

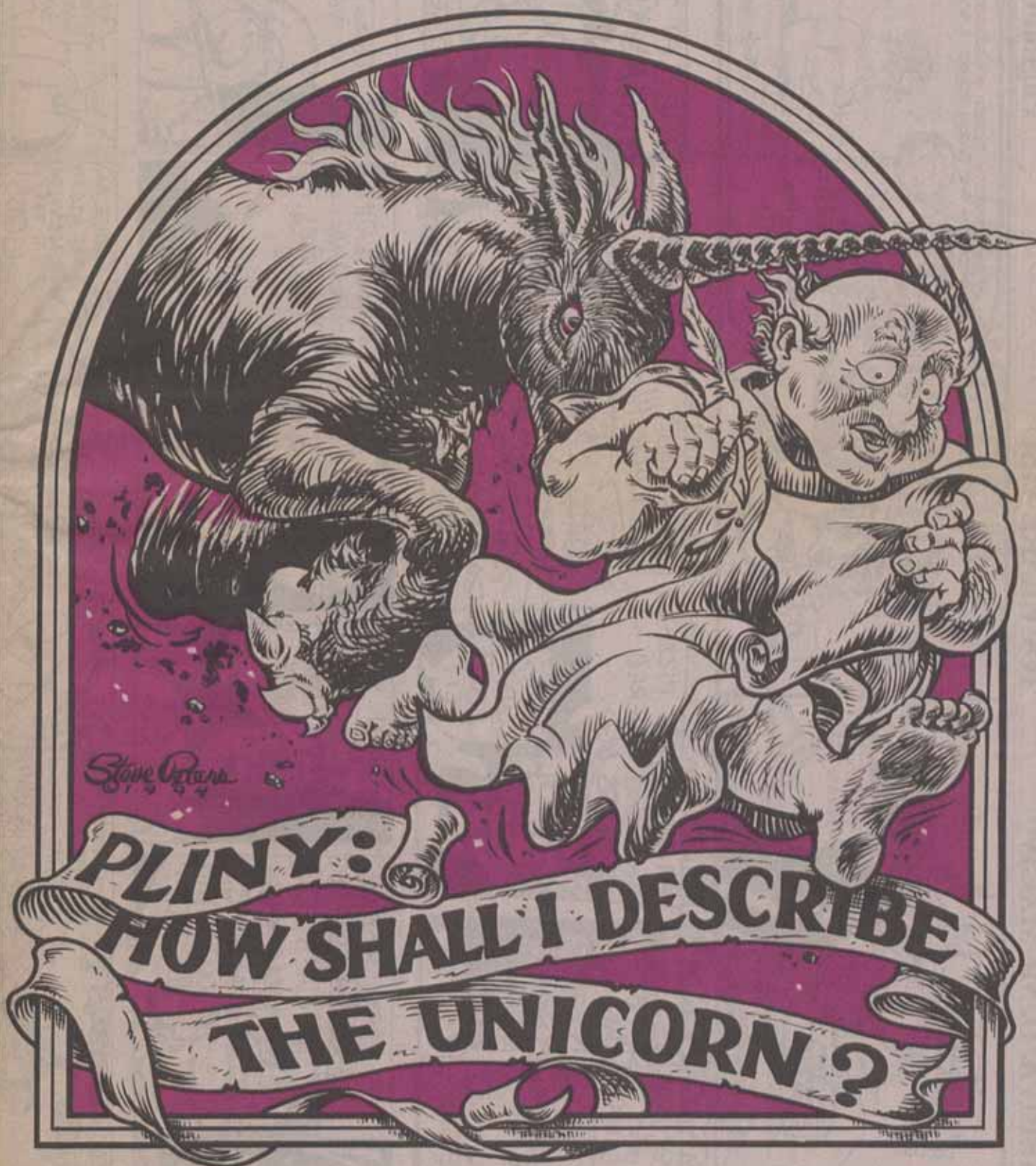
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NEWSLETTER

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# Mea Cara, Liberos Minores Feci

By Anna Maria Lescure, a student of Latin in France, who is a contributor to a new all-Latin Newsletter called M.A.S. currently being circulated throughout Europe.

Volo hic referre de pellicula cinematographica quam nuper conspexi. A societate Walt Disney perfecta est, et hoc miro nomine inscripta est, "Mea Cara, Liberos Minores Feci!"

Argumentum hoc est: Paterfamilias instrumentum huiusmodi invenit, quo per lasericos radios res mirum in modum minuuntur. Eo absente, liberi (filia maior natu et filius minor natu) cum vicinorum liberis (qui ambo pueri sunt) in cellam intrant, in qua machinae sunt. Infelicitate accidit ut instrumentum illud, pila a vicini filiolo iacta incitatum, radios lasericos emitat in hos tres pueros et unam puellam. Statim ergo tam parvi fiunt, ut fere microbiis similes sint. Itaque, cum pater domum redit, eos non videt; eos ne audit quidem, etsi conclamant; nam voces eorum factae sunt voculae minimae et inaudibiles. Itaque, cum scopis pavimentum purgare cupiat, eos cum pulvere sordibusque verrit et in sordium iaciendorum saccum infundit. Dein saccum extra in extremo horto prope ianuam deponit.

Ubi uxor redit, neque – scilicet – liberi usquam inveniri possunt, parentes sollicitari incipiunt; sic

vicini quoque, ubi filios suos, quibuscum rus vehi volunt, nusquam inveniunt, valde sollicitantur. Bini parentes custodes publicos moneant, quia credunt liberos in fugam se una dedisse.

Interea pueri et puella a sordium sacco per rimam effugere potuerunt; tamen eis ingens timor est; nam, cum minimi sint, breves graminis herbae eis tam altae videntur quam arbores in equatoriali silva crescentes. Immo insecta eis ingentia monstra videntur. Sic apud quaedam duos pueros, cum flores carpat, una cum polline secum nescia rapit; qui tamen post quendam volatum humum decidunt. Formicam quoque, ubi primum eam vident, eis pavore est. Dein vero, cum haec non formica adulta, sed infans sit, mox mansuefaciunt et ea utuntur, sicut equus esset, quem quattuor equitant. Sic possunt paulum ad domum appropinquare – nam etsi hortus haud amplius est, eis minimis ingens videtur. Postea vero formica tam lassa videtur ut eam liberare malint.

Interea pater inventor tandem intellexit quid accidisset; itaque microscopio portabili utitur ut liberos suos et vicinorum quaerat. Frustra vero.

Singula pericula enarrare non possum, quomodo, exempli gratia, aliquis gramen tondere velit et periculum sit ne pueros dilaceret, vel quomodo in aqua, quae ex irrigationis tubo effluit, fere necentur.

Denique canis, cuius aures infimos sonos (quod "infrasonos" dicimus) percipere possunt, puerorum sibilos audit et eos invenit et domum reportat. Cum vero hic canis in mensam saltare vult, ut liberos sub patris oculis deponat, dominus cum vehementi manus motu repellit... et pueri puellaeque e canis cauda cadunt in poculum, ubi lac est, quod pater ad ientaculum sorbere vult; parum ergo abest, quominus eos voret. Tandem feliciter eos tempore opportuno per microscopium adspicit. Omnia igitur fauste et feliciter desinunt; nam ingeniosus ille inventor pueris et puellae instrumento laserico suo tam facile magnitudinem priorem reddidit quam hi, qui antea vicinis fere inimici erant, nunc in amicitiam ineunt veram.

Ut proverbio dicitur, "Omnia felicia sunt, quae feliciter desinunt."

## Commencement Advice

### Trusting Classical Values

By Jerry A. Pattengale, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Ancient History, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, Cal.

Baccalaureate ceremonies are festive yet solemn occasions for Classics teachers and professors. We are like watchmen perched high upon a Cyclopean wall at Ithaca. As the Argo prepares to transport our many Jasons on a mélange of life-long odysseys, we can only hope that our lessons will help them to navigate the shifting waters of curricula and ideologies beyond the horizon, and to locate sources for answers to unpredicted questions. On the one hand, we smile when a Classics Major chants "Veni, vidi, vici!" as she crosses the platform, stepping from our academic shores into the sparkling future of the Aegean. On the other hand, we hope that the uncertainties in the paradigmatic sea do not capsize her ship. To sound principles may she remain *tenax et fidelis*. She will soon sail into the depths of a world more familiar with *Fountainhead*, *Kramer vs. Kramer* and *Catcher in the Rye* than with *The Histories*, *The Republic* and *The Persians*. We can only hope that in the swelling wave of Deconstructionism she determines to maintain her trust in classical values. At commencement the *dictum Tempori Parendum* pounds against the ancient stones upon which we stand, but we can be assured that even beneath Heraclitus' waters some things remain unmoved.

## Presidential Endorsement

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1994

Dear Lori,

Thank you for writing to me as a part of your Latin I class project.

In answer to your question, I studied Latin for four years in high school. My knowledge of Latin has been very helpful to me in the past and in my job as President. Since Latin is the root of so many English words, the study of Latin has expanded my vocabulary, therefore helping me to communicate more effectively with the American people. Knowledge of Latin also makes learning other Romance languages easier, for it is the basis of Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Italian.

I hope you will keep working hard in school and will continue your study of Latin. Best wishes for every future success.

Sincerely,

*Bill Clinton*

Lori D'Angelo is currently a Latin II student of Bro. Charles Huber, Seton LaSalle H.S., Pittsburgh, PA.

## A Soldier's March

By Richard Madsen, Latin II student of Madeline Hanafin, South HS, Plymouth, Mass.

The seasons come and go  
Soldiers march to and fro  
The gods watch over  
As the strong march over  
All the troops had a sword  
To defend their country's accord

As the seasons pass  
The memories would last  
Augustus, Hannibal, Caesar  
and Cicero  
All were ages ago

Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall  
The Latin book contains it all  
Yet, their footsteps so parched  
Now are heard on the Ides of March

Tempestates veniunt et abeunt  
Milites iter huc et illic faciunt  
Dei vigilant  
Dum fortes transeunt  
Omnes copiae gladium  
habuerunt  
Ut concordiam patriae  
defenderent.

Velut tempestates praeteritae  
Memoriae mancant.  
Augustus, Hannibal, Caesar  
et Cicero  
Omnes iam pridem fuerunt

Hiems, Ver, Aestas et Autumnus  
Liber Latinus omnia continet  
Tamen vestigia, tam fessa  
Iam Idibus Martiis  
audiuntur

## Vergil and War

By Advanced Latin Students of Paul C. Genovesi, Cherry Hill HS West, Cherry Hill, N.J.

### Part I. Vergilius – Contra Bellum

By Chris Kelly, Adam Smith, and William Obringer

A tremendous paradox exists in Vergil's epic poem, *The Aeneid*. The poem seems to be a war poem; even the first word of the poem is *Arma* (weapons) and Book II is exclusively on War – the Greek attack on Troy. The last six Books deal with the Trojan fight to establish themselves on the Italian Peninsula. An intelligent reading of the poem, however, shows Vergil's steadfast anti-war sentiments.

Vergil's deepest feelings about War come through very clearly in his metaphor of the War Monster (*Aeneid* I. 293-6): *Furor impius intus saeva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento*. (Unholy rage stays within, sitting upon its cruel weapons, and it roars, bound with a hundred chains on its back with a horrible gore issuing from its mouth). This monster personifies human rage and hatred. Vergil sees the need to chain the monster, closed within the Temple of Janus, so that it cannot bring about its madness and destruction. War, to

Vergil, is not only ruinous, it is also insane, as is evident in the words of Aeneas, the Trojan leader (*Aeneid* II 353): *Moriatur et in arma ruamus*. (Let us rush into the conflict and die).

Vergil is also saying something about War in Book II of *The Aeneid* when the priest Laocoon tries to prevent the Horse from being brought into the City. Two horrible snakes come off the water and crush both Laocoon and his two young sons. Vergil is trying to show that once War takes over it unleashes ugly, deadly forces that sweep everything in its path, not even sparing the good and the innocent. Laocoon dies undeservedly, cruelly, and tragically, but his death is a perfect example of what War can do at its worst.

