

# POMPEIIANA

# NEWSLETTER

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# VESPERTILIO-VIR REVENIT

Hac aestate proxima multi spectatores ad theatra contenderunt visum novissimum "Magnam Picturam Moventem" ex Silva-Aquifolia: **VESPERTILIO-VIR REVENIT**.

Michael Keatonus Vespertilionis-Viri personam iterum agit, sed nunc habet novos inimicos qui sunt similes animalibus.

Unus inimicus (persona a Danielo DeVito acta) similis est magno avi qui habet ventrem album et volare non potest. Hic inimicus natus est cum corpore prodigioso. Monstrum erat. Habuit nasum rostratum et manus quae similes pinnis fuerunt. Cum parentes eum timerent, eum iecerunt in cloacam. Hoc monstrum a pinguinis servatus est et apud hos aves adelevit. Postquam adultus est, hoc monstrum appellatur Penguinus et habet multos socios qui sunt scelerati et homicidae. Hi scelerati et homicidae vestes versicolores gerunt. Penguinus quoque habet multas umbellas quae vero sunt tela vel vehicula. Omnes pinguini qui habitant in vivario sunt "milites" in Penguini exercitu. Hi pinguini missilia in dorsis gerunt.

Vespertilionis-Viri inimica est femina bona quae monstrum fieri potest. Haec femina e fenestra a conductore suo extrusa est, sed non mortua est. Servata est a felibus quae ei novem vitas novas dederunt. Quando ea femina Felis-Femina fit, non iam bona est sed mala. Omnes res perturbat. Haec persona a Michella Pfeiffera agitur.



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Saena huius picturae moventis iterum in Urbe Gothama est. Brucius Waynus adhuc habitat in castello privato cum famulo suo. Adhuc habet vespertiliomobilem mirabilem (quae tardior est et vulnerari potest). In hac pictura moventi autem Brucius habet magnam copiam vestium quas gerit quando est Vespertilio-Vir.

In huius picturae moventis fabula Penguinus utitur viro pecunioso sed nefario, Maximo Shrecko, ut legitimus videatur et potestate improba fruatur.

Post multas pugnas contra Penguinum et Felem-Feminam, Vespertilio-Vir urbem servat et civibus pacem reddit. Penguinus moritur et Felis-Femina octo vitas amittit.

Multi parentes hanc picturam moventem esse innocentem credebant et adducebant liberos parvos ut eam spectarent. Hic autem error gravissimus erat. Haec pictura movens habet multa verba impudica et multam violentiam quae auribus et oculis parvulis idonea non sunt.

Praeterea, in hac pictura moventi Vespertilio-Vir violat illam unam regulam quae nulli heroi unquam violandus est: Denudat faciem suam, et in lucem profert qui vero sit.

Malus actus, Vespertilio-Viri Tibi ad libellos comicos reveniendum est!

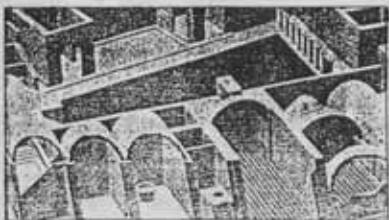
## Pompeii Now Computer-Enhanced

(Based on "Pompeii's electronic guide," by Stephanie Pain which appeared on pages 22-3 of the April 4, 1992 issue of *NEW SCIENTIST*, a British science publication. Special thanks to Larry Marcus, Indianapolis, for bringing the article to our attention.)

After two centuries of archaeologists removing 'finds' and artifacts from Pompeii, all items are now being replaced — at least on computer.

In 1987 a project called the Neapolis project (funded by IBM Italy and FIAT) put archaeologists to work studying excavation notes to find where every Pompeian artifact currently on display in the world's museums was originally excavated in Pompeii.

Digitized aerial photographs were used to produce a computer map of the site. All the buildings in Pompeii can be called up on screen via 3-D computer reconstructions and the information stored in the database will show, on screen, what artifact or wall painting was discovered where.



## 3-D Computer Reconstruction of the Stabian Baths

The giant database contains not only digital images of frescoes as they can be seen in the museums today, but also images of any engravings or artists' recreations of the frescoes that were made over the centuries. This way, by calling up the various images of frescoes found in a particular building, an archaeologist can see how the fresco has deteriorated to its present condition — information that can lead to correct restoration.

By knowing exactly what frescoes and what artifacts were discovered in which houses, modern archaeologists can now develop a clearer picture of the life and activities that went on there.

As part of a special exhibit (Rediscovering Pompeii) held last spring at the *Accademia Italiana* in London (sponsored by IBM), it was possible for a visitor to take an electronic walk through two rich Pompeian houses, going from room to room at will, and, with the help of the computer screen, view all the art and artifacts that were originally discovered in each room. It was also possible to call up any archaeological or scholarly information ever written about the room, the building, the fresco or the artifact.

How's that for computer-enhancement?

## Pompeii Annual Meeting

All adult members (Regular or Contributing), 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.

This is the annual meeting which will be held on the 4th Saturday of September in accordance with the By-Laws of Pompeiiana, Inc. and the new Indiana Not-for-Profit Corporation Act of 1991 (Article 17 of Title 23 of the Indiana Code) which now applies to the governance of Pompeiiana, Inc.

## Standing Up For Latin

(Quotations from "Latin Lives" by Lynn Carroll which appeared in *SKY*, April 1992, a Delta Airlines flight publication. Special thanks to Larry Marcus, Indianapolis, for bringing the article to our attention.)

"Latin's not dead. It has just changed, all languages do over time. Depending on where those changes exist, we now refer to Latin as French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian. It's very much alive, and spoken in a large portion of Europe."

Professor Daniel Taylor  
Lawrence University  
Appleton, Wisconsin

"It's impossible to study Latin without studying the culture the language reflected. And it was a very, very diverse culture. The Roman Empire — its language to some degree, but its culture to a very profound degree — spread to three continents: Europe, Asia Minor, and Africa. And so there is a bond there that I don't think we have matched in contemporary times."

Professor Vivian Holliday  
College of Wooster  
Wooster, Ohio

"Those that don't study Latin miss not only the language; they miss the essence of that civilization, which is the basis of ours."

Luigi Salvaneschi, retired president  
Blockbuster Entertainment  
former senior executive  
McDonald's Corp. and  
Kentucky Fried Chicken Corp.

"I don't think there's anything more remarkable than being able to read Latin poetry. And it seems to work very well for high-school students. That's where I feel the glory of studying Latin lies."

Ruth Montgomery  
Middletown H.S.  
Middletown, Conn.

## Latin Enrollments Growing in Chicago Elementary Schools

(Based on "With Latin, comeback is classical" by Jan Wieszorek which appeared in the April 26, 1992 *Chicago Tribune*, Sec. 19, pp. 19-21.)

At the end of last school year 2,000 pupils in the Chicago public elementary schools were studying Latin. During the 1992-1993 school year that number is expected to rise to 2,500.

According to David Oliver, a foreign language administrator with the Chicago Board of Education, the number of elementary pupils studying Latin is rising about 25 percent a year in Chicago. The national average is about 20 percent.

Nationwide, at the secondary and elementary school levels, the estimate is that approximately 400,000 students currently study Latin.

## Slangin' It Out In Latin

Now you can be the first one on your block to sling back teen slang — *Latine*! Here are some fat phrases conveniently converted into the eternal lingo. Go ahead, flex a little, but don't dog people or front 'em just because they don't get as jacked as you do over the ol' *lingua materna*.

**MALUS** — pulcher, bellus, speciosus.  
**SACCARE ID** — oblivisci alicuius  
**LIBER, LIBERIZARE** — excedere  
**HOROLOGIUM, HOROLOGIZARE** — pulsare vel imitari aliquem  
**SINE INDICIO** — stultus  
**FODERE** — multum amare aliquem  
**CANIS, CANIZARE** — abuti aliquo  
**OBESUS** — optimus  
**FLECTERE** — se iactare, ostentare aliquid  
**FRONS, FRONTIZARE** — conturbare

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)



# Roga Me Aliquid?



*Cari Lectores,*

In all my years of giving advice to those who write to me, very rarely have I had the pleasure of hearing back from anyone telling me whether they followed my advice and whether anything good happened to them because of it.

You can imagine my joy when I received the following letter from a young man who signed himself *Lavatus Pompeii*, and whose letter I answered last January.

I'll let his letter speak for itself and just say that I am very happy that he took my advice and that things worked out so well for him and his friends.

*Cara Matrona,*

I hope you will not mind that I write to you again — after so many months. I have to tell you about my visit to the baths here in Pompeii. How will I ever thank you for your excellent advice that encouraged me to take this step.

I told you that my master on Corsica recently freed me and that I came to Pompeii. Now you should know that I am a 23-year-old *libertus* and that I have had very good luck. I found work in construction here in Pompeii. After I wrote to you, I organized my own crew. Our hard work won us success everywhere.

