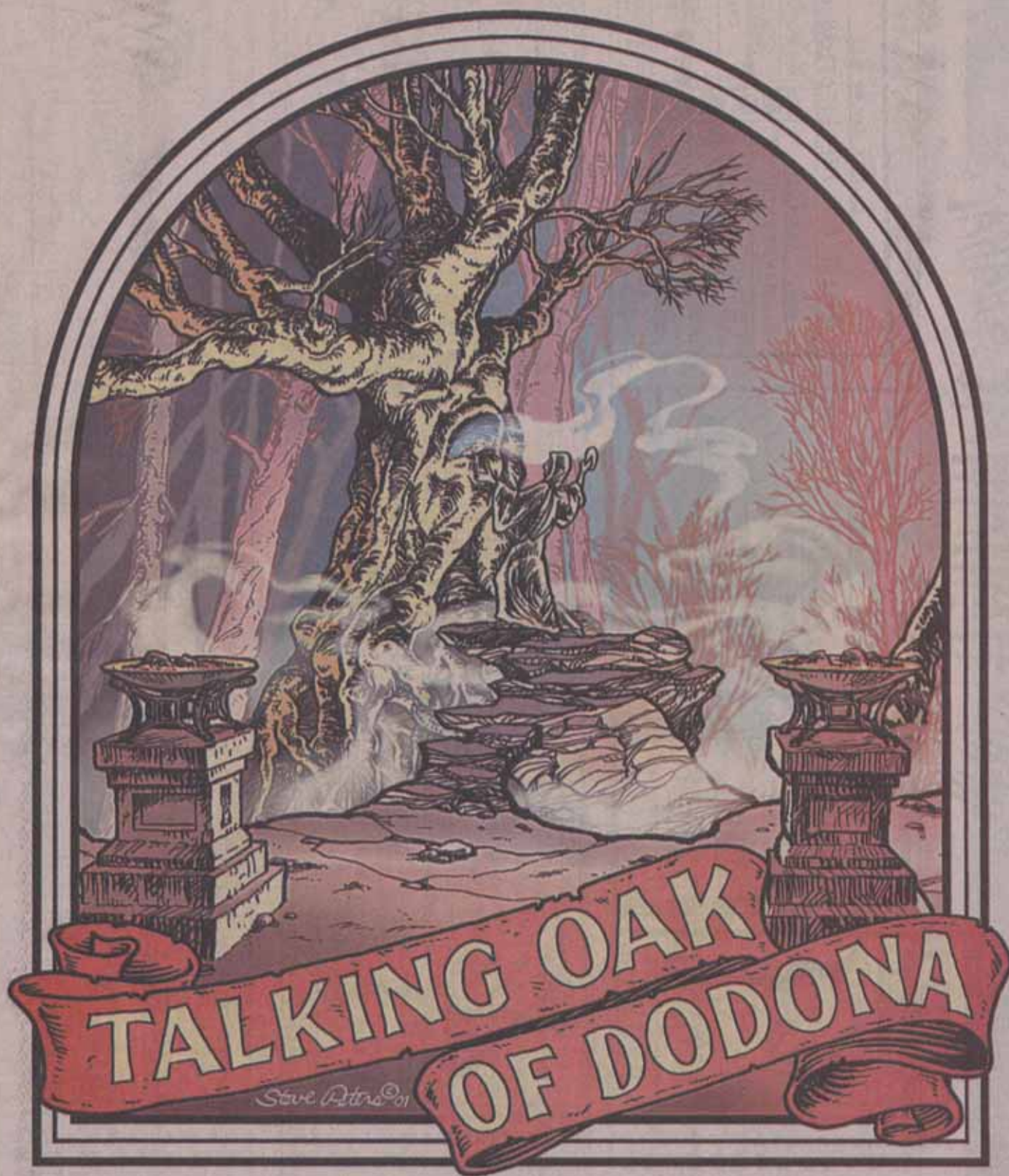


POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

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JAN. A. D. M. M. I.



Non multi studentes agnoscunt Iohannem, Ethel, vel Lionellum, sed omnes agnoscunt Drew. Familia Barrymorensis personas in scaenis et in picturis moventibus circa LXXX annos egit. Familia Barrymorensis semper clara sed non semper sana fuit. Re vera, Drew dicit familiam suam

fuisse disfunctionalem. Drew ipsa et clara et sana nihilominus est. Contra familiam suam.

Drew credit se tam bene per gradus evoluisse quia se ad varias res facile accomodare possit.

Drew quando VII annos habuit clara iam fuit quia personam egit in pictura moventi, E.T., Extra-Terrestrialis. In tabernis nocturnis deliciae fuit quando X annos habuit. Quando XIV annos habuit, compressit se medicamentis illicitis tradere, et librum cui titulus est **Parva Puella Perdita** scripsit quando XV annos habuit. Quando habuit XIX annos condidit suam officinam cinematographicam cum amica sua Nanceia Iuvonene.

Incendit et Differentiae Implacabiles (MXML-XXXIV), Felis Oculis (MCM-XXXV), Procul Domo et Te

Mane Video (MCM-XXXIX), Doppelganger:

Malum Internum, Fanaticus de Sclopeth, Hedera Noxia, et

Opus Cereum II: In Tempore Amisus (MXMXCVI),

Motorama, Nulla Latebra et Waini

Mundus II (MCM-CLII), Poellae

Malae (MXM-CXIV), Vir Vespertilionis In Aeternum, Puert A

Latere et Amor Amens (MXMXCV), Omnes Me

Amare Te Dicunt et Ululatus (MXMXCVI), In

Aeternum: Fabula Cinderellensis, Fricla

Domestica et Cantor Matrimonialis (MXMXCVIII),

Viri Optimi, Numquam Basiata et Cogitatio

Optabilis (MXMXCVI), Caroli Angeli et Titanus A.E. (MM).

Quid consilii futuri habet Drew?

"Multa consilia habeo, non unum. Desidero familiam habere et in variis locis habitare. Sed desidero habere unam domum veram. Desidero habere tempus ut alias res praeter laborem agere possim. Desidero res novas discere. Desidero alius auxilium dare ut picturas moventes suas faciant. Desidero fieri moderatrix, sed non tam parata sum. Desidero plus librorum legere. Si cras moriar, desiderem cogitare meam vitam mirabilem fuisse."



Drew et Nanceia prodixerunt unam picturam moventem cui nomen est **Numquam Basiata**.

Drew clarissima recentissime est quia personam egit in **Caroli Angeli**.

XX annis, Drew personas in his XXVIII picturis moventibus egit **Status Commutati** (MXMLXXX), E.T., Extra-Terrestrialis (MXMLXXXII), Qui Ignem

The Land of the SIRENS

Sorrento! Summer hangout for the "In-Crowd" of ancient Rome. Superlatively beautiful, evocative, romantic, seductive. The town hangs, enchantingly, from a formidable ridge of limestone cliffs high over the peerless Bay of Naples, cliffs that plunge precipitously two hundred feet to the "wine-dark sea."

Civilization here dates back to a thousand years before Christ. Sorrento's history reads like a catalogue of occupation by every major power that ever entered the waters of the Mediterranean—the Carthaginians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Austrians, the French, the Germans, the Allied Forces; and, nowadays, by invading legions of tourists whose major weapon is a plastic credit card.

Could this be—as some classical scholars believe—the land of the Sirens, whose alluring music Odysseus wanted so desperately to hear, and live to tell about it, that he stuffed his sailors' ears with wax and had himself chained to the ship's mast? The primitive spelling of the town's name, *Sirenum*, would seem to suggest so. A hotel here by the name of "Le Sirene" just about confirms it.

Contemporaries of Julius Caesar built luxurious villas throughout the region, where they could loll away the steamy days of July and August. Writing at about that time, Strabo tells of an unbroken string of fine houses and estates garlanding the bay, from Cape Misenum to Cape Sorrento, all of them laid out to take full visual advantage of the beautiful natural surroundings.

Coastal towns along these waters—especially Sorrentum, as it was by then known—could claim as summer residents a host of the cultured, sophisticated, and erudite of Rome. Physicians, philosophers, lawyers, academics all sought snug retreats here that afforded cool tranquility, Eden-like scenery, and glorious sunsets. Writers and poets flocked here for an ideal environment for their literary pursuits. The journey from the capital took four days, i.e. three overnight stays en route. Romans would take the Via Appia as far as Capua and then connecting roads to Naples and other points on the bay. There was also regular ship service provided between Ostia and Puteoli which cut the trip by one day.

In the summer of 51 B.C., Cicero wrote to his dear friend Atticus about the throngs of Romans he had encountered on a recent Campanian sojourn: "Habuit ibi... quasi pusillam Romam, tanta erat in illis locis multitudo." We had there virtually a "little Rome," such were the crowds (of Romans) vacationing there.

The area's popularity as a hot weather retreat for the (Continued in Pagina Sexta)



Millenio Novo Faustum Felix Tibi Sit?

O.K. Now is the correct time to wish everyone a **Happy New Millennium**. Forget all the hype that preceded New Year's Day 2000. Those were only faux-millennial jitters. January 1, 2001, was the official start of the Third Millennium A.C.E.

Of course, it's absolutely necessary to say "A.C.E.," and not "A.D.," because, as this NEWSLETTER pointed out last January, if it weren't for a slight miscalculation by Dionysius Exiguus during the first half of the Sixth Century A.D., everyone would know that the year 2001 A.C.E. may correctly be referred to as the 2005th year after the birth of Christ, i.e. 2005 Anno Domini.

But never mind all that New Millennium stuff. More to the point is the fact that it is a New Year. **Anno Novo Faustum Felix Tibi Sit** as the Romans would say. If you haven't made your offerings of barley, incense and wine yet, you'd better get to it. And don't forget little gifts and something sweet for your friends. Can't find any *lanus Bifrons* coins to pass out to the kids? Why not distribute a few of the new gold-colored dollar coins? Too expensive? O.K., just get a bunch of the new state-issued quarters. The point is you should do something to usher in the New Year properly.

This author hopes everyone remembered to wear brand new red underwear from New Year's Eve into New Year's Day. According to some Sicilians, that's the only sure way

to protect one's self from the Evil Eye during the New Year. While the Irish like to usher in the New Year with a little corned beef and cabbage for luck, Italians—parting from the ancient Roman barley tradition—prefer to enjoy a nice bowl of lentil soup.

There's no proof that it was an ancient Roman custom, but Neapolitans love to start the New Year off fresh by pitching no-longer-useful items out the window at the stroke of midnight. This author happened to witness this unique custom while standing on the balcony of *Pensione Le Fontane al Mare* on the Via Parthenope in Naples. Anticipating the event, all traffic had ceased on the Via Parthenope by 11:50 p.m. However, at the stroke of midnight, when the debris began to fly from the windows to the street below, one brave Fiat came speeding down the middle of the street daring debris-flingers to try and hit it.

Other Italians do such things as opening and slamming the front door to the house three times—that ubiquitous magic number—at the stroke of midnight.

In case you missed the whole New Year's Eve thing, it may not be too late to save the crops for the New Year. Just head for the nearest farm and purchase a pregnant sow. A little sacrifice to Tellus and Ceres, a little pig roast for the family, and you should have a pretty good year—and millennium—ahead of you.

Textbook Giveaway Still Rich in Available Resources

More than 500 items are still available for the asking to adult members of Pompeiana, Inc.

If an adult member has not checked the TEXTBOOK GIVEAWAY link at www.Pompeiana.com recently, s/he will be surprised at the wealth of journals, texts and audio-visual materials still available.

Anyone holding a current adult membership may receive items from the TEXTBOOK GIVEAWAY by requesting them online. The items themselves are free to members who need pay only shipping/handling charges to receive whatever they feel they can use. Members can pay these charges online using a credit card or may request to be invoiced.

If, by chance, an adult member does not have access to the internet, Pompeiana suggests that the member ask a student or friend to visit the TEXTBOOK GIVEAWAY link for them and simply print out the list. Items still available may then be requested via a simple phone call to Pompeiana, Inc., at (317)255-0589.