For Vergil, War has no glory and no honor, just victims. The greatest Greek warrior in the Book II, Pyrrhus, kills an aged, defenseless old man, Priam, in the most cruel manner and he does it with relief. The reader cannot see Pyrrhus in any way other than as a violent, murderous brute. It seems Vergil wants the reader to view War in the same way.

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)



## Vergil and War (Continued a Pagina Prima) Part II. Argumentum Pro Bello

By Peter Fasnacht, Andy Woodworth, and Ryan DeJesus,

Warfare is one of the very few human activities which can be traced back to the dawn of civilization. If proof is needed of its modern ubiquity, we need only consider the current crises in Bosnia, Rwanda and the Middle East. History records how frequently wars have been fought. In Vergil's time, war seems to have been an accepted way of life and even considered a path to glory. Aeneas, the Trojan leader (*Aeneid* II, 317), says: *Pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis*. (The thought comes to me that it is glorious to die in battle.) Full scale war and even such gruesome spectacles as gladiatorial combats show that war was not discouraged at all at that time. Before Vergil's time Caesar's famous Commentaries glorified Rome's military conquests in the north.

In his poem, *The Aeneid*, Vergil clearly rejects the idea of the necessity or the glory of war, and emphasizes the human suffering and horror that it causes. Surely, Vergil's ideas on war make sense to normal minds. It is difficult to make war look or sound pleasant. However, there is an opposite view about war, which can also be defended and even justified. It is the view that war is a natural, necessary, and even positive aspect of society. War is a natural part of society and is fostered by natural human characteristics. While murder, pillaging, and destruction are wrong, they are brought about by man's natural aggressive tendencies. Vergil traces this to man's rage (*Furor* in the poem) which causes the hero Aeneas to lose his self-control and fight (*Aeneid* II, 314): *Arma amens capio* (Insanely, I take up my weapons). Rage, however, is a natural emotion and should not always be repressed. The fighting that results from anger should be accepted.

Also, war is sometimes the only way to avert massive bloodshed and unnecessary deaths. Aeneas tells of the Trojan War, which was fought for ten years. In order to bring an end to it, the Greeks executed the final, crushing blow, burning the entire city of Troy to the ground. In Bosnia threats of bombing seem to have stopped the fighting, whether through fear or good sense. Sometimes it takes a war to stop wars or prevent wars. War can even have other positive effects such as developing great leadership and heroism. Often these qualities raise the level of the entire country, e.g. our former Presidents who were also great generals. Unfortunately, not all soldiers return alive from war, but for the true patriot, dying for his country is preferable to living without it. Aeneas, in his great rage, felt this devotion for his homeland and was prepared to die for it.

In conclusion, while Vergil feels strongly against war and its horrors, our own world and society show that war cannot be avoided and, in some cases, should not be avoided. War is certainly not something we should anticipate or enjoy, but war should be understood and accepted as a logical, sometimes beneficial part of life.

## US

By Ryan Dolibois, Latin IV student of Kevin Gushman, Yorktown HS, Arlington, Virginia

One night will destroy two lovers,  
yet, tonight will not end in sadness.  
Our love shall grow from trust,  
and our friendship, from love.

Unlike Pyramus,  
and not like Thisbe,  
we have escaped the claws of the lion.  
You have given to me,  
what I promise to give to you.

We leave it all to the arrows of Cupid.  
Now, no wall separates us,  
we see each other in full form.  
The promises that I whispered through the cracks  
shall, now, come to life.

The stairs of Hades are behind us  
and the Laurel is now only a symbol of what could  
have been.

I rejoice in Love's arrows,  
I rejoice in your trust,  
and now, we shall finally rejoice together.

## Brutus Will Explain...

By Corinna Riggins, Latin III student of Andrea Hoffman, Georgetown Day School, Washington, D.C.

Good men of Rome, stay yet a while  
For presently will Brutus come,  
Who is better versed than I,  
And eloquently will unfold,  
A tale of what has passed this morn,  
His struggle between two evils,  
His camp upon a battle field,  
The enemies were hostile friends.  
On one side was a dear loved friend,  
To whom allegiance had been sworn.  
Opposed to him there was himself,  
For in him did ambition dwell,  
And this great force could not be stopped,  
For such a man great Caesar was.  
He slew all those that disagreed,  
He gave, expecting to receive.  
Not once, not twice, but thrice did he,  
Reject the crown he so desired,  
All this to win the people's love,  
For set it was in his great mind,  
To grace the Senate not this morn,  
Yet when Decius announced to him,  
That in an hour he might be King,  
Then noble Caesar did hasten,  
The many warnings heeding not,  
His mind alone was on the crown.  
The man who would deceive his own –  
Is he a man befit for thrones?  
No, my countrymen. He is not,  
A King is made of nobler stuff,  
And this did Brutus comprehend,  
So crossed by fate was Brutus trapped,  
By two great sins as Orestes;  
To cut the womb from which he sprang,  
Or live no more his father's son.  
At last he chose the lesser sin,  
And Brutus now did choose the same,  
Enduring pain for those he loves,  
The people of his fatherland.  
But let him tell you, for he knows best.

## Martin and the Carpenter

By Victoria Hogan, Latin I student of Valerie Vernon, Avonworth Jr./Sr. HS, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Zeus was a proud god, sure that anything a mortal could do, he could do much better. Being the strongest of all the gods, Zeus would become involved in many contests of strength and skill. Day after day he would wander the earth disguised as an old peasant searching for some sort of contest in which to involve himself.

One day, while walking along the banks of a river near Troy, Zeus spotted a young peasant preparing to build a cabin out of wood. Seeing an opportunity for a test, he stopped to chat with the man. "Who are you, and what are you doing, young man?" the mighty king asked.

"Hello sir, I am Martin," the young man replied. "My aunt has asked me to build this house for her. She is very ill, and I have been left to take care of her. After I am done building this house, I must build one for myself next to it."

As Zeus listened, he began to think. "Building a house, is he? I feel yet another contest has been found."

Zeus laughed excitedly and said, "Why, I was once a carpenter. I may be getting slower in my old age, but I would love to make a small bet with you. You and I will have a race. You will start your house right here. I will begin to build a house for you over in that clearing." Zeus pointed to a small field in the distance and then continued, "We will see who can build their house the quickest. If I win, you must give me shelter for the night. If you win, I will give you enough money that you will never need to worry about taking care of your aunt again. Do we have a deal, young man?" Zeus audaciously asked.

Martin thought only for a moment. "I am an excellent builder. And even if I don't win, shelter for the night is not that much of a loss."

Martin turned and, smiling to the old man, said, "Yes, let the race begin."

As they worked, Martin was astonished by the skill and speed of his opponent. (Little did he know that it was actually the king of the gods, Zeus, that he was working against!) But Martin was also fast, and the two worked

## Herculaneum's Long Delayed Excavation

By Eric Yang, Eighth Grade student of Jane B. Williams, Webb School of Knoxville, Knoxville, Tenn.

During the time of the Romans, Herculaneum existed as a very beautiful and peaceful place. Over time the people of this city had no idea of what terrible things they were about to encounter.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius was a total surprise to them. When Mt. Vesuvius began to rumble in August 79 A.D. some of the people knew things weren't right and began to flee. They never suspected, however, that the huge umbrella-shaped cloud that shot up into the sky would be the beginning of the end for their city when it came crashing to the earth.

Some of the people would have had time to get away, if they had not gone back to their homes and tried to salvage some of their valuables. However, there was not enough time to escape. The families and their valuables were soon buried by a flood of hot mud that came pouring out of the volcano.

The people that founded the modern city of Resina did not know of the great wonders that had existed beneath them when they built the city directly over Herculaneum's remains. Once, when the townspeople were digging a well, they dug right into one of Herculaneum's theaters and so discovered the buried city. The excavating of Herculaneum was a very slow process because of many different impeding circumstances, the main one being the hard rocks that had to be chipped away. When Carl Webber first drew his plans and drawings, the sketches that he had made were almost identical to the real architecture of the city. But soon the magnificent sketches that Carl Webber had drawn were stopped because the city's tunnels were closed. It seemed that the excavation of Pompeii, another city near Mt. Vesuvius, was much easier than that of Herculaneum. In 1927, the excavating of Herculaneum started again by the help of a man named Charles Waldstein. In the year of 1944 the Allied Forces attacked Italy, so then the diggings were once again stopped.

Overall, the attempts to fully excavate Herculaneum have been slow because of the concrete-like material that buried Herculaneum and because of political problems. The excavation of Herculaneum will take much longer, but maybe there will be a time when all of Herculaneum's treasures will be accessible.

at an almost identical pace for much of the day. At nightfall, the houses were not even close to being finished, but the two contenders were both so determined to win the race that neither one of them stopped. They worked and worked, and eventually the match came to a close.

Zeus laughed as he put the finishing touches on his house, and arrogantly called out to Martin. "I am almost done. How could you ever have thought that you could out-build a great man like me! If only you knew the real me!"

"Who are you anyway?" Martin finally asked. "I have been watching you for hours, and you seem to have much more skill than the average peasant. Reveal your secret."

"My secret is none of your concern, young man," the king of the gods replied. "Now come here and watch me put the final touches on my glorious house. You have lost! I am the winner!" Zeus cried out with a horrifying laugh.

But it was Martin who had the last laugh. "I will come to see you complete your house, but you have not won! I have been finished with my house for more than an hour. Pay up!" he victoriously replied.

Zeus turned around, and saw that it was true. He had been defeated. He had lost to a mortal! Martin's house was finished, and was much better than his was. The young man's house may have been simpler than the great king's, but Martin had indeed won.

Zeus became furious. "Listen to me!" he shouted. "You want to know who I am? I am the god Zeus! You have angered me, and now you shall be punished!"

The earth shook as he shouted those words, and a crash of thunder sounded overhead. Martin shook with fear.

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)



## Martin (Continued a Pagina Secunda)

Zeus started again, "So you think you are quite a carpenter, do you? You think you are better than the greatest god? Well now, let us see who has more power to make things! I will make you so tiny, that you will be no bigger than the smallest of the small." Zeus pulled out his wand. "I will make you into a small *formica*. Why, after all, it was your aunt – excuse the pun – who got you into this mess, wasn't it? And since you are such a great carpenter, you can be called a Carpenter Ant." Martin was so frightened that he didn't know what to do. But he decided that some day he would once again show Zeus what a great carpenter he was.

So, as Zeus began to transform Martin into this tiny insect, Martin vowed to once again build more than Zeus. And it is because of that vow, that to this day, when you see a carpenter ant running around, it is actually one of Martin's descendants trying to find material so that he can build something great to show to Zeus.

## Zeus:

## The Psychedelic Indignation

By Abbey Moore, Latin student of Dawn Mitchell, Dulane H.S., Timonium, Maryland.

I am sitting on death's shore,  
Off in the distance I can hear the ocean roar.  
A ghost ship is coming towards me.  
It's deserted. All the men drowned in the sea, and  
some of them died still longing to be free.  
Rain falls down on this slowly vacant town.  
The man of the myths lives on a hill in the middle of  
everything  
That's ever known.  
He's had everyone; now he's so alone.  
All is lost in the world of dissent.  
All time is spent in fear and loathing subordination.  
The dead have meaning, though not deeply rich with  
reason.

Could Latin be the Language to  
Unite the European Union?

(Based on "Easier than Finnish" which appeared in *The Economist*, April 30, 1994, p. 62. Special thanks to Larry Marcus, Fishers, Indiana, for bringing the article to our attention.)

Every day the U.S.E. (the United States of Europe) moves a step closer to becoming an economic and political reality. The most serious obstacle to the U.S.E., however, remains the plethora of languages used in the various member countries.

"Each day the European Union spouts a fountain of words, confusing its citizens in nine languages translated by 2,000 or so interpreters. If four more countries join next year, the language count will go up to twelve (mercifully, the Austrians speak German), and the fountain will become a flood. Surely there is a better way.

