



## Minima Vertrix

Minima Vertrix est musicae heroina notissima! Nulli alii contrici similis est--est excelso invictoque animo mulier!

Haec Prima Domina mundi musici non iam est cantrix adulescens. Habet XLVI annos. Nihilominus Minima habet vires cantrices adulescentis et milia admiratorum.

Carmen primum quod Minimae famam dedit erat SALTATRIX PRIVATA. Nunc parat carmen novissimum cuius titulus est VIOLA OMNEM REGULAM.

Minimae crines effusi, labra rubra et vestitus corruptrices dissimulant eius mores veros.

Minima non est mulier prava. Habet mores optimos et est mulier tranquilla et fidissima. Quando laborat cum aliis, alii semper sunt trepidi et anxii sed minime Minima.

Recentissime quod multi scribebant multas res molestas de vita Minimae, Minima decrevit scribere fabulam de vita sua. Titulus huius libri est EGO, MINIMA. In hoc libro Minima scripsit de marito qui olim ea abusa erat et de tempore quando conata est sua manu cadere.

Nunc autem Minima non est tristis. Semper dicit, "Noli cogitare de rebus malis in vita tua. Fies anxia."

### ROMANS NOT "DEAD HEADS"

By Sharon Reisinga, a graduate of Covenant Christian High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Some people may be under the impression that because Latin is no longer spoken by a living culture, the Romans themselves must have been a bunch of "dead heads." A look at their entertainment, however, will show that the opposite is quite true.

Roman children played with dolls, marbles (scilicet), hoops, scooters, wagons, kites, ropes and mock weapons.

Adults enjoyed both private entertainment in their homes and public entertainment in such places as amphitheaters, theaters and odeons (music halls).

Amphitheaters were the scenes of such events as gladiator fights which originally pitted man against man. Later fights involved pignies, women and animals (cf. Spanish bull fights).

In their theaters Romans enjoyed not only comedies and tragedies but also mime shows, animal acts, musical recitals, and rude slapstick performances known as "Atellan Farces." Two Roman playwrights, Plautus and Terence, are not only still being performed, but their plays have also been parodied by such Broadway hits as "The Boys from Syracuse" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

Were the Romans "dead heads"? Not on your life! They knew how to "go for the gusto" at their cauponas and barber shops, and they knew how to enjoy fine public entertainment.

### LATIN CLUB TEACHES "SOCIETAS"

High school is a very special part of students' lives. Not only are students preparing for college or the job market, but they are also learning more about themselves as people and refining their abilities to socialize with their peers and adults. Latin is one of the few subjects that is helpful in all these areas.

Everyone knows that the study of Latin can give students the best possible preparation for the "academic" part of their futures. Not everyone may realize, however, the important role that Latin clubs play in schools all across the nation. Latin clubs teach "societas"--the fun of being with other people.

Anderson H.S. Latin Club in Anderson, IN, is just one example of the types of activities that are being enjoyed by Latin students. Under the sponsorship of their teacher James Jochum, Anderson H.S. Latin students do a lot more than practice declensions!

In addition to participating in the Tenth National Chariot Race for Latin, A.H.S. Latin students:

- Sponsored a "Horror Film Festival" at one of their local theaters,
- Took a field trip to the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago,
- Enjoyed dinner out at a well-known Greek restaurant,
- Sponsored a Halloween Party for its members,
- Enjoy ongoing after-school Pizza Parties.

What better way to teach "Societas"!

### "AND IF I'M ELECTED,..."

(A summary by Dan Tollefson--1st year Latin student of Mrs. Betty Whittaker, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN--of an article entitled "And Never Say No: Politics as Usual in Ancient Rome" by Lionel Casson which appeared in Vol. 15, No. 7 of the *Antichthon*.)

The political system of the United States is a great deal like that of the ancient Romans. Both systems had a popularly elected Senate and an executive branch. The Romans, of course, called their chief executive officers Consuls rather than President.

Successful politics has always stressed communication with the voting public. Cicero said, "Take into account the whole city, its organizations, suburbs and neighborhoods." Today political hopefuls use mass communication methods to reach everyone. They also speak at social functions and put on a lot of miles shaking hands and kissing babies.

Physical appearance has always been important in politics. Caesar was noted for having the best grooming of anyone in Rome. The toga was essential to this "proper image." Today a politician is always clean-cut, well-shaven and properly dressed for the audience he wants to reach.

In Roman days throwing a party was a customary political move. Today thousands and hundreds of dollars-a-plate banquets are the mainstay of political fund raising. Romans also made expensive public gifts and donations just like modern politicians publically advertise large charitable donations.

