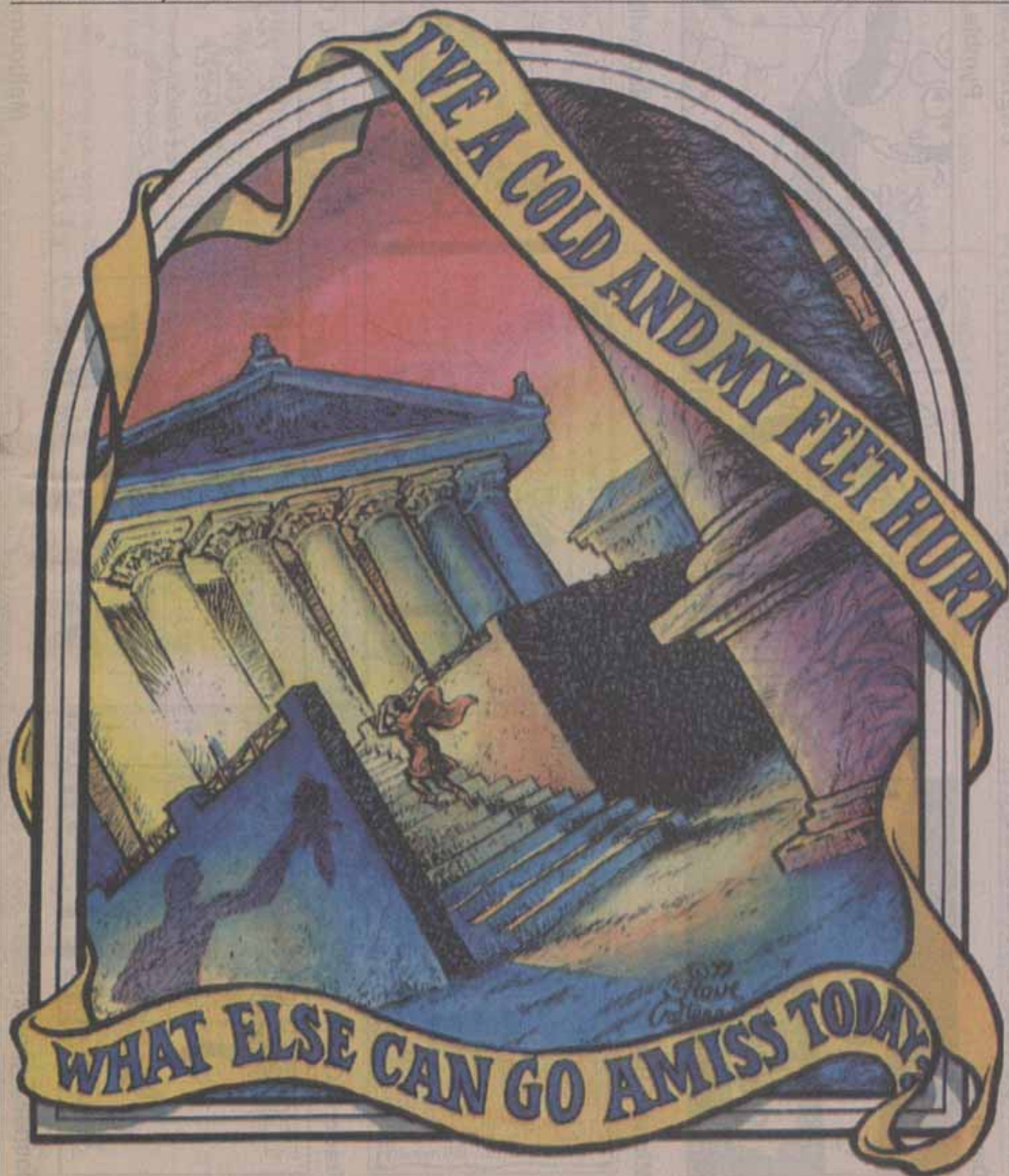


POMPEIANA

NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXV, NO. 7

MART. A. D. MCMXCIX



## "Heus, Iuli. Cave Idus!"

Secundum Guilhelmum Hastam-Quassantem

Latine reddita a Bernardo Barcio, Litterarum Humanarum Docto

## Actus I

Scena II Locus publicus.

[Tubis canitur. Infrant CAESAR, ANTONIUS campestris gerens, CALPURNIA, PORTIA, DECIUS, CICERO, BRUTUS, CASSIUS et CASCA; VATES est apud magnam turbam sequentem.]

CAESAR: Calpurnia!  
CASCA: Heus, silentium! Caesar loquitur.  
CAESAR: [Tubae sonare desistunt] Calpurnia!  
CALPURNIA: Adsum, Domine.  
CAESAR: Te Antonio cursum currenti obviam da, Antoni!  
ANTONIUS: Caesar, Mi Domine?  
CAESAR: Antoni, noli celeriter currens Calpurniam tangere oblivisci, nam maiores dicunt stiles in hoc cursu sancto tactas sterilitatis maledictum discutere.  
ANTONIUS: Meminero. Caesare "Fac hoc!" dicente, factum est.  
CAESAR: Incipe, et nullam caerimoniam omite!  
[Tubis canitur.]  
VATES: Caesar!  
CAESAR: Heus! Quis vocat?  
CASCA: Silentium— iterum silentium!  
CAESAR: Quis in turbā me invocat? Audio vocem omnibus tubis peracutorem quae "Caesarem" clamat. Caesar vertitur ut audiat.  
VATES: Cave Idūs Martias!  
CAESAR: Qui vir est ille?  
BRUTUS: Vates te Idūs Martias cavere iubet.  
CAESAR: Impone eum coram me. Faciem eius videam.  
CASSIUS: Homo, eveni e turbā. Specta Caesarem.  
CAESAR: Quid nunc mihi dicis? Iterum loquere!

VATES: Cave Idūs Martias.  
CAESAR: Nugator est! Eum relinquamus— praeterite.

## Actus III

Scena I Romae. Ante Capitolium. Aula Pompeia supra est.

[Est turba in qua est VATES. Infrant CAESAR, BRUTUS, CASSIUS, CASCA, DECIUS, METELLUS, TREBONIUS, CINNA, ANTONIUS, LEPIDUS, POPILIUS, PUBLIUS et alii.]

CAESAR: Idūs Martiae advenerunt.  
VATES: Certe, Caesar, sed non praeterierunt.

[CAESAR in Aulam Pompeiam intrat. Alii persequuntur. BRUTUS et CASSIUS inter se colloquuntur, et paulo post ANTONIUS et TREBONIUS exeunt.]

DECIUS: Ubi est Metellus Cimber? Eat et Caesari causam dicat!  
BRUTUS: Compellatur. Appropinqua et die pro sententia eius.

CINNA: Casca, manum tuam primum tolles.  
CAESAR: Paratine sumus? Quid est vobiscum quod Caesari et senatui eius restituendum est?

METELLUS: Supreme, maxime, sapientissime Caesar, Metellus Cimber pedibus tuis cor humile anteponit. [Genibus nititur.]  
CAESAR: Tu mihi prohibendus es, Cimber.

...  
Frater tuus consultu exterminatus est. Si deflectis et oras et me pro eo blandiris, te ex viā aspernor sicut canem. Sci Caesarem non peccare, nec sine causa satiatum iri.

METELLUS: Num nulla vox est dignior meā quae dulcius in Caesaris aure sonatur ut fratris mei reformatio abrogetur?

BRUTUS: Caesar, manum tuam basio, sed non assentatorie, desiderans Publicum Cimbrum statim revocandum esse.

CAESAR: Quid, Brute?  
CASSIUS: Absolve, Caesar, Caesar, absolve. Cassius usque ad pedem tuum se proicit ut Publico Cassio abrogationem deprecatur.

CAESAR: Si ego similis vobis essem, possem bene moveri. Si deprecari possem, precibus moveris; sed constans sum sicut stella polaris.

...  
Etiam in hac causā paulum demonstrum me cum constantia eum exterminavisse et me cum constantia eum in exilio tenere.

CINNA: O, Caesar—  
CAESAR: Abi! Desiderasne Olympum tollere?  
DECIUS: Magne Caesar—  
CAESAR: Nonne Brutus pede nudo genibus nititur?  
CASCA: Mani, loquimini pro me!

[CASCA CAESAREM primum perfodit, tunc alii coniurati et MARCUS BRUTUS CAESAREM perfodiunt.]

CAESAR: Kai ov tpepe; Tunc occide, Caesar! [Mortitur.]

CINNA: Libertas! Liberi sumus! Tyrannis mortua est! Procurrere et proclamare per vias!

CASSIUS: Ite aliqui ad rostra et proclamare, "Libertas! Liberi sumus! Manu-missio!"

BRUTUS: Homines, Senatores, nolite terri. Nolite fugere, consistite. Ambitionis debitum persolutum est.

## 1999-2000

Pompeiana NEWSLETTER  
Contract Cartoonists Sought

Adult or student readers who have a flair for classical humor and an ability to create effective cartoons are invited to submit a sample cartoon strip or single box cartoon to be considered for a contract position.

Contract cartoonists are paid \$25 for each single box cartoon and \$50 for each cartoon strip accepted for publication in each of the nine issues of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER.

To be considered as a 1999-2000 Contract Cartoonist, artists must make sure that samples of their work

## ARE RECEIVED

## NO LATER THAN MAY 1, 1999.

Submissions must comply with the following six guidelines:

1. All work MUST BE DONE IN BLACK INK OR MARKER on plain white paper.
2. The format for a cartoon strip MUST BE EXACTLY 2 1/2" HIGH BY 12 7/8" LONG.
3. The format for single box cartoons must be 3 7/8" square.
4. The title of the cartoon, the signature of the artist and the month/year of intended publication (e.g., 9/99) must be incorporated into the specified size format.
5. All balloon print in cartoons must be correctly spelled as well as large and neat enough to remain clearly legible after the work submitted is reduced by 78%.
6. In addition to being classical, the content of each cartoon must be politically correct and sensitive to the NEWSLETTER'S young, culturally diverse, world-wide reading audience.

All applicants will be notified before the end of May, 1999, as to whether they will be offered contracts for the 1999-2000 school year.

Cartoonists who are selected will be asked to sign a contract guaranteeing that new installments of their cartoons will be received by Pompeiana, Inc. by the

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

## 1999-2000

Pompeiana NEWSLETTER Adult  
Contract Columnists Sought

If you are a teacher or professor, you may qualify to author one of the columns for next year's secondary school readers. Each column will consist of nine installments (500-600 words each) accompanied, when appropriate, by publishable (i.e. original or copyright-cleared) drawings or original color photos.

- I. On-Site Archaeological News (Articles in this series should feature information obtained first-hand by the author as a practicing archaeologist or obtained from personal interviews with those who have recently worked at classical archaeological digs.)
- II. Putting Your Latin Class On Line (A series intended to feature nine different tested lesson plans for getting high school Latin students to access the W.W.W. to perform classroom assignments.)
- III. Pompeiana is also open to suggestions for a series which an adult author would be interested in writing because of its perceived special interest to secondary school students of Latin.

Those interested in being considered as Contract Columnists for the 1999-2000 school year should submit a list of the nine subtitles they wish to propose for a column along with the first installment. If selected, this first installment will be paid for in August, 1999, and published in the September, 1999, NEWSLETTER.

All adult Contract Columnists will be paid \$100 per installment when published.

