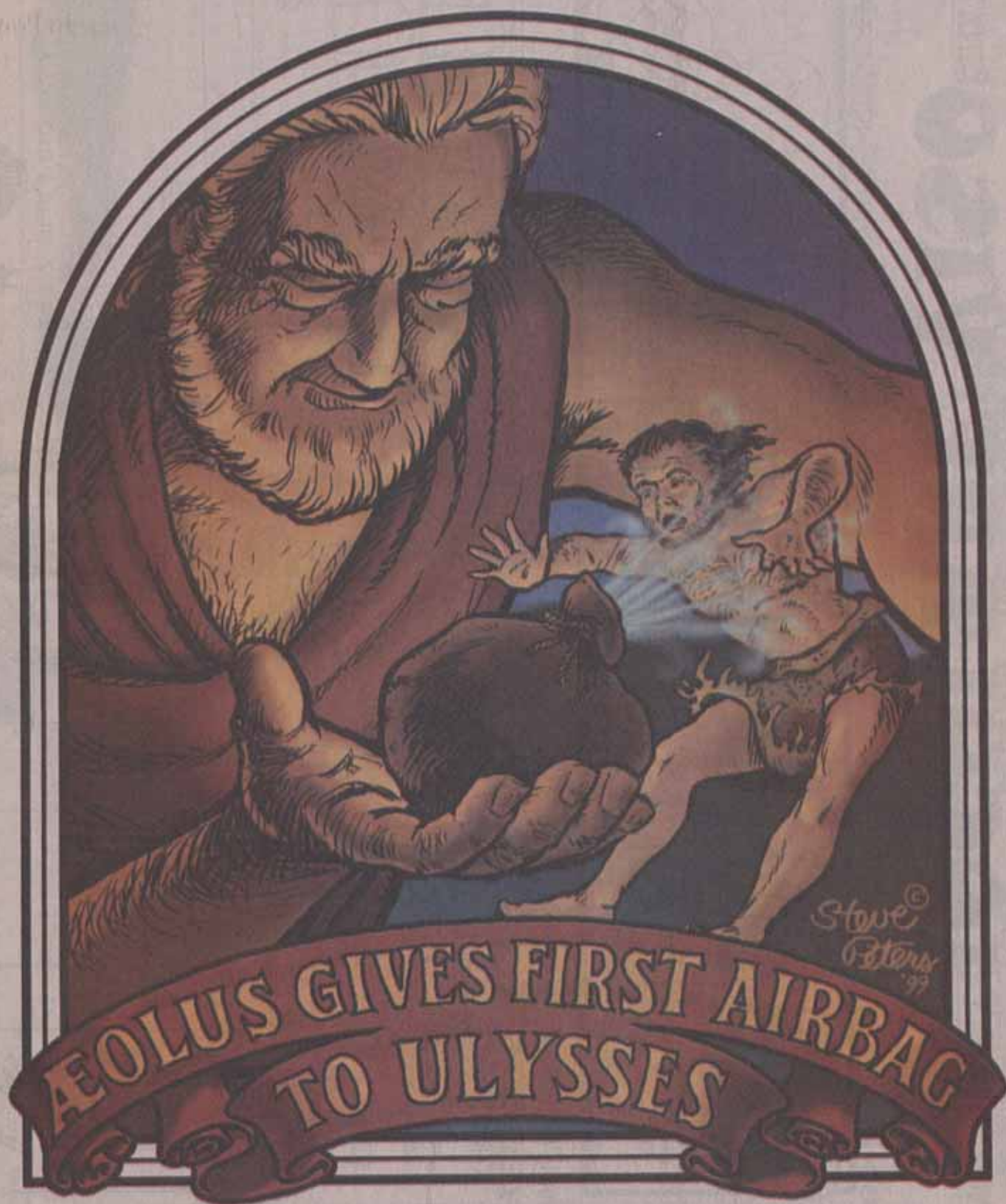


# POMPEIIANA

VOL. XXVI, NO. 3 NOV. A. D. MCMXCIX

## NEWSLETTER





# Haroldus Figulus Demonstrat Magos Magasque Etiamnunc Lectoribus Placere

Quam diu librum de magis et magica legisti?  
Si legere de magis et magica tibi placeat, tibi legendi sunt tres libri qui nunc in tabernis librariis venduntur. Persona principalis in his tribus libris est Haroldus Figulus qui in Britannia habitat.

Haroldus a scriptore J. K. Rowling creatus est, et tres libri de Haroldi casibus sunt:

**Haroldus Figulus et Magi Saxum**

**Haroldus Figulus et Secretorum Cella**

**Haroldus Figulus et Azkabanensis Captivus**

Primo visu, hae fabulae de Haroldi casibus ridiculae videntur. Re vera, lectores moderni sunt nimium urbani ut de magis magicisque legant. Iterum autem cogita! Lectores moderni milia librorum de Haroldi casibus emunt. Hos libros non solum legunt, sed de his multum etiam disserunt. Et res magicae et talia nomina insolita qualia "Hagridus" et "Dumbledoreus" sunt lectoribus placere videntur.

In his fabulis Haroldus Figulus magus est. Haroldi parentes a Domino Voldemorto occisi sunt. Aestate Haroldus habitat cum suis tutoribus odiosis, illi Durslei. Autumno, redit—via magico carru volanti—ut studeat apud Verruca Porciniae Ludum Magicae et Magorum. Haroldi amici sunt Ronaldus et Hermionia. Studens qui Haroldum odit est Draco Malfoius.

Multa sunt aspera quae Haroldus et amici sui perferunt.



Subveniunt Ronaldi sorori quam semianimam in caverna inveniunt. Apud monstra quibus occurrunt sunt Nicolaius Paene Trancus, Myrtila Geniens (quae puellarum latinam frequentat), ingens basiliscus. Secundum auctorem

Romanum Plinium, basiliscus est serpens qui habet spiritum et aspectum mortiferum.

Tum in ludo renuntiatur est Haroldum esse Slytherini heredem, unus ex eis qui Verruca Porciniae Ludum Magicae et Magorum condiderunt. Quoque renuntiatur est Slytherinum Secretorum Cellam creavisse in qua habitat monstrum. Slytherini heres solus hoc monstrum liberare potest. Omnes igitur terrestres ubi legunt hoc nuntium quod magnis literis in muro apparet: "SECRETORUM CELLA APERTA EST: HEREDIS INIMICI, CAVE!"

Haroldus et amici sui autem non semper ab inimicis, monstra, rursoribus terrentur. Saepē hilari sunt et se certaminibus oblectant. In uno certamine—hilari et confuso—pueri in campo contendunt. Huic certamini titulus est Quidfossa.

Qui emunt et legunt hos libros de Haroldo Figulo? Multi qui habent IX annos, XX annos et etiam LX annos. Et liberis et adultis hi libri placent. Fortasse lectores moderni non iam cupiunt veritates asperas. Fortasse malunt paulum magicae et timoris puerilis.

J. K. Rowling in animo habet scribere quattuor alios libros in quibus Haroldus Figulus erit persona principalis. Lectores hos libros haud animo aequo expectant.

Plus rerum de Haroldo Figulo in interneti (www) inveniri potest.

## Constantine, Charlemagne and the Church

by Frank Korn  
Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey

Rome is all abuzz these days with talk of how the city will be front and center stage of the world in the year A.D. 2000. Surely, as the burial place of both Peter and Paul, as the site where thousands of their co-religionists were martyred, as the setting for hundreds of magnificent churches and venerable shrines, and as the residence of Pope John Paul II, the 263rd successor to St. Peter, Rome will understandably and rightly be the destination of pilgrimages beyond numbers as Christianity closes its second millennium and prepares to commence its third.

But next year's center stage might well have been some other city, perhaps even in some other country, were it not for two Roman emperors whose names begin with the letter C: Constantine and Charlemagne. These two giants of history who lived five centuries apart, provided the political clout, the military power, and the donations of land needed to keep Rome as the capital of Christendom just when its status as such was in grave jeopardy.

The two rulers are honored as great defenders and benefactors of the Church of Rome with colossal equestrian statues in St. Peter's Basilica. In an alcove at the right end of the vestibule of this most imposing temple rides Constantine, in one of Bernini's most theatrical marble masterpieces.

The first Christian emperor is represented at the moment when, in 312 on the eve of the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, he received a vision of the Cross together with this promise of victory: "In hoc signo vinces." In this sign you

will conquer. In the background, an enormous stucco drape swirls, emphasizing the vigorous movement of the prancing horse and seeming to be blown by a whirlwind coming from the Cross.

On his march down through Italy toward Rome, Constantine had appealed for help from the Christians, and they had responded with solidarity. After his smashing defeat of Maxentius, the victor demonstrated his gratitude to the followers of Christ by issuing his momentous Edict of Milan, granting them freedom of worship. He also granted to the Bishop of Rome, Pope Milviades, two huge tracts of state land—the Vatican Meadows and the Lateran Estate. He then commissioned the construction of a basilica over the grave of Peter the Apostle on the former property and a cathedral church in honor of the Savior on the latter. (Some centuries later the Lateran church would be renamed for both St. John, the Baptist and the Evangelist.)

Constantine then threw his support behind the efforts to protect Christianity against the heresies then menacing it, notably that of Arianism. He also paved the way for the convening of an assembly of bishops in 325. This gathering, known as the Council of Nicea, proclaimed the basic dogmas of the faith and drafted the Nicene Creed still recited in the Mass.

In the left alcove of St. Peter's vestibule, Charlemagne sits astride a lively steed. This work, created in 1725 by Agostino Cornacchini, proved at once—with its perfect proportions and harmonious lines—to be a worthy balance to Bernini's carving on the other end of the long hall.

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)



Ninth-century painting showing a victorious Constantine crossing the Mulvian Bridge into Rome under the sign of the Cross which he had seen in a dream.

### Plan Something Spectacular for Your School During the Spring of 2000

Make the spring semester of 2000 a semester you and your students will remember for decades! Plan a special event around a Persona Presentation by one of the unique presenters in Pompeiiana's **Persona-Presenters Speakers Bureau**.

Eighteen different programs are available—everything from a Roman wedding re-enactment to a hands-on display of Roman field artillery.

No other programs like these are available anywhere in the country, and schedules for the spring semester of 2000 are already beginning to fill up.

To learn more about arranging a spectacular spring 2000 event at your school, consult the Pompeiiana Speakers Bureau booklet which was sent to every adult member this year or use the special link on Pompeiiana's website: [www.Pompeiana.com](http://www.Pompeiana.com)

### Will Pompeiiana Continue Its Mission Into the Twenty-First Century?

Since 1974 Pompeiiana has served Latin teachers and students throughout the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, South Africa and Europe as a Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the secondary school level.

- It produces the only monthly publication available in the world for students of Latin, a publication which features both student and adult writings, cartoons and learning games.
- It maintains the only speakers bureau of nationally available Persona Presenters.
- It is the only classical organization which actively recycles classroom texts and materials for the cost of postage and handling to any and all schools who are in need.
- It produces educational print and audio-visual materials designed to complement and enrich classroom teaching of Latin.
- It maintains a webpage with links to valuable resources including the only link currently available for hundreds of useable Roman recipes.

It is the intention of the Board of Directors of Pompeiiana, Inc., to continue these operations into the Twenty-first Century, but to do so there must be a substantial endowment in place in the very near future.

