

# POMPEIANA

NEWSLETTER



VOL. XXIX, NO. 5

JAN., A.D. MMIII



## POP-UP FACT

By Sunshine Beebe, Latin I student of  
Julish Grunewald Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada



## Pop-up Facts

One of the oldest Roman gods: his temple was only closed during times of peace so he could always go to the aid of the Romans in times of war.

## THE BUZZ

The buzz in Latin circles these days is all about photos—spectacular photos taken from space of Mount Aetna in Sicily erupting and of seldom-seen, stunning, Roman mosaics rescued from Zeugma, a city located on the west bank of the Euphrates in Syria at a point where Alexander the Great once crossed the river on a bridge made of boats.

Anyone who has ever studied Latin—and I mean ever—has been in awe of the mighty power of Mount Aetna in Sicily. This is the mountain, after all, where Zeus buried Typhon and in the interior of which Hephaestus and the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Zeus. The eruption of this awe-inspiring volcano (named after a Sicilian nymph who was the daughter of heaven and earth) that occurred in 475 B.C. was recorded by both Aeschylus and Pindar. When an eruption of Mount Aetna was again recorded, this time in 425 B.C. by Thucydides, this author said it was the third time on record that Mount Aetna had erupted since the Greeks had settled in Sicily.

To view the photos taken from space of the latest eruption of Mount Aetna, visit: <http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/viewrecord/20638>

The Roman mosaics rescued from Zeugma before the area was recently flooded when a dam was constructed on the Euphrates River represent seldom seen views of Pegasus with Daidalos and Achilles on Scyros and other mythological stories.

To view these Roman treasures, visit: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/zeugma/>  
Special thanks to Dr. Robert Sutton, Classics Dept. UIPLI, for bringing these websites to our attention.



## Quis est Bow Wow?

Huius cantoris pulsantis nomen verum est Shadis Muscus. Columbi in Ohioense a.d. VII Id. Mart. A.D. MCMLXXXVII natus est.

Quando alius cantor pulsans cui nomen est Canis Scrutans Shadem cantantem audivit, Shadis cantus huic cantori placuit. Canis Scrutans ergo Shadem hortatus est et ei nomen "Bow Wow" dedit.

Bow Wow in Guinessiensis Mundi Actorum Libro est quia nullus alius cantor pulsans iunior habuit Carmen Optimum. Huius carminis titulus erat "Resili Mecum" quod Bow Wow A.D. MM vendere incepit.

Bow Wow carmina sua vendit sub titulo Ita Ita Surdo. Ita Ita Surdus aestimat hunc cantorem pulsantem iuvenem esse multi-platinum superum puerum.

A.D. MMII a.d. X Kal. Feb. Imprimandi Artes Quaestuosae Americanae pronuntiavit "Canis Sacculum" esse platinum!

Bow Wow tot iuvenibus placet ut

mense Octobre A.D. MMII decem iuvenes apud concentum Minneapolitanae vulnerabatur quando multi iuvenes contra saepimentum sese impulerunt. Saepimentum ruptum est et decem iuvenes, horrible dictu, V pedes in arenam ceciderunt.

Bow Wow

quoque in pictura moventi personam egit.

Titulus huius picturae moventis est SIMILIS Michaeli.

Nunc Bow Wow cantat in itinere cum Mario, alio iuvene qui quoque est cantor "cocax saltus."



## The Fascinating Story of Rome's First Bridge

At the foot of Rome's Via Marmorata—so called for the shipments of marble that were unloaded at the docks there in ancient times—stands the *Ponte Sublicio*. This graceful, triple-arched bridge is a descendant and namesake of the first span ever built by the Romans over the turbid waters of the Tiber.

Livy writes that Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome (641-616 B.C.), linked the Janiculum Hill to the city by means of a wooden bridge. This was done, Livy claims, to keep that lofty ridge on the opposite bank from falling into the hands of some future enemy.

"*Ianiculum quoque adiectum, non inopia loci, sed ne quando ea arx hostium est.*"

An already age-old belief that the raising of a bridge would constitute an act of impiety and insult to Father Tiber, the river god, caused the Romans to use only wooden beams for its fabric. The idea seems to have been that the deity might pardon a project that appeared to be temporary, but that a more sturdy one of brick and mortar would provoke him into raining down some dire consequences on Rome. Such a safe means of getting across his realm would rob him of a certain number of victims who would otherwise lose their lives in the effort.

The Volscian word for wooden beams,

*sublicae*, gave Rome's first bridge its name. As a further precaution, Ancus Marcius entrusted the superintendence of the Sublician Bridge to a college of priests, bestowing on them the title of *pontifices*, bridge builders. Their leader was addressed as *Pontifex*



Maximus, the chief bridge builder, or, as the title later came to imply, Rome's highest ranking priest.

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

term was symbolic and metaphorical as well, for it was hoped that these clerics would be able to "bridge" the divide between man and divinity.

Numerous strange superstitions and (Continued in Pagina Sexta)

## NIX

By Cheryl Ryan and Ashley Krollier, Latin II students of  
St. Mary's School, S.C. (St. Mary's, Charleston, Ohio)

Nix

Tetere, Gellus

Schillars, Fulgens, Somoffier

Tesquillo, Tertissus

Lodis

## DEFINING LATIN

By Seyi Adeoye,  
Latin IV student of Larry Steele,  
Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

1. Latin has lower enrollments because many students are too scared to challenge themselves.
2. Although Latin is a "dead" language, its roots form the foundations of all modern Romance languages.
3. The influences of the culture and history of ancient Rome can be seen throughout the modern world.
4. In-depth study of Latin's grammar enables students to gain a better understanding of the proper usage of English.
5. No further explanation should be needed why Latin students generally perform better than all other foreign language students on standardized tests.

## Magistra

It was Sunday, September 29, 2002, when Mrs. Joan Kelley passed away. Mrs. Kelley will be remembered as a mother, a grandmother and a great-grandmother by her family and as *Magistra* Kelley by several thousand students who had the opportunity to study Latin with her since she taught her first Latin class in 1967.

Her students are the results of not only her knowledge of Latin but also of her insights into the social and political histories of the classical world. She broadened their horizons every day.

Her colleagues in Shelbyville, Indiana, treasured the time they got to spend with her and the fun they had as they taught classes across the hall from each other.

*Magistra* Kelley was an admired and respected mentor who will be dearly missed.

# The First Eclipse

Based on a Modern Myth by Michael Chesney, Latin III student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania

Dusk was approaching as Jupiter reassumed his form as a god and headed back toward Mount Olympus. When he sat down on his throne, Juno came up behind him.

"Honey, back so soon from your trip to the mortal world?" she asked.

Jupiter nodded and turned his attention to a cloud floating past his right arm.

"Are you listening to me? I know where you were today and what you were doing. You were with that mortal girl, Flavia!"

At this, Jupiter turned around to explain himself.

"My darling, I was just taking a walk to clear my head. Being king of the gods is much harder than you other deities give me credit for. Mortals, on the other hand, give me a lot of credit, and it's refreshing to spend a little time with them now and then."

Juno, insulted by her husband's arrogance, became enraged.

"And I don't supposed you noticed a peacock nearby when you were with Flavia, did you?" Juno screamed.

Jupiter gave his wife his practiced blank look, and pretended that he had seen nothing.

Juno could take it no more. She rushed over to a table and grabbed up a pitcher full of ambrosia that she proceeded to hurl at the terrible liar she called her spouse.

Jupiter rose, dripping, from his throne, and decided that the best thing to do would be to leave the throne room as quickly as possible.

Once he had safely escaped, Jupiter knew he had to do something to give his crazed wife a chance to calm down.

"If only it would hurry up and get dark," he said to himself. "I could find a place to hide and she could sleep it off. She'll be a lot easier to get along with in the morning."

Jupiter looked up at the progress of the sun chariot through the sky. It would be hours before it had finished its course—hours he couldn't afford to wait. He took up one of his lightning bolts and hurled it at the chariot. He only intended to frighten the horses a little so they would go a little faster. But his aim was not true, and the bolt hit the back of the chariot where Apollo was standing.

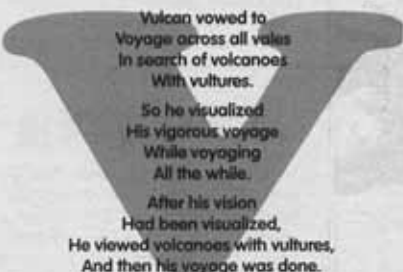
"What the...?" Apollo shouted.

He looked down in the direction from which the bolt had come and saw Jupiter poised to hurl another at him. Not knowing what Jupiter's intentions were, he decided he had better take cover. Glancing quickly around the sky, he saw that the only hiding place available to him was Luna.

As Apollo quickly drove the sun chariot behind the orb of the moon, an unnatural darkness came over the world. The confusion that followed lasted only about five minutes, but it was long enough for Jupiter to change his form again—this time into the shape of a swan—and evade his vengeful wife's wrath.

## Vulcan's Voyage

By Lisa Thomanek, Seventh Grade Latin student of Judith Holton and Sheila Posatko, The Independence School, Newark, Maryland



## CHIRON

By Katie Messingschlager, Latin I student of Diann Meade, Notre Dame Academy, Park Hills, Kentucky

O, wise Chiron up in the sky,  
What great things you did,  
For Prometheus is saved,  
Now you lie in the heavens,  
Cast up in the stars.

Born January 2, 106 B.C.  
Marcus Tullius Cicero

## If You've Got It, Should You Flaunt It?

Based on a submission by Brad Barker, Latin Honors Student of Dr. Raffaele Di Zenza, Naperville Central H.S., Naperville, Illinois

Cicero, as he is lovingly called by those who study Latin, is frequently praised as the Roman whose writings helped the founding fathers of the Thirteen United Colonies of America frame their new government. And there is no denying that many of the ideas he expressed in his *De Re Publica* and his *De Legibus* provided some wonderful ideals. What many don't realize, however, is that like all historical heroes, Cicero was human—complete with faults, annoying habits and serious shortcomings.

Yes, Marcus Tullius Cicero, the great lawyer, author and *novus-homo* politician was also a weak, sniveling, conniving, indecisive old man. Constantly gloating about how he "saved" the Roman Republic, he annoyed folks and made many enemies.

To save the Republic, Cicero, during his first term as Consul, exposed the conspiracy of Catiline, a wealthy young man who had been repeatedly frustrated in his attempts to be elected Consul. Accepting help from some very questionable sources, Cicero got as many facts together as he could and quickly went public with the case against Catiline. Not satisfied with having thwarted the conspiracy by pulling the rug out from under it, Cicero wanted to go further. He convinced the Senate to have the conspirators—at least those who were unlucky enough not to have fled Rome immediately—illegally strangled to death without separate trials. For this little power play, Cicero was proclaimed *Pater Patriae* by his fellow senators.

