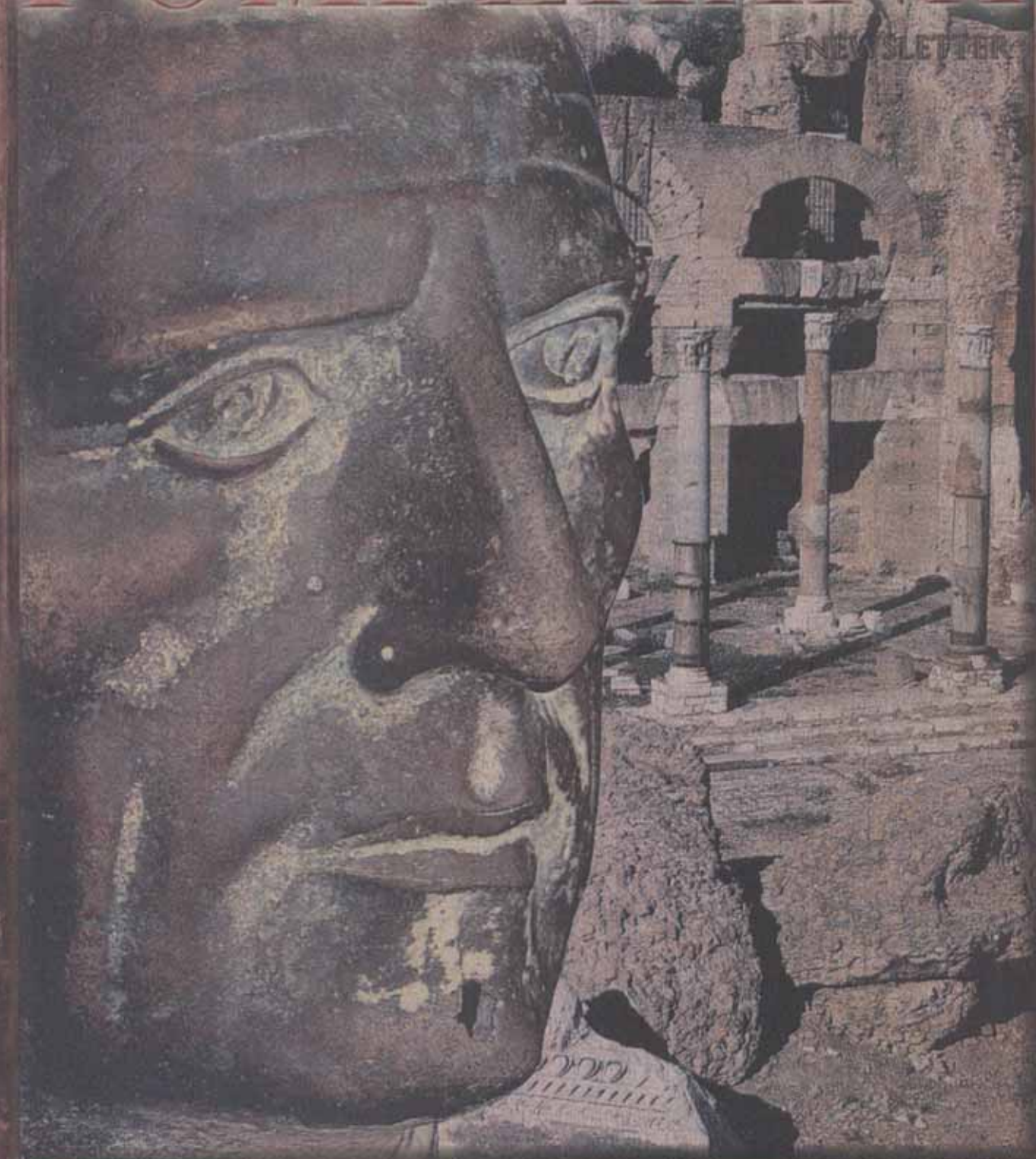


POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER



VOL. XXIX, NO. 7

MART., A.D. MMIII

GAIVS ODE

By Arghu Roy, Latin III student of
Jennifer Siebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

O! Caesar, O!
You are dead,
stabbed by the senators—their hands
are red.
Et tu, Brute?
And you...
Brutus?
As you lie dying on the marble ground
spewing blood all around,
the beautiful purple toga
is stained.
Away from you all life has drained.
The look upon thy face is pained,
and all is still.
Cogito te mortuum esse!



The buzz this month is all about a Celtic chariot that was recently unearthed outside the small village of Worsingham located in Yorkshire, England. It's not that chariots have never been discovered by archaeologists before. Since chariots were used extensively in ancient Greece, many remnants of early Greek chariots have been found in royal tombs. Wheels from three chariots were excavated at Pompeii. These wheels each measured 4 ft. 3 in. in diameter and contained 10 spokes each. There are even two wonderfully reconstructed ancient Roman chariots on display in the Vatican museums in Rome.

What is special about the Celtic chariot, however, is that it is the earliest sample ever discovered in England and represents the kinds of chariots described by Julius Caesar when he wrote, "They display in battle the speed of horse together with the firmness of industry."

A modern working reconstruction of the Celtic chariot has now been made, and it has been brought to the United States to be displayed in Lexington, Kentucky, from April 26 through August 24, 2003, as part of a special traveling exhibit called ALL THE QUEEN'S HORSES.

During the exhibit, the reconstructed Celtic chariot will be harnessed to two Welsh ponies and driven around the Kentucky Horse Park in Lexington.

British archaeologists believe the original chariot was used in battle by a 5'11" in. tall Celtic woman warrior who had a permanently dislocated shoulder and who died when she was 35 years old.

Special thanks to Jan Wright, Indianapolis, Indiana



ALEXANDRA



"Unum
propositum
bonum potest
mutare
mundum!"

His diebus nos omnes habitamus
apud multas res incertas. Sunt bella
et bellorum rumores. Sunt ei qui ter-
rorem incitant. Sunt morbi
famesque. Nationum duces
videntur ignorare quid opti-
mum faciendum sit.

Inter omnia haec mala
quid una adolescens potest
facere ad mundum meliorem
faciendum? Multum!

Sicut unum adolescens
dixit, "Unum propositum
bonum potest mutare
mundum!"

Alexandra Goverts est
adolescens qui habet solum
XV annos, sed iam multum
fecit ad mundum meliorem fa-
ciendum.

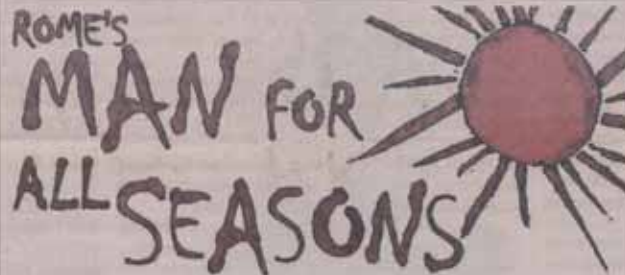
Alexandra est athleta
gymnastica quae praemium
primum meruit in aequilibri
trabe apud Omnis Africae
Ludos A. D. MCMXCIX. Quamquam
Alexandra Palo Alto in California nunc habi-
tat, certabat in caterva gymnasticae
Zimbabweensi quia in Zimbabwe nata erat,
et ibi IX annos habitabat.

Alexandra est ingeniosissima. Studens
optima est quae iam agna est ad Nationalis
Meriti Philologi institutum. Scriptor optima
est quae multa praemia iam meruit. In
sciencia varias personas egit. Alexandra

quoque est pantomima optima.

Alexandra autem non est sibi dedita.
Vult alios adiuuare, praecipue orbes
orbisque Africanos quorum parvulus mortuus
est propter Syndrome Comparati Defectus
Immunitatis (AIDS). Ad hoc faciendum
Alexandra condidit AAO (Adiuuare AIDS
Orbos) et huic sodalitati dedit multam
pecuniam suam. Aliae adolescentes clare
quoque multam pecuniam huic sodalitati
dederunt. AAO vestes et calceos libera in
Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia et Zimbabwe
misit.

Si verum est, "unum propositum bonum
potest mutare mundum," Alexandra Goverts
est una adolescens quae optime incepit.



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

He has been immortalized in huge
bronze letters stretching across the entablature
of the Pantheon, in the heart of Rome,
since the twenty-seventh year before the
birth of Christ:

MAGRIPPA IN COSISTERITUM FECIT

Marcus Agrippa, Son of
Lucius, Erected (this)
During His Third
Consulship.

While the name
most likely means little
or nothing to the mil-
lions of tourists that be-
hold it year in and year
out, here was truly one
of the most accom-
plished men of all time.
Born into humble cir-
cumstances in 63 B.C., in the
little town of Arpinum,
Marcus Vipsianus Agrippa
rose to military glory and
political prominence
under Gaius
Octavianus, later
known as Caesar
Augustus.

An early sup-
porter of Octavianus
in the civil war that
erupted after the mur-
der of Gaius Julius
Caesar, Agrippa, a
brilliant strategist and commander, en-
deavored the crushing defeat of the assassins

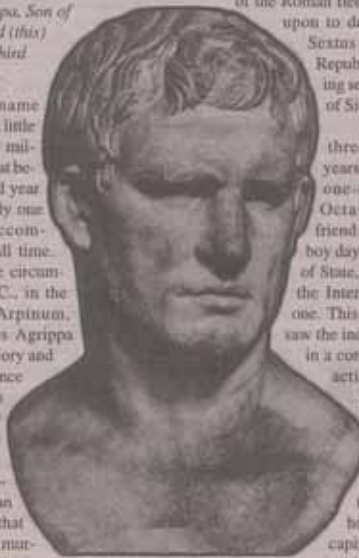
and their armies in 42 B.C.

Four years later, in service to the Sec-
ond Triumvirate—Octavian, Lepidus and
Mark Anthony—he suppressed the
Aquitanian revolt in Gaul. The following
year the young, much decorated general was
elected Consul.

In 36 B.C., the versatile and ever com-
petent Agrippa laid out a vast naval base near
Lake Avernus. He was then named admiral
of the Roman fleet which was called
upon to defeat the renegade
Sextus Pompeius and his
Republican forces in a rag-
ing sea battle off the coast
of Sicily.

For the next
three relatively calm
years, Agrippa became a
one-man cabinet to
Octavian, his closest
friend since their school-
boy days. He was Secretary
of State, of Defense, and of
the Interior, all rolled into
one. This short span of time
saw the indefatigable Agrippa
in a constant fever of civic
activity and achieve-
ment.

