

# POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER



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## Are the Gods Shocked?

By Jennifer Ishod, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

If the gods could talk,  
What would they say?  
Would they mock  
All the things we do and say?

Would they see the wrong  
And heal the sick?  
Would they make our fears be gone  
And help us see wrong from right?

Jupiter with his glorious light  
Would surely make everything all right—  
Open our eyes and let us see  
All the good that forever might be.

## Folia Decidentia

By Becky Hughes, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania



## VIGILES HEROICI

Heroes etiam nunc apud nos sunt! Non sunt illi homines ignavi qui terrorem inferant.

Temporibus periculosus, nos omnes auxilium celere a vigilibus expectamus. Seu incendium seu scelestum vel casum noxium timeamus, expectamus vigiles nos servaturos esse. Vigiles sunt viri quos aestimamus esse heroicos et beneficos.

Hodie in America habemus duas copias vigillum. Habemus vigiles qui incendia extinguunt et qui primum auxilium medicum aegrotis laesisque dant. Habemus etiam vigiles qui securitatem urbanam custodiunt et facinora oppugnant.

Romae antiquae eidem vigiles utrisque negotiis fungebantur: incendia extinguunt et fures deducebant.



ad praefecturam.

Hodie in Italia vigili qui incendia extinguunt etiam nunc appellantur "vigile del fuoco," et viri qui fures deducunt ad praefecturam appellantur "vigile urbano."

Novi Eboraci a.d. III Idus Septembris, vigiles qui incendia extinguunt et qui securitatem urbanam custodiunt simul laborabant ut vitas servarent.

Eodem tempore multi harum vitam suam amiserunt quando duae Turres Centri Commercio in Terris in eos collapsae sunt. Veri heroes erant!

Per Americam cives in multis urbibus honorem his vigilibus heroicis dederunt, et multas res et multam pecuniam donaverunt ut familias eorum adjuvarent.

Septem post dies (a.d. XV Kalendas Octobres) Indianapolis in Indiana multi cives, vigiles qui incendia extinguunt,

vigiles qui securitatem urbanam custodiunt, magistratus maxima cum caerimonia quoque convenerunt ut honorem his vigilibus heroicis darent.

Magna et parva vexilla ostendebantur. Indianae Gubernator, Franciscus O'Bannon, de rostro frequentiam alloquebatur, tibicines et tympanistae caneabant, cantatorum adolescentium chorus cantabat.

Tales conventus solennes qualis hic conventus Indianapolis sunt maesi sed etiam solatium et magnam spem omnibus civibus dant.

Heroes etiam nunc apud nos sunt. Non sunt illi homines ignavi qui terrorem inferant. Veri heroes moderni sunt illi qui vitam suam libenter dant ut alios servent.



## Farewell to the Lira

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

With the dawning of the year A.D. 2002, one of the most charming and delightful aspects of life in Rome—for this author at least—will fade into oblivion. Come New Year's Day, the official monetary unit of Italy will be the spanking new unspectacular Euro-dollar. The colorful, flamboyant, grandiose Lira—sad to say—shall be no more.

Across the past three and a half decades, during more than seventy visits to The City of the Seven Hills, I have thoroughly relished transacting business with the Italian Lira, chiefly because of the huge numbers it entails. A glance at a recent morning newspaper revealed that the Lira was continuing to hold at an exchange rate of more than two thousand to one American dollar. What such an exchange rate does for an American ego is difficult to capture in words.

Only in Italy can a lifelong American professor of Classical Studies become an instant millionaire. All that's required to reach that rarified financial plateau is the less-than-princely sum of five hundred American bucks. What a kick it has been in recent years, upon each arrival in Rome, to stroll into my regular bank—*Rolo Banca* at 31 Via

Marmorata in the Aventine District—with five \$100 American Express traveler's checks and strut out with more than one million Lire.

What a swelled head I get being in the financial position to lend a pal "ten grand," or treat my wife to a new sweater for "fifty g's," all without batting an eye. Back in the States that would translate into a loan of a mere "fin" for my friend, and a rather modest expenditure of twenty-five dollars for the addition to my *signora's* wardrobe.

While the ancient Romans had four main denominations that they used for daily transactions (the *As*, the *Sesterius*, the *Denarius* and the *Aureus*), my research tells me that the Romans of long ago preferred to reference only one of their monetary units when citing costs, even when dealing in rather lofty figures, the *Sesterius*. In a letter to his confidant, Titus Pomponius, Cicero mentions his purchase of a splendid town house on the Palatine Hill for three and half million *Sestertii*. (The great classical scholar D. R. Shackleton Bailey estimates that this would be in the neighborhood of \$150,000 today.)

In another letter, Cicero brags about re-

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

## FALL IN ROMAN

Based on an article by Britt Travis, Latin I student of Adrienne Nilson, St. John Vianney H.S., Hoboken, New Jersey



Designer Brianus De Rico has one word for well-dressed Romans this fall: *Tunicae!*

Roman ladies will be wearing their *tunicae* low, with the hems covering their ankles. Ladies, this is your year to luxuriate in the wide variety of material available for your *tunicae*. Wool is always stylish, but Egyptian linen can also lend elegance. And for those of you who have *denarii* to spare, *tunicae sericae* offer both elegance and luxurious comfort. But remember, ladies, only you and your *vestitici* should know far size where your *tunicae* tastes lie. For it is only your *stola* and *palla* that will be visible to those with whom you socialize.

Here, too, of course, you should feel free to pamper yourself. Wide-weave wool will keep you cool. Linens will give you elegance and, of course, *stolae sericae* and *pallae sericae* are available in a wide range of fall colors, lavishly decorated with embroidery and appliques. And, ladies, don't forget the belts. *Faltri*, *cinguli* and even, for you younger ladies, *zonae* are available in a great variety of materials. Whether you prefer cloth, leather or metal, choose your belts so that you can blouse your *stola* over two, or even three, belts to achieve that billowy appearance that is

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

## IN THE THIRD ISSUE

Portiamo Lingua Latina Pagina X  
The ROMAN ARMY WANTS YOU! Pagina IV  
Trap or Treasure? Pagina III

## SECUNDUM NUMEROS

End Games

Ancient Romans spent nearly twice as long as modern Americans celebrating their end of the year holidays.

ROMANS		AMERICANS	
Month	Holiday	Month	Holiday
January	Idus	January	Victorian Day
February	Idus	February	Thursdaring
March	Idus	March	St. Patrick's
April	Idus	April	Good Friday
May	Idus	May	Memorial Day
June	Idus	June	Independence Day
July	Idus	July	Independence Day
August	Idus	August	Independence Day
September	Idus	September	Independence Day
October	Idus	October	Independence Day
November	Idus	November	Independence Day
December	Idus	December	Independence Day

Classics Online! www.pompeiana.com

## INSANIA



## Mah-velous. Simply Mah-velous!

By Shaina Young, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,  
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Latin is a wonderful language like no other—  
Interesting in every way and fun to learn!  
Always finding new things to learn and experiment with  
as a class,  
Talking in another language to others who don't  
understand,  
Being instructed by a *magistra* or *magister* who always  
helps in a caring way  
All make taking Latin an opportunity not to be missed.  
So don't be afraid to try something new.  
Have fun with Latin!

## Conchology

Based on "A Gumshoe in a Shell Game" by Pat Ryan

Now that summer has passed, the shells who visited the beaches will look longingly at the shells they picked up and remember the fun and the sun. Almost any ocean beach in the world is littered with shells, or *conchae*, as Latin lovers prefer to call them, but finding a shell that is perfect and unusual is a rare treat appreciated even by the ancient Romans.

As might be expected, serious shell collectors and those who study shells (conchologists) use Latin and Greek names to identify all the different types. If amateur shell collectors get tongue-tied trying to pronounce such names as *Ovula ovum* or *Trigonostoma agassizi* or *Pleurotomaria adansoniana*, there are recordings available to help.

American Indians are said to have preferred wampum money, made from clam shells, and this is where such slang expressions as "a hundred clams" probably originated. In central New Guinea tribal people use shells as money (450 shells = ca. \$3.30). In fact, when *Shell Oil* began, its main income came from delivering shiploads of shells to Victorian England from the orient. Kerosene was then just a side-line business. Even today, tankers used by *Shell Oil* are still named for shells (e.g., *Drum*, *Heiglypta*, *Murex*).

In the ancient world, the Phoenicians made a fortune processing shells into Tyrian-purple dye. This, of course, was not easy to do since it took about 3.5 million shells to produce a single pound of dye. It was, however, very profitable, as the wealthy were willing to pay dearly to wear and display cloth dyed Tyrian-purple.

Darius is said to have hoarded 150 tons of purple cloth in the Persian treasury, and supposedly Cleopatra sailed to meet Anthony at Actium in ships equipped with purple sails. Even today Caligula has a shell story told about him. When he wanted to celebrate an easy triumph in Rome, he marched the Roman legions in full battle array to the English Channel, moved up the siege engines and attacked the sea. Then he ordered the legionnaires to collect seashells as plunder to display during his triumphal parade in Rome.

When a very unusual type of shell known in English as the Precious Wentletrap was first found in the Far East, it was collected by royalty. Catherine the Great and the Queen of Sweden both owned Precious Wentletraps. Francis I, the Holy Roman Emperor in A.D. 1515, is said to have paid the equivalent of \$20,000 for one.

So, budding conchologist, while you're remembering your summer fun and looking over your personal collection of *conchae*, remember you are not alone.

## POMPEII

By Ali Casalbore, Eighth Grade Latin I student of  
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

On a hot day in 79 A.D.,  
To the people it was a mystery.

Lapilli fell hard down  
As people scurried from the town.  
"Hurry!" they screamed. "Statim, Statim!"  
The time for safety is very slim.

Familiae hurried trying to get out  
But everyone there was in doubt.