Who knows, the tendency that many have today to blow their own horns ("floss their ice," as rappers say), parade and flaunt their personal achievements might even be said to have had its precedent with Cicero.

Despite being a brag, Cicero also turned out to be a terrible husband. If one is to believe the old proverb that Italian men make great fathers but terrible husbands, then Cicero was pure Italian. After having been married to his first wife, Terentia, for many years, Cicero, on the pretense that she was reluctant to join him in Southern Italy, divorced her when he was sixty-two years old. Almost immediately, he married a rich girl named Publilia who had been put under his *manus* by her family. Cicero seems to have had a rather cool relationship with his son, Marcus, but totally adored his daughter, Tullia. Not only was he emotionally crushed by her untimely death, but he even divorced his second wife, Publilia, after he learned that she had said she was glad that Tullia had died.

While it remains true that Cicero did leave his mark on Roman politics and literature (since more of his Latin writings have survived than of any other Roman author, the study of classical Latin grammar is based primarily on his use of the language), a role model he definitely is not. He might be said to have invented the political flip-flop since he changed his alliances at will, depending on whom he thought could best help him achieve his personal goals at the moment.

When he got himself exiled to Greece, he wandered about complaining to everyone, refusing to be consoled and turning down all honorary dinner and civic invitations. After Pompey convinced the Senate to recall Cicero from exile, Cicero later turned his back on him and allied himself with Caesar. Then, when Caesar was assassinated, Cicero decided to attack Anthony viciously and ally himself with Octavian. Unfortunately, Anthony agreed to form a coalition government with Octavian—on condition that he could add Cicero's name to his proscription list. Each member of the coalition was allowed to create his own list. Bounty hunters earned large rewards for killing those whose names appeared on the lists and were awarded portions of their estates.

Even after he learned that he had been marked for assassination, Cicero found it difficult to act decisively. At first he thought he would get on a boat and leave Italy, again placing himself in exile. Then he thought maybe that would make him look bad. At the last minute he changed his mind again, and decided to flee after all. But, as he was being carried to the port by his litter bearers, he heard the horses of the assassins gaining on him and decided it would look better if he stopped and accepted his fate. When he was confronted by one of the assassins named Popilius, Cicero freely offered his neck and hands which Popilius quickly cut off to earn the bounty.

So, in the end, having reached the age of sixty-seven, this hero of Rome and giant of Latin literature was not able to save the Republic. He could not protect his children, preserve his marriages or even save his own life. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

# Shakespeare IN LATIN

By Garland Ellen Armstrong, Latin III student of Judith Grunewald, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

## Macbeth V,v

*Cras, et cras, et cras*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow

*Passu parvo in dies repti*

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day

*Ad temporis scripti syllabam ultimam,*

To the last syllable of recorded time,

*Et omnes hesterni dies nostri stultis illustraverunt*

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

*Viam ad mortem pulverem. Exstinguere, exstinguere, candela brevis!*

The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!

*Vita solum est umbra ambulans, actor miser*

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player

*Qui horam suam in proscenio magnifice incedit et stomachatur*

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage

*Et tum numquam auditur: fabula est*

And then is heard no more: it is a tale

*A stulto narrata, plena sonoris furorisque,*

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

*Nihil significans.*

Signifying nothing.

## Julius Caesar, I, ii

*Nam, vir, mundum angustum transcendit*

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world

*Sicut Colossus, et nos viri minimi*

Like a Colossus, and we petty men

*Sub cruribus immanibus eius ambulamus et furtim conspiciamus*

Walk under his huge legs and peep about

*Ut nobis sepulchra inhonesta inveniamus.*

To find ourselves dishonorable graves.

*Viri aliquando factorum suorum domini sunt:*

Men at some time are masters of their fates:

*Culpa, care Brute, non est in stellis nostris,*

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,

*Sed in nobis, quamobrem ministri sumus.*

But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

# Ranae

By Stephanie Lossinsky, Latin III student of Suzanne Duff, Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy, La Canada, California

## Ranae

Parvae, amicae

Vivunt, deducunt, vocant.

Animalia pulchra,

Ranae.

# Diana

By Torrey Livenick, Latin student of Judith Grunewald, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Sister of Apollo

Goddess of the hunt

Daughter of fair Leto

Deeds lead in front

Arise, do watch out

For agents of painless death

Intigonia, have no doubts

Moon deity saved no breath

Diana a great temple

Wonder of the world

Is a great example

Of her glory unfurled



# POMPEIANA JANUS GOD OF BEGINNINGS

Based on an article by Dean Morrow, Latin II student of  
Angela Lettice, Holladayburg Area H.S., Holladayburg, Pennsylvania

January, the beginning of a New Year. January is one of only three months of the English calendar that are named after Roman deities—March and May being the other two. March was named after Mars, the Roman god of war, and May after Maia, the mother of Mercury.

According to tradition, when Romulus gave Rome its first calendar, the year began with March and ended ten lunar cycles later with December. The next two lunar cycles were simply ignored at first. Then, in 750 B.C. Numa Pompilius decided to name these two previously ignored lunar cycles January and February. The year, however, still began with March, and, until 153 B.C., ended at the end of February—after as many extra (intercalary) days as needed were added to make the first of March coincide with the beginning of the planting season. This is, of course, why February is the month that gets to lose a day every four years when we have a Leap Year to keep our calendar aligned with the solar year—and the planting season.

In 153 B.C. the Senate voted to consider January to be the first month of the year, instead of the eleventh month. This decision was made in order to honor Janus, the god after whom the month was named, as the god of gates, doors

and beginnings. One of the most interesting facts about Janus is the way that he was depicted.

Although he could be shown with as many as four faces (Janus Quadrifrons) since he could be thought of as presiding over the four seasons, Janus was generally just shown with two faces (Janus Bifrons), each being that of

a bearded old man. Since a door (ianua) and a gate can lead in two directions, the god of doors and gates needed to be looking in both directions at the same time. Since, with his two faces, Janus could be considered to be contemplating the past and looking into the future, the Senate thought it fitting that his month should begin the New Year.

There were numerous temples dedicated to Janus throughout the city of Rome, the one in the Forum Romanum being most important. Known as the Janus Geminus, its gates held a special symbolism for Rome. Whenever the gates of the temple were closed, Rome was at peace. When the gates were open, Rome was at war.

As a tutelary or protecting god, special prayers were said to Janus at the start of each day, at the beginning of a new venture and, especially, at the beginning of each year. The festival of Janus was celebrated on New Year's Day. On this day special sacrifices of barley, incense and wine were made to him, and, in his honor, the citizens of Rome would give each other special New Year's Day coins, called Janus Bifrons coins.

## A Visitor Is Expected

By Maryann Gignon, Latin II student of  
Suzanne Romano, Academy of Allied Health & Science,  
Neptune, New Jersey

Cornelia was a lonely woman, not happy with her life. All she wanted was to be made a wife. She had a certain man in mind, But he turned back on his journey. He was very unkind. Cornelia was moping in her home When her mother told her of a man who visited Rome. His name was Valerius, a name that fit him just right. He saved his friends and never backed down from a fight. Cornelia was in love, but she was not the only one. Kids loved to listen to his stories. He was so much fun.

Valerius was the son of a very rich man So he made it very clear—he wanted Cornelia's hand. Whenever he was in Rome, he came to her home, But then Cornelia's father went to fight far from Rome. Valerius also went, to protect Cornelia's father from harm So he could safely return to his daughter's arms. They were gone for two long years. When they returned, they were met with joyful tears. With Valerius and father safe, Cornelia was joyful again, All of which brings this story to a very happy end.

# THINK ABOUT IT!

BY FRANK TURRIS, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

As airlines go bankrupt right out from under their passengers, and the stock of blue-chip companies suddenly devalues to pennies on the dollar, the economic outlook and traditional values of the United States of America seem to be facing some very great challenges.

Latin students who once may have had, in the back of their minds, an idea of secure and profitable professions to which they hoped to devote their adult lives are now doing some serious second-guessing. Professions they once thought would allow them to support themselves and their families while enjoying feelings of pride, self-fulfillment and positive contributions to the betterment of the world, suddenly don't look so secure anymore.

If, as a Latin student, you've never considered what is about to be suggested, it's high time you did!

Ready? Here it is: You could become a teacher of Latin! Wait, don't cross this off as a "crummy commercial." This article is intended only to invite you to think about it.

Come on, admit it. You love Latin. If you didn't, you wouldn't be reading this article. Whoever or whatever first turned you on to Latin, the fact remains that the choice to stick with it has been yours.

Maybe you have an especially interesting Latin teacher as a role-model. Maybe the cultural insights the study of Latin gives you is a turn-on. Maybe it's the vocabulary. Maybe—and don't laugh, it is a valid interest—you're simply interested in Latin literature. When you watch *Gladiator*, *Spartacus* or *Ben Hur*, do you find yourself being absorbed by the films, wanting to be part of the lives being portrayed? When you visit a museum, do you stare lovingly at the Roman artifacts and imagine both those who made them and those who used them?

Is getting to wear Roman garments what you enjoy most about attending Classics Days or state and national conventions?

*The fun and dreams don't have to stop, you know. They could become your life. Yes, you could become a Latin teacher!*

Education—quality education—is a commodity whose value is appreciated more and more as city, state and national leaders see the comfortable ways of American life crumbling, being restructured, or simply being challenged. The really great thing about Latin as a profession is that you can totally pick your own arena. And you can find good, reliable employment in any state in the nation!

Have you dreamed of working with elementary school students? Because of parental interest, Latin Grammar Schools are springing up all over the place—both as magnet schools in public school districts and as private or parochial schools.

Are you fascinated with secondary school Latin? Better high schools everywhere will always offer Latin, and they will always be on the lookout for dedicated, competent and lively *magistri* and *magistrae*.

Are you the type who would prefer to practice your profession at the college or university level? Wherever you would like to live and work, there will be a college or university with a Classical Studies Department on the lookout for the special skills you have to offer.

Is Indiana Jones your role-model? Hundreds of classicists are field archaeologists who spend their time coordinating digs, both on land and underwater.

And talk about networking and nationwide support groups! More than any other group of foreign language teachers, Latin teachers are networked! Classics Clubs meet monthly in many major cities. Members are elementary, secondary school and university level classicists—all sharing, encouraging, socializing and helping each other. Every state has its own classical conference, most of which sponsor annual conventions. There are even regional organizations like the *Classical Association of the Midwest and Southern States* that do everything from sponsoring study-travel trips to Italy to maintaining *gratis* job-placement sites on the Internet. Nationwide, there are such professional support groups as the *American Classical League*, the *American Philological Association* and the *National Junior Classical League*.