On my first visit to the baths, my co-worker Marcellus went with me. He has been a *libertus* longer than I, but he is also new in Pompeii. When Marcellus' master died, he left Marcellus his freedom and a little slave who lived with them. The slave is called Nikkos. To help you visualize me and my friends, I have included some sketches — please remember, I'm in construction; I'm not an artist.

We followed your advice and sent Nikkos ahead to scout out the baths in Pompeii. He told us that Pompeii has four baths. We checked them all and decided to go to the Stabian baths. They are near my little apartment in the *Via Abundantiae*, our main street. They also have a reputation for being the best place in town to meet influential people: politicians, athletes, businessmen, sportsmen, and other important citizens, especially from the younger set.

The truth is, *Matrona*, that while I am happy enough for now with construction work, I would eventually like to be in politics myself in Pompeii. I have a way with people. I would like to go far as a citizen of Rome. I see that I can meet important new people at the baths. Everyone seems to go there, and people become friends easily.

We visited the *Thermae Stabianae* on VI a.d. Idus *Februarias*. We got there at the eighth hour, as you suggested. I met Marcellus and Nikkos on the corner outside the baths. Marcellus was already in a bad mood because a pigeon had dropped a present on his head while he waited for me.

Nikkos took us around to the men's entrance and we paid our *quadrans* apiece to enter. We stood a few minutes to let the sounds and smells of the bath sink in. We found that we were standing in the *palaestra* or work-out area.



Nikkos

The noise level took some getting used to. Men were talking as they walked along. Someone shouted a greeting, and for a minute we thought he was shouting at us. We saw a slave running; after him came another slave cursing loudly. People were grunting as they wrestled or lifted weights near us in the *palaestra*. In the distance we heard a bathhouse tenor warming up. There were hoots and splashes as someone dove into the water in the *piscina* next door. All the noise echoed back and forth off the walls and marble floors.

"I smell something burning," said Marcellus.

"All I can smell is olive oil from the third pressing," I said. "Oh, phew, what's that oriental perfume going by?"

Actually, it was the smell of sweat that was overwhelming.

I wanted to look around but Marcellus was in a big hurry. "I've got to get this *sterculinum* out of my hair," he snarled.

We hurried past wall paintings and pretty stucco reliefs. We rushed past statues and fountains, and across mosaic floors without even looking. "Next time," I promised myself, "I will stop to appreciate these fine decorations."

In the *apodyterium* we stopped and stripped. We left our clothes in a cubbyhole overhead and told Nikkos to watch them. We grabbed our *mantelia* and headed for the *tepidarium*. Marcellus went straight to a big basin of warm water, picked up an urn, and began pouring water over his head, vigorously. I sat down on a bench. The floor felt warm under my bare feet. I leaned against the warm wall behind me.

The man sitting next to me started to talk. Soon we were talking about the way they build the heated rooms of the bath. I found out that there are separate baths for women on the other side of the building. Between the women's and men's heated baths are the *praeurnia*, which are the furnaces manned by slaves. The slaves burn wood to provide the heat that travels through the hollow walls of the baths. This heat also travels through spaces underneath the floors.

I told my new friend that I was a builder myself. He told me to stop by at his house where he is thinking of adding another *triclinium* onto the back. I found out that the baths are great places to make business contacts.

Marcellus was finally happy with his hair. He stepped into the basin of warm water to soak. I joined him, and we stayed and relaxed for a few minutes. Then we decided to try the *calidarium*.

It was really hot there! Heat and steam came from a basin of very hot water. We sat right on the rim.

"Where's your oil and strigils?" someone asked us.

*Matrona*, we read in your letter that everyone strigiled off in the warm rooms, but we had decided just to watch how this was done today. Then next time we will look experienced like everyone else.

I began to notice that a lot of people in this room had coughs and runny noses. One man had a swollen red eye. Another was dipping his *mantelia* in the hot tub and putting it over his ear. I said to Marcellus, "I'm getting out of here."

We stepped into the *frigidarium* to look at its domed ceiling. It has an opening for light right in the center. We had heard about it from the other builders. Then we cooled off in the *piscina*. Marcellus isn't much of a swimmer. He swam one lap and pulled out on the side. "I'm going for a massage while you swim," he said, "and if you stay too long, I'll have a manicure too."

"Business has been good," I answered, "so I guess we can afford such luxuries."

Now I have always loved to swim, though on Corsica we had to swim in the sea. Everyone at home thought I was an excellent swimmer. The *piscina*, with its calm water, was a real pleasure for me. I swam back and forth, dived, rolled, and even tried a few flip turns.

Suddenly I realized the other bathers were giving me the evil eye. Several had even climbed out. Embarrassed, I got out myself and looked apologetic.

I got into a conversation with a group of students who praised my swimming. "Let's go talk in the oecus," said one. I followed them to a room reserved for talking. We crossed the *palaestra* again to get there. Someone stopped a vendor and bought us a sack of olives and some cheese.

My new friends from the *piscina* were the kind of people I'd been hoping to meet. They were from all different walks of life in Pompeii. They didn't seem to hold it against me that I was a *libertus*. We talked about sports, work, politics, and girls.

They all seemed to be paying special attention to one of the youngest, whom they called *Publius*. He was a cousin of one of the others. They said that he was from a well known family called *Plinius* that spends a lot of time in this area of Italy.

When we were all bragging, *Plinius* said that he was going to make his mark in literature. He said that he liked to write letters. He already writes to people all over the Empire. He boasted that someday he and his letters would be famous. Then I laughed and said, "Well, I guess that makes three of us that I know of now." Of course, I was referring to you, *Matrona*, and myself, and now this *Publius Plinius*. They all nodded and said that they'd heard of you.

After a little while Marcellus found us. He was manicured, scented, barbered, and even depilated.

"I hope you're willing to work extra hard next week to support these tastes of yours," I said to him.

"I've had a great day here," he said.

So that's how our first visit to the baths went. I'm sure you will be pleased to hear that it was such a success.

I have to tell you that *Lavatus Pompeii* is not my real name. It is a *nomen fictum* that I used to cover my ignorance about bathing customs. And now, not even that name is right for me; I have become "*Lavatus*" since my trip to the baths. *Matrona*, when I am well known in Pompeian politics, I will write proudly and let you know who *Lavatus Pompeii* really is. In the meantime, I am sending you a recent drawing of me. I'll bet you never realized I was this gorgeous.

*Multas gratias et vale.*

*Lavatus Pompeii*

(This reply to *Cara Matrona* was submitted by Stefanie Fallon, Tasha Gibbs, Timothy Hartshorn, Charles Kellar, Steve Lilly, and Adam McQuade — who also did the drawings, *Latin II* and *III* Students of Betsy Rosen, Centennial High School, Columbus, Ohio.)



Lavatus Pompeii

## Slangin' in Latin (Continued a Pagina Prima)

**GOTHICUS** — Aliquis qui vestes nigras gerit et faciem albam habet

**DOMO PUER, DOMO PUELLA** — amicus, amica; aliquis qui gerit bracas maximas, vestes multicoloras et calceos maximos.

**LIBERTATIS CUSPIDES** — comae cuspides quae Libertatis Statua coronae similes sunt; ungues

**CAPUT METALLICUM** — aliquis qui gravem musicam metallicam auscultat, habet comas longas, et tunicas symphoniacas gerit.

**LEVITER IRE** — fatue se agere

**IO P!** — salutare aliquem puerum vel aliquam puellam

## Minerva

By Jessica Libove, *Latin II* Student of Mary Jane Rudalavage, Upper Dublin High School, Ft. Washington, Penn.

Wisdom, reason and beauty, embodiment of truth, full grown and in full armor, born from the head of Zeus,

Goddess of the city, powerful in command, fierce in determination, rules with an iron hand.

Flashing eyes in fury, Minerva, brave and tall, a reflection of her father, omnipotent over all.



## Sports Review

## Four Capture Archery Trophies

By Jerry Kontos, Latin Student of Linda Kennedy,  
Bishop McGuinness High School,  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Yesterday's archery contest on Sicily proved to be a great exhibition of competition and sportsmanship, as Acestes was declared winner of the first prize. The four competitors included Hippocoon, Mnesteus, Eurytion, and Acestes. Acestes, an athlete much older than the other three more youthful athletes, was not expected to do as well as his stronger competitors. The target chosen was a dove that was tied by a cord to the mast of Serestus. Hippocoon went first by shooting an average shot, hitting the mast. Confident that he would win his second contest in one day, Mnesteus shot next. With extreme concentration Mnesteus shot his arrow, cutting the cord tied to the dove into two pieces. As most champions, Eurytion stepped up under pressure and delivered a great blow. As the dove flew away into the sky, Eurytion shot his arrow with precision right into the dove, dropping it dead to the ground. At this point Eurytion seemed to be the evident winner. In an attempt to prove his strength, Acestes shot his arrow straight up into the sky. What followed caught the attention and awe of all the spectators in the area. Up in the high clouds the arrow suddenly caught fire and went across the sky like a shooting star. For minutes everyone stood speechless looking at the sky. Then prayers were sent up to the gods by all. By the declaration of Acestes, Acestes was thus named winner of the first prize. Eurytion with his good sportsmanship, even though the only competitor to hit the dove, was not envious of Acestes and graciously congratulated him. In fact, all four competitors received prizes, finishing up the funeral games on a good, positive note. Indeed, everyone was a winner on this day.