Send applications postmarked by May 1, 1999, to:

Adult Contract Columnists  
Pompeiana, Inc.  
6026 Indianola Ave.  
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Submissions which can be saved as ASCII text files can be sent as e-mail attachments by May 1, 1999, to: BFBarcio@Pompeiana.com

## The Holy Stairs

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

Rome, among other things, is renowned for its profusion of elegant flights of marble stairs—some indoors, leading to staterooms in Renaissance mansions, others outdoors, climbing to churches or descending one or another of the city's fabled "seven hills." Only one of all these staircases, however, is known as "holy."

Diagonally across the piazza from the Basilica of St. John Lateran is a two-story, gray sandstone structure that enshrines *La Scala Santa*, a flight of twenty-eight marble steps that tradition claims once led to the gubernatorial office of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem. Soon after her conversion to Christianity in the early fourth century, Helena, the mother of Constantine, set out for the province of Judea to gather things that were touched by Christ, including the "True Cross." Inferring that Christ must have ascended these stairs for his arraignment before the provincial governor and then descended them en route to Golgotha, Helena had them dismantled and shipped to Rome.

Upon their arrival in the capital, the stairs were placed on the right of the porticoed entrance of the Lateran Palace, which had become by that time the official papal residence.

This tradition receives additional support from the fact that the steps are cut from a type of marble commonly used in Jerusalem at that time, and by reports in later centuries confirming that the steps of the formal entrance of the still-standing governor's palace were missing.

Known throughout the Middle Ages as the *Scala Pilati*, the staircase was the subject of much veneration and the setting for many papal processions. These events are mentioned in the *Liber Pontificalis*, a tome containing the biographies of the popes written in the sixth century.

In 1589, having carried out extensive alterations to the Lateran Palace, Pope Sixtus V had the steps trans-

(Continued in Pagina Septima)



## A Gift of Deception

Based on a poem by Karlheide Kjellberg and Ryan Gdovin, Latin II students of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

I saw it there,  
Its presence was grand,  
It was a true gift for the gods.  
We had just won,  
Defending our land,  
And now had a horse built of rods.

The war was done,  
A party was planned,  
The horse had been set in the square.  
Excitement now  
Just flowed from our bands,  
Our music rose up in the air.

And then my men  
All fell off to sleep.  
A trap had been craftily set.  
I woke up first,  
Ran out to the street,  
And saw Trojans falling in death.

The Greeks had come  
And taken the wall,  
While we were all soundly asleep.  
I took my gods,  
My destiny called.  
This horse – it would just have to keep.

## Add Your Name to the Honor Roll

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

Add your name to Pompeiiana's Honor Roll by mailing your tax-deductible contribution to the Endowment Fund. Lower-end giving categories include: Student (\$25), Latin Class/Club (\$100), Adult (\$200–\$400), Friend (\$500–\$900), Contributor (\$1,000–\$4,000), and Benefactor (\$5,000–\$10,000).

Those who are affiliated with large corporations are encouraged to find out if their donations qualify for corporate matching donations.

## Pompeiana, Inc., Endowment Fund HONOR ROLL

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## Ya' Wanna Banana?

A Modern Myth by Paul Reyes, Latin I student of Judy Granese, Valley High School, Las Vegas, Nevada

There once was an irresponsible young man named Manus, who lived in a small town outside of Rome. In the middle of the town was the forum where the city's greatest treasure, a golden hand, was featured for all to see. The treasure was cherished by the city and adored by the people. The hand was so cherished that the young man's parents had even named him after it. One day, Manus decided he should be the one to own the hand. He thought he was the only one in the whole town worthy of the riches which could be obtained from the selling of the golden hand. So, in the dark of night, Manus stole the hand and took it to his own home. In the morning, the townspeople were shocked to find that their precious golden hand was missing.

The people of the town searched for their golden hand throughout the whole town. It wasn't long before all the clues led them to suspect Manus of committing the theft, and so they decided to search his house. They found the golden hand immediately.

To punish Manus for having stolen the golden hand, they cut off his right hand and buried it in the woods.

Manus repented of his crime and made many offerings to the gods asking them to let some good come to the town from his punishment. Then, one day, many years later, as Manus was walking through the woods repeating his prayer to the gods, he noticed an unusual tree with very wide leaves growing there. It bore a fruit that resembled a cluster of green fingers hanging on a branch. He picked one, took it home and watched as it slowly turned to gold. He knew then that the gods had heard his prayer. He summoned the townspeople and explained to them that the gods had allowed something good to come from his crime so many years ago. They now had a tree that grew golden fingers that all could eat and enjoy.

## The Death of Caesar

By Adam Cullum, Latin student of Joan Easterling, Lexington High School, Lexington, South Carolina

There sits Caesar, at the festivals here,  
in the time of the Lupercal.  
Up comes old Marc with the crown of a king  
to place upon Caesar's skull.

That is the third time  
that he's tried today,  
And the answer again  
has remained the same way.

"It's not my ambition,  
to be king of Rome,  
Take your gold crown  
and leave me alone."

There sit Cassius and Brutus who doubt  
that Caesar's intentions are right.  
They think he declines  
but desires a crown in this life.

"His ambition's a threat  
to folks of this town.  
He must be destroyed  
or he'll bring us all down.

And so we will kill him,  
and when he is gone,  
The republic will heal,  
and we will march on."

So Senators planned  
and made up their minds:  
To save the republic  
he'd die on the Ides.

But war then broke out –  
it was very cruel.  
Their plan to stop Caesar  
soon stopped them all too.

So let this be a lesson to people today  
who think that two wrongs make a right.  
Everyone paid for the crime that was done  
and each man did pay with his life.

Before folks do something  
they know to be wrong,  
They should read, once again,  
the words of this song.

To say they're not true  
is surely a lie.  
It's not up to folks  
to say who must die.

Fascinating Finds  
In Latin Literature

## SALLUST: The Doubtful Works

By Donna Wright, Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana

In one of the manuscripts of Sallust's *Historiae* there were two anonymous *suasoriae* (pleas) addressed to Julius Caesar, using the same handwriting as the work preceding it. The subject matter concerns advice given to the dictator about proper conduct of the government. The first *suasoria* has been described as an oration, and the second as a letter. Although scholars debate the true authorship of these works, this ancient perspective on Julius Caesar's comportment can add to interesting discussions about the political situation of the period.

The selection presented below is from the speech to Caesar, part III. The prose will challenge those students who have already had experience with the styles of Sallust and/or Cicero. The grammatical forms and structures encountered provide an excellent exercise in advanced grammar.

III. *Igitur quoniam tibi victori de bello atque pace agendum est, hoc uti civiliter deponas, illa ut quam iustissima et diuturna sit, de te ipso primum, qui ea compositurus es, quid optimum factu sit existima. Equidem ego cuncta imperia crudelia magis acerba quam diuturna arbitror, neque quemquam multis metuendum esse, quin ad eum ex multis formido recedat; eam vitam bellum aeternum et anceps gerere, quoniam neque adversus neque ab tergo aut lateribus tutus sis, semper in periculo aut metu agites. Contra qui benignitate et clementia imperium temperare iis laeta et candida omnia visa, etiam hostes aequiores quam alius cives.*

## Mommy Dearest

By Carrie Stephenson, Regents Level Three student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

Mater  
Amans, utilis  
Amat, dat, curat.  
Eam amo.  
Matercula.

## Pyramus and Thisbe

By Jessica Weir, student of Betty Wittaker, Carmel Jr. High School, Carmel, Indiana

A long time ago, in a town far away,  
If you looked, you would see two kids at their play.  
They went by the names of Pyramus and Thisbe,  
Although in their toys they did not have a frisbee.

As they both grew up and became young adults,  
Their parents did quarrel – which had bad results.  
As lovers they thought that they wanted to marry,  
But the quarrel of parents was too heavy to carry.

They discovered a crack in the walls of their house,  
And thus each did pledge true love to a spouse.

They needed a place each other to see,  
They chose a spot under a mulberry tree.

While Thisbe was on her way to her love,  
She ran into an animal which wasn't a dove.  
And when she got closer, she saw a big lion.  
She quickly ran off while running and cryin'.

But as she ran off, she dropped a large cloth  
Which the lion did chomp and rip in his mouth.  
He picked up the cloth and saw all the blood  
And saw Thisbe's footprints down in the mud.

He thought that his Thisbe had lost her sweet life,  
In sadness he fell to the ground on his knife.  
A short while later, when Thisbe came back,  
She saw that her lover misread the attack.

He thought that the lion had taken her life,  
And so she did join him on the same knife.  
So think of these lovers both living and dead,  
When you see a mulberry tree that is red.

## Pandora's Box

By Sonal Patel, Honors Latin III student of Dr. Marianne Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

FADE IN:

INT. JUPITER'S PALACE - NIGHT

JUPITER and MERCURY talking in a room.

JUPITER

Mercury, go to Vulcan and see if the woman he is forging is ready. If she is finished, bring her to me.

MERCURY

Yes, Father.

CUT TO:

INT. GODS' FORGING CAVE - NIGHT

Mercury goes inside the cave and approaches VULCAN. Vulcan is working on the statue of a woman.

MERCURY

Vulcan, is the woman for Jupiter finished?

Vulcan stops working and looks at the statue.

VULCAN

I was just putting the finishing touches on her. Now she is ready.

Mercury picks up the statue as if it were weightless.

CUT TO:

INT. JUPITER'S PALACE - NIGHT

VENUS, JUNO, MINERVA, and Jupiter are waiting in the room when Mercury enters.

JUPITER

Ah, there she is. Place her here, Mercury.

Mercury puts the statue on the ground. Everyone in the room slowly surrounds the statue.

JUPITER (Cont.)

Now, we must give her special attributes so that dear Epimetheus may not be disappointed.

VENUS

(Laughing.) Oh, Jupiter, you are truly wicked! I shall give her beauty and charm.

Venus touches the statue's face.

JUNO

I shall give her graciousness.

Juno touches the statue's face.

MINERVA

And I shall give her curiosity.

Minerva touches the statue's hand.

JUPITER

Now, let me give her life.

Jupiter touches the statue's heart. The statue shakes its head and is now seen as PANDORA.

JUPITER

We shall call her Pandora.

CUT TO:

INT. EPIMETHEUS' PALACE - DAY

EPIMETHEUS and PROMETHEUS are standing in a room talking.

PROMETHEUS

Remember, Epimetheus: When Jupiter comes, do not accept any gift from him. I know he is planning something.

EPIMETHEUS

(Nodding his head.) I understand brother.

Mercury enters the room. Pandora is waiting, unseen, behind him. Mercury walks over to greet his brother.

MERCURY

Jupiter has sent me to present this gift to you, Epimetheus.

Mercury steps to his left side. Nothing is seen at first. Then slowly Pandora emerges from the shadows. She is carrying a large-mouth jar in her hands. She is beautiful and charming.

MERCURY (Cont.)

(Pointing to Pandora.) This is your gift.

EPIMETHEUS

(Breathless.) Wh— what is her name?

MERCURY

Her name is Pandora.

EPIMETHEUS

Brother, she is the most beautiful creature I have ever seen. I must have her as my wife.

PROMETHEUS

But Epimetheus I, too, —

EPIMETHEUS

Come, Pandora, and marry me. You shall live with me in my palace.

Epimetheus very excitedly leads Pandora, carrying her jar, out of the room.