Don't be left out of this unique support service that Pompeiana provides as part of its mission to support classical studies.

Ancient Advice for Bush & Gore!

If anyone knew about all the hassles, tricks and pitfalls of politics, it was Marcus Tullius Cicero. It was he that wrote (*Pro Murena*, 36), "Nihil est incertius vulgo, nihil obscurius voluntate hominum, nihil fallacius ratione nota comitiorum." "Nothing is more unreliable than the people, nothing more obscure than human intentions, nothing more deceptive than the whole electoral system."



The Role of the Father in Ancient Rome

By "Fortis" Hayes, Latin II student of
Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Today, people joke about the "man of the house" and how the father is the "king of his castle," but in ancient Rome, the father commanded even more respect. Whether dear old Roman dad deserved all the power he had or not, he legally held absolute power over his family.

If his wife were getting on his nerves, he could divorce her and deprive her from ever seeing any of her children again. In fact, if a Roman father caught his wife being unfaithful and did nothing about it, he himself could be charged with encouraging her loose behavior. The "family" over which the father had absolute power included not only his wife and children, but also relatives who might be living in his house and all his slaves. Punishments that a father could hand out to disobedient or disrespectful family members could range from physical punishment—including death—to selling a family member into slavery.

This dictator-like role of the father, the technical term for which was *paterfamilias*, could even be extended beyond his family to *clientes* who relied upon him as their *patronus*. As a *patronus*, a father was a respected authority figure, advisor and guest of honor to his *clientes*.

The *clientes* were, in turn, expected to pay their respects to their *patronus* regularly, keep him informed of all events in which he might be interested, and include him in all important events in their own lives. They would also be expected to do special favors for their *patronus*, favors that might include appearances as witnesses in court or performing jobs that the *patronus* needed done, or running confidential errands. As *patronus*, the father would help support his *clientes* with personal influence, prestige and money. As a *patronus*, a father might have hundreds of *clientes* dependent upon him.

Such immense power held by Roman fathers was not something that was going to fade away quickly. It is this tradition of the father as head of the family that, no doubt, contributed heavily to the role of the father in modern day society.

Promote Latini

While most readers are well-aware of the lasting educational and cultural benefits of the study of Latin, sometimes a little help is needed to convince others of these benefits. The National Committee for Latin and Greek maintains a wonderful website that can provide this help:

<http://www.promotelatin.org>

Vergilian ABC's

By Katie Weiss, Shoshana Greenberg and Joannie Yeh,
Latin IV students of Mary Jane Koons,
Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

A is for Aeneas—he founded the Roman race.
B is for Bacchus, you'll find wine at his place!
C is for Creusa, whom Aeneas could not save.
D is for Dido, whom Aeneas met in a cave.
E is for "Ecce!"—to Aeneas we must look.
H is for hysteron proteron, putting last things first.
G is for the Greeks, those enemies were the worst.
I is for Italia, Aeneas' destination.
J is for Juno, who caused much consternation.
K is for Karthago, a city on Aeneas' course.
L is for Laocöus, who didn't trust the horse.
M is for metonymy, when Vergil substitutes a word.
N is for Neptune, who calmed the seas Aeolus stirred.
O is for Olympus, which the gods call their home.
P is for Pius Aeneas, the dutiful founder of Rome.
Q is for *quoniam*, the word for "although."
R is for Rome—Aeneas says, "Quaero!"
S is for Sinou, whom everyone blames.
T is for Troy that went up in flames.
U is for *undae*, the waves that carried Aeneas.
V is for Vergil who also was *pius*.
W is for walls that fell with the Greek ploy.
X is for Xanthus, a river at Troy.
Y is for years of wandering before the travels were done.
Z is for zeugma, strictly applicable to only one.

The Horse Whisperer

By Laura Leuenberger, Latin II student of
Sister Mary Dolores, Seton H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Equi
Elegantes, fortes
Agitantes, ornamentantes, amantes
Mirifica animalia
Equi

Omnes Viae Adeunt Romam

By Andrew Kurtz, Latin III student of Judith Grunseit,
Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Quod omnes viae adeunt Romam
Imperator habet laudem,
Senatores habent vim,
Praetores habent amorem patriae,
Gladiatores habent honorem,
Mercatores habent pecuniam,
Cives habent domos,
Miseri habent spem—
Quod omnes viae adeunt Romam.

Making a Case for the Ablative

By Lindsay Segreto and Priti Narula, Latin II students of Suzanne Romano,
Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

Ablative means "taking away."
That is what these nouns help a sentence say.
There are three main functions of the ablative case.
Sometimes helping to express a place.
The Ablative Proper expresses the idea "from."
Examples? Yes, there are some.
The Ablative of Separation is one you can't miss;
That's because the idea "from" is expressed with this.
Puellam periculo liberavimus, is the example here.
Periculo, or "danger," is the ablative, my dear.
The sentence reads, "We freed the girl from danger."
Expressing the idea "from" is now no longer a stranger.
The next is an Ablative of Separation that uses "without."
This example we definitely could not leave out.
Sine fructu sum.
That sentence brings no doom.
In English the sentence means, "I am without fruit."
Let's give a hoot, a holler and a toot.
Fructu, or "fruit," follows "without."
Which makes it the ablative, no doubt.
Now we are ready for a switch.
Next is the Ablative of Place From Which.
Puellam a schola vocabimus is the sentence.
Vocabimus is in the future tense.
The sentence translation is pretty cool:
"We shall call the girl from the school."
Schola, or "school," is an ablative.
After the word "from" these words live.
The next example also expresses the idea of "which."
With cardinals it tells just how many of which.
Unus e pueris ad scholam ambulabat
Is an example pulled from the pot.

"One of the boys was walking to school,"
With *pueris*, or "boys," as the ablative tool.
Another Ablative Proper, what a bore:
Oppidum a puero occupatur.
An Ablative of Personal Agent is what it is,
And translating it is a wiz.
"The town is being seized by the boy."
Let's hope it's just a ploy.
The Ablative Proper being "boy," or *puero*.
Now you know what I know.
Another ablative expresses a "with."
This Instrumental or Circumstantial Ablative is the fifth.
Ablative of Means or Instrument is in this category.
An example sentence will give us a story.
Virorum auxilio domos aedificabamus is a mouthful,
But we can say it. We're not doubtful.
Translate this, or drop and give me ten:
"We used to build the houses with the help of the men."
The ablative? We'll help you. Have no fear.
Auxilio, or "help," is the one here.
Next comes the Ablative of Manner example,
Another Ablative of the Instrumental-Circumstantial.
Cum cura audit.
A very short sentence, isn't it?
"She listens with care."
The same meaning these sentences share.
Cura, or "care," is the ablative here.
Because it follows "with" very near.
The final ablative says things like "in," "on" or "at."
It's the Locative Ablative. What do you think about that?
We hope that applause you will now send
Because our poem is at an end.

HOROSCOPE

A "Look at the Hours" As the Third Millennium Begins
(For entertainment purposes only)
By Scipio Wilkerson and Rufus Hayden, Latin I students of
Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Aquarius (a.d.XIII Kal.Feb.—a.d.XII Kal.Mart.) *Fama et fortuna* are in your future. Don't feel down about past *errores*. Specta only at the *futurum*. Look for *amorem* from one of your best *amicis*.

Pisces (a.d.XI Kal.Mart.—a.d.XIII Kal.Apr.) Your current *amicitia* is going through some rough times and changes. *Du ei spatium et tempus* until things get back *ad normam*.

Aries (a.d.XII Kal.Apr.—a.d.XIII Kal.Mai.) You can do nothing but go up in *vita tua*. Your quest for *amorem* will soon end. You'll find that a *conium* is not what you're looking for. So enjoy this *tempus cum amicis et convivium*!

Taurus (a.d.XII Kal.Mai.—a.d.XIII Kal.Iun.) Don't be a *persona tam fastidiosa*! The *amicitia* you have is *idonea*. Hang in there and you'll get *quod primum quaerebas*. Be patient.

Gemini (a.d.XII Kal.Iun.—a.d.XI Kal.Iul.) Hey, *conviventes*, slow down and take a chill pill. *Quaeris* too many *personas* at the same time. This will only cause *confusionem et odium*. So help yourself out and pick just *unam personam praecipuam*.

Cancer (a.d.X Kal.Iul.—a.d.XI Kal.Aug.) You need a *vita*. Get out of the *casa* and start being *sociabilis*. If you don't start *iterum convivere*, you will be forgotten even by *tuis amicis optimis*.

Leo (a.d.X Kal.Aug.—a.d.XII Kal.Sept.) Instead of diving into *omnia* head first, you might do better to consider the *consecutiones* of your *actiones*. Your *amici amiceque* might not like this, but you will do better in *schola*.

Virgo (a.d.XI Kal.Sept.—a.d.XI Kal.Oct.) If there's something going on *quod tibi non placet*, get a group of *amicos amicosque* together and organize a *solutionem*. *Non solum* will everyone be impressed that you spoke out, *sed etiam* you might actually make a difference!

Libra (a.d.X Kal.Oct.—a.d.XI Kal.Nov.) With *fortuna* on your side, you're going to have a *diem optimum*! Classes are a breeze, *et post ludum* everyone wants to hang out *tecum*. Spend some *tempus* messing around before you head *domum ad parentes tuos*.

Scorpio (a.d.XI Kal.Nov.—a.d.XII Kal.Dec.) A secret admirator is in the *parascenia*. Just go about your normal *officium* as if *ignoras*.

Sagittarius (a.d.XI Kal.Dec.—a.d.XIII Kal.Ian.) *Fortasse* cogitas about trying to get some *pecunia*. *Noli petere ab* anyone close to you *quia tibi non dabit*. Mere *pecuniam tu ipse* and *omnes* will be impressed!

Capricorn (a.d.XII Kal.Ian.—a.d.XIV Kal.Feb.) Surround yourself *cum amicis bonis*. This will pay off in the long run *et multi movebuntur*!

Making Do In The Lower World

By Patrick Nelson, Mikola Pahlitz and Jimmy Cheng,
Latin II students of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied
Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

Vergil, the poet, tells this ancient story;
Its setting is a place of forgotten glory.
Aeneas, the hero, seeks the Muses for help;
In return, they answer with a yelp.
"Aeneas, go seek Dido under the land,
Only then will you understand."
So Aeneas and the Sibyl traveled down,
Way deep under the sunlit ground.
Famine, Poverty and Disease took shape
Hiding under darkness' cape.
The spirits of the dead lingered all around,
Moving about, producing no sound.
Images of monsters began to appear,
Wild beasts that showed no fear.
Aeneas stepped back and drew from his sheath
While the monsters began to bare their teeth.
The prophetic Sibyl told Aeneas not to fight.
She said these spirits were a trick of the light.
The two moved to a river they had to cross;
A ferryman named Charon there was the boss.
Aeneas gave Charon a golden bough
So he sailed them across the river in his scow.
They sailed to the three-headed dog guarding the gate;
Sibyl gave Cerberus a drugged cake which it ate.
Instantly, the dog fell sound asleep.
The two walked around it without making a peep.
They politely approached King Midas, the judge,
Yet he would neither move nor budge.
They looked around and saw a neighboring place
Where very sad spirits seemed to pace.
King Midas finally let them through
Into the Mourning Fields—which would have to do.

Solacium Ianuarium

By Julia Teague and Maria Strasser, Latin III students of
Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Sol
Clare affulgens
Faciem meam calefaciet
Aureus flavus
Pulcherrimus

Anglophobe

By Mandy Rane, Sarah Kent and Mathew Koren,
Latin I students of Jodie Gill, Hawken School,
Gates Mills, Ohio

Olim puella lacernam rubram gerens per silvam ab aviae
casa ambulabat. In semita parvo puero obviam subito ivit.

"Salve," puella inquit, "puer. Quis es?"

"Salve," puer inquit, "Puer Anglicus sum. Habito cum
avia mea in parva casa quae proxima est. Nonne mecum ad
casam meam venies?"

"Certe," puella respondit, "Fessa sum et parumper
sedere mihi placebit."

