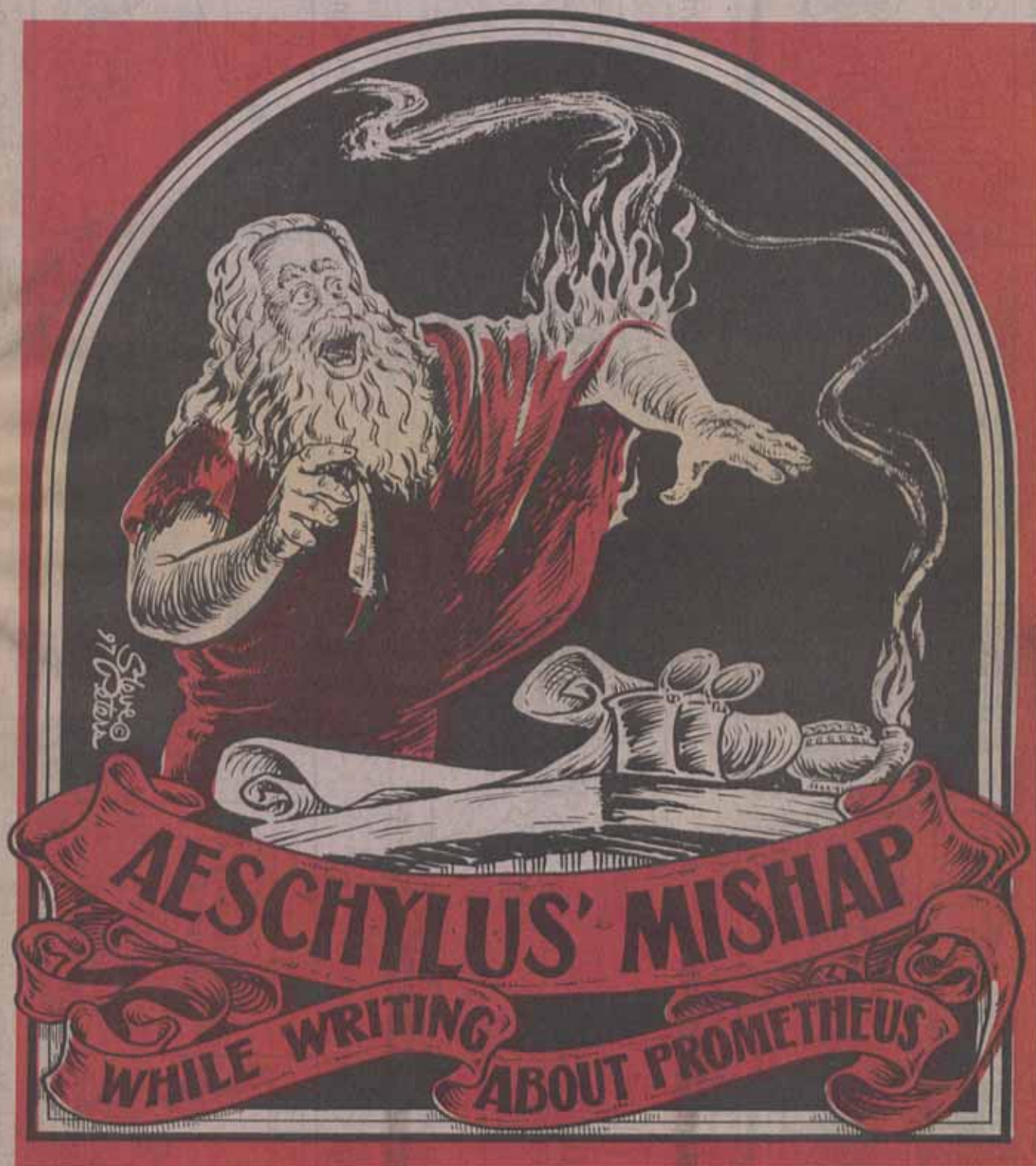


POMPEIIANA

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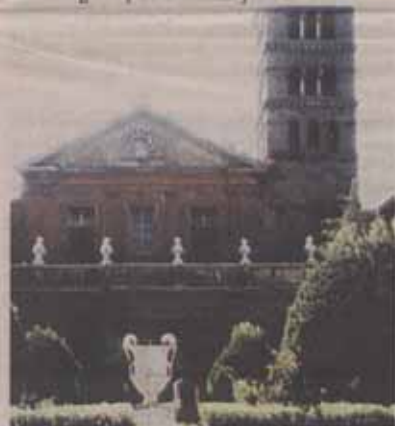
## CATERVA QUAE HABET BONAM VOCEM



### St. Cecilia and Her House-Church

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

To third century Rome, in the *Transtiberim* precinct (now called *Trastevere*), there lived a young, devout Christian girl by the name of Cecilia. Though born to all the luxury of the nobility, she had pledged her life to caring for the multitudes of sick and poor in the teeming neighborhood across the river from the main part of the city. She also spent a great deal of time at the sad task of burying her religious brethren, who were being martyred almost daily.



### The Church of St. Cecilia in Rome

The sixteen-year old had vowed to remain forever a virgin as a sign of total dedication. For her confessor, Cecilia had the very Bishop of Rome himself, Pope Urban I, who encouraged her in her vocation.

All these plans were threatened, however, when her father arranged for his beautiful daughter to marry Valerian, a pagan nobleman. When the wedding day came, Cecilia sat apart from the guests, repeating psalms and prayers. After everyone had departed, the new bride implored the groom to honor the vow she had taken and to join her in working among the destitute and down-trodden.

At first angered, Valerian grew more and more impressed by Cecilia's obvious fervor and piety. A few days later, he and his brother Tiburtius sought out the Bishop, who was in hiding—for these were days of religious persecution. From Urban the two brothers received instruction in the faith and the sacrament of Baptism.

When word of their conversions reached the city's authorities, the brothers were arrested and subsequently executed for refusing to pray to pagan idols. The grief-stricken Cecilia, after seeing to the entombment of Valerian and Tiburtius in the catacombs

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

Based on a story by Noelle Shanks, Latin III student of Donna Wright, Lawrence North H. S., Indianapolis, Indiana

Propter talia carmina qualia *Dies Solis Sanguineus* *Dies Solis et Discothea*, fere omnes cognoscunt catervam musicam UII. Eorum genus musicae quae assidue mutatur cultum popularem finxit. Fortasse ingenium praeclarum cantoris primi huius catervae, Bono, maxime interest.

Bono natus est Paulus Hewson a.d. VI Idus Maias anno MCMLX Dublini in Hibernia. Pater erat tabellarius et Bono duos fratres habebat. Apud ludum Montem Templum Dublini studuit et ibi ceteris musicis futuris occurrit: Margui, Adamo Clayton, et Laurentio Mullen, Minori. Anno MCMLXXVI Laurentius incipere catervam novam constituit. Itaque proscriptionem musicorum in libello ad ludum posuit. Hoc modo caterva UII nata est.

Quattuor post annis et postquam pauca carmina ab incolis huius regionis maxime recepta erant, caterva Insulae Dincis assignata est. Hoc aperuit ianuam ad Americam. Primum carminum album, *Puer*, factum est anno MCMLXXX, sed ubi carminum album *Beilum* anno MCMLXXXIII factum est, Caterva UII successum confecti in civitatibus unitis Americae. Duobus ante annis caterva visitaverat Americam et maxime amabatur. Primum carminum album notissimum in America erat *Arbor Ioshuae* anno

MCMLXXXVII. Hoc album nominatum est "Anni Carminum Album." Bono nunc erat celeberrimus. Omnes in toto mundo eum audire et videre volebant. Praemium "Grammy" et peregrinatio magna sequebantur. Carminum album "Pop" nuper factum et alia magna peregrinatio ostendunt catervam adhuc favore populi frui. Vos potestis legere decem carmina optima catervae UII in Pagina Octava.

Plurimae aliae catervae ab hac caterva Hibernica adductae sunt. UII multum auxilium ad caritates Veniam Totius Mundi et Pacem Viridem tulit. Quam ob rem hae caritates floruerunt et pecuniam pro laboribus humanis et rebus quae in natura nobis circumstant auxerunt.

Haec caterva quidem habet nexum linguae Latinae. Ubi Bono, tum Paulus, erat adulescens, cum compluribus amicis errabant. Deinde conspexerunt libellum tabernae quae machinas ad male audientes adjuvandos vendebat. Viderunt verba "Bonovox." Unus ex amicis qui erat discipulus linguae Latinae scivit haec verba significare "Bonam Vocem." Amicus igitur nomen "Bono" Paulo dedit quod erat cantor primus catervae et poterat bene cantare. Nomen retinet. Quis potest vocare linguam Latinam mortuum?

### <http://WWW.Pompeiana.com>

Now, thanks to a grant from the Lilly Endowment in Indianapolis, readers can listen to the pleasant strains of classical music as they access Pompeiana's brand new website.

Pompeiana's Mission Statement, History and Objectives are all listed on colorful pages.

The website also features links to all the various services and resources available from Pompeiana, Inc., including its *Persona Presenters Speakers Bureau* and its audio-visual teaching materials.

Visitors will be able to view a sample study sheet from Pompeiana's Cultural Drill Tapes and actually hear sample tape questions being asked.

Visitors can also view a clip of the video tape *The Life and Training of a Roman Legionnaire*.

Ordering-information and e-mail linkage is also provided on the website.

### Ode to Latin

By Aaron Grant, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin High School, Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

Latin is fun.

A language but more.

I can tell you, that class

Is one in which I'll never snore!

We learn about declensions

And other grammatical things,

But when it comes to culture,

That's when my little heart sings.

Caesar, Pompey and Crassus,

And other Triumvirates.

Pliny wrote many letters.

I can't find a word that fits.

Augustus was an emperor,

And Ulysses sailed the sea.

Even though you were Greek,

In Latin we learn of thee.

Jason got a fleece

In order to become king.

Medea (his wife) turned bad on him though.

And did some crazy things.

If I keep on going,

I'll not be able to stop,

I hoped you liked my poem,

I think it is on top.