So even in politics, the more things change,...

### MYTHOLOGY: THE "PSYCHOLOGIST'S COUCH" OF THE ROMANS

(Based on an essay entitled "The Relevance of Psychology to Mythology" by Mr. Thomas Ahern, Barnstable High School, Hyannis, MA.)

Ever since Freud, psychologists have been fascinated with the stories and myths of the Romans and Greeks. What they may be just now realizing, however, is that these myths and stories may have done for the Romans what modern-day psychologists are trying to do for their own patients: Myths taught people to accept themselves for what they were and to realize that many problems which people may have thought were special personal problems were really common to all mankind--even to the gods themselves.

An example of how modern psychology attempts to do what mythology did for the Romans is a "dictum" that is taught by psychotherapist Albert Ellis. Dr. Ellis teaches his patients that "To be frustrated is normal." In other words, it is mentally healthy to realize that everybody experiences frustration and that individuals should not live under a cloud of doom thinking that they are abnormal because they feel so frustrated about life. Mentally healthy Romans and Greeks realized this years ago. Not because psychotherapists told them, but because they learned it from their myths.

In mythology frustration is a consistent theme, whether it involves the nameless unbearably spirit who could not get Charon to ferry him across the Styx or involves Sisyphus who constantly rolled the boulder up the hill only to have it fall back. When the ancients heard about Tantalus, they learned how frustrating it was to be hungry with apples and pears just out of reach, and to be thirsty while being unable to bend down and get a drink of water. Frustration was everywhere. Everyone experienced it, including the forty-nine daughters of Danaus who for eternity were condemned to carry water in containers full of holes.

Therefore, although we may now consider Roman and Greek mythology to have been unreal, the psychological themes and lessons were very real--and very healthy. Mythology taught the Romans and Greeks--among other things--that one of the most unpleasant aspects of the human condition, frustration, was "normal" and so widespread that it even continued into the afterlife. What more can our "psychologist's couch" do for us?



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### LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

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- I. AMBULA RITU AEGYPTI  
Armillae
- II. QUO MODO EST  
Brucius Cornuabeus  
et Campus
- III. CONVIVAMINI OMNES HAC  
NOCTE  
Wangus Chungus
- IV. FAMOSUS  
Duranus Duranus
- V. TE DECUERE  
Gregorius Abbas
- VI. ESSE AMATOR  
Guiliemus Idolus
- VII. COXENDIX ESSE QUADRATUS  
Hueus Luis et Nuntia
- VIII. ILIA EST VITA  
Robertus Nevilus
- IX. ADSISTE AD ME  
Beniaminus E. Rex

## CODE "IN SCHOLA"

Enter the Latin for each word below and then use the code to decipher a quotation from Daniel Webster. This puzzle was created by Randy Van Dyke, a Michigan Latin student. When you decipher the quotation, Randy would like you to mail a card to him at 18666 68th Ave., Coopersville, MI 49404.

1. room  
69 27 25 45 15 27
  2. eraser  
45 15 27 21 11 15 27
  3. window  
72 45 42 45 21 14 15 27
  4. door  
59 27 42 11 27
  5. table  
25 45 42 21 27
  6. pen  
65 45 42 42 27
  7. ruler  
15 45 61 11 31 27
  8. chair  
21 45 31 31 27
  9. tablet  
14 27 51 11 31 27
  10. black board  
14 27 51 11 31 27
  11. basket  
69 16 15 31 11 31 27
  12. word  
18 45 15 51 11 25
- Quotation:  
V  
18 45 48 14 63 31 31 27 61 45  
31 45 61 63 48 27 18 14 45 15  
27 15 14 27 72 18 31 31 18  
14 45 27 27 25 45 15 27  
27 15 45 14 45 15 45 27 15 45  
14 45 27 18 11 45 45 27  
18 27 11 25 27 45  
69 63 18 63 31 63 27 14 63 18 45

## DIALECTICAE

By Kelly A. Wehner, a third year Latin student of Mrs. Bernice Marino, Howland H.S. in Warren, Ohio.

## UBI SEDENT?

Five Romans were sitting in a row in the Circus Maximus watching the games: Their names were GAIUS, MARCUS, AULUS, LUCIUS and PUBLIUS, but not necessarily in that order. Each Roman had a different occupation: There was an ORATOR, a GLADIATOR, a CONSUL, an AGRICOLA and a MAGISTER, again not necessarily in that order. Using the following clues, can you discover what each man's name, occupation and seating order is?



