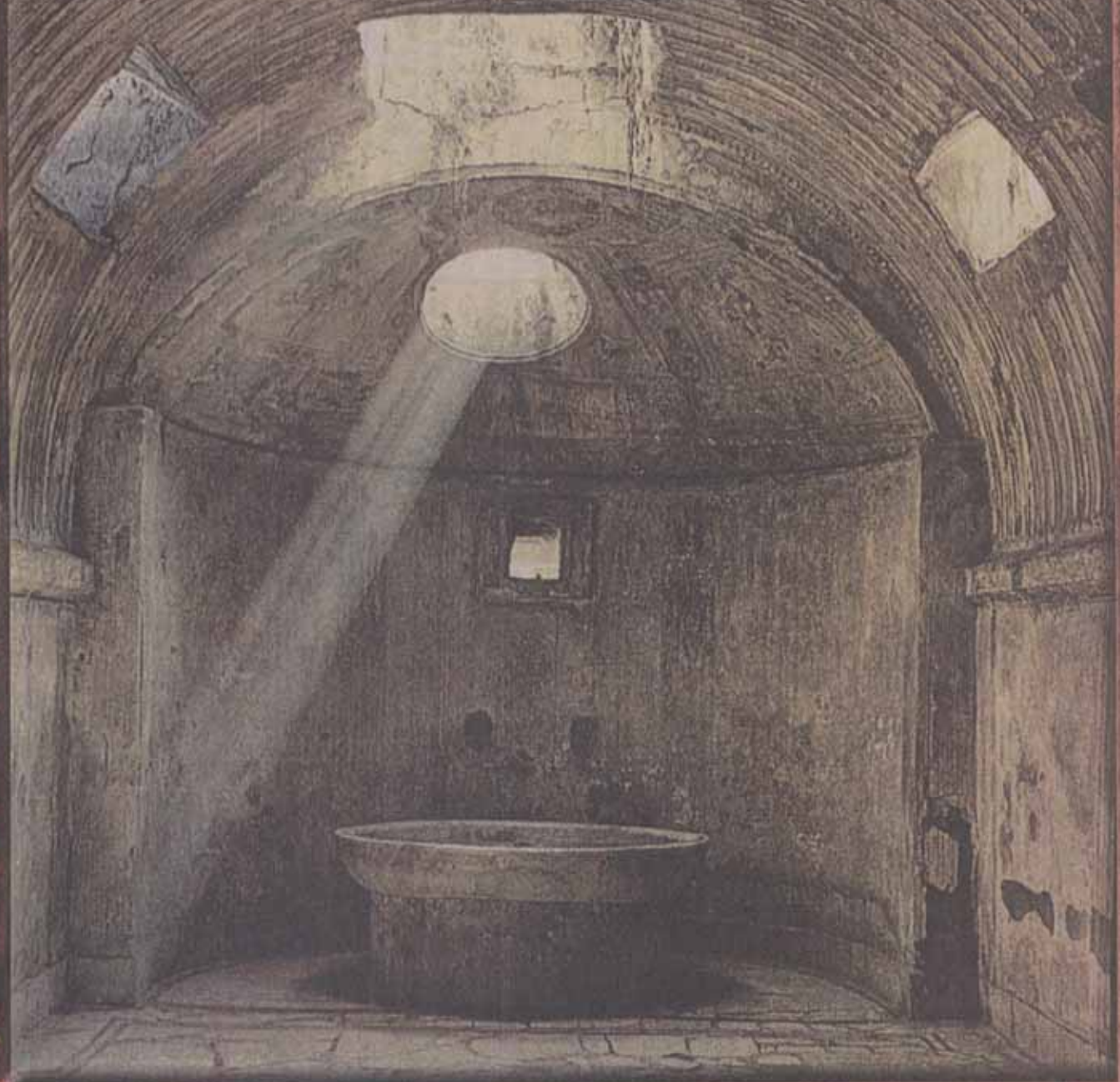


POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER



VOL. XXIX, NO. 3

NOV., A.D. MMII

ROMAN ENQUIRER Headlines

By Grant Schaeffer, Grade 7 Latin student of
Shiela Pasotik, The Independence School,
Newark, Delaware

Boy Slays Snake-Haired Woman!

Rome Claims Mediterranean
as "More Nostrum"

Roman Soldier On Bridge
Fights Off Entire Army!

Farmer Leads Roman Army to Victory
Then Returns to Plowing!

Emperor Appoints Horse as Consul
Founder of Rome Nursed by a Wolf!

THE BUZZ

The buzz is now happening in Latin! Those who enjoy communicating in Latin now have a place where they can chat with others world-wide!

The chatroom is called GREX LATINE LOQUENTUM and it is being hosted on a listserve in Poland.

This is an extremely active email discussion list for those who wish to exchange messages in Latin.

There are only two rules for those who want to join the fun of sending and receiving emails in Latin:

I. NON LICET DISPUTARE, NISI LATINE!

So long as all the back and forth is in Latin, listserve members can argue or kid around and carry on serious discussions to their hearts' content!

II. DE QUIBUSLIBET REBUS DISSERE LICET!

That's right, you read it correctly. Discuss anything at all in Latin. Of course, no one would want to offend others or be insulting to those who also love Latin!

According to last reports, nearly 500 people from all over the world were chatting away on the GREX LATINE LOQUENTUM listserve—truly an international gathering still enjoying Latin as a vehicle for international communication.

To find out more about this site and decide whether or not you want to be part of this great movement of world-wide communication in Latin, visit the Latin-language website at <http://digilander.iol.it/marziale/grex/>.

To join the GREX and read their archives, visit: <http://www.man.torun.pl/archives/grex.html/>.

SPECIAL THANKS TO
"THE CLARING HOUSE"
THE CLASSICAL OUTLOOK
VOL. 39, NO. 4, PP. 333-334



BMW DCCLII

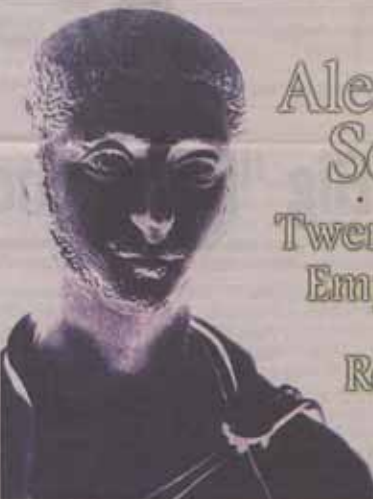


Multa saecula antiqua, medi aevi, moderna, raedae equis trahebantur. Tunc, A.D. MDCCCLXIX, Nicholas Josephus Cougnor, Lotharingiae in Gallia, construxit trirotam quae aqua (vaporem) pro alimento utebatur.

A.D. MDCCCXXXIII, Samuel Brown, Londinio in Britannia, construxit raedam automatariam quae hydrogeno cum aëre mixto pro alimento utebatur.

Multo Centurio Undevicesimo, aliquot inventores construxerunt raedas automatarias quae benzino pro alimento utebantur. Sed nihil horum inventorum perseveravit.

Magni momenti inventores qui construxerunt raedas automatarias quae benzino pro alimento utebantur erant Karl Benz et Gottlieb Daimler qui in Germania habitabant. Benz et Daimler raedas automatarias benzino pro alimento utentes A.D. MDCCCLXXXV et A.D. MDCCCLXXXVI construxerunt.



Alexander Severus Twenty-fourth Emperor of Rome

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

In A.D. 222, a bright and principled lad of fourteen ascended the throne of Rome, left vacant by the assassination of his first cousin, Elagabalus, who had ascended the throne of Rome when he was only fifteen years old. Alexander Severus, of Syrian ancestry and birth, at once brought hope to a Roman world sickened by Elagabalus' four-year reign of unparalleled decadence, depravity and despotism.

Because of Alexander's youth, his mother, Julia Mamae, served as his principal advisor, and, playing the role of a regent (something unique in the chronicles of the Caesars), was the real power behind the scenes. Under the influence of his mother, Alexander—from the start—governed wisely and effectively. And as he matured, he grew into the job, steadily assuming a more dominant hand in running things.

Alexander and Julia Mamae began by purging the government of the roguish, inept, and corrupt cronies of his cousin, and by putting together an administrative team of the best and brightest that Rome had to offer. Persuaded by the political astuteness and instincts of his mother, Alexander gave back to the Senate the authority to legislate. He formed a cabinet of sixteen senators with whom he would consult on all public business of any consequence.

He streamlined the bureaucracy, restored the treasury, improved the economy, and rehabilitated the battered image of the principate.

Totally dedicated to the duties of his office, Alexander tended to public business even before dawn, and stayed at it far into the evening, never complaining but always exuding cheerfulness and serenity.

Alexander Severus devoted much time and energy to the maintenance and restoration of such public sites as the Colosseum, the Theater of Marcellus, the Baths of Caracalla (whose son he was rumored to have been along with Elagabalus) and countless aging temples and shrines. He formed a special commission to see to the upkeep of monuments that included a bronze and marble population of nearly four thousand statues.

Alexander's long-range planning called for a new basilica which would have been more than a thousand feet in length. His reign was also distinguished by an ambitious social activism entailing many domestic enlightenment programs to aid the poor, the sick and the elderly, and various projects to improve the education of children.

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

Raeda Automataria

Quae Sole et Aqua Pro Alimento Utatur

utatur.

Sic nunc possibile est emere Ultimam Machinam Puram! Haec est raeda automataria quae sole et aqua pro alimento utitur. Haec raeda automataria est BMW DCCLII quae in Germania construitur.

Cor huius raedae automatariae est machina quae hybrida est. Haec machina vel benzino vel hydrogeno pro alimento uti potest.

Vis electrica a solis potestate generata findit aquam in hydrogenum et oxygenium. Oxygenium in aëre solvitur dum hydrogenum liquefactur et minus CCLIII centigrado reponitur. Dum internus comburitur, hydrogenum cum oxygeno misceat. Sic raeda automataria movetur. Tunc hydrogenum, nunc aqua, exit in aëre. Emissiones noxae fere tolluntur!

BMW DCCLII

obtinet electricam ex serie cellarum quae convertunt hydrogenum in electricam currentem. Haec electrica potest modicum aeris temperiem in vehiculo etiam quando raeda automataria non movetur.

Per Germaniam sunt variae stationes ubi hydrogenum compressioni eni potest.

Quanti consistit BMW DCCLII? Pretium exactum non scriptum est. Scriptum est autem "res tibi suppetit" ad usum ex harum raedarum automatarium.



LUDI CIRCENSES

Latin students in Indiana recently had the once-in-a-Latin-lifetime experience of attending a real-life Ludi Circenses run with live horses and both Ben Hur style chariots and the smaller, more authentic, wicker chariots such as were actually used in the Circus Maximus.