When
Octavianus took
over as ruler of
the western part of
the Roman Empire,
he found Rome, the
capital city, in a deplora-
ble state. The sewers
were clogged, the aque-
ducts leaked, state buildings were de-
teriorated.
(Continued in Pagina Sexagi)



MARBLE BUST OF AGrippa ON DISPLAY IN
THE CAPITOLINE MUSEUM IN ROME

MARS

By Julia Heigl, Latin II student of Kim Ryan,
Quigley Catholic H.S., Auden, Pennsylvania

Merciless
Arogant
Ruthless
Son of Jupiter and Juno

Julius Caesar

Based on a poem by Emily Graham and Chelsea Patton,
Latin I students of Kirtland High School, Oxford, Ohio

Julius Caesar wore a crown
Julius Caesar's hair was brown
Julius Caesar had a frightful frown
Julius Caesar wore a lovely gown
Julius Caesar was King of Rome
Italy was the place that he called home

His army and he would often roam
But Julius Caesar missed his throne
Julius Caesar was killed by a friend
For Julius Caesar this was the end

THE RAM

Based on a poem by Suzanne Seaman, Latin I student of
Dunwoody Middle School, Dunwoody, Georgia

First of the zodiac, the first constellation,
It can only be seen for a short duration.
"First Point of Aries," the Vernal Equinox.
The constellation is the shape of a box,
If born between March 21 and April 19,
You were born under the sign of Aries:
Self-assured, responsible, and courageous,
Some of the characteristics possessed
by Athamas' son Phrixus.
Phrixus (remember?) gave the
golden fleece to Aries.
Who hung it on an oak sacred to Ares.
Now Jason was the rightful heir
to the throne
So he set out to find the fleece,
but not alone.
Later, when under his ship Jason did die,
Zeus put the fleece and the Argo
in the sky.

"Salvete, Discipuli!"

By Jessica Sailor, Latin V student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

Every Wednesday at ten-thirty in the morning, I step off the bus from the high school and enter one of the district's four elementary schools. I walk through the hallways and approach a fourth grade classroom. The room is empty at the moment so I use the extra few minutes to prepare myself. The kids come in from recess, laughing and shouting; they hang up their coats and sit in their seats. They look at me expectantly so I smile and say the two long-awaited words, "Salvete, discipuli!"

They reply with a rousing chorus of, "Salvete, Miss Jessica!"—they can't seem to remember that "salvete" is plural—and with that, class begins.

What am I doing in an elementary school in the middle of Wednesday morning? Allow me to explain.

My high school has a program that meets twice a week and is open to seniors and juniors called Teaching Foreign Language at the Elementary Schools—FLES for short. Each class teaches at a different elementary school each semester, so that between the two classes we visit all four schools. The first few weeks of each semester we learn about different teaching methods and materials. Then for two twelve-week time blocks we teach a class. We prepare one day each week and teach the other, usually with a partner. Unfortunately, since not many Latin students participate in the program, I teach solo—the other two Latin students in the program are in the other class.

Back to my classroom. From ten-thirty to eleven o'clock on Wednesdays, I teach nineteen fourth-graders basic Latin vocabulary. I give each student a classical name—this class is named entirely from *The Aeneid*. In fact, I don't usually learn their real names, which can be embarrassing if I run into one of them at the grocery store with his or her parents! I teach them Latin words for numbers, colors, classroom objects, feelings, family members, etc., and they love every second of each class. I don't know why they like Latin so much—I seem to have more success than the other people in my class—but whatever the reason, their enthusiasm makes teaching fun!

This half-hour isn't just the highlight of *their* week, it's the highlight of mine, too. Seeing those smiling faces and bright eyes can cure even the worst mood. They love to learn, and languages come to them very easily (experts suggest that young children have the best capacity for learning languages) so class usually goes very smoothly. The biggest problem I have is keeping them calm and quiet. In fact, I love this little break from my normal schooldays so much that I've taken the class for two years now.

Sadly, we finished at the first school the week before winter break began. For the last class, we had a big party, and I had some of the students perform a play in Latin called *Tres Porcelli*. Class ended that day with the students telling me that they all want to take Latin in high school (something all of my classes have told me) and presenting me with a book of thank-you letters they had written.

At eleven it was time for class to end. They all ran up and hugged me—I dragged five of them halfway across the room before their teacher told them to let me leave. As sad as it was to leave them, I know that they enjoyed the class and learned to love Latin while I was there. Soon it will be time to start my fourth, and final, assignment in a different school with a different grade. Still, the goal will be the same: to see a look of joy on the face of every student as I breeze through the classroom door and exclaim, "Salvete, discipuli!"

Diamante

By Bhargava Citineni, Latin III student of Joan Esterling, Beaufort H.S., Beaufort, South Carolina

MONS

IUCUNDUS, PULCHER

IMMODICIOR, CONSPICUOR, GLORIOSIOR

MAGNIFICISSIMUS, PRAECLARISSIMUS

MONS

CAESAR'S CURSUS HONORUM

Based on an article by Chris Romani, Latin II student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

Anyone who knows anything about the Romans has heard of Julius Caesar; however, many only remember his victories over the Gauls and his being assassinated. Very few have ever wondered how he rose to power in the first place—a situation which this article will rectify!

Gaius Julius Caesar, born ca. 100 B.C., was not, of course, the first Caesar on the Roman scene. Gaius Julius Caesar, Junior, as it were, was the son of Gaius Julius Caesar, Senior. The Caesar family was of patrician stock. It belonged to the proud gens of the *Iulii* who traced their ancestry back to the earliest days of Roman history. During the 100 years before our Gaius Julius Caesar was elected consul in Rome (60 B.C.), several Caesars had already held public offices in Rome and at least four had been elected consul. Politics was definitely in our Caesar's blood.

Although Gaius Julius Caesar did have a patrician background, he did not maintain an alliance with the *Optimates* wing of the patricians, as his ancestors had done. Because Caesar's Aunt Julia had married a forty-eight year old ex-Tribune of the Plebs named Gaius Marius about the time Caesar was born, Caesar was automatically associated with the *Populares* party of the patricians. Caesar further allied himself with the *Populares* when, in 83 B.C., he married Cornelia, the daughter of his Uncle Marius' most ardent supporter, Cinna.

During Caesar's early years, the leader of the *Optimates* wing of the patricians was Lucius Sulla. Sulla had served as consul many times while Marius was active in Roman politics. Around 92 B.C., Sulla gained much influence in Rome and Marius, who had been pushing to give more freedom to the plebeians in Roman elections, found it necessary to leave Rome to find other work to fund his campaigns.

Soon, Caesar's father was elected praetor. A year later, he was appointed governor of Asia Minor. At the same time, civil unrest broke out—Roman soldiers rebelled demanding a greater share of the booty confiscated in war. Much to the chagrin of Sulla, the Senate appointed Marius as the commander of a force charged with putting down the rebellion. Sulla, however, was also involved in the conflict and ended up winning many of the important victories during this conflict—an achievement which eventually led the Romans to favor him over Marius. This would become a dark time in Roman history.

Sulla decided to march to Rome, and there he killed all of the remaining rebel soldiers and most of his political enemies. Marius, of course, saw the handwriting on the wall, and kept his distance. Later, when Sulla had to travel to Asia Minor to crush another rebellion, Marius returned to Rome, killed all of his political enemies and declared himself consul. Marius, however, was seventy-one years old and not in good health. Eighteen days after assuming the consulate, Marius died of an attack of pleurisy.

When Sulla returned to Rome he, once again, drew up a list of political enemies to be killed and allowed all of his supporters to add any names they wished to the list. As these enemies were killed, their land was auctioned off with the proceeds going to the state—of course, by tacit agreement, Sulla's friends were allowed to obtain most of the confiscated lands with very low bids since no one dared to bid against them.

During all this turmoil, the life and estate of our Gaius Julius Caesar was spared, and Caesar was sent to Asia Minor to serve as the staff member of a praetor stationed there.

It was on his way back from this service that Caesar was first captured by pirates.

After the death of Sulla, Caesar decided to go to Rhodes to attend law school. After graduation, he was again captured by pirates on his return voyage home. The pirates hoped to obtain a large ransom for their young patrician captive. When Caesar learned how much ransom they had set for him, he demanded that it be doubled because of his stature. When the ransom was paid and Caesar was released, he amused his captors by vowing to return and kill them all—which he indeed did do. After he returned to Rome, Caesar was given permission to lead a fleet which successfully found and killed all of his pirate captors.

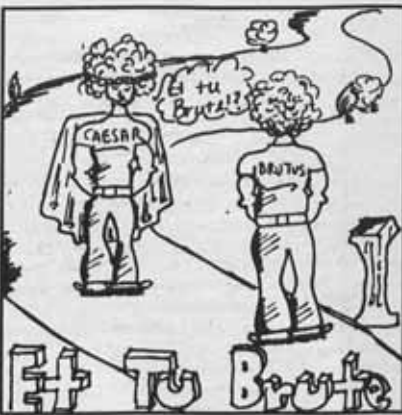
When Caesar was continuing his studies in Asia Minor, he found himself in the middle of an attack on the local government by enemy forces. Caesar took the initiative, raised his own army, and held off the enemy long enough for local officials to field their own army and conquer the enemy.

The news of his heroics at this time greatly enhanced Caesar's reputation at Rome.

Caesar was already 30 years old when he entered his *cursus honorum* by being elected *quaestor*. His only regret, as he expressed later in Gades when he saw a statue of Alexander the Great, was that he could not have demonstrated his leadership abilities as a teenager, as Alexander had done.

As *aedile*, Caesar won popular support by sponsoring many wonderful entertainments. He was then honored by being appointed a high priest before being elected to the second step of the *cursus honorum*, *praetor*, in 62 B.C. Two years later he ran for consul and was elected, along with Bibulus, to serve during 59 B.C.

It was during this consulship that Caesar got together with Pompey and Crassus to form the First Triumvirate. A year later, Caesar was on his way to Gaul—which takes us up to the point at which most people are familiar with his achievements, culminating, of course, on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., when he was assassinated as he was entering the hall that was connected with Pompey's theater to attend a meeting of the Senate. And talk about over-kill! Before the attack ended, Caesar had been stabbed twenty-three times!



CARTOON BY BRITTANY MUSA, LATIN II STUDENT OF SR. MARGARET REILLY NORTON ACADEMY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

A Soldier

By Nick Jones, Latin II student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

Miles

Fortis, superbus

Defendit, pugnat, vincit.

Est fidelis Romae

Miles

Viviana

By Caitlin Williams, Latin III student of Joan Esterling, Beaufort H.S., Beaufort, South Carolina

Viviana

Obnoxia, Impigra

Tenuior, Frugior, Rufior

Amicissima, Fulgidissima

Viviana

THE TRAGEDY OF POMPEII

By Jagrak Chorn, Latin Honors student of Dr. Karpis at St. Louis, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

There once was a town called Pompeii.
The city of 20,000 sat by a bay.
One day, the people felt tremors in the ground.
They did not know that it came from a large mound.
Soon the mound, Mount Vesuvius, erupted.
The structures of Pompeii became very corrupted.
Ash flew everywhere; chaos reigned;
This was what the Roman gods had ordained.
People inhaled poisonous gas and died;
A few people passed away by being fried.
When it was all over, Pompeii was no more;
The town was buried in ash from the earth's core.
However, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius was not all bad;
What we have learned would not make those who died sad.

