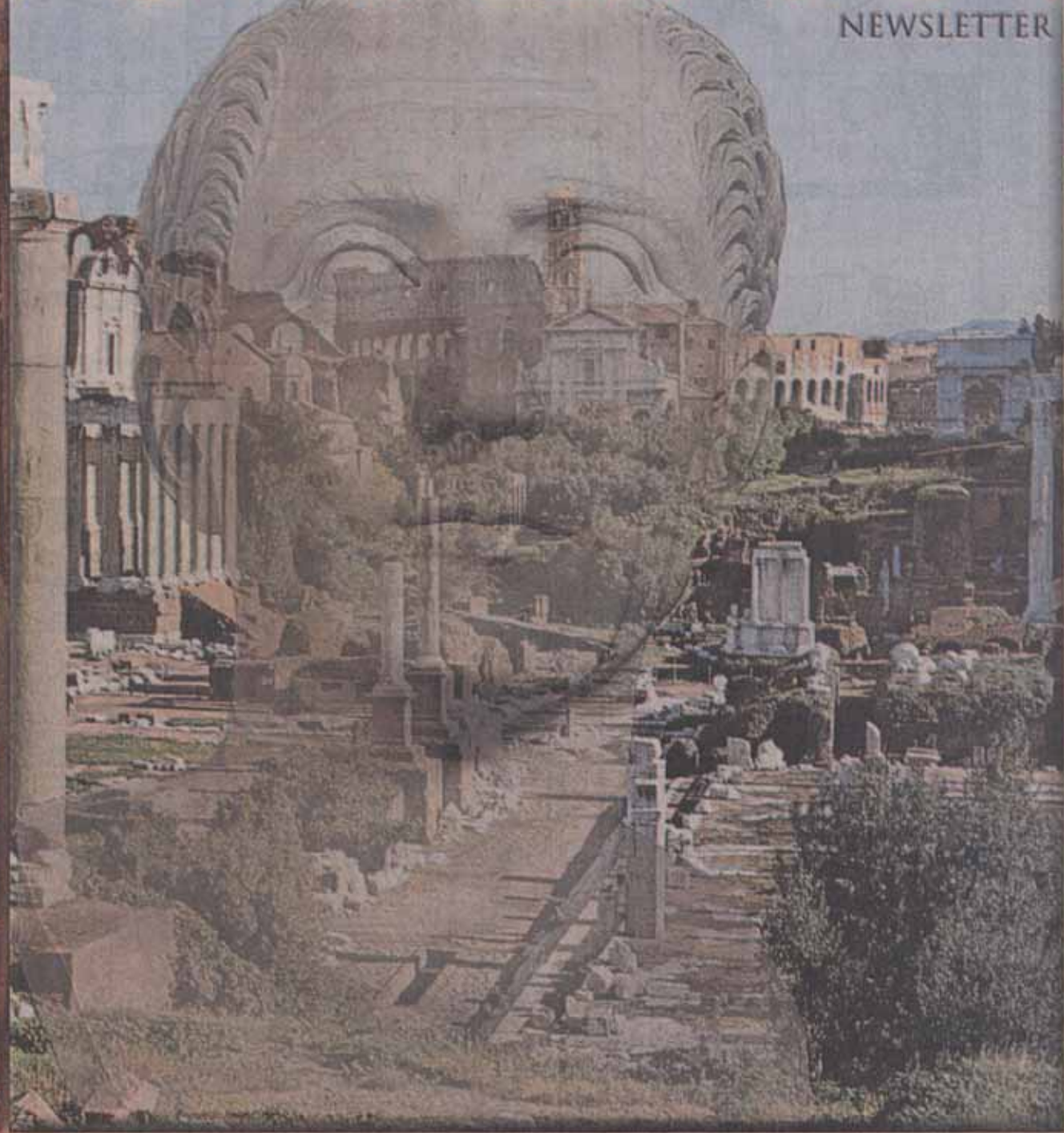


# POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER



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MART., A.D. MMII



# Caesar's Ongoing Fad

*Text by John Barry, Latin I student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey; Drawing by Julia Entwold, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania*

Brutus was sent by Caesar  
To start the attack.  
He was given six cohorts  
To watch his back.

Caius Fabius was the lieutenant,  
who followed from behind  
With seven more cohorts,  
Ready to fight in line.

As the fighting wore on,  
More soldiers were sent in  
To assist the ones in trouble  
And to try to get a win.

The action was renewed—  
Repulsed were the Romans.  
Caesar proved to be dominant—  
An ongoing fad.

Soon Labienus led the way—  
Four cohorts fled the same.  
The cavalry was ordered  
To contribute to their fame.

Labienus had no method  
Of checking the enemy onset.  
The ramparts had all been blocked—  
A new plan would soon be set.

The enemy camp was fortified,  
Then attacked from the rear.  
Did Caesar capture another?  
You bet he did, my dear!

# Legend Like An

*By Mike Igen and James Lewis, A. Proferetti-Nelson, St. John Vianney H.S., Hoboken, New Jersey*

# EGYPTIAN

*Latin III students of*

### BAST

They once worshipped the goddess Bu-Bast—  
She was very "fantastic,"  
Until she went to Hades  
To chill with all the ladies!  
An important deity in the home—  
Almost as important as a lawn gnome.  
She protected all feline mammals  
And was praised more often than the camels.

### AMEN

The famous god Amen has died.  
Also known as "The Hidden One," he will hide  
No more. He had his sacred animals—the ram and goose.  
He was fairly normal until the Thebans cut him loose.  
He then became prominent and was later crowned king.  
They built a temple named Karnak where they could sing  
His praises. He was looked at as the source of all being—  
Everyone believed in him without seeing.

### HETEPHERES I

Hetepheres I, extremely old, died.  
No lie! Her time came and she was fried.  
Daughter of Huni—  
Snofru was her honey  
Even though he was her brother.

She named her son Kheops, this proud mother.  
He would soon take over power  
When his father began to cower.

### MENTUHOTEP II

Mentuhotep II bought the farm—  
This brings to an end his brilliant charm.  
Son of Iah and Anet the Third,  
Many dudes listened to his word.  
He ruled for fifty-one years,  
Although he had some real fears.  
In the "Year of the Crime of Thinis" he had trouble,  
But, with his help, Egypt did not fall to rubble.

# Orpheus & Eurydice

*By Amy Schoeman, Latin III student of Larry Seese, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma*

A legendary poet and musician, Orpheus was the son of the Muse, Calliope, and the god, Apollo. When he was young, Orpheus was given a lyre by Apollo, and he soon became a wonderful musician. He became so good that soon he not only had no rivals, but his playing also charmed everything around him.

One day, while he was playing his lyre, a nymph named Eurydice heard him and became enchanted by his music. Although their love was mutual and they were soon able to be married, their relationship was doomed to end in tragedy. One day, as Eurydice was walking through the woods, she attracted the attention of the beekeeper, Aristaeus, who began to chase her. As Eurydice fled, she accidentally stepped on a poisonous snake, was bitten and died.

Orpheus, of course, was despondent. Since he was unable to live without her, he decided to embrace death himself and visited the Underworld in an attempt to bring Eurydice back.

When Orpheus reached the throne of Hades, he asked to play his lyre for this powerful king. As usual, the music from Orpheus's lyre totally enchanted all those who heard it, including the King of the Underworld, Hades. Hades was so taken by Orpheus' music that he agreed to grant him one wish.

Naturally, poor Orpheus wished that he and Eurydice might be able to return safely to the Upper World and resume their happy life together. Hades agreed that Eurydice could follow Orpheus back up to the Upper World provided that Orpheus simply trust that she would be behind him and would not turn around to check until they were both among the living.



Orpheus thanked Hades, agreed to the terms, and immediately began to make his way back to the Upper World, being careful not to look back. Unfortunately, however, when Orpheus stepped out of the entrance of the cave that led up from the Underworld, he looked back too soon. Eurydice had not yet made it out of the cave. Orpheus had accidentally violated the agreement he had made with Hades, and Eurydice immediately vanished from sight.

Orpheus was now totally grief-stricken and could not stop thinking about the loss of his beloved wife. He avoided the company of all humans and played his lyre only for the rocks and the trees.

One day, however, as Orpheus sat lost in grief, and quietly playing his lyre, a band of Thracian women, drunk with wine, and frenzied with their worship of Dionysus, caught sight of him. When Orpheus tried to run away and hide, they chased after him, caught him and tore his body to pieces. As his head tumbled down an embankment and fell into the Hebrus River, it was still singing the praises of his lost love.

Eventually, the singing head of Orpheus floated out to sea and reached the shore of the island of Lesbos. Here it was discovered by the Muses who buried it at the foot of Mt. Olympus, where, to this day, the birds are said to sing more sweetly than in any other part of Greece.

The nymphs were so angry with Aristaeus for all the grief he had caused the young couple that they destroyed all of his beehives.

# Magna Quercus

*By Frank Turris, Indianapolis, Indiana*

*Si labor tuus magnus est,  
If your job is great,  
Sed praemia pauca sunt.  
But your rewards are few,  
In memoriam redige magnam quercum  
Remember that the mighty oak  
Olim fuisse nucem similem tibi.  
Was once a nut like you!*

# The Mighty Oak

*By Garland Arrowood, Latin II student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada*

*Incepit semen parvulum  
The seed began a tiny thing  
Et factum est quercus validissima.  
And grew into a mighty oak.  
Spectabat magnorum ducum ascensiones  
It watched the rise of great leaders  
Et vixit eos ab aliis superari.  
And saw them brought down by others.  
Quercus maturavit—omnia maturant.  
The oak matured—all things do.  
Ea sapiens fuit—sicut nos esse volumus.  
It was wise—as we wish to be.  
Et quando arboris quercus folia  
And when the leaves of the oak tree  
Flata erant omnes in angulos mundi,  
Had been blown into all the corners of the world,  
Aequo animo mortuus est quia vixerat.  
It died content because it had lived.*

# SCYLLA

*By Nick Reich, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania*

Most students of Latin have at least heard of the Scylla, the dreaded monster neighboring the equally abominable Charybdis. The dread Scylla, described by Homer as having "twelve flapping feet and six necks enormously long, and at the end of each neck a horrible head with three rows of teeth set close, full of black death," would strike overwhelming fear into the heart of even the bravest of men.

Sadly, however, it seems that few know more about this creature beyond its physical description and her dark deeds against many famous sailors.

Little known is the fact that Scylla was once a beautiful young nymph. The tale of Scylla's transformation is that of love overwhelming and of love rebuked. It is this tale that I shall tell—the Muses willing.