Ad proximam casam puella ambulavit cum puero
Anglico. Sed quando casam intraverunt, pueri avia non erat
in casa sed tres ursi feroces. Tres ursi subito surrexerunt et
puellam lacernam rubram gerentem oppugnare inceperunt.

"Me fefellisti, puer Anglice," clamavit puella e casa
excurrans.

Puella lacernam rubram gerens usque ad domum suam
cucurrit.

Postea nunquam cum pueris Anglicis colloca est.

Acting Up at Eleusis

By Ellen McGarrity, Latin IV student of Susan Miller,
East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Last summer I joined a group of thirty-eight students
and teachers on a month-long Latin-Club-sponsored trip to
Greece. Our Latin teacher was determined to give us a taste
of both Greek culture and history by taking us to as many
ancient sites as possible, including Corinth, Knossos,
Mycenae and Delphi.

One of my teacher's favorite pastimes (much to the dismay
of many students) is giving lectures—interesting, for the
most part.

To our great surprise—and enjoyment, however, a completely
new tactic was employed when we got to Eleusis. As it
turned out, we were destined to have some real fun for a change.

Eleusis, as all wise Latin students should know, is the
location of Hades' cave to the Underworld. Greek mythology
tells us that, one day, Persephone, daughter of Zeus,
was gathering flowers by this cave. Suddenly, Hades appeared,
kidnapped Persephone and took her back to the Underworld
with him. As would be expected, Persephone's mother,
Demeter, was not too thrilled upon hearing of her daughter's
disappearance. In fact, as the story goes, Demeter was so
upset that she neglected the crops that year, thereby creating
widespread famine. To save the human race, Zeus was finally
forced to intervene. Although he could not take Persephone
away from Hades entirely because she had eaten six pomegranate
seeds in the Underworld, Zeus did arrange it so Persephone
would spend six months of each year with her mother above
ground and six months in the Underworld with Hades. Thus,
Persephone's comings and goings govern our seasons. When
she is with her mother, spring and summer are here; when she
is in the Underworld, the world experiences autumn and winter.

Now, to get to the fun part. After relating this myth to
us, our teacher let us choose three students to re-enact the
kidnapping on the actual spot where the event had taken place.
A boy named David played Hades, a girl named Taylor took
on Persephone's role, and I assumed the character of the mother
in mourning, Demeter.

As our skit began, Taylor could be seen frolicking through
the flowers near the cave, minding her own business. Then
David rushed out of the cave, threw Taylor over his shoulder
and retreated back into the cave. Then it was my turn. As
Demeter, I paced and fretted over my daughter's kidnapping.
Suddenly, David re-emerged from the cave, threw me over his
shoulder, and took me back into the cave!

Wait a minute! Is that really how the story goes?

No, our re-enactment of the myth wasn't perfect, but it
certainly helped me remember the trauma of Persephone's
kidnapping.

My advice to Latin teachers everywhere? Lectures are
great, but sometimes a little fun can teach a much better
lesson!

MONSTERS UNDER YOUR BED?

By Kenneth F. Kitchell, Jr., University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, Massachusetts

Remember the Bogeyman? Remember the monsters
that were always under Calvin and Hobbes' bed or in their
closet? I'll bet you had a similar monster when you were
young. It is a common thing. And we should not forget that
children are pretty much the same no matter where—or
when—they live.

Well, sure enough, if a person knows where to look, he
will find that antiquity was a fairly haunted place in its own
right. First of all, there were the Harpies. Most readers probably
know these monsters—a scary combination of bird of
prey and female human—from the story of Jason and the
Argonauts or from Book 3 of Vergil's *Aeneid*. There were
traditionally three of them, named Aello, Ocypete, and
Celaeno, and they tormented the Thracian king Phineas by
defiling his food before he could eat it. I have also heard
that, according to some theorists, the Harpies snatched away
young children, among others. Definitely something to check
your closet (or roof) for.

The Romans speak of both *Lemures* and *Larvae*. If all
a person knows is their English equivalents, he might be
thinking of those cute Lemurs seen in zoos and the not so
cute larval forms of insects that are seen under rocks. But
for the Romans, both were types of ghosts, mostly the un-
settled spirits of the dead. They did typical ghost things such
as wandering the countryside at night scaring the living.
The Romans even instituted a religious festival called the
Lemuria to appease these creatures. The festival was cele-
brated in May and consisted of walking barefoot and throw-
ing black beans over one's shoulder. In fact, because May
was so "haunted," a proverb arose that discouraged May
weddings: "*Mense Maio malae nuptiae*." Roughly translated,
it means "Bad women get married in May." This may even
explain why so many weddings were put off until June, a
month protected by Juno herself.

Empusa and Lamia were closely related in that they
were thought to devour the flesh of their victims.

Empusa was notable for having donkey's feet. Lamia had a far
stranger set of characteristics. She smelled bad, had long
talons, was a hermaphrodite and ate young children,
with a marked preference for young males. The story goes
that Lamia had been a Libyan princess or queen who was
punished for her arrogance or pride by losing her own children.
This drove her mad and she went into the wilderness,
intent on killing the children of others. Soon enough, her
inner ugliness transformed her outward appearance, and,
before long, she was a full-fledged monster. We know that
ancient nurses and mothers would tell children to behave
"or Lamia will get you." She lasted, as a folk belief, into the
1800's in modern Greece.

There were two more like her—Mormo and Gello. Each
seems to have been used to scare wayward children into
behaving better, but we don't know much more about them.

The ancients also believed in werewolves. The best tale
about one is in Petronius' *Satyricon*, sections 60 ff.
Petronius tells of a fellow who happened upon a soldier at a
crossroads one night under a full moon. That soldier took
off all his clothes and, in front of the fellow's eyes, turned
into a wolf and promptly slaughtered some livestock. This
story is followed by one about a pack of witches who attack
during a funeral, make off with the body, and leave only a
straw figure behind. They were probably after the body since
we read in other authors that witches would come in and get
bits of the bodies for their spells. And if one doesn't believe
that witches existed in the countryside, he should take a
look at Lucan, a Roman author under Nero. In Lucan's
Pharsalia, an epic poem about the civil wars between
Pompey and Caesar, there is a wonderful description of some
witches that reminds one of the witches in *Macbeth*.

So, remember: the ancients lived in a very haunted
world. When they went out at night, they did not have lighted
streets or flashlights. Behind every tree, around every corner,
there was the risk of bumping into Lamia, a werewolf,
or a grouchy *Lemur*.

And, oh yes, check under your bed tonight, and don't
go out without your black beans!



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 2000-2001 school year by mailing
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Zeus, Aesop and Hermes May Soon Be Operating in Some Major Hospitals

A company called Computer Motion, Inc., (CMI) has
now added ZEUS to such operating room robots as AESOP
and HERMES, thereby insuring an on-going classical pres-
ence in hospital operating rooms of the future.

Working from a computer console, a doctor controls
the three-arms of the ZEUS robot as it performs laparoscopic
surgery—surgery performed through very tiny incisions with
the aid of an endoscope consisting of minuscule fiber-optic
video stalks. The doctor positions the endoscope with voice
commands spoken into a computer called AESOP.

AESOP works with a second computer called HERMES
which is a robotic speech recognition system that lets the
doctor control, with his voice, a whole series of medical
devices.

I Like Bacchus!

By Alec Petrowsky, Latin I student of Judith Grunewald, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Many think Jupiter was the greatest god of all for he controlled the heavens. Others think Neptune was the best for he controlled the seas. Still others think Dis was the finest—after all, controlling the dead is a hard job. In my opinion, however, Bacchus, the god of wine, was the best.

According to the Greeks, to whom the god of wine was known as Dionysus, this son of Zeus and the Theban princess, Semele, had been born in Thebes.

After Semele was already expecting their child, she begged Zeus to reveal himself to her in all of his splendor as king of the heavens. Zeus agreed, but when Semele was exposed to the full intensity of the light that surrounded his greatness, she died. Zeus immediately rescued their unborn child and placed him in an incision he made in his own thigh until he was ready to be born. Afterwards Dionysus was placed in the care of the Hyades, nymphs of Mt. Nysa. The Hyades did such a good job raising Dionysus that Zeus rewarded them by placing all seven of them among the stars.

As a young man who had been born of fire and nursed by the rainy Hyades, Dionysus became a student of Aristarchus of Samothrace, the author of the first systematic Greek grammar. Dionysus was the only full-fledged member of the Greek pantheon that was only semi-divine.

Most Romans honored Bacchus as the god of wine since he showed humans how to cultivate grapevines and make wine out of the grapes. This, however, is not why I personally like him. Bacchus was also a very friendly god, often considered a little unbalanced and maybe a little wild. He was also considered to be the god of theatrical performances. And this is the main reason he is my favorite Roman god.

The Greeks performed their first plays in honor of Dionysus. The tragedies they performed were serious stories about heroes and the gods, but their comedies respected no one. They were rude and very often made fun of politicians.

According to tradition, the god of wine died each winter but was reborn every spring. His followers, both Greek and Roman, believed that this annual rebirth, that echoed the rebirth of nature, offered them the promise of resurrection after death. Yearly rites celebrating his rebirth gradually resulted in formal dramatic competitions held in his honor. The most important of these festivals in Athens was called the *Greater Dionysia* and was held for five days each

spring. It was for this celebration that Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides wrote their greatest tragedies.

On Attic vases, the Greeks frequently represented the god of wine as a young man holding a drinking horn and surrounded by grapevines.

Although he was a god of theater, he became most popular among the Greeks as a god of wine and good cheer. During his festivals, he is reported to have performed many wine-related miracles for his followers.

Because of the intoxicating effects of wine, both Romans and Greeks frequently took part in special mysteries that involved ecstatic worship. A special group of female devotees, known as Maenads and Bacchantes, supposedly would leave their homes to roam the wilderness in ecstatic devotion to the god. These women wore fawn skins and were believed to possess occult powers. Although the god of

wine was good and gentle to those who honored him, he brought madness upon those who spurned him or his cult.

The worship of the god of wine was probably introduced to the Romans by the Greeks who colonized southern Italy. By the early second century B.C., the god, known to the Romans as Bacchus, had acquired great popularity. Complaints of corruption and immorality associated with the celebrations of *Bacchanalia* in Italy, however, led the consuls, in 186 B.C., to take measures to restrict the worship of Bacchus. By law, no more than two men and three women could gather to worship Bacchus unless permission was obtained from the *praetor* and approved by at least one hundred senators.

Even in the first century B.C., however, the celebration of Dionysiac mysteries was still popular as is evidenced by representations on various sarcophagi.

The Greeks also believed that, in his adult years, Dionysus had been betrothed to Ariadne after she was abandoned by Theseus on Naxos.

Dionysus also played a role in the story of King Midas having granted him the golden touch in return for his kindness to his close friend, Silenus. When King Midas repented of his greedy wish, it was again Dionysus who told him to bathe in the source of the River Pactolus near Mt. Tmolus to free himself of the golden touch.

I like the god of wine, whom I prefer to call Bacchus, because he was a peace-loving deity as well as the god of theater; and, of course, he was the god of parties!



MURAL PAINTING OF AN OFFERING TO BACCHUS

Io Was Her Name, Oh!

By Kate Donnelly, Latin IV student of Adrienne Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Daughter of the River-god, Inachus, Io was her name.

Zeus fell in love with this woman but Ixion was to blame.

Hera angrily charged Zeus with infidelity to his wife and as punishment for Ixion she turned her into a wryneck to rid her of strife.

Zeus spoke no louder than a zephyr, and turned innocent Io into a large, white heifer.

Hera called to Argus and ordered the cow to be bound, to a secret olive tree where it would never be found.

Then Zeus sent Hermes to fetch her back but Hermes knew Argus would not cut him any slack.

Hermes knew he could not escape Argus' hundred eyes so he thought himself up a clever disguise.

He charmed Argus asleep by playing the flute and quickly released lonely Io like a thief stealing loot.

Hera, enraged, angrily hurled a small, stinging gadfly to chase Io around the world.

The Ionian Sea is where Io first fled; she had no choice but to run for Hera wanted her dead.

