

Pulchritudo

Est difficile creditu, sed hoc anno Oscarus datus est picturae moventi quae habet dramatis personas quae sunt picturae delineatae! Fabula optima est et mulcet spectatores LXXX temporis momenta. Haec pictura movens quoque bona est quia habet scenae apparatus delineatos qui sunt ingeniosi et pulchre colorati.

Res optimae autem in hac pictura movente sunt voces dramatis personarum. Haec voces, quae pertinent ad histriones notissimos notissimasque, dant "vitam" huic picturae moventi.

Bestiae vox Robertulo Bensoni est. Vasculum theae decoquendae habet Angelae Lansburae vocem. Pagina O'Hara dat vocem suam Bellae, picturae moventis viragini. Candelabrum habet Hieronimi Orbachi vocem, et Dentedignus, qui horologium est, habet Davidis Ogdeni Stierum vocem. Gastonus (sui amator qui cupit Bellam in matrimonium ducere) Ricardi Albi voce utitur.

Pulchritudo Bestiaque est tricesima pictura movens creata in Valteri Disney Officina. Valterus ipse consilium ceperat ut crearet hanc picturam moventem



Bestiaque

sed officina eius confundebatur de originalis fabulae altera parte. Fabulae originalis altera pars continebat cenas importunas per quas Bella et Bestia collocatae sunt. Haec confusio resoluta est a scriptoribus hodiernis qui addiderunt musicam ad fabulam. Quia **Pulchritudo Bestiaque** est pictura movens in qua sunt multa musica et multa carmina, fabula non iam importuna est.

Profecto, erat haec musica quae meruit primum Oscarum qui unquam datus est picturae moventi in qua dramatis personae erant picturae delineatae! Unus Oscarus datus est **Pulchritudini Bestiaque** pro *Optimo Diagrammate Musico*; alterus Oscarus datus est pro *Optimo Carmine Novo*.

Est alia res mirabilis de hac pictura movente: artifices usi sunt machinis computantibus ut delinearent et scenae apparatus et dramatis personas.

Si amor potest convertere bestiam in regulum pulchrum, certissime Oscarus pro *Optima Pictura Movente* mox dabitur picturae moventi in qua dramatis personae sunt picturae delineatae.

Zero Hour: Exams Bring Visions

Based on a parody, written years ago by Winifred Bowman and Arleth Dieckmann of Bellevue H.S., somewhere in the United States. The original version was found in the teaching files of the late Sr. Michael Louise.

'Twas the night before exams, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, except me and a mouse.
My books were all stacked on the table with care,
In hopes that by morning, they wouldn't be there.
The rest of the family were snug in their beds,
While visions of flunking danced through my head.

Mom in her kerchief came into the room
And said, "Go to bed," and I said, "So soon?"
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash
Tore open the shutters and threw up the sash.

Then what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But visions of Romans hovering near.
I saw the ghost of a stately old geezer;
I knew in a moment it must be J. Caesar.
More rapid than eagles his countrymen came,
And he summoned, and shouted, and called them by name:

"Now, Brutus! Now, Portia! Now, Cinna and Strato!
Come, Cassius! Come, Casca! Come, Claudius et Cato!"

Then up to the housetop the Romans they flew,
With citizens, senators, and Cicero, too.
And then in a twinkling I woke from my sleep,
Looked at my books, and started to weep.

I picked up my Latin and got very sleepy,
When Aeneas appeared and said, "Salve, fili!"
This was the father of all Ancient Rome,
And now, to help me, he had come to my home.
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And all of my books he set in a row.

A wand of *hanuspex* he held in his fist,
And sparks encircled my head like a mist.
He spoke not a word but went straight to his work,
And filled me with knowledge; then turned with a jerk.

And laying a finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, to Olympus he rose.

I fell from my chair, and woke with a start,
I began to speak Latin and felt real smart.
I looked at the clock, and I didn't care.
"Rogo me aliquid!" I said with a flair.

Pompeiana Annual Meeting Scheduled

On October 23, 1991, the Board of Directors of Pompeiana, Inc. elected to have the Indiana Not-for-Profit Corporation Act of 1991 (Article 17 of Title 23 of the Indiana Code) apply to the governance of Pompeiana, Inc.

The following changes in the By-Laws of Pompeiana, Inc. will affect the membership directly:

(ART. VI, Sec. 2.) Membership categories in Pompeiana are limited to either Regular (Adult) or Contributing Members.

(ART. I, Sec. 2.) Annual memberships shall begin on July 1 and expire on June 30 of each year.

(ART. II, Sec. 5.) The usual date for an annual meeting of the members shall be the 4th Saturday of September.

In accordance with these new changes, all Regular or Contributing Members of Pompeiana, Inc. who will find it convenient to do so, are invited to attend a

Business Meeting for Members
in the Community Room, Broad Ripple Public Library
1550 Broad Ripple Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana
from 2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Saturday, September 26, 1992.

An additional reminder of this meeting will be published in the September, 1992, *Pompeiana Newsletter*.

Renewal Card Guarantees Timely September Delivery

Adult and Contributing Members will find a handy renewal card inserted in this May issue of the *Pompeiana Newsletter*. By completing the renewal card and returning it at this time (complete with projected classroom subscription orders for next fall if they subscribed this past year) they can guarantee that their copies of the September *Pompeiana Newsletter* will be waiting for them (and their students) when school opens next fall.

Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220

Latin... Your Best Educational Investment

POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER I.S.S. #08925941

15,000 copies of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER are printed monthly, September through May, for international distribution.

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Rates and policies for those desiring domestic or foreign memberships, as well as Advertising Policies and Guidelines for Submitting Material for Publication, should be requested from Editor.



**A Day in the Life of Antonius,
Cattle Breeder**

By Sarah Nagy, Latin student of Jim Stebbins, Riley H.S., South Bend, Indiana

There is rich farm land in Italy, and Antonius raises poultry, horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, sheep and goats for wealthy Romans. The days of the small family farm are long gone. Antonius works on one of the many large *latifundia*, which are estates owned by the wealthy. Antonius is not a *servus*, but a *colonus*, a tenant farmer. He is a free citizen and the *patronus* who owns the land trusts him to rotate crops, irrigate and fertilize the fields, pasture and breed the animals as he sees fit.

It is the middle of a dry summer day; in fact, it has hardly rained at all this summer. Today Antonius is traveling by horse (no fancy carriage or hired driver to take him where he wants to go) on the *Via Appia* to the *Templum Concordiae*. He carries his own water in a *laguncula* strapped to the horse's trappings. Along the *Via Appia* he notices the many grape vines and olive trees that are planted where the land is not as good for other crops. He also sees many other *latifundia* similar to his own. All along the road are small work gangs keeping the pavement in constant repair - after all, this is the chief means of travel besides the sea.

Antonius is looking forward to his visit to the city. He likes the imposing look of the public buildings grouped together in the forum. The residential areas and the shops provide so many distractions that the time in the city seems to fly by. The *Templum Concordiae*, where Antonius is going to make a special offering and to pray for harmony among those that work with him on the estate, is on the northwest side of the forum. When Antonius arrives at the temple, he recalls that it was built almost 340 years before the first emperor of Rome to mark the end of the struggle between the Patricians and the Plebeians. Antonius hopes that because of the long history of her worship in the city, the goddess *Concordia* will be effective in granting his prayers.