"But which? As the *lingua franca* of an ever-uniting Union, English (an obvious choice, given its global popularity) would upset the French – and vice versa. Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Greek would smack of a southern bias. Danish sounds too mournful, Dutch too ugly. German words are too long, and the syntax 'impenetrable.' Clearly none of the present official languages is suitable, and the possible future ones of Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish are even less so.

"In which case, *salve Latina*, the ancestral tongue (or, for the Greeks, the younger cousin) of the Union's 350m inhabitants – Basques and assorted immigrants excepted."

Leading the way in proving to the European Union that Latin would be a viable means of communication is Radio Finland's International Service. Since September, 1989, Radio Finland has been broadcasting World News in Latin to a potential audience of 15m in Europe.

If Finland joins the European Union next year, Radio Finland's Latin broadcasts could provide linguistic unity for the U.S.E.

## How Are You Doing In Latin?

Answer the 20 questions below, and then check the correct answers in *Pagina Decima* to see how well you're doing at your personal level of study.

Score	Latin I	Latin II	Latin III	Latin IV
20	Optime	Optime	Optime	Optime
19	Optime	Optime	Optime	Melius
18	Optime	Optime	Optime	Bene
17	Optime	Optime	Optime	Bene
16	Optime	Optime	Optime	Mediocriter
15	Optime	Optime	Melius	Mediocriter
14	Optime	Optime	Bene	Male
13	Optime	Optime	Bene	Male
12	Optime	Optime	Mediocriter	Pelius
11	Optime	Melius	Mediocriter	Pelius
10	Optime	Bene	Male	Pessime
9	Optime	Bene	Male	Pessime
8	Optime	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime
7	Melius	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime
6	Bene	Male	Pessime	Pessime
5	Bene	Male	Pessime	Pessime
4	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime
3	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime
2	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime
1	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime
0	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime

- Accusative Singular: a) patriae, b) viam, c) inopia, d) insularum
- Genitive Plural: a) agrum, b) filio, c) sociorum, d) negotiis
- Nominative Plural: a) equiti, b) vulnera, c) patris, d) navibus
- Dative Singular: a) cornu, b) passus, c) exercituum, d) domibus
- Ablative Singular: a) diebus, b) fide, c) aciei, d) spes
- Because of its paucity wine was very expensive. a) abundance, b) scarcity, c) age, d) flavor
- The kingdom was invincible for years. a) unconquerable, b) prosperous, c) unjust, d) aggressive
- Litterae \_\_\_\_\_ missae sunt. a) a senatore, b) senatore, c) senatoris, d) senatorem
- Propera, \_\_\_\_\_, ad auxilium ferendum. a) amico, b) amicus, c) amici, d) amice
- The Latin word for the commander of a Roman legion was: a) quaestor, b) centurio, c) lictor, d) legatus
- The date *pr. Kal. Ian.* is: a) January 1, b) January 12, c) December 31, d) January 31
- Cicero lost his life because his name was put on a proscription list by: a) Julius Caesar, b) Clodius, c) Mark Antony, d) Pompey
- The main Temple of Vesta in Rome was: a) rectangular, b) square, c) oval, d) round
- He was incarcerated in Athens. a) killed, b) honored, c) imprisoned, d) buried
- Nemo est qui hoc \_\_\_\_\_.* a) dubitabit, b) dubitet, c) dubitat, d) dubitavisset
- Arma virumque cano* refers to: a) Julius Caesar and the Gallic Wars, b) Augustus Caesar and the Battle of Actium, c) Romulus and the war with the Sabines, d) Aeneas and the Trojan War
- When a speaker breaks off in the middle of a word or sentence and doesn't finish his thought, this is called: a) zeugma, b) aposiopesis, c) litotes, d) apostrophe
- Vergil would have expressed the thought "Don't trust the horse" with the following Latin phrase: a) *Nolite equo fidem dare*, b) *Equo nolite credere*, c) *Equo ne credite*, d) *Non credit equo*
- The phrase *Mirabile dictu* contains a/an: a) infinitive, b) gerund, c) participle, d) supine
- Horace's father was a: a) proconsul, b) coactor, c) senator, d) novus homo

## Back in Time

## Up and Personal With Nero

By Latin class of Jim Stebbins, J.W. Riley HS, South Bend, Ind

One day a young Latin student named Kris received the opportunity to interview Nero, the great emperor of Rome. With his average height, pustular and malodorous body, flowing light-blond hair and weak blue eyes, his presence was amusing. Here is the text of that interview:

Kris: *Salve, Nero.*

Nero: *Salve, Christina.*

Kris: *Nero* is an interesting name. Is it your birth name?

Nero: No. Actually, my real name is *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus*.

Kris: What is the meaning behind the name *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus*?

Nero: Well, there are two branches of the Domitian family. One is the *Calpurnii*, the other is the *Ahenobarbi*. The *Ahenobarbi* were named after our founder, *Lucius Domitius*. He's the one who was walking to Rome about 425 years ago when he met a pair of twins looking more like gods than men. They said that they had just come from a Battle near Lake Regillus and that he should tell the Senate and the people the Roman troops had won the battle. That's the event that made that side of my family famous.

Kris: Were the twins divinities?

Nero: Yes. They were the gods Castor and Pollux. So that people would believe that *Lucius* had had a divine encounter, they stroked his beard, turning it from black to bronze – which is an ongoing physical trait of that side of my family.

Kris: How did you get to become emperor?

Nero: Well, *Christina*, after the senate passed a special law, called the *lex Curiata* I believe, my mother was allowed to marry her uncle, *Imperator Claudius*. When he died, I became emperor, some 81 years after the Great Augustus had become the first *Imperator*.

Kris: May I ask if it's true that you are rather mischievous?

Nero: Oh, I could tell you some stories!

Kris: Well, I think we probably should stay away from anything too specific.

Nero: As you wish.

Kris: Is it true that you've been married twice?

Nero: Yes, but neither one of them were any good. *Octavia* was narrow minded, and *Poppaea Sabina* talked me into killing my own mother. Now if you asked me who the real love of my life was, I would have to say a poor working girl named *Acte*.

Kris: You didn't treat *Octavia* very well, did you?

Nero: Just being an emperor's wife surely ought to have been enough to make any woman happy, but not her.

Kris: I've heard that you killed her, is that right?

Nero: No. I divorced her, but I didn't kill her. You must be thinking of *Poppaea Sabina*.

Kris: Why did you kill her?

Nero: She deserved it – for what she made me do to my mother; besides, she was an incessant nag. I hope you won't be offended if I say that my readers will probably think that you're pretty ruthless, *Imperator*.

Nero: Let them think what they like. I just want people to understand my power.

Kris: What are you doing about the Great Fire?

Nero: Now that bothers me! All the expansion of the Empire, and then my own back yard burns down; but I think I can probably rebuild the area a lot better than it was originally, once I finish torching the Christians – they started the fire, you know.

Kris: Do you have proof that the Christians caused the fire?

Nero: They hate me despite all that I do for my country. I don't need proof! I'm the *Imperator*!

Kris: Well, I think maybe it would be better if I left now. Thank you very much for the interview, *Domine*. I hope everything turns out well.

Nero: It was my pleasure, *Vale!*

Kris: Vale.





*Cara Matrona,*

Ever since I was taken to the theater for the first time after assuming my *toga virilis*, it has been my dream to become a successful playwright. I've written a few "closet" tragedies which I've shared with my friends, and they all think that I have talent. One of my friends who knows some Greek actors shared my most recent play with an actor friend of his who thought the play had real possibilities. When, however, I was finally introduced to this Greek actor, I was more than a little taken back by his suggestion.

*Matrona*, this actor took me aside and told me that if I was serious about becoming accepted as a playwright, I would have to be initiated into a *Bacchanalia* since *Bacchus*, or *Dionysus*, is the patron god of theater. The problem I have with his suggestion is that I have always heard that *Bacchanalia* is illegal. I don't want to discuss this with my *pater* because, if it is illegal, he'll just get angry with me for hanging with someone who would even suggest that I do this. Worse yet, he might forbid me to write any more plays. Can you offer me any help?

*Fabularum Cubicularium Scriptor, Romae*

*Care Scriptor,*

First of all, let me congratulate you for your wonderful talent. I've always been a patron of the theater, and I would be the first to say that Rome needs all the good playwrights it can get.

In one aspect, the actor you met is correct. *Bacchus* or *Dionysus* is indeed the patron god of the theater. In another aspect, however, this actor is dangerously wrong. You do not have to be initiated into a *Bacchanalia* in order to be accepted as a successful playwright. What you yourself have heard is absolutely correct: *Bacchanalia* is illegal not only in Rome but throughout Italy.

In his least dangerous aspects, the Greek actor you met is simply caught up in the traditions of his native land. In Greece the god *Dionysus* is worshipped during a series of wine-related festivals which are scattered throughout the year. Not all of the festivals, however, have a direct link with the theater.

During *Poseidon* (December to January) the Greeks celebrate the first tasting of the new wine with a festival called *Rustica Dionysia*. This festival features dramatic improvisations. The Greeks celebrate *Lenaea*, the Feast of Wine Vats, during *Gamelion* (January to February). During this feast tragedies and comedies are presented at local theaters. During *Anthesteria* they celebrate the opening of the wine casks. This festival is held during the month of *Anthesterion* (February to March). No plays are presented during this festival, but there is a dramatic re-enactment of the marriage of *Basilissa*, the wife of the *Archon Basileus*, with *Dionysus*.

The major festival of *Dionysus* that features the theater is, of course, The Great Urban *Dionysia*. This is held during the month of *Elaphebolion* (March to April). This is the festival during which the major new tragedies, satyr plays and comedies are presented over a period of six days.

Even if you lived in Greece, however, participation in any of these festivals would not require any of the promiscuity or debauchery that has led to the banning of *Bacchanalia* throughout Italy.

I would advise you to have no further contact with this actor. If you want to enter the legitimate world of theater, rely on your *pater* to provide the proper introductions. With the right connections you should be able to have one of your plays staged in the near future in one of Rome's smaller theaters.

## The Old Greek Quarter of Rome . . . Then and Now

*By Frank J. Korn*

As is New York in our time, Rome of the ancient world was a vast cosmopolitan city that attracted newcomers from around the known world. And as is the custom among us today, foreign nationals were inclined even back then to cluster together—for support and security—in a particular precinct of the city.

In Cicero's day, one could find a Jewish settlement in the *Transtiberim* quarter, a Syrian community on the Aventine, and an Egyptian neighborhood in the *Campus Martius*.

Greek immigrants [who had not been imported against their will as slaves] to the Eternal City favored the *Velabrum* section, the low ground between the Tiber and the *Circus Maximus* at the feet of the Palatine and Capitoline Hills. *Velabrum* (Latin for a winnowing shovel) was a name given in deep antiquity to this area. Roman lore informs us that this is precisely where the twin infants Romulus and Remus washed ashore and were suckled by a she-wolf until discovered by the shepherd Faustulus who raised them to manhood.

The alien inhabitants of the *Velabrum* found work as teachers, lecturers, physicians, merchants and architects. The earliest professors of grammar and rhetoric in Rome were Greek refugees from Asia and Egypt in the first century B.C. Greek doctors staffed the city's original hospital whose address was the tiny island in the Tiber. It was the Greek architect Apollodorus who designed Trajan's Forum, the splendor of which surpassed all that Rome had seen.

Great numbers of wealthy Roman nobles surrounded themselves with Greeks who contributed to their well-being in every area of service—from the enslaved cook who aided the digestion of his master, to the jester who relieved the stress of banquets, to the philosopher who instructed young men how to think, to the tutor who educated the very young, to the poet who flattered the wealthy in verse, to the biographer who made sure accomplished Romans were handed down in a favorable light to posterity.

Patronage of such gifted expatriates was apparently something of a status symbol. Piso (consul in 61 B.C.) had the distinguished Epicurean philosopher Philodemus on his staff. Diodotus, a stoic, was a member of Cicero's inner circle. Caesar employed the Greek scholar Sosigenes on his calendar revision project, and town after town vied for the honor of claiming that Archias was a member of its community.