Let's just say, for instance, that things suddenly got a whole lot worse in America. People with technical degrees would be scrambling for cashier openings at local supermarkets. But remember, even during the Great Depression of 1929-1933, schools and universities stayed open. Teachers and professors kept their jobs because the only hope a nation has when it hits bottom is the education of its young. Just think about it. You—a Latin teacher!

# NEWSLETTER

## 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.

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## TIRESIAS

By Andy Loyano, Latin II student of Suzanne Duff,  
Flintbridge Sacred Heart Academy, La Canada, California

*Tiresias  
Caecus, Fatidica  
Cognovit. Non Vidit sed Dixit.  
Vir et femina erat  
Tiresias*

## They're Still Waltzing Matilda "Down Under"

Special thanks to Donna Wright, Lawrence North H.S.,  
Indianapolis, Indiana, for bringing this to our attention.

### "Waltzing Matilda"

An Australian song written by A.B. (Banjo) Paterson who  
lived from 1864 to 1941. Every good Aussie loves it, even  
Latin aficionados, Peter Bryant, who has passed this Latin  
version along from Perth, Australia.

*Olim sedebat prope ripam fluminis,  
Solutus grassator sub umbra fagi,  
Et cantabat donec aestuaret in cortina aqua,  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*"Veni, Matilda! Veni, Matilda!  
Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"  
Et cantabat donec aestuaret in cortina aqua,  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*Ad ripam mox devenit agnus siliens,  
Quem rapuerat manus viri,  
Et cantabat donec collegit praed(am) in sacculum,  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*"Veni, Matilda! Veni, Matilda!  
Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"  
Et cantabat donec aestuaret in cortina aqua,  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*Tum veniebat rusticus custodesque,  
Et illum deripuerat vi,  
Et cantabant, "Cepisti agnum! Nunc est in sacculo!  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*"Veni, Matilda! Veni, Matilda!  
Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"  
Et cantabant, "Cepisti agnum! Nunc est in sacculo!  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*Velox grassator in aquam desiluit,  
"Numquam me capies! Melius mori!"  
Sed vox umbrarum audiat prope ripam fluminis,  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

*"Veni, Matilda! Veni, Matilda!  
Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"  
Umbrarum vox audiat prope ripam fluminis,  
"Ven(i) ut saltemus, Matilda, veni!"*

## Zeus

Poem by Eddie Fawcett, Latin II, and drawing by  
Michael Kivon, Latin I students of Mary Jane Koons,  
Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

**The Romans call me Jove,  
Which I do not oppose.  
I am the father of man,  
Lightning bolts are in my hand.  
To kings I am protector  
For broken oaths I am avenger.  
For law and order,  
I am a supporter.**

**The rain clouds I gather.  
I regulate the whole course of nature.  
With my hand the stars are guided,  
And thus the sky is lighted.  
I expelled my father Cronus.  
Now I sit high on Mount Olympus.  
My Greek name of Zeus  
Has also been put to good use.**

## Quit Calling Me

# "Caligula!"

## I Mean It!

Based on an article by Katie Boal, Latin II student of Angela Letizia,  
Holidaysburg Area H.S., Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania



On August 31, 12 A.C.E., Agrippina and Germanicus (nephew of the Emperor Tiberius) had a baby boy whom they eventually named Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus. When this young man grew up, he was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, whom he would succeed on the throne.

When Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus was a little tyke, he was, what is called in the trade, an "army brat." That is to say, his dad was in the army, and he got to tag along. He was so cute that the soldiers under his dad's command made him a little legionnaire's outfit, complete with military boots, called *caligae*. Except, they were little military boots, *caligulae*. Before long, all the soldiers in his dad's legion called him *Caligula*, "Bootsy." Of course, being a little guy, Gaius had to go along with his new name—for the time being.

Although he is the best known child of Agrippina and Germanicus, he wasn't their only child. He had five brothers and sisters, two older and three younger. He made the best (or, perhaps the worst) of his middle-child status by testing the patience of his whole family. As he got older, Gaius' little games became more vicious—with some suspecting that he was responsible for the death of his father through witchcraft. He even gave in to an unnatural attraction to his sister, whom he later married—just like Jupiter had married his sister, Juno. After his father died and his mother and brothers were banished, Gaius went to live with his great-grandmother, Livia. Livia's hobby was studying the use and effects of poison on her enemies. Before long, in 27 A.C.E., Livia died, and Gaius was shuttled off to live with his grandmother, Antonia. Two years later, his Uncle, the Emperor Tiberius, invited Gaius to live with him on the Isle of Capri, where he preferred to spend his time, leaving the everyday operations of the Roman Empire in the hands of his trusty aide, Sejanus. On Capri, Gaius was taken to school by his uncle who had mastered the arts of cruelty and weirdness that Gaius had only toyed with in his youth. Six years later, Gaius, at age twenty-five, graduated from Tiberius' Little

School of Horrors by successfully completing his final project: hastening the death of his uncle and assuming command of the Roman Empire.

Give a twenty-five year old absolute power and... look out! Gaius, who no longer tolerated anyone calling him Caligula, took the Roman Empire on a roller coaster ride it would never forget. At first, his acts were generous. He gave a cash bonus to the Praetorian Guard. He recalled from exile and reimbursed many who were wronged by his uncle's taxation policies. Then, once he discovered how well the plebeians responded to his generosity, he would summon the common folk into the *Forum Romanum* and watch them fight for gold *aurei* that he would shovel onto them from a balcony. Of course, he had himself proclaimed the King of the Gods (having had all the heads removed from the statues of Jupiter in Rome and replaced with his own likeness), and married his sister, Drusilla. To show he was as clever as the Greek commander Xerxes (who had crossed the Hellespont with a pontoon bridge), he had a bridge of boats built between Puteoli and Baiae in the Bay of Naples. When it was done, he raced his horse, Incitatus, across the bay. Then he led the Roman legions into Gaul to attack Britain. When he reached the western coast of Gaul, however, he declared war on the sea, instead. To show his victory, he ordered the soldiers to collect booty to take back to Rome: helmets full of seashells.

During his fourth year as Emperor, Gaius antagonized the Senators and nobility of Rome by making his horse, Incitatus, a Senator (he was quartered in a gold and ivory stable) and opened a brothel in the Imperial Palace. He then ordered the Senators of Rome to send their wives and daughters to work there.

This was, of course, the last straw. On January 21, 41 A.C.E. Caligula was ambushed in a walkway behind the Imperial Box in the Palatine theater and stabbed (thirty-one times) to death. According to Suetonius, he ruled for three years, ten months and eight days. Caligula—that's Gaius to you—was twenty-nine years old when he was assassinated.



## What Good Did It Do Her?

Based on a submission by Furia Jackson, Latin I student of  
Angela Letizia, Holidaysburg Area H.S., Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania

What girl would not like to live in a mansion, complete with servants, jewelry and the latest fashions?

What girl would not want to be so beautiful that boys would be constantly tripping over themselves to date her?

What girl would not like to be able to amaze her friends by always predicting exactly what is going to happen in their lives?

Just such a girl was Cassandra, the daughter of the King of Troy, Priam. Her father did try to find a husband for her, but each time something terrible would happen to the young man. One of her suitors, named Coroeus got himself killed by a Greek named Diomedes; another, named Othryoneus was killed out on the battlefield.

Finally, the god of the sun, Apollo, was taken by her great beauty and offered to lead her into matrimony. At first, Cassandra wasn't sure that she wanted to be married at all, but when Apollo said that he would give her the gift of prophecy (that is, she would always be able to correctly foretell the future), she finally agreed. Good to his word, Apollo immediately gave his gift to his beloved and said he would be back in a few days for the wedding ceremony.

After she had a chance to think about it, however, Cassandra changed her mind and decided that she really didn't want to marry Apollo. And she would tell him so.

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

## Atalanta Hippomenes

By Jacob Wyant, Eighth Grade Latin student of  
Betty Whittaker, Carmel Jr. H.S., Carmel, Indiana

When Atalanta was young, it was prophesied that a marriage would kill her so she tried to hide. She worshipped Diana and lived with the trees, but she was a beautiful flower, and men were her bees.

Many men found her and wanted to wed, but their persistence annoyed her—they ended up dead. She said, "How 'bout we race, if you're willing to try? If you win, we'll wed, but if you don't, you'll die." And so she raced each and every one of all those men.

But she was so swift that none of them could win. Then one day a man came along named Hippomenes, and he was willing to win her hand by any means. He prayed to Aphrodite, and she gave him golden fruit. And said, "While you race, throw these near her boot."

The next day, he threw the golden apples down, and won while she grabbed them, but she did not frown; for she really liked Hippomenes—he became her groom.

But Aphrodite was not thanked so she sent them to their doom.

So always be thankful—that's the moral of this story. Or someone might get mad and make your life quite gory.



# Along the Overpass

A poem based on Horace's "Carpe Diem"

by Maria McGill, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

A single tear rolls down her cheek,  
Angry, salty, sad.  
All she wants is just a glimpse,  
A piece of what she had.  
She searched all through the icy night,  
But all she found was glass—  
Pieces of her shattered heart  
Dispersed along the overpass.  
  
That fateful night the rain had poured  
With drops as thick as stone.  
He was driving in his father's car  
Just trying to get home.  
The semi couldn't see the car.  
His lights had grown dim,  
And by the time the driver swerved,  
It was too late for him.  
  
Tires squealed and windows smashed.  
All he could do was scream.  
Once all was quiet, one light shone,  
His single headlight beam.  
They tried so hard to wake him up  
From his eternal sleep,  
But their efforts, sadly, failed.  
His slumber was too deep.  
  
That night he said "I love you,"  
But she merely hugged him back.  
She was too scared to say the words  
That hurt her in the past.  
So she searched through the icy night,  
But all she found was glass—  
Pieces of her shattered heart  
Dispersed along the overpass.

## WHEN IN ROME, DON'T GET SICK!

Based on an article by Michelle Spayd, Latin I student of Angela Letizia, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. H.S., Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

While the care for the sick and wounded in early Rome depended a lot on the skill of the *Paterfamilias* of the household, he was usually skilled only at stopping bleeding by sealing deep cuts with a red-hot iron (cauterization). If household members complained of a headache, he would advise them to get some pieces of bark from a willow tree and chew on them—a natural source of aspirin. Sometimes there was an older woman in the neighborhood who had learned how to prepare remedies from experience or from some other woman who had served as her mentor. Such remedies might involve the use of wool. Sometimes strips of wool were dipped into a mixture of fat with a bitter-tasting herb called rue. This would be used to help reduce swelling. Wool strips dipped in a mixture of oil, sulphur, vinegar, pitch and baking soda were used to treat aches in the lower back. Many of these early traditions for treating the sick and wounded came to the Romans from their more advanced neighbors to the north, the Etruscans.