But there she turned and traveled north to Mt. Haemus, coarsed sun-wise around the Black Sea by crossing the Crimean Bosphorus.

This tiny, little fly that Hera had sent caused Io many agonizing minutes of torment.

Io finally ran every night and day until she arrived in a land far away.

This land was called Egypt, where she bore a son. She named him Epaphus, and when this was done,

Her life ended in a fortunate way, for the trials she was enduring just ended one day.

She was never raised by Zeus to sit with the gods. Hera wouldn't allow it for the pain she had caused.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

Born January 3, 106 B.C.

By Andrew Ebersbach, Latin III student of Beth Lloyd, Wayne Valley H.S., Wayne, New Jersey

Cicero

Dilucidus, doctus

Dicit, commovet, imprimit.

Audiat a multis

Cicero.

HOMER'S ODYSSEY ~In Sixty-Eight Verses~

By Zoe Tittley, Seventh Grade Latin student of Denise Reading, Ravenswood School for Girls, Gordon, Australia

Tiresias foretold he would return safely to Ithaca, However his possessions would all be taken. This was bad news; nevertheless he returned To Circe who, once again, was forsaken.

Circe told him of the Sirens, Their voices driving men onto rocks and rubble. Odysseus' men blocked their ears while he was bound, And they conquered another situation full of trouble.

Circe had also told him of two monsters, Charybdis and Scylla were their names. One was a whirlpool, and the other had six heads. Although different, just as deadly were their games.

Scylla devoured six of Odysseus' men, But this was better than losing the lot. Next was Aeolus' island. His men lacked water and were terribly hot.

Here the sun god had some cattle. "Stay away from them!" Odysseus did warn. But the men disobeyed and slaughtered a few. For this they were threatened by a very fierce storm.

No one but Odysseus survived this time. Seven of his boats were destroyed by the sea. The current took him back to Charybdis. At the last minute, however, he grabbed for a tree.

Odysseus swam from there as fast as he could, And after nine days he reached a shore. It was Ogygia, the island of Calypso, And he was saved by love once more.

After seven years Hermes persuaded Calypso To let Odysseus go from her reach. Odysseus built only a raft to put out to sea, But it finally carried him to a deserted beach.

Exhausted, Odysseus fell asleep near a river. By Nausicaa, a beautiful princess, he was found. She gave him some clothes. They talked for a while. Then, before long, he was again homeward bound.

With no idea where he was, Odysseus was left in Thrace by a Phaeacian ship. He then met Athena disguised as an old man. She told him, "You're at the end of your trip."

He found his beloved wife Penelope. She had a good clue that he was the master. For he used his strong bow to slay all the suiters. And then they both lived happily ever after.

At the climax of the Trojan War, Odysseus and his men Set sail for their straightforward trip home. But it was a long time before the journey's end.

In Circe's they were not allowed to land To replenish their supply of water. So they kept on sailing. But what bad luck! The wind was severe enough to slaughter.

Their ship was blown to Libya Which was the home of the Lotus-eaters. Some of his men tasted the flower, And it transformed them into complete dreamers.

So, quickly, Odysseus set sail To Sicily, the Cyclops Polyphemus' home. Odysseus poked out his eye and escaped under a sheep And was still alive and free to roam.

Once in Aeaea, Odysseus' next stop, Circe the goddess turned his men into pigs. Odysseus, however, was luckier than his men, And he forced her to release them from her digs.

Alas, Circe had fallen in love with Odysseus. "To the underworld you must go. Tiresias will tell if your future belongs With me or your wife. He will know."

Zeus is Doing O.K.

By Jon Eatman, Southern Nash H.S., Rocky Mountain, North Carolina. Jon is a Distance Learning Latin I student of Betty Bullard, T. Wingate Andrews H.S., High Point, North Carolina.

Since relating this story to my friends and family, I have seen two therapists, taken three drug tests and had my head x-rayed. I decided to write this story down to see how crazy it sounds a few years from now when I look at it again. I'm still not denying anything, however. I can't help what I saw and heard (or think I saw and heard) on that fateful Thursday afternoon.

Everyone knows that Target sells CDs fairly cheaply, so, naturally, it was my first stop to quench my musical thirst for some old Guns N' Roses albums. After gazing at a copy of "Use Your Illusion II," I couldn't help but notice someone hovering just over my shoulder. When I turned around, I saw a tall, well-built, fully-bearded man looking over my shoulder. Judging by his outfit, he was obviously a Target employee—a janitor, to be specific.

"I was always a Guns N' Roses fan back in the eighties. That's a good choice," he said.

"Thanks for the advice," I said as I desperately searched his uniform for a name tag so I could address him properly. "Zeus." Now, there's an odd name. I thought, "Is your name Brazilian or something?"

"Olympian," he answered.

"O.K.," I thought to myself. "They've got some real weird ones working here."

"You think I'm crazy," he said. "I can tell what you're thinking. Come with me once. I'll treat for nachos and explain."

Strange as this guy struck me, I felt compelled to go with him. His eyes sort of glowed like high beams on a Buick, and somehow I knew he was for real. After a few nachos, he began to explain his situation. It was the strangest tale I had ever heard.

"Shortly after our glory years with the Greeks and the

Romans," he began, "people slowly began to take less interest in the gods of Olympus. Early scientific discoveries, philosophers, Shakespeare, television, the Beatles, the 99 cent value menu at Burger King: all these things made people forget about us. So, we all decided to disguise ourselves as mortals and try to lead regular lives down here. I've held a variety of jobs over the centuries, but I like it best here at Target. The pay is decent, and the hours are good."

"I have to ask," I said, deciding to play along. "What ever happened to Hera, your wife?"

"Well, my fooling around finally caught up with me. Hera divorced me quite a while ago. Last I heard she was living with a professional wrestler. I'm currently single, and, I must say, enjoying it. I don't fool around much any more. I mean, let's face it. Tell a woman you're the king of the gods, and you invariably scare her off."

"What about all the other gods?"

"Let's see. I believe Hermes is still making it big as a track and field star. Last I heard, Poseidon had a managerial position at Sea World. I just heard yesterday that Aphrodite will be appearing in a new episode of Baywatch this fall. I really haven't heard much about the others."

We finished our nachos, and I had to leave. Something in me, despite all logic and reason, told me he was telling the truth.

When I told my folks what had happened at Target, they thought I was kidding. Finally, because I wouldn't back down from my story, they took me back to Target to meet this guy for himself. Unfortunately, he was nowhere to be found, and the management insisted that they had no one named Zeus working for them.

When I insisted that I wasn't making it all up, that's when all the testing started.

I finally agreed not to talk about my encounter anymore if my parents would get off my case. But I know what I saw. And it makes sense. Maybe one day the Olympians will make themselves known to others, and people will realize that I'm not going insane.

Until then, I'll just write it down, and look at it again in a few years. Who knows?

A Mercurial Sonnet

By Keny Gomez, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Have you ever watched Mercury fly
With his beautiful winged sandals?
He quickly flies through the sky.
Both wind and rain he knows how to handle.
The Messenger God, he is known as.
A wonderful god he makes.
He's full of intelligence and an amount of sass,
But don't cross him for goodness sake.
When he was born, Apollo's cattle he stole.
Apollo was mad when he found out
So Mercury made a lyre to bestow.
Then Apollo stopped his shouts.

Mischievous he was since he was born.
Mercury is definitely out of the norm.

NAPLES REMEMBERS

By Mignon Sylvester, Eighth Grade Latin student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Almost two thousand years ago
Near the Tyrrhenian Sea
A mountain called Vesuvius
Exploded next to me.

The sky turned black,
Fiery flames rose high into the air.
The city of Pompeii
Was doomed by the erupting flare.

Some were wise and departed early,
But many suffocated from hideous gases.
Others were burned to death,
Finally, the city lay buried in ashes.

A horrible tomb for the people who died there,
But now a well-preserved archaeologist's find
Preserved by *lapilli* that poured from the mountain
The day that the gods were so unkind.

Almost two thousand years ago
Near the Tyrrhenian Sea,
A mountain called Vesuvius
Erupted: the worst was yet to be.

• Legends of the Zodiac •

By Brandon Judy and Rachel Knox, Latin II students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

[Editor's Notes: The ancient Romans and Greeks loved stories. One Roman author, Aulus Gellius, enjoyed spending his winter nights in Greece writing down quaint stories that he came across during his conversations. These are recorded in his book entitled *ATTIC NIGHTS*. That is, *Nights spent in Attica*, another name for Greece. Aulus Gellius tells of a giant snake so big that it took a whole Roman legion to kill it, he explains why wedding rings are worn on what we call the ring finger of the left hand, and, among hundreds of other stories, he talks about the Circle of Animals in the sky, the "zodiacus kyklios." Aulus Gellius was, by no means, the first person to write about this circle. As early as 3000 B.C., astronomers living in Mesopotamia had learned to identify the different constellations by associating them with various objects, people or animals. Since the majority of the constellations crossed by the paths of the planets represented animals, the Greeks called this circle of the planets the *zodiacus kyklios*. Of course, behind each of the images in what we call, simply, the Zodiac, there is a story.]

Leo. This sign of the Zodiac represents the Nemean lion that roamed the hills and streets of Peloponnesian villages. As his first labor, Hercules was sent by King Eurystheus to kill this lion. After the lion bit off one of Hercules' fingers, Hercules finally managed to strangle him to death. Leo was said to have been put in the heavens with Hercules after that hero finally died.

Cancer. This crab was also associated with the labors of Hercules. While Hercules was trying to kill the Hydra, Hera sent the crab to bite Hercules' toes. Hercules crushed the crab with his foot, but because Hera was pleased with the effort the crab had made, she awarded it with a place in the sky.

Virgo. This "maiden's" name was Coronis, a girl beloved by Apollo. Because she feared that Apollo would tire of her as she grew older, she turned to another mortal, Ischys, for comfort. Apollo killed her with an arrow, but, because of his love for her, he gave her an eternal place in the sky.

Scorpio. At one time, the most handsome man in Greece was Orion, son of Poseidon. He caught the eye of Artemis and soon became her constant hunting companion. Out of jealousy for his sister's attention, Apollo asked Mother Earth to create a giant scorpion to kill Orion. Zeus placed both Orion and the scorpion in the sky.

Pisces. The image of the fish in this constellation represents an adventure shared by Venus and Cupid. In order to escape from the monster Typhon, Venus and Cupid turned themselves into fish, and, tied together by a rope, they hid in the dark depths of the sea until the coast was clear.

Capricorn. This name, meaning "the horn of a goat," refers to the Greek god Pan. He ruled over forests and woodlands, flocks and shepherds. While only the lower half of his body was actually a goat, he did have pointed ears and goat horns growing on his head.

Libra. Although first thought to represent the scales of justice, people later associated this constellation with the golden chariot used by Pluto during his kidnapping of Persephone.

Taurus. This bull-shaped constellation alludes to the story of Europa who was tricked by Zeus after he had assumed the shape of a bull. Europa was taken from the south of what we now call France and transported on the back of the bull to Crete. There she became the mother of King Minos, the king whose wife gave birth to the Minotaur. Zeus is said to have placed the bull in the sky to commemorate his love for Europa.

Gemini. The twins Castor and Pollux represented by this constellation were, in fact, only half brothers. Although they had the same mother and were born at the same time, they each had a different father. Castor's father was Tyndareus, the king of Sparta, while the father of Pollux was Zeus. When they grew up, the boys turned to cattle rustling, which eventually caused them to be attacked by a cousin whose cattle they were trying to steal. Since Pollux was semi-divine, he did not die in the attack, but Castor did. Pollux was so saddened by the death of his twin that Zeus agreed to allow them to share Hades and Olympus on alternate days. He then placed them side by side in the sky.

Sagittarius. This constellation is said to represent a giant bow being wielded by Chiron, a king of the half-men, half-horse creatures known as the centaurs. Chiron is said to have been placed in the sky to guide Jason and his Argonauts on their travels.

