

# POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

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FEB. A. D. M. M. I.





**M**atthaeus Pagina Damonis erat actor oblectatus qui cum amico Beniamine Afflecco fabulam ad picturam moventem creandam scripsit. Haec fabula erat **Benevolentia Venanda**. Paucos post menses operabatur cum Robino Guilhelmo ut hanc picturam moventem crearent. Mirabile dictu, **Benevolentia Venanda** erat una ex optimis picturis moventibus quae ab A. D. MCMXC usque ad A. D. MCMXCIX creata erat. Iterum, post paucos menses Matthaeo statua aurea nomine "Oscar" data est! Nunc Matthaeus XXX annos auctus est et est actor famosissimus. Iterum nominatus est ut sibi "Oscar" daretur propter personam quam egi in pictura movente cui titulus est **Magister Ripelius Ingeniosus**.

Matthaeus natus est pridie Nonas Octobres, A. D. MCMXX Cantabrigiae in Massachusettensi. Tunc Bostoniensis habitabat, et studebat apud Cantabrigiam Rindgiam Scholam Altam et apud Scholam Latinam. Postea studebat apud Universitatem Harvardiensem, sed studia

sua interrupit (sine diploma) ut personae in picturis moventibus ageret.

Inter initia Matthaeus et amicus suus, Beniamin Affleccus duos annos habitabant Saxi Aquilini quod est urbs suburbanus prope Illos Angelos. Personae minores agebat in picturis moventibus quibus tituli erant **Pizza Mystica** (in qua pictura moventi dixit, "Mater, visne habere meas res virides?"), **Vincula Scholastica**, **Gerónimo: Fabula Americana**, **Virtus Subter Impetum et Qui Pluvium Facit**.

Tandem, de spe deieci quia personae minores solum agebant. Matthaeus et Beniamin constituerunt scribere fabulam suam ad picturam moventem

creandam. Ipsi in animo habebant soli facere hanc picturam moventem ut se praebeant actores optimos. Feliciter, Matthaeus et Beniamin dederunt fabulam suam procuratori suo. Procurator fabulam legit et tunc negotiorum curatoribus fabulam dedit. Quatuor diebus, multi qui produxerunt picturas moventes **Silvae Illicis**, **Aquiloli** certabant de **Benevolentia Venanda** creanda.

Quando Matthaeus personam agebat cum Robino Guilhelmo, **Benevolentiam Venandam** Bostoniensis

creabant. Quia Stephanus Spielbergus Bostoniensis eodem tempore picturam cui titulus erat **Amistad** creabat, Robinus Matthaeum ad Stephanum introduxit. Postea Matthaeus personam egi in picturis moventibus quibus tituli erant **Privatum Ryanum Servare** (creata a Stephano Spielbergo), **Circumscribentes (ad decipiendum)**, **Qui Pluvium Facit**.

Quomodo Matthaeus potest remanere humilis apud tantam famam? Habet familiam optimam quae eum in linea tenet. Matthaeus est filius iunior, et habet fratrem seniores cui nomen est Kielus qui semper Matthaeum errantem corrigit. Pater eius divortium fecit cum matre, sed Matthaeus, Kielus, pater matresque etiam nunc amici sunt et nonnumquam una cenant.

Matthaeus nondum aliquem in matrimonium duxit, sed habitabat cum amica sua cui nomen est Minima Agitator. Matthaeus dixit Minima esse "dominam suavem" et "feminam veram."



On the far bank of the Tiber—in the days of old Rome—sprawled meadows called *Ager Vaticanus*. Here was the site of Cincinnatus' farm, of Caesar's country estate, of Caligula's botanical gardens. Here many members of the imperial court had their extramural retreats. Here Hadrian placed his mausoleum (which in 590 was re-named *Castel Sant' Angelo* for an apparition that took place there).

In the wake of the empire's fall, these properties—except for the emperor's tomb—were plundered and then allowed to molder into dust. Across the next few centuries the area gradually returned to its pristine aspect: an expanse of somewhat marshy fields of lotus and violets and countless species of wildflowers.

Then in the early 700's the idea of pilgrimage to the holy places of the Eternal City caught on throughout Christian Europe. To kneel in prayer at the tomb of the Apostle Peter became the lifelong dream and goal of most of the faithful.

Because the few antiquated inns of that day could not hope to accommodate the ceaseless influx of devout foreigners, large pilgrim groups took to camping out on the plain that stretched from St. Peter's Basilica to the river for their entire stay in Rome. How much discomfort these pious souls had to endure, after an odyssey fraught with hardships and peril, is easily imagined.

As time went on, however, Christian leaders from the many nations represented in these pilgrimages took the initiative

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)



VIEW OF IL BORGO FROM THE TOP OF HADRIAN'S TOMB. ALONG THE LEFT SIDE CAN BE SEEN THE POPE'S ESCAPE PATH BUILT ON TOP OF A WALL RUNNING TO THE LOGGIA OF ST. PETER'S BASILICA.

## Fantastic February Fun

When it came to dodging the Winter Blues, the Romans had it down to a science. Sure February may have gotten its name from *febris*, meaning fever, but that was no reason to hide under a blanket, bolt the doors and wait for spring. Nope! As usual, those old Romans simply took the bull by the horns and planned party after party—in fact, they celebrated more *feriae* during February than they did during any other month of the year.

The parties started on the Ides (13<sup>th</sup>) of February (*Parentalia*) when families would begin having picnic lunches at the tombs of their relatives while they decorated them and made offerings of wine, milk, honey and olive oil. These parties took place during an entire Roman week.

Two days after the Ides the pace picked up with the annual *Luperci* dash (*Lupercalia*) through the city streets. After sacrificing goats and a dog to *Faunus* (also called *Lupercus*), young priests would rub their bodies with the sacrificial blood, make bloody whips of the skins of the sacrificed animals and run through the spectator-lined streets hitting the outstretched hands of married women who were hoping for good luck. It is during the commemoration of *Lupercalia* on February 15 that some lucky Latin classrooms are visited by The Goat Man. Dressed in a goat

head and head-to-toe goat skin, The Goat Man makes a surprising entrance into the classroom and strikes the outstretched hands of all the girls seeking good luck with his talcum powder-filled "whip." As soon as he appears at the door, the whole class welcomes him by chanting, "*Caper! Caper! Caper!*" until he finishes his rounds and disappears as mysteriously as he arrived.

Two days later, Romans celebrated their version of April Fool's Day. They called the day *Stultorum Ferae*, The Feast of Fools. On this day, notices were posted indicating when the Blessing of the Ovens (*Fornacalia*) would take place in each of the city's wards. Anyone who did not know in which ward he lived was a February Fool!

*Quirinalia* was celebrated on the same day, commemorating Romulus' assumption into heaven.

The day after *Parentalia* ended, *Caristia* was celebrated. This was sort of a somber day, but a very important one for peace and happiness. This was the day that families got together to "kiss and make up." All arguments had to be resolved and all hurt feelings had to be forgiven so that the family could enter the new Lunar Year on good terms with each other. Hugs, kisses, tears of happiness and cheers from relieved family members made the celebration complete.

*Caristia* was followed immediately by the official end of the old Lunar Year, *Terminalia*. After renewing friendships within the family, families would now go out and re-establish friendships with their neighbors by getting together at the edges of their property and decorating their fences, walls or property-line markers (*termini*) with flowers and making offerings to the god *Terminus* to help everyone get along during the new Lunar Year.

Finally, two days later, Romans really got their blood flowing by celebrating *Regifugium*, a festival commemorating the expulsion of the last king of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus, and his family. Mini-marathons were run as young people helped to chase a fictional Tarquinius out of town, and special dancing priests, called *Salii*, performed wild, leaping dances up and down the streets.

Who said February had to be dull? Certainly not the Romans!

### FEBRUARY

The Goat Man is Coming!



## African American Scholars Of Latin

Based on an article by Katrina Griffin,  
Latin I student of Mary L. Carroll, Northeastern H.S.,  
Elizabeth City, New Jersey

February is Black History Month. As a student of Latin, I decided to commemorate the month by doing a little research to see if I could find a few exemplary African American scholars who had also studied Latin or ancient Greek.

The first scholar I found was named Sadie Delany. Sadie used the challenge of learning classical languages to provide her with the strength she needed to achieve other goals in life. Sadie was driven to excel academically. She did not let hardships prevent her from what she wanted to achieve during her life. She used the inner strength that she developed through her studies to overcome the prejudice of others that tried to hold her back.

William Sanders Scarborough was another African American scholar that used his study of the classical languages to strengthen his mind and his character. By proving that he could fully comprehend the construction of difficult passages, he became a better person. William is an inspiration to me today to show people that I, too, can attain high grades through perseverance in my study of Latin.

