

# POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXVII NO. 7

MART. A. D. M. M. I.





# DAVIDIS MATTHEI

## CATERVA MUSICA



Quia David Mattheus olim habitavit in Africa Australi, non solum assuevit ad musicam Africanam sed etiam sibi suaviter erat vitam suam agere cum eis qui essent de variis gentibus.

Postquam David migravit Caroletopolem in Virginia, haec musica et amici qui essent de variis gentibus ei etiam nunc placebant. Ergo, A.D. MCMXCI, quando David decrevit creare orbem phonographicum, non solum ipse cantavit et citharam suam sonavit,

set etiam invitavit alios ut secum carmina modularentur. Carter Beaufordus tympana pulsabat, Lerous Moorus saxophono canebat. Stephanus Lessardus, qui habebat XVI annos, cithara gravi canebat. Petrus Griesarius clavichordi canebat et Boidus Tinsleus violina canebat.

A.D. V Idus Maias, A.D. MCMXCI hi musici qui erant de variis gentibus, et qui nunc se nominaverant Davidis Matthei Catervam Musicam, carmina sua primo modulati sunt apud convivium privatam Caroletopoli. Publice primo carmina sua modulati sunt rotem auto apud Terrae Dio Feras Caroletopoli. Et musici et carmina sua omnibus maxime placebant et mox Davidis Matthei Caterva Musica carmina sua modelabatur in cauponis nocturnis et in theatris per Virginiam.

A.D. V Nones Novembres, A.D. MCMXCIII, Davidis Matthei Caterva Musica edidit primum album musicum suum cui titulus erat *Memento Rerum Duarum* sub pictacio Barnae Panniculi.

A.D. MCMXCIV Davidis Matthei Caterva Musica edidit primum album musicum suum sub pictacio RCA. Huic albo musico titulus erat *Sub Memia et Somnians*. Tunc caterva incepit primum iter musicum per Americam. Hoc iter musicum plus quam unum annum faciebat. Tunc peregrinationem musicam in Europa fecit.

Per hoc X annos praeteritos, Davidis Matthei Caterva Musica creavit multa carmina et multa alba musica. Caterva famosa facta est, et quam maximam pecuniam meruit. Caterva aulem quoque liberalissima est. Donavit

\$250,000 ad hortos novos construendos prope Caroletopolem. Tunc caterva donavit \$45,000 ad Hortos Washingtonenses reficiendos Caroletopoli. Caterva quoque donavit multam pecuniam Cenis in Rotis, Caroletopolis Parvo Valetudinario Gratiano, et Refugio Quod Auxilium in Necessitate Dat.

Hi sunt tituli carminum suorum quae optima sunt:

- I. Optimum Quod Undique Est.
- II. Quid Dicas?
- III. Satelles
- IV. Res Typicae
- V. Formicae Iter Facientes
- VI. Res Juvia
- VII. Horreum
- VIII. Da Fragorem In Me
- IX. Tantum Dicendum
- X. Duo Passus
- XI. Quadraginta Unum
- XII. Nimium
- XIII. Tube Vale
- XIV. Cogit, Expelle
- XV. Simia Superbissima
- XVI. Repercussus Veri
- XVII. Per Totum Speculam
- XVIII. Vesper Sacer
- XIX. Unus Mundus Dulcis
- XX. Rapunzela
- XXI. Noli Aquam Bibere
- XXII. Remane (Otiun Terrae)
- XXIII. Lapis
- XXIV. Homocoteleuton et Ratio

Curriculum studi Latine redditum sunt a Rivando Kerebore qui crederet Latine IV esse Magistro Angliis Latine quod Hebraicis quod Scholam Almam Hebraicis in Princeton.

## THE PRINCES of Rome

By Frank J. Korn, Italian Studies Professor, South Orange, New Jersey

Rome has always provided the perfect stage for impressive pageantry, from the funeral observances for Romulus in the eighth century before Christ to the weekly Papal Audience of the twenty-first century of the modern era.

To this dazzling on-going spectacle the religion of the



Mrs. Korn talks with the Vatican Secretary of State, Angelo Cardinal Sodano

Caesars contributed its share of pomp and solemnity: A dozen Vestal Virgins in stark white robes and veils marching in slow procession behind clouds of incense, chanting hymns to their deity en route to her rotunda temple; priests of the cult of Saturn, heads covered out of reverence for the harvest divinity, offering prayers and sacrifices at the altar in front of his sanctuary. So too, did the government: The inauguration of the new consuls amid much fanfare and lofty oratory, with senators in purple-bordered togas and the diplomatic corps in a wide array of native garb looking on. And so also the army: A triumphal parade heralded by a blast of trumpets and the muffled sound of distant drums, stepping smartly into the Forum along the Via Sacra, led by the conquering general in red-plumed helmet and full formal military dress, followed by his brilliantly clad cavalry and spit-and-polish infantry units.

All of this theatricality unfolded against a backdrop of architectural splendor, of colonnaded temples high upon regal flights of marble steps.

The fall of Rome in A.D. 476 did not bring an end to this almost daily spectacle, but merely a new style of it. Into the pageantry breach stepped the Church of Rome.

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

## CARTOONIST CALL OUTS

for the 2001-2002 NEWSLETTER

Adult or student readers who can create neatly drawn cartoons which are classically humorous and (whenever possible) relevant to specific events occurring during the months of their intended publication during the school year (e.g., a back-to-school theme in Sept., Roman festivals in Oct. and Nov., Saturnalia in December, etc.) are invited to submit two installments of the cartoon strip they would like to author, or two installments of a single box cartoon series they would like to author, in order to be considered for a contract position during the 2001-2002 school year.

Contract cartoonists are paid \$25 for each single box cartoon and \$50 for each cartoon strip accepted for publication in each of the nine issues of the NEWSLETTER.

To be considered for a position, candidates must make sure that the samples they submit are received in the offices of Pompeiana, Inc., prior to May 1, 2001. Submissions must also comply with the following six guidelines:

1. All work MUST BE DONE IN BLACK INK OR MARKER on plain white paper.
2. The measurements of a cartoon strip MUST BE EXACTLY 2 1/4 in. high by 12 7/8 in. long.
3. The measurements of a single box cartoon MUST BE EXACTLY 3 7/8 in. square.
4. The title of the cartoon, the signature of the artist and the intended month/year of publication must be incorporated inside the measurements of the specified frameworks.
5. All balloon print in cartoons must be correctly spelled (copy, especially Latin copy, should be proofed by an adult BEFORE it is added to the artwork) and must be

large, dark and neat enough to remain clearly legible after the work submitted is reduced by 78% for publication. In addition to being relevant to the worlds of classical Greece and Rome, the content of each cartoon must be "politically correct" and sensitive to the NEWSLETTER's young, culturally diverse, world-wide reading audience.

Applicants will be notified before the end of May, 2001, as to whether they will be offered contracts for the 2001-2002 school year.

Cartoonists will be asked to sign a contract guaranteeing that new installments of their properly conceived and correctly drawn cartoons will be received in the offices of Pompeiana, Inc., BEFORE the first of the month prior to their intended month of publication. That is, a cartoon intended for the November NEWSLETTER must be received in the offices of Pompeiana, Inc., prior to October 1.

The sample cartoons submitted by those selected as contract cartoonists for the 2001-2002 school year will be published in September and October, 2001. Checks will be mailed on the 18th day of the month prior to publication, e.g. checks for cartoons to be published in the September NEWSLETTER will be mailed on August 18.

Submissions should be sent (so they arrive prior to May 1, 2001) to:

Contract Cartoonists  
Pompeiana, Inc.  
6626 Indianola Ave.  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

## Just An Ordinary Day

By Katie Smith, Latin IV student of Susan Miller East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan.  
Photos by Jamie O'Brien, Latin V student of Beth Lloyd, Wayne Valley H.S., Wayne, New Jersey

Every once in a while, an ordinary day can end up changing a person's life forever. Trust me, I know from experience. My name is Persephone, daughter of Demeter.

(Continued in Pagina Decima)



July 12, 100 B.C.—March 15, 44 B.C.

## Julius Caesar

By Phoebe DeGol, Latin III student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Schools, Hollidaysburg, Penn.

I July 12 is his birthday.  
 U ncle Gaius Marius appointed him *flamen dialis*.  
 L ucius Cornelius Sulla ordered him to divorce his wife.  
 I n 69 B.C. he was elected *quaestor*.  
 U nder Patrician aristocracy  
 S enators ended his life.  
 C ivil war broke out after his assassination.  
 A urelia was his mother's name.  
 E t tu, Brute? were his last words, according to W. S.  
 S erved in the military.  
 A sia, Cilicia and Gaul were places of military service.  
 R ome's most tragic benefactor.

## JOURNAL OF DEATH

By Christopher Brennan, Latin II student of James Dalton, Sterling H.S., Somerdale, New Jersey

a.d. III Id. Feb., anno sexto Imperatoris Hadriani.

Once again I return to you, my link to the life I used to live. It is you, my little book, that allows me to remember the way it was and record the way it has become. You are my companion as, night after countless night, I record the events of what I now call my life.

They treat me hard, as they do everyone else, these Romans. Day after day of training and fighting. How I loathe it. I know I am fortunate, as I have recorded in the past, to have had previous military training that allows me to stand strong in the face of death, and, on occasion, as I have caught myself doing, snicker at it. Not that I revel in this "theatrical slaughter," as I have come to call it, but every now and then, from somewhere deep within, the animal that is man possesses me and seems to dictate the killing. Perhaps it is for this reason alone that I am still alive.

When the "animal" sleeps, I have questions, many questions, and, yes, dreams. It is the dreams that keep me going. They make me fight for life and maybe even freedom. There are also the nightmares. The constant running as I try to escape this thing closing in on me, this entity, Death. Death extends its cold hand toward me, but with my youth, my strength and my speed I wear out the soles of my feet.

But, back to reality. I am called to enter the arena, to battle for the plaudits of the crowd once again. If I am victorious, I'll visit you again. If not, *vale in aeternum*.

Pridie Id. Feb., anno sexto Imperatoris Hadriani.

Victoria, sweet goddess of victory, you have favored me once again. I praise you. As you can see, my trusty companion, my little book, I have survived another trip to the gates of Tartarus, although, to do so, I had to send six others to face the judges below. Some would say I'm a hero, but somehow I don't feel heroic. In fact, instead of snickering at Death today, I actually felt sorry for my unfortunate victims. As my fifth opponent bit the tip of my sword, I almost cried. Can you imagine that? A victorious gladiator breaking down and crying in the arena! Yet it seemed a most natural human reaction. After all, any man would have tears in his eyes at the sight of a useless death. Looking down at the sullen face quivering in pain was almost unbearable. It was a man with whom I had trained. He was strong. And, like me, he was human. It shames me to share my humanity with the Romans who enjoy watching men suffer and die in an enclosed pit. Yet, for some reason, my life has been saved by Victoria once again. Now I must sleep so I will have the strength to face what fate has in store for me tomorrow. *Vale*.

Id. Feb., anno sexto Imperatoris Hadriani.