## Emotions

By Sonya Menon, Latin Student of Margaret M.  
Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park,  
New York

A mental pendulum swaying back and forth  
Like trees trying to hold their ground in a storm.  
Emotions flow through like a torrent.  
Tumultuous mountains.  
Questions stir.  
Confusion within leads to tears.  
Time yields a chance to reflect.  
Answers formulate slowly.  
Serenity conquers.  
My mind and feelings are again one.

## Animi Motus

Mente conceptum libramentum vacillat  
Quasi arbores temptantes tenere terram in  
tempestate.  
Animi motus perfluit sicut torrens.  
Perturbatio oritur.  
Interrogationes se movent.  
Confusio interior ad lacrimas ducit.  
Tempus opportunitatem cogitandi fert.  
Responsa lente capiuntur.  
Serenitas vincit.  
Mea mens et mei sensus iterum uniter sunt.

If You're In a Hurry,  
Don't Go to Venice

(Based on "Can't this thing go any faster?" by Angelica  
Fox Business Traveller, May 1992, pp. 28, 47, 49)

Angelica Fox recently took a business trip to Venice Italy, a city where, instead of streets, they have 3,000 water lanes and alleys and 150 canals.

Her assignment was to pick up some business clients at their hotel and take them to dinner.

Since in Venice it can literally be true that "you can't get there from here," it took her an hour and 40 minutes, using gondolas and walking when possible, to travel four kilometers and three blocks.

As it turned out, this was considered making good time in a city where speed limits for boat traffic are set at nine kilometers an hour to protect the collapsing foundations of the buildings that line the canals.

## International Plea for Pen Pals

Beatrice Belinda who lives in Ghana (West Africa) would like to begin communicating with several international pen pals. She was put in contact with Pompeiana, Inc. by Mr. Jacques Ragot, a Latin teacher in France who corresponds with Pompeiana. Beatrice is a 23 year old student whose hobbies include cooking, visiting, holidays, swimming, tennis, music and photography.

She would like to have both male and female pen pals. If you would like to begin corresponding with Beatrice, please use the following address:

Miss Beatrice Belinda  
c/o Justice John K.  
Las Villas Estate  
P.O. Box 133  
Berekum, B-A-R  
Ghana (West Africa)

## Typhon's Trouble

By John E. Kelly, Grade 9 Classic Student of Ken  
Turnbull, Barrie North Collegiate,  
Barrie, Ontario, Canada

It was a regular day on Mount Olympus, the birds were singing. The clouds were drifting, and Hermes was up to no good. Having stolen one of Zeus's thunderbolts and one of Apollo's prized horses, he was riding down the mountain toward the earth. You see, Hermes had devised a plan to travel to Mt. Aetna and tease Typhon about being trapped underneath it. Hermes knew Mt. Aetna was a forbidden area. His journey was long, but since he was riding one of Apollo's fine steeds, the trip went quickly.

By this time Zeus had awakened and was eating his breakfast (the usual Ambrosia and Nectar). Just then Apollo rushed in. Zeus, a little annoyed, asked, "Apollo, son of Leto, why haven't you set the sun in the sky yet?"

"That's what I came to see you about, father. You see, one of my best steeds is missing, and without him I'm afraid the sun will not rise."

"Summon Hermes. Perhaps he knows something about this disappearance."

Hermes was not on the mountain to answer the call. In fact, at this moment, he was crossing the Black Sea, a body of water guarded by Poseidon, ruler of the seas. Zeus, suspecting Hermes of mischief, contacted all the gods to be on the lookout for him and the steed. Poseidon saw them cross the Black Sea and immediately contacted Zeus. Apollo rounded up two more horses, and he and Zeus took off in pursuit.

By this time Hermes reached Mt. Aetna and started to tease Typhon. "You stupid beast, don't you know anything, trapped under a mountain like a baby in a playpen?"

Typhon became angry. The earth began to rumble.

"Oh you big baby, don't cry" Hermes taunted. "Perhaps I shall shut you up?"

With that, Hermes leaped up the mountain on his horse, and pulled a thunderbolt from his backpack. He began to laugh. The ground rumbled again, but this time it was hot. Hermes lost his footing and dropped the thunderbolt.

KAPOW!

The top of the mountain blew off, and the blast knocked Hermes underneath an enormous boulder. He couldn't move. Suddenly an ear-splitting scream cut the air. The wounded Typhon was bleeding uncontrollably. His blood spurted over the top of the mountain and was freely flowing towards the base of the mountain. Trapped in its path, Hermes watched helplessly as the blood inched closer and closer. It was almost upon him when the bolder holding him down was lifted, and Hermes was scooped up! It was Zeus and Apollo! Swiftly Hermes was tossed onto the back of a horse high above Mt. Aetna. Somewhat subdued, Hermes watched as people ran frantically trying to escape the bloody volcano.

"See what you've done, Hermes!" Zeus bellowed. "All those innocent people killed for your simple pleasure. Hermes looked down sorrowfully and realized what he'd done. The people would always be afraid of the chaos of Typhon's wound opening again.

To this day, Mt. Aetna still erupts occasionally spreading terror throughout the region.

## Letters To The Editor

"Salve domine Barcio,

"Thank you very much for all the materials that you have sent to me. My students and I were very impressed by the Pompeiana Newsletter, and I have enclosed a subscription for next year. The materials that you have sent me are very helpful, and we are going to start a Latin Club at our school next year.

"Almost my whole Latin class joined the JCL and are very excited to be a member of this worldwide organization.

"Ave vale,"

Bart Dankaerts, Latin teacher  
International School of Brussels  
Belgium

"Dear Sirs,

"I am appalled at your publishing in the April Pompeiana Newsletter the *Acti Pilati* as though it were authentic. Even more deplorable is a Latin teacher's acceptance and passing on of a 'translation.'

"I refer you to Strange New Gospels, Edgar J. Goodspeed, University of Chicago Press, 1931, pages 42-62, and to The Apocryphal New Testament, p. 90.

"Surely it is incumbent upon you to do some research before publishing something as you have in this case."

Elizabeth Cummings  
Shippensburg, Penn.

"Dear Editor,

"You recently sent me a sample copy of the Pompeiana Newsletter [Sept. 1991]. For several years I subscribed to this, but now that I am no longer in classroom teaching, I let my subscription lapse. I was pleased to see a copy again. Thanks.

"I was reading the front page and liked especially the sentiment of the three lines under the picture: *Parentes, Magistri et Magistrat: Nolite se vexare. Omnes iuvenes rebellionem faciunt per tales heroes, sed post paucos annos adolescent. Hic quoque transit.* Having four children and nine grandchildren, I take courage in the idea that 'This too will pass.'

"However, I have an uncomfortable feeling that all is not well with the syntax in that paragraph.

"*Nolite se vexare* [contains an error]. *Nolite* is plural imperative, second person. Therefore the pronoun (reflexive) should be second person also - the corrected form reading *Nolite vos vexare*.

"The next point is *Hic quoque transit*. Of course the *Hic* refers to something in the previous sentence, and the only point of reference must be *rebellio* which is feminine. Should not the sentence therefore read *Haec quoque...* Or, if reference is made to the whole scene, *haec* as neuter plural could be used (making the verb plural, of course), as in Vergil's *Aeneid*: *Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit* in which *haec* refers to the whole range of misfortunes.

"[One final point:] In Cassell's New Latin Dictionary 'to pass' is *transire* - a compound of the irregular verb *eo*. Therefore the future tense would be (sing.) *transibit* or (plural) *transibunt*.

"I taught Latin from 1928 to 1968 with 12 years out to raise children, and I'm still tutoring university students. I love the language and urge most strongly that schools encourage it."

Dorothy N. Green  
Rollinsford, New Hampshire

MATT COLVIN'S

○ TEMPORA, ○ MORES!



## The Struggle for Political Equality By the Plebeians and the Rise of Women in U.S. Politics

By Katie Bava, Latin III student of Gabriel Firth, Crossroads Schools, Santa Monica, California

For several months I have been volunteering at the Los Angeles campaign headquarters of Congresswoman Barbara Boxer, a candidate for the United States Senate from California, and one of 19 women running for the U.S. Senate in 1992. As I input names and addresses in the computerized database and stuffed envelopes for the campaign, I was struck by some similarities between today's political scene and the politics of Ancient Rome. Specifically, the rise of women in United States politics today is, in many ways, similar to the rise of the plebeians of Ancient Rome.

