

# POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER



CAMPANI VICTORIANVS  
CUM VIDERINI PERISTI

VOL. XXVIII, No. 6

FEB., A.D. MMII



## Terminalia

By Tracy Stanfield, Latin I student of  
Judy Hanna, Central Middle School,  
Findlay, Ohio

As the year comes to a close,  
They lay flowers in rows.  
People gather to celebrate  
On the stones that separate  
The boundaries that lie  
Between where they live and die.

In February, the seventh day  
before the Kalends,  
Neighbors gather together to  
make amends  
As they strive to renew  
The powers they hold true.  
Sacrificial blood they pour  
As they open up the door  
For a New Year that holds hope  
For a dream that once was remote.

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Lost, Lonely &  
Looking for Love  
Pagina IV

The Rites of Spring  
Pagina III

The Search for  
Atlantis  
Pagina V

## SECUNDUM NUMEROS

Stupid Cupid!

When Rome's first emperor, Augustus, noticed that many young men preferred to remain single rather than embrace the responsibilities of marriage, he tried to encourage young people to choose marriage over non-committal relationships by passing his famous Julian Laws in 18 B.C. and the Papia-Poppaea Law in A.D. 9.

Perhaps even the ancient Romans had observed that married people tend to live longer, have fewer mental breakdowns and commit fewer crimes than unmarried people.

While there are no statistics that show how many marriages were actually occurring per 1000 people in Ancient Rome, it is interesting to notice just how effective Cupid has been in the U.S.A. during the last 100 years.

Annual Average Marriages  
per 1,000 total population in the U.S.A.\*

1937—11.3  
1946—16.4  
1966—9.0  
1970—10.6

1996—8.2  
(N.B. 1998 saw the lowest average ever recorded in the U.S.A.)

\*Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States

Classics Online  
www.pompeiana.com

## INSANJA

by NIP HEDMAN

By the year 1326, out from under his father's thumb, Francesco had put aside all thoughts of a legal career and had turned his focus on becoming a published poet.

On Good Friday, April 6 of the following year, while attending services at the Church of Saint Clare in Avignon, he breathlessly beheld for the first time the lovely



# IACOBULUS NEUTRON: PUER INGENIOSUS

Iacobulus Neutron fortasse est personae adumbratio recentissima quae facta est ad liberos delectandos. Primo aspectu, Iacobulus ridiculus videtur. Habet oculos magnos in capite magno, et suus crinis spadix etiam maior est—cum capillorum unda acuta in apice. Iacobuli crinis similis est Martini Brevis crini quando Martinus personam comicam Edoardum Grimleum agit.

Iohannes Davis hunc personae adumbrationem creavit. Iacobulus pridie Idus Martias natus est—eodem die in quo Einsteinus natus erat. Iohannes desideravit creare personae adumbrationem quae posset facere illas res quas Iohannes non potuisset facere quando ipse puer fuisset—construere navem sideralem, itinera apud planetas facere, fieri



invisibilis, ambulare per muros.

Iohannes Davis puer spectaculum televisificum *Itinera Sideralia* semper spectabat. Volebat construere stlopetia concutientia similia eis quae in illo spectaculo usa sunt. Tunc sensit se posse hanc construere si picturas moventes faceret. Ergo quando Iohannes erat in schola alta incepit facere picturas moventes in quibus personae erat figurae fictiles.

Iacobulus Neutron habet patrem qui anates amat. Iacobulus habet tugurium in arca quae est post domum suam. Iacobuli parentes putant Iacobulum ludere et fabricare ludibria in hoc tugurio. Parentes non sciunt Iacobulum habere officinam subterraneam sub tugurio.

Iacobulus autem inventor flebilis est. Res quas fabricat solum privatim prosunt, et nunquam prosunt apud amicos.

Multi inimicorum contra quos Iacobulus laborat similes ovis sunt quia Iohannes Davis adolescens unus est ovis plasticus (in quibus tibilia feminea venduntur) ad multas res physicas fabricandas.

Est liber de Iacobulo Neutrone cui titulus est *Iacobulus Neutron: Puer Ingeniosus Iunior Narratio Fabulosa*. Sed maioris momenti est pictura movens cui titulus est *Iacobulus Neutron: Puer Ingeniosus*.

Propter hanc picturam moventem hae res libere venduntur, et Iohannes Davis quam maximam pecuniam meret:

Fabrica et Propelle™ Missile

Actionis Figurae

—Iacobulus Comprehensionis Magnae

—Iacobulus Sarcinae-Helicae

—Goddardus sedens in birota caelesti

—Goddardus comprehensione rapiens

Iacobuli Neutronis:

Pueri Ingeniosi Tunica

Galacticus Yocianus Viscosus

Goddardus, Socius Fidis

Notabile est Patricum Stewart et Martinum Brevem esse in hac pictura moventi. In memoriam redige Iohannem Davem puerum semper spectavisse *Itinera Sideralia* in televisione. Patricius Stewart personam Navarchum Picardum egit in *Itinerebus Sideralibus: Saeculo Inaequenti*. In hac pictura moventi Patricius Stewart vocem dat personae cui nomen est Rex Goobotus. Martinus Brevis (qui Eduardi Grimlei personam comicam egit—personam cuius crinis similis est Iacobuli Neutronis crini) vocem dat personae cui nomen est Ooblarus. Ooblarus est Regis Gooboti socius viscosus.

February, the month of Valentines, is perhaps the appropriate time for a brief reflection on the life of Francesco Petrarch which was dominated by two profound enduring loves, one of the heart, the other of the mind.

Born to a Florentine exile and his wife at Arezzo, Italy, on July 20, 1304, Francesco spent much of his boyhood in Avignon in the south of France. In the schools there he was introduced to the Latin language, a subject to which he would remain passionately attached until his last breath.

When his dear mother died in 1318, the precocious teenager mourned her with exquisitely composed Latin verses of his own. By this point he was spending most of his time and all of his allowance tracking down the scarce copies of works by ancient authors. His father, an attorney, disdained his son's feverish interest in such things as a waste of time and packed him off to the nearby University of Montpellier for law studies.

Some months into Francesco's first term, the elder Petrarch, aiming to check up on his reluctant law student, paid a surprise visit to Francesco's tiny, cluttered room. When the cranky parent spotted a volume of Vergil's *Aeneid* and one of Cicero's *Rhetoric* on a shelf, he angrily tossed both into the blazing fireplace. With the heartbroken young man reduced to sobs, the father was moved to rescue the two badly charred treasures from the flames.

By the year 1326, out from under his father's thumb, Francesco had put aside all thoughts of a legal career and had turned his focus on becoming a published poet.

On Good Friday, April 6 of the following year, while attending services at the Church of Saint Clare in Avignon, he breathlessly beheld for the first time the lovely



FIFTEENTH CENTURY FRESH COPY OF PETRARCH BY ANDREA DEL CASTAGNO—IN HIS LEFT HAND MAY BE A COPY OF HIS ROMS CONTAINING HIS SONNETS AND ODES DEDICATED TO LAURA

Laura who would become his version of Dante's Beatrice. And like Beatrice, the

golden-haired Laura already belonged to someone else, leaving Petrarch with nothing but a burning, unrequited, Platonic love.

He softened his bitter disappointment by resolving to love her from afar, and immortalize her through his pen, making Laura the central figure of his *Canzoniere*, a vast collection of ardent love poems.

In one poem he depicts the object

## Where the Boys Are

Based on an article by Michael Mariella,  
Latin I student of A. Preteroti-Nilsen,  
St. John Vianney H.S., Hoboken, New Jersey

As winter begins to loosen its grip, and nature prepares to welcome the return of Proserpina to her mother Ceres, many Romans will soon be traveling to Agrae, a small town on the Ilissus River that flows through the east side of Athens in Greece. It is here that the Rites of Spring will be celebrated beginning on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February, a month called *Anthesteion* by the Greeks.

Those who worship Ceres (Demeter, as she is known in Greece) believe that they must first be purified by participating in these Rites of Spring, called the *Lesser Mysteries*, if they hope to participate in the rituals of the *Eleusinia* to be held in Athens in September.

After the cold of winter, young folks especially look forward to this opportunity to frolic in the Ilissus River with their friends. Since the *Lesser Mysteries* are specially geared to non-Athenians, large crowds are expected to converge on Agrae from all over the Mediterranean, including Italy. The river-purification ceremonies of the *Lesser Mysteries* provide a "renewal" to the initiates that corresponds to the renewal that the goddess of grain will soon give to nature.

In addition to going through the preliminary initiation rites of the *Lesser Mysteries*, those who ultimately wish to take part in the *Eleusinia* will also have to be able to speak Greek and will have to have shed no blood following their purification in the Ilissus River. According to tradition, this purification ceremony, or baptism, was begun so that Heracles, as a foreigner to Athens, could become a "myetes" and be allowed to take part in the *Eleusinia*.

While the lavish ceremonies of the *Eleusinia* commemorate the departure of Persephone from her mother Demeter for the winter, the *Lesser Mysteries* of February focus on Dionysus, who is considered to be

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

## Where the Boys Are

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

the son of Demeter and Zeus. As a child, Dionysus was torn to pieces by the Titans at the command of Hera. Every third year, however, after having spent time in the Underworld, he is born anew. Like Persephone, therefore, Dionysus belongs both to the Under- and the Upper Worlds.

It is the death of Dionysus that is commemorated on the 13<sup>th</sup> of February, and then, nine days later, on February 21, the initiates will re-enact his funeral and watch plays that relate the story of his brutal death.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of September, celebrants, thus purified, will return to Greece and gather west of Athens at the city of Eleusis. On the next day they will renew their baptismal vows by descending into the sea with offerings of suckling pigs.

The celebrants will then proceed to Athens where they will remain until the 19<sup>th</sup> of September. That is when they will march the 15 miles in formal procession back to Eleusis. Celebrants are expected to fast during this entire day until they break their fast in the evening by drinking the sacred *Kykeon*, a drink containing water, mint and grain symbolizing the departure of Persephone to the Underworld. After drinking the sacred mixture, each celebrant will choose a tag from a container called a *kiste*. The tag will list a special task that needs to be performed. After the task is completed, an offering will be placed in a basket, and the tag will be returned to the *kiste*.

The celebrants then take part in a search for Persephone that takes them on a course through gloomy underground passageways equipped with horrible images and ghostly shapes.

A lavish part of the *Eleusinia*, and one that is eagerly anticipated by all participants, is the re-enactment of the wedding of King Celeus of Eleusis and Gaia, the future parents of Triptolemus.

According to legend, after Triptolemus grew up, he was especially favored by Demeter who gave him a chariot pulled by winged dragons in which he could ride through the world planting her seeds of wheat.

When, however, Triptolemus returned from his voyage, his father attempted to kill him. Demeter saved Triptolemus and forced Celeus to turn the rule of Eleusis over to his son. In gratitude, Triptolemus started the annual celebration of the *Eleusinia* in her honor.

Following the excitement and spiritual renewal of the *Eleusinia*, participants begin a slow, informal walk back to Athens during which they meditate and reflect on their lives, the coming winter and the hope for renewal of life in the spring when the *Lesser Mysteries* will again be celebrated at Agrae.



