

POMPEIIANA

The background of the cover is a photograph of ancient stone ruins. The top portion shows a landscape with a body of water and hills under a blue sky. Below this, the ruins of a building are visible, featuring a large rectangular block with a relief carving of several figures. The entire image is framed by a dark, textured border.

NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXVIII, NO. 5

IAN., A.D. MMII

Tripping Over Dead Romans

Special thanks to Dr. Robert Sutton, I.U.P.U.I., Indianapolis, Indiana

There's a saying that goes, "Scratch a myth, find a fact." It's supposed to mean that there is usually some truth behind even the most unbelievable stories.

Contractors in England could change that saying to read, "Dig in the dirt, find a Roman." Since the Romans spent several centuries in England once the island was finally conquered, their remains seem to be everywhere. While most folks know that *Landinium* started out as a Roman fort and that the Romans built the famous *thermae* at Bath, most people don't realize that the Romans pretty much lived everywhere on the island, leaving both archaeological and personal remains behind them when they moved on or died.

It should not be surprising, then, that workers in southwest England recently came across the remains of a substantial Roman villa that had been built beside the main Roman road that ran from Lincoln in eastern England to Exeter in the southwest.

Specifically, the workmen found one of the largest Roman mosaics ever discovered intact in England. It measures 32 feet by 10 feet and contains a picture of a dolphin. Curiously, the mosaic was made from red, white and blue tile! Further proving that this villa had once been built by a very wealthy Roman landlord, the workers also found purple and green fragments of painted wall plaster—colors which were very costly and thus extremely rare.

Bilbo Baggins fuit animal parvum cum pedibus villosis, sed habebat hominis figuram et naturam commodam. Postquam Bilbo coactus erat ut iter audax faceret, ominoso anulo aureo potius est.

Multos post annos, Frodo Baggini, Bilbonis heres, discit hunc anulum habere potentiam pessimam et destruendum esse ignibus ex quibus ortus sit. Hi ignes sunt in terra crudeli cui nomen est Mordor. Praeterea, necesse est anulum destruendum esse antequam Dominus Fuscus Sauron cum capiat.

Ut anulus ad Mordorem portetur, Frodo in Sodalitatem init cum octo sociis bonis qui habitant in Terra-media. Cum Frodoe in hac Sodalitate sunt unus nomen pumilio cui nomen est Legolas, unus pumilio cui nomen est Gimli, tres alii hobbiti quibus nomina sunt Samuel Gamgeus, Pippinus, Festivus, tres homines qui sunt Boromirus, Aragornus, magus Gandalfus.

Necesse est hos novem socios ad Mordorem certantes anuli corruptionem vitare. In hoc itinere Frodo et socii sui periturus ab oris, pumilionibus ingentibus, novem Equitibus Ataris.

Multi qui trilogiam *Anulorum Dominum* a J.R.R. Tolkieno scriptam legunt has fabulas cognoscunt. Nunc autem hac fabulae in tribus picturis moventibus spectari possunt. Primae picturae moventis titulus est *Anuli Sodalitas*. *Anuli Sodalitas* a.d. XIV Kalendas Ianuarias, A.D. MMI, in

Anulorum Dominus



decem milibus theatronum spectari poterat. Huius trilogiae secunda pictura moventis erit *Duae Turres*. *Duae Turres* in theatris Decembris, A.D. MMII spectari poterit. Huius trilogiae tertia pictura moventis, cui titulus erit *Regis Reditus* non in theatris spectabitur ante Decembrem, A.D. MMIII.

Hae tres picturae moventes in Nova Zelanda XV mensibus creatae sunt a Linea Nova. Trilogiae rector erat Petrus Iacobides. Plus quam MMD opifices laboraverunt ad has tres picturas moventes creandas una cum aliquot centum actorum principalium et secundariorum. CCC decies centena milia dollaria impensa sunt ut hae tres picturae

moventes crearentur.

Picturae moventes in Nova Zelanda creatae sunt quia hae insulae sunt feri, vasti montani, mystici. Praeterea omnes cives, in quibus multi milites, in Nova Zelanda opem tulerunt ad has picturas moventes creandas. Novae

Zelandae duces sperant multos peregrinatores ad has insulas venturos esse propter has picturas moventes.

Actores qui personas agunt in hac trilogia sunt actores periti sed non clarissimi. Iacobides non voluit actores clarissimos agere personas fictas quae a lectoribus quinquaginta annos amatae sint.

Quo modo Iacobides poterat invenire hobbitos qui solum quatuor pedes proceritate erant? Non poterat. Actores qui hobbiti erant stabant multos pedes post alias personas qui proceritatem solitam habebant. Hoc modo hobbiti breviores esse videbantur.

Trilogiae prima pictura moventis, *Anuli Sodalitas*, duas et semihoras duravit. Nova Linea se protegit si huic prima pictura moventis non sit magni aestimata. Necesse erat eis qui vellet exhibere hanc primam picturam moventem in theatris suis comacuisse exhibere totam trilogiam in theatris suis.

Spectatores quoque possunt emere multa ludibria, dona, vestitus, ludos electronicos pertinentes ad has picturas moventes. Eodem modo, JVC quoque vendit DVD machinam cui nomen erit *Anulorum Dominus*.

The RAUCOUS Roman Forum

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

Many visitors to the *Forum Romanum* may formulate misleading mental pictures of what daily life was like there in the glory days of the late Republic and early Empire. They may conjure up merely images of dignified senators, consuls and magistrates in purple-bordered togas coming and going in their conduct of government and justice. They may envision only splendid colonnaded temples set high upon marble staircases and stately porticoed public buildings as the backdrop. Such notions fall quite short of the reality of the *Forum Romanum*.

While this Forum was the seat of government, it was also much more: the business, banking, and religious center, an open-air market, a marketplace of ideas. It was a popular venue for making deals of every conceivable nature. It was a clamorous hub of activity and enterprise. It was a hangout for both the idle rich and the jobless poor.

Sarging throngs moved through the Forum from sunrise to just before sunset. The tumult and the din were beyond words to describe, the medley of sights and sounds impossible to convey. One had to be there!

In front of some temple or other, smoke rose from sacrificial rites and the chanting of priests perpetually filled the air. From behind rough wooden tables, peddlers of fast food shouted their prices and offerings. Fish-



THE AUTHOR AMID THE RUBBLE OF THE ONCE RAUCOUS FORUM

Continued in Pagina Sexta

Happy New Year!

Nobody has ever celebrated the arrival of January 1 with more enthusiasm than those Romans who ushered in the year DCCVIII *Ab Urbe Condita* (45 B.C.E.). They had just survived a December that would never end. By a decree of their Dictator, Gaius Iulius Caesar, December had lasted 79 days.

Caesar, however, was not just prolonging the holiday celebrations of December or trying to hype New Year's Eve by delaying it for an extra 45 days. That was the year that Caesar decided to give Romans a calendar on which they could rely—one that had been scientifically corrected by the renowned Egyptian mathematician, Sosigenes. Once in place, Caesar's calendar, he thought, would be correct to within 1/48 of a day. And to make it be correct in perpetuity, all they would have to do would be to skip a day every fourth year—called, appropriately, a Leap Year.

With all his book-smarts, however, Sosigenes made one slight miscalculation. The true solar year does not last 365 days and six hours. It lasts, instead, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.5 seconds.

By the year 1582 A.C.E., when Pope Gregory introduced his Gregorian Calendar based on the correct length of the year, the calendar was ten days behind where it should have been.

Pope Gregory solved the problem, not by forcing people to endure an extra long month, as Caesar had done, but by giving folks a drastically shortened month. He proclaimed that the day after October 4, 1582, would be October 14, 1582. Of course, there were grumblers who went around chanting, "Give-us-back-our-ten-days!" but, in the end, most folks accepted this final correction of the solar calendar—although Great Britain refused to accept the Gregorian Calendar until 1751, and Russia never did accept it until the early 1900's.

The incorrect Julian Calendar is still being used today by the Eastern and Russian Orthodox Churches. Since the Julian Calendar is now 15 days off because of Sosigenes' slight miscalculation, these poor folks won't be celebrating New Year's Eve until January 14.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Is There a Doctor in the House? Pagina V

Outsmarting the Sphinx Pagina III

Starting the Year Off Right Pagina II

SEVENDUM NUMEROS

Take a Seat!

Seating capacities of Roman Amphitheatres and Modern Theatres

Theatre of Marcellus, Rome	17,000
Theatre of Pompey, Rome	15,000
Theatre at Paphos, Cyprus	1,000
La Scala, Milan	1,000
Caracas Hall, New York	1,000
The Apollo, London	1,000
The Apollo Theatre, London	1,000
Metropolitan Opera House, New York	1,000

Source: *Encyclopedia of Classical Literature*, Vol. II

Classical Online
www.pompeiana.com

INSANIA



Caligula's horse was the only Roman senator who had to be cleaned up after.

ARTIST'S CONCEPT OF A CALM DAY IN THE FORUM ROMANUM, LOOKING TOWARD THE CAPITOLINE HILL

LITTLE LATIN LOVERS

BASED ON AN ARTICLE BY DOUG BUNCH,
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,
PRIMA, VOL. 6, ISSUE 1, FALL 2001, P. 8.

"Hey, Doug," a voice shouted. "What's Catullus trying to say here? Why on earth would he be crying over a dead sparrow?"

These were the words of a fifth grader. Doug Bunch had given a class of about twelve fourth, five and sixth grade students a challenge: take one of Catullus' poems, a Latin dictionary, a pencil and paper, and translate.

He didn't actually expect them to translate as high school or college students do, and they didn't. They just looked up words and tried to fit them together—and they "got the sense of it."

Students this age are bright. They are eager to learn new things, and they can accomplish amazing things with speed, energy and enthusiasm.

They need only to be issued the challenge.

IT FINALLY ALL MAKES SENSE

BY EJI HATCH, LATIN II STUDENT OF LARRY STEELE,
NORMAN H.S., NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

I recently watched—for the umpteenth time—a certain scene from Monty Python's *The Life of Brian*. I'm sure that most readers have watched this scene many times. It is the one in which Brian writes "Romans, go home" all in the wrong case and is corrected by a centurion. He is then forced to write the correct version of the phrase 100 times before he can leave.

Although I had watched the scene many times before, it suddenly made sense to me now that I am taking Latin. Before it was just funny because of its childish demeanor. Now, however, I can appreciate so many different levels that I have rented it repeatedly just to watch the scene over and over again to see how outlandish it made the Latin language sound.

In fact, now that I am in Latin, I have had many similar experiences while watching other movies in which Latin phrases just seem to come out of nowhere.

And then, of course, there's the totally silly look that I get when I suddenly realize there are Latin phrases—phrases I can understand—appearing everywhere, including on the money I have been spending for years. I guess I knew something was written on the coins and bills, but none of it ever truly sunk in before now. It finally all makes sense!