PROMETHEUS

(Looking worried.) Tell me, Mercury, what is in the jar she carries?

MERCURY

I do not know. But I know that Jupiter gave it to Pandora before we came here. And he told her not to open it.

CUT TO:

INT. LOUNGING ROOM IN EPIMETHEUS' PALACE - DAY

Pandora is lying on a couch, resting. She is staring at the jar at the opposite side of the room.

PANDORA

(Thinking aloud.) I wonder what is in that jar. I am always drawn to it — but Jupiter told me not to open it.

Pandora starts walking toward the jar and stops in front of it.

PANDORA (Cont.)

But it cannot be harmful. Why would the king of the gods want to harm me?

She runs her hand down the jar.

PANDORA (Cont.)

No one will know if I take a quick look. Epimetheus would never know.

She looks around the room to see if anyone is watching, then bends down to look at the jar again. Sound-MYSTERIOSO. Pandora reaches to lift off the jar lid. Immediately, a huge rush of black mist comes out of the jar. CACKLING and HISSING sounds.

PANDORA (Cont.)

(Frightened.) Oh no! What have I done?

The BLACK MIST anthropomorphizes into the wispy shape of a monster.

BLACK MIST

Sickness! Disaster! Disease! Age! Sin! Death!

The Black Mist separates into streams and exits through every possible opening. Pandora sticks her head into the jar to see if anything is left in it. An anthropomorphized GOLDEN MIST languishes on the bottom.

PANDORA

Who are you?

GOLDEN MIST

I am Hope! I shall try to help you.

Prometheus enters the room and walks towards Pandora. He stops in front of her.

PROMETHEUS

Oh, Pandora! Look what your curiosity has done. You have unleashed every horror that will now terrorize mankind forever.

Prometheus looks into the jar.

PROMETHEUS (Cont.)

(Relieved.) Oh, but not everything has escaped. Hope still remains.

He turns to Pandora.

PROMETHEUS (Cont.)

Quickly, Pandora, put the lid back on so we don't lose Hope.

Pandora moves to put lid on.

PROMETHEUS (Cont.)

For as long as Hope remains, mankind can survive and may someday be saved from the horrors.

FADE OUT:

Using the Pompeiana  
NEWSLETTER in the Classroom

## Playing Rewrite Editor

When a publication such as the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER circulates among English-speaking students studying Latin in all parts of the world, teachers are bound to notice that its articles strike their students in a variety of ways.

Some students, when asked to read a certain article in the NEWSLETTER, may complain that it is too hard to follow. They may tell the teacher that while they understand the main points at which the writer was aiming, these points could have been expressed in an easier and more interesting way. Other students may find a poem whose rhythm or rhyme bothers them.

Some may notice that while an article addresses an interesting topic, it does so in a dull and boring way. Some writing styles may be pointed out as too wordy or too stiff and artificial.

These observations should make teachers happy as they realize that their students are beginning to develop an interest in styles of writing that appeal to them — and when they don't see these styles in what they are reading, it bothers them.

This month's suggestion for using the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER in the classroom is designed to build on these critical observations of your students. It will also earn you points with administrators who are always encouraging teachers to cross departmental lines and help show students that all phases of their study in school are inter-related.

Building on your students' interest in the classical content of the NEWSLETTER, challenge each one to take an article, a modern myth, a poem or a column that interests them and re-write it in a way that will make it clearer, more effective and more enjoyable to read while still preserving the original message of its author. While it is sometimes difficult for a student to come up with an idea for a writing assignment, almost every student is a natural critic and can usually suggest ways to improve most things encountered in school.

After students have had their fun critiquing and rewriting the work of students their own age from around the world, it may be an easy next-step to suggest that some create their own submissions to be sent in to the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER. If you decide to go this route, refer your students to the frame entitled "Let Pompeiana Put Your Name in Print" located on the back cover of each issue.

Good Luck, and enjoy watching your students have fun rewriting and writing while they learn more about classical studies.

## Fire!

By Carrie Stadler, Regents Level Three student of  
Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School,  
Orchard Park, New York

Ignis  
Clarus, calidus  
Ardet, illustrat, calcacit.  
Devorat omnes.  
Flamma.

## Tres Somni Horae Fabulae

Based on a submission by Shannon Mixon and  
Giovanna Mignosa, Latin II students of Nancy Mazur,  
Marion L. Steele High School, Amherst, Ohio

Gibbosus Ventriosus in muro sedebat,  
Gibbosus Ventriosus graviter cecidit.  
Omnes regis equi et omnes regis viri  
Gibbosum Ventriosum rursus componere non  
poterant.

Hic porculus ad forum ivit.  
Hic porculus domi remansit.  
Hic porculus bubulam assatam habuit,  
Hic porculus nullam habuit,  
Et hic porculus edit vagitum, "Vae, vae, vae,"  
Totā in viā domum.

Parvus Iacobus Cornu sedebat in angulo  
Edens nativitatē crustum suum;  
Inserit pollicem suum et prunum extraxit,  
Et dixit, "Quam bonus puer ego sum!"



## Daughter of the Earth

By Alice Berry and Sara Buckley, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

This story takes place long ago when the world was divided into three kingdoms: the sky, the Underworld and the earth. On the earth there lived a goddess named Ceres and her daughter Proserpina. They spent most of their time making flowers blossom and keeping the earth green all year long.

One day, Ceres told Proserpina that she wanted to go visit the other gods and goddesses. She told Proserpina not to wander far from the pool of water where the nymph Cyane lived. After Ceres had left, Proserpina told Cyane that she was going to go pick some flowers for her mother. Cyane had warned her not to wander far, but as Proserpina was looking around, she saw a beautiful flower far in the distance. When she finally reached the flower, it would not come loose when she tried to pick it. When, after a mighty tug, it did come loose from the ground, the ground started to shake and crack open.

Pluto, god of the Underworld, appeared and at first sight fell in love with the goddess. He took her by the arm and forced her down to the Underworld where he lived. For many days after her kidnapping, Proserpina tried to call out to her mother for help, but Pluto told her that from the depths of the Underworld no one could hear her. Pluto led her to his cold, marble throne and said that if she needed anything, his three headed watchdog would care for her. Then he announced that they would shortly be married and that Proserpina would become Queen of the Underworld. This idea scared Proserpina so much that she became very cold and as still as death.

High on Mt. Olympus, Ceres sensed that something was wrong and went back down to earth. She ran across the fields looking for Proserpina in the area where Cyane said that she had last seen Proserpina; but she only saw a few dead blossoms lying in a pool of water. Ceres wept, and her weeping echoed over the plains, and her sadness began to make flowers wither all over the earth. Birds stopped chirping, leaves fell off the trees, and the whole world became quiet.

Finally, Ceres turned to Olympus for help. She asked the gods and goddesses there if they knew where her daughter had gone. Although all of the gods and goddesses knew what had happened, they said nothing so as not to upset Pluto.

Finally Sol, the god of the Sun, took pity on poor Ceres and told her what had happened to Proserpina. Ceres gasped and replied that only dead people go down to the Underworld. Sol told her that Proserpina was not dead, but that she had better hurry because Pluto was planning to marry Proserpina.

All of the gods had betrayed her, and, in return, she

threatened them. She said that when there were no crops on earth and people were starving not to blame her because they had brought the punishment on themselves.

At the same time, Proserpina sat down in the Underworld on the cold, marble throne. Her skin was pale, and her face was sad. Then Pluto attempted to make her happy by telling her that when she became his bride, she would own all of the jewels in the Underworld. This did not cheer up Proserpina, for she did not want jewels. All she wanted was to see sunlight shining down on her beautiful fields. Proserpina did not want to marry Pluto. She wanted to see her mother and frolic through the fields that she had helped to keep green. Pluto tried and tried to make the daughter of the earth happy, but nothing he did cheered her up.

Meanwhile, because the people of earth were crying to the gods for food, the gods realized that something would have to be done to help Ceres get her daughter back. So, Jupiter sent a message with Mercury down to the Underworld. Mercury pounded on the gates of Pluto's palace and argued with Pluto to find a way to let Proserpina go. Finally, Pluto decided to yield a little. He realized that Proserpina would never be completely happy unless she could see her mother and her beloved flowers once in a while. So Pluto told Mercury that Proserpina would be ready to go with him in a little while.

Later, when Mercury entered Proserpina's room, he found her eating some pomegranate seeds that Pluto had given her. Mercury yelled "Stop! If you eat food down here, you can never return to the upper world. How many seeds have you eaten?"

When Proserpina said "Six," Mercury told her to eat no more and await his return. He then flew back to Mt. Olympus to see what could be done since Pluto had tricked her.

When he arrived on Olympus, he found Ceres sitting with Jupiter. When he told them the news, Ceres broke down, but Jupiter quickly came up with a decision that Proserpina would live with Pluto for six months of the year if she could return home now.

Both Pluto and Ceres accepted the decision because they each knew that Proserpina would come back every six months.

To this day, Proserpina visits Pluto for six months a year. On earth this is the time when the world is engrossed in cold and darkness awaiting her return. Each spring the earth celebrates the joyful reunion of Proserpina and her mother Ceres as their loving care fills the land with flowers and grain.

## Latin: A Weapon for the Mind

By Alex Wills, Latin II student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Health and Allied Science, Neptune, New Jersey

A  
flame, a spark  
a shot in the dark. In all  
of these things destiny plays an  
important part. With passion and drive  
Latin is alive, and I write this poem to help it  
survive. The language and culture is a thrill in itself,  
but the enlightenment it brings is just good for one's  
health. Latin and Rome are one and the same, and to  
mention one and not the other would be pretty lame.  
Latin is a puzzle that one must make fit. In order to do  
this, one must never quit. Now a section of my puzzle  
is complete. Learning about the founding of Rome was  
such a treat. The tale begins with a man and a town.  
The man, Aeneas, whose mind was real sound, lived in  
Asia. Troy was the name of the town. Aeneas had a  
wife, therefore he was married; but his wife had an  
important title she carried. The Trojan town was  
burned to a sunder, by mighty Greeks who came with  
the thunder. The Trojan War is what it was called,  
started by Paris, the prince who got involved. The  
problem was not that he stole a Greek lady, but Helen  
was queen to King Menelaus – isn't that crazy? Many  
Trojans died but not Aeneas of Troy. He with a band  
of men formed a convoy. Aeneas took his crew toward  
Hesperia, but on the way there was a lot of hysteria.  
The seas were wild and they got thrown off track.  
Lucky for them, they eventually got back. A place  
called Carthage was where they got stranded. To the  
surprise of the queen, they walked in quiet candid.  
The queen to whom the name Elissa belonged was a kind  
person who would do the strangers no wrong. The  
Trojans camped out in the large Phoenician town.  
Elissa, so kind, even showed them around. Aeneas told  
her stories of adventure on the way, and all the while  
she hoped he would stay. With the help of the gods he  
knew he must leave, but Elissa, on the other hand,  
started to grieve. In her grief, which was fatal, she died  
in a blaze. She jumped in a fire as everyone gazed. After  
he'd run into Harpies, Polyphemus and others, it  
wasn't that easy to leave this new lover. Anxious to see  
what exactly would be, Aeneas went to the Sybil for her  
prophecy. After seeing the Sybil, he went to down  
under to see his father and gazed in great wonder.  
Next, on to Latium to marry a princess; at last our great  
hero had his success. Aeneas became king and ruled a  
whole nation, but the story's not over so don't change  
the station. You see, poor Aeneas' time ran out. No-  
body could deny what his life was about. Ascanius now  
would give all the orders, and when he got older, he'd  
set his own borders. Near by was where Rome would  
be founded, a city that stayed so very well-rounded.

