunderbolt at Hircion and changed him into a goat. When Juno saw that Hircion was now a *hircus*, she vowed revenge.

Jupiter was used to Juno's little temper tantrums, and never gave it a second thought—until one day when he thought he had caught sight of Lea in a field below. When he went down to see her, however, she lay *ormosa* in the *gramine alto*. Juno's revenge was complete.

Heartbroken, Jupiter was slowly returning up the side of Mt. Olympus when he suddenly spotted the *hircus* standing on a rocky crag. He rushed over to the goat, and, snatching up a huge *serpens* that happened to be sunning itself on a stone, wrapped it around the *hircus'* neck and strangled him to death. He then tossed the bodies of the goat and the snake down into the field where the body of Lea lay dead.

Juno had heard the commotion, and after Jupiter retired to his den for his ambrosia, she went down to the field to see what he had done. What she saw was *squalor*. The force of Jupiter's throw had broken all three bodies into pieces that were now heaped together in an indistinguishable glob. Juno recognized the goat *corpus* of her friend Hircion and immediately pronounced a spell that would return him to life.

Unfortunately, the other two animals were also resurrected along with Hircion, and they were now inextricably intertwined into one grotesque *monstrum*.

It had the head of a lion, the body of a goat and the tail of a serpent. It was the first Chimera.

Did You Remember to Celebrate "Hanno Day" Last Month?

By Kenneth F. Kitchel, Jr., University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts

If you were lucky, you recently had a holiday thanks to one Christopher Columbus. We all like to read about discoverers and explorers, because it is great fun to learn who first sailed around the world or discovered a continent. Yet, for the most part, we tend to think of the Romans and Greeks as fairly tame explorers who rarely left the Mediterranean. But there is more here than you might think.

Consider Hanno the Carthaginian, for example – not a name on everyone's tongue! We estimate that he was born about 520-510 B.C. and he probably lived until 450 B.C., or so. His name does not appear in most history books, yet he founded the first trading colonies along the western African coast and then pushed on further to explore the coast of Africa at least as far as modern Sierra Leone. His account of his journey provided the only reasonably accurate account of Africa until the time of Henry the Navigator.

Hanno was surely of the ruling nobility of Carthage. During his childhood, Carthage enjoyed continued prosperity and expansion in the western Mediterranean, but in 480 B.C., supposedly on the very same day the Persians were losing their war with the Greeks at Salamis, the Carthaginians, led by Hamilcar, were defeated by Gelon of Syracuse at the battle of Himera. So we look for Hanno's voyage before this date, since it was a project planned by a prosperous and not a defeated nation.

All we have left for solid evidence is the text known as the *Periplus* ("voyage"), of Hanno, consisting of just under 650 words of Greek. It claims to be a translation of the public inscription Hanno erected in the temple of Kronos (Moloch?) at Carthage to commemorate his voyage.

We can easily understand what may have inspired Hanno's career. As a member of the ruling class, he viewed first hand the busy activity of a trading town like Carthage. He probably visited the busy docks and hectic markets of Carthage which traded with Etruria, Phoenicia, and with countless Greek city states and African nations. Like Columbus, he must have sat on the docks, watching ships sail off, wondering what lay beyond the horizon. The Carthaginians, eager for profit, wanted to know as well.

The *Periplus* begins by stating that the Carthaginians instructed Hanno to sail "beyond the Pillars of Heracles" (Straits of Gibraltar) and to found cities to serve as bases for trade with inner Africa, perhaps in precious metals. The narrative claims that he left with 30,000 colonists and with 60 fifty-oared ships. Two days beyond the Pillars, Hanno founded his first city and, in short order, five others. He then pushed southward, along the western coast of Africa, to an island which he named Kerne upon which he founded his seventh colony.

After this, Hanno became an explorer instead of a colonizer. The *Periplus* tells of two excursions south from Kerne. On the first, Hanno discovered wild, skin-clad savages who pelted his crew with rocks and a river filled with crocodiles and hippopotamuses which he called the *Chretes*. On the second, apparently longer exploration, he came to forests from which his crew heard the sounds of pipes, cymbals and shouting, accompanied by numerous evening fires. Terrified, they fled until they came to a burning country, filled with fragrant odors and from which burning streams flowed to the sea. In the midst of this stood a towering, blazing mountain which Hanno calls the Chariot of the Gods and from whose summit fire shot up almost to the stars. Finally, three days further along, he reached an island inhabited by small, hairy "wild men" who threw rocks at the Carthaginians. The nimble males escaped, but they did take three scratching, biting females who were promptly skinned. Pliny the Elder tells us that two of these skins were on display in the temple of Juno at Carthage until its destruction by the Romans in 146 B.C. Hanno's interpreters informed him that these creatures were called *gorillae*.

After this statement the *Periplus* states rather abruptly that Hanno ran out of supplies and returned home.

Scholars argue to this day over many things. How far did Hanno get? Some say as far south as Gabon or Sierra Leone. What were the *gorillae* (real gorillas never lived anywhere near areas Hanno might have reached)? Were they baboons or chimpanzees? Were the flaming mountains volcanoes or annual burning of croplands?

None of this is as important as the simple fact that Hanno did what he did. His voyage, out the Pillars and into the Atlantic, is an amazing feat of courage for its day.

The idea of such a voyage was in circulation before Hanno attempted it, but it is Hanno's legacy that his is the earliest believable and documented voyage of this scope.

So, thank you, Columbus. I enjoyed the day off. But, as we so often find, the ancients have something to teach us about exploration as well.

What Can It Be?

By Rebecca Baum, Latin III student of Adrienne Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

A long time into the future,
In the lands of myth across the sea,
In a world just recovering from war,
A little boy tripped and skinned his knee.

He turned round quick to see
Just what it was that made him fall
And saw what looked to him
Like a large, buried, glittering ball.

Jake called to his friends and family
And said, "What can this be?"
With that they all came hurrying over
To see what they could see.

Little Lily dug it out
And very soon found
What she thought was a bucket
Whose bottom was very round.

"Of course, that is what it is!
A bucket to be sure!
Dropped and lost by some child
Running out the door."

"Her mommy must have been mad,"
Said Baby Bobby with a shiver,
"And sent her to bed without any dinner,
Not even a piece of liver."

"I still say it is a ball," cried Jake.
"Look, most of it is round.
It must have been left behind
After some kids were kicking it around."

"No, no, no," yelled Tommy,
Whose behavior reminded others of a troll.
"Oh, why can't you all see
That it is a very special bowl."

"It must have belonged to some king
Who used it to hold rare fruit.
A servant must have lost it,
And the king killed him, that brute!"

"All this guessing," said Wise Wendy,
"We should go ask the Ancient Man
To tell us what this treasure is."
And, so, thither they all ran.

The Ancient Man looked over the treasure
And slowly began to speak,
"Ah, I know what this is
Whose identity you do seek."

"It's a helmet from the fallen city of Troy,
A most splendid city indeed,
That produced many heroes
Who did many a wonderful deed."

"But its downfall was a woman,
The most beautiful in the world at that,
And because of her and a man named Paris
The city was squashed like a snail."

"This helmet belonged to some brave soldier,
Maybe to Hector or some other
Who risked his life for his home and city
But left behind only this and a weeping mother."

"He must have been a great man,
This man to whom this helmet belongs,
For only a great man dies for his country.
He should be remembered in songs."

And with those words
The Ancient Man slept,
But the children mullied over his tale,
And a few of them even wept.

They took the Ancient Man's advice
And put the soldier in this song.
He and Troy will forever be in memory
Where they most surely do belong.

Prometheus Bound

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

Preyed upon by an eagle
So that humans might be regal,
Doomed to lie upon cold stone
While humans get to play and roam,
Chained here forever because of Zeus' ire
While humans hunt and enjoy their fire,
Nothing to eat, much to loathe
All for the gift that I bestowed,
Not able to walk or sit upright
While humans below enjoy its light.
And what to show for my disgrace?
The happiness and sorrow of the whole human race.

"Hey, Wanna Go Take a Bath?"

By Jonathan Fork, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Imagine, after a long day of hanging with your friends in the Forum, you all could decide to go catch a short play, hear a little far-out poetry, check out the latest scrolls, lift weights, play ball, wrestle, swim and get cleaned up before heading home for *cena*. Roman boys, of course, had just such wondrous places of relaxation: the public baths.

The idea of daily bathing may have been considered a vain waste of time during the early republic, but by the time the Roman Empire was in its heyday, it was an important way to stay connected with what was happening in the city.

There were two major types of public baths available in the Roman world: small, neighborhood *balnea* or massive *thermae* built to showcase the generosity and political clout of politicians. It is said of the *thermae* of Caracalla that a person doesn't realize just how puny he is until he stands in the *atrium* of this monstrous facility.

Fees were quite reasonable, making bathing affordable for everyone. During republican times, public baths either had separate facilities for men and women or different times of the day. Mornings were generally reserved for women, and the hours after *hora nona* were reserved for the men, who would have finished their workdays by that time. There were even times assigned for slaves to bathe.

Bathing in Rome was not the twenty-minute private shower and personal-hygiene time that modern folks try to allot for themselves each day. It was a social ritual. Upon entering a facility, a bath would change in the *apodyterium* where

small locker-niches were built into the walls. Well-to-do bathers would assign a slave to stay in the *apodyterium* to guard the items left. Then the bather could proceed directly to the exercise area called the *palaestra*. The idea there was to do something fun to keep in shape. We know that Romans used dumbbells for weightlifting, enjoyed wrestling, played a variety of ball games and loved to swim in an outdoor *piscina*. Before exercising, Romans rubbed their muscles with olive oil that they carried on a special bathing ring along with their personal set of *strigiles*. Such a rubdown can be just as effective as stretching exercises.

After the bather had broken sweat, he would use his set of *strigiles* to scrape off the oil, sweat and dirt that he had accumulated—sort of like modern bathers use a loofah sponge to remove dead skin cells. Next the bather would proceed, at his leisure, through a variety of rooms maintained at different temperatures. The *tepidarium* was a pleasantly warm room with heated floors and walls. The *caldarium* was a lot hotter, like a modern sauna. The *caldarium* was equipped with a small splash basin containing cool water which the visitor could use to control his body temperature. The *frigidarium* featured a very cold pool designed to shock the system and refresh the soul. After getting dressed again, friends could hang out talking to others, or, if they were in a large *thermae*, they could actually take in a play at a built-in *theatrum*, listen to music in a built-in *odeon* or buy snacks.