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

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

- I. No two men with the same # of letters in their names are sitting next to each other.
- II. Marcus is sitting between the gladiator and the magister.
- III. Aulus can't stand the sight of blood.
- IV. If you're facing the five men, Publius is to the left of Lucius.
- V. Gaius has the green thumb of the group.
- VI. Aulus and the consul refuse to sit next to one another.

## QUANTI SUNT?

First, determine the numbers for each of the 9 "trivial" calculations and enter the answer in the corresponding lettered box in the grid. Each number (1 thru 9) will be used once. When all the boxes are correctly filled in, every row (across, down and each corner to corner diagonal) will total the same key number.

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

- A. Labors of Hercules minus Cohorts in the Prima Aries.
- B. The Graces divided by the Fates.
- C. Hours in secunda vigilia times Number of consuls per year.
- D. Vestal Virgins minus Heads of Cerberus.
- E. Sestertii in a denarius plus Eyes of Cerberus.
- F. Olympians minus Pedes in a passus.
- G. Caesar's Tables divided by The Punic Wars.
- H. Kings of Rome plus Children of Leto.
- I. Faces of Janus times Years in a Praetor's term.

## VERBA VERBA VERBA

by David Sponoian, Latin III student of Katherine Smith Lake Region H.S., Maine.

## DOWN

2. egg
4. this (M)
5. but
7. cottage
8. to
9. IX
10. household
12. lion
13. and
14. companion
15. I leave
16. shield
18. power (gen.S.)
23. well (adv.)
26. short
27. I undertake
28. then
31. swift
35. I have
37. I wish
39. god
41. wet

## ACROSS

1. daughter of king
3. paper
6. god of fire
10. Phui!
11. young man
17. I like
19. I forbid
20. I approach
21. horn
22. there
24. you (acc.S.)
25. Sappho's island
28. you (nom.S.)
29. on
30. ulcer, sore
32. now
33. Vergil's epic hero
34. Hey!
36. Capitolium Italiae
37. I saw
38. the same
40. above
42. Sit, Marcus!
44. law
46. for a long time
47. house mistress
48. mouth
49. II (acc.M.)
50. III (nom.M.)
51. I hinder

WHEN THE STATUES  
COME OUT  
TO PLAY

by Elisabeth Chang,  
student of  
Mrs. Ella Hughes,  
Brookville H.S.,  
Lynchburg, Va.



Long after Phoebus' steeds  
have returned to their stables  
Overlooking Aurora's gates  
and the Olympian gables,  
As I've been told  
by countless fables,  
The statues come out to play.

In sunlit hours posing  
with grace and might,  
They eagerly await  
Orion's wint'ry night,  
For 'tis only  
in Diana's milky moonlight  
That the statues come out to play.

Like Pandora's box at day,  
curious but stark  
A wondrous metamorphosis  
occurs in the dark.  
Somewhere in the midst  
of Central Park,  
The statues come out to play.

It's a modern day  
Pygmalion and Galatea tale:  
Each figure breaks  
from its marble jail  
Into breathing figures of beauty,  
both female and male  
When the statues come out to play.

The Northern general  
courts the Southern Aphrodite  
The colonial carriage  
is drawn by stallions mighty,  
And the two Jima boys  
raise the flag nightly  
While the statues come out to play.

Because you haven't seen them,  
you may think my tale absurd,  
But like Eurydice,  
they mustn't be heard.  
So their games are silent,  
without a word,  
When the statues come out to play.

And right when  
the clock strikes two  
The statues gather  
and without further adieu  
Return frozen to their stands,  
leaving no clue  
Of the statues' coming out to play.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

## CLASSIFIED ADS

## VISNE STUDIARE IN ITALIA?

Teachers, if this is your summer for Italy, the following are two programs that have come to Pompeiana's attention:

- A) MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT ROME AND MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT POMPEII sponsored by the Dept. of Classical Studies, Kent State University Kent, OH 44242 (216) 672-2438.
- B) SMALL GROUP COURSE WORK ON THE GREEK ISLANDS OR IN ITALY sponsored by Prof. Albert Steiner Dept. of Classical Studies, Butler University 4600 Sunset Ave, Indianapolis, IN 46208.

## LATINA GRAECAQUE CONDENSEA

10-week intensive summer courses: Latin/Greek Institute, Box AK, City Un. Graduate Center, 33 W. 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10036 (212) 575-1548

## TESTIBUS OPUS EST

Anyone who can provide the names of those who incited the recent Bread Riot in Pamphylia should report to the chief magistrate in that city. Anyone who is willing to serve as a character witness against Appollonius who forced the local investors to deposit grain destined for export in the Forum to be looted by the common people should also report to the magistrate. Praemium!!!