Dear friend, I must share this news with someone, and, I fear, you are the only one to be trusted. For the first time in months, I am excited and looking forward to what today may bring. Did I write "excited?" I meant to write "rapturous." Early this morning, I was let in on a plan that will enable a few of us to escape. The success of the plan depends on being a swift runner, and, as I have written so often lately, I have dreamt of running with all the vigor and strength of youth. I believe the cold hand of Death that pursues me in my dreams will actually be a Roman cavalry unit sent to recapture us, but, as I evaded Death in my dreams, I am confident I will make my way to freedom. If not, then I state here that I would rather die trying than to sit here waiting for that unavoidable day when Victoria abandons me in the arena, and I am left to die a death with no honor, no purpose. I trust I will be alive tonight to share the adventures that await us today. *Vale*.

## March: The Month of Mars

## A God of War—And Much More!

A Modern Myth by Shea Sundgren, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

The Sun is always the first to see things. Thus it is said that it was the Sun who first spotted Mars and Venus together. Being offended by the infidelity of the goddess of love, the Sun went immediately to Venus' husband, Vulcan, to report what he had seen.

Vulcan dropped what he was doing and made a net with such fine links of bronze that no eye could see the mesh. No woolen thread was ever so delicate; no spider filament had ever been spun so finely from any rafter. Vulcan designed the net so that it would bend at the slightest touch.

When Vulcan had finished his work, he took the net and spread it over the place where the Sun had reported they were meeting.



The next day, when Venus and Mars met at their usual place and sat down to talk, the net was triggered and they were caught.

Vulcan threw open the doors of their hideout, the Sun cast his full light upon the unfaithful couple. All of the Olympic gods and goddesses were invited to witness their embarrassment. One god, however, always unlucky in love, secretly hoped that one day he might be found in such an embarrassing situation himself.

The story was told on Olympus again and again, each time eliciting tumultuous laughter from all the gods as they held their splitting sides, and tears of merriment streamed from their smiling eyes—covering the earth with the sweet rains of spring.

## An Ill-Loved Child

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

What can become of the life of an ill-loved child? Only an existence average, nondescript and mild. Young in age, she lived in the shadows of her twin. While life around her was lived in sin.

She married a descendant of Tantalus.

At Mycenae her life was fabulous.

They had a son (named by his father),

Clytemnestra could think of no other.

For this woman nothing good could stay—

A man from Troy was on his way.

He kidnapped her sister from her man—

That was when the Trojan War began.

She hated life and waited for it to unfurl...

That is, until she had her baby girl.

This was the light she had been looking for.

She had Chrysothemis. She could ask for no more.

Agamemnon left to fight for her twin in Troy.

When he returned, she would not be dealt with as a toy.

She murdered him and later paid with her life;

Clytemnestra, known now only as a murderous wife.

She bore a beautiful heart—

But was mistreated from the start.

And so, we are left to ask, meanwhile,

What can become of the life of an ill-loved child?

## Neptune Saves the Day

By Tim Pedersen, Latin Honors Student of Sandy Dayton, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

Aeneas set out with his fleet

Not realizing there would be danger to meet.

His ships were tossed about by a huge wave;

His main man then fell to a watery grave.

All of their great treasures soon were lost—

He did not realize how much this voyage would cost.

Then Neptune became enraged,

And then with the waves a battle he engaged.

Soon he stopped the chaos Aeolus had made.

Even his nymphs came to his aid.

Need Guidance? ★ ★ ★  
★ ★ ★ Look to the Stars!

By Kellyn Heinrich-Blossom, Latin IV student of Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

**Libra.** (a.d. IX Kal. Oct.—a.d. XI Kal. Nov.) Hoc mense es gravissimus. Debes esse bono animo! I ad Circum!

**Scorpio.** (a.d. X Kal. Nov.—a.d. XI Kal. Dec.) Hoc mense eris fessus. Brevibus somnis utere! Totum diem! Solum expergiscere ad edendum. Tunc brevi somno iterum utere!

**Sagittarius.** (a.d. XI Kal. Dec.—a.d. XIII Kal. Jan.) Hoc mense eris superstitiosior. Cave feles atras!

**Capricorn.** (a.d. XII Kal. Jan.—a.d. XIV Kal. Feb.) Fortasse eris tibi deditus hoc mense. Noli obliviscere dicere "Salve" omnibus quos videas.

**Aquarius.** (a.d. XIII Kal. Feb.—a.d. XII Kal. Mart.) Multi tibi irati erunt hoc mense. Ut vites altercationes, melius colloquere!

**Pisces.** (a.d. XI Kal. Mart.—a.d. XIII Kal. Apr.) Valide laboras. Ut autem res melius geras, debes validius laborare. I! Aliquid fac!

**Aries.** (a.d. XII Kal. Apr.—a.d. XIII Kal. Mai.) Cave alios hoc mense! Solum desiderant tua praemia rapere.

**Taurus.** (a.d. XII Kal. Mai.—a.d. XIII Kal. Jun.) Hoc mense multam pecuniam amittes. Mendicabis in viis. Stipes crescent.

**Gemini.** (a.d. XII Kal. Jun.—a.d. XI Kal. Jul.) Res improvisae tibi accident hoc mense. Es paratus! Eme horologium!

**Cancer.** (a.d. X Kal. Jul.—a.d. XI Kal. Aug.) Hoc mense da opera ne nugas dicas. Verba tua in mentibus tenebuntur. Conticesce! Colliga labra tua!

**Leo.** (a.d. X Kal. Aug.—a.d. XII Kal. Sept.) Illigaberis multis rebus hoc mense. Da tempus eis qui minores sunt. Aliquando hi minores totum mundum administrabunt!

**Virgo.** (a.d. XI Kal. Sept.—a.d. XI Kal. Oct.) Nitere in aliis ut fines tuas hoc mense perficias. Alii te adjuvant. Si nolant te adjuvare, pone vermes in cibum eorum!

## A Latin Teacher's Moment of Truth

Dr. Elliott Egan, Ben Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana, recently asked his Latin I and II students to translate this Latin saying into English using a dictionary:

MALA DIGESTIO, NULLA FELICITAS!

Some of the most interesting results were:

- I. Bad arrangement, no fertility!
- II. Not all luck is the cheekbone arrangement!
- III. You are happy the arrangement is not bad!
- IV. Cheekbone arrangement brings fertility!
- V. A cheekbone's arrangement never brings happiness!



## The Shortest Distance

## Between Two Points

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

Today, if you take a bus ride from Athens to Corinth, you can be sure that the bus will stop at a fast food restaurant near the Corinthian Canal. Here you can get a suitably greasy American hamburger and fries as well as a few (tastier) Greek snacks. You will find some people sitting at tables, munching their food as the cars whiz by, but for the most part you will see tourists walking out onto a fairly short bridge and staring down some 200 feet into the Corinthian Canal. The canal is about four miles long, connecting the Saronic Gulf on the east with the Corinthian Gulf on the west. Before the canal was constructed, a ship wishing to go from Athens to, say, Italy, had to sail around the entire Peloponnese, an extra 200 miles or more.

This canal represents a great engineering accomplishment—it is 27 yards wide and 26 feet deep, and at one point it runs through a cutting 285 feet deep. This is all the more impressive when you consider that the canal was dug between the years 1882 and 1893. Today, in addition to the tourists leaning over the bridge, you will find others paying top dollar for a cruise through the canal. And, incidentally, original stock certificates from the French company that dug the canal are quite the collector's items.

But few know that the ancients had the idea of the canal long before modern times. The first attempt was, in a way, the most interesting. This was the "diolkos," a stone road that ran roughly the same line the modern canal took. This road was built by Periander, a tyrant who ruled Corinth at about 600 BC. The road had grooves in it for wheeled wagons. Believe it or not, entire ships were hauled out of

the water, put on these wagons and dragged to the other side. Periander was apparently pretty good at planning because we know the diolkos was used as late as 883 AD—that is a life span of 1400 years! There are still some spots where you can view what is left of it today.

The initial desire for a canal was military—you could win or lose a war depending on how fast you got ships from one side of Greece to the other. Some sources tell us that Periander also dreamed of a canal. And Demetrius Poliorcetes, a sort of freelance mercenary in the 3rd century B.C. (his name means "Demetrius the Besieger") had hoped to dig one. Julius Caesar had the same wish, Caligula surveyed the path for one, and, my favorite emperor of all, Nero, actually attempted it in 67 AD. You know Nero—he never did anything half way. He turned the first shovel himself accompanied by musicians and using, of course, a golden shovel. He quickly turned the job over to some 6,000 slaves that had been sent to him by Vespasian from Judea. Who knows, he might even have pulled it off, but an uprising in Gaul stopped work, and Nero was assassinated in 69 AD. The International Council on Monuments and Sites estimates that "Nero's workers moved half a million cubic meters, out of the necessary 13.5 million, in the three or four months that they were at work" (<http://www.icomos.org/studies/canals3.htm>).

Remarkably, this was not even the earliest canal that we know about. During his 480 BC invasion of Greece, the Persian king Xerxes dug a 2.5 mile canal through the Mt. Athos peninsula in the area of Greece called the Chalcidice. He did this because during an earlier campaign, led by his father Darius, the fleet had been ruined by a storm at this place. For a couple of years slaves and army "volunteers" dug furiously away and the canal was indeed finished.

I can only wonder if four wagons stopped there in antiquity to let tourists out for some fast food and to gape at the canal.

from a minor injury.

Because of his private and self-absorbed personality, it is said that Emperor Tiberius enjoyed neither his public life in Rome, nor his mandated involvement with the daily affairs of the Senate. It has been suggested that this is why he finally delegated the details of the operation of the Empire to the Prefect Commander of Rome's Praetorian Guard, Sejanus.

Although few details concerning his death have been made public, it is believed that the Emperor died in his sleep at Misenum where he had stopped before returning to Capri after his second failed attempt to revisit Rome since his retirement to Capri. It is said that on this attempt he had turned back after reaching the seventh milestone along the Appian Way when he saw that his pet hand-fed snake had been half-eaten by ants. Following a warning by a soothsayer to "Beware the power of the mob," he had decided to abandon his trip and return to Capri.

It is hoped that his successor, Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, will usher in a kinder and gentler rule than was enjoyed during the final years of Tiberius. The Emperor Gaius is the son to whom his father Germanicus lovingly referred as "Caligula" because of his fondness for wearing little Roman military boots as a child.



## March 16, A.D. 37 THE DEATH OF TIBERIUS

The second Roman emperor, Tiberius Claudius Nero, died in his sleep at the villa of his friend Lucullus at Misenum. At the insistence, and through the contrivance, of his mother, Livia, he had succeeded his stepfather, Caesar Augustus as the leader of the Roman Empire.

During the years that he was being prepared for his rise to power, Tiberius had achieved many honors while serving as a military commander under Caesar Augustus. While he usually had tried hard to please his stepfather, the Emperor, Tiberius lost all affection for him when he was forced to divorce his wife, Vipsania Agrippina, whom he truly loved, to marry the Emperor's daughter, Julia, for political purposes. Tiberius succeeded Caesar Augustus in A.D. 14.