Aeneas' did fulfill  
his destiny of found-  
ing Rome, although  
he did not do it all a-  
lone. Latin is tough,  
and Latin is rough.  
In order to take it,  
your mind must be  
buff. But for all you  
put in, twice that will  
come out. All you  
need do is figure it  
out. This poem is over, but the Latin puzzle re-  
mains – and you have the weapon to finish the game!

## Inspiration not Translation

Some teachers are encouraging students to find inspiration for their English poetry in approachable Latin selections. This way students can view Latin as an inspirational leaping stone rather than as a translation stumbling block. It is in this spirit that Brad Hensley, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, created his poem inspired by a selection entitled "Spring" which he found in the *Carmina Burana* (cf. Editor's Note on Pag. Sec. of the Feb. '99 Pompeiana NEWSLETTER.)

Ver

cedit, hiems, tua durities  
frigor abit, rigor et glacies,  
brumalis et feritas, rabies,  
torpor et improba segnitie,  
palor et ira, dolor, macies,  
veris adest elegans aries,  
clara nitet sine nube dies,  
nocte micant pleiadum facies,  
grata datur modo temperies,  
temporis optima mollities.

Depart, winter, with your disastrous cruelty,  
Disappear coldness and all this severity,  
Ice is stinging bringing madness,  
Staying is the boredom and the sadness.  
Leave, fear, pain and suffering,  
Because approaching is the beauty of spring.  
The bright, sunny day glowing is such a sight,  
The twinkling stars glitter wonderfully at night.  
An innocent mood is brought in awe,  
The most tenderness and love that I ever saw.

## Perseus Saga Abbreviated

By Emily Wilson, Latin V student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Perseus, Danae filius, positus cum matre in mari  
moriendi causa, ab Iove servabatur. In insulae oram a  
piscatoribus tracti, mater et filius in Polydectis aula  
habitabant. Polydectes Danaen magnopere amabat, et  
eam in matrimonium ducere volebat. Ob Persei  
repugnantiam, autem, Polydectes cum demittere  
constituit ad Medusae caput capicendum. Apollo et  
Minerva tela Perseo dederunt operis conficiendi  
gratia. Ad locum venit ubi Medusa dormiebat et eius  
caput absceidit. Tum ad Aethiopiam advenit. Ibi rex  
Cepheus oraculo iussus erat immolare filiam  
Andromedam ut monstro maritimo placeret. Filiam in  
saxo ligavit, et omnes fatum eius deplorabant. Ubi  
Perseus hoc viderat, monstrum maritimum interfecit.  
Quam ob magnam rem, Cepheus Andromedam  
Perseo dedit in matrimonium. Tum Perseus matrem  
suam rursus videre cupiebat et rediit ad Polydectis  
insulam. Mater autem in aula non erat. Danae, quod  
Polydectes timebat, ad templum Dianae refugerat.  
Hic timor Perseo incommodabat, et Polydectes in  
aula petivit. Perseus Polydecti Medusae caput demon-  
stravit. Polydectes et omnes sui statim in saxa versi  
sunt. Tum cum matre ad regnum Acrisi, avi sui, rediit.  
Pausis post annis, rex diem ludorum constituit, et multi  
convenerunt certatum. Perseus quoque in ludis certa-  
bat, sed ubi discum iecerat, discus suus Acrisi caput  
ferivit. Acrisius nepotis manu mortuus est sicut  
oraculum multo ante praedixerat.

## Latin from the Beginning

By Livia Theis, Latin student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

From conjugating to translating,  
Learning a lot and always thinking,  
Time can go very fast or very slow  
Depending on all of the things that you know.  
Remembering words for future tests  
Can always be considered a very big pest.  
You sit up late to finish each project  
Because you want them to be extra perfect.  
Study can be boring for each separate class,  
But it will help make sure that you pass.  
Yes, Latin has been a fun class to take –  
Especially when we all had to bake.

## Just Another Major Calendar Event

By Frank Turris, Indianapolis, Indiana

If any lesson should be learned from history, it is that we should not ignore an event which may turn into a calendar crisis.

We can philosophize that time does not, in fact, exist. Everyone knows that while we are alive, we live in the present. There is no "past time," just a memory of an action no longer occurring. There is no "future time," just an imagined future action. Still we insist on keeping track of "where" we are in relation to recalled past events and imagined future events.

In fact, the Latin word *Kalendae* (from which "calendar" is derived) was first coined to mark a day on which a time-priest would "call out" to the people how many days it would be before important events would occur. The emphasis was always on knowing how long it would be before some action or activity was expected to happen, not on how long it had been since something had happened.

**Event I:** Somewhere around 750 B.C., the second king of Rome, Numa Pompilius, named the two previously unnamed lunar cycles which had been allowed to pass between the end of *December* and *Martius*, the first month of the next lunar year. They were named *Ianuarius* and *Februarius*. They remained at the end of the year, however, which continued to begin with *Martius*.

**Event II:** By decree of the Roman Senate in 153 B.C., the year officially began with *Ianuarius* to honor Janus as the god of beginnings and ends. This decree, of course, meant that December would then be the twelfth month instead of the tenth, as its name indicated. There were rumblings but no riots.

**Event III:** It was Julius Caesar who caused the first recorded major calendar crisis. He decided to base the calculation of the year on the Egyptian solar-standard rather than on the traditional Roman lunar-standard. The transition year, 47 B.C., was known as the *Annus Confusionis*, the Year of Confusion. The new solar calendar went into use on January 1, 46 B.C. Twenty-seven months later, Caesar was assassinated.

**Event IV:** During most of the Roman republic, the past was not carefully recorded. To say what year it was meant to mention the two men who were currently serving as consuls in Rome. It wasn't until the time of the first emperor, Augustus, that historians began dating events from the founding of Rome, i.e. *Ab Urbe Condita* (A.U.C.).

**Event V:** For the next 144 years the only change anyone dared to make was to try to rename a month now and then. The fifth and sixth months, *Quintilis* and *Sextilis* were successfully renamed in honor of Julius and Augustus. September was renamed *Germanicus* by Caligula and October was renamed *Domitianus* by Domitian, but these names reverted when their namesakes fell out of favor.

After realizing that being a Roman emperor was dangerous enough, everyone pretty much left the calendar alone through the time of Emperor Justinian in 541 A.D. That is, the years were still named after consuls, and historians still dated past events from the founding of Rome which, in our terms, Livy had set as 753 B.C. and Cato had set as 751 B.C.

**Event VI:** During the sixth century A.D., Dionysius Exiguus, an abbot in a monastery in Rome, was asked by Stephen, the Bishop of Salona, to calculate exactly when Christ had been born. Dionysius based his calculations on the death of Herod the Great, which he mistakenly established as 750 A.U.C. instead of what is now generally accepted to have been the correct year, 754 A.U.C. Since Dionysius Exiguus was considered to be very smart, no one suspected the error. Even though scholars now are well aware of his error, no one wants to fool with trying to correct it. Force the modern world to call next year A.D. 2004 instead of A.D. 2000, and see who gets assassinated!

**Event VII: THE FIRST MILLENIUM!** Panic in the streets! World disasters were running rampant. It was clear that mankind was not destined to survive this calendar milestone. And it's not that folks hadn't been warned: Chapter 20 of Revelation (The Apocalypse) had clearly stated that, following the birth of Christ, an angel had chained up Satan for a thousand years. "He did this so that the dragon might not lead the nations astray until the thousand years are over. After this, the dragon is to be released for a short time." As much as those in charge hated to admit it, yes, the world was in

for a rough time. The disasters surrounding the First Millennium were recorded by the medieval writer Ralph Glaber in his *Historiarum Libri Quinque*. According to Glaber, Mt. Vesuvius erupted more often than usual in A.D. 993. Shortly thereafter, devastating fires broke out in all the cities of Gaul and Italy, including Rome where St. Peter's itself was damaged. This was followed by a plague which spread through Europe and a famine so severe that it led to widespread cannibalism. The world, however, did not end on January 1, A.D. 1000. By A.D. 1008, things were returning to normal and folks began to relax. World economies improved, and the Catholic Church launched a major campaign to build new churches and basilicas designed to last hundreds of years—indicating to the faithful its own faith in the future.

**Event VIII:** The next person brave enough to change the calendar was Pope Gregory XIII in the sixteenth century. His scholars realized that the Julian Calendar was, by then, ten days off from the true solar year because Caesar's astronomers had failed to subtract a critical 11 minutes, 14.5 seconds from each 365 1/4 day-long year. By Papal edict Pope Gregory proclaimed that, in all Catholic countries, the day after March 4, 1582, would be March 14, 1582, in order to correctly realign the calendar with the Vernal Equinox. This was critical since Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon on or after the Vernal Equinox. Now riots did break out! Crowds roamed the streets yelling, in their native tongues, "Give us back / our ten days! Give us back / our ten days!" Non-Catholic countries refused to accept the change, with England holding out until 1751 and Russia until the early 1900's. The Russian Orthodox Church, in fact, never did accept the change and still uses the Julian Calendar, now 15 days off.

**Event IX:** In the early 1900's there was a rather serious movement started to revamp completely the calendar which is still based on a series of months no longer corresponding to their original lunar cycles, and on weeks based on ancient trade and worship cycles. The best suggestion was called the Liberty Calendar which would have contained thirteen 28-day months during which the same numerical date would always be the same day of the week, i.e. the 1st would always be a Sunday and the 7th would always be a Saturday, etc. New Year's Day and Leap Year Day would be intercalary days. The adoption of this calendar was seriously discussed for a while, but it was finally rejected because the year would no longer be divisible into four even quarters for business purposes.

**Event X: Y2K!** The major concern here seems to be not a fear of natural disasters, but rather whether or not the computers which run our utilities, stock markets, airplane controls, airport towers, automobile engines, ATMs and phone companies will continue to function if the clocks built into their calendar chips don't recognize January 1, 0000, as a viable date. If they don't, they may lock up or refuse to handle software programs. Businesses and school districts are making every effort to avoid these failures by asking all those who do business with them to guarantee, often with notarized statements, that the computers used to provide them with services and products will, indeed, be functional at 12:01 a.m. on January 1, A.D. 2000. This will definitely be a calendar event. Whether or not it turns into a calendar crisis remains to be seen.

## Simile

## Just Like Busy Little Bees

By Melissa Vitale, Latin IV student of Sister Rita Small, Merion Mercy Academy, Merion Station, Pennsylvania

Laboramus sine fatigatione  
ut muniamus urbem gloriosam.  
Sudor noster aedificat moenia,  
terga nostra valida  
faciunt columnas.  
Congregamus circum urbem  
perinde ac apes circum alvum.  
Laborantes furiose  
fabricamus et laboramus una.  
Confidimus nostris viribus.  
Apes colligunt mellem,  
Nos munimus urbem—  
utrumque opus nobis est maximum.

## Demeter

By Jane Hahn, Eighth Grade Latin student of Tina Moller, Sandy Run Middle School, Dresher, Pennsylvania

I am the goddess of harvest and corn,  
From Cronus and Rhea is where I was born.  
I bring forth fruits and all flowers, too,  
Growing these things is just what I do.