Frantic folks knew not what to do  
As ash stuck to their *corpora* like glue.

Mons Vesuvius killed many years ago,  
And we shall never forget what we now know.

## THE LOST SON A One-Act Play

Based on a submission by Neal Hamilton, Latin II student of Marianne Colakis, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

### Dramatis Personae:

Quintus Valerius	Senator
Africanus	Senator
Gallius Major	Freedman <i>taberna</i> worker
Marcus Claudius	
Andron	Retiarius
Gaia	Plebeian girlfriend of Andron
Gaius Caesar Sinister	Aedile
Antonia	Wife of Gaius Caesar Sinister

**Scene 1:** *Taberna* near the main entrance to the Colosseum. GALLIUS is behind the counter when GAIUS and QUINTUS enter.

GAIUS: Shopkeeper!  
GALLIUS: 'Ow can o'I elp you gents?  
QUINTUS: Gaius, let me do the talking. *Tabernari*, I believe your *taberna* has been contracted to provide *vinum* to the *gladiatores*, am I not right?  
GALLIUS: You 'ud be correct in tha' assumpt-she-un. O'I takes the *vinum* to the *gladiators*, and get paid han' somely to do so.  
GAIUS: Then you're just the man we want to speak with.  
QUINTUS: You've no doubt heard of Marcus Claudius Andron, have you not?  
GALLIUS: 'Eard of him? Course o'I 'ave. 'Es only the great *gladiator* in the Empire! The man's a may-ee-zing!  
QUINTUS: Well, here's something not even Andron knows about himself. He happens to be the illegitimate son of Emperor Caligula!  
GALLIUS: Well, o'I neveuh!  
QUINTUS: The strange twist of fate is that Andron is owned by the Emperor.  
GALLIUS: 'At's a good o'un. The Emperor's son is a bloody *retiarius*!  
GAIUS: Get to the point, Quinte! Ask him! Ask him!

GAIUS approaches the *taberna*, and GALLIUS moves over to help her.

QUINTUS: Be patient. We're dealing with someone who's a little *fatuus*. We've got to be careful and take it slow.  
GAIUS: All he has to do is help get rid of Andron so Hilarus, the *thrax* I own, will have a shot at some victories in the arena. Do you think he bought that bit about Andron being the son of the Emperor?  
QUINTUS: Quiet. Just let me do it my way.

GALLIUS finishes helping GAIUS who moves to the side of the *taberna* to eavesdrop on their conversation.

QUINTUS: *Tabernari*, what's your name?  
GALLIUS: Why, o'I'm called Gallius, o'I am. What's yours, *domine*?  
QUINTUS: Do you see these *clavae latae* on our *tunicae*?  
GALLIUS: Shore do, *domine*. That means you're a couple a' *magistratus*, don't it?  
QUINTUS: Well, that's all you need to know.  
GAIUS: Tell him what he needs to do about Andron.  
GALLIUS: Do you gents want me to tell Andron who 'is *pater* is?

QUINTUS: No, Gallice, that would definitely be wrong to do. You see, if he knew he was the *filius* of the Emperor, he might get ideas about plotting the death of his *pater* so he could inherit the throne.  
GALLIUS: So what do you wan' me to do for you, *domine*?

GAIUS produces a small leather pouch from the *sinx* of his *toga* and slides it across the counter to QUINTUS.

QUINTUS: Gallice, in order to protect the Emperor, we need you to add the powder in this little pouch in the next *lagoena* of *vinum* that you deliver to Andron.  
GALLIUS: An' jus' wha' might that little pouch 'ave in it, *domine*?

QUINTUS: It's hemlock, Gallice. So be careful how you handle it.

GALLIUS: 'Emlock! Well, you gents can just keep that bloody pouch. O'I don' wan' anything to do wi' it.

GAIUS unties a *sacculus* from his *cinctus* and pours out a few gold coins onto the counter.

GALLIUS: An' you cahn take your bloody *pecunia* somewhere else too. Niver will o'I do something loik that!

GAIUS: Look, *stulte*, you "cahn" and you will! We want Andron dead! Whether you want to or not, you're in this. If you don't cooperate, we'll make sure you wake up dead yourself in the morning.

GALLIUS: Well, now, since ye' put it tha' way, o'I guess o'I coul' reconsi'er the matter. O'I'll just take that little *sacculus* of *aurei* now, along with your little pouch o' 'emlock. Andron will get his special *lagoena* of *vinum* tomorrow mornin', if that's all right with you gents.

GAIUS, who has been eavesdropping next to the *taberna*, gives a gasp audible only to the audience.

**Scene 2:** Entrance to the quarters of the gladiators. GAIUS comes out of the shadows and gives a secret knock on the door. After a while, the door is opened by ANDRON. They embrace.

ANDRON: Gaia, it's almost *tertia vigilia*. What are you doing here so late?

GAIUS: Andron, I had to warn you. Two *magistratus* have bribed your *tabernarius* to bring you poisoned *vinum* in the morning. One of the *magistratus* owns a *thrax* named Hilarus.

ANDRON: Hilarus? Are you sure of the name? His *cella* is right next to mine.

GAIUS: Yes, I'm positive of the name. Why don't you just switch your *lagoena* of *vinum* with his when the *tabernarius* delivers them in the morning. That would serve that *magistratus* right!

ANDRON: Gaia, you've saved my life. I love you. Now, you had better leave before someone realizes that you came here to warn me.

GAIUS and ANDRON embrace again before she slips back out the door that ANDRON quietly closes behind her. GAIUS disappears into the shadows.

**Scene 3:** Morning—ANDRON, HILARUS and several other gladiators are preparing their weapons and armor as they wait for their *vinum* to be delivered. GALLIUS enters carrying a huge basket full of *lagoenae*.

GALLIUS: 'Ello, Andron. Would you like your usual?

ANDRON: Of course, Gallice. No reason for today to be any different. Hilarus says he wants his usual, too. If you hand it to me, I'll take it over to him. You look like you've got your hands full today.

GALLIUS: Thanks, mate. I sure do. Tha's right kind of you.

ANDRON quickly switches the two *lagoenae* and gives the one that was meant for him to HILARUS.

**Scene 4:** The arena. ANDRON and HILARUS square off in the center of the ring. ANDRON makes the first thrust. Although he barely touches HILARUS, HILARUS suddenly grasps his throat, stumbles backwards and falls to the ground. ANDRON looks to the *dator ludorum* for his signal. When the *dator ludorum* waves his *mappa* to spare the life of the fallen gladiator, ANDRON walks over to take his bow. Suddenly, from an open door on the side of the arena, GAIUS comes running out toward ANDRON, her arms spread wide to embrace him.

GAIUS: Andron, the gods be praised. You're all right!  
ANDRON: Gaia, you shouldn't be here. How did you get in?

As GAIUS embraces ANDRON, a variety of "Oohs," "Awwhs" and catcalls fill the air.

ANDRON: You know we're both going to be in trouble for this.

Encouraged by the crowd, ANDRON takes GAIUS in his arms and swings her in a circle. Suddenly a spear comes flying from the *pulvinar* where the *magistratus* and their servants are sitting along with the *dator ludorum*. Although the spear was definitely intended for ANDRON, it strikes GAIUS as he is twirling her around. ANDRON quickly looks up at the *pulvinar* and recognizes GAIUS, the owner of HILARUS.

ANDRON: You!

GAIUS signals his slave who quickly throws a second well-aimed spear at ANDRON.

FINIS EST!

## THOSE EPITAPHIAL GREEKS

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

ANCIENT GREEKS WERE SPECIAL IN THEIR OWN WAY—UNFORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, THEY'VE ALL PASSED AWAY.

THEIR EPITAPHI REMAIN TO HELP US REMEMBER ALL OF THEIR JOYS AND ALL OF THEIR SPLENDOR. THEY HELP US REMEMBER THE MEN OF THOSE DAYS IN A MILLION AND ONE DIFFERENT WAYS.



## VILLAE ET DOMŪS ROMANAE

## Treasures? Traps?



PERISTYLE OF THE GETTY MUSEUM

Perhaps anyone who has ever studied Latin has daydreamed about what it would have been like to live in a lavish Roman villa. This is, of course, what makes it possible for archaeologists to obtain funding to reconstruct villas that have been discovered, and for investment capitalists to build *villae Romanae* as tourist attractions. Since both exist, it is important for true lovers of the Romans to distinguish between the two.

Perhaps the best known reconstruction of a Roman villa by an investment capitalist is the Getty Museum in Malibu, California. J. Paul Getty, owner of the Getty Oil Company on the West Coast, decided to hire architects to rebuild the Villa of the Papii, discovered near Herculaneum in Italy, as a museum in which to display the many classical Greek and Roman artifacts he had collected over the years. While it is fascinating to see what can be built with unlimited funding, the real Villa of the Papii remains buried in Italy, having only been explored by tunneling in centuries past.

Romans loved noise so much during their games that many spectators even arrived with their own *tubae* which they blew to add to the festivity.



Near Borg, Germany, another Roman Villa may be visited. This one, however, is more of a tourist trap than an archaeological treasure.



Photo by Bill Gilmartin

At this villa-reconstruction the visitor definitely gets the impression that things are just a little too contrived. It gives the impression that the Conservation Society asked its builders to create a "typical" Roman villa that could be used as a tourist attraction. It's interesting to visit, but, as the photo (below) of the *balneum* in the villa shows, the reconstruction is just a little too cute.



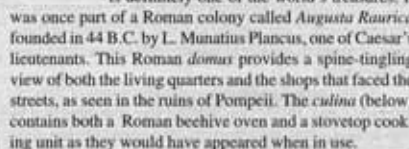
ENTRANCE TO THE ROMAN VILLA IN NENNIG, GERMANY

The Roman villa in Nennig, Germany, is, on the other hand, an archaeological treasure. Here can be seen some of the most fascinating Roman artifacts ever unearthed. And they have been left *in situ*.