If you value the contributions Pompeiiana, Inc., is currently making to the promotion of Latin at the secondary school level, please consider adding your name or the name of your school's Latin Club to the **Honor Roll** printed in *Pagina Tertia* of this issue.

Please consider making your contribution before the end of this calendar year. Send contributions to:

**The Pompeiiana Endowment Fund**

6026 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

## REALLY Want Me?

Translated into Latin by Connie Main and Nelson Bernades, Latin II students of Nancy Maize, Marion I. Steele High School, Amherst, Ohio

Boy, listen carefully to me now,  
Puer, nunc audi me diligenter,  
'Cause this is something every man should know.  
Quia hoc est quod omni viro sciendum est.

Oh! This is a lesson about how  
O! Hoc est documentum de

You treat your girl right; just let it show  
Tua puella tibi recte habenda; admodum demonstra

That you love her, that you need her, say  
Te eam amare, te eam velle, dic

That you want her in every way.  
Te eam omnibus modis desiderare.

You gotta show your girl a little respect,  
Tua puella tibi interdum observanda est.

Or you won't get nothing back but hate.  
Aut nihil accipies nisi odium.

It's those little things that mean so much.  
Illae parvae res sunt quae tantum significant.

You gotta treat her right,  
Ea tibi recte habenda est.

Or get out of her sight.  
Aut tolle te e conspectu eius.

Do you really want me? Am I really special?  
Mene vere cupis? Sumne re vera praecipua?

Taking is so easy, boys, giving back unusual.  
Capere est tam facile, pueri, reddere insolitum est.

If you really want me, don't make me wait too long.  
Si me re vera cupitis, nolite facere ut diutius expectem.

Respect and love is the key; just listen to my song.  
Observantia et amor sunt claves; admodum audite carmen meum.

Safe is how she wants to feel.  
Ea cupit se sibi salutem sentire.

Protect her with all you've got.  
Defendite eam omni potestate vestra.

Oh! She wants to know your love's for real.  
O! Cupit scire amorem vestrum esse verum.

It's those little things that mean so much.  
Illae parvae res sunt quae tantum significant.

You gotta treat her right  
Ea vobis recte habenda est

Or get out of her sight.  
Aut tollite vos e conspectu eius.

### CHORUS

Girls, don't give up, give your best.  
Puellae, nolite desinere, res optime gerite.

No part-time job, not time to rest.  
Non partim est labor, non est tempus ad requiescendum.

Let him know what's up before,  
Primum docete eum de rebus agendis.

So he can give you more and more.  
Ut vobis det plus et plus.

## The Schools of America

By Zoe Dorsey, Super Sextus Scheller et Pugnax Regan,  
students of Cheravon Davidson,  
Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

In America we have an elementary school,  
While in Rome it was *ludus litterarum*.  
We have a bell that sounds really cool,  
For them the Morning Star was like a drum.  
Romans wrote on tablets of wax  
Which were made of wax and wood.  
We use paper to record our facts  
Like every good student should.  
In Rome a counting board was used  
Which they called an abacus.  
By us, calculators are not refused  
To multiply, divide, use minus or plus.  
*Schola grammatici* was Rome's next school.  
Then there was *schola rhetorici*.  
Their grading system had a different rule  
From America's school average being a "C."  
Rome and America are very different places,  
But they still have things that are the same.  
For example, many words have the same cases,  
And there are many other things—too many to name.

## The DOG and the GOAT

A modern fable by Dara Levinson, Latin III student of Beverly A. Meyer, St. Francis H. S., Sacramento, Cal.

One warm summer day long ago, the faithful dog, *Canis Darius Fidelis*, was sunning himself outdoors. "It is very hot outside," *Canis* observed after a while. "I will go refresh myself in that pond."

As *Canis* lapped the cool water, he spotted his friend *Caper Darius Credulus*, the foolish goat.

"Hey, *Caper*! Come join me. The water is so very cool and tasty!" *Canis* shouted to his unwise friend.

"Thank you for the invitation, *Canis*," the noodlehead replied, "but my stomach is growling fiercely. I think I will go to the farmhouse and see when dinner is to be served."

"It is still early, Oh *Caper*," the sage dog responded. "We shall not eat for several hours yet. Perhaps this cool water will calm your roaring stomach."

"No, *Canis*, only food will appease my angry belly. Perhaps if I stand outside the farmhouse and wail, the farmer will pity me and will let me eat now. Goodbye."

"Our master is a wise man, *Caper*," *Canis* said gently. "I do not think he will be fooled by your cries."

Yet foolish *Caper* had already gone to beg for his dinner. He stood outside the farmhouse door and wailed loudly.

"Baa-baa-baa. I am so hungry, please feed me. Baaaaaa!"

The farmer, hearing the goat's cries, became annoyed. "I will certainly feed that greedy animal last," he said. "That impatient creature deserves to go hungry!"

Stepping out of the farmhouse with a large plate of food, the farmer called to his faithful dog. "O *Canis*, it is time to eat. Come here, my loyal friend."

*Canis* enjoyed his dinner while his foolish friend *Caper* had to wait to eat any crumbs that might be overlooked.

The moral, gentle reader, is this: "Good things come to those who wait."

### Quid Sum?

By Livia Karssiens, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert,  
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

*Curro, sed pedes non habeo,  
Sum "ria" in qua nemo ambulat,  
Possum esse magnus aut parvus,  
Possum esse celer aut tardus.  
Numquam sedeo,  
"Unda" est salutatio mea.  
Sum frigidus, frigida vel frigidum.  
Iter meum inceptum in summo monte,  
Visito multa oppida sed non diu maneo.  
Destinationis locus meus est mare.  
Quid sum? Et amnis et flumen sum.*

## A Marriage Proposal

Modern High by Catalina Hall, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Vulcan, the god of fire, with a limp leg and deformed shape, was the ugliest god. Lonely and sad, all day he worked in his blacksmith shop. He rarely saw the bright side of Mount Olympus; however, when he did, seeing the beautiful sights of deities being happy just made him feel even more depressed. All the other gods and goddesses were in love, and they seemed so happy and joyful. They weren't alone, like he was. Vulcan wanted more than anything to be as happy as the others. He wanted to find true love, but he believed that his physical deformities would never let him be happy.

One evening, after finishing up a piece of armor in the shop, Vulcan decided to take a walk through the gardens of Mount Olympus. While admiring the sweet fragrance of the flowers and the songs of the Muses, he suddenly realized that someone was in the garden with him. Vulcan looked around and, by a nearby tree, he spotted Venus, the goddess of beauty and love. Among the sounds of the Muses, he could hear that she was weeping. As he moved closer, he could see tears streaming down her sweet face. In awe at how such a lovely creature could be so un-

happy, Vulcan inquired, "Why are you crying, oh beautiful Venus?"

Startled at first by his presence, Venus jumped a little. Then she looked up at him with tears in her eyes and replied, "I am weeping because I want so badly to marry, yet none of my suitors please me. They all just bring me flowers and tell me they love me just for my beauty. A goddess such as I deserves a genuine husband and a unique proposal. I want something more, something never before seen or done."

Hearing this, Vulcan knew that if he could think of a romantic way to propose to Venus, he could win her love, and both of them would be happy. So that night, Vulcan sat on his workbench among the old tools and rocks trying to think of a way to enchant Venus. He searched through his workshop trying to find the perfect gift for her, but all he could find were piles of rocks and tools. He tried to think of something new that he could create.

When he finally got an idea, he worked for five days to complete it in his shop.

Finally, on the fifth day, Vulcan finished his special gift. He gently slipped it into an elegant velvet sack and tied it

with a gold piece of string. He hurried to the tree in the garden to see if Venus were there. Sure enough, there she sat, still weeping, by the same tree.

When Vulcan approached Venus and presented the sack to her, she gasped in anticipation. When, however, Vulcan pulled his special creation out from the sack, Venus shrieked at the sight. In his hands, Vulcan held a large brown rock that was covered with dirt. Seeing the horror on Venus' face, Vulcan calmed her, set the rock down and pulled out a tiny chisel from a pocket in his blacksmith's apron. As Venus watched, he slowly started to chisel away at the dirt and rock. Venus' eyes opened wide in awe as two sparkling gems slowly emerged. They were radiant gems, beautifully cut to shimmer when their smooth sides were touched.

"What are they?" asked Venus, stunned by the elegance of the new jewels. "I call them diamonds," replied Vulcan, and with that, Vulcan and Venus were happily married, and neither of them was alone ever again.

To this day, the diamond is known as a symbol of love and engagement. So ladies, you can thank Vulcan for those wonderful jewels you all adore.

## Old IRON Tooth

(Based on an article in *Discover*, April, 1978)

Even though the ancient Romans weren't plagued with sugar-caused cavities, they did occasionally lose a tooth or two. Plebeians, of course, would simply live with the gaps and be happy sharing toothless grins with their neighbors.

Equestrians and Patricians, having more discretionary funds at their disposal, had other options.

We've known for years that the Romans often inserted false wooden or ivory teeth in recently vacated sockets, as is illustrated by Martial's now-famous friends, Thais and Laecania. Thais had decayed teeth, while Laecania's were pearly white. It wasn't that Laecania practiced better dental hygiene, she simply could afford to have false teeth inserted into her gums, which she did.

Since most Romans were cremated, it is unusual to find evidence of their dental practices. It was, therefore, a little shocking, to discover that Romans also made false teeth out of iron. Louis Girard of the University of Bordeaux recently discovered just such an iron tooth in a skeleton he unearthed from an ancient cemetery at Chantambre, about 60 miles south of Paris. Girard's skeleton had apparently belonged to someone wealthy enough to afford a false tooth.

Careful X-ray examination of the jaw showed Girard that the iron tooth had been so carefully modeled on the original removed tooth that it fit into the bone socket perfectly, causing no damage, and that the bone had gently accepted it and grown around it.

The amazing thing is that not even modern dentists can implant teeth directly into a jaw bone and completely avoid infection!

### A Latin Swan Song

By Jennifer Muldoon, Latin IV student of Sister Rita Small, Merion Mercy Academy, Merion Station, Penn.

*Pulchri cygni in aequore manent  
Similes navibus in pelago  
Tranquilli sunt  
Labentes  
Cygni ave Jovis turbantur  
Similes navibus tempestate  
Terrentur  
Separati  
Cygni iterum convenient  
Similes navibus iterum convenientibus  
Periculum discessit  
Possunt convenire  
Levati*



All Roads Lead to  
ROME

By Dr. Raffaele Di Zenzo, Naperville H.S., Naperville, Illinois

All roads lead to Rome  
and they are paved  
with declensions and conjugations.  
The *Via Appia, Regina Viarum*,  
has the inscription, "Quo vadis?"  
*Via Latina* has the indicatio:  
The meaning is in the ending.  
A funny thing happens on the way to the *Forum*:  
The adjective agrees in case, gender and number.  
Along the *Via Sacra* coniugatio:  
*Amo, amas, amat*  
I love, you love, he/she/it loves.  
On the *Via Salaria, cum grano salis*,  
There is declinatio:  
nominative: nomen, subject,  
genitive: generatio, possession,  
dative: given to, pro,  
accusative: direct object, per, ad, post, ante,  
ablative: a, ab, e, ex, de sine, ubi, in, cum.  
On the way to the *Colosseum* proclamatio:  
*Veni, vidi, vici*  
*Linguam Latinam!*

Pompeiana, Inc., Endowment Fund  
For the Twenty-First Century

The Board of Directors of Pompeiana, Inc., has set a goal of having a \$500,000 Endowment in place by the year 2003 to enable Pompeiana, Inc., to continue to serve as a National Center for the Promotion of Latin into the Twenty-first Century.  
To help realize this goal, all adult members and Latin Clubs are invited to add their names to the Honor Roll before the end of the 1999-2000 school year by mailing their tax-deductible contributions payable to the "Pompeiana Endowment Fund."