I bore a sweet daughter, Persephone by name.  
She's queen of the underworld—that's her domain.  
We help the earth bloom, Persephone and I,  
But when she was taken, the earth it did die.

Little did she fear the pomegranate seed;  
She ate about six, unaware of her deed.  
Now she's with me for six months of the year,  
But when she is gone, I shed every tear.

## Those Illusive Latin Enrollment Figures!

"Latin enrollments have grown from about 170,000 in 1982 to 188,000 in 1994. Even more impressive is the growth in the numbers of students taking Latin in public middle schools which jumped from about 8,000 in 1982 to more than 25,000 in 1994."

Almost every week Pompeiiana is contacted by individuals and organizations wanting to know what the status of Latin enrollments is in the nation.

The New York Times consulted us for an article it published towards the end of 1998. The Leonardo Press recently published an article which also incorporated information provided by Pompeiiana, Inc.

Unfortunately, Pompeiiana, Inc., does not have definitive statistics to provide to callers. Neither does the ACL, nor the Committee for the Promotion of Latin and Greek. One benchmark for Latin enrollments in the U.S.A. is the annual count provided by the administrators of The National Latin Exam. But they would be the first to qualify that not all students take the exam.

Public schools in each state are supposed to file reports with State Departments of Education indicating how many students are enrolled in each subject each year. In working with the State of Indiana, however, it has been the experience of Pompeiiana, Inc., that the information in such reports is often inconsistent because of misunderstandings by those who file the reports. The information is also usually one or two years out-of-date before it is released to the public.

Similar information is not always available for private and parochial schools in each state.

Not even in-tune Latin-teacher-leaders in each state are always aware of the existence and strength of all Latin programs in their states.

Despite all these challenges, however, statistics continue to be compiled and published—and immediately snatched up and used for the promotion of Latin.

This article began with the most recent figures to surface. They were published in the fall of 1998 in *PROSPECTS*, the newsletter of the National Committee for Latin and Greek. Unfortunately, even these figures are already five years old.

To end on a positive note, Pompeiiana, Inc., has noticed two trends: 1) the emergence of both public and private elementary Latin Schools with Latin-driven curricula, and 2) a growing number of parents who are aggressively working toward the reintroduction of Latin into schools where it is not currently available.

## Ave, Caesar

By Tim Woller, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Iuli  
Magne, audax, cupide,  
Imperas, ducis, capis  
Multi tibi invident.  
Ave, Caesar





Cura Matróna,

My name is *Precas*, and I am a *liberta* here in *Roma*. I was pleased to read the business advice that you offered to *Negotiator Cerevarius* a couple of months ago. It gave me the courage to write you for a little business advice for myself.

Before I was manumitted by the testamentum of my dominus, *Gaius Calpurnius Hermes*, my dominus originally had me working as her *tonstrix*. I can say now that this was undoubtedly the worst time of my life. Not only did my dominus pull my hair and rip my clothes if I got so much as one curl too high on her head, but she actually enjoyed having me and her other slaves whipped. She even hired a *toror* on a yearly salary and would have other slaves whipped in her presence while she was having her makeup put on, while she talked to her friends, examined the gold thread of an embroidered dress, or looked over the columns of her *kalendarium*.

When she got bored with the whippings, she would simply bellow out, "Go away." After I had spent many dreadful mornings *inter pectinem speculumque* with this *femina sadistica*, she finally decided she didn't want to see my face in her *speculum* any more so she assigned me to work in the *culina*. Not that I was any safer there from her *flagellum*. If the rabbit I prepared for *cena* didn't just fall apart at her touch, she would send for me and have me flogged right in the *triclinium*. When one foolishly bold guest dared to mutter, "*Mavult coquam acindere quam leporem!*" she was told to "Get out!"

I know that the rule is *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, but, *Matróna*, I shed no tears when my dominus passed on and freed me and his other household *servi et servae* in his testamentum. People say he did this to spite my dominus who had also caused him a lot of grief.

#### Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Over the course of many years in an English classroom, I spent countless hours teaching students about various metric patterns in poetry—all those solid metric feet such as iambic, trochaic, anapestic, and, of course, the purpose of this message, dactylic.

As an example, read the following ditty by stressing those syllables in capital letters:

NINE-ty nine BOT-tles of BEER on the WALL,  
NINE-ty nine BOT-tles of BEER;  
ONE of the BOT-tles should HAF-pen to FALL,  
NINE-ty eight BOT-tles of BEER on the WALL.

This ditty, known to most young people, is proof positive that the dactylic meter is alive and well in the late twentieth century.

According to the *Pompeiana NEWSLETTER*, Feb. A.D. MCMXCIX, *Pagina Septima*, the "Dopey Dactyls" poem of Ashley Artis contains both dactyls and the ancient pattern of choriambus. [...] I did, however, notice the following variations in her dactylic pattern, which was followed quite well in lines 1, 3, 5 and 7, with the exception that the choriambus is also

So, now I am a *liberta*, and I need to have a way to support myself. Regardless of what my former dominus thought of my *coquina*, I was good at it. I was so good, in fact, that my dominus used to rent me out to his friends to prepare meals for their special parties. And that is what I would like to do now to support myself. I would like to hire out as an *obsonatrix et coqua* in the *Forum Coquinum*. I know I could do a good job, but I would like to have any advice you could give me before I start.

Gaius Calpurnius Precas  
Gaius Calpurnius Hermas Liberta  
Romae

Salve Precas,

No doubt you are very pleased to be a *liberta* and to have a chance to start a life of your own here in *Roma*. You should, however, always be grateful to your dominus et dominas for their instruction, care and attention that helped prepare you for your independence. Never forget that your former dominus is now your *patróna*, and, regardless of her harsh ways, she still deserves your respect. Even if you don't care to visit her or to seek her help or advice, you must not speak badly of her. You will always owe her that much.

Of course, to go into business as a caterer, you will need to acquire a few things before you can hire out to cater large *convivia*. While most employers will allow you to use their *coquinaria*, as well as their *patinae*, *lances et escarium argenteum quae ad mensam epulationem pertinent*, you should have a few things of your own that your clients may not be able to provide. First of all, you should acquire several attractive *ferula* that you can use to carry the courses into the *triclinium*. Next, you will need to buy at least one *authepsa* to keep hot foods warm once they have been carried in to be served. Also, you should make friends with one or two *circulatores* whom you can suggest for entertainment in case you are expected to provide it. The *fad* these days is to be entertained by *circulatores* who juggle, play music or have trained *canes* or *simil*.

I would not suggest that you try to hire yourself out in the *Forum Coquinum*. It does not enjoy a good reputation. In fact, most folks I know prefer to call it the *Forum Furium* because they don't trust anyone who is for hire there. It would be better if you could begin with referrals—and this is where your *patróna* could help if you're up to facing her as a *clienta*.

After you get yourself set up and you get some experience under your *zona*, contact me. I may have you do one of my *ferianum Decemvrum convivia*.

#### "Dopey Dactyls" Revisited

followed by one extra unstressed syllable. Lines 2, 4, 6 and 8, do not quite follow the dactylic, but in reality follow a rhythm of one iambic foot followed by two anapestic feet.

Joseph A. Barcio  
Webster, Texas

Dear Mr. Barcio

Thank you for pointing out the inconsistency in the dactylic pattern in "Dopey Dactyls."

Upon closer examination of the original submission by Ms. Artis, we realized that the way our typesetter had set the copy did an injustice to the original pattern as it had been submitted. The poem should have been correctly typeset as follows:

#### Dopey Dactyls

Down by the dock where the old men are fishing the  
Fish are not biting today.  
These fish are smarter than regular fishes when  
They see a hook — "Stay away!"  
Old men are grumbling, their bellies are rumbling and  
Still they do not have a bite.  
Wives are all waiting; they still are debating if  
They're having dinner tonight.

#### Latina in Vicesimum-Primum Saeculum Intrat

By Sister Mary Dolores, SC, Seton H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Whoever said "Latin is dead" has never met Seton H.S.'s Advanced Latin Class. Recently, these scholars empowered Latin to transcend the ages through the use of computer technology, specifically Microsoft Power Point '97. This software enabled the students to create a slide show utilizing pictures, graphics and sound to illustrate the activities of Seton's Latin Club.

The students included photographs from both a digital camera and a scanner. They even included the audio greeting, "Salvete!" With fun transitions and vivid colors, the presentation caught the eyes as well as the imaginations of the Latin students who learned firsthand that *Latina est magis quam lingua*. The presentation will also be used for recruitment purposes.

#### Takin' Latin and Lovin' It

By Rachel Holladay, Latin I student of Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana

We just can't help it! We love taking Latin. After all, the Roman Empire represents one of the most fantastic eras in the history of the world. For us, the study of the Roman world is the intellectual equivalent of visiting the Grand Canyon or the Himalayas.

Of all the many ideas and developments left us by the Romans, perhaps none is more important than their language—which lives on not only in Latin texts, but in modern Romance languages and in words and phrases borrowed and used in almost every modern language.

The city of Rome itself started out as a small shepherds' village on the shore of the Tiber River. It was supposedly founded in 753 B.C. According to legend, the city was named by the orphaned twins, Romulus and Remus who had been protected by a she-wolf until they were found by the shepherd Faustulus. Some modern linguists have pointed out that the name Romulus may have been derived from the Greek word *ῥομύλος* which means "strong of body." In fact, in classical Greek, the word *ῥομή* can mean "strength," "an army," or the city "Rome."

The Roman republic took its first steps toward becoming an empire when it encouraged the military career and political ambitions of Gaius Julius Caesar, the uncle and adoptive father of Octavianus, the first official Roman emperor. This empire continued to dominate the Mediterranean world for five centuries using Rome as a base and another ten after the capitol was moved to Constantinople.

What made these wonderful Romans so fascinating is that they were not afraid to swallow their pride and admit that someone else may have come up with a better idea or a superior product. They were admirers of beauty, cleverness and creativity and were always on the lookout for new achievements and trends that could be incorporated into their own society.

Today, students of Latin are exposed to the best not only of Roman achievements and writings but also to the best achievements of all the Mediterranean cultures that were absorbed by the Romans. And this wealth of culture and ideas lives today in the classrooms of every school worth its salt.

Our government, very much on our minds and televisions these days, is heavily indebted to borrowings from the Romans and Greeks over the centuries. Even our religious practices, structures, organizations and titles reflect these ancient influences.

The main contribution of the Romans that continues to turn all of us on here at Ben Franklin H.S. remains, however, the Latin language. It may not be spoken by a living culture, but there's no way it's dead. As one great speaker has observed, "Hey, it hasn't even been sick yet!"

*Veni, Vidi, Vici*: Rome definitely came, saw and conquered.

*E Pluribus Unum*: Romans took the many wonderful achievements of the many civilizations of the ancient Mediterranean world and built them into one Roman Empire—our benefactor.

*Carpe Diem*: Romans seized not only the day, but also the centuries. They were one of the most powerful forces in the western world for more than a thousand years, and they continue to hold our attention today.



Latin I students at Ben Franklin H.S. enjoy a Spirit Week Toga Day.