Long ago, in ancient times, there was a young god named Glaucus. Now, Glaucus had not always been a god—he was once a mere mortal. And a simple fisherman, at that.

One day, as Glaucus cast his net out over the sea, he was overcome by some great magical force. He felt compelled to leap into the deep sea. When he did so, he did not drown as he thought he might, but he was surprised to be welcomed by the deities of that domain. Oceanus, Naiades and Nereids gathered round him along with Poseidon and Nereus. Together they purged Glaucus of his mortality.

From that day on, Glaucus spent his time in, on or near the sea. One day, as Glaucus was traveling near the island of Euboea near Greece, he caught sight of the beautiful nymph, Scylla. He immediately fell deeply and hopelessly in love with her. Scylla, however, shunned his admiration.

Crushed by her rejection, Glaucus decided to travel to the island of Aiaia, the home of the sorceress, Circe, a woman well-skilled in the use of charms and herbs. Glaucus begged Circe to give her powers to make Scylla suffer too.

Unbeknownst to Glaucus, however, Circe had fallen in love with him herself as soon as she had seen him. Circe begged Glaucus to forget the nymph Scylla and stay on the island with her where she would be sure that he could be happy. When Glaucus insisted that he would never forget Scylla and demanded that Circe use her magic powers to help him, Circe became upset. In a jealous rage, she mixed a concoction of evil herbs and told Glaucus to pour them into the pond frequented by Scylla.

Glaucus unsuspectingly took the concoction and hurried back to Euboea and followed Circe's instructions. Before long, Scylla arrived at her pond. As she stepped down into the cool water to refresh herself, Scylla was transformed into the horrific monster known to all today.

Embarrassed by her evil transformation, Scylla traveled to Italy and hid herself away high on a cliff. There she stayed, feeding on unsuspecting sailors.



## FOR WHOM THE ROOSTER CROWS

BASED ON A MODERN MYTH BY VIVIANNA BELCORE  
AND LUCILIA CALICO, LATIN II STUDENTS OF  
CHELAVOS DAVIDSON, LYBERSON H.S., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Apollo had once been friends with Gallius. They played together as children. As they grew up, however, Gallius began to realize that he was really no match for Apollo in any of the games they played or activities they shared. Apollo was always stronger, faster, more talented, and, yes, even more popular with the girls—except for the Trojan girl, Cassandra. Gallius loved to tease Apollo about her!

So, one day, after Apollo had challenged Gallius to Discus Contest #232, Gallius decided he would need some extra special help if he were ever going to beat Apollo. That's when he decided to make a secret visit to Zephyrus, the god of the west wind.

Gallius convinced Zephyrus that he just wanted to play a little trick on Apollo, and that it was all just innocent fun. In exchange, Gallius promised to sing a special song of praise to Zephyrus at the beginning of every day.

When the day came for Discus Contest #232, Gallius had invited as many friends as possible, and had encouraged Apollo to invite special guests because he would want everyone to know, once and for all, who the better athlete was.

Gallius had gotten to the field very early that morning and made sure that the throwing line was drawn on the east end of the field so that they would be hurling their discuses toward the west. When Apollo arrived and asked why they would be throwing to the west, Gallius explained that he thought it would be better than facing into the morning sun.

Confident in his own abilities, Apollo allowed Gallius to have the first throw. And it was a wonderful throw—Gallius had been seriously practicing. In fact, it was the best throw of his life. Everyone was amazed and applauded and congratulated him.

Then Apollo stepped up to the line and carefully tested the weight and feel of his discus. As he extended his mighty arm and began to rotate his body back and forth to build up momentum, a breeze suddenly began to blow in from the west. Apollo took note of the breeze and made a mental note to adjust his throw. But when Apollo finished his final twist and released his discus with a mighty throw, Zephyrus let loose a blast of wind that caused Apollo's discus to fall considerably short of Gallius' distance.

The crowd was stunned but had the good sense not to offend Apollo by laughing or making fun of his throw. Apollo, ever the true sportsman, knew that he had been defeated by the wind. Still, he made no excuses. He simply went over to Gallius and offered him his congratulations.

Now, all might have been well, had it not been for the reaction of one of the spectators that Gallius had specially invited to the contest: Cassandra. Cassandra came running onto the field and threw herself into Gallius' arms. She looked up at him with her prophetic brown eyes and said, "Galli, as far as I am concerned, you can wake me up every day for the rest of my life!"

This was too much for Apollo. He didn't mind being beaten in a discus contest, but he did not appreciate having the only girl that had ever rejected him throw herself into the arms of his victorious opponent. Something was definitely very wrong here, and Apollo determined to get to the bottom of it.

Beginning the next day, Apollo carefully checked Gallius' house as he flew over every morning to see if he could learn anything. It irritated him to no end knowing that Cassandra was now living with Gallius, and that he got to awaken her every morning, as she had predicted. But then Apollo began to notice something unusual. Every day, after waking Cassandra, Gallius would come outside his house, face the west and sing a special prayer of thanksgiving—not to Zeus, but to Zephyrus.

Immediately, Apollo knew what had happened. He quickly drove his chariot to the home of Zephyrus and confronted the god.

Zephyrus did not deny his arrangement with Gallius, but said that he thought that it had all just been in good fun. He had no idea that Gallius had intended to embarrass and mock Apollo.

The next day, Apollo decided to exact his revenge on Gallius. As he drove the sun chariot over Gallius' house, he noticed him standing with his back towards him, facing the west. He was singing his special prayer of thanksgiving to Zephyrus.

"O.K.," thought Apollo. "If you like to sing so much in the morning and awaken your true love, I'll just turn you into a rooster. When I drive my chariot over your house from now on, you can sing your head off. Unfortunately, Cassandra will no longer recognize you, even though her prediction will remain unchanged—you will continue to awaken her every morning for the rest of her life."



**Pompeia**  
**The Latin Class**  
**Phoenixoptera**

As told to Magdalena Starbuck, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Ego, Pompeia, the Latina class phoenixoptera, would like dicere vobis about how ego got banished from Mt. Olympus and ended up hic.

It all started quando ego got this nova idea precari lovens to give phoenixoptera better conditions Romae. Ego decided to dress like Minerva, the dea sapientiae, as I said my precos.

Quando ego was done praying, Iuppiter came ut loqueretur mecum. Sed quando he saw me, he knew me non esse Minerva. Dixit he knew me non fuisse Minerva because ego did not loquer Latine as fluently as Minerva. Quoque dixit that much of my Latinam was mendosam.

That is quando he decided to mittere me to this Latinam class viginti annos.

Ergo, hic sum! Est O.K., though, quia Magdalena and her amica, Lucilia, civant me. Also ego am learning loqui Latine better.

Nunc debeo discedere and stand on one leg some more. Valete, omnes.

## Stop! Thief!

By Nick Stadler, Latin III student of Margaret Curran,  
Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

Prædo  
Volaticus furtivus  
Infringit, surripit, fugit.  
Numquam capitur  
Prædo.

## TIBERIUS MEETS MO

By Allison Kurtz, Latin III student of Margaret Curran,  
Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

There once was an Emperor Tiberius  
Who, in Rome, frequently made a fuss  
Stepping on ants left and right—  
Poor things couldn't overcome his might.  
But there was once an ant, brave and bold,  
Whose name you'll learn as this story is told.  
He dared to stand up to Tiberius, as he should.  
He confronted the man as boldly as he could.  
This story will begin with the Emperor  
And all the great achievements he stood for.  
This second Emperor of Rome was quite a fellow,  
Well-educated and, as a child, fairly mellow.  
Born in 42 B.C., he became an intrepid man  
Who married Vipsania at his dad's command.  
He aspired to do great deeds, as will be seen.  
After he became Emperor in A.D. 14.  
He fought the Germans and became a great boss.  
He kept his troops in shape and avoided much loss.  
His achievements, however, went to his head.  
"I am such a great leader!" were words that he said.  
He was robust and smart and kept his goals in sight.  
He wanted everything in Rome to be just right.  
He made his revision of ants quite apparent.  
He stepped on their hills and tried to make a dent.  
Killing many ants, exactly how many is hard to say.  
He frequently left scores of anthills in great disarray.  
He didn't understand the consequences of his action.  
He thought stepping on anthills was really great fun.  
Until one day, in Rome, Tiberius met Mo  
Who almost got squashed since he had nowhere to go.  
Mo opened his mouth and yelled with all his might,  
"You think you're so great, but it's just not right  
To step on us innocent ants like you do.  
You should change your ways and try something new.  
You could even help poor little me live a prosperous life.  
I still have to grow up—I still need a wife."  
So Tiberius repented and finally said,  
"I don't like ants, but I guess I don't want you dead.  
You're a high-class ant, and I understand your plea.  
I guess I wouldn't like it if I were you and you were me."  
So, from then on, the ants of Rome were safe and good.  
Tiberius was polite, and they acted as they should.  
When Tiberius died on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, A.D. 37,  
The ants were all sure that he went right to heaven.

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

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

To help realize this goal, all adult members and Latin Clubs are invited to add their names to the Honor Roll before the end of the 2001-2002 school year by mailing their tax-deductible contributions payable to the "Pompeiana Endowment Fund."

### Giving Categories

Student Supporters (\$25),  
Latin Class/Club Supporters (\$100),  
Adult Supporters (\$200-\$400),  
Friends of the Classics (\$500-\$900),  
Contributors (\$1000-\$4000),  
Benefactors (\$5000-\$10,000),  
Patrons (\$20,000-\$90,000) and Angels (\$100,000+).  
Those who work in the business world are encouraged to check on the availability of corporate matching funds.

### HONOR ROLL

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### ADD YOUR NAME TO THE HONOR ROLL

If your name or the name of your school's Latin Club is not yet on the Endowment Honor Roll, why not consider making your contribution at this time? Contributions received before the end of March will be printed in the April NEWSLETTER.

BY JOE PAUL AND MATT CHENOWETH  
LATHROP JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, KEMMERER  
BRANDEN, ST. PAUL, CATHOLIC HS.,  
BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT



## A Thirst for History

Based on a story by Christopher Howard, Latin I student of A. Prentiss-Nelson, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

We were playing follow the leader in the old abandoned Apex building, as we had done many times before.

"I'm going to stand up here, balanced on one foot," I said. "Then I'm going to leap down, crash against that wall and roll out the door and down the stairs. Anyone who can't do it is a big sissy."