Here can also be seen some of the best preserved Roman mosaics. The mosaic shown above is especially amazing when one realizes that it portrays a Roman water-organ in use, accompanied by a musician known as a *Cornicen*. Such water organs were used in amphitheaters to hype the crowd just as music is played today during baseball and basketball games.

There is a reconstruction of a *domus Romana*, located in August, Switzerland, that is definitely one of the world's treasures. It was once part of a Roman colony called *Augusta Raurica* founded in 44 B.C. by L. Munatius Plancus, one of Caesar's lieutenants. This Roman *domus* provides a spine-tingling view of both the living quarters and the shops that faced the streets, as seen in the ruins of Pompeii. The *culina* (below) contains both a Roman beehive oven and a stovetop cooking unit as they would have appeared when in use.

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

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

To help realize this goal, all adult members and Latin Clubs are invited to add their names to the Honor Roll before the end of the 2001-2002 school year by mailing their tax-deductible contributions payable to the "Pompeiana 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-\$50,000) and Angels (\$100,000+).
- Those who work in the business world are encouraged to check on the availability of corporate matching funds.

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You Can Help Determine the Future of  
Pompeiana, Inc.

Enclosed with this month's NEWSLETTER is a special invitation to adults and Latin Clubs to consider making a donation to the Pompeiana Endowment Fund. To date \$5,780 has been donated toward the needed goal of \$500,000.00. Why not make this be the year that you help!

## CINCINNATUS

BY JEN ROAKE, LATIN II STUDENT OF SUZANNE ROMANO  
ACADEMY OF ALLIED HEALTH AND SCIENCE, NEPTUNE, NEW JERSEY

Lucius Quinctius was once honored in his land.  
He was respected and much in demand.

When son Caeso, however, angered the tribunes,  
He found himself snubbed, his reputation in ruins.

Things continued like this for nearly a year,  
Until Quinctius said what they preferred not to hear.

"I'm tired of these hassles, and I'm tired of you.  
We're moving to the country to try something new."

So Quinctius packed up and moved out of town—  
Out in his fields was where he then could be found.

A few years later when Rome was attacked,  
They came to ask Quinctius if he would come back.

He needed his toga before he would meet,  
Then quickly agreed to make the enemy retreat.

Quinctius fought well. The city gave praise.  
His dictatorship lasted a mere fourteen days.

## King Midas' GOLDEN BREW Lives Again

Everyone knows how Midas, the king of Phrygia, first got greedy and was granted the power to turn everything he touched into gold. After having turned his beloved daughter into a solid gold statue, however, he swore off riches and lived the simple life in the woods, only to offend Apollo's musical talents and find himself with a pair of ass' ears (cf. the ancillary story that explains why, when the wind blows through a field, the grass can be heard to whisper "Midas has ass' ears!").

Now we have breaking news! While scientists have never been able to duplicate Midas' golden touch, they have been able to re-create the Golden Elixir that was once enjoyed by King Midas and his court.

The recipe for this ancient brew was accidentally discovered by University of Pennsylvania archaeologists who recently excavated the site of the ancient Phrygian capital, Gordion—made famous by Alexander's cutting of the Gordian Knot. As they excavated, they found what they believed to be the wooden tomb of King Midas, complete with his skeleton and leftovers from his funeral feast that

The grass  
can be heard to whisper,  
"Midas has ass' ears!"

included barbecued lamb with herbs, lentils, olive oil, honey and wine. By analyzing the wine sediment, scientists were able to discover that Midas' Elixir had been made from a mixture of fermented grape juice, beer, honey mead, and a variety of herbs and spices.

More breaking news! A microbrewer in Delaware has been able to bottle a modern version of this Golden Brew enjoyed 2,700 years ago in Phrygia. It's called King Midas' Golden Elixir. It is said to sparkle like champagne and taste like hard cider. A strange combination, but then what else can be expected from a man who once tried to drink gold dust and had long, furry ears.

## From To Constellation

By Alexandra Hornstein, Latin III student of  
Sharon Gibson, Brownsburg H.S., Brownsburg, Indiana

Cancer  
Misericors, heroicus  
Vocans, adiuvars, contundens  
Ab Hercule depressus, interfertice Hydrum  
Lucens, scintillans, nitens  
Clarum, pulchrum  
Sibus

# The Roman Army Wants You!

Based on an article by Caesar Strickler, Tina and Silvester Tere, Latin I students of Nancy Magar, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Just as the military of the U.S.A. has many branches such as the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Air Force and scores of specialized units, Romans, also, were defended by a variety of military organizations.

Although it is true that the Romans excelled in land forces, they did create an impressive Navy and Marine Corps when forced to defend themselves in this way. Marines were called *Milites Classici*.

The general Latin term for the Navy is *Classis*, but special titles were created at different times. When the Emperor Claudius invaded Britain in A.D. 43, he did so with the *Classis Britannica*. Because of their outstanding service during the Alexandrine Civil War, the Emperor Vespasian called his Navy the *Classis Augusta Alexandrina*. During the time of the Emperor Hadrian there are references to a *Classis Syriaca*.

The Roman Army, in its prime 1,900 years ago during the 1<sup>st</sup> Century A.D., had many different types of fighting units. The basic unit of the Roman military was that of the *Pedites*, infantrymen. Roman *Pedites* ranged in age from 17 to 46 years old. During the 1<sup>st</sup> Century A.D. a newly enlisted *pedites* was paid 225 *denarii per annum*, which would be approximately \$4,500 when the purchasing power of a *denarius* (ca. \$20.00) is considered.

During the early Roman Republic, enlistees who were wealthy enough to provide a horse for themselves could be trained as cavalry (*Equites*) soldiers. Even during the early Empire, the *Equites* on Italian soil were always considered somewhat more elite than the *Pedites*. In fact, the goal of an ambitious career officer would be to serve first as one of the six *Tribuni Legionis* in a Legion and then be promoted to *Praefectus Alae*, the commander of a cavalry unit.

While the ranks of *Pedites* and *Equites* were originally filled primarily with Roman citizens, the Roman military also employed thousands of mercenary troops of varying nationalities. In the provinces, of course, the Roman military made extensive use of native cavalry units whose members would be promised citizenship at the end of their tours of duty. In fact, in a typical 2<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C. Roman camp layout described by Polybius in his *Pragmateia*, there were as many mercenaries encamped in the outer rows of tents as there were citizen *Pedites* and *Equites* in the inner rows. Since the Romans themselves were not great archers, they preferred to use mercenary units—known as *Auxilia*—as *Sagittarii*.

Special units of foreign soldiers were also assigned to patrol and transport troops and supplies in the no-man's lands that existed between the barbarians and Roman provincial borders. Auxiliary infantry units employed in this capacity were called *Numeri* and similarly employed cavalry units were called *Cunei*, named after a very effective "wedge" formation used by German cavalry units against the Romans.

Because the *Numeri* were often called upon to undertake very dangerous missions, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. the term *Numeri* was applied to a very elite group of fighting commandos, similar to modern day Green Beret units or Navy Seals.

As the modern military is staffed by scores of Specialists First Class, the Roman military was also supported by hundreds of specialists who were considered to be non-combatants. Of course, there were the slaves who could either serve as camp "gofers" (*Calones*) or mule-team drivers (*Mulones*). More importantly, there were the specialists and craftsmen that kept the legions operating efficiently and effectively. A list of such non-combatants was compiled in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. by the Emperor Justinian. The list below includes just a portion of those enumerated by Justinian:

Trumpeteer Signal Specialists (*Bucinatores*)  
Vocal Communication Specialists (*Praecones*)  
Animal Grooming Specialists (*Stratores*)  
Grain Milling Specialists (*Polliones*)  
Armor Specialists (*Custodes Armorum*)  
Bookkeeping Specialists (*Librarii*)  
Granary Clerks (*Horreorum Librarii*)  
Savings Deposit Account Clerks (*Librarii Depositorum*)  
Will and Estate Managing Clerks (*Librarii Caducorum*)  
Surveyors (*Mensores*)  
Medical Orderlies (*Medici*)  
Hospital Orderly Supervisors (*Optiones Valetudinarii*)  
Sick Bay attendants (*Qui Aegris Praesto Sunt*)  
Emergency Medical Technicians (*Capsarii*)  
Excavation Engineers (*Artifices qui fossam faciunt*)  
Veterinarians (*Veterinarii*)  
Military Architects (*Architecti*)

Artillery Specialists (*Ballistarii*)  
Glass-fitters (*Specularii*)  
Craftsmen Specialists (*Fabri*)  
Arrow-Making Specialists (*Sagittarii*)  
Bow-Making Specialists (*Acuarii*)  
Bronze-smiths (*Aerarii*)  
Helmet Cheek-Piece Specialists (*Buccularum Structores*)  
Carpenter Specialists (*Carpentarii*)  
Roofing Specialists (*Scandarii*)  
Sword-Making Specialists (*Gladiatores*)  
Hydraulic Engineers (*Aquifices*)  
Horn-Making Specialists (*Tubarii, Cornuarii*)  
Lead Smith Specialists (*Plumbarii*)  
Blacksmith Specialists (*Ferrarii*)  
Stonemason Specialists (*Lapidarii*)  
Lumberjack Specialists (*Qui Silvan Infundunt*)  
Hunting Specialists (*Venatores*)  
Butcher Specialists (*Lani*)  
Omen Specialists (*Haruspices*)  
Sacrificial Animal Specialists (*Victimarii*)



When a recruiter approached a young Roman to lure him into the service, there were, indeed, many different options open to the young man. (Sorry, girls, women were not admitted into the Roman military.) If he trained well and correctly figured out the politics of advancement, a young recruit could look forward to a secure retirement complete with a substantial pension and a gift of farmland on which to live out the rest of his years in peace.