## Giving Categories

Students (\$25), Latin Class/Club (\$100), Adult (\$200-\$400), Friend (\$500-\$900), Contributor (\$1000-\$4000), Benefactor (\$5000-\$10,000), Patron (\$20,000-\$90,000) and Angels (\$100,000+).

Those who work in the business world are encouraged to check on the availability of corporate matching funds.

## HONOR ROLL

## Latin Classes/Clubs

- Barrington Latin Tennis, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Illinois
- Bel Air H.S. Classical League, El Paso, Texas
- Ben Davis H.S. Latin Club, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Boonville H.S. J.C.L., Boonville, Indiana
- Brookville H.S. Latin Club, Lynchburg, Virginia
- Brownsburg H.S. Latin Club, Brownsburg, Ind.
- Castle H.S. Latin Club, Newburg, Indiana
- Indiana River H.S. J.C.L., Philadelphia, New York
- Lawrence North H.S. Latin Club, Indianapolis
- Palmer H.S. Latin Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado
- St. Edmund Campion Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Tatnall School Latin Club, Wilmington, Delaware
- Valley H.S. Societas Romana, Las Vegas, Nevada

## Adults

- Claudia Colvin, Bowie, Maryland
- Rosalind A. Harper, Los Angeles, California
- Indiana Junior Classical League

## Friends

- Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Clark, Piedmont, California
- Contributor
- Dr. Lawrence D. Cutler, New Paltz, New York

## Miscellaneous Donors

- David Coe, Costa Mesa, California
- Janet Mae Fillion, Roxbury, Massachusetts
- Bonnie T. Fisher, Bloomington, Indiana
- Fountain Valley School Latin Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado
- Cynthia Kaldis, Athens, Ohio
- Peter J.J. Kosiba, Chicago, Illinois
- Latin Club, Oviedo H.S., Oviedo, Florida
- New Haven H.S. Latin Club, New Haven, Indiana
- Margaret Nolan, Piedmont, California
- Stephanie Pope, Virginia Beach, Virginia
- Susan E. Sernik, Winchester, Massachusetts

## MAGNA CAEPA

An adaptation of *The Great Big Enormous Turnip*, a Russian Folktale. Translated into Latin by Lauren Hilario, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley High School, Las Vegas, Nevada

*Olim agricola caepam sevit.*

*Caepa celeriter natus est sub solo celeriter crevit.*

*Ubi autem agricola magnam caepam temptavit*

*excerpere, caepa non exiit.*

*Itaque agricola servum vocavit ut se iuvaret.*

*Agricola et servus caepam temptaverunt excerpere,*

*Sed caepa etiam tunc non exiit.*

*Itaque agricola et servus feminam agricolae vocaverunt ut iuvaret.*

*Agricola et servus et femina agricolae caepam*

*temptaverunt excerpere.*

*Sed caepam etiam tunc non exiit.*

*Itaque agricola et servus et femina agricolae nautam*

*vocaverunt ut iuvaret.*

*Agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta caepam*

*temptaverunt excerpere,*

*Et tandem magna caepa paulum movetur.*

*Itaque agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta*

*magnam virum vocaverunt ut iuvaret.*

*Agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta et*

*magnus vir caepam temptaverunt excerpere.*

*Et iterum magna caepa paulum movetur,*

*Sed etiam tunc caepa non exiit.*

*Itaque agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta et*

*magnus vir reginam pulchram vocaverunt ut iuvaret.*

*Agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta et*

*magnus vir et regina pulchra caepam*

*temptaverunt excerpere.*

*Iterum magna caepa paulum movetur,*

*Sed caepa non exiit.*

*Itaque agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta et*

*magnus vir et regina pulchra minimam avem*

*vocaverunt ut iuvaret.*

*Ubi agricola et servus et femina agricolae et nauta et*

*magnus vir et regina pulchra et minima avis*

*caepam temptaverunt excerpere,*

*Magna caepa tandem exiit! Haec fibula admonet:*

*Solum auxilium minimae avis requisitum est!*

## "A Questionable Spice"

By Julie Foster, Latin III student of Kate Sullivan, Oakmont Regional H.S., Ashburnham, Massachusetts

A cook like Marcella, creates only the best.  
Lately, Marcella's guests share some unrest.  
As she is cooking, she uses a new gray spice,  
While remembering to flick her cigarette thrice.

"When a girl, A beautiful spouse like that  
could have made Pius famous."



## ROMAN LAW

By Jon Chubb, Latin III student of Mike Cogel, Troy High School, Troy, Ohio

Did you know that Roman law has had a large influence on our modern system of law? Many phrases and procedures used in today's courtrooms are derived from Latin phrases.

The phrases *caveat emptor*, *de minimis curat lex*, or *res ipsa loquitur* all derive from Latin. They mean: "Let the buyer beware," "The law does not care for trifles," and "The thing speaks for itself," respectively. The terms *habeas corpus*, and *de facto*, which are both used in Constitutional Amendments, come from Latin. *Habeas corpus* (ad subjiciendum) is an instruction to one who is detaining a suspect that "You must bring the body of the suspect forward to be charged" or release

it from custody, and *de facto* literally means "in fact."

Roman Law has also had a huge influence on what is now called Common Law—all the statutory and case law background of England and the American colonies before the American Revolution.

Additionally, the position of judge in a modern court was based on the Roman system of *praetores* who were elected by the people to preside over Roman courts. In contrast to an American judge, however, a Roman *praetor* also had a *consilium*, or panel of three legal experts, at his disposal.

The use of juries can also be traced back to Roman law courts. An Ameri-

can jury differs from a Roman jury in the jury selection process. While any U.S. citizen who has registered to vote can

be selected for jury duty, Roman law dictated that jurors be selected only from men of equestrian rank.

Both Roman and American legal systems agree in their use of *subpoenas*, which order someone to appear at a certain time and place to give testimony under penalty (*sub poena*) of law.

Both court systems use clerks (*scribae*) and lawyers (*iuris consulti*) and, thanks to the initiative of the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius in the second century A.D., both concede that a defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty.

There is, therefore, no doubt that Roman Law has definitely impacted the system of law we use today.

## TRANSIT GLORIA ARBORIS

By John Leikauf, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

*Haec arbor persiat  
Numquam vento inclinatur  
Denique fractus.*

## SCHOLA

By Carl (Antonius) Brinker, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

*Schola  
Lunga, Jocularis  
Discere, Ridere, Dormire  
Amo Scholam  
Schola*

## Amicus Est Tamquam Alter Idem

By Marika Beyer, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

*Amicitia flos est.  
Rebus vernis olet.  
Libamentum ex aere puro dat  
Et risu resonat.  
Omnes levissimae sunt  
Cum amicis.*

## Amor

By Michael Lake, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

*Amor  
Optimus, laetissimus  
Te arripit, capiti, continet.  
Amor est optimus.  
Amor*

## VIR

By Michael Lake, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York

*Vir  
Fortis, validus  
Laborat, ludit, necat  
Vir cogitat eum optimum esse  
Sed non est  
Vir*

## Catiline

By Harold Hsiung, Latin I student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

*Catiline  
Audax, Cupidus,  
Fidit, Constat, Interfect.  
Orbem terrae vastare cupit  
Proditor.*

## The Father of Heracles

Based on a Modern Myth submitted by Ian Andes, Latin III student of Dr. Marianthe Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

It was a cold, dark night in Thebes. It had been storming for three straight nights, and there was no sign of relief. Alcmena, a local girl, was trapped in her little hut due to the massive flooding. She was alone. Her father was forced into military duty by the local government when the rain had begun, and he was destined never to return. Without any food or water, she feared she might starve to death.

The next day, however, Jupiter was feeling a little mischievous and decided to come down from Mt. Olympus to check on the effects of his latest storm. At the same time a hooded man by the name of Amphitryon happened to be riding around the countryside giving food to families in trouble.

As the fourth night began, Alcmena was praying to the gods for help. Then, about sunset, the hooded man noticed her hut in the distance and went to see if he could be of some help. Amphitryon knocked on the door and noticed Alcmena passed out on the ground from lack of food. He woke her up and offered her some bread and wine. Alcmena was immediately enamored of this ruggedly handsome Greek man. To show her thanks, she kissed him. Amphitryon, in turn, was also struck by love at first sight. Aphrodite smiled on the couple as they decided to become man and wife. Sadly, however, Amphitryon soon announced that he would need to continue his travels to help others. He did, however, promise to return before morning.

Shortly after Amphitryon had left the hut, Zeus, in the form of a man

closely resembling Amphitryon, arrived at the hut. When he looked inside and saw Alcmena, he was immediately overcome with love. Carefully, he entered the hut and was surprised when Alcmena, seeming to recognize him, gave him a big hug. Zeus was genuinely touched and decided to bless her with a child of his. This he accomplished with a single fatherly kiss.

Soon Alcmena was fast asleep, and Zeus was on his way back to Mt. Olympus. By morning Amphitryon had indeed returned as he had promised, and he and Alcmena began their life together.

The couple was thrilled when they learned they would soon have a baby, but they were shocked when Alcmena gave birth to twins. Amphitryon said he had always wanted a son whom he could name Iphicles, but he had no idea what to name the second twin. Then, during a dream, Zeus appeared to Alcmena and explained his visit to her hut and how she had been fooled by his appearance. He said the second twin was his child and that he wanted her to name it Heracles in honor of his sister and true wife, Hera. He encouraged her not to ruin her marriage with Amphitryon by revealing that Amphitryon was not the father of the second twin. All she would need to say was that Zeus had appeared to her in a dream and had asked her to name this special child Heracles because he was destined to give glory to Hera.

As the children began to grow, however, Amphitryon began to notice that little Heracles bore little resemblance to him, and he began to doubt that he was his father. Finally, he chal-

lenged Alcmena with his observation. As instructed by Zeus, she insisted that both children belonged to Amphitryon.

Amphitryon smiled and said, "I have one way of finding out who the father is?"

Alcmena asked, "Oh, what is that?" "Every male child in my family's history has had a certain birthmark. It is an odd shape which looks exactly like a "smiley" face. See I have one here on my shoulder," said Amphitryon. "Let us check your sons, and then we shall be certain who their father is."

At that moment, Jupiter appeared outside the little hut as a bright beam of light. The light entered the hut through a window and fell on the shoulder of Heracles as he lay in his crib. Amphitryon noticed the light but chose to ignore it. Alcmena, however, knew immediately that the light was a sign of Zeus' presence. She knew Zeus was insuring that her marriage would not be ruined by his visit so many months ago.

As Alcmena offered each child in turn to Amphitryon, she was surprised to see that the unusual birthmark only noticeable before on the shoulder of Iphicles, could now also be seen on the shoulder of Heracles.

Amphitryon was sincerely embarrassed at having doubted his wife's faithfulness, and the couple lived happily ever after. Even when little Heracles began strangling snakes in his crib and began to develop twice as fast as his brother Iphicles, Amphitryon never gave it a second thought. Only Alcmena ever knew the truth.