The third African American scholar I discovered was Ruth Flowers. She also took advantage of her opportunities to study the classical languages, and it helped her lead a positive and successful life despite the racism and discrimination that challenged her on a daily basis.

Not only did the study of Latin and ancient Greek help these scholars improve their minds, it also gave them a sense of perspective that helped them look beyond the everyday problems challenging them to see greater human goals to which they could aspire.

## A.D. VII KAL. MART. (February 23)

By Heather Schmitt, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,  
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

The echo of laughter,  
The smell of sweetened *vinum*,  
The sight of flames emerging from charred wood,  
The sight of two families joined together,  
Flowers and ribbons decorating each side of a wall,  
The crackling of twigs being broken—  
All these things join those present in tradition.  
Fresh kernels of grain are dashed into the fire  
As a daughter prepares to drip honey onto the altar.  
Goblets of wine are placed to be warmed by the flames.  
Two neighbors pour thick sacrificial blood  
And saturate the boundary stone  
Before the feasting families echo the song of Terminus.

## A GUMMI Solution

By Valeria Hopkins and Livia Bryant, Latin III students  
of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

One humid day, Ostentius, a Roman youth, was enjoying the *frigidarium* along with a few friends. Along came Ericorius, a rather loud and obnoxious boy. Ericorius made his usual rude entrance by splashing everyone in sight. He immediately took over the conversation and talked incessantly about topics the others found trivial and boring.

"Did I ever tell you all the joke about the blind woman in the marketplace?"

"Yes, you did," two boys replied in unison.

"About a thousand times," Ostentius added.

"Well, let me tell you again," Ericorius continued. "I've changed it a little, and it's even better now!"

Ericorius went on with his babbling as the other Roman youth tried to tune him out.

Ostentius finally turned to his friend Julius and said, "Man, how will we ever get Ericorius to shut up?"

"I think I know someone who can help," Julius replied, and quickly left the *frigidarium*. Before too long, he returned accompanied by another boy and motioned for Ostentius to come over to them.

"What's up?" asked Ostentius.

"This is my friend, Chewbicus. I think he can help us with our little problem."

"What are you chewing on?" Ostentius asked Chewbicus.

"Well, it's some really neat stuff that I sort of discovered myself," said Chewbicus, barely able to open his mouth wide enough to speak clearly. "It's called *gummi*, and I find it sort of dripping out of holes in the bark of different trees. I gather up little droplets of it here and there and then chew it. The only bad thing about it is that it's hard for me to talk when I've got a mouthful of the stuff."

Julius looked at Ostentius with a sly grin and said, "I thought we could ask Chewbicus to give some of his *gummi* to our annoying little friend, Ericorius. What do you think?"

"That's a great idea. Of course, you realize he may not be able to finish his story about the blind woman in the forum!"

The three boys walked over to where Ericorius was holding court in the *frigidarium*, and Chewbicus offered him a hunk of his *gummi*.

"What is it?" Ericorius asked. "Sacchari pastillus?"

"No. It's not to eat. You just chew on it. Try it. It's real neat," Chewbicus replied.

Ericorius stuffed the hunk of *gummi* into his mouth and began chewing.

All the other boys, appreciative of the sudden silence, all gave Julius the old thumbs up sign of appreciation and finished up their time in the *frigidarium* in relaxing peace. And believe it or not, this little trick is still used to keep annoying people quiet today.

Gum, anyone?

## GONE: A CITY AND ITS PEOPLE

By Carrie L. McClintock,  
Eighth Grade Latin student of Judy Hanna,  
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

**Gray.** Imagine being surrounded by this color, a color that becomes more distasteful the longer it descends from the sky.

**Ash.** Descending from the mountain are the tiny hot cinders, the ash that brought many their doom.

**Lost.** Pompeii and its people were lost, lost during three fateful days in August when no one expected the end to come.

**Nothing.** No movement. No breathing. Nothing lived after the ash and the gas blanketed the town.

**Fumes.** Drifting from home to home, poisonous fumes choked those who huddled indoors, slowly dying.

**Together.** This is how they remain, their bodies and their culture preserved by the ash for us to see and understand.

**Pompeii.** A most historic place, a place doomed then and empty to this day. A place where many sad things happened on three fateful August days.

## A Cry for Equality

By Jennifer Rodruquez, Latin I student of  
Judith A. Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Julia, Julia, why can't you see?  
Why must you always disobey me?  
Into the school, dressed as a boy,  
For some reason brings you much joy.  
Learning is meant for your brothers only.  
But yet you refuse to be lonely.  
If you keep insisting on causing trouble,  
You will only cause your punishment to double.  
Julia, Julia, why can't you be like the rest of the girls?  
All they do is worry about their weight and beautiful curls.  
I am afraid if you do this one more time,  
I will have to treat it as a crime!

Oh, *pater*, *pater*, why don't you understand?  
I do not like to follow. Equality is what I demand.  
Boys get to read, play, and do it all  
While I am stuck at home playing with my stupid doll.  
I want to read and write and have some fun,  
But since I am a girl, I am not even allowed to run.  
I do not want to be a girl who ends up as a housewife.  
I want to have an adventurous and exciting life.  
Why, *pater*, must you deny me this?  
This would fill my world with such a wonderful bliss.

Julia, Julia, I still do not understand.  
Your obedience is all I demand.  
Why is being a housewife so bad?  
Why does it cause you to get so mad?  
You should be glad to follow your husband's lead.  
You won't have to worry—he'll look after your every need.

*Pater*, *Pater*, you still don't comprehend.  
Why won't you be reasonable? Why won't you bend?  
Maybe, someday, reason will come to you,  
And until then I'll figure out what I must do.  
I shall continue my education and try my very best.  
In the end, I shall triumph above the rest!



DRAWING BY AMANDA HIRSCHFELD, LATIN I STUDENT  
OF NANCY TIGERT, ANDERSON H.S., CINCINNATI, OHIO

## A CYCLOPIAN JILT

Drawing by Kevin Liu, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons,  
Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania



And so, a lonely Polyphemus drew,  
The ancient Polypheumus, who in youth  
Loved Galatea while his youthful beard grew  
Down his cheeks, and darkened round his mouth.  
He cared not for apples, olives, roses;  
Love made him mad; his world was neglected,  
The very sheep went backward to their closes  
Out from the fair green pastures, self-directed.  
And singing to Galatea, thus, he wore  
The sunrise down along the weedy shore,  
And pined alone, and felt the cruel wound  
Beneath his heart, which Cupid's arrow bore,  
With a deep pang; but, so, the cure was found;  
And, sitting on a lofty rock, he cast  
His eyes upon the sea, and sang at last:  
"O whitest Galatea, can it be  
That you did scorn me who loved you so?  
More white than milk, my girl, you were to see,  
More meek than lambs, more full of leaping glee  
Than kids, and brighter than the early glow  
On grapes that swell to ripen—sour like thee!  
You came to me like a fragrant sleep,  
And just as soon you went from me.  
You ran, just as a frightened sheep  
Flees from the gray wolf! Yet, love overcame me.  
I loved you, maiden, but you loved me not at all."

BASED ON THEOCRITUS



## A Valentine Wish (With No Real Rhyme)

By Jenna Simone, Latin II student of James Dalton,  
Sterling H.S., Somerdale, New Jersey

Dear goddess Aphrodite,  
Goddess of love and beauty,  
Please hear my plea.

I want a love greater than the sea,  
One that will hold and cherish me  
And feel the need to always be  
With him forever in eternity.

Long I wait for him,  
Day and night, night and day,  
But he does not come. He stays away.  
Is it I? Do I not have enough beauty?

Please then, if that is true,  
Bestow a gift upon me,  
One so strong and true,  
For me to look so gracious and fair  
That he could not bear

To be away for even a minute. He would miss  
Holding me and need a kiss.  
Dear goddess of love and beauty,  
Please don't deny me this request,  
This one thing I need.

Just grant me this one deed.  
That is all I will ask till the day I die.  
Please help me find my love...  
Forever, he and I.

## O.K., ONE MORE TIME: The Answer is LATIN!

In an article that appeared in *Time* (Dec. 11, 2000, p. 61), Mike Eskenazi reviewed how, in the 1970's and '80's, the U. S. Government funded Latin classes in underperforming urban school districts. From Los Angeles to Indianapolis to Philadelphia, FLES programs (Foreign Language in Elementary Schools) produced astounding results in everything from reading comprehension to geography! When Congress cut the funding, however, nearly all the districts discontinued Latin.

As might have been expected from such penny-wise and dollar-short decisions, these same school districts almost immediately found themselves facing the same old problems. And now, once again, the government is getting involved. This time, however, the government is not supporting tried and tested FLES programs, it's simply mandating improvement and threatening to take away state funding from schools whose students don't improve.