Of course, every area, both rural and urban, had women who served as midwives (*obstetrices*). This was a very demanding role for a woman to play in a community, and there were many guidelines of confidentiality, sobriety and availability that were imposed on her by the members of her community.

Before long, a trained and skilled Greek physician set up practice in Rome, and after that, things were never the same again. Once it became obvious that Romans were willing to pay exorbitant fees to those who promised to cure them or heal them, doctors of all sorts began to set up practice. A few may have been professionally trained in Greece, but many learned by serving brief internships with those already practicing. The results were frequently painful and deadly for unsuspecting patients.

Even after a great number of general practitioners (*medici*), surgeons (*chirurgi* and *vulnerarii*), eye-doctors (*ocularii*) and dentists (*medici a dentibus*) had established practices in Rome, Romans continued their old traditions of turning to the gods for help with very serious illnesses. In rural communities, residents could summon their local *hariespes* or *augur*, most of whom had some basic knowledge of herbal medicine and first aid. In Rome, residents could visit any one of three temples built to the goddess of Fever. By going to the Esquiline quarter, a person suffering from malaria could make offerings at the altar of Mefitis. Anyone suffering from typhoid could make offerings at the shrine of Cloacina located in the center of the *Forum Romanum*. Those who lived close to the Praetorian Guard

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

# Wait! Don't Hang Up That New Calendar Yet!

By Eugenio San Marco, Chicago, Illinois

Surely all readers would agree that there are some great things that could be done to make our lives a lot more efficient and happy. And all it would take is to get everyone's attention long enough to present a few basic solutions.

For example, as we hang up our new 2003 A.D. calendars, we could just as easily be hanging up a brand new, simplified, convenient and logical **Reformed Calendar for 2003 A.C.E.**

There are just so many problems around the world, however, that few world leaders think it worth their time to tackle a reform of our calendar that carries luggage and traditions dating back to the time of the first king of Rome, Romulus.

While those countries successfully promoting the commerce, health and welfare of their citizens might be convinced that this would be a good time to push for calendar reform, other nations that are still trying to get the hang of democracy and have much more serious problems to deal with.

If we could all just get together, we might be able to break away from a calendar designed around the use of lunar and religious cycles to plot the solar year.

If some countries weren't so interested in bringing down the leaders of the Western World, we might be able to get them to think about a calendar reform that might make it easier for everyone to participate in the world markets.

If world leaders didn't have to spend their time trying to get farmers in some countries to quit growing—and marketing—crops used to produce cocaine and heroine, they might have the time to consider the convenience of having every month begin on Sunday the first, and end on Saturday the twenty-eighth.

In a way, it is amazing that the whole world has adopted the Gregorian Calendar, at least for the conduct of business. It was no easy thing to get folks to set their Julian, Chinese, Egyptian, Hindu, Babylonian, Assyrian, Jewish, Greek, Muslim, Mayan and Mexican calendars aside just so they could conveniently do business with the rest of the world.

Of course, not all of these calendars have been totally abandoned. Many are still maintained as religious calendars right along side the commercially accepted Gregorian Calendar.

The Russian and Greek Orthodox churches still maintain the Julian Calendar established on January 1, 45 B.C.E. by Gaius Julius Caesar himself.

Jewish temples still maintain a lunar calendar according to which all holy and commemorative days are still observed. This is no easy calendar to understand, and the exact determination of when the death of a parent should be observed needs to be calculated by a trained rabbi.

But if, in the past, the world was able, finally, to accept the Gregorian Calendar for the conduct of business, why not take the final step and push for one more giant reform to make the calendar practical, predictable and logical?

Ideas for reforming the Gregorian calendar have been around for a couple hundred years. All the details have been worked out—all of which make perfect sense. There have, in fact, been several reformed calendars suggested, but the best—in this writer's opinion—is called either the **Barlow Calendar** (after its author) or the **International Fixed Calendar**.

Maybe if we didn't have to spend so much time, en-

ergy and money trying to figure out what to do about starvation in Third World countries or the rampant spread of the AIDS virus, we could all calmly discuss the benefits of having our year divided into thirteen (yes, don't panic—it calls for the use of this supposedly unlucky number) months, each containing four seven-day weeks. Each month, and week, would begin on a Sunday and end on a Saturday.

Just imagine, if you agreed to get together with someone for lunch on the 5<sup>th</sup> (or the 12<sup>th</sup>, or the 19<sup>th</sup>, or the 26<sup>th</sup>), you would know that you would be having lunch together on a Thursday. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and the 22<sup>nd</sup> would always be Sundays, and so on.

Of course, there would have to be a lot of negotiating over the placement of commemorative holidays and holy days, but if we weren't focusing on fossil fuel supplies and exploration, we would have the time and the energy to work this out.

If you've already done the math, you know that thirteen months, each containing 28 days, total 364 days. The 365<sup>th</sup> day would have to have a special name. And a name would have to be chosen for the new thirteenth month. If there were a strong desire to stick with the ancient Roman origins of the names of the month, there are plenty of Latin words and mythological characters from which to choose. Maybe the world leader that finally pushes this reform through could have the new month named in his or her honor, as July and August were renamed from their original names of *Quintilis* and *Sextilis* in honor of *Gaius Julius Caesar* and *Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus*. Who knows, maybe even the 365<sup>th</sup> day could also be named in honor of this reformer!

Readers are probably wondering why, if this is such a good idea, has a final calendar reform never seriously been attempted. There is one reason, and it's a big one, especially since the Gregorian Calendar was universally accepted only because it was a *sine qua non* for conducting worldwide business. You see, a calendar that contains thirteen months cannot be divided into four equal quarters. That's right. It's a simple accounting problem—but, apparently, an insurmountable one.

We won't even go into the fact that this is technically the 2007<sup>th</sup> year since the birth of Christ—just a little miscalculation made by Dionysius Exiguus some fourteen hundred years ago.

Just so the reader doesn't go away thinking that no reform of the calendar will ever be possible, it should be pointed out that there is one small reform that has been growing over the years. It was started—as far as can be figured out—by college and university professors. It's nothing radical or earth-shaking. It is a simple descriptive rather than a prescriptive solution to Dionysius Exiguus' error. These professors, in their writings, simply suffix the year with the abbreviation A.C.E., rather than A.D. The year 2003 is not an exact year in reference to the birth of Christ, but it is how many years it has been since the Christian era is generally accepted to have begun. Thus, A.C.E. is read as "After the Common Era"—or, as those who still have a sense of humor read it, "After the Common Error," referring, of course, to the error of Dionysius Exiguus.

On second thought, maybe you might as well just go ahead and hang up your new 2003 A.D. calendar just as it is.

# Latin Cinquains

By Latin II students of St. Margaret Riley, S.S.L., Nazareth Academy H.S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Puer  
Validus, Fortis  
Ambulans, Dormiens, Amans  
Pulchram Parvam  
Puellam

By Jessica Taylor

Amicus  
Credens, Fidens  
Ridere, Cachinare, Clamare  
Amans, Curans  
Amicus

By Brittany Wajtic

Dies  
Sol, Nubes  
Lucens, Mutans, Obscurans  
Luna, Stellae  
Nox

By Meagan Ratini

By Latin III students of Joan Esterling, Beaufort H.S., Beaufort, South Carolina

Libertas  
Accipere, Amare  
Potens, Fortis, Civilis  
Credidisse, Vixisse  
Libertas

By Bridgett Molony

Animalia  
Potentia, Lyncea  
Feriora, Celeriora, Ludibundiora  
Esuriensissima, Impigerima  
Animalia

By Monica St. Ann



*Cara Matrux,*

During a recent visit to Pompeii, I couldn't believe my eyes when I came across the following advertisement: **IN PRAEDIS IULIAE SP. F. FELICIS LOCANTUR BALNEUM VENERIUM ET NONGENTUM TABERNAE, PERGULAE, CENACULA EX IDIBUS AUG. PRIMIS IN IDUS AUG. SEXTAS, ANNOS CONTINUOS QUINQUE**

I'm not quite sure why Julia Felix needs to rent out so much space for the next five years, but it seems to me that this could be a great investment opportunity. I can see how I could easily sublet the small bath and the second floor dining areas with their balconies for private parties. What bothers me, however, is the large number of *tabernae* I would have to sublet in order to make a profit.

Since you seem to be well informed about business conditions in this crossroads town, I'm wondering what you think about my chances of subletting the 90 *tabernae* that come with the lease arrangement.

I have investment capital that I am willing to tie up for five years, but I would like a little sound business guidance before I enter into a lease that could easily prove to be unprofitable if too many of the *tabernae* sit empty for five years.

*Saenecius Fortunatus  
Pompeii*

*Cara Saenecius,*

I hope you do take advantage of this special opportunity to lease the estate of Julia Felix. It is indeed a very viable business opportunity. By chance, I am acquainted with Julia Felix, and I don't think she would mind my sharing with you the reason for her planned five-year absence from Pompeii. Julia has developed some serious respiratory problems, and her *medici* have advised her to spend at least five years living at Baiae across the bay so that she can use the natural hotwater baths located there as well as the sulfur-treatment *cellae* that are available near *Lacus Avernus*. You are absolutely right that you would have no trouble renting out a private *balneum* for small parties as well as the second floor *cenacula*—especially since they come with pleasant *pergulae* open to the sea-breezes blowing in from the bay.

I wouldn't worry about your ability to sublet 90 *tabernae* in Pompeii.

There are scores of *aurifices* that would love to have a *taberna* in Pompeii. With the availability of sea shells and coral, *caelatores* and *gemmarii* are always looking for an opportunity to lease small shops in Pompeii—especially if you offer short-term six-month and one-year subleases and don't insist on full five-year terms.

If you have some large *tabernae* available, *fabri lignarii* would surely be interested in leasing workspace. And can there ever be enough *tonsores* to serve both the permanent

residents and visitors? My guess is that three or four new *tonsores* will sublease from you as soon as you advertise *tabernae* availability.

*Unguentarii* are also always on the lookout for new business locations. I would advise that you reserve some prime-location *tabernae* for those who deal in *lomentum flos uticense*, *ex lacte usinino*, as they will easily be able to afford higher sublease payments.

You will, of course, want to reserve at least ten of the *tabernae* as special one-day rentals each *Saturni Dies*, the scheduled *nundinae* for Pompeii. In fact, if you are very ambitious, you may want to look into leasing a small number of *tabernae* in nearby towns that you could also rent out just for the *nundinae* scheduled in those towns. *Solia Dies* is when *nundinae* is scheduled for Nuceria, on *Lanuvie Dies*, *nundinae* are scheduled in Atella. Nola holds its *nundinae* on *Martis Dies*, Cumae on *Mercuri Dies* and Puteoli on *Iovis Dies*. *Nundinae* is held on *Veneris Dies* in Capua, but that city is very competitive and hard to break into.