**Holy Stairs** (Continued a Pagina Prima)

ferred to their present site where they serve as the ceremonial approach to the papal chapel called *Sancta Sanctorum*, the Holy of Holies. This small oratory, so-named because of the great number of precious relics it houses, was erected during the pontificate of Nicholas III (1277-1289). Most of the relics and their reliquaries date back to the first few centuries of Christianity. On the frieze above the altar are engraved these words:

**NON EST IN TOTO  
SANCTION ORBE LOCUS**

(In the whole world, there is no holier place.)

Firmly believing that these steps had indeed been sanctified by the feet of Christ, pontiffs since Sixtus V have ascended them, on their knees, on their every visit to the *Sancta Sanctorum*. Seeking to encourage public veneration of the Holy Stairs by personal example, Pope Clement VIII made the ascent on more than a hundred occasions in the Jubilee Year of 1600. Among later popes who practiced their devotion frequently and with great fervor were Urban VIII (1623-1644), Innocent X (1644-1655) and Clement X (1670-1676).

From the Jubilee of 1600 on, devout Romans and

pilgrims to the Eternal City—by the tens of thousands—have made the arduous climb, on their knees, pausing on each step to pray and to meditate on Christ's sufferings. This devotion remains much in favor. Regardless of one's beliefs, it is an inescapably moving experience to come here and witness throngs of the faithful moving slowly up the dimly lit stairwell and hear the murmur of their fervent prayers. *La Scala Santa* is sure to be a "must stop" for every pilgrim to Rome in the coming Holy Year of A.D. 2000.

Pope Pius IX (1846-1878) had Ignazio Iacometti, the leading sculptor of the time, set up two of his most acclaimed works on either side of the bottom of the *Scala Santa*: **Christ Receiving the Kiss of Judas** (with the Latin inscription *OSCULO FILIVM HOMINIS TRADIS* on its base) and **Christ Presented To the Rabble by Pontius Pilate** (with the inscription *HAEC EST HORA VESTRA ET POTESTAS TENEBRARVM* on its base). The latter is often referred to by the Latin Term: *Ecce Homo*.

In 1853, the same pontiff entrusted the care of the entire sanctuary to the Passionist Fathers. They have remained in charge to the present.



The Holy Stairs which were moved from the entrance to the palace of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem and brought to Rome by the mother of Emperor Constantine.

**Saturnalia, a Smashing Success!**

Submitted by Sasha Lord, Latin II student of Kevin Gushman, Yorktown H.S., Arlington, Virginia

Latin students from Arlington, Virginia, met at Yorktown H.S. on Wednesday, January 13, 1999, to hold their annual *Saturnalia* festival. The theme was "*Regnum Neptuni*" and students dressed either in traditional Roman garb or in theme-appropriate costumes. To begin the festival, a sacrifice was held by Yorktown H.S. juniors Mike Egbert and Seth Zimmerman. The first kidney examined was judged

suspicious, but the second kidney was found to be auspicious, and the party began. The room was set up *triclinium*-fashion, and the decor included live goldfish on the tables, goldfish crackers and cutouts of fish and seaweed. After the meal, guests were entertained by musical groups, singers and actors. The evening was definitely in the "Roman Fashion" and was a smashing success.



*Pontifex et Haruspex*, Mike Egbert, presides at the sacrificial altar as guests look on in reverent awe.



**Cremor De Ovis Et Lacte  
Compositus  
Roman Custard**

Submitted by Beth Murawski and Bobby Craft,  
Latin II students of Dorina Wright,  
Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana

For our Roman recipe project for Latin class, we decided to make something that would be sweet and tasty. Since Roman custard calls for honey and cinnamon, we figured we had found the perfect ancient recipe.



Bobby beats the egg yolks

**Recipe:**

3 cups milk  
1/4 cup honey  
3 egg yolks  
1/4 tsp. cinnamon

**Modus Parandi:**

First, we poured the milk and honey into a pan and brought it to a boil. Next we cracked eggs and separated the whites from the yolks. We then beat the separated egg yolks in a bowl until they turned into a gooey liquid. Once the milk and honey had been scalded, we added them to the mixed egg yolks and continued to blend all three together. Finally, we stirred in the cinnamon and poured the mixture into cupcake trays. We baked the cupcake trays for one hour at 325° F.

The results were fabulous!



Bobby stirs the milk and honey as he brings it to a boil





## All-Time Favorites

Submitted by the Latin III class of Robert Grenier,  
Fall Mountain Regional H.S.,  
Alstead, New Hampshire

- I. ACCENDE IGNE MEUM, Ianuae
- II. ANIMI CONCITATOR, Michael Iacobides
- III. HOSPITIUM CALIFORNIENSE, Aquilae
- IV. MURUS ILLE, Floudus Puniceus
- V. IN AMERICA STATIBUS UNITIS  
NATUS, Brucius Fontestinus
- VI. MAGNA TEMPESTAS TROPICA,  
Robertus Dilanus
- VII. PUELLA OCULIS FUSCIS, Vancus  
Morrides
- VIII. RECTORES IN TEMPESTATE, Ianuae
- IX. PACIS TRACTUS FERRIVIARIUS, Feles  
Stephani
- X. CAPRAE INDICAE LANA, Aëronavis  
Zeppeliniana Ducta

80.

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## Latin On Ice

82.

Submitted by Philip Hicks, Latin II student of  
Jodie Gill, Hawken Upper School, Gates Mills, Ohio

Match each hockey team with its Latin translation.

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Qui in oleo sunt            | A. The Devils       |
| 2. Magnae Tempestates Tropicae | B. The Red Wings    |
| 3. Diaboli                     | C. The Rangers      |
| 4. Ursi Fuscii                 | D. The Mighty Ducks |
| 5. Reges                       | E. The Hurricanes   |
| 6. Qui Pervaguntur             | F. The Stars        |
| 7. Alae Rubrae                 | G. The Flyers       |
| 8. Senatores                   | H. The Flames       |
| 9. Praedatores                 | I. The Bruins       |
| 10. Capitula                   | J. The Kings        |
| 11. Flammae                    | K. The Predators    |
| 12. Qui Volant                 | L. The Ice          |
| 13. Anates Potentes            | M. The Senators     |
| 14. Stellae                    | N. The Oilers       |
| 15. Glacies                    | O. The Capitols     |



## Latina Verba Mixta

83.

Based on a game submitted by Lisa Gross and Shelly  
Wolf, Latin I students of Linda Braun,  
Thomas More Prep-Marian H.S., Hays, Kansas

Use clues provided to unscramble each Latin word.

1. aalocrig (Outstanding in his field)
2. labfua (Useful at bedtime)
3. gduisla (Offensive weapon)
4. ufnmrtemu (Grown by farmers)
5. mruau (At rainbow's end)
6. tatgsia (Archer's missile)
7. srauabrb (Uncivilized man)
8. latesl (Celestial body of gas)
9. ianpvoric (A Roman territory)
10. pumpodi (Not a "city")
11. eirmgtas (Male instructor)
12. lustis (Plows through wax)
13. otanrma (Female house boss)
14. mocalub (Lives in a hole)
15. miunv (Mixed with water)
16. sacin (Man's best friend)
17. hamapro (Takes two hands)
18. nupmarid (A power meal)
19. atilai (Roman homeland)
20. sapdiliuc (Female learner)

## Loquamur Latine

81.

Submitted by Telemachus Seligmann, Eighth Grade Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio

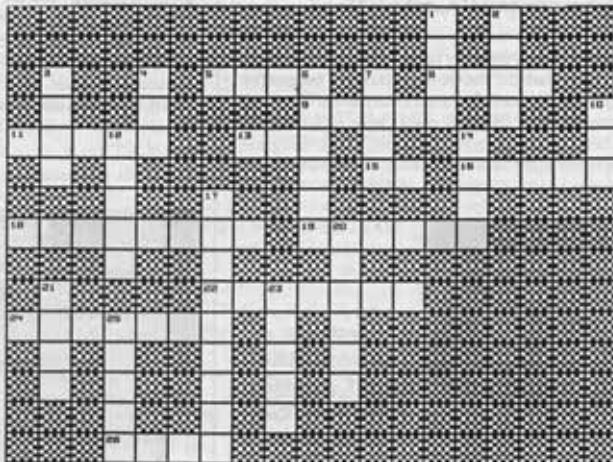
Use logical Latin words to complete the following sentences.

## ACROSS

5. \_\_\_ carros trahunt.
8. Nautae navigant in \_\_\_.
9. Ambulo in ponte \_\_\_ flumen.
11. Quando ventus non flat, spectro ne unam quidem \_\_\_ in mari.
13. Raedae sunt in \_\_\_.
15. Ambulamus \_\_\_ casam.
16. Video paucam \_\_\_ in impluvio.
18. Nautae \_\_\_ (infia.) amant.
19. \_\_\_ amicos meos si auxilium meum rogant.
22. Quando agricola mihi equum suum monstrat, ego ei meum equum semper \_\_\_.
24. Omnes filiae parvae sunt \_\_\_.
26. \_\_\_ in Hispania erat taurulus nomine Ferdinandus.

## DOWN

1. Hodie laboro, \_\_\_ dormiam.
2. Liber meus non est liber \_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_ cibo vivere non possumus.
4. Cum in aqua sum, \_\_\_ nato.



6. Latium est in \_\_\_.
7. Familia mea habitat in \_\_\_ mea.
10. Magna \_\_\_ laude
12. Agricola laborant in \_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_ per aquam ad insulam.
17. Equi edunt \_\_\_.
20. "Casus dativus" significat "the \_\_\_ case."
21. Filius meus est \_\_\_ non puella.
23. \_\_\_ navigat in mari.
25. Roma est in \_\_\_ quod est in Italia.



## Top Ten John Travolta Movies

Submitted by Mary Cavanaugh and Nicole Waddell,  
Latin III students of Cheravon Davidson,  
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

84.

- I. UNGUEN
- II. PULPAE FICTIO
- III. OBVIAM IRE
- IV. SATURNI DIEI FEBRIS NOCTURNA
- V. SAGITTA FRACATA
- VI. MULSATE VIRUM EXIGUUM
- VII. URBS FURIOSA
- VIII. ACTIO CIVILIS
- IX. PRIMI QUI DICUNTUR COLORES
- X. EVENTUS INSOLITUS



## Ubi Nati Sunt?

85.

Submitted by Kim Koyser, Latin III student of  
Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin High School,  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Match each author with his birthplace.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. ___ Amiternum | A. Augustine |
| 2. ___ Arpinum   | B. Catullus  |
| 3. ___ Bilbilis  | C. Cicero    |
| 4. ___ Carthage  | D. Horace    |
| 5. ___ Comum     | E. Martial   |
| 6. ___ Corduba   | F. Ovid      |
| 7. ___ Mantua    | G. Plautus   |
| 8. ___ Sarsina   | H. Pliny     |
| 9. ___ Sulmo     | I. Sallust   |
| 10. ___ Tagaste  | J. Seneca    |
| 11. ___ Venusia  | K. Terence   |
| 12. ___ Verona   | L. Vergil    |

## The Great American Pastime

86.