### Pompeiana, Inc., Endowment Fund HONOR ROLL

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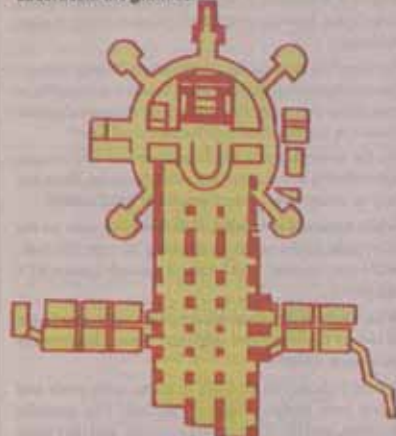
Cynthia Kaldis, Athens, Ohio

### Memorable Visits to the Classical World

#### The Scavi of Vatican City

By Sharon Gibson, M.A., Brownsburg High School, Brownsburg, Indiana

One of the most intriguing aspects of the Vatican is also one of its best kept secrets: the *Scavi*. In addition to a tour of Saint Peter's, a visit to the Vatican may include the Sistine Chapel, the Vatican libraries and museums, a climb to the cupola of the dome, and a walk through grottoes underneath St. Peter's containing the burial places for popes. For most visitors, this is where the tour ends. No one mentions the fact that it is possible to visit the *Scavi* far underneath the grottoes.



### Vatican Grottoes

These excavations of an ancient burial ground date back to the first century A.D. and lie underneath the (Continued in Pagina Septima)



## Alopecia

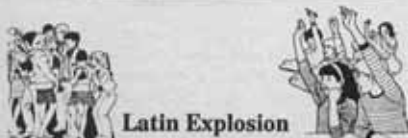
By Elynn Seestedt, Latin student of Sister Thaddeus Kowalinski, Sacred Heart Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

There once lived a very handsome man. Everyone in town loved him. His great personality and charm stole a girl's heart. Alopecia was his name, but for short everyone called him Al. Al was the kind of a man who loved the sun; he would bathe in it for hours. Maybe that's why he seemed so attractive. Being tan was popular in his country during those days.

As Al got older and moved out of his teenage years, something began to happen that had never happened before. Al noticed that the top of his head was beginning to feel really hot. He ran to the pond to see his reflection. He looked every which way, and finally noticed the top of his head. His hair was completely burned off! Al was shocked, but he thought his hair would eventually grow back. It never did. In fact, the more Al did to cover his baldness, the more hair he would lose.

People began to shun Al because he looked so different, but he still found a way to live happily. He knew he was still a handsome man inside. He finally found a girl who could love him for what he was and not for his looks. Together they had many children. From that day on, other cases of baldness began to be noticed by Al's descendants. Al's disease, while not deadly, was hereditary.

No one really knows how people become bald, but those bald folks who trace their family trees far enough back will, no doubt, discover that their ancestors came from that once-attractive man known as Alopecia.



## Latin Explosion

By Betty Whittaker, Carmel Jr. High School, Carmel, Indiana

*Ferte Auxilium! Ferte Auxilium!* I'm an *Antiqua Magistra!* What have I done! I've promoted my "cause" so well that I now have 160 Latin students in six classes each day.

Imagine, if it is possible, thirty-two squirming seventh graders bounding in right after lunch. I am unable to remember that many first year students in ninth grade classes in the late 1960's. Whatever shall I do?

On the seventh grade level constant oral drill creates a stimulating learning environment; however, there are only so many ways to say *Cornelia in Italia habitat*.

While Maximus is reciting, little Claudius, over on the other side of the room, is climbing all over his desk. Will I ever survive? Will I make it through Lesson XIV this year?

What happened to those ideal foreign language classes of twenty to twenty-five students? Have I become my own worst enemy?

Would I choose to go back to those early years and those very sedate classes? *Minime!* I'm actually teaching, and the students are learning, and they seem to be enjoying the challenge. I'm enjoying these very young faces and their boundless enthusiasm for something new. They absorb the words so very quickly. They can count, do geographical sentences, change nouns and verbs from singular to plural, and recite the pledge from memory. My students walked a timeline that they spread in the hallway to be able to understand just how long ago the Roman civilization existed. Then they were ready to begin lesson I. *Ecce!*

I'm very tired at the end of each day, but it seems to be a rewarding kind of tired. Those young minds have learned at least one new word and/or derivative each day.

I know I'm making a difference in education in spite of all the negative publicity these days. My students are learning to process information, which, after all is what today's students must learn -- to read, to write, and to think.

Once again, however, I say *Ferte auxilium!* There are no more desks -- no empty seats. What will happen if those counselors sign up number thirty-three? Where will I put that student -- at my desk?

## Do You Want To Play a Game?

Part III  
Nuces

A series on private games enjoyed by the Romans for personal exercise or for fun.

*Nuces*, nuts, were very common in the ancient world and were used freely by children to play a variety of games, some of which seem to resemble games played with marbles in more modern times. *Nuces* were associated so closely with childhood games that the Latin phrase *nuces relinquere* was understood to mean "to put aside the toys of childhood."

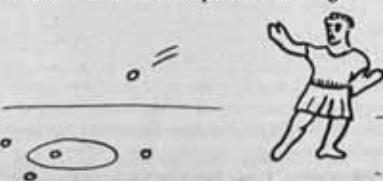
## A) ORCA



Although this game involving *nuces* gets its name from the large narrow-necked jar (*orca*) which was used as a target, there were at least two other variations which used different targets.



Sometimes a small hole in the ground would be designated as a target and sometimes a simple circle was drawn in the dirt or on pavement as a target.



Each player would take turns attempting to toss one of his *nuces* into the target. *Nuces* which missed the target would be forfeited to the player who successfully tossed the most *nuces* into the target.

## B) CASTELLUM

In this variation of a *nuces* game, a target of nuts was set up by placing three nuts down as a base and adding a fourth on top of the base, forming a small tower.

Each player would then have two turns to try and knock down (*dilaminare*) and completely scatter the *nuces* of the *castellum*.

The player would have to stand (*rectus*) while making the first shot.

If he successfully made contact with the *castellum*, he then had to kneel down (*pronus*) to take his second shot which had to be flipped with the thumb, as marbles are shot in the modern game.

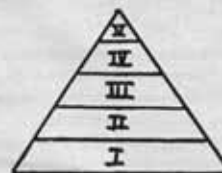


The illustration above shows a variation of *castellum* in which the players rolled their *nuces* down a board in their attempts to destroy the *castellum*.

The game would be repeated a predetermined number of times with the players taking turns going first. The player who destroyed the most *castella* would be the winner.

## C) DELTA

In this variation of *nuces* the target was a triangle (*delta*) marked in the dirt or on pavement. The triangle was then divided into five equal parts using horizontal lines (*virgae*) parallel to the base.



Players then take turns pitching their *nuces* into the *delta*, trying to make them land as close to the apex as possible without falling outside the lines of the triangle. The winner won as many *nuces* from his fellow players as he crossed lines within the *delta*, including the line that formed the base.

## D) PAR IMPAR

Very small *nuces* were used to play this version of the game. Players took turns concealing a number of *nuces* in their hands while their opponents tried to guess whether an equal (*par*) or unequal (*impar*) number of *nuces* were being held. Players would win or lose the number of *nuces* held in their hands.

This game was often played by adults who used coins (*nummi*) instead of nuts and who would bet sums of money greater than the value of the *nummi* concealed in their hands.

## The Gray Sisters

By Lauren Macey, Latin I student of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park H. S., Orchard Park, New York

I am a Gray Sister.

We share one tooth and eye.

I'm going to tell you a story, and I promise not to lie.

We were at home one fine day when a man barged through the door.

This man, we learned, was Perseus, and he wanted to learn more.

He stole our eye with one quick swipe, and we were so confused.

We begged him, "Give it back to us!" but he would just refuse.

"We have one eye to pass around," I told him in a plea,

"and it would really help a lot if you'd give it back to me."

"There is a place I need to go," said Perseus with a smile.

"I need your help to get me there, or I will stay a while."

I need to know the way to get to the nymphs who live up north.

Tell me how to get there, please, and I will leave henceforth."

"We'll tell you what you need to know as long as we get our eye."

We kept our promise, and we told where nymphs do live and die.



## Win \$150

Any student enrolled full-time in high school during the 1997-1998 school year may enter an essay, short story, play, poem or any original literary work in the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BERNICE L. FOX CLASSICS WRITING CONTEST. Entries must be postmarked by the Ides of March, 1998.

Those interested should request complete guidelines via snail-mail from Dr. Thomas J. Sienkewicz, Professor of Classics, Monmouth College, Monmouth, IL 61462, or via e-mail:

toms@wpoff.monm.edu

## Vir

By Lela Fausze, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

The man was an angry guy,  
Every day he saw Romans cry.

He killed many people in war,  
When their knees dropped to the floor.

He was a dictator, a general, and more,  
That's why so many did adore.

He considered things a huge game,  
As you probably know, Caesar was his name.



# A Minerva for the 90's

By Katie O'Keefe, Seventh grade student of Betty Whitaker, Carmel Jr. High School, Carmel, Indiana

Minerva was the Roman goddess of war, wisdom, and crafts. Her symbols were the owl, olive tree, shield and helmet. But hey, that was ancient history.

Now it's the 90's. Roman goddess of war and wisdom, HA! Get a clue. I don't even think wisdom is a word now! The only cool thing she ever did was turn Arachne into a spider, anyway. Her realm is in serious need of updating.

Let's see. How about we start with that realm. All right, Minerva, now you are the goddess of all soldiers who get injured in a war or fight against their own free will. Also, instead of wisdom, now it's going to be all of the great minds who have helped win a war for freedom or any good cause. And what about crafts? All right, now it's all of the many hours of work people put into making things to support the people affected by war. Also, now you can look after all people who are forced to make weapons to defend themselves and their families. There, that takes care of your ancient realm!

With all these changes to her realm, we might as well update her symbols, too. No one really uses a shield any more so that can be changed to guns and a bullet-proof vest. The helmet is fine though.

Wait a minute! One of her symbols is an olive tree. Man, does that have to go! What do people in the army eat anyway? Well...I guess they eat army food. That's it. Instead of an olive tree, now it is bad army food.

Her last symbol is an owl. That's pretty cool, but chances are that if you go on a battlefield with an owl, it's going to get shot. Let's change it to an army tank. Tanks are camouflaged. They're made for battlefields, and they provide good protection for soldiers. Perfect!

Now that there is such a thing as a new and improved Minerva, what could her job be? She can't be a goddess all the time—can she? After all, she is a woman. She has to have some time off for shopping and aerobics. Professionally, taking into consideration what her new realm and symbols are, it would only make sense for her to be a general.