Tiberius will perhaps be best remembered as Emperor for his carefully supervised tax collections and his serious efforts to balance the budget. His ability to choose efficient governors for the provinces and maintain friendly relations with the neighboring kingdoms of Parthia and Armenia will also be missed.

In the wake of the death of Emperor Tiberius, many who had kept silent before are beginning openly to question the many suspicious and untimely deaths of those who might have presented challenges to Tiberius' selection as emperor. Especially bothersome are accusations that Agrippina, the widow of Tiberius' brother, Germanicus, is supposed to have made about her husband's untimely death

## TEMPUS FUGIT ET NON "COMBACIBUS!"

In just two years, the Board of Directors of Pompeiiana, Inc., will have to make a decision about the future of Pompeiiana. That decision will be based entirely on the success of the Endowment Fund Drive.

All members of Pompeiiana, Inc., are strongly encouraged to use the Endowment envelope that is being mailed this month to return their contribution before the end of the current school year.

Has your club considered adding its name to the Honor Roll by sponsoring a special fund-raising activity earmarked for such a contribution? A \$100.00 contribution could easily be raised with a small candy sale, a car wash, or even, if allowed by school regulations, a bake sale.

We hope to add your name to the Honor Roll in the near future.

### Pompeiiana, Inc., Endowment Fund For the Twenty-First Century

The Board of Directors of Pompeiiana, Inc., has set a goal of having a \$500,000 endowment in place by the year 2003 to enable Pompeiiana, 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 "Pompeiiana Endowment Fund."

#### Giving Categories

- Student Supporters (\$25),
- Latin Class/Club Supporters (\$100),
- Adult Supporters (\$200-\$400),
- Friends of the Classics (\$500-\$900),
- Contributors (\$1000-\$4000),
- Benefactors (\$5000-\$10,000),
- Patrons (\$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 Class/Club Supporters

- Barrington Latin Teams, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Illinois
- Bel Air H.S. Classical League, El Paso, Texas
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- Gordon Wishard, Indianapolis, Indiana

### Stumpy Takes His Spring Bath

By Ryan Hobson, Latin I student of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, OH



### A Gladiator's Last Thought

By Jenna Simone, Latin II student of James Dalton,  
Sterling H.S., Somerdale, New Jersey;  
Drawing by Dan MacDonald, Latin IV student of Angela  
Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Schools, Hollidaysburg, Penn.

The pain like a thousand knives in my body  
Hurting with every move I make,  
I can see the flesh peeling, revealing.  
I say a prayer hoping not to break.

The battle wounds are the price I  
pay.

Being a hero is not so great,  
Waking up each day  
Knowing it is all fake.

A gladiator's life is not  
glamorous.

A gladiator's life is full of pain,  
Battle wounds and broken bones,  
But it is all part of Caesar's game.

So I lie here dying,  
Waiting for my last breath.  
I pray the gods will not  
forsake me.

I don't know what is worse—this life I lead or death.



## POMPEII

By Ashley Meuser, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio



No one knew that Pompeii would soon be covered in ash.  
In just a few days roofs would cave in with a crash.  
Lives would be lost.  
The people of Pompeii would have to pay a deadly cost.

Suddenly smoke and carbon monoxide filled the air  
To an extent that no one could bear.  
Many folks screamed and yelled  
As the sky grew black and the ash-filled air swelled.

Some ran toward the ocean,  
Some stayed at home trying to hide from the commotion.

Those at the port fought over every boat  
For if they didn't catch one, they would have to float.

In the end everyone knew  
There was nothing that they could do.  
Those still in the city would soon all die.  
Most did not even have time to say "Good-bye."

Now, many, many years later, Pompeii is observed—  
Everything in place and neatly preserved.  
People still live near Pompeii today,  
And like the ancients, still hope to survive each day.

### Why "The Ides"?

A Made-Up Myth by Aurelia Settle, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert,  
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

It all started late one night in the middle of the woods. The stars were shining brightly, as they did every night. And the full moon was also shining brightly, as it did every night. In fact, it was a special job of one of the ancient Titans to make sure that the entire moon was painted white each night and then cleaned off each morning.

One night, however, it happened that Zeus, Poseidon and Hades were sitting under the full moon discussing various Olympic political issues, as they usually did after things quieted down in the world. Suddenly, however, their discussion was interrupted by Hermes who brought an urgent message for Hades. There was a situation that needed his immediate attention in the Underworld.

Unfortunately, it was not a good idea for Zeus and Poseidon to be left alone together. They inevitably ended up arguing. And, sure enough, before long, a disagreement erupted. It wasn't over the usual daily issues that were generally discussed, but, instead, they had somehow gotten into a discussion about which of them was a better god. After much back and forth yelling and screaming, they finally agreed to settle

the argument with a bet. It was Zeus who suggested that they should settle the argument by seeing who could leave the spot where they were, travel up into the sky and circle the moon before returning to their spot in the woods. Whoever completed the trip in the shortest time would be the "better god," and the loser would have to take over the Titan's job of painting the moon white each evening and cleaning it off each morning.

Both gods took their positions, counted to three and then surged up into the sky toward the full moon. Before long, however, Poseidon realized he didn't have a chance of beating Zeus who was already going around the moon when Poseidon was only half way there. So, Poseidon gave up and returned to the woods to await Zeus' return.

Poseidon agreed that Zeus was, indeed, the "better god," but he began to object to being the one who would have to paint the moon white each night and clean it off each morning.

"I have far too many duties that demand my time looking over all the oceans of the world, settling squabbles among the various nymphs, and mak-

ing sure Aeolus doesn't stir up storms without my permission. And my work doesn't automatically stop at nightfall. There are ships on the oceans all night long that need my attention and care. It would take me days to find the time to finish painting the moon white one time. I would never be able to do it every day."

Zeus considered his complaint, but he wasn't about to let Poseidon out of the losing half of his deal. So Zeus told him he would still have to do it. But if he didn't finish in one night, he wouldn't have to wash it off in the morning. He could just leave that part painted and do a little more the next night until he was done.

And so Poseidon reluctantly assumed the job of painting the moon white at night. It took him fifteen days to finish. When he did, he went to Zeus and asked if he really had to wash it all off right away the next morning.

Zeus felt sorry for him again and said that he would only have to wash off a little each day, until it was all off, but then he would have to start right in the next day to paint it again.

And it is for this reason that the world gets to enjoy a full moon for only one day each month. It is, however, such a special event that the ancient Romans called it the Ides of each month, and made that be the day on which monthly payments of debts would be due.

To:  
Pompeiana@aol.com  
Re:  
Answers to puzzles

Hi,

I'm a Latin I student. My teacher recently gave me the January issue to do for fun. I was wondering if you would be good enough to send me the answers to the January edition.

Salve, Latin I student,

Congratulations on your interest in Latin! Your teacher is also to be congratulated for providing the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER as an enrichment resource.

While Pompeiana, Inc., does produce an *Auxilia Magistra* which provides suggested translations and solutions, it offers this only to teachers. This is an important policy since many teachers assign items from the NEWSLETTER for extra credit or as graded assignments.

Most of the puzzles can be worked with the help of a Latin dictionary or a Classical Dictionary, both of which are usually available in the classroom or the school library.

### Terrae Lapsus

(Landslide, By Fleetwood Mac)

Translated into Latin by Garland Armstrong, Latin I  
student of Judith Grannis, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Cepi amorem meum, eum  
excepi.  
Scandi montem et me  
converti.  
Et imaginem meam in  
collibus nivosis vidi  
Donec terrae lapsus me  
deiecit.

O, speculum in caelo, quid  
est amor?  
Infans intra cor meum  
superare potest?  
Possumne per oceanum aestus  
navigare?  
Possumne vitae meae  
tempora tractare?

O, commutationem timui  
Quia cirum te vitam meam  
aedificavi.  
Sed tempus te audaciorem  
facit.  
Etiam liberi maturescunt,  
Et ego quoque maturesco.

O, commutationem timui  
Quia cirum te vitam meam  
aedificavi.  
Sed tempus te audaciorem  
facit.  
Etiam liberi maturescunt,  
Ego quoque maturesco.  
O, ego quoque maturesco.

Cape hunc amorem, eum  
excipe.  
Scande montem et te  
converte.  
Et si imaginem meam in  
collibus nivosis videris,  
Terrae lapsus eam deiecit.

Et si imaginem meam in  
collibus nivosis videris,  
Terrae lapsus eam deiecit.  
O, Terrae lapsus eam deiecit.

I took my love, I took it  
out.  
I climbed a mountain, and  
I turned around.  
And I saw my reflection in  
the snowy hills,  
Till a landslide brought  
me down.

Oh, mirror in the sky, what  
is love?  
Can the child within my  
heart rise above?  
Can I sail through the  
ocean tides?  
Can I handle the seasons of  
my life?

Oh, I've been afraid of  
change  
Because I've built my life  
around you.  
But time makes you  
bolder.  
Even children get older,  
And I'm getting older too.

Oh, I've been afraid of  
change  
Because I've built my life  
around you.  
But time makes you  
bolder.  
Even children get older.  
I'm getting older too.  
Oh, I'm getting older too.

Take this love, take it out.  
Climb a mountain and turn  
around.  
And if you see my reflection  
in the snowy hills,  
A landslide will bring it  
down.  
And if you see my reflection  
in the snowy hills,  
A landslide will bring it  
down.  
Oh, a landslide will bring it  
down.

### Economic Revival Inspired by Caesar

By Diana Tyson, Latin Honors Student of Suzanne Romano,  
Academy of Allied Health & Science, Neptune, New Jersey

#### Pater Patriae

Julius Caesar has transformed Rome into one of the world's greatest powers. His attention, however, has been directed both to the political interests of the wealthy and to the daily concerns of the common folk. He has truly earned the honorary title of *Pater Patriae*.

#### Economic Reforms

In an effort to improve the status of the treasury of Rome, Caesar has initiated several bold cost-cutting measures. Through his efforts the number of plebeians on welfare has been reduced from 322,000 to 150,000. He has also offered many poor families the opportunity to begin new lives in the lands he recently brought under Roman control. He has rewarded the members of the military to whom Rome owes so much both with farmland and healthy pensions. And to make sure that the provinces now supporting Rome with their tax dollars will be able to do so comfortably in the future, he has revised the system of taxation to eliminate wide-spread corruption.

Closer to home, Caesar took drastic steps to alleviate high wartime interest rates. Resisting suggestions to cancel all debts, Caesar offered more realistic relief by reducing debts to their pre-war amounts, thereby eliminating one-fourth of all the interest payments that had accrued.

#### Patriotism vs. Ambition

Although most plebeians appreciate Caesar's reforms, there are those among the wealthy who believe Caesar may have a hidden personal agenda. One member of the Senate, who asked that his name be withheld, has stated, "Caesar's actions are rather flamboyant. I really don't believe he should have the right to put his own image on the coins of the Republic. If he really wants to improve the economy of the Republic, he should look out for the needs of the Patricians and quit wasting time and resources on the impoverished."