When he died, he would be allowed to have a military tombstone on which he was portrayed in full uniform wearing all the *coronae* (circular decorations seen on the *lorica* above) he had earned and have the highlights of his career engraved at the base of the stone for all to admire.



## Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus

By Jennifer Ferguson and Kevin Meiners, Latin I students of  
Cherwon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

He was born as Lucius and later named Nero.

The first five years of his reign he was considered a hero.

He loved the arts and the games.

But this made the Senate dislike him, history claims.

His parties made him well-known

During his time on the throne.

Then he blamed Christians for the fire

And made Seneca's and Lucan's time expire.

He killed his mother

And his stepbrother.

When he was declared an enemy of the state,

He chose to take care of his own fate.

For years after Nero died

Rome was all torn up—from the inside.



# Two Thousand Year Old Town

## Modern Roman Restaurant

For *gustatio*, one can start with a soufflé of fish with shrimp, pine-nuts and date sauce accompanied by a wine-roll made from flour, cheese and wine. (*Patina zomotegeganum et mustea*).

For *primae mensae*, venison with plums, herbs, wine, honey and vinegar can be enjoyed (*Cervus assus, in cervum assum iura ferventia*).

*Mensae secundae* featuring cream of spelt, raisins, almonds, pine-nuts and honey (*Apotherrum*) will make the meal complete.

This menu, however, is not readily visible to the diner who visits the restaurant called *Weinstube Zum Domstein* in the southwest German city of Trier. Bill Gilmartin, Latin teacher at Ben Davis H.S. in Indianapolis, had to find his way to the basement of this restaurant located in a square where medi-



PHOTOS BY BILL GILMARTIN

for *Secundae Mensae*, four different desserts.

Gilmartin cautions those who plan to visit Trier and dine *alla Romana* to be prepared to devote the whole evening to the experience. With such a variety of specialty menu items, the kitchen at *Domstein* prepares the Roman entrees only when ordered.

The culinary treats, which would surely have won the approval of Apicius himself, definitely make the wait worthwhile—no small compliment since Apicius definitely considered each of his culinary creations “something to die for!” According to legend, when this Roman gourmet found that he no longer had enough money to delight his friends with the intricacies of the “*cuisine romaine*” they had so lovingly come to appreciate, he committed suicide.



**Editor's Note:** Readers can print out a plethora of Apicius' recipes for modern kitchens by clicking on the **ROMAN COOKING** link at [www.Pompeiana.com](http://www.Pompeiana.com).



eval fairs were once held around a 16<sup>th</sup> century fountain that still cools visitors. It was 16 B.C. when Octavian established *Colonia Augusta Treverorum* as a Roman colony in *Gallia Belgica*. Today this makes Trier, as it is now called, Germany's oldest city.

The basement of the *Domstein* is called the *Römischen Weinkeller*. It was down here that the owners stumbled across the ruins of an ancient Roman kitchen (*culina*) and serving room (*triclinium*). The *Römischen Weinkeller* is another world—only open at suppertime. The owner of the restaurant, Herr Gracher, matches the ancient Roman relics—on display where they were unearthed—with authentic recipes from Chef *Marcus Gavius Apicius*.

Along with wines from Etruria (*Vino Etrusco Rosso*), Campania (*Vino Lacrima Christi*) and Greece (*Retsina*), the *Domstein* offers ten different appetizers for *Gustatio*, seven different main courses featuring ham, fish, chicken, lamb, veal, venison and vegetarian fare for *Primae Mensae*, and,

## Brevissima Fabula Facilis

By Rolo Hamilton, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Quoniam Romae erant duo poeri, Publius et Furianus. Erant amice et tamen qui separatim nihil faciebant.

Unus die, spectabant arenam in Colosseo ubi gladiatores et gladiatrices pugnabant. In arena sanguis ubique erat et passim erant corporum partes. Alii spectatores putabant hoc spectaculum optimum esse. Publius et Furianus autem beati erant quando gladiatoribus victoribus et gladiatrici victricibus rudes et libertas datae erant.

Anno proximo, Publius et Furianus iter Capuam fecerunt. In Via Appia hi duo amici viro pessimo obviam ierunt. Vir pessimus omnem pecuniam a Publio Furianoque arripuit. Postea autem duo amici hunc virum pessimum Capuae viderunt et eum vigilibus indicaverunt. Vigiles virum pessimum comprehenderunt et omnis pecunia duobus amicis reddita est.

Altero anno Publius et Furianus iter in Graeciam fecerunt, sed illud iter est alia fabula.

## Phaëthon

Anonymous submission by a Latin III student of Adrienne Nilzen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Phaëthon, Phaëthon,  
What a young fool!  
Took his father's chariot  
'Cause he thought he was so cool.

Trying to prove kinship to a god  
To each and every friend  
Turned out to be a bad idea  
And brought him to this end.

He flew too low,  
And then too high,  
Getting on Zeus' nerves.  
Zeus struck him from the sky.

## CERASUS

By Jennifer Zelasko, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

CERASUS  
PINGUIS, LEVIS  
CRESCIT, MATURAT, PUTESCIT.  
ATTINET AD SUMMUM.  
CERASUS.

## Polyphemus

By Thomas Varco, Eighth Grade Latin I student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

My name is Polyphemus, and, although my father is Poseidon, the god of the sea, I was not very famous until I met a Greek named No Man.

Before that fateful day I lived near my fellow Cyclopes in a cave on Sicily. I tended my sheep and basically minded my own business. Since we are all very strong, and very stubborn, we Cyclopes usually don't mess with each other. We're all fairly violent, probably because we struggle under a special handicap. You see, we each only have one eye. Just try it once. You'll find that you have no depth perception. With no depth perception you'll find yourself running into things that you had no idea were so close.

My fellow Cyclopes especially shun me because they have discovered that, in addition to eating the cheese that we all make from the milk of the sheep we keep, I have developed a cannibalistic taste for the flesh of sailors who, over the years, have unwittingly landed close to my cave. But let me get back to explaining how it is that I have become so famous.

It happened not long ago when I was out tending my sheep one day. While I was away from my cave, a group of Greek sailors landed nearby and came ashore to scavenge for food and supplies. When they discovered that my cave was open and that I wasn't at home, they invaded it. They searched through all of my stuff, they teased the lambs that I had left in the pens, drank my sheep's milk and ate their fill of my cheese before they started filling their sacks with extra wheels of cheese to take back to their ship.

Luckily, that's when I happened to return, and I was able to catch them. As soon as my sheep were all in the cave, and I was able to figure out just what was going on, I sealed the entrance to my cave with a huge boulder.

At first, these Greeks just cowered in the shadows when they saw how big I was and realized that they were now trapped in the cave. I took my time building a fire to fix my dinner before turning my attention to them. I started by saying that I just wanted to talk with them, and that they shouldn't be afraid.

One by one they emerged from the shadows and began to draw near to the fire. One man, who seemed to be their leader, asked, in the name of the gods, that I offer them the hospitality that is due to travelers. I held back a laugh so I wouldn't scare them off while I thought about what to do. Then I said that I would be glad to have them for dinner.

The leader thanked me in the name of Zeus, and they all relaxed and began to sit and recline near the fire. I went about my usual preparations for my dinner until I tired of the game. That's when I grabbed the two closest Greeks and began to munch on them.

All the rest of them, of course, jumped up and disappeared back into the shadows as the screams of the two I was having for dinner echoed off the walls of the cave.

When I had had my fill and was looking around for something to drink, the leader slowly walked out of the shadows carrying two large wine sacks. He said he was sorry that they had invaded my cave and asked me to accept the wine as a little gift. I said I would try some, but that he would have to tell me his name first since I did not like to drink with strangers. He said his name was *Oudeis* in his language, but that it meant No Man in mine. I told him that he and his men were the guests of Polyphemus, a member of a group of Cyclopes who tended sheep on the island. Then I drank the first skin of wine, and, I must say, it was delicious. As I was finishing off the second wine sack, two more Greeks emerged from the shadows carrying four more wine sacks.

I'm afraid I overdid it a little bit, but I didn't think my "guests" would be able to move the boulder from the mouth of my cave and escape. Unfortunately, I didn't remember the old saying about never trusting Greeks bearing gifts so I let myself drift off into what I figured was a well-deserved night's rest.

As I have since figured out, while I was asleep, the Greeks found a log in the cave that I had intended to break up for firewood, and they sharpened one end of it by burning it in the fire and rolling it against the rocks until it had a sharp point. As soon as they saw daylight seeping around the boulder at the mouth of the cave, they all picked up the sharpened log, and, handling it like a battering ram, they ran forward and drove it deep into my eyeball.

I awoke with a scream that was loud enough to draw the attention of my neighbors. Soon several Cyclopes were standing outside my cave asking me what was the matter. In my pain, I didn't think about the meaning of what I answered but simply cried out, "No Man has hurt me!"

(Continued in Pagina Decima)





Cara Matrona,

I recently returned home from visiting my *arunculus* who has a small villa just outside the city of Nola. While I was staying at his villa, I got permission to go for a walk in a nearby woods with an *ancilla* who would look out after me. We had a lot of fun on our walk, but as we were returning to the villa, we passed near a small *stagnum*, and we noticed a whole crowd of men standing knee-deep in the water. They each had big stones in their hands and they seemed to be making a pile in the middle of the *stagnum*.

At first we thought they were playing some kind of a game, but then we noticed that no one was smiling and they were being watched by the *Praefectus Vigilium* from Nola. When they finished making their pile of stones, all the men filed past the *Praefectus* and he gave each a coin. Then everybody just sort of left.

When we got back to the villa, I described what we

had seen at the *stagnum* and asked my *arunculus* what the men were doing. At first, he was upset with the *ancilla* and said that she should never have allowed me to watch the men at the *stagnum*. I begged him not to punish the *ancilla* because we had had such a good time together, and all we did was watch the men build a pile of stones in the middle of *stagnum*. We didn't talk to anyone, and we hurried home right afterwards.