When Antonius concludes his visit to the temple, he seeks out his friend, Marcus. He is surprised to see him standing in the forum itself, reading the latest *Acta Diurna* that have been posted on a wall. Antonius himself enjoyed reading of new laws, important events, births and deaths that were included in the *Acta Diurna*, and he wondered what was so interesting that was holding Marcus' attention.

*Hospitium Hic Locatur
Triclinium Cum Tribus Lectis*

**Cena Specials
At The
Hospitium Pompeianum
Located Near The
Thermae Stabianae**



GUSTATIO

Paris Hospitii et Vinum (vel succus)

Lactuca Romana Elixa

Boil 6 chicken livers until cooked. Saving the water, remove the livers and chop them finely.

Steam 1 head of Romaine lettuce and 1 chopped medium onion until the lettuce is tender. Drain, dry and chop the lettuce finely.

Prepare the dressing by bruising 1/4 tsp. black pepper, 1 tbs. celery seed, and 1 tsp. mint. Add this to 1 cup of the water from boiling the chicken livers, 1 tsp. olive oil and a little wine vinegar. Bring this mixture to a boil and then cook over low heat for 25 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Mix the lettuce, onion, chicken livers and the dressing together and serve warm.

PRIMA MENSA

Betae Porraque

Cook 1/2 lb. of small whole beets in a pan of water until they are tender. Saving the water, remove the beets and slice them. Place the beet slices in a small pan along with 3 sliced leek heads. Add 1/4 tsp. black pepper, 1/2 tsp. cumin, 1 cup of the water from boiling the beets and 1/2 cup wine. Bring to a quick boil and then cook slowly until the leeks are tender. Serve warm.

Lepus Farsus

Boil 1 chicken breast for 10 minutes and then, saving

the water, remove the chicken and chop finely. To the chopped chicken add 1/4 cup chopped almonds, 1/4 tsp. black pepper, 1 well beaten egg and 1 cup bread crumbs.

Stuff this mixture into the cavity of a 3 lb. rabbit and secure it shut. In a covered roasting pan roast the stuffed rabbit at 325° for 1 1/2 hours.

While the rabbit is roasting bruise together a little rosemary, 1/2 tsp. black pepper, and 1/2 tsp. savory. Add this to 3/4 cups of the water saved from boiling the chicken breast and mix in 1 finely chopped small onion, 1/4 cup chopped dates, and 1/4 cup wine. After the rabbit has roasted for 1 1/2 hours, remove the lid from the roasting pan, pour this sauce over the rabbit and roast for another 30 minutes, basting the rabbit with the sauce 3 or 4 times.

Remove the rabbit from the roasting pan and thicken the sauce in the pan with a little flour. Serve the thickened sauce as a side dish with the rabbit.

SECUNDA MENSA

Persica Elixa

Quarter and pit 4 lbs. of peaches and steam them in water for about 10 minutes. Saving the water, transfer the peaches to another pot. Add 1/2 cup of the water used to steam the peaches, 1 tbs. olive oil and 1/2 tsp. cumin. Cook over a very low heat for 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Serve hot.

Antonius decided to greet his friend, "Salve, Marcus, quid agis hodie?"

"Salve, Antoni. Bene ago, et tu?"

"Bene, gratias ago."

Marcus showed Antonius the notice on the *Acta Diurna* that announced the chariot races that would be held

that day in the *Circus Maximus*. The thrill of joining a crowd of 300,000 and placing bets on a favorite color was overpowering for both men. "Antoni, visne mecum ire ad *Circum Maximum* hodie?"

"Ita. *Sacrificium in Templo Concordiae confeci, et habeo tempus liberum antequam necesse mihi est domum redire. Si ad circum tecum adivero, licebitne tibi redire mecum ad casam meam?*"

"*Certissime! Adeamus ad Circum Maximum. Fortasse fortuna nobiscum erit!*"

After the chariot races, the two men travel back to Antonius' house where he lives with his parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters. Antonius' grandfather, who is still called *Paterfamilias* out of respect, holds supreme authority over the household and serves as prayer-leader when the family worships at their *lararium*.

Cena was late that night since Antonius' family waited for him to return before reclining. There was plenty of fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit for all of them and Antonius' guest. As a special honor, Marcus was chosen as the *Rex bibendi* for the meal and he got to choose the mixture of wine and water.

When the meal was finished, the men were left to themselves on the *triclinia*, and they extended the evening with conversation and few rowdy backgammon-style board games on a *tabula lusoria*.

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DIS MANIBUS

Original Latin Epitaph

By Julie Klopp, Latin V student of Donna Wright, Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana

D. M.

HIC IACET

SPVRIVS RVFVS EXSTINCTVS

CELERITATE VEHICVLI

DVM ERRABVNDVM CANEM

ERIPERE CONATVR

STVDIOSVS ET STVLTVS DISCIPLVVS

QVI VITAM OMNIBVS ANIMALIBVS

SVBVENIRET DEDICABAT

VIATOR

SPECTA VTROQVE ANTE TRANSCVRSUM



Cara Matriona.

Well, it finally happened. I've sold the family farm, auctioned off our meager *familia rustica*, and converted all our unneeded farm equipment and furniture into *sestertii*. Like so many other young families who have found that they can no longer survive *ruri*, I've decided to move my family *Roman* where I have arranged to rent an *insula* for 30,000 *sestertii*. My family and I will live in *terra* and I shall rent out the upper *tabulata*. I should be able to earn 40,000 *sestertii* from the rental income and end up with a profit of 10,000 *sestertii*. I've thought this through very carefully and have had the rental agreement checked over by a competent *irrisconsultus*, so this is not really why I am writing to ask your advice.

What I am really concerned about is maintaining a quality of life for my family in the big city. Here on the farm we have become very used to spending many peaceful hours each day walking together and relaxing as a family outdoors. From what you know about *Roma*, is there any way that we will be able to maintain this life style amid the crowded city streets with all their noise, pollution and dangers?

Agricola in Corde

Cara Agricola

Like so many young families these days, you seem to want to have your *panem* and eat it too. *Bona fortuna!* When you leave the pleasant *vitam rusticam* for the prosperity and security of the big city, you must be prepared to make some sacrifices in life style. Fortunately, if all you require is to be able to spend some time each day in pleasant idyllic surroundings, you should have no trouble *Romae*. Once you get comfortably situated, I would suggest that you start checking out some of the various *horti* and *porticos* that abound throughout the city and which are open to the public free of charge. You should start with a visit to the *Campus Martius* where you will find the *Saepta Julia*,

Roga Me

Aliquid

lovely pathways, a variety of sacred halls and cool *porticos*. A negative aspect of the *Campus Martius* is that everybody and anybody goes there. In fact the common saying in town is "*Vilissimus quisque in campo otium suum oblectat.*"

To find your own personal escape from the *vulga*, also check out the *Portico* of Europa, the *Portico* of the Argonauts, the *Portico* of a Hundred Pillars with its beautifully kept plantains, and the *Portico* of Pompey with its two groves. In addition to shade, grass, flowers and shrubs, you will also enjoy the beautiful frescoes and statuary that abound in all these *porticos*. *Exempli gratia*, in the *Portico* of Europa you will be able to see the statuary group of Alexander and his generals at the battle of Granicus by Lysippus, a Venus of Phidias as well as one by Praxiteles, and the Cupid which Praxiteles created for the town of Thespieae. Your children will enjoy the many bronze and marble statues of wild animals that are displayed in the *Portico* of a Hundred Pillars; but do use some caution. I recently heard of a *puer* who was killed when he innocently stuck his little hand into the throat of a hollow bronze bear only to have it bitten by a poisonous snake that had made its nest in the statue.