# I HATE GRAMMAR

By Magister Optimus, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Salvete, discipuli! In my last few months with you, we will look at some more advanced ways of expressing oneself in Latin. *Omnēs parati?*

You know from our previous discussions that you can describe a *puer Romanus* as *beatus* (happy), a *puella* as *pulchra* (pretty), or an *aedificium* as *altum*. You also remember, *certe*, that you must match in case, number, and gender each adjective to the word it describes. However, what do you do if you want to compare your subject with another? Let's say, *per exemplum*, that your *parentes* are considering a marriage for you, and they are nice enough to ask your opinion about which of two *feminae* or *vir* you feel are more *aptus/apta* (suitable)? It may be fine to say, "*Aemelia est apta*" or "*Rufus est aptus*." This does not really express your preference as to whom you will marry, however. Wouldn't it be nice if you could express your opinion more clearly? Ah, now you see the importance of this.

The first step in forming the comparative form of adjectives is to take off the adjective ending (-a, -us, -um, -is, -e) and add the comparative ending -ior. This enables you to reply to your *mater* et *pater*, "*Aemelia est aptior*" or "*Rufus est aptior*."

"But wait, Magister Optimus," you are saying. "This is all easy, but we still have a question. Don't comparative adjectives have to match the words they describe in case, number, and gender?" The answer, of course, is "*Certissime!*" The comparative endings, as shown above, however, do not follow the -is, -a, -um pattern of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declensions; they follow the endings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> declension (Nom. = -ior, Gen. = -ioris, etc.). The adjectives which modify feminine and masculine words follow the feminine and masculine 3<sup>rd</sup> declension endings; those which describe neuter words use the neuter endings (Nom. = -ius, Gen. = -ioris, etc.).

Life is rarely so easy, *recte*? What if you like neither one of the marriage choices offered? *Fortasse* you have had your eye on *Caecilia* or *Marcus*? Now you want to emphasize to your parents a choice for a spouse who is the best choice of all. How do you express this thought? *Est facile!*

Again, *mei discipuli*, remove the positive adjective endings (-us, -a, -um, -is, -e) and add the superlative adjective ending -issimus, -issima, -issimum. Now you can tell your parents, "*Caecilia est aptissima!*" or "*Marcus est aptissimus!*" and they will know clearly what you mean ("Caecilia/Marcus is most suitable!").

Adjectives that end in -er, however, add -rimus to the nominative singular masculine instead of -issimus to the end of the adjective base. For example, when using the adjective *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, we write, *acerrimus*. Some other small groups of adjectives follow slightly different patterns, too. *Exempli gratia*, *facilis* becomes *facillimus*. The same -limus suffix is also added to the base of the Latin adjective *difficilis*, *similis*, *dissimilis*, *humilis* and *gracilis*.

The same principle can also be applied to adverbs. You probably have learned by now that you can form adverbs from most Latin adjectives by taking off the positive adjective ending and adding an -e for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> declension adjectives, or -iter for most 3<sup>rd</sup> declension adjectives. For example, if your parents ask why you want to marry *Caecilia*, you could respond, "*Caecilia commode ambulat.*" (*Caecilia walks beautifully*.) Perhaps, you want to explain that *Marcus* fights bravely. You would add the suffix -iter to the base of *fortis*: *Marcus fortiter pugnat*. Adding the suffix -iter is like adding the suffix -ly in *lingua Anglica*.

Now, however, you want to tell your parents that "*Caecilia walks more beautifully than Aemelia*" or that "*Marcus fights more bravely than Rufus*." All you have to do is take off the positive adjective ending -e or -iter, and add the comparative suffix -ius. Therefore, you can tell *mater* and *pater*, "*Caecilia commodius ambulat quam Aemelia.*" Or "*Marcus fortius pugnat quam Rufus.*" The Latin word *quam* means "than." *Nonne est facile?*

Adverbs may also be used in the superlative by adding the called for adjective superlative ending and changing the nominative singular -us to -e. If you want to tell your parents that *Caecilia* walks most beautifully or that *Marcus* fights most bravely, there is a way. Now you tell your parents, "*Caecilia commodissime ambulat*" or "*Marcus fortissime pugnat*!"

You have now mastered the degrees of adjectives and adverbs. *Perbene factum!* Now go say something very nice to your *magister/pater* and to your *parentes*!

## To a Discouraged Student of Latin

*Animus vagitum tuum, et dolorem tuum sentimus. Studentes qui, sine dubio, fuerunt peiores quam tu senserunt eundem dolorem, sed nihilominus perseveraverunt. Tandem Latinae studium etiam eos meliores fecit.*

*Speramus te non desperaturum esse. Magna cum spe tu quoque Latinae aliquando amabis.* Pompeiana

## Theseus and the Minotaur



Poseidon, god of the sea, sent a white bull to King Minos of CRETE.



However, Minos refused to offer the bull as a sacrifice. In a fit of rage, Poseidon made Minos' wife, Pasiphaë, fall in love with the bull.



Later, Minos ordered the architect, Daedalus, to build the Labyrinth as a prison for his monster "son."



Every nine years, Athens had to offer seven young men and women as a sacrifice to the Minotaur. Theseus, son of Aegaeus, King of Athens, offered himself as a sacrifice, vowing to slay the vile beast. He would fly a white flag on the ship upon his return.



Upon his arrival in Crete, he met and fell in love with Ariadne, Minos' daughter. Not wanting to see him killed...



...she gave him a sword and a ball of string to navigate the maze.



He tied the string to the entrance and proceeded downward.



He traveled the maze until...



he encountered the Minotaur! He slew the Minotaur in a great battle, saving the young people of Athens.



The story has a tragic end, however. Theseus forgot to change the ship's flag. Upon seeing the black flag, Aegaeus leapt to his death into the sea.

By Eric Szymanski, Latin II student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

## THE LABYRINTH

By Andrew Knoll, Latin IV student of Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Charging hooves  
Unable to be seen  
Known only by their incessant drumming  
In his heart  
Likewise, the path  
Is also unknown  
Revealed only by the certainty  
Of a string showing the way back

## What Really Happened!

By Joe Narkovic, Latin III student of Kim Ryan, Quigley H.S., Baden, Pennsylvania

'Twas a blustery day, that March 15th  
In "Bee Cee" Forty-four.  
A man in a bed sheet stepped out  
And calmly shut the door.  
He stepped to the street, and waved,  
Thus flagging down a cab walking past.  
To a man with 12 consonants in his name  
He said, "To the Curia. Make it fast."  
As four bearers got up  
And took off for downtown,  
Our friend in the back seat  
Saw something and frowned.  
He'd looked at his mail.  
"Eight items for me,"  
But one was a picture  
Sent by one, "J.C."

The stone picture in hand  
(Even the chiseling was smug)  
Showed the Senator indulging  
In board games and hot dogs, holding a jug.  
"Blackmail, eh, Jules?"  
That'll be hard to beat!  
Then he checked 'neath his tunic.  
"Good thing I packed heat."  
They pulled to the side, and Brutus got out.  
He paid the drivers their fares,  
Then he turned with a grim, knowing smile  
And strolled up the Senate House stairs.  
The elevator took him  
To the uppermost floor  
Where one man caught his gaze  
As he stepped through the door.

"Quid iuramus est, puer domo?"  
"Oh, it's a real doozy."  
Brutus responded to Caesar  
As he pulled out an Uzi.  
Click, click click, said the gun,  
A sound that was met  
With some cursing by Brutus.  
"Oops. Bullets ain't around yet!"  
"A minor setback at most,"  
The murderer said.  
He unholstered his dagger.  
"I'll use this instead."  
He plunged that knife deep  
In the First Consul's chest:  
"Die thusly, cruel tyrant.  
Find eternal rest."

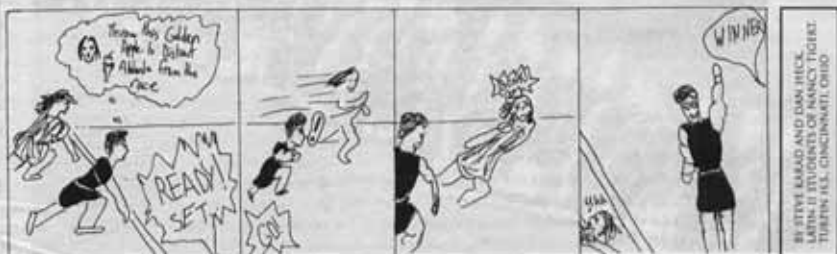
The Secret Service made sure  
Brutus didn't get far.  
"You fool," they remarked.  
Caesar's wearing kevlar!  
They locked Brutus up  
For the rest of his life;  
But as Caesar walked home,  
He fell on his knife. (23 times)

## ATALANTA

By Suzanne Goczynski, Latin III student of Adriane Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Young Atalanta was beautiful and fair,  
Being abandoned, she was raised by a bear.  
She was sly as a fox  
And strong as an ox.  
Neither man nor animal was a match for her.  
The only thing making her human was her lack of fur.  
She found her love and her life.

But it caused Atalanta so very much strife.  
Meleager's kingdom didn't appreciate her wild ways  
So alone with him, hunting, was how she spent her days.  
She was as beautiful as Artemis, or so they said;  
So, jealous of her beauty, Artemis wanted her dead.  
She tried so hard, yet Artemis failed,  
And, as fate would have it, Atalanta prevailed.



W/IN/NER

BY STEVE KARAD AND DAN HICK, LATIN II STUDENTS OF NANCY TIGER, TURPIN H.S., CINCINNATI, OHIO





#### Cara Matrona

I live on the fourth floor of an *insula* in a very noisy section of my city. My *maritus* and I have *duo liberi* that we are doing our best to raise on the meager *merces* he earns as a *navallium* exonerator. There have been many days when I have had no *panem* to feed my *familia* and no *vinum* for my *maritus*. This makes me *misera*, and I often can't help crying while I'm carrying *aqua* up the *scalae* to our *cenaculum* from the *fontes* across from our *insula*.

One day, my *vicina* who lives in a *cenaculum* on the fourth floor saw me crying and asked if there was anything she could do to help. When I explained that I had no *panem* and *vinum* left for our *cena* that night, she said that she had extra and would gladly share. Ever since that day we have become very close *amicae*. I share with her when she is short of something, and she shares with me.

*Matrona*, I found out the other day, from an *anus* who lives in a tiny *cella* just inside the *vestibulum* on the ground floor that my *amica* is a *Christiana*. The *anus* told me to be careful not to be lured into their secret rituals or I might never come out alive. Then she made me to lean down very close to her and then began whispering the most awful things I've ever heard. She said

*Christiani* split on our gods, wander about half-naked, and initiate newcomers into their religion by having them kill and eat infants that have been wrapped up in loaves of bread. She said they don't take part in normal gatherings and public entertainments like other Romans but prefer to have secret meetings in dark halls during which everyone present, men and women alike, regardless of whether or not they are married to each other or members of the same family, wrap each other in shocking embraces. She said that even though they have been threatened with death if they are caught, they laugh at this threat because they scorn the death that awaits all of us and fear only what they call a "death after death." She told me I had better not have anything else to do with my *vicina* if I knew what was good for me.

*Matrona*, my *vicina* has shown me nothing but kindness. She is a quiet and compassionate woman who loves her own *familia* and is concerned about her *amicae* *vicinaeque*. Even if she is a *Christiana*, I don't believe that she does all those terrible things that the *anus* told me.