Finally, my *arunculus* said he wouldn't punish the *ancilla*, but that I should never go near that *stagnum* again. When I begged to know why, he said it was because the *Praefectus Vigilium* had arranged for a criminal to be brought to the *stagnum* "ut sub crate necaretur."

When I asked my *arunculus* to explain what "ut sub crate necaretur" meant, he said that I was way too curious for a *puellula pulchra* and that I should go play with my *pupae*. Later, I asked the *ancilla* if she knew what "ut sub crate necaretur" meant, but she said that she had been ordered not to talk about what they had seen that day.

*Matrona*, we didn't do anything wrong on our walk, and all we really saw at the *stagnum* was a group of men making a stone pile. Why won't anyone explain to me what my *arunculus* was talking about?

Loreia, M.L. Tiburtini filia

Pompeii

Cara Loreia,

Sometimes the best thing for a young lady to do is not ask too many questions. When your *arunculus* or your *mater* or *pater* tell you to go play with your *pupae*, it's because they are trying to protect you from your own inquisitiveness.

Even though your *arunculus* called you a *puellula*, I'm

twenty Lire piece bearing Benito Mussolini's likeness. On the flip side are a fasces accompanied by *Il Duce's* motto:

"Meglio vivere un giorno da leone  
che cento anni da pecora."

"Better to live one day like a lion  
than a hundred years like a lamb."

Other aspects of the Lire—such as the size, design and colors of the various denominations—have also charmed its users over the years. The five hundred Lire bill (no longer in use) was not only the lowest in value but also the smallest in dimensions. With its largely yellowish tint, it looked, for all the world, just like MONOPOLY money. The gray-green thousand Lire note, featuring a portrait of the renowned educator, Maria Montessori, is a little larger, the bluish ten-thousand more so, the pinkish fifty thousand grander still. (On the back of this last banknote, Constantine, astride a prancing steed, appears awed at the vision presaging his victory in the Battle of the Milvian Bridge.) The pale golden, hundred thousand Lire bill—at six and a quarter by just under three inches in size—exceeds all the others, and is adorned with the handsome face of the moody painter, Caravaggio. As a result of all these distinctions, there has never been any problem of mistaking one denomination for another.

It has been a blast, this trafficking in stupendous numbers. But, alas, the fun is about to end, the thrills about to fade. With the advent of the rather pedestrian, uninteresting Eurodollar, my days of feeling puffed up like J.R. of Dallas fame are gone. Henceforth in Rome when I peel off, say, a mere three Eurobucks instead of six thousand Lire for a frothy cup of cappuccino and a crispy croissant, I shall instantly sense that I am just another very ordinary middle-class chap.

Farewell, then, to the beloved Lire. Bring back the *Sestertius*!

## Farewell to the Lire

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

ceiving a bill for twenty thousand, four hundred *Sestertii* (\$875) from some art dealer for a couple of statues of Megarian marble.

The correspondence of Pliny the Younger is also sprinkled with references to colossal financial figures.

On my first sojourn in the Eternal City, in the late sixties, the rate of exchange was much lower than it is today, yet still involved some big numbers. Back then a dollar was worth just six hundred Lire. Nonetheless, such a sum enjoyed considerable purchasing power.

For example, at a typical neighborhood *trattoria* it would get me an altogether satisfying and tasty meal of pasta and bread and a *quartino* (a quarter-liter) of house wine with which to wash it down. For the courtly *cameriere* I would always be sure to leave a whopping twenty-five percent tip of a hundred and fifty Lire! ("Two-bits" in the old American idiom.)

In those days, my Italian cash went a long way in other areas too. A one hundred Lire coin (seventeen cents) paid my way into the fabled *Forum Romanum* where I could while away hours on end lost in reverie amid the noble ruins.

One steamy summer Sunday morning in 1970, at the pleasantly raucous *Porta Portese* flea market near the Tiber, I handed over to one of the vendors nine thousand Lire (\$15) in five hundred Lire notes and picked out three very used bikes for my little boys—Frank, Ronald and John.

One brisk autumn Sabbath, at the same bustling venue, fifteen grand covered the cost of a spiffy tweed sport jacket for myself. At a coin dealer's corrugated tin-roofed stall a few meters further on, I forked over "ten thou" for an old

## FALL FASHION IN ROME

(Continued a Pagina Prima)



*elegantissima* this year. And remember, "The *palla* makes it perfect!" It is absolutely essential that you coordinate both color and material. And don't forget to accessorize with *fibulae*, and matching *monile* and *insuare*.

Men's *tonicae* are also long this year, but no self-respecting Roman gentleman will be seen with his *manica* hanging loose around his ankles in public. When in public, men should cinch their *tonicae* up so hems fall just below the knee. Of course, when relaxing at home, men should feel free to loosen their *cincti* and let their *tonicae* hang down to their full lengths. Men, if you are entitled to wear the *clavus angustior* or the *clavus laus*, do so with pride. Remember, your *tonica* is the first thing people look at, and they will judge you accordingly.

Formality, of course, will require you to be *angustior*. Again, if you are entitled, wear your *toga praetexta* with pride and elegance. Don't leave home without every fold neatly tucked and arranged. And remember, "Head high, shoulders back—it's a *toga* not a sack!"

De Marcia gives ladies free reign this year. Heat up the curling iron and sprinkle your foreheads with ringlets. Hair that is dyed red is always eye-catching, and, ladies, if you're thin on top, there are plenty of hair-ropes that can be woven in to aggrandize your coiffure. To avoid losing more hair, De Marcia recommends that a mixture of ashes, earthworms and boiled walnut shells be applied to the hair and allowed to set before being washed out with fresh water. This needs to be repeated weekly.

Be sure to keep your ears open for even more fashion news. After all, we all surely want to know if designer Cristophus Helena really does have what it takes to wow Rome, and what the opinions of the *liberati* are about work clothing.

And, finally, isn't it about time that we all give some serious thought to that age-old question, "Should young folk have a say in what they wear?"





# PORTA NIGRA

By Frank Turris, Indianapolis, Indiana

Photos by Bill Gilmartin, Ben Davis High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

As foreboding as a Black Gate sounds, this landmark is an architectural curiosity second only to the Pantheon in Rome. Just as the Pantheon is the only building constructed in Roman times that is still covered by its original ceiling, the *Porta Nigra*, (above) as it is called because of the black pollution that built up on its gray limestone blocks



over the centuries, is the best preserved Roman city gate in the world!

For those interested in the macabre, there is

a gruesome story associated with the city which was once entered through the *Porta Nigra*. It is in this city that the Emperor Constantine had his wife, Fausta, drowned in the city's Imperial Baths after she was accused of infidelity.

Although Constantine lived in the city of the Black Gate for six years while he served as the Caesar of Gaul, he cannot be credited with having founded the city as a Roman colony. That honor definitely belongs to Augustus Caesar who, in 18 B.C., took a location that had already been inhabited by the Gallic Celts (the Treveri) for more



152 building a bridge (left) over the nearby Moselle River. The original foundations of its six piers were constructed so solidly and sunk so deeply into the bedrock under the river gravel that they have been in use ever since.

To provide entertainment for the Romans living and working in this *Roma Secunda*, Roman engineers first built a small Roman bath near the forum of the city.

Later, the *Thermae Barbarae* were built here and quickly became recognized as the largest *thermae* in the Roman world, surpassing in size any that then existed in Rome itself. Still later, the Imperial Baths mentioned above were built. (left)

Although architects in Rome eventually designed *thermae* such as the *Thermae Diocletianae* (dedicated in A.D. 350) that were bigger than the ones in *Colonia Augusta Treverorum*, these two large *thermae* remained the largest baths in the Roman Empire outside the city of Rome.

The Archaeological Museum located near the ruins of the Imperial Baths houses the richest collection of Roman artifacts in Germany. So many Roman artifacts are stored at the museum, in fact, that only a small portion of them can be displayed at any one time.

Of course, no Roman colony would be complete without an arena for *munera gladiatoria* and *venatio* entertainment. The excavated site of the amphitheater (left) located outside the city of Trier barely suggests the glory of the original structure.

A model of the amphitheater (below) shows the underground tunnels beneath the arena including the three tiers of seating and the grand entrances built into the dirt walls which provided the foundation for the seating instead of the usual three-tiered columnar walls used when amphitheaters were built on flat ground.



than 2,000 years and named it *Colonia Augusta Treverorum*.

Augustus' colonial city grew slowly and remained modest for nearly 200 years, but it eventually developed into a city so large and beautiful that it earned the nickname *Roma Secunda*, the Second Rome.

To protect the growing city from the threat of Germanic invasions, the city was surrounded with a four-mile-long wall in A.D. 180. The *Porta Nigra* is the only gate surviving today of the four originally built in the wall.

The reason why this gate managed to survive the general destruction of the Middle Ages was that a Greek monk named Simeon had himself walled up into one of the towers of the gate in 1028. When he died six years later, he



was made a saint and two churches were built around the gate in his honor. During the early 19th century, the two churches were eventually dismantled leaving the *Porta Nigra* as it had been in ancient Roman times.

Over the years, the name of the city, *Colonia Augusta Treverorum*, got shortened to Trier, as it is known today. Roman engineers spent nine years between A.D. 144 and A.D.



## Carotae Cum Vino Piperique Prictas (Carrots Gautéed in Peppered Wine Sauce)

Based on a recipe submitted by Liz Davis and  
Janann Raiman, Latin I students of  
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

### Res Commiscendae

8 medium carrots,  
cleaned and sliced  
thinly, lengthwise  
1/2 cup white wine  
1/2 cup vegetable stock  
(see directions below)  
2 tsp. olive oil  
1 tsp. ground black  
pepper  
1/2 tsp. all natural  
vegetable seasoning  
(e.g. Mrs. Dash)  
1 sprig of fresh basil  
leaves, finely  
chopped  
water



### Modus Preparandi

After the carrots have been cleaned and sliced thinly, place them in a pot in which they can lie straight. Add 1 cup of water (or enough to cover the carrots in the pot), the all natural vegetable seasoning and the chopped basil leaves.