Submitted by Tyro III Cook, Latin I student of  
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio



- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. ___ Baseball      | A. Magister                                |
| 2. ___ Bat           | B. Clava                                   |
| 3. ___ Helmet        | C. Qui pilas post basem domesticam excipit |
| 4. ___ Jersey        | D. Basis tertia                            |
| 5. ___ Cleats        | E. Area lusoria                            |
| 6. ___ Field         | F. Sinistra area lusoria                   |
| 7. ___ Umpire        | G. Qui pilas proprius excipit              |
| 8. ___ Coach         | H. Pila lusoria                            |
| 9. ___ Baseball cap  | I. Basis prima                             |
| 10. ___ Pitcher      | J. Factionis tunica cum panno colorato     |
| 11. ___ Catcher      | K. Dextra area lusoria                     |
| 12. ___ First base   | L. Pilleolus cum ora a fronte              |
| 13. ___ Second base  | M. Media area lusoria                      |
| 14. ___ Short stop   | N. Cassis                                  |
| 15. ___ Third base   | O. Basis secunda                           |
| 16. ___ Left field   | P. Arbitrator                              |
| 17. ___ Right field  | Q. Qui pilas conjicit                      |
| 18. ___ Center field | R. Clavi caligares                         |

## The Color of Latin

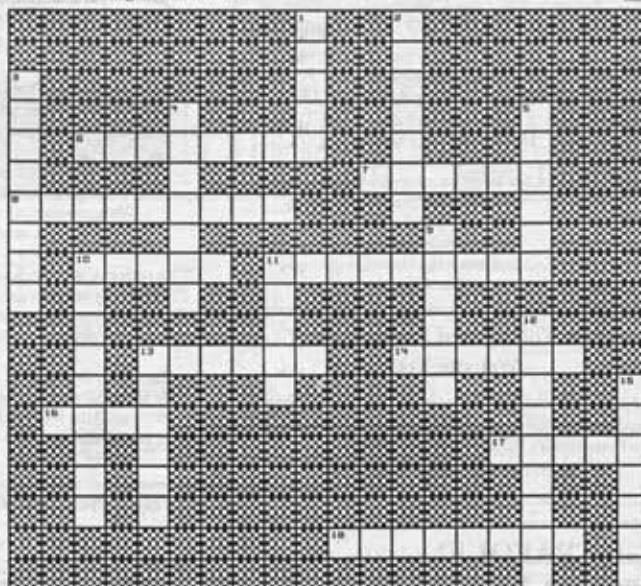
Submitted by Gregory Detoli, Latin II student of Joseph Hoffman, Seton Hall Preparatory School, West Orange, N.J.  
Use Latin adjectives in the nominative singular masculine.

## ACROSS

6. Scarlet
7. Clean
8. Violet (clue: starts with "ian-")
10. White
11. Blue
13. Bronze
14. Dark
16. Black
17. Red
18. Flame-colored

## DOWN

1. Dull
2. Bright
3. Dirty
4. Lead-colored
5. Rosey
9. Yellow
10. Silver
11. Gray
12. Purple
13. Golden
15. Green



## Paternal Search

Submitted by Cathy Martin, Latin IV student of Elaine Ellis, Catholic Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Entering the letters on the blanks, give the Latin word for each English clue. Then read down from the arrow to discover the lost father's name.

1. Old (nom. masc. sing.)
2. Ship (nom.)
3. Entire (nom. masc. sing.)
4. I have
5. Forest (nom.)
6. Tired (nom. masc. sing.)
7. Sail (nom.)
8. Eye (nom.)

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____

Q. Who is the lost father?  
A. \_\_\_\_\_

## Picture These Letters

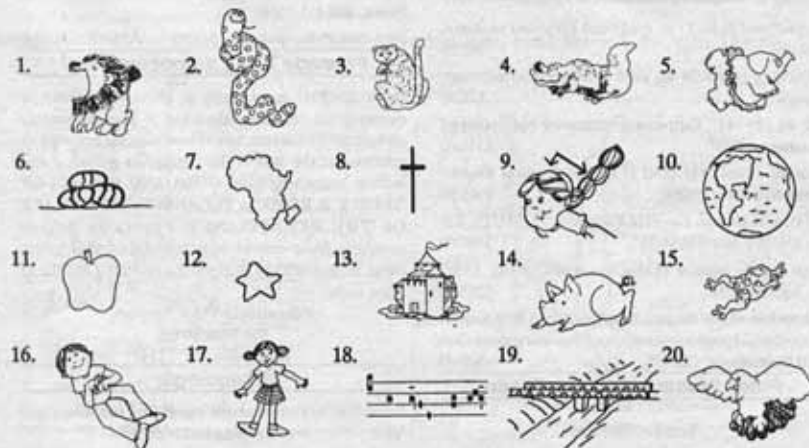
Submitted by Kristin Wuest and Adam Fuson, Latin III students of Ceravon Davidson, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Use the Letter Bank to spell the Latin word suggested by each picture. All the letters should be used up when the game is complete.

## Letter Bank

AAAAAAAAAAAAA CCCCCC DDD EEEEEEEEE F H I I I I I L L L L L L L L M M M M N N N N N N  
O O O O O O P P P P P P R R R R R R R R R S S S S S S S S S T T U U U U U U U U U V V X X

- |          |           |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  | 11. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  | 12. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  | 13. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  | 14. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | 15. _____ | 20. _____ |



I. COMMENTARIIPUELLAEIAPONICAE  
INSTITUTAE AD HOSPITIO ACCIPI-  
ENDUM, Arthurus Aureus

II. VITAE ARTES IMPERATORIAE,  
Philippus C. Gravidus

III. SAECULI TEMPESTAS, Stephanus Rex

IV. QUO MODO DIURNA NEGOTIA  
ELECTRONICA GERERE INCIPERE  
POTES, David Nassarus

V. APERTE ABDITUS, Iacolina Tobina et  
Raimundus Dobardus

VI. PLATEARUM IURISCONSULTUS  
Iohannes Grishamus

VII. FELES QUAE STELLAS VIDIT, Liliana  
Iacobides Braun

VIII. QUAE SACCHARUM RUMPUNT, H.  
Leightonis Villicus, et al.

IX. C + + QUO MODO PROGRAMMA CRE-  
ARE POTES, Harveus et Paulus Deitelus

X. OBSTETRICES, Christopherus Bohalianus

## Take Me Out To The Ball Game

Based on a submission by Hanna Banks,  
Latin I student of Ann-Marie Fine,  
Archbishop Blenk High School, Gretna, Louisiana

In the Word Search, frame the Latin word or phrase  
for each baseball term.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ball game      | 13. To lose     |
| 2. To catch       | 14. A bat       |
| 3. A single       | 15. Bleachers   |
| 4. A double       | 16. Vendor      |
| 5. A triple       | 17. An umpire   |
| 6. A home run     | 18. Ball        |
| 7. A coach        | 19. Helmet      |
| 8. Player         | 20. Dugout      |
| 9. Out            | 21. Locker room |
| 10. Safe          | 22. Organ       |
| 11. To strike out | 23. Mound       |
| 12. To win        | 24. Score       |

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



= Upper Level



= Beginning Level



## Cartoonists (Continued a Pagina Prima)

first day of the month prior to their intended publication (i.e. by 9/1/99 for the October 1999 NEWSLETTER).

Sample cartoons submitted by those who are chosen as Contract Cartoonists will be paid for during August, 1999, and published in the September, 1999, NEWSLETTER. Subsequent installments will be paid for as they are published.

Submissions should be sent to

Contract Cartoonists

Pompeiana, Inc.

6026 Indiana Ave.

Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

## Will You Be My Friend?

By Christopher Schott, Regents Level Three student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

Amicus

Benevolens, verus

Confidit, amat, iudicet.

Habeo verum amicum.

Hospes.

## Catullan Echo

## Writ in Blood

By Zac Inman, Latin II student of Jo Stuckey, Bedford-North Lawrence H. S., Bedford, Indiana

She says that she loves me,

No gods to desire.

Her words do not daunt me

For she is a liar.

Her words I once heeded

As music that's sung,

But her love's no more needed—

I'll cut out her tongue!

Without her foul voice

My life is now blessed,

So if given the choice,

A mute wife's the best.

## Have You Visited Pompeiana's Website Yet?

If you have Netscape, you are in for some very pleasant audio and visual treats. Also see who has been added to Pompeiana's Persona Speakers Bureau!

<http://www.Pompeiana.com>

## Prometheus

By Jacob Blum, Seventh Grade Latin student of Tina Moller, Sandy Run Middle School, Dresher, Pennsylvania

My brother Epimetheus made the beasts that you see,

But ran out of power and left the job up to me.

I am a Titan, mankind I did produce,

I also gave man fire, which really angered Zeus.

Hermes forced me to return

To Mt. Olympus to learn

What punishment was at stake.

Zeus told me it wouldn't be fake.

To a rock in Caucasus, I was tied with a chain,

And daily an eagle gave me much pain.

Each day it would come and tear out my liver;

At night, a new one my bod' would deliver.

Then Hercules came in a boat of his own.

He killed off the eagle so I could go home.

We ran to the boat, and then we set sail.

I am Prometheus, and this was my tale.

## How Well Did You Read?

92.

1. Who was Gibbosus Ventriosus?
2. Where were the Holy Stairs (*La Scala Santa*) located in Jerusalem before Constantine's mother brought them to Rome?
3. According to Paul Reyes, near what town did the first banana tree grow?
4. Write "Beware the Ides of March!" in Latin.
5. According to Alice Berry and Sarah Buckley, who told Ceres what happened to Proserpina?
6. By whom was Gaia Calpenia Pseccas owned before she was freed?
7. What organs did the haruspeck examine during the Yorktown H.S. *Saturnalia* festival?
8. According to Cato, in what year had Rome been founded?
9. As a Greek word, what can *Ποῦλη* (Rome) mean besides the name of the city?
10. What is the deadline for applying to be a Contract Cartoonist for the 1999-2000 school year?

## MAGISTRI MAGISTRAEQUE!

### Plan now to have the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER provided automatically for all of your students of Latin during the 1999-2000 school year.

An order form for U.S.A. members to renew their subscriptions to the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER for the 1999-2000 school year is printed on the back side of the AUXILIA MAGISTRIS sheet. Canadian and other foreign members will find a separate renewal form enclosed in their mailings.

While we know that some teachers purchase the NEWSLETTER for their students with their own funds or have students pay for their subscriptions individually, we would like to suggest a few ways to have the NEWSLETTER provided automatically for all of your students of Latin.

- 1) Present the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER to your department chairperson as supplementary classroom material. Funds for such material are available in most school budgets.
- 2) Investigate the procedure to apply for funds generally made available by local parent-teacher associations for supplementary classroom material.
- 3) Using your network of Latin students and their parents, see if you can identify an organization or corporation which would be willing to provide supplemental funding to help enrich your Latin program.
- 4) Sponsor a special fundraiser this spring to raise funds to be allocated for next year's classroom subscriptions.
- 5) If your Latin club already has a healthy budget, discuss with the officers the possibility of allocating a portion of funds already raised to purchase the NEWSLETTER for all your students.

## Nuntia Utilia Eis Qui Emptit etis

## Plausus

For several years now, Pompeiana has been encouraging teachers of Latin to get on the mailing list to receive the *Applause Learning Resources Catalog*, 800/277-5287. This is an invaluable resource for elementary and secondary school Latin programs.

The latest items to catch our eye include:

**VIRTUAL POMPEII (B-A).** This fascinating CD allows the user to walk the streets of Pompeii, enter the buildings which can be viewed either in their current state of preservation or in their imagined original state. XCD5032W Windows CD-ROM, \$59.95

**ROME.** This program presents an overview of Roman history along with a close look at Roman institutions, religion, social classes, the army, literature, housing, games, art and architecture.

