

The Real RAIDERS

Despite the popularity of the movie and video game, Indiana Jones is not a typical archaeologist. On the other hand, James Mellaart is and his story is far more typical of an archaeologist's life than Jones' flying arrows and falling idols.

In the romantic land of Turkey where Hittites, Trojans, Greeks, Romans and Byzantines have all left artifacts, a thriving black-market and smuggling business exists which supplies private collectors and even museums with artifacts. Relics are easily obtained and the strict laws of Turkey controlling artifact exports are side stepped daily.

On the brink of stardom in the world of archaeology, James Mellaart was traveling by train in a remote part of Turkey. He was extremely adept at locating fruitful archaeological sites and had done work on Neolithic sites in Turkey. He noticed that a girl on the train was wearing a bracelet which resembled those found at Troy. The girl told Mellaart that the bracelet was unident in origin and that her family had in its possession many other relics from the same site.

Dropping his business, Mellaart asked for and received permission to study the artifacts in the girl's own home. Unbelievably, a man who could spot the sites of ancient buildings could not describe this house later.

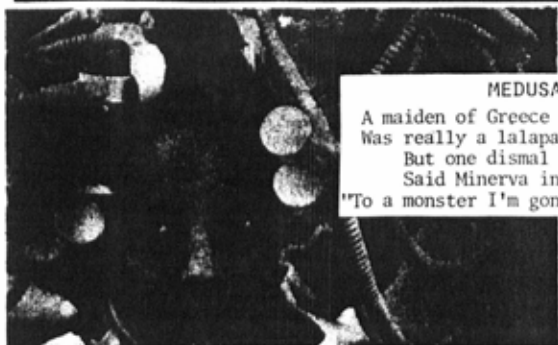
The girl would not allow Mellaart to photograph the items. The cache included some rather scientific notes on the location from which the items were taken and some photographs of two ancient graves. Mellaart studied the items and was allowed to sketch them.

Returning to Ankara, Turkey, Mellaart wrote to the girl several times asking her to send photographs of the items; but the waiting was too much for Mellaart and he finally told a colleague of his remarkable luck. The colleague thought that they should tell their superior at once. Breaking one of the holiest rules of archaeology, they arranged for news of the discovery to be published without having possession of any of the items, nor any photographs. The Illustrated London News ran the article after the girl finally replied to Mellaart's letters by saying he could publish what he had sketched. This letter has become the only proof that the items ever existed.

The girl subsequently disappeared and Turkish authorities even claim that her street address does not exist. Everyone wanted to know where the artifacts were. The Turkish government accused Mellaart of having smuggled them out of Turkey for his own gain and barred him from continuing his digging already in progress on another site.

Further study of the whole incident seems to indicate that Mellaart was the victim of either a gang of forgers and/or smugglers. He was apparently set up so that his reputation as an archaeologist would give value either to authentic contraband or to forgeries they had added to the items Mellaart had seen.

Mellaart's reputation was marred but not ruined. In a recent issue of Antiquities magazine, he published an article proposing that dating systems used by Egyptologists and Near Eastern experts could be reconciled. This article brought on such a storm of professional protest that Mellaart published a reply to his critics in a later issue. Thus, although he's not an Indiana Jones, Mellaart continues to fight, at least for his professional career if not for his life



UPI telephoto

MEDUSA

A maiden of Greece named Medusa
Was really a lalapaloosa,
But one dismal night
Said Minerva in spite,
"To a monster I'm gonna reduce her."

by
Dorothy Green
Berwick Academy
South Berwick,
Maine

SPINAVES*

Photo by Tony Costa/Sygma



Lucius O'Neil ostendit iram suam sacerdoti, Patri Ralphi.

Liber Spinaves scriptus est A.D. MCMLXXVII a Colleen McCullough, et ab initio destinabatur ad televisionem. Nam hic liber continet multam cupiditatem illicitam et multam damnationem imminentem. Sunt plurimae personae, loca exotica et peccata turbulenta.

In hac fabula, sacerdos (qui nominatur Pater Ralphi de Bricassart) favet Meganae, puellae habenti novem annos. Megana venerat ad Australiam ut viveret cum proavia sua.