Bring to boil and cook for 5 minutes. Drain the carrots, reserving the water which will be used as the vegetable stock.

In a large frying pan, add the olive oil, white wine and 1/2 cup of the vegetable stock and the black pepper.

Sauté the carrots, stirring them constantly. Continue sautéing until all the vegetable stock and wine have evaporated. Then let the carrots fry in the remaining olive oil for a few minutes until they begin to get crisp on the outside. Serve warm.

"We made this dish for our Latin banquet and also presented it before students attending our three middle schools. Although this dish takes about an hour to make, it is usually devoured very quickly. We hope others will enjoy making it as much as we did."







## FAMOUS SANTANA SONGS

By Nicole Willins, Latin I student of Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

After translating the song and album titles, match each album with the songs that are on it.

- |             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| I. _____    | Mores Malae                   |
| II. _____   | Atrac Artis Magicae Femina    |
| III. _____  | Non Dependendum Est De Nemine |
| IV. _____   | Europa                        |
| V. _____    | Ea Ibi Non Est                |
| VI. _____   | Dona Capeque                  |
| VII. _____  | Vita Denuo Est                |
| VIII. _____ | Hic et Nunc                   |
| IX. _____   | Haec In Usu Quae Doceas       |
| X. _____    | Lenis                         |
| XI. _____   | Maria Maria                   |
| XII. _____  | Vitae Meae Amor               |
| XIII. _____ | Vocatus                       |
| XIV. _____  | Salta, Soror, Salta           |
| XV. _____   | Animae Sacrificium            |

A. AMICI

B. SUPRA NATURAM

C. BORBOLETTA

D. ABRAXAS

E. SANTANA III

F. SANTANA

G. FLOS LUNARIS

## A "Punny" Military Riddle 35.

By Cesar, Tito and Shirley, Latin I students of Young Menus, Marion L. Smith H.S., Ashland, Ohio

Use Latin words to answer each clue based on the 1st Century A.D. Roman army; then transfer the numbered letters to answer the RIDDLE.

- This unit numbered 4,800 men. \_\_\_\_\_ 2
- An eight-man tent: \_\_\_\_\_ 1
- Commander of an Ordo: \_\_\_\_\_ 3
- This unit consisted of three Manipuli. \_\_\_\_\_ 4
- Basic foot soldiers: \_\_\_\_\_ 8
- Cavalry soldiers: \_\_\_\_\_ 9
- Cavalry commanders: \_\_\_\_\_ 6
- Extra light-armed troops: \_\_\_\_\_ 10
- Three cavalry units consisting of ten men each: \_\_\_\_\_ 5
- Commander of an Ala: \_\_\_\_\_ 7

RIDDLE: What does the commander of a Roman legion have in common with an Anas?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

## Got Map? 36.

By Ryan Hovakim, Latin II student of Darrell Hovakim, Concord Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

- |               |                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Adriatic   | A. Sea west of Italy                  |
| 2. Tyrrhenian | B. Cultural capitol of ancient Greece |
| 3. Sicily     | C. Located W. S-W of Istanbul         |
| 4. Delphi     | D. Mountain sanctuary of Apollo       |
| 5. Athens     | E. Volcano on Sicily                  |
| 6. Vesuvius   | F. Located off the toe of Italy       |
| 7. Aetna      | G. Sea east of Italy                  |
| 8. Troy       | H. Volcano near Naples                |
| 9. Tiber      | I. River of Rome                      |

## Show Me The Money 38.

By Patrick M. Smith, Scott Johnson and Allie Davis, Latin students of St. Mary's School, Hudson, Ohio

Translate these Latinized names of sports teams.

- Septuagesimi Sexti
- Cervi
- Catuli
- Reges
- Armentarii Pauciles
- Diaboli
- Tauri
- Gigantes
- Piratae
- Alae Rubrae
- Gemini
- Quadragesimi Noni
- Aries
- Corvi
- Soles
- Fortes

Beginning level Advanced level

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## Ovid's Metamorphoses 39.

By Alexis Cady, Latin IV student of Jennifer Stahel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

- |              |   |           |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Iolpao    | & | pahned    |
| 2. maryusp   | & | sibteh    |
| 3. sdedalao  | & | racuis    |
| 4. mbeliptmo | & | usbaci    |
| 5. lgyminopa | & | alatage   |
| 6. ransissuc | & | occh      |
| 7. xcey      | & | acolinhye |
| 8. hesupal   | & | atuasher  |
| 9. smadi     | & | npa       |
| 10. oin      | & | saatsha   |

- Both changed into trees
- Turned into birds
- Could fly with handmade wings
- Changed into streams
- Turned into a Laurel tree
- Caused mulberries to turn from white to red
- A statue became a living woman
- Became a flower and weak, resounding voice
- A mother and son become marine deities
- A man grows donkey's ears

## WHAT ROMANS WORE 40.

Based on a game by Ellen D'Anato and Molly Griswold, Latin I students of Jodie Giff, the Hawken School, Gates Mills, Ohio

In the wordsearch, circle the English name for each Latin item worn by the Romans.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Toga Candida   | 11. Palla        |
| 2. Calcei         | 12. Toga Virilis |
| 3. Soleae         | 13. Amulus       |
| 4. Inaures        | 14. Armilla      |
| 5. Toga Picta     | 15. Toga Pulla   |
| 6. Paenula        | 16. Monile       |
| 7. Subligaculum   | 17. Petasus      |
| 8. Toga Praetexta | 18. Toga Atrata  |
| 9. Cingulum       | 19. Tunica Recta |
| 10. Stola         | 20. Tarniae      |

SYXIQSATIFLBEKG:YYTC  
AGDKCRSXOWEKAVOFYBRO  
TGNFKAHEAGDWHITETOGA  
PLOIKEIHRAAWMHJBTSSEL  
DSETRWSAXDSOYMRBENDT  
BXVBDRTFLWGGFAZOFOPF  
CHPZREASUGVNCMHRVBGP  
BQMSEDDSLWEISAIPBQA  
SBRVSNPAIQLFPDXNVKKA  
RYPTSUIFCENSOAGDHRBP  
GRAINCOATONGIMJELONV  
JDFS LADNASRLGLEKWQOF  
CRIMSONBORDEREDTOGAD  
MYAGOTYARGKRADOXBASX  
VZNECKLACEWDARKTOGAC

## VERGIL'S AENEID 37.

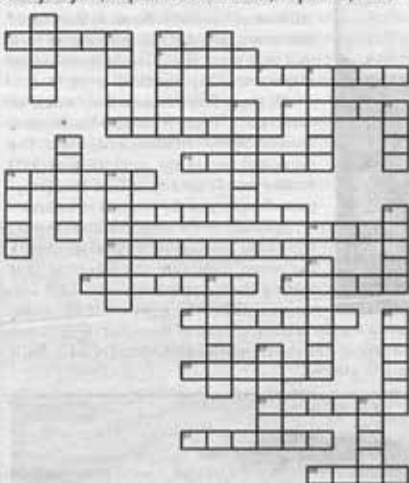
Based on a game by Brian Bentley, Latin Honors Student of Sandy Dayton, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

ACROSS

- Deity named winner of the beauty contest
- Founder of Troy seen by Aeneas in the Underworld
- Region of Italy in which the Trojans land
- King of Troy
- Aeneas' faithful companion
- Roman god of the winds
- Mother of Ascanius
- City founded by Dido
- Dido's sister
- Father of Aeneas
- Deity who refused to judge the beauty contest
- Another name for Ascanius
- Female warrior who helps Turnus fight the Trojans in the eleventh book
- Trojan leader destined to lead survivors to Italy
- Number of ships in the fleet built by Aeneas to leave Troy
- Ferryman on the River Styx
- Queen of Carthage

DOWN

- Number of deer shot by Aeneas to feed his men after the storm
- Her pet deer was killed by Ascanius after he landed in Italy
- Book of the Aeneid in which Vulcan makes an elaborate shield for Aeneas
- Deity who caused the Trojans much grief after having lost the beauty contest
- Italian prince Aeneas kills to marry Lavinia
- Nymph used as a bribe to cause the storm
- Vergil's cognomen
- Number of books in the Aeneid



- Home of the Sibyl
- Dido's dead husband
- Kidnapped Helen from Sparta
- Vergil's praenomen
- King of Arcadia
- Island on which Aeneas buried his father
- Dead Trojan leader who warns Aeneas in a dream to leave Troy
- Book of the Aeneid in which Aeneas tells his story during a banquet



# Do You Know Your State's Motto?

41.

Based on a game by Tiberius Morton and Rufus Heasley, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Translate each motto and then match its state with it. N.B.: Some states have more than one!

