

Quis Columbiatus Est ROGERUM CUNICULUM?

Prima aestate multis videbatur Salicem futurum esse aestatis Magnam Picturam Moventem. Tunc Rogerus Cuniculus ad theatra advenit! Rogerus Cuniculus autem erat adumbratio! Certe haec pictura movens erat nimis simplex. Certe liberis creata est! Sed illi parentes qui liberos suos ad Rogerum Cuniculum videndum adportaverant veritatem celeriter cognoverunt: Quis Columbiatus est Rogerum Cuniculum non est delectatio puerilis. Haec pictura movens adultis certe creata est—adultis quibus adumbrationes placebant dum iuniores sunt, et qui nunc cupiunt videre adumbrationes adultas.

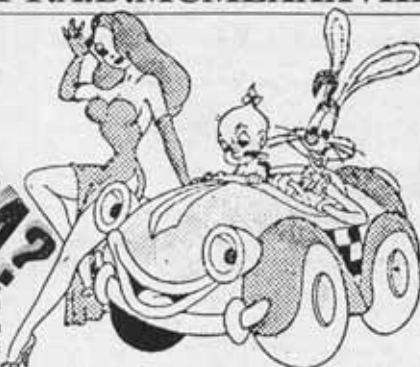
In hac pictura movente personae adumbratae vivi sunt! Vivunt in Oppido Adumbrato sed possunt vitam suam agere cum hominibus.

Rogerus Cuniculus est comoedus adumbratus qui Silvae aquaefoliae anno MCMXLVII laborat. Uxor eius est Iessica quae est mammosa et voluptaria.

Rogerus non potest animum attendere laborem quod suspicit Iessicam non esse fidam. Quando investigator privatus, cui nomen Eduardus Valentulus est, Rogero probat Iessicam infidam fuisse, Rogerus iratissimus factus est. Illa eadem nocte Iessicae amator necatur—aliquis arcam ferream in caput eius dimittit. Vigiles Rogerum homicidi accusant—Rogerus autem innocens est.

Magistratus qui Rogerum in custodiam dare maxime cupit est Iudex Exitiosus. Hic iudex personas adumbratas odit. Hic iudex quoque creavit liquorem quo potest dissolvere personas adumbratas. Tandem mustelae qui iudici auxilio sunt Rogerum capiunt.

Eduardus Valentulus autem non credit Rogerum Iessicae amatorem necavisse et adit servatum Rogerum. Iessica ipsa et raeda adumbrata Eduardo auxilio sunt. Eduardus, quamquam aliqua persona adumbrata fratrem eius abhinc paucos annos necavit, in Oppido Adumbratum intrat ut Rogerum servet. In hoc oppido Eduardus cognoscit Iudicem Exitiosum



non esse verum iudicem—esse personam adumbratam sceleratam. Iudex non solum Iessicae amatorem sed etiam Eduardi fratrem necavit! Iudex cupit dissolvere Oppidum Adumbratum et omnes personas adumbratas ut quam maximam pecuniam mereat. Post multas difficultates Eduardus cogit mustelas ridentes moriri, dissolvit Iudicem Exitiosum et servat Rogerum.

Huius picturae moventis verum oblectamentum non est fabula (quae est simplex) sed est artificium et scientia illorum qui hanc picturam moventem fecerunt. Nemo facile picturam moventem solertiorem faciet!

12th National Chariathon To Be Part of Lew Wallace CIRCUS MAXIMUS FESTIVAL In Crawfordsville, Indiana, On Saturday, October 15

For those who may not know, General Lew Wallace was a Civil War General, a statesman, and, after his retirement from the military, an author. He wrote the world renowned classic novel BEN HUR while seated in his study in Crawfordsville, Ind.

Plan now to come to the Circus Maximus Festival which takes place on the grounds of the Lew Wallace Study, and plan to participate in the 12th National Chariathon for Latin which will be sponsored by Pompeiana, Inc. during the festival on the streets surrounding the grounds.

This year from 20 to 32 teams are expected to participate in the Chariathon in Crawfordsville. Team members are encouraged to dress in Roman garb. Prior to their heat, they will be issued official colors which must be worn during official competition. The colors to be issued are red, green, blue and white, and they are the very colors of the first racing teams in the Circus Maximus in Ancient Rome.

Competing teams are annually assigned to one of several heats which are run consecutively between 1 and 3 p.m. Whenever possible, 4 teams compete in each heat. All times are carefully recorded, and the five fastest times of the day are presented with trophies during an awards ceremony which takes place between

3:30 and 4:00 p.m. on the porch of the Lew Wallace Study on the museum grounds.

Prior to the running of the 12th National Chariathon all teams will be expected to participate in a parade through the streets of Crawfordsville during which the official race colors will be displayed, and teams and chariots will be judged for construction and appearance awards.

All teams competing in the Chariathon should plan to be on the grounds of the Lew Wallace Study by 10:00 a.m. for heat assignments and instructions concerning mustering time and location for the parade.

Schools interested in participating should request registration packets from Pompeiana, Inc. as soon as possible. Packets will include full information concerning construction guidelines, competition rules and awards, as well as information about overnight accommodations in Crawfordsville during Circus Maximus.

In addition to 1st thru 4th place ribbons for each heat, and a plaque which will be awarded for the Most Creatively Decorated/Designed Chariot, the following Alabaster Trophies (imported from Italy and mounted on decorative wooden bases) will be awarded during the 12th National Chariathon:



1st Place Biga 16' high X 26' long.