The main occupation of the Greek colony in Rome, however, was trading along the banks of the Tiber. This teeming, colorful district featured several food markets where Greek wholesalers and retailers daily offered their wares. There was the *Forum Boarium* or Cattle Market, and the *Forum Piscarium*, with its pungent odors, where shoppers sought freshly caught fish for their main meal. Produce could be purchased at the adjacent *Forum Holitorium*, and delicacies at the *Forum Cupedinis* where merchants called *cupedinarii* offered gourmet food items of every description.

A lively, raucous scene must have repeated itself here each day. For human beings are at their most interesting in open-air markets, buying fish, fruit, meat or *cupedia*. They are in their least inhibited, least self-conscious mood, happy, bargain hunting, charmed by so much produce, thinking of their stomachs, calling out to friends, being shouted at by eager vendors.

While the *Velabrum* section also featured numerous pagan temples (two of which, one to *Vesta* and one to *Fortuna Virilis*, still stand in an extraordinary state of preservation after twenty-two centuries), significant numbers of the Greek inhabitants fairly early on embraced the teachings of Peter and Paul. For there is still extant, under a medieval church in the very heart of the old Greek neighborhood, a Christian chapel that dates to around A.D. 200. In the fourth century A.D., during the reign of Theodosius, a grain distribution center was set up next door to this oratory for the purpose of dispensing charity to the growing number of Greeks moving into the area.

By the onset of the Middle Ages, the community had established a deaconry as a site of Christian worship and called it *Santa Maria in Schola Graeca*. In A.D. 782 Pope Adrian I expanded this into a full-sized, Romanesque church, clearing away the decayed remains of the Temple of Ceres and using its stones to construct

the apse. The pontiff endowed the edifice with so many mosaics and sculptures and other ornamentations that the Greek word for skill in decorating, *κοσμητικός*, was incorporated into the name of the church, *Santa Maria in Cosmedin*.



Santa Maria in Cosmedin with a baroque fountain in front of it. In the foreground can be seen part of the Temple of Vesta.

Dimly lit, the interior imparts a general effect of silent, solemn serenity. The marble enclosure of the *Schola Cantorum*, the choir stall, the parallel rows of unidentical columns taken from numerous pagan buildings, the faded frescoes high up in the clerestory, the marble-canopied altar, the graceful apse, and the intricate *cosmati* pavement all delight the eye of the visitor. The slender *campanile* reaching into the Roman skies was added in the eleventh century.

Tourists flock to the vestibule to snap photos of the *Bocca della Verità*, a marble disc five feet in diameter adorning the left wall. This ancient well cover with a grotesque face carved into it, mouth agape, is said to be the world's first lie detector. Legend insists that anyone putting his hand into the mouth on the disc while telling a falsehood will have his hand bitten off.



Bocca della Verità

The street on the south side of the church still bears the aged name of *Via della Graeca*. If, however, visitors turn to the north upon exiting and they pass under the immense bulk of the fourth century Arch of Janus, they will arrive at another Greek parish church, *San Giorgio in Velabro*.

Similar in appearance to *Santa Maria in Cosmedin*, this church was dedicated to one of the most popular saints among Greek people everywhere, George the "Great Martyr." His skull is preserved in a reliquary beneath the high altar. One can clearly see in this church the architectural spirit of the Middle Ages in Rome. Dating to the sixth century, the stately, robust structure survived nicely the ravages of time and the elements.

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)



### Study of Latin Addressed by National Standards Task Force of ACTFL

In a draft copy circulated on July 11, 1994, the National Standards in Foreign Language Education Task Force of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) made the following suggestions concerning Latin.

#### National Standards and the Study of the Latin Language

"As we approach the beginning of the 21st Century, the study of Latin maintains a viable position in foreign language programs at the high school level in many parts of the United States. Almost 80,000 students of Latin participated in the 1994 National Latin Exam, and the number of Latin students taking the Advanced Placement Latin Exams increases each year. The study of Latin offers students similar benefits as other languages except that the emphasis on using the language for oral communication is not significant; however, there are unique benefits that the study of Latin offers students in a multi-cultural, global society. There are new approaches to the teaching of Latin that correlated to the movement toward developing students' proficiency in the modern languages. Teaching Latin as a language involving all four skills enables students to read Latin literature with the intense dissection of the grammatical elements that has accompanied the more traditional approach. In the "reading" methods, students hear the Latin and are encouraged to use the language to respond to questions. This active use of the language using auditory and oral modalities assists students in internalizing the structures that heretofore were present in isolated grammar units. In addition, the Latin curriculum includes in-depth study on the Roman civilization, its relationship to the founding of the United States, and information that is considered vital to informed and knowledgeable citizenry including English word roots, Roman and Greek Mythology, and the values of the ancient Romans.

#### K-12 Articulation and Latin

"There are exciting initiatives at the elementary and middle school levels that will enable school districts to develop a well-articulated Latin program for K-12 students. Elementary school programs teach students basic vocabulary and phrases for communication, introduce Roman family members in authentic Roman dress and settings using picture cards, and encourage students to discover lexical relationships between Latin and English. At the middle school level there are Latin programs that introduce students to a Roman family and present the grammar concepts through a highly engaging story line following young Romans encountering the same challenges and daily problems as the young American readers.

"These elementary and middle school programs can be well-articulated with a high school program, and with the outcome that students will be able to read authentic Latin literature. The reading of this literature enables students to reflect on the problems and issues faced by the ancient Romans and how they handled them and find applications to today's world."

If any reader would like to make suggestions concerning National Standards and the Study of the Latin Language, they are encouraged to contact:

National Standards in Foreign Language  
Education Task Force  
ACTFL  
6 Executive Plaza  
Yonkers, N.Y. 10701-6801  
914/963-8830  
FAX: 914/963-1275

### Selling Tesserae in Ancient Rome

Teachers who pass out *Tesserae* (which can be redeemed for treats) to students who earn good grades are often chagrined when students sell them to students less able to earn them. It is interesting that the *Tesserae Frumentariae* (food stamps) which were passed out in Rome were also frequently sold or bequeathed to others.

### The Cry of "Ludi Romani" Still Stirs the Masses

In ancient Rome "Ludi" meant one thing: Fun! Excitement ran rampant as the populace looked forward to such free entertainment as plays, chariot races, athletic competitions, and lavish cookouts.

For the past eleven years the tradition of *Ludi Romani* has been kept alive at Ocean Intermediate School in Ocean Township, New Jersey, by the Magister Ludorum, Charles Tichenor.

Writing for the Press Coastal Monmouth Bureau, reporter John A. Harnes, recorded some of the excitement of *Ludi Romani XI*.

"Jamic Copperthwaite, 13, an eighth-grader serving in the White Pegasus III Legion, found out first-hand how much the Red Legion of Mars wanted to win the chariot race.

"I was one of the horses, and I was run over by the Red Legion. They'll do anything to win," he said.

"As the dust of battle arises, it was the best *Ludi* ever," said Jeff Shapiro, 14, an eighth-grader in the White Pegasus III Legion. A gladiator who fought with a mock sword and shield, Jeff said proudly, "I beat my opponent."

"Eighth-grader Karen Gooley, 14, a muse serving with the Purple Jupiter IV Legion, said the *Ludi* festivities were the high point of her Latin studies during the year."

*Ludi Romani XI* were very special to Magister Tichenor as he retired from teaching at the end of the 1993-1994 school year.

"I hope the tradition continues. It's a lot of fun. The students really enjoy themselves," Tichenor said.

### Pluto Water: America's Link to Roman Thermae

Centuries ago the ancient Romans had discovered the curative properties of certain natural springs located throughout the Mediterranean countries. Military leaders, politicians seeking public support and enterprising investors were quick to build bathing complexes around such springs which would make the health-giving waters accessible to the general public.

The tradition of bathing in, and drinking, mineral springs continued in Europe long after the Romans had passed with several Roman *thermae* being maintained which are in use even today.

Identifying mineral springs in America was not originally thought to be a very profitable venture—until the 1800's. By then several spas had been established around mineral springs located in the southern states. That's also when Dr. William A. Bowles bought up 1,500 acres of land known to the early American Indians as "The Valley of the Springs" in southern Indiana.

Local residents thought that Dr. Bowles had wasted his money. They knew the springs were there, and they knew that animals were attracted to drink from them, but none of them had ever considered drinking the foul-smelling water.

Dr. Bowles began using the water to treat ailing patients, recommending it especially to "the lame, infirm and those suffering chronic ailments."

When chemists and other physicians began analyzing the contents of the water, the spring was named "Pluto's Well" and hence, the water, "Pluto's Water."

By 1919 an enormous resort had been built in the "Valley of the Springs," and sales of Pluto Water neared \$1.25 million.

During the Roaring 20's the resort, by then called French Lick Springs, was turned into a gambling casino and did quite well.

Many of the springs have since dried up, and the French Lick Springs Hotel fell upon hard times during the 40's and 50's. New investors, however, are pouring money into renovations, and the original Pluto Spring is still protected by a Gazebo behind the renovated hotel. Guests may dip into the flowing springs for a drink of the foul-smelling water.

### Greek Quarter (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

In July of 1993, however, *San Giorgio in Velabro* received the greatest blow it has ever endured in its hundreds of years of standing in the Greek quarter: a car bomb left by a "courageous" terrorist exploded next to it and damaged it severely; thus for some years to come, *San Giorgio in Velabro* will remain swathed in scaffolding and off-limits to visitors.

Abutting the left side of the church's entrance portico is the well-preserved attractive little *Arcus Argentarius*, an arch erected by the money-changers guild (the *Argentarii*) in honor of the emperor Septimius Severus in A.D. 204.



### San Giorgio in Velabro

This, then, is the old Greek quarter of Rome, a treasure trove of history and architecture and archeology. With its churches and temples and arches and bell towers—and a fountain from the baroque period—the *Velabrum* is truly a sight to behold. Especially in the peach-hued evening light. And more especially in the hours that follow, when the street lamps and moon-light transform the entire zone into a sprawling stage-set fit for a Sophoclean tragedy or a Verdi opera.

### On the Turning Away A Lesson to be Learned from the Emperor Claudius

By Carrie Whitehead, senior Latin student of Donna Wright, Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

It's a dog-eat-dog world out there, and many don't survive. In the series *I Claudius*, the young Claudius seemed to be merely a puppy fighting to survive among a pack of blood-thirsty Dobermans. Claudius' character is, sadly enough, representative of millions of Americans who must go through life with some kind of a disadvantage, whether it be a physical or an emotional handicap. I think those of us that look at ourselves as "normal" need to stop and think about how much we take our lives for granted.

There are many programs out there today that allow

(Continued in Pagina Octava)





- I. NAVIGATIO PHANTASTICA, Frigidio
- II. ORDINA, Virunum G. & Nathanael Canis
- III. MELANCHOLICA AESTIVA, Alanus Iacobides
- IV. REIPUBLICAE DIES FESTUS FEMINIS LABORANTIBUS, Samuel Cershaus
- V. HAC NOCTE AMOREM SENTIRE POTES? Eltonus Iohannes
- VI. SI TU ABEAS, Iohannes Secada
- VII. ALIQUANDO, ALICUBI / ET PORRO PORROQUE, Ioannella Iacobides
- VIII. TE DESIDERO, Aaron Atrium
- IX. EGREDERE LUDEQUE, Progenies
- X. PREX PRO MORIENTIBUS, Signum

## NCAA Sweet 16 '94

Submitted by David Adkins, Heather Burgner and Brandy Maddux, Latin III students of Ms. Susan Neas, Greenville H.S., Greenville, Tennessee.

Match the Latinized basketball mascots with their colleges or universities.