General Minerva, but not your everyday general. Minerva is the smartest, coolest, slickest, slickest, trickiest, and best general the universe has ever seen! Her plans are so outrageously, but smartly, planned that everyone wants to get their hands on them.

Now that we have created a Minerva for the 90's, she will need to have a resume to qualify her for the job:

## Resume

Name: Minerva

Primary Achievement: Practically invented war.

Explanation: Actually, it was a mistake. Details follow:

It was a beautiful day on Mount Olympus, where I lived with all the gods and goddesses. I was the princess of them all. Everything was perfect. All the gods were doing their jobs peacefully. My job was to watch the humans and look smart. Of course, I really was smart. In fact, I was so smart that some days I looked in the mirror and wondered why my brain didn't fall right out of my head. Anyway, being smart was a characteristic I prized the most. Everyone else admired me, too. Until, one day, a man named Brainy Zany arrived in Rome. He was so smart that his parents had named him after his brain (they also thought it sounded smart with his last name, but who cares?). When he went to the Forum, everyone stared at him for his brain almost looked like it was going to fall out of his watermelon-shaped head.

One day, a little boy came up to him and said, "Mr. Big Head sir... why is your head soooooo big?"

Brainy replied, "As anyone can plainly see and hear,

my intelligence level is far beyond those of human beings other than myself. For when I was a child of the age of 1,095 days..."

"How old, Mr. Big Head?"

"It fills my head with excruciating pain to imagine that you can't even picture the answer in your own brain, but I will attempt it anyway. I was thr...owe...thr...owe...three years old! There, I knew I could rephrase it in terms even you could understand, but then I always achieve what I strive so hard to do. I have never made an error when it comes to using my extremely large brain. In fact, making a mistake is simply unthinkable. That is my only shortcoming. By the way, my name is Brainy Zany, not Mr. Big Head."

By the end of his "show," crowds of people had gathered around him. They all were amazed at how smart he was. It occurred to them that this man standing in front of them had all the brains that they would ever need. It made no sense to them that they should praise me as a goddess of wisdom on Olympus when they had someone right there on earth that they could touch, see and hear.

They eventually stopped worshipping me. This angered me greatly. I remember saying to myself, "A human smarter than I! A mere mortal with more intelligence than the great Minerva? No, that is just not possible. He may be a show-off, but no one is more skilled at something than the gods. I will teach those foolish people to doubt me!"

At that point, I stopped off to tell Jupiter my story and asked him to send a lightning bolt to the earth that would create such a loud noise the people would realize their mistake and worship me again. Jupiter refused to do this favor. His power was not meant to be used that way. I was instructed to use my own knowledge to make the mighty noisemaker I needed.

After days of thinking, designing and fabricating, I had an object which I called a G.U.N. (Great Universe Noisemaker). I took the G.U.N. and loaded it with Big Unthinkable Loud Life Exterminating Things (B.U.L.L.E.T.s), and pointed it down toward the earth below. I pulled the trigger and shot a B.U.L.L.E.T. with such a deafening sound that all other noise on earth stopped just to see what had happened. The B.U.L.L.E.T. tumbled toward the spot where Brainy was standing. He fell to the ground and started to shake rapidly. Then, just like that, he expired faster than an overused credit card. Everyone was shocked, and no one dared to speak.

Then the same little boy that had called Brainy "Mr. Big Brain" cried out, "It's a message from the gods above! What have we done? We have been so busy being amazed by Brainy that we forgot about the goddess that gave him his gift...Minerva!"

People felt so much guilt over what they had done that they wept. I was so overjoyed that I accidentally dropped the G.U.N. over the side of Mount Olympus. When it landed in the town where Brainy had been shot, people thought it was a gift from the gods. They began to make as many copies of the gift as they could. When they learned how to use them, they started conquering each other and other countries.

Of course, I couldn't believe the hysteria that I had caused on earth. Even worse, when Jupiter found out what I had done, I had to promise to look after all people who were hurt by my invention.

This is why I can claim to have practically invented war.

## End of Resume.

So there we have it, a Minerva of the 90's complete with modern packaging.

# Artemis and Actaeon—Another Ending

Created by Sushil Cheema, Latin II Honors student of Dr. Marianthe Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

While in the woods with her nymphs, the goddess Artemis wandered to one of her favorite secret places, a cave covered with ferns and beautiful flowers. It happened that, on this same day, a young hunter named Actaeon had been separated from his companions. While trying to find his way back home, Actaeon came upon this secret location which Artemis loved so much. She and her nymphs were preparing to take a swim in the cave's spring when Actaeon arrived.

Because of the goddess' pulchritude, Actaeon was not able to turn away, but rather came closer to see better. When Artemis saw him, she became very irate and wanted to turn him into a stag.

Aphrodite, the goddess of love, saw what was happening in the cave and decided to save Actaeon, whom she admired. The goddess knew that if Artemis carried out her wish, Actaeon would be eaten by his dogs who had been following him closely. Thus, Aphrodite summoned her son Cupid. She explained the situation to him and instructed him to interfere with Artemis' attempt to turn the hunter into a stag.

Cupid flew down to the cave and struck Artemis with one of his arrows, causing her to fall immediately in love with Actaeon. The hunter, pleased that such a beautiful woman would be in love with him, continued to stand in his place. Artemis came to him and, throwing her arms around him, begged him to stay with her. She promised him immortality and other pleasures. Although all of these offers were very tempting to Actaeon, he turned away from the offers, saying that he was in love with someone else, a girl who was mortal. He didn't need to have immortality to be happy; he would rather live life as he was meant to.

Upon hearing these words, Artemis was shocked that she had been rejected and sad that she would lose the one man whom she truly loved—although she now was discovering that she loved Actaeon even more for wanting to live a normal life with the girl he loved. Therefore she let him go. Artemis watched over her beloved Actaeon and his mortal wife, and Aphrodite was pleased that she had saved the life of the hunter of whom she was so fond.

## Cantemus Latine

### The Greek Gods (Sung to the tune of Green Sleeves)

By Lynn Shelton, 2A Honors student of Mrs. Taborn, Ranney School, Tinton Falls, New Jersey

#### I.

The Greek gods are powerful  
They live forever on apples  
They'll treat you sweet if you greet  
Them with respect and honor

#### Chorus:

Zeus, Zeus is the king  
And his queen is Hera  
They rule the things on earth  
From Mt. Olympus

#### II.

Aphrodite, goddess of love,  
Born from a drop of thick red blood,  
Athena is goddess of wisdom  
She came from Zeus' headache

#### Chorus

#### III.

Apollo is god of the sun  
He drives a chariot 'cross the sky  
Diana, goddess of lunar things  
And ruler over virgins

#### Chorus

#### IV.

Plenty more gods and goddesses  
Ruled the Greeks justly  
This song for them is written  
So you will understand them

## Diamante

### Pluto and Ceres

By Hyacinth D'Costa, Latin II Honors student of Dr. Marianthe Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

Pluto  
gloomy, grim  
ruling, condemning, stealing  
death, Underworld, harvest, life  
nurturing, forgiving, providing  
bright, gleaming  
Ceres

# WORD MYSTERY

Salvete, word sleuths! It's time for Mystery #3. This month's puzzle involves the words Dentistry and Dandelion. Nothing in common, you say? Grab that dictionary and think again! Their common etymology may surprise you.

(To check your answer, cf. Pagina Quinta)

The Women Behind Rome's Greatest Men**Terentia—the Woman behind Marcus Tullius Cicero***By Andrew J. Adams, Professor of Classics, North Central College, Naperville, Ill.*

Terentia came from a wealthy and noble Roman family. She was educated, intelligent, and particularly shrewd in the management of money. Her firmness of character and resolution were in stark contrast to her husband's rather weak-kneed, vacillating ways.

In 77 B.C., Terentia had been married to an up-and-coming lawyer and orator named Marcus Tullius Cicero. The next year a daughter, Tullia, was born, and in 65 B.C. she had a son, named Marcus for his father, who failed to live up to parental expectations.

Her husband began his political career in 75 B.C. The family then moved to Sicily for a year, where Cicero served as a treasury official. Cicero progressed through the *Cursus Honorum* and became the best-known attorney and public speaker in Rome.

As powerful and respected as he was, we know that Cicero often relied on Terentia for her advice and her common sense judgement.

The height of her husband's career came in 63 B.C., when Cicero, having been elected to the highest political office in Rome, detected and suppressed a conspiracy against the government and was declared *Pater Patriae*.

Politics in the first century B.C. was a volatile business, and, for Cicero, things reached a low point in 58 B.C. when events in Rome necessitated his going into exile, leaving Terentia and the children behind in Rome.

During this time, Terentia remained loyal to her husband, and actively lobbied in Rome for a bill to recall him to Italy. Her efforts were fruitful, and Cicero's return to the capital, after eighteen months of humiliation, was a family triumph and vindication.

During all of this time, Terentia was a career woman in her own right, managing a vast portfolio of farmlands, forests, and apartment buildings. She knew most of the important people of her time.

For another ten years she remained happily married to Cicero. When he was traveling, which was often, he sent his wife frequent letters, some of which survive.

Their relationship of forty years finally came to an unfortunate end over finances, with Cicero suspecting his wife of dishonest bookkeeping and extravagance. By law, Cicero needed to repay Terentia's dowry, which was considerable, forcing him to borrow money from friends to finalize the divorce.

Three years after their divorce, the Roman Republic was dead, and *Pater Patriae* Cicero was no longer needed—or wanted—in Rome. Having been proscribed by Mark Antony, with Octavian's approval, Cicero was summarily executed by proscriptionary bounty hunters, and his head put on display in the Roman Forum. Whether or not Terentia came to see this gruesome sight is not known. We do know that Terentia had two more husbands, and that she lived to the incredible age of 103 years.

**Cena Cum Familiā Aemilianā***By Olivia Leitmann, Eighth grade Latin student of Magistra Elaine Elliot, Doherty Middle School, Andover, Massachusetts*

Familia Aemilia cenat. Aemilius est pater; Tullia est mater; Aemilia est filia; Flavius et Titus sunt filii.

Aemilius, "Dies meus," inquit, "erat bonus. In Curia est novus vir praeclarus ab Italia. Nomen ei est Scribonius."

"Illud est bonum, carissime," respondit Tullia. "Dies meus etiam erat bonus. Vidi amicam meam Semproniam. Eratne dies tuus etiam bonus, Aemilia?"