As I say, make a personal tour of what's available, and pick out a favorite spot for your family to visit. As you'll quickly discover, some *porticos*, of course, are the haunts of gossips and *umbrae* looking for a free meal, and others seem to attract gamblers and games fanatics despite the *Lex Titia*, the *Lex Publica* and the *Lex Cornelia*. Stay clear of these people with their *tali et frivoli*, and don't let yourself get suckered into a "friendly" game of *navia aut capita* or, worse yet, *par et impar*. You'll just get cheated and find yourself arguing and perhaps being hauled off by one of the *vigiles* assigned to these areas to be fined before a local *praetor*. Just use your common sense, and I believe you should be able to enjoy your rustic moments with your family in the big city.

The Thirteenth Labor of Hercules

By Wesley Long. Submitted by Donna Gerard, Dallas, Texas

It was well after the end of the twelfth labor, and Hercules was reclining on a nice beach on the Italian Riviera. He was just about to join in a rousing game of beach volleyball with the visiting Gallic bikini team when he got a call: "Ya, dis is Hercules."

On the other end, a familiar voice stuttered, "Uh, yeah, Hwoik-u-leiz, dis is yer ol' pal, Eurystheus. Yeah, anyway, look, Hwoik-u-leiz, uh, I wuz wondering, uh, if you'd be interested in doin' a little contract labor for me and a couple o' pals o' mine."

"Ya, like what?"

"Well, dere's dis guy, Vinnie 'Da Declension' Spinoza, on da east side. He's been givin' da boyz some trouble."

"Look, Eurystheus, no deal. No golden deer, no stable cleaning, no golden pears..."

"Apples, Hwoik-u-leiz, dey waz apples!"

"Doesn't matter. I paid my dues. I'm finished wit' ya."

Hercules was just about to rejoin the volleyball game when, suddenly, a tunic-clad Arnold Schwarzenegger-like figure approached him. "I want your sandals—no, wait. Wrong story—I've been sent from A.D. '92 to bring you back for your most difficult labor."

Hercules had to win the 1992 presidential campaign in the U.S.A. This would have been rather easy for Hercules, charismatic guy that he was, but there was one problem: He had to run on the Democratic ticket! He hit the campaign trail, but it would be rough. He had already missed Iowa and Super Tuesday. He announced that, if elected, his cabinet would consist of American Gladiators. People didn't care. They were attracted to his bulk. The average voter couldn't spell his name much less understand the hierarchy of the American political system. So, after some hobnobbing with the special interest groups and after roughing up some of the other Democratic candidates, Hercules won the key primaries. He then gave a rousing speech at the convention to the tune of: "Vote for me, Hercules. I'll teach America a thing or two. Who else can handle a Herculean task like the American economic debacle better than Hercules?" Banners flew. Buttons were distributed.

When Hercules won the election, he immediately decreed (which doesn't normally happen in a democracy; but who's going to argue with Hercules?) that all disputes in Congress would be settled in the newly installed White House/MGM Studios Theme Park American Gladiators Arena, and that congressional sessions would be shown on both C-SPAN and Pay-Per-View, without commercials.

After two rousing terms, the U.N. was holding a special World Peace Conference in honor of Hercules when tragedy struck. After a translator mis-translated the Japanese Foreign Minister's remarks into something derogatory about Hercules' mother, Juno-inspired-madness struck again.

Secret Service Agents drugged Hercules and rushed him to a NASA launch pad where he was strapped into an exploration ship headed for Mars. When the drug wore off, Hercules was well into space, but that didn't slow him down one bit. In his rage he destroyed the space ship and was sucked out among the stars.

Now, young children can look up at the sky every night and see the body of Hercules, emblazoned on the night sky. Immortal. A victim of his own thirteenth labor.

Corrigendum Est:

Constantine Not at Battles of Mursa and Mount Seleucus

Letter to the editor from Larry Field, Crystal Falls, Michigan

"On *Pagina Quinta* [of the Jan. '91 Pompeiana NEWSLETTER] under the Battles of Mursa and Mount Seleucus you have Constantine when it should be Constantine II as emperor.

"Keeping the family of Constantine straight is a real bear to deal with. He had a bunch of kids and when he died, the empire was 'divided up' among three: Constantine II, Constans and Constantius II. This was in A.D. 337.

"Now, Constantine II was the first to go in 340. Constans made it to 350—the usurper Magnentius did him in. It took Constantius II three years (350-353) to crush Magnentius.

"Constantius II ruled alone until his death in 361. He chose first Gallus, then Julian, to be *Caesar*. Julian (the Apostate) became emperor on his death.

"The tale is found in the *Epitome de Caesaribus, Incerti Auctoris*. The history of Ammianus, what is left of it, starts after the defeat of Magnentius [whom Constantius II crushed at the Battle of Mount Seleucus, August 10, A.D. 353]."

Editor's Note: Larry Field has a Ph.D. in Classical Studies and is currently seeking a teaching position. He can be contacted at 730 Harrison Ave., Crystal Falls, Michigan, 49920.

Funereal Foot Race

By Mark Almond, AP Latin student of Linda Kennedy, Bishop McGuinness H.S., Winston-Salem, N. C.

"Welcome to the Funeral Games of Anchises. World record holder, Nisus, faces his toughest challenger, the Sicilian, Salius, in the 2,000 meter foot race. Nisus and his teammate Euryalus are favorites. The contestants are asking their positions. The order is Nisus, Euryalus, Dioreas, Salius, Patron, Helymus and Panopes. The winner will receive a horse with glorious trappings. Second Place receives an Amazon quiver with Thracian arrows, a broad belt of gold to sling it from, and, to fasten it, a buckle wrought of a polished jewel. Third Place will receive an Argive helmet. All other finishers will receive iron darts from Crete. Let the race begin.

"The cloth has dropped. They're off. At the 1,000 meter mark, Nisus is leading Salius, Euryalus, Helymus and Dioreas. Oh, my! Nisus has fallen and broken his ankle at the 1,500 meter mark, and Salius tripped over him. Euryalus wins. Helymus is second and Dioreas is third.

"Salius is now arguing with the I.O.C., the International Olympic Committee. He feels that he should be the winner since he was tripped by Nisus. The president of the I.O.C., Aeneas, believes that the outcome can't be changed once the race has been finished. He does, however, give Salius an enormous African lion skin. Nisus appears to be jealous of this award and he, too, is complaining to Aeneas. Aeneas is now awarding Nisus a Greek shield even though he did not finish.