Luckily, there are still some folks around who know that the solution lies with Latin. Thus parents are demanding, and getting, public Latin Elementary Schools—schools in which Latin is worked into every aspect of the curriculum. One such success story is Brentwood Latin Grammar School in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Hundreds of small private and parochial schools are also being started, such as Walnut Grove Christian School in Carmel, Indiana, which not only require their students to take Latin, but also classical Greek, logic and epistemology. Providence Elementary School in Fairfax City, Virginia, requires Latin of all its students. And in the past three years alone, scores of other elementary schools in other high-stakes testing states such as Texas and Massachusetts have added Latin programs.

When asked why the Fairfax City school board is requiring Latin at Providence Elementary School, board member Allen Griffith replied, "If we're trying to improve English skills, teaching Latin is an awfully effective, proven method."

So if any members of Congress happen to ask you, be sure to remind them that, yes, Latin is still our best educational investment!

## Goddess "of Love"

By Jennifer Tay, Latin II student of Judith Granese,  
Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Aphrodite, the goddess of love,  
Makes pairs of lovers with the gods above.  
Over the land she searches far and wide  
Replacing words of heartache with words to guide.  
Intimate relationships she intricately weaves,  
Securing the world that each love feeds.

## Master of Ancient Trivia

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

If you are like me, you are fascinated by books like the *Guinness Book of World Records* or books with titles like *Amazing Facts*. I can sit for hours and read about people who have set records in the strangest of ways or about unusual facts of nature. You know the sort of thing I mean—most hot dogs eaten, largest hot fudge sundae, world's slowest creature or hottest pepper. Well, antiquity had lots of people who wrote just this sort of book. We call them "encyclopedists" and their books seem to chronicle anything and everything.

The most famous encyclopedist is Pliny the Elder. Pliny was a remarkable fellow in that he actually worked for the government under the emperors Vespasian and Titus, but, despite holding down this full time job, he still read and wrote constantly. We know that he would get up before anyone else and start his studies in the dark, that he invented a sort of glove that allowed him (or his slave) to write even in the coldest weather, and, to judge from the amazing number of facts that he passes on to us, he must have also invented a tremendous filing system. In his preface he tells us that his work contains 20,000 facts from 100 authors. But the total is even higher than that! Pliny's curiosity was so great that when he happened to be present at the eruption of Vesuvius in 79AD, he had a boat bring him close to the action and this cost him his life. Many may have even read a letter by his nephew, Pliny the Younger, which describes this event.

Pliny's work is called the *Naturalis Historia* or "*Natural History*" and talks about everything under the sun. It took him decades to write and is 37 "books" long. In fact, the Loeb edition (with Latin on one page and English facing it on the other) of the *Naturalis Historia* is ten volumes long. And every volume is just packed with amazing facts. Some critics complain that Pliny was uncritical or naive, but that is my favorite part of his work.

Pliny can be of practical use. Troubled by a lion? Pliny assures us that lions are petrified of roosters. Worried that your pigeons will run away from home? Keep a dead kestrel (a small falcon) in a jar and your pigeons will not roam. Is your parrot getting out of hand? Pliny tells us that parrots like to get silly on wine, but can be sobered up by being hit on the head with an iron bar. Need a cure for a hangover (apparently the parrot does)? Pliny lists several along with recipes for stopping bed wetting if that is a concern. Want to have a male child? According to Pliny, Livia Drusilla, the mother of the emperor Tiberius, once hatched an egg in her bosom to insure that she would bear a boy. It sounds silly to us, but the insight into Roman folk beliefs is invaluable.

Ever wonder what the Romans ate? Pliny tells us the name of the first man to fatten a peacock for the table and of the fellow who invented the delicacy of "sole of goose-foot!" A certain Gaius Hirrius was the first person to keep moray eels in artificial ponds (yes, they actually ate those things) and, weirder and weirder, Drusus' wife, Antonia, actually put earrings on her favorite pet moray eel. Maecenas (Augustus' minister of propaganda) started the fashion of eating donkey foals at banquets. If you fancied a sea turtle, you merely had to listen for its spores as it took a nap in the sun and then sneak up on it. He tells us that unborn hares, served unguilted, are a great delicacy, and even gives us the Latin name for them—*laurex*.

I could go on and on, but that would ruin the fun. When you get a chance, read some Pliny. Page after page, he is one of the most enchanting authors we can read from antiquity—filled with information that is as odd as it is engaging. For example, in Book X we hear of an ancient egg incubator, folk remedies, endangered species that the Romans were letting die out, and even of a public funeral for a raven murdered during the reign of Tiberius (the murderer was killed and cast in the Tiber no less). This is not, to be sure, great literature, but it sure is great fun. And if anyone gives you a hard time about reading Pliny, you can find some swell magic spells and curses to use in his pages as well. Enjoy!

## An Ubiquitous, Cupidinous Boy

Little Cupid is ubiquitous this month. Americans seem to prefer him to the more mature and somewhat intimidating Eros of Greek mythology. This chubby little winged boy was so popular among Roman artists that they were not content with just one Cupid. They would paint scores of Cupids in one painting—little images archaeologists call *Amorini*, little Love Guys. These *Amorini* are shown doing all sorts of things, from working to sleeping, and they appear on everything from wall paintings to sarcophagi.

## 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 their tax-deductible contributions payable to the "Pompeiana Endowment Fund."

### Giving Categories

Student Supporters (\$25),  
Latin Class/Club Supporters (\$100),  
Adult Supporters (\$200-\$400),  
Friends of the Classics (\$500-\$900),  
Contributors (\$1000-\$4000),  
Benefactors (\$5000-\$10,000),  
Patrons (\$20,000-\$90,000) and Angels (\$100,000+).  
Those who work in the business world are encouraged to check on the availability of corporate matching funds.

### HONOR ROLL

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## Catullus and Lesbia: Valentine Squabbles

This excerpt from *Carmen XI* was translated by  
Ryan Caruso, Latin III student of Mary L. Carroll,  
Northeastern H.S., Elizabeth City, North Carolina

You're the woman who is ready for anything  
Plus whatever else our gods may bring,  
But are you ready for this?  
Denouncing you gives me joy and bliss!

You can live and flourish with your many friends,  
Flirt with 300 of them now and then.  
And because you're fickle and you've been bad,  
You've crushed my heart and made me sad.

At one time, I was madly in love with you,  
But now, you're nothing but a measly shrew.  
My love for you is like a flower now  
That has just been crushed by a farmer's plow!

# ONE MORE ELECTION LESSON

By Jason McKim, Honors Latin IV student of Marianthe Colakis, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

O Tempora, O Mores! Have we sunk so low that a party would attempt to bend or circumvent the law during an election? But I start in *medias res*.

I am talking about the presidential election, a *sui generis* event that focused the nation's attention on one state, Florida. The original problem seemed to stem from the *modus operandi* of network newscasters. Relying on exit polls, they mis-called the results. This, of course, led to second guessing, demands for recounts and countless law suits.

While some still believe in the *status quo* concerning the electoral college, other folks want some changes. Changes will, no doubt, be made, but there will surely be a lot of *quid pro quo* behind the scenes negotiating.

Maybe the best lesson to be learned from this whole experience is to take what newscasters say *cum grano salis*. Surely most viewers realize that the networks are not driven by the harmless quest of *ars gratia artis*, but rather by the more sinister quest of *ars gratia spectatorum* which translates into *ars gratia pecuniae*.



# Oedipus

By Alex Benoit, Latin III student of Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

In hunc mundum humilis  
puer natus est  
Cum animo puro et corde  
aureo.

Vates caecus auguratus est

Filium matrem amatorem,  
patrem necatorem esse.

Electus e regia ad  
moriendum,

Puer multos post annos  
reversus est ad patriam.

Rex senex puerum (nunc  
virum) percussit et  
pugnatum est.

Rex mortuus est—manus  
viri causa erat.

Appropinquare ad oppi-  
dum, adamare reginam,  
Amantissimam in matri-  
monium ducere...

Matris amor et patris nex...

Veritate visa, caecus vere  
auguratus est.

Veritate visa, vir oculos  
suos perdidit.

Into this world a lowly child  
was born  
With spirit pure and heart of  
gold.

A prophecy was made by a  
blind one—

The son would love the mother  
and kill the father.

Cast away and left to die,

The boy returned years later  
to his homeland.

An aged king struck the boy  
(now a man), and a fight  
ensued.

The king was dead—by the  
hand of the man.

An approach to the town, a  
falling in love with a queen,  
A marriage to his deepest  
love...

Love of the mother and death  
of the father...

Having seen the truth, the  
blind one's prophecy was  
true.

Having seen the truth, the man  
pierced his own eyes.

# If you thought Greece Was the Cradle of Western Civilization,...

If your teacher of Ancient History started with Egypt and then moved quickly to Athens and Rome, you may be wondering why some students of Western Civilization are traveling to Turkey to get in touch with their roots.