The aurigae were members of the Indiana Chariot and Cutter Racing Association based near Portland, Indiana.

Those who would like to learn more about Ludi Circenses are encouraged to visit a special website created by Nancy Yust, Cathedral H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana: <http://www.lupui.edu/W540/yust/Webquest/index.htm>

Night's Fair Shadow

By Antonia Keller, Latin II student of
Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Bob with the tide,
O patient wanderers.

Waters run dry,
And all things mortal must end.

Yet be not afraid
Of the path that is chosen.
What comes will come
Whether thou consent.

Be bold in your youth,
Be wise in your age.
Squander not days
More precious than gold.

And when thou lie
In death's happy slumber,
Have no regrets
So regrets have not thee.

Tomorrow's a shadow,
Dusk swiftly approaches.

Seize the day,
Or it will seize you.

POMPEIIANA ACHILLES

An ancient myth with a modern twist by Russell Hasenauer, Latin II student of A. Preterci-Klisen, St. John Vianney H.S., Belvidere, New Jersey

I first saw Achilles when he was very young. In fact, he and his father, Peleus, were the first humans I had ever seen. They seemed like giants to me. And his mother, Thetis, had a certain something about her that made her seem like someone important. Maybe she was just dedicated.

Later I found out just how dedicated this woman was. She had tried and failed to make her first six sons immortal—killing all six in the attempts. This time around, with Achilles, she dipped him into the River Styx. This would have made him completely immortal except that, once again, she failed in her attempt. Although, this time, she didn't kill her son herself. What she did wrong was that she forgot to release the child's heel for a second when it was under water so that it, too, would be wet by the river's protective waters. The end result: she had an almost immortal son with a vulnerable heel.

Since I was lucky enough to have been present during this dip in the Styx, I decided to follow Achilles around from that day on to see just how it would all work out for him.

One thing I've always had a problem with is that some people seem to think that Achilles had overly violent tendencies. Sure he kind of lost it when he killed Apollo's son, Tenes. One has to remember, however, that Tenes had started the hostilities by throwing stones at Achilles' ship. Even at that, Achilles didn't just react like some short-tempered fool. Not so. What he did was challenge Tenes, like a real man's man would do. He told Tenes that he could beat him at any contest Tenes would like to suggest.

Tenes said that he knew of a mountain that was so tall that the temperature at its peak was well below absolute zero. He challenged Achilles to see who could get to the top first and survive.

Achilles, of course, accepted the challenge and immediately began to prepare for his journey. Achilles' wife—a woman not known to many lovers of ancient history—was named Deidamia, and she tried desperately to talk Achilles out of accepting the challenge; but he assured her everything would be all right. He kissed Deidamia and his son Pyrrhus—whom Deidamia insisted on calling Neoptolemus—goodbye and set off for the mountain.

Tenes and Achilles did not climb together, as each believed he alone knew the fastest route to the top. The contest lasted for weeks, and although I had resolved to follow Achilles around throughout his entire life, I decided to await his return at the foot of the mountain. I don't do very well at absolute zero.

As the story was later told, both Tenes and Achilles reached the top at the same time. Thus, Tenes proposed another contest—to see who could survive in absolute zero the longest. Achilles, once again, accepted the challenge, and both remained on the top without food or water for several days.

When it once again became apparent that Tenes was not going to defeat Achilles in this contest either, he proposed one more challenge; whoever reached the foot of the mountain first would be the winner. Achilles accepted and immediately started back down the way he had come up.

By this time, however, Tenes had had his fill of fair play and decided to turn the odds a little in his favor. As he followed close behind Achilles—who had gotten a slight head start—he stealthily removed a dagger from his belt. The first chance he got, he lunged at Achilles and slashed one of his heels. Achilles, of course, went down.

When Tenes made his triumphant appearance at the base of the mountain, a crowd of onlookers who, by now, had heard of the contest, cheered him as the winner. But just as Tenes was preparing to make his bows and accept the applause of the onlookers, Achilles appeared behind him, and he, too, was now armed—with a mighty sword provided by his divine mother, Thetis. Achilles grabbed Tenes by his hair, jerked his head back and removed it with one blow of his blade.

Although Achilles had been wounded in one of his heels, it was not the one that had been held by his mother when she was dipping him into the River Styx. The wound had healed almost immediately and he had simply gotten up and continued the race down the mountain. Achilles, still holding Tenes' head, walked jauntily back to the ship in which he had arrived.

Unfortunately, the word was now out about which of Achilles' heels was vulnerable. One person who caught wind of this news was Paris, who would one day go on to shoot a poison arrow into that heel.

But let's leave that story for later. Did I ever tell you what happened when Achilles killed Penthesilea, the Queen of the Amazons? Hope you're not averse to a little necrophilia!

II Catullan Inspiration

By Kym Clement, Latin IV student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

On Love's light wings does he flutter,
A thousand kisses here, a thousand more there.
He watches and waits for his love so true
But she's out of his reach, and waiting he'll do,
Quietly pondering, scratching down notes
Of amorous thoughts on the girls on which he dotes.
Tears he shed, sorrow he shares;
For rumors of old men, he leaves not a care.
The bird is a friend, though the bird takes his place
In Lesbia's eyes, cooing near Lesbia's beautiful face.
In hopes of someday making her his wife,
He worships sweet Lesbia. She is his life.

The Great Reconciler

By Katie Rossi, Honors Student of Dr. Raffaele Di Zenzo, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

Menienius
Eloquent speaker
Need all parts for success
Everyone is crucial
Negotiated to bring back plebeians
Importance of working together
Urbis aeterna
Stomach is not useless
Apologues saved Rome
Giant step for democracy
Republic in danger
Interests of the state protected
Persuasive
Perilous for both the "stomach" and Rome
Agrippa

The Big "P" in Ancient Rome

Based on an article by Mike O'Connor, Latin I student of Angela Letizia, Holidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania; Artwork by Jake Eastwood, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania



In ancient Rome, "P" stood for Patricians, Politics and, of course, Power. The Patricians were the rich, long-established families of Rome. Their status provided an open door into the Senate of Rome which gave them the upper hand in Roman Politics. During the very early Roman Republic, Patrician families led public opinion and, through their roles in the Senate, wielded all the Power in the city.

Although these Roman politicians definitely had the rug pulled out from under them once Rome was ruled by em-

perors, they could still achieve their ends by manipulating public opinion, causing emperors grief in the Senate and, on occasion, using their Power to topple an imperial family. Because, over the years, the Patricians of Rome needed the manpower and support of Rome's lower-case "p" plebeians, they were forced to share a little of their upper-case Power with the lower-case plebeians. The Temple of Concord in the Forum Romanum commemorates Power-sharing agreements made over the years. The lower-case plebeians first successfully grabbed a little of the Patricians' upper-case Power in 494 B.C. by deciding, en masse, to leave Rome and set up housekeeping on nearby Mons Sacer, leaving the Patricians to fare for themselves in the face of an enemy attack.

It took a clever little story by Menenius Agrippa to convince the Patricians that the importance of all parts of Rome's political "body" needed to be recognized if the "body" as a whole were to survive. That's when the Patricians decided to allow the plebeians to elect two *Tribuni Plebis* each year who could share some of their upper-case Power with them.

Over the years, the plebeians parlayed that little concession into twenty *Tribuni Plebis* who then managed to corner a big chunk of upper-case Power for themselves. For while Patricians who served as Quaestors, Aediles, Praetors, Consuls and Censors could veto only those officials who shared their same titles, *Tribuni Plebis* could veto anyone,

NEWSLETTER Five Good Emperors

Based on an article by Chris Potts, Latin II student of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma
Okay, who hasn't heard the saying, "Power tends to corrupt: absolute power corrupts absolutely?"

Although John Dalberg first wrote it in a letter to Bishop Creighton back in 1887, it applies perfectly to the Emperors of Rome, very many of whom gave ample testimony to the corruption—both personal and political—that can accompany absolute power.

So, how was it, one might ask, that five Roman Emperors managed to be remembered as "good" emperors?

These five men, as it turns out, were all related to each other by adoption and seem to have gotten their reputation for goodness not so much by what was written about them, but by what was not written about them.

The man responsible for providing overpowering proof of the corruptive tendencies of absolute power was Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, a savvy Roman lawyer who had made the lucky acquaintance of Pliny the Younger. Upon the recommendation of Pliny, Suetonius was granted special *iurium liberorum* privileges by the Emperor Trajan even though Suetonius' wife had not borne him three children—talk about pulling political strings! A few more strings later, and Suetonius found himself appointed as the private secretary (*magister epistolarum*) of the next emperor, Hadrian. But since Suetonius was not himself a very "good" man, he soon lost his position when the Emperor charged him with "offensive familiarity" with the Emperor's wife, Sabina. So Suetonius decided to write a scandalous history that would rag on the emperors of Rome and show people just how rotten they all were.

But while Suetonius may not have been "good," he certainly wasn't "stupid." He knew enough not to include any of the scandalous behavior of the living Emperor (who was in a position to do more than just relieve Suetonius of his political post) along with any of those to whom this Emperor was related by adoption.

So, Suetonius began his history with Gaius Julius Caesar who, while technically not an emperor, certainly acted like one while serving five years as illegal Dictator for Life

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

and thereby haul humongous monkey wrenches into the gears of Roman Politics.

By embarking on the *Cursus Honorum*, a Patrician publicly proclaimed that he and his family were financially solvent—since, as an office holder, a Patrician would receive no salary and could hold no income-producing job while holding office.

Although each political office was held for one year at a time, and no office holder could seek back-to-back elections for the same office, there were a number of offices that could be held as one reached the required age, as well as innumerable honorary appointments one could receive to pass the years until one's next election. After a fitting interval, Patricians could run for the same office again. Thus, on the entablature of the Pantheon in Rome, it is recorded that Marcus Agrippa had served as Consul three times.

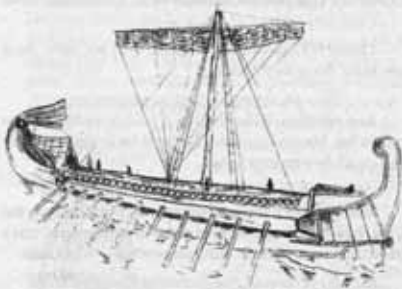
Just like modern-day politicians, politicians in ancient Rome were kept very busy by the duties of their offices. For example, while serving as Consul, a Roman Patrician not only had to network daily with his peers, attend numerous honorary functions and be in attendance whenever the Senate was convened, he also had to leave the door of his house unlocked and receive visitors both day and night during the entire year of his consulship.