I balanced myself carefully, took a giant leap, hit the wall with my back, rolled to the floor, out the door and thumped my way down the stairs. As I lay on the landing, I heard Tom announce that he would be next. I heard him jump, hit the wall, fall to the floor, and before I knew it, there he came thumping his way down the stairs. Matt was next. He did everything perfectly and soon joined us at the bottom of the stairwell, nursing his own bruises.

I yelled upstairs, "O.K., Mike, it's your turn. We'll hear if you don't do it right so no cheating."

"O.K.," yelled Mike. "Ready or not, here I come!"

We all listened as Mike jumped to the floor and then hit the wall. But instead of hearing Mike roll onto the floor, all we heard was splintering wood and a cry of pain. We all jumped up and ran back upstairs to see what had happened.

There was no sign of Mike, only a giant hole in the wall where we had all been crashing into it. We went over to the hole and peered in. It was another room, and Mike lay curled up on the floor holding his leg that was bleeding. Once we got him back in the other room, we looked at his leg and finally convinced him that, even though it was a bleeder, it was only a small scratch.

Once we got Mike calmed down, our curiosity got the better of us, and we decided to go back and explore the room we had discovered.

The Apex building was one of the few that had been left standing after The War. It had to be at least 200 years old. Over the years, anything of value had been removed from it, and it was now mainly used as a place for people to crash, get out of the weather or play, as we were.

Once we got inside, we saw that the room had obviously been sealed up since before The War 150 years ago. It was filled with boxes and junk, some of which we had never even seen before. We started to rummage through the junk. Before too long, Mike found a small plastic box that had the word GAMEBOY written on it. It was in pretty good shape, although it didn't seem to do anything. Matt found a pillow of some sort. It was shaped like an animal and was all fuzzy. At first, he wasn't going to keep it, but he changed his mind when Tom said he would take it. I pulled a heavy, sealed box over to the light. At first, I thought it might have valuable metal objects in it. But when I broke the seal and opened the box, I discovered it was full of books.

They were in pretty good condition, too. I picked up one of the larger ones that said **World History** on its cover.

I took the book and stepped back into the other room. Adults never wanted to talk to us kids about The War and I always thought I could learn something if I ever got my hands on a history book. As soon as I sat down and began to skim its pages, however, I realized that I had come across a book about ancient history, and it would probably not have anything to say about The War. Still, I was sort of interested and kept skimming until I came upon a picture of an old calendar. This calendar had only ten months instead of the thirteen that we had on our Liberty Calendar. This ancient calendar also only had 304 days, instead of our 366 days. And it didn't start with the month of January, either. It started with March. I was fascinated and began to read.

The Roman calendar was introduced around the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. It contained 10 months and only 304 days. While some of the months were named after Roman gods, at first the majority were simply named after their numbers, such as Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November and December. In 45 B.C., Julius Caesar, upon the advice of an astronomer named Sosigenes, switched Rome's calendar from a lunar to a solar calendar, thus providing the basic format for the Gregorian calendar currently in use throughout most of the secular world. In honor of Julius Caesar, the month of his birth, Quintilis, was renamed July. And in honor of Caesar's adopted son and first Roman Emperor, the month of Sextilis was renamed Augustus.

By then it was starting to get dark, and we all knew that it was not safe to be away from our security pods after dark. We decided to try and cover up the hole in the wall so no one else would take all the stuff from the room before we had another chance to look through it some more.

As we left the Apex, we all had our arms full. Tom, Matt and Mike had a variety of items, some of which looked pretty neat. I had nothing but books. About twenty of them. Who knows, one of them might have some clues about what led up to The War—or I might find out more neat stuff about the ancient Romans.

## FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE TO... HITLER?

Based on an article by Senad Mazless, Latin II student of Judith B. Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

In 753 B.C., Rome was just a small community. Its residents were a mix of *Latini* and *Sabini*. Before too long, the rule of Rome was turned over to kings of Etruscan descent. Under this leadership, the city of Rome was able to extend its influence and control over most of the area surrounding it known as Latium. In 509 B.C., however, the last of these rulers, Tarquinius Superbus, was evicted from Rome. It was then that the *Romani* decided to establish a republic.

Without the aggressive leadership of its former Etruscan kings, Rome soon lost its hold on Latium, and its size shrunk drastically. For the next century, the *Romani* suffered terribly. They fought day in and day out with neighboring tribes until Rome finally re-emerged as a leader, this time of the Latin League of Latium.

By the year 272 B.C., Rome had become the recognized leader of most of the Italian peninsula south of the Rubicon River.

Although the *Romani* continued to rule themselves with a representative form of government, most of the power was concentrated in the hands of the wealthy who peopled the Senate. There were constant power struggles between the poor plebeians and the wealthy patricians. When civil strife threatened to get out of hand, it was usually a foreign threat that would pull the people of Rome back together.

The foreign power that soon posed a serious threat to Rome was Carthage. Although Rome did not yet control the island of Sicily, it had cities there with which they were allied for trading purposes. When the Carthaginians began to threaten these allies in 241 B.C., Rome felt obliged to come to their defense, eventually spreading its military influence over the entire island and claiming the whole of Sicily as Rome's first province by 210 B.C.

The islands of Sardinia and Corsica became Roman provinces in 231 B.C., and by 197 B.C., all of Spain was under Roman provincial control. In 189 B.C., twelve years after Rome had driven Hannibal out of Italy, the area located north of Rome between the Rubicon River and the Alps (known as *Gallia Cisalpinga*) became a Roman province. It was Julius Caesar that helped spread the power of Rome into *Gallia Transalpinga* by 51 B.C.

It was when Julius Caesar led his legions across the Rubicon River—thereby technically invading Rome with a military force—that the politics of Rome changed irrevocably. Although the senators still held representative powers, Julius Caesar had become the leader of Rome, an illegally proclaimed Dictator for Life.

The *Romani*, of course, would not long tolerate the rule of another virtual king, so, on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., Julius Caesar was assassinated.

Unfortunately, the death of Julius Caesar also sounded the death knell for the Republic of Rome. Following years of civil war, Rome got its first *Imperator*, Octavianus. As a formality, the Roman Senate was allowed to continue to make less important decisions. It was Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus, however, that called the shots and gave the new Roman Empire the *Pax Romana*.

As an emperor succeeded emperor—most of whom managed to die by unnatural causes as challengers constantly arose—the Roman Empire continued to expand until it reached its greatest extent in A.D. 117 under the rule of Emperor Marcus Ulpius Traianus.

Maintaining control over such a huge empire was very expensive. Before long, it was decided that the Roman Empire needed to be divided, first in half and then into four dioceses. Later, as military funding became harder to provide, Rome's leaders began to pull their legions—and their political influence—out of what they considered to be less important parts of the Empire. This, of course, proved to be an open invitation to other powerful European leaders, such as Odoacer from Germany. In A.D. 490, Odoacer invaded the city of Rome, overthrowing Romulus Augustulus, the last Western Roman Emperor.

The Roman Empire continued in the East until the death of Emperor Justinian II on November 14, A.D. 565. This was the last emperor whose native tongue was Latin.

The Roman Empire was, of course, destined to rise again—as the "Holy" Roman Empire. In A.D. 800 Charlemagne proclaimed himself, "Charles most serene Augustus, crowned by God, great and pacific emperor, governing the Roman empire." In A.D. 1034, the term Roman Empire was used to designate the territories throughout Germany and Italy governed by Conrad II. By A.D. 1157, these territories were being referred to as the Holy Empire, and in A.D. 1254 the term *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*, Holy Roman Empire, was in use. The Holy Roman Empire survived until August 6, 1806, when its last emperor, Francis II, let his title die rather than be taken over by Napoleon.

So great was the appeal of the Roman Empire that there are those who believe that the creation of the Second Reich, or the German Empire in 1871, and even Hitler's Third Reich, were attempts to recreate the greatness once associated with the Roman Empire.

THE  
ROMAN EMPIRE  
WAS DESTINED  
TO RISE AGAIN

# POMPEII

BY JEREMY LOGSDON, LATIN I STUDENT OF JUDY HANNA, CENTRAL MIDDLE SCHOOL, FINDLAY, OHIO

On a normal day  
The Pompeians play.  
They play in the sun.  
They play—everyone.

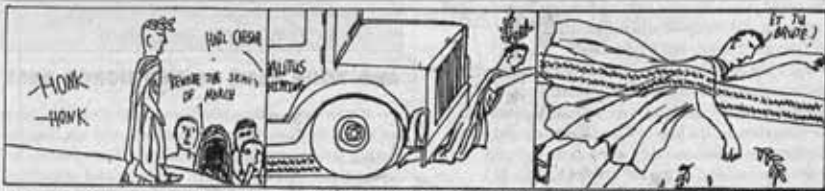
But this day wasn't normal;  
In fact, it was completely horrible.  
But the Pompeians weren't aware  
Of the danger up there.

Vesuvius had been sleeping,  
Sleeping so very deeply.  
On this sunny day  
The sun would soon go away.

Vesuvius was about to awaken.  
The earth was suddenly shaken.  
Smoke soon covered the sky  
Under which Pompeii did lie.

Ash started to flake down  
Onto this little Italian town.  
Soon thereafter gas did flow—  
People would soon die down below.

Some tried to make a run for it,  
Others tried to hide from it.  
Only a few people made it away  
On this very abnormal, tragic day.



BY STEVE KOVACH AND DAN HACK, LATIN I STUDENTS OF NANCY TIGERT, TURPIN H.S., CINCINNATI.



ANCIENT ORBIS

When most folks think of Roman clothing, they automatically think of the toga, but Roman fashion was far more varied and complex than that.

After men and boys donned their clean *subligacula* for the day, and after women donned their *subligacula* and *fasciae* or *strophium*, along with any body jewelry they might be planning to wear that day, all Romans slipped into their *tunicae*—the basic, unisex garment of the Roman world.

*Tunicae* were shaped sort of like large pillowcases, tapered to be a little wider at the top. They were woven of different materials (wool, linen and even, for the wealthy, silk) to suit different temperatures. They were usually the color of the unbleached material, although they did come in different colors, especially if the wearer wanted to show off his/her wealth by wearing *tunicae* colored with the most expensive dyes. Men of the business class, the *equites*, would advertise their middle-class wealth by wearing *tunicae* decorated with two thin vertical red stripes running down the front—the *clavi angusti*. Only patricians and their children were allowed to wear *tunicae* with a wide red stripe running down the front—the *clavus latus*.

Men cinched their *tunicae* up to knee length when they left the house by pulling the fabric up under a belt called a *cinctus*. It was considered proper for a man's *tunica* to hang loose down to his ankles only when he was in the privacy of his own home.

The formal garment for Roman men was indeed the toga. So important was it for a man to have a decent toga to wear in public that *patrones* made a habit of presenting all their *clientes* with new ones every year during *Saturnalia*.