## The Rise of the Plebeians in the Republic of Rome

In Ancient Rome during the Sixth Century B.C., the plebeians constituted a majority of the population, but they had no formal representation in the government. The plebeians started out as lower class citizens, but with hard work and determination they gained the equality they deserved.

When the City of Rome was founded, kings ruled various city-states within what is now Italy. In Rome the kings were selected by the Senate; however, by 590 B.C. it is believed that the king of Rome was overthrown by the patricians. After this revolt, the Senate was the most important governmental body in Rome. The Senate consisted of about 300 members. Once someone became a member, he was a member for life, but if any member was suspected of crime he could be dismissed. In theory the Senate might have discussed the issues that were presented to them by a consul, who was an elected executive of the Senate and people of Rome, but these decisions were only advice; however, the Senate's prestige was so high that the consuls usually took its advice.

Roman society was divided into different social orders or classes. The patricians were the upper class. They supposedly were the descendants of the *pater*, men chosen by Romulus to help him establish Rome. Close to them in wealth were the *equites*, or businessmen. They were far below the patricians in political power, but some had enough money to win their way into the Senate. The plebeians were members of the lower class under the patricians and *equites*. They were the common people in the Roman Republic, including freed slaves, peasant farmers, and dependents of the patricians. At the beginning of the Sixth Century B.C. the plebeians were not allowed to hold public office, vote on laws, become priests or marry persons outside of their social class. Judges often treated plebeians unfairly, basing decisions on unwritten laws and customs.

The plebeians realized the unfair treatment they were receiving at the hands of the patricians. During the Fifth Century B.C. Rome was involved in many wars against other city-states and other invaders. All Roman citizens, patricians and plebeians, were required to serve in the Roman Army. Since the plebeian soldiers shared the dangers of the field with the patricians, they felt that they should share the same political rights. In 494 B.C. large groups of plebeians seceded to the sacred Mount on the River Anio and declared they would not fight or work for Rome until their demands were met. The most important issues facing the plebeians were the high level of taxes imposed by the patrician Senate to finance Rome's wars and the high level of debt many plebeians owed to patrician lenders when the plebeians were off fighting in the Roman Army. The plebeians threatened to refuse to fight in the Roman Army unless they were allowed to choose their own tribunals who were the officials selected to protect the rights of the plebeians in the Senate and before the consuls. In response to this threat the patrician Senate agreed that six tribunes chosen by the Centuriate Assembly, which was an Assembly that included plebeians, should have the authority of consuls. From this point on the plebeians progressed rapidly toward political equality with the patricians.

Plebeians did not like the fact that Rome did not have any form of written laws because they wanted to have a better sense of security for themselves and their property. Early Roman law was no more than a mixture of tribal customs, royal edicts, and priestly

commands. In response to plebeian pressure, the Twelve Tables were made about 450 B.C. They were written by ten men chosen by the patricians. It was the first written legal structure which turned out to be Rome's most important contribution to civilization. The purpose of these laws was to define the plebeians' obligations and risks, and to prevent arbitrary patrician decisions and punishments.

The most important event which helped the rise of the plebeians occurred in about 370 B.C. when the tribunes Licinius and Sextius proposed that one of the Consular seats should be filled by a plebeian. This proposal was opposed initially by the patricians, but in 367 B.C. the presiding officer at the elections accepted the candidacy of Sextius who in 366 B.C. became the first plebeian consul. After this election other governmental offices were opened up to plebeians. In 356 B.C. a plebeian was made dictator of Rome for one year; in 351 B.C. the office of censor opened to the plebeians; in 337 B.C. the praetorship; and in 300 B.C., the priesthoods were opened to all plebeians.

As plebeians gained access to different offices, their representation became stronger and stronger. When the Senate concluded, in 287 B.C., that the decisions of the Tribal Assembly (which was comprised only of plebeians) should have the force of law, even when the Tribal Assembly's decisions did not agree with the resolutions of the Senate, the plebeians had gained near political equality with the patrician class.

During the Third and Fourth Centuries B. C., the plebeians continued to increase in numbers and wealth. As the Roman armies conquered foreign lands, trade and commerce increased in Rome which helped plebeian tradesmen and merchants become wealthy. Among plebeians there was an increasing number whose fortunes ranked with those of the patricians. Once they acquired economic strength, their demands could not be ignored by the patricians.

## The Political Rise of Women in the United States

Like the plebeians of Ancient Rome, women constitute a majority of the population of the United States, but they do not have political power and representation equal to their numbers. This is similar to the situation of the plebeians before they rebelled in 494 B.C.; however, today women in the United States are starting to progress economically and politically, as did the plebeians, but they have not yet attained the plebeians' political power.

Just as the Twelve Tables gave the plebeians more rights in their society through formal, written laws, so, too, have women's rights been protected by laws.

The first major step women in the United States took towards political equality was in 1926 when the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. This amendment gave women the right to vote, but women still were not represented since only men held political office. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was another important step towards equality with men. It prohibited job discrimination on the basis of sex as well as color, race, national origin, and religion. In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that unequal treatment

based only on sex violated the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This amendment provides all citizens with equal protection under the law. The Equal Rights Amendment was another proposed law that would have helped women. It stated, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex." In 1972 the Senate approved the ERA, but it failed to become a law because only 35 of the needed 38 states approved it before the deadline of June 30, 1982.

Like the plebeians in the Republic of Rome, women are amassing economic wealth in the United States, independent of their fathers, brothers or husbands. Until about 30 years ago women did not have many job opportunities. They either became teachers, nurses, secretaries or housewives. Today, many women are holding "men's jobs" by becoming doctors, lawyers and corporate executives. They are willing to take on careers in addition to being wives and mothers. As women gain greater career opportunities, they are increasing their economic power, and more and more women desire to hold public office. In 1992, there are 152 women running for the House of Representatives and 19 for the Senate. Never has there been this many women candidates. Among the candidates for the Senate are Lynn H. Yeakel in Pennsylvania and Carol Mosely Braun in Illinois, both of whom upset male incumbents in their primary elections. Also, in California, there is a possibility that two women, Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein, may be elected senators in November, which would be a first in U.S. history.

The growing independent wealth of women in the U.S. allows them to support female candidates. Organizations such as EMILY'S (Early Money Is Like Yeast - it rises) List, which is a seven year old political action committee, supports pro-choice Democratic women candidates. It expects to raise \$3 million this year for women candidates. WISH (Women in the Senate and the House), a one-year old organization which supports pro-choice Republican women candidates, has raised almost \$1 million. These organizations allow women professionals and executives to channel their money in support of women candidates.

In 1992 it looks like women are supporting women candidates more than male candidates. An article in the *San Francisco Examiner* reported that Senate candidate Barbara Boxer has received "unprecedented" contributions from women, according to the Federal Election Commission data through March 31. The \$2.2 million she received from women through March 31st is more than \$1 million in excess of the women's donations received by her male opponents McCarthy and Levine.

Despite the recent economic rise of women and their growing political involvement, there are only two women in the U.S. Senate (or 2% of the total Senate) and 29 women in the House of Representatives (or about 7% of the total House). Hopefully, this will change in 1992 with the many women running for Congress.

If the plebeian progress is to be followed by women in the U.S., women should continue to increase their political power as their economic strength increases.



Submitted by Denise Dufore, Latin II student of Bo Laurence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas



## Big Apple Saved by Sax

By Blake Markham, Latin II student of  
Marianthe Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School,  
Tampa, Florida

The year was 2007. Zeus and the other divinities had moved from their habitat on the then crumbling Mt. Olympus to take over the top of the Empire State Building. These divinities had slowly gathered worshippers who had erected temples for their worship in New York City. For the gods everything was running smoothly except for the fact that the crime level was steadily rising. Even these powerful gods could not control the huge population of criminals and they were becoming extremely angry.

A street musician, by the name of John, who played his saxophone on a corner a few blocks down from the Empire State Building, had watched the gods slowly take control of the city. He hated the worship of these newcomers and refused to join in their worship.

One day while playing his saxophone, John spotted a man running in his direction. Since the man was still some distance from him, John thought nothing of it and continued to play. Suddenly the man increased in size and speed, and, as he passed John, in one swift movement, he knocked over an elderly lady and grabbed her purse. John dropped his saxophone and, after seeing that the woman wasn't hurt, chased after the thief. The thief looked back and pulled out a laser pistol. He shot John in the chest and knocked him off his feet.

As he lay on the ground, he realized he would die soon if he did not get help. His whole life flashed before him as the pain grew worse, and suddenly he thought of Zeus and the divinities occupying the top of the Empire State Building and their great power. As a last resort, he began to pray to the gods but there was no answer. With all of his remaining strength he cried out for help. A moment later a great light surrounded him, and some sort of vapor was slowly released from his now unbearable wound. It completely engulfed him. Then the strange vapor disappeared just as it had appeared. John realized that he had been moved to the top of the Empire State Building. The pain from his wound began to fade, and as his vision cleared, he noticed an enthroned man calling him forth. John approached the throne and felt a surge of strength and rejuvenation throughout his whole body. He also noticed many similar beings seated around the throne and realized that these must be the gods to whom he had prayed. The god seated atop the throne introduced himself, "I am Zeus, the god of all gods. Do you know why we have brought you here, mortal?"