"Well, folks, I've seen a lot of confusion here today, but everyone does seem to be happy, even though the race was part of the funeral games for Aeneas' father."



Julius Caesar

By Brian Hogencamp, Latin II student of Frank Witkowski, Yarmouth H.S., Yarmouth, Maine

This man has a name, that's known quite afar,
as the greatest Roman ever, Julius Caesar.
Caesar's childhood was passed during violent party
strife,

Which probably was the base of his politically
eventful life,
and in 84 B.C. he married his first wife.
After a difficult time, when he lost all he owned,
he began his run for consul, himself thus far unknown.

In 80 B.C. his first triumph at hand,
he won the Civic Crown for saving a man.
After a few years had passed, Caesar left the fight,
to pursue a career in law, by his own right.

Oration was acquired from a man named Molo,
Who molded Caesar's tongue into a second Cicero.

In 69 B.C. Caesar entered in the caucus,
and for the Quaestorship was elected to public office.
Thus his military career in the East had begun,
he put both the problems and enemies of Rome on
the run.

His political career he bolstered with ease,
as in the next few years the Praetorship he received.
Caesar, Pompey and Crassus formed the first
Triumvirate,

and in 61 B.C. Caesar obtained the Propraetorship.
The other two members while in Rome were idle,
They warred 'gainst each other for the senatorial title.
Caesar jumped at the chance to use these two men,
to better his chances of advancing again.

Caesar's ploy turned out just fine,
as he accepted the Consulship in 59.

In 58 Caesar was sent to Gaul,
to control that region once and for all.

Caesar sent endless letters to his public in Rome,
all battles and victories were reported home.
He doctored the losses to pass on the blame,
and inform the voters in Rome of his fame,
and thus we have commentaries on his Gallic
campaign.

Crassus was killed by a Parthian name,
and between Caesar and Pompey discord did reign.
Pompey and Caesar grew farther apart,
and when Pompey grabbed the senate, Caesar's
outlook was dark.

Caesar was recalled to Rome to attend his own trial,
and was asked to leave his army at the Rubicon for a
while.

But Caesar crossed the river with his army quite bold,
and ravaged the land 'till Pompey did fold.

At last Julius Caesar was sole leader of Rome,
and through a few good years little opposition had
grown.

But when Caesar began to reconstruct Rome,
and he found himself standing near a statue alone,
Brutus and Cassius appeared in the hall,
then they killed Caesar, and then watched him fall.

They left him lying, cold on the floor,
on the Ides of March, B.C. 44.

Battle Fields of Troy

By Matthew Chandler, Latin II Student of Kay Fluharty, Madeira Jr./Sr. High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

The howl of the slicing winds joins the rigid
Moan of wounded soldiers.
The living stare with restless eyes as the repugnant
Smoke of funeral pyres chokes their breath.

The crows blot out the pale sky,
Waiting for a feast.

The foolish waste their arrows on the diners,
There are left enemies to pierce.

Clashing metal echoes in retaliation to the
Discord of war—cries and shrieks.

The miserable grievings of the innocent will not stop
the war,

Only a trick or with a horse will cease the struggle.
Ithaca

Bronze rimmed black warships from Rome
Carrying warriors and weapons.

Cramped barnacled boats from Crete
Carrying olives and grapes.

Broad-sailed majestic boats from Spain
Carrying wine.

Lean, embellished ships from Egypt
Carrying diplomats and gifts.

Battle-Scarred transports from Gaul
Carrying slaves and war trophies
All in the port of Ithaca.

The Esquiline . . . A Study in Contrast

By Frank J. Korn

Regio V, i.e., the Fifth Ward of old Rome ran the
architectural, economic and social class gamut. Taking
in the entire Esquiline Hill, the district featured the
ultra-chic *Carinae* section with its verdant groves and
vineyards, its stately temples and public baths, its
fashionable villas and townhouses. Just a short walk
away—on the hill's western slope—seethed the *Subura*,
a slum of unspeakable squalor known for its jumble of
sunlight-starved, garbage strewn, crime-ridden back
alleys and dead-end streets.

In the *Carinae* dwelled the well-to-do, the political set,
and the intelligentsia. According to Solinus (i.25) even
two kings of deep antiquity had taken up residence on
this hill: "Tarquinius Superbus lived on the Esquiline
near the Fagatal Grove. Servius Tullius lived on top of
the *Clivus (slope) Urbis*." In the first century before
the Christian era, Cicero, Pompey and Mark Antony all
had an Esquiline zip code.

The Augustan era saw Ovid, Vergil and Horace move
into the neighborhood all within strolling distance of
the sumptuous home and sprawling gardens of
Maecenas. This well known, cerebral man-about-town
and patron of the arts moved in fast company. He was
a friend and counselor to Augustus and often carried
out diplomacy matters for him. Yet Maecenas never
held public office, preferring instead to devote a great
deal of his time and money to the patronage of poets.
In his house he often received his two most famous
protégés, Horace and Vergil. At Lucullian dinner
parties there Horace would read his latest odes and
Vergil would recite the most vivid passages from his
widely acclaimed work, *The Georgics*, a book which he
had dedicated to Maecenas.

Maecenas bequeathed his Esquiline property to
Augustus. Tiberius at one point resided there. And if
the gossip columnist Suetonius is to be believed, it was
from the rooftop terrace of the mansion that Nero
beheld the great fire of Rome in the summer of 64.

One prominent Esquiline resident, however, chose not
to live in the *Carinae*. To establish his credibility as an
anti-establishment populist, the young Julius Caesar
lived among the brawling, bawdy, unwashed inhabitants
of the malodorous *Subura*; among pickpockets and
muggers in the shadow of countless gaunt, spectral,
burned-out tenement houses.

These ramshackle, vermin-infested firetraps kept the
private enterprise fire fighting companies in a

perpetual boom season. Indeed, so frequent were
conflagrations in these slums that to protect the
adjacent center of government from being enveloped in
flames, Augustus screened out the *Subura*, where it
bordered the Forum, with a hundred-foot-high wall of
fireproof stone.

Ancient documents indicate that there were, at the
peak of the imperial era, 3,850 tenement houses
(*insulae*) on the Esquiline. The same records list in the
Fifth Ward of Rome 180 palaces, 22 warehouses, 25
baths, 15 bakeries, 74 fountains, and one synagogue.

When the Edict of Milan brought an end to the
persecutions in A.D. 313, Christian churches began to
rise on *Mons Esquilinus*. One of them, *Santa
Pudenziana*, was built over the home of a Senator
Pudens, who, in the First Century A.D., had allowed
Christian services to take place there. To this
house-church often came two friends of the senator, the
apostles Peter and Paul. The church was named for the
Senator's daughter, Pudenziana.

St. Peter in Chains is another Esquiline church. Its
name derives from a reliquary beneath the main altar
containing chains said to be those that bound Peter in
a Jerusalem prison. In a side chapel reposes
Michelangelo's colossal carving of Moses. This church
is situated in the area called for thousands of years the
Campo Scelerato (Field of Evil). Tradition maintains
that this was where Tullia drove her chariot over the
body of her assassinated father, Servius Tullius, and
arrived at her Esquiline home spattered with his blood.