Before being enrolled as citizens, wealthy Roman boys wore the *toga praetexta*, an unbleached toga with a *purpureus* border. It should be noted that the Latin adjective *purpureus* does not exactly refer to the modern color "purple." *Purpureus* referred to a whole range of colors from the pink of a child's cheek to the deep purple of grapes.



ROMAN BOY WEARING A BULLA

When a Roman boy reached manhood and was enrolled as a citizen, he laid aside his *bulla* (which was either dedicated to a god in whose temple it would be kept on display or carefully saved by his mother) and donned a plain white toga called both a *toga libera* and a *toga pura*. In addition to his every-day toga, a Roman man would also have a *toga pulla* or *toga atra* (dark colored toga) to wear at funerals, and, if he were somewhat well-to-do, a specially-coordinated, elaborately-decorated, *nunica*/toga outfit called a *synthesis* to wear at parties.

Those men who were running for office (and there were always a lot of them around since elections were held annually in Rome) wore bleached-white togas called *togae candidae*. When a general was given the honor of celebrating a triumph in Rome, he would once again put on his *bulla* (to ward off the evil-eye of those who might be jealous of his achievement) and wear a very elaborate and heavily-brocaded toga called a *toga picta*.

Women had both *tunicae interiores* (worn next to the skin) and *tunicae exteriores* (worn over the former). Over her *tunica exterior*, a woman would wear a very billowy *stola* that could be as much as twice her height in length. Once she put her *stola* on over her head, she would fasten a belt called a *cingulum* below her bosom and pull half of the extra length up off the floor under that belt. Then she would fasten a second belt, called a *zona*, around her waist and pull the remaining extra length of her *stola* up under that belt. The hem of her *stola* would be allowed to brush the floor—it was considered improper for a lady to allow her

Vestis Virae Famaeque Fuit

## Rome: Fashion Center of the Ancient World

Based on a submission by Lisa, Amber and Natalie, Latin I students of Nancy Magnet, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amberst, Ohio

ankles to be visible.

Many *stolae* were decorated with what appear to be buttons, which, in fact, were only decorations. There were no buttonholes. While the fashion goal for the "proper" Roman woman was to have so many layers of loose clothing draped on her body that no trace of her actual figure could be discerned, many *stolae* did have weights sewn into their hems so that the folds of the material would always hang down neatly in straight lines.

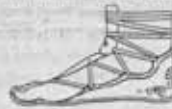
When a Roman woman prepared to go out in public, she would also don a billowy shawl, called a *palla*. The *palla* was a large square of material that was folded in half before being worn. Again, after it was folded in half, the length of the *palla* could be twice the woman's height. Large brooches or safety pins (*fibulae*) were used to secure the *palla* around a woman's shoulders.

Although there is a Latin word for stockings (*tibialia*), very few Romans are shown wearing them on frescoes, reliefs or statuary.



DECORATIVE ROMAN CALCEUS

Both Roman men and women wore shoes that were called *calcei*, although, as in modern times, their styles differed considerably. The *soccus* was a light-weight, low-heeled woman's shoe that became customary to be worn by comic actors on stage. Emperor Caligula was criticized by Suetonius because "sometimes he was seen wearing women's shoes" (*nonnumquam socco muliebri conspexus est*). Children's shoes were called *calceoli*. Some children's shoes were made with toes that turned up in the front (*calceoli rupondi*) such as we think of elves wearing. Sandals could either be similar to our slippers (*soleae*) or like our summer thongs (*crepidulae*). Just as strict social customs forbade men to appear in public with their *tunicae* hanging loose down to their ankles, it was considered improper to wear *crepidulae* in public. In fact, there was even an old Roman law that forbade the wearing of *soleae* in public.



ROMAN SOLEA

Soldiers, of course, wore those heavy boots, called *caligae*, that were equipped with cleats. When not going barefoot, slaves were generally given wooden shoes, called *calponeae*, to wear. Peasants and those who worked the fields had heavy, high boots called *perones* that were made from rawhide.

Romans, both men and women, accessorized with rings. Originally, wedding bands (worn on what we still call the "ring finger" of the left hand because Egyptian embalmers had noticed that there was a vein in that finger that led directly to the heart) were originally made of iron because this strongest of metals indicated the permanence of the marriage bond. Almost all decorative jewelry was made from gold as the use of silver was pretty much relegated to fine tableware. Wealthy women not only wore the body jewelry, alluded to earlier in this article, but also earrings (*inaures*), bracelets (*armillae*), armlets (*bracciola*), necklaces (*monilia*), anklets (*periscelides*), diadems (*diadema*) and gold hairnets (*reticula*).

The most popular gems were pearls (*margaritae*), especially the irregularly shaped ones now called "distressed" pearls (*elenchi*, if they were tapering or pear shaped, *tympania*, if they were flat on one side, or *physemata*, if they were hollow or imperfectly formed). A single, large pearl displayed on a necklace was called an *unio*. Earrings decorated with a cluster of pearls were called *crostalia*. Ru-



RE-CREATION OF THE ORBIS

bies and garnets (both called *carbunculi*), emeralds (*smaragdi*), opals (*opali*), and sapphires (*sapphiri*) could also be seen on jewelry.

Since Romans tended to be fairly superstitious, children were made to wear *bulla* around their necks to ward off evil spirits. *Bulla* were made either from gold or leather and filled with such items as the child's first lock of hair, first fingernail clippings, magical herbs and the child's cured umbilical cord. Adults protected themselves by wearing such amulets as small coral or gold horns, called *cornicula*, and little forearms with fists which either displayed the thumb poking between the middle two fingers, or the little finger and index finger extended. Similar amulets are still worn by many modern-day Italians.

Roman men and boys all basically wore the same hairstyle: brushed forward over the forehead, cut around the ears and not allowed to reach shoulder length. Beards were in and out of style, depending on the century. It is interesting to note that Hadrian (A.D. 117-138) was the first Roman emperor to be depicted with a full beard.

While Roman girls were somewhat limited in their hairstyles and decorations (they were not allowed to wear ribbons in their hair until their wedding day), Roman women enjoyed great stylistic freedom, apparently limited only by the creativity of their hairdressers (*tonstrices*)—provided only that their hair was not allowed to hang down loosely over their shoulders and down their backs. As our phrase, "letting one's hair down" implies today, for a woman to let her hair hang loosely meant she was becoming very personal with those around her.

Since women seldom cut their hair (as this act was associated with female enslavement), its great length was generally fashioned in a bun at the back of the head. But the creativity they showed in styling the hair in the front and on the tops of their heads is awe-inspiring—culminating in a very elaborate hairstyle known as the *Orbis Iuliae*. If a woman didn't have enough of her own hair to create an elaborate hair style, she could add rolls of hair (cut from captive women) to her own. And yes, Roman women colored their hair, especially with henna that provides a bright reddish/auburn color.

Rome was definitely the Paris, London and New York of the ancient fashion world, and men and women in the provinces carefully took their fashion cues from the Eternal City.



ROMAN MATRONA WEARING A STOLA AND PALLA





**Cara Matrena,**

I don't imagine you get many letters from *amici* of C. Iulius Caesar, but I've been struggling over some news that has come my way, and I'm hoping you'll be able to help me decide what to do about it.

One of my *clientes* is a *veteranus* who had been assigned to a detail at Capua several months ago. During a recent *salutatio* he shared some disturbing news with me that he thought I might want to pass on to others.

My *cliens* was part of a *cohort* that had been dispatched to Capua to oversee its colonization. In accordance with Julian Law, he and the other men were breaking up ancient *sepulchra* to gather stones to build new farmhouses. Unfortunately, one of the *sepulchra* the men broke up turned out to be the *sepulchrum* of a man named Capys who supposedly had founded Capua. As the soldiers were routinely dividing up the ancient vases and other valuables in the tomb, one of them came across a bronze tablet with a Greek inscription. It was engraved with a warning that said, "Disturb the bones of Capys, and a man of Trojan stock will be murdered by his kindred, and later avenged at great cost to Italy." Of course, by then, it was too late, so the soldiers continued with their dismantling of the tomb.

*Matrona*, I'm not an overly superstitious man, but I have a feeling that this warning might somehow apply to my *amicus* Iulius Caesar. Although he seems to have taken firm control of the leadership in Rome, there have been indications that he might not be destined for total success.

Of course, there was that incident about five years ago when Caesar had dedicated a *gesa equorum* to the river Rubicon in thanksgiving for his successful crossing. The *equi* were not sacrificed but were set free to roam in the valley. Soldiers who saw the *equi* a few days later, however, claim that they were not eating and that they just stood around shedding bucketfuls of tears. Caesar did hear about that, but he said the horses were probably reacting to something in the air, and that they would eat when they got hungry enough.

So, do you think I should bother my *amici* with this news from Capua, or do you think it would just unnecessarily disturb a man who already has more than enough on his mind?

Cornelius Balbus  
C.J. Caesaris *amicus*

**Solve Cornell,**

It is indeed an honor to hear from an *amicus* of such a great *dux*. I can understand your concern for your *amici* and your desire to do the right thing.

Of course, there is always a fine line between ignoring *monina et indicia* that should be heeded, and overreacting to every little thing that someone notices and passes on simply to frighten us. If this were a *sonnium* that had been passed on to you, I would say, let it pass. All sorts of people have weird *sonnia*, especially when they are overly tired or worried about something in their lives. On the other hand, when an *augur* or *haruspex* passes on a warning, serious thought does need to be given to his *verba*.

You are right that a powerful man such as C. Iulius Caesar does have a lot of important things on his mind, but I would advise you, as his *amicus*, to find an occasion when you can pass this news on to him. Not that you want to frighten him unnecessarily, but he needs to have a chance to decide for himself whether or not the Curse of Capys might, in some way, apply to him. And, who knows, with this information in the back of his mind, it may make him more aware of any additional warnings that come his way.

After all, if something were to happen to your *amicus*, wouldn't you feel terrible if you thought afterwards that you might have helped him avoid some *periculum* by having shared your news with him?

**Hold the Marker When in Greece**

When visiting Greece it would be a good idea not to go around signing ancient statues. A new law being considered there states: "...whoever writes his name on a statue will go to prison for a year."

the  
**4**  
HORSEMEN  
of  
ROME  
(Continued on Pagina Prima)

bronze equestrian sculpture was moved to a place of honor in front of the Basilica of John Lateran. There it became a powerful symbol of the Papal inheritance of the mantle of the Empire.