SOLUTION TO THE TOWER OF BABEL

The world's most famous example of "a failure to communicate" undoubtedly took place in Babel when the descendants of Noah tried to escape the danger of a second flood by building a tower that would reach "to the heavens." The problem was that, for some unexplainable reason, all the workers began to speak in different languages, and they didn't take the time to attend foreign language classes to understand each other. Of course, the work was thrown into confusion and the building project was abandoned.

They must, however, have accomplished something before they quit because a mound of ruins (called Bab-il) can still be visited in the city of Babylon. The mound is 3,300 feet long and 2,400 feet wide.

If, however, this phenomenon ever strikes a modern construction site, the workers would have no problem understanding each other. All they would have to do is go online and type in: www.babelfish.com

This amazing internet program can translate English into Japanese and several European languages—and vice versa—with remarkable reliability. Oh, a word or two may be misspelled here and there, but the construction workers would definitely be able to communicate successfully.

Starting The YEAR Off Right

By Fate Connolly, Latin III Student of A. Frederic Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Egyptian astrology was a great thing. It could tell a person when to invest, with whom to fall in love, or whether or not that weird member of his family was actually a dog pretending to be human—O.K., maybe not. But Egyptian astrologers were the first to make predictions for individuals based on their birth dates. Prior to this refinement, astrology had primarily been used only to predict such widespread catastrophes as famine or drought.

So how did the Egyptian astrologers do it? They seem to have based their calculations on the Cairo Calendar which not only listed all the days of the year but also offered the following three subdivisions for each day:

- Type of day—favorable or unfavorable.
- Historical mythological events that also occurred on the day.
- Behavioral traits that have been observed occurring on that day.

In ancient Egypt these readings were called horoscopes and were accompanied by strict rituals, often involving the use of animals. Animals were thought to have the ability to be possessed by certain gods. Thus, by interacting with the animals, the astrologers believed they were, in fact, interacting with the gods.

Today, horoscopes are generally used primarily for their entertainment value, but their roots were originally very much a part of Egyptian religion and culture.

We should probably be glad things have changed over the years. After all, who would want to be advised to start the New Year off right by carrying his cat around on his head for a week?

MT. VESUVIUS

BY LUKE BRANNON, LATIN II STUDENT OF LARRY STEELE, NORMAN H.S., NORMAN, OKLAHOMA



With special thanks to The Spelling Newsletter, Vol. XI, No. 7, p. 7

Ever wonder who makes up such expressions as "A rolling stone gathers no moss"? Sometimes Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations* can show the first written use of such phrases, but usually more careful study is needed.

For example, Bartlett points out that the quotation "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" was written in A.D. 1605 by Cervantes in his book *Don Quixote*. But it also shows that an earlier version ("He is a fool who lets slip a bird in the hand for two in the bush.") was recorded by the Greek author Plutarch in 1st century A.D.

The same can be said for the expression "A rolling stone gathers no moss." While Bartlett says that this was one of the wise sayings (maxims) recorded by the Roman author Publilius Syrus in 42 B.C., the expression had probably already been around for years, if not centuries.

For this expression Michael Macrone (*It's All Greek to Me*) has done a little research. Macrone points out that the 16th century writer Erasmus cites an ancient Greek proverb that probably predates Publilius Syrus. Influenced by the sea that surrounded them and their islands, the Greek's wrote: "A rolling stone gathers no seaweed."

Anyone want to try to track down the first person with thinning hair who made up the expression, "Nothing grows on a busy street!"?

Let it Snow!

By Glenn Bohrer, Latin III student of Margaret Carraro, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

Nix
Molesta, ludibra
Cadit, haeret, liquescit
Alba columbina
Nix

Watching Troy Fall

Art drawn by Michael Stevens (Latin II), and story based on a submission by Sean Andrews (Latin II), students of A. Frederic Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

I had no idea how to get back home when the sun was setting. In desperation, I decided to climb the huge wooden structure that was nearby to see if I could identify my surroundings. When I got to the top of the structure and looked around, I saw that I was definitely inside the middle of a colony, although it was definitely not mine.

The colony was surrounded by a protective wall topped with defense towers. Protected by the wall were many houses located around a magnificent structure in the middle. In a way, the colony did sort of remind me of my own home, except that it seemed to lack the constant activity that filled my home. This colony was also somewhat stretched along the horizon as far as the eye could see.

By now, not only had the sun set, but night had also fallen. Great! There I was stuck on top of this huge structure with absolutely no idea about how I was going to find my way back home.

At first, it was the whispers that caught my attention. They were coming from inside the structure in which I had climbed. Then I could feel the structure begin to move slightly. When I looked over the edge to see what was going on, I saw men lowering themselves to the ground on a rope ladder suspended from a small opening in the side of the structure. As I listened carefully, I heard one of the men say, "Remember, if you locate Helen, Menelaus wants her alive!" Some of the men then ran quietly to the area in the huge wall that surrounded the colony and opened it. A flood of soldiers came rushing through the gate. The silence of the night was broken as the invaders let out a loud-curling battle cry. Almost immediately, people began to rush from their homes trying to figure out what was going on. Poor people. They never had a chance! The raging invaders stabbed, slashed, clubbed, burned and killed. Then the looting and the fires began.

I had seen battles before, and had even participated in a few, but I had never seen anything close to this. This violence sent shivers down my thorax.

As I looked around at all the chaos, I noticed something unusual in one of the small back streets that had already been abandoned by the invaders. A young man carrying an older man on his back came into view. As he moved with determination and care through the street, he held the hand of a small boy that walked beside him. Before the young man passed out of my sight, he turned around and signaled to someone to hurry and try to keep up. I kept watching after the young man had disappeared from view to see who it was that would be following him. It was then that I witnessed the most tragic event of the night. Along the same street, away from the fires that had been started in the looted homes, came a young lady trying her best to catch up with the young man that had signaled to her. Her hair was long and she never had a chance. Almost as soon as she came into view, two soldiers came around a corner and, without even slowing their pace, they both stabbed her and let her fall to the ground.

A high-pitched scream and the screams of women next drew my attention to the magnificent structure in the middle of the colony. As I strained to see what was happening, I heard a young soldierary out, "See, red and all these things to my Dad, yourself. Tell him the terrible things I'm doing and how bad his son Neoptolemus is. Now die!"

I just couldn't watch any more. I found a small corner for myself in the structure and tried to block out the noise and the screams so I could get some sleep. This was definitely a bad night for the inhabitants of this colony. The attacking soldiers were looting and granting one of the most precious things on earth: life itself was being taken. The destruction and slaughter that was going on would be remembered for generations to come. The night was dark, but also very bright with the fires that were burning. The story goes on to tell of the many other things that happened.

Pompeii

By Becky Yantko, Latin I student of
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

There was a city called Pompeii,
Destined under rock and ash to decay.

Seventy-nine years after Christ arrived
The nearby Mt. Vesuvius came alive.

Ash and lapilli rained on the people for days,
Turning the sky into an ugly, deadly haze

As hazardous gases from the mountain arose.
The citizens died. The city was transposed.

Women died as they were cooking a meal
Or making wool on a spinning wheel.

Lapilli and ash fell for quite a while,
Burying Pompeii under a huge, massive pile.

The explosion that unexpectedly came that day
Caused Pompeii to be changed in every way.

What Lies Ahead for You In the Year 2002?

*Just for fun! predictions by Enes Rohan, Latin I student of
A. Preteroti-Alireu, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

AQUARIUS: You have the heart of Icarus, bold and daring. Be patient and hold your tongue. Keep away from Mt. Olympus. The gods realize what you are up to.

PISCES: Be true to yourself. The great happiness of the Elysian Fields awaits you.

ARIES: Mt. Olympus is the spot for you, but beware of Aphrodite. She has no use for you. Join an Olympic race. You have feet quicker than Hermes.

TAURUS: You remain haunted by your past as you live your life in a labyrinth. Clotho spins on, but her sister stands ready to cut! Watch out!

GEMINI: Imperfection? I think not! Athena, the goddess of wisdom, has bestowed her gift upon you. But remember you are only a mortal!

CANCER: Zeus is not pleased with you. Visit an oracle immediately, and trust what you are told.

LEO: Look to your ancestral home for inspiration.

VIRGO: Don't worry when peers are bossy. Zeus is on your side. Vesta, too, has befriended you. Remain pure and don't be sensitive to the jealousy of others.

LIBRA: Take a trip to Pompeii, attend an opera at the San Carlo or celebrate a festival in Rome!

SCORPIO: You are an oracle of the gods. Speak your mind well, but take care not to offend Hera. She's a bit sensitive this month.

SAGITTARIUS: Don't let the stress you are feeling drive you into a catacomb. Divine intervention will soon have you feeling almost like a deity.

CAPRICORN: Ask Zeus to throw a lightning bolt your way. Extreme laziness has taken over. Fight it!

CLYTIE

By Meredith Sosa, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Tangle H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Once there was a water nymph
Who lived beneath the sea.
Here she kept her four flutes
And sea anemones.

One day, she was with Clytie, and she dreamed
And wished with all her might
Of going to the surface
And seeing the shining light.

Then, she was struck by Apollo's rock
And saw the sun for the first time.
She fell in love with her creator, at sight
Of his face and his shining form.

Struck with Apollo's power,
Clytie wished never to leave.
She wanted to gaze at night on land
And longed about the sea.

So Clytie remained for nine long days
And tasted no food or drink.
She watched the sun in day long
Until in the distance it would sink.

In time, Clytie's feet became rooted to the ground,
And on her body leaves began to grow.
Her face became a flower
Always facing the sun's bright glow.

You can see her descendants still today,
Always gazing at the sun.
For Clytie never looks away
From Apollo, her one true love.

Outsmarting the Sphinx

By Cathay O'Brien,
Latin I student
of A. Preteroti-Alireu,
St. John Vianney H.S.,
Holmdel, New Jersey



The people of Greece have looked to me to answer their perplexing conundrums in the past, and I have yet to fail them. After all, it was I who explained that it was the sun's motion around the earth that causes the seasons to change rather than the voyages of Persephone to and from the side of her husband, Hades.

Because I have been endowed with great wisdom and superior powers to study, research and analyze problems, I know that I have a responsibility to share my superior brainpower with the less fortunate. I was, therefore, pleased when the people of Thebes asked my help in dealing with a monster they call the Sphinx.

Of course, the first thing I told them was that if they wanted to destroy their monster, they would have to properly identify it. My research had revealed that their monster was a "phix," and not a "sphinx." The word "sphinx" had simply been made up by those who didn't properly recognize the monster. They created that name from the Greek word *sphingein*, meaning "to bind or squeeze."

The next thing I told them was that their monster was not unique. Scores of them have been identified in many cultures, including in Egypt where they are usually male rather than female. I further amazed the residents of Thebes when I pointed out to them that the great stone Phix in Egypt was actually meant to be a representation of the Egyptian god Hor-em-ku, commonly known as Horus.