If this way of life appealed to a Patrician, he could cap off his political career by seeking appointment as a Proconsul in one of Rome's many provinces—an office in which he could serve for several years in succession and greatly increase his family's net worth, thereby assuring future political careers of his sons and grandsons.

One of the duties of a Proconsul was to set taxation levels in his province. The old Roman quip was that a Proconsul could levy excessive taxation during the first year of his Proconsulship so that he would have the money to repay those who helped him obtain his appointment. He could then impose excessive taxation during his second year as Proconsul to amass a personal fortune. Finally, he could collect excessive taxes during his third year so he would have the money to bribe the jury in case he was charged with illegally levying excessive taxes after he returned to Rome—as Cicero did to Verres after Verres had served as Proconsul in Sicily.

The Roman Navy

Based on an article by Frank Kopriv, Latin I Student of
Angelo Letizia, Hallowingdon, Ohio St. H.S., Hallowingdon, Pennsylvania



DRAWING BY LATIN STUDENTS OF MARY JANE KOONS,
UPPER DUBLIN H.S., FORT WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

To be in the military in early Rome meant that a young man was either an infantryman or a cavalryman. Rome had no navy to speak of. Even if the ancestor of the Romans, Aeneas, had sailed to Latium with ships that had been built at Troy, the descendants of Romulus pretty much limited their offensive and defensive military maneuvers to land battles. Once it became necessary to defend its interests on the sea, however, Rome quickly learned what it needed to know to add a Navy to its Department of Defense.

By 311 B.C. the Plebeians had won the right to elect the *duumviri navales* who were responsible for keeping Rome's fleet in proper repair. Whether this was a defensive naval fleet or primarily a commercial fleet, however, is not clear. By 303 B.C., however, a treaty that Rome made with the Tarentines made the Lacinian Promontory the boundary beyond which Roman war ships (*naves longae*) could not pass.

The design of Roman war ships seems to have been based on the ships of Carthage—the original masters of the military and trade lanes of the Mediterranean—and of the Greek colonies in southern Italy and Sicily.

Much of the Roman navy's success can be attributed to the unique Roman idea of having a large platform mounted on the gunwale of each ship with a spike (*corvus*) built into its end. By dropping this platform across the gunwale of an enemy ship, securely connecting the two ships together, Roman marines (*classarii milites*) could use their well-proven land fighting techniques.

Although not original with the Romans, *naves longae* were frequently equipped with bronze battering rams (*rostra*) attached to their bows, just below the water line. Skillful maneuvering was essential as was the ability of the rowers to provide the sudden and sustained bursts of speed required to drive the *rostrum* into the side of an enemy ship. Another tactic, requiring just as much skill and speed, was to charge an enemy ship as though intending to ram it, and then, at the last minute, turn, and give the order to the Roman oarsmen to pull in their oars as the Roman ship cruised up alongside the enemy ship and snapped off all its oars.

Roman naval commanders lost no time in training their rowers and marines. When a new ship was being built, crewmembers would be trained on rowing machines on land and marines trained in land camps so they would be ready to serve when the new ship was commissioned.

Although the usual *navis longa* was powered with only two rows of oars (a bireme) in addition to sails, the Romans did, in 260 B.C. when a Carthaginian quinquereme was accidentally beached on the shore of Italy, build a fleet of 100 *naves longae* powered by five rows of oars. Sixteen of these quinqueremes, under the command of Gnaeus Cornelius, were almost immediately captured by the Carthaginians who were much more skillful in maneuvering these huge war boats. It was when Duilius took command of the rest of this fleet that the *corvus* was introduced so the *classarii milites* could have the advantage of using their well-perfected land-fighting techniques.

A *navis longa* was steered by the use of huge rudder, often 150 feet long. A typical *navis longa* would also have been equipped with a high lookout/defense tower called a *turris*. This would serve as a platform from which both arrows and Greek fire could be used against the enemy.

Serving as an oarsman or a marine was not highly prized among Roman servicemen. In fact, if a young man were conscripted to serve as an oarsman on a *navis longa*, he frequently contributed one of his slaves to serve as his substitute—something which was allowed. Even the *classarii milites* would have preferred regular service in a Roman legion since they were generally held in less esteem than regular legionnaires.

PYGMALION & GALATEA

By Richard Parrish, Eighth Grade Latin Student of
Betty Whittaker, Carmel Jr. H.S., Carmel, Indiana

Working, working, day by day,
Pygmalion worked his hours away.
Sculpting, cutting, glazing here,
Working till the night drew near.
Spending nights near the fire
Drawn to her by sheer desire.
Sitting by her side all night
Dreaming in the candle light.

Galatea, standing still,
Frozen, like an icy chill.
Created by Pygmalion's hand,
Hair created strand by strand.

Pygmalion then went away
To the great Venus he wished to say,
"I have respected you all my days
Even while I sculpt in clays.
Now I have one simple wish
As I place my offering in your dish.
Grant my art the gift of life
So I may take her as my wife,
And we shall live till ripe old age,
Free of arguments, free of rage."

When Pygmalion arrived back home,
Weary and tired in every bone,
He discovered to his content
The end of his soul's torment,
For Galatea stood in living guise
And looked at him with loving eyes.

And so the sculptor and the statue meet,
Falling in love, head over feet.
The two get married the very next day,
With no regrets and no dismay,
To live together perfectly,
Happily in harmony.

A STATUE AND A STAR

By Brendon Marotta, Latin II student of Marianne
Colakis, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

"Since the year is drawing to a close, I thought it a good idea to review my choice of Tiberius as heir. He has served Rome well; yes, his military record is impressive. He will be able to keep Rome well-ordered, but I fear he may lack the wisdom to understand fully how to deal with internal problems and conspiracies. Then there is his morality. I fear he will not lead Rome to high moral standards.

"Many say that I am a hypocrite because of my own infidelity. They do not realize that I act for political reasons. One can learn much from an intimate arrangement with the wife of an enemy. I do try to lead by example, and would only hope that the rest of my family could do the same. But what to do about Julia? I worry about how she will influence public mores. I can only hope that Tiberius will not fail me.

"I take great pride in having found Rome a city of brick and in leaving it a city of marble. I have placed great emphasis on restoring and strengthening our city's revered customs and religious services. I don't know how Tiberius will deal with these matters. He's obedient to his mother, but has not yet learned the discretion that comes with maturity. He is a good military leader and understands the civil and military aspects of Rome, but I doubt he will support the arts as I have. He has no interest in promoting his own Vergil or Horace. While I like to see things accomplished sooner than it takes for asparagus to cook, I wonder if I'm not moving too quickly with this decision."

*Principis Notationes Privatae,
a.d. III Non. Dec., DCCLVII A.V.C.*

"It appears that the Senate does not fully appreciate the excellent literature that Vergil has written. During yesterday's reading to the Senate, I noted that some of the Senators were nodding. It is pathetic how few Senators value good literature. I am very glad that Maecenas has recommended this fantastic young man to me."

*Principis Notationes Privatae,
a.d. VI Id. Jul., DCCLXII A.V.C.*

"Such a storm today! The thunder was very great and I nearly wore myself out whistling to avoid being struck by lightning. On days like this I am so glad to have my lucky sealskin with me. Those who question why the Emperor of Rome would hold a sealskin tightly during a storm pay too little observance to our ancient religious traditions. It re-

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)

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

The Board of Directors of Pompeiana, Inc., needs to have a \$500,000 Endowment in place before January, 2003, to enable Pompeiana, Inc., to continue to serve as a National Center for the Promotion of Latin. To help realize this goal, all adult members and Latin Clubs are invited to add their names to the Honor Roll by December 31, 2002.

Giving Categories

Student Supporters (\$25),
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Patrons (\$20,000-\$90,000) and Angels (\$100,000+).

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

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- Palmer H.S. Latin Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- Penns Grove H.S. J.C.L., Carmel, N. J.
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A STATUE AND A STAR

(Continued a Pagina Tertia)

minds me of the time Gaius, my grandson, did not pay proper devotion as we passed through Jerusalem. I had to remind him that if a custom has been in place for so many years, then it was fitting for us to observe it. I must also note a very odd dream I had several nights ago. I was standing outside the *Curia Julia* when I saw a statue of myself. Then I turned and saw the children of future generations throwing ash and dust upon it. I cried to them, "Don't! You might ruin the statue." However, with each bit of dust and debris that hit it, the statue shone more brightly. Then, when I looked up into the sky, I saw a star. The children turned to it and struck out at it. But like the statue, the star only grew more golden and bright. Soon the star eclipsed my statue which faded away. This is certainly not the first odd dream I have had, but this one I have kept to myself because it perplexes me."

*Principis Notationes Privatae,
a.d. IV Id. Mart., DCCLXIV A.V.C.*

"Today I wrote my will. I know that there is little time that I have left. Many of my writings will probably remain unfinished. I do not think that Tiberius will bother to be sure they are completed. I grow old, and I have so many things I would still like to achieve. But my body is faint and my mind seems to be slowing. I wish I could depend on Tiberius to fulfill my legacy. So much depends on him!"

*Principis Notationes Privatae,
a.d. III Non. Apr., DCCLXVI A.V.C.*

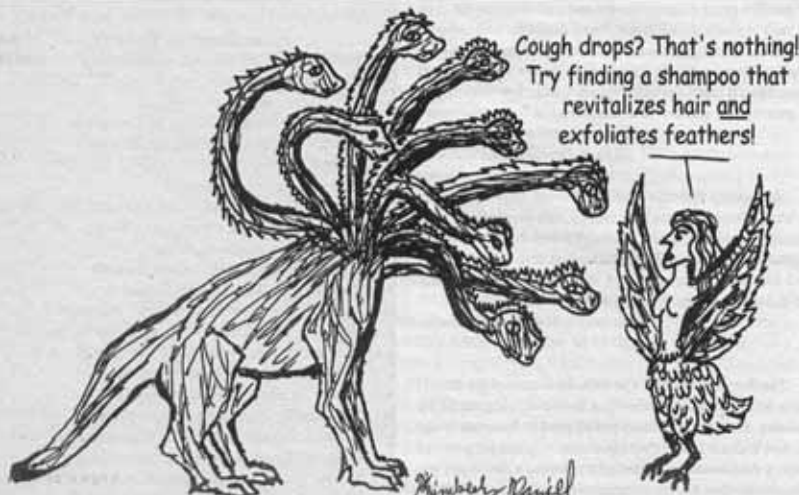
"I have heard that each person knows when the day of his death is at hand. I know that this is my last day. I have few regrets. I am Rome's First Citizen, its *Princeps*. None shall ever forget that. It was I who founded this great Empire, and it was I who built many of its structures and monuments. My public works are too numerous to recount. I have conquered armies and subjugated Egypt. After watching Tiberius and others in my family, I think I now know the meaning of my dream about the statue and the star. The statue most certainly represents my legacy to Rome. My foolish heirs, I can already tell, will try to ruin and undo many of my accomplishments. My deeds, however, will only shine greater. The star, however, must represent another leader whose legacy will outshine even mine. When that leader is likewise despised by my heirs, he, too, will only glow brighter. Soon my friends will arrive to be by my side. Do I dare ask them what they think of my legacy? What is to become of Rome?"