Around A.D. 1530, with the approval of Pope Paul III, Michelangelo transferred the statue to the center of the piazza he had been commissioned to design on the Capitoline. And so there they stood—the horse fiery and restless, the rider calm and serene with his right hand raised in an ongoing salute to his vaunted legions: A fitting memorial to the stoic ruler who preached the curbing of animal passions.

In commissioning Michelangelo to design the Capitoline piazza (the *Piazza del Campidoglio*), it had been the aim of the pontiff to restore some glory to this hill whose renown stretches back into the dawn of legendary history. Here once had stood Rome's citadel. Here, too, had been built the sanctuaries of the holy trinity of the Roman religion: Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. From the heights of this hill the traitress, Tarpeia, had been flung. Here the Sibylline books had once been enshrined. It was on this hill that the



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MARCUS AURELIUS OCCUPIES THE CENTER OF THE PIAZZA DEL CAMPIDOLIO, DESIGNED BY MICHELANGELO ON THE TOP OF THE CAPITOLINE HILL.

consuls, in solemn inauguration ceremonies swore to uphold the laws of the Roman Republic faithfully.

It was in the late nineteenth century that the northern flank of the Capitoline was aggrandized with an indescribably immense monument to Victor Emmanuel II, who, in 1861, had been proclaimed king of a newly united Italy. Ten years later, when the Papal States at last fell to the Italian revolutionary forces, this popular monarch entered the same Rome where, on a fair April day 2,600 years earlier, a mythical black vulture had flown above the head of Romulus, the very first king of Rome, from whom the city took its name.

The Victor Emmanuel monument, built of stark white marble from the quarries near Brescia in Italy, supports, at its center, an effigy of the soldier-king, Victor Emmanuel II, in full military uniform, mounted on a high-stepping steed. This *fin-de-siècle* masterpiece by the sculptor Chiaradia looks out over *Piazza Venezia*. In this same piazza can still be seen the balcony from which Benito Mussolini, a would-be emperor [he was the self-styled "Last of the Caesars"], unleashed his frequent harangues before and during World War II.

Across the Tiber and running parallel to the river for three miles or more is the lofty ridge the Caesars knew as *Mons Ianiculum*. Though not one of the fabled "Seven Hills of Rome," it is higher by far than all of them and just as steeped in lore.

Named for the two-headed Janus, patron of beginnings and endings, this hill served as the site of his shrine and the center of his cult. This god of doorways, the "janitor" of Rome, if you will, was often portrayed holding the keys to the city—these having long since been entrusted to St. Peter. Livy says that here, too, could be found the tomb of Numa Pompilius, successor to Romulus. Here, one purple-vaunted night, burned the campfires of the Etruscan armies of Lars Porsena who had sought to restore his ally,



BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MARCUS AURELIUS IN THE PIAZZA DEL CAMPIDOLIO

the deposed tyrant Tarquinius Superbus, to the throne of Rome. He would have succeeded the following day were it not for Horatio's courageous stand at the city's lone bridge.

Martial (A.D. 40-102) writes about the sweeping view from the summit of *Mons Ianiculum*:

*Hinc septem dominos videre montes  
Et totam licet aestimare Romam  
Albinos quoque Tuscolesque colles.*

From here one can see the seven major hills and take in all of Rome, as well as the distant Alban and Tusculan Hills.

This is the same view enjoyed in our time by the bronze Giuseppe Garibaldi. Mounted on his steady charger, he looms as large today as he did throughout the revolutionary climate of his lifetime. In this superb creation by Gallori, a Florentine, the swashbuckling military genius of Italy's nineteenth century struggle for national consciousness, unity, and freedom faces Rome with his head tilted slightly to the left, keeping one wary eye on the Vatican. (The pope, Pius IX, entirely opposed the annexation of the Papal States to the new Italy.) The memorial also marks the field of battle where the colorful and dauntless Garibaldi defended Rome against the invading French forces of General Oudinot.

Little more than a hundred meters from here, down a winding road, Garibaldi's beautiful Brazilian bride, Anita,



BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GIUSEPPE GARIBOLDI

rides precariously on the back of a galloping horse, her right hand brandishing a pistol, her left arm cradling a child. Anita's long tawny hair cascades over her shoulders, her eyes blaze with fierce resolve. All of this dramatizes one night during the war for unification when Anita, upon hearing of the low morale of her husband and his troops, scooped up her infant son, Menotti, and rushed to being sorely needed inspiration to the camp.

The pedestal of this attractive work by Mario Rutelli (completed in 1932) features bas-reliefs of important events in the heroine's life, e.g., leading a company of "Garibaldinians," and serving as nurse to some wounded volunteers. Within the base of the statue repose the ashes of this extraordinary woman.

While not nearly as well-known as the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and perhaps not even as celebrated as the "Four Horsemen of Notre Dame," this quartet of sturdy, hilltop equestrians nonetheless contributes greatly to the grandeur that was—and still is—Rome.



BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF VICTOR IMMANUEL II

# THE PARTHENON

## An Incredible Sight

Based on an article by MaryBeth Kurone, Latin I student of A. Preterosi-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Hoboken, New Jersey

Work began in 447 B.C. and did not end until fifteen years later, in 432 B.C., on the incredible structure known as the Parthenon in Athens, Greece. With the Athenian Empire at the height of its power, this temple to Athena "Parthenos" (the "maiden" or "virgin") came to represent Athenian imperial power. It especially reflected the power and influence of the Athenian politician, Pericles, at whose command it was built. The artistic genius behind the Parthenon was the renowned Greek sculptor, Phidias who worked with Iktinos the architect, and his associate, Kallikrates.

The size of the temple to Athena Parthenos was dictated by the height of a colossal 45-foot high gold and ivory statue of the goddess that Phidias designed to stand in its center. While the core of the statue was probably wood, the goddess' clothing, jewelry, helmet and weapons were covered with 2,545 pounds of gold. The skin of the goddess was covered in ivory. The gold was so attached, as Pericles made a point of telling the Athenian people, so that it could be removed and borrowed for the treasury in case of need. The temple's orientation on the Acropolis and the placement of the statue in the temple were so planned that the rising sun would shine through the east doorway of the temple on the feast of *Panathenaea* (held in July on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the Greek month, *Hecatombeion*) and gloriously illuminate the gold and ivory of the statue.



THE RECONSTRUCTED PARTHENON STILL DOMINATES THE ACROPOLIS IN ATHENS

Although sufficient work was completed to dedicate the statue of Athena Parthenos during the Pan-Athenian festival in the fall of 438 B.C., work continued on the sculptures for the pediments of the temple until 432 B.C.



VISITORS ARE DAWGARED BY THE MASSIVE COLUMNS OF THE PARTHENON

Above the Doric columns on the outside of the temple was a frieze that contained a series of triglyphs (stone imitations of the ends of wooden beams) and metopes (flat spaces between the triglyphs). Each metope was eventually decorated with square relief carvings portraying various struggles between the forces of law and order and criminal chaos. Paleontologist Mark Twain describes the metope decorations as follows: On the west side, the mythical battle against the Amazons, called the Amazonomachy, was portrayed; on the south side, the Centauromachy (battle between the Lapiths and the Centaurs) was portrayed; on the east side was the Gigantomachy (battle between the gods and the giants); on the north side, the metopes portrayed scenes from the Trojan War.

At each end of the temple, above the frieze and under the slanting roofs, are triangular spaces called pediments. The pediment on the west end portrays the contest between Poseidon and Athena for the honor of naming Athens. The pediment facing the east was decorated with sculptures showing the birth of Athena from the head of Zeus.

The Parthenon was not the first temple to Athena that the Greeks had built on the Acropolis. The first one had been

built to the south of the Erechtheum (a temple to Athena and Poseidon built by Erechtheus, a mythical king of Athens) but was destroyed during the Persian War in 480 B.C. A larger temple was begun under Cimon (ca. 449 B.C.) on the same spot on which the Parthenon was eventually built, but it was never completed.

An interesting sidebar to the story about Phidias is that he was later caught up in a political upheaval against Pericles. Since Pericles proved to be too powerful to be removed from power, his enemies went after his friends, among whom was Phidias. Phidias was first charged with having stolen some of the gold intended to decorate the statue of Athena, but since the gold could be removed and weighed—thereby proving that all the gold he was given had indeed been used to decorate the statue—his critics next charged him with impiety for having included images of himself and Pericles in the scenes of the battle of the Amazons that decorated Athena's massive shield. Having no defense against this charge, Phidias was thrown into prison where he died from disease in 432 B.C.



RELIEF SCULPTURE REPRESENTING THE WOMEN OF CARIAE THAT WERE ENSLAVED BY THE GREEKS DECORATE THE REMAINING PORCH OF THE PARTHENON

During the Middle Ages, the Parthenon was converted into a Christian church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Later, after the Turks took over Athens, the temple was converted into a mosque, and it remained in excellent condition until A.D. 1687. At that time the Venetians had declared war on Athens and were trying to drive the Turks out of the city. Thinking that it would be an inviolable location to store their gunpowder, the Turks used the mosque as a powder magazine. Unfortunately, a Venetian explosive made a direct hit on the powder magazine and destroyed nearly all of the Parthenon. Only the two pediments remained standing.

Years of archaeological research and careful reconstruction have gone into restoring the columns of the Parthenon to their present day condition. Although the missing fragments of the now-restored columns are still scattered around on top of the Acropolis, these fragments were so badly destroyed that it is very difficult to reconstruct them reliably any further.

To get a very good idea of how the Parthenon looked after it was completed in ancient Athens, one needs to visit Nashville, Tennessee, where an exact replica of the temple was constructed in 1897 as part of the State of Tennessee's Centennial Exposition celebrating 100 years of statehood. The original building was constructed only of laths covered with plaster, as it was only intended to stand for one year. It proved to be so popular, however, that in 1920 the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of Nashville commissioned a full restoration, using permanent building materials. Recently, a full-sized replica of Phidias' original statue of Athena Parthenos has been placed in the Nashville Parthenon.



PARTHENON RECONSTRUCTION IN CENTENNIAL PARK, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



A ROMAN COPY OF THE IVORY AND GOLD STATUE OF ATHENA PARTHENOS



### Melopeponae Aquales et Melopeponae Mellis Roscidi Watermelon and Honeydew Melon

By Melissa Atkins and Scipio Schlosser, Latin II students of Cherron Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati

While some folks may be used to enjoying their watermelon slices or honeydew melon pieces liberally sprinkled with salt, most have probably never considered cooking sweet melons before eating them.

This recipe will introduce the reader to one way that the ancients may have served melons cooked.