Crowning the breezy summit of the Esquiline, since
Pope Liberius ordered its construction in A.D. 350, is
the patriarchal Basilica of *Santa Maria Maggiore*. It is
reached by climbing the tree-lined *Via Merulana*. The
remainder of the hill these days is taken up by
apartment houses, department stores, shops, hotels,
restaurants and coffee bars.

Evidence of the Esquiline's long and colorful history
continues to surface, often fortuitously. For example,
just a few years back, during the digging of the city's
subway system, workmen came upon the walls of a First
Century tavern. Among the countless graffiti on one
wall were these words: *Roma Summus Amor*—Rome
the Supreme Lover. One patriotic customer was telling
his pals, with a clever palindrome, that above all the
loves a man has—for his wife, his children, his parents,
his possessions—should come a love for one's country.



The Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore which has crowned the summit of the
Esquiline Hill since A.D. 350.

Festina Lente!

By Mark Meatto, Latin III student of Rowena Fenstermacher, Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York.

Which way to turn, which way to choose,
Which way to win, which way to lose.
Two paths from which they had to select,
One road to follow, one to reject.

Safer and longer by the water,
The other pass was only shorter.
They chose the latter for its speed,
And learned it was the wrong choice, indeed.

The Romans they entered a narrow pass,
The Samnites had caught their foe at last.

With the Romans trapped between walls of stone,
The Samnite, Pontius, wrote a letter home.

Asking his father the Romans' fate,
The Samnite general was made to wait.
For the elder could not decide what should be,
Whether to kill them all, or set them free.

The mighty army was put under yoke,
But not the kind that make oxen choke.
The Roman defeat we'll remember for long:
The path that they chose turned out to be wrong.

Humanitas Classica

Drawing by Michael Vezina; poem by Amy Pleczonka, Latin III students of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.



Græci Antiqui
pristini, philosophici
ars publica, architectura elegans, urbes-civitate
— gloria, civitas popularis, res secundæ —
vectura constituta, lex civilis, magnitudo militaris
accommodans, pragmaticum
Imperium Romanum

DIS MANIBVS

Original Latin Epitaph

By Julie Klopp, Latin V student of Donna Wright, Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana

DIS MANIBVS
HIC IACET CALPVRNIA
DEFVNCTA MENSÀ
OB VENENVM
FAMOSA AVARA OPVLENTA
ET PVLCHRA
HABVIT SEX MARITOS ET ERAT
VIDVA QVINQVE MARITORVM
VIATOR
NOLI LVDERE ALIMENTO
OBESA CANTAVIT

Abbott and Costello Go Latin

By David Pischke, Latin III pre-university (College Prep.) student of Stan Farrow, David and Mary Thomson C.I., Scarborough, Ontario

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

Ludicrus: an idiot trying to brush up on his Latin vocabulary

Magister: a famous Latin teacher

SCAENA

Magister is sitting on a rock and is approached by Ludicrus.

(Curtains open.)

L. Salve! *(Magister gets up; they exchange a Roman handshake.)* I'm trying to brush up on my Latin vocabulary so that I can impress the Emperor with my knowledge of Latin words. I was told that you could help me. Could I ask you the meanings of a few words?

M. *(Hesitantly.)* Sure...

L. Okay, great! First one...*(consults wax tablet)* What does **obliviscor** mean?

M. *(Looks down very briefly, looks up, pauses for a second, then responds.)* I forget.

L. You forget? *(Puzzled)* How can you forget?

M. No, you don't understand—that is what **obliviscor** means.

L. "That" is what **obliviscor** means?

M. No, I forget.

L. What do you mean, "I forget"? Does it mean "that" or doesn't it? Your memory can't be that bad!

M. *(Starting to get slightly frustrated.)* "I forget" is what **obliviscor** means.

L. You forget what **obliviscor** means? Look—you obviously don't know what **obliviscor** means. *(Magister sighs and covers his face with his hands, in frustration.)* so help me with a few others. *(Pauses, consults the wax tablet for a second.)* Do you know what **ignoro** means?

M. I don't know.

L. Okay, then let's move on to the next one... How about...

M. *(Interrupting)* No—you don't understand. *(Suddenly has an idea.)* Give me that wax tablet and stylus and let me write it out. *(Ludicrus gives him the tablet and Magister starts writing. When he is finished, he shows the tablet to Ludicrus and reads aloud.)* See? *(Pointing to the words on the tablet.)*

L. **Obliviscor**—I forget. **Ignoro**—I don't know. Exactly! You still haven't told me what they mean!

M. *(Slightly frustrated)* What's the next word?

L. Okay... *(Consults the tablet.)* What does **Non intellego** mean?

M. *(Slowly, carefully pronouncing every word so that even someone as idiotic as Ludicrus can understand.)* I don't understand.

[Note to teachers: Take a moment to be sure students notice the purpose clause in the last stage direction. You may want to ask students to re-phrase the stage direction as a result clause to keep this reading relevant to class instruction.]

L. *(Very slowly, pronouncing each syllable very carefully.)* **NON IN-TEL-LE- GO.**

M. I know what you said. You said, "I don't understand!"

L. Me? I didn't say that you don't understand. I wanted to know what **Non intellego** means.

M. You asked me the meaning of **Non intellego**. I gave you an answer. It means, "I don't understand."

L. Well, I can tell that the answer you gave me means that you don't understand. What I don't understand is why I asked you for help with this vocabulary! I came here for help with my vocabulary, wanting to brush up, and you don't know anything! *(Pauses for a while. Then, hopefully...)* Do you at least know the meaning of **nihil curo**?

M. *(Very frustrated.)* I don't care.

L. *(Offended.)* Now I think that's pretty rude. You...

(Magister runs off stage, screaming and pulling his hair out.)

L. *(To himself, puzzled.)* Now what's wrong with him?

(Curtains close. Plaudite Omnes!)

Students Get Into the Spirit of Martial

Martial I (XXXIII)

*Amissum non flet cum sola est Gellia patrem,
si quis adest iussae prostrant lacrimae.
non luget quisquis laudari Gellia, quærit,
ille dolet vere qui teste dolet.*

Translation

(By Carrie Farmer, Latin student of Phyllis Duwn, Norwell H.S., Norwell, Mass.)

For her father, Gellia does not grieve alone; however, with company, his death makes her moan. Cry by yourself, Gellia—that grief will be true; in front of another does not become you.

Martial IX (XLVI)

*Gellius aedificat semper; modo limina ponit,
nunc foribus claves aptat omnique seras;
nunc has, nunc illas, reficit mutatque fenestras:
dum tantum aedificet, quidlibet ille facit,
oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico
unum illud verbum Gellius "Aedifico."*

Translation

(By Mike Ayers, Misty Stoffrogen and Caroline Cheng, Latin III students, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana)

Gellius keeps himself busy as a bee making honey so when a friend comes to him asking for money, he can keep all his funds as he says to him, "I'll give you some, friend, when I finish the trim."