*Principis Notationes Privatae,
a.d. XIX Kal. Sept., DCCLXVII A.V.C.*

Penelope

*By Francesca Valles, Latin II student of Suzanne Duff,
Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy, La Canada, California*

*Penelope
Pia, clara
Confirmat, intellegit, sustinet.
Penelope est femina fortis.
Nobilis.*



DRAWING BY KIMBERLY DANIEL, LATIN III STUDENT OF
WINONA ROBUCK, THE WALKER SCHOOL, MARIETTA, GEORGIA

A Latin Student's Lament

*By Wesley Juhl,
Latin II student of Judith Grunewald,
Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada*

"Latin is beneficial if you plan on taking college entrance exams. For example, you would know that beneficial comes from Latin. It comes from *bene*, well, and the verb meaning 'to do.'"

This they tell you. But does anyone ever bother to tell you how hard it's going to be? I mean, sure, it starts out easy enough. First declension: -a, -ae, -ae, -am, -a, -ae, -arum, -is, -as, -is. Easy enough. In fact, it's so easy, it's almost boring.

Then comes the first conjugation. I had taken Spanish in the eighth grade so even this is still pretty easy. It's not new to me, and the concepts aren't hard to grasp. First person: I, me, we, us. Second person: you. Third person: he, she, it, they, them. In *villam ambulo*—I walk into a farmhouse. A prepositional phrase plus a first person singular verb equals an easy translation. Not much study or homework needed. I get comfortable.

Then, instantly, my world is turned upside down. Second declension, first and second declension adjectives, and what are passive verbs? In the blink of an eye I'm spiraling further and further into the darkest regions of second, third and fourth conjugations. There are page-long translations—make that two. Suddenly, I'm confronted by the Ablative of Degree, the Ablative of Means, and every other purpose for an ablative imaginable! How about the Ablative of Hours of Homework?

As time goes on, the translations seem to get easier, and easier. Eventually, things sink in. I am somehow able to manage, and I begin to feel at ease with Latin again—until Latin II!

Supine and Subjunctive! What the Hades? Looking back, I miss those days when sentences contained words less than ten letters long. I miss those days when I could easily figure out a translation or the answer to an exercise. I guess all I can do is look forward to that day, if it ever comes, when things will just click once again.

The Lion & The Infant

*By Latin III students of Margaret Curran,
Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York*

**Leo
Truculentus, prudens
Quaerens, celans, vagans
Semper errat
Leo**

By Justin Catalano

*Infans
locosus, benevolus
Fatigat, ridet, ludit.
Adolescet
Infans.*

By Amanda Hinkle

Jupiter's Diary

*By Quinto Rosfeld and Lucilio Calico, Latin III students of
Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio*

Dies Prima

Daddy is cannibalizing siblings. Will not stand for it any more. Must do something.

Dies Ducentesima Undequadragesima

Led rebellion. Killed Daddy. Cast dice to decide who rules what. Married my sister. Decided I was supreme deity and could do whatever I want.

Dies Millesima Nongentesima Vicesima Tertia

Little twerp Prometheus tricked me. Made him pay but good, Juno says she grows tired of the "liver-n-onions" crack I keep making at dinner. Must get new line.

Dies Bis Millesima Nongentesima Vicesima Tertia

Meant to send Pandora early *Saturnalia* present. Mercury accidentally delivered jar of evils instead. Oh, well. To forgive is divine.

Dies Ter Millesima Prima

Juno turning out to be biggest nag. Won't shut up. Off to flirt with more pleasant mortal maidens.

Dies Quater Millesima Ducentesima Tricesima Quinta

Child support bills from mortal maidens stacking up. Keep telling Juno they are utility bills, but think she's getting suspicious. Must devise better disguises.

Dies Quinquies Millesima Nongentesima Vicesima Secunda

Ray of sunshine trick was stroke of genius. Whole swan ordeal a little too odd even for me. He keeps talking about "us." Like her better as a cow.

Dies Quinquies Millesima Nongentesima Duodetricesima

Juno enjoying new hobby of turning my favorite mortal maidens into animals. Have decided to keep all safe in new Olympic Zoological Gardens. Hope Juno won't be suspicious.

Dies Quinquies Millesima Nongentesima Undetricesima

Juno never did like animals. Except for peacocks. Phooey.

Dies Sexies Millesima Vicesima Prima

Revenge. Dismissed Juno's Iuvantas as cupbearer. Sent eagle down to snatch cute Ganymede as replacement. Paid upset father four immortal horses to keep him quiet.

Dies Nonagies Septies Millesima Ducentesima Nonagesima Sexta

In negotiations to turn eternal story into hit movie. Will be played by Arnold Shwartzenegger. Chase scenes and many more explosions to be added.

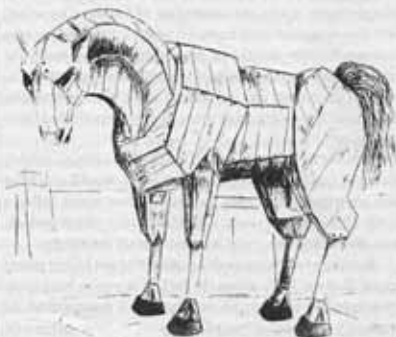
A HORSE, OF COURSE

*By MacKenzie Horner, Latin III student of
Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio*

A horse is a horse, of course, of course.
Unless you mean the Trojan horse.

The Greeks made a horse of wood,
Then climbed in—that's where they stood.

The Trojans brought the horse in and went to bed.
Then, of course, they all wound up dead.



DRAWING BY LATIN STUDENTS OF
MARY JANE KOONS, UPPER DUBLIN H.S.,
FORT WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

FROM BATTLEFIELD TO BASILICA THE STORY BEHIND THE TOGA

Based on an article by Stephanie Sabot, Latin I student of Angela Letizia, Holladayburg Area Sr. H.S., Holladayburg, Pennsylvania

Open the closet of the master of a Roman house, and what do you see? Nine freshly cleaned togas—one for every day of the Roman week—all hanging in a row? Probably not. While the Romans, as Anchises predicted, would be known as a gens togata, their clothing was a bit more varied than that. The Roman toga was a "statement garment." It was worn only on special occasions. The toga proclaimed social status, citizenship, gender and formality. It's condition reflected both on its wearer and his patron.

When a Roman was casually dressed, he could still make a public statement about his social and financial standing with the stripe or stripes that ran down the front of his tunic. Middle class Equestres wore tunicae decorated with two narrow purple stripes (*clavus angustae*) and nice street shoes called *calcei*. Upper class Patricians wore tunicae with a single wide stripe (*clavus lata*) and were further distinguished by the elaborate purple-colored leather *calcei* they wore. Plebeians with civic pride would always try to appear in public with clean, mended tunicae properly cinched up to mid-calf and whatever *calcei* they could afford. It was considered bad taste for anyone to be on the street in house slippers (*soleae*). Only slaves would be seen on the streets barefoot and in unkempt tunicae.

While the toga originated as a cloak worn by soldiers (similar to the *sagum* worn by a *pedites* during the early Roman Empire), it evolved into a peacetime garment. An Equestrian or a Patrician would have at least two togas: *purpurea*, plain unbleached wool togas—the extra one would be available in case one was being cleaned or repaired when a formal occasion arose. He would also have special party togas designed to be worn with matching tunics. These specially coordinated outfits were called *syntheses*. Plebeians wore very plain, dark brown or black togas called *togae pullae* or *togae sordidae*. Equestrians and Patricians would also wear *togae pullae* when attending funerals or when they were made to appear as plaintiffs before judges.

Patricians who were running for election (*candidati*) wore pure white *togae candidae* so they would stand out in a crowd. Togas worn by those who had already held several political offices were frequently decorated with one or more purple borders around their outer edges. These were called *togae praetextae*. The sons of wealthy Patricians also wore *togae praetextae* just as young boys today sometimes wear tuxedos on special occasions.

Perhaps the most elaborate Roman toga was that worn by triumphant generals, magistrates sponsoring public games, consuls when being sworn into office and by the Emperor himself on special occasions. It was purple and was adorned with golden stars. It was called the *Toga Picta*.

It was considered uncouth for Roman women to wear the toga. As in any culture, however, there were those who brazenly dressed however they pleased in public. Women who appeared on the streets of Rome in togas were generally considered to be *nonatae* or *meretrices*.

So, while today the cry of "Toga, Toga, Toga," conjures up images of wild frat parties, it should be remembered that this noble garment as worn by the Romans was a socially regulated indicator of status and occasion.



IT'S TOO LATE TO CRY

It was a sad day
In Pompeii
The day Vesuvius burst
But it took Herculaneum first
As the volcano spewed ash
Citizens made a mad dash
That day many people died
They might have suffocated
or fried
As the dark cloud
came down
Many perished wearing a frown
Their remains are still around
Making archaeologists
say "Wow"
There was not time
to utter
a "Good-bye"
But now it's
too late
to cry

By Lisa Nikodem, Honors Student of Dr. Raffaele Di Zenzo,
Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

URBES CONSTITUIT AETAS, HORA DISSOLVIT



Drawing by Jake Eastwood, Latin III student of
Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S.,
Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

An Age of Kindness and Love

Based on a Modern Myth by Halesigh Gray and Caroline North, Latin I students of Nancy Tiart, Nagel Middle School, Cincinnati, Ohio

On a beautiful spring morning, Myra, a mortal, was singing, in her enchanting voice, a remarkable love song. Enchantment had been granted to her voice by Aphrodite, for whom she had once done a great favor.

This particular morning, as Myra sat singing on the rocks near the sea, a young ichthippus happened to be sunning himself on a nearby rock. As soon as he heard Myra's enchanting voice, he was in love. Ironically, when Myra looked into the big silvery eyes of the ichthippus, whose name she later learned was Nevolent, she also fell in love.

Now this was an odd occurrence for a mortal to fall in love with an ichthippus because ichthippoi are such odd beasts! They are half-horse and half-fish and can hardly move on land with their clumsy flippers and long tails. Nevolent lay on his rock in stark contrast to Myra who was a tall, elegant, tow-headed young lady with lively, dancing, blue eyes.