#### Ras Commiscendae

- 1/2 of a honeydew melon, skinned and chunked
- 1/2 of a watermelon, skinned and chunked
- 2 cups sweet raisin wine
- 1 Tbsp. fresh minced parsley
- 1/2 tsp. freshly ground pepper
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1 Tbsp. wine vinegar

#### Modus Preparandi

Combine all ingredients and cook only long enough so the melons don't turn to mush and lose their shape.



MELISSA AND SCIPIO PROUDLY DISPLAY . . . . THEIR MELOPOMAE PREPARED IN A BAKING DISH

## ROMAN RECIPE Call Out

It's spring banquet time, and Latin clubs across the nation will soon be planning their annual Bacchanalian gatherings to celebrate their class activities and maybe even to award those who will do well on this year's National Latin Exam.

Why not make this year's banquet extra special by preparing authentic Roman recipes for all to enjoy?

Pompeiana, Inc., would be especially interested in receiving reports on the following culinary adventures (complete with colorful photos) to be published in future issues of the NEWSLETTER. All of the following recipes can all be located by visiting [www.Pompeiana.com](http://www.Pompeiana.com) and clicking on the Roman Cooking link.

- Split Pea Salad
- Cato's Grape Bread
- Grilled Trout in Alexandrian Sauce
- Trimalchio's Pastry Eggs
- Cornish Hens with Squash and Truffle in Peach Sauce
- Pork with Apricots
- Roasted Lamb Tarpeianus in Thick Date Sauce
- Rabbit Stuffed with Nuts in Date Sauce
- Carrots in Cumin Sauce
- Char-broiled Leeks
- Cold Asparagus Patina
- Crysippus' Cretan Nut-and-Sesame Pastry





**Michael Jackson Hits** 94.

By Rasheda Malcolm, Doug Horner and Andrew Wolfert, Latin I students of Jodie Gill, Hawken Upper School, Gates Mills, Ohio

- I. ATER ALBUSVE \_\_\_\_\_
- II. MALUS \_\_\_\_\_
- III. GUILHELMULA JEANNINA \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. CURATE MUNDUM! \_\_\_\_\_
- V. COMPRESSIO \_\_\_\_\_
- VI. TE ABRIFE! \_\_\_\_\_
- VII. A ME ABSTINE MANUM \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII. CARMEN HARRISONUM \_\_\_\_\_
- IX. MEMINISTINE TEMPORIS? \_\_\_\_\_
- X. VALESNE, ANNA? \_\_\_\_\_

**I Guess YOU Could Say That** 95.

Based on a game by Marissa Collins, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koontz, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

Match the correct English version with each famous Latin saying and then, using the Latin words in the word bank, complete each Latin saying with its missing word.

1. \_\_\_ Ad praesens ova cras \_\_\_ sunt meliora.
  2. \_\_\_ Possunt quia posse \_\_\_.
  3. \_\_\_ Male parva \_\_\_ dilabuntur.
  4. \_\_\_ Canis timidus \_\_\_ latrat quam mordet.
  5. \_\_\_ Dediticit \_\_\_ sero quod didicit diu.
  6. \_\_\_ Sol lucet \_\_\_.
  7. \_\_\_ Omnis ars nauticae \_\_\_ est.
  8. \_\_\_ Nullus est locus domestica sede \_\_\_.
  9. \_\_\_ Genus est \_\_\_ male vivere.
  10. \_\_\_ Perierat totus orbis, nisi iram \_\_\_ misericordia.
  11. \_\_\_ Potius mori \_\_\_ foedari.
  12. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ facit mixturam cum sapientia forma.
  13. \_\_\_ Sapiens nihil \_\_\_ quod non probat.
  14. \_\_\_ Vulgare amici \_\_\_ , sed rara est fides.
  15. \_\_\_ Cuius vis \_\_\_ est errare.
- A. The whole world would perish if mercy did not put an end to anger.  
 B. Its bark is worse than its bite.  
 C. There's no place like home.  
 D. The best things in life are free.  
 E. Beauty and brains don't often mix.  
 F. Art imitates life.  
 G. To err is human.  
 H. Easy come, easy go.  
 I. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.  
 J. A wise man states as truth nothing he cannot prove.  
 K. Where there's a will, there's a way.  
 L. The name of friend is common, but trust is rare.  
 M. Death before dishonor.  
 N. Evil living is walking death.  
 O. Eggs today are better than chickens tomorrow.

**WORD BANK**

- |          |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| affirmat | iucondior | pollis      |
| animus   | male      | quam        |
| finiret  | mortis    | raram       |
| hominis  | nomen     | vehementius |

**Planetary Bequeathers** 96.

By Keston Kalbeek, Latin I student of Darrel Huiskin, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

1. \_\_\_ Bringer of war
2. \_\_\_ Bringer of fresh water
3. \_\_\_ Bringer of divine messages
4. \_\_\_ Bringer of jollity
5. \_\_\_ Bringer of charm
6. \_\_\_ Father of the race of Titans
7. \_\_\_ Bringer of the harvest
8. \_\_\_ Bringer of death
9. \_\_\_ Mother of the race of Titans

- A. EARTH**  
**B. JUPITER**  
**C. MARS**  
**D. MERCURY**  
**E. NEPTUNE**  
**F. PLUTO**  
**G. SATURN**  
**H. URANUS**  
**I. VENUS**

**PILA LUDI!** 97.

By Becky Spunko, Latin I student of Judy Hanns Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Match each English baseball term with its Latin translation.

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. ___ ambulatio            | A. bat         |
| 2. ___ campus dexter        | B. glove       |
| 3. ___ domum cursus         | C. base        |
| 4. ___ basis                | D. uniform     |
| 5. ___ turmae vestimentum   | E. home run    |
| 6. ___ frustratio           | F. walk        |
| 7. ___ chirotheca           | G. sacrifice   |
| 8. ___ sacrificium          | H. double play |
| 9. ___ qui breviter excipit | I. strike      |
| 10. ___ duae bases          | J. ball        |
| 11. ___ duplex lusio        | K. triple      |
| 12. ___ clava               | L. double      |
| 13. ___ alternum            | M. single      |
| 14. ___ pila                | N. inning      |
| 15. ___ una basis           | O. shortstop   |
| 16. ___ tres bases          | P. right field |

**Looking Sharp in Rome** 98.

Based on a game by Virginia Gordon, Veronica Dembrosky and Athena Jacobs, Latin I students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

First unscramble each Latin answer and then circle that answer in the wordsearch.

1. Basic unisex garment: ATINCU \_\_\_\_\_
2. Citizen's formal outer garment: GTOA \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fine fabric imported from the Far East: MSUEICR \_\_\_\_\_
4. Indoor footwear: LOESEA \_\_\_\_\_
5. Jewelry was mostly made from this metal: RUAUM \_\_\_\_\_
6. Lady's brassiere: AFIACS \_\_\_\_\_
7. Lady's umbrella: LELUAMB \_\_\_\_\_
8. Large safety pins: IEFABLU \_\_\_\_\_
9. Man's walking stick: UBSULAC \_\_\_\_\_
10. Material most commonly used for clothing: NAAL \_\_\_\_\_
11. Narrow purple stripes on a tunic: EVALCA EAANTGSU \_\_\_\_\_
12. Roman lady's "dress": LATSO \_\_\_\_\_
13. Roman underpants: MSUULBULCIGA \_\_\_\_\_
14. Shawl-like wrap for women: LAAPL \_\_\_\_\_
15. Shoes: ICEACL \_\_\_\_\_
16. Specially coordinated man's party outfit: TEHNSISSY \_\_\_\_\_
17. Used decoratively, but there were no button holes: BUOLLIG RIIVAISET \_\_\_\_\_

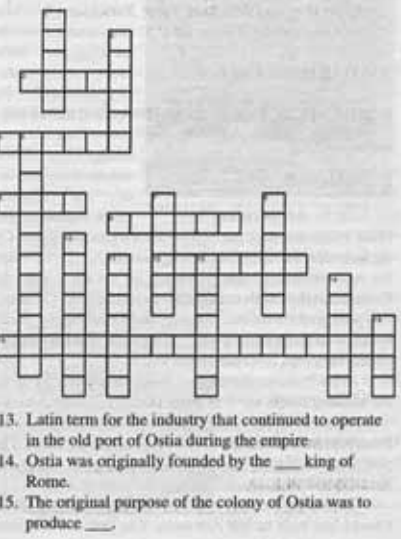
18. Used to mark the seal on a letter: LIIGMUSL \_\_\_\_\_
19. Wedding rings were usually made of this metal: MEFRUR \_\_\_\_\_
20. Wide purple stripe on a tunic: CAAVL TAAL \_\_\_\_\_



**A TRIP TO OSTIA** 99.

Based on a game by John Magliarditi, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

- ACROSS**
3. The river on which Ostia is located
  4. During the empire, imports destined for Rome from Egypt were no longer unloaded at the port of \_\_\_
  6. The forum in Ostia was built with \_\_\_ blocks.
  9. The emperor who enlarged the harbor built on the right arm of the river
  12. Latin term for the Roman apartment buildings that are well preserved at Ostia
  16. The *capitolium* at Ostia was dedicated to these three Roman deities.
- DOWN**
1. Most of the \_\_\_ distributed to the people of Rome during the empire was imported into Ostia.
  2. The new harbor built by the emperors was called \_\_\_ *Romanus*.
  5. King \_\_\_ first founded Ostia on the left bank of the left arm of the river.
  7. The region of Italy in which Ostia is located
  8. \_\_\_ pictures can be seen in Ostia that advertised the harbor businesses that operated there.
  10. Emperor \_\_\_ first constructed an excellent harbor on the right arm of the river at Ostia.
  11. By land, Rome was approximately \_\_\_ miles inland from Ostia.



13. Latin term for the industry that continued to operate in the old port of Ostia during the empire
14. Ostia was originally founded by the \_\_\_ king of Rome.
15. The original purpose of the colony of Ostia was to produce \_\_\_.

# Star Trek Trivia

By Steve Horter, Latin I student of Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

1) Translate each movie title and each item or phrase in the second list. 2) Then match the items/phrases with the movies in which they were featured. 3) Finally, rank-order the movies according to the order in which they were released.