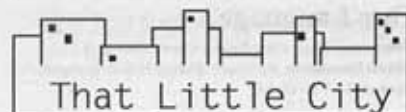
Roman baths, of course, did have

their critics. The philosopher, Seneca the Younger, complained:

"I live right over a public bath. Just imagine the whole range of voices that can irritate my ears. When the more muscular types are exercising and swinging about lead weights in their hands, and when they are straining themselves, or at least pretending to strain, I hear groans. And when they hold their breath for a while and then let it out, I hear hissing and very hoarse gasps. But when I have to put up with an unathletic fellow, one satisfied with a low-class rub-down, I hear the slap of a hand pummeling his shoulders (the sound varies somewhat, depending on whether the hand is flat or cupped). Now, if a ballplayer comes along and begins to count his score aloud, I'm definitely finished. Imagine also a quarrelsome drunk, or sometimes a thief caught in the act, or a man who loves to sing in the bath. And then imagine people diving into the pool with a great splash of water."

"Besides these men, whose voices are, if nothing else, at least natural, imagine the hair plucker with his shrill and high-pitched voice, continually shrieking in order to be noticed; he's never quiet, except when he's plucking armpits and forcing his customer to shriek instead of him. I could wear myself out just listening to the variety of shouts among people selling drinks, sausages, and pastries; each restaurant or snack bar has its own huckster with his own recognizable jingle." (Letters 56.1,2)

Roman baths, however, should not be thought of as disgusting and repulsive holes in the wall; rather, they should be thought of as places, often luxurious, that possibly epitomized the entire Roman civilization.



That Little City

By Gina Elsea, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

It happened many years ago,
And we still remember the day.
That little city was buried alive,
A little city called Pompeii.

With one gigantic boom
Changed were many lives.
Children lost their parents,
Husbands lost their wives.

By Mt. Vesuvius' ashes
Many of the people were covered.
The ones who tried to run,
By gases they were smothered.

In just a few hours
Their lives were swept away.
But even near this mountain
Pompeii still lives today.

A November Visit With the Queen of the Dead

By Sara Allen, Seventh Grade Latin student of Denise Reading,
Ravenswood School for Girls, Gordon, Australia

Interrogator: Today on Heavenly Affairs, we are talking
with Proserpina in her Underworld home. Thank you
for allowing us a temporary visit to your home, Regina.

Proserpina: Well, the Underworld, as a whole, can be pretty
gloomy; but, as Queen, I do get to go anywhere I want to.
I mainly go to the Elysian Fields and the Isles of the
Blessed to spend time with the heroes and good people
there. The places are beautiful and everyone is cheerful.
I don't visit Tartarus unless it's a command-performance
thing. My husband thinks we do have to make a showing
every so often just to remind them of who's in charge
down here. Now that's a dark and gloomy place. And, of
course, the Asphodel Fields aren't much better.

Interrogator: May I ask how things are going with your
husband and his dog Cerberus?

Proserpina: Well, Cerberus is a tad on the wild and violent
side, even though my husband just thinks he's spunky.
I mainly keep my distance when we have to pass him
by. If you don't mind, I won't comment on my hus-
band. As my mother advises, "The less said, the bet-
ter!" I will, however, say that he is generally very sen-
sitive to my feelings.

Interrogator: How do you feel about your kidnapping. Are
you ready to talk about that yet?

Proserpina: Yes, I'm O.K. with that now. I was quite sur-
prised, you know. After all, he's my uncle. Obviously,
I was upset and angry, and I really missed my mother—
especially since I thought I might never get to see her
again. But, now that we have this six-month rotation
plan in place, I've come to accept my fate.

Interrogator: So, Proserpina, can we assume that your life
with your husband in the Underworld isn't as bad as
we all have been led to believe?

Proserpina: I guess that would have to depend on who
you are. I certainly wouldn't want to be someone like
Tantalus or Sisyphus, or even one of the poor souls
who wail on the wrong side of the Styx because no one
has bothered to bury their remains. As far as I myself
am concerned, I suppose you're right. I really don't
mind the Underworld all that much any more—but don't
tell my husband. If he thinks I'm unhappy when I'm
here, he gives me tons of attention. And I'm sure you
realize how much goddesses such as myself love attention.

Interrogator: Proserpina, thank you. You have been a most
gracious guest, and you have certainly cleared up a lot
of frightening myths about your life in the Underworld.
Your husband will certainly appreciate the positive spin
you've given his reputation.

Proserpina: Somehow, I doubt that, but I did enjoy this
interview. Can I just say one more thing?

Interrogator: Why, certainly. Go right ahead.

Proserpina: Hi, Mom! See you in a few months.

Interrogator: Well, that concludes our show for today. Join
us again next week when our guest will be Vulcan, the
husband of another goddess that really doesn't enjoy
the time she spends with him.

FLAGS OF GLORY

By Rebecca Holman, Latin II student of
Sr. Mary Dolores, Seton H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Vexilla
Multicoloria, fluctuantia
Cadentia, versantia, penduntia
Pluvio Arcu colorata
Textilia

Side-by-Side Translations

Dante's Prayer

By Lorena McKennitt

Translated into Latin by Rachel Tisdale, Latin II student
of Judith Gramese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

When the dark wood fell
before me, and all the
paths were overgrown;

*Quando silva obscura
exorta est ante me, et omnes
semitae fuerunt obsitae;*

When the priests of pride
say, "There is no other
way,"

*Quando superbiae
sacerdotes dicunt, "Non est
via alia,"*

I tilted the sorrows of
stone,

Colui dolores lapidosos.

I did not believe because
I could not see, though
you came to me in the
night.

*Non credidi quia videre non
poteram, tamen ad me
noctu advenisti.*

When the dawn seemed
forever lost,

*Quando aurora semper
perdita esse visa est,*

You showed me your love
in the light of the stars.

*Mihi amorem tuum in
stellarum luce exhibuisti.*

Cast your eyes on the
ocean, cast your soul to
the sea;

*Adverte oculos tuos ad
oceanum, adverte animum
ad mare;*

When the dark night
seems endless, please
remember me...

*Quando nox obscura
infinita esse videtur, quaeso
memento mei...*

Then the mountain rose
before me by the deep
well of desire

*Deinde mons ante me
surrexit prope desiderii
puteum profundum*

From the fountain of
forgiveness, beyond the
ice and the fire,

*A veniae fonte, ultra
glaciem ignemque.*

Cast your eyes on the
ocean, cast your soul to
the sea;

*Adverte oculos tuos ad
oceanum, adverte animum
ad mare;*

When the dark night
seems endless, please
remember me...

*Quando nox obscura
infinita esse videtur, quaeso
memento mei...*

Though we share this
humble path, alone—how
fragile is the heart—

*Quamquam huius semitae
summissae participes
sumus, soli—quam fragile
cor est—*

Oh, give these clay feet
wings to fly, to touch the
face of the stars.

*O, da his pedibus fictilibus
alas ut volem, ut stellarum
faciem tangam.*

Breathe life into this
feeble heart, lift this
mortal veil of fear.

*Inspira vitam huic cordi
infirmit, tolle hoc timoris
velamen mortale.*

Take these crumbled
hopes, etched with tears;

*Cape has spes friatas,
lacrimis sculptas;*

We'll rise above these
earthly cares.

*Superabimus has curas
terrestres.*

Cast your eyes on the
ocean, cast your soul to
the sea;

*Adverte oculos tuos ad
oceanum, adverte animum
ad mare;*

When the dark night
seems endless, please
remember me...

*Quando nox obscura
infinita esse videtur, quaeso
memento mei...*

Please remember me...

Quaeso memento mei...

Pompeiana, Inc., Endowment Fund For the Twenty-First Century

The Board of Directors of Pompeiana, Inc., has set
a goal of having a \$500,000 Endowment in place by the
year 2003 to enable Pompeiana, Inc., to continue to serve
as a National Center for the Promotion of Latin into the
Twenty-first Century.

To help realize this goal, all adult members and Latin
Clubs are invited to add their names to the Honor Roll
before the end of the 2000-2001 school year by mailing
their tax-deductible contributions payable to the
"Pompeiana Endowment Fund."

GIVING CATEGORIES

Students (\$25), Latin Class/Club (\$100),
Adult (\$200-\$400), Friend (\$500-\$900),
Contributor (\$1000-\$4000),
Benefactor (\$5000-\$10,000),
Patron (\$20,000-\$90,000) and Angels (\$100,000+).
Those who work in the business world are encouraged to check on
the availability of corporate matching funds.

HONOR ROLL

Latin Classes/Clubs

- Harrington Latin Teams, Harrington Middle
School, Barrington, Illinois
- Bel Air H.S. Classical League, El Paso, Texas
- Ben Davis H.S. Latin Club, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Boonville H.S. J.C.L., Boonville, Indiana
- Brookville H.S. Latin Club, Lynchburg, Virginia
- Brownburg H.S. Latin Club, Brownburg, Indiana
- Castle H.S. Latin Club, Newburg, Indiana
- Indiana River H.S. J.C.L., Philadelphia, New York
- Lawrence North H.S. Latin Club, Indianapolis,
Indiana
- Palmer H.S. Latin Club, Colorado Springs,
Colorado
- S.P.Q.R. Latin Club, Upper Dublin H.S.,
Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania
- St. Edmund Campion Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Tatnall School Latin Club, Wilmington, Delaware
- Valley H.S. Societas Romana, Las Vegas, Nevada

Adults

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Ancient Roman Pastime Picked Up By McDonalds

In 1997, Cleveland based Toy Craze purchased the
rights to a game called GoGos, then being marketed in Eu-
rope. GoGos featured little plastic monsters that came in
different shapes and colors. Children played with them by
setting up arrangements of the monsters and then throwing
other monsters to knock them down.

Ancient Roman children spent many happy hours play-
ing such set-em-up, knock-em-down games, using mostly
nudes, that were free and widely available. Roman children
played such games as *Orca*, *Castellum*, *Delta* and *Par Impar*.
McDonalds plans to hand out 378 different little charac-
ters, now being called Crazy Bones, in 90 different colors.
Extra large versions created especially for the Happy Meals
series will include 24 new characters. McDonalds is betting
that Crazy Bones—which has the advantage over Pokemon
of being a three-dimensional toy—has staying power, simi-
lar to old favorites like jacks or marbles, or really old fa-
vorites such as the *nudes* used by Roman children!

For complete descriptions of games played by the Ro-
mans, readers can purchase *Ancient and Modern Games
for Students of Latin* for \$35.00 from Pompeiana, Inc.

COLOSSEUM HIGHLIGHTS

By Brittany Webb, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

This reporter, for one, was thrilled with today's announcement that Scarfus, the *inspiration puellarum* that was awarded the *rudis* at the end of last season to serve as a consultant for the Praetorian Guard, has accepted the Emperor's personal invitation to participate, once again, in this year's Gladiator Tournament Finals. Rumor has it that if Scarfus wins as expected, he will be rewarded with a *proconsulatus* in Calabria.