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ___ Ad Astra Per Aspera                       | 19. ___ Regnat Populus                             |
| 2. ___ Animis Opibusque Parati                   | 20. ___ Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto              |
| 3. ___ Arma Cedant Togae                         | 21. ___ Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti Nos  |
| 4. ___ Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere             | 22. ___ Si Quaeris Amoenam Paeninsulam Circumspice |
| 5. ___ Crescit Eundo                             | 23. ___ Sic Semper Tyrannis                        |
| 6. ___ Dirigo                                    | 24. ___ Tuebor                                     |
| 7. ___ Ditae Deus                                | 25. ___ Virtute et Armis                           |
| 8. ___ Dum Spiro Spero                           |  |
| 9. ___ Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietam |  |
| 10. ___ E Pluribus Unum                          | A. Alabama   |
| 11. ___ Esse Quam Videri                         | B. Arizona   |
| 12. ___ Esto Perpetua                            | C. Arkansas  |
| 13. ___ Eureka                                   | D. California                                      |
| 14. ___ Excelsior                                | E. Colorado  |
| 15. ___ Labor Omnia Vincit                       | F. Connecticut                                     |
| 16. ___ Montani Semper Liberi                    | G. Idaho   |
| 17. ___ Nil Sine Numine                          | H. Kansas  |
| 18. ___ Qui Transtulit Sustinet                  | I. Maine   |
|  | J. Maryland  |
|  | K. Massachusetts                                   |
|  | L. Michigan  |
|  | M. Mississippi                                     |
|  | N. Missouri  |
|  | O. New Mexico                                      |
|  | P. New York  |
|  | Q. North Carolina                                  |
|  | R. Oklahoma  |
|  | S. South Carolina                                  |
|  | T. Virginia  |
|  | U. West Virginia                                   |
|  | V. Wyoming   |



## Making a Case

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

42.

Match the correct gender, case and number with each Latin word.

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ cistis       | A. masculine, accusative, singular |
| 2. ___ cauponae     | B. feminine, genitive, plural      |
| 3. ___ iras         | C. feminine, nominative, singular  |
| 4. ___ deum         | D. masculine, genitive, plural     |
| 5. ___ Italiam      | E. feminine, genitive, singular    |
| 6. ___ dominos      | F. feminine, accusative, plural    |
| 7. ___ causa        | G. feminine, accusative, singular  |
| 8. ___ custodibus   | H. feminine, ablative, plural      |
| 9. ___ laborum      | I. masculine, ablative, plural     |
| 10. ___ epistularum | J. masculine, accusative, plural   |



## That's All Folks!

43.

By Giulia Pagano and Annie Schmoltz, Latin II students of  
Cheravon Davison, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

After translating each cartoon title, match its main character with it.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| I. ___ PERSONA                          |  |
| II. ___ SCIURI DEDOLANTES               |  |
| III. ___ LUNARES ADUMBRATIONES MOVENTES |  |
| IV. ___ ROBERTULI MUNDUS                |  |
| V. ___ OMNES CANES AD CAELUM ADEUNT     |  |
| VI. ___ PARVA ANIMALIA CAERULEA         |  |
| VII. ___ VESPERTILIO-VIR ET ERITHACUS   |  |
| VIII. ___ OCULUS PROMINENS              |  |
| IX. ___ STRAGULI MURES                  |  |
| X. ___ HORTI MERIDIANI                  |  |

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Bugs Bunny     | F. Charlie & Itchy |
| B. The Joker      | G. Olive Oyl       |
| C. Charlie Ipkiss | H. Phil & Lil      |
| D. Kenny          | I. Bobby           |
| E. A. J. Cook     | J. Emmett          |



## à la the Greeks

44.

Based on a game by Seventh Grade  
Latin students of Denise Reading,

Ravenswood School for Girls, Gordon, Australia

In the wordsearch, circle a Greek name for each clue.

- |   |
|---|
| 1. Wife and sister of Zeus                      |
| 2. Mother Earth                                 |
| 3. Apollo's sister                              |
| 4. Messenger of the gods                        |
| 5. Goat-tailed son of the messenger of the gods |
| 6. Hades' wife                                  |
| 7. Mother of Artemis                            |
| 8. Goddess born from the foam                   |
| 9. Deity who created wine                       |
| 10. Minerva                                     |
| 11. Created man from mud                        |
| 12. Man-Horse                                   |
| 13. Vesta                                       |
| 14. Deity of grain                              |
| 15. His symbol was the anvil                    |
| 16. Apollo's unfortunate boyfriend              |
| 17. Neptune                                     |
| 18. Magna Mater                                 |
| 19. His symbol was the sickle                   |
| 20. Early sun god who preceded Apollo           |

HRDKSACOXZLASACJT  
YEIKUFWEYXEP IPRVT  
ANOVEDHHZDAXMHOQI  
CONYHXHHRNNSERNKJ  
IHYNTHEYEECCRTOUSD  
NPSREEJHPRGRDSDSD  
TEUUMRTYOHMZAIYVD  
HSSAOAMVSGAEATHEI  
URFTRNAPEORESEMOZ  
SEVNPVYQITMHSEEEI  
YPSEJLJEDEXTTTPRJ  
LXLCUUEGOLIEYMUUI  
HELIOSEXNARKWVHSE



## The Seven Hills of Rome

47.

Based on a game submitted by Ou Bai, Latin III student of Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

### ACROSS

6. The Circus Maximus was located between the Palatine and the \_\_\_ Hills.  
7. Hill on which the temple of Juno Moneta was located

### DOWN

1. The temple built to Romulus by Numa got its name from this hill.  
2. The Golden Palace of Nero covered part of the Palatine and \_\_\_ Hills.  
3. The Colosseum is located between the Esquiline and \_\_\_ Hills.  
4. First hill of Rome around which Romulus built his wall  
5. The \_\_\_ Hill is between the Quirinal and Esquiline



## Romantic Movies

45.

By Alexa Quinn, Latin IV student of  
Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Schools,  
Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

### I. PUERI PUELLAEQUE

### II. NUPTA TRANSFUGIENS

### III. FEMINA PULCHRA

### IV. NATURAE VIRE

### V. OSCULUM GALLICUM

### VI. NAVIS INGENS

### VII. CANTATOR NUPTIALIS

### VIII. AMORI DEDITUS

### IX. PUELLA MEA

### X. HABES EPISTULAS ELECTRONICAS



## TOP X LATIN QUOTATIONS

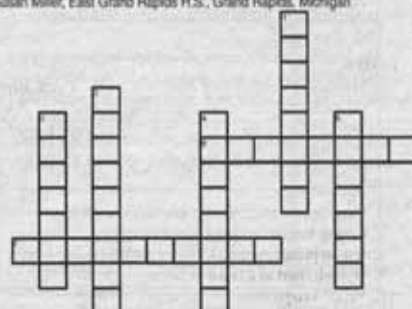
46.

By Ian Searly, Latin III student of  
Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Translate each quotation and then match its author with it.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. ___ Alea iacta est.                              |  |
| 2. ___ Carpe diem, quam minimus credula postero.    |  |
| 3. ___ Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.        |  |
| 4. ___ Et tu, Brute?                                |  |
| 5. ___ Facilis descensus Averno.                    |  |
| 6. ___ Fere liberte homines id quod volunt credunt. |  |
| 7. ___ Homo sum, et humani nihil a me alienum est.  |  |
| 8. ___ Mens agitat molem.                           |  |
| 9. ___ Omnia vincit amor.                           |  |
| 10. ___ Qui desiderat pacem, paret bellum.          |  |

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| A. Gaius Julius Caesar       |
| B. Quintus Horatius Flaccus  |
| C. William Shakespeare       |
| D. Publius Terentius Afer    |
| E. Flavius Renatius Vegetius |
| F. Publius Vergilius Maro    |





## Polyphemus

(Continued a Pagina Quinta)

Before I realized the meaning of what I had just said, my neighbors were laughing and leaving to go about their business. As they left, I could hear one of my neighbors complain, "If no Man is hurting him, then it is the stroke of Zeus and he must bear it by himself. If only he would just be quiet!"

For a while I wasn't sure what to do so I just sat where I was and tried to grab any Greeks I could reach. When I couldn't reach any of them, I began to pay attention to my sheep that were now bleating to be let out for their morning grazing.

I decided that I would crouch down by the entrance, and, after rolling back the boulder, I would let a few sheep out at a time, making sure none of the Greeks left with them.

No Man, as it turned out, was actually more clever than I was. Once he figured out that I was going to let the sheep out and run my hands over their backs as they left the cave, he had each man tie himself under the belly of a sheep. I should have caught on when old Big Fella, the senior sheep of my flock, was walking so slowly as he left the cave. I asked him if something was wrong or if he had hurt himself during the night, but he just kept plodding along out the mouth of the cave.

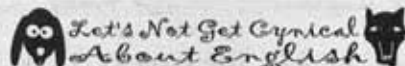
As soon as all the sheep were out, I quickly went outside and slammed the boulder back in place. That's when I heard the Greeks laughing and cheering as they ran for the

shore to re-board their boat. Of course, I was furious and picked up the first large rock I could find and hurled it in their direction. I heard it splash in the water, but by then the Greeks had shoved off and were already out of range. As I searched for another rock to throw, I heard the leader call to me from the ship.

"If anyone asks you again who put your eye out," he yelled, "be sure and tell them it was Ulysses, the King of Ithaca. And, by the way, thanks for the cheese!"

I was so furious that I hurled my second rock with all of my might. It apparently flew over their ship, landing on its starboard side and pushing it back toward the shore. When I realized this, I quickly waded out into the water to try and grab them. I tripped, however, and made such a big splash that I drove their boat far out to sea and out of my grasp. I was furious, and the singing of the Greeks as they rowed to safety just angered me all the more.

From that day on, my life went downhill. My blindness kept me from tending my flock and I finally sold them all to my neighbors in exchange for milk and cheese. I soon became the laughing stock of my neighbors, and, before long, more ships began sailing by calling out my name and asking me if No Man was still hurting me. I finally just stayed in my cave wishing I would have crushed Ulysses with a rock just as I had once crushed Acis, the son of Faunus, when he messed up my relationship with the nymph Galatea. Eventually, I guess I just sort of wasted away in sadness, famous only because I was tricked by a Greek who called himself No Man.



English is not so much a language as a family of languages, at least according to Benson Bobrick (*Harper's Magazine*, May, 2001). Having started as the language of two Bronze Age tribes called the Angles and the Saxons, its users quickly began accepting words from Viking settlers. The Saxons referred to their weapons as "edges," but the Danes called these weapons "swords." So, in a spirit of cooperation, the Saxons accepted the word "sword" and made their word "edge" refer to the cutting side of their weapons.