- ITEM / ORDER PHRASE
- PRIMO CUM HOMINE CONGREDI
  - CAHNI IRA
  - PICTURA MOVENS
  - LIMES ULTIMUS
  - REBELLUM
  - QUAERERE SPOCHUM
  - TERRA IRREPERTA
  - NAVIGATIO DOMUM
  - SAECULA

- A. Balaena  
B. Peregrinator  
C. Creatio  
D. Ultio  
E. Caelum Vulcanium  
F. Invenire "Pandere"  
G. Inventus Fons  
H. Recitare versus ab Hastamquatiante scriptos

1. "Tradere Taedam"

Beginning level  Advanced level 

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## J.V. Shows of the 1980's

By Micki Biltz and Jess Britt, Latin II students of Dr. Laura Abrahamson, Lakewood H.S., Lakewood, Ohio

- VITAE FORMA ALIENA
- IUVENES TESTUDINES MUTATA QUI SUNT PERCUSSORES JAPONIENSES
- SAXUM FRAGILE
- MORCUS MINDIAQUE
- VITAE FACTA
- QUI LARVAS EXCIPIUNT
- CURATOR MULTIS MACHINIS CALLIDIS UTENS
- NAVARCHUS MARSUPLIALIS
- ANNI MIRABILES
- DOMUS PLENA

# XFL

By Marcus Groneman and Maximus Roche, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Nagel Middle School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Translate the Latinized XFL team names back into English.

- Gladiator
- Tempus Magnus
- Procella
- Propugnator
- Me Odit
- Magnus Tata
- Ictus Mortalis
- E-rumpi
- Bos
- Veritas
- Percussorum Turba
- Foramen Infernum
- Magna Feles
- Christianus
- Puer Infans

## OLYMPICS Ancient vs Modern

Based on a game by Tom Cook, Latin III student of Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

In the wordsearch, circle the Latin response to each clue.

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ancient site of the games   | 13. Gold Medal       |
| 2. Archer                      | 14. Heralds          |
| 3. Athlete                     | 15. Javelin          |
| 4. Banquet                     | 16. Long Jump        |
| 5. Boxing Match                | 17. Race in Armor    |
| 6. Bronze Medal                | 18. Silver Medal     |
| 7. Cheater                     | 19. Swimmer          |
| 8. Discus Hurler               | 20. Torch (not used) |
| 9. Failure (lack of success)   | 21. To Wrestle       |
| 10. Footrace                   | 22. Trumpets         |
| 11. Four-year Olympic interval | 23. Victories        |
| 12. Glory                      | 24. Wreath           |



## Sports Movies

By Arria McTernan, Latin I student of Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Translate each movie title in the first list. Then translate each sport in the second list before matching it with the movie in which it was featured.

- ASSULAE CAERULEAE
- CIMICES MATRONALES
- RUDOLPHUS
- GILMORUS BEATUS
- FOEDUS MAIOR
- FOEDUS SUUM
- ANATES VALIDISSIMI
- PRAEFONTAINUS
- ACUMINIS RUPTUM
- CORUSCARE IN CUBO

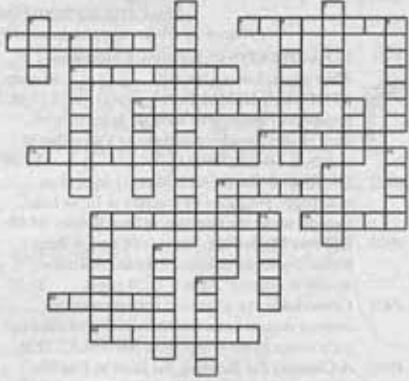
- A. Lusio Pilae Basitumque  
B. Cariculi Campique Ludi  
C. Lusio Pilae Canistrumque  
D. Pila Mollis  
E. Vehi Tabellis Cum Rotulis  
F. Pilam Globosam Pedibus Pulsare  
G. Pilae Albae Malleique Lusio  
H. Pulsare Orbem Atram Perticis Super Glaciem  
I. Vehi Tabulis Per Undas  
J. Pilam Oblongam Pedibus Pulsare et Manibus Lactare

## AVE, CAESAR!

BY CLAUDIA MILLER AND LIVIA STEWART, LATIN II STUDENTS OF CHERAVON DAVIDSON, ANDERSON H.S., CINCINNATI, OHIO

- ACROSS
- Caesar was illegally appointed \_\_\_\_\_ for life.
  - In 67 B.C. Caesar married \_\_\_\_\_
  - Caesar's adopted son
  - Queen with whom Caesar had an affair
  - Builder of the theater in which Caesar was killed.
  - He fought against this king in 74 B.C.
  - In 65 B.C. he served as curule \_\_\_\_\_
  - Caesar's wife at the time of his death
  - Caesar's daughter
  - Caesar's *nomen*
  - Agnomen* awarded to his adopted son

- DOWN
- As \_\_\_\_\_, Caesar served as the head of Roman religion.
  - Latin name of the territory Caesar invaded in 55 B.C.
  - City of Caesar's birth
  - Caesar's illegitimate son
  - Small river across which Caesar illegally led his troops
  - In Spain, Caesar had served as \_\_\_\_\_ in 61 B.C.
  - Caesar earned the *corona* \_\_\_\_\_ during the siege of Mytilene.
  - Caesar was killed on the \_\_\_\_\_ of March.
  - He ordered Caesar to divorce his wife.



- Goddess claimed as his ancestor
- Caesar claimed to be descended from this Trojan refugee.
- Caesar married \_\_\_\_\_, the daughter of Cinna.
- Caesar's nephew who delivered his eulogy
- Financier of the First Triumvirate
- The last assassin to stab Caesar

# CARTOONISTS

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

correctly spelled (copy, especially Latin copy, should be proofed by an adult BEFORE it is added to the artwork) and must be large, dark and neat enough to remain clearly legible after the work is reduced by 78% for publication.

In addition to being relevant to the worlds of classical Greece and Rome, the content of each cartoon must be "politically correct" and sensitive to the NEWSLETTER's young, culturally diverse, world-wide reading audience.

Applicants will be notified before the end of May, 2002, as to whether they will be offered contracts for the 2002-2003 school year.

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

The sample cartoons submitted by those selected as contract cartoonists for the 2002-2003 school year will be published in September and October, 2002. Checks will be mailed on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of the month prior to publication, e.g. checks for cartoons to be published in the September NEWSLETTER will be mailed on August 18.

Submissions should be sent (so they arrive prior to May 1, 2002) to:

**Contract Cartoonists  
Pompeiana, Inc.  
6026 Indianola Ave.  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014**

## It's Off to School They Went

The next time a modern Latin student feels that school is just getting to be too much of a hassle, s/he might just remember that even ancient students had to bear with the challenges of school before earning the freedoms of adulthood.

Horace speaks of pupils carrying book-bags and tablets to school on their left arms; Juvenal mentions a slave who is carrying a boy's *scrinium*, a hat-box shaped container in which scrolls were set on end. Such a slave, generally Greek, was called a *paedagogus*.

Students also carried their rulers (*regulae*) to school. For writing, two kinds of pens were used: the *stylus*, the sharp end of which was used to write on wax tablets (*tabulae*), the flat end of which was used for erasing by smoothing out the wax; and the *calamus* which was dipped in ink (*atramentum*) for writing on papyrus. Pupils practiced writing with *calami* by writing on the back sides of used papyrus sheets. Quintilian describes how a piece of writing was sometimes carved into wood or other material so the student could learn to shape the letters by laying a piece of papyrus over the carved writing and following the grooves with his stylus. And, yes, there were sometimes prizes for good penmanship.

# Mind Saver

Based on a submission styled after Aesop's Fables by Elizabeth Bradford, Latin III student of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

Once upon an ancient time, an Athenian Stoic philosopher was walking along, completely focused on the seriousness of life, when he happened upon a group of boys playing. In the group was a young boy named Aesop who was leading the group in a pebble game. The philosopher stopped, considered what the boys were doing and then laughed mockingly at them for wasting their time.

Aesop, who was more accustomed to laughing at others than to being laughed at himself, decided to teach the old Stoic a lesson. As he quietly advised his playmates to watch him in action, Aesop picked up a bow that was lying nearby and walked over to where the dire philosopher was standing.

As he looked the Stoic in the eye, Aesop grasped the bow, unstrung it and lay it down in the street. He then said to the philosopher, "You are obviously a very wise man, sir. Please interpret my action for my friends."

At this, a small crowd began to gather around Aesop and the Stoic. The philosopher thought for a while; he could not, however, attach any meaning to Aesop's action other than childish silliness.

Finally, the Stoic said, "You are a silly child who does not appreciate the importance of my time, which you are wasting. And your action does nothing to justify the time you yourself are wasting with your playmates."

"Hah," laughed Aesop, enjoying his turn to show his own disapproval of the philosopher. "My action does everything to justify our play and it contains a serious warning for you."

"And what might that warning be?" asked the philosopher.

"The warning is this, sir," replied Aesop. "You will soon break your bow if you always keep it bent; but if you remove the bowstring now and then, and allow the bow to relax a little, it will be at its best when you need to use it. If you would let your own mind play now and then, as we boys do, it would be better fitted for thinking when you resume your work."

# A "Little" Humor

By Kelly Bedinghaus and Sarah Childers,  
Latin II students of St. Mary Doloris, SC.  
Seton H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

**Pumilio  
Exiguus, hilaris  
Gignes, iuvans, cachinnans  
Tumultuosus, sanctus  
Pumilio**

# Odysseus

By Danetta Jefferson,  
Latin I student of Judith Granese,  
Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

**O**utgoing for what he believes  
**D**etermined to return to his true love  
**Y**et will do all to get what he wants  
**E**izing the moment at all times  
**S**tressing to know why the gods are angry  
**E**ager to win the bloody, powerful war  
**U**sing his knowledge for the best decisions  
**S**uccessful leader and great warrior

## SORRY ABOUT THAT!

A number of years ago, the world was amazed by the announcement that archaeologists had discovered the tomb of Philip of Macedonia, the father of Alexander the Great. Confirming the find was the fact that a pair of greaves was also found, one of which was shorter than the other—Philip walked with a limp. Further study, however, has now revealed that the skeleton is not that of Philip, but probably that of Alexander's half-brother, Philip III Arrhidaios.

## How Well Did You Read? 106.

- Who was the last emperor whose native tongue was Latin?
- How many soldiers were in each Roman legion in A.D. 175?
- In which river did Orpheus' head fall?
- What is the Latin word for the wooden shoes worn by slaves?
- Who was Julius Caesar's home-schooling grammaticus?
- What is a *phoenicopter*?
- Who was the "Fourth Horseman of Rome" who was actually a woman?
- Why was Phidias imprisoned after he made the shield for the heroic statue of Athena Parthenos?
- Quantae taeidae Olympicae A.D. MMI fabricatae sunt?*
- What happened to Mike when he tried to "follow the leader"?