Grand Relief of Eleusis, 450 B.C.

DRAWING OF DEMETER, TRIPTOLEMUS AND PERSEPHONE BY MICHAEL MARIELLI

## Love Goddess

Anonymous submission by a Latin II student of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

Vafra

Elata

Nimla

Ultima

Sacrata

## Robert Frost's

## "Fire and Ice"

Translated by Jennifer Tay, Latin III student of Judith A. Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

*Aliqui dicunt ignem deleturum esse orbem.*

Some say the world will end in fire;

*Aliqui dicunt glaciem.*

Some say in ice.

*Secundum cupiditates quas gustavi*

From what I've tasted of desire

*Assentio eis qui igni faveant.*

I hold with those who favor fire.

*Si autem his delendus sit,*

But if it had to perish twice,

*Cogitem me odii satis scire*

I think I know enough of hate

*Ut dicam exitio glaciem*

To say that for destruction ice

*Quoque esse magnum*

Is also great

*Et satis futuram esse.*

And would suffice.

Psychic  
Meta morphosis

Based on a poem by Leah Kallings, Latin II student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

Psyche is born, beautiful and mighty.

Her looks are overwhelming and enrage Aphrodite.

Eros' job: Make her love a horrible man!

But when he sees Psyche, he doesn't think that he can.

Psyche is swept to a place where life is good.

She can't see her husband, but wishes she could.

Her sisters soon plant seeds of suspicion in her mind.

They tell her to stab her husband—a monster in kind.

Knife in hand, Psyche looks at the lamp-lit face of her love.

Who feels betrayed and flies away with wings like a dove.

Psyche's good life is thus taken away.

And she searches for Eros day after day.

Aphrodite steps in with tasks and a plan.

Psyche agrees so she can get back her man.

Her first task: sort a room full of grain before night.

A procession of ants help do the job right.

The second task given is harder to do:

She must get golden fleece from a very wild ewe.

Aphrodite's last task puts Psyche in a fix.

To do it she must safely cross the River Styx.

The task is a trick to keep her down there:

To pick up a sealed box from the Queen so fair.

Thoughts of lost beauty come into her head.

She opens the box, and soon she is dead.

When Eros spots Psyche dead on a hill,

He asks for some help, and Zeus fills the bill.

Aphrodite agrees: there will be no strife.

Eros soon leaves with his butterfly wife.

A  
Dangerous Love

By Emily Phillips and Meredith Grau, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Cupido est amoris deus. Veneris filius est. Cupido quoque appellatur "Amor." In terra alii alias adamant quia Cupido eos sagittis aureis petit.

Quondam etiam Cupido ipse in amorem incidit. Amavit Psychen, virginem pulchram.

Ad Psychen nocte veniebat, sed Psychae numquam licebat videre Cupidinem quia deus erat.

Psyche tandem lucernam cepit, et Cupidinem dormientem spectabat. Dum autem Cupidinem spectat, olei calidi gutta in deum accidit. Cupido expectatus est, et discessit iratus.

Psyche misera erat. Psyche Venerem auxilium rogavit, sed, quia Psyche tam polchra erat, Venus invida erat.

Ut Psyches pulchritudinem corrumpat, Venus ei multos labores assignavit.

Multi, autem, auxilium Psychae dederunt et labores facile fecit.

Labor ultimus, autem, fraus erat, et, falsa a Venero, Psyche mortua est.

Cum autem Cupido Psychen mortuam viderat, matrem rogavit ut Psyche immortalis esset.

Hoc modo, Cupido et Psyche in Olympo possunt in aeternum habitare.

First There Was  
LATIN  
In Harry Potter

Special thanks to Dr. Robert Sutton, Department of Classical Studies, I.U.P.U., Indianapolis, Indiana

Anyone who has delved into the world of Harry Potter—either in print or in the movie theater—knows that the series of adventure books is froth with Latin words and phrases, classical allusions and borrowings from Greek and Latin mythology.

What many may not know, however, is that the author of the series, J.K. Rowling and her publisher have decided to market classical Latin and ancient Greek versions of the Harry Potter adventures.

Although a classicist has yet to be chosen to produce the ancient Greek version, a Latin teacher at Eton College in England has been commissioned to work on the Latin version.

Before logging on to Amazon.com to purchase a copy, readers should be advised that *Harry Potter* is not scheduled to hit the shelves until August, 2003.

The LUPUS  
in Lupercalia

By Elizabeth Sprehe, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

Lupus  
Fertis, superbus  
Currit, venatur, vult.  
Sibilisimus est  
Lupus

## BLACKBIRD

John Lennon and Paul McCartney

Translated by Rachel Tisdale, Latin IV student of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

*Merula cantans media nocte*

Blackbird singing in the dead of night

*Accipe has alas fractas et discе volare*

Take these broken wings and learn to fly

*Per omnem vitam tuam*

All your life

*Solum expectabas dum hoc temporis momentum esset*

You were only waiting for this moment to arise

*Merula cantans media nocte*

Blackbird singing in the dead of night

*Accipe has oculos depressos et discе videre*

Take these sunken eyes and learn to see

*Per omnem vitam tuam*

All your life

*Solum expectabas dum hoc temporis momento liber*

esses

You were only waiting for this moment to be free

*Merula, vola, merula, vola*

Blackbird fly, blackbird fly

*In fuscae noctis atrae lumen*

Into the light of the dark black night

*Merula, vola, merula, vola*

Blackbird fly, blackbird fly

*In fuscae noctis atrae lumen*

Into the light of the dark black night

*Merula cantans media nocte*

Blackbird singing in the dead of night

*Accipe has alas fractas et discе volare*

Take these broken wings and learn to fly

*Per omnem vitam tuam*

All your life

*Solum expectabas dum hoc temporis momentum esset*

You were only waiting for this moment to arise

*Solum expectabas dum hoc temporis momentum esset*

You were only waiting for this moment to arise

*Solum expectabas dum hoc temporis momento esset*

You were only waiting for this moment to arise

*Solum expectabas dum hoc temporis momentum esset*

You were only waiting for this moment to arise



# The Rites of Spring

By Frank Turris, Indianapolis, Indiana

Depending on where a person lives, s/he may or may not be thinking of spring in the middle of February. Even with the effects of global warming, many communities remain snowed in with no hope of seeing buds or bees for at least another month.

In ancient Rome, however, folks did begin to "think spring" this early because everyone knew that the growing season—and the lunar year—began with the arrival of March. So, of course, one had to start getting ready, start shaking off the winter blahs, clean the oven, reassess relations with neighbors and with both living and dead relatives.

This all needed to be taken care of during the doldrums of February so that when March—glorious March with its sunshine, birds, bees and flowers—arrived, a person could focus entirely on new business opportunities and relationships—especially affairs of the heart!

All these necessary steps were taken care of by a number of holidays (*feriae*) celebrated annually during February. *Stultorum Ferae* (Feb. 17) would cover the oven cleanings and blessings, *Parentalia* (Feb. 13-21) would insure that dead family members were properly remembered, *Caristia* (Feb. 22)

would provide an opportunity to patch up any old quarrels or misunderstandings with family members, and *Terminalia* (Feb. 23) would allow neighbors to resolve any disputes or misunderstandings about fence lines and property rights.

Of course, to get things started and attract everyone's attention, a knock-em-down, drag-em-out event was needed. This was known as *Lupercalia*, and it was the first February *feriae*, scheduled to take place annually on what we know as February 15.

*Lupercalia* was literally a smack on the hand that made folks sit up and take notice. After months of huddling around the family focus, folks were invited to come outside, line up along the streets and watch blood-smeared, scantily-clad young men come racing through the street on a mission to smack every outstretched hand with a strip of fresh goatskin. Get your hand smacked and your love wishes came true—even to the point of being able to have a child if, like Caesar's wife, Calpurnia, that was your goal.

Did the carryings on of *Lupercalia* top MTV's *Spring Break*? We're not sure, but they were definitely earthy enough that when the Roman Catholic Church slowly began to replace entrenched pagan celebrations with Christian holy days, *Lupercalia* was at the top of its hit list.

Since it would never have worked simply to outlaw a festival that fostered love in the spring, the Church Fathers decided to fight fire with fire. If it's a love-holiday they want, let's give them Saint Valentine, who, according to legend, helped lovers get together despite overwhelming odds. And let's celebrate his holy day one day earlier, thereby completely stealing the thunder from *Lupercalia*.

And guess what? It worked.

The western world now celebrates *St. Valentine's Day* on February 14, complete with little cupids, hearts, candy, flowers and greeting cards, and no one even wonders what happened to *Lupercalia*.

There is of course, one little problem with celebrating *St. Valentine's Day*. Which Valentine is actually being honored on this day? There seem to have been two. The first, a Fr. Valentine, lived in Rome where he was martyred in 270 A.D. during the reign of Emperor Claudius II. It does, in fact, seem to be this Valentine who was initially commemorated on the holy day. The second Valentine, now also commemorated on the same day, was the Bishop of Tumi, in Central Italy. He, too, was martyred in Rome, just a few years later. Both were canonized, i.e., declared Saints by the Roman Catholic Church.

One of these two saints, some say Fr. Valentine rather than Bishop Valentine, was thwarting the military draft procedures of Emperor Claudius II by secretly performing mid-night marriages so that young men targeted for military service could suddenly claim a legal marriage exemption from the draft.

At any rate, all of the joy and excitement of the early rites of spring were eventually transposed from the Roman holiday of *Lupercalia* on the 15<sup>th</sup>, to the Christian holy day known as *St. Valentine's Day*, one day earlier.

# POMPEII

By Alisha Strait, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

The city of Pompeii  
Where ruins and bodies lay  
When they were killed so long ago,  
Buried together—friend and foe.

Their food and clothes were preserved,  
Their ultimate purpose had been served.  
When Mt. Vesuvius erupted,  
Nothing more was to be said.

The people suffered from the gas—  
Some were killed by impacts of mass.  
Not all survived the awesome blast—  
Nowhere to run 'cause it came too fast.

So now today we look at the city  
Still by the mountain. We sigh with pity.  
Hopefully Vesuvius will not erupt again  
And won't kill modern women and men.

# Phoebe

By Abby Wardell, Latin I student of Marianne Colakis, The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

Phoebe sank down against the wall, pulling her knees close to her chest. She could hear the screams from the entryway and smell the wine the crowd was gulping down. She could barely think through the stench of blood wafting through the doorway into the cell.

Not three months ago, none of this would've entered her mind. She was the oldest daughter of the Chieftain of her tribe. "Marta," she thought. Marta was her true name given to her by the priest. "Not like this barbaric Greek name, Phoebe."

She closed her eyes and leaned her head against the wall. "Why did it have to be this time that the signs were wrong? Had not the priest thrown the sticks and foretold a victory?" A defeat.

She spat on the ground. She had been defeated during her first tribal conflict. At her birth, the priest had seen signs and interpreted them to her father: "She will grow into a strong woman, not only a wife, but also a warrior."