"I do not know, but I appreciate this and wish to repay you in some way."

"And you will get that opportunity. First, I would like to commend you. You have done two things which are noble: you have helped us to discover an important villain, *Possidicus*, by chasing after him. For many years we have wanted to capture him and punish him for his treacherous acts. You have now made this possible. Second, and more importantly, you have helped one of our worshippers. Among the gods, you will be called *Saxonus*, the tamer of evil."

Zeus then snapped his fingers, and, to John's surprise, a solid gold saxophone with his new name engraved on it appeared in Zeus' hand. Zeus went on to say that besides the apparent quality of this sax, it also had special powers. It could sense and direct the user toward evil. When played correctly, it could soothe and reverse the mind of a criminal.

Finally Zeus said, "And now to repay us, you will begin your ongoing quest to seek and abolish evil. Fly away, *Saxonus*!"

With that, a pair of wings sprouted from John's back. His vision and hearing became acute, and he flew off in search of criminals.

## U-Witness News

## Live Reports from Troy

By Brian O'Neill, Latin I Student of Mrs. Ramsey, Souderton High School, Souderton, Pennsylvania

## Morning News

*Συσσάνα*: "For the past few years we have been at war with the Greeks. Yet without provocation or force it seems that the Greeks are leaving. From the city you can see the smoke from the burning camp. This is almost too good to be true. A few of the scouts from the city are headed to the seashore to see if this is really true. We have an anchor crew with one of the scouts...*Μάρκος*?"

*Μάρκος*: "We are here with *Ιυλῖος*, one of the head scouts. So, *Ιυλῖ*, what should we expect to find when we get to the shore?"

*Ιυλῖος*: "Well, *Μάρκε*, we don't really know exactly what to expect. Since it is highly unlikely that they have completely withdrawn, we are expecting some sort of ambush. It is our job as scouts to sniff out this ambush so that our army will not get surprised."

*Μάρκος*: "Thanks, *Ιυλῖ*. Well, *Συσσάνα*, there it is, the up to the minute report. We will have more for you when we reach the shore."

*Συσσάνα*: "Thanks, *Μάρκε*. We are here with *Βαλλῆ*. She is a widow of a man killed in the war against the Greeks. *Βαλλῆ*, what do you think of all this?"

*Βαλλῆ*: "I can not believe that this is happening. The Greeks would rather die in war than give up. We should not trust this at all. We should make sure that this isn't a trick before we jump to conclusions."

*Συσσάνα*: "There's the story and a view from the public. We'll be back with a midday report after *Ιυλῖος* and *Μάρκος* have reached the shore."

## Midday Report

*Μάρκος*: "You will not believe what we have discovered. The Greeks have left a monstrous wooden statue of a horse. Some believe this to be a peace offering from the Greeks. Despite this great gift from the Greeks, some are still skeptical as to what exactly is taking place. Here comes *Πρίαμος* now, and it looks like he has found a Greek."

*Πρίαμος*: "I have found one of the Greeks. He is called *Σίνον*. Well, what do you have to say for yourself, *Σίνον*, before we pass judgement? Remember that your life is in my hands. Lie and you die!"

## To Daphne

By Joyelle McSweeney, Latin III Student of  
Mrs. Ware, Conestoga High School, Berwyn, Penn.

Proud daughter of the mighty river god,  
Seeking shelter in the cool darkness of the forest,  
Fleeting feet carry you in and among the bending trees,

Skipping over the cool brooks and rivers.  
Who stares, as if hypnotized, at you, sweet Daphne  
As you plunge unaware with the speed of wild fire  
Through the night-hushed forest?

Who sees the turn of your delicate leg,  
The flush of your dew-touched eyes?  
The stranger rises, more god than man—  
He pursues you, faster and faster on your wild pace.

Faster you fly. Faster he chases.  
The mighty name of Apollo his only weapon, he  
lunges—

Cries in victory, hand on ivory skin.  
Who can save you now?  
There is but one option left,  
One dim chance, to save yourself, from this god in  
hunter's form.

From all the frightening noises of the world  
Call to your father, desperate Daphne.  
As you once found solace in the forest,  
You will now find eternity  
Hiding in a prison green.

*Σίνον*: "I know you want to kill me. The Greek Leader Ulysses hated my master and killed him. He'll be glad when you finish me off. That's why he left me here along with this peace offering for *Αθήνη*."

*Πρίαμος*: "Well, then, it is true. The Greeks have run. Let us take this gift into our city and rejoice. Spare the life of this young man. He has been through enough."

*Μάρκος*: "As you can see, *Συσσάνα*, it is apparently true. The Greeks have given up and fled. This is probably the most important day in the history of Troy."

*Συσσάνα*: "Yes, I would agree, and remember you saw it all here on U-Witness news. Join us again after the sun goes down for a full report."

## Nightly News

*Συσσάνα*: "This has been the greatest celebration in the history of Troy. It is all coming to a close now, and people are returning to their houses. I am sure that the celebration will continue tomorrow as the people recover from the long night. Join us again during *Morning News* for continuing U-Witness coverage."

## Special Report

*Συσσάνα*: "It's total chaos. The horse that was supposedly a 'peace offering' was really a trick for the Greeks to use to get into our city. Greek soldiers were hidden inside and waited until the city went to sleep. They then opened the gates for their army, and we are now under attack. The city is in a panic. Everyone is in a rush to stay alive. There is one man who seems to be organizing an escape party. His name is *Λεωνας*. Greeks are everywhere. Oh no! One is coming this way. Is there someone who...?"

## Satellite News Report

*Συσσάνα*: "As unbelievable as this may seem to U-Witness News viewers, I am, at this moment, transmitting to you from the Underworld. The Greeks have burned our city to the ground. They have killed many of our people including myself. The only ones to escape were *Λεωνας* and his followers. We were drawn into believing something that we knew could not be true. The Greeks have truly fooled us, and it looks like they have had the last laugh."

## Latin's a Ball!

By Virginia Slaughter, Latin student of Helen  
Toronto, Southampton Intermediate School,  
Southampton, New York

Latin's a language which gives us our own.

This small fact I'd like to make known.

Latin's not dead as some people say.

It's alive in our language and used every day.

Whenever you talk, you write, or you read,

It's knowledge of Latin that gives you a lead.

Latin's a language for more than one thing.

It appears in the music that most of us sing.

In medical practices, both human and pet,

It is to the Romans that we owe a debt.

As much as they used them, they were not all spent,

We still use their words—say, 60 percent.

Concerning those people who shun from this truth,

Their manners and minds are really uncouth;

For if they had any breeding at all,

They'd realize quickly that Latin's a ball.



## Checklist: Reasons to Take Latin

By Kelly Goss, Latin I student of Barbara Buchner, Divine Savior-Holy Angels High School,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1. Broaden personal vocabulary
2. Prepare for SAT/ACT
3. Your parents are making you
4. Help with English-60% English is Latin derivatives
5. Your best friend is
6. Maybe you think it's an easy "A." NOT!
7. Everyone cool takes Latin
8. You want to create a scholarly image
9. You want to take a language that is spoken nowhere
10. LATINA HODIE VIVIT



1. PUPA REVENIT, Dominus Qui-  
multum-Miscet
- II. HAEC ERAT AREA MEA, Mea Domina
- III. PUPA-PUPA-PUPA, TLC
- IV. COR DOLOROSUM ET FRAGILE,  
Guiliemulus Ramondus Cyrus
- V. SOLUM DIES ALIUS, Iohannes Secada
- VI. MENSIS NOVEMBRIS PLUVIA,  
Stlopetta Rosaque
- VII. VITA VIA EST, Thomas Cochranus
- VIII. VIAE FINIS, Pueri II Viri
- IX. DARE EI ALIQUID QUOD SENTIRE  
POSSIT, In More
- X. CUPIRE IN STELLA, Puellae Optimae

### It's Logical!?

Submitted by Anne Newcomb, Latin Student of Liz  
Pearce, Shad High School, Eastport, Maine

Five married couples lived in five different countries and each couple had a dog of a different color. From the clues below, can you determine who was married to whom? In what country each couple lived? What color dog each family had? (Clue: one of the men is named Antonius.)