Martial I (XIX)

*Si memini, fuerant tibi quattuor, Aelia, dentes:
expulsi una duos tussis et una duos.
iam securo potes totis tussire diebus:
nil istic quod agat tertia tussis habet.*

Translation

(By Betsy Galvin, Heidi Lovett, Sara Palecek and Kate Griffiths, Latin III students, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana)

Teeth of pearly white were four
A shame you coughed, now there's no more;
but now from chains of teeth you're freed.
There's nothing left—cough all you need!

Martial XII (LXXIII)

*Heredon tibi me, Catulle, dicis.
non credam, nisi legero, Catulle.*

Translation

(By Andy Lafollette, Lydia Ash and Stacy Mahnesmith, Latin III students, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana)

You say I'm in your will, Catullus,
I don't believe this tale;
but I eagerly await the day,
the check is in the mail.

Martial XI (XXXIV)

*Aperis emit Aper sed quas nec noctua vellet
esse suas; adeo nigra vetusque casa est.
vicinus illi nihilus Maro possidet hortos.
Cenabit belle, non habitabit Aper.*

Translation

(By Andy Lafollette, Lydia Ash and Stacy Mahnesmith, Latin III students, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana)

Aper's house is dark and black
at night it is a scare;
but with Maro's garden so nearby
his cupboard won't go bare.

A Day in the Life of Scylax

By Philip Marlin, Latin III Student of Marianne Colakis, Berkeley Prep. School, Tampa, Fla.

It was a beautiful day when I woke up in my apartment in Rome. Then I remembered. My rent was due. I had gotten fired. I had just enough money for dinner. I needed money by "hora decima" or I'd be on the street. I went outside, and there was my friend Gaius!

"Gaius, Ol' pal. Won't you lend me some money?"

"Sorry, Scylax, but this bag of money I have is for groceries for me, my wife, and our nine children."

"Wow!" I said. "That must be...Hey! Say, do you want to go down to the gladiatorial games and relax?"

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

CLASSIC CACHINNATIO



The Most Significant Roman Battles: A.D. 549 — 633

Legionnaire Score Board

Romans in power: VI — Challengers and Barbarians: I



A.D. 578: "I love doing that! It reminds me of running through my Mom's laundry line when I was little!"

Petra, Persian Wars

A. D. 549

8,000 Roman forces led by Dagisteus laid siege to Petra which was being defended by 1,500 Persians. The Romans managed to knock down large portions of the outer wall and to kill 1,100 of the defenders, but Dagisteus was unwilling to make a final assault. While Dagisteus delayed, 2,600 more Persians managed to enter the city to join in its defense and they rebuilt the walls that the Romans had destroyed. When Dagisteus finally ordered his men to take the city, they quickly succeeded, killing 1,770 and taking 700 prisoners, only 18 of whom were unwounded. 500 Persians barricaded themselves in a wooden citadel hoping to fight off the Romans, but they all perished when the Roman troops simply burned the citadel to the ground.

Tagina, 2nd Gothic War

A.D. 552

30,000 Imperial troops led by Narses were attacked by an army of Goths led by the King of Italy, Totila. The Roman forces easily withstood the Gothic cavalry charge, then drove the rest of the Goths from the battle field. During the pursuit that followed, Totila was overtaken and killed. Narses then led his forces to win Rome back from the Gothic forces occupying it.

Mount Laetarius, 2nd Gothic War, March

A. D. 553

Justinian's troops being led by Narses completely defeated the Gothic troops of Teias, the last King of Italy. Teias was killed and the Goths in Italy fell under the rule of Justinian.

Melanthias, Slavonian Invasion

A. D. 559

When Roman Imperial troops under the leadership of Belisarius were attacked by troops led by Zaberger, the Prince of Bulgaria, the barbarians were repulsed so

quickly that the Romans were only able to kill 500 of them. Although Belisarius won this battle, he fell into disgrace shortly afterwards and was put to death.

Melitine, Persian Wars

A. D. 578

Roman legions led by Tiberius fought an indecisive battle against the Persians led by Chosroes until the Roman cavalry made a charge through the Persian line, plundered the royal tent of Chosroes and escaped with little injury. The Persians were so demoralized by the raid that they retreated under the cover of darkness.

Nineveh, Persian Wars

December 1, A.D. 627

Emperor Heraclius led his troops against the army of Chosroes II under the command of Rhazates. Although there were heavy losses on both sides, the Persians did not retreat into their camp until they had fought through most of the night. Heraclius went on to take the royal city of Desitgerd and the Persian War was concluded the following year.

Damascus, Moslem Invasion of Syria

A.D. 633

A large Greek and Roman garrison was defending Damascus against a siege by Moslems under the leadership of Khaled. The garrison managed to send a message to the allied General Heraclius who sent troops under Werden to help the garrison. When Khaled turned his army to meet the oncoming troops of Werden, he was attacked in the rear by the garrison in Damascus. The garrison, however, was quickly defeated with heavy losses and then Khaled defeated the troops of Werden. The surviving members of the Roman and Greek garrison managed to hold Damascus for 70 more days but were finally defeated by Khaled whose men overran the city.

Life of Scylax (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

Sure, sounds like a good idea," said Gaius. "Let me go to the *latrina*. Watch my money for me, will you?"

"Sure!" I said. As he left, I tried to shove the nasty thought out of my mind. Gaius was my friend. "Forgive me, Zeus," I said as I grabbed Gaius' money and ran.

"Stop!" Gaius yelled as he chased me. "Stop, thief!"

As I quickly turned a corner, I ran right into a soldier!

"Say, what's the matter? Where's the fire?" he asked.

Gaius ran up and said, "Arrest him. He robbed me!"

"Really?" said the soldier looking at the bag of money in my hand. "Here's your money. Come with me, oaf."

So I was taken to a jail where I waited for hours.

"Come with me," a soldier finally said.

As we entered the courtroom, I heard a man saying to the judge, "So we need some more fighters."

The judge looked at me and said, "You're guilty. You'll get a chance to earn your freedom in the arena."

I was taken out of the courtroom and put in another cell with other convicts. We didn't have a chance!

Within the hour we were taken to the Colosseum. I watched as, one by one, my new friends were killed by a heavily armed gladiator. Then I realized that they didn't have any idea of what they were doing. "Scylax," I said, "you need a plan." I began to watch for weaknesses. I noticed that the gladiator's heavy armor made him slow.

When it was my turn, I surprised the guards by rushing out, not waiting to be pushed. The gladiator swung his sword. I dodged it. I then dove between his legs and before he could turn around, I grabbed his helmet and turned it around on his head so he couldn't see. There was a roar of laughter from the crowd. I then rushed him, hitting him in the back.

The gladiator took off his helmet. When he lifted up his sword, I ducked underneath him again, and the sword hit the wall. I wrenched his sword away. I saw a gap between the shield and his body. I brought the sword down on his arm and the shield dropped to the ground. As he bent over for his shield, I hit him on the head and knocked him out cold. I put my foot on his stomach and raised my sword triumphantly.

There was a moment of indecision in the Emperor's eyes, and then he looked at the cheering crowd and waved to the guards to set me free. I was given money and the coveted wooden sword of freedom.

I immediately went to my landlord and paid him three months rent in advance. I then went out to celebrate; but that's another story.