ZODIACAL DESIGNS BY PHILLIP E. BANCIO, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Rethinking OLYMPUS

By Whitney Benson,
Eighth Grade Latin student of Judy Hanna,
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

I've been doing some thinking. O.K., so maybe that's a miracle in itself, but I was just wondering why we Romans worship the gods. Sure, I give them credit because they can make my life miserable—in fact, they already have, now that I think about it.

They aren't always the sweet little deities folks make them out to be. I mean, consider the evidence. What kind of a deity turns a girl into a spider out of jealousy? I suppose one could say that Minerva was trying to save the rest of us from a vain young lady. That still doesn't excuse turning a mortal into an arachnid just because a contest was lost.

I also disagree with those who say that the powers of Olympus are always guarding us. Take Jupiter. What kind of a guardian punishes those who try to make life easier for us mortals? Prometheus was trying to be our friend. Without his gift we would still be wandering idiotically around a cold, barren earth. How is he rewarded for having helped us out? The poor guy gets his liver pecked out every day. Nice going, Jupiter! You're such a kind guardian. And just think about what he did to poor Lara just because he thought she talked a little too much! Like his own wife isn't a chatterbox?

And while we're on the subject of Jupiter, I'd like to complain about how he chooses to guard the innocent young ladies of the world. Ladies, if the stranger you meet seems too good to be true, he probably is! Before you fall in love with that handsome stranger, be sure you know who's really behind that disguise and what his game plan is. I mean, is Jupiter really someone we want to hold up as a role model for our children?

Of course, his wife Juno isn't any better as a role model. Thanks to her, Callisto is now a bear. How's that for a patient, kind goddess?

If you ask me, the Powers on Olympus use their special powers more to aggrandize themselves and their own interests than to help us lowly mortals. Yet, we're supposed to spend our time, energy and money trying to thank them for all they do for us.

Ah, if you will all excuse me, I think I had better get out of here, fast. Once this little essay hits the airwaves, I might just become the target of a little Olympic revenge myself.



Cura Matrona.

Because I am the oldest son in our family, my mater recently gave me an old *cista* that belonged to her pater's avus, my proavus. It had been entrusted to her since she was the only child that had survived in her family.

Her mother had given birth to five other children, three *pupi* and two *pupae*, but she was the only one that even lived long enough to have a *dies lustricus*. She said that I would now be in charge of preserving the precious *memoriae pignora* that are in it.

She said that I could learn many things about my proavus by studying the things in the *cista*, but that I should never lose them, sell them or give them away except to my *primigenius* after I am a *paterfamilias*.

When I was looking through some of the things in the *cista* the other day, I came across a leather *galerus* very similar to ones that I have seen a *flamen dialis* wearing. When I asked my mater if proavus had been a *flamen dialis*, she said that she really did not know.

She had never dared to look through the *cista* and so she had never asked her *parentes* about anything that was in it.

Matrona, it would be a great honor for our familia if we could find out if my proavus actually had been a *flamen dialis*.

My pater says the *galerus* appears to be made out of badger-skin. He says that he had heard that mater's avus had lived in the country. He says he doubts that anyone living a simple country life could ever hold the office of *flamen dialis*.

Can you offer me any suggestions on how I could find out for sure if I am descended from a *flamen dialis*?

Pronept Bonae Spei, Pisis

Salve Puer Pisona,

What a *thesaurus* has been entrusted to your care! Many young men have little knowledge about their *provi* other than an *imago*, if they're lucky. How special you must feel to be able to handle and study these special *memoriae pignora*!

Concerning the *galerus* you found, I have some bad news and some good news for you.

The bad news is that, since your proavus seems to have lived his life as a *rusticus*, your pater is probably right in doubting that he could ever have been a *flamen dialis*.

Such *galeri* made from the skin of moles are often worn by both *agricolae* and *venditores*. Since they fit tightly on the head, they don't fall off when a person is working or running, they offer protection from being scratched by rami in the woods, and they help keep the *sudor* out of a person's eyes.

If your proavus had been a *flamen dialis* or one of the *Pontifices Salii*, his *galerus* would have been a *galerus albus* and very decorative. But don't be disappointed. Your *galerus* is still a very precious *memoriae pignus*, and you should be proud to pass it on to your *primigenius* when he comes of age.

The good news is that very careful records are always kept of all those who serve as *flamines* or *Pontifices*. If you can find out near what major city your proavus spent his adult life, you could go and ask to see the list of those who served in those positions during the years that your proavus would have been eligible.

It could be that he was, indeed, a man of some position during his life and only lived in the country in his later years when he retired from public life.

I wish you luck. And remember that you should always be proud of your *maiores* no matter what their stations in life may have been.

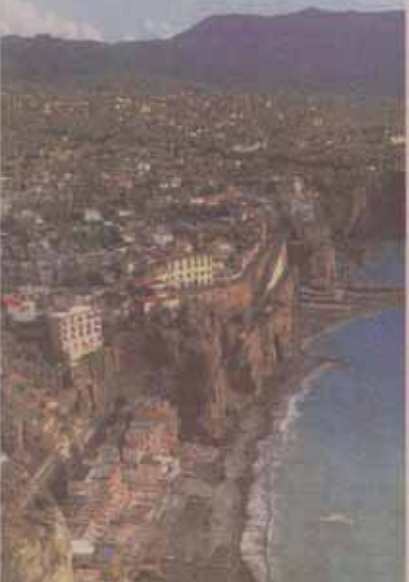
You are what you are because of them, and you owe your *genius* to them.

The Lore of the SIRENS

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

aristocracy continued—and as a result, so too its robust economy—into the next two centuries. Literary evidence suggests a vast property was maintained at *Sorrentum* by Emperor Augustus. (In addition to his lavish digs on nearby Capri.)

Petroneus, in his spoof of Rome's high and mighty, used the Bay of Naples shoreline as the setting for the villa of Trimalchio, the prodigiously wealthy and pseudo-sophisticated protagonist of the *Satyricon*.



Another author of the period, Publius Papinius Statius, was a frequent guest at the Sorrentine home of his patron, Pollius Felix. He wrote glowingly of the "par securo et nunquam turbata," the certain and never disturbed serenity... of the place.

M. Cornelius Fronto, in a letter to a chum planning on a stay at his *Surrentum* house urges, "ad villam multitudinem librorum tuleris." Be sure to bring a slew of good books with you!

Whether or not the Emperor Titus had some land here is not clear. What is known, however, is that he had a special fondness for the area. He was prompt and generous in government relief funds for the survivors of the eruption of Vesuvius. And by his orders, a cherished landmark of *Surrentum*—a monumental sundial shattered by earthquakes that accompanied the eruption—was quickly and perfectly restored.

In imperial times the town was distinguished not only for elegant patrician summer homes but also for numerous splendid temples, an excellent stadium, an impressive forum, several bathing establishments, ample cisterns and sturdy defensive walls pierced by wide gates. Stretches of those walls and other ruins remain extant to our time. Nineteenth century excavations brought to light an imperial era slaves' cemetery with still legible epitaphs describing their duties.

With the fall of Rome, *Surrentum* slipped with the rest of Europe into the hibernation we call the Dark Ages. But

in 1575, at the height of the Renaissance, Torquatus Tasso, a native son, brought the town a new measure of notoriety with the publication of his widely acclaimed epic poem, *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Jerusalem Liberated. A marble statue in today's town center represents the moody, tortured poet contemplating the heavens.

By the 1800's *Sorrentum* had somehow become "Sorrento" and had been rediscovered by the creative community. Ibsen, Verdi, Longfellow, Wilde, and the American novelist Marion Crawford, among hordes of others, summered here. A particularly favorite gathering place for the *litterati* was the regal Excelsior Grand Hotel Vittoria, perched on a cliff directly above the harbor.

With the onset of the warm season each year, the continent's royalty and nobility would pour into enchanting Sorrento. In 1934 alone the Hotel Vittoria's guest register listed such names as King Alfonso of Spain, Queen Victoria of Sweden, and King Umberto of Italy. As in so many years past, late afternoon each day would produce the same spectacle: dozens upon dozens of richly bedecked *carrizze*, pulled by plumed horses, conveying the Who's Who through the picturesque streets and squares, past countless orange and lemon groves that perfumed the air.

The more energetic among the *La Dolce Vita* crowd would opt for a stroll through the public gardens, down lanes flanked by palm trees and banked with beds of hydrangea shrubs, marigolds, morning glories, and lilacs. The objective of this *passeggiata* was to see and be seen, to catch up with the latest gossip, or merely to show off a new outfit.

World War II brought a sudden end to all this gaiety. Then, after the Nazi forces were routed, the Vittoria and other posh hotels became rest centers for allied officers (from late 1943 to mid 1945). With the dawning of the second half of the twentieth century, however, Sorrento reclaimed its status as one of the world's vacation meccas. Where just a few years earlier Nazi convoys had rumbled menacingly by, luxury buses teeming with tourists now came gliding into town day after day, every season of the year. Today, at the start of the Third Millennium, this fabled place is more popular than ever. And for good reason. Wonderful hotels of every price range—with their bars and terraces and private beaches—stand ready to welcome people of all nations, with outstanding restaurants of every sort, and fashionable stores and boutiques well-stocked to satisfy every shopping urge.

"Un paradiso su terra," the natives call their town. One



HILLSIDE PHOTO BY CHANNIS MARSHALL

can only agree with them when one catches sight of alluring local lovelies sunbathing on the same moss-covered rocks that savaged passing sailing vessels in Homeric times; when one opens a hotel window that looks out toward fabled Capri, anchored in a violet haze; when a horse-drawn iron-wheeled surrey clops by; when the tune "Torna a Surrento" wafts delicately from a thousand little music boxes in the spaghetti-thin streets just off the main piazza; when one sips on a terrace in the gloaming, as the lights of Naples flicker far across the waves. A paradise on earth, indeed! Those long-ago Romans had excellent tastes, as vacation sites go.

Vertumnus Joins Pomona on Pompeiana Grounds Squirrels and Birds Rejoice



Readers may recall that a sculpture of recently felled on the same grounds, has now Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit trees, that had been carved from the stump of a basswood tree on the grounds of Pompeiana, very wondrously "came back to life" by sprouting branches to welcome the birds that feed from her lap. Well, the stump of a large black walnut tree,

I HATE GRAMMAR

By Magister Optimus, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Salvete, discipuli! So far we have learned how important the parts of Latin verbs are, and you have memorized how verbs are conjugated. Now we shall learn that the same principle applies to Latin nouns, pronouns and adjectives.

If I were to ask you, *discipuli*, what the difference is between the pronouns "I," "my" and "me," in *Lingua Anglica*, what would you say? I know you too well; you are responding with sample *sententiae* of the three forms:

- "I" is used in the sentence: "I am going to read a book."
- "My" is used in the sentence: "I am going to read **my** book."
- "Me" is used in the sentences: "Julius knows **me**," "Julius gave **me** the book" and "The book is near **me**."

And your examples are excellent! Each shows the meanings of the three forms well and would demonstrate to a *Romanus* how to use each one correctly. (We wouldn't want our Roman friends saying things like, "I'm going to read me book," would we?) If, however, this *amicus Romanus* pressed us for a grammatical explanation, we would have to say that pronouns in *Lingua Anglica* have three cases. Each case shows us what the pronoun does in the sentence. The word "case," as I am sure you know well, derives from the Latin verb *cadere*, meaning "to fall," because the *Romani* thought these other forms and spellings were "falling away" from the original form as they made spelling changes.