She would never be a warrior. She had been defeated in her first battle. Her father had trusted her to defend his flank, and she had failed him. Now he and the rest of her tribesmen were dead.

Phoebe crawled to her feet as her cell gate creaked open. It was time. Slowed by her chains, she shuffled into the adjoining room. A month ago, she would have resisted, but the training had broken her. She walked with her head bowed and then she stretched out on her back on a low table.

She would have to show these Romans that none of their *feminae gladiatoriae* could defeat a Tribeswoman. She may have been captured on the field of battle, but she would not allow herself to be disgraced in the arena.

As she turned face down on the table to allow her back muscles to be oiled, she could hear screams from outside. This was the time of the day when Christians who refused to make sacrificial offerings to the Emperor were tortured and executed. Next came the shouts from the spectators: "Leones, leones!" She hardened herself to the screams and the savage catcalls. If she allowed herself to feel pity, she could never become a true warrior.

On the next table, Julia Orbata was being rubbed with oil. She had the beautiful pale skin of a true Roman. Although Julia Orbata's story was quite different from Phoebe's, she had come to find herself in the same situation. Her parents had died from the fever that had recently raged through the city. Only she and her brother had survived. Before being "identified" as a possible *femina gladiatoria*, she had managed to have her younger brother smuggled off to the countryside to live with a tunic-fringe relative of her father.

Suddenly both *tatratipes* gave smart smacks to both women indicating that they were finished rubbing them down. As Julia Orbata stepped down to the floor, her pale skin shone like the moon. Phoebe's muscles rippled and glistened, having been transformed into a bronze goddess. Next the equipment slaves came up and began fitting both women with the gaudy costumes of Amazon warriors.

Once both women were equipped, they avoided each other's glances as they each returned to their cells to finish their physical and mental preparations for combat. Phoebe knew they might well face pygmy opponents when they en-

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)

# 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 2001-2002 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

### Student Supporters

- James J. Aubuchon, Great Neck, New York
- Latin Class/Club Supporters**
- Barrington Latin Teams, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Illinois
- Bel Air H.S. Classical League, El Paso, Texas
- Ben Davis H.S. Latin Club, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Boonville H.S. J.C.L., Boonville, Indiana
- Brookville H.S. Latin Club, Lynchburg, Virginia
- Brownsburg H.S. Latin Club, Brownsburg, Indiana
- Castle H.S. Latin Club, Newburg, Indiana
- Central Catholic H.S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Indiana River H.S. J.C.L., Philadelphia, New York
- Lawrence North H.S. Latin Club, Indpls., Indiana
- Milton Area H.S. Latin Club, Miloon, Pennsylvania
- Mount Vernon Sr. H.S. Latin Club, Mt. Vernon, Indiana
- Newport H.S. Latin Club, Newport Beach, California
- Palmer H.S. Latin Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- S.P.Q.R. Latin Club, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania
- St. Edmund Campion Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Tatnell School Latin Club, Wilmington, Delaware
- University Laboratory H.S. Latin Club, Urbana, Illinois
- Valley H.S. *Societas Romana*, Las Vegas, Nevada

### Adult Supporters

- Jim Barfield, Jackson, Mississippi
- David Coe, Costa Mesa, California
- Claudia Colvin, Bowie, Maryland
- Effie Douglas, Brighthouse, Indiana
- Rosalind A. Harper, Los Angeles, California
- Indiana Junior Classical League
- Nancy Tigert, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Friends of the Classics**
- Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Clark, Piedmont, California
- Richard and Tammy Jensen, Fort Worth, Texas

### Contributor

- Dr. Lawrence D. Cutter, New Paltz, New York

### Miscellaneous Donors

- Tamara Bauer, Milton, Massachusetts
- Sally Davis, Arlington, Virginia
- Janet Mae Fillion, Roxbury, Massachusetts
- Bonnie T. Fisher, Bloomington, Indiana
- Fountain Valley School Latin Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado
- Rebecca Harrison, Kirksville, Missouri
- Frances L. Higgins, Chevy Chase, Maryland
- Cynthia Kaldas, Athens, Ohio
- Philip S. Kappes, Indianapolis, Indiana
- Peter J.J. Kosiba, Chicago, Illinois
- Latin Club, Oviedo H.S., Oviedo, Florida
- New Haven H.S. Latin Club, New Haven, Indiana
- Margaret Nolan, Piedmont, California
- Stephanie Pope, Virginia Beach, Virginia
- Denise Reading, Gordin, Australia
- Susan E. Setnik, Winchester, Massachusetts
- Veneto Sports Awards, Jackson, New Jersey
- Gordon Wishart, Indianapolis, Indiana

# That Rascal, Cupidon

By Julianne Jones, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

Cupidus  
Parvulus, dextris  
Vulcani, palli, fortissimus.  
Dens amoris est.  
Cupidus

## Phoebe

(Continued a Pagina Tertia)

tered the arena, or, just before being led out, they might be informed that they would be fighting each other. If that happened, Phoebe knew she would have to win, despite the fact that they knew each other's life stories and had sort of become friends. Phoebe's stomach writhed inside her and she felt nauseous.

In her cell she sat on the edge of her *lectulus* and twisted her hair into a warrior's knot and pushed a small stick through it to hold it in place. A few locks fell onto her face, and she tucked them in above her ears.

Water organ music was now playing and Phoebe knew that the arena was now being cleared and raked for the next phase of the *spectaculum*.

Then she heard it. The blood-curdling blare of the *tuba* that signaled the beginning of the *munera gladiatoria*. A guard appeared at the door of her cell, and she nimbly followed him down the hall. As they passed the *armamentarium*, she was given a *parma* and a *falcata*. She noticed that Julia Orbatia was issued a *pilum* and a *scutum*.

Both women entered the tunnel that led to the arena. The sun was bright and warmed their skin as they left the cool shade of the tunnel. Without looking at each other, both warriors marched up to the *pulvinar* and saluted the *dator ludorum*. When they turned away, their *lanista* led them to the middle of the arena and told them they were to fight each other and that the match would be *sine missione*.

Then as Phoebe and Julia Orbatia assumed attack positions and began to circle each other, the *lanista* called out in a loud voice, "*Utinam optima vincat!*"

The crowd went wild. Marta was a Tribeswoman and she would not disappoint her father a second time!

## ASPECTS

By John Maglianditi, Latin I student of Judith Grammes, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Their dictators led,  
Their legions fought,  
They gave it their all,  
And gave all their thought.

Their parties of triumph,  
Their lands which were green,  
All these aspects of Rome  
Made Rome most serene.

## Lost, Lonely &amp; Looking for Love

By Lucilia Hohe, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

**Equus caelebs:** Long black mane, priest and consul to boot...seeking a *iuvenis equa pulchra* to share stable in Imperial Palace. Must enjoy long walks on the *Via Sacra* and sunsets from the *Pons Aemilia*.

Contact *Equiso*, *Caligulae Stabula*

**Vir caelebs:** Trendsetter in men's facial hair, sporting best-looking beard in the Empire. Sensitive *Imperator Romanus* looking to move on after tragic suicide of wife. Seeking sensitive but attractive companion to share elaborate *cenae*, moonlight cruises down the Tiber and adventures in building projects.

Contact *Flamen Dialis*, *Amoris Romaeque Templum*

**Deus Solitarius:** Lonely and trying to deal with the heartbreak of an unfaithful wife. Seeking a companion with an open mind who is not put off by physical deformity and appreciates a man with a generous heart. Finest metalworker on Olympus. Serious inquiries only, please.

Contact *Olympica Fornax Ferraria*.

**Dea quasi nupta:** Lonely *Regina* of the Underworld looking for someone to fill a half-empty life. Seeking a six-month arrangement with a companion who enjoys wildflower gathering, frolicking in open fields and spring walks to Mt. Olympus. Must like grain and be able to get along with domineering mother. Pomegranate farmers need not apply.

Contact *Demeter* at *Eleusis in Greece*

**Deus Caelebs:** Young, single Olympian seeking companions who love to party and who appreciate a good vintage. Those seeking a long-term, serious relationship need not apply. Must enjoy theatrical performances of all kinds and love large cats.

Contact *Maenads* on the island of *Naxos*

## THE FIND

Based on a story by John Hotchkiss, Latin I student of A. Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

It was late. It was cold. It was the fourteenth wake/sleep sequence of the month of February, 100 A.W.W.III (After World War III). James Robertus was an archaeologist, and he was working the nightshift.

"Having any luck, Jim Bob?" called his assistant from a neighboring grid.

"As a matter of fact, I may just have found something," replied James.

"Paper, plastic, wood or metal?"

"Cardboard, I think."

"Hang on, let me come over and help so it doesn't get ruined," said his assistant.

Although the artifact was in poor condition, it was still in one piece. Its top side was once white, and a red picture was printed on its surface.

After they had dutifully recorded the location of the find and carefully removed it from the dirt, they brushed it off and sealed it in a clear airtight folder.

"You got any ideas about the art, Jim Bob?"

"Looks like a baby in a diaper. It's strange that he's holding a bow and seems to have just shot an arrow through a heart."

"Do you think it's evidence of a cult that encouraged murderous behavior in very young children, Jim Bob?"

"Hard to tell. I've never seen anything else like this before. It's going to take some research when we get back to the lab."

At the end of their shift, James and his assistant rode the underground trolley back to their colony that had been established in the remains of an information reliquary. The building seemed to have once had windows, but buried deep under the debris of WWII, no light could be seen through them. In fact, James knew no living person who had ever been above ground. There were stories told, but all those who had actually been up there during and after WWII were dead. The colony that James lived in was an entirely closed society. They knew there were other colonies in the area—they had come across their tunnels—but the colonies were suspicious of each other and took care to avoid all contact.

After James had filed his find with the Records Office in his colony, he got clearance to access the print records in the information reliquary and research the mysterious artwork he had discovered.

"Glorifying a baby shooting an arrow through a heart," thought James, "is exactly the kind of thing that must have led to WWII."

After a few wake/sleep sequences, James finally discovered information that shed some light on the baby archer. As it turned out, during the centuries before WWII this baby archer had been a symbol of love. Folks had apparently considered the heart to be the seat of love in their bodies. When they fell in love, they must have believed that this baby's arrows had pierced their hearts. James had even discovered the name of the baby. It was called "Cupid."

Further research soon revealed that Cupid was the helper of a female love goddess known as Venus. James became temporarily interested in the fact that Venus appeared to be an unfaithful wife to her husband Vulcan who, like them, also lived and worked underground. This was an interesting sidebar, but it didn't relate closely to the baby archer. He also discovered that there was a grownup version of Cupid who was known as Eros, and that this love helper had himself once fallen in love with a girl named Psyche. But this information, too, seemed to be off the subject.

What surprised James the most, however, was that the cardboard that had been discovered was somehow connected to an annual celebration for young lovers known as Valentine's Day. Unfortunately, he was reassigned to a new dig before he could learn more about that particular celebration.

As it turned out, James Robertus and his assistant received quite a bit of recognition for their find and for the careful research that went into explaining the beliefs that had led up to its creation.