Seize the Day
Make a Memory

By Portia Abend, Latin II student of Nany Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Instead of going to the mall to buy more shoes,
Take a walk in the park.
You've got nothing to lose.
Instead of surfing the channels when nothing's on,
Call up a long-lost buddy
Of whom you've always been fond.
Instead of letting that book report collect dust,
Lint and fuzz,
Get it done ahead of time,
And read another book just because.
Instead of working on your tan and baking in the sun,
Slap on some gym shoes,
And go for a run.
Instead of racing around and around on life's spinner,
Get out the fine china
And cook a big family dinner.
Instead of wasting moments, try to seize the days,
And maybe, just maybe,
You'll make a memory for always!

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

The Board of Directors of Pompeiiana, Inc., had set a goal of having a \$500,000.00 Endowment in place by the beginning of 2003 which would have enabled Pompeiiana, Inc., to continue as a National Center for the Promotion of Latin into the Twenty-First Century.

Unfortunately, despite the generous support of scores of members and Latin classes and clubs across America, as of February 13, 2003, a total of only \$9,000 had been contributed to the fund.

The Board of Directors, therefore, will have no choice but to instruct its current Executive Director, Dr. B.F. Barcia, to discontinue the operations of Pompeiiana, Inc., at the conclusion of the 2002-2003 school year.

The Board of Directors wishes to thank all those who attempted to help meet its goal and wants them to know that it shares their disappointment.

Arma (Virumque) Cano

Based on a submission by Rich Patterson, Latin II student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

The Roman Empire was an empire built on a policy of expansion and war. At its peak, during the reign of the Emperor Trajan (A.D. 98-117), Rome controlled nearly the whole of the civilized western world. Its heavy reliance on its military made it necessary for Rome's soldiers to have the best equipment possible—both defensive and offensive. While most people focus on Rome's offensive weapons—gladii, spathae, tela (hastae, pila, virgata), plumbata, tribuli, sagittae, catapultarum et ballistarum missilia—it should be known that offensive weapons aren't worth the metal they're made with if their users aren't protected by suitable defensive armor and shields.

Obviously, the parts of a soldier most vulnerable are his head and his chest. A soldier's defensive gear began with a padded cap, called a *centum* because it was usually patched together from a variety of different colored pieces of old cloth, and a military tunic properly padded to prevent *lorica*-chaffing.

Helmets were designed to protect the head, nape and cheeks of a soldier from downward or side-thrust blows. Helmets were made from bronze or iron, sometimes with copper decorations. The metal on an officer's helmet, called a *galea*, was covered with an insulating layer of leather on the outside to help keep the head cool in the summer and warm in the winter. A variety of *crista* (colored differently and aligned either from front to back or from left to right) decorated the helmets of officers to denote various ranks. Helmets of *pedites* were plain metal and could heat up when exposed to sunlight for long periods of time—literally producing a very hot-headed soldier. These helmets were called *cassides*, a Latin word that could also mean "heads of cheese" in slang usage. Many of these *cassides* were also equipped with small handles on their back sides so they could be carried easily when not being worn.

The chest of a Roman soldier was adequately protected—if he remembered to thrust with his sword arm and not raise his arm up to expose a vulnerable armpit—by one of four different kinds of *loricae*.

An officer's *lorica*, called a *lorica scorteae*, was made of cured and layered boiled leather, glued together, soaked in hot wax and then pressed over a wooden form. *Loricae scorteae* were made either in natural leather tones or dyed white and trimmed with gold, bronze or copper decorations when intended to be worn by a *legatus legionis*. Tradition has it that these light weight, yet tough, *loricae* were designed by Gaius Julius Caesar himself! (To illustrate just how tough laminated leather can be, there is a laminated leather Indian shield on display in the Smithsonian Museum



which stopped a lead bullet—the bullet is still stuck on the outer surface of the shield!)

Most *pedites* wore *lorica segmentatae* constructed of overlapping sections of iron or bronze. As with the design of the helmets, these *loricae* were designed to protect from the usual downward or side-thrust blows delivered by the chopping swords, called *fulcatae*, wielded by most barbarian tribes. As those who have been privileged to see a performance of Legion XIII that is currently touring the U.S.A. can attest, such a *lorica segmentata* is very flexible and allows its wearer to move freely. If, however, one of these *loricae* was struck with a heavy blow from a rock, mace, staff or club, the metal could be bent, causing the wearer extreme pain until he could take it off and straighten out the bent metal.

Cavalry soldiers (*Equites*) generally wore *loricae squamatae*. These were very lightweight, sleeveless deer-skin jackets that were completely covered with sewn on,

overlapping layers of small bronze or iron scales. Again, the scales overlapped to protect from downward or side-thrust blows. *Equites* also wore close-fitting knee length pants (called *feminalia*) to protect their thighs from chaffing while riding.

When Roman legions attacked other Roman legions, as when fighting a civil war, the soldiers knew how easy it was to pierce either the *lorica segmentata* or the *lorica squamata* by delivering an upward thrust that would slide right under the overlapping metal parts.

Sagittarii, generally mercenary troops hired by the Romans, preferred to wear *loricae humatae* made from chain mail. These *loricae* would have special reinforced chain mail shoulder pads to protect from the downward blows of a *fulcata*.

While Greek soldiers frequently wore shin guards, called greaves, these were not generally worn by Roman *pedites*. Greaves were helpful in Greek warfare because the shield carried by a Greek foot soldier was so large that he constantly hit his shins against the bottom rim of it when running. Greaves (called *ocreae*) seem to have been worn by some lower Roman officers as a sign of rank. The feet of *pedites* were protected by heavy, cleated boots called *caligae*. Not only did these protect the feet of the wearer, but they could also be used as offensive weapons if necessary. The cleats were originally added to provide traction when fighting on blood-soaked ground.

The final defensive weapons wielded by Roman soldiers were shields. Again, these varied in design depending on the branch of the military. Most were constructed of lightweight wood glued together with the grain patterns crossed—very similar to modern plywood. This was covered with coarse cloth under a layer of boiled leather, and bronze or iron trim would be placed around their outer edges. The outer surfaces of the shields were decorated to indicate military units. When not engaged in combat, shields were wrapped in deer-skin coverings to protect them from the weather and to keep them from drying out.

Pedites were equipped with rectangular shields (*scuta*) that were curved to wrap around the left side of the body. A hole was cut in the center of each *scutum* to install a handhold bar. Then, the outside of this hole was covered over with an iron boss called an *umbo*.

Equites carried small round shields called *clipei*, *parmae* or *parmulae*.

So, while the offensive weapons of Roman soldiers might be more popular, it was definitely their defensive weapons that kept them alive to fight again.

End of Archaic Times

By Jermaine Rogers, Latin II student of Jason Lichte, Richer Catholic H.S., Waco, Texas

A.D. 476—end of archaic times,
A nation's lantern put out,
The fowl's words inarticulate,
Buildings tumble,
Debris overcomes the sky,
No one is humble.
Haughtiness, Pride, Supremacy
Cause the first fall of this empire.

The Abhorrent, Pernicious Netherworld, authentically
Revealed, is a hideous countenance with Perdition's eyes.

The Audacious Centaur
Has overcome the Cowardly Minotaur!

Welcome to the Hey-day of
The Infernal World.

Dada Hatiku

By Drusilla Atanxaro, Latin IV student of Chervon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Aqua est semper
Cerulea, clara et
Bona potatu

Piratae sumus!
Multam praedam amamus!
Optimum quippe!

Roman Fantasies

Based on a story by Eva Kryzhanovskaya, Latin III student of Dr. Mariasthe Colebits, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

It was Sunday afternoon, and Job Lambert had to go to the library. Job was an unusual boy, one might even call him a prodigy of sorts. Job could read Latin as easily as English. This didn't mean, however, that he was a great student. He was just very bright. And, as usual, he had waited until the day before it was due to prepare an assignment given two weeks in advance. Wanting only to get a little information for his presentation on "Augustus' Death And The Years Leading Up To It," Job had no idea that he was about to make a find that would let him peer into the mind of that historic emperor.

The library, with its aisles of shelves packed with thousands of books, always intimidated Job. There were too many topics, too many titles. He would need help.

Job found a free computer, clicked on the library information icon, and typed "Augustus" on the topic search line. Several books on Roman history were quickly referenced, but one in particular caught Job's eye. The book had no title, just the name of its author, Augustus. This did not seem right. How could this library have a book written by the Emperor Augustus himself? Job copied the call number and entered—shudder—the stacks!

When Job got to that section of the stacks indicated by the call number he had copied, he saw not a book but a dust-covered box. He carefully took the box from the shelf, blew the dust from it, and opened it to see what was inside. He couldn't believe it. It was a scroll—a real, live ancient scroll. And it wasn't all dried up and brittle.

Job felt like he had discovered some sort of treasure and looked around to see if anyone was watching. He was alone. He took the scroll over to a small table near a narrow frosted window and sat down to examine his find. The first heading he came to as he unrolled the scroll was *ID. APR. DCCLII A.V.C.*

Job read on, easily sight-translating into English.

"Last week I was honored again, only this time as the Father of the Country. Instead of giving me another name, why can't someone find a cure for my restrained breathing? It's always a problem this time of the year. If only I knew for sure what to do about my daughter, Julia. She is always flirting with different men and seldom seems to spend any time with her husband, Tiberius. She doesn't seem to appreciate what he gave up to marry her."

Job was fascinated. Augustus seemed like a normal man who breathed the same air he did. He must have had asthma—that's probably what he meant by his "restrained breathing." The reference to Julia especially caught Job's eye, and he looked for another passage that might make some reference to her. The passage he found was dated *a.d. VI KAL. IUL. DCCLVII A.V.C.*

"I can't believe my own daughter was involved in a

conspiracy. What else could I do but exile her? She infuriated me, and my choice of an heir has not gotten any easier. Either Lucius or Gaius would have been great, had they only lived. How can I believe the rumors about Livia having poisoned them? She loved them as deeply as I did. She is my wife. I know she is also deeply concerned about my choice of an heir. It has to be why she asked me to make a list of all those whom I might consider. She promises to look it over and help in any way she can."

Now this was getting interesting. Job loved intrigue, and there was definitely a lot of going on here.

The next entry Job sight-read was very passionate, and it showed an Augustus who was both nervous and scared. Job quickly unrolled the scroll, looking for the final entry. According to its date, Augustus had written it only one month before his death. This would be good. He dug right in sight-reading with ease.

"An eagle flew over my head several times a few days ago and then sat on the 'A' of Agrippa's name on the architrave of a temple he built. I don't know what the report that the 'C' in my own name on a temple was hit by..."

BRRRRRRIINNNGGG!

"Don't forget you have only this and next weekend to prepare for your presentations. Have a great weekend!"

"Job! Wake up, man! You missed *Magistra's* huge lecture on our oral presentations due in two weeks."