Dum iuvenescit et etiam post ducta est in matrimonium a Lucio O'Neil (qui non erat optimus maritus), Megana confidit Patre Ralphi. Mox, autem, Pater Ralphi non modo animo sed etiam corpore amabat Meganam. Tunc Pater Ralphi confusus erat. Si maneret in sacerdotio, non posset omnino amare Meganam. Si relinqueret sacerdotium, numquam laudaretur ab Ecclesia. In media confusione sua Pater Ralphi dormit cum Megana. Aliquot post menses Megana parit filium qui nominatur Dane; Megana, autem, numquam patefacit qui sit pater huius filii.

Dane iuvenescit et tam admirat Patrem Ralphi ut intret sacerdotium et ordinetur a Patre Ralphi ipso. Cum, autem, Dane moritur in Graecia, mater eius miserrima fit.

Tandem Megana se dirigit ad normam et contenta fit cum vita sua. Pater Ralphi, autem, numquam contentus est. In ultima scaena huius fabulae, Pater Ralphi tandem discit Dane fuisse filium suum, concedit terribilem veritatem de vita sua et moritur--sicut spinavis qui cantans suam carmen ultimum moritur, spina in pectore eius.

*spina=thorn, avis=bird: spinavis

Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indiana Avenue
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(317) 255-0689

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TO ADDRESSEE OR CURRENT TEACHER OF LATIN:



NO, THEY DIDN'T ALL DIE OF LEAD POISONING.

Oversimplification has long been the scourge of serious students of Latin. How convenient it would be to say that all Romans tortured their slaves by day, orgied by night and gagged on their own lead vessels. Common sense, however, dictates otherwise.

Common sense also dictates that decades, ages and nations should not be judged by the few fads or events that happen to make it into the myopic spotlight of the pseudo-historian. Just consider our world today. While pseudo-historians of the future will no doubt remember it for its X-rated movies and for the violence reported on the evening news, the fact is that the majority of us lead lives that would be rated PG if not G, and we seldom encounter signs of man's inhumanity to man.

Similar pseudo-historians don't admit that all people in the 20's weren't "flappers" and didn't spend every free moment dancing the Charleston. Nor do they realize that ducktail haircuts were actually a rarity in the 50's and that the vast majority of the teenagers in the 50's wouldn't have been caught dead wearing a mohawk. Nor will they admit that not all young people were hippies and yuppies in the 60's.

Common sense, then, tells us we must be just as careful about believing similar generalizations about the Romans. First of all, most Romans were very kind to their slaves who often became as dear as family members. Few, very few, Romans participated in or even approved of orgies. In fact, for centuries women were not even allowed to dine in the same room with men at dinner parties. And, NO, they didn't all die of lead poisoning!

Granted some Romans did drink some water that had traveled a relatively short distance through a short section of lead piping. That short length of lead piping, however, would have quickly become coated with calcium deposits that provided a safe film between the lead and the potable water. In a recent article in *Newsweek* (March 28, '83, p.53 "Here's Lead in your Wine") Jerome O. Nriagu is quoted as claiming new evidence that the Romans poisoned themselves by using lead vessels for cooking, drinking and eating. Sorry, Jerome, but if so many lead vessels were supposedly being used, why is it that the majority of vessels on display in the museums of the world are made from terra cotta, bronze, iron or silver?

Unfortunately, the lead poisoning claim seems to be just another over-simplification as ridiculous as claiming that American presidents like Ford and Carter were clumsy and spoke in a drawl because of their constant exposure to carbon-monoxide poisoning. Future pseudo-historians will no doubt make this claim as well as claim that carbon-monoxide poisoning caused a proliferation of assassins and eventually lead to the downfall of the great nations of the 20th century.

While the great nations of this century may, in fact, not be around 2,000 years from now, the reasons for transition will be much more complex than carbon-monoxide poisoning. Such a claim would be just as ridiculous as claiming that the Roman empire fell because of rampant lead poisoning!

ROME LIVES

Corruption caused her fall,
she did not die.

The barbarians crushed her,
still she did not die.

Rome is alive.

She lives today in this world.

Rome lives in our buildings.

Rome lives in our culture.

Rome lives in our language.