Although Nevolent usually lived in the deepest part of the ocean, he surfaced every day to spend time with Myra. Nevolent turned out to be the kindest creature Myra had ever met during her life, and they were very happy together even though they made a rather odd couple. At first, Myra and the ichthippus were the talk of everyone in the district, but, after a while, most folks simply accepted them and went about their business. There was one, however, who refused to accept their relationship. This was Nevolent's father, Poseidon.

Poseidon grew more and more angry at the thought of his son having married a mortal girl. He had always envisioned Nevolent with a beautiful sea nymph. Even though Myra had tried to win Poseidon over by singing her beautiful songs in her enchanting voice in his presence, the charm of her notes never penetrated his stubborn ears. Finally, Poseidon could take it no longer. He summoned Nevolent and said that he was never to see Myra again. And to insure that his wishes would be carried out, Poseidon immediately sent a great tidal wave crashing against the spot

where Myra awaited Nevolent's return. She was washed away and could be found nowhere.

At first, Nevolent felt forced to resign himself to his father's command and to the loss of his true love. Soon, however, he began to beseech and beg his father daily to let him see his Myra "just one more time." Not only did Poseidon refuse to give in to his son, he then commanded Nevolent never to mention her name in his presence again.

This was when Nevolent decided to take matters into his own flippers, and he started an ocean-wide search for Myra. He secretly involved all of his oceanic friends and encouraged them to see if they could discover what had happened to Myra after she had been washed away by his father's tidal wave. Before long, a dolphin reported to Nevolent that he had spotted Myra sitting by the shore on an all-but-deserted Aegean island.

So, ignoring his father's commands, Nevolent was immediately led to the island by his dolphin friend and was reunited with his lovely wife. To avoid detection, Nevolent and Myra agreed that they would only meet under the cover of night in the future.

This relationship went on for nearly a year before Poseidon began to get suspicious of his son's disappearance night after night from his favorite spot at the bottom of the ocean. One night, Poseidon lay in hiding, ready to follow Nevolent to see what he was up to. When he reached the Aegean island on which Myra was now living, he saw his son and the mortal maiden sitting by the shore in the moonlight. They sat together happy as only two young lovers can be.

In a fit of rage over his son's disobedience, Poseidon decided to get Aeolus to send a hurricane that would destroy the island. As he was on his way to the palace of Aeolus, however, he was met by a special lover of his own, Aphrodite. She tried to calm him down, reminding him that they, too, enjoyed a love that was wrong—since she was married to Hephaestus. Poseidon, however, would not be calmed. He merely pushed Aphrodite aside and went on to make his request to Aeolus.

Before Nevolent and Myra knew what had happened, the great storm struck the island, killing all of its inhabitants, including Myra. Nevolent was heart-broken. He remained by the lifeless body of his wife and wept for a whole year.

Word of the mourning ichthippus soon spread throughout all of Greece. Everyone's heart was touched by such a kind, loving creature. Before long, people were striving to imitate the sincerity of the devotion and the loving kindness of the ichthippus who mourned for his lost wife. Folks began to encourage each other to "be" like this ichthippus, whose name that had learned was Nevolent. Everywhere in Greece could be heard the encouragement, "Be like Nevolent!" or, as it soon came to be pronounced, "Be Nevolent!"

Thus, during this time, "benevolence" became a character trait prized by the finest folks in Greece, and, they say, for many years afterwards all of Greece was known for the kindness and love of its inhabitants.

Later, this period came to be known as Greece's "Myra"culous Age of Benevolence.

ANDROMEDA

By Maria Goetz,
Latin I student of Diann Meade,
Notre Dame Academy, Park Hills, Kentucky

Andromeda was Cassiopeia's and Cepheus' beautiful daughter
Whose life was offered to a monster as
a sacrifice by her father.
At Jaffa she stood facing her grave.
Chained to a rock yet she still stood brave.
Suddenly, Perseus descended from above.
He killed the monster and saved Andromeda, his love.
They married and had Perseus, their son.
And when they died, they were honored in the sky as one.
Cetus there seeks the chained Andromeda,
yet she is protected
For Perseus guards her so they will not be disconnected.
Now as you gaze on the chained maiden, recall her tale
Of betrayal, true love, and Cetus, the monstrous whale.



Cara Matrona,

I am staying in Neapolis as I prepare to move on to Pompeii to carry out an assignment given to me by my *pater*. Ever since I was a *puerulus* I have worked with my *pater* on his fishing boat and in his *garum* processing plant in Nova Carthago in Hispania. We would bring in boatload after boatload of a special mackerel called *scambri* that makes the best *garum*. We would then clean the fish, selling everything except the entrails and scales. When our vats were filled with *scambri* intestines, we added salt, and let the sun begin to do its work. My job was to stir the vats every day and cover them at night or when it was going to rain. Several months later, after the *scambri* intestines had gradually dissolved, we drained off the raw *garum* and put it into large *amphorae* to be exported to a man called Zozimus near Pompeii. He would make refinements in the *garum*, package it and resell it to local shops and distributors in Italia. His end of the business was, of course, the most profitable.



Quick to recognize all these changes for the better in their government, the people outwardly showed their love and gratitude to him.

As commander-in-chief of the military, Alexander Severus lifted the morale of the troops by making it a regular practice to visit the ill and the wounded among their ranks. In every speech to the legions, he never failed to express his personal gratitude and admiration to the fighting men of Rome. The elite Praetorian Guards, too, were fond of Alexander. They found him amiable, sincere, and seriously committed to his task. They considered him "a truly nice kid."

Convinced that the best way to lead was by good example, he comported himself impeccably. He was dignified yet approachable, just yet compassionate. Deeply interested in art, literature and music, he was among the most cultured of Roman emperors.

His daily exercise routine included an hour of swimming in a cold pool, combined with a simple diet—all of which kept the tall, handsome, athletic ruler in top physical condition.

Religious by nature, Emperor Alexander Severus was tolerant of all forms of divine worship and often bestowed favors on the various cults active throughout his realm. For example, he exempted the Jewish community from the statute prohibiting circumcision. He issued a decree emphasizing that this dispensation represented... "Judeis privilegia reservamus." (Privileges reserved for the Jewish people.) Another passage later in the same proclamation states that it is permissible for Christians to exist ("Christianus esse pascus est.")—this despite the fact that Christianity was still officially banned by the laws of the land.

To make certain that the Jews could practice their faith in peace, Alexander took upon himself the role of protector of synagogues. As a sign of their gratitude, his Jewish subjects named one of their houses of worship after him. Epitaphs in their ancient catacombs hint that even Jewish chil-

That is why my *pater* has sent me on this assignment.

My *pater* has decided that we should have our own refining, packaging and distributing operation at Pompeii, which, of course, is recognized as the center of the *garum* trade in Italia. This way we could increase our family fortune by managing both ends of the trade.

Since I have been staying in Neapolis while I get acclimated to the area and make the proper import contacts, I have read with interest your recent advice to Pompeian businessmen. While I am very familiar with the initial production of raw *garum* from *scambri* intestines, I'm not real sure about the final production aspects of the product. Can you share some information with me so that I will have a better idea of what I am talking about when I apply for work initially with Zozimus. Once I have worked with him for a year or so, our plan is that I will then open our family's shop in the area.

A. Umbricius Scaurus
Neapolis

Care Umbrici,

Your *pater* must have the greatest confidence in you to have sent you to Italia to set up a *garum* refining, packaging and distributing business. My first advice to you would be to keep your final plans close to your *tunica*. Those who currently control the *garum* business in Pompeii will not welcome a future competitor with open arms.

That being said, I believe I can give you a little information about the business you are about to enter. First of all, you will be pleased to learn that this end of the business is nowhere near as offensive as the production of crude *garum* with which you were involved in Nova Carthago. The areas on both sides of the bay near Pompeii are home to exclusive resorts and elegant *villae* such as those at *Baiae* and *Subiae* maintained by the elite from Rome and other large cities in Italia. The offensive odor of the *garum* vats

were being named after him; thus, the gravestone of one little Jewish girl who had been born during his reign bears the inscription, *Alexandria Severa*.

Alexander Severus was the first emperor publicly to show respect for Christianity and its adherents. Pope Urban I (222-230) presided over his spiritual flock during what some historians view as a sort of "golden age" in the pre-Constantinian church.

One example of Alexander's friendly disposition toward the Christians involved a dispute over property rights. In the looming *Transiberin* quarter of Rome a congregation of believers had established a place of worship in a row of abandoned storefronts. Christian ownership of the site was contested by a group of tavern keepers who wanted to set up business there. The issue eventually landed on the desk of the Emperor who quickly ruled in favor of the Christians.

"I would rather have God honored on those premises than to put up with the noise and rowdiness and brawls that taverns would bring," he later told confidants. On that tract of land, the ancient church of *Santa Maria in Trastevere* still stands.

During his benevolent tenure, the Christians were also allowed to erect aboveground tombs and sanctuaries over the subterranean resting places of their celebrated martyrs.

Before appointing anyone to an important government or military

office, Alexander would circulate the name of the proposed appointee publicly, inviting the citizenry to challenge the nomination if they wished. By doing this, Alexander was observing a procedure used by both Jews and Christians who would announce far in advance the names of those who were to be ordained priests.

Alexander Severus was so fond of the Judeo-Christian tenet, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" (*Prout vultis ut faciant vobis homines, et vos facite illis similiter*—Luke 6:31), that he had it engraved on the walls of his palace and other state buildings. Early each morning he performed religious devotions in his private chapel, which was adorned with statues not only of the pagan divinities, but also of Abraham and Jesus.

For a dozen years, things went quite well for the Empire with Alexander Severus at the helm and Julia Mamaea as navigator. Late in 234, sadly, the situation on the northern frontier deteriorated. While the Emperor was person-

would never be tolerated in this area, which is why the crude *garum* is imported.

One of the first things you should realize is that there are several different refined *garum* products that are in high demand from the distributors at Pompeii. You will have to learn how to produce and package *hydrogarum* which has a water base, *oenogarum* which has a wine base and *corygarum* which has a vinegar base. There is mild product, called *liquamen* which is also marketed. On the high end, there are two very expensive products called *flos gari* and *liquamen optimum* which are marketed to the wealthiest of clients. For Jewish customers and worshippers of the goddess Isis at Pompeii, a special *garum* called *garum custum* is also produced. This specially refined product is made not from *scambri* but from the intestines of *thumini*. Unless your *pater* wants to start producing raw *garum* from *thumini* caught near Hispania, you will have to locate a separate supplier for this raw product.

When it comes to packaging, you will have to locate a shop that will custom-produce the small pitchers called *urcei* in which your final products will be distributed. The *urcei* will have to be individually marked to indicate the type of *garum* they contain.