## COQUIS SCHOLA

Come learn the 101 secret cabbage recipes enjoyed by Cato the Elder. The course will be taught by Cato's ex-cook himself. Learn how to improve digestion and even how to avoid hangovers. Meet at the Porticus Octavianus Id. Feb.

## ATALANTA, LEGE HAEC VERBA

Te amo et celeriter te curran. Hippomenes.

## LIBELLI NOVISSIMI LATINI

Four great little books now available are:

- A) CATULLUS LOVE AND HATE Selected short poems in Latin & English edited with notes and running vocabularies by Leo M. Kaiser.
- B) THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HERCULES in English by Paul F. Kirby.
- C) EVOCATION OF VIRGIL IN TOLKIEN'S ART, Geritol for the classics by Robt. E. Moree.
- D) THE RECKLESS HEART A charming poem in English about Meleager and Atalanta by Daniel R. Butterly.

Order directly from Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 44 Lake Street, Oak Park, Illinois 60302.

## SCHOOL BOARD REINSTATES LATIN IN THE CURRICULA OF TWO CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, HIGH SCHOOLS

(Based on an article entitled "Latin--'It's alive and well'" by Dave Gosch which appeared in the Dec. 4, 1986 issue of The Cedar Rapids Gazette, p. 28 and brought to our attention by member Steve Cagle, V.P. of Frank N. Hagid Associates, Inc.)



Latin teacher Bill Wild

Latin was reintroduced this year at Washington and Kennedy high schools on a pilot basis. The courses will be reviewed at the end of the year to determine whether the subject will be offered next year.

Nationwide, the statistics show an increased interest in Latin.

Keeping Latin alive is a long-term goal of retired teacher Frances Heaton.

Heaton, who vigorously supported the continuing of Latin classes by writing letters to The Gazette, sees Latin as an integral part of education.

"Latin lives in your own language. It's alive and well," she said.

Heaton offers several possible reasons for the return of Latin to high school classrooms.

"Perhaps it was pressure from people who thought it was a good subject. Some students need to take something with more meat," she said.

One Cedar Rapids school board member jokingly told Heaton that she should thank the board for returning Latin to the classroom, in reference to her undying support for the subject.

Discipline, dedication to study, and encouragement from teachers is needed to keep students interested in Latin today.

"Students are leery of courses that would bring their grade point averages down. I think that they need as much encouragement as possible," she said.

Peggy Hardesty, a teacher at Washington, took Heaton's Latin class at McKinley in the early 1960s.

"She's a wonderful teacher," said Hardesty. "She's one of the best I've had."

"I'm glad I took Latin," she said. "I hope others will be afforded the opportunity."

One of the activities Hardesty enjoyed was writing a diary as if she were living in the Roman Empire.

"You would get into the shoes of someone living at that time. It made it all come alive," she said. "It was one class you would look forward to."

Making Latin interesting is the key to maintaining interest in the subject, Heaton said. "Latin is disciplined, but it can be interesting. It can be dull, like any other subject," she said.

Latin has practical applications as well, Heaton said. The Romance languages, such as French, Spanish, and Italian, have their roots in Latin. Many terms in the legal and medical professions are Latin.

## Something Sweet Began In Rome Centuries Ago

Written by Janice Gammon for the Indianapolis Star while she was a student at Wood H.S. in Indianapolis.

What popular, celebrated custom originated several thousand years ago from an ancient Roman festival called Lupercalia?

Recognize it?

Probably not, since that festival was the supposed origin of Valentine's Day, the well-known day of romance and affection. Beginning at Rome, this festival was held to honor Juno, the goddess of women and marriage, and Pan, the god of nature.

THE FEAST of Lupercalia was celebrated by the Romans as a lover's festival for young people. Partners were chosen by drawing names from a box, and as a sign of affection the couples exchanged gifts.

Many times after the festival the couples decided to marry.

In 406 A.D., the church gave the pagan festival a Christian meaning, by changing the day to honor Saint Valentine, whose identity still is questioned. Many historians believe he was a priest who lived at Rome during the second century under Emperor Claudius II.

Jailed by the Romans for aiding persecuted Christians, he was later beheaded at the site of an ancient altar to Juno. St. Valentine's remains are buried in the Church of St. Praxedes at Rome.