And so it happened that one year later, James decided to give a special Valentine's Day party for his friends. On each invitation that he sent out appeared the picture of Cupid, shooting his now-famous arrow through a lover's heart. James toyed briefly with the thought of smuggling an invitation to one of the neighboring colonies, but he thought that might be too daring and perhaps even dangerous. It was definitely an interesting idea, though—one that might open some doors of friendship and cooperation. But it would have to wait—at least until his next Valentine's Day party.

## X Little, IX Little, VIII Little Ablatives...

Based on a submission by Kim Colabro, Latin I student of A. Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

When describing those who go together, One must use the preposition *cum* With the Ablative of Accompaniment. Such as, "The bride walked off with the groom."

Avoid using a Latin preposition To express the Ablative of Cause When translating "from," "because of" or "for." An example being, "We did it because of the unfair laws."

When a nominative or accusative noun is compared Using the Ablative of Comparison, No preposition is used, just the word *quam*. As in, "I have never seen a boy sweeter than Garrison."

The Ablative of Degree of Difference Answers the question, "By how much?" No Latin preposition is needed, as in, "She needed to be three feet higher just to touch."

When a noun of quality is modified by an adjective, The Ablative of Description can be a recourse, Or a Genitive of Description can be used To say, "A girl of great remorse."

When using *cum* with an Ablative of Manner, Latin sometimes offers a choice, But it must be used when the noun is modified, As in, "He spoke with a very deep voice."

The Ablative of Means or Instrument Is really quite simple to use. No Latin preposition is needed to say, "They were defeated by a ruse."

To use the Ablative of Personal Agent, Remember the rule of "Three P's": A passive, a person and a preposition, As in, "Marcus was rescued by the man with ease."

"Where from?" is expressed with the Latin Words, *a, ab, e, ex* or *de*. This is the Ablative of Place from which, As in, "She is sailing from the bay."

The Ablative of Place Where Answers the question, "Where at?" Using the Latin prepositions *in* and *sub*. An example being, "We are under the hat."

When using the Ablative of Price, The means of payment is put into the ablative case—Just like in this example, "He bought the house For twenty-five gold coins because of its big space."

The Ablative of Separation is used when, In the verb, the motion is implied. No Latin preposition translates "from," as in, "He rescued the girl from the strong tide."

When separation is not implied by the verb, "From" is translated by a Latin word. The preposition *sine* is used, as in, "Lesbia was sad without her bird."

The Ablative of Specification answers, "In respect to which?" No Latin preposition is used, as in, "The statue was worthy of its niche."

To describe the specific time of an action Latin uses the Ablative of Time When. No Latin preposition is used to say, "She will walk at the sixth hour again."

The Ablative of Time Within Which Is used to put an action in a general time period. It is usually used with plural words of time, as in, "Within six days there will be a bad flood."

## Watch Out for the Love Goddess

By Robert Wilson, Latin II student of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

V enusta  
E blandiens  
N ata spuma  
U nguentata  
S ecura





By Ryan Griffin, Latin III student of A. Frederick Wilson  
St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, New Jersey

## Osisris

The judge of the dead, the underworld deity,  
Osiris was also the lord of fertility.

No more in this world did this god tread,  
For the evil one, Seth, had struck him dead.

'Twas lucky that Isis was his wife;  
with her magic she brought him back to life.

Their son, Horus, later fought Seth  
And thus avenged his father's death.

## Imhotep

As for beginnings, he was a commoner by birth;  
Later, his talents extended to the stars beyond earth.

The genius of his day, so full of inspiration  
That he was the subject of much fascination.

A sage, a physician, a vizier, a priest,  
He was a man of many great works—not the least

Of which was the Step Pyramid at Saqqarah.  
He was later deified, named the "Son of Ptah."

## PAX AMERICANA

BY DR. RAFFAELE DI ZENZO,  
NAPERVILLE CENTRAL H.S., NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS

The Founding fathers of America looked at their bold new world through Rome-colored glasses. After more than two millennia, the ideals and legacy of the *Pax Romana* are still alive today. Because America is enriched by the inheritance passed on to her by Rome, it will be easily understood how the recent tragic events have inspired this compendium of Latin quotations from Cicero to Vergil, from Horace to Nannianus.

With the liberation of Rome by Allied Troops in 1944, America paid its debt to Rome. Today, the Marshall Plan remains the best example of a *Pax-Romana*-inspired *Pax Americana* at work.

### Pax Americana

*Sunt lacrimae rerum  
et mentem mortalia tangunt.*

*Salve, magna parens frugum virorumque.*

There are sad tears for misfortunes,  
And mortal sorrows touch the human heart.  
Hello, great mother of grain and men.

*Et tu, America, eris.*

*Manibus date lilia plenis.*

*Magnus ab integro novus ordo saeculorum nascitur.*

And you, America, forever will be,  
Give lilies by the handful.

A new great series of centuries is born anew.

*Tu regere imperio populos, Americane, memento—*

*Lex est ratio summa, et salus populi suprema lex—*

*Hae tibi erunt artes: pacique imponere morem,*

*Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbis.*

And you, American, remember

to rule the people under law—

Law is the highest reason, and the

well-being of the people is supreme law—

Establish the way of peace,

remove the bellicose spirit of the haughty,

Spare the meek: your fine arts, these, forever.

*America, num solis radiis aequalia munera tendis.*

*Quocumque circumfusis fluctant oceanus,*

*Fecisti patriam diversis gentibus unam:*

*Urbem fecisti quod prius orbis erat.*

America, you dispense your bounty

as far as the sun's rays shine,

And wherever encircling ocean flows,

You made one world of many nations:

You made a single city out of

what once was erstwhile world.

*Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui*

*Promis et celas aliasque et idem*

*Nasceris, possis nihil urbe*

*Nova Eborica visere maius!*

Life giving Sun, who with your shiny chariot

Bring on the new day and take it away,

And still are born anew every day,

different and yet the same,

In all your wanderings may not see anything that is

Greater than the city of New York!

## Hanukkah ERROR

Pompeiana received several e-mails from Latin classes taught by Magister Jeff in response to the "Secundum Numeros" graph that ran on *Pagina Prima* of the November MMF issue. The graph mistakenly allotted only 1.5 days to the celebration of Hanukkah.

In a final e-mail communication, the following correction and comment were offered:

"Hanukkah is seven full days and eight nights long. Even though its commemoration started at sundown on December 9, it is still considered to be only seven full days long. Thank you for your understanding. Your paper is very good."

Magister Jeff and the Latin Class

## Latin Reclassified AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Those high school students who are working toward an International Baccalaureate Diploma will be pleased to learn that the International Baccalaureate Organization has decided to reclassify the study of Latin as a bona fide foreign language (Group 2: Language B/A2/ab initio—second language) instead of as a discipline in Group 6: The Arts. It is hoped that this change will reinstate Latin and classical Greek as foreign languages—important for college entrance requirements. The first time exams will be given to students of Latin and classical Greek as area 2 languages will be in May, 2003.

## A Mendacious Mendicant Mender

Anyone in need of a stitch in time to save nine would be well warned to steer clear of a mendacious mendicant mender. While such a mender could, no doubt, provide the needed stitch, that mender's tendency to lie could make the meeting unpleasant. Since the mender is also mendicant, this should also be a warning about the quality of the stitch being purchased.

Once again, it was THE SPELLING NEWSLETTER (Vol. II, No. 8, p. 11) that focused on the variety of meanings that seem to have evolved from the word root, "mend." In reality, however, the words "mendacious," "mendicant" and "mender" have each evolved from different sources, although they do all share a basic negative meaning.

Mendacious was derived from the Latin noun *mendacium*, meaning "a lie."

Mendicant was derived from the Latin verb *mendicare*, meaning "to beg."

Mender was derived from the Latin noun *mendium*, meaning "a fault."

If the modern definition of "to mend" as "to repair, fix or restore" seems to be a couple steps removed from *mendium* (meaning "fault"), it's because it is. The "to repair, fix or restore" meanings actually derived from the Latin verb *emendare*, meaning to remove something from fault. The Latin word *emendare* was changed into the Old French word, *amender*. When the Normans passed much of their vocabulary on to the Angles and Saxons living in Britain, the word was shortened to the Middle English "mend," meaning to free from fault or fix.

While modern English still uses "mend" to mean "to repair," it also uses the word "amend" to mean "change for the better or improve," and "emend" to mean "improve by critical editing."

If all this boggles the mind, one should take extra care to avoid all mendacity and mendicancy when considering another mendable garment.

## MATH IN ROMAN AND SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS

To Horace, arithmetic was a very practical subject that taught young boys how to count money. In one of his writings, he questions a boy, who answers: 5/12 minus 1/12 = 1/3; 5/12 plus 1/12 = 1/2. *Duos partes* meant two-thirds, *tres partes* meant three-fourths, etc. *Aequa pars* was a half.

The Greeks divided mathematics into theoretical and applied. Geometry was required for admission to Plato's school.

Only the more advanced Roman students could study science. Lucretius discussed a science experiment in which iron filings were placed in a bronze bowl and then a magnet was moved under it to observe how they moved. Lucretius also described experiments involving dust particles observed in a beam of sunlight, five or six mirrors, the resonance of sound and the buoyancy of wood.

## Songs for the Weary

Anonymous selection from Pompeiana's Textbook Gateway Teaching File

### Conjugate

(Tune of "Edelweiss")

Conjugate, conjugate,  
Every morning she drills us.  
Active voice, we've no choice,  
With subjunctive she fills us.  
Principal parts and deponent verbs,  
More and more forms ever,  
Conjugate, conjugate,  
Learn them all I will never!

### B Plus Going on D Plus

(Tune of "Sixteen Going on Seventeen")

I am B plus, going on D plus,  
Teacher, it's plain to see.  
I just can't study, my brain is muddy,  
Oh, please, give me a C.  
I'll do homework, plenty of homework.  
You can rely on me.  
I'm not Nero, don't want a zero.  
Oh, please, give me a C.  
Plenty of grade points I still need  
To keep my average high.  
Even though Latin's Greek to me,  
I'm gonna try and try.  
I need someone smarter than I am,  
Someone to tutor me.  
Caesar I'm reading, but I keep pleading,  
Oh, please, give me a C.

### Learn Each Declension

(Tune of "Climb Every Mountain")

Learn each declension, drill every night,  
Memorize each word list 'til you get it right.  
Learn each declension, don't ever shirk,  
Give up television 'til you've done your work!  
It's work that will need all the time you can give.  
It will seem to go on for as long as you live!  
Everyone tells us we need some fun,  
But nobody tells us  
How we'll get it done!

## The Search For Atlantis

Those who study mythology know that when Hercules temporarily held up the sky while Atlas got the golden apples of the Hesperides for him, he stood with one foot on the Rock of Gibraltar in southern Spain and the other on Mt. Atlas across the straight in Africa—which is why these two mountains are called the Pillars of Hercules.

Around 450 B.C., the Greek historian Herodotus (iv.184) wrote that the African people who lived near Mt. Atlas, who were called the *Atlantes*, had a strange ritual of cursing the sun at its rising and setting because of its heat.