When you do go to work for Zozimus, you should make every effort to become familiar with his distribution contacts, as you will have to set up your own distribution network when you start your own business.

My final advice is to make friends, become a *cliens* of a wealthy and influential *patronus* who can advise and help you. I would suggest you arrange an introduction to Marcus Lucius Tiburtinus. He is not involved in Pompeian politics, but he does own two large *villae rusticae* on the slopes of Mt. Vesuvius and is very well respected and connected.

I wish you *optimam fortunam* and trust that you will successfully complete the assignment your *pater* has given you.

ally overseeing his army's efforts to repel a Persian invasion of Mesopotamia, German divisions were breaking through the Roman *limites* along the Rhine, weakened by the withdrawal of troops for the war in Mesopotamia. Penetrating deep into Gaul, the Germans terrorized and plundered as they went.

The imperial family now found themselves racing across Europe, hoping to stem the Teutonic tide. Though prepared and confident enough to confront the enemy on the battlefield, Alexander sought to avert the bloodbath through negotiations and the offer of subsidies. While this approach might have worked, the war-hardened legionaries saw this as an act of cowardice and were enraged. Before the negotiations could be completed, a small group of legionnaires raided the imperial family's tent and murdered both the Emperor and his mother, thereby plunging the Roman Empire into a half-century of anarchy, chaos and destruction.

This turn of events also spelled grave trouble for the Church. One of the first official acts of the new emperor, Maximinus, a violent brute of a man, was to launch yet another persecution of the Christians out of hatred for his predecessor who had been their benefactor.

It wouldn't be until 78 years later that the justice, wis-



Ancient Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere on the property granted to the Christians by Alexander Severus



Reconstruction of a lookout tower along the *limites*

dom, clemency and religious toleration of Alexander Severus would again be restored to the Roman Empire, this time through the policies of the Emperor Constantine. In A.D. 313, Constantine passed his "Edict of Milan" that effectively put an end to the official persecution of the Christians.

An Easy Read

A Latin Bedtime Story

Tria animalia in silvam iter faciebant. Elephanti ante ursam ambulabat; ursae ante leonem ambulabat; leo post ursam ambulabat.

Hi amici boni per silvam et inter arbores in locum apertum ambulaverunt. Sol de caelo per ramos fulgebat. Animalia defessa sub arboribus sedebant.

Postea, iterum ambulabant ursae cum leone, elephanti sine comite. Ad flumen pervenerunt. Pisces in aqua visi ab ursae bona capiebantur. Interim elephanti sub aquam se iecit. Tum elephanti trans flumen natavit; cena parata ab leone ursaeque elephanti revent.

Post cenam animalia circum arbores currebant. Leo supra elephanti tergum saluit.



Nube visa, animalia ex silva properaverunt, timens tempestatem. Post horas gratas ad cavernam ubi ursae habitabat animalia revent.

Nonne haec fabula facilis erat?



MERCURY

By Valeria Dorman and Lindsay Hagen,
Eighth Grade Latin students of Nancy Teger,
Nagel Middle School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mercury has wings
And a lot of rings.

He travels
But uses no saddles.

He's a messenger and a god
And has a great bod!

He has fast shoes and
Sometimes brings bad news.

He can fly
Very high in the sky.

Talk About A Troubled Childhood!

Based on an article by David Gentet, Latin II student of Angela Lettizia, Hollidaysburg Area H.S., Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania



Imagine having your parents arguing about you before you are even born! Imagine being born too soon because your dad killed your mom! Imagine your dad having you implanted in his body until you are ready to be born! Then imagine being torn to shreds by your dad's enemies, only to have your parts gathered up so you can be returned to life!

Wouldn't you tend to drink a little when you grew up?

Well, that's exactly what happened to the deity called Dionysus by the Greeks and Bacchus by the Romans.

Because of his ability to cling to life, Dionysus was worshipped for his joy and happiness despite all odds. Sacred to him were such freely growing plants as the grapevine, the ivy, the rose, and such lively animals as the panther, the lion, the lynx, the ox, the goat and the dolphin. As the deity whose gift of wine freed men from their cares—at least temporarily—Dionysus was called Lysaenus by the Greeks, and Liber, "The Liberator," by the Romans. Because of his as-

sociation with nature, both the Greeks and Romans believed that Dionysus died every so often, and then, three years later, returned to life. Ladies who called themselves Maenads or Bacchae especially loved to celebrate his return by decorating their hair with grapevines, ivy and, sometimes, snakes. They then drank themselves into a frenzy and ran madly about the woods. Their goal would be to catch a miniature deer called a roe, or a fawn, or a wild goat, or even an ox. They would then surround their catch, tear it to pieces and eat it—raw! Of course, sometimes, because they were all so drunk they would mistakenly kill a small child that they mistook for a wild animal—a story that is told in the play *Bacchae* by Euripides.

Because of his association with the growing seasons, Dionysus was also worshipped together with Persephone (Proserpina). He was sometimes confused with a Thracian god called Sabazius who also died and was reborn each year. Since Aphrodite's lover, Adonis, was permitted to be reborn every six months before dying again six months later, Dionysus is even confused with this character in Greek mythology.

Dionysus is portrayed as both an infant and an adult, albeit a rather effeminate looking young man. His hair is generally decorated with vines or ivy, and he is frequently shown pouring wine or holding a wine cup. His worshippers carry a long stick, called a thyrsus, with a huge pine cone fastened to its top and decorated with vines and ivy.

The ancients believed that Dionysus was the only deity who could travel from nation to nation and become truly an international god. Wherever he was accepted, he taught the art of winemaking and invited people to join in his celebrations—which eventually led to the development of theatrical performances.



Pullum Frontonianum Fronto's Favorite Chicken Recipe

By Michael Stevens, Latin II student of A. Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

After I carefully determined what ingredients would be needed, I went grocery shopping. Of course, it's not always easy to buy the ingredients for a Roman recipe because many of the items listed are not sold under those names. After I discovered that not even the person working in the produce department knew what I was asking for, I turned to other customers who were able to help me.

Since this was one of my first cooking experiences with Roman ingredients, I was surprised to discover that the leeks



I bought were filled with dirt that needed to be washed out. And the smell of fresh dill was more than what I was ready

for. I know this stuff makes good pickles, but when it's fresh, it has a strange and strong smell!

Again, being a novice in the kitchen, I had to learn how to start up a frying pan and set it to the correct temperature. After that, I just had to keep turning the meat and vegetables so they wouldn't burn.

The easiest part was turning on the oven and watching the finished dish bake!



Res Commiscendae:

9 chicken breasts (with bones and skins removed), cut up
1/3 cup olive oil
1 leek, carefully cleaned and chopped
2 sprigs of fresh dill, chopped
1 small package of fresh mint leaves, chopped
1 small package of fresh coriander, chopped
black pepper
3/4 cup *Liquamen* (see recipe below)
2/3 cup *Defrutum* (see recipe below)

Modus Preparandi:

Liquamen:

1 two-ounce can anchovies, packed in olive oil
1 1/2 cups of water
2 t oregano
1 cup unsweetened red grape juice
1 t salt

Combine all until smooth, then pour into a sauce pan and heat over a low heat until the mixture is reduced to 1/3 of its original volume (3/4 cup).

Defrutum:

Pour 2 cups of unsweetened grape juice into a sauce pan and heat over a low heat until it is reduced to 1/3 of its original volume (2/3 cup).

Place the cut up chicken breasts into a frying pan, add the *liquamen*, olive oil, leek, dill, mint and coriander. Stir fry the mixture until the chicken is lightly browned.

Pour the mixture into a baking dish and bake at 350° for one hour. When the chicken is done baking, prepare a serving platter by first pouring in the *defrutum*. Then arrange the baked chicken in the *defrutum*, sprinkle with black pepper to taste and serve.





Favorite Female Singers and Their Songs

By the Latin II students of Phyllis Dunn,
Norwell H.S., Norwell, Massachusetts

- I. TIBI SERVA SUM, Brittonalis Hastae
- II. QUANDOCUMQUE, UBICUMQUE, Shacira
- III. CUI NULO MODO RESISTI POTEST, Jessica Simpides
- IV. DULCIA, Amanda Plus
- V. UBIQUE, Michaela Ramus
- VI. VERA SUM, Guinevera Lopesa
- VII. FEMINA SUI POTENS, Fati Infans
- VIII. SCLELERATUS, Fiona Malum
- IX. PUTO NOS SOLOS NUNC ESSE, Tiffancia
- X. GRATIA MIRA, Charlotta Ecclesia

LATIN IN THE U.S.A.

By Joe Strickler and Connie Selent,
Latin I students of Young Women, Ashland H.S., Ashland, Ohio

- Translate each motto and then match the correct state Roman numeral with each.
1. Audemus iura nostra defendere.
 2. Si quaeris amoenam paeninsulam circumspice.
 3. Sic semper tyrannis
 4. Eureka
 5. Ad astra per aspera
 6. Cedant arma togae.
 7. Crescit eundo.
 8. Dirigo.
 9. Ditat Deus.
 10. Virtute et armis
 11. Dum spiro spero.
 12. Ense petit placidam cum libertate quietem.
 13. Esse quam videri
 14. Esto perpetua.
 15. Salus populi suprema lex esto.
 16. Excelsior
 17. Labor omnia vincit.
 18. Montani semper liberi.
 19. Nil sine numine.
 20. Qui transtulit sustinet.
 21. Regnat populus.



Very Pithy

By Terentia Schmidt and Scipio Anthony,
Latin II students of Chervon Davidson,
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- Unscramble each Latin saying and then match its English translation with it.
1. AIR RUFOR SBIRVE SET
 2. PESUMT GIUFT
 3. EMA LPAUC
 4. OEIXTCPE TPABOR MRAELUG
 5. RDINET SIOLITID BREVA ANATLI
 6. STENIFA TELEN
 7. NUAINT ECTPIOS
 8. LAAE CATAI STE
 9. CODONED MCUISISD
 10. VAE QETAU LEVA

- A. Anger is a brief madness.
- B. My mistake.
- C. Make haste slowly.
- D. Goodbye and farewell.
- E. Time flies.
- F. We learn by teaching.
- G. Only fools laugh at the Latin language.
- H. The die has been cast.
- I. He has favored our undertaking.
- J. The exception proves the rule.

TOP 5 COMPUTER GAMES

By Corey Downing, Latin I student of
Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Match each unscrambled title of a computer game in English with its Latin translation.