Others believe St. Valentine to have been a bishop of Terni, a town about 60 miles from Rome. One source states that he was persecuted for converting a Roman family to Christianity and beheaded at Rome in about 273 A.D.



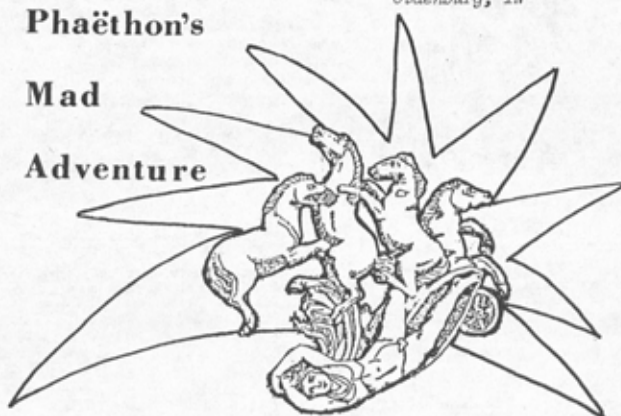
(A special "gratias ago tibi" to Mrs. Betty Kaiser, Indpls., IN.)

## myth of the month

Phaëthon's

Mad

Adventure



Like any other boy, when taunted about the identity of his father by his classmates, Phaëthon determined to find out for himself. But where should he go? Clymene, his mother, had told him he was the son of the sun-god, of Apollo himself. The account does not tell us how he reached the sun-palace, but reach it he did to behold the sun-god on his throne of burning gold and with a crown of dazzling radiance on his head.

Astonished to see his mortal visitor, the sun-god spoke kindly to the boy. "Yes, Clymene told you the truth. But if you doubt my word, I promise to grant you anything you may ask of me. I call the Styx to be witness to my promise, the river of the oath of the gods." No doubt Phaëthon in watching the sun glide over the heavens often said to himself half-excited and half-in-awe, "Oh, that is my father up there!" Now this dream could become true, and he already saw himself, Phaëthon, guiding the sun-chariot across the sky. At once he revealed his desire, "If only I could take your place, Father, just for a day."

Startled by this outburst Apollo remembered his rash promise. It was possible for an ordinary person, a mortal, to break his promise, but not so with a god who had sworn by the waters of the Styx. What other youth would have dared to ask permission to drive the sun-chariot across the sky? Apollo knew that to yield meant imminent death and, most likely, universal disaster for the planet Earth. He used one persuasive argument after another to divert his son from so mad an adventure. You are Clymene's son, too, as well as mine, and no mortal can drive my chariot. You do not have the strength to manage the fiery horses. Even I find it difficult to keep the reins taut. No other god, not even Jupiter, can take my place. The climb upwards becomes steeper and the descent to the sea at close of day is precipitous. No, you could never live through it. Besides, the horses' tempers grow worse as the day gets hotter. Don't expect to see any wonderful sights or cities up there. You will find it difficult to escape fierce beasts along the way, the Lion, the Bull, the Scorpion and the Crab, beasts in the Zodiac will all try to harm you. Finally, my fears for your safety are proof enough that I am your Father. Choose something from the earth below.

Phaëthon was adamant in his purpose, he envisioned himself as the sun-god for that day. Yet the father knew nothing but that disaster loomed ahead. It was time - the Dawn, streaked with rosy light, stars were disappearing, even the lingering morning star was dim. No more delay.

The fire-breathing horses had been bridled and yoked to the chariot. Proudly and joyously, Phaëthon mounted it and they were off. The horses' flying feet went through the low-banked clouds near the ocean as through a thin sea-mist and then up and up in the clear skies, climbing the height of heaven. All went well for a short beginning, but suddenly there was a change.

The chariot was swinging wildly to and fro, and the pace was faster. The driver had lost control. The horses were now directing the course. That light weight in the car, those feeble hands clutching the reins, told them their master was not in control (command). They left the accustomed road and rushed where they would. They nearly wrecked the chariot against the Scorpion. Half-fainting with terror, Phaëthon let the reins drop. At once the horses were ready for more reckless running. They soared up to the very top of the sky and then, plunging down, they set the world on fire. The hapless driver could only cling helplessly to the chariot, as it swayed from side to side, and look with increasing terror at the vast spaces around him. First the highest mountains were set ablaze. Mt. Ida and Mt. Helicon, where the Muses dwell, then Mt. Parnassus and Mt. Olympus, the home of the gods. Down the slopes the flames spread to the valleys below and to the vast, dark forests. Everything became an actual inferno. Streams and rivers dried up and all vegetation was burnt.