What should I do? I would hate to hurt her feelings by not talking to her anymore after she has been so kind to me and helped me to get over some very rough times.

*Incredula, Ostiae*

#### Cara Incredula,

The situation with the *Christiani* is something with which we must all come to grips, but there are a couple of ways you could approach your problem.

Legally speaking, the *anus* is correct. If your *vicina* is, indeed, a *Christiana*, you should not associate with her any more than is absolutely necessary. These people persist in practicing a religion that has been declared illegal just like those soldiers who secretly worship Mithras or women who gather illegally to celebrate the *Bacchanalia*.

Speaking as an *amica*, however, I can see that your *vicina* has proven herself to be a kind and sharing person who seems to wish no harm to you or your *familia*.

ing the gospel.

The names of some of these workers remain known to us: Stephen, Philip, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Prochorus. These men are often looked upon as the first group of "Cardinals," though the term had not yet been coined.

"Cardinal" derives from the Latin *cardo*, *cardinis*, which means "hinge." The early popes often sang the praises of their ministerial aides, insisting that the success and future of the Church "hinged" on their humble, yet vital, work, and that these were the true guardians of the Faith.

Across the ages, the Cardinalate slowly evolved into the institution we see today. Long thought of as the Senate or advisory body of the Church, these "hinges" eventually assumed the name of The Sacred College of Cardinals.

With the growth and the spread of the Church around the globe, the popes came to feel a need for additional assistants, not just for the running of the church in Rome, but also for the international administration of Christ's flock. Thus, bishops of dioceses of particular prestige and importance whose counsel was often requested by Rome were sometimes elevated to the honorary office of Cardinal.

The United States today has seven dioceses (a term used by Diocletian for sections of the Roman Empire) whose bishops almost always ultimately are named Cardinals. Today the members of the Sacred College number close to one hundred and eighty. Those who do not administer a

As far as the awful things that the *anus* told you about the *Christiani* and their initiation rites and their late night secret gatherings, I would advise you to take them *cum grano salis*. Although I have never attended any of their meetings, I have it on very good authority that most of what people are saying about these folks is malicious gossip being spread out of ignorance. Whenever any group of people decides to separate itself from the rest of us and get together secretly to share customs and beliefs, *Fama* will always run rampant. I will tell you that I have actually seen one of the initiation loaves of bread that the *anus* told you about. It was nothing more than a loaf of bread braided to resemble a *pupus* in swaddling clothes. It even had an *ovum* stuck in one end to look like the *facies* of the *pupus*. I do know that an important part of the ceremonies that the *Christiani* celebrate is the sharing of simple bread and wine. Since they believe that their *deus*, whom they call *Christus*, wants them to love each other and all people, even their enemies, they show this love by embracing everyone that joins them for their *cena amoris*, which they refer to in Greek as "agape."

Don't think that I approve of anyone who deliberately breaks the laws, but I just want you to know that you may not be all wrong in assuming that your *vicina* actually is a kind and sharing *amica*. If you do find out that she is indeed a *Christiana*, you should tell her that you like her and want to continue to be her *amica*, but that, for the safety of your own *familia*, you would prefer not to be too friendly with her in public any more.

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Editor's note: Modern Italian "Easter Bread" (above) is still shaped to resemble small babies wrapped in swaddling.

## THE PRINCES of Rome

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

under the guidance of its Supreme Pontiff, the Pope. If anything, the extravagant rituals for which Rome had become famous now became even more imposing, enabling the Eternal City to remain the world's foremost stage.

Much of the credit for the richness of church rites in Rome down through the ages must go to the College of Cardinals. This often-misunderstood institution may have its roots in a past even more distant than Rome's. Some scholars suggest that its prototype was the assembly of seventy elders put together by Moses to help him in his ministry.

"Cardinal" was an honorary term given by the earliest popes to local priests and deacons, and to bishops of nearby dioceses who assisted the Roman pontiff in his governance of the primitive church. This was in keeping with the practice of the original apostles who gathered about them volunteers for the more mundane tasks, so that they themselves would not be distracted from their principal duty of spread-

"see" (a word derived from the Latin *sedes*, meaning seat) of their own often serve in the Roman Curia. Those that actually head the various congregations or departments of the Curia constitute what is popularly called the Pope's Cabinet. The Cardinal who presides over Vatican diplomacy runs the Secretariate of State, the equivalent of a modern western nation's state department or foreign office.

Since 1991, Angelo Cardinal Sodano has served as Pope John Paul's Secretary of State. (According to custom, incidentally, the title Cardinal is always inserted between the first and last name, as in: John Cardinal O'Connor.)

For at least the past thousand years, Cardinals have been readily recognizable by their brilliant scarlet vestments. The color red was chosen as a constant reminder that a member of the Sacred College should be prepared to sacrifice all—even his blood if need be—in the defense of the Holy Mother Church of Rome.

In 1059 Pope Nicholas II placed the privilege of electing a pope solely in the hands of the Cardinals. In 1630, Urban VIII decreed that every Cardinal was to enjoy the rank of Prince, and to be deferred to as such in the royal courts of Europe and the world. Urban also decreed that, henceforth, a Cardinal was to be addressed as "Your Eminence."

While the days are long gone when the assembly of Cardinals consisted solely of churchmen in or near Rome, each Cardinal today is still given a titular church in the Eternal City. For example, Bernard Cardinal Law of Boston is the titular pastor of the very ancient parish of Santa Susanna on the Quirinal Hill. The age-old church of Saints John and Paul on the Coelian Hill is traditionally assigned, titularly, to the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York.

When the Pope wishes to consult with his advisory body on matters of great moment, he will summon the members to an official conference, called, in church terminology, a Consistory. One occasion for convoking such a meeting is the naming of new Cardinals.

At such a time, Rome becomes again a vast stage as the Consistory gets under way with much panoply in front of St. Peter's Basilica, the greatest temple in Christendom. Through the vast colonnaded piazza moves solemnly a procession of ecclesiastical colors; the most striking of which is the scarlet of the Princes of the Church (photo on left).

Each Wednesday morning whatever Cardinals happen to be in Rome are in evidence in the front rows at the Pope's weekly public audience, and again each Sunday morning at the 10:30 mass in the great basilica, with the Sistine Choir providing a celestial sound track.

While the Caesars and their Senators were no slouches when it came to pomp and spectacle, they could not hope to compete with the rich, inspiring, solemn, and beautiful rituals offered by the Popes and their Princes.





## Live Gladiatorial Fights Featured by Museum of London

Ridley Scott's *Gladiator* was such a cinema blockbuster that widespread interest seems to have been kindled in this ancient, albeit dangerous (and sometimes deadly) sport.

Cashing in on the box office draw, London's British Museum quickly opened a special exhibition on gladiators featuring a marble bas-relief panel showing two women gladiators in combat, complete with their actual names: Amazonia and Achillea.

Not to be outdone, the Museum of London opened an exhibit called "High Street Londinium," a stunning new permanent exhibit about Roman-era London. The exhibit features actual gladiatorial combat! The four combatants include a pretty young blond gladiator.

Just outside of Rome, Italy, members of a history recreation group called *Gruppo Storico Romano* meet on weekday evenings to perfect their gladiatorial skills. The group represents Rome's only modern gladiatorial "school." Six instructors work with 35 students as they not only reconstruct leather-trimmed iron armor, helmets, tunics and weapons, but also perfect their fighting skills, *murmillo* against *retarius*, etc.

For more information on gladiators, visit the Movie: [www.gladiator-thefilm.com](http://www.gladiator-thefilm.com)  
Gladiator school: <http://digilander.iol.it/vergioiac>  
Gladiators: [www.richeast.org/twms/Colosseum/col.html](http://www.richeast.org/twms/Colosseum/col.html)

## Class On The Grass

It won't be long now. Proserpina is scheduled to return to the Upper World and usher in spring on March 20 this year. Soon students will begin their pleading chant of, "Class on the grass. Class on the grass."

Why not get a jump on things by taking advantage of several Roman *feriae* that can be celebrated outdoors this month?

**Matronalia** (March 1) is a great time for an outdoor fashion parade of Roman costumes.

If your school is near a pond or stream, commemorate **Idibus Navium** (March 5) by launching a votive ship laden with offerings to Isis.

Use the festival of **Liberalia** (March 17) to teach students all about giving up their *bullae* and parading to your local *Capitolium* to be enrolled as citizens and assume their *togae viriles*.

Commemorate the end of the Roman school year by celebrating **Quinquatrus** (March 19).

Complete details for all these celebrations can be found in the *Ferias Agamus* booklet available from Pompeiana, Inc., on its website: [www.Pompeiana.com](http://www.Pompeiana.com)



ROMAN CIVILIZATION STUDENTS AT BUTLER UNIVERSITY ENJOY A TOUR OF THE PERISTYLE GARDENS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS MUSEUM OF ART.

## THE LOOTING CONTINUES!

On August 25, A.D. 79, twenty-four hours after volcanic ash had begun to fill the streets of Pompeii, and the wise had locked up their homes to head for someplace safer, adventurous looters were busy breaking and entering. And looting. Some of the looters, no doubt, made off with many valuables that had been left behind. A few of the more greedy ones died where they were looting, next to their half-filled sacks of goodies. Their bodies, and their loot, have been excavated by archaeologists over the years.

After things settled down, and Vesuvius quieted, and the ground cooled sufficiently, both residents and looters returned to the buried city to dig for treasures.

Then the novelty finally wore off, the treasures buried by Vesuvius were just sort of forgotten about, although even during the Middle Ages the land above the buried city was still referred to the "Civita" Hill, the City Hill.

The looting resumed in earnest in A.D. 1748 when the King of Naples, Charles of Bourbon, began offering rewards for artifacts recovered from the *Civita* Hill.

In A.D. 1860, an archaeologist named Giuseppe Fiorelli tried to turn Pompeii into a large, well-preserved open-air



## Convivamus! Let's Have A Roman Banquet!

Spring is traditionally the time for Latin clubs to sponsor a gala Roman banquet. Sometimes it's an **Awards Banquet**

and sometimes it's billed as the **Social Highlight of the Year for Latin students!**

For those schools that would like to "do it up royally," Pompeiana offers the following Banquet Menu once enjoyed by those attending its Latin Weekender Conferences.