"What? A presentation? In two weeks?"

"Come on, dude, snap out of it. While you were zonked, *Magistra* told us we need to prepare an oral presentation on the death of Augustus and the ten or so years leading up to it. But don't sweat it. We've got two weeks. No point in even worrying about it until next Sunday."

"Man," Job said, "you won't believe the dream I was having. I was in a library..."

"You? In a library?"

"Yea, man, no biggie. I was looking around and found, like, a diary of Augustus himself."

"Dude, you are so weird. If you found Augustus' diary, it would be all in Latin!"

"Yea, well if you want to hear weird, in my dream I could read Latin as easily as English. It was totally awesome, man!"

"Right. Those Roman fantasies will get you every time, dude. Let's get to practice."

"Okay, but wait. I can still remember some of the stuff I read in the diary. Wanna hear?"

"No way. You're trippin' man. Totally weird."

"Boy, maybe you're right. But you know what? I'm gonna get started on my report this weekend!"

"Now I know your trippin'. Hurry up, Fantasy Boy. We'll be late."

A Memorable World Leader

Based on a submission by Kyllie Caporocio, Latin I student of Anglia Latin, Hollidaysburg, Area No. 11, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

If it really is true that those world leaders are most memorable who are responsible for the deaths of the most people, then Gaius Julius Caesar, the Dictator, is truly a memorable world leader. Beginning with the band of pirates that Caesar raised a special army to destroy, Caesar went on to kill, butcher, maim and orphan thousands upon thousands during his career. And he carefully documented all of his "achievements."

Of course, Gaius Julius Caesar was also a very shrewd politician. He knew how to report his "achievements" to those who were financing them—not dwelling on details. Thus when Caesar's forces (*Bella Gallica*, Chapter 12) butchered nearly a fourth of the Helvetians, the Tigurinus canton, that were caught on the east side of the Arar River, he didn't dwell on how many of these people were women and children and the elderly—details that can really dry up funding for military enterprises—but simply reported,

"Attacking them when they were hampered by baggage and off their guard, he killed a great number of them."

Many people, including scholars, have a divided opinion about Caesar. Although one thing holds true: his power was undeniable. He was the first Roman leader to hold so many powerful offices (*Imperator*, life-dictatorship, life-consulship, life-Censorship, *Pater Patriae*, flamen of his own cult) simultaneously. He was also a gifted writer, poet and scholar. His vision played a large role in the eventual establishment of the Roman Empire. He was also the first Roman to have a month renamed in his honor.

Gaius Julius Caesar definitely remains one of history's most memorable political and military leaders.

Mother Dearest

By Megan Murphy, Latin II student of St. Margaret Riley, S.S.J., Nazareth Academy H.S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mater

Caras, Fortis

Amans, Cerasus, Docens

Humilis, Pulchra

Amicitia

Polij Place

By GREGORY ZERTH, LATIN III STUDENT OF MARGARET CURRAN, DICKARD PARK H.S., DICKARD PARK, NEW YORK

TEPLUM

MAGNUM, ALTUM

DETINET, CANTAT, LUDIT

ITA PULCHRUM EST

RELIGIO

Friendship

By Alicia Garcia, Latin III student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

The gods gave the people friendship
To show them how to live
Because it shows so much beauty
It was a really hard gift to give
But the people did receive it
With open arms of love
And thanked the gods in heaven
Who smiled from up above
For friendship was filled with happiness

Harmony and peace
And nothing could destroy it
Not even a greedy beast
Some men thought riches came
In offices and money

But other people knew it was friendship
That would make life sweet as honey
And those with virtue did benefit
As they used this gift more and more
And with each friend that they made

Their spirit surely did soar
It was hard at first to be so nice
To a world that was so uncaring
But as they became familiar things
The men of earth started sharing

They didn't depend on the luck of the draw
Or think that riches would give pleasure
But it was through the abundance of friendship
That their wealth they did measure

Cicero knew friendship made one rich as gold
That this gift should be kept until one is ripe and old

Daphne and Apollo

By Laura Vrana, Seventh Grade Latin student of Sheila Pasatka, The Independence School, Newark, Delaware



Daphne, a maiden who liked to run free,
One afternoon was changed into a tree.

Her father wanted her to marry real soon,
But, like Diana, she loved nature and moon.

"Pater," she said, "please let me run wild!"
Off she went, a happy and carefree child.

So on she went hunting, caring not how she dressed,
But Apollo, on seeing her, thought her the best.

Strolling through the woods, the god Apollo
Saw Daphne and soon began to follow.

Having heard dire tales about the love of a god,
Daphne ran from him with not even a nod.

With each of his steps, Apollo gained ground,
But what he saw next was sure to astound.

Daphne cried to her pater in a very loud voice,
And she began to change, no more to make noise.

As the god watched, Daphne's hair became leaves,
Her skin turned dark brown—she became a tree!

Apollo wept sadly, his heart full of pain,
But the cause of sadness soon became his gain.

Daphne, a maiden, was now a laurel tree,
The great god Apollo's symbol is she.



Day II of spring, Year of the Moon

Dear Journal: *Hodie* was not a good day. First off, while I was in the woods bathing, a hunter by the name of Actaeon just sat there and watched me! Of all the nerve! I can't believe someone would do that. Well, you know how my temper is. I kind of lost it and turned him into a stag. Unfortunately, for him, his own hunting dogs quickly attacked him and tore him apart. Not that he didn't deserve it, but Jupiter has asked me to try to keep my temper in check.

Also, I got a visit from Venus today. She is such a bother. She kept going on and on about how I should break my vow of chastity; that I'm missing a lot. And she kept trying to use her charm on me so I'd fall in love with the next *vir* I saw. I think she's a bit of a ditz. Everyone knows that I'm immune to her. I just wish she would stop trying.

Day III of spring, Year of the Moon

Dear Journal: *Salve*. Last night I did my regular job of carrying the moon across the sky, and I talked with my brother Apollo. I really wish I could see him more. I checked in on my mother, Latona, just to make sure she's doing okay

March 21, 2003
The First Day of Spring

The Journal of the Goddess Diana

By Austin Lyons, Latin I student of Barbara Hinton, Englewood H.S., Centennial, Colorado

since Jupiter certainly doesn't ever give her a second thought anymore.

This day was much better than yesterday. No one spying on me, no annoying goddesses bugging me. It was just very nice and peaceful. I went to my favorite section of the woods and had a wonderful talk with a local wolf pack. They really are wonderful animals, wolves. Anyway, I didn't lose my temper today. Jupiter really lost it over the Actaeon incident, and he's not very nice when he's mad.

The high point of today was when I helped one of my favorite humans give birth. The baby is just such a nice innocent little boy.

Day VI of spring, Year of the Moon

Dear Journal: *Odi urbes!* I hate the people who build cities. The Emperor of Rome decided to expand that city a couple of days ago. And guess what needs to go for that to happen! Thousands of MY TREES! I can't believe it! People know I am the protector of the forests, and yet they show no respect! I've decided to try and cause them to have as many accidents as possible, and to ask the wolves to attack all the lumberjacks. Also, just to get everyone's attention, I've decided not to let any hunters catch anything for a while, no matter how much they entreat me.

I even decided to talk directly to my *flamines*, but I guess that was a mistake. They were all so amazed at me addressing them directly that they didn't focus on a single word I said. Maybe I'll have to pay a little visit to the Emperor himself! Tomorrow.

Day VIII of spring, Year of the Moon

Dear Journal: *Bene!* I did it! I held my temper and did not kill the Emperor when he told me he wouldn't stop the growth of the city. I did, however...umm...persuade him to change his mind eventually by kind of, sort of, threatening all of humanity. I calmly reminded him that, as the goddess of childbirth, I do have the power to kill all babies during the birthing process. He quickly came around to my point of view when he realized that he couldn't be Emperor very long if he had no citizens to rule.

I'm just glad that humans are so gullible. I guess he really doesn't need to know that I couldn't actually kill innocent *pupus* and *pupus*. Of course, Jupiter is upset with me again for making a direct, personal intervention in human affairs. Think I'll start a new moon tonight and stay away from Olympus as long as possible till he cools off.

Buying a few more years of life for my forests definitely makes it all worthwhile. Maybe I did act a little rashly, but, hey, desperate times call for desperate measures. I just hope that mankind doesn't decide to start building cities all over the place. I guess we'll just have to play that by ear.



SEVEN DEITIES

By Serena Rossi, Latin I student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

Zeus ruler of all

He made all gods who are plenty

He's very intimidating and tall

He brings justice to many

Hera his beautiful wife

Her beauty renewed each spring

Poseidon god of the sea

His weapon a trident

Demeter brought him glee

But quarrelsome was he to a great extent

Athena is tough in war and brave

Zeus' favorite daughter is she

Sadly a mother she was deprived

As goddess of agriculture she is jubilee

Hermes is the sender

Decorated completely in wings

For thieves he is a defender

He's great at gymnastics among other things

Aphrodite goddess of love and beauty

It's known who her parents are

Being an attraction is her duty

When you're in love she isn't far

ARES Mythology's Underdeveloped Character

Based on a submission by Chris Karnik, Latin I student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

It seems to me that Ares—Mars to the Romans—was one of the most underdeveloped characters in classical mythology. The only things that seemed to interest him were combat and illicit love affairs. Many of the other Olympians were deities of more than one thing. They, therefore, appear more well-rounded with more than one area of interest and expertise.

As Mars, Ares seems to have been worshipped and liked much more by the Romans than he was by the Greeks. This is probably because the Romans were so fond of war. The whole concept of the Roman Empire seems to have been based on successful military campaigns. In many cases be-



coming a successful *legatus legionis* led to being put in charge of several legions and being given the title of *dux*. As a successful *dux*, a Roman could earn a triumph in Rome and be given the title *Imperator*. In fact, just about all of the *Imperatores* of the Roman Empire stepped into the job right off the battlefield. Mars was even considered to be the father of the *Genus Romana* since Romulus and Remus were his children.

The mother of the Roman race was, of course, Venus since she was the mother of Aeneas, the ancestor of the Romans who immigrated to Italy after the fall of Troy.

One of the most famous legends concerning Ares is his infamous love affair with Aphrodite, who was already married to the god Hephaestus—not one of the more attractive of the Olympians. Some even say that Eros was the child of Aphrodite by Ares or Hermes, although other ancient writers claim that Eros appeared on the scene solo from outer space, riding in a giant egg. (Humm, could this be an ancient mythological reference to space travel?)

In the *Odyssey* Homer tells how this love affair came to an abrupt end. It seems that Ares and Aphrodite were spotted by Helios one day. Helios told Hephaestus, and Hephaestus devised a plan to catch the two lovers. Being an excellent blacksmith, Hephaestus fixed a special net over the area where the two lovers secretly met and then invited all the other deities to come and watch. Of course, both Ares and Aphrodite were very embarrassed and ashamed. Homer also presents Ares as a cowardly, cruel and dishonest deity. Other ancient poets don't come right out and offer similar criticism of Ares—or Mars—but they don't really lavish a lot of praise on him either.