Rome lives in the ruins,
of a city long ago destroyed,
but never abandoned.

WHAT ROME WAS,
STILL IS, AND ALWAYS WILL BE.

(By Aric Jordan, Latin II student of Rose Williams, Abilene, Texas)

ANNOUNCING POMPEIIANA'S FALL LATIN WEEKENDER CONFERENCE

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OF
TOTAL IMMERSION
IN THE
LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
OF THE ROMANS

NOVEMBER 4-5, 1983

From the moment you register and slip into your Roman garb, you will step back in time to experience the customs, crafts and conviviality of the Romans for three unforgettable days.

An experienced staff will make your mind reel with workshops on spoken Latin, clothing, jewelry, hairstyling, mosaics, architecture, sculpture, Roman games and theater!

You will converse with Julia (daughter of Augustus), the Emperor Caligula, Diana Paulina the Clothier, Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus (citizen of Pompeii) and his military tribune brother Fabius, Annuciata the Mourner, and Todericus the Pedagogue.

The work of the Conference is interspersed with Roman-style recreations designed to allow participants moments of relaxation.

And then there are the meals! Reclining on authentic Roman triclinia, you will feast on meals that are in actuality historically recreated works of art served with fanfare and splendor by Master Chef Lee Horn and his staff.

Because of the uniqueness of the Conference and the close personal attention given participants, registration is limited to the first 30 students or adults who apply. Don't be left out again.

(Those wishing to enroll should request registration information from: Mr. Bill Gilmartin, Director, LATIN WEEKENDER CONFERENCE, 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220 or call (317) 255-0589.)

The Forgotten Shrine

BY
Ed Steele
Carmel H.S.

In a land that stretched
Far beyond the sunset
Faceless springs lay in
a mystic forest.

Nurturing springs which
Life and health gave to
men of yore.

Great Goddess Juturna,
To her who caused these
Waters to flow
Men built a shrine
tall and proud.

Centuries have faded
The moss embraced temple
crumbled, falling now.

The kind springs are no more. They have slipped through
cracks as have memories of the Gentle Goddess Juturna.

SHOPPING IN OLD ROMA

While all items were for sale in ancient Rome, most business was done in small shops which had counters that overhung the street. Because merchants also placed signs in the streets, officials were forced to pass "shop edicts" to attempt to keep the streets clear.



Business men just getting started who could not yet lease a shop could purchase a license to set up portable tables on street corners and at cross roads.

Bankers and operators of Savings and Loans were found all over Rome. In fact, Rome seems to have been the financial center of the Empire.

Rome's "Rodeo Drive" or "Fifth Avenue" was the Via Lata. Here were located the sellers of fine furniture, imported rugs and works of art. Jewelers, goldsmiths and music shop operators, on the other hand, were allowed to conduct business on the Sacra Via.



James Sawyers

IO TRIUMPHE!

The Roman triumph was much more than a parade to welcome home a victorious general. The word triumph itself comes from the Greek *θρίαμβος* which means "sacred hymn." Plutarch says that Romulus celebrated the very first triumph in Rome. He displayed enemy armor and lead his soldiers singing hymns along the parade route.

From this very simple ceremony, grew an event which came to give victorious generals the identity of Rome itself. By honoring the generals, the Roman people were celebrating the approval of the gods for their military victories.

As the tradition of triumphs grew, Camillus added a chariot drawn by white horses in his triumph in 396 B.C. Senators also marched in the parade and prisoners were led in chains. The spoils of war continued to be displayed, and

ilded shields were handed out to shopkeepers to decorate storefronts along the route of the triumph. Soon thereafter a gold crown over their heads.

the whole concept of the triumph became so glorious that patrician generals were soon looking for wars so that they might share in this glory. It was then ruled by the senate that a war first had to be declared necessary for the survival of Rome in order for a general to earn a triumph.