## GUSTATIO

Hard Boiled Eggs Soaked in Beet Juice  
Hard Boiled Eggs Soaked in Pickle Juice

Pickled Beets  
Pickled Okra  
Feta Cheese  
Greek Black Olives  
Raw Carrot Strips  
Smoked Fish  
White Radishes  
Sliced Cucumbers  
Artichoke Hearts  
Raw Mushrooms

*all served on a bed of watercress, Romaine Lettuce, Mustard Greens and Raw Cabbage, garnished with parsley*  
Whole Wheat Roman Bread

Honey  
Rye Bread

## AD BIBENDUM

Water  
Grape Juice  
Non-Alcoholic Wine



## PRIMA MENSA

Pars I

Italian Sausage fried in olive oil and wine

Pars II

Baked Fish Archestratus

Recipe: (Multiply to match # of diners)

1 lb. white fish  
1/2 tsp. marjoram  
Salt & pepper  
Juice of one lemon  
4 chopped scallions  
12 fig or grape leaves  
1 cup white wine  
Hot/cold water

Cut fish into 1 inch pieces. Sprinkle with marjoram, salt, pepper and lemon juice. Pour hot water over the fig/grape leaves to soften. (If using canned leaves, rinse in cold water to remove brine.) Spread leaves out individually. Top each leaf with a piece of fish and a bit of scallion near the stem. Roll each leaf beginning at the stem, tucking in the sides until done. Place the rolls side by side in an oiled baking pan. Add the wine. Bake in a pre-heated oven at 350° for 20 minutes. Serve warm.

Pars III  
Roasted Cornish Game Hens



Recipe: (Multiply to match # of diners)

2 Cornish game hens  
1/4 lb. Crisco, melted  
1/2 lb. feta cheese  
1/2 tsp. thyme  
1/2 teaspoon oregano  
salt & pepper  
1/2 tsp. garlic powder  
2 slices toast, cubed

Roll each hen in the melted Crisco. Rub a shallow baking dish with Crisco and line the bottom with the toasted bread cubes. Stuff each bird with feta cheese and place on top of the bread cubes in the pan. Sprinkle with thyme, oregano, garlic powder. Salt & pepper to taste. Pour remaining melted Crisco over the birds in the pan. Bake in a pre-heated oven at 375° for 40 minutes. Serve warm.

## SECUNDA MENSA

Apples  
Walnuts  
Almonds  
Hazel-nuts  
Athenian Cheese Cake

Recipe: (Prepare 1 for each 6 diners)

| FILLING             | CRUST                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4 eggs, separated   | 1 cup graham cracker crumbs     |
| 1/2 cup honey       | 1/4 cup ground almonds          |
| 1 lemon, juice/rind | 2 Tbsp. olive oil               |
| 1 cup sour cream    | 1 lb. small-curd cottage cheese |
| 1/2 cup flour       | salt                            |

In a large bowl, beat egg whites with a sprinkle of salt until stiff. In a blender, blend the yolks, honey, lemon juice, rind, flour and cheese for a few seconds. Fold this batter into the egg whites using a spatula. Fold in the sour cream.

In a separate bowl, mix the graham cracker crumbs and nuts together. Grease the bottom and sides of a large cake pan. Spread the crumbs over the bottom and sides so they stick. Pour in the mixture and bake at 325° for 45 mins. Chill in the cake pan for 6 hours before cutting and serving.

## Prometheus

By Elio Welench, Latin 122 student of Adirondack High School, St. John's Valley N.Y., Haledel, New Jersey

He gave us fire for us to put to use,  
Despite disapproval from his leader, Zeus.

He taught us to keep warm  
and how to cook.

It was his business to teach  
us, no matter how  
long it took.

How to write letters, how to  
build a house,

How to tend the sheep and  
how to catch a grouse.

No matter how big the task,  
no matter how small,

Because he liked us humans,  
he taught us all.

Zeus got his revenge by chaining him to a rock,  
But he was finally released by Heracles, the jock.







By Atticus Russell and Terentia Schmidt,  
Latin III students of Nancy Tigert,  
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Translate each Latinized Disney song title, and then write in the name of the Disney movie in which the song was featured.

- I. BASIA PUELLAM  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- II. FABULA TAM SENEX QUAM TEMPUS  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- III. MODO CIRCUM FLUMINIS FLEXUM  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. ALICUBI FORIS  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- V. SUB MARI  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- VI. TOTUS MUNDUS NOVUS  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- VII. FELIS SIAMENSIS CARMEN  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII. CANTA, LUSCINA DULCIS  
Disney Song: \_\_\_\_\_  
Disney Movie: \_\_\_\_\_



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findajob.com

Based on a game by Kate O'Hagan,  
Eighth Grade Latin student of Denise Reading,  
Ravenwood School for Girls, Gordon, Australia

In the word search below, circle the Latin name of each English profession or professionals listed.

1. Innkeeper
2. Philosopher
3. Teacher
4. Architects
5. Athletes
6. Boxers
7. Artists
8. Shepherds
9. Messenger
10. Banker
11. Painter
12. Slave-dealer
13. Stone mason
14. Merchant
15. Farmer
16. Cook
17. Actors
18. Auctioneer
19. Lawyer
20. Herdsman
21. Fisherman
22. Doctor
23. Carpenter
24. Weaver
25. Grocer
26. Midwife

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

# Ubinam Gentium Sumus?

Based on a game submitted  
by Ryan Hookstra, Latin II  
student of Darryl Huiskens,  
Covenant Christian H.S.,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

1. Mountain range forming the backbone of Italy
2. Cultural capitol of Ancient Greece
3. River of Forgetfulness in the Underworld
4. Home of Menelaus and Helen
5. Mountain sanctuary sacred to Apollo
6. Roman name for the Mediterranean
7. River near Troy
8. Live volcano on Sicily
9. Rome's first province
10. Live volcano near the Bay of Naples
11. Main river in Rome
12. River of fire in the Underworld
13. Capitol of Egypt
14. Sea east of Italy
15. Roman military base on the north Adriatic shore
16. Sanctuary sacred to Zeus in the Peloponnesus
17. City founded by Dido
18. Main road north of Rome along the Adriatic coast
19. Phoenician home of Dido
20. Principal river of the Underworld
21. Town where Aeneas lived with Creusa
22. Main port of Rome
23. Aegean island near which Aphrodite was born
24. Coastal resort town near which Cicero was killed
25. Major River in northern Italy
26. Town near which Cicero was born

- |               |               |             |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. Adriatic   | J. Delphi     | R. Po       |
| B. Aetna      | K. Flaminia   | S. Sicily   |
| C. Alexandria | L. Forniae    | T. Simois   |
| D. Apennines  | M. Lethe      | U. Sparta   |
| E. Arpinum    | N. Mare       | V. Styx     |
| F. Aquileia   | O. Nostrum    | W. Tiber    |
| G. Athens     | O. Olympia    | X. Troy     |
| H. Carthage   | P. Ostia      | Y. Tyre     |
| I. Cythera    | Q. Phlegethon | Z. Vesuvius |

# Marching Off To War

Based on a game by Stephen Banyas, Latin I student of  
Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

1. This officer commanded an ordo.
2. Latin name of the weapon used to ram walls.
3. Unit led by each signifer.
4. Latin name for the unit whose members carried clipei.
5. Latin name of the military unit that consisted of ten cohorts.
6. Surveyor's instrument used to lay out a campsite.
7. Latin name for field artillery that fired spears.
8. Latin name for field artillery that fired stone or lead projectiles.
9. Latin name for the defense weapons used to form a testudo.
10. Unit led by the senior centurion called the Primus Pilus.



# Collegiate Crossword Challenge

By Jeffrey Edmonson, Classical Mythology student of Dr. Robert Sutton,  
Indianapolis University-Purdue University-Indianapolis, Indiana

## ACROSS

3. Oldest sister of Demophon
4. Deity that kidnapped Persephone
6. Mother of Demophon
8. Island site of the cult of Demeter
9. Titan father of Uranus
11. Plants that grew while Persephone was with Hades
12. Ecstatic followers of Dionysus
14. Daughter of Lycaon who was turned into a she-beast by Hera
15. River crossed by Persephone on her way to the Underworld
16. Color of Hades' horses

## DOWN

1. Mother of Demeter who foretells Persephone's fate
2. Seeds Persephone was tricked into eating
5. Father of Persephone
7. Father of Zeus

# Not An Ordinary Search

By Mignon Sylvester, Latin I student of  
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

In the word search below, circle the Latin cardinal numeral for each English number given.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ten          | 11. a hundred    |
| 2. twenty-one   | 12. thirty-six   |
| 3. a thousand   | 13. forty-nine   |
| 4. eighty       | 14. sixty-four   |
| 5. fifty-three  | 15. thirty-eight |
| 6. ninety-two   | 16. a million    |
| 7. fifteen      | 17. a billion    |
| 8. eleven       | 18. five         |
| 9. five hundred | 19. nine         |
| 10. seven       | 20. seventy      |

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

# MOCOFUNGMYTHOOY

By Missy Skoog and Stephanie Schelin,  
Latin III students of Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

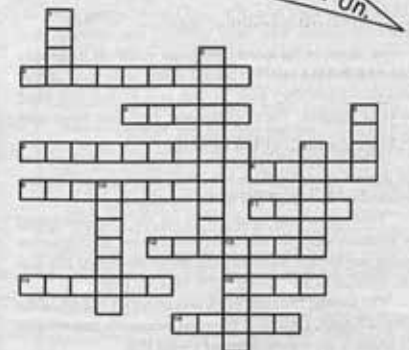
Unscramble the names of the deities in both lists. Then match the unscrambled Roman deities with their Greek counterparts.

1. optarhide
2. acers
3. materis
4. teanah
5. ronsoc
6. nosydsui
7. ashehepsut
8. aher
9. meresh
10. tolpu
11. oiposden
12. szae

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| A. cubcash | _____ |
| B. adani   | _____ |
| C. sid     | _____ |
| D. ojou    | _____ |
| E. puterji | _____ |
| F. sram    | _____ |
| G. cemrury | _____ |
| H. vinarem | _____ |
| I. upnetne | _____ |
| J. trasun  | _____ |
| K. nusev   | _____ |
| L. navclu  | _____ |

# Collegiate Crossword Challenge

By Jeffrey Edmonson, Classical Mythology student of Dr. Robert Sutton,  
Indianapolis University-Purdue University-Indianapolis, Indiana



10. Place where Demeter went to mourn
13. Plain that split apart to reveal Hades



# Quote 'Em: ANCIENT and Modern

By Quintia Lyman and Cornelia Miller,  
Latin III students of Nancy Tigert,  
Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- English Author
- \_\_\_\_\_ Duobus opus est veritatem loquendo—alii loquendo, alii audiendo.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Homo ipse est fons paene omnium malorum humanorum.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Errare humanum est, non errare animale.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Quos deus vult perdere, prius dementat.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Facilis descensus Averno.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Trahimur omnes laudis studio.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Et tu, Brute? Tum cade, Caesar.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Qui non est hodie cras minus aptus erit.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Alea iacta est.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Tunc subito consilium cepit, novam invit rationem. Invidiosulus ille versutam atque astutam.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Viri quibus feminae nubent et cur eis nubent semper erit mirum mysteriumque orbi terrarum.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Dum loquimur fugerit invida aetas.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Omnia quae videmus vel esse videmus solum est somnium in somnio.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Quos amor verus tenuit, tenebit.
- Authors
- |                 |                    |              |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| I. Shakespeare  | VI. Poe            | XI. Pliny    |
| II. Frost       | VII. Publius Syrus | the Elder    |
| III. Longfellow | VIII. Cicero       | XII. Vergil  |
| IV. Thoreau     | IX. Caesar         | XIII. Seneca |
| V. Dr. Seuss    | X. Horace          | XIV. Ovid    |
- English

- A. We are all led on by our eagerness for praise.  
B. The die has been cast.  
C. Man is the root of almost all of man's problems.  
D. Even as we speak, envious time speeds on.  
E. The road to hell is easy.  
F. Those whom true love has held, it will go on holding.  
G. He who is not prepared today will be less prepared tomorrow.  
H. And you, Brutus? Then fall, Caesar.  
I. To err is human, not to, animal.  
J. The men that women marry, and why they marry them, will always be a marvel and a mystery to the world.  
K. It takes two to speak the truth—one to speak and another to hear.  
L. Then he got an idea! An awful idea! The Grinch got a wonderful, awful idea.  
M. All that we see or seem is but a dream within a dream.  
N. Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first deprives of their senses.