## Si Vales, Bene Est. Ego Valeo

By Rachel Shusman, Latin IV student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

Rosa Flaviae salutem dicit.

Salve, amica! Quid agis? Mihi bene est. Felix hic in Bithynia sum. Avia mea hic habitat et mihi fabulas de Bithynia semper narrat. Utinam adis ut has fabulas audias. Una fabula tam mirifica est ut tibi nunc scribam: Audivistine de Monte Vesuvio? Avia et avus meus a ruinis Pompeiorum pedibus fugerunt ut tuti maneant. Domus et omnes res suae destructae sunt, sed, quia ipsi vivebant, laeti erant. Illo tempore in Bithyniam migraverunt et hic etiam habitant.

Avus nunc LIII annos habet, sed mihi juvenis videtur. Semper cantat et laetus est. Multa milia passuum cotidie ambulat et cum amicis pila ludit ut senectuti resistat.

Cum avo nuper Nicaeam profectus sum. Illic gymnasium deussit et avus auxilium suum proponere desiderabat ut gymnasium reficeretur. Nicaea quam pulcherrima erat, sed labor difficilior erat.

Non scio quando reveniam ut te iterum videam. Potesne huc venire cum patre vel servo tuo? Bithyniam ames.

Vale.



Artwork by Rachel Shusman

## Just Remember

By Catharine Lowery, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Latin is full of endless things to learn. With twists, tricks, flips and a turn.

If at first you don't get it, Don't have a fit and quit it.

We all know Latin is like a maze, And the confusion doesn't last forever—it's just a phase. As long as you practice and try, You can mostly make it by.

But along with endless lessons of Latin, There is so much Roman history, I don't know where to begin.

With so many cases, declensions, words no student should miss,

There are gods to know like Zeus, Apollo and Artemis. When trying to remember the first declension, or who's Athena's son,

Don't forget the most important part—try to have some fun!

## LET'S FACE IT!

When It Comes To Teaching Latin, "Quo Modo?" Is As Important As "Quid?"

Based on comments by the editors of *Prospects*, the newsletter of the National Committee for Latin and Greek

Latin builds good citizens, improves basic skills, raises scores on standardized tests, promotes mental discipline and transfer, is suited for pre-professional training, and may be of use in teaching students with learning disabilities. In other words, Latin is ultimately useful.

When it comes to the survival of the study in our schools, however, a well-rounded approach used to teach the language will ultimately do more for its survival than simply teaching its most utilitarian aspects.

## My Softball

Inspired by Martial

By Jacklyn Demling, Latin III student of Jessica Fisher, Norwood High School, Norwood, Massachusetts

Mea pretiosa pila trigonalis,  
Nunc mihi jactanda es.  
Sic debes abire.  
Evolans e manu mea  
Magna cum celeritate  
Satias omnem necessitatem meam.  
Abi mi amice parve, abi  
Ad locum a te optime scitum.

## CATULLUS CINQUAIN

By Kate Greenhal, A.P. Latin student of Linda Fabrizio, Niskayuna H. S., Niskayuna, New York

Ecce  
Licinius  
Impiger, honestus  
Macer Catulli Amicus  
Calvus

## THE TROJAN WAR

By Amar Narula, Latin I student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, N.J.

Peleus had a wedding and didn't invite the goddess of discord.

Eris was mad and had to cause the breaking of concord. She inscribed "for the fairest" onto an apple that was gold. Three goddesses each believed the apple was theirs to hold.

Paris, the son of King Priam, had to pick.

Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite all offered him bribes—Paris had to make a decision quick.

At last, Aphrodite's bribe fit like a glove;

Helen, queen of Sparta, would be his to love.

Paris went to Sparta with a plan to take Helen away from the King.

They fell in love and went back to Troy without giving each other a ring.

Helen's husband, Menelaus, was furious and wanted his wife back.

He assembled a Greek army, and not much did they lack. The Greeks attacked the Trojans, but couldn't penetrate the walls of Troy.

Nine years went by, and the Greeks needed one last ploy. In the tenth year of war, a drastic event took place:

Achilles decided to leave the war in disgrace.

Agamemnon had taken his woman, and that made Achilles mad.

When he left the war, the Greeks certainly were sad.

Hector and the Trojans couldn't be stopped by any Greek. And after days of fighting, they were all getting weak.

When Patroclus, Achilles' best friend, was killed, With rage, Achilles became filled.

Hector and Achilles fought, and Hector was slain.

The Trojan hearts were full of pain

As Achilles dragged Hector's body around the walls of the city.

Now the Greeks were the ones feeling giddy.

Paris drew an arrow and hit Achilles at his only mortal spot—

In the heel of his foot was where the arrow was shot. Now the Trojans were celebrating, but the Greeks had one more plan.

Odysseus' idea about the Trojan horse led the Greeks to say, "We can

Win the war with this brilliant notion,

And continue fighting with even greater devotion."

Many Greek soldiers went into the hollow, wooden horse. For permission to bring the horse into the city, the king was the ultimate source.

But when night came, the Greek soldiers crept out And opened the gates to the city and fought without doubt. Paris was killed, but Helen was spared.

As she sailed back to Sparta, once again it was Menelaus for whom she cared.

The Greeks won the war and were full of pride.

For the surviving Trojans, Aeneas was the guide.

The city of Troy was destroyed and burned, And from this experience many lessons were learned!

in  
the  
footsteps  
of

# Alexander

by michael keathley

This morning when I got up, Steve told me he had been up all night, sick from some bad local water he had drunk at lunch the day before. He could not get out of bed, and was incoherent and mostly unresponsive. Inyat and I decided to get a doctor. The water in this area was badly contaminated due to the monsoon.

When the doctor arrived, he knew exactly what the trouble was and immediately gave Steve enough antibiotics to last a lifetime. After a couple hours of rest, we set out for Chitral.



Map of general area being traveled

Inyat had not exaggerated about the road conditions. In fact, I don't remember seeing a road the entire day. Most of the way was a dirt path, and sometimes we just drove over endless piles of rocks. The backpacks and I flew back and forth in the back seat uncontrollably. Holding on to the ceiling strap or anything else did not help. I felt like a scrambled egg. I got even more concerned about Steve when I noticed he was sleeping most of this ride!

The Lowari Pass through which we traveled did not disappoint me with its views. The valleys were immense expanses of green vegetation and wild animals (sheep, goats, cows, donkeys, yaks, etc.). The fresh cool air was a relief after the humidity of Pindi and the dry dusty road the day before. The locals were also very exotic.

At the Chitrali end of the pass, for example, we stopped at a shepherd's hut for tea and cheese. His hut was built into the side of the mountain and was nearly invisible due to its wooden frame and rock construction. Inside it was dark and smoky. As we drank our tea and ate our hard cheese, black eyes darted back and forth watching our every move. The rope beds we sat on and the warm fire helping to shelter us from the wind made it cozy enough that I was ready for a nap. We, however, had to move on.

Soon we arrived in Chitral and got a room at a

luxurious (by Pakistani standards) PTDC motel. It was only around 3 p.m. but Steve went to bed. Inyat told me he would come and get me around 4 p.m. to go to the police station and get permission to enter the Kalash Valley tomorrow. I also fell asleep then, exhausted from the day's ride.

When I awoke, it was around 5 p.m. I couldn't find the driver, and no one had seen him. I decided he had also fallen asleep from exhaustion. I sat in the beautiful courtyard garden talking with other tourists, reading my book, and writing in my journal. Facing the hotel was a giant mountain range that was so barren it almost looked like it had been constructed as a wall. It was also extremely hot there and I wondered why Alexander's soldiers would choose this valley to stay in rather than the others we had been through.

That night I had one of the few good dinners I had on the trip. Chicken, French fries, rice, and pudding. I was frustrated that the afternoon had slipped by, but I think we all needed the rest. No matter how badly my heart wanted to go on, I knew rationally that we had pushed ourselves to our physical limits that day. I went to bed hopeful that our trip to the Kalash Valley would fulfill our goal.

The next morning we awoke to another hot, sunny day. Steve said he was feeling great; we quickly ate our breakfast and checked out of the motel.

First, we drove to the police station to get permission to enter the Kalash Valley. The station was a huge building that looked like an old school house. Inside we walked down a dim hallway past endless doorways until we came to a long, narrow room. I felt as if I were walking into a prison and began to wonder if I would ever be allowed to leave. There were old chairs on each side along the walls and a desk at the back. Three policemen were gathered around the desk working on the necessary paperwork. We were immediately handed forms on a clipboard.

As I looked at the form, I could barely read it. It had been poorly copied, but I did the best I could. I handed this form with my passport to one of the policemen and wondered what would happen next. Surprisingly, they were very excited about our citizenship. One of them was about to visit a friend in Canada for a month. We wished him a good trip and received our passes into the Kalash Valley without delay.

Again, we hit the road hoping for a victory. As we passed through Chitral, we stopped at various shops for fruits and other snacks. We were now afraid to drink the local water and tired of eating chipati and rice. I didn't see much to connect the people here with the ancient Macedonians except that once in a while I saw a very "European" face or some fair-colored eyes.

By now I felt as though I was getting deeper and deeper into unknown territory without success. Would we find anything substantial in this barren land?

—Michael Keathley is a former Latin teacher at Paul Harding High School, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and North Central High School, Indianapolis, Indiana.



Detail of the area around Chitral and the Hunza Valley

## Is This "BONIFIED" Latin?

First teachers struggle to convince folks how useful Latin derivatives and linguistic borrowings can be in English and how they enrich the language, then they have to struggle to make sure they aren't casting their pearls to the swine.

A Winston-Salem car dealer recently advertised "the

best bonified offer in North Carolina."

Judges continue adjourning court cases with the phrase "Sainay Daiy" (*sine die*).

In an effort to get folks to pay attention to how they use Latin, a contributor to the Seattle Times began a recent article by almost quoting Descartes: "Cognito ergo sum."

## Acronymic Deities

By John Mangano and Patrick Dugais, Latin students of Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin High School, New Orleans, Louisiana

Accomplished	Maiden
Thoughtful	Inventor
Hallowed	Nurturing
Energetic	Elitist
Noble	Roman
Austere	Virginal
	Able
Arrogant	Mean
Ravaging	Aggressive
Envious	Relentless
Somber	Sour
Harsh	Dealous
Egotistical	Underhanded
Reputable	Neurotic
Avenging	Overbearing
Honest	Migrant
Enthusiastic	Eternal
Rascally	Reliable
Merchantile	Celestial
Emissive	Urbane
Swift	Reasonable
	Young
Attractive	Vivacious
Pleasing	Elegant
Hedonistic	Nymphal
Reveling	Unearthly
Olympian	Sensual
Docile	
Innocent	
Tactful	
Enticing	
Playful	Fast
Amusing	Arrogant
Natural	Unfaithful
	Nervous
	Ugly
	Sensual
Hardy	Heroic
Enigmatic	Endearing
Raucous	Righteous
Adventurous	Gourageous
Cautious	Unconquerable
Lethal	Loyal
Errant	Energetic
Sincere	Strong

## One Man's Trash...

Italian archaeologists digging near Rome's Temple of Peace have come across a half-meter long white marble slab on which is carved an ancient map of the eternal city. It obviously wasn't a map that was valued by the Romans since it had been used to pave the floor of an ancient slaughter house. In fact, the skeletons of several horses had to be removed to get to the marble map.