Those readers that attended the Semifinals will realize the need for the Emperor to call Scarfus back to the arena. That Semifinal match featured One-armed Aries, the *retiaris*, and Gargus the Thracian. Aries had successfully entangled Gargus in his net when Gargus managed to get his sword arm free and swing a well-aimed blow at Aries' remaining arm. The crowd went wild when it flopped to the ground, fingers contorting. Unfortunately, in his momentary joy, Gargus tried to leap up, tripped and fell against the trident that Aries had wedged under his good armpit. With both semifinalists being thus eliminated, the Emperor did what was necessary to save the tournament.

Scarfus' opponent will be Brutus, of the somewhat less-than-glorious Brutus-Antarius match. Antarius had been a very lucky *andabatus* who, although fighting blind in his no-eye-opening *andabatus* helmet, had managed to defeat a variety of opponents. His luck ran out, however, when he was put up against Brutus the *Laquearius*. Armed with his trusty noose, Brutus simply lauded his opponent, tossed one end of his rope over a rod extending from the *podium* and strung Antarius up. It was a victory for Brutus, but he was not rewarded with a slot in the finals. When learning that he would now be given a chance to face Scarfus, Brutus has welcomed the challenge. He is confident that Scarfus has been out of the arena for too long to be able to get in top-notch shape in time for next week's big match. Although Brutus himself is recovering from several wounds received in earlier matches, he feels that he's in the best shape of his career.

Semifinalist spectators were doubly disappointed when the big lion-fest turned out to be a flop. In case you haven't heard the explanation for the lazy, disinterested behavior of Arcaninus' killer lions, Trycarinus and Ancislar, this reporter has it on good authority that they got their fill by devouring a couple of gate-crashers who thought they could sneak into some choice *podium* seats by taking a short cut through one of the *septa subterranea*.

We are told we should look for Tycarius and Ancislar to be part of a special *venatio* following the featured Finals' match. By the way, all you gate-crashers out there, accept the seats you're given and forget about sneaking in through the *cryptae*—definitely not worth the risk.

The Semifinals pre-game Freedom Run was certainly no disappointment to the crowd. More than forty slaves took part in the contest to snatch *pillei* which had been tied to the heads of ten starving alligators released into the arena. The only survivor lucky enough to come off with a *pilleus* and all his limbs was Antonius, slave of Barcellus, who had been brought to Rome by his master from the island of Corsica. Not only did Antonius win his freedom, but he and his master were also ushered into the *Pulvinar* to sit as special guests of the Emperor. When asked what his plans were for the future as a *libertus*, Antonius said he hopes to open a *thermopolium* in a nice *thermae* in Rome.

In the women's Semifinals, Milona took care of her business with pinpoint accuracy. Her javelin pierced the chest of her pygmy opponent in record time. In a second match, Tertulia once more used her patented reverse-spin move to defeat her opponent with a plunge of her sword into his chest. The crowd went wild when she raised her spitted opponent into the air on her blade. If Milona and Tertulia show up facing each in the arena during the Finals, remember where you read it first!

What few *tesserae* are still available for Finals' seating will be distributed in front of the Temple of Castor and Pollux beginning at *hora prima* three days before the big event. Look for a crowd to begin camping out the night before. Disgusted by the profit-taking, the Emperor has promised to clamp down severely on all *tesserae*-scalpers.

BOY

By Brian Ferguson, Latin III student of Beth Lloyd,
Wayne Valley H.S., Wayne, New Jersey

Puer
Parvus, immaturus
Currit, ludit, crescit.
Conversus
Vir.

"Wuzzup" With Our Language?

Based on an article by Shoshana Greenberg, Latin IV student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S.,
Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania, that first appeared in *Cardinal Directions*, the Upper Dublin H.S. newspaper,
under the title "English Grammar Ain't So Good."

Grammar is the law of the English language. It gives English structure and puts forth rules that speakers and writers should follow. The difference between grammatical law and civil law is that, aside from an occasional grunt from grammarians, there are no court appearances, monetary fines or jail sentences for using poor grammar. Due to this lack of enforcement, prescribed English grammar usage seems to be deteriorating more and more with each generation. Soon it may be completely obsolete.

Most young people spurn the basic format of English grammar with such excuses as, "It's too difficult," "I don't understand it," "I never speak that way normally," or "What are you going to do if I do end my sentence with a preposition?"

While our language usage seems to change naturally through general conversation, it seems that the medium of television is accelerating the breakdown of the English language. On popular shows geared to pre-teens, I have heard characters start sentences with "Me and her..." and utter such phrases as "She does that better than me." Most flagrant is the predominant use of the word "like." Students watch these shows weekly, and if incorrect grammar is being used, students tend to copy it. If the writers are trying to portray true speech patterns of students, they should realize that they are only re-enforcing the poor language patterns of only a portion of the youths in this country.

Believe it or not, there are students that do know how to speak correctly.

Another major technological achievement greatly contributing to the breakdown of English grammar is the Internet, more specifically, AOL Instant Messenger. Most teenagers use it, and everyone who does is subject to the decaying structure of this form of communication. Students that usually speak informally are now also being encouraged to write informally. In an IM, users tend to use no capital letters, they tend to write in fragments and to rely heavily on symbols and abbreviations. As our dependency on computer communication increases, we can only assume that this degeneration will continue to spread and have an even greater negative influence on our spoken language.

How is it that while every student progresses through an English curriculum, very few know how to identify, much less use, an adverb? It is being presented in English classes, but since students don't see the impact of using incorrect grammar, they don't use the rules that are being presented to them. Those students who do correctly say things like, "You do that better than I" usually don't understand why what they are saying is correct; thus, they can't correctly transfer the rule to an expression that they don't normally use, such as "Do you do this better than she?"

Since teachers know that many of their students despise grammar, most tend to brush over it lightly, saying things like, "You've studied this since the sixth grade so we're not going to spend a lot of time going over it again!"

This way, teachers can keep the class under control and quickly move on to "more important" areas of the English curriculum such as "required reading." In addition to baring their students with their own correct use of the language, teachers should try to show students that a study of its grammar can actually be fun and exciting, and not take the easy way out by retreating quickly to the next novel or play.

This writer enjoys a passion—yes, "passion"—for grammar that she believes can be directly attributed to her study of Latin, a language whose grammatical structure is very advanced and complex. Through the study of Latin grammar one can come to understand and appreciate English grammar.

Many students are, of course, even more turned off by Latin than they are by English grammar. Since they dismiss it as a language that is no longer spoken, they never discover the advantages it provides for understanding the English language and its grammar, among other things.

Some middle schools are now offering a short *Introduction to Latin* course, but this is usually a "fun-oriented" introduction designed to lure students into taking Latin I when they enter the ninth grade. This writer believes all middle school students should be required to take at least one year of Latin—not just a fun-and-games introduction—to help them learn and understand the grammar and structure of the Latin language. The carry-over benefits to their study of the English language and its grammar will be most rewarding to them and their teachers.

Students should also somehow be taught that, although "there are no court appearances, monetary fines or jail sentences for using poor grammar," there are consequences. A college interview can go sour very quickly if the student expresses himself, both in conversation and on a written application, using only grammatically incorrect colloquial English. While it may be innocent fun to use a little incorrect English among friends, a student should know how to speak correctly when it is important to project an image of linguistic competence and cultural sophistication.

Granted that English, like any living language, will continue to change and evolve as it is used in daily life, yet a conscious effort should be made so that these changes do not destroy the clarity and reliability of the language as an efficient tool of communication. Our language should not be allowed to become an arbitrary conglomerate of slang, fragments and abbreviations. Just as no one would feel safe living in a country with no socially agreed-upon laws, no one feels comfortable communicating in a language in which anyone who wants to can make up special meanings for words and coin far-out expressions understood only by a small in-group.

We should not subject our colorful and, at least up to now, carefully evolved language, to "Murder by Television," or, worse yet, Murder by Internet.

University Touts Its Vain Ladies

Even well-established schools with respected classicists often embarrass themselves by immortalizing incorrect Latin on school seals, class rings, signs and buildings.

On the campus of Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis, the school's seal, intended to be graced with the Latin motto *LUX ET VERITAS*, was recently displayed with a motto that read *LUX ET VERITA*.

Another school tried to shorten its school motto. The Latin, *LEGES SINE MORIBUS VANAE*, meaning "Laws Without Morals are Vain," seemed too long. The administration, therefore, shortened it to *SINE MORIBUS VANAE*, which, of course, means "Vain Ladies Without Morals."

A secondary school in the Midwest lives with incorrectly spelled Latin on its school seal and class rings even after the error of its ways has been repeatedly pointed out. The school motto, *VERITAS, SCIENTIA, MORES*, is intended to mean, "Truth, Science and Morality." Unfortunately, there is no Latin word *SCIENTIA*. When this was pointed out with the suggestion that the school motto be corrected to read *VERITAS, SCIENTIA, MORES*, the administration countered by saying that the change would destroy the continuity of the school's traditions. Since the motto had always been incorrectly spelled, changing it would make, for one, new class rings not match the old class rings.

As Dr. Robert Sutton, head of the department of classical studies at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis, has commented, "*O Tempora, O Mores!*"

Hewlett-Packard to the Rescue

One of Italy's most frequented archaeological attractions is, without a doubt, Pompeii.

Herculaneum is somewhat well-known, but mostly only to classicists.

Because of the ease of removing the *lapillae* that buried Pompeii, more money and research have been poured into excavating Pompeii over the years than was spent on Herculaneum. This ease of excavation initially yielded a quicker recovery of artifacts and eventually led to the creation of a lucrative multi-acre tourist attraction.

Herculaneum, after all, had been flooded with volcanic mud that needed to be drilled out like hardened concrete. The results were slow. There just wasn't enough money available to do a proper job excavating Herculaneum.

Ironically, even though the archaeological site of Herculaneum has remained a "poor sister" to the site of Pompeii, during the First Century A.D., Herculaneum was a much wealthier and more refined city than Pompeii.

All this, however, is about to change. The Hewlett-Packard Foundation is donating \$100 million toward the excavation and preservation of Herculaneum.

The biggest problem, of course, with expanding the excavations at Herculaneum is the fact that the modern city of Resina was built directly above it.

Watch for Herculaneum to become much more prominent in the news as the Hewlett-Packard millions produce their magic!

Is It Too Soon To Speak of Spring?

By Regina Bradford and Quintus Frazer, Latin III students of Nancy Tigert at Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Ver
Tepidum, et ventosum
Liberi lasciviant
Parentes spectant
Flores vigent
Nubes pluit
Gaudet terra
Ver

How Much is that
DOGGY by the River?

A modern myth by Tom Erickson,
Seventh Grade Latin student of Gayle Hightower,
Mansfield Middle School, Storrs, Connecticut

Pluto had a problem. No one liked him. Everyone feared the dark god of the subterranean realm of darkness. But Pluto was not evil. Oh, sure, he occasionally tricked people like Persephone and devised impossible tasks for those condemned to Tartarus, but he was not evil, and he desperately wanted to be liked.