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Boston College | a. Aquilae Aureae           |
| 2. Purdue         | b. Qui Caldaria Faciunt     |
| 3. Michigan       | c. Crocodili                |
| 4. Florida        | d. Apri Feri                |
| 5. Arizona        | e. Cornices                 |
| 6. Arkansas       | f. Aves Rubrae              |
| 7. Tulsa          | g. Tigres                   |
| 8. Duke           | h. Canes Cum Densio pelibus |
| 9. Indiana        | i. Viri Qui Habent Colorem  |
| 10. Missouri      | Malorum Aurantiorum         |
| 11. Syracuse      | j. Bellatores               |
| 12. U. of Conn.   | k. Lupi Parvi Ferisae       |
| 13. Louisville    | l. Feles Ferae              |
| 14. Kansas        | m. Procellae Aureae         |
| 15. Maryland      | n. Daemones Caerulei        |
| 16. Marquette     | o. "Cuius Est Tuis?"        |
|                   | p. Turtures Parvi           |

## Sports Teams

Submitted by Andria Dyess, McCain Ashurst, Stacy Butler and Jeanine Rouso, Latin students of Teresa Casey, Montgomery Academy, Montgomery, Alabama

Match the city with the team. There are baseball, football, basketball and hockey teams.

- |                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Piratae     | A. Chicago                 |
| 2. Alae Rubrae | B. San Francisco           |
| 3. Tauri       | C. Phoenix                 |
| 4. Reges       | D. North Carolina          |
| 5. Flammiae    | E. Miami                   |
| 6. Soles       | F. Indianapolis (football) |
| 7. Pantherae   | G. Cleveland               |
| 8. Gigantes    | H. Pittsburg               |
| 9. Calor       | I. Los Angeles             |
| 10. Indi       | J. Calgary                 |
| 11. Aquilae    | K. Philadelphia            |
| 12. Eculei     | L. Detroit                 |

## Web O' Relations

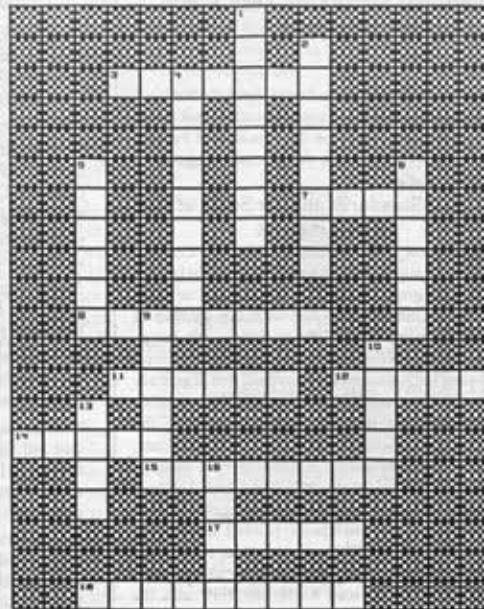
Submitted by Sheri Ruehlman and Jamie MacKay, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

### ACROSS

3. Land of the Spartans
7. Sister of Dido
8. Son of Aeneas
11. Unscramble - ESANEA
12. Wife of Menelaus
14. Helen's kidnapper
15. Father of Aeneas
17. King of Troy
18. Youngest and favorite son of Priam who was killed by Achilles

### DOWN

1. King of Laconia
2. City in Northern Africa
4. Unbelieved prophetic
5. Queen of Troy
6. African king who wanted to rule with Dido
9. Wife of Aeneas
10. Mother of Aeneas
13. Hometown of Aeneas and Creusa
16. Half-brother of Aeneas



## The Classics' Last Stand

Submitted by Jenny Chambers, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio  
(Taken from the book *History's Last Stand*.)

Match these classic people and events with their final dates and a detail of their end.

- | A                                       | B                    | A                                       | B |
|---|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. — Julius Caesar                      | A. Jan. 24, A.D. 41  | a. Octavian, Antony, Cleopatra          |   |
| 2. — Pompeii                            | B. June 9, A.D. 68   | b. Died during his "good luck month"    |   |
| 3. — Battle of Actium                   | C. Oct. 13, A.D. 54  | c. Assassinated at a play rehearsal     |   |
| 4. — Caesar Augustus                    | D. A.D. 872          | d. Agrippina killed him                 |   |
| 5. — Caligula                           | E. March 15, 44 B.C. | e. Covered by volcano                   |   |
| 6. — Nero                               | F. Aug. 19, A.D. 14  | f. Last married Pope                    |   |
| 7. — Gladiatorial Games of Ancient Rome | G. Aug. 28, A.D. 476 | g. Constantine and Honorius             |   |
| 8. — Roman Empire                       | H. Sept. 2, 31 B.C.  | h. Romulus Augustulus killed by Odoacer |   |
| 9. — Hadrian II                         | I. Jan. 4, A.D. 404  | i. Stabbed by conspirators              |   |
| 10. — Claudius                          | J. Aug. 24, A.D. 79  | j. Stabbed himself in the throat        |   |

## Ye Gods!

Submitted by Sara Frendberg, Latin I student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport High School, Fairport, New York

Match Column B with Column A. (Some answers may be used more than once.)

- | Column A       | Column B   |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Zeus        | a. The god of love                                       |
| 2. Persephone  | b. He was the ruler over the dead and the god of wealth. |
| 3. Artemis     | c. She was said to have been born from sea foam.         |
| 4. Hestia      | d. She was the protector of marriage.                    |
| 5. Hermes      | e. She was the wife of Poseidon.                         |
| 6. Poseidon    | f. He was the god of light and truth.                    |
| 7. Iris        | g. He wore winged sandals.                               |
| 8. Hephaestus  | h. She was the goddess of the hearth.                    |
| 9. Aphrodite   | i. She was Apollo's twin sister.                         |
| 10. Eros       | j. He was the god of fire.                               |
| 11. Athena     | k. He was the supreme ruler.                             |
| 12. Amphitrite | l. She is the goddess of youth.                          |
| 13. Hades      | m. She sprang from Zeus' head fully grown, with armor.   |
| 14. Hera       | n. He gave the first horse to man.                       |
| 15. Apollo     | o. She was the goddess of the rainbow.                   |
| 16. Hebe       | p. She was the wife of Hades.                            |
| 17. Mercury    |  |
| 18. Pluto      |  |
| 19. Jupiter    |  |
| 20. Venus      |  |
| 21. Vulcan     |  |
| 22. Juno       |  |
| 23. Neptune    |  |



- I. PERSONA
- II. PERICULUM PLANUS PRAESENSQUE
- III. REX LEONINUS
- IV. SILVA GUMPUS
- V. ANGELIN CAMPO REMOTO
- VI. SCELESTI PARVI
- VII. CAPITA AERIA
- VIII. CLIENS
- IX. TIBI ACCIDERET
- X. VELOCITAS



## Seeking Divine Favor

8.

Submitted by Cory Gross and Rachel Best, seventh grade Latin students of Kris Tracy, Ricks Center, Littleton, Col.  
Enter the English meanings of these Latin words. If you do it correctly, this goddess will favor you.

1. Bellum 2. Oleaster 3. Hircus 4. Dea  
5. Intellegentia 6. Textor

1.	_____	□	_____
2.	_____	□	_____
3.	_____	□	_____
4.	_____	□	_____
5.	_____	□	_____
6.	_____	□	_____

## Imperial Inference

9.

Submitted by Aaron Hainer, Latin II student of Pam Reeb, Thomas Worthington H. S., Worthington, Ohio  
Fill in the blanks with derivatives of the verb *fero, ferre, tuli, latus*. Then place the letters in the squares above the corresponding numbers below to solve the puzzle.

- a source of information: \_\_\_\_\_
- used to carry things across a river: \_\_\_\_\_
- to be unlike: \_\_\_\_\_
- a tree that bears cones: \_\_\_\_\_
- nerves conveying impulses to the brain: \_\_\_\_\_
- to expand in size: \_\_\_\_\_
- to regard more than something else: \_\_\_\_\_
- nerves conveying impulses from the brain: \_\_\_\_\_
- a meeting: \_\_\_\_\_
- noun case expressing separation and agency: \_\_\_\_\_
- to render from one language into another: \_\_\_\_\_
- someone who makes sure that the rules of a game are observed: \_\_\_\_\_
- submission of a legislative act for a decisive vote: \_\_\_\_\_
- to move from one place to another: \_\_\_\_\_

H  
1 2 3 4      5 6      7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

## Myth-Connected

10.

Submitted by Susan Dziana, Latin II student of M.L.S. High School, Amherst, Ohio

Fill in the blanks. Then place the numbered letters in the blank with the corresponding number.

- Dog-headed and serpent-like cave-dweller in Italy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Modern-day Strait where #1 dwelled.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - #1's original form.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Had a crush on #1.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Enchantress jealous of #1 and in love with #4.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - #1 devoured 6 of his men. (Latin name)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - #6 had only one of these remaining after a while on his journey.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

## Spectacula in Televisione

11.

Submitted by Kathleen Ham, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid-High, Norman, Oklahoma

- Flos \_\_\_\_\_
- Regulus Recens Acro Bello \_\_\_\_\_
- Expositio Septentrionalis \_\_\_\_\_
- Domus Plena \_\_\_\_\_
- Correctio Domi \_\_\_\_\_

## Bellum

12.

Submitted by Joel Talsma, Latin I student of Darrell Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Translate the following words into Latin and find them in the puzzle.

WEAPONS	SWORD	CAMP	TROOPS
SURRENDER		SOLDIER	ENEMY
EMPEROR	ARMY	SHIELD	DEATH
FIGHT	VICTORY		

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

- Stella Iter, Proximum Saeculum \_\_\_\_\_
- Tintinnabulo Servatus \_\_\_\_\_
- Mundus Verus \_\_\_\_\_
- Vita Pergit \_\_\_\_\_
- Periculum \_\_\_\_\_



- DONUM, Daniela Chalybs 13.
- CAMERA, Iohannes Grishamus
- OMNIA CAPIENDA, Barbara Textrix Bradfordinensis
- QUI ABALIENAT, Canis Stella
- IN CULINA CUM ROSA, Rosa Cottidiana
- QUAE AGENDA SUNT, Robertus Ad Silvam Versus
- OCULUS MAGICA II, Thomas Baccae
- DE MURIBUS FABULAE, POST-AURES ASPECTUS AD TERRAM DISNEAM, David Coenigiensis
- CIRCUITIO CAERULEA, Iosephina Anna Mapsoniensis
- DIANA ET EGO, Petra Lefoourtus

## A Sound Mind In A Sound Body

Submitted by Nick Lunn and Ann Elder, Latin I students of Mrs. Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

14.

Unscramble the words in Column A and place the letter of the matching clue in Column B. Then place the letters in Column B in the corresponding, numbered blanks below to read a special message.

A	B
1. UZES	_____
2. AANTHE	_____
3. POALLO	_____
4. RENDEET	_____
5. SAER	_____
6. TESAIH	_____
7. SHERME	_____
8. TISAREM	_____
9. ETAPHORID	_____
10. HHUESPETAS	_____
11. REHA	_____
12. EDINOSOP	_____
13. ANP	_____
14. DAHSE	_____
15. SUIONDYS	_____
16. OEMAER	_____
17. ASUEM	_____
18. MYNPAHE	_____
19. SERHEO	_____

## CLUES

- Her symbol is the owl.
- Goddess of childbirth and hunting.
- His symbol is the war helmet.
- Artemis' twin brother.
- His symbol is the trident.
- Goddesses who controlled all men's destiny.
- Goddess of the hearth.
- Married to Hephaestus.
- Nine goddesses of the arts and sciences.
- Married to Ariadne.
- His symbol is the syrinx.
- Queen of the gods.
- King of the gods.
- Created armor for Achilles.
- Invented 7-string lyre.
- Beautiful maidens who guard parts of nature.
- Half-mortal, half-god.
- Goddess of earth, fertility and grain.
- King of the underworld.

T 12 10 14    14 2 10 2    17 10  
3 7 4 18 7 4 12    14 2 10 7



## Turning Away (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

us to help the less fortunate. Kids on the Block, a puppet troop, is one such program with which I have been personally involved for four years. The troop travels to different elementary schools and teaches kids through puppets that although we may look different from one another, or we may talk or think differently, nevertheless we all have feelings.

Claudius was a man who could fight for himself and do as he believed right. Unfortunately, there are many people who lack his strength of character. Such people need the help of those of us who are stronger. We should not ignore their weaknesses.