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If you are experienced in choral singing and can play a variety of instruments, you may be the *symphoniacos* for whom I am searching.

Must be able to work nights.

One meal a day provided but you must supply your own musical instruments and *tunicae festivae*.

I am particularly interested in someone who can play *askaros, askales, aulos chelys, trichordon, kindapsos, kithara, hendekachordon* or the *enneachordon*.

See *Parochus Graecus, Subura, Romae*.

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NONE ET TUNG



Carmina Optima



Et Eorum Auctores

60.

- I. FAC UT FIAT, Maria Curiosa
- II. NON SUM SUPERBIOR MENDICATU, T.L.C.
- III. PERICULUM, Ricardus Marci
- IV. TACTUS HUMANUS/DIES MELIORES, Brucius Pontestinus
- V. OMNIA MUTANTUR, Catharina Troccoli
- VI. HABEMUS REM AMATORIAM, Sisi Penistona
- VII. SI TU ABIS, N.K.O.T.B.
- VIII. UNUM, U II
- IX. RHAPSODIA BOIOHEMICA, Regina
- X. VIVE DISCEQUE, Iosephus Publicus

Vita Thesei

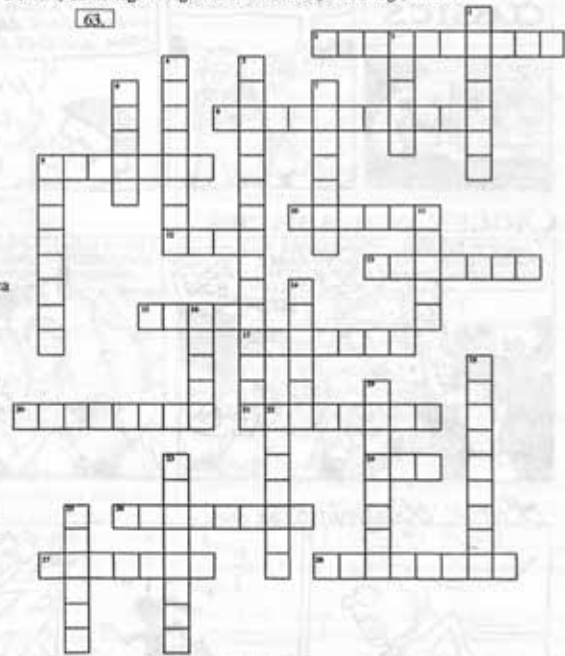
By the Latin III class of Pauline Demetri, Cambridge Rindge and Latin School, Cambridge, Mass.

ACROSS

- 2. Latro qui lectum laebat.
- 8. Theseus per _____ ivit ut minotaurum necaret.
- 9. Medea venenum in _____ posuit.
- 10. Pater Thesei
- 12. Quid sacrificandos legit.
- 13. Medea _____ in poculum posuit.
- 15. Rex Cretae
- 17. Filia Minois
- 20. Hippolyta est _____ regina.
- 21. "Minotaurus" in lingua Anglica
- 24. Theseus Ariadnam in hac insula reliquit.
- 26. Quomodo navis Thesei Athenas rediit.
- 27. Urbs quam Theseus regnavit.
- 28. Coniunx Minois.

DOWN

- 1. Theseus per _____ Corinthi venit.
- 3. Insula quam Minos regnabat.
- 4. Traditur Theseum esse filium huius dei.
- 5. Theseus id removisse debuit priusquam mater eum ad Aegeum misit.
- 6. Quid Theseus ad ianuam labyrinthi ligavit.
- 7. Urbs in Argole ubi Theseus crescebat.
- 9. Avus Thesei
- 11. Latro qui inclinabat arbores ut corpora virorum per acra iaceret.
- 14. Latro qui in saxo sedit et fecit up peregrinatores pedes eius lavarent.
- 16. In _____ Theseus conscendit ut navigaret.



- 18. Amazonis regina
- 19. _____ labyrinthum aedificavit.
- 22. Pater filium non recognovit. Filius erat _____ patri suo.
- 23. Quomodo navis redisse debuit.
- 25. Mater Thesei

61.

The Best Possible Throw of Dice

By Mike Klar, Latin I student of Bro. Lawrence Shine, Calvert Hall College, Towson, Maryland

Record each answer choice then fill in the block for each coordinate to get the clue for the final answer.

- 1. (1,____) Top god: a) Ares, b) Zeus, c) Midas
- 2. (1,____) Circus Maximus is between the Palatine & c) Aventine, d) Esquiline, g) Caelian
- 3. (5,____) Ac. Pl. Masc: c) -as, d) -os, f) -um
- 4. (2,____) Sun god: a) Juno, e) Dis, g) Apollo
- 5. (2,____) Challenged Mineva at weaving: b) Arcus, d) Arachne, f) Coey
- 6. (3,____) god of war: a) Vesta, b) Mars, c) Iris
- 7. (4,____) Mus = a) rabbit, d) rat, e) mouse
- 8. (4,____) Olympics were for males: c) T, f) F
- 9. (1,____) Gk. Apollo: a) Eris, d) Io, f) Apollo
- 10. (2,____) Proserpina: a) Hades, c) sky, g) sea
- 11. (1,____) Midas turned this river's sand to gold: d) Styx, e) Pactolus

- 12. (3,____) Greek moon goddess: c) Dionysus, e) Demeter, f) Artemis

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Deity whose name = Best dice throw: _____

64. **Galic War Word Search**

By Chuck Prim, Latin II student of Frank Wikowski, Yarmouth H.S., Yarmouth, Maine

Write your answers then circle them in the word search. Latin spellings needed unless otherwise indicated.

- Aeduans _____
- Allobrogians _____
- Caesar's 2nd part of Gaul _____
- The Saône _____
- German prince defeated by Caesar in 58 B.C. _____
- Caesar's 1st part of Gaul _____
- Sequanian son of *Catamantaloedis* _____
- Brother of the Aeduan *Dumnorix* _____
- Brother of the Aeduan *Diviciacus* _____
- Caesar's *praenomen*, and *nomen*: _____
- Ganumna* (Eng.) _____
- Gallia* (Eng.) _____
- Helvetii* (Eng.) _____
- Spain _____
- Jura* (Eng.) _____
- Lake Geneva (abl.) _____
- the Latobrigians _____
- Matrona* (Eng.) _____
- The Norics _____
- Officer in Caesar's army who mistakenly reported that the Gauls, not Labienus, were on top of a hill and that Caesar should not attack the hill as planned: _____
- Rhodanus* (Eng.) _____
- Santoni* (Eng.) _____
- Sequana* (Eng.) _____
- the Sequanians _____
- Inhabitants of Tolosa _____
- The Tullingi _____

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

62. **How Well Did You Read?**

- 1. Who was the Last King of Italy? _____
- 2. Who won 1st Place in the foot race held during the funeral games for Anchises? _____
- 3. For which character in *Beauty and the Beast* was the voice of Angela Lansbury used? _____
- 4. Why was Scyllax arrested? _____
- 5. In which public portico in Rome were there copies of the statue of Venus done by Phidias and Praxiteles? _____
- 6. Why did Julius Caesar prefer to live in the *Subura*? _____
- 7. According to Wesley Long, what was Hercules' Thirteenth Labor? _____
- 8. What is the basic ingredient of *Persica Elixir*? _____
- 9. On what date were grass effigies ceremoniously thrown from the Sublician Bridge at Rome? _____
- 10. Who was the *paterfamilias* in the house of Antonius the Cattle Breeder? _____

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions and translations are mailed with each Bulk Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Copies are also sent to all Adult and Contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

60. Carmina Optima

- I. MAKE IT HAPPEN, Mariah Carey
- II. AIN'T 2 PROUD 2 BEG, TLC
- III. HAZARD, Richard Marx
- IV. HUMAN TOUCH/BETTER DAYS, Bruce Springsteen
- V. EVERYTHING CHANGES, Kathy Troccoli
- VI. WE GOT A LOVE THANG, Ce Ce Peniston
- VII. IF YOU GO AWAY, NKOTB
- VIII. ONE, U 2
- IX. BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY, Queen
- X. LIVE AND LEARN, Joe Public

61.