One day Pluto got an idea, which was no easy task for someone with his limited mental abilities. He would let a few of his subjects return to the world above. This, he thought, would give hope to the living that they, too, might be able to return to their beloved world after death. Also, he hoped that the ones returning would be able to spread some positive tales about the good life in the Underworld, especially in the Elysian Fields. Since this seemed like such a good plan to him, he never paid any attention to what his brother Zeus might think about his plan.

Before he could even begin to think about Zeus or what negative affects his plan might have on the living, however, he began to run into problems of his own. First, he had to decide how many souls would be released. Next, how would they be selected? He finally decided that he would choose from among those who had been in the Underworld the longest, since they would be happiest to make the trip. He also wanted to be sure that the ones he chose would spread positive stories about their lives in the Underworld so that people would start to like him. Then he had to figure out how to get them back up to the surface. It was a very long way up, and only a few heroes had been able to make the climb.

This was when Pluto decided to use his trusty three-headed dog Cerberus to carry them up. Big mistake!

When Cerberus reached the surface with the first load of souls, he caused a great commotion. People on earth were terrified when they saw this menacing creature with a horrible dragon-like tail carrying the souls of those who had died so long ago. People fled to the temple of Zeus and begged the king of the gods to save them from this terrible monster.

When Zeus heard the prayers of the people, he looked down from Olympus to see Cerberus roaming freely on the earth and people fleeing in panic from the souls of the dead that Pluto had released from the Underworld. He roared with anger at his brother who had violated the territorial agreements they had all agreed upon. "He does not rule my sunlit world! His is the reign of darkness under the earth." So great was his anger that he hurled a mighty lightning bolt, sending the released souls of the dead scurrying back down to the Underworld.

A second bolt was aimed directly at Cerberus who now sat quietly awaiting further instructions from his master. The bolt was one of Zeus' split-tip specialties, and one tip hit Cerberus just above his front shoulders while the second hit him at the base of his tail. Two of his heads fell to the ground, and his dragon tail was severed, leaving only a small stub. Cerberus was badly hurt, and as he lay there whining, people gradually felt sorry for him and came over to care for his wounds. They bandaged him and gave him some food and water. After a while, he was well enough to walk around on his own. He soon forgot all about his earlier life in the Underworld and was now totally devoted to his loving new masters.

Now the people returned to the temple of Zeus to thank him for giving them this wonderful new creature. Zeus realized how he had accidentally created something good and decided to allow Cerberus to stay on earth and become a friend and protector of the living. It would serve his brother right to lose his dog for violating their original territorial agreements.

Poor Pluto, he's still trying to find a way to make people like him.

Puella Regia Mononoca

A Latin rendition of verses taken from the Princess Mononoke poem, by Terentia Zoller,
Latin II student of Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Latin rendition of the Princess Mononoke Theme Song by Terentia Zoller was printed in Pagina Quarta of the May, 2000, issue of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER.

There was a time, long, long ago

When people killed the Great God of the Forest.
Quando homines Silvae Magnum Deum interfecerunt.
Human face. Body of a stag.

Horns atop his head like the trunks of massive trees.
Cornua super caput similia arborum solidarum truncis.

For what reason did the humans take his life?
Quam ob rem hominibus ei vitam eriperunt?

The human population was large.
Multitudo hominum magna erat.

Much of the ancient forests had been cut.
Silvarum maxima pars succisa erat.

Here and there stands of the old forest remained
Silvae antiquae incrementa passim manserunt

Defying the humans' attempt to penetrate it.
Contemnentia homines ea penetrare temptantes.

Great wise beasts, wolves, boars and others
Magnae bestiae sapientes, lupi, apri, aliaeque

Desperately guarded the last sanctuaries.
Sanctuaria ultima vehementer custodiverunt.

They were feared as rampaging gods.
Sicut dei furentes timebantur.

They revered the Great God of the Forest.
Silvae Magnum Deum reveriti sunt.

A clan called Tataru were makers of iron,
Gens appellata Tataru ferrum fabricabat.

And it was the Tataru who fought
battle after savage battle

With the raging gods of the forest.
Cum silvae deis furentibus.

Their leader was a woman, the Lady Eboshi,
Dux femina facti, Domina Eboshi.

Determined to clear and open the forest.
Certa agrum silvestrem extricandam aperientique.

And was a leader to those who served her:
Et dux erat eis qui ei servirent:

Gonza, who would follow her though the gates of hell,

Gonzae quae eam trans Stygem sequeretur.
Otoki and Kohroku,

And the mysterious priest, Jiko, who is sworn
Et sacerdoti arcano, Jiko, qui iuravisset se

To capture the head of the Great God of the Forest.
Silvae Magni Dei caput captivum esse.

The girl San was born a human,
Puella nomine Sana humana nata est,

But she was raised by Moro the wolf
Sed a lupo nomine Moro educata est

To be the Princess Mononoke, the defender of the forest.
Ut esset Puella Regia Mononoca, silvae defensioe.

She loathed the humans who invaded their land.
Ea fastidivit homines qui terram invaserunt.

The youth Ashitaka, delivered by fate
Ashitaka adulescens, fato traditus

Into the midst of the last desperate battle
In medium ultimum proelium desperatum

Between the humans and the rampaging gods
Inter homines deosque furentes

On a journey to cleanse from his body a scar
Iter faciens ad corpus suum cicatrice expurgandum

And escape its slow curse of death.
Et ad mortis maledictum tartarum fugiendum.

Ashitaka and San

Met in the midst of the carnage and chaos of battle.
In medio proeli caede chaosque sibi obvium ierunt.

What hope could there be for feelings of love
Quae spes amoris eis est

Born of a place steeped in hatred and killing?
Nata quo in loco pleno odi caedisque?

In the weaving of this epic tapestry,
In horum aulacorum epicorum textura,

Which current will prevail?
Qui cursus increbrescet?

The battle between forest and human,
Proelium inter silvam hominesque,

Or the love between warrior and princess?
An bellatoris amor et puellae regiae?

A NEBULOUS MODERN MYTH

By Regina Bradford and Quintus Frazer, Latin III students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Many times we take things for granted. The air, the sun, the sky, and even the clouds, we forget, weren't always there. That's right! Even the clouds weren't always a part of the sky, you know. In the beginning, the sky used to be only large, empty and blue.

The man we should thank for creating clouds was named Nebulus. He was a man that lived alone in a cave high on a mountain overlooking a vast horizon. He had no friends and no special talents besides those he needed to find food and water. He did, however, pray daily to Jupiter, the king of the vast, empty, blue sky. Day after day, after his chores were done, he would sit and stare at the large, empty, blue sky. He sensed a closeness with the sky because, with its vast emptiness, he felt it was just as lonely as he was.

One day, after he had carried his water to the cave and rounded up his daily supply of rice, he was sitting at the mouth of his cave, saying his prayers to Jupiter: "Oh, Jove, please let me do something during my life that will make me be remembered by others. Even though I have no friends, I could die happy if I knew that others would remember me and be glad that I had once lived on this mountain. Please give me some special talent."

Suddenly, a bolt of lightning shot from the large, empty, blue sky, and a deep voice boomed from above: "Nebulus, I have heard your prayer. Because of your faithful devotion, I hereby grant you the talent of creativity to decorate the large, empty, blue sky that you love so much in any way you would like. Use your talent to create something lovely, and your wish to be remembered by others shall be granted."

At first, Nebulus was frightened by the great opportunity that lay before him. Before long, however, he became comfortable with his new gift of creativity, and ideas and images poured into his head. He thought of all the colors he

had seen on the flowers in the valley below. He thought of all the wondrous shapes he had seen, and of all of the animals, large and small, that he had come to know. He visualized the hundreds of landscapes whose contours had caught his eye as he hunted for his daily food. He thought of the beauty of the shadows that his mountain cast over the valley as the sun set each night. Somehow, he had to have it all. He wanted the best of everything he had ever seen to decorate the large, empty, blue sky in a constantly changing panorama of beauty. But how could he do it?

As he crouched by the fire in his cave cooking his favorite dinner of rice, he watched as it slowly fluffed up into interestingly shaped mounds. He took his stirring stick and shaped the mounds of rice into every different shape he could imagine. He was enthralled as he watched one shape slowly fall and change into another. This was it! He had finally decided how he would decorate the large, empty, blue sky. He would fill it with fluffy white shapes that would constantly change as they moved across the sky. Some would be thin and misty, and some would be thicker and cast ever changing shadows on the land below. Anyone looking up at them could use his imagination to see flowers, animals, mountains, lakes and valleys shaping and disappearing before his eyes.

The next morning, as he said his morning prayers to Jupiter, he explained his wonderfully creative idea and asked Jupiter for the power to decorate the large, empty, blue sky with fluffy white shapes that would be in constant motion. Once again, Jupiter heard his prayer: "That's a wonderful idea, Nebulus, and if we get the cooperation of Neptune and Aeolus I think that we can have you creating your shapes in no time at all."

Before long, Neptune began releasing moisture into the air from the surface of the oceans and seas, and Aeolus began blowing the moisture toward the mountain where Nebulus sat. When he saw the moisture coming, Nebulus studied it carefully. He noticed that it seemed to have ten basic shapes. These would be the building blocks he would use.

First, he named the ten basic shapes he identified: Cirrus, Cirrostratus, Cirrocumulus, Altostratus, Altimulus, (Continued in Pagina Septima)



Citra Matróna

Last year, on the first day of *Saturnalia*, my *dominus* invited Canuleia and me into the *triclinium*. Before several of his guests, he announced that, as a reward for years of faithful service, he was giving both of us our freedom. No longer would he be our *dominus*, but he would now be our *patronus*. He said he would explain to us later what our responsibilities to him would be in the future, but he just wanted us to go and enjoy ourselves then, knowing that we were no longer *servus et serva*, but would now be *libertus* and *liberta*.

Both Canuleia and I had served our *dominus* for many years, she as his *cogna* and I as his *hortulanus*. Neither of us is young any longer, and although we have no definite records, we know that we are each more than fifty years old. Of course, we owe our long lives to the wonderful way that our *dominus* treated us during our years of service to him.

I am writing for your advice because, although I was very happy working as a *servus* under my *dominus*, I don't think that he is treating me fairly as a *libertus* now that he is my *patronus*. I don't mind visiting him every so often during *salutatio* to pay my respects and pass on any information in which I think he might be interested, but every time I stop in to see him, he wants me to do some special job in his *hortus* that he says only I know how to do correctly. If I tell him that I'm really very busy working for people who now pay me to do their gardening so I can support myself, he always says that there is no rush and that I should just stop by and do the job as soon as I have some time free.

Canuleia also stops in to see him to pay her respects every so often, but he never asks her to do any special cooking for him. She is free to live her life as she chooses with no special responsibilities to her *patronus*. Canuleia always gets the same *stipes* that I get when we show up to visit him, but he never offers to pay me extra for the jobs I'm being asked to do for him. None of this seems very fair, and I'm wondering if I have to keep visiting him and doing jobs for him now that I am a *libertus*.