Aemilia respondet, "Ita, mater. Dies meus erat bonus. Cucurri per agros cum Iulia, amica mea. Libros legimus. Mox tamen pluebat, et in villam ivimus."

"Hodie," inquit Titus, "librum legi de cane qui cucurrit in silvam et in rivum cecidit. Deinde sua vestigia in arbore reliquit et..."

"Illud est satis!" interpellavit Cornelius. "Non ad mensam!"

Tum familia Aemilia cenam finivit.

**Oratio In Studentes Ignavos****(How I Hate People Nagging Me for My Homework)***By David Legere, Latin III student of Mrs. K.A. Sullivan, Oakmont Regional High School, Ashburnham, Massachusetts*

**Exordium:** Fellow classmates, I have called all of you here to discuss a great problem that is just tearing me apart. I'm sure you have all had the unpleasant experience of someone asking if he can copy your homework. I've even had to stoop that low one time or another. However, is it not annoying when someone bothers you every day? I knew you would agree with me.

**Narratio:** I won't mention any names, but every day a number of us are approached by an annoying, appalling, abraded slacker whose sole purpose in life is to feed off the knowledge of others only to absorb it as his own. The same words spill out of his mouth every day like a small stream flowing in the same pattern throughout its journey. "Can I borrow your Latin?" "Can I borrow your Trig?"

If you tell him "No," then he pleads, begs, maybe even cries. When this happens, all you can do is give him a Kleenex along with the National Latin Exam Review worksheet that was assigned the previous night.

It may sound like I am talking about one person only. The truth is that my friendly foe is not alone. Many others join him. They are not hidden nor are they few in number. They are grasshoppers in a colony of ants, using their peers' homework to help them through the school year. They do nothing, they plan nothing, they think nothing.

**Partitio:** I suppose the real question is: Should the responsible, elite students at the head of the class help the lazy, irresponsible individuals who can't muster up enough energy to do their homework?

**O tempora, O mores!** What have we the gifted students sunk to? Has the strength and hands of fatigue really held us down so firmly that we can no longer achieve what God intended us to do? For what are we waiting? Someone to slap us upside our heads and tell us to get to work?

**Argumentatio:** Some people will argue that Latin III, or other courses, are too hard, and that it is impossible to do the homework for those classes. Some people will argue that the pressure from parents and teachers has made them blind to the fact that their minds can no longer find the answers to problems. These people go to the Superintendent, the Principal, as well as their teachers pleading for easier curriculum. Do you know what I say to that? I say, "Get real!" Understand the facts and read those pages!

**Peroratio:** We must work together to help our troubled peers help themselves. Why should we have to deal with them over, and over, and over again? They can do the work themselves. Let them show their parents and teachers and peers and themselves that they are capable. Let us help them help themselves, and they will succeed.

1996 Latin Seton Scholars Project**About Divine Interventions in Vergil's Aeneid***By Latin student Melanie Pairan and Advisor Sister Mary Dolores Schneider, S.C., Seton H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio*

This project, involving an original English essay translated into Latin, is funded by a gift from Virginia Ruchmann Wiltse '67 and David M. Wiltse, M.D. in honor of Sister Mary Consolida Schmitt, S.C. '33.

Latine**De Divinitatū Interventibus per Aeneidem Vergili**

Per suam scriptionem Aeneidem, Vergilius fidem exprimit Romanam patriam fuisse ab initio in speciali curā et curatione et decorum et dearum. Vergilius utitur Aeneā, filio divae, ut ille condendum novae patriae exferret. Per Odysseam suam a Troiano Bello ad Hesperiam Aeneas lente comprehendit deos et deas voluisse se Romam condere, sed ignorat temptationes quibus temptandus est, dolores tolerandos, atque gratias de caelo quae, facientes facilius iter, se illustraturus.

(Readers who would like to obtain the complete Latin translation of this essay should request one from Sr. Mary Dolores Schneider, S.C., Seton High School, 3901 Glenway Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45205.)

Anglice**About Divine Interventions in Vergil's Aeneid.**

Vergil's purpose throughout his writing of the Aeneid creates and emphasizes the belief that the Roman fatherland has been from the very beginning under the special care and guidance of both the gods and goddesses. Vergil uses Aeneas, the son of a divinity, to carry out the founding of the new fatherland. Throughout his voyage, Aeneas slowly realizes that he has been willed by the gods and goddesses to found Rome, but he is unknowing of the temptations by which he will be tried, of the sufferings he will endure, and even of the graces from heaven which will enlighten him, making his journey easier.

As he enters into his quest, Aeneas, as a patriotic Trojan warrior, sees his duty as defending his own city of Troy. He has ideas of honor and loyalty above all to his family and his fatherland. He was trained to defend the city of Troy without one moment of disloyal hesitation. If he felt ever that he could not save his city and family, he was prepared to perish courageously in his doom. But destiny had marked him out for something greater than to die in the flames of Troy. Aeneas was to found the nation of Rome and a new civilization.

Because Aeneas possesses the highest Roman virtue of *pietas*, he is most dutiful to the will of the gods, and, therefore, allows, without opposition, his journey to be guided by their interventions. It seems as if those closest to him in his daily living are those the gods and goddesses use to keep Aeneas "on track." Aeneas is immersed in an ordinary life surrounded by divine providences hidden in familiar everyday events. He is lifted above the smaller destinies of the average man, for he is given a destiny of a larger providence—the founding of a new nation. Those closest to him—Hector, Creusa, and Venus, for example—are important instruments by whom Aeneas' quest to find the new fatherland is directed.

Aeneas comes first to know of the doom of Troy and first becomes familiar with a higher call when a vision of the slain Hector appears before him in his sleep. Hector stands in utter sorrow, caked with dust and blood, with a matted beard and visibly wounded, showing that he suffered much for his country. Weeping Aeneas asks Hector why it is he, Aeneas, who sees his wounds. Hector warns that "Troy from her highest tower is tumbling down/The end has come for Priam and our country (II, 290, 2)." Aeneas learns from Hector that Troy has entrusted her gods and ordinances to him. He learns that he is meant to take them to share in his destiny, found them a new city "after a sort of wanderings over the sea (II, 295)," and establish a new civilization.

Hector appears to Aeneas in his sleep to let him know of his new purpose—founding Rome—and to foreshadow the destruction of Troy. Though the vision is vague, it begins the idea of divine intervention and lets Aeneas know that his newly-begun quest will end only with the establishment of the high walls of Rome.

Aeneas is next influenced by a vision of his mother, Venus (II, 588-620). Before she appears to him, though, Aeneas has endured the death of Priam, slain by Pyrrhus, and he makes the decision to die with Troy despite Hector's command to find a new Rome. He is filled again with an "overmastering fury (II, 575-576)" to avenge his country when he sees Helen shrinking in a dark corner of the rooftop where Priam met his death. Aeneas is angry with her for the crimes she has committed.

With her tender beauty and pure radiance, Venus takes his hand and restrains him with her words. She asks what has caused him such anger and wants to

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)



(Continued in Pagina Decima)





# Liquamen cum Nucibus In Anatem Elixam

(Nut Sauce for Braised Duck)

By Makiko Terada and Kelly Long, Latin I students of  
Judy A. Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio



## Secunda Mensa cum floribus vinoque

*Ad Anatem Coquendam*

Prepare the cleaned duck and place in a roasting pan on a small wire rack (350° for two hours). Be sure to follow any other cooking directions that may come with the duck, cooking it thoroughly without allowing it to dry out.

While the duck is roasting, prepare the sauce.

*Res Commiscendae ad Liquamen*

- 1/2 tsp. oregano
- 1/2 tsp. ground pepper
- 1 tsp. celery seed
- 1 sprig of mint
- 1 tbsp. honey
- 1/2 cup red wine, boiled
- 1/8 cup ground almonds
- chicken stock

*Modus Parandi*

We decided to take a chance and cook this slightly exotic Roman recipe. Our first step was to grind together the oregano, pepper, celery seed and mint in a mortar. We then added the chopped almonds to our mortar farrago.

We put the honey, chicken stock and boiled wine in a small pan and added the mixture from the mortar.

We brought this final mixture to a boil and then let it simmer for ten minutes to blend the flavors more effectively.

Twenty minutes before the duck was finished roasting, we poured this sauce over it.



*Salutem!* Makiko and Kelly toast each other on a job well done.

We found this recipe to be surprisingly palatable and fairly easy to clean up after. All in all, this was truly an epicurean adventure!

## St. Cecilia (Continued a Pagina Prima)

outside the walls, was herself soon ordered to appear before Almachius, the Prefect of Rome. She was arraigned on charges of practicing and promoting a forbidden cult. When the soft-spoken, saintly Cecilia refused to recant and venerate the state deities, she was sentenced to death by suffocation in the steam bath of her own home.

Cecilia, however, survived a whole day of being locked in the tiny room filled with hot vapors, and when the guards opened the door, she stepped out unharmed, as though from a cool, refreshing shower.

Almachius was furious. Yet he dared not bring this courageous and beloved woman to public execution. Instead, he sent a soldier to the home with orders to behead her.

The muscular man attempted to carry out the task in vain. For Roman law stipulated that if a condemned person were to survive three blows of the executioner's axe, he or she was to be set free. Of course, no one ever did. That is, until Cecilia. The terrified soldier fled, telling everyone he met about the "miracle" of Cecilia's survival.

Local Christians rushed to the house and found Cecilia lying in a pool of blood, a deep gash on her neck, but still alive. For three days she lay there, preaching the gospel and singing sacred songs to hundreds of pagan visitors who had come to see for themselves. Great numbers of them converted to Christianity on the spot.



## Statue of Cecilia created by Maderno after viewing the well-preserved remains of the Saint.

On the third day, Pope Urban arrived and heard her last confession. After bequeathing to him the family mansion for use as a church, Cecilia passed away in utter serenity. This was on November 22 in the year 230 A.D. In accordance with her wishes, her remains were placed in a crypt in the catacomb. The following day, the pope declared her house a place of Christian assembly, designating it *Tivulus Cecillae* (The House-Church of Cecilia). To this day it has remained among the most prominent Christian sites in Rome.

Documents show that a Roman Synod was held here in 499. Around the year 600, Pope Gregory the Great expanded the edifice into a three-aisled basilica. The year 821 saw further renovation under Pope Paschal I, whose wish was to find the remains of the saint and transfer them to the church. But just where they had been placed in the vast network of subterranean cemeteries was no longer known.