Anyway, we would explain the following to our Ro-

Case	First Declension	Second Declension	Third Declension
Singular			
Nominative	-a	-us	****
Genitive	-ae	-i	-is
Dative	-ae	-i	-i
Accusative	-am	-um	****
Ablative	-a	-o	-e
Plural			
Nominative	-ae	-i	-es
Genitive	-arum	-orum	-um
Dative	-is	-is	-ibus
Accusative	-as	-os	-es
Ablative	-is	-is	-ibus

**** means the base of the word only is used

A few tips for using these endings:

- ✓ Neuter words always have the same form in the nominative and accusative cases.
- ✓ This list of suffixes must be memorized. Note some of the similarities to help you do this (i.e., all the accusative singulars end in -um).
- ✓ Note the short and long vowel markings to distinguish between similar forms (i.e., between the -a of the nominative singular and the ablative singular in the first declension).
- ✓ Memorize the nominative and the genitive singular forms for new vocabulary words; most dictionaries will give you these. Then you will know to which of the declensions the noun belongs.
- ✓ Many times the designations "feminine, masculine and neuter" will make sense (i.e., *amicus* = girlfriend; *alter*

mean amicus:

- "I" is in the subject case, or nominative case because it gives the names of the subject. (Ask yourself who or what is doing the action in a sentence. Who is going to read a book? I am.)
- "My" is in the possessive or genitive case because it shows belonging or relationships where we often use the preposition "of" in *Lingua Anglica* (i.e., we could either say, "It is *Magister's* book" or "It is the book of the *Magister*").
- "Me" can be used for the indirect object or dative case which often means the prepositions "to" or "for" are implied (i.e., Julius gave (to) me the book).
- "Me" can also be used as a direct object, receiving all the action of the verb (i.e., Julius knows me.) This is also called the accusative case because it is almost like when you point your finger at someone and direct all the action toward that person.
- "Me" can additionally be used as the object of a preposition (a word which usually gives location, direction or a time reference). Examples would include: "The book is near me," "The roof is above me," "The river flows beside me," etc.

Just as there were four main verb conjugations, each identified by its own connecting vowel, there are five conjugations, each identified by its gender and/or its genitive form. However, because there are few words which fit into the fourth and fifth declensions, and because those that do are easily recognized if you know the forms of the first three declensions, we will not discuss them here. The endings of the other three are listed in the chart below:

times they will not (i.e., why is *sis* = read feminine?). Do not get your toga ruffled over this point. The gender labels were added years after the patterns occurred. Adjectives will fit into two groups: Group I uses the endings from the 1st and 2nd declensions. These will be given in your dictionary as: *magnus*, -a, -um. Group II uses the endings from the 3rd declension. These will be given in your dictionary as: *fortis*, -is. Be sure to match your adjectives to the nouns they describe in gender, number and case (i.e., *Magistra optima*, *magistri optimi*, *magna signa*, etc.). If you are careless, you may lose your *domus* by saying something like: *Ecce! Est mea amica optima!* Overall, *mei discipuli*, once the endings are memorized, *nonne est facile?*

Perseus and Andromeda

By Michael Acker, Latin III student of Adrienne Nilson, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

Perseus

It isn't hard to believe that he is the son of Zeus. Since he was attacked by King Acrisius and didn't die. He also survived the wrath of Medusa, Given winged sandals so he could fly.

A sharp knife from Hermes, A helmet of invisibility, A bronze shield from Athena, And a pouch to carry his trophy.

He approached the Gorgon, Medusa, And cut off her head. Then he married Andromeda, And now he is dead.



Andromeda

As princess of Ethiopia, It was Perseus she wed. Despite her concerns About him carrying a head.

But is she also dead? I thought goddesses Were supposed to live forever. Oh, well, ...whatever!

Despite being a goddess, She really did die. But she left her mark forever In the constellations of the northern sky.



Savillum "Cato's Cheesecake"

Submitted by Kathy Corressell and Sean Bacon, Latin II students of Judy Grebe, Mt. Vernon H.S., Mt. Vernon, Indiana

Res Committendaes



SEAN MIXES THE INGREDIENTS.

- 1 1/2 lb. ricotta
- 1 cup flour
- 6 Tbs. honey
- 1 egg
- 2 Tbs. poppy seeds
- olive oil

Modus Preparandi

Preheat the oven to 400° F. Blend the cheese with the flour, 4 tablespoons of honey and the egg. Rub a baking pan with oil, and pour in the mixture. When the oven is heated, cover the pan with aluminum foil and bake for 10-15 minutes. Then remove the foil and bake for an additional 10-15 minutes.

Test with a knife in the center. When the blade comes out dry, it is done.

Remove from the oven and drizzle the remaining honey over the surface and sprinkle with poppy seeds. Place in the oven for five more minutes, remove and serve warm.



KATHY POURS THE MIXTURE INTO THE PAN

That Old "Green from Greece"

Raymond Lauritia is a scholar with a classical background who has made the spelling of English words his mission in life. He publishes a monthly SPELLING NEWSLETTER (www.spellingnews.com) in which he shares such observations and hints as the following:

"I awoke early this morning to a very interesting definition while listening to a piece about favorite colonial decorative colors on National Public Radio. I never knew anything about the word *verdigris* other than that it described that rusty greenish patina often observed on the brass, bronze or copper atop large old buildings. Now I know that the word itself is really a modern English version of the Middle English *vertgrez*, in turn an alteration of the earlier French phrase, "*vert (green) de (from) grice (Greece).*"



PATINA ON A BRONZE HEAD OF A WOMAN



The Best of Pink Floyd

By Nathan Adkins, Latin III student
of Jennifer Stebel, Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

62.

- I. PECUNIA
- II. OVES
- III. CANES
- IV. SUBS
- V. TEMPUS
- VI. SOLIS DEFECTIO
- VII. ECHUS
- VIII. SI
- IX. IUDICIUM
- X. NOS ET EOS

CAN YOU SPOT A MODEL IN LATIN?

By Jon Werner and Matt MacEwan, Latin II students of
Jodie Gill, Hawken School, Gates Mills, Ohio

Write the translation of each Latinized car model name after the automobile it represents.

63.

1. FORD
2. MITSUBISHI
3. PORCHE
4. VW
5. HONDA
6. LINCOLN
7. DODGE
8. PONTIAC
9. GMC
10. SUBARU
11. TOYOTA
12. HYUNDAE
13. CORVETTE

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Civitas | H. Piscis Plantas Qui Habet |
| B. Imago | I. Acaulem in Cauda Eius |
| C. Avis Ignea | J. Gubernator |
| D. Equus Feras | K. Suburbanus |
| E. Pistris | L. CMXI |
| F. Vipera | M. Legatum |
| G. Solis Defectio | N. Scarabaeus |

From Nouns to Verbs

By Rana Schubert, Latin I student of
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School,
Findlay, Ohio

64.

Fill in the Latin forms of these nouns in the nominative plural, and then copy the letters that follow each number to the answer line at the end to discover great news about Latin verbs.

1. words
2. mouths [2]
3. roads [9]
4. waiters [3]
5. consuls [15]
6. forts [14]
7. plains [1]
8. cares [5]
9. eyes [12]
10. ships [13]
11. humans [16]
12. bodies [7]
13. temples [8]
14. laws [6]
15. races, types [10]
16. signals [11]
17. yokes [4]

Great News:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Roman Fashions

By Ericka Ayres, Latin I student of
Joseph Grimes, Valley H.S.,
Las Vegas, Nevada

65.

In the word search below, circle the Latin word(s) which complete each of the following statements.

1. A well-to-do Roman boy often wore a purple-bordered toga called a _____.
2. The _____ was originally a part of the uniform worn by a Roman soldier.
3. During the late Republic and early Empire, a Roman foot soldier wore a cape called a _____.
4. A large safety pin, called a _____, was sometimes used to hold clothes on the shoulder.
5. The basic garment worn by both men and women was the _____.
6. When attending a dinner party, a Roman man often wore a special color-coordinated ensemble called a _____.
7. In rainy weather a leather raincoat, called a _____, could be worn.
8. Indoors, both Roman men and women usually wore _____ on their feet.
9. _____ were red leather shoes worn by Roman senators.
10. Wooden shoes, called _____, were often worn by farmers and poor people.
11. _____ were hobnailed leather boots worn by Roman foot soldiers.
12. A Roman lady wore a dress-like garment, called a _____, over her tunic.
13. A philosopher in Rome often sported a full _____.
14. Many pieces of Roman jewelry were adorned with _____.
15. The _____ was one of the most elaborate hairstyles ever worn by Roman women.
16. A wrap-around form of Roman underwear was called _____.
17. A very straight tunic woven with no side seams for brides was called a _____.
18. A toga worn by a Roman running for office was called a _____.
19. A grey-colored toga worn by men in mourning was called a _____.
20. A Roman woman often wore a _____ over her stola when she went out in public.

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

What Was the Mountain Home of Liber?

By Rachel Baurtz, Seventh Grade Latin student
of Denise Reading, Ravenswood School for Girls,
Gordon, Australia

66.

Enter the letters of each answer on the blanks provided to reveal the vertical answer to the title.

1. Roman goddess of love and beauty
2. Greek goddess of the hunt
3. Beautiful maidens that lured sailors with their song
4. Greek king of the gods
5. Roman goddess of the hearth
6. Greek god of wine and merry-making
7. Another Latin name for Liber
8. Greek god of the seas

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

LIVED WHEN? WROTE WHAT?

BY ANDREW ZUCKER, LATIN II STUDENT OF
CHRISTOPHER DAVIDSON, ANDERSON H.S., CINCINNATI, OHIO

67.

Copy the names of the authors in chronological order according to when they were born and then match a book with each.

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

Cornelius Tacitus
Marcus Annæus Lucanus
Carus Titus Lucretius
Publius Vergilius Maro
Cato the Elder
Publius Ovidius Naso
Gaius Julius Caesar
Quintus Horatius Flaccus
Marcus Fabius Quintilianus
Gaius Sallustius Crispus

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. De Bello Gallico | F. Odes |
| B. Dialogus de Oratoribus | G. Aeneid |
| C. De Agri Cultura | H. Institutio Oratoria |
| D. Bellum Jugurthinum | I. De Rerum Natura |
| E. Pharsalia | J. Metamorphoses |

Beginning level Advanced level

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NOMINA GRAECA

By Kate Sage, Latin IV student of Elaine Ellis, Catholic Central H.S.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

68.

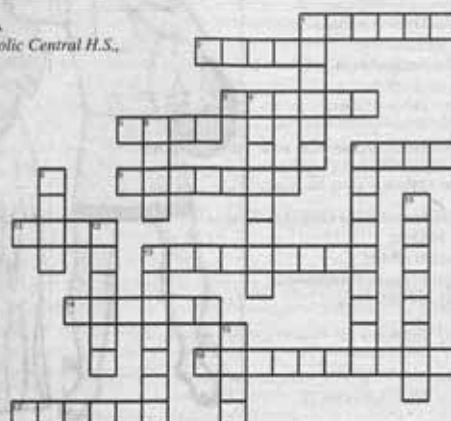
Give the Greek name for each Latin deity listed.

ACROSS

1. Saturn
2. Dis
3. Apollo
5. Cupid
7. Mars
9. Ceres
11. Juno
13. Venus
14. Vesta
16. Vulcan
17. Mercury

DOWN

1. Uranus
4. Neptune
6. Magna Mater
7. Aesculapius
8. Vesta Prisca
10. Bacchus
12. Minerva
13. Diana
15. Jupiter



Searching for the Right Words

69.

Based on a game submitted by
Jason Huang, Latin I student of
Dr. Elliott T. Egan, Ben Franklin H.S.,
New Orleans, Louisiana

In the word search below, circle the Latin phrase that correctly translates each of the following English quotations.

- Love conquers all.
- Rumor flies.
- I came, I saw, I conquered.
- Knowledge itself is power.
- He has smiled on our undertakings.
- A new order of the ages.
- It is certain because it is impossible.
- Art is long lasting, life is short.
- Actions not words.
- Ignorance is the cause of fear.
- Seize the day.
- One out of many.
- I think therefore I am.
- Envy is blind.
- Justice for all.

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

These People are Funny!

By Spartacus Sebens and
Cornelia Schröder, Latin III students of
Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Have a good laugh as you translate these Latinized names of famous comedians and comic groups into English.

- Abbas et Costellus
- Python Montanus
- Tres Stulti
- Notae Stomachosae
- Robertus Spes
- Ossium Positius Figuraque Ruber
- Vulpes Ruber
- Erithacus Guilhelmi
- Christophorus Saxum
- Peccatum Malum



Less Well Known Holiday Specials

Everyone knows *Frosteus Vir Nivis*, but how many of these less well known holiday specials can you identify?