More and more *negotiatores* who traditionally have preferred to do business in the forum frequently welcome a chance to have a market day lease of a small *taberna* where business can be conducted with a little more dignity. *Vestarii* and *autores* would be especially good merchants to whom you could hope to offer market day leases.

And don't overlook the opportunity for income that will come by leasing exterior wall space to the professional sign painters, *dealatores*, *albatores* and *scriptores* are always on the lookout for new wall surfaces on well-traveled streets. These workers won't interfere with the daytime business being conducted in your sublet *tabernae*, as many of them do their work at night, sometimes with the help of a *lanternarius* and sometimes simply working *ad lunam*.

*Bene tibi sit!*

## (Continued a Pagina Prima) Rome's First Bridge

rituals were early associated with the *Pons Sublicius*. Strangest of all was the annual procession of young veiled maidens led by the pontiffs and the Vestal Virgins on the Ides of May. This somber pageantry wound its way slowly along the narrow, dusty lanes that passed for Rome's early streets and culminated in sacred ceremonies on the bridge.

Then, to the accompaniment of hymns and chants and prayers, thirty burly men would step forward, each bearing a clumsy straw effigy of himself. At a signal given by the Vestal superior, they would cast their effigies into the rushing stream below—trusting that Father Tiber would be as satisfied with these "straw sacrifices" as he once was with the thirty victims that in earlier days were annually hurled into the Tiber as human sacrifices.

Barely a century after the structure's debut, Rome found itself in a struggle for its very survival against an imminent incursion from the north. Lars Porsena, an Etruscan tyrant, was fast approaching with many regiments of battle-honed warriors. After easily overwhelming the Roman garrison on the summit of the Janiculum, the Etruscans encamped there for the night. Panic gripped the people of Rome as they watched the campfires dancing against the ink-black sky.

The following morning, as his countrymen faced for the worst, a military officer, Horatius Cocles (so named because he had already lost one eye in previous combat), came up with a last-ditch plan: deny the enemy access to Rome by destroying the only bridge that led across the river.

Inviting two valiant fellow soldiers—Spurius Lartius and Titus Herminius—to join him in his soon-to-be heroic stand, Horatius dashed to the far end of the narrow bridge and prepared to hold off the entire Etruscan army, three men at a time, while the rest of the Roman soldiers frantically tore the wooden *Pons Sublicius* down behind them.

As soon as Horatius saw that only a single beam remained that could afford passage, he ordered his two companions to run back across it to the safety of the far bank while he held the Etruscans off single handedly. When Spurius and Titus had made it to safety, the final beam was torn down, and the Romans began to call to Horatius to jump into the Tiber and swim to safety—which he did under a storm of

spears and arrows. He miraculously reached the left bank where he was hailed ashore by a tumultuous crowd of thankful Romans.

Until the very fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476, Horatius Cocles was looked upon as the paragon of Roman valor and patriotism.

Following this legendary episode, a replacement bearing the same name was constructed at the same location. Livy records how the *Triunus Plebeius*, Gaius Gracchus, fled for his life across the planks of the *Pons Sublicius* when he learned that the Senate had ordered his assassination because of his ongoing efforts to force wealthy landowners to divide their lands among the plebeians. Gaius—whose older brother Tiberius Gracchus had been killed a decade earlier for pushing for the same land reforms—and his faithful aide, Filocratis, successfully fled across the Tiber where they hoped to seek sanctuary in the sacred Woods of the Goddess Furrina (a site which since the Renaissance has been known as the *Villa Sciarra*). When, however, Gaius heard their pursuers running across the wooden planks of the bridge, he realized they would never make it. To control his own destiny, Gaius let himself be slain by Filocratis who then took

his own life.

While there is no doubt that the *Pons Sublicius* was destroyed repeatedly by flood waters during Roman times, there are only a couple recorded instances: one in 23 B.C. and another during the principate of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161). In writings from the late Middle Ages there are references to "pont fractus iuxta marbrerium," a collapsed bridge at Via Marmorata.

An early Renaissance replacement must have rested on piers of stone; for on July 23, 1484, according to a diary from that epoch, Pope Sixtus IV used the stones from these piers to make hundreds of huge travertine cannon balls for the Papal army.

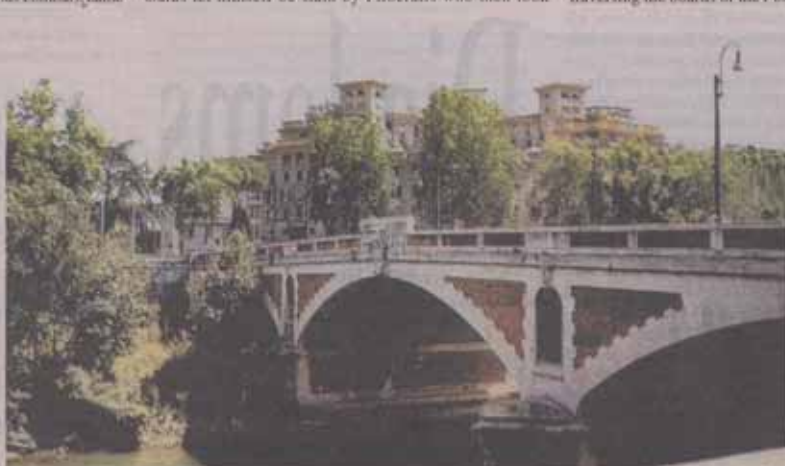
Ancus Marcius' bridge, of course, continued to be rebuilt each time that it was destroyed, either by soldiers, floods or stone-masons. The current *Pons Sublicius*, called *Ponte Sublicio* by Italians, was built in 1918. As a Tiber crossing, it is as vital to the City of Seven Hills today as its ancient forebears were, joining the teeming transpontine districts of *Monteverde* and *Trastevere* with the working-class neighborhoods of *Testaccio* and *Ostiaense*.

The inhabitants of these zones in antiquity grew accustomed to the occasional pleasant clip clop of horse traffic traversing the boards of the *Pons Sublicius*. Contemporary

residents have made their peace with the relentless buzzing of spiffy motor scooters, the frequent wheezing of asthmatic buses, the nerve-shattering honking of impatient Fiats.

Through it all, though, pedestrians strolling on the *Ponte Sublicio* who know their Roman history cannot help but reflect on the verses of Macaulay written in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century:

"And wives still pray to Juno  
For sons with hearts as bold  
As his who kept the bridge so well  
In those gallant days of old."



The Ponte Sublicio as it stands today spanning the Tiber River



# An Easy Read

## Discipuli Romani

By Venita Fox

Matronae Romanae filias domi docent, sed magistri pueros in ludis docent. Ubi est ludus Romanus? Multi ludi non in aedificiis sed prope foras sub pergulis sunt. Itaque facile est ludum videre et discipulos cum recitant audire.

Pueri e domiciliis mane proferant. Servi pueros per vias ducunt. Lanternas saepe portant quod pueri ante auroram ad ludos ambulant. Servi cum pueris in ludis manent. Hi servi sunt paedagogi. Tum pueros per vias rursus domum ducunt et periculum prohibent. Pueri parvi iniurias in viis non semper vitare possunt.

Quid discipuli in ludo agunt? Fabulas audiunt. Legunt e tabellis, multos enim libros non habent. Ex libris non saepe legunt. Arithmeticae et linguae multum operam dant.

Interdum magister fabulas de vita Romanorum narrat.



Interdum discipuli fabulas e memoria recitant.

Magister in cathedra sedet. Discipuli tabellas et stilos habent et in sellis sedent. Magister librum tenet, et discipulos bene docet. Interdum magister discipulis bonis crustula dat; interdum discipulos malos flagellat.



It's always a pleasant surprise for someone who has studied Latin to walk into a store and see a product with a purely Latin name being sold. How amazing it was to enter a grocery store recently and see, in the fresh bread section, European baguettes being sold under the brand name **ECCE PANIS**.

No doubt, every customer who ever studied Latin purchased at least one of these baguettes for the sheer novelty of its brand name.

Although the bread is made with white flour, and not

the more traditional whole wheat flour used in the loaves commonly sold in Pompeian bakeries, it seems to be true to its ancient Roman traditions in that natural starters are used to leaven the dough which is then allowed to rise for up to 48 hours. No preservatives are used. The loaves are hand shaped, and, after being hearth baked, they emerge as crusty baguettes intended to be kept at room temperature until they are eaten in a day or two.

Watch for **ECCE PANIS** in your grocery, and add a little Latin to your diet!



The designs for ancient Roman housing don't seem to have lasted over the centuries, not the way that the influences of public Roman and Greek architecture have. Sure, some homes may have a bit of Romanesque design built into them or they may feature a small atrium or courtyard, but, by and large, few if any modern day homes have been built in the true Roman style—a unique and functional style that evolved over centuries of living in the pleasant Italian climate.

The amazing thing about Roman house design was the apparently endless variations that could be used to adapt a house to the space available for it, as can be seen in the room plans of Pompeii. While each house tends to have an atrium, a couple of bedrooms (*cubicula*), a dining room (*triclinium*), a kitchen (*culina*) and an enclosed outdoor area (*hortus* or *peristylum*), the exact arrangement of these rooms is generally dictated by the space available for the house.

After the Roman Emperor Claudius opened the port at Ostia, Pompeii and the whole area around the Bay of Naples were hit with a great economic depression since the granaries previously used to download grain imported from Egypt were no longer needed. Many of the larger homes in Pompeii were soon subdivided and sublet for extra income. But even as these homes were being remodeled, care was always taken to include the basic rooms mentioned above in each subdivision.

If one were to walk along an average ancient Roman residential street, one would notice the lack of windows. The Romans were very pri-

vate people, and the focus of their homes was inward, not outward. When being admitted into a Roman house by a special slave (*famulus*), one usually had to pass through two doors (a *ianua* and a *foris*), through an intervening entry hall (*fauces*)—sometimes guarded by a watchdog ("cave canem") kept chained in the area—before gaining entry into the home. And even then, one found himself in a public reception area (*atrium*) which was separated from the private quarters of the house.

Here another slave, the *atriensis*, would make the guest comfortable until he was received by the *paterfamilias*. In the center of the atrium would be seen a pool designed to catch the rainwater entering from the open *compluvium* built into the roof above it. The overflow from this pool was stored in an underground cistern and used primarily for maintenance purposes rather than for drinking water.