Although the map was not completed—which may account for it having been used as floor paving—it does show Augustus' Forum complete with arches, staircases and columns. Italian archaeologists estimate the map was carved ca. A.D. 85.

## Cinquain

By Silvia Shrock, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Puer  
Magnus, Altus  
Pugnat, Ambulat, Amat  
Puer nunc vir est  
Vir





Cara Matrona,

I am writing for a little advice on parenting, a role that is entirely new to me, but which was recently handed me by the gods.

My wife and I have been married only one year, and, as of yet, we have no children of our own. Unfortunately, however, my brother, Publius Mallius Firminus, was recently killed when a wagonload of marble overturned in a narrow street and crushed him to death. He was twenty-four years, three months, and twenty-seven days old. He and his wife had one son, little Publius, who is now two years old.

Following the death of my brother, his wife came to me with her guardian and arranged for me and my wife to adopt little Publius since she does not have the means to take care of him.

While I am more than willing to assume this responsibility for my *fratris filius*, I want to have a clear idea of what is expected from me in this new role of *vitricus*.

My drinking buddies just tease me and say, "Hey, just do what comes naturally. Knock 'em around every so often to let him know who's boss, and you'll be fine!" I, however, respect my brother's memory too much to approach my role so cavalierly, and I would appreciate any advice you could offer.

Publius Mallius Maximus  
Romae

Care Publi Mali Maxime,

You are doing the right thing, and for this you deserve the respect of your *uxor*, your *fratris filius*, your *glos* and her *nator*. I suspect that you will have children of your own before too long, so it's just as well that you give some serious thought now as to how you will raise them.

As I'm sure you learned from your relationship with your own parents, you must expect absolute obedience from little Publius, just as though he were your natural born *filius*.

In one way, your drinking buddies are right, even if they do appear flippant in their advice. Raising a child correctly often does involve harsh discipline, but there is a balance involved which, if mastered, will make you a revered, as well as a loved, *vitricus*, and *pater*, when the time comes.

While little Publius must not be allowed to have fits of anger, you must also be careful not to stifle his unique personality. While you must avoid giving him total freedom, you must also be careful not to repress him totally. When he does something praiseworthy, you should, of course, give him proper praise which will build his self-confidence, while keeping in mind that too much praise will turn Publius into an insolent little brat.

You must become expert at steering Publius along a middle course, checking wild enthusiasm and helping him overcome any loss of self-confidence. Publius should never be given anything special simply because he whines and begs for it—only as a reward for a something good he has done.

Encourage Publius to compete with his peers, but watch that he doesn't sulk or get mad if he loses. If he wins, offer him praise, but be careful that he doesn't become big-headed and develop an inflated opinion of himself.

While Publius will need a certain amount of leisure to keep his *genius* happy, he should not come to expect a soft and easy way of life. If Publius is denied nothing by you, if his anxious *noverus* is always there to dry every tear, he will grow up unable to deal with the realities of life, and he will provide a very bad example for your own children who will follow in his footsteps.

Perhaps the Greeks say it best when they quote Solon: "Nothing in Excess!"

## Constantine, Charlemagne and the Church

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

With Rome imperiled by the Lombards in 754, Pope Stephen II rode on horseback over the Alps to appeal for help from Pepin, king of the mighty Franks. Pepin acceded to the papal plea and went on to rout the Lombards, taking their king Astolphus prisoner and handing over a large slice of his territory—including Perugia and Ravenna—to the pope. Thus the Papal States came into existence.

Twenty years later history repeated itself with different personalities in the leading roles. At this time, the pope was Adrian I, the invading Lombard chieftain was Desiderius, and the Frankish king was Carolus Magnus, Charles the Great or, as he is now most commonly known, Charlemagne.

Having driven off Desiderius at Adrian's request, Charlemagne entered Rome triumphantly and was hailed by a deliciously grateful populace as *Defensor Matris Ecclesiae*, Defender of Mother Church. He vowed to reinforce the policies of Pepin, his father and predecessor on the throne.

Twenty-five years and some fifty campaigns later, Charles came back to Rome, this time to protect Pope Leo IV from some restless Roman nobles bent on assassinating him. Then, with the consent of the three social orders in Rome—nobility, clergy, and common people—he assumed the title of Holy Roman Emperor. On Christmas Day in the year 800, Charlemagne was crowned in St. Peter's by the thankful pontiff who referred to him as *Carolus Piusimus Augustus Imperator*, the most pious Emperor, Charles Augustus. There followed scenes of mutual prostration: the emperor before the pope in recognition of his spiritual su-



Cornacchini's equestrian relief of Charlemagne in St. Peter's in Rome.

thority; the pope in front of the emperor as he acknowledged Charles Augustus as his temporal sovereign. All this precipitated much joy and celebration in Rome.

Should you be among the millions of pilgrims marking the millennium in the Eternal City in the coming year, make it a point, when you enter the atrium of St. Peter's, to pause a moment at the monuments of the two emperors and contemplate their deeds which made it all possible.



Bernini's equestrian statue of Constantine in St. Peter's in Rome

## MORE LATIN CDs!

The Latin community buzzed briefly when K-tel International began marketing *THE LEGEND LIVES FOREVER IN LATIN*, a collection of Elvis Presley songs sung in Latin by Dr. Ammond. The idea was good, to capitalize on the seemingly everlasting popularity of Elvis, but the presentation was a little lack-luster. To grab an audience, even an audience of Latin lovers, songs not only need to be translated into Latin, but they have to be performed impressively.

CD marketers are not giving up, however, and new Latin productions are becoming available each month.

Latin lovers interested in the soothing sounds of Gregorian Chant can now order GREGORIAN CHANT

FOR ADVENT AND CHRISTMAS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH from Saint Meinrad Liturgical Music Office, St. Meinrad, IN 47577. The CD contains 27 musical selections and sells for \$13.00 (+\$2.00 S/H). Orders may be placed by calling 812/357-7786, or via e-mail: chant@saintmeinrad.edu.

The Saint Louis Chamber Chorus will be releasing a CD this month which will feature Latin selections. The 36-voice cappella choir, now in its 44th season, is one of the finest in the midwest. Their CD will sell for \$18.00 including S/H. Those interested may write to: Philip Barnes, St. Louis Chamber Chorus, P.O. Box 11558, Clayton, MO 63105 or contact him by e-mail: pbarnes@barroughs.org.



# Conversations with SOCRATES

By Ken Sippus,  
Student of  
Philosophy,  
Indianapolis,  
Indiana

## PART III

Socrates was concerned about putting on extra pounds, so, after our ice-cream we decided to walk for awhile—he in his sandals and I in my irrationally purchased Nikes. We gave up our seats to some pigeons and headed down to watch some bladders who were practicing rail slides by a fountain.

"Don't get me wrong," Socrates said. "I don't hate your shoes or anything."

"It's okay," I said. "I know what you were doing."

"You do?"

"Duh," I said. "You were trying to bust out the Socratic method on me."

"How did you guess?"

"It's pretty basic," I said. "You were testing me, like you used to do with your friends. You wanted to see if I was capable of holding a rational conversation."

"You could say that. I hope you're not offended."

"It's all good," I said. "Did I pass?"

"Well," said Socrates, "since you're obviously an expert on my method, why don't you tell me if you passed or not."

"And how would I do that?" I said.

"Easy," replied Socrates. "What is the Socratic method, as you understand it?"

"Well," I said, "basically, as I understand it, you try to determine the rationality of statements people make by asking a series of questions intended to define the meaning of their statements. If you can define the meaning of the words people are using, you can find out if the statements they are making are true."

"I agree," said Socrates. "So to determine if you, or anybody else, is capable of rational conversation, what do we need to do?"

"We need to define what we mean by rational, I guess."

"I agree," said Socrates.

"But that's completely subjective," I said. "It's like rationality. It all depends on your perspective."

"So rationality can't be defined?"

"I guess not."

"But I think it can be," Socrates said. "If we want to find out if a cow is dead, how do we go about that task?"

"We see if it's breathing, I guess," I said.

"So we test whether it is alive," Socrates replied. "If a thing isn't alive, it must be dead, would you agree?"

"I suppose I agree," I said.

"So the definition of death is the opposite of life," Socrates said.

"Right," I said.

"So something cannot simultaneously be one way and also the opposite way."

"I guess not," I said. "So the definition of rational is the opposite of irrational, which means we still have to define what is irrational, which is equally as subjective as what is rational."

"Except irrationality can be defined," Socrates said, "even if we can't decide on who exactly fits the definition. If a dog's goal is to go outside, is it rational for the dog to avoid its master?"

"No," I said. "The dog should try to get the master's attention."

"Exactly," said Socrates. "So if there is a plan, the rational thing to do is to follow the plan."

"You could say that," I said.

"So if someone follows a plan to achieve a certain goal, then, that person is behaving in a rational manner."

"Right," I said. "That person has direction. He has a purpose."

"There is meaning to what he does," Socrates said.

"So a lack of structure implies a lack of purpose and meaning," I said. "Which implies irrationality."

"So a rational conversation is one that has a purpose and approaches its purpose in a structured manner?"

"I suppose so," I said.

"And I agree," said Socrates. "So how can we determine if you are capable of such a conversation, to check whether or not you passed my test?"

"I think we just did," I said.

"And I agree," Socrates replied. "So now that we have a tested definition for rationality, we can move on to my next topic." Socrates pointed to the roller-bladers, one of whom had just taken a nasty spill at the foot of the hand-rail she was careening down. "You're a skateboarder," he said. "Explain the rationality, of taking body parts intended to provide stability—feet—and strapping wheels to them."

"That's a good topic," I said. "I like that topic. Except my feet don't just provide stability. My feet are like Truth."

"Because they both stink?" Socrates said.

"No," I said. "Because they both get me where I'm going. If I could strap wheels to the truth, I would."



## Share your Roman cooking experiences with readers on four continents!

In their zeal to share their cooking experiences with other readers of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER, many students have sent in wonderful recipes accompanied by beautiful color photos documenting their culinary adventures. Unfortunately, many of the recipes aren't Roman at all, but rather modern Italian or Greek recipes using such ingredients as sugar and tomatoes which were unknown to the ancient Romans.

Readers are encouraged to submit photographically documented adventures in Roman cooking to the editors of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER at this time, but the editors strongly suggest that only recipes appearing in the two cook books currently available through the ROMAN COOKING link on the Pompeiana.com website be used. Both of these books contain hundreds of recipes based on Roman literature and on the recorded recipes of several Roman chefs named Apicius who lived at different times during the early Roman empire.

### Persicum Patina

By John Leibauf and Nathan Wood, Latin III students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio



John and Nate in their Cincinnati *cullina*!

### Bas Commiscondoo

#### Peach Patina

4-5 ripe peaches, peeled and pitted  
3 eggs, beaten  
1/3 cups goat's milk  
1 Tbs. olive oil  
Black pepper  
Cumin Sauce  
1 tsp. honey  
1/2 cup wine vinegar  
1 Tbs. total of a celery leaf, parsley, mint, cumin & black pepper mixture

#### Modos Parandis: Peach Patina

Preheat oven to 350°  
F. Blend the peaches with the beaten eggs and goat's milk until the mixture is completely liquified. Pour into a 2 in. deep, 8 in. square baking pan. Drizzle the olive oil over the top of the mixture in the pan. Sprinkle lightly with black pepper. Cook for 30 minutes, checking after 25 mins. to be sure it is not burning.