Perhaps Pink Floyd said it best: "Don't accept that what's happening is just a case of others' suffering, or you'll find that you're joining in the turning away."

Grass Roots Community Support  
Strengthening Interest in Latin

In an article in *Prospects* (National Committee for Latin and Greek publication, Summer, 1994, p.5), Ken Kitchell points out that there is a new generation of Latin teachers out there who are rolling up their sleeves to promote the study of Latin to educators and parents as well as to their own students.

This new approach is working so well that it's now the parents themselves who are actively campaigning to get Latin into the schools, both elementary and secondary.

Cathy Blanton, of Indianapolis, has campaigned for a year to have Latin offered to students in grades 1 thru 5 at Brook Park Elementary School in Lawrence Township. At first the school agreed to allow Latin to be taught if a volunteer teacher could be found who would not charge for his/her services. By the time Blanton finished her campaign, however, interest in having Latin taught at the school had become so great that the administration decided they would be willing to hire a full-time licensed Latin teacher to do the honors.

Ron Dittmars, who lives in West Caldwell, NJ., has been actively working on the principal of the local elementary school which his two daughters attend so that Latin could be presented as part of the curriculum.

When teachers try to sell Latin curricula to administrators, their motives are always suspect—they're just trying to create employment for themselves, but when parents walk into their offices, administrators tend to listen; after all, these are the taxpayers who are paying their salaries.

A powerful example of suspect teacher motives can be seen in the on-going conflict at the University of North Dakota between the administration and the members of the Department of Classical Studies. The administration has been trying to eliminate the department and, although U. of N.D. classicists have mustered the support of hundreds of other Latin teachers in the country to support their cause, the administration would not back off from its stance that the Department of Classical Studies "would continue to be closely watched." Watched for what? For community and, subsequently, board support, obviously. Even university administrators know better than to upset those ultimately responsible for paying their salaries.

Because of increasing community support on all levels, Latin, as Kitchell points out in his article, is once again becoming not just revered, but even desirable. "Basic classical learning (mythology, history, art) is even spoken of, in some circles, as necessary if one is to be considered 'culturally literate.'"

In his conclusion, Kitchell points out that "this did not happen by accident. Hard-working teachers and organizations have contrived to defend Latin, Greek, and Classical Studies using every means possible. Numerous brochures, countless presentations, television and promotional videos, and national studies have even brought about the delightful situation wherein there are more jobs available for teachers of Latin than there are applicants to fill them."

If any readers are still seeking qualified Latin teachers for the current school year, they should contact the American Classical League Placement Bureau located at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, 513/529-7741.

## It's Happening in France

People Are Actually Communicating  
in Latin!

Once again France is the fashion leader of the world, and the latest fashion appears to be using Latin as a modern day vernacular. Pompeiiana recently received a copy of a 33 page newsletter called *M.A.S.*—written entirely in Latin. It seems that a large number of people who enjoy expressing themselves in Latin have gotten together to provide a publication to which a number of contributors can submit articles.

What follows is the cover letter which accompanied the Newsletter. It is an open invitation to any and all readers of Pompeiiana to correspond with the editors of *M.A.S.*, in Latin, of course.

*"ad Pompeianam, Inc.*

*"Cari amici,*

*"Cognovi vos Latinas litteras curare. Ego quoque eis multum faveo et divulgo hunc commenatarium, cuius exemplar unum mitto. (Sigillo 'M.A.S.' significatur 'Memento Audere Semper.' Si mihi exemplar vestri commentarii amicaliter invicem miseritis, potero de eo aliquid scribere et praenotare in meo. Aliquid vero velim scire: Utrum de Latinis rebus Anglice scribitis, an Latine? Ego, ut videtis, Latine scriptum commentarium edo, ut per quinquaginta populos legatur.*

*"Spero vos mihi max responsuros et nos cooperari posse in lingua Latina divulganda. Valet!*

*"[signed] Genovefa Imme"*

If anyone would like to correspond with Genovefa or contribute Latin articles to the *M.A.S.* newsletter currently being published in Latin, correspondence should be sent to the following address:

*M.A.S.—Imme*

*21, Bd Reccer Sarraillh*

*F—6400 PAU*

*FRANCE*

The issue of *M.A.S.*, sent to Pompeiiana contained Latin articles by 29 different authors, everything from essays on the history of the driver's license in France to Latinized lyrics of a French Rap song entitled *Bouge de là* and of the Metallica song "The Four Horsemen." The movie review in *Pagina Prima* of this issue of the Pompeiiana NEWSLETTER was, in fact, written by a French student of Latin.

What follows is a description of *M.A.S.* which is sent to prospective contributors in Europe:

*Constat enim "M.A.S." pulcherrimum esse commentarium, multis imaginibus recte ornatum, de hodiernis rebus agentem ludis moribusque, omnino Latine conscriptum praecipue a discipulis adolescentulis.*

*"M.A.S." ab omni facioso favore liber et solutus commentarius, non est praeconiorum distributor, politicam rem ignorat, de religiosis rebus non disputat, subscriptiones non querit, non poscit nummos...etsi gratias iustas nempe agimus ferasque eis liberalibus lectoribus, qui sponte sua donum benigne miserunt vel mittent ad nos adiuvandos: Nam quotannis multo cum angore quaerimus quomodo ad calcem perveniamus!*

*Gratuito modo pervulgatus in omnis terrarum finibus, quas alias post alias pacifice invasimus, praesertim inter adolescentes in Lycéis et studiorum universitatibus in Latinis litteris incumbentes, translationis usitataeque humanitatis est gestator, classicorum hodiernorumque Latinitatis studiorum propugnator, adolescentium adolescentulorumque amicitiae omnium gentium ac populorum faveat.*

*Curiose tantum accipere "M.A.S." ad hunc libellum probandum vel improbandum pittacio rogatoriae epistulae tantum constat; deinde vestrum est, amici lectores, eum ad sordes iacere aut servare vel potius in eo cooperari Latinis scriptis mittendis.*

*Nomen "M.A.S." illud est, quod Gabriel d'Annunzio insidiosis cymbis dedit: "Memento Audere Semper!"*

## Ancient Roman Children on Welfare

Although welfare payments (*congiaria*) were passed out to poor adults during Republican Rome, it was the Emperor Trajan who made sure that poor children (called *pueri et puellae alimentarii*) received direct welfare aid, boys until they were 18, girls until age 14.

Catullus  
and his  
Fickle Friend  
Lesbia

*By Matthew Good, Latin student of Annetta Kapon,  
Mirman School, Los Angeles, California*

The Roman poet Catullus invested his love in an ungrateful relationship, one doomed to failure, with a woman he called "Lesbia." Catullus documented this relationship in a diary of poems that have come down to us. The state of their relationship changed greatly from poem to poem, showing the reader at least one thing—the relationship was definitely not secure. For example, at times Catullus appeared to be in a state of utter bliss, and at other times he is bitter and angry. Once in a while he swears to end his relationship, to repay Lesbia for her faithlessness. Then, one poem later, he is back at her heels, singing her praise!

It seems to me that Catullus was very foolish. He complained to the gods about a disease eating at his heart, the pest of love; yet he never stuck to his resolve to end that disease but continued loving Lesbia!

A modern parallel exists in the short story "Winter Dreams" by Alexander Scott Fitzgerald. In it "Dexter" talks about his relationship with "Judy." Dexter first met Judy when she was a little girl and he worked for her father as a caddy at the father's golf course. Back then she was young and ugly. Later, when he is older and has become quite successful, he meets her again. Now she is beautiful, and has taken a liking to him. The story follows the relationship between the two, beginning with Dexter following her like a love-sick puppy. After a while, though, she begins to ignore him. Like Lesbia, Judy keeps many lovers at a time, paying attention to one for a while, then ignoring him when a new one comes along. When a man gets to the point of desperation, and is about to leave her, Judy joins him for a one-night fling to re-awaken his love.

Catullus seems to have a lot in common with the rejected loves of Judy. From the start, Catullus' relationship with Lesbia seems to have consisted primarily of her reluctance and her dismissal of his needs and desires! It would be very hard to convince me that Catullus ever was or ever could have been accepted completely into Lesbia's life. He seems to have been not much more than an outsider.

All of these opinions can, of course, be supported by a look at some of Catullus' poetry.

In "An Echo of Sappho," Catullus was very much in love, or else he would not have been so upset at seeing Lesbia with another man. One can tell, however, that he was slightly less than happy by the way he stated that the man she was with must be like a god to be able to hold on to her, seemingly a sarcastic or a wistful comment. As for Lesbia, she seemed to be having a field day, toying with his feelings, carelessly trampling them with her faithlessness.

"*Vivamus, Mea Lesbia,*" is a poem about a very eager, excited, and desiring Catullus. For him, his relationship has reached a sort of fantasy phase, where he has been struck with Cupid's arrow, and is now dreaming irrationally about wonderful desires and passions being fulfilled. He expressed the fantastic desires and dreams that came to him during this fantasy period of his relationship with the words "*da mi basia mille, deinde centum, dein mille altera, dien secunda centum, deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum, dein, cum millia multa fecerimus.*" Catullus was fantasizing about how many kisses he and Lesbia would exchange on the event of a meeting. Hundreds, then thousands, of kisses, then hundreds, then thousands, over and over again. Hyperbole and anaphora are used to dramatize and romanticize the intensity of their fictional meeting. At this stage in the relationship Catullus is very passionate and inflamed, and has not yet suffered disillusionment.

At the time of the poem "To Lesbia's Sparrow," Catullus has reached a stage of feeling lonely, neglected, and jealous. The object of his jealousy? A pet sparrow that Lesbia keeps to provide her with companionship. Catullus watches how the two interact—the bird nipping Lesbia's finger, Lesbia

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

## Sicut Tu Mihi Esse Videris

By Emily Wong, Tenth Grade Latin student of Mrs. Nancy Seltz, Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Tu qui postulas magnum spatium debilitare,  
contemplantur solem et sidera.  
Orbis solis est tam propinquus  
ut nemo possit contueri,  
tam candens ut nemo possit capere voluptatem,  
sed parvi ignes in antro caeli,  
quorum fulgentes claros colemus,  
quorum notas vias prosequimur,  
luminis nostris fulgentibus,  
sunt cari intervallo interjecto,  
Sicut tu mihi esse videris.

You who claim that a great distance weakens  
consider the sun and the stars.  
The ball of the sun is so near  
that no one is able to look closely at it,  
so hot that no one is able to seize pleasure from it,  
but the small fires in the cavern of the sky,  
whose bright glittering we cherish,  
whose known paths we follow with our own flashing  
eyes,  
are dear by virtue of their great distance,  
just as you are to me.

## Catullus Essay (Continued a Pagina Octava)

keeping the sparrow in her lap and petting it – and wishes that he might take the place of the sparrow. This indicates some unhappiness existing in Catullus, some dissatisfaction.

If the poem had been written earlier in the relationship, Catullus most likely would not have noticed the sparrow. Because time has passed and the fantasy stage has passed, Catullus is noticing even the slightest things and construing them as personal affronts. What Catullus seems to be saying is this: "Look, you give a sparrow more attention than me! What has the sparrow got that I haven't?" By now Catullus has definitely passed the stage of complete adoration that was present in "Vivamus, Mea Lesbia." Now he has become a little more realistic, and a little spiteful.

"On the Death of Lesbia's Sparrow" is another poem about Lesbia's pet that had made Catullus so jealous. In this poem the sparrow has died, and Lesbia has been left without a companion. At this point the relationship between Catullus and Lesbia is slightly strained. The strain seems to be indicated at the end of the poem when Catullus "comes to the rescue," banishing the evil spirits that have made his Lesbia become so sad. He curses these dire spirits for making the sparrow travel that road from which there is no return, and for making the pretty eyes of Lesbia so swollen. Catullus' "coming to the rescue" and cursing the dire spirits is evident in the words, "ut Vobis male sit, male tenebrae Orci, quae omni bella devorant: tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis. o factum male! o missile passer! tua nunc opera meae puellae flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli."

No doubt Catullus had fallen out of favor with Lesbia, and now, by being her replacement sparrow, comforting and being a friend to her, Lesbia will favor him with new approval.