While you may have learned that the Trojan War took place in Turkey, you may not know that it was on Turkey's Mount Ararat that Noah first saw the rainbow of Divine Promise.

Turkey, or Anatolia, as college profs like to call it, seems also to have been the birthplace of Indo-European languages. Both Homer and Aesop wrote their poetry there. Ionic architecture seems to have been created there. Coinage and high finance had their roots there. Philosophy got a running start there. Not only did Herodotus become the "father of history" in Turkey, but everyone from Antony and Cleopatra to St. Paul made it their business to spend time there. And where else can a person visit Byzantium, Constantinople and Istanbul in one stop?

Turkey (or Anatolia, if one prefers) has become so popular among those "in the know," that many tours are now being organized to make it easy for serious students of history to get in touch with their roots while staying out of those proverbial "Turkish prisons." One company sponsoring such a tour is the **Campanian Society** of Oxford, Ohio. Those interested in spending July 22 through August 3, 2001, to see the treasures of western and central Turkey can visit: <http://www.campanian.org/tunisia2000.html> to get all the details of the **Campanian Society's** tour. E-mail may be sent to: [campania@one.net](mailto:campania@one.net) or information may be requested by phone: 513/523-0276.

The deadline to register for this trip is March 30, 2001. If it has been your goal to become a more serious student of Western Civilization, this may be the chance for which you have been waiting!

# Perfect Love

A modern myth by Dee Ross, Latin III student of Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health and Science, Neptune, New Jersey

As the statue started to transform into a living woman, Pygmalion, overcome with excitement, stared in amazement. The twinkle in her eyes, the smile on her face, the enticing way she tilted her head at him gave every indication that Venus had fulfilled his dream. When, however, Pygmalion approached his creation, which he decided to call Galatea, to give it a loving embrace, he was shocked to see that it was only her head that had come to life. The rest of her body was still a statue.

Pygmalion, of course, was very disappointed and thought that Venus had played a very nasty trick on him. The goddess, however, had a plan of her own that she was following. Venus intended to teach Pygmalion, and the rest of the men in the world, that a woman should be appreciated not only for her physical beauty but also for her mind, her emotions and her personality.

After his initial disappointment, Pygmalion decided to make the best of his creation. He decided he would get to know Galatea simply by talking to her and learning about her ideas, her likes and her dislikes. They conversed for hours on end. The days passed quickly. Soon, Pygmalion

realized that, despite the overall beauty of the statue he had carved, he had fallen head-over-heels in love with the personality of Galatea.

Venus, watching from above, was very pleased that Pygmalion had come to appreciate Galatea as a person and decided that it was now time to grant the rest of Pygmalion's wish.

At first, Pygmalion hardly even noticed the change. He had become so used to talking to Galatea and enjoying the happiness in her eyes and the thousand little facial expressions she used when they conversed, that it took him a while to realize that Galatea was now gesturing with her hands and gently moving her whole body. Pygmalion approached Galatea very carefully and gave her a gentle, loving hug. It was an embrace that expressed both his appreciation of her physical beauty and the deep respect he had developed for her as a person. As Galatea gently returned his embrace, they both began to weep with joy.

It was this relationship that Venus had wanted to serve as an example for the rest of mankind of the perfect love possible between a man and a woman.

# WILL THE REAL VALENTINE PLEASE STAND UP

During the early Roman Empire, the celebration of *Lupercalia* slowly changed from a fertility celebration to a festival for young lovers. Young people would get together and put their names into a box to be drawn out at random for a friendly gift exchange. Sometimes the friendship of the couple exchanging gifts would lead to romance and marriage.

In A.D. 496 the Roman Catholic Church officially replaced the February 15 celebration of *Lupercalia* with a feast in honor of St. Valentine on February 14—a change which in no way discouraged young lovers.

Who was St. Valentine? Some say he was a priest who lived in Rome under Emperor Claudius II (A.D. 268-270), and that he was executed for helping young men avoid the draft via secret marriage ceremonies.

Others say Valentine was a bishop of Torini who was beheaded in A.D. 273 for converting a Roman family.



By Josh Haukebo  
and Patrick Hughes

# Meridiani Horti

Latin I students  
of Cheravon Davidson,  
Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio





## Good Food, Bad Manners

By Kate Mann, Latin IV student of Susan J. Miller,  
East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

During my sophomore year I was required to do a massive eight-week project about any topic concerning ancient Rome. Being a food lover myself, as well as having an interest in the cuisines of other cultures as well, I, along with two other classmates, chose to study Roman food. Some of our findings were surprising indeed!

First of all, Romans had an incredibly varied menu! Anything from fish to exotic game to fruits and vegetables to domesticated chickens to roasted pig, lamb, goat, or any other poor creature that happened to wander by before dinnertime might have ended up on a serving tray. Roman banquets were elaborate, sophisticated and exclusive, and oftentimes involved guests staying until all hours of the night.

There was, however, one problem that we encountered. In almost every article, column or book describing the "typical life of a Roman," or "life in Rome," or even in one particularly helpful book entitled *Roman Food*, there never failed to be a lengthy report on the unusual dining manners of the Romans. Roman men ate reclining on couches—wealthy men on luxurious couches—that also could double as beds if the party got dull. Course after course was often served at elaborate banquets. Since the only tableware was a tablespoon with a pointed handle, everyone, even heads of state and prominent ambassadors to Rome, used their fingers while eating. This practice, of course, made napkins an absolute necessity. At fancy parties, napkins might be provided as presents to the guests who could wrap choice leftovers up in them and take them home with them. Guests invited to less elaborate dinner parties were expected to bring their own napkins with them.

Judging from some of the graphic mosaics decorating the floors of Roman *triclinia*, throwing one's bones and shells on the floor was a common—albeit disgusting—practice in ancient Rome.



Clean up, of course, fell to the slaves, who also could have a go at the leftovers after the unclaimed food was returned to the *culina*.

**[Editor's note:** Readers who want an eye-opening view of an extravagant Roman banquet should read the account of the "Dinner of Trimalchio" in the *Satyricon* by Petronius. If the book can't be located in a classroom or school library, an excerpt can be read by visiting [www.pompeiana.com](http://www.pompeiana.com) and clicking on the Roman Dining link. Then access the book entitled *Ancient Roman Feasts and Recipes* and read Chapter III, "Ancient Menus and Epicures."]

## From Dining Rooms to Clinics & More

The November 2000 issue (just received) of *The Spelling Newsletter*, a newsletter that keeps its readers up-to-date on the history and challenges of spelling the English language, contained several items for Pompeiana readers.

First of all, there was a Greek word, *kline* that meant "bed." This is the word from which the Romans derived their word *triclinium*. *The Spelling Newsletter* points out that "it must be remembered that our understanding of that word as it was used 2000 years ago was far different than it is today. For example, one doesn't usually expect to find a bed in a dining room...until one remembers that Greek and Roman citizens reclined on couches (*triclinia*) during meals. The root (*kline*) of *triclinium* was also used to refer to 'a room containing such couches,' which still describes something of what we think of today as a 'clinic' where one may 'recline' while being treated medically."

On a more "tragic" note, in a special column *The Spelling Doctor* observes that "Literally, a tragedian was one who sang goat songs. The connection between the idea of a goat and tragic drama is thought to arise either from the fact that actors sometimes were given goats as prizes for their performances, or because they wore goatskin costumes."

Sometimes, fun verses are passed along:

Santa Claus, once a simple fellow with elves,  
a sled and beard of white,

Used to fill stockings hung out late at night.

Oh, why have you changed and become so uncouth?  
Now you work for WalMart and sell junk to our youth.

## AENEAS' TO DO LIST



BY JUSTIN SWARTZ, LATIN HONORS STUDENT OF SANDY DAYTON,  
NAPERVILLE CENTRAL H.S., NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS

## Oh, Latin!

By Presh Talwalkar, Latin Honors student of Sandy Dayton, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

Let us learn the Latin language,  
Just you and I,  
When the world is whirling  
Against the sky.

Whenever we want and watch  
And anywhere we go,  
We hear *magistra* speak  
Of the great Cicero.

*Quo usque tandem—*  
Oh, the sound!  
We cannot stop—  
It's love we've found!

So we learn the Latin language  
And love its beauty.  
We cannot refuse—  
It's our lifelong duty.

## Caesar, My Lord!

"Calpurnia!"

"Here, my lord."

"Stand you directly in Antonius' way when he doth  
run his course. Antonius!"

"Caesar, my lord?"

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

Julius Caesar, Act I, Sc. II

The date was February 15, and the people of Shakespeare's Rome were celebrating *Lupercalia*, a feast of purification and fertility.