When the Normans invaded in A.D. 1066, the Angles again willingly made room for Norman words in their language without giving up their original words. So, when the Normans called the animals "porci" that the Angles knew as pigs, they just agreed that they could be pigs in the sty, but be referred to as pork when served as a meal. In the same way, the Angles had "cows" in the field, but "beef" on their dinner plates.

Bobrick likes to compare the English language to an Anglo-Saxon man who first married a Danish wife and learned new words from her. Next, he married a girl from France and began to use French words when speaking with her. Later he married a scholar who taught him many Greek and Latin words, all of which became part of his everyday speech. This man still called his pet a "dog," using his original Anglo-Saxon language, but he used his new Latin word "canine" to refer to his pet's big teeth. When he saw grumpy people going around snarling like his dog, he referred to them as "cynics," using his new Greek word for dog.

## TRANSFORMED

BY SHANNON PATTERSON, LATIN IV STUDENT OF SHARON GESSER, BROWNSBURG AL, BROWNSBURG, INDIANA

Octavius  
Crudelis, astutus  
Desciscit, repit, necat  
Reliquos triumphos vincit, consul fit  
Placet, reficit, ornat  
Fidelis, potens  
Augustus

## Parliamo Lingua Latina!

Luigi Miraglia, the son of a prominent Italian doctor, lives in Montella, Italy. He is an unmarried thirty-five year old Latin teacher with a personal library of 16,000 books, most of which are in Latin.

According to an article in *The New Yorker* ("Latin Love," by Rebecca Mead, Sept. 17, 2001, p.p. 107-117), Maestro Miraglia is, perhaps, the most fluent speaker of Latin in the world today, similar to the renowned Vatican Secretary, Reginald Foster.

While Miraglia does think that the use of Latin as a spoken language could do much to help Europe reunite through its shared cultural heritage, his main goal in helping others study and speak Latin fluently is to help them read and understand Latin authors. In their writings, he says, "You can find answers to questions in your own lives."

## How Well Did You Read?

48.

1. According to tradition, what color were Cleopatra's sails when she sailed to Actium?
2. What Latin word was used to refer to "gofers" (errand boys) in a Roman military camp?
3. According to Britt Travis, what does the *palla* do for a woman's appearance?
4. When will Italy officially stop using the *Lira* as its currency?
5. Name the restaurant in Trier that serves Roman menus in its basement.
6. How did the Greek monk, Simeon, save the *Porta Nigra*?
7. How many calendar days did the Romans devote to holiday celebrations in November?
8. What word meant a "weapon" to the Saxons before they began to use the word "sword"?
9. Is the *domus Romana* in Augst, Switzerland, considered to be a Treasure or a Trap?
10. What was piled on top of a *cratix* during a Roman swamp execution?

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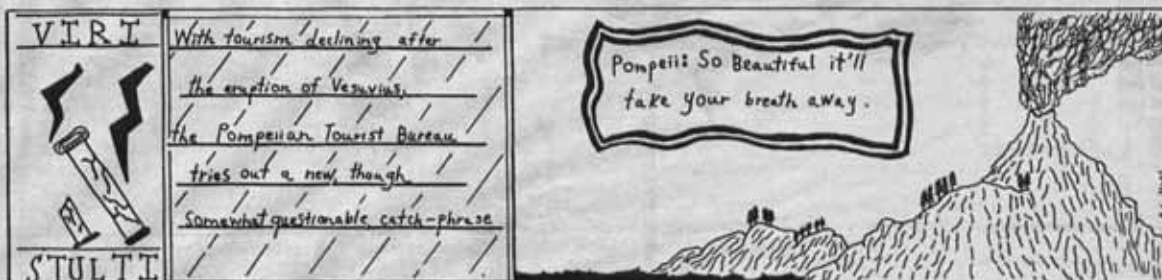
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34.

## Carmina Optima

- I. F. Evil Ways
- II. D. Black Magic Woman
- III. E. No One To Depend On
- IV. A. Europa
- V. G. She's Not There
- VI. C. Give and Take
- VII. C. Life Is Anew
- VIII. C. Here and Now
- IX. C. Practice What You Preach
- X. B. Smooth
- XI. B. Maria, Maria
- XII. B. Love of My Life
- XIII. B. The Calling
- XIV. A. Dance, Sister, Dance
- XV. F. Soul Sacrifice

41.

## Do You Know Your State's

## Motto?

1. H. To the stars through difficulties
2. S. Prepared in mind and resources
3. V. Let weapons yield to diplomacy
4. A. We dare to defend our rights
5. O. It grows as it goes
6. I. I direct
7. B. God enriches
8. S. While I breathe, I hope
9. K. By the sword we seek peace under liberty
10. L. One from many
11. Q. To be rather than to seem
12. G. May you last forever
13. D. I have found it!
14. P. Ever upward
15. R. Work conquers all
16. U. Mountaineers are always free
17. E. Nothing without Providence
18. F. He who transplanted still sustains
19. C. The people rule
20. N. The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law
21. J. You have crowned us with the shield of your good will
22. L. If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around
23. T. Thus always to tyrants
24. L. I shall protect
25. M. By valor and arms

42.

## Making A Case

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

35.

## A "Punny" Military Riddle

1. Legio
  2. Contubernium
  3. Centurio
  4. Cohors
  5. Pedites
  6. Equites
  7. Decuriones
  8. Auxiliares
  9. Turmae
  10. Praefectus Equitum
- RIDDLE:  
Both are "dux."

43.

## Spectacula Televisifica

1. C. The Mask
2. E. The Chipmunks
3. A. Looney Tunes
4. I. Bobby's World
5. F. All Dogs Go to Heaven
6. J. The Smurfs
7. B. Batman and Robin
8. G. Popeye
9. H. Ragrats
10. D. South Park

44.

1. HERA
2. GAIA
3. ARTEMIS
4. HERMES
5. PAN
6. PERSEPHONE
7. LETO
8. APHRODITE
9. DIONYSUS
10. ATHENA

## à la the Greeks

11. PROMETHEUS
12. CENTAUR
13. HESTIA
14. DEMETER
15. HEPHAESTUS
16. HYACINTHUS
17. POSEIDON
18. RHEA
19. CRONUS
20. HELIOS

47.



36.

## Got Map?

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

45.

## Picturae Moventes

- I. Boys and Girls
- II. Runaway Bride
- III. Pretty Woman
- IV. Forces of Nature
- V. French Kiss
- VI. Titanic
- VII. Wedding Singer
- VIII. Addicted to Love
- IX. My Girl
- X. You've Got Mail

37.



46.

## Top 10 Latin Quotations

1. A. The die is cast.
2. B. Seize the day, trust tomorrow as little as possible.
3. B. It is sweet and fitting to die for the country.
4. C. You too, Brutus?
5. F. The road to Hell is easy.
6. D. Men willingly believe what wish they
7. D. I am a man, and nothing pertaining to man is alien to me.
8. F. Mind moves matter.
9. F. Love conquers all.
10. E. He who desires peace should prepare for war.

38.

## Show Me The Money!

1. 76ers
2. Bucks
3. Cubs
4. Kings
5. Cowboys
6. Devils
7. Bulls
8. Giants
9. Buccaneers
10. Red Wings
11. Twins
12. 49ers
13. Rams
14. Ravens
15. Suns
16. Braves

40.

## What Romans Wore

1. WHITE TOGA
2. SHOES
3. SANDALS
4. EARRINGS
5. BROCADED TOGA
6. RAINCOAT
7. UNDERWEAR
8. CRIMSON BORDERED TOGA
9. BELT
10. DRESS
11. SHAWL
12. TOGA OF MANHOOD
13. RING
14. BRACELET
15. DARK GRAY TOGA
16. NECKLACE
17. HAT
18. DARK TOGA
19. WEDDING DRESS
20. RIBBONS



39.

## Ovid's Metamorphoses

1. E. Apollo and Daphne
2. F. Pyramus and Thisbe
3. C. Daedalus and Icarus
4. A. Philemon and Baucis
5. G. Pygmalion and Galatea
6. H. Narcissus and Echo
7. B. Ceryx and Halcyone
8. D. Alpheus and Arethusa
9. J. Midas and Pan
10. I. Ino and Athamas

48.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Purple
2. Calones
3. "The palla makes it perfect."
4. January 1, 2002
5. Weinstube Zuan Domstein
6. He had himself walled up into one of its towers.
7. Fourteen
8. Edge

## Heroic Guardians

Even now there are heroes among us! They are not those cowards who incite terror.

In threatening times, we all expect speedy help from our guardians. Whether we fear a fire or a threatening criminal or circumstance, we expect to be saved by the guardians. Guardians are men whom we consider to be heroic and self-sacrificing.

Today in America we have two guardian forces. We have guardians who put out fires and give first aid to the sick and injured. We also have guardians who protect city security and fight crime.

In ancient Rome the same guardians performed both jobs: they put out fires and delivered thieves to the office of the prefect.

Today in Italy a guardian who puts out fires is still called a "fire guardian," and a guardian who delivers thieves to the office of the prefect is called a "city guardian."

In New York on September 11, firemen and policemen worked together to save lives. At the same time, many lost their own lives when the two World Trade Center Towers collapsed on top of them. They were true heroes!

Throughout America citizens in many towns honored these heroic guardians, and they donated many items and much money to help their families.

Seven days later (September 18) in Indianapolis, Indiana, many citizens, firemen, policemen and political leaders also gathered to honor these heroic guardians.

Large and small flags were on display. The Governor of Indiana, Frank O'Bannon, addressed the crowd from the rostrum, horn players and drummers performed, and a choir of young singers sang.

Such solemn gatherings as this gathering in Indianapolis are sad, but they also provide comfort and great hope to all citizens.

Even now there are heroes among us. They are not the cowards that incite terror. True modern heroes are those who freely give their lives to save others.