- Pinocchionis Festum Nativitatis Christi
- Gryllus in Foco
- Ernestius Festum Nativitatis Christi Servat
- Donum Christi Natalis Ultimium
- Corda Mutua: Diei Festi Fabula Amatoria
- Marthae Stewartiae Christi Natalis Somnium
- Festum Nativitatis Christi Advenit Pandum Bikiniensem
- Arthuris Festum Nativitatis Christi Perfectum
- Robbieus Ille Reno in Ungulis Flagrantibus
- Ursus Tangerinus: Domi Ad Tempus Ad Festum Nativitatis Christi

O DI IMMORTALES!

Based on a game by Melissa Engelma,
Latin I student of Darryl Huisken,
Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

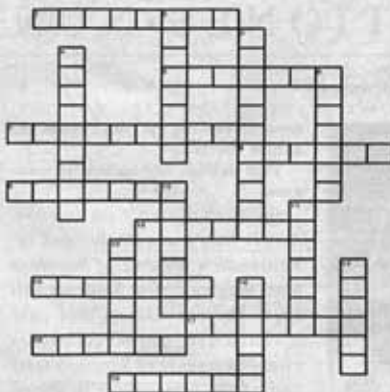
Give the Roman and Greek names of the gender specific deity associated with each clue.

	ROMAN	GREEK
1. war, M		
2. agriculture, F		
3. sun, M		
4. metalworks, M		
5. king, M		
6. commerce, M		
7. queen, F		
8. wisdom, F		
9. death, M		
10. moon, F		
11. hearth, F		
12. sea, M		
13. beauty, F		
14. the heavens, M		
15. the earth, F		
16. harvest, M		
17. wine, M		

Roman Boys Play

By Matt Lunn, Latin I student of Kelly Kusch,
Covington Latin School, Covington, Kentucky

Enter the Latin present infinitive (nominative gerund) for each play activity listed.



ACROSS

- Horse riding
- Diving
- Kicking
- Swimming
- Spinning
- Running
- Wrestling
- Rolling
- Holding
- Hitting

DOWN

- Walking
- Climbing
- Pushing
- Throwing
- Escaping
- Saving
- Seeking
- Catching
- Jumping



TOM HANKS MOVIES

By Marcus Jurek and Scipio Porter, Latin III students of
Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- MILLE PASSUS VIRIDES
- FABULA DE CREPUNDIIS
- APOLLO TREDECIM
- CONVERTOR HOCHUSQUE
- IOSEPHUS VERSUS MONTEM FLAMMAS VAPOREMQUE ERUNCTANTEM
- MAGNUS
- INSOMNIS SEATTLENSIS
- EPISTULAS HABES
- PHILADELPHIA
- AB ORBE TERRARUM AD LUNAM

But I Just Went to the Baths Last Month!

Based on a game by Deana Kish, Latin I student of
Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Match each Latin term with its description.

1. hot bath	A. aes thermarium
2. body scrapers	B. apodyterium
3. large bath house	C. balneaticum
4. small bath house	D. balnear
5. oil anointing room	E. balneum
6. changing room	F. baptisterium
7. exercise yard	G. caldarium
8. cold bath	H. focus
9. warm bath	I. fornacatores
10. sweat room	J. frigidarium
11. under-floor heating vent	K. guttus
12. brazier	L. hypocaustus
13. swimming pool	M. hypocaustum
14. small cleansing pool	N. latrina
15. hanging floor	O. oecus
16. bath keeper	P. palaestra
17. entrance fee	Q. piscina
18. private bathtub	R. quadrans
19. a bath	S. scholae
20. bath bell	T. solium
21. restroom	U. strigiles
22. stone seats for slaves	V. sudatorium
23. elite waiting room	W. suspensura
24. furnace men	X. tepidarium
25. small oil vessel	Y. thermae
26. furnace	Z. unctorium

Aeneid Scramble

By Mark Sokolowski,
Honors Latin student of Sandy Dayton,
Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

Unscramble each Latin name taken from the *Aeneid*. Then unscramble the bracketed letters to complete the Latin sentence at the end of the game.

- OINU
- SPENUTNU
- OEAEPDI
- SYGA
- SEAENA
- IPUTERPI
- LUOEAS
- YLISB
- SVORMA

Frater Didonis erat

Daedalus and Icarus

By Katy Clark, Latin IV student of Mrs. Joy S. Collins
Fountain Valley School, Colorado Springs, Colo.

I shall tell you a tale
Not many men tell,
How from the sky
Poor Icarus fell.

Locked away up in a tower,
Daedalus thought hour upon hour.
He needed a way to take to the air
And discovered an idea to take him elsewhere.

He made some wings of feathers and wax
And strapped it upon his son and his back.
"Stay in the middle," he told his young son,
"If you fall in the ocean, you'll surely be undone."

"Don't look off to the left or to the right.
Follow my lead, and don't take fright."
So off they flew out into the sky,
The earth with its gravity to defy;

However, poor Icarus didn't heed,
And up toward the sun he did proceed
Where the heat and warmth did soften the wax,
And slowly his wings began to relax.

Toward the watery ocean Icarus did fall
And never did hear his flying father call,
"Icarus, Icarus, my one and only joy!
How could my wings of wax so quickly destroy?"

Into the sea the boy did splash,
Feathers, and wax in a floating mishmash.
What is the lesson that we learn today?
Listen to your father, and avoid the horseplay!

De Comitibus Semper Dubitandum Est!

By Hunter McPadden, Latin III student of
Marianthe Colakis, The Covenant School,
Charlottesville, Virginia

In this country of *e pluribus unum* we found ourselves in *medias res* in a very close presidential election. The Florida Secretary of State and the courts had to remember the adage "*festina lente*" while deciding whether to do more recounts or name a winner.

One of the candidates, George W. Bush, let it be known that he believed in the death penalty, no doubt favoring Virginia's motto of *Sic Semper Tyrannis*. Al Gore waged an *ad hominem* campaign defending the right of every person's vote to be counted. As was to be expected, Gore's *alter ego*, President Clinton, supported all of his efforts to win the election.

The media provided *ad nauseum* coverage of the whole process while Bush claimed he was the *bona fide* winner and many Republicans felt that Gore was trying to pull a victory *ex nihilo*; but, *mirabile visu*, the system did work!

Speaking of Elections, ...

While the presidential election is still on everyone's minds, it would be a good time to remember that elections have always been very aggressive, rough and tumble, and frequently devious, both in ancient Greece, the so-called cradle of democracy, and in the republic of ancient Rome.

The ancient Greeks seem to have refined the art of representative government. The *demos*, the people, elected those who would govern them. Of course, there were little problems that they failed to work out, such as not allowing women to vote, and finding humane ways to encourage everyone to cast their votes on election day. Those men who didn't report to the voting polls quickly were rounded up by "herders" who pulled a stretched rope dripping with red dye across the streets and agoras to force late voters to hurry to the poles or be marked with an embarrassing stain.

In republican Rome, elections were held annually, and the process of running for office was soon perfected into a fine art. Advice offered to Cicero the first time he ran for consul included the following (Q.T. Cicero, *De Consulatu*):

- ☐ Make sure that both the large number of your friends and also their high ranks are quite apparent.
- ☐ Make sure that the people who owe you favors know that this is the time to pay up and that those who expect favors from you later on know that they have to help you get elected first.
- ☐ Always appear in public surrounded by loyal supporters.
- ☐ The votes of the common people are won by flattery, constant attention, courtesy, good reputation, prominence in public life, and by the fact that you make an effort to learn as many of their names as possible. If you have a bad memory, it's O.K. to hire someone to stand near you who can "feed" you the names of those you meet.
- ☐ Learn to give the impression of sincerity when you compliment people.
- ☐ Learn to change and adapt your expressions, your appearance and your speech to the opinions and wishes of everyone you meet.
- ☐ When voters make requests of you, always promise them what they want—remember that more people want to hear promises than ever expect you to keep them, and if you don't make these promises, you'll never get elected.
- ☐ Make sure people think you're honest and will serve well in office.
- ☐ The Senate should believe you will defend its rights, the wealthy should think that you will insure the peace and tranquility needed for business to prosper, and the common people should think that you will support their rights and interests.
- ☐ Remember that, while you should, of course, try to avoid offending anyone and stirring up gossip, if you're elected you'll have to endure treachery, deceit, arrogance and vices of every kind, and you'll have to learn to live with scorn, malevolence, pride, hatred and harassment.
- ☐ Finally, always follow the goals you set for yourself.

The Latin EVOLUTION

By Jonathan Fork, Latin II student of
Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

I remember the time a science teacher told me that Latin is a dead language. I was shocked by this bit of misinformation: Latin is not dead; it has merely evolved.

It can be heard when someone speaks French, Provençal, Catalan, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, Latin, Romanian or even English.

Since Latin was an Indo-European language, it was closely related to Greek and the ancient Indian language, Sanskrit. It was originally spoken in the area of Latium which included the city of Rome, but, as the Roman Empire spread, Latin became the "*lingua franca*" of the ancient world.

During the period of Roman dominance, Latin was a lively, evolving language, much like modern English. Its users frequently borrowed words and expressions from other ancient languages, made up new words and came up with clever new ways to pronounce their language.

In Rome itself, several different types of Latin quickly developed. There was, of course, the highly regulated literary (classic) Latin perfected by Cicero. There was the high-class *sermo urbanus* cultivated by the patrician families. At the lower end, there was the *sermo plebeius* used by plebeians and an even cruder *sermo rusticus* used by country folk. A *sermo cotidianus* developed as the patricians worked out a way to talk with the plebeians.

Thus, like all living languages, Latin was constantly changing. It finally evolved into the Romance languages we know today, with much influence on English.

How Well Did You Read? 77.

1. *Quid Drew desideret si cras moriatur?* (Responde Anglice)
2. What is the main advice that Scipio and Rufus offer to a Cicerone this month?
3. What are the classical names of the three computers that will soon be used in operating rooms?
4. How do you say "Happy New Year!" in Latin?
5. In honor of which deity did the Greeks perform their first plays?
6. Why was *sermo cotidianus* developed?
7. When Jon met Zeus at Target, what did Zeus say that Poseidon was now doing?
8. According to *Matrona*, who wore a *galerus* besides a *flamen dialis*?
9. What kind of cheese is used in Cato's Cheesecake?
10. What kind of feet did Empusa have?

PROSCRIPTIONES • NUNDINARIAE

Sappho in Videocassette

Sappho's Undying Smile

Love of Sappho and joy of learning shine through this one-hour video by Paula Saffire, Ph.D., Butler University.

For flexibility of use, the video is divided into three sections.

In the "Introduction" (16 mins.), Saffire contrasts Sappho's trust of Aphrodite with her distrust of Eros.

In "Nectar" (18 mins.) she discreetly raises questions about the sensuality and possible sexuality of Sappho's mysterious invitation to Aphrodite to pour wine for her.

In "Smiling Aphrodite" (25 mins.) Saffire explores the humor, even in the Greek "sound effects," of Sappho's famous request for Aphrodite to help in a love relationship that is going badly.

There are lovely outdoor scenes of girls and women in costume to illuminate points about Sappho. The lecturing style is lively and informal, with images and anecdotes spicing the information. Wearing Greek cos-



tume, Saffire sings in both English and ancient Greek.

Page duBois, Sappho scholar, comments:

"Saffire presents an intense, deeply-felt, and closely-read interpretation of some of Sappho's most moving lyrics. Students will enjoy the enthusiasm and care with which she and her colleagues establish a sense of Sappho's texts and of the atmosphere in which Sappho first performed them."

For more information, visit:

<http://trevor.butler.edu-psaffire/sappho.html>

PURCHASE COPIES of the video *Sappho's Undying Smile* for \$70 (includes \$5H) by credit card (317/255-0589) or by check payable to: Pompeiana, Inc., 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014.

Personae Antiquae!

This is the time to plan a live performance for this spring that will be memorable and provide an enrollment boost for students signing up for next year's Latin classes!

Plan a special program or assembly for your current students and invite world history classes and students from your feeder schools to attend. Promotion-wise teachers have been successfully boosting their enrollments in this way for the past several years. Visit: <http://www.pompeiana.com>

Annunciata Claudia Trapeza walks the audience through the amazing funeral rituals of the ancient Romans.