Of course, since waging war was his job, maybe it's not so bad that the god of war was so one-dimensional and focused. And maybe a deity dealing with this much stress on a daily basis can be forgiven an occasional peccadillo.



Cara Matrona,

As I'm sure you can imagine, those of us living at Pompeii had no idea what was in store for us when we saw the *edictum munerum edendorum* advertising the upcoming *munera gladiatoria* in which the star *retiaris* from Nuceria was to be pitted against our own master *thorax*. Interest in the event was increased by additional notices pointing out that these *munera* would be presented *sine ulla dilatione* and *sine impensa publica*. The real attention getters, however, were those notices that stated "VENATIO ET VELA ERUNT!" Watching the *naumae* climb the ropes to adjust the *vela* during the day was almost as much fun as watching the *munera*. Since the event was going to be sponsored by C. Alieius Malus who is known locally as the *Princeps Munerarium*, we all knew that the *venatio* would be especially entertaining. Alieius always provides plenty of *parvi canes* that chase down scores of *leporis* and *acres canes Molossi* to bring down the *apri* released into the arena. And Alieius always displays the most skilled *bestiarii* to dispatch the *leones*, *tigres* and *ursi* that are specially imported.

But, as I said, none of us had any idea of what really lay ahead for us that day. Since it was the *Senatus Romae* that issued the edict forbidding *munera gladiatoria* in our city for ten years, I'm sure you know all about the *tumultus* that took place that day. Not only were many Nuceria and Pompeians killed in the fight-

ing that broke out, but scores were also injured, including myself—which brings me to the point of my letter to you.

Before that *tumultus* took place, I was a young man with two perfectly good eyes. Now, I'm a *luscus*. What really bothers me, *Matrona*, is the fact that my *inuria* was not caused by some irate stranger from Nuceria, but by Lucius Caecilius Jucundus, the son of the banker, Lucius Caecilius Felix.

Almost immediately after the riot broke out, I was able to leave my *sedile*, head down the *scalae* and make my way out of the nearest *vomitorium*. As I was exiting the amphitheater, someone called my name from the *porticus* above the highest *maenianum* where the *naumae* usually stand. When I looked up, I got hit in the eye with a rock, but not before I had a chance to see who had thrown it at me.

A couple of *nundinae* later, after things had calmed down in town and my eye had had a chance to heal, my *pater* finally took me to the home of Lucius Caecilius Felix. When I accused his son of having caused my injury, he summoned Jucundus into his *tablinum*. Jucundus admitted throwing the rock at me but said he thought I was a Nuceria. He denied that he had called out my name. In the end, his *pater* made him apologize, and we returned home.

Matrona, my *pater* has had to spend a considerable amount of money caring for my injury, and I will now not be able to continue in my apprenticeship. My *pater* is very conservative and is reluctant to bother his *patronus*, Lucius Popidius, with my problem.

Do you have any advice you can offer?

Luscus,
Montani Filius
Pompeii

Care Luscus,

Yes, we in Rome are all well aware of the *tumultus* that took place in your town, although we know very few of the details. It is indeed unfortunate that you were caught up in the violence of the day and must now live the rest of your

life as a *luscus*. You and your *pater*, however, are not without legal recourse.

My guess is that Lucius Caecilius Felix, being a successful banker, is being very shrewd. He is probably aware that he and his son are legally liable for your injury, but he is no doubt betting that your *pater*, being a conservative man, will not press for his legal rights.

You should try to convince your *pater* that even if he is not willing to try to recover the *pecunia* he paid out for your medical treatment, he must aggressively help you get some of the restitution that is your due because of your injury. This means, of course, that your *pater* is going to have to approach his *patronus* Lucius Popidius for help. It is the only way he can hope to bring legal charges against the son of so wealthy and influential man as Felix the *argentarius*. Since Jucundus has already freely admitted that he was the one who injured you, you have half of the legal battle won. Your *pater's patronus* will want to consider an *actio iniuriarum* to be subtitled "*actio de effusis vel delectis*" against Jucundus and his *pater*. It is very important that Felix be included in the *actio*, as he is the one with the money. Under Roman law, anyone who pours or throws something down from above that causes an injury can face such an *actio* in the *basilica*.

Before the *actio* is formally pursued in the *basilica*, however, it will be necessary for your *pater* and his *patronus* to revisit Felix and explain that financial compensation is formally being requested from him for the *inuria* caused to you by his son. Only if Felix refuses to negotiate a settlement can such an official *actio iniuriarum* be pursued in the *basilica*. If Felix is not given this initial opportunity to reach a settlement with your *pater*, Felix himself can bring an *actio iniuriarum* against your *pater* for having assumed that such a "gentleman's settlement" could not be reached. I would also caution you and your *pater* not to become too greedy in view of Felix's great wealth. If you ask for too large a settlement, Felix will let the matter be brought to the *basilica* where he can, if he chooses, restrict his personal losses on behalf of his son's crime by simply handing over his son to become the servant of those he has wronged. I'm sure this is not what any of you want to happen.



crept, the streets and squares were squalid. Agrippa now took on the additional role of Superintendent of Public Works and set out on an ambitious program of urban renewal.



BRONZE HEAD THOUGHT TO BE OF AGRIPPA IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART IN NEW YORK

He quickly fired the contractors who had mismanaged Rome's waterworks and formed a new government department which he headed, the *Statio Aquarum*. Under his leadership, the sewers were cleaned, existing aqueducts were repaired and a new one, the *Aqua Julia*, was built.

Agrippa endowed the city with more than five hundred fountains and seven hundred basins and pools for public use.

The writer H. V. Morton called him "the greatest fountainer in history." The spectacular fountains—some geysers, others cascades—were embellished with statues and reliefs; no doubt setting the prece-

dent for modern Rome's passion for architectural fountains. He also increased the seating capacity of the *Circus Maximus* and equipped the Tiber with docks and quays, warehouses and granaries.

During this time of intensive civil service, Agrippa also found time to become Octavian's son-in-law, marrying his daughter Julia by whom he went on to have three sons and two daughters.

Then came the year 31 B.C. and its showdown with Mark Anthony and Cleopatra. Agrippa was tapped by his boss to direct all naval operations against that ill-fated coalition. His efforts culminated in the historic victory at Actium which put Octavian—soon to be named "Caesar Augustus" by the Senate—in sole command of the Roman world and helped bring about the *Pax Romana*.

Returning to civilian life and to his myriad government duties, Agrippa picked right up where he had left off, beautifying and modernizing the capitol. He collaborated with Augustus in an enormous city-planning project which called for the creation of arcades, public baths, luxurious parks and tree-lined lanes with eye-splashing vistas.

The formerly barren *Campus Martius*, that sprawling military training ground, began to fill up with theaters, temples, monuments and colonnades housing splendid art collections. From a bird's eye view, the whole area must have looked like some fantastically conceived and meticulously laid out slope garden.

The crown jewel of this building campaign was the Pantheon, a temple

consecrated to all the Roman deities in 27 B.C. Though it was ravaged by fire sometime late in the following century, the Emperor Hadrian rebuilt it around the surviving porticoed entrance of the Augustan era edifice.

On the land directly behind the Pantheon, Agrippa built a state-of-the-art bathing establishment which received its water from a spanking new aqueduct, the *Aqua Virgo*.

By thus raising the quality of life in Rome, Agrippa also sharply increased the popularity of Emperor Augustus with the Roman people.

After this, Agrippa spent several years abroad, resolving a variety of problems in Spain as well as in some of the eastern provinces.

In 12 B.C., while vacationing at his seaside villa on the outskirts of Pompeii, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa passed away, quite unexpectedly, at the age of 51. Following an impressive state funeral, he was honored with entombment in the *Augusteum*, the immense mausoleum Augustus had built in 28 B.C. as a final resting place for himself and all members of the Julio-Claudian clan.



AGRIPPA (WITH HEAD COVERED FOR WORSHIP) IS SHOWN IN THE RELIEF CARVING ON THE ARA PACIS IN ROME. AGRIPPA'S SON GAIUS CLINGS TO HIS TOGA.



THE CHANNEL OF THE AQUA JULIA BUILT BY AGRIPPA IS THE TOPMOST CHANNEL AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SEVEN AQUEDUCTS AT THE PORTA PRAENESTINA.



THE ARCHITRAVE OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE PANTHEON STILL PROCLAIMS AGRIPPA AS THE BUILDER OF THE ORIGINAL TEMPLE.

An Easy Read

JULII CAESARIS MORS

Based on a story from Brevioli's First Latin Reader

Post Gallios vincebat, Caesar cum Pompeio qui filium in matrimonium socrabat, bellum civile gerabat. Caesar Pompeium Pharsaliae superabat et victor in urbem redibat. Nonnulli tamen ex civibus Caesarem non amant. Hi in eum conantur et Idus Martias diem caedis dicunt. Calpurnia, Caesaris uxor, somno perterrita, et Caesarem periculum cavere iubebat.

Coniuratores inter quos erat Brutus, vir, ut videbatur, Caesaris amicus, prope Pompei theatrum Caesarem expectabant. Unus ex coniuratoribus ad Caesarem appropinquabat et periculum dabat. Mox multi coniuratores Caesarem perire incipiebant. Caesar primo resistebat,

sed quando Brutum cum pugione videbat, Caesar Graece dicebat, "Koi sy traye" quae verba Latine significant, "Et tu, mi fili?" Tum Caesar XXVI vulneribus perfoctus mortuus est.



GROUND BREAKING ARCHITECTURE

Based on an article by Natanya Brown, Latin I student of A. Proctor-Mason, St. John Vianney H.S., Belmont, New Jersey

As citizens of Rome, we belong to an immensely powerful nation. One aspect of our city that makes us remarkable in the eyes of the rest of the world is our sophisticated and elaborate architecture. Our architects have taken ideas from the Greeks and improved on them to revolutionize the style of Roman buildings. Of course, our architects have a secret building material not available to the old Greek architects, cement. By mixing crushed sea shells with pulverized volcanic ash, cement can be created—and free-formed into any shape desired—that is actually stronger and longer-lasting than granite! Special mixtures of cement can even be made to hold up for years under water! Combining the use of Roman brick and tufa denter, Roman architects can also design walls that are both strong and inexpensive.

Of course, the main technique of Roman architects is to incorporate a basic post and lintel structure into most buildings. This means that a variety of styles of columns can be used to support stone cross-members architecturally known as architraves.

When it comes to the design of the columns used in buildings, both public and private, some basic designs—with some variations—are used. The design of a column generally goes along with a set of specs for the design of the rest of the building. This over-all design is called an "order" by architects. Thus, if an architect is going to follow the oldest order, he will be working with Doric columns, topped with Doric capitals.