Of course, some of the city fathers of Thebes thought that the first thing I should do was to establish who the parents of their monster were. Other city fathers insisted that I determine whether the monster had been sent to Thebes from Ethiopia by Hera, Ares or Dionysus to avenge the crimes of their old King Laius. These would have been foolish exercises in futility. It really didn't matter whether their phix was the daughter of the Chimera and the two-headed dog Orthrus or of Echidna and the one-headed-headed dragon, Typhon. Whoever her parents were, and regardless of who sent her to Thebes, she could be defeated.

I also had to convince the city fathers that sending the militia out to slay the monster on her rock would obviously be impossible if she had been sent as a curse by the gods. After all, Phix had already told them how she could be defeated: All one had to do was answer her riddle. And what could be simpler than that for a superior mind such as mine? "What animal is that which has one voice and yet in the morning goes on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening upon three?"

According to my painstaking calculations, it is not possible for any animal to change its number of legs in a single day. Such a transformation is not even possible for an insect. The last person to offer "an insect" as an answer just whetted the Phix's appetite for violence, poor ignorant soul.

To me, at least, the solution was obvious. The riddle was figurative. It had to be. Not even a dog that rears up nightly on its hind legs at noon can be the answer, since a dog does not automatically have only three legs at night. Thus, thinking figuratively, I have concluded that "legs" are meant to represent "speed."

Accepting this point of departure, I quickly arrived at the correct answer to the riddle: "The wind." This is the answer I shall offer to Phix when I visit her on Mount Phicium tomorrow.

Two others have since approached the city fathers of Thebes requesting permission to solve the riddle and claim the great reward the city is offering. One is named Eurolo and the other is Oedipus. The city fathers have decided that I should have the first opportunity since it was they who asked for my help. Should I fail, they said—which, of course, is highly unlikely—Eurolo shall have his chance and then the young newcomer, Oedipus.

I shall predict now that it is I, Megamorus the Wise, who shall go down in history as the one who helped rid Thebes of their monster Phix. Mark my words!

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."

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Those who work in the business world are encouraged to check on the availability of corporate matching funds.

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IT'S NOT TOO LATE!

All adult members of Pompeiana, Inc., were sent a special envelope that could be used to mail in their contributions to the Pompeiana Endowment Fund.

If an adult member does not see his/her name listed above, now would be a good time to mail in a contribution that will help insure the future of Pompeiana, Inc.



It's no accident that there is a valuable, cherished supply of gold available in the world today. After all, everything that King Midas touched turned to gold. Think you've already heard this story? Think again. Forget all that stuff about Silenus and Dionysus and the barber and the inevitable ass' ears. This is the real story!

It all started when Midas' daughter, Ariadne, was about to get married. The King had already purchased a gold ring as a present for his daughter. He was on his way to present his special gift to his lovely daughter when he was startled by a huge flash of light in the sky. This was followed by another and yet another. His first thought was, "Oh, no, Zeus! Not again!" Although King Midas usually got along fairly well with the king of gods, of late their relationship had been strained.

A few miles away, high on Mt. Olympus, Zeus had indeed devised a plan to ruin the marriage of the lovely Ariadne. She could not be allowed to marry someone with a drinking problem as bad as his son, Dionysus, had. In the simplest of terms, Zeus was jealous. In fact, "jealous" would be a better description of how he was feeling. Zeus had become somewhat taken with Ariadne herself, and, although he could never marry the lovely princess, he didn't think that his son, Dionysus, was worthy of such a beautiful, sweet, innocent and caring maiden either.

Zeus, of course, did not want to alienate Dionysus or anger his son's mother, Semele, and he certainly didn't want to do anything harmful to lovely Ariadne. So, he had no other choice but to focus his anger on King Midas.

As the flashes of lightning drew closer, King Midas knew it wasn't going to be a good day. After a couple more misses, one carefully aimed bolt found its target and landed

Midas square on his behind, thereby changing his life.

When he was hit by this final bolt of lightning, Midas was carrying the gold ring he had purchased for his daughter. His painful cries of agony carried both to the delighted ears of Zeus and to those who had already gathered for the wedding. Ariadne instantly recognized the sound of her father's voice and began to run towards him.

"Father, what happened?" she asked when she got to him and saw him lying on the ground.

"I was struck by lightning, my daughter," Midas replied.

"But, father," Ariadne objected, "the sky is clear. There is not a cloud to be seen. You could not have been struck by lightning!"

"My daughter," Midas replied, "all I know is that I saw flashes in the sky, and I was knocked to the ground. I was on my way to bring you this ring I hold in my hand, but now my hand seems to be glowing. This can't be good!"

At first, it seemed to Ariadne that her father was not mentally well; but as she looked carefully at him, she did, indeed, notice that his hand, his arm and, soon, his whole body did appear to be glowing.

Then, almost as quickly as it had begun, the glowing subsided. Midas began to recover, and, in a few more minutes, he was able to get up on his feet once more.

Ariadne was so happy to see him feeling better that she ran forward and threw herself into his arms.

King Midas With a Twist For the Mythologically Miffed

By Andrea Angel, Latin II student of Mary Jane Kimes, Upper Merion, Pa., Washington, Pennsylvania

how stiff she felt in his arms. Then, standing back and taking a good look at her, to his utter bewilderment he saw that Ariadne had turned to gold.

Although Zeus had not intended to end Ariadne's life in this way, he was content that he had prevented her marriage to Dionysus. As far as King Midas was concerned, Zeus was also glad that he had messed up his life too. He had never really liked the King very much in the first place.

King Midas, of course, was upset that he had turned his daughter into a golden statue, but, once he got the knack of it, he thoroughly enjoyed his new ability and soon made himself the richest king in the world.

Midas hugged his daughter, but was bewildered by

January 3, 106 B.C.E.

Happy Birthday, Tully!

By Katie Aker, Latin II student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

Once Cicero a consul had been made, Lucius Sergius Catilina plotted to loot and to raid. Catiline had a burning desire to be Master. His defeat at the polls had been a disaster. Senate destroyed and consuls massacred—this was his plot. He wanted to see the city burn and the treasury rot. To the senate, when Cicero revealed him, Catiline's harm to others made things look very dim. Rome was hurrying to train and be prepared. But some of the senators were just plain scared. So fiercely had Cicero told them to fight. That Catiline's supporters soon took to flight. After Catiline was finally banished by decree, Cicero was named the "Father of his Country."

JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT THEY WERE PASSE

They just keep coming back, don't they? Catapults, that is. Although no serious military leader since Cortez (early 1500's) has attempted to impress his enemy by rolling a giant catapult onto the field of battle, these noble weapons of war do keep making their little comebacks.

Even as late as the 1970's (while Pompeiiana was sponsoring its ten-year National Catapult Contest), North Vietnamese warriors were designing catapults to hurl logs up into the air at unsuspecting enemy helicopters.

Following the national publicity (*Sports Illustrated*, *New York Times*, *NBC News*, *First Tuesday*, *Chronolog*, *To Tell the Truth*) that Pompeiiana's contest attracted, scores of other catapults have cropped up, most funded by wealthy eccentrics or by the *Discovery Channel*.

Of course, Hollywood directors of such films as *Spartacus*, *Madama* and *Gladiator* love to spice up the action with less-than-believable examples of this weapon.

And now, even directors of non-classical theme films are getting into the act. Thus, those readers who may have overlooked the banal reviews and paid good money to see *The Last Castle* were once again treated to the ingenious deployment of this tried and true weapon from the past, the noble catapult.

GREEKS Draw Collegiate Criticism

Special thanks to Dr. Robert Sutton, Department of Classical Studies, I.U.P.U.I., Indianapolis, Indiana

For the first time on an American campus, a bill has been passed that prohibits fraternities and sororities from using the terms "Greek" and "Hellenic" which protestors have insisted may only properly be applied to ethnic Greeks and their culture.

Although they are similar to campus clubs that exist in other countries such as Germany, social or honorary college and university fraternities are peculiar to the United States of America. Since colonial days, fraternities and sororities have derived their Greek letters from the initials of their mottoes, traditionally stated in Greek.

The first fraternity in the U.S.A. to use Greek letters for its name was organized at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, on December 5, 1776. Its motto, *Philosophia Blou Kubernator*, (Philosophy the helmsman of life) provided the Greek letters *Phi Beta Kappa*.

In 1851 the first sorority, the Adelphean society (*Alpha Delta Pi*), was founded at Wesleyan college in Macon, Georgia.

Apparently, ethnic Greeks (i.e. students from Greece studying in the United States or American students of Greek heritage) have long resented the fact that fraternities and sororities sponsor "Greek" and "Hellenic" events that have nothing to do with the citizens of Greece or Greek heritage.

The proponents of the bill that was passed by the Rutgers College Governing Association on November 6, 2001, claimed that "fraternities and sororities create misunderstandings by identifying themselves as 'Greek' organizations when the only tie they share is the Greek alphabet."

While all of the members of the Rutgers College Governing Association wanted to protect the identity of ethnic Greeks and their culture, some were concerned that there were no representatives of fraternities or sororities in attendance when the bill was voted into Rutgers campus law.



The Web of Destiny

By Dorella Breckinridge, Latin II student of Cherron Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Three maidens weave the web of the Fates; Clotho the thread of life creates.

Lachesis the thread of life does measure; Atropos the thread of life will sever.

So bear in mind the things you do; May your motives be no less than true

For Atropos sits with deadly shears As Lachesis counts out all your years,

Each watching every step you take, Waiting on one final mistake.

With a snap you will be hurled Down to the god of the Underworld.

The Favored

Based on a poem by Sir Philip Sidney, Latin II student of Judith Brown, Valley H.S., San Diego, California

Ceres was the goddess of grain and the earth's fertility, And Venus was the goddess of love. Venus was also the mother of Cupid Who shot his arrows from high above.

Mars was the god of war, Brazen and mighty and bold was he, While Vulcan, forging weapons and armor, Fitted warriors at home and at sea.

These are some of the gods they trusted, A few of those favored in their worship. Like all the others, these gods watched over them And kept them always in their grip.

Much Ado About a GERMAN

Based on a story by Daigo Kawasaki, Latin I student of Marianne Colakis, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

Cumae can be a bustle of activity, but I thoroughly enjoy the crowds that come to visit the area, relax, be entertained and spend their hard-earned (or inherited) *sestertii*. I'm not a wealthy man, but I manage. I am a *cliens* of an influential *patronus* who advises me on personal and business matters. It was because of his influence I was able to purchase my *thermopolium* located near the amphitheater here in Cumae.