# RES • VENUM • DATAE

## Dilecta Antiqua

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## Ego, Claudius

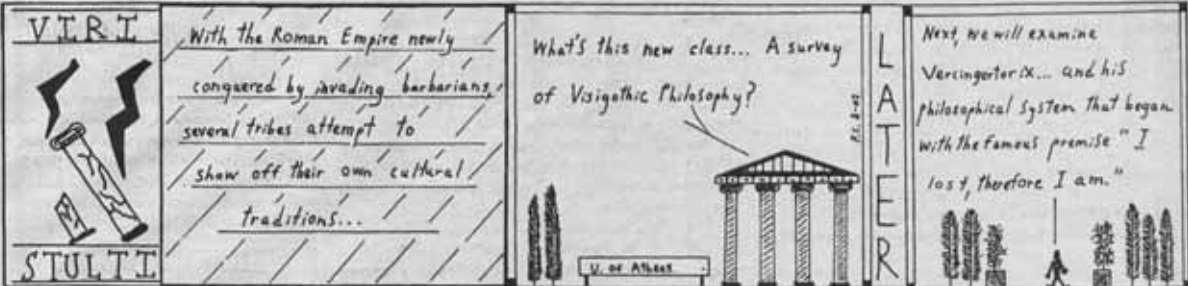
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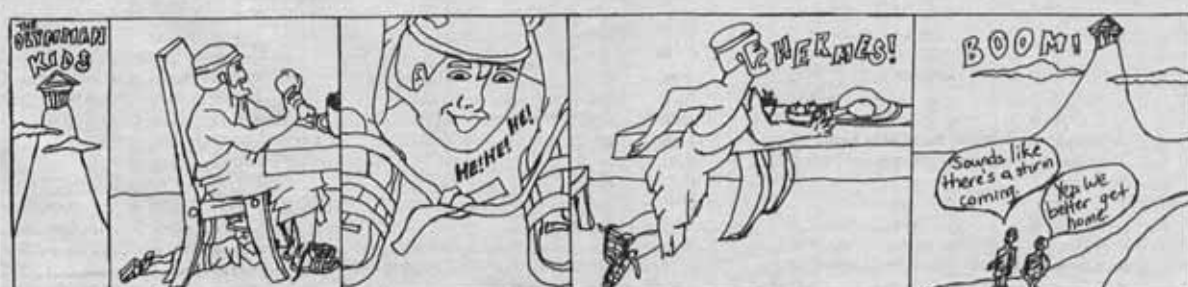
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  2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
  3. Teacher-corrected Latin reviews (with accompanying English translations) of movies, movie stars, musicians, major sporting events or renowned athletes.
  4. Summaries or reviews 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. Copies are also sent to all who purchase Adult Memberships. Teachers who give credit to their students for translating stories or solving learning games should be aware that Pompeiana, Inc., does not have the capacity to screen whether or not some of these Adult Memberships are being purchased for or by their students.

**94.**

### Carmina Optima

- I. Black or White
- II. Bad
- III. Billy Jean
- IV. Heal the World!
- V. Jam
- VI. Beat It!
- VII. Leave Me Alone!
- VIII. Thriller
- IX. Remember the Time?
- X. Annie, Are You Okay?

**96.**

### Planetary Bequeathers

- I. C
- II. E
- III. D
- IV. B
- V. I
- VI. H
- VII. G
- VIII. F
- IX. A

**95.**

### I Guess You Could Say That.

1. O, pullis
2. K, videtur
3. H, male
4. B, vehemens
5. I, animus
6. D, omnis
7. F, imitatio
8. C, luculentior
9. N, mortis
10. A, finet
11. M, quam
12. E, Rarum
13. I, affirmat
14. L, nomen
15. G, hominis

**97.**

### Pila Lude!

- I. F
- II. P
- III. E
- IV. C
- V. D
- VI. I
- VII. B
- VIII. G
- IX. O
- X. L
- XI. H
- XII. A
- XIII. N
- XIV. J
- XV. M
- XVI. K

**100.**

### Star Trek trivia

1. B, F (Invention of Warp), FIRST CONTACT
2. D (Revenge), WRATH OF KAHN
3. I, B (Voyager), THE MOTION PICTURE
4. 5, E (Volcan Heaven), FINAL FRONTIER
5. 9, G (Mountain of Youth), INSURRECTION
6. 3, C (Creation), SEARCH FOR SPOCK
7. 6, H (Reciting Shakespeare), UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY
8. 4, A (Whale), THE VOYAGE HOME
9. 7, I ("Passing the Torch"), GENERATIONS

**101.**

### Spectacula Televisifica

- I. ALF
- II. Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles
- III. Fraggles
- IV. Mork & Mindy
- V. Facts of Life
- VI. Ghostbusters
- VII. Inspector Gadjet
- VIII. Captain Kangaroo
- IX. Wonder Years
- X. Full House

**98.**

### Looking Sharp in Rome

- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. TUNICA  | 11. CLAVAE ANGUSTAE  |
| 2. TOGA    | 12. STOLA            |
| 3. SERICUM | 13. SUBLIGACULUM     |
| 4. SOLEAE  | 14. PALLA            |
| 5. AURUM   | 15. CALCEI           |
| 6. FASCIA  | 16. SYNTHESIS        |
| 7. UMBELLA | 17. GLOBULI VESTIARI |
| 8. FIBULAE | 18. SIGILLUM         |
| 9. BACULUS | 19. FERRUM           |
| 10. LANA   | 20. CLAVA LATA       |

**102.**

### XFL

1. Gladiator
2. Big Time
3. Hurricane
4. Champ
5. He Hates Me
6. Big Daddy
7. Death Blow
8. E-rupt
9. Ox
10. The Truth
11. Hit Squad
12. Hell Hole
13. Big Cat
14. Christian
15. Baby Boy

**106.**

### How Well Did You Read?

1. Justinian II
2. 1,000
3. The Hebrew River
4. Calpurneae
5. Marcus Antonius Gulpus
6. A flamingo
7. Anita Garibaldi
8. Because he had included his own picture in the pictorial design of her shield.
9. *Xi milia D* (11,500)
10. He crashed through the wall.

**103.**

### Olympics: Ancient & Modern

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. OLYMPIA        | 13. INSIGNE AUREUM    |
| 2. SAGITTARIUS    | 14. PRAECONES         |
| 3. ATHLETA        | 15. JACULUS           |
| 4. CONVIVIUM      | 16. SALTUS LONGINQUUS |
| 5. PUGILATUS      | 17. CURSUS ARMATUS    |
| 6. INSIGNE AENEUM | 18. INSIGNE ARGENTEUM |
| 7. FRAUDATOR      | 19. NATATOR           |
| 8. DISCOBOLUS     | 20. FAX               |
| 9. OFFENSIO       | 21. LUCTARI           |
| 10. CURSUS        | 22. TUBAE             |
| 11. OLYMPIAS      | 23. VICTORIAE         |
| 12. GLORIA        | 24. CORONA            |



**99.**



**104.**

### Picturae Movenes

- I. C (Basketball), Blue Chips
- II. F (Soccer), Lady Bugs
- III. J (Football), Rudy
- IV. G (Golf), Happy Gilmore
- V. A (Baseball), Major League
- VI. D (Softball) A League of Their Own
- VII. H (Hockey), Mighty Ducks
- VIII. B (Track and Field), Prefontaine
- IX. I (Surfing), Point Break
- X. E (Skateboarding), Gleaming the Cube

**105.**



### The Olympic Torch: "Light the Fire Within"

Athletes in ancient Greece did not run from town to town carrying the Olympic torch to announce the beginning of the Olympic games. The beginning of the Olympic games were, however, announced when a sacred flame was lit on the altar of Zeus at Olympia.

In 1896 no Olympic flame was lit at the first modern Olympics. The first modern Olympic flame was burned in 1929 in Amsterdam.

Carl Diem of Germany created the first Olympic Torch in 1936. This Olympic Torch was carried 1,910 miles from Olympia, Greece, to Berlin, Germany, to signal the beginning of Olympic Games there.

The flame that announced the beginning of the Olympic Games Salt Lake 2002 had been lit in Olympia in Greece by women dressed in ancient clothing. A mirror was used to light the flame in ancient fashion with the sun's rays. After an Olympic Torch had been lit with this flame, the flame was transported to Athens, Georgia. On December 4, 2001, the first American torchbearer began to carry the Olympic Torch to Salt Lake.

11,500 Olympic torches were produced for these Olympic Games. Each torchbearer who carried an Olympic Torch through the various cities could purchase one of these torches. Each Olympic Torch cost \$300.

Olympic Torchbearers were nominated by friends who wrote 50- to 100-word letters. 210,000 of these letters were sent either to Coca-Cola or Chevrolet or to the Salt Lake Organizing Committee. From these, 11,500 Olympic Torchbearers were chosen.

Not only did athletes enjoy this honor. Those who used wheelchairs were also able to be Olympic Torchbearers because the Olympic Torches were attached to their wheelchairs.

Each runner was given a free white outfit with a blue Olympic design on its back.

On January 7, 2002, the Olympic Torch was carried through Indianapolis, Indiana. The flame had been transported from Detroit to Indianapolis on a truck called Avalaniste. The first Olympic Torch in Indianapolis was lit in Broad Ripple Park. Before the first torchbearer began to run through the streets, another truck with the words "Coca-Cola" written on it went through the streets. From this truck, a man called out in a loud voice, "The Olympic Torch is coming! Shout and clap your hands!" Then the spectators were given small flags on which the words, "I SAW THE FLAME!" had been written.

Many motorcycle policemen accompanied the Olympic Torchbearer. After them came many other vehicles decorated with the Olympic Flame. Two helicopters flew overhead. Sixty torchbearers carried four Olympic Torches in turn through Indianapolis. After each torchbearer had run his/her short course (about a quarter-mile), she used his/her torch to light the torch carried by the next torchbearer. The extinguished torch was then carried by a motorcycle policeman to the fifth torchbearer who was waiting for it.

After Indianapolis, the Olympic Flame was carried by truck to Terre Haute, Indiana. Not only did trucks carry the Olympic Flame through America but railroads, airplanes, boats, dogsleds, horse-drawn sleighs, ice-skaters, snowmobiles, and a covered wagon also carried it.

On February 8, 2002, The Olympic Flame was in Salt Lake. Once again, an Olympic Torch was lit so the flame in the Olympic Cauldron could be lit to signal the beginning of the Olympic Games—just as the beginning of the Olympic games at Olympia was announced when the sacred fire on the altar of Zeus was lit.

### Teachers:

Use the back side to place your order with your school this spring so the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER can be provided as *Supplementary Material* for all of your Latin students next fall!

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