#### Cumin Sauce

Place all ingredients into a cup and mix thoroughly using a small spoon. Pour the cumin sauce over the warm peach patina when it is taken out of the oven and serve.

Completed  
Persicum  
Patina  
ready to be  
served →



## One SCARY Project!



Mt. Vernon H.S. Latin II student, Kevin Roach, works on his Medusa mask project at home.

Every Latin teacher worth his or her salt encourages students to get down and dirty in some aspect of Latin culture. Clay is the messy medium of choice for many teachers, while others prefer letting students work with tedious *terracotta* made of paper or tile.

Magistra Judy Grebe, Mt. Vernon H.S., Mt. Vernon, Indiana, encouraged her students to get personal with *personae*, ancient theatrical masks.



Completed mask of Medusa

## "ATHENS, A FRAGILE KINGDOM BY THE FOAM"

Have you ever dreamed of visiting Athens, the birthplace of democracy, the courtyard of philosophers, showplace of classical art and architecture? Why not end the millennium by spending the summer of 2000 making that dream come true?

Indiana University is conducting a 3 credit hour course entitled *The Ancient City of Athens* from May 22 to June 10. The course will include walking tours of Athens, museum visits and day trips to Marathon, Sounion and Eleusis. For information visit: <http://www.indiana.edu/~overseas/flyers/athenssum.html>



Reconstructed Stoa of Attalus II in the Athenian Agora at the foot of the Acropolis





29

By Annie Schmolt and Regina Jones,  
Latin III student of Cheravon Davidson,  
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- Translate each Latin movie title into English.
- Unscramble the English names of the actors and actresses.
- Match each actor or actress with the movie in which s/he appeared.

- I. \_\_\_ Aquator Puerilis
- II. \_\_\_ Ovis Atra
- III. \_\_\_ Persona
- IV. \_\_\_ Angelorum Urbs
- V. \_\_\_ Vir Sine Facie
- VI. \_\_\_ Fer Te Obvium Iosepho Atrio
- VII. \_\_\_ Benevolentiam Venari
- VIII. \_\_\_ Celeritas
- IX. \_\_\_ Est Aliquid De Maria
- X. \_\_\_ Etiamunc Scio Quod Aestate Recenti Feceris

- A. NAASRD LU/BCKLO
- B. DMAA NSRALDE
- C. NJFIENRE VLEO WTHET
- D. TAMT DNAOM
- E. GME YRNA
- F. MROCANE AZDI
- G. RCHIS RALFYE
- H. LME NGSOIB
- I. IMJ RAECYR
- J. ABDR TIPT

## Songs of the BEATLES

Pars Tertia

31

By Erin Bowers,  
Latin I student of Ann-Marie Fine,  
Archbishop Blenk H.S., Gretna, Louisiana

1. Hic Puer
2. Iter Longum Flectuosumque
3. Intra Te Sine Te
4. Ipsa Dixit, Ipsa Dixit
5. Te Saluto, Te Saluto
6. Polythema Pamela
7. Amor Verus
8. Nunc, Omnes Coniuncti
9. Mihi Te Opus Est
10. Verbum

## Cibi

32

By Matt MacEwan, Melissa Wallace, and  
Kristina Newton, Latin I students of Jodie Gill,  
Hawken Upper School, Gates Mills, Ohio

Match a Latin translation with each fast food item.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ___ Milk Shake       | A. Aqua Dulcis         |
| 2. ___ Hot Dog          | B. Tuberum Bacilla     |
| 3. ___ Chocolate Bar    | C. Sorbitio Gelida     |
| 4. ___ Soda Pop         | D. Lac Congelatum      |
| 5. ___ Chicken Nuggets  | E. Caro Bubula         |
| 6. ___ Fish Sticks      | F. Gallinae Masae      |
| 7. ___ Ice Cream        | G. Canis Calidus       |
| 8. ___ Vegetarian Pizza | H. Chocolati Later     |
| 9. ___ Hamburger        | I. Piscium Bacilla     |
| 10. ___ French Fries    | J. Scriblita Holitoria |

## Latin is mathematically Sensible!

By Stella Daniel, Latin I student of Cheravon Davidson,  
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

33

- ◆ Add/subtract the number of the derivative to/from the number of the Latin word from which it is derived.
- ◆ Match this sum with its code letter.
- ◆ Enter the code letter at the bottom over the number of the derivative which is being considered.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. labor          | 17. feminine      |
| 2. preparation    | 18. literate      |
| 3. portable       | 19. prey          |
| 4. spectacle      | 20. grateful      |
| 5. multitude      | 21. celebration   |
| 6. car            | 22. donate        |
| 7. equestrian     | 23. demonstrate   |
| 8. applaud        | 24. pronunciation |
| 9. antique        | 25. probation     |
| 10. nautical      | 26. gladiator     |
| 11. undulate      | 27. injury        |
| 12. totality      | 28. memorial      |
| 13. navigator     | 29. victorious    |
| 14. procrastinate | 30. preservation  |
| 15. transfer      | 31. copious       |
| 16. dominate      | 32. curator       |

PORTO (15)  
CURA (-18)  
INIURIA (-14)  
GLADIUS (-11)  
FEMINA (-10)  
LAUDO (6)  
CELEBRO (-13)  
TOTUS (-6)  
MULTA (15)  
MEMORIA (-16)  
LABORO (12)  
PROBO (-7)  
PRAEDA (-10)  
SERVO (-10)  
COPIA (-22)  
VICTORIA (-28)

TRANS (-10)  
CARRUS (2)  
NAUTA (-9)  
MONSTRO (-4)  
NUNTIO (-18)  
DONO (-13)  
PARO (13)  
CRAS (-8)  
SPECTO (1)  
NAVIGO (2)  
EQUUS (-6)  
GRATUS (-1)  
ANTIQUUS (-1)  
LITTERA (-6)  
DOMINUS (-2)  
UNDA (1)

### Code letters

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 8. H  | 15. O | 21. U |
| 2. B | 9. I  | 16. P | 22. V |
| 3. C | 10. J | 17. Q | 23. W |
| 4. D | 11. K | 18. R | 24. X |
| 5. E | 12. L | 19. S | 25. Y |
| 6. F | 13. M | 20. T | 26. Z |
| 7. G | 14. N |       |       |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			

## 34 and a 1, and a 2...

By Allison Ortenzi and Emilia Rothgery, Latin II students  
of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H. S., Amherst, Ohio

Match a Latin translation with each English musical term.

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ___ Half Note          | A. Tuba                           |
| 2. ___ Large Musical Work | B. Cantus Aptus ad Iter Faciendum |
| 3. ___ Choir              | C. Baculum                        |
| 4. ___ Pitch              | D. Soni Signum Integrum           |
| 5. ___ Staff              | E. Carmen                         |
| 6. ___ Whole Note         | F. Magister                       |
| 7. ___ Flute              | G. Temporis Musici Signum         |
| 8. ___ Trumpet            | H. Tibia                          |
| 9. ___ Rest               | I. Symphonia                      |
| 10. ___ Time Signature    | J. Tonus                          |
| 11. ___ Director          | K. Intervallum                    |
| 12. ___ Symphony          | L. Soni Signum Dimidium           |
| 13. ___ Drum              | M. Opus                           |
| 14. ___ Song              | N. Tympanum                       |
| 15. ___ March             | O. Chorus                         |

## ROMAN FRUIT BOWL

By Melissa Hodges, Latin I student of Ann-Marie Fine,  
Archbishop Blenk H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana

Write in the English name of each fruit listed in Latin.

30

**ACROSS**

1. Prunum
2. Morum Uvae Passae
7. Persicum
10. Fraga

**DOWN**

1. Malum Punicum
3. Ficus
5. Malum
6. Pirum
8. Uva
9. Cerasum

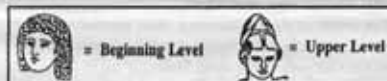
## Italy Calling

Based on a game submitted by Andrea Ament,  
Phil Hicks, Steve Rose and Andrew Rosskamm,  
Latin II students of Jodie Gill,  
Hawken Upper School, Gates Mills, Ohio



Use the boxed letters to identify key cities in Italy  
and letters with arrows to identify islands, rivers  
and volcanoes.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Aetna                | 13. Po                   |
| 2. Arno                 | 14. Pompeii              |
| 3. Brundisium           | 15. Rhegium              |
| 4. Cannae               | 16. Roma                 |
| 5. Capreae (Capri)      | 17. Rubicon              |
| 6. Florentia (Florence) | 18. Syracusae (Syracuse) |
| 7. Genua (Genoa)        | 19. Tarentum             |
| 8. Ischia               | 20. Tibur                |
| 9. Mediolanum (Milan)   | 21. Venetiae (Venice)    |
| 10. Neapolis (Naples)   | 22. Venusius             |
| 11. Ostia               |                          |
| 12. Pisae (Pisa)        |                          |



- I. Aberrans in Spatio
- II. Crepusculi Zona
- III. Viae Clivosae Ornatus Vigiles Caerulei
- IV. Animalium Medicus
- V. Lex et Ordo
- VI. Animalia Mira
- VII. Iuvenes et Inquieti
- VIII. Venator
- IX. Index Iuditha
- X. De Te Insanus

## 37 Aren't You?

By Claudia Quatman and Silvia Walsh, Latin I students of  
Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Sisyphus   | 10. Rhoecus   |
| 2. Perseus    | 11. Salmoneus |
| 3. Oedipus    | 12. Antigone  |
| 4. Atalanta   | 13. Tantalus  |
| 5. Antiope    | 14. Orpheus   |
| 6. Procrustes | 15. Aristaeus |
| 7. Epimenides | 16. Amphion   |
| 8. Marsyas    | 17. Arachne   |
| 9. Orion      | 18. Jason     |

- A. Slept for 57 years while searching for lost sheep  
B. Fated to kill his father and marry his mother  
C. Mighty hunter blinded by Dionysus and placed in the sky as a constellation  
D. Buried her brother against her uncle's wishes  
E. Maiden who matched Minerva's skill at weaving and was turned into a spider  
F. Lyre-playing son of Apollo  
G. Tempted by golden apples  
H. Twin of Zethus who later became the King of Thebes and fortified it with a wall  
I. Sought the Golden Fleece  
J. Bee-keeping son of the water nymph Cyrene  
K. Princess of Thebes who left her newborn children on a mountain  
L. Was teased with unobtainable water and food  
M. Decapitated Medusa  
N. Satyr who lost a flute-playing contest to Apollo  
O. A Centaur killed by Atalanta for pursuing her  
P. Killed by Zeus for demanding similar worship  
Q. Innkeeper who stretched or cut every guest to fit the dimensions of his one bed  
R. Condemned to try to roll a stone up a slippery slope for eternity



## 39 Classical Music Titles

By Lindsey Micheel, Latin III student of  
Kristy McGowen, Olathe East H.S., Olathe, Kansas

- I. Vir Volans Qui in Germania Inferiori Habitat
- II. Feriarum Academicarum Exordium
- III. Nucifrangibulorum Series
- IV. Anni Quattuor Tempora
- V. Cycnorum Lacus
- VI. Figaronis Matrimonium
- VII. Stellae et Lineae Ad Infinitum
- VIII. Musica Aquosa
- IX. Picturae Apud Expositionem
- X. Nox in Monte Glabro

## HUNT DOWN ROMAN DEITIES

38

In the Word Search, circle each Roman deity described by the clues provided.

- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. God of wine                      | 13. Loves owls and olives  |
| 2. Venus' son                       | 14. Blacksmith of the gods |
| 3. Mother-in-law of Dis             | 15. Goddess of the hunt    |
| 4. God of the sea                   | 16. Home of the gods       |
| 5. Goddess of flowers               | 17. Goddess of beauty      |
| 6. Diana's brother                  | 18. Queen of the gods      |
| 7. Daughter of Ceres                | 19. Jupiter's short name   |
| 8. God of war                       | 20. Mr. Rich               |
| 9. Wields thunderbolts              | 21. Messenger god          |
| 10. Major deities in Roman pantheon |                            |
| 11. Hearth goddess                  |                            |
| 12. God of beginnings and ends      |                            |

By Danielle Davis, Latin III student of Susan J. Miller,  
Catholic Central H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

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

## Roman and Greek AUTHORS

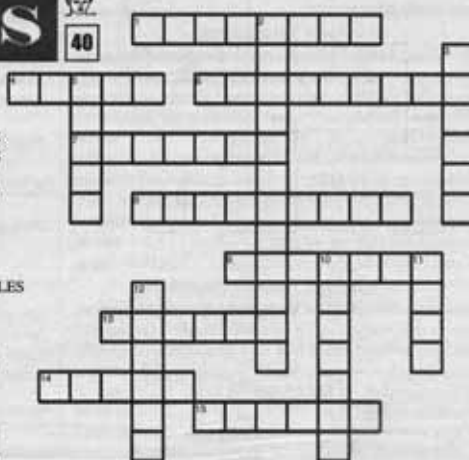
By Stacey Hoekstra, Latin II student of Darrell Huisken,  
Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

## ACROSS

1. Greek biographical author of PARALLEL LIVES  
4. Greek author of THE REPUBLIC & DIALOGUES  
6. Wrote the Greek POETICS, ETHICS & POLITICS  
7. Wrote BELLUM CATILINAE  
8. Wrote the Greek tragedies BACCHAE & TROJAN WOMEN  
9. Wrote EPIGRAMMATA  
13. Translated the Latin Vulgate Bible  
14. Wrote THE ILIAD & THE ODYSSEY  
15. Wrote Latin ODES, EPODES, SATIRES & EPISTLES

## DOWN

2. Wrote the Greek comedies CLOUDS, WASPS & LYSSISTRATA  
3. Wrote THE AENEID, BUCOLICS & GEORGICS  
5. Greek Author of Fables  
10. Wrote the Latin comedies PHORMIO & ADELPHOI  
11. Historian who wrote AB URBE CONDITA LIBRI  
12. Roman historian who was the father of Nero's tutor





## thaink-yü, Mr. & Mrs. Proto-Indo-European

Special thanks to *The Spelling Newsletter*, Vol. VII, No. 6

We're not quite sure who they were, but we know they lived throughout India and Europe. And they talked to each other. Of course, they taught their language to their children who, in turn, passed it on and on, generation to generation. Being lively, vivacious, creative and adventurous folks, all these generations kept changing and enhancing their language as they went along. Those who moved far away changed their languages so much that these became languages quite different from those used by their ancestors—but not entirely.

You see, once folks come up with a good sound for something, they usually stick with it in some form or another. Even if the pronunciation (and, when they become literate, the spelling) changes, the basic sound, or root of the word, is always there.

So it was that Mr. & Mrs. Proto-Indo-European had this great sound that they used to describe something shining, flashing, burning or very bright white or some other color. The sound was something like "bhel."

It seems like an awkward sound and one that is hard to make, but it is a very recognizable part of many words which Mr. & Mrs. Proto-Indo-European's descendants coined and passed down through subsequent generations.

Old English derivatives with this sound, and its basic meanings spelled out above, include: bleach, blaze and blind.

Old French derivatives include: blue, blond, and blanch.

Old Norse derivatives include: bleak and blend.

Russian includes the word, beluga, meaning white.

Latin derivatives include: flavescent, flavin, fulgent, fulminate, flagrant, flame, flamingo and flamboyant.

Greek derivatives include: phlegm and phlox.

## The 2000 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM

Since 1977

To be administered  
during the second  
week of March, 2000.

- Taken by more than 110,000 students in 1999!
- Exams for Introduction to Latin, Latin I, II, III-IV Prose, III-IV Poetry contain 40 multiple choice questions over grammar, comprehension, mythology, derivatives, literature, Roman life and history.
- The Latin V-VI exam contains two Latin passages as the basis for 40 questions on grammar, comprehension, historical background, classical literature and literary devices.
- Gold and silver medals, ribbons and certificates are awarded for outstanding performance.
- Scholarship applications are mailed to Gold-medal winners in Latin III, IV, V and VI who are high school seniors and plan to take at least one year of college Latin or Greek.
- Cost: \$3.00 per student.
- Application deadline: January 10, 2000.
- Application Forms Available From:



American Classical League  
Miami University  
Oxford, Ohio 45056  
513-529-7741

## How Well Did You Read? 41

1. *Quid est nomen ludo ubi Haroldus Figulus studet?*
2. What was Marcella's new spice?
3. How can Robyn's song lyric, "You gotta treat her right," be translated into Latin?
4. What was the basic meaning of the Proto-Indo-European word, *bhel*, that was listed first?
5. On the eve of which battle did Constantine have his famous vision?
6. *Quot annos Rosae avus habet?*
7. What Latin legal phrase instructs the court to bring forth a suspect to be charged?
8. What archaeologist recently found an ancient jaw bone with an iron tooth implanted?
9. To what use had a marble map of Rome been put when it was recently found near the Temple of Peace?
10. Who was the father of Iphicles?

## Thesaurus Rerum Quae Magistris Utiles Sint et Quae Teneant Illos Qui Latinam Ament

### De Servis et Rebelleione

Now in paperback, **SLAVERY AND REBELLION IN THE ROMAN WORLD, 140 B.C.—70 B.C.**, would make an excellent addition to any Latin classroom library. This book, which sells for \$14.95, can be considered a standard reference work on issues of Roman slavery. Mention Sale Code F3QU when ordering from Indiana University Press, 800/842-6796.

### Poemata in Japoniae Genere

Classicists who enjoy haiku now have two books they can consider giving as holiday gifts this year.

I) Frank J. Korn, a long-time columnist for the *Pompeiana Newsletter*, has published a wonderful volume of vignettes of Rome in haiku entitled **WISTERIA BLOOMS**. This book features more than three hundred English haiku, each designed to help the reader relive wonderful moments in the Eternal City. To order, mail a check for \$10 (which includes *SH*) to Professor Frank J. Korn, Dept. of Classical Studies, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J. 07079-2687. Send e-mail inquiries to [FCITALY@aol.com](mailto:FCITALY@aol.com)

II) **TONIGHT THEY ALL DANCE** is a collection of 92 haiku in Latin, with English translations. The poems, written by Harundine (a Belgian group of Latin haiku poets), consist of adaptations from Greek and Latin (Sappho to Martial) classical verses, Latin translations of Japanese haiku and a number of new Latin creations. The book is available in paperback for \$14.95 from Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc., by phone, 847/526-4344, or e-mail: [orders@bolchazy.com](mailto:orders@bolchazy.com)

### Dona Saturnalia

I) Honor your favorite educator with a personalized name plaque carved from cherry wood. The heading on the plaque reads **EDUCATION**, followed by the Latin phrase *Docendo discimus*. The teacher's name will be carved on the third line. #72905 \$59.00

II) What is time but the recollection of the past and the anticipation of the future. This one-inch diameter rhodium pendant watch and 30 in. chain, has the Latin word *Respicere* engraved on his front cover, and the Latin word *Prospicere* engraved on its back. #72882 \$69.00

Order both of the above from Signals 800/669-9696

### Ulixes et Aeneae Itinera

An interactive CD, **The Voyage of Ulysses and Aeneas**, traces the voyages and recounts adventures encountered on each, complemented with art and modern photographs. Text linked to resource books, a glossary and multiple choice questions. #LMB-CV0094HCD \$49.00  
Labpack of five CDs \$149.95  
Order from Cambridge Development Lab 800/637-0047

### Nostra Hereditas Graeca

Marvin and Julia Bertoch have just released their latest book, entitled **MODERN ECHOES FROM ANCIENT HILLS, OUR GREEK HERITAGE**. This book places the reader in the midst of fifth-century B.C. Greece. The book focuses on the Athenian statesman, Pericles, and his relationship with the beautiful Aspasia. The story line dramatizes the legal and political wars fought near the Acropolis, the Pnyx and the Hill of Ares in Athens, and, in so doing, reveals the clumsy beginnings of the judicial, legislative and executive arms of one of the world's first experiments in democracy. The story also helps the reader understand the important roles played by the Agora and the Theater of Dionysus at this time. Hardback copies sell for \$15.95 (plus *SH*). Order from Blue Ribbon Books, 1716 South Wright Court, Salt Lake City, UT 84105-2914.

### Hercules

Who is the best known classical hero? Hercules, of course! You can own two special pewter figurines of Hercules for just \$19.95 each. Hercules with Staff, #9-358, is 3 1/4 in. high, and Hercules with Sword, #9-359, is 4 in. high. Order from Atlanta Cutlery, 800/883-0300.

### Cultri Antiqui

Now you can show your students just how effective obsidian knives were which were often used by ancient Roman and Greek surgeons. A 7 1/2 in. obsidian knife with a deer antler handle costs only \$49.95. Order #9-217 from Atlanta Cutlery, 800/883-0300.

### Caveat Emptor

If ancient coins are your passion, and you know how to make purchases without being deceived, you may want to check out the following items being advertised by The American Historic Society, 800/561-0804:

- #4608, Alexander the Great Silver Tetradrachm, circa 323 B.C. \$299.95
- #3122, Boy on a Dolphin silver coin minted by Tiras circa 300 B.C. \$399.95
- #7060, Widow's Mite bronze coin minted ca. 100 B.C.—A.D. 60. \$29.95
- #4611, Athenian silver Tetradrachm which features Athena on one side and an owl on the other. Minted ca. 200 B.C. \$499.95

### Quot libros, quam breve tempus!

Sweatshirts and T-shirts always make great gifts! These have Latin on the front. Order from Discovery Channel Catalog, 800/938-0333  
#120873, Sweatshirt: *Linguarum mortuorum periti peritaque!* \$30.00  
#137638, T-shirt: *Quot libros, quam breve tempus!* \$19.00

### Iterne Ad Italiam Facturus Es?

If you or your students are planning a trip to sunny Italy in the near future, the following six-part CD-ROM series will greatly enhance your visit. The CDs cover the important art and artists of the Renaissance, their patrons, and the historical milieu in which some of Italy's greatest art treasures were created. Order from: Films for the Humanities & Sciences, 800/257-5126

- #CMA7153, Botticelli \$99.00
  - #CMA7072, Raphael: An Artist for the Vatican \$99.00
  - #CMA7152, Leonardo da Vinci \$99.00
  - Windows #CMA7150, The Medici \$99.00
  - Macintosh #CMA7320 \$99.00
  - Windows #CMA7151, The Renaissance of Florence \$99.00
  - Macintosh #CMA7322 \$99.00
  - Windows #CMA7154, Michelangelo \$99.00
  - Macintosh #CMA7321 \$99.00
  - #CMA7870, Entire six-part CD-ROM series \$475.00
- For thirty more items of interest to teachers of Latin, visit this company's website: [www.films.com](http://www.films.com)