1. ARS MILITARIA
 2. BALDURAE PORTA
 3. DIABOLUS
 4. TERRAE MOTUS
 5. CLADIS DIES
- A. LDBARS'U ATGE
 - B. UAQKE
 - C. OABLD
 - D. CARRFWAT
 - E. ADY FO FAEDET

ROMAN BEGINNINGS

BY THE LATIN II & III CLASSES OF
NANCY MAZUR, MARION L. STEELE H.S., AMHERST, OHIO

Decipher the following name, phrases and sentence about early Rome.
Hint: y = R, q = O, g = M, J = E.

1. YQGRCRX
2. YEOJ QD MFJ XEUKVIX
3. DQRVHJ YQGI QV AEOKMQCKVJ
4. YEKXJH UP E XFISQCD
5. YQGI SEX VEGJH EDMJY FKJ

PROFESSIONES

By KELLY MARCY AND JEN HELBIG, LATIN I STUDENTS OF
DR. LAURA ABRAHAMSEN, LAKEWOOD H.S., LAKEWOOD, OHIO

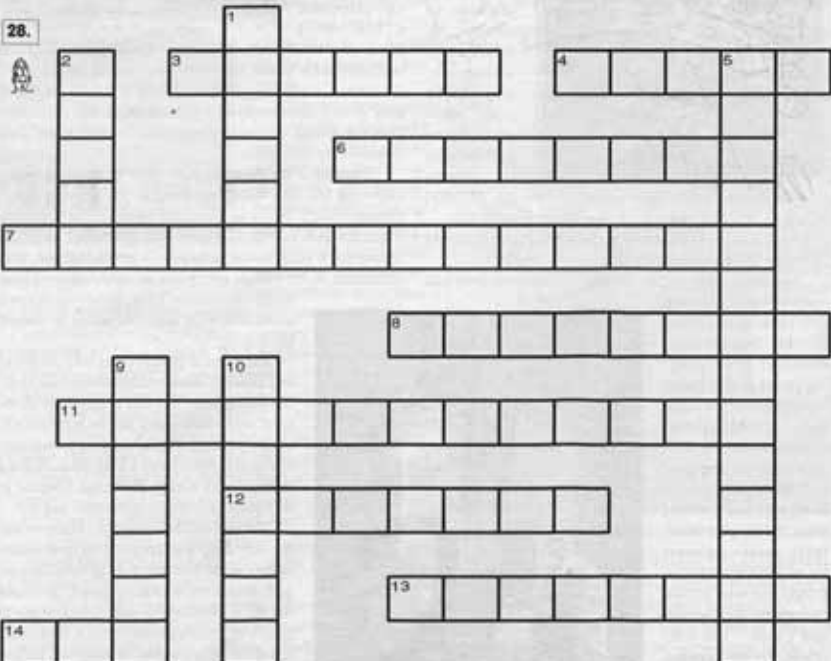
Enter the Latin name of the profession for which each of the following is best known.

ACROSS

3. Emeril Lagasse
4. Muhammad Ali
6. Praxitiles
7. Bob Vila
8. Fidel Castro
11. Martha Stewart
12. Michael Jordan
13. Jack the Ripper
14. George Smith Patton

DOWN

1. Vidal Sassoon
2. Harriet Tubman
5. Ally McBeal
9. Britney Spears
10. Ted Kennedy



School Favorites

Based on a game by Josh Ocampo,
Latin II student of Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio



After unscrambling each English word,
match its Latin translation with it.

32.

1. MAUUIRIOT
2. OPP ACHNEIM
3. TARWE NTAIOUFN
4. ACIARFEET
5. MGY
6. EHTORIPS
7. SETXI
8. GATSE
9. SCKLOC
10. NTIAL
11. INPLCE PARENRSHE
12. WSNIWOD
13. CROEMTPUS
14. SPTEROS
15. RYLRIAB

- A. Auditorium
B. Fons
C. Gymnasium
D. Exitiones
E. Bibliotheca
F. Horologia
G. Lingua Latina
H. Fenestrae
I. Libelli
J. Machina ad graphides acuendas
K. Instrumenta computatoria
L. Scaena
M. Tropaea
N. Refectorium
O. Machina quae vendit potiones

Beginning level Advanced level

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WORST TV SHOWS

33.

- I. CARRI FERRIVIARIII SUPERI
- II. INFELICITER IN PERPETUUM
- III. INFERORUM OPPIDUM
- IV. VIRGO DEO SACRATA VOLANS
- V. THOMAE VIRIDIS SPECTACULUM
- VI. BARNEUS ET AMICI
- VII. RESTIONES
- VIII. EA EST PROVINCIALIUM CUSTODUM PRAEFECTUS
- IX. MATRONA PUNICEA ET GALFRIDUS
- X. ETIAMNUNC FIBER

HIPS

Based on a game by Steve Buckenheimer, Latin III student of
Kim Ryan, Quigley Catholic H.S., Baden, Pennsylvania



Unscramble each basketball team's nick-
name in Latin and then match its school,
city or state with it.

34.

1. SANETA
2. SCNEA IMOSLSO
3. ORTNIA
4. NEPATEHRA
5. EGSRTI
6. ICLRIODCO
7. SPEEL EFARE
8. STEENSITDU
9. IDLIOAB EICAULAR
10. SERPORTAAED BURRI
11. STAETMSEP BURER

- A. Duke
B. Pittsburgh
C. Arizona
D. Texas Tech
E. USC
F. Oregon
G. Georgia
H. St. John's
I. Maryland
J. Florida
K. Missouri



By Frank Tupta & Justin Volpe,
Latin I students of Jodi Gill, Hawken School, Gates Mills, Ohio



Using the clue given, unscramble the name
of each person involved in the Trojan War.

35.

1. This man was the leader of the Greek forces:
MAGEMNANO
2. King of Sparta whose wife was kidnapped:
LESUNEMA
3. King of Ithaca: LEXISU
4. This young warrior became enraged when his female
hostage from Chryse was taken away from him:
LLSECHIA
5. Beauty contest judge: SARIP
6. The face that launched 1,000 ships: EHLEN
7. Husband of Hecuba: MAIPR
8. Daughter of Nereus and Doris who was forced to marry
a mortal: STHETI
9. Mortal who married a shape-shifting nymph:
LEPEUS
10. Son of the unmarried Trojan, Anchises:
SEANEA



Cinema Favorites

36.

By Dan Erb, Latin III student of Angela Letizia,
Holidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania

- I. SPES NOVA
- II. HORTI IURASSICI
- III. IMPERIUM REFERIT
- IV. FAUCES
- V. ARCAE AMISSAE LATRONES
- VI. SIMULACRUM MINAX
- VII. TERTII GENERIS CONGRESSUS PROPINQUI
- VIII. RETRO AD FUTURUM
- IX. DUO MILIA UNUS: ODYSSEA IN SPATIO
- X. IEDORUM REDITUS

LATIN THE MOTHER LODE

Based on a game by Evan Kuchin, Latin II student of
Kevin Gushman, Yorktown H.S., Arlington, Virginia

37.

Use each Latin word as a clue to unscramble an English
derivative pertaining to school life.

1. Studere: TSNTEUD
2. Lectura: ECLRTU
3. Recedere: SERCSE
4. Detinere: NETEIDNTO
5. Principalis: LARPPICN
6. Praesentare: NARSTENTOPEI
7. Vale + Dicere: AEADCLITRNOI
8. Liber: IRYLABR
9. Planeta: AETPAULRMN
10. Labor: TAORLYAOBR
11. Officina: FCOIEF
12. Classis: SALCS
13. Custodire: NUTICOSDA
14. Securitas: ERUSYTCI
15. Audire: UITRAIDMUO



RELIGIO ANTIQUA

38.

Based on a game by Anna Bosch, Ravenswood School for Girls, Gordon, Australia

Use each clue's letter-spaces to find and circle its answer in the wordsearch.

1. The Greek god who played the pipes was _____
2. _____ was known as Venus to
the Romans.
3. The Greek god who had wings on his helmet and
sandals, and was messenger of the gods was

4. This Greek god's twin sister was Artemis:

5. This Titan was chained to a mountain because he
had stolen fire from Mt. Olympus:

6. The Greek goddess of grain was

7. _____ was given to Epimetheus as
his wife.
8. This Titan held the sky on his shoulders:

9. The Greek maiden who was turned into a laurel tree
was _____
10. The husband of Hera was _____
11. The Romans called Pan _____
12. _____ was the Roman messenger
god.
13. Proserpina's mother was _____
14. The king of the Roman Pantheon was



A ROMAN REBELLION

By Brian Bernard, Latin II student of
Dr. Rafaelle Di Zenzo, Naperville H.S., Naperville, Illinois

A long time ago
A way off in Rome,
The story of a strike
Was recorded in a tome.

The parts of the body
Came together to meet,
The arms and the legs,
And the hands and the feet.

They all came together
Against the same thing—
Against their own stomach
That seemed to do nothing.

All gave to the stomach
But got nothing in return,
And soon they all got sick
Including the stomach as it painfully churned.

The moral of this story
Should be taken to heart.
If we all don't do our share,
Soon everything will fall apart!

Five Good Emperors
(Continued a Pagina Secunda)

of Rome. Suetonius dug deep and interviewed widely. He revealed in recording all the news unfit to print about Caesar and the eleven "Caesars" that followed him, stopping, wisely, with Domitian, the man who preceded Nerva.

So, as later generations learned about the emperors of Rome, they were amazed at how "good" Nerva and his four adoptive successors looked on paper in contrast to their absolutely corrupt predecessors.

It doesn't take all that much experience to learn that everyone does both good and bad in his life. How a person is remembered depends on the spin that is put on his deeds by those who either like or dislike him. The holiest of the holy have bad things they have done in their lives that are overlooked (or at least used to be), and the wickedest of the wicked have good things they have done that are, likewise, overlooked.

Were the first twelve Caesars that much worse than the Five Good Emperors who followed them? Probably not, if the facts had all been documented. Suetonius knew enough not to be the one to undertake that documentation.

So Nerva, the first Good Emperor, gets to go down in history as a mild and fair administrator, whose liberality and mercy were wisely praised by Pliny the Younger—who obviously shared the wisdom of Suetonius.

Trajan, the second Good Emperor, is remembered for showing great respect to the Senate which gave him the title *Optimus Princeps*. He also—and just try to do this while avoiding the corruptive abuse of power—expanded the boundaries of the Roman Empire to their greatest extent!

The third Good Emperor was Hadrian. He concentrated most of his efforts on making strong, fixed, defensible boundaries in the provinces. He even formed a nice Roman colony in Judaea. (Of course, in the process he had to kill more than one million Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem, forbid the survivors from re-entering the city, and set up pagan worship ceremonies in the spots most holy to the Christians.)