Did I say Cumae can be a bustle of activity? It used to be like that all the time, but things have sort of gone downhill during the last year or so. I know, it's dangerous to talk politics, but, honestly, since the death of Augustus in Rome and the succession of our new Emperor, Tiberius, our city has definitely become politically and religiously stagnant. Except for the summer tourist crowd and the seasonal villa residents, the place can be a positive ghost town on a slow day. During the winter months we're lucky to see two strangers a day in town to visit the Sibyl.

That's why I was especially thrilled when I learned that Grimoald, the *Thrax Germanicus*, had joined the *familia* in our *ludus gladiatorius*. Since there is no amphitheater in *Neapolis*, ours is the only place folks can come to see a good arena battle without traveling to Pompeii or Capua. And, believe me, having a drawing card like Grimoald in town is absolutely great for business.

The man is a giant—broad shoulders, long blond hair, and talk about tall! Seven feet tall might be an exaggeration, but not by much. They say he was captured in *Germania* by Tiberius.

You should see the women that suddenly show up in town whenever Grimoald is slated to fight! The wealthier ones even bribe the town *Aediles* to sit in the lower tiers of the amphitheater to get a better view of him in action.

But, as I am sure you know, *fortuna* is fickle. Just when things start to look up a little, rumors start to fly that make everything unsure again. And that's exactly what's going on right now in Cumae. The word on the street is that Grimoald is on his way out. Even though he draws large crowds, he's too caught up in his own bloodlust.

Which brings me to my story about a rather tall man that recently started loitering in the street in front of my shop. He would stop passersby and casually ask them what they thought about Grimoald. If a passerby answered that

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

Aeneas and The Trojan War

Based on a poem by Christina Warfield, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

During the Trojan War, Hector was The Man. He was aided in the fight by his second in command. This man's name was Aeneas, and for ten years they fought while their people shed many tears. Then one fateful night, when it was very late, Troy was doomed because the Trojans had taken the bait. The Greeks gave the Trojans a wooden horse. The Trojans accepted, and the war took its course. While all of the Trojans slept with new hope, Greek warriors quietly climbed down from a rope. Through the city they ranted and raved, Troy's strong line of defense soon caved. The gods spoke to Aeneas and told him to flee: "Take your friends and your family to sea." He listened carefully and did as he was told. He took his friends with him, the young and the old. For another ten years he toured many a shore. Looking for the place they were to live once more. Finally, in Italy, a shore came into sight. It was destined by the gods to be just right. So that is how Aeneas escaped from Troy's doom. And how he came to settle in Lavinium.



Much Ado About a German

(Continued a Pagina Quarta)

he liked the *Thrax Germanicus*, he would pretend to agree and break off the conversation. But if the passerby complained that Grimoald was too brutal and was destroying the rest of the *familia*, the man would take the passerby aside and speak to him privately.

When I tried to find out who the tall man was, no one seemed to know for sure. Some thought he was a gambler and was making illegal wagers. Finally, one person confided in me that the tall man was up to no good, and that if he ever asked what I thought about Grimoald, I should just say that I admired him.

Of course, by then curiosity was getting the better of me. One day I simply ambled across the street where the tall man was loitering, and I struck up a conversation with him. Before long, he turned the conversation to the arena and asked me what I thought about the *Thrax Germanicus*. Although I really do like Grimoald, I decided to say that I didn't so I could find out what he was up to. And, sure enough, as soon as I said that I thought something should be done about him because he was too violent, he took me aside. He then whispered in my ear that if I wanted to help folks do something to put a stop to Grimoald's butchery in the arena, I should show up in the back room of the *Caupona Vapida* at the end of *vigiliae primae* on the *Nones*.

At first I wasn't sure what I was going to get myself mixed up in, and I wasn't sure if I should show up at the *caupona*. "But then," I thought, "if this guy's planning to assassinate Grimoald or something, I think I might want to do something to try and stop him."

When the *Nones* arrived, I waited until *vigiliae primae* were almost over before heading out. I got to the *caupona* and found that the back room was packed. After slipping in as inconspicuously as I could, I began to look around to see who was running the meeting. When I finally spotted the leader, I couldn't identify him because he was wearing a *paenula* with the hood pulled closely around his face. Everyone seemed to have different suggestions about how to assassinate Grimoald.

"Grimoald's just too big and well-trained for that approach to work," the man in the *paenula* said. "Besides, he should die in the arena."

Someone finally tossed out the fact that a pride of lions had just been imported from Africa and was scheduled to be part of the *venatio* at the next *munera gladiatoria*.

This seemed to be an interesting fact, but no one could

Sancti Lares et Penates

Based on a submission by Augustus Burns and Pugnax, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Troiae Aeneas sanctos Lares et Penates in somno audivit.



Dixerunt ei, "Cape nos et familiam tuam. Excede ad Hesperiam quo in loco novam domum invenias. Te et familiam tuam semper servabimus."

Aeneas sic in somno monitus, Laribus Penatibusque paruit et officium suum egit.

Ergo etiam nunc Lares et Penates domos nostras protegent. Hi dei familiares non magni sunt, nihilominus

potentissimi sunt. Quaecumque familia Romana habet suos deos familiares qui eam defendunt et protegent. Tota familia Lares et Penates adorant quia hi dei cibum et fortunam defendunt. Quaque die, familia grata his deis cibum et preces offert.

Si familia ab una casa ad aliam novam migrat, sanctos Lares et Penates secum capit.

"Just Tell 'em Once!"

As Fabius the Tribune advises teachers in his audiences, "The Roman army has a wonderful way of helping recruits remember things. Just tell 'em once. If they forget—Pain!"

While modern educational approaches would never condone such a practice in the classroom, it is interesting that those students who are privileged to take part in a Fabius the Tribune persona presentation do remember what they learn there, as the following e-mail received from a Latin teacher indicates:

"All of the kids loved his presentation, but what is most remarkable is their retention of the information they received! I gave an extra-credit quiz to my students who attended. There were ten questions. The AVERAGE score was 70% correct. That is a very strong retention rate in my opinion considering that students did not take notes, nor were they warned beforehand that they would be tested over the presentation!"

SEMESTER EXAM JITTERS? JUST REMEMBER A FEW OF YOUR FAVORITE THINGS.

Anonymous song from Pompeiiana's Textbook Giveaway teaching files.

Togas on teachers and whiskers on Caesar,
Dining on couches with food from the freezer,
Paperback parchment scrolls tied up with strings,
These are a few of my favorite things.

Roman style houses with holes in the ceiling,
Furnished with early American feeling,
Mercury flying with turbo-jet wings,
These are a few of my favorite things.

Sweet Vestal Virgins with downcast eyelashes,
Tend Vesta's fire and get covered with ashes,
Riding in chariots without any springs,
These are a few of my favorite things.

When exams come, when my grades drop,
When I'm feeling sad,
I simply remember my favorite things,
And then I don't feel so bad.

Live Roman models not in the museum,
Doing the twist in the old Colosseum,
Rock and Roll versions of what Vergil sings,
These are a few of my favorite things.

Slum clearance projects to fix up the Forum,
Clothes for the statues that lack some decorum,
Pure golden fleece we can cut into rings,
These are a few of my favorite things.

When exams come, when my grades drop,
When I'm feeling sad,

IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE?

Based on an article by Ashley Wallace,
Jenni Gross and Vicki Hester,
Latin I students of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio



Even in ancient Rome medical care was available for both the poor and the wealthy. Such care included both medications and surgery.

Before 219 B.C.E., pretty much everyone in Rome relied on common sense, prayers (especially religious practices that were handed down from the Etruscans and made part of state religion), a little witchcraft and any *scientia herbarum* (practical medicine) that might be known by "Dr. Mom," a neighborhood midwife (*obstetrix*), or an ointment

(Continued in Pagina Septima)



Cara Matróna,

In just a few months, our son Julius will lead in *marrimonium* the daughter of our *patronus*, Marcus Luvius Tiburtinus.

As I understand it, Tiburtinus, at the insistence of Lilliana, his *uxor*, will be paying for a luxurious *Confarreatio* ceremony. And you know that that means the ceremony will be presided over by the *Pontifex Maximus* along with a *flamen dialis*, and there will be a wedding party that includes ten witnesses. As you might expect, I am almost out of my mind trying to make sure that all the members of my *familia* will be properly, and spectacularly *induti* as befits such a lavish ceremony.

There is one traditional part of this ceremony, however, that I simply cannot accept: the *versus Fescennini*. I've heard these before, and I don't think they're very fitting for such a high-class occasion, and they're certainly not fitting for a young *nupta* of fourteen to hear.

Isn't there something we can do to avoid the embarrassment of these disrespectful and improper songs? Couldn't we just have a band of *tibicines* accompany the wedding party down the street?

*Iuli Polybi Uxor
Pompellia*

Cara Uxor,

How fortunate you are to have your son Julius lead in *marrimonium* the *filia* of your *patronus*. This is an alliance that will certainly benefit your *familia*. I certainly know what you mean about the *versus Fescennini*. Here at Rome the *cateruae* of *cantores Fescennini* are simply out of control as each *caterua* tries to be more shocking than the next.

Unfortunately, you are dealing with tradition here, and, as superstitious as everyone is about marriage ceremonies, you certainly don't want to invite bad luck by ignoring any of the traditional parts of the ceremony.

I doubt that you could have any influence at this late date, but did you ever consider meeting with Lilliana and discussing the possibility of a less extravagant wedding ceremony, such as a simple, but elegant, *coemptio*?

Had you done this a year or two ago, it might have worked, but, I'm sure that, by now, Lilliana has spent a great deal of *tempus* and *pecunia* preparing all the things needed for *confarreatio* ceremony. Not only is the specially-woven *tunica recta* expensive, but she has probably already bought the special *hasta coelibaris*, an elaborate *cingulum* to be fastened into the *nodus Hercules* and an expensive *flammeum* with matching *vitae* and sandals. No doubt she has also already ordered both the *farreum libum* to be offered to *Iuppiter* and the *mastaceum* to be fed to the guests. And, if she changed the wedding plans at this late date, she would have some very disappointed families who were looking forward to having their children serve as *camilli, patrini et matrimi*.

So, I guess in order not to jinx the wedding of your *filius* and to preserve the wonderful relationship your husband has with his *patronus*, I would say the best thing you can do now is just resign yourself to the *versus Fescennini*. After all, they are effective in warding off evil spirits that are equally as offended by their impropriety as you are. And don't worry about your future *nurus*. By the time any girl reaches the age of fourteen she certainly has heard it all and should already have a pretty good idea of what marriage is going to be all about. If not, her *promuba* and her *mater* will certainly give her a few quick lessons the day before when she puts on her *tunica recta* for the first time.

Try to be happy with the marriage your *vir* has arranged. This will truly be a step up for your *filius* and his *nupta*. Since their marriage will be an elegant *confarreatio*, not only will he become the *paterfamilias* of his own family, but your *nurus* will be able to become a true *materfamilias*, instead of just being considered an *uxor*, like those women who are married with a *coemptio* ceremony or, worse yet, live in a common *usus* marriage.