QCD5010M, Macintosh CD-ROM \$145.00

QCD5010W, Windows CD-ROM \$145.00

LAB PAC (5) \$435.00

NETWORK \$725.00

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XCD5035W Windows CD-ROM, \$59.00

## Mirabile Visu, Mirabilis Possessu

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Store comes through again with breathtakingly beautiful artifact reproductions and texts!

Their 1999 catalog (and their website: [www.metmuseum.org](http://www.metmuseum.org)) contains several items any Latin teacher would give a good chunk of a paycheck to own!

Garnet and 24 kt. 17 in. gold bead Etruscan necklace, 18434F \$80.00

Matching garnet/24 kt. gold bead pierced earrings, 18444F \$78.00

18 kt./24 kt. Etruscan granulated-ball pierced earrings, 1479F \$325.00

Sterling silver/24 kt. gold 18 in. Greek spiral filigree-Bead Necklace. 18589F \$365.00

14 kt. gold Roman Emerald Ring. Size 5 (15415F), size 6 (15417F), size 7 (15419F). \$300.00

Cast marble head of Thalia, Muse of Comedy, 15 1/2 in. high. F6028F \$295.00

**Chronicle of the Roman Emperors**, by Chris Scarre. Colorful 224 page hardcover book featuring more than 300 illustrations. CD563F \$29.95

## Potes Studere et Itinera Facere

[VergSoc@aol.com](mailto:VergSoc@aol.com)

## Romae Monumenta Archaeologica

With *ROME, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDE*, Amanda Claridge presents an affordable and indispensable handbook for visiting all the significant monuments in Rome dating from 800 B.C. to A.D. 600. 209 halftones and linecuts are included in the paperback's 480 pages. Order from Oxford University Press, 800/451-7556.

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## Praevidere XXVII Videocassetas!

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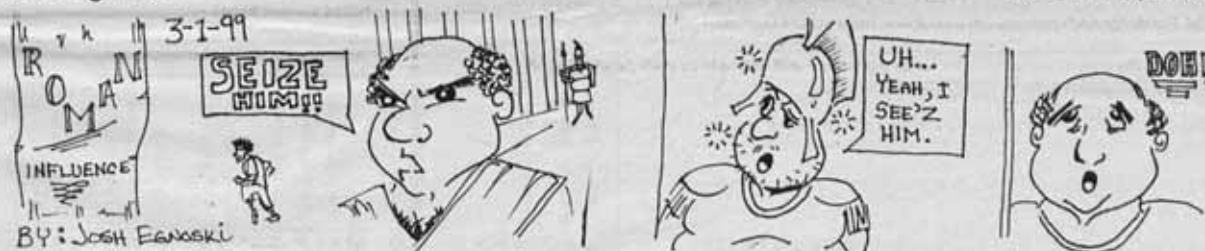
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## Pompeiiiana, Inc.

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 as needed. An annual meeting for adult and contributing members is held in Indianapolis on the fourth Saturday of September.

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### The Pompeiiiana Newsletter

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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 nine-month school year.

Each month, September through May, 13,000 copies of the Pompeiiiana Newsletter are printed for 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.

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

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*Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014*

Students submitting work should include the name of their Latin teachers and the names and addresses of the schools 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.
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*Pompeiiiana attempts to publish as much submitted work as possible. It does not pay spontaneous contributors.*

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## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions are mailed with each Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Teachers who assign grades to their students for translating Latin stories or solving learning games should be aware that copies are also sent to all who purchase Adult and Contributing memberships. Pompeiana, Inc., does not have the capacity to screen whether or not some of these memberships are, in fact, being purchased by or for your students.)

## 80. Carmina Optima

- I. LIGHT MY FIRE, The Doors
- II. THRILLER, Michael Jackson
- III. HOTEL CALIFORNIA, The Eagles
- IV. THE WALL, Pink Floyd
- V. BORN IN THE U.S.A., Bruce Springsteen
- VI. HURRICANE, Bob Dylan
- VII. BROWN EYED GIRL, Van Morrison
- VIII. RIDERS ON THE STORM, The Doors
- IX. PEACE TRAIN, Cat Stevens
- X. CASHMERE, Led Zeppelin



## 83. Latina Verba Mixta

1. agricola
2. fabula
3. gladius
4. frumentum
5. surum
6. sagitta
7. barbarus
8. stella
9. provincia
10. oppidum
11. magister
12. stilus
13. matrona
14. columba
15. vinum
16. canis
17. amphora
18. prandium
19. Italia
20. discipula

## 84. Picturae Moventes

- Top Ten John Travolta Movies
- I. GREASE
- II. PULP FICTION
- III. FACE OFF
- IV. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER
- V. BROKEN ARROW
- VI. GET SHORTY
- VII. MAD CITY
- VIII. A CIVIL ACTION
- IX. PRIMARY COLORS
- X. PHENOMENON

85.

## Ubi Nati Sunt?

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



## 88. Paternal Search

1. ANTIQUUS
2. NAVIS
3. CUNCTUS
4. HABEO
5. SILVA
6. FESSUS
7. VELUM
8. OCULUS
- A. ANCHISES

## 89. Picture These Letters

1. LEO
2. SERPENS
3. LEOPARDUS
4. CROCODILUS
5. ELEPHANTUS
6. OVA
7. AFRICA
8. CRUX
9. CRINIS
10. MUNDUS
11. MALUM
12. STELLA
13. ARX
14. PORCUS
15. RANA
16. PUER
17. PUELLA
18. MUSICA
19. PONS
20. AVIS

## 86. American Pastime

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

## Take Me Out To The Ball Game

1. Pilaris lusio
2. Excipere
3. Singulare
4. Duplex
5. Triplex
6. Cursus a basem domesticam
7. Magister
8. Luor
9. Extra
10. Tutua
11. Ter pillam frustra ferire
12. Vincere
13. Perdere
14. Clava
15. Sodilia
16. Venditor
17. Arbitrator
18. Pila
19. Cassis
20. Effossus
21. Apodyterium
22. Organum
23. Tumulus
24. Summa

90.

## Libri Optimi

- I. MEMOIRS OF A GEISHA, Arthur Golden
- II. LIFE STRATEGIES, Phillip C. McGraw
- III. STORM OF THE CENTURY, Stephen King
- IV. HOW TO GET STARTED IN ELECTRONIC DAY TRADING, David Nassar
- V. HIDDEN IN PLAIN VIEW, Jacqueline Tobin and Raymond Dobard
- VI. STREET LAWYER, John Grisham
- VII. THE CAT WHO SAW STARS, Lilian Jackson Braun
- VIII. SUGAR BUSTERS, H. Leighton Steward et al.
- IX. C++ HOW TO PROGRAM, Harvey and Paul Deitel
- X. MIDWIVES, Chris Bohjalian

## "Hey, Julius. Beware the Ides!"

According to William Shakespeare.

Translated into Latin by Bernard Harris, L.H.D.

Act I  
Scene II. A public place.

[Flourish. Enter CAESAR, ANTONY, for the course, CALPURNIA, PORTIA, DECIVS, CICERO, BRUTUS, CASSIUS, and CASCA, a great crowd following among them a SOOTHSAYER.]

CAESAR: Calpurnia!  
CASCA: Peace, but Caesar speaks.  
[Music ceases.] Calpurnia!  
CALPURNIA: Here, my lord.  
CAESAR: Stand you directly in Antonius' way.

When he doth run his course.  
Antonius!  
ANTONIUS: Caesar, my lord!

CAESAR: Forget not, in your speed, Antonius, to touch Calpurnia, for our elders say the barren, touched in this holy chase, shake off their sterile curse.

ANTONIUS: I shall remember: When Caesar says, "Do this," it is performed.

Set on, and leave no ceremony out.

CAESAR: [Flourish]  
SOOTHSAYER: Caesar!

CAESAR: Ha! Who calls?  
CASCA: Bid every noise be still—peace yet again!

CAESAR: Who is it in the press that calls on me? I hear a tongue, shriller than all the music, cry, "Caesar! Speak, Caesar is turned to lead."

SOOTHSAYER: Beware the Ides of March!  
BRUTUS: What man is that?

A soothsayer bids you beware the Ides of March.  
CAESAR: Set him before me. Let me see his face.

CASSIUS: Fellow, come from the throng. Look upon Caesar.  
CAESAR: What say'st thou to me now? Speak once again.

Act III  
Scene I. Rome. Before the Capitol; the Hall of Pompey is above.

[A crowd of people, among them ARTEMIDORUS and the SOOTHSAYER. Flourish. Enter CAESAR, BRUTUS, CASSIUS, CASCA, DECIVS, METELLUS, TREBONIUS, CINNA, ANTONY, LEPIDUS, POPILIUS, PUBLIUS, and others.]

CAESAR: The Ides of March are come.  
SOOTHSAYER: Aye, Caesar, but not gone.

[CAESAR goes up to the Hall of Pompey, the rest following. BRUTUS and CASSIUS speak with each other and after a little while ANTONY and TREBONIUS exit.]

DECIVS: Where is Metellus Cimber? Let him go and personally prefer his suit to Caesar.

BRUTUS: He is addressed. Press near and second him.

CINNA: Can you, you are the first that rears your hand.

CAESAR: Are we all ready? What is now afoot that Caesar and his Senate must redress?

METELLUS: Most high, most mighty, and most puissant Caesar, Metellus Cimber throws before thee a humble heart—

CAESAR: I must prevent thee, Cimber.

Thy brother by decree is banished. If thou dost bend and pray and fawn for him, I spare thee like a cur out of my way. Know, Caesar doth not wrong, nor without cause will he be satisfied.

\*On this day, the Senate met in the Hall of Pompey.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Humpty Dumpty
2. They led to the office of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem.
3. Rome
4. Cave Idus Martialis
5. Sol
6. Gaius Calpurnius Hermes
7. Kidneys
8. 751 B.C.
9. "Strength" or "army"
10. May 1, 1999

METELLUS: Is there no voice more worthy than my own to sound more sweetly in great Caesar's ear for repealing of my banished brother?

BRUTUS: I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Caesar, desiring thee that Publius Cimber may have an immediate freedom of repeal.

CAESAR: What, Brutus?  
CASSIUS: Pardon, Caesar, pardon, as low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall to beg enfranchisement for Publius Cimber.

CAESAR: I could be well moved, if I were as you. If I could pray to move, prayers would move me; but I am constant as the Northern Star.

Let me a little show it, even in this, that I was constant Cimber should be banished and constant do remain to keep him so.

CINNA: Hence! With thou lift up Olympus?

CAESAR: Great Caesar—

DECIVS: Dost not Brutus bootless kneel?

CASSIUS: Speak, hands, for me!

[CASCA first, then the other conspirators and MARCUS BRUTUS stab CAESAR.]

CAESAR: And you, my son? Then fall, Caesar! [Dies.]

CINNA: Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead! Run hence, proclaim, cry it about the streets.

CASSIUS: Some to the common pulpit, and cry out, "Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"

BRUTUS: People and Senators, be not affrighted. Fly not, stand still. Ambition's debt is paid.

\*According to Plutarch, Caesar actually said this to Brutus in Greek, not Shakespeare's "Et tu, Brute."



# The Pompeiiana Newsletter

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for Latin Students and Teachers for Twenty-four Years!**

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