1. Vir qui canem viridem habebat non erat Lucius.
2. Elea, quae uxor Luci erat, neque nigrum neque album canem habebat.
3. Barbara neque in Britannia neque in Hispania habitabat.
4. Marcus, qui neque Donnam neque Mariam in matrimonium duxerat, in Italia habitabat.
5. Julius cui canis ruber erat in Germania non habitabat.
6. Donna quae uxor Juli erat neque in America neque in Hispania habitabat, et canem nec caeruleum nec viridem habebat.
7. Anna cui canis viridis erat neque in Italia, neque in Hispania, neque in Britannia habitabat.
8. Vir qui in Hispania habitabat canem neque album neque nigrum habebat.
9. Claudius, cuius canis nec albus nec viridis erat, neque in America neque in Britannia habitabat.

Vir	Uxor	Patria	Color Canis
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

### Quis fecit illud?

Submitted by Brie Rogers, Latin II Student of  
Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

1. He scorned women and sculpted his own.
2. She lacked trust and ended up burning her lover.
3. He tried unsuccessfully to drive his father's special chariot across the sky, but failed.

### Across the Ionian Sea

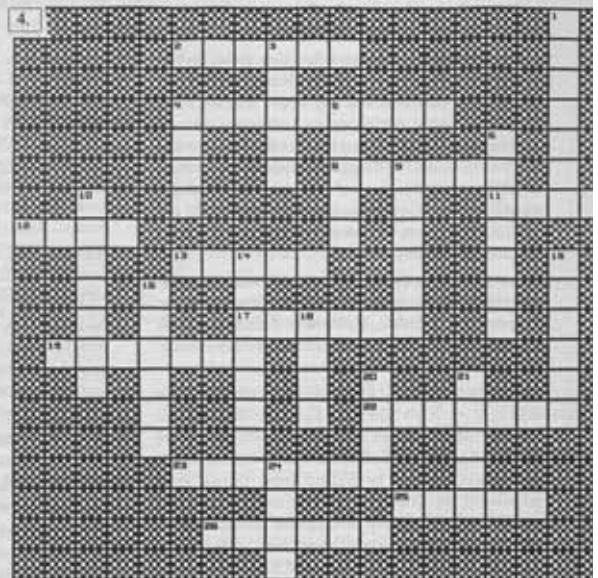
Submitted by Michael Brown, 9th Grade Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

#### Across Clues

2. Greek goddess of the hearth
4. Greek goddess of love
8. Greek goddess of wisdom
11. Roman goddess of grain
12. Greek king of the gods
13. Venus' little helper
17. Roman god of sleep
19. Roman god of the sea
22. Greek goddess of the hunt
23. Roman goddess of wisdom
25. Roman goddess of the hearth
26. Greek ruler of the Titans

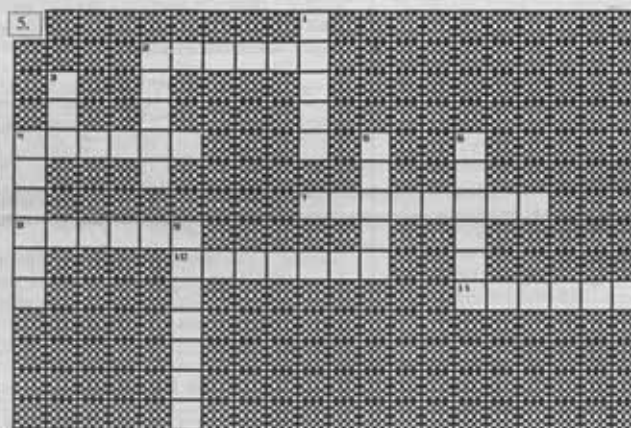
#### Down Clues

1. Greek goddess of grain
3. Roman symbol of the earth
4. Greek god of war
5. Roman goddess of the hunt
6. Roman god of wine
7. Roman god of healing
9. Greek god of sleep
10. Roman king of the gods
14. Greek god of the sea
15. Greek messenger god
16. Roman ruler of the Titans
18. Roman god of war
20. Greek symbol of the earth
21. Roman love goddess
24. Aphrodite's helper



### OPPOSITES

Submitted by Julie Theobald, Latin II Student of N. Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio



#### Across Clues

2. curro
4. magnus
7. primus
8. miser
10. aequus
11. inimicus

#### Down Clues

1. disco
2. niger
3. deus
4. puer
5. angustus
6. vir
9. dissimilis

### Caesaris Vita

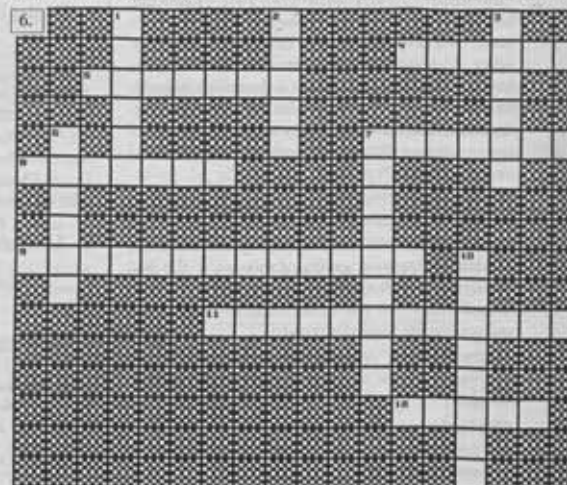
Submitted by Andy Flick, 11th Grade, Latin III Student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

#### Across Clues

4. Young Caesar was kidnapped by these men
5. Famous river crossed by Caesar to re-enter Italy
7. Leader of the conspirators against Caesar
8. Triumvir with Caesar & Pompey
9. Political pathway leading to the consulship
11. Leader of Gauls against Caesar
12. Caesar's praenomen

#### Down Clues

1. Wandering religious leaders of Gaul
2. His daughter Cornelia was married to Julius Caesar
3. Place of Caesar's conquests and commentaries
6. Caesar's best friend and assassin
7. Caesar's last wife
10. Caesar's adopted son and legal heir



4. Cursed by Hera, she only repeats what others say.
5. This extremely poor, old couple was blessed for housing two of the gods.
6. He refused to return any maiden's love, and was made to fall in love with his own image.

7. He performed the twelve labors.
8. She stays in the Underworld part of the year.
9. Chased by Apollo, she is now a laurel tree.
10. If he hadn't had a tendon, he'd be indomitable!

# LIBRI OPTIMI

7.

Submitted by Kristen Unterberger, Latin I Student of Mariel A. Garcia, Ventura H. S., Ventura, Calif.

Strategies for solving: First, use your own knowledge of English to figure out the easy ones; then apply your knowledge of Latin to complete the list.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The House of the Seven Gables
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Red Badge of Courage
- \_\_\_\_\_ Brave New World
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Fall of the House of Usher
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Grapes of Wrath
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Pearl
- \_\_\_\_\_ Arrowsmith
- \_\_\_\_\_ Great Expectations
- \_\_\_\_\_ To Kill A Mockingbird
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Sound and the Fury
- \_\_\_\_\_ A Midsummer Night's Dream
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Old Man and the Sea
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Lord of the Flies
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Turn of the Screw
- \_\_\_\_\_ Inherit the Wind
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Invisible Man
- \_\_\_\_\_ A Tale of Two Cities
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fahrenheit 451
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Raven
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Good Earth
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Scarlet Letter
- \_\_\_\_\_ Native Son
- \_\_\_\_\_ Animal Farm
- \_\_\_\_\_ Of Mice and Men
- \_\_\_\_\_ The Illustrated Man
- a. Uvae Iracundiae
- b. Excipe Hereditate Ventum
- c. Magnae Expectationes
- d. Somnium Mediae Aestatis Noctis
- e. Corvus
- f. Murum et Virorum
- g. Littera Coccinea
- h. Domus Septem Fastigiorum
- i. Ad Avem Deridentem Interficiendam
- j. Conversio Clavi
- k. Lapsus Domus Magistri Admissionum
- l. Vir Invisibilis
- m. Liber Bonus
- n. Filius Indigenus
- o. Signum Rubicundum Animi
- p. Faber Sagittae
- q. Terra Bona
- r. Sonus et Furor
- s. Dominus Muscarum
- t. Fundus Animalium
- u. Margarita
- v. Vir Illustratus
- w. CDLI Gradi F.
- x. Terra Nova Fortis
- y. Fabula Duarum Urbium
- z. Senex et Mare

8.

## Match the Greek to the Latin

Submitted by Stephanie DiPerna, Student of Marcia Hill, Jamesville DeWitt H.S., DeWitt, N.Y.

- | Greek         | Latin       |
|---------------|-------------|
| Zeus          | 1. Mercury  |
| Hera          | 2. Mars     |
| Hades         | 3. Jupiter  |
| Poseidon      | 4. Ceres    |
| Apollo        | 5. Neptune  |
| Artemis       | 6. Juno     |
| Hermes        | 7. Diana    |
| Ares          | 8. Pluto    |
| Demeter       | 9. Venus    |
| Pallas Athena | 10. Apollo  |
| Aphrodite     | 11. Vesta   |
| Hestia        | 12. Minerva |

## Aenigmata Numerorum

Submitted by Gafus Romer et Aemilia Cardwell, Latin II Discipuli of Magistra Julia Campbell, Central Jr. High, Findlay, Ohio

9.