The RAUCOUS Roman Forum

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

pungent odors. (Their eventual removal was one of the earliest steps taken to improve the image of the Forum.)

Crowds of buyers and vendors of all sorts of wares jostled with lobbyists en route to their station in front of the Senate chamber. Street entertainers, beggars, the homeless, retired old men looking to kill time, orphaned children, scholars, juvenile delinquents, artists and con-artists mingled with howling cats and growling dogs. Donkeys pulling carts were, at times, bumper to bumper.

There were young men studying law by clerking for prominent attorneys, patricians strutting by with their coteries of lackeys, robed judges late for court, prosecutors and litigants, and burrascrats on their way to political patronage jobs. There were poets of every stripe reciting from makeshift platforms all the livelong day, hecklers, roustabouts, and armed troops on horseback helpless to do anything toward wresting some order out of all this.

Campaigning politicians in their bleached white *togae candidae*, on the make for votes, would at certain times of the year swell the ranks. The better-educated citizens would swarm around the news bulletins (*Acta Diurna*) posted on large wooden boards propped against some column or arch. Daily life in the Forum was, in short, a loosely choreographed, colorful bedlam. It was Times Square, Piccadilly Circus, and the Casbah rolled up into one.

There were crowds going one way, crowds going another, crowds stopping and obstructing movement in either direction, with all participants exceedingly animated and obstreperous, and gesticulating wildly. The lone thoroughfare, the *Via Sacra*, was just about impassable.

The morning hours, before the heat set in, saw the greatest concentration of people. In one speech, Cicero complained about getting shoved and elbowed along by the crush of humanity trying to squeeze through the Arch of the Fabii at the eastern entrance. His Roman pride and dignity were also offended at the sight of hordes of foreigners:

"These Spaniards and Gauls walking haughtily about our Forum!"

He surely would have made note of the large numbers of Greeks, Syrians, Numidians and Illyrians as well. Cicero mumbles with disdain about one of his political foes, a powerful crony of the dictator Sulla.

"...hovering about the Forum with his hair fancily combed and shining with unguents."

Seneca, a century later, underscores this cosmopolitanism of the place.

"...where flow together from every corner of the globe those induced by ambition or by appetite for pleasure."

There were also unsavory characters, wanted back home by the local authorities, who poured in from the provinces to take refuge by disappearing in the obscurity of the slums of Rome, just a few minutes' walk from the Forum.

Various ancient authors speak to us of the sundry types who lingered, or malingered, in the precincts of the Forum. Certain groups acquired the habit of convening in the same area each day, so that in time different spots and corners were named for them. As early as the second century before Christ, Plautus offered a virtual guide booklet on where to find whom. For example, members of the legal profession in need of clients loitered near the *Rostra*. A large clique of idlers met near the Sun Dial. Jewelers and makers of musical instruments set up shop along the *Via Sacra*. Other sources inform us that perfume sellers were generally found at the southern end. Book publishers conducted business in the *Argiletum*, the wide street that enters the Forum to the side of the *Basilica Aemilia*. At dusk the petty thieves could be spotted there, divvying up the day's take.

Rich married men clustered in front of the courthouses to negotiate with the city's high-class *nonariae*. The hungry



MODERN PHOTO OF THE EXCAVATIONS IN THE FORUM ROMANUM FACING THE CAPITOLINE HILL.

swarmed around food vendors pleading for scraps. Usurers staked out the ground near the *tubernae veteres*. The cheeky, the chatterboxes, and the foulmouthed who harassed passersby just for sport, hung out behind the Vestal's convent.

It was through such chaos that the senators had to pick their way to the *Curia*, often to a soundtrack of sibilant hisses from the cynical rabble, most of whom were on the dole.

By late afternoon, the inebriated would stagger in, following hours of puzzling and eating in nearby *cauponaes*. Then, about an hour or so before the sun went down, the crowds dispersed and went quickly home, since the streets of Rome were no place to be after dark what with muggers, rapists, and roving bands of young toughs on the prowl.

The Forum was also the scene of many riots and much bloodshed, the staging ground for the capital's most shameful civil disorders. Every society or guild or private interest group, at one time or another, organized a "March on the Forum" to air their demands. These marches were often preludes to violence.

Such were the day-to-day realities of the *Forum Romanum*.

[Editor's note: Livy (A History of Rome, 34.2.1) complained of a group of women who had marched on the Forum: "Indeed, it was with some embarrassment that I came a few minutes ago to the Forum right through a crowd of women. If I had not held in respect the dignity and basic decency of each woman as an individual (it would mortify them to be seen receiving a scolding from a consul), I would have said: 'It is not right for you to concern yourselves about which laws are passed or repealed here.'"]



MODERN ITALIAN VENDORS AND SHOPPERS STILL PACK THE STREETS OF ROME.

IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE?

(Continued a Pagina Quinta)



(sepiarius) or drug (pharmacopoli) seller to help them recover from illness or accident. Pliny the Elder (A.C.E. 23-79) wrote down many of the recipes used to prepare home remedies. The benefits of many of the ingredients, such as cabbage, are still praised today. Other ingredients such as bone ashes and manure, tend to sound shocking, but even they seem to have sound scientific benefits. As it turns out, manure can be a very beneficial ingredient when preparing a salve or poultice. Manure has a high alkaline PH that can have a beneficial effect on bruises, provided that the manure has been boiled in vinegar first to kill any harmful bacteria it may contain.

One of the most famous medicines used by the Romans was made from juice derived from the root of the laserpitium plant. Laserpitium is a giant fennel plant that grows in Europe. Medicines made from the juice of its roots were used to cure everything from insect bites to hysteria. At the beginning of his dictatorship, Julius Caesar insured public health in Rome by inspecting fifteen hundred pounds of the bitter, but precious, laserpitium extract.

Many modern Italians still drink a daily dose of a bitter aperitif that is thought to insure their general health. It is called *Fernet*. And, of course, it is interesting to see Indian cuisine restaurants offering bowls of fennel seeds to diners as they leave instead of the more universal after-dinner mints.

Occasionally an itinerant Greek physician or surgeon would pass through Rome, but his services would only have been available to the wealthy. Pliny the Elder correctly observed that "there are thousands of people who live without doctors, but who still do not live without medicine."

It wasn't until 219 B.C.E. that the first permanent doctor's office was opened in Rome. It was opened by a Greek doctor named Archagathus from Peloponnesus. Again, the services of such a professionally trained physician were only available to the wealthy at first. Gradually, more and more doctors

opened offices in Rome. These included general practitioners (medici), surgeons (chirurgi), emergency medical technicians (vulnerarii), eye-doctors (ocularii) and dentists (dentium medicus).

The education of aspiring doctors was individualized. A master doctor would accept a number of students who would follow him on his rounds, just as interns do today, and share in diagnosis and treatment of his patients. Again, it was Pliny the Elder who recorded the ominous epitaph from a tombstone, "I perished by the multitude of physicians." "A physician," Pliny also wrote, "is the only person licensed to kill."

Although ancient Romans had not scientifically identified all diseases and their causes, the religious shrines they set up indicate they were on the right path. In the first century B.C. the Roman author Varro wrote that Rome had three temples to the goddess of fever. There was also an altar to Mefitis, the goddess of Malaria. In the *Forum Romanum* folks prayed at the altar of Cloacina, the sewer goddess, to avoid typhoid. Showing their appreciation of cleanliness as a deterrent of illness, the military set up a shrine to Verminius, the god of disease germs, near the camp of the Praetorian Guard in Rome.

By the fourth century A.D. each of the regions in the city of Rome had its own public clinic run by a state-appointed *archiater*.

Ancient Roman medicine and surgical procedures, including surgical instruments, have had a great effect on modern medicine. Although modern medical doctors may no longer believe in Aesculapius as the god of healing, they have accepted, as part of the symbol of their profession, his sacred healing snakes entwined around the winged caduceus that Hermes carried as he both led the living through their lives and conducted their souls to the Underworld when they died. And of course, anyone studying to be a medical doctor today must learn hundreds of Latin phrases, terms and abbreviations that are intrinsic to their profession.



ARTIST'S VIEW OF AN ANCIENT DOCTOR'S OFFICE
BY M. AL HERGET



SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS RECOVERED FROM POMPEII

LOWER THE CURTAIN, START THE PLAY

By Frank Turris, Indianapolis, Indiana

Ever since the first tipsy Greek shepherd got up and gave a spontaneous performance to others gathered around his campfire, playacting has been a welcomed form of entertainment. Since most folks tend to be shy, the use of wine was often used to encourage such spontaneous performances. And, of course, since wine was the gift of the god Dionysus, all such performances were dedicated to him.

As the performances became more elaborate, and staged, and the actors needed to be sober, they would still honor Dionysus by sacrificing a goat (*tragos*) in his honor.

They say it was a Greek actor named Thespis who, in 540 B.C.E., first interrupted the usual choral presentation by assigning lines to an individual actor pulled from the



THEATRE OF ACTORS PREPARING A PLAY, FOUND IN THE HOUSE OF THE TRAGIC POET IN POMPEII

chorus. These early performances took place on a circular performance area (*orchestra*) surrounded by seats (*theatron*), usually built into a hillside.

Of course, the first theaters were made of wood, but as this form of entertainment gained in popularity, stone seats were added and the theaters kept getting bigger and bigger, culminating in the theater that could seat 44,000 spectators built in Megalopolis, a city founded in the middle of Peloponnesus in 371 B.C.E.

By this time, of course, Greek playwrights such as Sophocles and Aristophanes, had perfected the art of both tragedy and comedy for Greek audiences.

Native Italians also enjoyed their wine, their gift from Bacchus, and came up with their own spontaneous campfire performances that



ROMAN THEATRE AT LEPTIS MAGNA, IN LIBYA. THE CITY NEAR WHICH EMBELCH SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS WAS BORN



Country-Style Ancient Greek Bread

Græcius Panis Ruridicus

By Jackie Seward, Latin II student of A. Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Wannee H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Bread has always been so crucial to Greek culture that even the ancient Greek word *mageireus*, meaning "I cook," was closely associated with the word *maxos*, meaning "I knead."

Bread has long been the most revered food in Greece, often the object of a wealth of local superstitions. Women would pack a little piece of bread in the belongings of their husbands and sons as they went off to work or to war. They believed that placing a small piece of bread under the pillow of a newborn child would ward off evil. One could even improve her relations with her mother-in-law if she ate the "elbow" (i.e., the "heel") of a loaf of bread.

The ancient Greeks learned to leaven (add yeast to) bread from the Egyptians whom they nicknamed "the bread makers." While other cultures generally considered decaying food to be taboo, the Egyptians discovered that fermenting yeast spores could be added to flour when baking bread.

The Egyptians also were among the first not to heat their harvested wheat before threshing it. This unheated wheat was called "soft" wheat. Heating wheat was generally practiced by others because it made it easier to separate the chaff from the grains of wheat. Such "hard" wheat, however, did not rise very well after yeast was added.