According to the historian, Plutarch, the sons of two noblemen, after having their foreheads stained with the bloody knife that had been used to sacrifice goats and a dog, and wiped off with milk-soaked wool, cut the goatskins into whips and ran about the streets lashing the outstretched hands of women who thought that this would help them to conceive and deliver healthy babies.

Unfortunately, Calpurnia gave Caesar no son.

## IN HIS HONOR

By Gina Eliseo, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,  
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

To the Romans he was known as the god of boundaries.  
Everyone in Rome participated in his ceremonies.

Rituals included sacrificing an animal and pouring its  
blood and ashes, along with vegetables, fruits, honey  
and wine into a hole made by neighbors where their prop-  
erties met.

Many friends and family members gathered and placed  
their cups of wine on the boundary marker during the  
ceremony.

Included in the ceremony were songs sung in his honor.  
Nothing but white clothing was usually worn by those gar-  
thered for this great event.

Usually the children would throw kernels of grain on a  
fire that had been built from twigs gathered by a slave.  
Special ceremonies were always performed in his honor  
when a new boundary stone was set in place as these  
stones were sacred to the god of boundaries.

## The Coming of Evil

Drawing by Megan Pendergrass, Latin I student of Dr. Elliott T. Egan  
Ben Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana. Poem by Frank Turris, Indianapolis, Indiana



How cruel to give a gift of strife  
Designed to hurt the ones we love.  
Yet such a gift was Adam's wife;  
Pandora, too, came from above.  
Although their beauty was designed to please,  
Their weakness meant to cause man harm.  
For Eve brought trouble from the trees—  
Pandora, too, caused much alarm.  
And yet, as is usually the case,  
With gifts that disappoint sometimes,  
They always have some saving grace  
That offers hope for better times.



*Cara Matrona,*

I received my *toga virilis* last *liberalis* so I feel a little embarrassed about not knowing everything I should know about my responsibilities as a voting citizen. I'm hoping that you will be able to fill me in on a small matter so I won't look like a total *stultus*.

In a few months my *soror* will be led in *matrimonium*. Both *familiae* have agreed on a *coemptio* ceremony, and I have been asked to serve as the "*libripens*." When I was told that this would be my role during the ceremony, everyone acted like it was a great honor so I tried to look pleased, even though I was totally clueless.

*Matrona*, I've attended a few *nuptiae* over the years, but I've never seen or heard of a *libripens*. Can you fill me in, please, on what this is all about and what I'll be expected to do?

*Indocnus, Stablis.*

*Solve, Indocte,*

What a beautiful and pleasant seaside resort you have the pleasure of living in with your *familia*. I visited there once a number of years ago. Does your family know the family of Pompeianus? If you do, give them my regards.

Although *coemptio* is not the most elaborate form of wedding ceremony *familiae* can choose for their children, there are some wonderful old customs that can be included that will make it memorable. Having a *libripens* is one of the old customs that has always been dear to my *cor*.

Back in the good old days, all important purchases were formalized through a process called *mancipatio*. This process by which the purchaser "got his hands on" what he was buying had to be witnessed by six Romans who had their *togae viriles* and had been enrolled as voting citizens. One of these six, called the *libripens*, represented the seller, in your case the *familia* that in "selling" its *filia* to the buyer, the *familia* of *soror's sponsus*.

As the *libripens* you will be given a *libra* made of copper to hold. During the ceremony, the *pater* of your *soror's sponsus* will take the *libra* from you and, holding it high so all can see, will drop a copper *aes* onto the *lans*. After ceremoniously weighing the *aes*, he will remove it and hand it to your *pater*.

This old fashioned procedure formalizes a *res mancipi* purchase as a *per aes et libram* purchase. This procedure used to be used whenever farm animals or slaves were transferred from the power of one person to another. Since an exchange of money was also involved when a *filia* passed from the *manus* of her *pater* to the *manus* of her *maritus*, the procedure was also used in such *coemptio* marriages.

Your *pater* and the *pater* of your *soror's sponsus* will already have worked out the transfer of your *soror's dux*, so your role as *libripens* will simply be ceremonial.

Please offer your *soror* my "*Felicitas*." I'm glad to hear that this wonderful old custom is occasionally still being followed.

# BORGO

(Continued from Pagina Prima)

tive of setting up *scholae*, modest facilities that provided food, lodging, medical care, and general assistance for their countrymen pouring daily into Rome. These *scholae* evolved, in time, into full-sized hotels, hospices, and hospitals.

King Ine of Wessex, for example, who died as a pilgrim himself in Rome in 726, set up a hospice and a church in this riparian district for all Anglo-Saxon visitors. To this complex the king gave the name of *Santo Spirito In Saxia*. Similar establishments came into existence soon after for German, Dutch, and French travelers.

In the aftermath of the awful Saracen invasion, Leo IV, in 852, decided not only to restore the severely damaged St. Peter's but also to enclose the Vatican territory and the adjoining pilgrim village with formidable defensive walls, forty feet in height and more than two miles around. This papal citadel thenceforth was known as "*Il Borgo*," from the German word *burg*, meaning a fortified hamlet. Some Romans chose to refer to it as *La Città Leonina*, the Leonine City.

The Borgo was now a clearly defined community within a city, inhabited largely by foreign transients, clerics, and envoys to the Papal Court!

At about this time, according to the *Liber Pontificalis*, a tenth century papal history, a terrible conflagration broke out threatening the entire Borgo. The same source tells how Pope Leo rushed to the loggia of the basilica and with his benediction miraculously extinguished the flames. This is the subject of Raphael's famous fresco in the Apostolic Palace. In his graphic depiction can be seen frightened oc-



cupants escaping through the windows of a burning house, the façade of old St. Peter's, and the figure of a youth bearing his aged father on his back, an allusion, no doubt, to Aeneas and Anchises fleeing burning Troy.

Pope Innocent III, in 1198, built a large hospital adjacent to the church of *Santo Spirito in Saxia*, entrusting it to the care of the Brothers Hospitalers of the Holy Spirit, an order founded by Guy de Montpelier. Both structures still stand today, wholly intact and functioning, as monumental testament to that period of exceptional Anglo-Saxon piety.

Three quarters of a century later, Pope Nicholas III commissioned *Il Corridolo*, the Corridor, a still extant bridge-like structure, topped by a battlemented walkway connecting the Papal residence with *Castel Sant'Angelo*. Intended as an escape route for the popes should they ever be under siege, *Il Corridolo* was instrumental in saving the lives of two pontiffs. Under ferocious attack from the forces of Charles VIII, Pope Alexander VI fled along the catwalk to

far greater security within the thick-walled, virtually impenetrable burial vault of Emperor Hadrian. During the sack of Rome in 1527, Clement VII did likewise.

When the Papacy shifted from Rome to Avignon in southern France—1305 to 1370—the Borgo fell into abandonment and ruin. Without the incentive of a glimpse of the successor to St. Peter, and given the unavailing, lawless conditions of Rome during this span, the pilgrimages came to a halt. But when



A SIXTEENTH CENTURY PAINTING OF GIULIANO DE' MEDICI BY RAPHAEL SHOWS THE PAPAL ESCAPE WALL RUNNING FROM HADRIAN'S TOMB.

Gregory XI restored the Papacy to the actual See of St. Peter, a new era of prosperity was ushered in for the Borgo.

Once again the old pilgrim grounds thrived, especially every quarter century during the "Holy Year." Christians from far and near began anew to patronize the inns and stores and shops. The Borgo prospered thus until the Sack of Rome in 1527. Once more the "Leonine City" emptied out, becoming thereafter the shabbiest and poorest section of Rome. Hoping to revitalize the area, Pope Pius V (1566-1572) raised a magnificent church there, naming it *Santa Maria Traspontina*—St. Mary's Across the Bridge. Designed by G. Sallustio Peruzzi, son of the great Baldassarre Peruzzi, *Santa Maria* occupies the ground where once stood the pyramidal tomb of the renowned general, Scipio Africanus. Perhaps no invading barbarians wrought as much damage to the Borgo, however, as did Benito Mussolini. To mark the 1929 Lateran Peace Treaty between the Church and the State with a broad Parisian-type boulevard from the Tiber to St. Peter's Square, *Il Duce* called for the demolition of the heart of the old Borgo, shamelessly leveling many important historic monuments and medieval buildings, and several churches. In cutting this wide swath through the quarter, he ruined the chief effect of arriving in the vast, sunlit, fountain-ornamented *Piazza San Pietro* by stepping out of the shadows of a long, dark, alley.

For this Mussolini was never quite fully forgiven. While I consider the triumphal *Via della Conciliazione* a handsomely elegant avenue, most of my Roman friends find it "...*bruttissima e pretenziosissima*!"