A Doric capital sort of resembles a half-flattened blob of dough with a square board (called an abacus) resting on top of it. The shafts of these columns can either have vertical grooves, called flutes (with the flutes coming to sharp peaks around the sides of the shaft), or be smooth. Doric columns aren't supposed to have bases.

Also Doric columns are supposed to support an architrave, topped with a frieze that is decorated with triglyphs and metopes. "Triglyph" is a Greek word that simply means "three carvings." This stone decoration is carved to resemble the ends of three wooden support beams. Beneath each triglyph can be seen small pegs carved in stone that are supposed to represent the wooden pegs that were used originally to hold the wooden support beams in place. Architects call these small stone pegs *guttae* because they resemble drops of water hanging down under the triglyphs.

Between the triglyphs are smooth areas called metopes. On fancier buildings metopes are frequently decorated with relief stone carvings that tell a story as one walks around the building to look at them.

If an architect designs a building with unfluted or smooth Doric columns and puts bases under the columns,



AN EGG-AND-DART DESIGN AND DENTILS ADORN A FRAGMENT OF A CORNICE

the building is said to be in the Tuscan Order, since this is a design variation preferred in Etruria, just north of Rome.

Fluted or unfluted columns topped with capitals that resemble scrolls topped by *abaci* are part of the Ionic Order of architecture. This order calls for the flutes on its columns not to come to points where they meet but rather to have flat, narrow, ribbon-like, surfaces dividing the flutes. Architects call these flat surfaces "fillets" because they resemble ribbons hanging down the sides of the column shafts. Ionic columns always have bases, and the friezes above the architraves they support are generally smooth. Another layer of stone resting on top of the frieze is called the cornice. In the Ionic Order the cornice is decorated with a series of dentils. Dentils are designs cut into the stone that resemble the ends of many small boards lying close to each other to support the ceiling of the interior of the building.

The most elaborate order, and the one preferred by most architects who have been commissioned to design really spectacular public buildings, is called the Corinthian Order. In many ways, the elements of this order are very similar to the Ionic Order except that the capitals that top the columns are very intricately carved with three rows of acanthus leaves topped with gracefully curved *abaci*.

Examples of all three of these orders can be seen by visiting a single structure in Rome, the Flavian Amphitheater. The amphitheater is three stories high and each story is decorated with a different order. This amphitheater is sometimes called the Colosseum because of a colossal statue of the Emperor Nero that had been left standing nearby for years.

Sometimes single columns are erected as monuments to commemorate special achievements of Roman leaders. Such a column was erected in the center of a new forum built by the Emperor Trajan in Rome. The outside of the shaft of this col-

(Continued in Pagina Decima)



ORBIS JULIAE

The Ultimate Roman Hairdo!

Although this month's recipe is for a spectacular Roman hairdo rather than for a Roman food item, this recipe can be as much fun for *discipulae Latinae* as preparing a Roman meal! By following these easy steps, any female Latin student with shoulder length (or slightly longer) hair can enjoy wearing the most elaborate hairdo ever devised by Roman *tonstrices*.

Hair combed out and ready to be styled



Separate the layered, front portion of the hair from the longer hair in back with a part from behind each ear extending over the crown of the head. Set the hair in front on small rollers wound in rows in alternating directions.

Form a bun on the back of the head with hair from the center of the crown only. Place an invisible hairnet over the bun. Then using about half of the hair that is free around the bun, make eight small braids evenly spaced around the bun.



After the front curls are dry (1 hour) carefully remove rollers. Tease each curl separately. After all curls are teased, spray.



Take strands of hair equal in size to each of the braids, twist them, wrap them around the bun and secure with hairpins.



Shape the ends back into the form of a curl. The curls should take on the shape of the orbis as this is done.



The finished product!



ET EORUM AUCTORES FAMOUS SONGS FROM MOVIES

Based on a submission by Octavia Horn and
Julia Grogan, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

78.

Translate the title of each theme song back into English,
and then, after translating the movie titles into English,
match each with the song featured in it.

- I. PERICULI ZONA
- II. AESTATIS NOCTES
- III. FAC MILVUM PAPYRACEUM VOLARE
- IV. ASCENDE OMNEM MONTEM
- V. SUPER ARCUM
- VI. SOL CRAS ORIETUR
- VII. COR MEUM PERSEVERABIT
- VIII. TE COGNOSCERE
- IX. TIGRIS OCULUS
- X. MANERE VIVUS

A. ANNA

B. TAXEUS

C. ECO ET REX

D. SCLOPETUM SUMMUM

E. NAVIS TITANICA

F. MARIA POPPINA

G. ADEPS

H. MACUS MIRABILIS IN OZ

I. SATURNI DIEI NOCTE FEBRIS

J. MUSICAE TONUS



Write the Latin in the forms requested for each word/phrase
and then copy the bracketed letters onto the *Message Line*
at the end.

1. Forest (Nom., Sing.)
2. Road (Gen., Sing.)
3. They are
4. Farmer (Dat., Plu.)
5. Good-bye (Plu.)
6. Camp (Dat., Plu.)
7. With great praise
8. Where?
9. I have inhabited
10. By no means
11. You (Sing.) occupy
12. I have been

Message Line:

79.

Comic Book Capers

Based on a game by Dennis Brown and Lucina Gory, Latin I students of
Cherason Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

80.

First unscramble each English comic character name. Then
unscramble the Latin version of the name and match it with
its English.

1. ailtcap mcaarlie
2. rsepd i nma
3. cht ahfsl
4. eilnbcirde khlu
5. emurnspa
6. oredwn oamrw
7. rseivl raeufr
8. enxm
- A. -rixvi
- B. vri pesurub
- C. emiafn smilrba
- D. riv retagnuse uiq ltfucu rvuethi
- E. matainsmi iamribis
- F. euicarto miraeca
- G. lrv saurena
- H. ugrflo

Double Match SCRAMBLE

By Crystal Coolbaugh, Latin II, and Brandon Judy,
Latin III students of Nancy Mazur, Amherst H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Unscramble the spelling of each Latin word, and then match
it with its meaning in English and an English derivative.

| ENGLISH MEANING | ENGLISH DERIVATIVE |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ | SIGVAR |
| 2. _____ | UXL |
| 3. _____ | SRON |
| 4. _____ | OSRUSEPT |
| 5. _____ | TERECEFL |
| 6. _____ | RAREOV |
| 7. _____ | AROC |
| 8. _____ | SUMIRP |
| 9. _____ | SIVEL |
| 10. _____ | DERENET |
| 11. _____ | ROBPO |
| 12. _____ | RICNEM |
| 13. _____ | POHESS |
| 14. _____ | ICURUSCL |
| 15. _____ | IRCEOC |
| 16. _____ | AHAMNC |
| 17. _____ | GRAINORE |
| 18. _____ | CAREFE |
| 19. _____ | DERENEP |
| 20. _____ | UPIACSER |

ENGLISH MEANINGS

- A. later
- B. circle
- C. bend
- D. crime
- E. death
- F. eat
- G. first
- H. flesh
- I. hang down
- J. heavy
- K. host
- L. not know
- M. machine
- N. light (noun)
- O. light (adj.)
- P. take the auspices
- Q. make, do
- R. prove
- S. Cicero
- T. stretch, extend

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

- I. pendulum
- II. auspicious
- III. carnage
- IV. Cicerone (a guide)
- V. circle
- VI. tension
- VII. flexure
- VIII. gravitate
- IX. machine
- X. ignoramus
- XI. hospitable
- XII. levitate
- XIII. lucent
- XIV. mortify
- XV. posterior
- XVI. primary
- XVII. fact
- XVIII. criminal
- XIX. probate
- XX. voracious

B C D PARTS

By Jenna Borchers, Latin II student of
Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

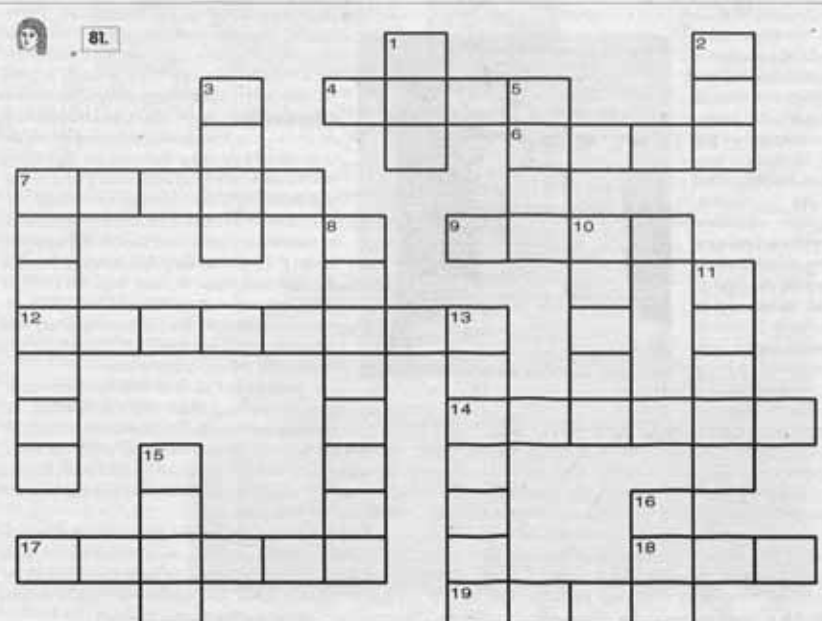
Unscramble each Latin word for a body part; then enter the
English meaning of the Latin word in the puzzle.

ACROSS

4. Imoluc
6. sanus
7. nalu
9. ptuca
12. anpis
14. raplephu
17. tigudis
18. chirtbacum
19. lipaculs

DOWN

1. rucs
2. ulsouc
3. spe
5. noeg
7. pitumcerius
8. mureu
10. sulta
11. rebrecum
13. pbalerapmur lispu
15. unams
16. rusia



LEGIO ROMANA Counting Sheep

By Collin Lesko and Greg Finch, Latin II students of Nancy Mazur, Amherst H.S., Amherst, Ohio **83.**

After filling in the Latin words needed to complete each statement, unscramble the letters in brackets to name the chest protector worn by the soldier pictured.

1. A [] was a helmet worn by a *pedites*.
2. The [] was the main weapon in hand-to-hand combat.
3. The [] was the shield used by a *pedites*.
4. [] were both boots and weapons.
5. The [] was a thrusting spear.
6. The [] was worn over the left shoulder to support the *vagina*.
7. A [] was a small dagger used by a *pedites*.
8. The [] was a handheld weapon for firing arrows.
9. [] were generally fired by auxiliary troops.
10. The [] was a small, round shield used by the cavalry and some light infantry.
11. A [] was a hurling spear.
12. The [] was a leather tent.
13. [] were underwear.
14. The [] was a waist belt.
15. The [] was a crest decorating an officer's helmet.
16. A [] was a machine that fired arrows and spikes.