The ancient Greeks quickly realized the benefits of working with "soft" wheat and adding yeast to make bread.

To many modern Greeks, bread is still a sacred food, a utensil, a good luck charm, a folk art form, a gift, a token to commemorate the milestones of life. It completes each meal.

Res Commiscendae:

2 cups warm water	7/8 cups bread flour
1 envelope active dry yeast	2 Tblsps. honey
¼ cup olive oil	2 tps. salt
Extra olive oil to rub on pans and dough	

Modus Preparandi:

Mix 1 cup of warm water, 1 cup of flour, yeast and honey in a pre-warmed bowl. Cover bowl and put it in a warm spot. Allow mixture to rise for 1 hour.

Uncover and add/mix in 1 cup of warm water and 1/4 cup olive oil. Mix in 6 more cups of flour. On a flour-dusted surface, knead the dough ball for 10/15 minutes, until soft.

Rub the inside of a clean bowl with oil and place the dough ball (also rubbed with olive oil) in it. Cover the bowl, place in a warm spot and let rise for another hour.

At the end of 1 hour, uncover, and push the dough down. Re-cover the bowl, and allow to rise for a second hour.

Lightly oil two 9 in. x 5 in. by 2 ¼ in. bread pans. Uncover the bowl and push the bread down as flat as it will go. Divide dough and shape into two loaves. Arrange each loaf in a bread pan. Cover and allow to rise for another hour.

When the dough has 10 minutes more to rise, place a heatproof pan of water on bottom shelf of oven and preheat oven to 450°. Uncover the loaves and brush the top of each with water. Gently draw a sharp knife down the center of each loaf.

Bake loaves for 35/40 minutes, until golden brown.





TOP TEN Metallica Songs

By Ryan Regan, Latin II student of Kendra Eisenhower, Mitchell H.S., Colorado Springs, Colorado

- I. VIVERE EST MORI
- II. TINCTORUM VESPER
- III. CUI CAMPANA TRACTATUR
- IV. MAMMA DIXIT
- V. TRIFOLIUM FOLIO NUDATUM
- VI. PUPARUM MAGISTER
- VII. SPINA INTRINSECA
- VIII. EGO EVANESCO
- IX. TRISTE SED VERUM
- X. PETE VASTAQUE

Those Mixed Up ROMAN EMPERORS

By Chris Barngrover and Shawn Gabbard, Latin I students of Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

After unscrambling the name of each emperor, match it with that emperor's description.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. ARJATN | E. DRHINAA |
| B. MOCMDUOS | F. ONNUTISAN SPUI |
| C. PAAVSESIN | G. LACIGLUA |
| D. TVONIACA | H. RNOE |

1. Born near Seville in Spain, he expanded the empire to its largest extent, stretching it into modern Romania, Armenia and Mesopotamia and built impressive aqueducts, roads, theaters and basilicas.
2. His reign was noted for cruelty and torture. Almost certainly insane (having made his horse a Senator), he was assassinated in A.D. 41 by his own bodyguards.
3. He was declared emperor by his soldiers after his conquest of Jerusalem. He eliminated the treasury deficit through economic cutbacks and increased taxation, while beginning the construction of Rome's largest amphitheater.
4. He governed well during his early years, but gradually, as he grew into manhood, he became ruthless. He had his mother and his advisor, Burrus, poisoned, and he supposedly kicked his wife, Poppaea Sabina, to death for having nagged at him. He is traditionally blamed for the A.D. 64 fire in Rome.
5. He was cautious in his foreign dealings, although he, too, put down a revolt in Jerusalem with great brutality. He is best known for his construction programs which included a wall across Britain and a whole new Imperial Village located outside of Rome at Tivoli.
6. He established the Roman Empire, boasted of having found Rome a city of brick and converting it into a city of marble. His reign began what is known as the Pax Romana. He was poisoned by his wife so his stepson could succeed him.
7. He is the son of Marcus Aurelius that was featured in the movie GLADIATOR. When an attempt to poison him failed to put an end to his brutal rule, he was finally strangled to death by his wrestling partner.
8. During his long and peaceful reign, he consolidated and stabilized the government, cooperated with the Senate, and brought economic prosperity to Rome and its provinces. Romans expressed their appreciation by building a temple in the Forum Romanum to him and his wife, Faustina.

MYTHOLOGY COLOPHONY

Based on a game by Chad Maines, Latin IV student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Schools, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

After unscrambling each Greek name, match it with its Latin counterpart.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Apollo | A. eusz |
| 2. Bacchus | B. odeinops |
| 3. Ceres | C. ersa |
| 4. Coelus | D. lopaol |
| 5. Cybele | E. phesstucha |
| 6. Diana | F. erhemis |
| 7. Dis | G. nehr |
| 8. Juno | H. ethnaa |
| 9. Jupiter | I. ieratms |
| 10. Luna | J. prdtioha |
| 11. Mars | K. etaish |
| 12. Mercury | L. eeretmd |
| 13. Minerva | M. suurna |
| 14. Neptune | N. egaa |
| 15. Venus | O. scurno |
| 16. Vesta | P. hrae |
| 17. Vulcan | Q. lotpu |
| 18. Saturn | R. sudinyo |
| 19. Sol | S. sheilo |
| 20. Tellus | T. leeens |

Fun With Latin Phrases

Based on a game by Lynne Karlman, Latin I student of Daniel Whitten, Governor Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Use the words in the word bank to reconstruct the Latin for these free translations of Latin phrases. If done correctly, all word bank items will be used once.

1. Victory or death.
2. Envy is blind.
3. They proclaim it with their silence.
4. When you're successful, everyone will be your friend.
5. A debt-free person is a happy person.
6. Work conquers all things.
7. A sound mind in a sound body.
8. To reach high goals difficulties must be endured.

AD	CORPORE	IN	NUMERABIS
AMICOS	CUM	INVIDIA	PER
ASPERA	DEBET	LABOR	QUI
ASTRA	DONC	MENS	SANA
AUT	ERIS	MORI	SANO
AUT	EST	MULTOS	TACENT
CAECA	FELIX	OMNIA	VINCERE
CLAMANT	FELIX	NIHIL	VINCIT

Fabularum Historia Graecarum

Based on a game by Adam Friess, Latin III student of Susan Miller, Catholic Central P.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

ACROSS

1. The Romans called her Vesta
3. The peacock was her bird
4. Eve in Greek mythology
6. Vengeance goddess
9. One-eyed giants
11. Deity of merchants and thieves
12. Rainbow goddess
13. She dated a swan
16. Gave fire to mankind
18. The owl was her bird
19. Armor-maker of the gods
21. The vulture was his bird

DOWN

1. Ruler of the Underworld
2. His son was Phaethon
5. Apollo's sister
7. Deadly female voices
8. The work they inspire is often seen in museums
9. His brother was Orpheus
10. Spring goddess
14. Mother of the goddess of spring
15. Horse-man combo

ALL ABOUT OVID

By Graham Waid, Latin IV student of Jennifer Strehel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

Unscramble the titles of Ovid's works. Then write each unscrambled title in front of its English description.

1. Tales of famous lovers
2. Elegiac love letters
3. A book of changes
4. Based on a Greek tragedy
5. "How To" cosmetic book
6. "The Art of Love"
7. "The Cure for Love"
8. A calendar of festivals
9. A book of sad poems
10. A collection of sad letters
11. An attack on an ex-friend
12. A book about Black Sea fish

ADEME
ATMERHPOSSEO
DAIERM ROISAM
ERMOSA
ISBI
LIETUIACAH

DEHOERIS
SAR TAAMAIRO
NEDCMMLIA AIFECI
SITFA
SIRTAT
SULAETEP I XE TPNOO

The Temple at Cumae

Based on a game by Andrea Raspanti, Latin II student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New York

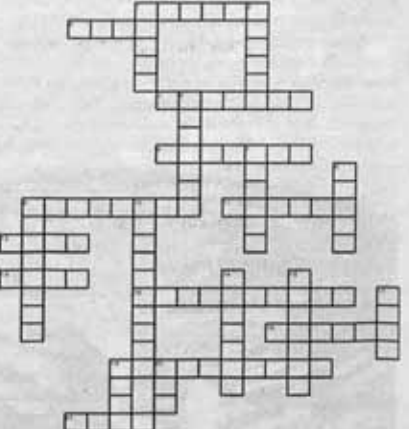
In the wordsearch, circle the answer to each clue.

1. Area of Italy in which Cumae is located
2. Promontory to the north of which Cumae is located
3. Trojan who visited Cumae to talk to his father
4. Priestess who foretold the future at Cumae
5. Last king of Rome who died at Cumae
6. Nationality of the first settlers in Cumae
7. Number of Sibylline books once offered for sale to the last king of Rome
8. Number of Sibylline books purchased by the last king of Rome
9. The entrance to the _____ was located near Cumae.
10. Deity who spoke through the priestess at Cumae

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

Fabularum Historia Graecarum

Based on a game by Adam Friess, Latin III student of Susan Miller, Catholic Central P.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan



17. Goddess of the earth
19. Predecessor of Ganymedes
20. The Greek Faunus



By Steven Shade, Eighth Grade Latin student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

- 72.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ___ portio | A. they will carry |
| 2. ___ portas | B. I shall carry |
| 3. ___ portat | C. you (s) will carry |
| 4. ___ portamus | D. he/she/it carries |
| 5. ___ portatis | E. you (s) will have carried |
| 6. ___ portant | F. I was carrying |
| 7. ___ portabam | G. we had carried |
| 8. ___ portabas | H. you (pl) carry |
| 9. ___ portabat | I. he/she/it was carrying |
| 10. ___ portabamus | J. you (pl) will have carried |
| 11. ___ portabatis | K. they will have carried |
| 12. ___ portabant | L. you (pl) have carried |
| 13. ___ portabo | M. we were carrying |
| 14. ___ portabis | N. I carry |
| 15. ___ portabit | O. we carry |
| 16. ___ portabimus | P. you (pl) were carrying |
| 17. ___ portabitis | Q. you (s) carry |
| 18. ___ portabunt | R. I shall have carried |
| 19. ___ portavi | S. they had carried |
| 20. ___ portavisti | T. they used to carry |
| 21. ___ portavit | U. you (pl) had carried |
| 22. ___ portavimus | V. I have carried |
| 23. ___ portavistis | W. you (pl) will carry |
| 24. ___ portaverunt | X. he/she/it will carry |
| 25. ___ portaveram | Y. we shall have carried |
| 26. ___ portaveras | Z. you (s) have carried |
| 27. ___ portaverat | AA. he/she/it will have carried |
| 28. ___ portaveramus | BB. you (s) used to carry |
| 29. ___ portaveratis | CC. we have carried |
| 30. ___ portaverant | DD. he/she/it has carried |
| 31. ___ portavero | EE. you (s) had carried |
| 32. ___ portaveris | FF. they carry |
| 33. ___ portaverit | GG. he/she/it had carried |
| 34. ___ portaverimus | HH. they have carried |
| 35. ___ portaveritis | II. I had carried |
| 36. ___ portaverint | JJ. we shall carry |

Beginning level  Advanced level 

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CLASS FAVORITES

By the Eighth Grade Latin Class of Betty Whittaker, Carmel Jr. H.S., Carmel, Indiana

- 73.
- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| I. SIMPSONES |
| II. ASPECTUS FUTURUS |
| III. INCANTATUM |
| IV. FRATRUM CATERVA |
| V. MODO ME SCLOPETO FERI |
| VI. FAMILIAE VIR |
| VII. VITARUM NOSTRARUM DIES |
| VIII. MALCOLMUS IN MEDIO |
| IX. TERTIUM SAXUM A SOLE |
| X. SATURNI DIEI NOX VIVA |
| XI. TELEVISIO INSANA |
| XII. OMNES RAYMUNDUM AMANT |
| XIII. CAERULEI INDICIA |
| XIV. PUER MUNDO OCCURRIT |
| XV. ILLUD SPECTACULUM DE ANNIS MCMLXX |

WHO'S WHO?