About 50 years earlier, the Greek philosopher Plato recorded a conversation between Critias and Socrates (Timaeus: 24-25) in which Critias describes Atlantis:

"In those days the Atlantic was navigable, and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are called the Pillars of Hercules. The island was larger than Libya and Asia put together. ... Now on this island of Atlantis there was a great and wonderful empire which had rule over the whole island and several others, and over parts of the continent, and, furthermore, the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of Hercules as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia. ... But afterwards there occurred violent earthquakes and floods, and in a single day and night of misfortune... the island of Atlantis... disappeared in the depths of the sea."

Despite all of the mythology, however, and the writings of Herodotus and Plato, modern archaeologists continue to try and prove that the great kingdom of Atlantis was not near the Strait of Gibraltar on the western end of the Mediterranean Sea, but rather on the eastern end, north of the Island of Crete. Since there is abundant evidence that the island of Santorini was destroyed by a huge volcanic eruption in 1628-1627 B.C., the claim is that this is the powerful kingdom being referred to by Critias.

Modern scientists continue to support the Santorini-Atlantis connection by documenting evidence of this eruption in other parts of the world. Following this line of study, a team of Swedish scientists have been studying ancient pine

(Continued in *Pagina Decima*)



### Cara Matrona,

As you know, the festival of *Caristia* will be celebrated in thousands of homes throughout Italy this month. In past years I used to look forward to this special time when all the members of our *familia* got together and agreed to *ignoscere obliuiscique* all the little things that bothered us during the past year. This year, however, I'm not sure I will be able to go through with it. I just don't see how I can ever forgive my *glos* for what she did to me this past year.

*Matrona*, several years ago my *frater* led in *matrimonium* the daughter of an Egyptian family that our *pater* had come to know through his import business. Her name is *Berenice*, and she is the meanest, most spiteful person I know. I used to try to get along with her, but just before *Saturnalia*, she got upset with me because I did not insist that my *vir* invite her and her husband to a special *convivium* we gave for our friends. The next thing I knew she put an Egyptian curse on me and my *familia*. Can you believe it, *Matrona*? A *maledictum Aegyptium*! Almost immediately, things started going wrong in our *familia*. Our *liberi* got sick, our *canis* tore the hem of our *patronus'* toga when he visited our house, and, finally, one of my personal *ancillae* just died, for no apparent reason.

When I finally convinced my *vir* that we had a serious problem on our hands, he managed to locate a *magus Aegyptius* who arrived with his *parhedros*. They lived, ate and slept in our *domus* for a whole *mundinae* before they finished their exorcism of the *maledictum*.

Needless to say, *Matrona*, the whole process was very degrading and embarrassing for our whole *familia*. I personally had to shave all the hair from my head and let the *magus* clip my *ungues* to use in the special potion that he drank. Then there was the constant chanting, the weird writing, the embarrassing allusions to my private life with my *vir* coupled with the fact that we had to sleep in separate *cubicula* during the entire nine days. And you know that all our *vicini* got an eye-full on the last day when the *magus* and his *parhedros* left our house barefooted, walking backwards and chanting their hymns of thanksgiving to their gods for having removed the curse from our *familia*.

How can I ever forgive *Berenice* for putting us through all that?

Inexorabilis  
Ostiae

### Cara Inexorabilis,

*Caristia* is always harder for some people than it is for others. You're right, it will be very difficult for you to get through that day with your *familia*, but it is absolutely something you must do, for the sake of your *pater* if nothing else. Remember that you continue to owe your *pater* respect and love even though you no longer live directly under his *manus*. He is the one who arranged for you to marry your *vir*, and he is the one who arranged for your *frater* to marry *Berenice*. By refusing to forgive her, you would be showing more disrespect to your *pater* than you would be causing harm to her. If she, in fact, is as mean-spirited as you say she is, she would just cause more grief for you and your *frater* if you refused to *ignoscere obliuiscique*.

Remember that your *familia* is the most precious thing you have in your life. Sure, family members do get angry and hurt each other, but they are still *familia*, and, in the end, "*Sanguis semper spiritior aqua est*." Never mind what your neighbors think. Neighbors come and go, but *familia* is forever!

So, forget the grief *Berenice* caused you with her *maledictum Aegyptium*. Show her that, despite her mean-spiritedness, you accept her as part of your *familia* because your *pater* arranged for her to be led in *matrimonium* by your *frater*. Eventually, your *venia* et *benignitas* are bound to win her over.

If she starts being nice again after *Caristia*, speak privately with your *frater* and ask him for help in getting her to understand that, whether she wants to believe it or not, she is part of a loving *familia*, but she will have to do her share to keep the love and respect of all its members, including you.

## THE LATIN LOVER

(CONTINUED A PAGINA PRIMA)

of his affections in an enchantingly bucolic setting, seated on a sun-washed spring day beneath a tree beside a nourishing stream:

*Da be rami scendens  
(Dolce nella memoria)*

*Una pioggia di fior sovrà il mio grembo  
— Qual fior cadea sul lembo,  
Qual su le trecce bionde...*

"From the branches there fell  
(How sweet the memory!)"

A shower of blossoms upon her  
... Some flowers dropped onto her apron,  
Others upon her blond tresses...

All this time his love of ancient literature was growing ever more intense, taking him on long journeys in search of his heroes—Vergil, Ovid, Horace, Livy et al. Never truly at ease in the world into which he was born, Petrararch sought to live among his friends of the Classical Age. In Latin literature he found ideals of truth and beauty which he exhorted the whole Western World to reclaim. The past, he insisted, was the road to understanding the present and preparing for the future. A tireless wandering classicist, he traveled throughout Italy, and even Belgium in his quest.

He followed up rumor, chased down leads, made endless inquiries, bought shabby worn volumes at any price. Petrararch even had friends and mere acquaintances on the lookout as well, urging them to forage among the bookshelves of monasteries, seminaries, academies and other centers of learning.

At Liege in Belgium he thrilled to his discovery of a copy of Cicero's defense of Archias. During a sojourn in his native Arezzo, he stumbled upon a battered but legible text of Quintilian. In Mantua he found Piny's *Natural History*. But it was in Verona, birthplace of Catullus, that Petrararch made the supreme discovery of his life. While scouring every nook and cranny of the cathedral library there, he unearthed from a huge pile of crumbling old tomes a collection of Cicero's *Letters to Atticus*, as well as monastic replications of the statesman's correspondence with Quintus and with Brutus. Petrararch's tenacity was paying off. He was ecstatic!

These letters afforded intimate glimpses of the social life at Rome in the first century before Christ. They also shed much light on the pulsating political scene of the dying Roman Republic, and on Cicero's complex personality.

Petrarch pored repeatedly over every line in an all-out effort to know Cicero like a living, breathing friend. The affinities between the two writers—separated by thirteen centuries—were numerous and remarkable. Both were sensitive, cultured, idealistic, humane men of letters. Both were practitioners of an elegant rhetorical style. Both sang the praises of the old Republic. In fact, Petrararch hoped to live to see its resurrection one day.

Coming to the conclusion that genuine cor-

respondence on everyday matters constituted a literary genre of its own, he suddenly developed an itch for letter writing. He honed his skills by penning and publishing long rambling open messages, in Latin, to his fellow literati from old Roman times. These letters along with his voluminous exchanges with his contemporaries forge a record of life in the gloomy latter part of the Middle Ages in Europe.

All his epistolary activities notwithstanding, Petrararch continued to find time and energy to produce some of the finest poetry ever written—some of it in Latin, the rest in Italian. His epic, *Africa*, in Latin hexameters, extolled Rome's victorious struggle against Hannibal of Carthage.

*Triumpho (Triumpho)*, written in Italian, related a dream in which humanity advances—step by painful step—toward God. Like Dante's *Divina Commedia*, it was composed in the exceedingly difficult form of *terza rima*. [—a verse form consisting of three-line stanzas in which the second line rhymes with the first and third lines of the next stanza.]

Petrarch's abiding admiration of the glory that was Rome would induce him to return to the Eternal City from time to time. There he would lose himself in reverie amid the majestic rubble of the *Forum Romanum*. On one of his visits—April, 1341—in solemn ceremonies on the Capitoline Hill, he was crowned with a laurel wreath and proclaimed the preeminent poet of his era.

Petrarch and his circle of fellow intellectuals, including Boccaccio, had, by their enthusiasm for the art, architecture and literature of Classical Rome, inaugurated a movement which came to be known as **Humanism**, and which was to refashion European culture. It also laid the groundwork for the great creative epoch that followed. We know it as the **Renaissance**.

Francesco Petrararch is a most splendid example of how an inquiring, thirsty mind can be stimulated and energized for life by exposure to Classical Studies. He would be the perfect poster boy for the perennial campaign to restore Latin to its once-prominent place in the curriculum of elementary, secondary and higher education.

This extraordinary Man-For-All-Seasons died at his desk at his country house in Arqua, in the Euganean Hills near Padua, on July 19, 1374, one day shy of his seventieth birthday. He was found slumped over an open volume of Vergil.



THIS MANUSCRIPT OF THE LETTERS OF MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO



CIRCULAR VIEW OF ROME ON THE GOLDEN SEAL OF EMPEROR LUDWIG OF BAVARIA, 1328



THE GODDESS ROMA BEWAILING THE CONDITION OF THE CITY IN THE 1300'S, AS SHOWN IN A FIFTEENTH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT





**T**he ancient Romans used the Colosseum as a social gathering place and for entertainment. The Emperor Vespasian first began construction of this giant amphitheater between A.D. 70 and 72. The arena of the structure, with all of its underground tunnels, walkways, cells, cages, storage rooms and elevators, was completed around A.D. 80, but its uppermost story wasn't completed until two years later.

Since the Emperor Vespasian died on June 24, A.D. 79, it was left to his son and successor, the Emperor Titus, to dedicate the amphitheater with a one-hundred day celebration. Since the Emperor Vespasian and his two sons Titus and Domitian belonged to the gens Flavia (Titus Flavius Sabinus VESPASIANUS, TITUS Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus and Titus Flavius DOMITIANUS Augustus), the amphitheater was formally called the Flavian Amphitheater.

The design of the Flavian Amphitheater in Rome differs from Italy's oldest amphitheater in Pompeii in that the three tiers of seats in the Flavian Amphitheater are supported by freestanding arches built over pedestrian walkways and tunnels, instead of by the mounds of earth that sloped down to the beneath-ground-level arena in Pompeii.

The Flavian Amphitheater was given the nickname Colosseum by the people of Rome because of the large statue of Nero that had originally been erected by that emperor near his private lake. When the lake was drained so the site could be used to build the arena for the amphitheater, the statue was allowed to remain standing for a number of years before it was eventually torn down.

The Colosseum was built out of concrete and stone. The arena had a removable wooden floor that was covered with sand (*harena*) when *munera gladiatoria* were presented. The wooden floor was removed when the arena was flooded up to the height of the podium surrounding it for *naumachiae*.