One night, the pontiff had a dream in which he was told where to look. With some fellow clerics he went out the Appian Way to the Catacombs of Saint Callistus. They quickly came upon the crypt of Cecilia and opened it. Her body was, six centuries after her death, still incorrupt.

Once back in the papal residence, then in the Lateran quarter of the city, Urban excitedly wrote a pastoral

letter to the people of Rome, detailing the manner in which he had recovered the body of the gentle Cecilia and the state in which he had found it.

With great solemnity the body was re-entombed beneath the high altar of the church. Paschal now embellished Saint Cecilia's with a magnificent apse mosaic. The central figure is Christ, in Roman garb, holding a scroll (Church Doctrine) in his left hand, with his right hand raised in benediction. Peter and Paul flank Him. To the left of Christ stand Valerian and Saint Agatha, to the right, Cecilia and Paschal.

A fine Romanesque bell tower was added in 1113. Late in the following century, Arnolfo di Cambio redesigned the altar, using the marble slab on which Cecilia had been placed in the steam bath. Over this, the Florentine master erected a vaulted canopy, called a *baldachino*, over the altar. At this time, also, a cloister was built, adjacent to the church, and was later adorned by Pietro Cavallini's "Last Judgment."

In 1599, as so often happens in this city of legend, the story of Saint Cecilia entered the realm of verified history. Cardinal Sfondrato, then in charge of the ancient basilica, ordered restoration work on the interior. He decided to move Cecilia's relics to a side chapel until the completion of the work.

He invited the sculptor Stefano Maderno to the opening of the sarcophagus, instructing him to do a carving of what they would find. As did Paschal eight centuries earlier, Sfondrato saw the body of the saint fully intact.

Maderno produced the masterpiece still on view at the main altar. The marble effigy shows the slender virgin lying on her side, her knees drawn modestly together, her neck deeply gashed, her arms out in front of her: her right hand extending three fingers, her left, one. The inference is that in her last breath she continued to bear witness to the faith by professing her belief in the Holy Trinity.

Because she was known to have loved singing hymns—aloud or in her heart—Cecilia early on became known as the patron saint of music and musicians. Down through the ages, musical performances have been held frequently in St. Cecilia's Church. At the foundation of the prestigious *Accademia di Musica* in Rome in 1584, Cecilia was chosen as its patroness. The British poet Dryden wrote a "Song for St. Cecilia's Day." The traditional account of her life is woven into Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Cecilia is also one of the seven martyrs mentioned daily in the Canon of the Mass.

Toward the end of the 19th century, excavations brought to light large portions of the original house-church, including the vapor bath. Lead water pipes can still be seen embedded in the masonry.

Today in this crowded, colorful, noisy district of medieval dwellings, produce markets, wine cellars, coffee bars, and narrow streets, where women still do the family wash in buckets at the public fountains, where teenagers roar by on their motor scooters, the Church of St. Cecilia is an oasis of tranquility and beauty. One enters through a lovely shrubbed courtyard, centered by a huge Roman *cantharus* of white marble, from which a thin jet of silvery water rises. The peach-colored facade of the church rests on a portico of African-marble columns.

All of this is, of course, a fitting tribute to the pretty young girl who, like Mother Teresa in our time, brought such tenderness and love to the "poorest of the poor."



The author views a copy of Maderno's statue in the catacomb crypt where the Saint's body was found.



## The Scavi (Continued a Pagina Prima)

high altar of the basilica. Special permission must be gained from the Vatican and paid for in advance in order to be allowed to visit. Visitors must pass through the arch which is flanked by the Swiss Guards to the left of St. Peter's. Then groups of no more than fifteen are led through the Scavi by a seminary student or priest. Unlike a tour of the catacombs, the explanation of this tour will include the scientific data and methods for determining the authenticity of the bones, supposedly of Peter.

For many years it was just an accepted fact that the bones found in a central tomb of the Scavi were those of Peter. These findings, however, were proven false when modern scientific study determined that the bones were those of several different people. This fact led to further excavations of the burial grounds. The main chamber had been enhanced and fortified by the early Christians, indicating that this, indeed, was the tomb of someone very special. Constantine gave further credence to the authenticity of the site by building a box-like altar over the burial chamber. Later, in the present St. Peter's, the high altar was also placed over this spot.

But if these bones in the central chamber were not those of Peter, where was his burial site?



### The "Graffiti" wall behind which bones originally thought to be those of St. Peter were found

Because many of the tombs had been opened and pillaged by grave robbers, the theory emerged that bones, removed from several of the surrounding tombs, had all been dumped into the central chamber. In recent years, an unopened grave was found off to the side in which were found bones wrapped in a purple cloth. To any classics student, the color purple has very special significance: these were the bones of someone of great importance.

On further investigation, the bones were examined and verified to be those of one person, a man of approximately the same age as Peter was when he was crucified.

Whether further scientific study will prove that these are truly the bones of Peter remains to be seen. Ongoing excavations and examination shed new insight into this mystery day by day.

For anyone contemplating a visit to Rome, the Scavi are a "must see." The tour itself takes between forty-five minutes and an hour, but the starting time will not be definitely scheduled by the Vatican earlier than a day or two after a group's arrival in Rome. Reservations can be made by writing to the address below indicating the day or days for the possible visit:

Fabbrica di San Pietro  
00120 Vatican City, Italy  
Phone: 011-39-6-698.85318  
FAX: 011-39-6-698.85518

### Rainbow In The Sky

By Jeremy "Perseus" Child, Latin I student of Mrs. Peck, Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Connecticut

One day, Cupid was flying over one of his favorite places. It was a tranquil area, with long, grassy hills overlooking a quiet lake. In his own mischievous way, he loved to observe the mortals picnicking here.

On one particular day, Cupid was determined to use as many of his arrows as he could. Unbeknownst to him, however, Jupiter was stealthily watching his actions from one of the hills beyond the lake. As Cupid flew from couple to couple, Jupiter could see that

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

## Cara Matrona,

I recently had an occasion to spend *de meridie* with my *sponsus*, Marcus Lucius Trebius, so that we would have a chance to recognize each other before me in *matrimonium* ducit after *Idus Juniae*. Of course we were each accompanied by escorts so no one would spread rumors about us. His *comitatus* was his *patrius* and my *comitata* was my *matertera*.

My *sponsus*, who appears to be at least ten years older than I am, decided that we would visit the old Temple of Hercules.

When we arrived in the small triangular forum, there were so many old trees growing that my *matertera* was able to tell her *ancilla* that she could quit holding the *umbrella* over our heads. My *sponsus* and his *patrius* immediately led us to a small public fountain enclosed in a charming peristyle near the temple. After we ladies were offered some of the cool water, my *sponsus* proudly pointed out an inscription which proclaimed that the peristyle had been built by Numerius Trebius, his *proavus*, when he had served as the *Oscan meddix*, or chief magistrate, of our city.

We then entered the temple. It was cool inside, but dark. We had to stand very still until our eyes adjusted to the dimly lit *cella*. The walls of the *cella* were completely covered with all sorts of weapons, and Marcus' *patrius* began explaining each one to us in a low voice. The weapons had all been dedicated to Hercules by retired soldiers living in Pompeii or by victorious gladiators who were able to retire alive from their profession.

When Marcus' *patrius* finished his litany of heroes, Marcus explained that he was especially devoted to the worship of Hercules. He then asked my *matertera* if it would be allowed to ask me what I knew about the great god. She said it would be all right, and I immediately volunteered that I knew that the great hero was the father of six children.

Marcus looked surprised and asked if I could name them for him.

I said that the names of the three sons he had had with his first wife, Megara, were unknown, but that Hyllus was his son by Delanira, Telephus was his son by the princess Auge, and that Latinius was his son by the goddess Fauna.

Marcus said he was very impressed and that I had made only one mistake. He said that the sixth son of Hercules was not Latinius because the god Faunus was the father of Latinius. He said that the name of the sixth son was Polyphontes. I was about to tell him what I knew about Polyphontes when my *matertera* grabbed my elbow and signaled that I had said enough. She then told Marcus' *patrius* that it was time for us to be going.

*Matrona*, I know that it would not be good for me to contradict Marcus, at least not until we have been married for a while and I am able to understand his

### For Devotees of Ancient Greece and Rome

Special thanks to Larry Marcus of Fishers, Indiana, for bringing this information to our attention

If readers can access the www, they will want to visit the ATRIUM which is maintained by David Meadows in England: <http://www.idirect.com/~atrium/>

As the name implies, the site is a place for those interested in classical studies to see what's going on in their world.

Links include:

THIS DAY IN ANCIENT HISTORY, THE ANCIENT WORLD ON TELEVISION, COMMENTARIUM (A weekly journal of information and brief articles),

BIBLIOTHECA (A site where ancient historians and archaeologists share their current writings),

THE ROSTRA (An audio site which features, among other things, the *Nuntii Latini* radio broadcasts), and SOSII BOOKSELLERS (Sources for books).

### "The Power and the Glory of the Roman Empire" & "The World According to Rome"

These beautifully illustrated articles appeared in the July and August 1997 issues of National Geographic (Vol. 192, Nos. 1 & 2). "Must reads" for classicists.



moods and ways, but just for my own satisfaction, could you please let me know which of us was right about the sixth son of Hercules?

M.L. Trebi Sponsus  
Pompeii

## Cara Sponsa,

Congratulations on your upcoming *matrimonium*. You are indeed privileged to be engaged to a member of such an old and respected family. You are also privileged to have such a wise *matertera* who knew how to save you from saying the wrong thing at the wrong time. Your family obviously cares for you and is taking great pains to make sure you will be a *matrona* of quality, even making sure that you keep out of the direct sunlight so you will be fair and elegant for your *vir*.

You are privileged that your *mater* or *pater* considered it important to have you study and be well versed on the gods of your city. This will make a nice complement to your *vir* and your future *familia*.

You are also privileged that your *sponsus* is so dedicated to the founder of your city, which, I am sure you know, was named after the *pompa*, or parade, that Hercules held there on his way to found your sister-city, Herculaneum.

As far as answering your question about the children of Hercules goes, most *grammatici* agree that only five children of Hercules can be identified with any certainty: Hyllus, Telephus, and the three he had with Megara, as you correctly answered. Some folks, especially those who live in Latium, like to believe that Latinius was the son of Hercules, but most *grammatici* will tell you that Latinius is generally considered to be the son either of Faunus and Marcia or Odysseus and Circe.