74. Based on a game by Claudia Stonebreaker and Silvia Hancock, Latin I students of Champaign Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ___ After being exiled to Gaul, he committed suicide. Known as Judea's greatest ruler. | A. Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus |
| 2. ___ As governor of Syria, he took a census of the Jews in A.D. 21. | B. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa |
| 3. ___ Produced now-lost histories of Rome, the Etruscans, Carthage and his family. | C. Pontius Pilatus |
| 4. ___ Commanded Octavian's fleet at Actium. Died of pneumonia at age 51. | D. Publius Sulpicius Quirinus |

75.  My Head, My Tummy, My Knees, My Toes
Based on a game by Dan Kulper, Latin I student of Carroll Heights, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

In the wordsearch, circle the Latin word for each part of the body mentioned.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Arm | 17. Heel |
| 2. Back | 18. Knee |
| 3. Calf | 19. Leg |
| 4. Cheek | 20. Lip |
| 5. Chest | 21. Mouth |
| 6. Chin | 22. Neck |
| 7. Ear | 23. Nose |
| 8. Elbow | 24. Nostrils |
| 9. Eye | 25. Palm |
| 10. Eyebrow | 26. Ring Finger |
| 11. Eyelid | 27. Shoulder |
| 12. Foot | 28. Stomach |
| 13. Forehead | 29. Throat |
| 14. Hair | 30. Thumb |
| 15. Hand | 31. Toes |
| 16. Head | |

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



Brad Pitt Movies

76. By Jill Canfield and Anna Steele, Latin IV students of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

- | |
|--|
| I. OBI JOSEPHO ATRO |
| II. DORMITORES |
| III. FABULAE DE LAPSU |
| IV. THELMA LOUISAQUE |
| V. SEPTEM |
| VI. DUODECIM SIMIAE |
| VII. FLUMEN PER ID PERFLUIT |
| VIII. SEPTEM ANNI IN TIBETA |
| IX. DIABOLI PROPRIUM |
| X. COLLOQUIUM CUM VESPERTILIONE HUMANO |

Animal Matchers

77. Based on a game by Angela Schibert and Brandon Wolf, Latin I students of Niles West, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Copy the unscrambled Latin name of each animal in front of its description.

- | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1. ___ I starred in a movie with Tom Hanks. | saip | surnodrasi | nnshuel | prseex |
| 2. ___ My friend, Aladdin, is mighty and brave | sicna | leefs | xirtsip | maiss |
| 3. ___ In <i>Homeward Bound</i> , I helped the "boys" catch all the fish. | | | | |
| 4. ___ With three rows of teeth, I was a mean scavenger in this movie. | | | | |
| 5. ___ I broke loose in <i>Jurassic Park</i> , twice. | | | | |
| 6. ___ My mother was killed by hunters, but Thumper stayed with me. | | | | |
| 7. ___ In <i>Honey, I Shrunk the Kids</i> ! I helped two kids fly to safety. | | | | |
| 8. ___ If you watch <i>Survivor II</i> , you may see me slither by. | | | | |

ANCIENT ROMAN MEDICINE

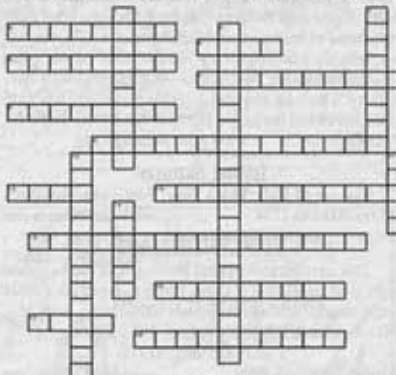
78. BASED ON A GAME BY AARON CROSS, LILLIA HESTER AND JULIANA WALLACE, LATIN I STUDENTS OF NANCY MAXON, AARON L. STEELE H.S., ANDERSON, OHIO

ACROSS

- | |
|---|
| 3. Latin term for the practice of medicine |
| 5. This Roman author recorded many of the remedies in common use in Rome. |
| 6. Symbol used by the medical profession today |
| 7. This Greek god of healing was imported to Rome |
| 8. In the early days of Rome, <i>Haruspices</i> and <i>Augurs</i> pretended to have some knowledge of ___ |
| 9. Latin term for a dentist |
| 12. This material was called for in many ancient medical treatments. |
| 13. Latin term for a medication or medicine |
| 15. Latin term for an oculist |
| 16. Latin term for a midwife |
| 17. Chewing the ___ of certain trees provided relief from pain. |
| 18. During the early Republic, Rome had no regular ___ |

DOWN

- | |
|--|
| 1. The temple to the Greek god of healing was built in the middle of the ___ |
| 2. Latin word for a surgeon |
| 4. Latin term for a pharmacy |



- | |
|---|
| 10. Latin word for a hospital or infirmary |
| 11. Old ___ who knew about herbs frequently treated the sick. |
| 14. These animals were sacred to the Greek god of healing. |

LOWER THE CURTAIN, START TO PLAY

(Continued a Pagina Septima)

eventually ended up on Italian stages. Native Italians, however, weren't really into Greek tragedies and comedies. They preferred a more earthy form of theatrical performance known as Atellan Farces. These plays featured such stock comic characters as Pappus, a senile master who was always being outwitted by his clever slave, Maccus. By the third century B.C.E. Roman audiences were warming to Latin versions of raucous comedies borrowed from the Greeks by Titus Maccius Plautus. But when Publius Terentius Afer tried to add a little more dignity to Roman comedies during the second century B.C.E., audiences frequently lost interest and would leave the theater en masse at

the slightest distraction, such as a dancing bear performing in the street outside. Theatergoers in Pompeii generally preferred a good Atellan Farce or a performance by a troop of pantomime (ballet) dancers such as was owned by a wealthy lady, Ummidia Quadratilla.

The first theaters (*theatra*) built in Italy were also made of wood, but, unlike Greek theaters, they were not built on hillsides. They were built wherever the Romans wanted to have a play presented, frequently right in the middle of town. Because these *theatra* were considered frivolous luxuries, however, they were always torn down after the festivals that featured *Ludi Scaenici*—*Ludi Romani* (Sept. 5-9), the *Ludi Plebei* (Nov. 4-17) and *Floralia* (April 28-May 3)—for which they were built.

The first permanent stone *theatrum* in Rome was built by Pompey in 55 B.C.E. A stone *theatrum* had been started in Rome 100 years earlier, but P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica passed

a senatorial decree that caused it to be destroyed—too frivolous and morally degenerative for the Roman people!

Roman *theatra* were designed differently from those in Greece. First of all, Romans wanted to see their actors more clearly and have permanent sets (*scenae*) to block out the distractions of the neighborhoods in which they were built. The Greek performance orchestra was, therefore, cut in half by a permanent stage (*pulpitum*) backed by a façade containing three doorways. Since all performances were staged during the daylight hours, large awnings (*vela*) would be spread over the spectators to protect them from the sun and the rain.

A large curtain hung in front of the stage as the audience took their seats. When the play began, the curtain was lowered (*aulaeum subducitur*), not raised. And at the end of the performance, the curtain was raised again (*aulaeum tollitur*), not lowered.

Although admission to *Ludi Scaenici* was usually free and sponsored by a wealthy *aedilis* or *patronus*, theatergoers did need to obtain tickets (*tesserae*) to get in. Festival seating was the rule, but a person's *tessera* would indicate in which section (*cuneus*) the person could sit. To insure that the privileged classes would always be guaranteed seats, the *Lex Roscia* (67 B.C.E.) said that the fourteen bottom rows of seats should be reserved for the *equites*. The Emperor Augustus also passed the *Lex Iulia Theatralis* that reserved special sections of seats for a) women, b) *pueri praetextati* and their *paedagogi*, c) soldiers and d) married plebeian men. Some theaters had special tribunal boxes built above and to the left and right of the stage. The tribunal box on stage right was reserved for the chief magistrate and his guests, and the one on stage left for the Vestal Virgins.

A smaller theater, called an *odeum* or *odeon*, was frequently built nearby specifically for musical concerts. *Odeum* were roofed to provide better acoustics. Such concerts featured wind, string and percussion instruments.



THIS ODEUM (MUSIC HALL) AT POMPEII WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT WITH A ROOF TO IMPROVE THE

How Well Did You Read?

79.

1. *Quando Regis Reditus in theatris spectabitur?*
2. How much would it cost to buy a **Build Your Own Volcano** kit?
3. From whose point of view is "Watching Troy Fall" told?
4. What was one of the earliest steps taken to improve the image of the *Forum Romanum*?
5. What creature is more correctly called a "Phix"?
6. According to Andrea Segal, what was the name of King Midas' daughter?
7. Who was Grimoald?
8. What was the first university sorority founded in the U.S.A.?
9. Why didn't Julius Polybius' wife want *Versus Fescennini* sung at her daughter's wedding?
10. When was the first permanent doctor's office opened in ancient Rome?