The seating was divided into three tiers, called *maeniana*, the first of which was supplied with beautiful white marble seats that were furnished with cushions (*pulvilli*) for the *senatores* and *equestes*. The second *maenianum*, also equipped with stone seats, was for the *populus*. The third *maenianum*, for the lowest plebeian class, the *pullari*, was equipped only with wooden benches. Above the third *maenianum* was a colonnade or standing-room-only gallery from which women were allowed to watch the arena events. At the bottom of each *maenianum* was a walkway called a *praecinctio* that encircled the entire seating area. Each *maenianum* was divided into sections, called *cunei*, at regular intervals by entrance/exit ramps, called *scalae*.

There were 76 entrance/exit ramps that allowed for the Colosseum to be emptied in less than twenty minutes. The exterior wall, decorated with arches adorned with statues, and topped with wooden poles to support the protective *velarium*, stood 180 feet tall. The entire structure covered six acres and could seat approximately 50,000 spectators.

The main attractions at the Colosseum were *munera gladiatoria*. Although most gladiators were slaves or crimi-

nals or down-on-their-luck citizens, some successful competitors managed to become wealthy and idolized sports heroes of their time. Another anomaly was that while gladiator trainers, *lanistae*, were generally held in low regard, those who sponsored the *munera gladiatoria* were generally well-respected, and were referred to by such titles as *editor*, *munerator* or *dominus*.

The Colosseum served as an inspiration for many amphitheaters that were subsequently built throughout the Roman world. It continues to inspire the design of modern



OVER THE CENTURIES, THE FACADE OF THE COLOSSEUM HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF ITS STATUARY AND ORNAMENTAL PLACQUES, AND ITS LIMESTONE FACING HAS BEEN CHIPPED, STAINED AND CORRODED

day arenas and stadiums, such as Jacob's Field. Even though most of the marble seating was allowed to be removed by the Popes who controlled the monuments of ancient Rome during the Middle Ages, and the whole of its southwestern facade collapsed during the great earthquake of A.D. 1231, the Colosseum still remains one of the most impressive buildings in the world.

It was the writer Venerable Bede who, in the Eighth Century A.D., prophesied about the Colosseum:

*Quandiam stabit Colyseus, stabit et Roma;*

*Quando cadet Colyseus, cadet et Roma;*

*Quando cadet Roma, cadet et mundus.*

More than a thousand years later, the English poet George Gordon Byron translated the prophecy in the following manner:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand  
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall,  
And when Rome falls—the world."



AMPHITHEATER BUILT IN POMPEII, CA. 80 B.C. THE FIRST MAENIANUM CONTAINED ONLY FIVE ROWS OF SEATS RESERVED FOR MAGISTRATES, EQUESTES AND VISITING CELEBRITIES.



### Libum Cato's Cheese Bread

By Livia Bryant, Calia Dowers and Julia Teague,

Latin IV students of Chelavon Davidson,

Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Often used in ancient temples, this simple bread containing goat-milk cheese was a frequent offering to the gods. It tasted so good to the irreverent gastronomic emperor, Vitellius, that he could not stop himself from grabbing some off the altars to satisfy his own hunger.

Soldiers frequently made this bread—which uses no yeast—to be used sort of as a hard pizza crust on which other food could be served. It was usually discarded after a meal. Aeneas—the father of the Roman people, fleeing from the destruction of Troy and travelling to Italy—feared a prophetic curse by the Harpy, Celaeno, that he and his men would someday be so hungry that they would "eat" their "tables." And, sure enough, there came a time in their travels when food was so short that he and his men had no alternative but to eat their *libum* "tables" instead of regular food.

### Res Commiscendae:

- 1 cup feta cheese, drained, crumbled and packed into the measuring cup
- ½ cup unbleached, all-purpose flour
- 1 egg, beaten
- 6 bay leaves
- 2 Tbsp. honey

### Modus Preparandi:

Put the cheese into a medium-size mixing bowl. Mash well with the fingers until it becomes a smooth paste.

Add the flour while mixing with the fingers. Add the beaten egg and mix well. The dough will be sticky.

Divide the dough in half. Form each half into a round, flat ½ inch thick loaf. Using a greased baking sheet, arrange two sets of three bay leaves close together and cover each with one of the flattened loaves.



Bake in a preheated 400° oven for 1 to 1½ hours, until cooked through.

Remove the loaves, spread the top of each loaf with honey and let cool. Remove the bay leaves before eating.







## Top 10 Classic Rock Songs of All Time

By Chris Perry, Latin IV student of Susan Miller, East Grand Rapids H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

- I. PROCELLA, Robertus Dylanus
- II. DIABOLO MISERICORDIA, Lapidus Volventes
- III. PECUNIA, Roseus Floydus
- IV. TENERE AD STRANGULANDUM, Theodorus Nugens
- V. PER TOTAM SPECULAM, Iacobulus Hendrix
- VI. SCALAE AD CAELUM, Plubea Navis Aeria
- VII. PERFRINGE, Ianuae
- VIII. AUXILIUM, Scarabei
- IX. JESSICA, Amygdali Fratres
- X. AVIS LIBERA, Leonardus Caelumnardus

## THE Aeneid

Based on a game by Alexandra Grayson, Honors Latin Student of Sandy Dayton, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

- In the wordsearch, circle the answer to each clue.
1. Hero of *The Aeneid*
  2. City founded by Dido
  3. Long name of the hero's son
  4. Island on which the hero's father was buried
  5. Queen who helped the hero rebuild his ships
  6. Trojan founder of Pallantium on the Tiber River
  7. Stain Trojan leader who advised the hero to flee Troy
  8. Local Italian girl the hero was destined to marry
  9. Author of *The Aeneid*
  10. Nymph Juno promised as a reward to Aeolus
  11. Homeland of the 1,000 ships that attacked Troy
  12. City to which Helen was kidnapped
  13. River in the Underworld where the hero met Charon
  14. King of Troy
  15. Priest who threw a spear at the wooden horse
  16. Greek spy who convinced the Trojans the horse was safe
  17. Greek who killed Hector
  18. Young Greek soldier who killed the king of Troy
  19. Trojan girl who tried to trick Apollo
  20. Queen given to Paris for judging the beauty contest
  21. The hero's father
  22. The hero's Trojan wife
  23. Hector's wife
  24. Agnomen of the emperor who commissioned *The Aeneid*
  25. First four Latin words of *The Aeneid*
  26. The hero's pilot who fell overboard and was killed by natives when he swam ashore

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

## Who's More Mixed Up?

By Jeb Miller and Steve Ploetz, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- Match each unscrambled Latin name with a Greek counterpart.
1. Hera A. sdi
  2. Ares B. ireuptj
  3. Poseidon C. onju
  4. Hades D. penneut
  5. Demeter E. canluy
  6. Zeus F. pucdi
  7. Hephaestus G. sulcoe
  8. Hermes H. resce
  9. Eros I. smra
  10. Hestia J. ercmryu
  11. Athena K. gnama rmtae

## Countin' On LATIN

By Katie Sparks, Latin I student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

Use the Latin numeric hints to write a common English phrase for each clue.

1. Duo P in a P
2. Tredecim C in a BD
3. Sex L on an A
4. Septem C in the R
5. Octo T on an O
6. BJ Viginti Unus is a CG
7. Duo D on a SC
8. Decem LI in AC's B
9. Tres S in "S"
10. Unus OA and Duo HA's make W

## TO WHOM THEY PRAYED

BY CHRIS BEHM, LATIN IV STUDENT OF JENNIFER STEBEL, TROY HS, TROY, OHIO

ROMANS	GREEKS	AREA OF NEED
1. _____	_____	Grain
2. _____	_____	Underworld
3. _____	_____	Hearth
4. _____	_____	Earthquakes
5. _____	_____	Marriage
6. _____	_____	Lightning
7. _____	_____	Childbirth
8. _____	_____	Metalwork
9. _____	_____	Female Charms
10. _____	_____	Wine
11. _____	_____	Wisdom
12. _____	_____	War
13. _____	_____	Thievery

A. Zeus	J. Hera	S. Dionysus
B. Poseidon	K. Hestia	T. Venus
C. Vulcan	L. Hephaestus	U. Athena
D. Ceres	M. Minerva	V. Mercury
E. Dis	N. Hermes	W. Jupiter
F. Hades	O. Demeter	X. Mars
G. Artemis	P. Diana	Y. Neptune
H. Aphrodite	Q. Vesta	Z. Ares
I. Bacchus	R. Juno	

Beginning level Advanced level   
©2002 by Pompeiana, Inc. No part may be reproduced without Pompeiana's expressed written permission.

## THE COLOSSEUM

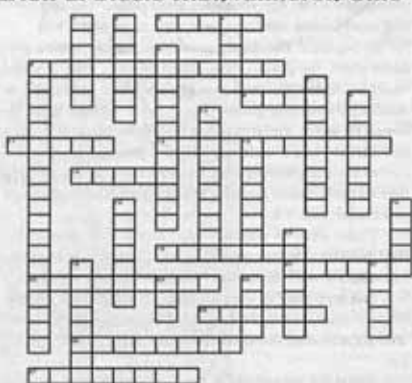
Based on a game by Crystal Collbaugh, Gretchen Ferber and Connie Selent, Latin I students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

### ACROSS

3. Style of the first tier of columns surrounding the Colosseum
6. Gladiators were first exhibited in Rome in 264 B.C. in the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Colosseum was built on the spot where a \_\_\_\_\_ once existed.
11. The Latin shout that meant a gladiator was done for.
12. Before its stones were reused by contractors, \_\_\_\_\_ caused most of the damage to the Colosseum.
14. When spectators wanted a gladiator's life to be spared, they waved cloths and shouted the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Latin term for a gladiator trainer
20. The Colosseum had no less than \_\_\_\_\_ entrances.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to deposit wild animals onto the floor of the arena.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ was not used to hold the Travertine blocks of the Colosseum together.
26. According to legend, St. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Christian killed in the Colosseum.
27. The Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ was a self-styled gladiator who fought more than 360 duels in the arena.

### DOWN

1. Women and the poor sat in the \_\_\_\_\_ tier of seats.
2. *Venationes* featured the killing of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Style of the second tier of columns surrounding the Colosseum
5. Latin phrase used to describe the gesture condemning a gladiator to death
6. The official name of the Colosseum
7. The construction of the Colosseum was begun by this emperor.
9. An \_\_\_\_\_ delivered water used to flood the Colosseum for naval battles.



10. Style of the third tier of columns surrounding the Colosseum
13. In A.D. 404, the Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ abolished *Munera Gladiatoria*.
15. The first gladiator fights were staged as part of \_\_\_\_\_ ceremonies.
16. It is estimated that the Colosseum could seat as many as \_\_\_\_\_ thousand spectators.
17. The three hills that surrounded the Colosseum were the Palatine, Esquiline and \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Latin term for the colored awning that protected spectators from the sun
21. The Colosseum was dedicated by this emperor.
23. The dedication ceremonies for the Colosseum lasted \_\_\_\_\_ hundred days.
24. The "Colosseum" received this nickname because of a nearby statue of this emperor.





## COLLEGIATE MATCHUP

86.

BY JUSTIN KNITEL & MICHAEL KARPOOR, LATIN IV STUDENTS OF CHERAVON DAVIDSON, ANDERSON HS, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Unscramble the English name of each college and university. Then, match each Latinized nickname with its school.