Antoninus Pius was the fourth Good Emperor. His reign is remembered as a time of peace for the Roman Empire. He and his wife Faustina set the tone for peaceful living by staying in Italy and tending their country estate. (It wasn't that there were no threats to the Empire during his reign, but only that he chose to ignore the brewing hostilities.)

The fifth Good Emperor, adopted by his predecessor, as were the previous three, was the Philosopher King, Marcus Aurelius. Marcus Aurelius was a practicing Stoic who preferred not to be overly involved in the problems of this world because it was, after all, only a waiting room for death and the real life that was to follow. In his leisure, Marcus Aurelius spent his time writing his *Meditations* which are a much admired testament to his fortitude and commitment to a normal life in the face of turmoil.

As it turned out, the last two of these Five Good Emperors almost proved to be the ruin of the Roman Empire through their head-in-the-sand leadership.

And anyone who has seen the movie *GLADIATOR* knows how badly Rome fared when Commodus, the really bad son of the last Good Emperor, took over the reins.

Thank You, Pompeiiana

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Ellie Rhodes, Greenville, SC

"My students continue to enjoy the Pompeiiana NEWSLETTER. It is always excellent, and it just seems to get better each year. It is a very valuable classroom supplement and resource, particularly for culture. Frank Korn always provides us with a wealth of interesting cultural information—much appreciated!"

Mary Jane Koons, Ft. Washington, PA

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How Well Did You Read?

39.

1. *Qui in America construxerunt primam raedam automatarum benzino pro alimento utentem?*
2. Under which Roman emperor did Suetonius serve as *magister epistolarum*?
3. In what year did the Plebeians win the right to elect the *duoviri navales*?
4. How many years younger was Alexander Severus when he became emperor than Elagabalus had been?
5. What is the main ingredient of the *Deffrutum* used to make *Pullum Frontonianum*?
6. Describe the appearance of the most elaborate toga that could be worn by a Roman.
7. Give the Latin name for the fish that made the best *garum*.
8. In what country is the *Grex Latine Loquentium* chatroom being hosted on a listserve?
9. According to the entablature on the Pantheon, how many times did Marcus Agrippa serve as Consul of Rome?
10. According to ancient beliefs, who was the only truly international deity?

RES • VENUM • DATAE

Libri Rari et Colligibiles

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VRT



STULTI

The recently elected Consul
Flavius, still as "intellectual"
as ever, announces a new
"sophisticated" bread and
circus program for the masses...

From now on we will have
Whole-Wheat, Organic,
rosemary-crusts leaves...
served with garlic-herb butter!



And for theatrical entertainment, I
present "Gladiators Revisited:
The Psychological Dynamics of
the Fight."



LEAH ZOLLER
CINCINNATI, OHIO

VITA PROPOSITA

DEORUM

ET

DEARUM



On board Odysseus' ship...



B-VI!



What in Jove's name was that?!



I don't know, sir, but it blew up one of our ships!



Meanwhile, on Olympus...



MICHAEL PEREZ
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

GODS OF OLYMPUS



CHRIS MOBERLY
WATERLOO, MICHIGAN

WHEN IN ROME...

ALL RIGHT, MEN...
I WANT A GOOD,
CLEAN FIGHT...
TRY TO KEEP ALL
SLICES, CHOPS AND
STABS ABOVE THE
WAIST... AND MAY THE
BEST MAN LIVE.



FRIDAY NIGHT FIGHTS AT THE COLOSSEUM

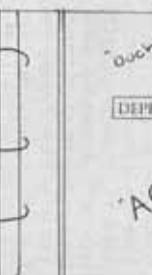
JOHN HUANG
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RAMIS ET CIRCENSES



LIZ CUMME
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

JULIUS VISITS THE DEPILOTOR



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What May Be Submitted

1. Original poems/articles in English or in teacher-corrected Latin with accompanying English translations.
2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Teacher-corrected Latin reviews (with accompanying English translations) of movies, movie stars, musicians, major sporting events or renowned athletes.
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date and page numbers.
5. Challenging learning games and puzzles for different levels of Latin study, complete with solutions.
6. Cleverly written essays (300-400 words) about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies. Pompeiana, Inc., attempts to publish as much spontaneously submitted work as possible, but it cannot guarantee publication.

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

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

26.

Carmina Optima

- I. I'M A SLAVE 4 YOU, Britney Spears
- II. WHENEVER, WHEREVER, Shakira
- III. IRRESISTIBLE, Jessica Simpson
- IV. CANDY, Mandy Moore
- V. EVERYWHERE, Michelle Branch
- VI. I'M REAL, Jennifer Lopez
- VII. INDEPENDENT WOMAN, Destiny's Child
- VIII. CRIMINAL, Fiona Apple
- IX. I THINK WE'RE ALONE NOW, Tiffany
- X. AMAZING GRACE, Charlotte Church

27.

Top 5 Computer Games

1. D. Warcraft
2. A. Baldur's Gate
3. C. Diablo
4. B. Quake
5. E. Day of Defeat

29.

Latin in the U.S.A.

1. XVI. We dare to defend our rights.
2. XVIII. If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around.
3. XXI. Thus always to tyrants
4. XVII. I have found it.
5. XII. To the stars through difficulties
6. IV. Let weapons yield to diplomacy.
7. XV. It grows as it goes.
8. IX. I direct.
9. I. God enriches.
10. XIX. By valor and arms
11. VIII. While I breathe, I hope.
12. XIV. By the sword we seek peace under liberty.
13. VII. To be rather than to seem.
14. III. May you last forever.
15. XX. The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law.
16. VI. Ever upward
17. X. Work conquers all.
18. II. Mountaineers are always free.
19. XIII. Nothing without Providence
20. XI. He who transplanted still sustains.
21. V. The people rule.

30.

Very Pithy

1. A. Ira furor brevis est.
2. E. Tempus fugit.
3. B. Mea culpa.
4. J. Exceptio probat regulam.
5. G. Ridem stolidi verba Latina.
6. C. Festina lente.
7. I. Annuit coepit.
8. H. Alea laeta est.
9. F. Docendo discimus.
10. D. Ave atque vale.

32.

School Favorites

1. A. auditorium
2. O. pop machine
3. B. water fountain
4. N. cafeteria
5. C. gym
6. M. trophies
7. D. exits
8. L. stage
9. F. clocks
10. Q. Latin
11. J. pencil sharpener
12. H. windows
13. K. computers
14. I. posters
15. E. library

31.

Roman Beginnings

1. Romulus
2. Rape of the Sabine
3. Pounded Rome on Capinoline
4. Raised by a She-wolf
5. Rome was named after him.

35.

Trojan War Scramble

1. Agamemnon
2. Menelaus
3. Ulixes
4. Achilles
5. Paris
6. Helen
7. Priam
8. Thetis
9. Peleus
10. Aeceus

38.

Religio Antiqua

1. Pan
2. Aphrodite
3. Hermes
4. Apollo
5. Prometheus
6. Demeter
7. Pandora
8. Atlas
9. Daphne
10. Zeus
11. Faunus
12. Mercury
13. Cores
14. Juppiter

36.

Picturae Moventes

1. A New Hope
- II. Jurassic Park
- III. The Empire Strikes Back
- IV. Jaws
- V. Raiders of the Lost Ark
- VI. The Phantom Menace
- VII. Close Encounters of the Third Kind
- VIII. Back to the Future
- IX. 2001: A Space Odyssey
- X. Return of the Jedi



33.

Spectacula Televisifica

- I. Super Train
- II. Unhappily Ever After
- III. Hell Town
- IV. The Flying Nun
- V. The Tom Green Show
- VI. Barney and Friends
- VII. The Renegades
- VIII. She's the Sheriff
- IX. Pink Lady and Jeff
- X. Still the Beaver

34.

Hoops

1. F. Anates
2. G. Cumes Molossi
3. E. Troiani
4. B. Pantherae
5. K. Tigres
6. J. Crocodili
7. C. Felis Ferae
8. I. Testudines
9. A. Diaboli Cuadrdei
10. D. Prandatores Rubri
11. H. Tempestas Rubri

37.

Latin: The Mother Load

1. Student
2. Lecture
3. Recess
4. Detention
5. Principal
6. Presentation
7. Valedictorian
8. Library
9. Planetarium
10. Laboratory
11. Office
12. Class
13. Custodian
14. Security
15. Auditorium

39.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Cardus et Frankinus Duryea (Charles & Frank Duryea)
2. Under Hadrian
3. 311 B.C.
4. One year younger
5. Unsweetened grape juice
6. It is purple and adorned with golden stars. (Topi picta)
7. Scumbi
8. In Poland
9. Three times
10. Dionysus

BMW 750hl

An Automobile That Runs On Sunlight and Water

For many ancient, medieval and modern centuries, four-wheeled carriages were pulled by horses. Then, in 1769, in Louverne, France, Nicholas Joseph Cugnot built a tricycle that was powered by steam. In 1833, Samuel Brown, in London, England, built an automobile that used carbureted hydrogen for fuel.

Late in the Nineteenth Century, several inventors built automobiles that used gasoline for fuel. But none of these inventors stuck with it.

The important inventors who built automobiles that used gasoline for fuel were Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler who lived in Germany. Benz and Daimler built automobiles using gasoline for fuel in 1885 and 1886.

In 1892, Charles and Frank Duryea built the first automobile in America that used gasoline for fuel.

The rest, as they say, is history. For 120 years, people throughout the world have driven automobiles that use gasoline for fuel. Now, however, gasoline is too expensive and many are worried because there is not an unlimited supply of crude oil. For several years, therefore, many inventors have built automobiles that do not use gasoline for fuel. These automobiles use sunlight, ethanol, and methanol for fuel. And once again, just as Samuel Brown first did in 1833, inventors are constructing automobiles that use hydrogen mixed with air for fuel.

Thus it is now possible to buy the Ultimate Clean Machine! This is the automobile that uses sunlight and water for fuel. This automobile is the BMW 750hl that is built in Germany.

The heart of this automobile is a hybrid engine. This engine can use either gasoline or hydrogen for fuel.

Electricity generated from solar power splits water into hydrogen and oxygen. Oxygen is released into the atmosphere, while hydrogen is liquefied and stored at minus 253° centigrade. During internal combustion, the hydrogen combines with oxygen. Thus the automobile is powered. Then the hydrogen, now water, goes out into the air. Harmful emissions are virtually eliminated.

The BMW 750hl gets electricity from a series of [battery] cells that convert hydrogen into electric current. This electricity can control the climate in the vehicle even when the automobile is not moving.

Throughout Germany there are various stations where compressed hydrogen can be bought.

How much does a BMW 750hl cost? The exact price is not quoted. It is stated, however, that one of these automobiles is "affordable."