When C. Julius Caesar enjoyed his triumphs, even more ornamentation was added to the event. Pictures of the war were made up scenes of noteworthy battles were created on wagons and pulled along like homecoming floats. In fact, it was on just such a float that the phrase "Veni, Vidi, Vici" appeared. The lictors, dressed in purple, preceded the general. Groups of young people sang and danced. A buffoon, dressed to look like a general, portrayed the defeat of the enemy in comic style. A license was burned, and the triumphator exchanged the paludamentum for a purple toga embroidered with gold stars. He also carried a scepter. If the general had children, they often rode the white trace horses of his chariot, and personal aides marched behind the chariot, in front of the army which followed. Sacrificial animals, garlanded for the occasion, were led along for sacrifice at the temples.

The slave holding the gold crown over the head of the triumphator now whispered in his ear "Respice, prospice, prospecta omnes reliquos, noli inflatus esse hac fortuna" ("Look behind, look to the aftermath, look to all the years that remain! Do not be puffed up or elated at your present good fortune.")

When Augustus outlawed triumphs for all except emperors, many generals were sorely disappointed; thus a lesser celebration, called an Ovatio, was invented so that honor could be given without abusing the true glory of the triumph.



BUENA LATIN STUDENTS TAKE 26 AWARDS AT ARIZONA JCL CONVENTION
Latin students of Augustus Bock at Buena H.S., Sierra Vista, AZ, won 26 awards at the annual JCL convention held at the University of Arizona. Students competed in exams on Latin grammar and vocabulary, English derivatives, mottoes and quotations, mythology, Roman life and customs and a Roman costume contest.

LATIN LOVERS



Caesar is conquering Gaul again in America's classrooms as students rediscover the benefits of learning Latin. One indicator: The number of students signing up for the National Latin Examination, an annual test given by the American Classical League, jumped from 9,000 in 1978 to over 36,000 in 1982.

Latin teachers feel vindicated. For years, they have argued that Latin's rigor and precision sharpen thinking. They also say that, because at least half of all English words have Latin roots, studying Latin helps pupils master English. And they have proof.

On the 1980 Scholastic

Aptitude Test's verbal section students who took the Latin Achievement Test scored 144 points higher than the national average. In a Philadelphia study, children in grades four to six who studied Latin were a full year ahead of their peers on English vocabulary and reading tests.

All that is *musica* to classicists' ears. But there is one sour note. The sudden resurgence of this "dead" language has caused a nationwide shortage of Latin teachers.

—RICHARD WOLKOMIR

(Above article as it appeared in the April issue of *McCall's Magazine*.)

BY JAKE TAMARKIN, HANFIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL
STARK, CT

CLASSIFIED ADS

BUDDING GENIUS:

- 1. Castor & Pollux; 2. Caracalla;
- 3. Caligula, Nero & Claudius; 4. Emperor;
- 5. Champs Elysees; 6. Clio, Euterpe,
- 7. Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato,
- 8. Polymnia, Urania, Calliope; 9. Algaia,
- 10. Aphrosyne, Thalia; 11. Forgetfulness;
- 12. Troy & Mycenae; 13. Helvidius Priscus;
- 14. Mika Waltari; 15. Master of Ceremonies;
- 16. Athens; 17. His horse;
- 18. Bucephalus.

NEED A LATIN TEACHER NEXT YEAR?
Pompeiana has names and addresses of 6.

POMPEIANA was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1978 as a national non-for-profit center for the promotion of Classical Studies at the secondary school level. It serves as a national resource center, offers free help in teacher placement, and conducts Latin Teacher Conferences and the National Chariot Race for Latin. Pompeiana's CATALOG of educational and promotional materials offers items of interest to teachers and friends of the Classics.

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IN MEMORIAM



The Praetorians mourn the coward of their ranks and have instructed the cook to compose this tribute:

THERE ONCE WAS A ROMAN NAMED FRED
WHO SWORE HE KILLED THE OTHER GUY DEAD.
WHEN HE ROSE UP TO FIGHT
FRED TOOK OFF IN FLIGHT
AND WAS STRUCK FROM BEHIND IN THE HEAD.

(by Mark Finney, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN)

Slave Market

From the Sweetwater Chronicle
9th GRADE SEWICKLEY ACADEMY, PA
Submitted by Eileen Boyd Hutchinson

CONUNDRUMS

Submitted by the Latin Students of Mansfield Middle School, Storrs, CT - Gayle R. Hightower Teacher

EME ROMANUM!