Libertus, Capuae

Solve Libertus.

You are indeed an ungrateful *libertus* and you should be ashamed of yourself for complaining. Your *dominus* did not have to free you, you know. He could just as easily have sold you to someone else who could put up with a garrulous old *hortulanus*. By your own admission, he took very good care of you while he was your *dominus*, and you should not begrudge him his rights as your *patronus*.

According to law, a *patronus* has every right to expect services from his *liberti*. You should be glad that your *patronus* is following the suggestion of the law by not requiring you to do jobs that are too strenuous for you at your age. Also, so long as you are earning enough to pay for your own food and clothing as a *libertus*, he is not required to give you any special financial help other than the *stipes* that he generously gives to all his clients. It also sounds like he is following the suggestion of the law in letting you perform services for him at your convenience so it doesn't interfere with your ability to earn a living on your own.

You had a good *dominus*, which I'm sure you realize, and, although you may not appreciate it, this same man is now an excellent *patronus*. He is not asking for anything more than is owed him, and you should be glad to do what you can to show gratitude for your freedom.

As far as Canuleia is concerned, you should mind your own business. Your *patronus* is only following the law in not requiring a *liberta* who is older than fifty years to provide labor for him. Canuleia put in her years in his *culina*, and all she owes him now is respect and an occasional visit to let him know she appreciates her freedom.

Enjoy your new life. Your *patronus* appears to be a kind and generous man who knows how to treat his *liberti* and *libertae*, and you have no grounds for complaint!

Interested In Speaking Latin?

Visit the SALVI website. This address will get you in the door.
<http://www.latin.org/english/index.shtml>

TRAVERTINE

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

into the pockmarks, take root, be nourished by rains, and flourish, not merely as unsightly weeds but often as small plants, bushes, and even trees.

Throughout the Middle Ages the plant life thriving in the ruins of the Colosseum intrigued botanists. In 1813



TEMPLE OF SATURN BY PIRANESI

Antonio Sebastiani authored a slender volume entitled the *Flora Colossea* in which he catalogued nearly three hundred species of vegetation growing out of the marble blocks of the old arena, including rosemary, thyme, sage, hyacinth, ivy and full-grown cherry, pear, and elm trees. A century earlier, Piranesi, the famous engraver, made a career of depicting the ruins of Imperial Rome sprouting all sorts of plant life.

Such a scene, awash in moonlight, must have greeted W.S. Gilbert on his Rome sojourn in the nineteenth century, prompting him to characterize the typical tourist's passionate



ST. PETERS BASILICA

interest in visiting the Colosseum as:

"...the fascination frantic
for a ruin that's romantic."

In the sixteenth century, as Rome stepped out of the bleakness of the Medieval period and into the brilliant glow

of the Renaissance, the quarries out on the *Via Tiburtina*, for so long abandoned, began anew to echo the pounding of the pickax and sledgehammer. When the workers cut through chalky strata formed in the intervening centuries, they could discern traces of the blows of imperial tools.

When the Renaissance popes began to build scores of new churches and restore many ancient ones, erect marble monuments and fabulous fountains, and construct museums, colonnades, porticoes, and palaces, the quarries could not yield travertine fast enough to meet the need. It was at this time that the Forum, the baths, and other historic sites were plundered of much of their limestone. Thousands of the Colosseum's blocks were dislodged and carted off across the river to furnish material for the new St. Peter's Basilica. Rome's skyline was suddenly filled with legions of travertine apostles, saints, angels, and patriots perched on the rooftops, parapets, and balustrades of churches, museums, and bridges.

This factor presented many difficulties when the city began an ambitious face-lift some twenty years ago in anticipation of the Jubilee Year of A.D. 2000. A lifetime of



THE TREVI FOUNTAIN ERRECTED BY CLEMENT XII

dirt, soot, and pollution trapped in their pores had given the statues disgustingly dirty faces and clothes, and the buildings a grimy unkempt appearance.

But thanks to the discovery of a wonderfully effective cleansing solution and the blood, sweat, and toil of thousands of laborers, Rome the Eternal City was able to look its Sunday best by the time Pope John Paul II opened the Holy Door to commence Christianity's third millennium.

Thus today Trevi Fountain is as sparkling clean as the day it was unveiled. So, too, are the Bridge of the Angels, the Palace of Justice, the four major basilicas, hundreds of churches, and a thousand other brick structures in their travertine outerwear.

Whether highlighted by the newborn dawn, suffused in the languid gold of afternoon, illuminated by the orange glow of the western sun or the pink rays of evening, Rome—travertine Rome—despite the relentless march of time, is now more beautiful than ever.

Would You Vote for Vespasian For President of the United States?

By Andrew Brautigam, Latin III student of Marianthe Colakis, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

Resume:

Personal

First Name: Titus, Middle: Flavius Last: Vespasianus

Birth: November 17, A.D. 9

Gender: Male

Country: Italy

Current Residence: Rome

Marital Status: Married to Flavia Domitilla, daughter of a treasury clerk.

Children: Daughter—Flavia, Sons—Titus and Domitian.

Education

Home-schooled at Cosa by grandmother, Tertulla.

Career Objective

As in my previous positions, my goal is to restore peace and stability to the country.

Qualifications

Strong leadership skills.

Enforcer of strict discipline among the military.

Conscious of role model being set for others.

Understanding and open-minded administrator.

Military Achievements

Led legion into Great Britain, and serving under the

Emperor Claudius, conquered the Isle of Wight.

Settled a revolt in Judea by conquering Jerusalem in A.D. 69.

Following the death of Nero, successfully challenged and defeated Vitellius to become Emperor of Rome.

Political Achievements

Served as Senator under Nero.

Served as Emperor of Rome.

Restored peace to a nation that had been torn apart by civil war.

Allocated public funds to rebuild temples, began the construction of the Flavian Amphitheater, and staged public banquets to support the food trade.

Restored the depleted ranks of the Senatorial and Equestrian orders.

Annexed northern England, established peace in Wales and encouraged advancement into southwest Germany and Scotland.

Positions Held

Served as Quaestor in Crete and Cyrene and as Aedile and Praetor under the Emperor Gaius.

Held a Military Tribunate in Thrace.

Served as Consul in Rome in A.D. 51.

Served as Proconsul in Africa, A.D. 63-64.

Served as Senator under the Emperor Nero.

Served as Emperor, A.D. 69-79.

Awards

Received the *Ornamenta Triumphalia* and two priest-hoods in honor of successful exploits in Britain.

References

Gaius Licinius Mucianus, Governor of Syria.

Tiberius Alexander, Prefect of Egypt.

I HATE GRAMMAR

By Magister Optimus, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

The Four Principal Parts of Verbs: Cur, Cur, Iterumque Cur?

Salvete iterum, discipuli! You are *discipuli optimi*, and you remember well what Magister Optimus has taught you so far to help you learn Latin. Always look at the parts of Latin words to understand their meaning and realize that there are six basic verb endings that equal the six persons who can be their subjects. *Habesne questiones?* *Minime?* Well then, let's go on and talk about the four principal parts of verbs.

But first, did you know there are about one hundred irregular verbs in *Lingua Anglica*? You will only have to learn about one-tenth that number in Latin. Now, which language is more difficult?

How do you know if a verb is irregular?

Consider this list of the four principal parts of regular English verbs:

I carry	to carry	I carried (have) carried
I remain	to remain	I remained (have) remained
I place	to place	I placed (have) placed
I fortify	to fortify	I fortified (have) fortified

From this list, you of course know that the first two columns have a form that expresses a continuous action. (i.e., I carry my books to school every day.) The third column, however, shows us that the action is finished. (i.e., I carried my books to school yesterday.) While the verbs in the first two columns do not express completed action, those in the third column are called "perfect" forms because they do express action that is finished. I know you are in the habit of breaking Latin words into their parts, *studentes mei*, and that you noticed *im* = "not," *per* = "completely," and *fect* = "done," in Latin.

Another point to notice is that the perfect forms all end in -ed. This is what we mean when we say a verb is regular; it follows a *regula* (a rule). Words which do not follow this *regula*, are *ir* = "not" + *regula* = "rule," or "irregular."

Consider this list:

A NEBULOUS MODERN MYTH

(Continued a Pagina Quinta)

Stratocumulus, Nimbostratus, Cumulus, Cumulonimbus and Stratus. Then he went to work.

All he had to do was imagine the shapes he wanted to see, and they automatically took form before moving over his head to the other side of the mountain. Once he had imagined a shape, the moisture remembered the forms it had taken, and, as it was blown around the world by Aeolus, it just kept changing from one of Nebulus' suggested shapes to another.

People who lived in other parts of the world were amazed when they saw the shapes being blown across the large, empty, blue sky. They all stopped what they were doing and stared at the beautiful shapes of flowers, animals and landscapes evolving before them. They rejoiced in the shade and shadows that crossed over the ground as the clouds passed by.

When Nebulus had imagined the shape of every flower, every animal including elephants, goats and dogs, every hill, river, mountain and valley he had ever seen, he finally stopped. "Now," he thought, "I must do something so people will know who it was that has decorated the sky for them."

That was when he got the idea to use the shape of the clouds to write his own name in the sky. Before long, everyone who was looking up saw large clouds passing over in the shape of letters spelling out *NEBULUS*. The letters stayed in the sky until they had been blown around the entire world and had been seen by everyone.

The next day, Nebulus thanked Jupiter for giving him this wonderful chance to do something special for the world. Jupiter replied: "You have created a wonderful thing, Nebulus, and even though you may live the rest of your life alone on your mountain, everyone will remember you when they look up to enjoy the beautiful shapes you have placed in the sky."

To this day, the clouds and the shapes are still there. Not only can all ten of Nebulus' basic building blocks be observed in the sky, but anyone who takes the time to study the clouds will see all the flowers, animals and landscapes that were once imagined by Nebulus so many centuries ago.

I fall	to fall	I fell (have) fallen
I take	to take	I took (have) taken
I go	to go	I went (have) gone

In *Lingua Latina* we don't say, "I falled," "I tooked," or "I goed." These are irregular, and once we practice the language as we grow up, we know the irregular forms. Wouldn't you advise a foreigner learning English to memorize these forms so he/she wouldn't make silly mistakes like "I falled"?

Ah, but now, *discipuli discipulaeque*, I tell you the same thing is true for Latin. A Roman would tell you to learn these parts in order to understand and use Latin correctly. Let's take a look at the four principal parts of the first list of regular English verbs above as they appear in Latin:

Porto	Portas	Portavi	Portatus, -a, -um
Maus	Maus	Mausi	Mausus, -a, -um
Pono	Ponit	Poni	Ponit, -a, -um
Muni	Munit	Munivi	Munit, -a, -um

Notice the regularity in the Latin forms! The first column verbs end in -o because it means the pronoun "I". The second column verbs all end in -as which equals the English preposition "to" and forms the infinitive. The third column verbs all end in -i which is the first person singular form in the perfect tense. And, finally, the fourth column words all end in -us, -a, or -um, depending on the gender of the nouns modified. Just as in our English examples, the first two columns are imperfect verbs; the second two are perfect. No matter what personal suffix is attached to the bases of these principal parts, you will know immediately whether the action is continuous (i.e., with the base "port") or completed (i.e., with the base "ponit").