The Best Possible Throw of Dice

1. (1, **B**) Top god: a) Ares, b) Zeus, c) Midas
2. (1, **C**) Circus Maximus is between the Palatine & c) Aventine, d) Esquiline, g) Caelian
3. (5, **D**) Ac. Pl. Masc.: c) -as, d) -os, f) -um
4. (2, **G**) Sun god: a) Juno, e) Dis, g) Apollo
5. (2, **D**) Challenged Minerva at weaving: b) Arpus, d) Arachne, f) Ceix
6. (3, **A**) god of war: a) Mars, b) Vesta, c) Iris
7. (4, **E**) Mus = a) rabbit, d) rat, e) mouse
8. (4, **C**) Olympics were for males: c) T, f) F
9. (1, **F**) Gk. Apollo: a) Eris, d) Io, f) Apollo
10. (2, **A**) Proserpina: a) Hades, c) sky, g) sea
11. (1, **E**) Midas turned this river's sand to gold: d) Styx, e) Pactolus
12. (3, **F**) Greek moon goddess: c) Dionysus, e) Demeter, f) Artemis



Deity whose name = Best dice throw: VENUS

62.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Teias the Goth
2. Euryalus
3. The tea pot (Mrs. Potts)
4. For stealing a bag of money from his friend Gaius.
5. The Portico of Europa
6. To establish his credibility as an anti-establishment populist.
7. To win as the Democratic candidate for president of the U.S.A. in 1992.
8. Peaches
9. On the Ides of May.
10. Antonius' grandfather.

63.

64.

Andans	<u>AEDU</u>	I	G	N	I	L	L	U	T	A	E	D	U	T	P	
Allobrogians	<u>ALLOBROGI</u>	G	L	H	B	S	A	O	I	N	O	R	I	C	I	U
Caesar's 2nd part of Gaul	<u>AQUITANIA</u>	A	A	J	B	U	R	P	V	Y	X	Q	H	H	V	I
The Sabine	<u>ARAB</u>	U	C	T	O	U	A	U	T	G	H	P	E	S	I	S
German prince defeated by Caesar in 58 BC	<u>ARIOVISTUS</u>	L	U	O	U	S	R	B	H	A	U	R	L	A	A	E
Caesar's 1st part of Gaul	<u>BELGIUM</u>	X	L	R	J	S	U	L	O	R	I	M	V	M	I	Q
Sequanian son of Catamantolodus	<u>CASTICUS</u>	K	E	H	C	E	J	I	A	I	G	W	E	T	N	U
Brother of the Andean Dumnorix	<u>DIVICIACUS</u>	S	M	F	A	Q	E	U	L	O	L	T	T	O	A	A
Brother of the Andean Diviciacus	<u>DUMNORIX</u>	R	A	G	S	U	O	S	L	V	E	O	I	N	P	N
Caesar's praenomen, and name	<u>GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR</u>	P	N	N	T	A	R	C	O	I	B	L	A	E	S	I
Garonna (Eng.)	<u>GARONNE</u>	X	N	I	I	N	G	O	B	S	U	O	N	S	I	H
Gallia (Eng.)	<u>GAUL</u>	I	O	I	C	A	U	N	R	T	G	S	S	D	H	R
Helvetii (Eng.)	<u>HELVETIANS</u>	R	B	G	U	I	C	S	O	U	H	A	C	T	E	H
Spain	<u>HISPANIA</u>	O	U	I	S	N	A	I	G	S	I	T	K	A	N	O
Aura (Eng.)	<u>JURA</u>	N	M	R	H	A	I	D	I	W	S	E	C	R	N	N
Lake Geneva (abl.)	<u>LACU LEMANU</u>	M	H	B	G	T	C	I	B	Q	P	S	M	N	O	E
the Latobrigians	<u>LATOBRIGI</u>	U	O	O	D	I	I	U	N	T	A	B	A	P	R	B
Marna (Eng.)	<u>MARNE</u>	D	R	T	R	U	V	S	E	I	N	E	R	O	A	W
The Norici	<u>NORICI</u>	F	I	A	P	Q	L	T	M	B	I	H	N	D	G	G
Officer in Caesar's army who mistakenly reported that the Gauls, not Labienus, were on top of a hill and that Caesar should not attack the hill as planned	<u>PUBLIUS CONSIDIUS</u>	R	X	L	O	A	D	H	E	C	B	D	E	N	N	O
Rhone (Eng.)	<u>RHONE</u>															
Sandona (Eng.)	<u>SANDRAE</u>															
Sequana (Eng.)	<u>SEINE</u>															
the Sequanians	<u>SEQUANI</u>															
Inhabitants of Tolosa	<u>TOLOSATES</u>															
The Tullingi	<u>TULLINGI</u>															

Beauty and the Beast

It's hard to believe, but this year an Oscar was awarded to an animated feature film. The story line is excellent and it keeps the audience enthralled for 80 minutes. The film is also good because of its cartoon sets which are clever and wonderfully colorful.

The best features of this movie, however, are the voices of the characters. These voices, which belong to very famous actors and actresses, bring the picture to life.

The voice of the Beast belongs to Robby Benson. The teapot has the voice of Angela Lansbury. Paige O'Hara gives her voice to Belle, the heroine of the movie. The candlestick has the voice of Jerry Orbach, and Cogsworth, who is a clock, has the voice of David Ogden Stiers. Gaston (an egomaniac who wants to marry Belle) uses the voice of Richard White.

Beauty and the Beast is the thirtieth movie created by the Walt Disney Company. Walt himself had planned

to produce this movie but his company was confused by the second half of the original story. The second half of the original story consisted of boring dinners during which Beauty and the Beast talked with each other. This confusion was resolved by the modern writers who turned the story into a musical. Because Beauty and the Beast is a movie with abundant music and many songs, the story is no longer boring.

In fact, it was this music that earned the first Oscar ever awarded to an animated film. One Oscar was presented to Beauty and the Beast for Best Musical Score; a second Oscar was awarded for Best New Song.

There is another great thing about this movie: artists used computers to draw the scenery and the characters.

If love can turn a beast into a handsome prince, no doubt it won't be long before an Oscar for Best Movie will be awarded to an animated feature film.