If a house had a kitchen, a *culina*, (many of the smaller ones did not), it would contain a work surface for food preparation, a small oven with a tile surface above it onto which coals could be put for stove-top cooking. Near the kitchen there was usually a small closet in which an old *krater* would be located for use as a *latrina*.

By the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., many people, either bumped from their small family farms due to land grants that were being given to retiring legionnaires, or migrating as freedmen to Italy from the provinces, began to settle in the cities and towns of Italy. There was a sudden need for apartment complexes (*insulae*), and aggressive developers quickly rose to the occasion. While many of these *insulae* were only three or four stories high, some were built with more stories than the standard building materials used in those days could



## Cibus Simplicitatis

### Medus Postherintia Parandus

Very Simple Food for After the Holidays

By Keely Beverly, Stephanie Campbell and Taryn Longberry, Latin I students of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

The parties are over and you just want to fix something simple, but, of course, it should still be Roman! Here are two very simple recipes that should be perfect.

### Panis Tosti Officium Dulcis

Sweet Roman Toast

### Res Commisendendi

One loaf of unsliced whole wheat bread  
milk  
olive oil  
honey  
cinnamon

### Modus Preparandi

Remove the crusts from the bread and slice it. Dip each slice in milk and then sauté in olive oil. Drizzle honey on top, sprinkle with cinnamon and serve.

### Lardina et Anethum

Bacon and Dill

### Res Commisendendi

3 thick rashers of Canadian bacon  
1/4 cup water  
1/4 t dill  
olive oil  
salt



### Modus Preparandi

Using a frying pan, barely cover the bacon slices with water seasoned with dill. Fry the bacon, but do not allow it to become too crisp. Remove from the pan, sprinkle with olive oil and a little salt and serve.



support. These quickly began to collapse, and laws had to be passed limiting the height of *insulae* to seven stories. These apartments, of course, shared none of the designs or amenities of single-family dwellings. An individual or family would rent a studio or two to three room apartment with no *culina* or *latrina* built in. There might be a window down from which one could lower a basket to make purchases from street vendors in order to save climbing up and down the stairs, but apartment life was definitely very Spartan—and noisy, and sometimes smelly and damp.





## The Doors Songs

By Duran Deuschle, Latin II student of Kelly Kusch,  
Covington Latin School, Covington, Kentucky

I. EQUITES IN TEMPESTATE

II. SALVE, TE AMO

III. FINIS

IV. CAUPONAE TRISTITIAE

V. HOMINES INSOLITI SUNT

VI. ILLORUM ANGELORUM FEMINA

VII. NAVIS CRYSTALLINA

VIII. TANGE ME

IX. INTERRUPE

X. AMA EAM MODO INSANO

## MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS

By Claudia Robinson and Portia Zurich, Latin I students of  
Charaven Davidson, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Unscramble each English name of a magazine or newspaper  
and then match it with its Latin translation.

1. Mos
2. Populus
3. Nuntiae Hebdomadales
4. Tempus
5. Septendecim
6. Ludi Illustrati
7. Novi Eboraci Tempora
8. Nationis Inquisitor
9. Casa Hortusque
10. Lectoris Summarium
11. Nationis Geographia
12. Spectaculorum Televisificorum Doctor
13. Habilitas
14. Cisium et Cisiarius

(Nota Bene: Multiple word titles have been scrambled together.)

- A. MEIT
- B. MEHONDARAGNED
- C. UEDGIVT
- D. STPIOLDTLUERSTRSA
- E. EITALNQRONRIANUE
- F. NSVEENETE
- G. EWEKESN
- H. GDSIERADEREST
- I. GEVUO
- J. RCADNARDEVI
- K. SFENIST
- L. YMSITEKWORNE
- M. LGPITNOACHAENIGARO

N. OPELEP

## GORGON MINI QUIZ

Based on a game by Joe Narkovic, Latin IV student of  
Kim Ryan, Quigley Catholic H.S., Baden, Pennsylvania

Use the Roman numerals in front of the words in the Word Bank to fill in the blanks after each question. Not all of the words in the Word Bank will be used.

1. How many Gorgons were there? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What unusual growths could be found in/on these parts of their bodies: Backs? \_\_\_\_\_, Arms? \_\_\_\_\_, Heads? \_\_\_\_\_, Mouths? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many Gorgons were immortal? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What could Gorgons turn people into? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who was the only mortal Gorgon? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What Greek deity turned this mortal into a Gorgon? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What hero killed this most famous Gorgon? \_\_\_\_\_
8. In which country are the Gorgons traditionally located? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What are the Greek names of the two immortal Gorgons? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who was the father of the immortal Gorgons? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Who was the mother of the immortal Gorgons? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What were the Greek names of the three sisters of the immortal Gorgons? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What two body parts did these three sisters have to share? \_\_\_\_\_
14. With what color hair were these three sisters born? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What were the Latin names of the three Gorgons? \_\_\_\_\_

### Word Bank

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| I. 2              | XVIII. Hercules  |
| II. 3             | XIX. Lativola    |
| III. 6            | XX. Libya        |
| IV. Athena        | XXI. Medusa      |
| V. Bats           | XXII. Morta      |
| VI. Ceto          | XXIII. Nona      |
| VII. Claws        | XXIV. Pemphredo  |
| VIII. Decuma      | XXV. Perseus     |
| IX. Dino          | XXVI. Phorcys    |
| X. Enormous teeth | XXVII. Pigs      |
| XI. Enyo          | XXVIII. Poseidon |
| XII. Euryale      | XXIX. Serpents   |
| XIII. Eyeball     | XXX. Stheno      |
| XIV. Gray         | XXXI. Stone      |
| XV. Greece        | XXXII. Tooth     |
| XVI. Green        | XXXIII. Valeria  |
| XVII. Guberna     | XXXIV. Wings     |

## DERIVING GOOD FROM LATIN

By Chris Digiarolamo and Joseph Cook, Latin II students of Judith Granese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Use each English derivative on the right as a clue to unscramble the Latin word from which it was derived.

- |                 |              |                |             |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. umissm       | summit       | 13. micused    | decimal     |
| 2. ipclrsuea    | speculate    | 14. uvson      | novice      |
| 3. eseritesr    | resist       | 15. ottasi     | station     |
| 4. tibusah      | habit        | 16. opnrcmoe   | composition |
| 5. ralbeisl     | liberal      | 17. nimos      | omnibus     |
| 6. ssissrantum  | transmission | 18. lusoc      | local       |
| 7. raegnuper    | repugnant    | 19. ganiul     | linguistics |
| 8. ilirediscinb | incredible   | 20. sveruids   | diverse     |
| 9. uaga         | aquatic      | 21. noinmera   | nominate    |
| 10. uraptac     | capture      | 22. uscrsu     | cursor      |
| 11. tpaarer     | raptor       | 23. eosmntadrt | demonstrate |
| 12. errefer     | refer        | 24. enotsp     | potentate   |

## Convivamus!

By Brad Lowe, Latin I student of Dr. Marianne Colakis,  
The Covenant School, Charlottesville, Virginia

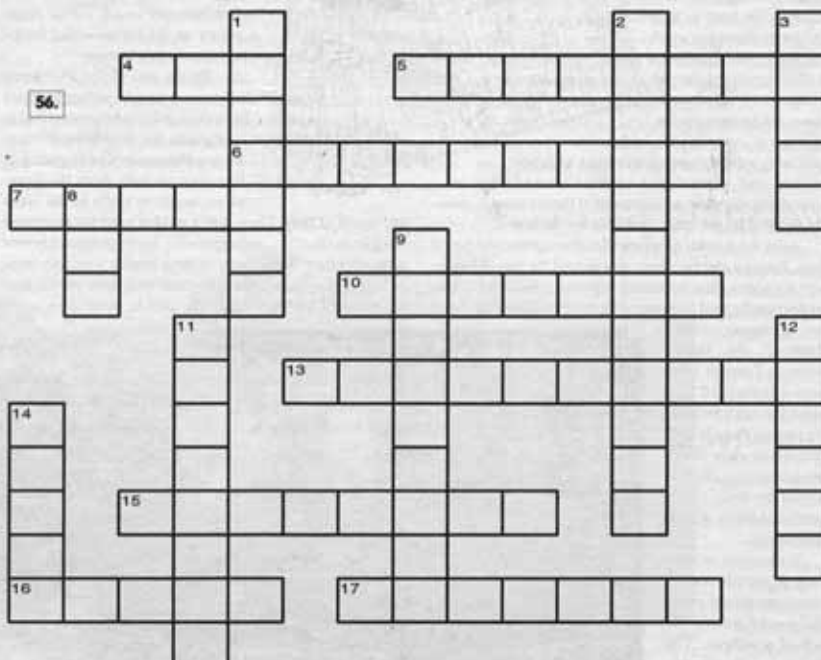
Enter the Latin word(s) for each English clue.

### ACROSS

4. I eat
5. Perfumes
6. A dinner party
7. Mushrooms
10. Garlands
13. The main course
15. Appetizers
16. Undiluted wine
17. Cup

### DOWN

1. Pork
2. Dessert
3. Fish sauce
8. Grapes
9. A drinking party
11. A serving tray
12. Raisin wine
14. A pear

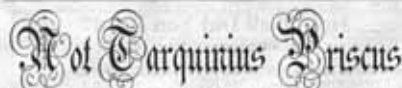




Translate each English noun into Latin on the lines provided. Then, reading the vertical columns of letters in the Latin words, copy the Latin motto of Kansas onto the lines at the end of the game.

1. Hand \_\_\_\_\_
2. Town \_\_\_\_\_
3. Work \_\_\_\_\_
4. Chance \_\_\_\_\_
5. Speech \_\_\_\_\_
6. City \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dog \_\_\_\_\_
8. Boy \_\_\_\_\_
9. Money \_\_\_\_\_
10. Gate \_\_\_\_\_
11. Brother \_\_\_\_\_
12. Health \_\_\_\_\_
13. Prisoner \_\_\_\_\_
14. King \_\_\_\_\_
15. Sister \_\_\_\_\_
16. Sea \_\_\_\_\_

LATIN MOTTO OF KANSAS:



By Emily Miller, Rachel Perini and Ashley Wallen, Latin III students of Nancy Mager, Marion L. Stebbins H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Decode the following four statements. E.g., Q=A, L=B

1. GXP KPEPDGX MTDO CB SCUP
2. MDCVD QK GQSAITD GXP WSCYF
3. GXP JQKG MTDO CB SCUP
4. CYKGPF LH JYZSPGTQ KZQDFQJ



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MIDDAY T.V.