1. KEUD \_\_\_\_\_
2. TMLEPE \_\_\_\_\_
3. CNINATICNI \_\_\_\_\_
4. MCIAHGN SAETT \_\_\_\_\_
5. LAEY \_\_\_\_\_
6. HRADAVR \_\_\_\_\_
7. ABRUN \_\_\_\_\_
8. OEORGN \_\_\_\_\_
9. SITAN JHSON \_\_\_\_\_
10. MSAHSTSASCUET \_\_\_\_\_
11. MIEAN \_\_\_\_\_
12. NEMNAOIST \_\_\_\_\_
13. WSOSNICNI \_\_\_\_\_
14. L.U.A.C. \_\_\_\_\_
15. GOGAERI CETH \_\_\_\_\_
16. MRLNAYAD \_\_\_\_\_
17. KLAIE SPROUEIR SAETT \_\_\_\_\_
18. WSIGOAHNTN \_\_\_\_\_
19. FNLYIDE \_\_\_\_\_
20. OEORGN SAETT \_\_\_\_\_
21. VROTEMN \_\_\_\_\_

- |                 |                  |                    |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Tigres       | G. Diaboli       | N. Oleosi          |
| B. Testudines   | Caerulei         | O. Ursi Fuscii     |
| C. Horae Partis | H. Feles a Monte | P. Anates          |
| Minutae Viri    | I. Gopheri Aurei | Q. Tunicae Flavae  |
| D. Fibri        | J. Cocum         | R. Robusti         |
| E. Bubones      | K. Feles Ursinae | S. Ursi Atri       |
| F. Canes        | L. Laconici      | T. Tempestas Rubra |
| Molossi         | M. Lacus Viri    | U. Meles           |



### Best Sellers in 2002

87.

- I. RETRO AD MENSAM: CIBI FAMILIAEQUE READUNATIO, Ars Faher
- II. HOBBITUS ET ANULORUM DOMINUS, J.R.R. Tolkienus
- III. NATIO UNA: AMERICA MEMINIT TERTIAE DIEI ANTE IDUS SEPTEMBRES, A.D. MMI. Vitae Commentarius Periodicus Picturatus
- IV. FRATERNITAS, Franciscus Anlaides
- V. UNIVERSITAS PAUCIS VERBIS, Stephanus Venditans
- VI. VOCATIO, Iohannes Grishamus
- VII. TRANSILIENS FESTUM NATIVITATIS CHRISTI, Iohannes Grishamus
- VIII. HARRIUS POTTER ET POCULUM IGNEUM, J.K. Rolingus
- IX. SILMARILLION, J.R.R. Tolkienus
- X. INCLINATIO: QUI LABORAT INTRA C.B.S. EXPONIT QUO MODO PRAECONES EXTORQUEANT NUNTIA, Bernardus Goldbergs



## Toga vs. Tunica

88.

By Florie Betting and Cathline Devine, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Nagel Middle School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Match each unscrambled pair of Latin names (which have been scrambled together) with its description.

1. This toga was off-white with a purple border. It was worn by senators and wealthy young boys until they took part in the "Coming of Age" ceremony.
  2. This toga was called "pure." It was un-dyed off-white wool and was worn by boys during their "Coming of Age" ceremonies.
  3. This toga was made of dark-colored wool and was worn during the time of mourning.
  4. This was a purple and gold embroidered toga worn originally by triumphant generals, but later worn by the emperors.
  5. This toga was very bright, made of artificially whitened wool, and was worn by those running for political offices.
  6. This was a ceremonial robe decorated with purple stripes. It was worn by the early kings of Rome, and later by the Equites, magistrates and augurs.
  7. This was a tunic made with long sleeves. It was sometimes made of silk and sometimes decorated with purple stripes.
- A. GDACTANADIO \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. AMALDATIC \_\_\_\_\_  
 C. OACAPITIG \_\_\_\_\_  
 D. TEXTAROAGETAP \_\_\_\_\_  
 E. OLAGPUALT \_\_\_\_\_  
 F. ARITIVOLSIG \_\_\_\_\_  
 G. BRAETA \_\_\_\_\_



## WORD SEARCH

89.

BASED ON A GAME BY SENAD MASLESA, LATIN I STUDENT OF JUDITH GRANESKE, VALLEY H.S., LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

In the wordsearch, circle the English meaning for each clue.

1. Admirari
2. Amica
3. Amicitia
4. Amicus
5. Amor
6. Anulus
7. Arcus
8. Armilla
9. Beneficium
10. Carmen Amatorium
11. Consociare
12. Cupido
13. Diligere
14. Donum
15. Epistula Amatoria
16. Monile
17. Saccharum Crystallinum
18. Sagittae
19. Sancti Valentini Dies
20. Susurrare

DEOMRJEVAECBFXGNIRQIT  
 DNCADMIRINGDRWJGEIGOC  
 JNEAFRIENDSHIPONVIMZV  
 SWEILGUWLNWQYAHDXRSR  
 PSLIRKNFFOHKOOIWNVEK  
 FVECRFCIVPVERGZSGHOJ  
 QXMNIFLEVPPESORHWBCOE  
 WFDIEDLYRNOENPPJABZPOD  
 UNZIONWOIRLBHGOEAYDQKA  
 WYVVPULBGGYQXERNWKTU  
 TKEDKUBKWCAPDSXMIVQRI  
 TWLGNICRETTLEVOLNQEB  
 YGAEIAOMHSWWZLICXEGKC  
 PRFAWFCEFHOFZFTINULRBU  
 VXFWSBTCIABCNIAKEMNBP  
 TELECARBYREINLFKPKZKPX  
 QONRRMSUOIRNCSGXEPAD  
 EYADSENITNELAVTNIASIO  
 FMIBVSZYIGODWRVRSBSGS



## They All Had Their "Valentines"

92.

By Jennifer Miller, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

On the crossword, enter the "Valentine" of each person or deity listed in the clues.

### ACROSS

2. Deucalion
5. Philemon
7. Narcissus
9. Endymion
10. Aeneas
11. Galatea
15. Epimetheus
18. Eurydice
21. Pluto
22. Pan
23. Helen
24. Arethusa

### DOWN

1. Clytie
3. Venus
4. Apollo
6. Psyche
8. Antony
12. Hector
13. Agamemnon
14. Pyramus
16. Andromeda
17. Mars
19. Medea
20. Ulysses



### Top 10 Movies to See

90.

By Tricia Wessels, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- I. PRINCIPALUM ATHLETICARUM MELANCHOLIA
- II. MALARUM RUPTOR
- III. VITA PULCHRA EST
- IV. OFFICINAE SPATIUM
- V. HASTAQUATIENS IN AMORE
- VI. NUNTIIUM IN AMPULA
- VII. SOROR ALTERA
- VIII. PROPOSITIONES CRUDELES
- IX. MARIS FINIS ALTUS
- X. EA OMNINO EST ILLA



## You Can Still Bank On It

91.

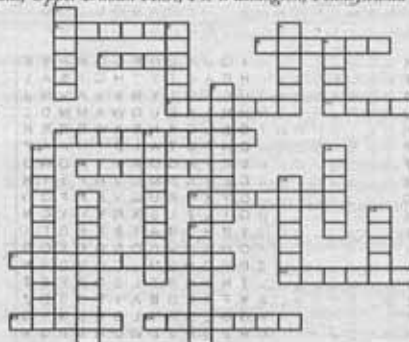
Based on a game by Jennifer Miller, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

Using the items in the word bank, write the Latin words needed to translate each phrase. Numbers after a Latin word indicate how many times it can be used.

1. To Infinity \_\_\_\_\_
2. For Example \_\_\_\_\_
3. That Is \_\_\_\_\_
4. By That Very Fact \_\_\_\_\_
5. Note Well \_\_\_\_\_
6. In the Year of the Lord \_\_\_\_\_
7. In Good Faith \_\_\_\_\_
8. Seize the Day \_\_\_\_\_
9. With Praise \_\_\_\_\_
10. In Reality \_\_\_\_\_
11. And Others \_\_\_\_\_
12. And the Rest \_\_\_\_\_
13. With Great Praise \_\_\_\_\_
14. It Doesn't Follow \_\_\_\_\_
15. Written Afterwards \_\_\_\_\_
16. With the Greatest Praise \_\_\_\_\_
17. A Clean Slate \_\_\_\_\_
18. In Peace \_\_\_\_\_
19. Time Flies \_\_\_\_\_
20. To Each His Own \_\_\_\_\_

### WORD BANK

ad	gratia
ad	id
anno	in
bene	infinitum
bona	ipso
carpe	laude (3)
cetera	magna
culque	non
cum (3)	nota
de	pace
diem	post
Dumini	rosa
est	scriptum
et (2)	sequitur
exempli	summa
facio (2)	suum
fide	tabula
fugit	tempus





## Acrostics of EPIC Heroes

By Vassie Ormond and Grumio McCamley, Latin II students of Cheravon Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

H ated by Hera  
E nergetic  
R ambunctious  
A lene was his mortal mother  
K illed his wife and children in a fit of madness  
L oved to display his endless strength  
E xercised in the palaestrae of many baths  
S on of Jupiter, the king of the gods.

U nderwent many hardships throughout his sojourn  
L ost many men from his crew on his travels  
E arned for home during his ten year journey  
S uccessed in the Trojan War  
S earched for Ithaca, his homeland  
E vil spirits followed him wherever he went  
S ent many mythical monsters to their doom

## Ode to Terminus

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

Long ago in ancient Rome,  
On Capitoline Hill, Terminus' home,  
A king to save himself from guilt  
Ordered a temple to Jupiter built.  
But, alas, Terminus would not concede  
His spot to Jupiter, the god in need.  
So the king, a resourceful type,  
Built around Terminus, creating hype.  
The lesson learned is a simple one:  
Dodging the wrath of a god can be fun!

## The Search For Atlantis

(Continued a Pagina Quinta)

tree stumps found in a Swedish peat bog. Using radiocarbon dating, the team has determined that the trees had been alive between 1695 B.C. and 1496 B.C. A study of the growth rings on the tree stumps shows a four-year period of severely depressed growth that took place ca. 1636 B.C.

Since the Greek island of Santorini blew up in the mid-1600's, it is believed that this eruption limited the growth of the trees as far away as Sweden.

It is because the eruption of Santorini destroyed a culturally developed island that modern historians, scientists and archaeologists have pretty much all decided that it was this eruption—and subsequent sinking of the island into the Aegean Sea—that gave rise to the legend of Atlantis.

Although the old saying of "Scratch a myth, find a fact" remains true, could it be that modern scholars are simply scratching in the wrong place? Of course, it is a lot easier (and much more pleasant) to conduct underwater research in the warm waters near Santorini than it would be to conduct an all-out search for traces of a sunken civilization in the chilly waters of the Atlantic Ocean.



## How Well Did You Read?

93.