Don't ever taunt your *vir* with this, but no *grammatici* consider Polyphontes to be a son of Hercules. He is usually referred to simply as a descendant of Hercules, although it is not clear from which son of Hercules he was descended.

Enjoy the next few months as you and your *mater* prepare for the Big Day—and relish the memories of the special time you spent with your *sponsus* at the temple of Hercules. You could ask for no better protector for your future *familia*.

### Gemini

By Jenny Papaiofis, Latin II student of Sister Rita Small, R.S.M., Merion Mercy Academy, Merion, Pennsylvania

#### Gemini

Ventibus et undis regentes,  
Gemini lucent.

Fili Jovis

Ei disingentur numquam.

### Victor Omnium

By Monika Asamaphand, Latin II student to Judith Granese, Valley High School, Las Vegas, Nevada

Minerva sapientiae dea Romana erat. Iovia Metisq; filia erat. Post partum filiae, Metis filium genuit. Praedictum est autem hunc filium omnia recturum esse. Iuppiter iratus ergo primam infantem poellam devoravit. Tunc autem in Iovis capite magnus dolor evoluit. Ut Iovis auxilium daret, Vulcanus secum cepit et fudit Iovis cranium. Minerva ex Iovis capite enit et Iovis dolor cessavit.

Brevi tempore Minerva adulta erat et tum obtundebatur.

Minerva ergo cum Neptuno de Attici certaverunt. Quisquis mortalibus melius donum creet victor sit. Neptunus saxum ferivit et aqua exorta est. Minerva olivam sevit. Alii dei Minervam victorem iudicaverunt. Athenienses Minervae Parthenonem aedificaverunt.





25.

- I. DATE OSCULA PUELLIS
- II. PACIFICATOR
- III. VERTERE SICUT LITTERA U
- IV. MILLE IUGERA
- V. CIBUS ANIMI
- VI. DOMINUS DESIDERIORUM
- VII. ILLOS ANGELOS INTER NOS
- VIII. INCENDIUM INFERUM
- IX. CALCITRATUS IN CAPITE
- X. INTRO FORASQUE

### Latin in the Ocean

By Julie Copher, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Match Latin terms with their English counterparts.

1. Dolphin
2. Whale
3. Shark
4. Coral
5. Seaweed
6. Jellyfish
7. Turtle
8. Shells
9. Snail
10. Eel
11. Salmon
12. Crab
13. Sponge
14. Clam
15. Diver
16. Scallop
17. Reef
18. Seal

- A. Cancer
- B. Myx
- C. Balasena
- D. Salmo
- E. Delphinus
- F. Scopulus
- G. Pulmo
- H. Pistris
- I. Pecten
- J. Corallium
- K. Anguilla
- L. Spongia
- M. Phoca
- N. Urinator
- O. Testudo
- P. Alga
- Q. Cochlea
- R. Concha

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### Mythological Counterparts

Based on a game submitted by Lori Daigle, Latin student of Ann-Marie Fine, Archbishop Blenk H.S., Gretna, Louisiana

Match the Roman deities with their Greek counterparts.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Aphrodite | 11. Hephaestus |
| 2. Ares      | 12. Hera       |
| 3. Artemis   | 13. Hermes     |
| 4. Athene    | 14. Hestia     |
| 5. Cronus    | 15. Persephone |
| 6. Demeter   | 16. Poseidon   |
| 7. Dionysus  | 17. Rhea       |
| 8. Gaea      | 18. Selene     |
| 9. Hades     | 19. Uranus     |
| 10. Helios   | 20. Zeus       |

### Top Six Musicals

Submitted by Julie Blodeau, Latin IV student of Mary Lee Muniz, Collinsville H.S., Collinsville, Ill.

6. Vale, Vale, Avis
5. Spectaculum Navicula
4. Tympani Florei Carmen
3. Pulchra Matrona Mea
2. Miri Illi
1. Salve, Pupula

### Arithmetica Romana

Based on four crossword puzzles submitted by Matt Lunn, Latin student of Kelly Kusch, Covington Latin School, Covington, Kentucky

Use Roman numerals to enter the sum of each equation. (N.B.: bipertitum = "divided by two," etc.)

#### ACROSS

2. XL plus C
4. XI vices
5. DL minus XL
6. CIII plus XXII
8. XXX plus XXI
9. CXXX minus CXXV
10. MMDCLIX minus MMDCLXX
13. MDCLV plus LV
16. XXXII quadripartitum
19. XIX plus I
20. XCI minus LXII
21. CLXVIII quadripartitum
22. V quinquies
25. LXXXI tripartitum
26. CLXXVIII plus XXXVII
27. XXXVIII bipertitum
28. XXIV quater
29. CCXCIX minus CLXXXVIII
30. XIX bis
31. VI sexies

#### DOWN

1. DIV minus CDXXXII
3. XXXIX plus VII
4. XI decies
5. MDCLVI tripartitum
6. CCLXXX plus X
7. XXVII tripartitum
10. DCX minus DXLIX
11. LXXX plus XI
12. CLXXXVIII plus XII
14. DXXX plus XXIX

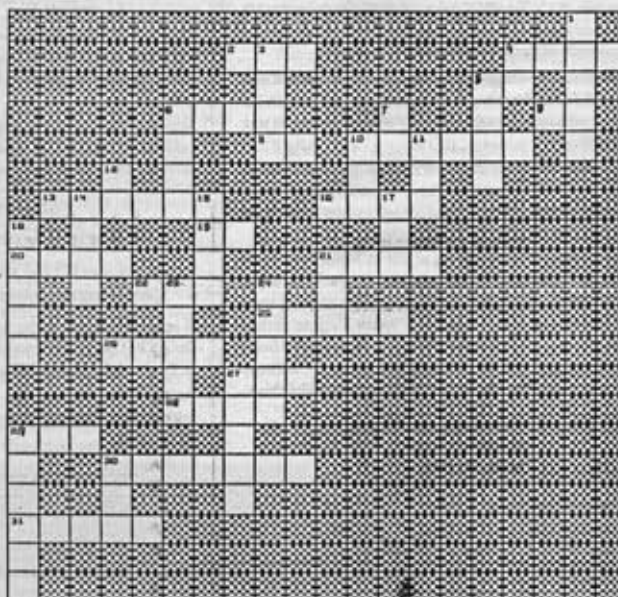


29.

### TOP TEN SONGS OF U2

Submitted by Noelle Shanks, Latin III student of Donna Wright, Lawrence North High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

- I. AMOR EST CAECUS
- II. UNUS
- III. CURRERE UT CONSISTAT
- IV. TECUM VEL SINE TE
- V. ARCANAE VIAE
- VI. SI DEUS ANGELOS MITTET
- VII. SORDIDUS DIES
- VIII. PRIMUM TEMPUS
- IX. POMUM CITREUM
- X. DIES SOLIS SANGUINEUS DIES SOLIS



15. IV sexies
17. IX tripartitum
18. XXXVIII plus XXIX
21. CXC bipertitum
23. III terdecies
24. MMMCCLXXVI minus MMMCCXIII
27. VI ter
29. XII undecies
30. III quinquies decies



## Abbreviated Matching

31.

Submitted by Melanie Loeyenga, Latin student of  
Darrell Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand  
Rapids, Michigan

Match the correct Latin words and English meanings  
with each abbreviation.

1. i.e. \_\_\_\_\_
2. viz. \_\_\_\_\_
3. op.cit. \_\_\_\_\_
4. P.M. \_\_\_\_\_
5. ca. \_\_\_\_\_
6. etc. \_\_\_\_\_
7. stat. \_\_\_\_\_
8. lb. \_\_\_\_\_
9. cf. \_\_\_\_\_
10. vs. \_\_\_\_\_
11. p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
12. T.I.D. \_\_\_\_\_
13. e.g. \_\_\_\_\_
14. v.i. \_\_\_\_\_
15. P.S. \_\_\_\_\_
16. et al. \_\_\_\_\_
17. c. \_\_\_\_\_
18. q.v. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Ph.D. \_\_\_\_\_
20. et seq. \_\_\_\_\_

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. circa          | K. et cetera           |
| B. libra          | L. Ter In Die          |
| C. et sequens     | M. Philosophiae Doctus |
| D. versus         | N. vide infra          |
| E. videlicet      | O. confer              |
| F. exempli gratia | P. opere citato        |
| G. et alia        | Q. quod vide           |
| H. Post Mortem    | R. Post Scriptum       |
| I. post meridiem  | S. centum              |
| J. id est         | T. statim              |

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Written Afterwards | M. After Death       |
| B. and the following  | N. pound             |
| C. immediately        | O. Doctor of         |
| D. actually           | P. Philosophy        |
| E. compare            | Q. in the work cited |
| F. a hundred          | R. see below         |
| G. about              | S. afternoon         |
| H. Three Times a Day  | T. look it up        |
| I. that is            | U. and the rest      |
| K. against            | V. and the others    |
| L. for example        |                      |



## A Well-Turned Phrase

32.

Submitted by Logan Peacock and Jody McFarland,  
Latin II students of Mrs. Davidson, Anderson H.S.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Match each English phrase with its Latin original.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ab aeterno
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Sic iter ad astra.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In vino veritas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Memento mori.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Rident stolidi verba Latina.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Festina lente.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Aqua profunda est quieta.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Quos amor verus tenuit, tenebit.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Cedant arma togae.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Mendacem oportet esse memorem.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Ars gratia artis.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Vulneratus non victus.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Via trita, via tuta.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Mare liberum.

- |  |
|--|
| A. In wine there is truth.                                 |
| B. Still waters run deep.                                  |
| C. Fools laugh at the Latin language.                      |
| D. Wounded, not conquered.                                 |
| E. Let arms yield to the toga.                             |
| F. A liar must be good at remembering.                     |
| G. Thus is the passage to the stars.                       |
| H. The sea is free to all.                                 |
| I. The beaten path is the safe one.                        |
| J. Be mindful of death.                                    |
| K. "Look before you leap."                                 |
| L. From the beginning of time                              |
| M. Art for art's sake                                      |
| N. True love will continue to hold those whom it has held. |
| O. It's silly to fear what you can't avoid.                |

Searching for Arcadian and  
Boeotian Facts about Atalanta

33.

Submitted by Leslie Waddell, Latin student of Susan  
Neas, Greeneville H.S., Greeneville, Tennessee

In the word search below circle the answers to the  
following clues.