- I. Sabrina, Striga Adolescens
- II. Diagnosis Caedes
- III. Popularis
- IV. Duo Homulli et Una Puella
- V. Beate In Sempiternum
- VI. Fugitivus
- VII. Notae Rubrae
- VIII. Vici Muralis Nundinae
- IX. Quis Vult Esse Homo Praedives?
- X. Lux Ducens

# Great Caesar's Ghost!

By Maximus Ploetz, Latin II student of  
Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Bella Gallica
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Victoria prope Zelam
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Natus est
4. \_\_\_\_\_ In Britanniam primam invadit
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Pompeiam in matrimonium duxit
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Consul primum factus est
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A Bruto et aliis interfectus est
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Quaestor in Hispania erat
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Aedilis Curulis erat
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Milites trans Rubiconem traiecit
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Flamen Dialis erat
12. \_\_\_\_\_ A piratis captus est
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Hispaniae propraetor factus est.

- A. 65 B.C.
- B. 55 B.C.
- C. 58-52 B.C.
- D. 47 B.C.
- E. 59 B.C.
- F. 67 B.C.
- G. 44 B.C.
- H. 49 B.C.
- I. 100 B.C.
- J. 67 B.C.
- K. 73 B.C.
- L. 61 B.C.
- M. 86 B.C.

# MILITARY TERMS

By James Getchell, Latin I student of  
Kim Ryan, Quigley Catholic H.S., Baden, Pennsylvania

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Latin name of the country in which Julius Caesar fought most of his *Bella*.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Latin word for the number of *Punic Bella* fought by the Romans.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Latin title of the officer in charge of an *Ordo*.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ English term for a Roman ship propelled by three banks of oars.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Latin term of a Roman military unit made up of ten *cohortes*.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Latin term for an army column on the march.

Enter the bracketed letters to identify a barbarian king whose forces devastated most of the Roman Empire in the middle of the Fifth Century A.D.:

# Let's Eat Out!

By Dave Baird and Andrew Brumel,  
Latin I students of Jodie Gill,  
The Hawken School, Gates Mills, Ohio

Give the English for each Latinized name of a national chain restaurant.

1. Cellae Lactariae Regina
2. Frictae Bubulae Minutim Concissae Rex
3. "Arcus Aurei"
4. Castellum Album
5. "Tintinnabulum Illud"
6. Mali Apis
7. Hortus Olivifer
8. Tatae Iohannis
9. Saxi Duri Thermopolium
10. Astacus Ruber

# Villa Rustica

Based on a game by Alicia Hochhauser,  
Latin III student of Diann Meade,  
Notre Dame Academy, Park Hills, Kentucky

# ACROSS

1. A peasant
5. Foreman of a farm slave family
8. January sowing festival
9. A garden
11. Vergil's book on farming
12. A plow
15. Large country estates
16. A farm
17. A stable
18. A vineyard
21. Festival during which farmers consecrated the boundaries of their property
22. A sheep pen
23. A farm slave family

# DOWN

2. A beekeeper
3. Tenant farmers
4. A beehive
6. December harvest festival
7. A wine press
10. A granary



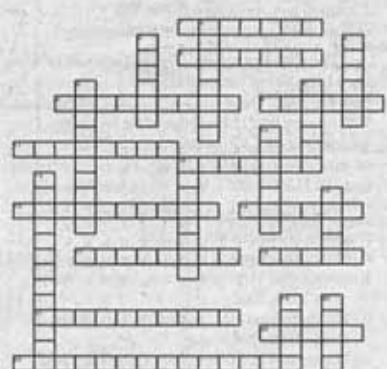
By Liz Rancourt, Latin III student of Sue Miller,  
East Kentwood H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

- I. SENSUS SEXTUS
- II. BELLATOR TERTIUS DECIMUS
- III. NUPTA TRANSFUGA
- IV. DIGITUS ARCURATUS
- V. THOMAE CORONAE NEGOTIUM
- VI. CURATOR MACHINULUS
- VII. STRIGAE BLAIENSIS INCEPTUM
- VIII. FRIGORIS ELEMENTUM
- IX. MICHAEL OCULORUM CAERULEORUM
- X. EXTRA PROVIDENTIAM

# CONFUSED ROMAN LEADERS

By Chris Weidley, Latin IV student  
of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Schools,  
Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

1. Lusal
2. Ugustaus
3. Aglab
4. Ribetius
5. Narjat
6. Nadriah
7. Hoot
8. Naynto
9. Seacra
10. Estivilul
11. Oidclitean
12. Ncnosaentit
13. Ocirec
14. Enor
15. Gocalila
16. Sculiaud
17. Sruelug
18. Mopype
19. Laralacac
20. Surloum



12. A farmer
13. Cato's book on farming
14. A pigpen
19. A chicken coop
20. A farmhouse



## Just An Ordinary Day

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

Let me start by telling you about the day that not only changed my life forever, but also changed the lives of everyone in the world.

There I was, picking wildflowers in the beautiful meadows in Eleusis, when BAM! Out of nowhere appeared a tall, dark and handsome man. And let me tell you, he was definitely all four: tall, dark, handsome, and a man. Riding in a beautiful black chariot, he emitted an aura of dark superiority that sent chills up my spine. His proud demeanor thrilled, excited and enticed me. He had spotted me from a distance and was guiding his gallant stallions toward me. While I watched in awe, I was suddenly whisked up onto the chariot and taken away, completely swept off my feet—both physically and emotionally!

Suddenly, the chariot made a turn and headed toward a distant cave I had noticed previously. As soon as we entered the cave, darkness and cool air enveloped us as we hastened down an invisible path, traveling deeper and deeper into the earth. Finally, the chariot stopped as we pulled into a clearing. Before us lay the Acheron River, and I quickly realized that my captor was none other than Hades, the god of the Underworld.

From then on, things went kind of blurry. I was both confused and amazed. I felt as though I was in some sort of a trance. Hades took me into his throne room, promised me riches and happiness. He said I would be treated with the respect that befitted the wife of a god.

Enthralled by his strange power over me, and overwhelmed by his gentle kindness, I agreed to become his wife.

Another whirlwind of activity! Wedding preparations were made, guests were assembled, a banquet was prepared, and, before I had even known him for a day, Hades was my husband and I was his loving wife.

After the ceremony, Hades tried to get me to taste something from the luxurious banquet table. I have always been a picky eater, and since I am especially leery about eating anything I haven't had before, I would only agree to eat a few pomegranate seeds. It was the only food I recognized out of all that was offered.

When I awoke the next morning, I was suddenly aware that my mother, Demeter, would probably be worried sick by my sudden disappearance. I implored my handsome groom to let me go find my mother and let her know where I was so she wouldn't worry.

At first, he emphatically refused, and said that only he could make the journey back and forth between the Upper World and the Underworld. After a few days of weeping and begging, however, he finally gave in, but he said that he would have to accompany me.

We had a little difficulty finding my mother at first, since she was frantically searching for me herself. When we finally located her, I was delighted to see her and to have a chance to tell her of my happiness. I rushed up to her and began to blurt out all the things that had happened to me. Instead of being happy for me, however, Demeter was beside herself with grief. She yelled at me and denounced my hastiness and my betrayal of her trust in me. Then she went on an hour-long tirade criticizing my choice of spouse. She refused to see him as the gentle, kind and powerful "man" that I now loved. Instead, she sobbed about his shady dealings and general cruelty. My attempts to convince her that "she wasn't losing a daughter, but gaining a son-in-law" only strengthened her cries. In frustration, I turned to Hades to see if he could resolve the situation.

After he finally got my mom to listen to him, and carry on some sort of rational conversation, they agreed that they would share me. I would live with Hades for six months—one month for each of the pomegranate seeds that I had eaten at the banquet—and with my mom for six months. But, she wasn't happy with the deal.

"Don't think for one minute that I'm going to be content to have you gone. When you're with him, I intend simply to sit at home and be sad. If I neglect my duties and the world suffers, it's all your fault. So think about that while you're enjoying yourself with the spouse you think is so great."

I suppose, in the long run, I'm glad things worked out this way. I sort of have the best of both worlds, living in the Upper World surrounded by flowers and beauty for half of the year, and in the Underworld with my adoring husband for the other half. I guess it's unfortunate that mom continues to freak out every time I leave and doesn't let anything grow in the fields, but that is, after all, her choice.

You know, now that I think about it, I guess it wasn't such an ordinary day after all!

## How Well Did You Read? 108.

1. Which modern London museum stages live gladiator contests?
2. From what Latin word and English meaning does the church title "Cardinal" derive?
3. *Quis cithara gravi canit in Davidis Matthei Caverna Musica?*
4. According to Kellyn Helmrick-Blossom, those born under which sign should "rely on others" to achieve their ends this month?
5. Who is the only person who has contributed \$1,000 or more to the Pompeiana Endowment Fund?
6. According to *Magister Optimus*, how would "Marcus fights more bravely than Rufus" be expressed in Latin?
7. Name any one of the five weird activities that early Christians were rumored to do by uninformed Romans.
8. What is the deadline for Contract Cartoonists?
9. What does "Poliorcetes," the last name of Demetrius, mean in English?
10. What agreement between Italy and the United States was signed on Jan. 18, 2001?

## STOLEN ARTIFACTS RECOVERED IN MIAMI

Two hundred and seventy-four objects, stolen from the Archaeological Museum of Corinth, Greece, were recovered by the FBI in Miami, Florida.

The artifacts were part of the "greatest theft of antiquities in Modern Greece" that took place during Easter Week, in April, 1990. Four men climbed onto the roof of the Archaeological Museum of Corinth, Greece, jumped into an inner court and broke into the exhibition halls. After beating and tying up the guard on duty, they emptied several showcases and escaped in a van.

Two Greeks have been arrested, but their two accomplices are believed to have escaped to Venezuela. A Miami woman, in whose possession the artifacts were discovered, has received a one-year sentence.