Today what remains of the Borgo is, nevertheless, picturesque and enchanting. Five parallel, cramped, and narrow cobblestone streets run from the Vatican walls toward the riverbank. These all share the name "Borgo." There's *Borgo Pio* (honoring Pius IX), along with *Borgo Sant'Angelo*, *Borgo Santo Spirito*, *Borgo Angelica*, and *Borgo Vittorio*. These are intersected by streets with interesting names such as *Via dei Penitenti*, the Way of the Penitents.

While the Borgo now has a permanent Roman population, it is, in part, still living up to its original *raison d'être*, serving the needs of visitors to the tomb of Peter with a plethora of modest hotels, inexpensive restaurants, *trattorie*, *pizzerie*, coffee bars, and religious article shops. Because of their proximity to the Vatican, it is not uncommon to rub elbows in these places with off-duty Swiss Guards and even with bishops and cardinals.

Set within the shadow of the great basilica, and within the sweet sound of its bells, the Borgo is a warm, colorful, friendly corner of Eternal Rome, where housewives sit out on the sidewalk and watch little daredevils career by on their tricycles, where men on pension sit at *al fresco* tables chatting over bread and cheese and carafes of white wine, where shopkeepers hawk their wares to passersby. To add to the enchanting experience that awaits one here, one ought to enter the Borgo through the stately ninth-century Gate of the Holy Spirit.



LEFT: VIEW OF HADRIAN'S TOMB FROM ATOP ST. PETER'S BASILICA. THE PAPAL ESCAPE WALL CAN BE SEEN RUNNING FROM HADRIAN'S TOMB TOWARD THE LOGGIA OF ST. PETER'S.









### TOP TEN DAVE MATHEWS SONGS

By Joe Conquest, Latin III student of Sue Miller,  
East Kentwood H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

- I. SATELLES \_\_\_\_\_
- II. INCURRE IN ME \_\_\_\_\_
- III. FORMICAE INCIDENTES \_\_\_\_\_
- IV. QUID DICAS? \_\_\_\_\_
- V. CONTUSIO \_\_\_\_\_
- VI. TANTUM AD DICENDUM \_\_\_\_\_
- VII. NIMIS \_\_\_\_\_
- VIII. MANE (PERDERE TEMPUS) \_\_\_\_\_
- IX. NOLI AQUAM BIBERE \_\_\_\_\_
- X. COGE, EXPELLE \_\_\_\_\_

Beginning level Advanced level

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### February Woes

Based on a game by Christina Merrill,  
Latin II student of Dr. Elliott T. Egan,  
Ben Franklin H.S., New Orleans, Louisiana

In the word search below, circle the Latin word or phrase  
for each item related to February health problems.

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Roman god of healing, | 10. eyes            |
| imported from Greece     | 11. ears            |
| 2. health                | 12. a cramp         |
| 3. a cough               | 13. vomit (noun)    |
| 4. fever                 | 14. illness         |
| 5. medication            | 15. a chill         |
| 6. a throb               | 16. to go to bed    |
| 7. snivel (noun)         | 17. a doctor        |
| 8. an ache               | 18. to stay at home |
| 9. nose                  |                     |

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



### Won't You Be Mine?

Based on a boggle submitted by  
Rufus Ritter, Latin II student of  
Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Fill in the Latin for the missing word in each clue. Then  
copy the letter following each bracketed number onto the  
corresponding numbered line in the **Secret Message**  
at the end.

- "Will you still love me \_\_\_\_ [1] \_\_\_\_ [9] \_\_\_\_?"
- What a fireman often rescues from a tree:  
\_\_\_\_ [14] \_\_\_\_
- "May the force be \_\_\_\_ [24] \_\_\_\_ [2] \_\_\_\_"
- "I'm Popeye, the [10] \_\_\_\_ [25] \_\_\_\_ man."
- "Yes, Regis, that is my final  
\_\_\_\_ [11] \_\_\_\_ [20] \_\_\_\_ [12] \_\_\_\_"
- "In the jungle, the mighty jungle, the \_\_\_\_ [13] \_\_\_\_ [3] \_\_\_\_  
sleeps tonight."
- Dr. Pepper is just what the doctor  
\_\_\_\_ [4] \_\_\_\_
- Fresh breath goes on and on while you chew  
\_\_\_\_ [15] \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ [16] \_\_\_\_
- "How much is that \_\_\_\_ [17] \_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_ [21] \_\_\_\_ [22] \_\_\_\_?"
- "Luke, I am your \_\_\_\_ [18] \_\_\_\_"
- "Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_\_ [6] \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ [7] \_\_\_\_?"
- "Santa Claus is coming to \_\_\_\_ [19] \_\_\_\_"
- The B-52's song, "Shiny \_\_\_\_ [5] \_\_\_\_ [8] \_\_\_\_ [23] \_\_\_\_  
People."

### Secret Message:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



### GOT A DATE?

By Travis Vander Kolk, Latin I student of  
Darryl Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S.,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

- Founding of Rome
  - Beginning of the Roman Republic
  - Three Punic Wars
  - Spartacus slave revolt
  - Birthday of Gaius Julius Caesar
  - Beginning of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
  - Birth of Publius Vergilius Maro
  - Defeat of Darius by Alexander the Great
  - Caesar's campaigns in Gaul
  - End of the Roman Republic
  - Founding of Constantinople
  - Battle of Actium
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. October 15, 70 B.C. | G. April 21, 753 B.C. |
| B. 73-71 B.C.          | H. July 12, 100 B.C.  |
| C. August 24, A.D. 79  | I. 509 B.C.           |
| D. 58-50 B.C.          | J. 264-146 B.C.       |
| E. 27 B.C.             | K. 31 B.C.            |
| F. 333 B.C.            | L. May 11, A.D. 330   |



### Mythological Women

Based on a game by Keri Voltz, Latin I student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

#### ACROSS

- The daughters of Minyas were turned into \_\_\_\_
- Latin group name for Dino, Enyo and Peperido
- Mother of the Graces
- Mother of Telemachus
- This witch turned Scylla into a monster
- Mother of the Muses
- Roman Aphrodite
- Grace of beauty
- Latin name for the Avenging Deities
- Zeus turned them into stars to save them from Orion
- The only mortal gorgon
- Half-woman, half-snake

#### DOWN

- Greek Ceres
- Scylla and \_\_\_\_
- Group name for Leucosia, Ligeia and Parthenope
- Roman Athene
- Vampire with a special taste for young children
- Daughters of Nereus

### Berry, Fruit or Vegetable?

Based on a game by Cari Borchers,  
Latin III student of Jennifer Stebel,  
Troy H.S., Troy, Ohio

On the line before each Latin word indicate whether the  
item is a berry (B), a fruit (F) or a vegetable (V). On the line  
following each Latin word, match an English meaning.

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. PHASELUS ____           | A. apple       |
| 2. CAEPA ____              | B. asparagus   |
| 3. FRAGUM ____             | C. bean        |
| 4. ASPARAGUS ____          | D. beet        |
| 5. CERASUM ____            | E. mulberry    |
| 6. BETA ____               | F. cabbage     |
| 7. PIPER ____              | G. carrot      |
| 8. OLEA ____               | H. cherry      |
| 9. MORUM ____              | I. chick pea   |
| 10. RAPUM ____             | J. cucumber    |
| 11. CUCUMIS ____           | K. elderberry  |
| 12. PIRUM ____             | L. endive      |
| 13. SPINACEA OLERACEA ____ | M. fig         |
| 14. MALUM ____             | N. grape       |
| 15. POMUM CITREUM ____     | O. kidney bean |
| 16. CARROTA ____           | P. lock        |
| 17. MORUM IDAEUM ____      | Q. lemon       |
| 18. SAMBUCUM ____          | R. lettuce     |
| 19. FICUS ____             | S. olive       |
| 20. UVA ____               | T. onion       |
| 21. PRUNUM ____            | U. pea         |
| 22. PISUM ____             | V. pear        |
| 23. MALUM PUNICUM ____     | W. pepper      |
| 24. FABA ____              | X. plum        |
| 25. NASTURCIUM ____        | Y. pomegranate |
| 26. CICER ____             | Z. raspberry   |
| 27. BRASSICA ____          | AA. spinach    |
| 28. PORRUM ____            | BB. strawberry |
| 29. LACTUCA ____           | CC. turnip     |
| 30. INTIBUM ____           | DD. watercress |

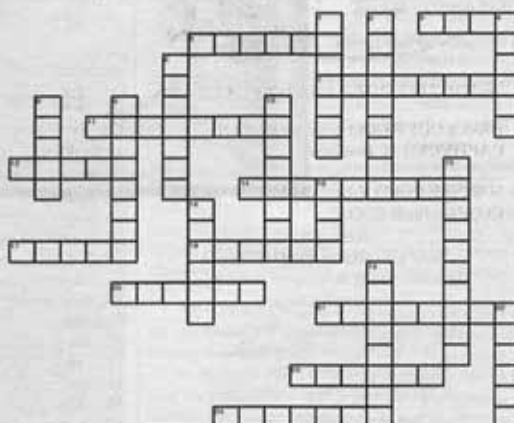


### Hey, Circle Eye!

Based on a game by Sharon Witek, Latin II student of  
Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Ansonia, Ohio

Using the letter clues provided, complete each answer.