RES • VENUM • DATAE

Villae a Plinio Secundo Inspiratae

In his book, *The Villas of Pliny from Antiquity to Posterity*, Pierre de la Ruffinière du Prey discusses what Pliny considered to be the essential qualities of a villa. He then discusses the many buildings—Renaissance estates, papal summer residences, Monticello—that Pliny's ideals have inspired. The book contains 48 color plates, 159 b/w half-tones and 29 line drawings. ISBN: 0-226-17300-3. \$65.00. 773/568-1550 www.press.uchicago.edu

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VENI, VIDI, NAPI

This navy blue sweatshirt bearing both the Latin and its English translation (I came, I saw, I napped) is a 90/10 cotton blend. The T-shirt version is 100% cotton. Sizes M—2XL. Sweatshirt #203866: \$32.00; 2XL: \$35.00. T-shirt #203865: \$19.00. Wireless. 800/669-9999 GiftCatalog.com

Ben Hur DVD

This Charlton Heston epic film is now available on DVD for only \$22.46! #JCWBDD065506. 800/367-7765 www.criticschoicevideo.com

Ego, Claudius DVD

If your school has upgraded to DVD, you will want to have this **Masterpiece Theatre** classic to share with your students. #D8792, \$89.99. 800/538-5856 Videocollection.com

Pompeii

O.K., so this one is not DVD. But if your school A.V. library does not have a copy of the Discovery Channel video, **Lost City of Pompeii: Secrets of the Dead**, it should have. One 52-minute videocassette. #633222, \$19.95. 800/517-2344 www.DiscoveryStore.com (Catalog Express)

"Salve, Domine!" vel quicquid velis

How did Romans actually greet each other? **Latin Forms of Address**, by Eleanor Dickey, shows exactly how Romans addressed each other—a total of 15,441 forms of address spanning four centuries. A special glossary pinpoints the 500 most common forms of address, including rules for politically correct usage. Available in April. ISBN: 0-19-924287-9. \$56.00. Oxford University Press 800/451-7556

Yesuvius Tuus!

Build Your Own Volcano kit. #V69-066. #14.95. 800/221-1133 www.catalogfavorites.com

Pisae Sacrae Turris

Be the first Latin teacher in your school to own a **Tower of Pisa Stein**. It could even be used as a giant coffee cup with a lid! 10½ in. high. #J01-15994. \$49.95. 800/241-5404 www.tyrolinternational.com

Retiarii Tridens

This **Trident** is a steel replica based on mosaics showing Roman *retiarii* in combat. Three prongs tipped with blades. Wooden shaft not included. 32 in. long steel head: #9-835. ca. \$75 with S/H. 800/883-8838 www.museumreplicas.com

Forma Urbis Romae

The Getty Museum has produced a wonderful resource for the study of the city of Rome. **Forma Urbis Romae**, by Rodolfo Lanciani, is a 9¼ in. by 12¾ in. book that includes 46 color maps, plus a color overview map of the city. Book comes with slipcase. ISBN: 88-7097-013-2. ca. \$75.00. 800/223-3431 www.getty.edu/publications

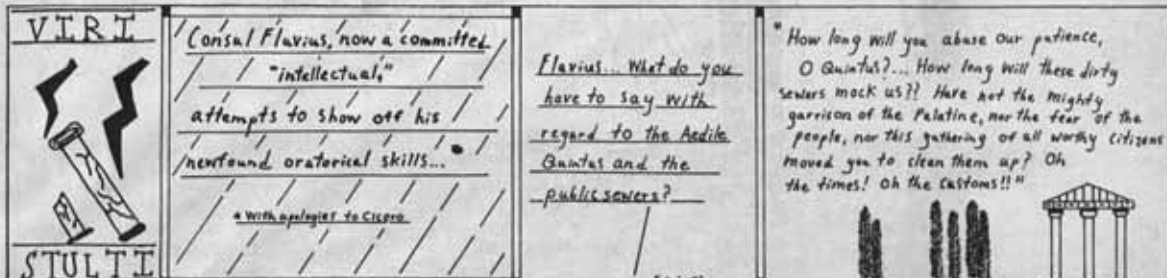
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 3. Teacher-corrected Latin reviews (with accompanying English translations) of movies, movie stars, musicians, major sporting events or renowned athletes.
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65.

Carmina Optima

- I. To Live is to Die
- II. Dyer's Eve
- III. For Whom the Bell Tolls
- IV. Mamma Said
- V. No-Leaf Clover
- VI. Master of Puppets
- VII. Them Within
- VIII. I Disappear
- IX. Sad But True
- X. Seek and Destroy

66.

Those Mixed Up Roman Emperors

1. A. Trajan
2. G. Caligula
3. C. Vespasian
4. H. Nero
5. E. Hadrian
6. D. Octavian
7. B. Commodus
8. F. Antoninus Pius

67.

MYTHOLOGY YGOLOHTYM

1. D. Apollo
2. H. Dionysius
3. L. Demeter
4. M. Uranus
5. P. Rhea
6. I. Artemis
7. Q. Pluto
8. G. Hera
9. A. Zeus
10. T. Selene
11. C. Ares
12. F. Hermes
13. H. Athena
14. B. Poseidon
15. J. Aphrodite
16. K. Hestia
17. E. Hephaestus
18. O. Cronus
19. S. Helios
20. N. Gaia

68.

Fun With Latin Phrases

1. Aut vincere aut mori
2. Caeca invidia est.
3. Cum tacet clamant.
4. Dones eris felix, multos numerabis amicos.
5. Felix qui nihil debet.
6. Labor omnia vincit.
7. Mens sana in corpore sano.
8. Ad astra per aspera.

69.

All About Ovid

1. Amores
2. Heroides
3. Metamorphoses
4. Medea
5. Medicamina Faciei
6. Ars Amatoria
7. Remedia Amoris
8. Fasti
9. Tristia
10. Epistulae ex Ponto
11. Ibis
12. Halsetica

70.

The Temple at Cumae

1. CAMPANIA
2. MISENUM
3. AENEAS
4. SIBYL
5. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS
6. GREEK
7. NINE
8. THREE
9. UNDERWORLD
10. APOLLO



76.

Picturae Moventes

- I. Meet Joe Black
- II. Sleepers
- III. Legends of the Fall
- IV. Thelma and Louise
- V. Seven
- VI. Twelve Monkeys
- VII. A River Runs Through It
- VIII. Seven Years in Tibet
- IX. Devil's Own
- X. Interview with a Vampire

77.

Animal Matchers

1. Caim
2. Simba
3. Peles
4. Pictus
5. Dinosaur
6. Humulus
7. Aps
8. Serpens

71.



72.

An Indicative Porto-Puzzle

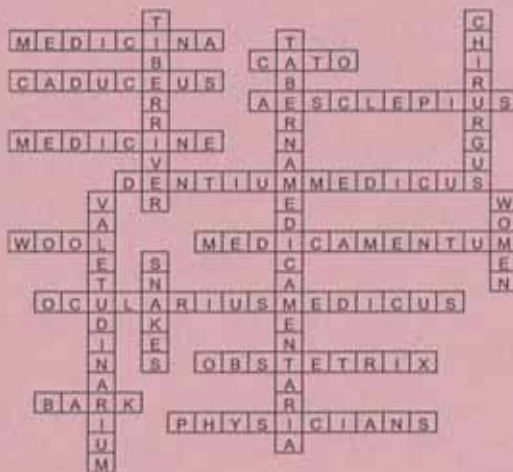
1. N
2. Q
3. D
4. O
5. H
6. FF
7. F
8. BB
9. I
10. M
11. P
12. T
13. B
14. C
15. X
16. JJ
17. W
18. A
19. V
20. Z
21. DD
22. CC
23. L
24. HH
25. II
26. EE
27. GG
28. G
29. U
30. S
31. R
32. E
33. AA
34. Y
35. J
36. K

73.

Spectacula Televisifica

- I. The Simpsons
- II. Futurama
- III. Charmed
- IV. Band of Brothers
- V. Just Shoot Me
- VI. Family Guy
- VII. Days of Our Lives
- VIII. Malcolm in the Middle
- IX. Third Rock from the Sun
- X. Saturday Night Live
- XI. Mad TV
- XII. Everybody Loves Raymond
- XIII. Blue's Clues
- XIV. Boy Meets World
- XV. That '70's Show

78.



75.

My Head, My Tummy, ...

1. BRACCHIUM
2. TERGUM
3. SURA
4. GENA
5. PECTUS
6. MENTUM
7. AURIS
8. CUBITUM
9. OCULUS
10. SUPERCILUM
11. PALPEBRA
12. PES
13. FRONS
14. COMA
15. MANUS
16. CAPUT
17. CALX
18. GENU
19. CRUS
20. LABIUM
21. OS
22. COLLUM
23. NASUS
24. NARES
25. PALMA
26. DIGITUS ANULARIUS
27. UMERUS
28. VENTER
29. IUGULUM
30. POLLEX
31. DIGITI PEDIS



Lord of the Rings

Bilbo Baggins was a small creature with furry feet, but he was humanlike and had a pleasant nature. After Bilbo had been coerced into an adventure, he came into possession of an ominous golden ring.

Many years later, Frodo Baggins, Bilbo's heir, learns that this ring has a very wicked power and must be destroyed by the fires in which it was created. These fires are in the cruel land of Mordor. The ring must also be destroyed before the Dark Lord Sauron captures it.

In order to take the ring to Mordor, Frodo forms the Fellowship with eight good friends who live in Middle-earth. With Frodo in this Fellowship are an elf named Legolas, a dwarf named Gimli, three other hobbits named Sam Gamgee, Pippin and Merry, and three humans who are Boromir, Aragorn and the wizard Gandalf.

As these nine companions hasten to Mordor, they must avoid the corruption of the ring. On the journey, Frodo and his companions are tailed by orcs, trolls and the nine Black Riders.

Many who have read the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy written by J.R.R. Tolkien recognize these stories. Now, however, these stories can be seen in three motion pictures. The title of the first motion picture is *The Fellowship of the Ring*. *The Fellowship of the Ring* could be seen on December 19, 2001, in 10,000 theaters. The second motion picture of this trilogy will be *Two Towers*. *Two Towers* will be able to be seen in theaters in December, 2002. The third motion picture of this trilogy, the title of which will be *The Return of the King*, will not be seen in theaters until December, 2003.

These three motion pictures were filmed in New Zealand in fifteen months by New Line. The director of the trilogy was Peter Jackson. More than 2,500 crew members worked on creating these three motion pictures along with several hundred principal actors and extras. \$300 million was spent to create these three motion pictures.

The motion pictures were made in New Zealand because these islands are wild, desolate, mountainous and mystical. Nearly everyone in New Zealand, including many of its soldiers, helped to make these motion pictures. The leaders of New Zealand hope that many travelers will come to the islands because of these motion pictures.

The actors who portray the characters in this trilogy are skilled, but not superstars. Jackson did not want superstars portraying the fictional characters that have been loved by readers for fifty years.

How was Jackson able to find hobbits who were only four feet tall? He wasn't. The actors who were hobbits stood many feet behind characters who had normal height. In this way, the hobbits seemed to be shorter.

The first motion picture of the trilogy, *The Fellowship of the Ring*, was two and half hours long. New Line protected itself in case the first motion picture was not well received. Those who wanted to show this first motion picture in their theaters had to contract to show the entire trilogy in their theaters.

Moviegoers can also buy many toys, gifts, clothing and electronic games relating to these motion pictures. Likewise, JVC will also be selling a *Lord of the Rings* DVD player.