CHANEL pro viris

Sunt viri qui possunt, et sunt viri qui non possunt. Dic "Chanel" et audieris! Victoriam inveni in Chanel pro viris. CHANEL pro te qui vir cum auctoritate es.



EDITE IN BURGE REGE!

Cibus est bonus. Temptate eum - amabit eum.



PARVA NAVIS

Spectate! Quid videtis? Videtis hanc parvam navem. Haec navis potest navigare in parva mari. Potest navigare in hana! Nonne amatis hanc parvam navem? Vestri liberi hanc navem amabunt. A vobis peto: emite hanc!



VINUM:

Spectate! Eo Vino potestis habere bonam cenam. Emite meum vinum et tuus cibus erit optimus.



SERVI:

Vendimus parvos servos ut magistros. Viri et feminae capti sunt in Graecia qui laborabunt in agris et domibus. Multi loquuntur duobus linguis. Docebunt liberos scribere. Delectabimini! Ei servi vos timebunt sed laborabunt libenter pro libertate.

OMNES EMUNT SEARORUM VESTES!



LUDUS: "MONOPOLY"

Ludite! Eritis laeti ubi ludetis! Quattuor amici ludere possunt. Emite eum hodie.

- While walking my small horse to town, a thief jumped me and said, "_____ or your life!"
- At the racetrack the man told Geoff how to wager. He said, "_____ on #5 in the 6th; he's sure to _____."
- The French maid said to the janitor, "_____ is in the closet."
- He has been reading the _____ by J. R. Tolkien.
- Jennifer believes that it _____ to study Latin.
- The breakfast cereal of Olympians is _____.
- A Roman child might have begun the day with Fructus _____.
- She quickly _____, "Mirror, mirror, on the wall, who is _____ of them all?"
- Jason knows that one must work to _____ dollar.

BUDDING GENIUS

AMERICAN HISTORY

- Who were the two brothers who shared one death by spending alternate days in Hades?
- What is the more common name of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus?
- Germanicus Julius Caesar was the father of one emperor, brother of another and grandfather of a third. Name the three emperors.
- Who was Tiberius Claudius Germanicus?
- What Parisian street is named for the "Fields of the Blessed"?
- Zeus and Mnemosyne were the parents of the nine muses. Name all nine.
- Less well known and only three in number were the Graces. Name them.
- Lethe was one of the rivers of the underworld. What state of mind is associated with it?
- Name two archaeological sites which Heinrich Schliemann made famous.
- Name the famous stoic whose death was caused by Vespasian.
- Who wrote the novel, *The Roman*?
- What was the function of the Rex Bibendi?
- From what Greek city did Theseus come?
- What unusual candidate became Consul under Emperor Gaius?
- What was the name of the horse of Alexander the Great?

ROMAN HISTORY



How Well Did You Read?

- In what profession is James Mellaart?
- According to the "Slave Market," which game "quattuor amici ludere possunt"?
- What is a "spinavis"?
- Which goddess made Medusa a monster?
- Name one Roman province.
- Who was Dane's father?
- Who eats "vidis"?
- What rule of archaeology was recently broken?
- What is the sour note for Latin Lovers reported by Richard Wolkomir?
- Who supposedly celebrated the first triumph?
- Who added the tradition of having the triumphator ride a chariot drawn by white horses?
- What benefit did Iuturna offer mankind?
- What new evidence concerning the Romans does Jerome O. Nrigu claim to have found?
- When is the next Latin Weekender Conference?
- What items were marketed on the Via Lata?

- Three strikes, you're _____.
 - The Maine farmer keeps his potatoes in the _____.
 - Lori felt that her little sister was very _____.
 - Franco fell from the landing because there was _____.
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| pes | viti |
| deponi | vidis |
| aut | sella |
| urna | iubet |
| habet | labrum |
| venit | lupus |
| noster | sed |
| ferris | |

PROVINCIAE ROMANAE

BY

PELEUS BRONTES

CARMEL H.S., CARMEL, IN

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

CORSICA

CRETA

CYPRUS

GALLIA

HISPANIA

ILLYRICUM

ITALIA

MACEDONIA

NUMIDIA

SARDINIA

SICILIA

PONTUS

CRESCERE

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