Clue: Total each amount before adding or subtracting.

I. XII II. CDXX III. MMCCXXV  
+ V +CCXC - CCXXXV

IV. XXV V. DCI VI. CCIX  
- VIII + DCI +CXLVI

VII. CCCXVII VIII. CXXXVII  
+ XXXVIII + LXIII

IX. LXIX X. CCX  
+ XXXI - X

XVII = P MCMXC = M  
DCCX = O CCCLV = I  
MCCII = E CC = A  
C = N

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10.

## Movie Quest

Submitted by the Latin I students of Hilary Sikes, Indianola Jr. H.S., Indianola, Miss.

Directions: Fill in the blanks, and then unscramble the letters in the boxes to learn the name of a popular movie which is a nickname or epithet for early Rome.

1. I was a king of Alba Longa, father of Rhea Silvia, and the grandfather of "Twins." *Quis sum?*

2. Together we represent "imperium," the power to rule. "united we stand, divided we fall." The terms "fascist" and "fascism" are derived from us. *Qui sumus?*

3. I am the cliff on the side of the Capitoline Hill from which traitors are flung. *Quis sum?*

4. I am the "bridge over troubled waters" that the Romans destroyed to prevent the Sabines from crossing from the Janiculum Hill into Rome. *Quis sum?*

5. I was a famous Roman general and politician whom Cicero feared would destroy the republic by taking complete "Control." "The senators said, 'Knock Me Out!' " *Quis sum?*

6. I am a form of government with a constitution and elected officials. I lasted from 510 to 27 B.C. *Quis sum?*

7. "They call me 'Mr. Clean' " because of the Cloaca Maxima I constructed. Also I built Rome's first "Merry Go 'Round," and I worry about the "Thieves" in the Temple of Jupiter I erected. *Quis sum?*

8. I found and nursed two "baby chicks" who think their "Stepmother Was an Alien." My theme song is "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad \_\_\_\_\_?" *Quis sum?*

9. "Color Me Bad!" because I told my charioteer to "Move On" over the corpse of my father. I am truly a "Cold-Hearted Snake!" *Quis sum?*

10. There used to be nine of us siblings until six of us were burned and Tarquinius Superbus bought the remaining "Three of Us" for an exorbitant price! But as the L' Oreal commercial says, "We're worth it!" *Qui sumus?*

11. I am a derivative from two Greek words meaning "rule by one," and I spanned the years 753 - 510 B.C. *Quis sum?*

Ans.

# PICTURAE MOVENTES

11.

Submitted by Brooke Ryan and Heidi Arft, Latin Students of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. High, Findlay, Ohio

1. Primi Ludi Vigili

2. Domi Solus

3. Unus Ex Lemuribus

4. Litora

5. Mulier Venusta

6. Infans Difficilis

7. Venari Mensem Octobrem Rubrum

8. Summum Sclopetum

9. Saltare Spurcum

10. Ingens

12.

## Quid dixit quid?

Submitted by Greg Lett, 10th Grade Latin III Student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Match the following phrases with their English (I) and their users (II):

- | I                             | II   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ Semper fidelis          | _____ Orare est laborare, laborare est orare |
| _____ Sic semper tyrannis     | _____ Deus vult                              |
| _____ Nemo me impune lacessit | _____ Ad astra per aspera                    |
| _____ In vino veritas         | _____ Regnat populus                         |
| _____ Fluctuat nec mergitur   | _____ Dicit Deus                             |

- I
- A. To the stars through hardships
  - B. Always faithful
  - C. The people rule
  - D. Nobody provokes me with impunity
  - E. Thus always to tyrants
  - F. In wine is truth
  - G. It wavers but it does not sink
  - H. God enriches
  - I. God wills
  - J. To pray is to work, to work is to pray
- II
- Z. Motto of U.S. Marines
  - Y. Motto of Arkansas
  - X. Motto of Paris
  - W. Motto of Arizona
  - V. Proverb of Theognis as quoted by Pliny
  - U. Motto of Virginia
  - T. Motto of the Scottish Royal Family
  - S. Motto of Kansas
  - R. Motto used by the Medieval Crusaders
  - Q. Motto of the Benedictine Monks



## Antiqui

By Meghan Regulus Davis, Latin Student of  
Mrs. Phyllis Welsh, Western High School, Baltimore,  
Maryland

## Latine

Antiqui, beati antiqui;  
Fax incendit Troiam.  
Coniuratio interficit Caesarem.  
Spectate stellam!  
Et animi spirant.  
Parvi soles micant  
sicut urbes.  
Caedes in caelo...

## Anglice

The Ancients, the blessed ancients;  
The firebrand burns Troy.  
The conspiracy kills Caesar.  
Look to the star!  
These spirits live.  
Tiny suns shine  
like cities.  
Murder in the heavens...

## 13. How Well Did You Read?

- Whom do you think the little boy on the front cover is pretending to be as he plays?
- Of the four men competing in the archery contest, whose arrow hit the target?
- What two oppressed groups did Katie Bava compare in her article?
- What three meaty products would you need to buy to prepare *Sepia Farta*?
- Who played *Felis-Femina* in the movie *Vespertilio-Vir Revenit*?
- Who said, "It is impossible to study Latin without studying the culture the language reflected?"
- What does it mean to *canis* or *caniture* someone?
- Whom did *Σίμων* say had killed his master?
- What famous writer-wanna-be did *Lavatus* and *Nikkor* meet at the Stabian Baths?
- What archaeological exhibit did IBM sponsor in London last spring?

## News Flash

## Athena Is Back!

By Jeni Malone, Latin II Student of LeaAnn Osburn,  
Barrington High School, Barrington, Illinois

Last night for the first time since retiring to Mount Olympus, the goddess of war, Athena, showed herself on the planet earth through an Oracle. Athena is mad at the way we are fighting our wars. She said we should no longer use bombs since they kill too many people at once, and that the gods disapprove of them. They cause confusion and disorder and should not be used except in the case of a complete emergency. She also says we should fight useful battles such as to save the rain forests to ensure our future, instead of fighting each other for nothing.

Athena knows what she is talking about. Besides being the warrior goddess, she is the goddess of wisdom and of the household. She says that because we are not living up to our full potential in our schools, the gods are disappointed. They do feel, though, that the computer is a wonderful time-saving machine, and should be perfected.

As the goddess of the home, Athena feels there are too many divorces and not enough happy families. A person should not marry unless s/he truly loves the other person. People should also only have children if they really want them, and homes should be built on love and trust as in Athena's glory days.

Athena is a wise and smart goddess who, it seems, has been sent to help us; perhaps we should listen to her ideas since we could all profit from them!

## Rome the Founding?

Submitted by Lindsey Zandstra, 11th Grade Latin I  
Student of Darrell Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S.,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

About 700 B.C., Rome became a city.

Romulus the leader to be,  
Was raised by a wolf.

Remus was his brother.  
They had no human mother.  
So they lived by the grace of the land.

Not anyone is quite sure  
If this story is so pure,  
So we sit and ponder the tale.

## Golden Fleece With a Twist

By Michael Lobe, Latin Student of Patricia Geraci,  
Pittsford Middle School, Pittsford, New York

After the long and treacherous voyage home, Jason became king and Medea became his queen. Jason had Pelias executed and led the people with Medea by his side. As the months passed, the king prospered and the people loved him. But during this time, the love in Cupid's arrow that had hit Medea diminished. Medea grew more cruel and more selfish day after day. Finally, when she and Jason were alone, she demanded the fleece back, claiming he would be dead if it hadn't for her help. He refused to return the fleece. He said it was more important to him than his people! He also admitted that he had never really loved her and that he was mainly just fulfilling his promise when he took her on board.

Medea flew into a rage! Reaching into her cloak, she produced a large bag. She emptied the contents onto the floor. There were dragon teeth that were bigger and more numerous than the teeth Jason had sowed in Colchis. Medea then threatened to make the teeth turn into a powerful army, great enough to destroy the city, killing everyone.

Jason knew that if he didn't give up the fleece, his people would die. He ordered four armed guards to rush Medea with their spears. Medea quickly took green dust from her belt and flung it at the guards, knocking them down and blinding them.

"You dare betray me?" shrieked Medea.

She mumbled a spell, and the teeth began emitting an eerie light. Out of this light grew an evil army.

One of the guards that had been knocked down felt his way to the door and escaped. As soon as the people heard from this guard that Jason believed the fleece was more important than they were, a riot broke out and hundreds stormed the castle. Jason was bewildered. He didn't know what to do. In a panic, he grabbed the Golden Fleece and ran, leaving behind the crowd, the army, and evil Medea.

Holding tightly onto the fleece, he ran into the woods never looking back. Finally, he came to a river and plunged into the water. Jason swam with all his might against the strong, raging current. He survived the ordeal, but lost the fleece.