- Nymph whom Polyphemus loved  
\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_
- What Ulysses used to blind Polyphemus \_\_\_\_ O \_\_\_\_
- Latin name Ulysses used for himself \_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_
- Island home of Polyphemus \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_
- Occupation of Polyphemus \_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_
- What Polyphemus lived in \_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_
- What Ulysses used to put Polyphemus to sleep  
\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_
- Homeland of Ulysses \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_
- What blocked the entrance to Polyphemus' home  
\_\_\_\_ U \_\_\_\_
- What Polyphemus did to some of Ulysses' men  
\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_
- Mountain near which Polyphemus lived  
\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_



- Wife who gave Hercules a poisoned robe
- Group name for Aegle, Arethusa and Erytheis
- Mother of Mercury
- Grace of flowers
- Escaped Alpheus by becoming a stream
- Winged lion with a woman's head

## A B O G G L E Search 85.

By Quintus Phelan and Arria Kelley, Latin IV students of Chervon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Using the letter-blanks as a guide, determine the Latin answer to each boggle question, then circle those Latin words in the word search below. N.B.: For nouns and adjectives, use nominative singular case endings.

- Who's in the dell?
- Ride that \_\_\_\_\_!
- Is it the bark of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_?
- This comes from a cow: \_\_\_\_\_
- Is it loot or \_\_\_\_\_?
- Beware the Black \_\_\_\_\_!
- Each of the three mice was \_\_\_\_\_
- Climb every \_\_\_\_\_
- A shopping \_\_\_\_\_
- How many years in Tibet? \_\_\_\_\_
- The loneliest number: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ or not to be?
- \_\_\_\_\_ jeans
- Tea \_\_\_\_\_
- They say Nero started it. \_\_\_\_\_
- Are you trying to start a \_\_\_\_\_?
- Is that your final \_\_\_\_\_?
- Find out what it means to me. \_\_\_\_\_
- Nixon's VP minus the "O." \_\_\_\_\_
- By any other name: \_\_\_\_\_
- Like a what? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ smashes scissors.
- I'm just a poor \_\_\_\_\_
- Who is "the world"? \_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of a suspect? \_\_\_\_\_
- What leads to mo' problems? \_\_\_\_\_

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



## Amazon.com Best Sellers 86.

- HAROLDUS FIGULUS ET AZKABANI CAPTIVUS, J. K. Roulinga
- SORDIDE COLLOQUI CUM MUNDITIAE REGINA, Linda C. Cobba
- FRATRES CONDENTES: RERUM NOVARUM GENERATIO, Iosephus J. Ellis
- DARUINI PRAEMIA: EVOLUTIO IN ACTIONE, Uendia Incisio Septentrionalis
- SUBLEI ITINERARIUM AVIBUS, Societas Auduboniensis
- DOMUS HARENAE NEBULAEQUE, Andreas Dubus
- DOMUS PICTA, Iohannes Grishamus
- SCARABAEORUM ANTHOLOGICA, Scarabaei

## A LITTLE BIT OF GRAMMAR Makes the Latin Stay Down



Based on a game by Nicole Ryan,  
Latin I student of Judy Hanna,  
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio.

87.

- first declension noun in the genitive singular
- third conjugation verb, third pers. plu., imperfect tense
- first conjugation verb, first pers. sing., future tense
- verb "to be," third pers. sing., present tense
- second declension noun in the nominative singular
- fifth declension noun in the ablative singular
- second declension noun in the nominative plural
- first conjugation verb, first pers. plu., present tense
- verb "to be," second pers. plu., perfect tense
- third declension noun in the accusative singular
- fourth conjugation verb, third pers. sing., present tense
- i stem noun in the genitive plural
- first conjugation verb, third pers. plu., pluperfect tense
- second conjugation verb, second pers. sing., future tense
- verb "to be," first pers. plu., future perfect tense
- third conjugation verb, first pers. sing., future tense
- fourth declension noun in the dative plural
- verb "to be," third pers. plu., imperfect tense
- "-io" verb, second pers. plu., future tense
- fourth declension noun in the genitive plural

A. amamus	K. habebis
B. ambulabo	L. manibus
C. audit	M. mittam
D. capietis	N. montium
E. dederant	O. patrem
F. erant	P. petebant
G. est	Q. puellae
H. ficum	R. puer
I. fuerimus	S. rami
J. fuistis	T. re

## Zodiac Fun

By James Woods and Christy VanderWyden,  
Latin II students of Nancy Mazur,  
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

88.

- Sea Goat
- Castor & Pollux
- Balance
- Feb. 19—March 20
- Lion
- Crab
- Maiden
- Pisces
- Water Bearer
- June 22—July 22
- Archer
- May 21—June 21
- Bull
- Sept. 23—Oct. 23
- Antares is its heart.

(Record bracketed letters below in the order they occur)



Favorite movies of Kerri Aveni, Riley Clark  
and Kim Zavasknik, Latin I students of  
Jodie Gill, Hawken Upper School, Gates Mills, Ohio

89.

I. ULULATUS

II. VESPER SACER

III. IOHANNES PRUINA

IV. GLANDI VIR

V. LUDUS PUERILIS

VI. CAROLINA

VII. AGNORUM SILENTIUM

VIII. ALIENI

IX. VENERIS DIES TERTIUS DECIMUS

X. SEPTEM

## GOOD GODS!

By Davus Brake, Latin I student of  
Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

90.

Unscramble each Greek deity's name and then match a Roman deity with it.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ocsr        | A. Ceres        |
| 2. taaneh      | B. Coelus       |
| 3. rase        | C. Cupid        |
| 4. phoidetar   | D. Diana        |
| 5. tiashse     | E. Dis          |
| 6. raeh        | F. Fatimas      |
| 7. uzse        | G. Juno         |
| 8. meteerd     | H. Jupiter      |
| 9. pheetsahus  | I. Liber        |
| 10. desah      | J. Luna         |
| 11. rhesem     | K. Mars         |
| 12. tsmaire    | L. Mercury      |
| 13. apn        | M. Minerva      |
| 14. nourse     | N. Neptune      |
| 15. shoeil     | O. Proserpina   |
| 16. esneel     | P. Saturn       |
| 17. sduisoyn   | Q. Sol          |
| 18. agea       | R. Venus        |
| 19. suurna     | S. Vesta        |
| 20. epneorhspe | T. Vesta Prisca |
| 21. npoodsie   | U. Vulcan       |

## How WELL-ROUNDED is Your Knowledge? 91.

By Stacey Rice, Latin IV student of Beth Lloyd, Wayne Valley H.S., Wayne, New Jersey

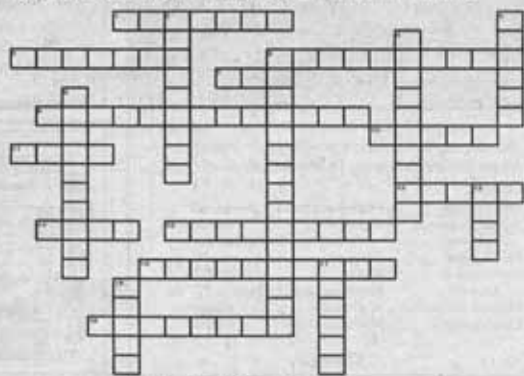
## ACROSS

- Half-man, half-horse
- Father of Diana and Apollo
- Cyclops tricked by Ulysses
- Number of consuls elected annually
- The part of Rome where the Pantheon was built
- Wife of Menelaus
- Author of METAMORPHOSES
- The port of Rome
- Cardinal for "primus"
- The "Regina Viarum"
- The mother of Romulus
- Mortal half-brother of Heracles

## DOWN

- Fell in love with his own reflection
- Catullus' poetic name for Clodia
- River of fire in the Underworld
- The head of Roman state religion
- A Roman battleship

- Goddess of the rainbow
- Author of the AENEID
- Roman Eros





## Doomed February Lovers

By Elisa Wolenuk, Latin III student of Adrienne Nilsen,  
St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

### Jason,

Son of Aeson, was the rightful king  
Of Thessaly which Pelias was stealing.  
To get it back, he got the golden fleece,  
With the help of all the great heroes of Greece:  
Heracles, Castor and Polydeuces,  
Zetes, Calais and many other sons, Zeus'.  
He saved Phineus from the Harpies' attack  
And was told, in the future, he should watch his back.  
He rowed through the rocks and prayed his "Hail Mary's."  
He even scared off the bad birds of Ares.