Within the poem "Eternal Love" Catullus wishes the affair between him and Lesbia might continue forever, as she has proposed. He is very happy at this point, very optimistic about the relationship.

The poem "Faithlessness" appears to be a response to "Eternal Love." In the latter, Catullus had hoped that the gods would allow the "pleasing love" between the two to continue forever. In "Faithlessness" Catullus seems to have discovered her mouthing the same words to another man, and he is now bitter over her faithlessness. He vents this frustration over the fickleness of a woman in the lines, "dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti, in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua," i.e. the things a woman says to her passionate lover, such as saying she is only his, are words that should be written of air or on flowing water.

Catullus seems to have had ample reason to be upset at Lesbia over this, and this would have been a good time for him to re-evaluate their relationship and dump her.

# DEXTRO PEDE



*Dextro pede* – "Right foot first!" This was the rule when entering a Roman *triclinium*. The idea is well preserved in the English expression, "Getting off on the right foot."

The goal of this column is to focus on ancient Roman – and Greek – dining customs as well as to pass on sample recipes that can still be enjoyed today. The column will also focus on some of the many Roman – and Greek – literary references to food and drink and to some of the most famous dinner parties ever held.

## Let's Talk Breakfast

It's morning. Throughout the ancient world Greeks and Romans are wiping the sleep out of their eyes with one hand and reaching for something to eat with the other. Each is about to "break" his or her all night "fast."

The earliest record we have of ancient Greeks eating breakfast dates back to the twelfth century B.C., the time of the Trojan War. Although Homer is telling the story some 300 years later, he convinces us that twelfth century B.C. Greeks began their day by eating a little something, a meal they called *akroterion*. By our standards it wasn't much of a meal, but it got them started. To break their fast they would take some bread which had been allowed to dry and dip it into a cup of undiluted wine. Since wine was generally diluted with water in a large bowl called a *kyathos*, the name *α-κροτεριον* (no *kyathos* used) shows that this was a time for a little straight wine to help get them going in the morning – much like most of the world now drinks coffee or cola in the morning to get that special push.

As the years passed, special bagel-like breads were baked and deliberately allowed to dry rock-hard so that they could be kept on hand indefinitely for quick morning snacks.

Dipping hardened bread into wine was also the typical Roman way of having breakfast, or, as they called it, *ientaculum*. Since some Romans preferred to dip their bread into wine specially seasoned with hartwort (*silla*), these people referred to their breakfast as *sillatum* instead of *ientaculum*.

Boys on their way to school could buy morning treats called *adipata* which were nothing other than lumps of bread dough which had been dropped into boiling hot oil until they puffed up and turned golden brown on the outside. They were then dipped in honey. *Adipata* were smaller versions of the "elephant ears" rolled in sugar that are sold at state fairs across the U.S.A. In one of his epigrams, the Roman author Martial (XIV.CCXXIII) talks about the bakers who sell these

morning treats to school boys while the roosters are still crowing:

"Surge: iam vendit pueris ientacula pistor,  
cristatae sonant undique lucis aves."

▽

"Get up:  
the baker's already selling breakfast to the boys,  
everywhere the crested birds of morning  
are making their crowing noise."

Romans who wanted a little more to eat in the morning often snacked on dates, olives and cheese. More hearty Romans even ate a little meat (perhaps pork sausages) in the morning, as is suggested by the following line from Martial (XIII.XXXI):

"Si sine carne voles ientacula sumere frugi,..."

▽

"If you want to have a light breakfast, skipping the meat,..."

Although complete Roman meals were supposed to proceed *ab ovo usque ad mala*, we don't hear of Romans having eggs for breakfast until the 3rd century A.D. when we are told that Emperor Alexander Severus used to break his fast with milk, eggs, and honeyed-wine (*mulsum*). The *mulsum* probably took the place of our orange juice in the morning, although one would think that it wouldn't mix well with the milk. Want to try starting your day like a Roman school boy? Here's a recipe for *Adipata*.

## Adipata

To two cups of flour, add 1 tsp of dry yeast, 1 tsp of salt, 2 tbs of honey, 1 tbs of butter and 3/4 cup of moderately warm water. Mix this thoroughly, and then place it in a small bowl covered with a cloth and let it rise for an hour.

Place 2 to 3 inches of olive oil in a small pan and heat until it sizzles when a little piece of bread dough is dropped into it.

Take a small ball of dough and stretch it a little until it flattens out. Using tongs, place this dough into the hot oil and let it cook until it turns a golden brown. Turn it over to be sure both sides cook evenly.

Again using the tongs, remove the cooked dough from the hot oil, and set it on a paper towel to drain. Repeat the process until all the dough is baked.

Roll the cooked *adipata* in a dish into which about 1/2 inch of honey has been poured.

Enjoy your breakfast, and don't be late for school!

Although these are not all of the poems that Catullus wrote about his relationship, they allow the reader to get a fair picture of the situation that existed. Catullus was always striving to get Lesbia's love. Sometimes she loved him, for a short time, but she soon moved on to someone else. This relationship was not one that Catullus would profit from, unless he did so by writing poems about it and getting paid.

Throughout this relationship Catullus had a pretty steady cycle. First he was neglected, then Lesbia paid attention to him, and he was in bliss. Then Lesbia went on to someone else, and Catullus got offended and upset over her faithlessness. Then she would come back again.

Why didn't Catullus get the point and move on? Why didn't he learn that this was a go-nowhere relationship, that continual pursuit of Lesbia would get him nothing but grief? Had he lived in a different age, he might have quoted Saint Joan and said, "How long, oh God? How long?"

## The Donkey Bridge

by Jason Kruper





## Focus on Pompeii

Beginning next month, the Pompeiana Newsletter shall feature a special series of articles on Pompeii composed by the students of Dr. M. Colakis from Berkeley Preparatory School in Tampa, Florida.

Through a variety of memoirs, diaries, first-hand accounts and carefully researched articles, the reader will obtain a fascinating view of the last moments of Pompeii during that fateful month of August in A. D. 79.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Which country, soon to be a member of the European Union, currently broadcasts world news in Latin?
2. *In pellicula cinematographica Mea Cara, Liberos Minores Feci, quod animal liberos minores ex horto in casam portavit?*
3. What nationality settled in the area of ancient Rome called the *Velabrum*?
4. Could Peter Fasnacht, Andy Woodworth, and Ryan DeJesus of Cherry Hill, New Jersey, be labelled Doves or Hawks concerning the need to wage war?
5. What is M.A.S.?
6. What kind of competition did Zeus wage with a young man named Martin?
7. Which two lovers are commemorated in the Poem entitled "US" in this issue?
8. When were *adipata* eaten in ancient Rome?
9. In which state was Pluto Water bottled?
10. How many years did President Clinton study Latin when he was in high school?

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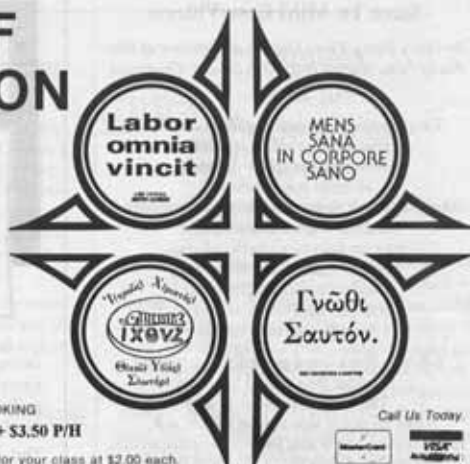
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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| L68 Labor omnia vincit. (Virgil ARTES LATINAE)<br>Labor conquers all things.  | L276 Nec possum tecum vivere, nec sine te. (Anon.)<br>I can't live with you nor without you.                                     |
| L166 Qualis pater, talis filius. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE)<br>As the father is so is the son.   | L278 Dabit deus his quoque finem. (Ver. Aen. 1.199)<br>God will terminate even these sorrows.                                    |
| L180 Amicus animae dimidium. (Austin ARTES LATINAE)<br>A friend is the half of one's soul.  | L279 Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. (Ver. Aen. 1.203)<br>Even these disasters may eventually generate pleasant memories. |
| L184 Bis dat qui cito dat. (Aldius? ARTES LATINAE)<br>Who gives quickly gives twice.  | L280 Timeo Danaos et dona ferentis. (Ver. Aen. 2.49)<br>I fear a gift-bearing enemy.   |
| L198 Hodie, non cras. (Motto ARTES LATINAE) Today, not tomorrow.  | L282 Non Omnis Moriar. (Horace) Not all of me shall die.   |
| L199 Magna est veritas et praevalerebit. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE)<br>Great is truth and it will prevail.   |  |
| L220 Mens sana in corpore sano. (Juvenal ARTES LATINAE)<br>A sound mind in a sound body.  |  |
| L223 Ars longa, vita brevis. (Hippocrates-translation ARTES LATINAE)<br>Art is long, life is short.   |  |
| L225 Nemo liber est qui corpori servit. (Seneca ARTES LATINAE)<br>No one is free who is a slave to his body.  |  |
| L227 Cogito, ergo sum. (Descartes? ARTES LATINAE)<br>I think, therefore I am.   |  |
| L229 Veritas vos liberabit. (N.T. ARTES LATINAE)<br>The truth will set you free.  |  |
| L232 Veni, vidi, vici. (Suetonius ARTES LATINAE)<br>I came, I saw, I conquered.   |  |
| L237 Edamus, bibamus, gaudeamus; post mortem nulla voluptas. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE) Let us eat, drink, and be merry; after death there is no pleasure. |  |
| L239 Omnia vincit Amor: et nos cedamus Amori. (Virgil ARTES LATINAE) Love conquers all; let us, too, yield to Love.                                   |  |
| L241 Aut bibat aut abeat. (Cicero ARTES LATINAE)<br>(A person) should either drink or get out.  |  |
| L275 Da mihi basia mille. (Catullus 5.7)<br>Kiss me with a thousand kisses.   |  |
|   | <b>GREEK</b>   |
|   | G7 σοφία πᾶς ὁ βίος. (Anon.) All the world's a stage.  |
|   | G10 Καλὴν ἐσχάτη. (Pender) Leisure is a fine thing.  |
|   | G23 Πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἐνδύμωρος. (Protagoras)<br>Man is the measure of all things.  |
|   | G30 Γράσκω δ' αἰ πολλὰ διδάσκουσιν. (Solon)<br>The older I grow, the more I learn.   |
|   | G31 ΝΙΨΘΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΤΗ. (On Haps Scoria)<br>Wash your sine, not only your face.  |
|   | G38 Οὐ πλοῦς ἀλλὰ ποῦς. (Anon.) Not quantity but quality.  |
|   | G47 Εὑρίκα. (Archimedes) I have it, I have found.  |
|   | G48 Τὸ νικῆν αὐτὸν παῖδων καὶν πρῶτη τε καὶ ἀρίστη. (Plato, Laws, 626 E) Self-mastery is the first and noblest victory of all.   |
|   | G50 Φιλοσοφία βίου καθ' ἑαυτήν. (Anon.)<br>Philosophy the Guide of Life.   |
|   | G57 Πάντα ῥεῖ. (Heraclitus) All is flux.   |
|   | G62 Γνωθι σαυτόν. (Thales, as quoted by Diogenes Laertius)<br>Know thyself.  |
|   | G66 Ἰχθυό: Ἰσχυός Χριστός Θεοῦ Υἱός Σωτήρ.   |

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## CAVEANT EMPTOR VENDORQUE

## Res lucundae Quas Emere Potes

Costumes of Ancient Rome, by D.J. Symons. 64 pp. HC. #1934926. \$11.95. Barnes & Noble Cat. Key E50X, 493B. 201/767-7079.