Soon after, he met the old centaur that had taught him when he was young. He helped Jason find a place to hide for the rest of his life.

Medea's evil army got out of control, killing her, all Jason's people and each other.

No one lived happily ever after.

## CAVEANT EMPTOR VENDORQUE

## Nunc Inaures Romanas Emere Potes

Roman jewelry reproductions go in and out of style. At the moment they seem to be "in," so this is a great opportunity to stock up on high quality reproductions of Roman earrings as well as other jewelry items and objets d'art.

Catalog #F2 of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston features the following items for sale:

Roman Band Earrings #30694-303	\$42
Roman Lion Head Earrings #30691-303/4	\$36
Rosette Classical Earrings #30669-303	\$98
Roman Cultured-Pearl Earrings #30718-303	\$335
Roman Glass-Pearl Earrings #30616-303/4	\$36
Late Roman Pearl Earrings #30696-303	\$335
Medea Black Onyx Earrings #30521-303	\$28
Medea Black Onyx Necklace #30521-301	\$128
Mycenaean Brooch #30410-305	\$28
5th-century B.C. Greek Lion Ring #30681-	\$350
Greek Coin Key Ring #30682-309	\$68
17" tall Head of Augustus #53116	\$275
14"x9 1/2" Griffin Panel #53115	\$68
Hercules Knot Belt Buckle/belt #30471-316	\$36

Museum of Fine Arts Boston  
P.O. Box 1044  
Boston, MA 02120-0900  
1-800-225-5592 or 1-617-427-7791

## Hi Libri Optimi Tibi Emendi Sunt

From University of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley  
Ave., Chicago, IL 60628

The Complete Greek Tragedies, a four-volume boxed  
set #0-226-30763-8 \$125

From Barnes & Noble, 126 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.  
10011 1-201-767-7079

Roman Cavalry #1786003 \$19.95

The Wall Chart of World History #1539048 \$19.95

From Shoe String Press, Inc., P.O. Box 4327, Hamden,  
CT 06514 1-203-248-6307

Lives of Famous Romans #0-208-02333-X \$19.95

The Exploits of Xenophon #0-208-02224-4 \$16.50

## Eme Has Video-cassettes

From the House of Tyrol, P.O. Box 909, Alpenland  
Center, Cleveland, GA 30528 1-800-241-5404

Treasures of Italy #877TR \$29.95

Rome: The Eternal City #G175 \$29.95

The Magic of Venice #V1091 \$29.95

Greece: Playground of the Gods #V2008 \$29.95

The 7 Wonders of the Anc. World #578TR \$29.95

## Nunc Nummas Antiquas Emere Potes

To buy authentic, high or low quality, Roman and  
Greek coins request the 1992 Catalog from Worldwide  
Treasure Bureau, P.O. Box 5012, Visalia, CA  
93278-5012. You will be amazed at what is available!

## Nunc Arma Romana Graecaque Emere Potes

If you are not yet on the mailing list to receive the  
catalog of Museum Replicas Limited, call  
1-800-883-8838 and ask to be added to their list.

Although the catalog features many Medieval  
weapons, it is beginning to make more Roman and  
Ancient Greek reproductions available.

Catalog #22 shows the following items for sale:

Bronze Illyrian Helmet #8-746	\$270
450 B.C. Hoplite Sword #1-781	\$215
Celtic-Iberian Falcata #1-932	\$249
Pompeian Gladius #1-763	\$195
Loric Hamata #8-954	\$650
Roman Greaves #8-968	\$169
Roman Trooper's Helmet #8-891	\$289
Arthurian/Roman Helmet #8-586	\$289
Roman Scutum #8-893	\$185
Roman Pilum #1-650	\$36
Roman Verutum (lightweight javelin) #1-651	\$32
Celtic Bronze Helmet #8-747	\$275

Once these items go off the market, they are  
impossible to find and extremely expensive to  
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you should act now.

Museum Replicas Limited, 2143 Gees Mill Rd.,  
Box 840, Conyers, GA 30207

## Vice Versa

IN A FREAK MILLISECOND THROUGH A SCIENTIFICALLY UNEXPLAINABLE EVENT ENTWINING SPACE AND TIME...

THE NIGHT SEEMS STRANGE.



...A "MODERN" ROMAN IS PLACED FROM ANCIENT ROME AND FLUNG...

THE AIR SEEMS ALIVE...



INCREDIBLY INTO HIS FUTURE SOME 2,000 YEARS!!



HE UNKNOWINGLY TRAVELS TIME INTO THE YEAR 1992... A.D.!!

COOL COSTUME DUDE!!!



## ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



## Latin Learning





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Pompeiiiana, Inc. is governed by a Board of Directors which meets annually or in special session as needed. An annual meeting for adult and contributing members is held in Indianapolis on the 4th Saturday of September.

Bernard F. Barcio, LHD, serves as the Executive Director.

## The Pompeiiiana Newsletter

I.S.S. # 08925941

The Pompeiiiana Newsletter is the only international newsletter devoted exclusively to the promotion of the study of Latin at the secondary school level which is published monthly during the school year.

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*Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014*

Students submitting work should include the name of their Latin teacher and the name and address of the school they attend.

### What may be submitted

1. Original poems/articles in English or Latin (+ Eng. trans.)
2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Latin reviews of Movies or Movie Stars, Musical, Sports, or Political Figures. (English translations required for proofing.)
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date, and page numbers.
5. Learning games and puzzles, complete with solutions.
6. 300—400 word, cleverly written essays about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

*Pompeiiiana attempts to publish as much submitted work as possible. It does not pay spontaneous contributors.*



## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions 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 students.)

## 1. CARMINA OPTIMA

- I. BABY GOT BACK, Sir Mix-a-lot
- II. THIS USED TO BE MY PLAYGROUND, Madonna
- III. BABY-BABY-BABY, TLC
- IV. ACHY BREAKY HEART, Billy Ray Cyrus
- V. JUST ANOTHER DAY, John Secada
- VI. NOVEMBER RAIN, Guns n' Roses
- VII. LIFE IS A HIGHWAY, Tom Cochrane
- VIII. END OF THE ROAD, Boyz II Men
- IX. GIVING HIM SOMETHING HE CAN FEEL, En Vogue
- X. WISHING ON A STAR, Cover Girls

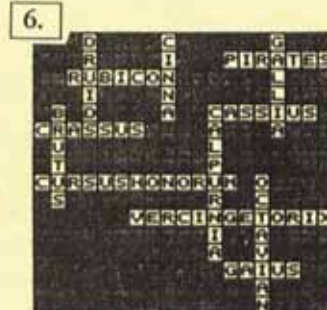
## 2. It's Logical!!

Vir Uxor Patria Color Canis

LUCIUS : ELENA : HISPANIA : CAESAR  
 ANTONIUS : ANNA : AMERICA : VIRIDIS  
 CLAUDIUS : MARIA : GERMANIA : NIGER  
 JULIUS : DONNA : BRITANNIA : RUBER  
 MARCUS : BARBARA : ITALIA : ALBUS

## 3. Quis fecit illud?

1. Pygmalion
2. Psyche
3. Phaethon
4. Echo
5. Philemon & Baucis
6. Narcissus
7. Hercules
8. Proserpina
9. Daphne
10. Achilles



## 7. Libri Optimi

H. O. X. K. A. U. P. C. I. R. D. Z.

## 9. Aenigmata Numerorum

Answer: POMPEIIANA

## 10. Movie Quest

1. NUMITOR
2. FASCES
3. TARPEIAN ROCK
4. SUBLICIAN BRIDGE
5. JULIUS CAESAR
6. REPUBLIC
7. TARQUINIUS PRISCUS
8. WOLF
9. TULLIA
10. SIBYLLINE BOOKS
11. MONARCHY

Answer: NEW JACK CITY

## 8. Match the Greek to the Latin

Greek  
 3. Zeus  
 6. Hera  
 8. Hades  
 5. Poseidon  
 10. Apollo  
 7. Artemis  
 1. Hermes  
 2. Ares  
 4. Demeter  
 12. Pallas Athena  
 9. Aphrodite  
 11. Hestia

## 11. Picturae Moventes

1. Kindergarten Cop
2. Home Alone
3. Ghost
4. Beaches
5. Pretty Woman
6. Problem Child
7. Hunt for Red October
8. Top Gun
9. Dirty Dancing
10. Big

## 12. Quid dixit quid?

I. B. J. E. I. D. A. F. C. G. H.  
 II. Z. Q. U. R. S. V. Y. X. W.

## 13. How Well Did You Read?

1. Polyphemus
2. Eurytion's
3. Plebeians in Rome and Women in America
4. Squid, pork sausage and calf brains
5. Michelle Pfeiffer
6. Professor Vivian Holliday
7. To insult someone
8. Ulysses
9. Play
10. Rediscovering Pompeii

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