Frantic, the gods called upon Jupiter to save the whole world from utter annihilation. With his mighty thunderbolt he dashed the wretched Phaëthon, enveloped in flames to the earth, shattered the chariot and made the maddened horses rush down into the sea.

In this story of Phaëthon's mad adventure, the Greek myths find the origin of deserts and an explanation for the color of the negro. So close to the earth's surface in Africa did the sun-chariot pass that all moisture in the land was dried up and the skin of the inhabitants was burned to a dusky hue.

11 TH NATIONAL CHARIATHON FOR LATIN  
TO BE PART OF THE  
1987 CIRCUS MAXIMUS FESTIVAL  
IN CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA,  
HOME OF THE AUTHOR OF BEN HUR

Pompeiana, Inc. will be sponsoring its Eleventh National Chariathon for Latin as part of the annual BEN HUR CIRCUS MAXIMUS FESTIVAL held annually in the city where author General Lew Wallace lived and wrote.

Those who have participated in the past at Chariathons sponsored at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway should plan now for this change in locations.

The BEN HUR CIRCUS MAXIMUS FESTIVAL has been held for several years to honor General Wallace, his well known novel, and the glory of Rome. The festival is held in early October each year. More information will appear in the fall.





## Roga Me Aliquid

Dear Matrona,

Ever since I can remember I have always wanted to be a MILES or an EQUES in the Roman army. The thought of traveling to far away lands and having new adventures while I defend my fatherland has always excited me.

My sister says that I am being uncivilized, and that I just want to go out and kill people.

I am not afraid of dying, nor do I shy away from the thought of having to kill to defend my life and the lives of my comrades, but isn't there more to army life than just the killing?

L. Licinius Lucullus

Care Licini,

Your pater should be very proud of you for your loyalty and bravery! A young Roman could have no greater dream than to serve his country in the EXERCITUS if his country is in danger.

If the PATRIA needs defending when you are of age (usually around 18), you should ask your pater to send you to the nearest Roman CASTRA. If you arrive with good letters of introduction, you should have no trouble being enlisted. You will then be trained for several weeks to learn how the EXERCITUS works, what the authority structure is, and what the various signals and commands mean. Your body and stamina will also be developed to their maximum potential.

In a way, your sister is correct. You will be trained to be a very effective professional killer--when the need arises. But you are also very correct. There is a lot more to the Roman army than just the killing. The Roman army is a complex social structure which provides for the daily necessities of the soldiers as well as for the defense of Rome.

There are scores of different "professions" within the EXERCITUS, and you can expect to learn many skills as you spend your time serving your country. Here are just a few of the capacities in which you might be trained to serve:

LIBRARIUS - clerk	HEROLOGARIUS - camp clock officer	CENTURIO STRATOR - groom
CERARIUS - clerk	LIBRARIUS HORREORUM - grain supply officer	RENEFICIARIUS - orderly
CUSTOS ARMORUM - armorer	LIBRARIUS DEPOSITORIUM - savings officer	SPECULATOR - special agent
CARRARIUS - baggage officer	LIBRARIUS CADUCORUM - officer of dead soldiers' property	TESSERIUS - fatigue officer
AGRIMENSORIS - surveyor		COMMENTARIENSIS - secretary
CONDUCTOR - retirement benefits officer		
MEDICUS - doctor		

All soldiers, of course, learn how to build both in stone and in wood. If you do become a fighting legionnaire, you have great opportunities for advancement--both in rank and in pay. If you are very good, you can become PRINCEPS CENTURIO, AQUILIFER or even PRIMUS PILUS. Of course, you can't become a LEGATUS LEGIONIS unless your father is a magistrate. *Bona fortuna!*

## REGIUS COLOR PURPUREUS



Perhaps the Latin word "purpureus" is mistranslated into English as "purple" because it looks nothing like what we call purple today. In fact, it looks more like a pale shade of red.

Seafaring Phoenician merchants made the regal dye for the Romans to whom they sold it for about \$150 a lb. The dye could only be obtained from extracts of the murex shellfish.

To protect its value emperors like Caligula and Nero proclaimed that only they could wear purple in public. When Ptolemy, the son of King Juba II of Mauretania (where most of the dye was produced) flaunted a purple robe before Caligula, the emperor had his royal guest executed on the spot.

## FLORIDA MIDDLE SCHOOL SOLD ON LATIN



Holy Cross Academy Latin student portrays Mary at the Inc.