### Medea

Fell in love with Jason by Cupid's bow,  
Wanted to sail with him on the ship Argo;  
But the king wanted Jason to kill some bad bulls,  
Covered with brass and breathing fire—that rules!  
So, she gave Jason a root for protection.  
Jason won by remembering the words she did mention.  
She got him the fleece because she loved him,  
But then when he cheated, she killed both their children.  
She then married Aegeus to have a son king,  
But all she got was her own banishing.

## Io, Terminalia!

By Sarah Mitchell, Latin I student of Judy Hanna,  
Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

All you Romans, come together  
And celebrate today,  
For the god Terminus is like no other,  
And our respects to him we must pay.

The twenty-third of February  
Is the day made just for him,  
When we offer all our sacrifices  
And celebrate with our kin.

We give our vegetables and fruits,  
Our own honey and our wine,  
And sacrifice an animal  
To place atop his shrine.

After we perform this ritual,  
Our cups we all will raise.  
We'll drink our wine and eat our food  
And sing our songs of praise.

### Io, Terminalia!

Hear our joyous shout,  
We hope this little poem  
Tells what it's all about.

## How Well Did You Read?

92.

1. In qua urbe Mattheus Damonus natus est?
2. What experience do you have in common with Sadie Delany, William Sander Scarborough and Ruth Flowers?
3. According to Pliny, how can a drunken parrot be made sober?
4. Why did Emperor Claudius II have Valentinus executed?
5. What is located on top of the wall that was built from between Hadrian's Tomb and St. Peter's Basilica?
6. What two connections might goats have with tragedy?
7. Who was the Roman god of boundaries?
8. When was the Roman version of April Fool's Day celebrated?
9. What did the *Libripens* represent in ancient *coemptio* marriage ceremonies?
10. What is the Latin phrase for "Pear Soufflé"?

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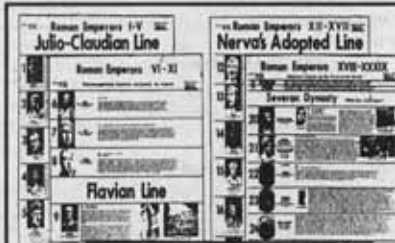
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4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date and page numbers.
5. Challenging learning games and puzzles for different levels of Latin study, complete with solutions.
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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78.

## Carmina Optima

- I. Satellite
- II. Crush Into Me
- III. Ants Marching
- IV. What Would You Say?
- V. Crush
- VI. So Much to Say
- VII. Too Much
- VIII. Stay (Wasting Time)
- IX. Don't Drink the Water
- X. Drive In, Drive Out

## Hey, Circle

1. Gulates
2. Log
3. Nemo
4. Sicily
5. Shepherd
6. Cave
7. Wine
8. Ithaca
9. Boulder
10. Ate them
11. Actna

79.

MAYNVMLRLSUUOH  
SUCUBOHGODMKOL  
STCSRIWZCJSAJ  
VIOUBQSXJCPUK  
DOGMSUFKACTCRO  
AVMXXSLHQLLYEO  
VEZIDCHBRUCUSS  
VXSMTIHTMASTE  
CBCCEDUDFIOCS  
XNUTUDQVSSJIMO  
RCKARLIUSBSSEN  
QOZKXGACCSJROD  
FNLBLWRPUUIII  
QEFQOOFITSKMCN  
XRBNDISREVUIAE  
PNBROCULDUSTM  
ANFRIGUSSVYIEE  
MZZDMSMCMOUBNW  
PALPITATIOJUTL  
SPASMUSXIZJCUA  
WWSISEKWURXMMW

80.

## Won't You Be Mine?

1. CRAS
2. FELES
3. TECUM
4. NAUTA
5. RESPONSUM
6. LEO
7. RUSSIT
8. MAGNUM RUBRUM
9. CANIS, FENESTRA
10. PATER
11. VIA SESAMINA
12. OPPIDUM
13. BEATUS
- AMO TE, AMASNE ME?
- SUM SEMPER TUA.

81.

## Got a Date?

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

83.

84.

GRAEAE  
M I  
L R N D T Y  
P E N E L O P E  
C I R C E  
V I E N U S  
F U R I A E  
M N E M O R I A  
A G L A I A  
P L E I A D E S  
M E D U S I A  
R I C H I D N A

86.

## Boggle Search

1. AGRICOLA
2. MANNUS
3. ARBOR CANIS
4. LAC
5. PRAEDA
6. MORS
7. CAECUS
8. MONS
9. EXITUS
10. SEPTEM
11. UNUS
12. ESSE
13. CAERULUS
14. TEMPUS
15. IGNIS
16. PUGNA
17. RESPONSUM
18. REVERENTIA
19. HASTA
20. ROSA
21. VIRGO
22. SAXUM
23. PUER
24. SUMUS
25. USITATUS
26. PECUNIA

MXAVRPVAKSKAKEEU  
DOVIRKXZAUUTSAYR  
BFPALSNESPBXKXZD  
QTEBUZOOMAQAQFOY  
TOYCNIRKMEIUIYRZ  
APEXITUSUTTTZRDJ  
AAKPPDAICUNNAMHO  
CZOUILKATEVVOXS  
LYCENMLBMLRXYGU  
YNLDOOESSEEDVREN  
ADCHCTRUAIVNYWGU  
YEZICEEGDEARIDU  
PSRBJOGWJORGDGZW  
KCKRESPONSUMNAZ  
ASINACROBRACOILW  
CAERULUSJGWNSSUH  
MUXASUTATISUCUA  
RKMQJXKRDEOCTMUP

85.

90.

## Good Gods!

1. C. Eros
2. M. Athena
3. K. Ares
4. R. Aphrodite
5. S. Hestia
6. G. Hera
7. H. Zeus
8. A. Demeter
9. U. Hephæstus
10. E. Hades
11. L. Hermes
12. D. Artemis
13. F. Pan
14. P. Cronus
15. Q. Helios
16. J. Selene
17. I. Dionysus
18. T. Gaia
19. B. Uranus
20. O. Persephone
21. N. Poseidon

91.

CENTAUR  
JUPITER  
N CAMPUS MARTIUS  
OVID  
S L  
G U  
A UNUS  
RHEASILVIA  
C U  
I PHILLES  
L D

92.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Cambridge, Mass.
2. The study of Latin
3. Hit it on the head with an iron bar.
4. He was illegally performing marriages.
5. A Papal walkway
6. They were either gifts for actors or costumes.
7. Terminus
8. February 17
9. The seller
10. Patina de Pira

89.

## Picturae Moventes

- I. Scream!
- II. Halloween
- III. Jack Frost
- IV. Candy Man
- V. Child's Play
- VI. Carrie
- VII. Silence of the Lambs
- VIII. Aliens
- IX. Friday the Thirteenth
- X. Seven

87.

## A Little Bit of Grammar

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

## Matt Damon

Matt Paige Damon was a struggling actor when he wrote a movie script with his friend Ben Affleck. The script was for *Good Will Hunting*. After a few months he was working with Robin Williams to make this movie. Amazingly, *Good Will Hunting* was one of the best pictures of the Nineties. Once again, a few months later, Matt received a golden statue called an Oscar. Now Matt is 30 years old and is a superstar. He was nominated again for an Oscar for his roll in *The Talented Mr. Ripley*.

Matt was born on October 8, 1970 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He then lived in Boston and studied at Cambridge Rindge H.S. and Latin School. Afterwards, he attended Harvard University, but he interrupted his studies (without a diploma) to pursue his acting career.

In the beginning, Matt and his friend Ben Affleck lived for two years in Eagle Rock, a suburb of Los Angeles. He played minor rolls in movies entitled *Mystic Pizza* (in which his line was, "Mom, do you want my green stuff?"), *School Ties*, *Geronimo: An American Legend*, and *Courage Under Fire*.

Finally, frustrated because they were only doing minor parts, Matt and Ben decided to write their own movie script. They intended to make the movie themselves to prove they were excellent actors. Luckily, Matt and Ben gave the script to their agent. The agent read the script and then gave it to his marketers. Within four days, many producers in Hollywood were competing to make *Good Will Hunting*.

When Matt was playing his role with Robin Williams, they were filming *Good Will Hunting* in Boston. Because Stephen Spielberg was filming *Amistad* in Boston at the same time, Robin introduced Matt to Stephen. Afterwards, Matt had roles in the movies *Saving Private Ryan* (made by Stephen Spielberg), *Rounders* and *The Rainmaker*.

How can Matt stay humble among such fame? He has a great family that keeps him in line. Matt is the younger son, and he has an older brother named Kyle who always straightens Matt out when he goes wrong. His father and mother are divorced, but Matt, Kyle and his father and mother are still friendly, and they sometimes have dinner together.

Matt isn't married yet, but he was living with his girlfriend, Minnie Driver. Matt said that Minnie was a "delightful lady" and a "real woman."