You also notice that there are four conjugations in Latin:

1st = -te, 2nd = -re, 3rd = -re, 4th = -re

What is the difference between the second and third conjugation endings, you are asking? The second conjugation is a long -e; the third is a short -e.

Keep in mind that these principal parts and their bases will be used to form all of the tenses in Latin and some of the other parts of speech. Memorizing them will be a shortcut to building an immense Latin vocabulary which will, in turn, help you with English. *Nonne facile est?*

Why American Railroad Tracks Match the Width of Roman Chariot Axles

By Kathy Niebauer, as shared by former member of the Pompeiana Board of Directors, Mary Hood



The US standard railroad gauge (width between the two steel rails) is exactly 4 feet, 8.5 inches. The exact distance between the two wheels on a Roman chariot!

Understanding why this is so is not only educational and historical, it's also hysterically funny!

First of all, this railroad gauge was used in America because the first railroad lines here were built by English expatriots. It was the gauge they had used in England.

The gauge was used on English railroads because they were built by the same engineers who had designed the pre-railroad tramways, where the gauge had also been used.

The engineers who had designed the tramways created the 4 feet, 8.5 inch gauge because that was the distance that was used between the wheels on standard English wagons.

That measurement was used on standard English wagons so the wheels would match the ruts that already existed on the surfaces of the stone roads that had been built in England by the Romans. Roman chariots were the primary vehicles used on the roads, and constant heavy daily traffic created the ruts in the first place.

(Continued in Pagina Decima)



Ientaculum Romanum Ova Spongia Ex Lacte

Submitted by Zoe Bradford and Tacitus Ross, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Res Committendae

- 6 eggs
- 1 cup flour
- 1 cup milk
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 6 Tbsps. olive oil



ZOE AND TACITUS PROUDLY PRESENT THEIR OVA SPONGIA EX LACTE CULINARY CREATION.

Modus Preparandi

Preheat the oven to 350°. Rub a large pan with olive oil. Then mix all of the ingredients together and pour them into the oiled pan.

Bake at 350° for 15 minutes and check to see if the mixture is cooked throughout. If not, allow to cook for a few more minutes until ready.

Let cool for 5 minutes before drizzling honey over the top of the eggs. Serve warm.

We Triple-Dog Dare You!

Attention students, both boys and girls. Pompeiana, Inc., wants you to prepare an authentic Roman recipe, serve it to your friends, your classmates or your family, and submit a record of what you did along with one or two colorful photographs recording your whole experience. We need submissions NOW!

Hundreds of authentic Roman recipes can be printed out by visiting the ROMAN COOKING link on Pompeiana's website: www.Pompeiana.com

Be brave! There are recipes for fish, legumes, quadrupeds, breads and desserts. Try something completely different than you normally eat and see how delicious it can be.

Remember, the Roman diet was much healthier than ours, and you'll be doing your friends and family a huge favor by introducing them to these wonderful Roman culinary delights.

Do You Certamen?

Teachers and students who enjoy Certamen competitions as sponsored by their state JCLs will want to visit the following website. It contains a paper by a Texas Teacher of the Year, Steve Perkins, who currently teaches Latin at North Central H.S., in Indianapolis, Indiana. Steve delivered the paper on Latin academic competition last summer and is pleased that it has been electronically published.

- I. Go to <http://ablemedia.com/cscweb/index2.html>.
- II. Click on the "Consortium" link on the left side of the screen.
- III. Click on the "Click to see a list of Consortium Materials" link.
- IV. Click on the "See Announcement" link to read what the article is about, or
- V. Click on the "Complete Certamener" link to read the entire article.



Top Ten One-Hill Wonders

Compiled by the Latin III class of
Winthrop Dahl, Nashoba Regional H.S.,
Bolton, Massachusetts

- I. MACARENA, Flumina Duo
- II. LUDOVICE, LUDOVICE, Regis Viri
- III. GLACIES, GLACIES, PUPA, Glacies Vanillensis
- IV. HEUS, MICHAEL, Antonia Ocimum
- V. SALITE, Christophorus Crux
- VI. SUM SEXUALIOR, Recte Dictus Fredericus
- VII. PUPA REVERSA EST, Bene Vir Multum Miscens
- VIII. D MILIA PASSUUM, Qui Pronuntiant
- IX. NOLI SOLICITARI, LAETARE, Robertus Ferrinides
- X. AMOR CONTAMINATUS, Cella Mollis

CARDINALS ROMAN

By Stephanie Koole, Latin II student of Darryl Huisken,
Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Write in the matching numeral not provided.

CARDINAL	ROMAN
1. unus	
2. _____	IX
3. quattuor	
4. _____	II
5. decem	
6. _____	III
7. quinque	
8. _____	VIII
9. septem	
10. _____	VI

Searching for the Right Ending

By Shannon Sander and Jessie Shields,
Latin I students of Linda Braun,
Thomas Moore Prep.-Marian H.S., Hays, Kansas

On the wordsearch below, circle the form of the Latin word indicated after each clue.

1. cottage, acc. sing.
2. horse, gen. sing.
3. largest amphitheater in Rome, abl. sing.
4. inhabitants, nom. pl.
5. table, nom. sing.
6. danger, acc. sing.
7. latrine, nom. sing.
8. boys, nom. pl.
9. star, dat. sing.
10. daughters, special abl. pl. ending
11. farmers, gen. pl.
12. moon, acc. sing.
13. I am awaiting
14. fields, acc. pl.
15. house, nom. sing.
16. sky, gen. sing.
17. man, abl. pl.
18. I used to annoy
19. Begin! 2nd. pers. sing. pres. imperative
20. gold, acc. sing.

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

I'm All Shook Up!

By Lori Swain and Gretchen Janszen,
Latin I students of Dr. Elliot Egan,
Ben Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana

Find an English match for each Latin emotion or feeling.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. IRA | A. jealousy |
| 2. SOLICITATIO | B. caution |
| 3. AMOR | C. vengeance |
| 4. STUPOR | D. madness |
| 5. TIMOR | E. anger |
| 6. SOLITUDO | F. amazement |
| 7. FIDES | G. fear |
| 8. FUROR | H. eagerness |
| 9. INCANTAMENTUM | I. loneliness |
| 10. LENTITUDO | J. faith |
| 11. INSANIA | K. love |
| 12. ULTIO | L. guilt |
| 13. ODIUM | M. fury |
| 14. CAUTIO | N. anxiety |
| 15. FASTIDIUM | O. disgust |
| 16. STUDIUM | P. pride |
| 17. INVIDIA | Q. boredom |
| 18. CULPA | R. hate |
| 19. SUPERBIA | S. enchantment |
| 20. TAEDIUM | T. apathy |

Mixed Up Personalities FROM THE PAST

By Clara Anderson, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

After unscrambling each name, match the item commonly associated with each.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. SAHED | |
| 2. CELURESH | |
| 3. ASETV | |
| 4. TEPENUN | |
| 5. NESUV | |
| 6. RAMS | |
| 7. RUTSAN | |
| 8. TIPRUJE | |
| 9. NARUSU | |
| 10. RERCUMY | |
| 11. NIPHADS | |
| 12. PEMLOPUSHY | |
| 13. PINSHX | |
| 14. OIDD | |
| 15. CONAEUDIL | |
| 16. SVUENRMUT | |

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Blood | I. Hearth |
| B. Bull's hide | J. Lion's skin |
| C. Caduceus | K. Pruning knife |
| D. Cave | L. Riddle |
| E. Cerberus | M. Seeds |
| F. Eagle | N. Stones |
| G. Flute | O. Trident |
| H. Foam | P. Vulture |

Ancient Olympics with Aphorism

By Joe Strickler, Latin I student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Fill in the letters to answer each clue. Then copy the letters following each number to the answer line at the end to read an aphorism by Quintilian.

1. They were not allowed at the games.
[11] [18] [17] _____
2. Was the only event in the first Olympics.
[12] [7] [4] [14] [9] _____
3. Whom the Olympics honored: KING OF THE
[10] [13] [6] _____
4. Where the Olympics were held.
[1] [5] _____
5. Leaves used on victory crowns.
[20] [19] _____
6. What competitors did before competing.
[15] [16] [3] [2] [21] _____
7. There were separate divisions for men and
[8] _____

Quintilian: "A _____ U _____
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
_____ E M B _____ R _____ G."
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Color My World

By Melissa Hodges, Latin I student of
Anne-Marie Fine, Archbishop Blenk H.S.,
Gretna, Louisiana

Match each object with its proper color.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ruber | A. caelum |
| 2. purpureus | B. vitrum |
| 3. lutulentus | C. helianthus |
| 4. canus | D. ursus |
| 5. viridis | E. sanguis |
| 6. caeruleum | F. columba |
| 7. roseae | G. elephantis |
| 8. ater | H. genae |
| 9. fulvus | I. prunum |
| 10. argentum | J. gramen |
| 11. aureus | K. sus |
| 12. albus | L. carbo |
| 13. clarum | M. anulus |

Corporis Partes

By Graham Wald, Latin III student of
Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

Unscramble each Latin word, then give its English meaning.

LATIN WORD	ENGLISH MEANING
1. tapcu	
2. atelpal	
3. sidgitu	
4. so	
5. uulico	
6. rcabculum	
7. rusc	
8. nuam	
9. ulmolc	
10. eps	

"I'm Gettin' Married in the Springtime"

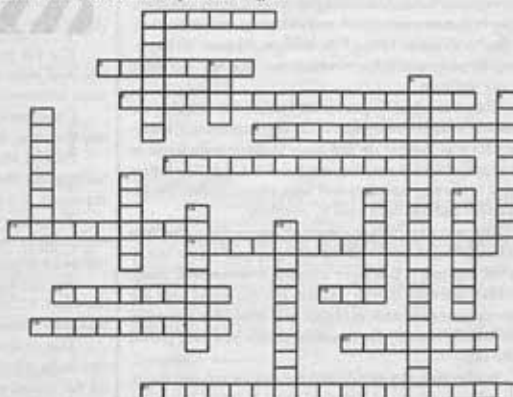
Based on a game submitted by Stacey Hoekstra, Latin II student of Darryl Huisken,
Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

ACROSS

1. A priest at a Confarreatio ceremony
2. The marriage offering basket
3. Obscene songs sung to ward off evil spirits
4. The most elaborate form of Roman marriage
5. The bridal cincture knot
6. The bride's floral wreath
7. Ceremonial marriage couch
8. Form of Roman marriage that imitates a purchase
9. The dowry
10. The six braids worn by the bride
11. The maid of honor
12. The Latin "I do"

DOWN

1. Flame-colored bridal veil
2. Roman "common law" marriage
3. Latin phrase pledging engagement
4. The engagement ceremony
5. Red bridal slippers
6. Fiancée



11. Fiancé
12. A young male "server" at a wedding
13. Marriage congratulatory greeting
15. The bride's tunic

"OUT STANDING" IN HIS FIELD

By Bronwyn Graham,
Latin I student of Denise Reading,
Reavenswood School for Girls, Gordon, Australia

41.