As a state Florida has taken some very positive steps toward improving the education of its youth. The progress has been seen both in the public schools and in the private schools.

One private school which has totally committed itself to providing a solid classical education for its students is Holy Cross Academy in Miami.

Although only in its second year of operation this middle school is becoming well known for the high



## Cooking With Claudia

### CHRYSIPI CRUSTULA

February--nobody's favorite month. In fact I believe it got its name from the fevers and illnesses that abound during this month. After all, it's not by accident that the most sacred Feast of Purification is held this month.

We all need something to cheer us up a bit this month, so I am passing on a very old recipe that was recorded by that prolific Greek writer, Chrysippus who succeeded Cleanthes as the head of Stoa in Athens.

Because Chrysippus was a man who didn't buy the negative stoicism of his age, he believed in a little pleasure now and then in life and even had a bit of a sweet tooth, thus his interest in this recipe for a nut and sesame pastry made on the island of Crete:

Rx: 1/8 c. blanched almonds 1/8 c. shelled walnuts  
1 T. poppy seeds 1/8 c. shelled filberts  
3/4 c. honey 1 c. sesame seeds

I. Peel off as much of the walnuts' and filberts' inner shells as possible. Spread the almonds, poppy seeds, and filberts on a cookie sheet and toast them in a 350° oven for 10 minutes, until brown. Do not burn. In a mortar, pulverize the toasted nuts. Transfer the nuts into a mixing bowl.

II. Place 1/2 cup of the honey in a small saucepan and bring to a boil. When the honey begins to foam up, pour it into the mixing bowl and blend well with the ground nuts. Do not overcook the honey.

III. Place the remaining 1/2 cup of honey in the same saucepan and bring to a boil. Let the foam "grow" over the honey and just begin to brown. Quickly stir the sesame seeds into the honey and immediately place the honey-sesame mixture on a lightly oiled marble slab.

IV. With a lightly oiled rolling pin, pound the sesame seeds into a flat rectangular slab about 1/8" thick. Still working quickly, cut the sesame slab in half with a sharp knife. Spread the nut mixture on top of one of these halves, and cover it with the other half of the sesame mixture. Pound with the rolling pin until the pastry is as flat and even as possible. Trim the edges, and cut into six rectangular pieces. Let cool and serve.

performance of its students exemplified by the Christmas play recently presented IN LATIN by its students.

The script of the play was adapted from the Gospel of Luke by Headmaster Dr. Gregory F.G. Wendt and the classics director Mary Machado. All 65+ of the school's students performed in the program.

The play--open to the public--showcased the excellent Latin pronunciation of the students and the authentic Roman costumes designed and created by Mrs. Machado.

## BUDDING GENIUS

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. What is the Latin term for a formal garden usually located towards the rear of a house?
2. What would the praetors be called today?
3. What are the "dramatis personae" of a play?
4. Which god rigged a net over his wife's couch to catch her being unfaithful?
5. Name the four major roads of Ancient Italy?
6. What does the abbreviation Pb. stand for in Latin and in English?
7. What type of verse is sometimes called "heroic"?
8. From which Latin word is "adult" derived?
9. Name three towns in which Vergil studied as a youth.
10. When do the Ides fall when they don't fall on the 15th?
11. What is the Aegean island on which Apollo and Diana were born?

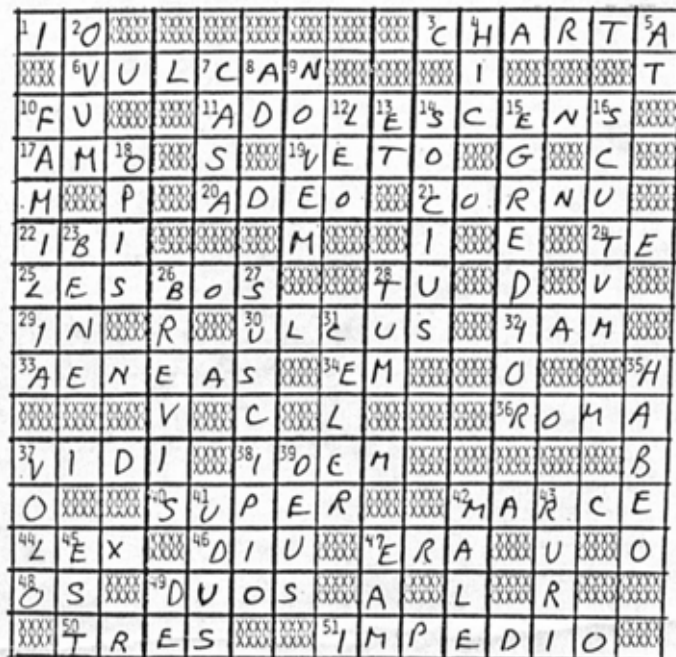
1. How old is Tina Turner?
2. What food did Cato the Elder especially enjoy?
3. What dye is extracted from murex shellfish?
4. What is the Latin translation of the title of the hit song STAND BY ME?
5. What does a TESSERIUS do in the Roman army?
6. According to Lisbeth Chang, what do statues do at night?
7. Who was Phaëthon's father?
8. Where does Bill Wild teach Latin?
9. In which state does David Spenciner live?
10. What feast did the Romans celebrate in February as a lovers' festival?
11. What healthy fact did the story of Sisyphus teach ancient Romans and Greeks?
12. Who was known to have the best grooming of anyone in Rome?

## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These answers & solutions are mailed with each bulk subscription sent in care of a teacher. Copies are also sent to adult or contributing memberships on request. Under no circumstances are copies sent to individual students.)

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. peristylum
2. judges
3. characters
4. Hephaestus/  
Vulcan
5. Appian,  
Aurelian,  
Latin,  
Flaminian
6. plumbum/  
lead
7. dactylic  
hexameter
8. adoleo
9. Cremona,  
Milan,  
Naples
10. 13th
11. Delos



1. room C A M E R A  
69 27 25 45 15 27
2. eraser E R A S U R A  
45 15 27 21 11 15 27
3. window F E N E S T R A  
72 45 42 45 21 14 15 27
4. door J A N U A  
59 27 42 11 27
5. table M E N S A  
25 45 42 21 27
6. pen P E N N A  
65 45 42 42 27
7. ruler R E G U L A  
15 45 61 11 31 27
8. chair S E L L A  
21 45 31 31 27
9. tablet T A B U L A  
14 27 51 11 31 27
10. black board T A B U L A  
14 27 51 11 31 27  
N I G R A  
47 65 61 15 27
11. basket C O R B U L A  
69 16 15 51 11 31 27
12. word V E R B U M  
18 45 15 51 11 25

Quotation:  
W H E N T I L L A G E  
45 42 14 63 31 27 61 45  
B E G I N S O T H E R  
51 45 61 63 42 21 16 14 45 15  
A R T S F O L L O W  
27 15 14 27 72 16 31 31 16  
T h E F A R M E R S  
14 45 72 27 15 25 45 15 27  
A R E T h E R E F O B  
27 15 45 14 45 15 45 72 16 15 45  
T h E F O U N d E R S  
14 45 72 16 11 42 45 15 27  
O F h U M A N  
16 72 11 25 27 42  
C I V I L I Z A T I O N  
69 63 18 63 31 63 27 14 63 16 42

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. 46
2. cabbage
3. purple
4. Adsiste ad me
5. fatigue officer
6. come alive and play
7. Apollo
8. Cedar Rapids, IA
9. Maine
10. Lupericalia
11. frustration is normal
12. Caesar

## CORRIGENDUM:

The clue for the first word in the quotation should read:

W H 45 42

## UBI SEDENT?

Answer:

NAME:	1 Aulus	2 Marcus	3 Publius	4 Lucius	5 Gaius
OCCUPATION:	magister	orator	gladiator	consul	agricola

This is the only possible solution with the given information

## SINGLES

1. Walk Like an Egyptian - Bangles (Columbia)
2. The Way It Is - Bruce Hornsby & the Range (RCA)
3. Everybody Have Fun Tonight - Wang Chung (Geffen)
4. Notorious - Duran Duran (Capitol)
5. Shake You Down - Gregory Abbott (Columbia)
6. To Be a Lover - Billy Idol (Chrysalis)
7. Hip to Be Square - Huey Lewis & the News (Chrysalis)
8. C'est La Vie - Robbie Nevil (Manhattan)
9. Stand By Me - Ben E. King (Atlantic)

Answer:

A. 12 - 4 = 8	D. 6 - 3 = 3	G. 12 + 3 = 4
B. 3 + 3 = 1	E. 4 + 1 = 5	H. 7 + 2 = 9
C. 3 x 2 = 6	F. 12 - 5 = 7	I. 2 x 1 = 2

The key number is 15

CORRIGENDUM: CLUE "E" OF THIS PUZZLE SHOULD READ:

E. Sestertii in a denarius plus the eyes of a cyclops.

(Teachers: See special offer on back side.)