## PROSCRIPTIONES • NUNDINARIAE

### Habesne in Animo Studere Hac Aestate?

Those interested in summer study programs this year will want to consider the following:

1. **Baylor University**, Waco, Texas, is sponsoring two summer programs in Rome, Capri, Pompeii and Sicily.
  - A) The Archaeological Program will run from July 12 through August 9, 2001, and
  - B) The Maximum Program (with Latin) will run from July 5 through August 9, 2001.
 Since a deposit is due by March 15, 2001, quick action is recommended. Phone 254/710-1399 or visit: [http://www.baylor.edu/~Alden\\_Smith/bti\\_main.htm](http://www.baylor.edu/~Alden_Smith/bti_main.htm)
2. **Austin Peay State University** is offering a Study Abroad to Greece Program that combines ancient and modern. Students take two courses, Greek Art and Archaeology and Intensive Modern Greek. For more information and application forms, call 931/221-7118 or visit: [www.apsu.edu/winterst/abroad.htm](http://www.apsu.edu/winterst/abroad.htm)
3. **The City University of New York** will be offering a Latin/Greek Institute from June 11 through August 21, 2001. These courses are intended for those with (or very little) knowledge of the languages. Five-six semesters of Latin or Greek are taught in ten weeks of intensive, concentrated study. For more information call 212/817-2081. Visit: [rfeischer@gc.cuny.edu](http://rfeischer@gc.cuny.edu)
4. **The Vergilian Society** is offering four different programs of interest to classicists:
  - A) Sicily: Crossroads of History, June 30-July 12, 2001
  - B) Horace and Vergil: Images of Augustan Italy, July 2-14, 2001
  - C) Highlights and Hot Spots of the Bay of Naples, July 16-22, 2001, and
  - D) Naples Bay as Melting Pot, Always at a Boil, July 30-August 11, 2001.
 Twelve-day tours cost \$1,995, seven-day tours, \$1,095. Scholarships are available. For information and application forms, call 631/751-3483 or visit: [VergSoc@aol.com](http://VergSoc@aol.com)

### Si Quaeres Res Elegantes

Those who have fine tastes for classical art and can afford to spend a little extra to enrich their homes or offices with the best will be interested in the following items from the **Design Toscano** catalog:

- #DN-2668—"The Lament for Icarus," a beautifully framed replica on artist's grade canvas of James Draper's work on display in the Tate Gallery, London. 24 in. Wx28 in. H. \$275.00
  - #BE-59125—Gods of Greek Mythology Chess Set. The chess pieces (King height: 6 1/2 in.) are cast in bonded marble, and the board (21 1/2 in. square with 2 1/8 in. squares) is crafted of walnut and sycamore. \$325.00
  - #OS-6212-M—Bacchus Wall Sculpture. A beautifully intricate relief of the bearded head of Bacchus surrounded by grape leaves (9 in. Wx2 in. Dx10 in. H). Cast in resin for indoor or outdoor display. \$19.95
  - #SN-10009—"Hercules and Diomedes" sculpture by Vincenzo di Rossi of Florence. This beautiful 20 in. high replica is cast in bonded Carrara and set on a solid black marble base. \$225.00
- Call 800/525-0733 or visit: [www.DesignToscano.com](http://www.DesignToscano.com)

### Fasti Romani

A wonderful **Roman Calendar for 2001-2002** (#5041) will help you always know what "ante diem" day it is. Available from **Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.**, for only \$5.00! Call 847/526-4344 or visit <http://www.bolchazy.com>

### Galeae Romanae

Two beautifully re-created Roman officer helmets (complete with elaborate *crestae*) are available from **The Noble Collection**.

- #DH611R—Roman *galea* with a yellow, forward-mounted crest. \$295.00
- #DH622R—Roman *galea* with a red, sideways-mounted crest. \$295.00

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### Videocassettes

If you teach Caesar or anything about the Roman military, you must have the following two videos in your classroom collection:

- #A849—**Masada**, 131 min. video starring Peter O'Toole, Peter Strauss and Barbara Carrera. Excellent and accurate portrayal of the Roman Legion. \$19.95. Order from **Publishers Choice**, 800/920-3702.
- #A8234—**The Legions of Rome**. Four videocassettes (3 hours, 40 mins.) present the invasion of Britain, the Gallic and Punic Wars and the career of Julius Caesar. \$79.95. Order from **VideoPreview**, 800/771-9232, or visit: [www.moretitles.com](http://www.moretitles.com)

### Libri Iucundi

- #0760710384—**The Atlas of the Ancient World: Charting the Great Civilizations of the Past**, by M. Oliphant. 10 in.x12 1/4 in. 220 pp. HC. \$14.98. Order from **Barnes & Noble**, 800/843-2665, or visit: [www.bn.com](http://www.bn.com)
- #0715629050—**Organized Crime in Antiquity**, edited by Keith Hopwood. 278 pp. HC. \$49.50. Order from **The David Brown Book Co.**, 800/791-9354, or visit: [www.oxbowbooks.com](http://www.oxbowbooks.com)

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**The Applause Learning Resources** catalog remains the secondary school Latin teacher's best resource. Fourteen pages offer everything: texts, games, videos, posters, magazines, maps, dictionaries and computer software. Call 877/365-7484 or visit: [applauselearning.com](http://applauselearning.com)

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FREDERIC CLARK  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

VIRI



STULTI

Sulla's proscriptions  
start  
to get a little  
out of control...

Folks, the next one is a fixer-upper in the Umbrian hills...  
four bedrooms, five baths... great for entertaining —  
plus we'll put in a 30-year mortgage straight from the  
heavily filled Roman Treasury, and — Oh? I'm told the former owner  
is more than willing to negotiate...



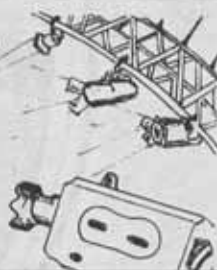
DAN MARGOLIS  
WELLSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

A CONNECTICUT YANKEE  
IN CAESAR'S COURT

LIVE! WITH YOUR HOST, DAN MARGOLIS!



INVESTIGATORS ARE STILL UNCLEAR AS TO THE CAUSE OF  
THE CRASH BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT FLEET 200 FLEW  
TOO CLOSE TO THE SUN ON WINGS OF WAX, IN OTHER  
NEWS...



LEAH ZOLLER  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

VITA  
PROPOSITA  
DEORUM  
ET  
DEARUM

Leah Zoller 3/01

So, tell me again: why  
are we going to Tartarus?



The oracle at Crete said  
all the epic heroes are  
doing it... besides, it can't  
hurt...

O Mighty Pluto, Lord of  
the Underworld,  
what can we do  
to gain your favor  
so that our journey  
to Latium will be safe?



Well, you could  
get me a date  
with Proserpina...

Well, so  
much for  
that one...

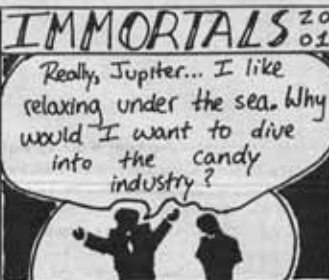
How 'bout a  
nice ram instead?



UYEN LE  
KENTWOOD, MICHIGAN



THOMAS MAJDANSKI  
EAST BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY



Really, Jupiter... I like  
relaxing under the sea. Why  
would I want to dive  
into the candy  
industry?



I KNOW, I JUST WANTED  
TO DO  
SOMETHING  
SPECIAL.  
NEPTUNE



Perhaps  
we still  
can...

I HAVE  
AN  
IDEA!

LAUREN BRILLI  
CINCINNATI, OHIO



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Executive Director: Dr. B. F. Barcio, L.H.D.

Administrative Assistant to the Editor: Donna H. Wright

Production Assistants: William Gilmartin and Betty Whittaker

Graphic Designer: Phillip Barcio

E-mail: [Pompeiana@aol.com](mailto:Pompeiana@aol.com)

VOX: 317/255-0589

FAX: 317/254-0728

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  4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date and page numbers.
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- II. TALE AS OLD AS TIME, Beauty and the Beast
- III. JUST AROUND THE RIVERBEND, Pocahontas
- IV. SOMEWHERE OUT THERE, American Tale
- V. UNDER THE SEA, Little Mermaid
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- II. The 13th Warrior
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- V. The Thomas Crown Affair
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- IX. Micky Blue Eyes
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1. The Museum of London
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3. *Stephanus Lessardus* (Stefan Lessard)
4. *Virgo*
5. Dr. Lawrence D. Cutler
6. *Marcus fortius pugnat quam Rufus*
7. A) Spit on the Roman god, B) Wanders about half-naked, C) Kill an infant wrapped in bread, D) Meet secretly, E) Engage in shocking embraces.
8. May 1, 2001
9. The Besieger
10. An agreement prohibiting the unlicensed importing of Italian antiquities

*Song titles translated into Latin by Rich Karcher, Latin IV student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg High School, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania*

Because Dave Matthews once lived in South Africa, not only did he become accustomed to African music, but he also got used to living his life with various ethnic groups.

After Dave moved to Charlottesville, Virginia, this music and friends of various ethnic backgrounds continued to please him. Therefore, in 1991, when Dave decided to record a record, not only did he sing and play guitar, but he also invited others to perform with him. Carter Beauford played drums, LeRoi Moore played Sax, Stefan Lessard, who was 16 years old, played bass. Peier Griscar played keyboard, and Boyd Tinsley played violin.

On May 11, 1991, these musicians who had different ethnic backgrounds, and who now called themselves the David Matthews Band, performed their songs for the first time at a private party in Charlottesville. They performed publicly for the first time the same year at the Charlottesville Earth Day Festival. Both the musicians and their songs greatly pleased everyone, and soon the Dave Matthews Band was performing in nightclubs and in theaters throughout Virginia.

On November 9, 1993, the Dave Matthews Band released its first album entitled **Remember Two Things** under the Nonesuch label.

In 1994 the Dave Matthews Band released its first album under the RCA label. The title of this album was *Under the Table and Dreaming*. Then the band began its first American tour. They stayed on this tour for more than a year. Then they toured Europe.

Throughout these past ten years, the Dave Matthews Band has created many songs and many albums. The band has become very famous and very wealthy. The band, however, is also very generous. It donated \$250,000 to build a new park near Charlottesville. Then the band donated \$45,000 to rebuild Washington Park in Charlottesville. The band has also donated much money to Meals on Wheels, the Charlottesville Free Clinic, and the Shelter for Help in Emergency.

These are the titles of their best songs:

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. The Best of What's Around | XIII. Say Goodbye              |
| II. What Would You Say?      | XIV. Drive In, Drive Out       |
| III. Satellite               | XV. Proudest Monkey            |
| IV. Typical Situation        | XVI. True Reflections          |
| V. Ants Marching             | XVII. All Along the Watchtower |
| VI. Jimi Thing               | XVIII. Halliween               |
| VII. Warehouse               | XIX. One Sweet World           |
| VIII. Crash Into Me          | XX. Rapunzel                   |
| IX. So Much to Say           | XXI. Don't Drink the Water     |
| X. Two Step                  | XXII. Stay (Wasting Time)      |
| XI. Forty-One                | XXIII. The Stone               |
| XII. Too Much                | XXIV. Rhyme and Reason         |

- XIII. Say Goodbye
- XIV. Drive In, Drive Out
- XV. Proudest Monkey
- XVI. True Reflections
- XVII. All Along the Watchtower
- XVIII. Hallelu
- XIX. One Sweet World
- XX. Rapunzel
- XXI. Don't Drink the Water
- XXII. Stay (Wasting Time)
- XXIII. The Stone
- XXIV. Rhyme and Reason