1. In Arcadia, Atalanta was found and raised by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Atalanta's Boeotian father \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Boeotian penalty for losing a race to Atalanta \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Atalanta's Arcadian parents \_\_\_\_\_ her because they had wanted a boy.
5. Boeotian youth who defeated Atalanta \_\_\_\_\_.
6. By means of her \_\_\_\_\_, Atalanta won many races in Boeotia.
7. In the Arcadian story she was the daughter of Zeus and Clymene.
8. The Boeotian Atalanta liked \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
9. In Arcadia, Atalanta won a boar's skin because she had \_\_\_\_\_ the other hunters.
10. The Arcadian Atalanta joined other \_\_\_\_\_ among the Argonauts.
11. In Boeotia, Aphrodite changed Atalanta and her lover into \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Aphrodite and Zeus were Boeotian and Arcadian \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Her Boeotian conqueror dropped three \_\_\_\_\_.
14. To avoid \_\_\_\_\_, the Boeotian Atalanta lived alone in the forest for many years.
15. The Boeotian Atalanta was beaten in a \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Atalanta's Arcadian stepfather was \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The Boeotian Atalanta was punished because it was \_\_\_\_\_ to profane the sanctuary of Cybele.
18. Abandoned as a infant, the Arcadian Atalanta was initially cared for by a \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The Arcadian Atalanta's son, Parthenopaeus, shared many \_\_\_\_\_ with the Seven Against Thebes.
20. The Arcadian Atalanta appeased the wrath of Aphrodite by returning the \_\_\_\_\_ of Milanion.
21. Boeotian young men tried to beat Atalanta on a \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Translation Station

34.

Submitted by Claudius Stamm and Maximus Sears,  
Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Line A: Translate the Hollywood phrase.  
Line B: Name the movie in which it was featured.

1. Monstra mihi pecuniam!  
A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Reveniam!  
A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Regius" cum caseo.  
A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Vis tecum sit!  
A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Vita similis chokolatorum ciastellae.  
A. \_\_\_\_\_  
B. \_\_\_\_\_



= Upper Level



= Beginning Level



35.

- I. REGALES, Felina Kellea
- II. AESTUS TORRENS, Clivus Cussler
- III. CINERA ANGELAE, Francis Filius Iudicii
- IV. VIR QUI EQUOS AUDIT, Montius Roberti
- V. CONSILIA OPTIME CAPTA, Sidneus Sheldonis
- VI. VIRI SUNT DE MARTE, FEMINAE DE VENERE, Iohannes Canus
- VII. INFERI, Donaldus De Lilio
- VIII. TEMPESTAS PERFECTA, Sebastianus Minor
- IX. POENA DECEM LIBRARUM, Ricardus Franciscus
- X. TREMOR TEMPORIS, Kurtis Vonnegutus



## Scrambling for Wisdom

36.

Based on a game submitted by Liz Doll and Amanda  
D'Avalos, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin  
H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Match an English translation with each sentence, and  
unscramble its parenthesized Latin word.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (PIRTSAA) \_\_\_\_\_ primo fortuna labori.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Qui dedit beneficium taceat; (RNTRAE) \_\_\_\_\_ qui accipit.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Legum servi sumus ut liberi (EESS) \_\_\_\_\_ possimus.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (DITES) \_\_\_\_\_ qui timuit ut succederet.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Nullum magnum (GNIEMUNI) \_\_\_\_\_ sine mixtura dementiae fuit.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Vitanda est improba siren (DSDEIAI) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Plures crapula quam (SLAGIUD) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Crescit sub (RENPEDO) \_\_\_\_\_ virtus.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Minatur (SUNTOCINENIB) \_\_\_\_\_ qui parcit nocentibus.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Plures vident oculi quam (SLUCUO) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. "Hard times build character."   |  |
| B. There can be no genius without an element of madness.                   |  |
| C. He threatens the innocent who spares the guilty.                        |  |
| D. Let him who has given a favor be silent, let him tell who has received. |  |
| E. "Two heads are better than one."  |  |
| F. We are slaves of the law so that we can be free.                        |  |
| G. Drunkenness is deadlier than the sword.                                 |  |
| H. The wicked temptress, laziness, must be avoided.                        |  |
| I. He who feared he would not succeed sat still.                           |  |
| J. Fortune smiles on our first effort.                                     |  |





### To Love Anything But the Soul...

By Alexis Carra, Latin III students of Marianthe Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

The queen looks sadly down from her castle above;  
She towers in beauty, He (Cupid) towers in love.  
Cupid, the son of such perfection, embraces  
his Psyche with dear affection.  
After her journeys, toils, and troubles,  
He commits to their eternal nuptials.  
Love set free, free to climb—  
High to the heavens, so divine.  
Thus the Soul is one's strength after all—  
To love anything but the Soul, is to love nothing at all.

### How Well Did You Read? 37.

1. In "A Minerva for the 90's" what words does the acronym G.U.N. represent?
2. How many students took the National Latin Exam in 1997?
3. From which three Latin words is the English word "dandelion" derived?
4. According to Melanic Pairan, which three characters in the Aeneid were most instrumental in directing Aeneas's quest for Italy?
5. Who is the patroness of the Accademia di Musica in Rome?
6. What is the address of Pompeiana's web site?
7. In *fabula de familia Aemiliana*, quid est nomen Aemilii novo amico in Curia?
8. Which catalog advertises the opera OEDIPUS REX in Latin?
9. In *mundo musico*, quo nomine Paul Hewson melius agnoscitur?
10. To what age did Cicero's wife Terentia live?

### Rainbow (Continued a Pagina Septima)

Cupid's intent was not to better Roman society, but rather to amuse himself. Jupiter's ire grew as he observed that for every arrow of love, Cupid would release an arrow of hate—with no thought given to what the consequences of these actions would be. Cupid was definitely misusing his powers.

The next time Cupid released an arrow from his bow, Jupiter threw a thunderbolt. The thunderbolt pierced a lone, dark cloud causing it to let loose a deluge of raindrops just as Cupid's arrow soared towards the heavens.

It was still sunny out, yet this single raincloud in the sky caused an intense downpour of rain. The mortals witnessing this strange event were amazed when, suddenly, a long colored arc filled the sky. This arc contained smaller rays of red, blue, yellow, orange, and indigo. When their amazement wore off, the mortals felt a sense of good luck and well-being for having seen the sight. Even Jupiter was so surprised by the event that his anger toward Cupid was quickly forgotten.

Ever since that day, with Jupiter's permission, after some rainstorms, Cupid uses his bow to create the beautiful sight that we now call the rainbow.

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### Learning Games For The Latin Classroom

#### Provinciae (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

##### III. CAERIMONIAE

- V. What was *Ubi*?
- X. What was *Prandium*?
- XV. What is another Latin term for the *Toga Virilis*?
- XX. What was the Latin term for the slave that accompanied a student to and from school?
- XXV. What were *Vernae Fecundum*?
- XXX. Give the Latin terms for the three parts of a Roman meal.
- XXXV. What was *Lenticulum*?
- XL. What was the Latin term for a hot steam room in a bath?
- XLV. What is the term for the body scrapers used by bathers?
- L. Give the Latin expression for, "Enter with your right foot!"

##### IV. SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE

- V. What does *Terra Firma* mean?
- X. What does *Veritas nuncquam perit* mean?
- XV. Give the Latin for "Beware the dog!"
- XX. Give the Latin for "Peace be with you!"
- XXV. Give the Latin for "A sound mind in a sound body."
- XXX. Give the Latin for "They can because they think they can."
- XXXV. Give the Latin for "In this sign you will conquer."
- XL. What does *Iudex non potest praeficiat omnibus* mean?
- XLV. What does *Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit* mean?
- L. Say in Latin: "No one defends himself well when he is angry."

##### V. NOMINA (Nouns) ET VERBA (Verbs)

- V. Give the accusative singular of the Latin noun for "farmer."
- X. Give the four principal parts of the verb meaning "To love."
- XV. Give the genitive plural of the Latin noun for "Master."
- XX. Give the Latin verb form which means "They used to work."
- XXV. Give four Latin nouns which are masculine in the first declension.
- XXX. Translate the Latin verb form *Mittimus*.
- XXXV. Give the 2nd person plural pluperfect indicative active form of *Audire*.
- XL. Say in Latin, "At home."
- XLV. What is the full form of the syncope Latin verb *Laudastis*?
- L. Give the ablative singular form of the Latin noun meaning "Knee."

##### VI. FABULAE GRAECAE ET ROMANAE (MYTHOLOGY)

- V. Who was Priam?
- X. What did the Hesperides guard?
- XV. What was the name of Venus' boyfriend who was killed by a wild boar?
- XX. Who was the Muse of Epic Poetry?
- XXV. Who was Pomona?
- XXX. Who were the parents of the Titans?
- XXXV. Which Roman god had as his symbols the Spear, the Dog and the Vulture?
- XL. Who was the Roman goddess of emperors and new brides?
- XLV. Which goddess, adopted by the Romans, rode in a lion-drawn chariot?
- L. Which Greek goddess is associated with the symbols of Wheat, Poppies and the Cornucopia?