Cornelia shares the colorful splendor of a *confratello* Roman wedding ceremony using audience volunteers.

Diana Paulina amazes audiences with lively insights into Pompeian culture as she demonstrates her wares.

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Mayet explains the cross-cultural joys of an Etruscan woman married to an Egyptian sea captain.

Paula Saffire brings the sung poetry of the poetess Sappho to life in a spectacular performance lecture.

Thana Anna enlivens the mysteries of ancient Etruria.

FREDERIC CLARK
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

VIRT



STULTI

Roman Elections

PART ONE

How Caesar actually became the Dictator of Rome

ON THIS DAY, 60 B.C.

BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF CONSUL

Felix Lehiemus CANDIDATE	→	XXXXXX	GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR CANDIDATE
G. Cornelius Piso CANDIDATE	→	●	P. Catulus Germanicus CANDIDATE
Marcus Superbus CANDIDATE	→	●	Sextus Antonius

DAN MARGOLIS
WILLIAMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Do Spartacus?

No Spartacus!

No, No Spartacus!

Do you know the punishment for sedition?

No not Spartacus!

No! No not Spartacus!

Who's Spartacus?

LEAH ZOLLER
CINCINNATI, OHIO

VITA

PROPOSITA

DEORUM

ET

DEARUM

AAAAAHHHHH!!!

There's a disembodied head floating in the water...

and it's singing!

Don't believe me? Go see for yourself!

sniff

Atalanta, I resemble that remark!

Well, of course I'm singing! You can't play a Lyre with your teeth!

A little help here!

Ack! He was right! It's the head of Orpheus!

Alas, poor Orpheus... I knew him well...

You're a riot, Herc.

Has anyone seen the rest of my body?

UYEN LE
KENTWOOD, MICHIGAN

Another Day In Class With Titus The Genius

TODAY, WE'LL TALK ABOUT LITTLE CAESAR'S LIFE BEFORE HE BECOMES A TEEN.

Z = Z = Z = Z = Z

YUMMY

I'LL TAKE A LARGE, DOUBLE CHEESE, AND TWO ORDERS OF BREADSTICKS

AND THEY CALL HIM TITUS THE GENIUS? SHOULD CALL HIM TITUS THE PIG

Uyen Le

THOMAS MAJDANSKI
EAST BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

IMMORTALS 2001

OLYMPIAN GODS IN N.Y.C.

WELCOME FRIENDS

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Jupiter, what are we all doing here? N.Y.C.?

I AM CONFUSED AS WELL

I UNDERSTAND YOUR CONCERN NEPTUNE. IT IS TIME FOR US TO TAKE OVER...

CHRIS LEINONEN
SEMINOLE, FLORIDA

KNOCK KNOCK

?

CAVE CANEM

HELLO, I AM JUPITER, AND THIS IS JUNO.

J-JUST CLOSE THE DOOR HONEY...

ZAP

How MANY HOUSES HAS IT BEEN SO FAR?

Pompeiana, Inc.

Pompeiana 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. Pompeiana, 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.

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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.
- Pompeiana, Inc., attempts to publish as much spontaneously submitted work as possible, but it cannot guarantee publication.

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

62.

Carmina

Optima

- I. Money
- II. Sheep
- III. Dogs
- IV. Pigs
- V. Time
- VI. Eclipse
- VII. Echoes
- VIII. If
- IX. The Trial
- X. Us and Them

63.

Can You Spot

a Model?

1. D. Mustang
2. G. Eclipse
3. K. 911
4. M. Beetle
5. A. Civic
6. I. Navigator
7. F. Viper
8. C. Firebird
9. J. Suburban
10. L. Legacy
11. B. Echo
12. E. Tiburon
13. H. Stingray

64.

From Nouns to

Verbs

1. VERBA
2. ORA
3. VIAE
4. MINISTRI
5. CONSULES
6. FORMAE
7. CAMPI
8. CURAE
9. OCULI
10. NAVES
11. HOMINES
12. CORPORA
13. TEMPLA
14. LEGES
15. GENERA
16. SIGNA
17. JUGA

Conjugating is fun!

What Was

the

Mountain

Home?

1. VENUS
2. ARTEMIS
3. SIRENS
4. ZEUS
5. VESTA
6. DIONYSUS
7. BACCHUS
8. POSEIDON
9. YVESUVIUS

65.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. toga praetexta | 8. soleae | 15. orbis iuliae |
| 2. toga | 9. calcei mulei | 16. subligaculum |
| 3. sagum | 10. sculponeae | 17. tunica recta |
| 4. fibula | 11. caligae | 18. toga candida |
| 5. tunica | 12. stola | 19. toga pulla |
| 6. synthesis | 13. barba | 20. palla |
| 7. lacerna | 14. gemmae | |

69.

UUY PUNXED RRGY INUYFOFAITVXOF
 SUBINMOAITITTSUHQUAFUWOTUJN
 ELIBISSOPMIAUQTSEMTRELO
 RXMNYCUBRHTOKAYZOKYOBZVAEV
 DVEPCCKGGPVAGMORAGCEROTXFU
 CMHREPMBNPUNFOFIOBGRGAGGAS
 TAEYZIJBAQVRLKXFIAMNTOBBO
 QVYHOUVPBIOGUAOTEKOWEZRH
 RGGQUKQTMKRAVEFDYGVVATGEO
 IRSASCIENIAPOTETPASESDIMVO
 BUOOLSIISBOFTYXWOMORLSMONS
 FUWICCAUUGBFTTHASUNNTFBXOOK
 BOSZYVSHFYNTOSERMVIEDYCFNG
 DRXOQUONBNHQMUPZITODDOVSAL
 WKNNWNSOCJZSQMWTEEDOUQELJTO
 QVUQVOKPHONZIIYIDHIOBFGUECH
 MIPMWWIBZTVBMAGIIZAWBHPCWAW
 TLLCIVIDIVINEVGMMEWEPZGQYEM
 ANNUITCOFFITDRKSMXSEVMKVE
 ARSLONGAVITABREVISATSHGQXWJA
 HERICSENTSEASUACIDNEMIDYTX

70.

These People Are

Funny

1. Abbot and Costello
2. Monty Python
3. The Three Stooges
4. Groucho Marx
5. Bob Hope
6. Red Skelton
7. Redd Foxx
8. Robin Williams
9. Chris Rock
10. Sinbad

71.

Spectacula Televisifica

1. Pinocchio's Christmas
2. Crickets on the Hearth
3. Ernest Saves Christmas
4. The Ultimate Christmas Present
5. Borrowed Hearts: A Holiday Romance
6. Martha Stewart's Christmas Dream
7. Christmas Comes to Bikini Bottom
8. Arthur's Perfect Christmas
9. Robbie the Reindeer in Hooves of Fire
10. Tangerine Bear: Home in Time for Christmas

72.

O Di Immortales!

1. Mars Ares
2. Ceres Demeter
3. Apollo Apollon
4. Vulcan Hephaestus
5. Jupiter Zeus
6. Mercury Hermes
7. Juno Hera
8. Minerva Athena
9. Dis Hades
10. Diana Artemis
11. Vesta Hestia
12. Neptune Poseidon
13. Venus Aphrodite
14. Uranus Coelus
15. Tellus Gaia
16. Saturn Cronus
17. Bacchus Dionysus

77.

How Well Did You Read?

1. She wants to think that her life was wonderful.
2. "Get a vital!"
3. Zeus, Aesop and Hermes.
4. *Anno novo faustum felix tibi sit!*
5. Dionysus.
6. So Patricians could talk with Plebeians.
7. He has a managerial position at Sea World.
8. An agricola (farmer) and a venator (hunter).
9. Ricotta
10. Donkey's toes.

76.

Aeneid Scramble

1. IUNO
2. NEPTUNUS
3. DEIOPEA
4. OYAS
5. AENEAS
6. JUPITER
7. AEDULUS
8. SIBYL
9. MAJORIS
10. Frater Didonis erat PYGMALION

Only Eight Sets Left!

Teachers, **Back Issue Boxes** are loaded with 28 copies of each of 8 of the 9 issues that were published last year (the April issue was a short press run). The learning games, cartoons and articles provide great cultural enrichment for students who did not receive the **NEWSLETTER** last year. **Send \$25 per box to Pompeiana, Inc., or phone 317/255-0589 to use a credit card.**

Teacher: _____, School: _____
 School Address: _____

75.

But I Just Went to
the Baths

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

Picturae Moventes

- I. The Green Mile
- II. Toy Story
- III. Apollo 13
- IV. Turner and Hooch
- V. Joe Versus the Volcano
- VI. Big
- VII. Sleepless in Seattle
- VIII. You've Got Mail
- IX. Philadelphia
- X. From the Earth to the Moon

74.

OWIGSRTWOUSOMT
 RWDWSDGEMMAELBQG
 WODWSDGEMMAELBQG
 TWEAENOPUCSUWLA
 JCFCHAEAGILACPP
 GNHWTLMURFIAABOR
 ECGLNZESABYLGA
 AAGZYPGJGVLUIRBE
 JLEASUAGALBLBIT
 CHELGMUETOGIBASE
 ANNXXMVCMLFEUAIX
 STOLASMZDECZSCUT
 OTGADIDNACAGOTLA
 GALLUPAGOTFEZZHIT
 DBJLTUNICARECTAJ
 IACERNAXNJZAUEJ
 IELLUMIECLACOTTKP
 TUNICAUCFPGBESAY

67.

Lived When?

Wrote What?

1. Cato the Elder, C.
2. Gaius Julius Caesar, A.
3. Carus Titus Lucretius, I
4. Gaius Sallustius Crispus, D
5. Publius Vergilius Maro, G
6. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, F
7. Cornelius Tacitus, B
8. Publius Ovidius Naso, J
9. Marcus Fabius Quintilianus, H
10. Marcus Annianus Lucanus, E

68.

EROS O U
 H S S
 DEMETER S
 A A
 HERA I
 A T A
 H A P H R O D I T E
 H E S T I A
 N E Z
 A M H E P H A E S T U S
 I U
 HERMES S

Drew

Not many students know John, Elbert or Lionel, but they all know Drew. The Barrymore family has acted on stage and in the movies for nearly eighty years. The Barrymore family has always been well-known, but it has not always been well. In fact, Drew says that her family was dysfunctional. Drew herself, nevertheless, is both well-known and well. Despite her family.

Drew believes that she has evolved so well because she can easily adapt to a variety of things.

When Drew was seven years old, she was already famous for her role in *E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial*. She was a nightclub darling at age ten. When she was fourteen, she overcame her addiction to drugs, and wrote *Little Girl Lost* when she was fifteen. When she was nineteen years old, she started her own production company with her friend, Nancy Javonien. Drew and Nancy have produced one film, named *Never Been Kissed*.

Most recently, Drew is very famous for her role in *Charlie's Angels*.

Over a twenty-year period, Drew has played roles in these twenty-eight films: *Altered States* (1980), *E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial* (1982), *Firestarter* and *Irreconcilable Differences* (1984), *Car's Eye* (1983), *Far From Home* and *See You in the Morning* (1989), *Doppelgänger: The Evil Within*, *Guncrazy*, *Polena Ivy* and *Waxwork II: Lost in Time* (1992), *Motormama*, *No Place to Hide* and *Wayne's World II* (1993), *Bad Girls*, *Batman Forever*, *Boys on the Side* and *Mad Love* (1993), *Everyone Says I Love You* and *Serious* (1996), *Ever After: A Cinderella Story*, *Home Fries* and *The Wedding Singer* (1998), *Best Men*, *Never Been Kissed* and *Wishful Thinking* (1999), *Charlie's Angels* and *Titan A.E.* (2000).

What plan does Drew have for the future?

"I have plans, not one plan. I want to have a family and to live different places. But I want to have a home base. I want to have time to do other things besides work. I want to learn new things. I want to help others make their movies. I want to be a director, but I'm not ready yet. I want to read more books. If I should die tomorrow, I would want to think that my life has been wonderful."