Anchor Book of Latin Quotations, compiled by Norbert Gutterman. 433 pp. Paperback. #9398. \$9.95. A Common Reader. 800/832-7323

Perfume bottles of Greece & Rome, useable recreations. Greek sandal bottle with Medusa decoration (610 B.C.) 2 3/4" h x 6 1/4" l, \$68.00. Early Italian dolphin bottle (350 B.C.) 3 1/2" h, 5" l, \$68.00. Art & Artifact Spring 1994 catalog. 800/231-6766

Imperial Gladius, ornate replica of the Roman short sword, 29 1/2" long. #16673 J. Caesar Sword. \$279.00. House of Tyrol International. 800/241-5404

Replica of Lapis Lazuli ancient Greek necklace and earrings with 22k gold accents. Necklace #4619 is 18" long, \$225.00; Earrings (pierced only) #4320 are 1 1/2" long, \$30.00. Smithsonian Catalog, Fall 1994. Cat. Code #G6342A. 800/322-0344

## Video-Cassettes

Rome, The Eternal City. 45 mins. #E9334. \$19.98

Alexander the Great at Issus and Julius Caesar at Alesia, Parts I & II of a six-video set called The Great Commanders. 45 mins. each. #PAV9603. Set of six cassettes. \$129.95

Rome & Pompeii. 60 mins. #PAV9438. \$29.95

These videos can be ordered from Pacific Arts Publishing, Catalog Key 14G130. 800/538-5856

## V Unctores Conducendi Sunt

The *Thermae Stabianae, Pompeii*, is in need of five unctores. Must be skilled in pre- and post-workout rubdowns. Applicants who have served as trainers or *μαζαρεῦντες* will be given preference. *Vide balneatorem, Thermae Stabianae, Pompeii*.

## Athenae Tibi Digito Innuunt

Two 6-week summer programs will be offered in Athens next summer by the ASCSA. \$2,500 (some scholarships available) Application kits available after 9/15/94 must be returned by 2/15/95: Committee on the Summer Session, ASCSA, 993 Lennox Dr., Ste. 101, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648. 609/844-7577

## Lusus Scetiles ex Picturis Italicis

It has been several years since there have been any puzzles on the market that featured classical scenes, but now *Battle Road Press* (603/924-7600) has come to the rescue with three puzzles which would be fun to have "going" in the classroom:

Corsica (a close-up harbor view featuring a church and apartments along the shore), 19" x 26", 1,000 pieces. #1020. \$8.50

Gallery of Art by Panini (featuring classical works of art displayed in a romanesque medieval art gallery). This puzzle comes in two different formats:

19" x 26", 1,500 pieces. #1509. \$10.50

42" x 62", 6,000 pieces. #6002. \$32.50

## Romani Veniunt

If this is your year to invite one of Pompeiana's persona presenters to your school or convention, be sure to request a *Persona Presentation Pamphlet* from Pompeiana in the near future so you can be sure that speakers will be available for your preferred dates. To request a *Persona Presentation* pamphlet call 317/255-0589 and leave your name and mailing address.

## Exemplaria Reliqua Emere Potes

If your students were not receiving the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER during the 1992-1993 or the 1993-1994 school year, it is still possible to purchase a limited number of complete classroom sets for each of those years, complete with monthly answer sheets.

Because there are a very limited number of these sets left, they will be sent on a first-come-first-serve basis to those teachers who phone orders in to the Pompeiana, office. Orders shipped will be invoiced.

## Phone Orders Only: 317/255-0589

Be prepared to specify whether you would like a 92-93 set or a 93-94 set. You will be invoiced \$10.00 for each set mailed to you via library rate at your school address in the United States. There will have to be additional charges for any other mailing arrangement.

## Responsa Probata

## How Are You Doing In Latin?

1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. a, 9. d, 10. d, 11. c, 12. c, 13. d, 14. c, 15. b, 16. d, 17. b, 18. c, 19. d, 20. b.



## Latin Learning



## Multam Nauseam





## Pompeiiiana, Inc.

Pompeiiiana was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1974 as a National 501-(c)(3) not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the Secondary School Level.

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.

Each month, September through May, 13,000 copies of the Pompeiiiana Newsletter are printed and mailed to members and Latin classes throughout the world.

The Pompeiiiana Newsletter is a membership benefit for Adult and Contributing Members. Teachers who are members of Pompeiiiana may purchase classroom orders of the newsletter for their students.

### Plan Now to Renew Your Membership & Classroom Order

#### Membership Enrollment Form, 1994-1995

The cost of memberships varies because of the expense involved in mailing the Pompeiiiana Newsletter as a monthly membership benefit. All Prices are in U.S. dollars. Memberships run for one year, July 1 thru June 30.

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School: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Classroom Subscription Order Form 1994-1995

All classroom orders must be sent c/o a current teacher-member of Pompeiiiana, Inc. at a school address. A minimum classroom order of 6 copies is required.

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England/Europe: Air = @ \$6.50, Surface = @ \$5;

South Africa: Air = @ \$23, Surface = @ \$10.

Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copies @ \$ \_\_\_\_\_ c/o the teacher member listed on the enrollment form above.

Pompeiiiana, Inc.  
6026 Indianola Ave.  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

## Let Pompeiiiana Put Your Name in Print

Items submitted for publication in the Pompeiiiana Newsletter should be typed or computer set and sent to:

*The Editor*

*Pompeiiiana Newsletter*

*6026 Indianola Ave.*

*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.*

Latin . . . Your Best Educational Investment



## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions are mailed with each Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Copies are also sent to all Adult and Contributing members.)

1.

## Carmina Optima

- I. FANTASTIC VOYAGE, Coolio
- II. REGULATE, Warren G. & Nate Dogg
- III. SUMMERTIME BLUES, Alan Jackson
- IV. NATIONAL WORKING WOMAN'S HOLIDAY, Sammy Kershaw
- V. CAN YOU FEEL THE LOVE TONIGHT? Elton John
- VI. IF YOU GO, John Secada
- VII. ANY TIME, ANY PLACE, Janet Jackson
- VIII. I MISS YOU, Aaron Hall
- IX. COME OUT AND PLAY, Offspring
- X. PRAYER FOR THE DYING, Seal

2.

## NCAA

1. a
2. b
3. k
4. c
5. l
6. d
7. m
8. n
9. o
10. g
11. i
12. b
13. f
14. e
15. p
16. j

6.

## Ye Gods!

1. k
2. p
3. i
4. h
5. q
6. n
7. o
8. j
9. c
10. a
11. m
12. e
13. b
14. d
15. f
16. l
17. q
18. b
19. k
20. c
21. j
22. d
23. n

3.

## Sports Teams

1. H
2. L
3. A
4. I
5. J
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. E
10. G
11. K
12. F

7.

## Picturae Moventes

- I. THE MASK
- II. CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER
- III. THE LION KING
- IV. FORREST GUMP
- V. ANGELS IN THE OUTFIELD
- VI. THE LITTLE RASCALS
- VII. AIRHEADS
- VIII. THE CLIENT
- IX. IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU
- X. SPEED

4.



5.

## The Classics Last Stand

1. E, i
2. J, e
3. H, a
4. F, b
5. A, c
6. B, j
7. I, g
8. G, h
9. D, f
10. C, d

## TEACHERS:

All games and sets of questions will be numbered consecutively throughout the school year if you wish to use these numbers to record student work.

10.

## Myth-Connected

1. SCYLLA
2. MESSINA
3. NYMPH
4. GLAUCUS
5. CIRCE
6. ODYSSEUS
7. BOATS

## CHARYBDIS

I want to discuss a film which I recently saw. It was produced by the Walt Disney Company, and it is wonderfully entitled, "Honey, I Shrink the Kids!"

This is the plot: The father has invented a machine of sorts, with which things are miraculously shrunk with laser beams. While he is out, the children (an older daughter and a younger son) enter the room in which the machines are located with the neighbors' children (who are both boys). Unfortunately it happens that the instrument, having been turned on when the string was pulled by the little neighbor boy, emits laser beams on the three boys and one girl. Immediately, therefore, they become so small that they are almost like microbes. And so, when the dad returned home, he doesn't see them; he doesn't even hear them, even if they shout; for their voices have become tiny inaudible squeaks. And so, when he wants to clean the sidewalk with a broom, he sweeps them up with the dust and dirt and dumps them into a sack of disposable trash. Then he dumps the sack outside in the farthest part of the yard near the gate.

When his wife returns, and the children are not actually able to be found anywhere, the parents begin to be concerned; likewise, their neighbors also are seriously concerned, when they can't find their children anywhere when they get ready to make a trip into the country. Both sets of parents advise the police because they think their children have run away together.

Meanwhile the boys and the girls were able to get out of the top of the sack of trash; nevertheless they are very frightened; for, since they are very small, the short blades of grass seem as tall to them as trees growing in an rain forest. In fact, insects seem like huge monsters to them. And so while gathering nectar from the flowers, a certain bee unknowingly picks up the two

## Honey, I Shrank the Kids

boys with the pollen; nevertheless, the they finally fall to the ground after a short flight. Even an ant frightens them when they see it for the first time. Then in truth, when they realize that the ant isn't full grown, but an infant, they soon get used to it and use it like a horse which all four of them ride. So they are able to get a little closer to the house—for although the yard is by no means large, it seems huge to people who are very small. Afterwards in truth, the ant seems so tired to them that they prefer to set it free.

Meanwhile the inventor father finally understood what happened; and so he uses a portable microscope to look for his children and the children of the neighbors. He actually has no success. I can't list every single danger, how, for example, how someone wants to mow the lawn and it is dangerous lest he harm the boys, or how they are nearly killed in the water from a hose.

Finally a dog, whose ears can hear the slightest sounds (which we call "ultrasonic") hears the whispers of the boys, and finds them and brings them back home. When the dog actually wants to jump onto the table so he can put the children right under their father's eyes, the head of the house knocks him down with a quick movement of his hand... and the boys and the girl fall from the dog's tail into the bowl, where the milk is, which the father wants to have for breakfast; therefore he's gone for a little while and as a result he doesn't eat them. Luckily, he finally sees them through a microscope at an opportune time. All things, therefore, come to a happy and favorable ending; for that clever inventor gives their previous size back to the boys and the girl with the laser beam so easily that these people who were nearly enemies to their neighbors before now enter into a true friendship.

As the old saying goes, "All's well that ends well."

11.

## Spectacula in Televisione

1. Blossom
2. Fresh Prince of Bel Air
3. Northern Exposure
4. Full House
5. Home Improvement
6. Star Trek: The Next Generation
7. Saved by the Bell
8. The Real World
9. Life Goes On
10. Jeopardy

13.

## Libri Optimi

- I. THE GIFT, Danielle Steele
- II. THE CHAMBER, John Grisham
- III. EVERYTHING TO GAIN, Barbara Taylor Bradford
- IV. THE ALIENIST, Caleb Carr
- V. IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, Rosie Daley
- VI. THE AGENDA, Bob Woodward
- VII. MAGIC EYE II, Thomas Hacco
- VIII. MOUSE TALES, A BEHIND-THE-EARS LOOK AT DISNEYLAND, David Koenig
- IX. BLUE RODEO, Jo-Ann Mapson
- X. DI AND I, Peter Lefcourt

12.



14.

## A Sound Mind in a Sound Body

1. ZEUS, M
2. ATHENA, A
3. APOLLO, D
4. DEMETER, R
5. ARES, C
6. HESTIA, G
7. HERMES, O
8. ARTEMIS, B
9. APHRODITE, H
10. HEPHAESTUS, N
11. HERA, L
12. POSEIDON, E
13. PAN, K
14. HADES, S
15. DIONYSUS, J
16. MOERAE, F
17. MUSAE, I
18. NYMPHAE, P
19. HEROES, O

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO

15.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Finland
2. Camis
3. Greeks
4. Hawks
5. A French Latin Publication
6. A house building contest
7. Pyramus and Thisbe
8. For breakfast or tentaculum
9. Indiana
10. Four

## 8. Seeking Divine Favor

1. w A r
2. olive T rec
3. H e goat
4. Godd E us
5. intelligence N ce
6. we A ver

9.

## Imperial Inference

1. reference
2. ferry
3. differ
4. conifer
5. afferent
6. dilate
7. prefer
8. efferent
9. convention
10. ablative
11. translate
12. referee
13. referendum
14. transfer

NERO HAD PROBLEMS