### Senex

By Julie Burakowski, Latin student of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, NY

Senex  
Infirmitas, vetus  
Ridet, reprehendit, sterit  
Habiat solus.  
Senex

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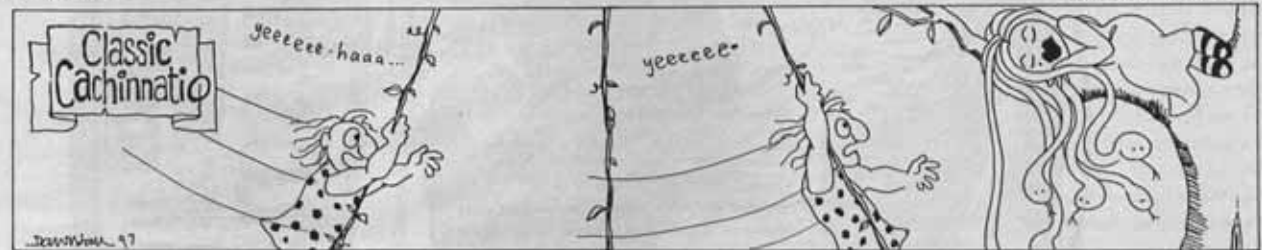
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David Stofka



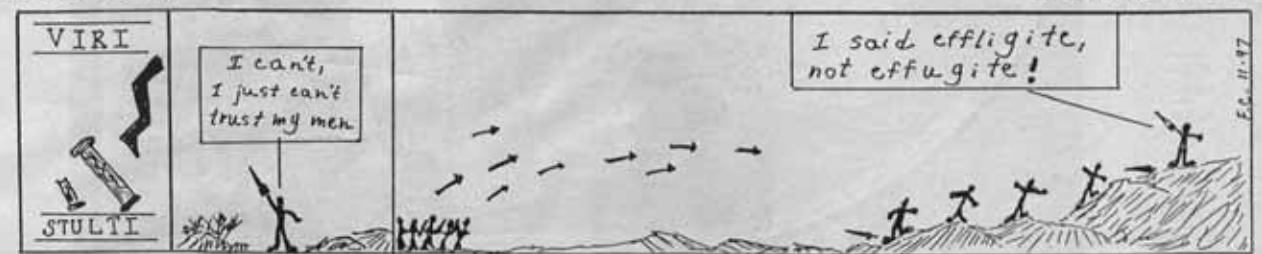
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Pymble, Australia



Frederic Clark

Piedmont, California



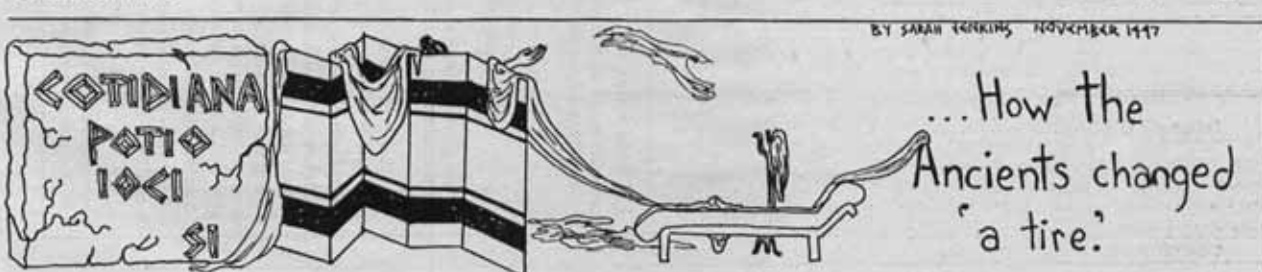
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Santa Rosa, California



Sarah Jenkins

Holland, Michigan



Michael Beck

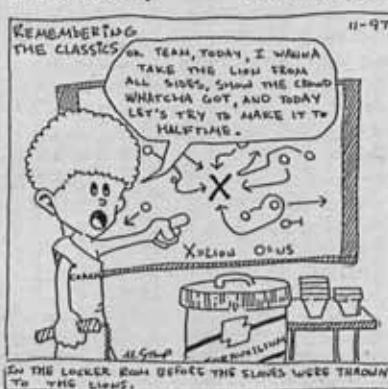
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25.

## PICTURAE MOVENTES

1. KISS THE GIRLS
2. THE PEACEMAKER
3. U-TURN
4. A THOUSAND ACRES
5. SOUL FOOD
6. WISHMASTER
7. L.A. CONFIDENTIAL
8. FIRE DOWN BELOW
9. KICKED IN THE HEAD
10. IN AND OUT

26.

## Latin in the Ocean

1. E
2. C
3. H
4. J
5. P
6. G
7. O
8. R
9. Q
10. K
11. D
12. A
13. L
14. B
15. N
16. I
17. P
18. M

29.

## CARMINA OPTIMA

1. Love is blind
2. One
3. Running To Stand Still
4. With or Without You
5. Mysterious Ways
6. If God will send his angels
7. Dirty Day
8. The First Time
9. Lemon
10. Sunday Bloody Sunday



32.

## Well-Turned Phrase

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

31.

## Abbreviated Matching

1. J
2. E
3. P
4. H
5. A
6. K
7. T
8. B
9. O
10. D
11. L
12. L
13. F
14. N
15. R
16. G
17. S
18. Q
19. M
20. C

35.

## LIBRI OPTIMI ET AUCTORES

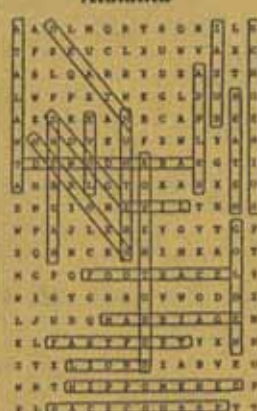
1. THE ROYALS, Kitty Kelley
2. FLOOD TIDE, Clive Cussler
3. ANGELA'S ASHES, Frank McCourt
4. THE MAN WHO LISTENS TO HORSES, Monty Roberts
5. THE BEST LAID PLANS, Sidney Sheldon
6. MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, John Gray
7. UNDERWORLD, Don DeLillo
8. THE PERFECT STORM, Sebastian Junger
9. 10 LB. PENALTY, Dick Francis
10. TIMEQUAKE, Kurt Vonnegut

36.

## Scrambling for Wisdom

1. J (ASPIRAT)
2. D (NARRET)
3. F (ESSE)
4. I (SEDIT)
5. B (INGENIUM)
6. H (DESIDIA)
7. G (GLADIUS)
8. A (PONDERE)
9. C (INNOCENTIBUS)
10. E (OCULUS)

## Atalanta



33.

1. HUNTERS
2. SCHOENIUS
3. DEATH
4. ABANDONED
5. HIPPOMENES
6. FAST FEET
7. ATALANTA
8. GOLDEN
9. BEATEN
10. HEROES

11. LIONS
12. GODS
13. APPLES
14. MARRIAGE
15. FOOT RACE
16. IASUS
17. EVIL
18. SHE BEAR
19. ADVENTURES
20. LOVE

## Teacher's Answers for the Learning Game Provinciae Romanae

## I. LOQUAMUR LATINE

- V. Where is the teacher?
- X. What is your name?
- XX. Excuse me.
- XX. Let's begin!
- XXV. Licetne mihi bibere aquam?
- XXX. Licetne mihi adire ad latrinam?
- XXXV. Io, Saturnalia!
- XL. Anno novo faustum felix tibi sit!
- XLV. Omnia fausta tibi sint his nundinis!
- L. Licetne mihi adire ad valetudinarium?

## II. HISTORIA ROMANA

- V. April 21, 753 B.C.
- X. 27 B.C.
- XV. 31 B.C.
- XX. August 24, 79 A.D.
- XXV. 48 B.C.
- XXX. Capture of Rome by the Gauls
- XXXV. The Appian Way
- XL. 565 A.D.
- XLV. Caesar crossed the Rubicon.
- L. The end of the last Punic War.

## III. CAERIMONIAE

- V. The simplest form of Roman marriage ceremony.
- X. Lunch
- XV. Toga Libera
- XX. Paedagogus
- XXV. Songs which were sung during the wedding procession
- XXX. Gustus/Gustatio, Prima Mensa, Secunda Mensa
- XXXV. Breakfast
- XL. Caldarium
- XLV. Strigilis (or Strigiles)
- L. Dextro Pede

## IV. SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE

- V. Solid Ground
- X. Truth never perishes.
- XV. Cave Canem!
- XX. Pax Vobiscum (or Tecum)
- XXV. Mens sana in corpore sano.
- XXX. Possunt quia posse videntur.
- XXXV. In hoc signo vinces.
- XL. A judge can't please everybody.
- XLV. Perhaps it will help to remember these things someday.
- L. Nemo se bene defendit quando est iratus.

## V. NOMINA ET VERBA

- V. Agricola
- X. Amo, Amare, Amavi, Amatus (or Amat)
- XV. Dominorum
- XX. Laborant
- XXV. Poeta, Agricola, Incola, Nauta
- XXX. We shall send
- XXXV. Audiverat
- XL. Domi
- XLV. Laudavisti
- L. Genu

## VI. FABULAE GRAECAE ET ROMANAE

- V. King of Troy
- X. The Golden Apples
- XV. Adonis
- XX. Calliope
- XXV. Roman goddess of fruit trees
- XXX. Uranus and Gaia
- XXXV. Mars
- XL. Fortuna
- XLV. Magna mater or Cybele
- L. Demeter

34.

## Translation Station

1. A. Show me the money.  
B. JERRY MACQUIRE
2. A. I'll be back.  
B. TERMINATOR 2
3. A. Royale with cheese.  
B. PULP FICTION
4. A. May the force be with you.  
B. STAR WARS
5. A. Life is like a box of chocolates.  
B. FORREST GUMP

37.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Great Univers Noisemaker
2. More than 98,000
3. Dene, de, leo
4. Hector, Creusa and Venus
5. St. Cecilia
6. Pompeiana.com
7. Scribonius
8. OPERA WORLD Catalog
9. Bono
10. 103

## The Band with the "Good Voice"

Because of such songs as Sunday Bloody Sunday and Discotheque, almost everyone knows the band U2. Because their style of music continually changes, it has shaped popular culture. Perhaps it is the outstanding talent of the band's lead singer Bono that is of primary importance.

Bono was born on May 10, 1980, in Dublin, Ireland, by the name of Paul Hewson. His father was a postman, and he had two brothers. He went to Mt. Temple School in Dublin and met his future bandmates there: the Edge, Adam Clayton and Larry Mullen, Jr. In 1976 Larry decided to start a new band. Therefore he put an ad on the school's bulletin board; U2 was born.

Four years later, after a few of the songs were popular locally, the band was signed to Island Records. This opened the door to America. Their first album, Boy, was released in 1980, but when their album War was released in 1983, U2 achieved success in the U.S. They had visited America two years earlier and the band was very popular. The first album to be most popular in the

U.S. was The Joshua Tree in 1987. This record was named "Album of the Year." Bono was now quite famous. Everyone wanted to see him and hear him. A Grammy award and a major tour followed. Recently the album Pop and another large tour demonstrate that the band still enjoys popularity.

Very many bands have been influenced by this one. U2 has given much help to charities such as Amnesty International and Greenpeace. Because of this, these charities have prospered and increased the money for human rights and the environment.

Believe it or not, this band has a Latin connection. When Bono, then Paul, was a teenager, he was wandering around with his friends. They saw an ad for a store which sold hearing aids. They saw these words "BONOVOX." One of his friends was a Latin student and knew that these words meant "good voice." Therefore, his friend gave Paul the name "Bono" because he was the lead singer and could sing well. The name stuck. Who says Latin is a dead language?