This soldier is wearing a:

Beginning level Advanced level

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FAVORITE GAME SHOWS

By Owen Codey, Leslie Koernig, Katrina Loh, Latoya Simpson and Jim Wexler, Latin V & VI students of Linda Solondz, Summit H.S., Summit, New Jersey **84.**

- I. FORTUNAE ROTA
- II. PERICULUM
- III. DICERE VERITATEM
- IV. VINCULUM INFIRMISIMUM
- V. FAMILIARUM SIMULTAS
- VI. QUIS VULT ESSE HOMO PRAEDIVES?
- VII. XXV MILIUM NUMMORUM AMERICANORUM PYRAMIS
- VIII. CERTAMINIS LUDUS
- IX. NUPER NUPTORUM LUDUS
- X. PRETIUM RECTUM EST

Based on a game by John Arnold, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio **85.**

Translate each numbered animal phrase into English, and then match its correct numerical equation with it.

1. Septem equi
2. Tres canes
3. Decem feles
4. Triginta vaccae
5. Octo simiae
6. Quinque ursae
7. Quattuor tigris
8. Unus leo
9. Duo pulli
10. Undetriginta porci
11. Novem agni
12. Quadraginta duo hippopotami
13. Sedecim anseres
14. Octoginta quinque perdoes
15. Sexaginta tres tractae
16. Sex dorcades
17. Duodecim odobeni
18. Quinquaginta sex delphini
19. Duodeviginti aquilae
20. Septem psittaci

- A. XII minus IV animalia silvestria =
- B. L minus XX animalia rustica =
- C. VIII minus VII animalia caenestria =
- D. XXX minus XXV animalia silvestria =
- E. IX minus VII animalia rustica =
- F. C minus LXXI animalia rustica =
- G. LXXX minus LXXXVI animalia silvestria =
- H. LX minus L animalia domestica =
- I. XCII minus LXXXIX animalia domestica =
- J. LXV minus XLVIII animalia rustica =
- K. LXX minus XXVIII animalia fluminea =
- L. LXXX minus XVII animalia fluminea =
- M. XLII minus XXXVI animalia caenestria =
- N. LXIII minus LI animalia oceanensia =
- O. XXXV minus XXVIII animalia silvestria =
- P. XX minus II animalia rustica =
- Q. LXXXIII minus XXVII animalia oceanensia =
- R. LXXIV minus LVI animalia aëria =
- S. XC minus V animalia aëria =
- T. LX minus LI animalia rustica =



Best War Movies

By Robert Scott, Latin III student of Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio **86.**

- I. MAGNUM UNUM RUBRUM
- II. DUODECIM SORDIDUM
- III. MILITEM GREGARIUM RYANUM SERVARE
- IV. DIES LONGISSIMUS
- V. INIMICI AD PORTAS
- VI. GLORIA
- VII. NAVERRONIENSIS SCLOPETA
- VIII. TOBRUCA
- IX. PLENA LORICA METALLICA
- X. PILEOLI VIRIDES
- XI. GERMANICUM NAVIGIUM SUBAQUANEUM
- XII. BUBULAE HAMBURGIENSIS COLLIS
- XIII. U-DLXXI
- XIV. MANIPULUS
- XV. RUBRUM MENSEM OCTOBREM VENARI

MARCH = WAR

Based on a game by James Githell, Latin II student of Kim Ryan, Quigley Catholic H.S., Bakers, Pennsylvania **87.**

After filling in each needed Latin word, unscramble the bracketed letters to spell the name of the German invader whose troops overthrew Romulus Augustulus in A.D. 476.

1. Sword []
2. Shield []
3. Soldier's dagger []
4. Small rock-hurling catapult []
5. Military unit led by a *Legatus* []
6. Archers []

GERMAN INVADER

THE ROMAN ARMY

Based on a game by Paul Sweda, Latin I student of Kevin Gushman, Yorktown H.S., Arlington, Virginia **88.**

In the wordsearch, circle the Latin translation of each military term provided.

1. Military boots
2. Foot soldier's helmet
3. A fort
4. The commander of an *Ordo*
5. A foot soldier's sword
6. A thrusting spear
7. Granaries
8. A foot soldier
9. A rolled up military tent
10. A javelin
11. A cavalry officer
12. A dagger
13. A foot soldier's shield
14. A set up military tent
15. A belt worn around the waist (*acc. sing. form*)
16. A shoulder strap from which the sword hung
17. A scabbard
18. An officer's helmet
19. A foot soldier's mantle
20. An officer's cloak
21. A cuirass made from overlapping straps of metal
22. A chain mail cuirass
23. A cuirass made from overlapping metal scales
24. The commander of a Roman legion

MUTNEMADULAPTFRKKRWKPM
NRXHMUTUCSVODLMCXOZYIC
ATATNEMGESACIROLAKHLBF
ANIGAVCBTUJBRXPBOXEAJV
EAGILACQYIOIGUPOSTVLB
ACIBVCJGESVSCNYISFUOAS
TTZSACATELLUMRHUQACAP
HESSJFSVCPVPPUBLIFAPW
ROSAOPSEXOERTKHOGCPUNZI
RIRAHKAXKANNOREAARWYFJ
SQLRJYPPEOETIDSGKTHGJF
REPCEDDFICMCUQSALXKMPB
AETPMAEUSLAYUBFBNNLHU
GPFIAOCMCHIASVEUZTSLO
SELLTWUMADMOUTRFVSODG
KZPUPTSMEAZWIPUNHNNOG
UISMCWAYTMPADEABOISBUE
HDYNETGAYKFOABBUIPUPRN
AKIRAGUXEDGULMEWJYCMNF
KCEIBDMSINOIGELSUTAGEL

GROUND BREAKING ARCHITECTURE

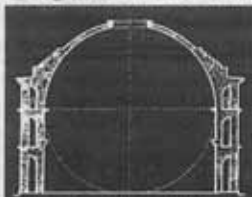
(Continued from Pompeiana August)

um is decorated with a spiral band of relief carvings that commemorate the military victories of the emperor over the Dacians. The carvings feature nearly 2,500 carved figures. A similar column was erected in another area in Rome commemorating the achievements of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Sometimes, as a special honor, a commemorative arch is commissioned. When this happens, Roman architects try to design into it many facets of Roman architecture and sometimes feature aspects of more than one of the architectural orders. As one enters the *Forum Romanum* on the *Via Sacra*, one passes under the arch that was built to commemorate Rome's victory in Jerusalem under Vespasian and his son Titus.

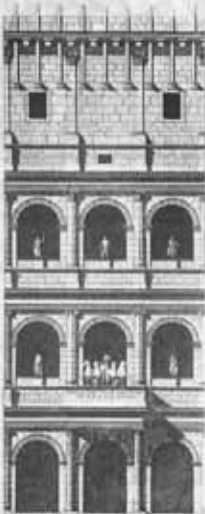
At the opposite end of the *Forum Romanum* can be seen the arch built in honor of Septimius Severus and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. Beautiful relief carvings of both these sons originally graced the front of this arch, but, unfortunately, when Caracalla became Emperor of Rome, he got angry with his brother and ordered Geta's face to be chipped off the family arch.

One arch, the Arch of Constantine, is a sort of museum. Its designers were ordered to build into it outstanding decorative architectural elements from many buildings in Rome that were falling into ruin at that time.



THE 29-FOOT-WIDE OCULUS TOPS THE PANTHEON CONSTRUCTED ON THE PRINCIPAL OF A PERFECT SPHERE MEASURING 142 FEET IN DIAMETER.

Perhaps the most amazing building—and most spectacular architectural achievement in all of Rome—is the Pantheon. This building features a Corinthian Order portico or entrance porch, the pedimental roof of which is supported by great bronze tubes serving as columns. And even more spectacularly, the Pantheon is topped with one of the largest free-standing concrete domes ever built by Roman architects. This 142 feet high dome (a measurement that corresponds exactly to the diameter of the interior of the building) is supported by walls that are nineteen feet thick! The only opening in the whole building, besides the main doorway from the portico, is a huge *oculus*, or eye, at the center of the ceiling. The *oculus* has a diameter of 29 feet! Gilt-bronze tiles cover the entire outside surface of the dome.



DRAWING OF THE ORIGINAL EXTERIOR OF THE COLOSSEUM SHOWS DORIC, IONIC AND CORINTHIAN CAPITALS

ANNABEL LEE Edgar Allan Poe

Translated into Latin by Andrew McKernan, Latin III student of Kat Braden, Bow H.S., Bow, New Hampshire

Multi et multi anni abhinc
In regno prope mare
Virgo quam scias habitabat
Nominis Annabel Lee;
Et haec virgo vivebat cum nulla notione
Nisi quod me amet et a me ametur.
Erim puerulus et ea erat puerula
In hoc regno prope mare;
Sed amavimus amore qui erat magis amore—
Ego et mea Annabel Lee;
Amavimus tali amore ut caeli seraphi alati
Eam et me concupiscerent.
Et propter hanc rationem, iam pridem,
In hoc regno prope mare,
Ventus e nube flavit refrigerans
Meam pulchram Annabel Lee;
Ergo necessarii nobiles eius venerunt
Et eam a me tulerunt
Ut eam in supulchro includant
In hoc regno prope mare.

Angeli, non lactiores in caelo,
Ei et mihi invadebant;
Ita! Pro hac ratione (sicut omnes sciunt)
In hoc regno prope mare)
Ventus e nube nocte flabat
Refrigerans et nectans meam Annabel Lee.

Sed amor noster erat fortior quam amor
Eorum qui seniores nobis erant—
Et neque angeli in caelo
Neque daemones sub mari
Possunt disjungere animam meam de anima
Pulchrae Annabel Lee.

Nam Luna nunquam refulget nisi sennia mihi portet
Pulchrae Annabel Lee;
Et stellae nunquam surgunt nisi sentio oculos claros
Pulchrae Annabel Lee;
Ergo, totam noctem iaceo prope
Delicias meas, delicias meas, vitam meam, nuptam meam
In sepulchro ibi prope mare.

CATULLUS LXXXII

By Katherine Walla, A.P. Latin IV student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

In the past you said that I was the only one,
that Jupiter himself could not
have caused you to leave my side.
And I had so loved you—you were as close
as any low-class girl to my heart
but also nearer than a son can be.
Now I am free from your art.
No matter how much I long for you,
I will remember that the garbage in the street
is worth more to me than you.
And how did I escape your spell?
By your ill-treatment of my soul
which loves you all the more,
but cares for you less.

UPSET STOMACH

By Katie Dowjotas, Latin II student of Dr. Raffaele Di Zenzo, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

Many years ago Menenius wrote this tale about
Entrails arguing over the care of the stomach.
No body part wanted to help the
Ever-hungry stomach that
Never did any work.
Instead they gave themselves the credit for the body's
functions.
Usually, the stomach would lie quietly in the middle.
Since it was deprived of food, however, the stomach
became sick
And all the body parts began to argue when a
Great pain overcame them. Their
Revolt against the stomach caused all much grief.
Instead of proving a point, they became sick as well.
Perhaps because the body did not function as one,
it did not
Prevail
At all!