In the word search below, circle the English meaning of each farmer-related Latin word or phrase.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. sol | 11. olivetum | 20. stagnum |
| 2. pluvium | 12. gallinae | 21. aratrum |
| 3. ager | 13. rastellus | 22. horreum |
| 4. frumentum | 14. vacca | 23. seges |
| 5. equus | 15. durus | 24. porcus |
| 6. servus | 16. taurus | 25. ovis |
| 7. villa rustica | 17. pomarium | 26. prelum |
| 8. peritus | 18. effodere | vinarium |
| 9. sarculum | 19. ferrum | 27. pala |
| 10. vilicus | | 28. falx |

GRANARYWGYRDCS
SLAXEIURKFCN
TKYITHYFACOLDE
RWIQNFTEIURIWK
MAOLKEDYNUENOC
CWKCLCTCDMULI
SHEEPERLTSAGIH
QWLIMYDNKKNEVC
EMROVWTOIDIGSEA
LOWINEPRESSRGS
NULXSNDUPMSORH
QLENDUSOLAKGHON
ATRDRAHCESLAVE
ORCHARDPQIZEEG
FLOWAPOZSVFGIV
CROPUNSGLLDPGE
EEFTDSKAXRCMOS
BULLECYBSKJHIX

Beginning level  Advanced level

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**Lunae Diei Spectacula
Tempore Matutino**

42.

- I. Palaestra Betuariensis
- II. Rerum Operis Antiqui Spectaculum Peregrinans
- III. Guilhelmus Nyus Iste Physicus
- IV. Corpora Arte Medicata Viva
- V. Victoriae Hortus
- VI. Primum Negotium
- VII. Soror, Soror
- VIII. Caerulei Indicia
- IX. Magistri Rogeri Vicinia
- X. Ludi Extremi
- XI. Post Musicam
- XII. Draconum Fabulae
- XIII. Vulpis Nuntium Vivum
- XIV. Regina Latifa

Relaxing with Derivatives

By Octavius Hendricks and Eric Steinhaus
Latin II students of Cheravon Davidson,
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

43.

On the letter blanks write derivatives from each Latin word suggested by the clues. Then copy the letters following each number onto the numbered blanks at the end to discover a secret message.

AQUA, AQUAE, F

1. a structure for conveying a canal over a valley
_____ [12] _____
2. made of, with or by water
_____ [5] _____
3. a container for keeping fish and other aquatic animals
_____ [5] _____
4. growing or living in or frequenting water
_____ [6] _____
5. a color pale blue to light greenish blue
_____ [6] _____

EXEMPLUM, -I, N

6. to show or illustrate by example
_____ [13] _____
7. serving as a pattern, deserving imitation
_____ [13] _____
8. a representative part of a single item
_____ [13] _____
9. a decorative needlework with embroidered letters
_____ [13] _____
10. a particular item representative of a group or type
_____ [13] _____

MORS, MORTIS, F

11. a place in which dead bodies are kept until burial
_____ [2] _____
12. causing, or subject to, death
_____ [2] _____
13. undertaker
_____ [10] _____
14. to subject to humiliation or shame
_____ [8] _____
15. bearing death, deadly
_____ [7] _____

NAVIGO, -ARE, -AVI, -ATUS

16. science of getting ships or planes from place to place
_____ [3] _____
17. a group of ships, fleet
_____ [11] _____
18. of or relating to ships or shipping
_____ [11] _____
19. one that navigates or is qualified to navigate
_____ [11] _____
20. deep and wide enough to afford passage to ships
_____ [11] _____

BONUS, -A, -UM

21. something that is given in addition to what is due
_____ [9] _____ [4] _____
22. a person having cultivated or refined tastes
_____ [11] _____
23. fashionable manner or style
_____ [11] _____
24. good natured, friendly
_____ [11] _____
25. handsome, attractive, fine
_____ [11] _____

Secret Message:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13



By Julianna Crowley, Latin I student of Cyndy Braun,
Sentinel H.S., Missoula, Montana

44.

- I. ULULATE II
- II. BELLA APUD STELLAS—LARVA MINAX
- III. NOVERCA
- IV. FORMICAE
- V. CIMICIS VITA
- VI. DISCESSUS CUM VENTO
- VII. ALICIA IN TERRA MIRABILI
- VIII. RETRO AD FUTURUM
- IX. ORDO MAGISTRORUM
- X. CADAVER ARTE MEDICATUM

Mixed Fruit

By Anna Dowers and Catilina Driggers,
Latin III students of Nancy Tigert,
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

45.

Unscramble the Latin words for fruit and then match each with its clue.

1. In Rome I am also used for wine.
2. I made my debut on the Georgia license plate.
3. My friend Johnny made me come alive.
4. I am best when in the company of a short cake.
5. According to the dictionary, I am related to the apple.
6. Just like a grape, I, too, am good when shriveled up.
7. I'm not a cookie but I believe in Newton's Law.
8. I'll bet you can't eat six of my seeds.
9. Sure I'm a sourpuss, but I'm still refreshing.
10. You'll get all scratched up if you come looking for little dark and bumpy me.
11. Think I got my name because geese like me so much?
12. I helped make George an honest young man.
13. I'm considered an elder in the berry family.

- A. mnprou
B. amroul
C. vua
D. gfaar
E. esirpcmu
F. msuamub
G. scuorsa
H. ommur
I. uripm
J. scifu
K. saucni gearuoss
L. ummop mcurite
M. mmual mpouine

Rome's Big Twelve

By Gretchen Gloclick and Megan Bonfiglio,
Latin II students of Mike Geigel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

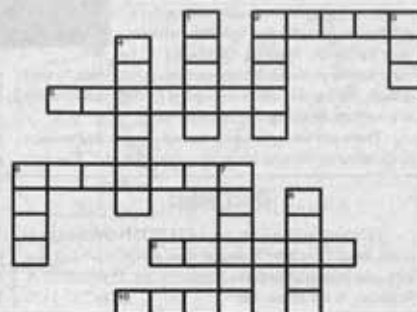
46.

ACROSS

2. Messenger of love
5. Sole monarch of the oceans
6. Goddess of defensive war and weaving
9. God of fire and the forge
10. Queen of the heavens, goddess of marriage

DOWN

1. Goddess of beauty and love
2. Goddess of grain, mother of Proserpina
3. God of the Underworld and riches
4. Supreme ruler of all gods
6. Son of Jupiter and Juno, god of war
7. God of medicine, poetry, music and the fine arts
8. Goddess of the moon and the chase



Width of Railroad Tracks

(Continued a Pagina Septima)

Why Roman chariot wheels were given that original gauge is not known for sure, but it was important that a norm be followed throughout the Empire or else chariots and other wagons would not have been able to negotiate the stepping stones found in such cities as Pompeii. One theory has it that the width of the wheels was dictated by the width of the rear ends of two horses standing side by side.

So, it seems that specifications and bureaucracies, once established, tend to last forever. And, yes, it does seem to be true that some specifications were indeed created by the rear ends of horses!

And it doesn't stop there! When the Space Shuttle sits on its launch pad, there are two big booster rockets attached to the sides of the main fuel tank. These are solid rocket boosters, or SRBs. They were built by Thiokol at their factory in Utah. The completed SRBs had to be shipped by rail to Florida. These SRBs had to be designed so they would fit through a railroad tunnel in the mountains.

So, as improbable as it may seem, the major design feature of what is arguably the world's most advanced transportation system was determined more than 2000 years ago by the width of the wheels on a Roman chariot!

The major design feature of the world's most advanced transportation system was determined by Roman chariots.

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Sophitia and the Magic Stairs

A modern myth by Kate Donnelly,
Latin I student of Adrienne Nilsen,
St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Of all the women living in the garden of delights, Sophitia was the most beloved. She was not only very beautiful and kind, she also infused others with her free spirit and creativity. The other women that lived in the garden with her begged her constantly to tell them stories of the times before hatred and war plagued the earth that was once roamed by mankind.

Sophitia knew only as much about those times as the others did, which, in truth, was not much at all, but she had a gift of story-telling that kept the others fascinated by the tales she told. Their faces beamed as she spoke of the times when there was more to the earth than just the flowers and the small group gathered in their small garden. She spoke of ancestors that had once inhabited the earth and whose descendants they were. Her story-telling ability made Sophitia the most loved and respected inhabitant of their wonderful garden.

One day, while strolling along the bank of their small stream, Sophitia discovered some small marble steps partially covered by the grass and weeds. As she walked over to them and began to study them closely, she noticed that they seemed to lead high up to the top of the hill that overlooked their garden. Instead of assuming that these were the stairs left over from some early city, or perhaps even simply the stairs of a theater that had become covered with dirt and grass over the years, her imagination ran wild. She imagined that these stairs had appeared as a special gift to her from the great goddess above. She believed that the goddess was sending her yet another sign that she was to encourage her people to live good lives so that one day they could all climb these stairs to join the goddess above. Sophitia's mind was flooded with possibilities. Finally, she picked up a broken fragment of one of the marble steps and hurried back to share her discovery with the others.

Upon her return, her friends all gathered around to hear what new story she had to tell them. Sophitia waited for them to grow quiet with anticipation and then began speaking of her new mission to guide them all into a life of goodness. All the women hung on every word that Sophitia said. They believed her and, when she had finished, they assured her that they would accept her guidance from that day forward so that someday soon they could all ascend the stairway of the goddess.

And when all had perfected their lives, and were living in perfect love and harmony with each other and with the many wonders of their special garden, Sophitia did indeed lead them all back to her magic stairway which seemed to rise out of the earth before them, and which carried them all into the glorious light of the goddess who had for so long waited to share the happiness of eternity with them.

S.P.Q.R.P.D

Roman Cop Show Set to Air

Television writer-producer David Milch, the creative force behind the police drama "NYPD Blue" for seven years, is working with DreamWorks to develop a TV cop show set in ancient Rome.

ABC, NBC and Fox have all expressed serious interest in the project and high-profile filmmaker Ridley Scott, who directed the summer DreamWorks hit *Gladiator*, would likely direct a two-hour pilot for the show.

Paramount is asking TV networks for a 13-episode commitment.

The TV project is not intended to be a sequel or spinoff of the film that starred Russell Crowe, but instead will take place during the reign of Nero in A.D. 65. It will focus on the head of the Urban Cohort, the *Vigiles* who were assigned to keep the city streets safe.