- I. IUDEX ASCIA
- II. OMNES LIBERI MEI
- III. BONUS DIES VIVUS
- IV. NUNTII MERIDIE
- V. TEMPUS PRAETERIT
- VI. RES PUBLICAE
- VII. INTER LEONES
- VIII. HIC EST DIES TUUS
- IX. PARVA CASA IN PRATO
- X. MYSTERIA NON SOLUTA

BY TOM AND NICK TEETS, LATIN I STUDENTS OF NANCY MATUR, AMHERST H.S., AMHERST, OHIO

Translate each company motto back into English, and then match the letter of its icon with it.

1. \_\_\_\_ Modo Facite Id.
2. \_\_\_\_ Amamus Videre Te Subridentem.
3. \_\_\_\_ Estne In Te?
4. \_\_\_\_ Similis Saxo.
5. \_\_\_\_ Agitatores Cupiti.
6. \_\_\_\_ Diversum Bonum Est.
7. \_\_\_\_ Fruimini!
8. \_\_\_\_ Putate Aliter!
9. \_\_\_\_ Servate Utique Unum Aut Duos Nummos.
10. \_\_\_\_ Nolite Abire Domo Sine Eo.
11. \_\_\_\_ Sunt Maaaaagna!
12. \_\_\_\_ Recentis Fabricator
13. \_\_\_\_ Esurisce—Cur Expectas?
14. \_\_\_\_ Da Mihi Interruptum.
15. \_\_\_\_ Tibi Lumen Accensum Relinquemus.



## Thinking in Latin

Based on a game by Jon Fisher and Rachel DeKort, Latin III students of Jennifer Stibel, Troy K.S., Troy, Ohio

Using the Latin numerals as clues, first spell out the Latin words indicated by the upper case letters, and then, on the second line, translate the whole phrase into English.

1. Tres M of A \_\_\_\_\_
2. Octo S in a C \_\_\_\_\_
3. Duodecim D on MO \_\_\_\_\_
4. Septem C in R \_\_\_\_\_
5. Novem V of a F \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quinque D on a M \_\_\_\_\_

## Get a job!

Based on a game by Ben Stephens, Alex Weber and Kim Nease, Latin I students of Dr. Laura Abrahamson, Lakewood H.S., Lakewood, Ohio

In the wordsearch, circle the English translation of each Latin professional.

1. Actor
2. Tabernarius
3. Sculptor
4. Tibicen
5. Legum Lator
6. Pictor
7. Pistor
8. Tonstrix
9. Medicus
10. Retiarius
11. Lector
12. Magister
13. Pastor
14. Iuriconsultus
15. Cantor
16. Pugil
17. Piscator
18. Agricola
19. Armentarius
20. Gubernator



## COMEDY QUOTES

By George Thomas, Latin III student of Larry Steele, Norman H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

Translate each quotation from a well-known comedy and then match a name or title with it.

- I. \_\_\_\_ "Consiste me spectare, Cycne!"
- II. \_\_\_\_ "Noli illuc inire!"
- III. \_\_\_\_ "Illa me in lacertum convertit!"
- IV. \_\_\_\_ "Toga! Toga! Toga!"
- V. \_\_\_\_ "Uno tempore apud symphoniae castra..."
- VI. \_\_\_\_ "Vita celerius agitur. Si non consistis et interdum circumpicis, potes eam omittre."
- VII. \_\_\_\_ "Vita dolor est. Aliquis qui tibi aliter doceat aliquid vendat."
- VIII. \_\_\_\_ "Si posses procedere et id mihi agere, magnum esset!"
- IX. \_\_\_\_ "Capiam has fascias infantes et ulios nummos quos habeas in instrumento in acceptum referenti."
- X. \_\_\_\_ "Relinque sclopetum. Cape tubulos dulces."

- A. Ace Ventura
- B. American Pie
- C. Animal House
- D. Billy Madison
- E. Ferris Bueller's Day Off
- F. The Godfather
- G. Monty Python and the Search for the Holy Grail
- H. Office Space
- I. Princess Bride
- J. Raising Arizona

REXOBASO AARHKZVQPLRW  
TWROTCODHEEREHCAETE Q  
HUKIRNNSSRUAAZWLDAH  
I IWOXDHSDAEAOYNDLSVDV  
DITZAEESHYROTPLUCSEF  
MCZEPRMEQWYERMMDHSRI  
AROHDA LU IARTJLND BFES  
QOERNMUFJLMIEFTANLMH  
GRIGSHOPKEEPEKEKURE  
DARMNOVEIPYQPECNLTAR  
HWAIPIGYFDRIRIYZJIFM  
BNXFBSZXIJVUPQCSSKA  
RETHGIFTNEDIRTDNATN  
ROTALSIGELYQPPTBDLOM



## What Good? (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

And he could even have his old gift of prophecy back, if he wanted it.

Apollo, of course, was crushed, and was especially annoyed that, as a god, he could not ever take back any gift that he had bestowed upon a mortal. He could, however, put a little curse on Cassandra—which he did—and make it so no one would ever believe her prophecies, even though every prophecy would always be accurate.

This is why, when the Trojans were about to drag in the giant wooden horse that had been left outside the gates of their city, they ignored Cassandra's predictions that the horse was full of Greek soldiers who would come out during the night and kill them.

Since she knew her prediction about the horse was correct, Cassandra took advantage of the time that all the other Trojans spent partying to find a good hiding place for herself, in the temple of Athena. She sat at the foot of the statue of the goddess and embraced it, hoping this would protect her from the Greeks.

Unfortunately, once the attack started, a Greek leader named Ajax came charging into the temple, probably intending to steal anything valuable he could find there, and spotted Cassandra. He attacked her on the spot and dragged her off bleeding and with torn clothes from the feet of the goddess.

The goddess Athena, of course, did not take this insult lightly and immediately caused the deaths of hundreds of Greek soldiers in retribution.

After Troy finally fell, and most of the Trojan soldiers and young princes had been killed or formally executed, the Greek leaders rounded up all of the surviving Trojan women. Although Ajax claimed Cassandra as his prisoner of war, he freely gave her as a gift to Agamemnon, the supreme commander of the Greek forces.

Now, Agamemnon was already in trouble at home with his wife Clytemnestra because he had lied to her when he had asked her to send his daughter Iphigenia to him at Aulis. He had told Iphigenia to tell her mother that she was being sent for so she could be married to the handsome young Achilles—when, in fact, she was needed as a human sacrifice so the fleet could obtain the favorable winds it needed to sail to Troy.

As she sailed back to Mycenae with Agamemnon, Cassandra knew perfectly well that things were not going to go well when they got there. She calmly predicted her own death and knew that Clytemnestra was not awaiting Agamemnon with open arms.

So, Cassandra, the girl that seemed to have everything that any girl could hope for, was doomed to live a very tragic life. Although beauty and prophetic power would seem to be two amazing assets, for her they were nothing but curses. Her beauty attracted unwanted love from many men, including the god Apollo, who turned what should have been a wonderful wedding gift into a terrible nightmare.

Who knows? Maybe it's better to live in a normal house and not have all the best jewelry and clothing. Maybe it's better to be sort of a plain-Jane and just be able to attract only those boys that you want. And it's probably a really good thing that you can't know the future. Wouldn't it be awful if you did, and no one believed you?

## NOW IT IS TIME THAT THE GODS CAME WALKING OUT

BY RAINER MARIA RILKE

Translated into Latin by Theresa Miller, Latin IV student of Cherokee Southern, Asheville, N.C., November, 2010

*Nunc est tempus ut dei egrediantur*

Now it is time that the gods came walking out  
e *Rebus ubi habitant*

of lived-in Things...

*Tempus ut veniant ad omnes parietes sternendos*

Time that they came and knocked down every wall  
in *casa mea. Pagina nova. Solum ventus*

inside my house. New Page. Only the wind  
tali *vicissitudine possit*

from such a turning could be strong enough  
aera *iactare sicut pala humum iacet.*

to toss the air as a shovel tosses dirt:  
*spiritus agrum recentem eversum. O di, di!*

a fresh-turned field of breath. O gods, gods!  
*qui olim persaepe venerunt et adhuc*

who used to come so often and are still  
in *Rebus circum nos dormiunt, qui serene*

asleep in the Things around us, who serenely  
*surgunt et ad puteos quos solum fingere possumus*

rise and at wells that we can only guess at  
*cervices faciesque vestras aqua nivata fovet.*

splash icy water on your necks and faces,  
*et quietem vestram leviter addunt ad*

and lightly add your restfulness to what seems  
*iam fartas erumpuras: vitas nostras plenas;*

already filled to bursting: our full lives.  
*Iterum sit mane vestrum, di.*

Once again let it be your morning, gods.  
*Idem iterum. Vos soli fontes sunt.*

We keep repeating. You alone are source.  
*Vobiscum orbis terrarum surgit, et aurora vestra*

With you the world arises, and your dawn  
*in omni offensionis nostrae rima fissuraque coruscant...*

gleams on every crack and crevice of our failure...



By Latin III students of Margaret Curran,  
Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, New York

Longum, difficile.

Vir proficiscitur, ambulat, pervenit.

Non est facile

Iter.

By Nick Jones

Deus

Fortis, validus,

Mandat, vastat, condonat.

Observo deum.

Deus.

By Mindy Rayner

## WHEN IN ROME

(Continued a Pagina Quinta)

camp could make offerings at the altar of Verminus, the god of disease-germs.

The Roman military was very aware of the need for cleanliness in Roman camps to avoid the general spread of disease, even though there was no clear scientific understanding of the role that germs played in the spread of communicable diseases. The military, of course, had its own corps of medics (*capsarii*) who provided first aid on the battlefield or transported the seriously wounded to army hospitals (*valetudinaria*).

In 295 B.C.E. a plague raged throughout the city of Rome, forcing them to turn to a Greek god of healing called Aesculapius. To this god snakes were sacred and part of the healing rituals. A special temple was built to Aesculapius on the island located in the middle of the Tiber River in Rome. All those with contagious diseases were encouraged to isolate themselves in the temple on that island. The sacred snakes were kept in a well shaft in the temple precinct, and those hoping to be cured would sleep around the opening of that well in the hope that a sacred snake would emerge during the night and "cure" them of their illness.

When pharmacies (*tabernae medicamentariae*) began to open around Rome, they advertised themselves by displaying the Aesculapian snake on their shops.

Some interesting facts about Roman medicine and surgical practices were summarized in 1542 by Andreas Vesalius who published the first real textbook of human anatomy. It was called *De Humanis Corporis Fabrica*.

### How Well Did You Read?

65.

1. What two Latin terms were used to refer to surgeons?
2. After whom was Mount Aetna named?
3. *Quod nomen verum habet Bow Wow?*
4. According to Brad Parker, which Roman was a sniveling old man?
5. What was the Latin name of the famous temple of Janus located in the *Forum Romanum*?
6. With whom did Caligula live after his father died and his mother was banished?
7. What does Frank Turtis want you to think about?
8. The bark of which tree is a natural source of aspirin?
9. On which date did the Julian Calendar go into effect in Rome?
10. On which day of the week was market day (*Nundinae*) held in Nuceria?