### Carpe Quid?

Know a Latin teacher who needs a doormat and has a sense of humor? This 18 in. x 27 in. Olefin mat is imprinted with little paw prints and, in large print, "CARPE CANINE." The English translation, "Seize the dog," appears in small print under it. \$17.50

Order #4483A from The Paragon 800/657-3934

### Septem Miracula Mundi

If this video is not yet part of your classroom library, take this opportunity to ask your school librarian to order it. #A8154, The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

One hour. \$19.95  
Order from Video Preview Collection 800/771-9232

### Catalogi Optimi

I) Latin teachers, if you have never seen an **APPLAUSE Learning Resources catalog**, you don't know what you have been missing. No other resource offers such a great variety of quality items for the Latin classroom. This 8 in. x 10 1/2 in. catalog contains fourteen (14!) pages packed full of computer software, books, stories, multi-media materials, maps, posters, dictionaries, games, puzzles, magazines, film classics on videocassettes, learning programs and incredible miscellanea. To obtain a copy of the catalog, call toll free: 800/277-5287

II) The **FILMIC ARCHIVES catalog** features videocassettes, CD-ROMs and more, including a beautiful Greek and Roman Mythology Poster Set (#14062HA, Four charts for \$11.95). The company may be contacted toll-free at 800/366-1920 or through their website: [www.filmarchives.com](http://www.filmarchives.com)

DAWN LAM

PLYMOUTH, AUSTRALIA



DANIEL MARGOLIS

WELLSVILLE, PA



FREDERICK CLARK

LA JOLLA, CA



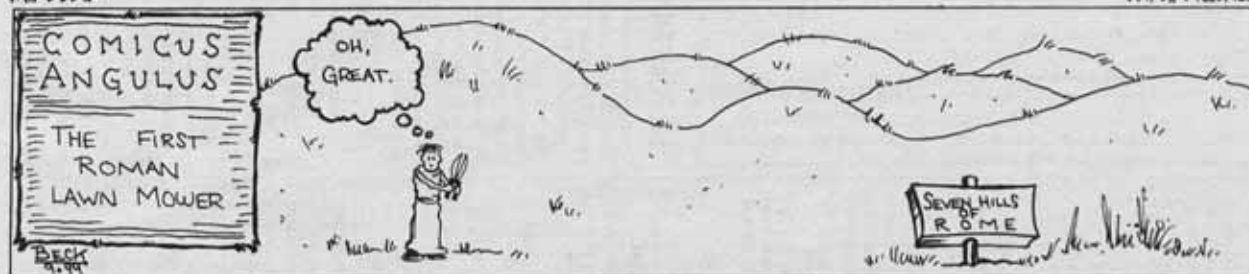
HUGH ARTHUR

INDIANAPOLIS, IN



MIKE BECK

NAPERVILLE, ILL



STEVEN MURROW

MAGNOLIA, NJ



SAMANTHA HOLDER

CONROE, TX



AUSTIN HEAD

LAWRENCE, KS





## 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. The annual meeting for adult, contributing and board members is held in Indianapolis on the fourth Saturday of September.*

Executive Director: Dr. B. F. Barcio, L.H.D.

Administrative Assistant to the Editor: Donna H. Wright

Production Assistants: William Gilmartin and Betty Whittaker

Graphic Designer: Phillip Barcio

E-mail: [Pompeiiiana@aol.com](mailto:Pompeiiiana@aol.com)

VOX: 317/255-0589

FAX: 317/254-0728

### The Pompeiiiana NEWSLETTER

I.S.S. #08925941

The Pompeiiiana NEWSLETTER is the only international newsletter devoted exclusively to the promotion of the study of Latin at the secondary school level which is published monthly during the 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, Inc., may purchase classroom orders of the NEWSLETTER for their students.

© 1999 by Pompeiiiana, Inc. All rights reserved.

Website URL: <http://www.Pompeiiiana.com>

### Membership Enrollment Form, 1999-2000

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

Adult Memberships: U.S.A.—\$20.00; Canada—\$22.00;

Australia—\$40.00; England & Europe—\$31.00;

South Africa—\$40.00

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Classroom Subscription Order Form, 1999-2000

All U.S.A. classroom orders must be sent c/o a current teacher-member of Pompeiiiana, Inc., at a school address. Additional charges are assessed for U.S.A. classroom orders, which cannot be mailed Library Rate to a school address. A MINIMUM CLASSROOM ORDER OF SIX (6) COPIES IS REQUIRED.

#### Per Student Rates in U.S.A. Dollars:

U.S.A.: 6 (minimum)—50 cost \$5.00 each;

51 or more cost \$4.75 each.

Canada (minimum six): \$6.00 each

England/Europe (minimum six):

via Surface Mail —\$6.00 each; via Air Mail —\$8.00 each

South Africa (minimum six):

via Surface Mail —\$10.75 each; via Air Mail —\$24.00 each

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

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

Latin... Your Best Educational Investment

## Let POMPEIIANA Put Your Name In Print!

Items spontaneously submitted for publication in the Pompeiiiana NEWSLETTER should be typed or computer set and sent to: The Editor, Pompeiiiana NEWSLETTER, 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Text items may also be submitted as attachments to e-mail sent to: [Pompeiiiana@aol.com](mailto:Pompeiiiana@aol.com).

While Pompeiiiana, Inc., does invite its members to apply for paid positions as Contract Cartoonists and Contract Adult Columnists each year in its March issue, it does not pay for any items spontaneously submitted for publication. Students submitting work should include their levels of study, the names 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 in teacher-corrected Latin with accompanying English translations.
2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Teacher-corrected Latin reviews (with accompanying English translations) of movies, movie stars, musicians, major sporting events or renowned athletes.
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date and page numbers.
5. Challenging learning games and puzzles for different levels of Latin study, complete with solutions.
6. Cleverly written essays (300-400 words) about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

Pompeiiiana, Inc., attempts to publish as much spontaneously submitted work as possible, but it cannot guarantee publication. Pompeiiiana, Inc., does not pay spontaneous contributors.



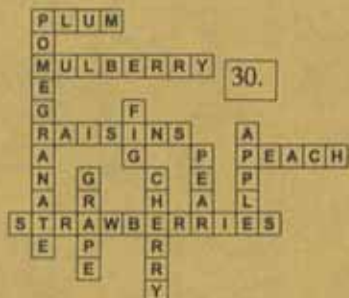
## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(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. Pompeiiana, Inc., does not have the capacity to screen whether or not these memberships are, in fact, being purchased by or for your students.)

29.

## Picturae Moventes

1. Water Boy, B: Adam Sandler
2. Black Sheep, G: Chris Farley
3. The Mask, I: Jim Carrey
4. City of Angels, E: Meg Ryan
5. Man Without A Face, H: Mel Gibson
6. Meet Joe Black, J: Brad Pitt
7. Good Will Hunting, D: Matt Damon
8. Speed, A: Sandra Bullock
9. There's Something About Mary, F: Cameron Diaz
10. I Still Know What You Did Last Summer, C: Jennifer Love Hewitt



30.

35.

## Italy Calling

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

37.

## You're Somebody Famous, Aren't You?

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

## 98'—99' Back Issue Offer

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

If your students did not read the 98'—99' issues of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER and did not have a chance to work the Learning Games, there are a limited number of sets available, complete with answer sheets.

DEAR POMPEIANA: A check payable to Pompeiana, Inc., is enclosed. Please send \_\_\_\_\_ box(es) containing 25 copies each of the nine issues of the 98'-99' NEWSLETTER @ \$20 each to:

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_  
School: \_\_\_\_\_  
School Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

31.

SONGS OF THE BEATLES  
PARTS TERTIA

1. This Boy
2. The Long and Winding Road
3. Within You Without You
4. She Said, She Said
5. Good Morning, Good Morning
6. Polythene Pam
7. Real Love
8. All Together Now
9. I Need You
10. The Word

36.

## Spectacula Televisifica Optima

- I. Lost in Space
- II. Twilight Zone
- III. Hill Street Blues
- IV. Animal Doctor
- V. Law and Order
- VI. Amazing Animals
- VII. Young and the Restless
- VIII. Hunter
- IX. Judge Judy
- X. Mad About You

32.

## Cibi Celeres

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

38.



34.

And A-One,  
And A-Two

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



40.

39.

## Carmina Optima

- I. The Flying Dutchman
- II. Academic Festival Overture
- III. Nutcracker Suite
- IV. The Four Seasons
- V. Swan Lake
- VI. Marriage of Figaro
- VII. Stars and Stripes Forever
- VIII. Water Music
- IX. Pictures at an Exposition
- X. Night on Bald Mountain

41.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Ferruciae Porcinas Ludia Magicae et Magorum
2. Cigarette ashes
3. "Ea tibi recte habenda est."
4. Shining
5. Battle of the Mulvian Bridge
6. LIII annos
7. Habeat Corpus
8. Louis Girard of the University of Bordeaux
9. To pave a slaughterhouse floor
10. Amphitryon

33.

## Latin Is Mathematically Sensible!

MORE THAN HALF OF ENGLISH IS FROM LATIN

## Harry Potter Proves That Readers Still Enjoy Witchcraft and Wizardry

How long has it been since you read a book about wizards and magic? If you like reading about wizards and magic, you should read three books which are now being sold in book stores. The main character in these three books is Harry Potter who lives in England.

Harry was created by author J. K. Rowling, and the three books about Harry's adventures are:

- Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
- Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets
- Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

At first glance, these stories about Harry's adventures seem silly. In reality, modern readers are too sophisticated to read about wizards and magic! But think again! Modern readers are buying thousands of books about Harry's adventures. Not only are they reading these books, but they are having lengthy discussions about them. Both the magic and such strange names as Hagrid and Dumbledore seem to please these readers.

In these stories, Harry Potter is a wizard. Harry's parents were killed by Lord Voldemort. In the summer, Harry lives with his hateful guardians, the Dursleys. In the fall, however, he returns—via a magical flying car—to study at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Harry's friends are Ron and Hermione. A student who hates Harry is Draco Malfoy.

There are many difficult situations which Harry and his friends endure. They come to the aid of Ron's sister whom they find barely alive in a cavern. Among the monsters which they encounter are Nearly Headless Nick, Moaning Myrtle (who haunts the girls' restroom), and a huge basilisk. According to the Roman author Pliny, a basilisk is a serpent that has deadly breath and a deadly glance.

Then a rumor spreads in the school that Harry is the heir of Slytherin, one of the founders of Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. It is also rumored that Slytherin had created a Chamber of Secrets in which a monster lived. Only Slytherin's heir can release this monster. Everyone, therefore, is frightened when they read this message which appears in huge letters on a wall: "THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS HAS BEEN OPENED. ENEMIES OF THE HEIR, BEWARE!"

But Harry and his friends are not always being terrified by enemies, monsters and rumors. Often they are happy and entertain themselves with contests. In one contest—lighthearted and chaotic—the boys compete on a field. The name of this contest is Quidditch.

Who are the ones buying and reading these books about Harry Potter? Many nine-year olds, twenty-year olds and sixty-year olds. These books appeal to both children and adults. Maybe modern readers no longer want harsh reality. Maybe they prefer a little magic and childish fear.

J. K. Rowling intends to write four more books in which Harry Potter will be the lead character. Readers can hardly wait for these books.

More information about Harry Potter can be found on the internet.