1. Quis Iacobulum Neutronem creavit?
2. Into which two unusual languages will Harry Potter soon be translated?
3. Under which Roman emperor were the two priests executed who are commemorated on St. Valentine's Day?
4. Instead of to the waters of the Bahamas, to which body of water did young folks in ancient Greece love to go to frolic after the cold of winter?
5. What was Phoebe's real name that was given to her by her tribal priest?
6. Who was summoned to remove the curse of Berenice?
7. What Latin term was used to refer to the tiers of seats in the Colosseum?
8. What did Petrarch's father want him to be instead of a poet?
9. Which island do most modern scholars identify as the source of the Atlantis myth?
10. What was "exactly the kind of thing" that James initially thought "must have caused WWII"?
11. What kind of missiles does Pompeiana's display onager fire?
12. Which Roman author discussed science experiments performed by students?
13. What Roman *feriae* was on a.d. vii Kalendas Martius?

## RES • VENUM • DATAE

### 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 costume, 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 SHT) with a credit card by phoning 317/255-0589 or by using the TO ORDER ITEMS link at [www.pompeiana.com](http://www.pompeiana.com). Orders prepaid by check (payable to Pompeiana, Inc.) may be mailed to: Pompeiana, Inc., 6026 Indianapolis Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014.

### The Songs of Sappho: A Living Performance

Dr. Paula Saffire is also available for live performance lecture programs that can be formatted to run between 45 and 70 minutes. For complete information contact Dr. Saffire directly at 317/257-0537 or on line: [psaffire@butler.edu](mailto:psaffire@butler.edu)



### Nunc Licet Studentibus Tuis Saxa et Hastas Conjicere

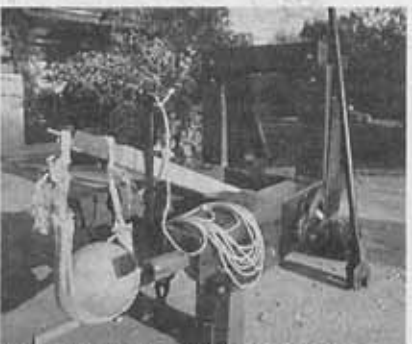
Catapultae et ballistae have fascinated Latin students for centuries. They love to see them used in movies, to read about them, and, yes, even to design, build and fire them—which can be very expensive, time consuming and sometimes even dangerous.

Now you can give your students the thrill of a hands-on catapult demonstration without spending hundreds of hours building, redesigning and risking life and limb as costly, and sometimes dangerous, design errors are discovered too late.

The *onager* (rock hurler) and *scorpio* (arrow/dart shooter) shown here were carefully researched, constructed and perfected over a ten-year period during The National Catapult Contest formerly sponsored by Pompeiana, Inc. The *onager* shown below is constructed of solid oak and weighs more than 800 pounds. Its range can be limited to 100 yards. *Scorpio* (R) weighs 200 pounds and can fire an arrow more than 200 yards when tightened to full capacity.

Drawing on his years of experience with a great variety of machines (some as high as four story buildings and powered by one-ton counterweights) Dr. Barcio transports these two machines to campuses around the country, personally sets them up, fine tunes them and supervises students in their safe deployment.

During a 45–60 minute demonstration, the basic principals of twisted-rope catapults are explained, demonstration shots are fired, and carefully supervised, hands-on firing experiences can be enjoyed by interested students.



ONAGER BUILT FOR THE NATIONAL CATAPULT CONTEST



SCORPIO BUILT FOR THE NATIONAL CATAPULT CONTEST

Those interested in sponsoring a demonstration of these two catapults need to be able to provide:

- 1) a safe firing range at least 125 yards long and 100 feet wide on a location on campus that will not conflict with athletic practices or risk damage to carefully maintained sports competition areas;
- 2) a location that is accessible by truck so the machines can be easily unloaded and set up.

Because of the expense involved in loading and transporting these machines, performance fees tend to be a little higher than usual.

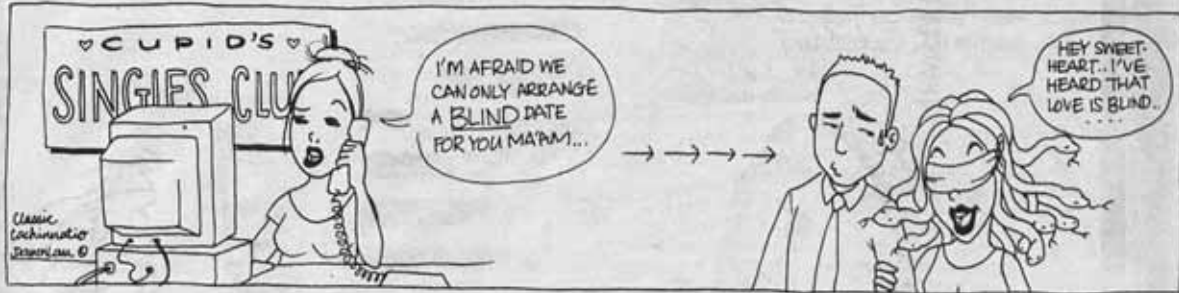
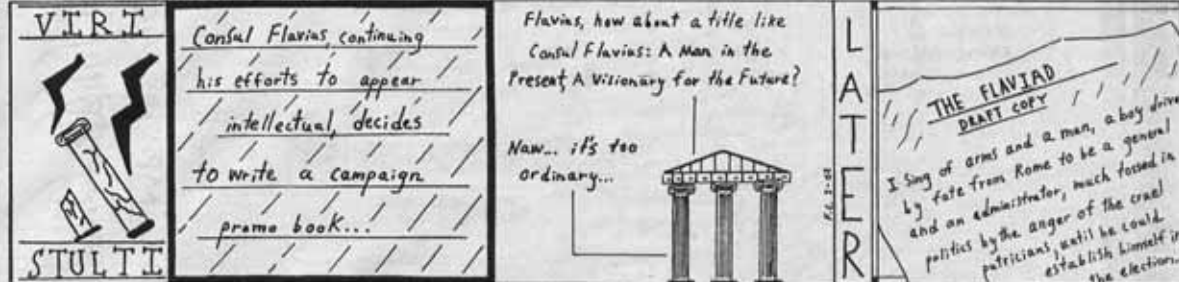
For a single Catapult Demonstration Program in Indianapolis and adjoining Indiana counties, Pompeiana charges \$400.

The cost of a similar program anywhere elsewhere in the state of Indiana is \$800.

Costs elsewhere in the contiguous U.S.A. vary by state (depending on travel distances involved) and range from \$1,400 to \$3,200.

For costs and scheduling, contact Dr. Barcio by phone (317/255-0589) or by e-mail: [BFBarcio@Pompeiana.com](mailto:BFBarcio@Pompeiana.com)



DAWN LAU  
FYNNIE, AUSTRALIAFREDERIC CLARK  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIALEAH ZOLLER  
CINCINNATI, OHIOELLEN T. SIERGIEJ  
MONACA, PENNSYLVANIAMICHAEL PEREZ  
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIAAMELIA P. KELLER  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

### 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.*

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

Administrative Assistant to the Editor: Donna H. Wright

Production Assistants: William Gilmartin and Betty Whittaker

Graphic Designer: Phillip Barcio

E-mail: [BFBarcio@Pompeiana.com](mailto:BFBarcio@Pompeiana.com)

VOX: 317/255-0589

FAX: 317/254-0728

### The Pompeiana NEWSLETTER

I.S.S. #08925941

The Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is the only international newsletter devoted exclusively to the promotion of the study of Latin at the secondary school level which is published monthly during the nine-month school year. Each month, September through May, 13,000 copies of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER are printed for members and Latin classes throughout the world. The Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is a membership benefit for Adult and Contributing members. Teachers who are members of Pompeiana, Inc., may purchase classroom orders of the NEWSLETTER for their students.

© 2002 by Pompeiana, Inc. All rights reserved.

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

### Membership Enrollment Form, 2001-2002

The cost of membership varies because of the expense involved in mailing the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER as a monthly membership benefit. All prices are in U.S. dollars. Memberships run for one year, June 1 through May 31.

Adult Memberships: U.S.A. --\$25.00; Canada--\$27.00;

England & Europe--\$36.00;

Australia & South Africa--\$45.00.

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

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

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

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

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

Purchase Memberships & Subscriptions online: [www.Pompeiana.com](http://www.Pompeiana.com)

### Classroom Subscription Order Form, 2001-2002

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

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

U.S.A.: 6 (minimum)-50 cost \$5.25 each;

51 or more cost \$5.00 each.

Canada (minimum six): \$6.25 each;

England/Europe (minimum six):

via Surface Mail --\$6.25 each; via Air Mail --\$8.25 each.

Australia/South Africa (minimum six):

via Surface Mail --\$11.00 each; via Air Mail --\$24.25 each.

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

Pompeiana, Inc.

6026 Indianola Ave.

Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Latin... Your Best Educational Investment

### Let Pompeiana Put Your Name in Print!

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

Pompeiana, Inc., does not pay for spontaneously submitted items. It claims first publication rights for all items submitted. Its editors reserve the right to edit items prior to publication as they, in their sole discretion, deem necessary. Student work should include A) level of study, B) name of the Latin teacher, and C) the name and address of the school attended.

### 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.







## Let Pompeiiana, Inc., Help You

•Enliven Your Classroom

•Dramatically Increase Your Students' Knowledge



### **LATIN CULTURAL DRILL TAPES and Accompanying Study Sheets**

This set of seventy-two audio-cassette Drill Tapes and their accompanying Study Sheets provides four mastery levels for each of the following eighteen Major Themes of Classical Culture:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| •Abbreviations          | •History                 |
| •Authors, Roman & Greek | • <i>Loquamur Latine</i> |
| •The Calendar           | •Magistrates             |
| •Ceremonies & Customs   | •Mnemonic Devices        |
| •Classical Architecture | •Mottoes & Quotations    |
| •Entertainment          | •Mythology               |
| • <i>Feriae Romanae</i> | •Monsters                |
| •Figures of Speech      | •The Roman House         |
| •Geography              | •State/National Mottoes  |

#### **Set of Drill Tapes and Study Sheets:**

**\$149.00** (includes Library Rate S/H)

### **THE LIFE and TRAINING of a ROMAN LEGIONNAIRE**



#### **Featuring Dr. B.F.Barcio as the First Century A.D. Military Tribune FABIUS LOREIUS TIBURTINUS**

45 min. VHS Videocassette packaged with Study Guide and a 36 in. x 60 in. giant wall poster documenting in detail the layout of a *castra Romana*. Formatted in eight segments for flexibility of classroom use:

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I. Enlistment                      | V. Physical Training & Weapons   |
| II. Camp Life                      | VI. The Battle                   |
| III. Food                          | VII. Phalanx vs. Cohort          |
| IV. Uniforms, Equipment & Officers | VIII. Glory, Wealth & Retirement |

**\$129.00** (includes Library Rate S/H)

Both items may be ordered by phone (317/255-0589) or on line ([www.Pompeiiana.com](http://www.Pompeiiana.com)) using a VISA, M/C or Discover Card. Schools may submit purchase orders, or individuals may send checks payable to:

**POMPEIANA, INC., 6026 INDIANOLA AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46220-2014**

Ship To: Name: \_\_\_\_\_, School: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_, City: \_\_\_\_\_, State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_