It will be interesting to watch how the show is developed and whether or not the *Vigiles* portrayed in the show will, in fact, serve in the policemen/firemen roles that they actually filled in ancient Rome.

It will also be interesting to see if the *Vigiles* are authentically armed only with the wooden clubs that they were empowered to use against those that they caught trying to break into houses.

Ancient Rome was protected by a police/fire force of 7000 *Vigiles* who were stationed in fourteen precincts under the command of Rome's *Præfectus Vigilum*.

How Well Did You Read? 47.

1. What is the Latin word for the animals Hanno called "Chretes"?
2. What are *Orca*, *Castellum*, *Delta* and *Par Impar*?
3. What company recently donated \$100 million to excavate and preserve Herculaneum?
4. According to one theory, what dictated the width of the wheels on a Roman chariot?
5. According to Tom Erickson, what was Pluto's problem?
6. *Qui candidatus erat aeronavis gubernator apud Aeris Præsidium Nationale Texianum?*
7. According to law, what could a Roman *patronus* expect from his *liberti*?
8. Who boasted, "I found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble"?
9. Which Roman author complained about the "his-sing and very hoarse gasps" that weight lifters made?
10. What was the name of the article that Steve Perkins recently had electronically published?

PROSCRIPTIONES • NUNDINARIAE

Sappho in Videocassette!

SAPPHO'S UNDYING SMILE

Love of Sappho and joy of learning shine through this one-hour video by Paula Saffire, Ph.D., Butler University.

For flexibility of use, the video is divided into three sections. In the "Introduction" (16 min.), Saffire contrasts Sappho's trust of Aphrodite with her distrust of Eros. In "Nectar" (18 min.) she discreetly raises questions about the sensuality and possible sexuality of Sappho's mysterious invitation to Aphrodite to pour wine for her. In "Smiling Aphrodite" (25 min.) Saffire explores the humor, even in the Greek "sound effects," of Sappho's famous request for Aphrodite to help in a love relationship that is going badly.

There are lovely outdoor scenes of girls and women in costume to illuminate points about Sappho. The lec-



turing style is lively and informal, with images and anecdotes spicing the information. Wearing Greek costume, Saffire sings in both English and ancient Greek.

Page duBois, Sappho scholar, comments: "Saffire presents an intense, deeply-felt, and closely-read interpretation of some of Sappho's most moving lyrics. Students will enjoy the enthusiasm and care with which she and her colleagues establish a sense of Sappho's texts and of the atmosphere in which Sappho first performed them."

For more information, visit: <http://trevor.butler.edu/~psaffire/sappho.html>. Purchase copies of the video *Sappho's Undying Smile* for \$70 (includes \$10) by credit card (317/255-0589) or by check payable to: Pompeiana, Inc., 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana 46220-2014.

Disci Spissi

Teachers looking for good CD-ROMs for the classroom should consider *Romans*. Cat. #DQC8041 sells for \$89 and is available from Films for the Humanities & Sciences. www.films.com. 800/257-5126

Optimi Sunt!

The following two catalogs contain hundreds of valuable items for the classroom.

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Sessions will involve intensive day-long practice on literary themes as well as on subjects pertaining to daily life.

A non-refundable \$65 registration fee is required by May 1, 2001. Participation is limited to forty-five people. For more information, contact Prof. Terence Tunberg:

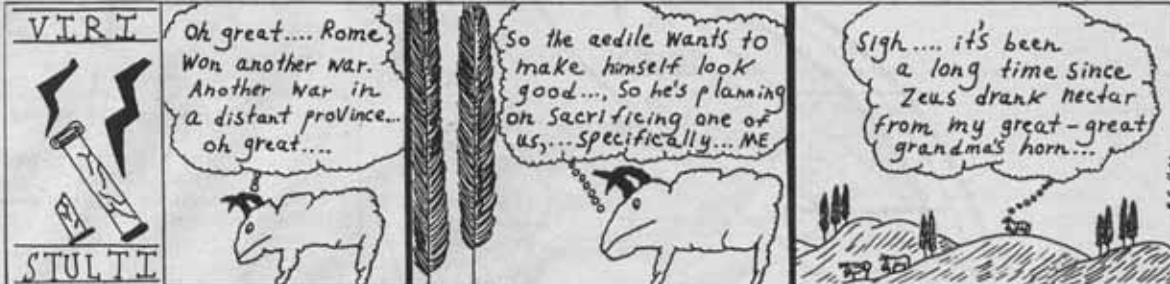
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WHAT MAY BE SUBMITTED

1. Original poems/articles in English or in teacher-corrected Latin with accompanying English translations.
2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Teacher-corrected Latin reviews (with accompanying English translations) of movies, movie stars, musicians, major sporting events or renowned athletes.
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date and page numbers.
5. Challenging learning games and puzzles for different levels of Latin study, complete with solutions.
6. Cleverly written essays (300-400 words) about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

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32.

Carmina Optima

- I. MACARENA, Lou Dos Rios
- II. LOUIE, LOUIE, The Kingstons
- III. ICE, ICE, BABY, Vanilla Ice
- IV. HEY MICKEY, Toni Basil
- V. JUMP, Kris Kross
- VI. I'M TOO SEXY, Right Said Fred
- VII. BABY GOT BACK, Sir Mixalot
- VIII. 500 MILES, The Proclaimers
- IX. DON'T WORRY, BE HAPPY, Bobby McFerrin

33.

Cardinal vs. Roman

1. I
2. novem
3. IV
4. duo
5. X
6. tres
7. V
8. octo
9. VII
10. sex

34.



35.

I'm All Shook Up

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

36.

Mixed Up Personalities

1. E. Hades
2. J. Hercules
3. I. Vesta
4. O. Neptune
5. H. Venus
6. P. Mars
7. M. Saturn
8. F. Jupiter
9. A. Uranus
10. C. Mercury
11. G. Daphnis
12. D. Polyphemus
13. L. Sphinx
14. B. Dido
15. N. Drouctation
16. K. Vertumnus

37.

Ancient Olympics

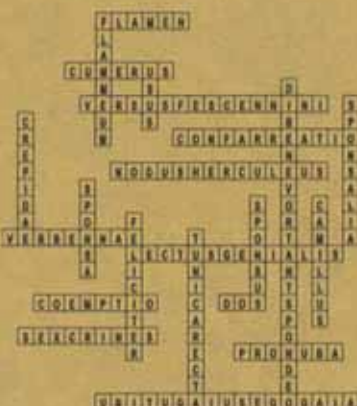
1. WOMEN
 2. FOOTRACE
 3. GODS
 4. OLYMPIA
 5. OLIVE
 6. TRAIN
 7. BOYS
- "A LIAR MUST BE GOOD AT REMEMBERING"

Corporis Partes

1. caput, head
2. patella, knee
3. digitus, finger
4. os, mouth
5. oculus, eye
6. brachium, arm
7. crus, shin
8. manus, hand
9. collum, neck
10. pes, foot

39.

40.



Color My World

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

41.



Spectacula Televisifica

- I. Beverly Exorcist
- II. Antique Road Show
- III. Bill Nye the Science Guy
- IV. Mummies Alive
- V. Victory Garden
- VI. First Business
- VII. Sister, Sister
- VIII. Blue's Clues
- IX. Mr. Roger's Neighborhood
- X. X Games
- XI. Behind the Music
- XII. Dragon Tales
- XIII. Fox News Live
- XIV. Queen Latifah

42.

43.

Relaxing with Derivatives

1. aqueduct
 2. aqueous
 3. aquarium
 4. aquatic
 5. aquamarine
 6. exemplify
 7. exemplary
 8. sample
 9. sampler
 10. example
 11. mortuary
 12. mortal
 13. mortician
 14. mortify
 15. moribund
 16. navigation
 17. navy
 18. naval
 19. navigator
 20. navigable
 21. bonus
 22. bon vivant
 23. bonton
 24. bonhomie
 25. bonus
- OTIUM EST BONUM

44.

Picturae Moventes

- I. Scream II
- II. Star Wars--Phantom Menace
- III. Stepmom
- IV. Antz
- V. A Bug's Life
- VI. Gone With The Wind
- VII. Alice in Wonderland
- VIII. Back to the Future
- IX. The Faculty
- X. The Mummy

45.

Mixed Fruit

1. C. uva
2. E. persicum
3. B. malum
4. D. fraga
5. I. pirus
6. A. prunum
7. J. ficus
8. M. malum punicum
9. L. pomum citreum
10. H. morum
11. K. acinus grossular
12. G. cerasus
13. F. sambucus

46.



47.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Hippopotami
2. Games Roman children played with nuts (nuts)
3. Hewlett-Packard
4. The width of the rear ends of two horses.
5. Nobody liked him.
6. *Georgius Frux* (George Bush)
7. Services
8. The Emperor Augustus
9. Seneca the Younger
10. "Complete Certamen"

The Candidates Gore

Al Gore, Jr., was born on March 31, 1948. As a boy, he spent his summers in Carthage, Tennessee, and the other months in Washington, D.C., where his father was a politician. While Al was in Carthage, he worked on the family farm. He got up before dawn to feed and care for the animals and to plow the fields.

On June 5, 1965, Al graduated from St. Alban's Academy and afterwards studied at Harvard University.

On October 31, 1969, Al enlisted at Fort Rucker in Alabama where he was an Information Officer.

On November 2, 1976, Al was elected as the Representative of Tennessee's Fourth Congressional District.

On October 6, 1984, Al was elected a Senator of Tennessee.

In 1988, Al sought the Democratic nomination for President, but he did not obtain it.

On November 3, 1992, Al was elected as the forty-fifth Vice-President of the United States.

On November 5, 1996, he was re-elected as the forty-fifth Vice-President of the United States.

During this month, in the year 2000, Al hopes that he will be elected as the forty-third President of the United States.

Bush

George W. Bush was born on July 6, 1946. He spent his boyhood in Midland and Houston, Texas.

He earned his B.A. at Yale University. He earned an M.B.A. at Harvard University.

George served as a pilot for the Texas National Guard.

From 1975 to 1986 George worked in the oil and gas business in Midland, Texas.

In 1988 George worked on his father's campaign to be elected as the forty-first President of the United States.

In 1989, George gathered various partners with whom he purchased the Texas Rangers baseball team. Afterwards, these partners built a new stadium for the Texas Rangers at Arlington.

From 1989 to 1994, George was the managing general partner of the Texas Rangers.

On November 8, 1994, George was elected as the Governor of Texas.

On November 3, 1998, George was re-elected as the Governor of Texas.

During this month, in the year 2000, George hopes that he will be elected as the forty-third President of the United States.

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If you have students that did not read the 1999-2000 issues of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER, and did not have a chance to enjoy the Learning Games, there are still a few sets available with answers.

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