Latin by Correspondence

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How Well Did You Read?

89

1. Ubi Alexandra Goveris nata est?
2. How many carved figures can be seen on Trajan's Column?
3. How many different times was Julius Caesar captured by pirates?
4. Who was considered to be the divine father of the *Gens Romana*?
5. How many spokes were on each of the chariot wheels found in Pompeii?
6. How long should a girl's hair be if she wants to wear the *Orbis Juliae*?
7. Who was the first Roman to have a mouth named after him?
8. How many fountains did Agrippa provide for the city of Rome while serving as Superintendent of Public Works?
9. According to Luscus, which animals did small dogs and Molossian hounds chase down during a Pompeian venatio?
10. Where can one view a leather shield with a lead bullet stuck in it?

RES • VENUM • DATAE

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Roman Emperor Posters. This unique set of four Roman Emperor 18 in. x 25 1/2 in. posters detail the reigns of the Roman Emperors from Augustus to the last emperor whose native language was Latin, Justinian.

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FREDERIC CLARK
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA



In Power for only
a few months,
Consul Flavius is
forced out of
office...

A break-in has occurred at the villa
of a high-ranking patrician...
According to sources familiar with
this "Villagate" scandal, Consul
Flavius is being investigated for
obstruction of justice...



L
A
T
E
R

Flavius will resign at noon today, after
he was forced to hand over a subpoenaed
copy of the Secret Consular Scrolls...

Um... We seem to be
missing about
seventeen minutes...



LEAH ZOLLER
CINCINNATI, OHIO

VITA PROPOSITA
DEORUM
ET
DEARUM



Where are you going all
dressed up?



Awesome! I wanna come!
May I?
Please?



Well, I hear Hector's an
incredible warrior (he
myself!) and the
is huge and you
I've always wanted
see Troy because
and supposed to
Priam's fifty
lots of food and dare
add everywhere and go
there and that's the
end. They say Paris was once

You just want to see Helen, don't you?



MICHAEL PEREZ
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

GODS
OF
OLYMPUS



CHRIS MOBERLY
WATERFORD, MICHIGAN

...TELL ALL CITIZENS
OF ROME TO TAKE
THE FIRST SOUND OF
EVERY WORD THEY
SPEAK, PUT IT ON
THE END AND ADD
AN "AY" SOUND...



FOR HAVING THE
AUDACITY TO EVEN
SUGGEST THAT ROMANS
SPEAK PIG-LATIN,
EMPEROR "IGPAY"
WAS ASSASSINATED
AND SERVED FOR
BREAKFAST THE
VERY NEXT DAY.

MARCI
MM

WHEN IN ROME...

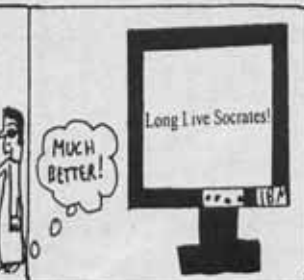
C.J. RODRIGUEZ
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Caesar
Adolescent



RACHEL SOLOMONS
GORDON, AUSTRALIA

Aged 70, Socrates was
found guilty of impiety
and corrupting youth.
The sentence was death
by drinking hemlock.



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

Administrative Assistant to the Editor: Donna H. Wright

Production Assistants: William Gilmartin and Betty Whittaker

Graphic Designer: Phillip Barcio

E-mail: BFBarcio@Pompeiana.com

VOX: 317/255-0589

FAX: 317/254-0728

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The Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is the only international newsletter devoted exclusively to the promotion of the study of Latin at the secondary school level which is published monthly during the nine-month school year. Each month, September through May, 13,000 copies of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER are printed for members and Latin classes throughout the world. The Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is a membership benefit for Adult and Contributing members. Teachers who are members of Pompeiana, Inc., may purchase classroom orders of the NEWSLETTER for their students.

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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.

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78.

Carmina Optima

- I. D (Top Gun), Danger Zone
- II. G (Grease), Summer Nights
- III. F (Mary Poppins), Fly a Kite
- IV. J (The Sound of Music), Climb Every Mountain
- V. H (The Wizard of Oz), Over the Rainbow
- VI. A (Annie), The Sun Will Come Out Tomorrow
- VII. E (Titanic), My Heart Will Go On
- VIII. C (The King and I), Getting to Know You
- IX. B (Rocky), Eye of the Tiger
- X. I (Saturday Night Fever), Staying Alive

79.

Caesar Speaks

1. Silva
2. Via
3. Sant
4. Agricola
5. Vale
6. Catri
7. Magna cum laude
8. Uls
9. Habitavi
10. Minime
11. Occupas
12. Fui

Veni, Vidi, Vici.

80.

Comic Book Capers

1. F (Centurio America), Captain America
2. G (Vir Araneus), Spiderman
3. H (Fulgur), The Flash
4. E (Immanitas Mirabilis), Incredible Hulk
5. B (Vir Superbus), Superman
6. C (Festina Mirabilis), Wonder Woman
7. D (Vir Argentus Qui Fluctu Vehitur), Silver Surfer
8. A (X-Viri), X-Men

84.

Spectacula Televisifica

- I. Wheel of Fortune
- II. Jeopardy
- III. To Tell The Truth
- IV. The Weakest Link
- V. Family Feud
- VI. Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?
- VII. \$25,000 Pyramid
- VIII. Match Game
- IX. The Newlywed Game
- X. The Price Is Right

Double Match Scramble

82.

1. J, VIII, gravis
2. N, XIII, lux
3. E, XIV, mors
4. A, XV, posterus
5. C, VII, flectere
6. F, XX, vorare
7. H, III, can
8. G, XVI, primus
9. O, XII, levis
10. T, VI, tendere
11. R, XIX, proba
12. D, XVIII, crimen
13. K, XI, hospes
14. B, V, circulus
15. S, IV, Cicero
16. M, IX, machina
17. L, X, ignore
18. Q, XVII, facere
19. I, I, pendere
20. P, II, suspicari

83.

Legio Romana

1. cassis
2. gladius
3. scutum
4. caligae
5. pilum
6. balteus
7. pugio
8. arcus
9. sagittae
10. parma
11. vermina
12. contubernium
13. subligacula
14. cinctus
15. crista
16. catapulta

LORICA
SEGMENTATA

85.

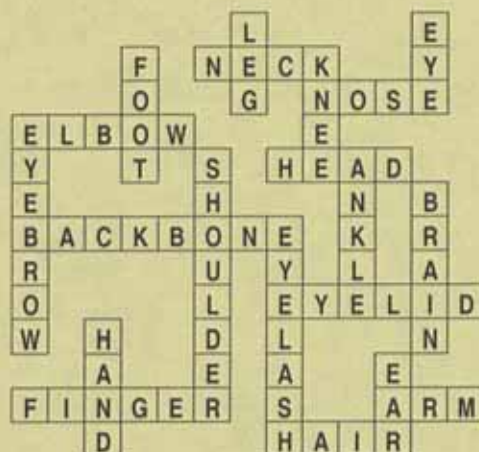
Counting Sheep

1. J, seven horses
2. I, three dogs
3. H, ten cats
4. B, thirty cows
5. A, eight monkeys
6. D, five bears
7. G, four tigers
8. C, one lion
9. E, two chickens
10. F, twenty-nine pigs
11. T, nine lambs
12. K, forty-two hippopotami
13. P, sixteen geese
14. S, eighty-five partridges
15. L, sixty-three trout
16. M, six gazelles
17. N, twelve walrus
18. Q, fifty-six dolphins
19. R, eighteen eagles
20. O, seven parrots

88.

The Roman Army

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Caligae | 7. Horrea | 13. Scutum | 19. Sagum |
| 2. Cassis | 8. Miles | 14. Contubernium | 20. Paludamentum |
| 3. Castellum | 9. Papilio | 15. Cinctum | 21. Lorica Segmentata |
| 4. Centurio | 10. Pluim | 16. Balteus | 22. Lorica Hamata |
| 5. Gladius | 11. Praefectus | 17. Vagina | 23. Lorica Squamata |
| 6. Hasta | 12. Pugio | 18. Galea | 24. Legatus Legionis |



81.

ACROSS

4. collum
6. manus
7. ulna
9. caput
12. spina
14. palpebra
17. digitus
18. brachium
19. capillus

DOWN

1. crux
2. oculus
3. pes
5. genu
7. supercilium
8. unguis
10. talus
11. cerberum
13. palpebrarum pilus
15. manus
16. auris

86.

Picturae Moventes

- I. The Big Red One
- II. The Dirty Dozen
- III. Saving Private Ryan
- IV. The Longest Day
- V. Enemy at the Gates
- VI. Glory
- VII. The Guns of Navarone
- VIII. Tobe
- IX. Full Metal Jacket
- X. The Green Berets
- XI. Das Boot
- XII. Hamburger Hill
- XIII. U-571
- XIV. Platoon
- XV. Hunt for Red October

89.

How Well Did You Read?

1. In Zimbabwe
2. 2,500
3. Two
4. Mars
5. Ten
6. At least shoulder length
7. Julius Caesar
8. More than 500
9. Lepores (rabbits) and apri (boars)
10. In the Smithsonian Museum

Attention Teachers!

There are still hundreds of great books up for grabs in Pompeiana's **TEXTBOOK GIVE-AWAY** link on its website:

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Since this is the final year this service will be offered, teachers should be sure to see if there are any books or resource materials they would like to have at this time.

Please: No new donations of textbook give-away materials can be accepted as this will be Pompeiana's final school year in operation.

87.

March = War

1. gladius
2. scutum
3. pugio
4. scorpio
5. legio
6. sagittarii

ODOACER

ALEXANDRA

"One Good Intention Can Change the World!"

These days we all live among many uncertainties. There are wars and rumors of wars. There are terrorists. There are diseases and hunger. The leaders of the nations don't seem to know what is the best thing to do.

Among all these evils, what can one young girl do to make the world better? A lot!

Just as one young man has said, "One good intention can change the world!"

Alexandra Govere is a youngster who is only 15, but she has already done a lot to make the world better. Alexandra is a gymnast who has won first place on the balance beam at the 1999 All Africa Games. Although Alexandra now lives in Palo Alto, California, she competed on the Zimbabwe gymnastics team because she had been born in Zimbabwe and lived there for nine years.

Alexandra is very talented. She is an excellent student who has already qualified for the National Merit Scholarship program. She is a very good writer who has already won many awards. She has played various roles on stage. Alexandra is also an excellent ballet dancer.

Alexandra, however, is not self-centered. She wants to help others, especially African orphans whose parents have died from AIDS. To accomplish this Alexandra has founded the AAO (Assisting AIDS Orphans) and has given this organization a lot of her own money. Other famous young people have also given a lot of money to this organization. The AAO has sent clothing and shoes to children in Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

If it is true that "One good intention can change the world," Alexandra Govere is one young person who has already made a very good start.