## RES • VENUM • DATAE

### Ben Hur

Now this Oscar-winning epic featuring Charlton Heston is affordably available on DVD. The movie was made in 1959 in color and runs for 3 hrs, 31 mins.

#JWWBD065506 \$21.21  
www.criticschoice.com 800-0367-7765

### Masada

This sweeping epic features Peter O'Toole and tells the immortal story of zealot resistance to the forces of Vespasian. Not yet available on DVD, but still a great deal for 6 1/2 hours on four videocassettes.

#E6219 \$39.98  
www.videocollection.com 800/538-5856

### The Last Days of Pompeii

In romantically tragic fashion, this film depicts the final hours of Pompeii in one of the last important "tableaux films" in which scenes are played out mainly in single, wide shots, as if the audience were watching a stage play. This classic 88-min. color-tinted version was produced in 1913.

#KIC8942 (videocassette) \$29.95

### Clash of the Titans

Laurence Olivier plays Zeus as Perseus is sent to retrieve the head of the Gorgon Medusa. 118 min. (1981).

#MGM506547 (videocassette) \$19.95  
Order the above two videos from  
applauselearning.com 800/277-5287

### Turtis Campanaria

This leaning tower of Pisa stein was originally crafted for the city of Pisa. Stone-color, matte-finish ceramic with column handle and metal thumbgrip. 10 1/2 in. high. #G02-15994 \$49.95  
www.tyrolinternational.com 800/241-5404

### Amoris Anulus

"I am my beloved's and my beloved is mine" (Song of Solomon 6:3) engraved in Latin around the outside of the ring.

#202508 Latin 14K Gold \$275.00  
#202507 Latin Sterling Silver \$45.00  
fields.com/signals 800/669-9696



### Nummi Romani

Fresh out of the ground, uncleaned, unidentified ancient Roman coins!

Most of these coins, judging from samples that have been cleaned, seem to date from the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D.

Once cleaned with a soft wire brush, most can be identified, at least as to their type and some to the specific emperor who issued them.

#VT-00080, Bag of 15 \$39.95  
#VT-00081, Bag of 30 \$75.00  
#VT-00082, Bag of 100 \$225.00  
#VT-00083, Bag of 500 \$995.00  
World Wide Treasure Bureau 800/437-0222

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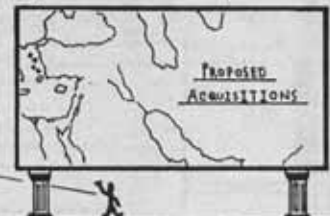
FREDERIC CLARK  
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA



Planning on expanding his borders beyond Macedonia, Alexander adopts the role of a CEO in order to make a successful case for territorial conquest...

ANCIENT FINANCES: PART TWO

This proposed merger with our Persian, Egyptian and Indian competitors will be a wonderful way to increase revenues, expand into untapped global markets, get around those nasty tariffs, utilize a cheaper labor market, and dramatically increase our productivity...



LEAH ZOLLER  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

VITA PROPOSITA

DEORUM  
ET  
DEARUM



Inside Troy...an interview with Anchises, Aeneas's dad.

I used to be a great warrior...well, before I was crippled.

How'd that happen?

Well, actually, I...



Er, it's sort of embarrassing...



Remember what happened the last time you told that story?



MICHAEL PEREZ  
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

GODS OF OLYMPUS

Michael Perez  
Zeus' House, JAM.



CHRIS MOBERLY  
WATERFORD, MICHIGAN

HEY, BRUTUS! I HEARD THAT YOU'VE BEEN SAY'N SOME PRETTY MEAN THINGS ABOUT ME!! NOW YOU WOULDN'T STAB ME IN THE BACK LIKE THAT, NOW WOULD YOU???



NEVER IN A MILLION YEARS, OL' BUDDY!! WOULDN'T DREAM-OF-IT!!

ATREBIA SINIO

WHEN IN ROME

JAN., A.D. 1941

C.J. RODRIGUEZ  
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

C&C&C

Adolescents

By C.J. Rodriguez



HEATHER CLARK  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

SPINKH GOES TO THE BATHS





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53.

## Carmina Optima

- I. Riders on the Storm
- II. Hello, I Love You
- III. The End
- IV. Road House Blues
- V. People Are Strange
- VI. L.A. Woman
- VII. Crystal Ship
- VIII. Touch Me
- IX. Break On Through
- X. Love Her Madly

54.

## Magazines and Newspapers

- I. Vogue
- II. N. People
- III. G. Newsweek
- IV. A. Time
- V. F. Seventeen
- VI. D. Sports Illustrated
- VII. L. New York Times
- VIII. E. National Enquirer
- IX. B. Home and Garden
- X. H. Readers Digest
- XI. M. National Geographic
- XII. C. T.V. Guide
- XIII. K. Fitness
- XIV. J. Car and Driver

55.

## Deriving Good From Latin

- I. sumus
- II. speculari
- III. resister
- IV. habitus
- V. liberalis
- VI. transistis
- VII. repugnare
- VIII. incredibilis
- IX. aqua
- X. captura
- XI. rapere
- XII. referre
- XIII. decimas
- XIV. novus
- XV. statio
- XVI. componere
- XVII. ornus
- XVIII. locus
- XIX. lingua
- XX. diversus
- XXI. somnare
- XXII. curus
- XXIII. demonstrare
- XXIV. potius

57.

## Gorgon Mini Quiz

- I. II
- II. XXXIV, VII, XXIX, X
- III. I
- IV. XXXI
- V. XXI
- VI. IV
- VII. XXV
- VIII. XX
- IX. XII, XXX
- X. XXVI
- XI. VI
- XII. IX, XI, XXIV
- XIII. XIII, XXXII
- XIV. XIV
- XV. XVII, XIX, XXXIII

58.

## Across, Down and Up

- I. natus
- II. oppidum
- III. labor
- IV. sanus
- V. oratio
- VI. urbs
- VII. canis
- VIII. puer
- IX. pecunia
- X. porta
- XI. frater
- XII. salus
- XIII. captivus
- XIV. rex
- XV. soror
- XVI. mare

Ad astra per aspera

59.

## Not Tarquinius Priscus

- I. The seventh king of Rome
- II. Known as Tarquin the Proud
- III. The last king of Rome
- IV. Ousted by Lucretia scandal

56.



60.

## Spectacula Televisifica

- I. Judge Hatchett
- II. All My Children
- III. Good Day Live
- IV. News at Noon
- V. Time Goes By
- VI. Public Affairs
- VII. Between Lions
- VIII. This Is Your Day
- IX. Little House on the Prairie
- X. Unsolved Mysteries

64.

## Get A Job!

- I. Actor
- II. Shopkeeper
- III. Sculptor
- IV. Flautist
- V. Legislator
- VI. Painter
- VII. Baker
- VIII. Hairdresser
- IX. Doctor
- X. Net and trident fighter
- XI. Reader
- XII. Teacher
- XIII. Shepherd
- XIV. Lawyer
- XV. Singer
- XVI. Boxer
- XVII. Fisherman
- XVIII. Farmer
- XIX. Herdsman
- XX. Helmsman



61.

## Mottoes and Icons

- I. E. Just Do It.
- II. G. We Love To See You Smile.
- III. J. Is It In You?
- IV. A. Like a Rock.
- V. O. Drivers Wanted.
- VI. N. Different is Good.
- VII. F. Enjoy!
- VIII. K. Think Different!
- IX. H. Save At Least A Buck Or Two.
- X. C. Don't Leave Home Without It.
- XI. M. They're Grrreat!
- XII. I. The Fresh Maker
- XIII. B. Hungry—Why Wait?
- XIV. L. Give Me A Break.
- XV. D. We'll Leave the Lights On For You.

63.

## Thinking in Latin

- I. menses, aestas: Three months of summer
- II. sextarii, congiac: Eight pints in a gallon
- III. dei, Muns Olympus: Twelve gods on Mt. Olympus
- IV. colles, Roma: Seven hills in Rome
- V. vixit, fexes: Nine lives of a cat
- VI. digit, manus: Five fingers on a hand.

62.

## Picturae Moventes

- I. D. "Stop looking at me, Swan!"
- II. A. "Do not go in there!"
- III. G. "She turned me into a newt."
- IV. C. "Toga, Toga, Toga"
- V. B. "One time at bread camp..."
- VI. E. "Life moves pretty fast. If you don't stop and look around once in a while, you could miss it."
- VII. I. "Life is pain. Anyone who tells you otherwise is selling something."
- VIII. H. "If you could just go ahead and do that for me, that would be great."
- IX. J. "I'll be taking these Huggies and any cash you have in the register."
- X. F. "Leave the gun. Take the cannoli."

65.

## How Well Did You Read?

- I. Chiurgi and Vulnerari
- II. After a Sicilian nymph who was the daughter of Heaven and Earth
- III. Shadlus Muscus (Shad Moss)
- IV. Cicero
- V. Ianus Geminus
- VI. With his grandmother, Livia
- VII. Becoming a Latin teacher
- VIII. A willow tree
- IX. January 1, 45 B.C.E.
- X. Solis Dies (Sunday)

## Who is "Bow Wow"?

Bow Wow is most certainly not a dog who barks. Bow Wow is one of those singers called "rappers."

At first Bow Wow was called "Lil' Bow Wow" because he was only six years old when he was named. Now, however, Bow Wow is fifteen years old and says, "I've changed my name because I'm growing up. I'm now more mature." Bow Wow is not little any more.

Before the name "Bow Wow" was given to him, this little rapper called himself "Kid Gangsta."

But who is Bow Wow—really?

The real name of this rapper is Shad Moss. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on March 9, 1987.

When another rapper whose name is Snoop Dogg heard Shad singing, Shad's singing pleased this singer. Snoop Dogg, therefore, encouraged Shad and gave him the name "Bow Wow."

Bow Wow is in the Guinness Book of World Records because no other rapper has had a No. 1 hit at a younger age. The title of this song was "Bounce With Me" which Bow Wow released in 2000.

Bow Wow sells his songs under the So So Def label. So So Def considers this young rapper to be a multi-platinum super kid.

On January 23, 2002, the Recording Industry of America certified "Doggy Bag" to be platinum!

Bow Wow pleases so many young people that in October, 2002, ten young people were hurt at a concert in Minneapolis when many fans pushed forward against a railing. The railing broke, and ten young people, a horrible thing to say, fell five feet into the arena.

Bow Wow has also appeared in a movie. The name of the movie is Like Mike.

Now Bow Wow is singing on tour with Mario, another young man who is also a hip-hop singer.