2nd Place Biga 12' high X 16' long.



3rd Place Biga 9' high X 13' long.

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220

LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

Pompeiana was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1974 as a National Not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the Secondary School Level.

13,000 copies of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER are printed monthly from September through May for international distribution.

Advertising rates and Guidelines for Submitting Material for Publication should be requested from the editor along with rates and circulation policies for bulk classroom orders.

Although Pompeiana is proud to offer students, teachers and members at large an opportunity to share their creative and reporting talents with a wide audience of classicists, it offers no compensation

for material submitted except to its contract cartoonists. The Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is a membership benefit for Retired Members (\$5 per annum), and for Adult Members (\$10 per annum). The NEWSLETTER and a monthly Answer Sheet is a membership benefit for Contributing Members (\$15 per annum). Teachers wishing to receive a bulk classroom order of NEWSLETTERS for their students (which comes with a copy of the Answer Sheet) must either be current Adult or Contributing Members of Pompeiana, Inc.

Rates for FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS which are mailed via Air Mail vary considerably and must be quoted country-by-country.

Puellula Cucullo Rubro

by the Latin III class of Mary Jane Rudalavage, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

Olim erat puella parva quae gerebat lacernam rubram. Ei nomen erat "Puellula Cucullo Rubro." Dum per silvam ambulat, lupus eam invenit. Lupus rogavit, "Quo is?"

Puellula Cucullo Rubro dixit, "Domum aviae eo ut ad eam fructus et tortiles feram."

Lupus mentitur, "In hac via proficiscere ut quam celerrime pervenias."

Sed profecto illa via longissima erat.

Ita Puellula Cucullo Rubro in illa via it, dum lupus brevior via domum aviae properat et portam pulsant.

Avia rogavit, "Quis est?"

Lupus altissima falsa voce dixit, "Ego sum Puellula Cucullo Rubro!"

Avia dixit, "Intra, deliciae."

Lupus intravit et aviam edidit. Lupus pilleum aviae induit et in lectum ascendit.

Tum Puellula Cucullo Rubro ad casam pervenit et portam pulsavit.

Lupus dixit, "Intra, Puellula."

Puellula Cucullo Rubro intravit et dixit, "O, avia, quam magnos oculos habes!"

"Sunt meliores ad te videndam."

"Et tantas aures!"

"Sunt meliores ad te audiendam."

"O, avia, quam magnos dentes habes!"

"Sunt meliores ad te edendam," lupus dixit et Puellulam Cucullo Rubro edidit.

Paulisper, venator ad casam accessit. Videns lupum, venator eum interfecit et dissecavit. Tunc - mirabile dictu - Puellula Cucullo Rubro et avia e stomacho lupi saluerunt.

"Tibi gratias agimus," dixerunt.

Et omnes fructibus et tortilibus fructi sunt.

Musae Romanae

The focus of this monthly column will be the nine muses of Apollo as they have been presented in both ancient and modern poetry.

Nomina Musarum

by Decimus Magnus Ausonius
Fourth Century A.D. Transalpine Gaul

Clio, singing of famous deeds, restores the past to life.

Euterpe's breath fills the sweet-voiced flutes.

Thalia rejoices in the careless speech of comedy.

Melpomene cries aloud with the echoing voice of gloomy tragedy.

Terpsichore with her lyre stirs and governs the emotions.

Erato bearing the plectrum harmonizes foot and song in dance.

Urania examines the motions of the stars.

Calliope commits heroic songs to writing.

Polymnia expresses all things with her hands and speaks by gesture.

The power of Apollo's will enlivens the whole circle of these muses: he sits in their midst and in himself possesses all their gifts.

Top British Classicist Speaks out for Greek

(Based on "Top British classicist comes to campus" by Theresa Johnston, STANFORD OBSERVER, Feb. 28, p.5. Special thanks to Professor Emeritus George F. Rice for sharing this article.)

Sir Kenneth Dover, chancellor of the University of St. Andrews and former president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is one of the most learned and brilliant Greek scholars in the English-speaking world. When asked about the future of Classical Greek in the schools, he recently pointed out that Beginning Greek is now widely taught at the university level in England.

Those students who do make the effort to learn classical Greek will be richly rewarded, he feels. "The mere fact of learning the language has something of the fascination of breaking into a code. Then, as they get into it, a lot of people find that they get hooked on the quality of the literature and the fact that the Greeks themselves were interesting people."

Chariathon (Continued a pagina prima)



4th Place Biga 5 1/2' high X 8 1/2' long.



5th Place Biga 4' high X 7' long.



Capitoline Wolf Trophy for most money donated during the Chariathon:
9' high X 14' long.



Nereid Pulled by Dolphins for Best Dressed team: 11' high X 10' long.

Undelivered Ancient Mail Discovered

by William Hinz, Latin student of St. Marita Gill,
Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, Penn.

One of Rome's greatest achievements was its efficient and dependable postal service which helped to tie the Empire together. Although this postal service was the best in Europe at that time, nevertheless many letters entrusted to it were probably lost. The following letters pre-dating Roman times recently turned up. Think how history would have changed had they been delivered on time.

FROM CLOTHO, LACHESIS, ATROPOS TO PARIS AT TROY

During one of our more inspirational get-togethers, Lachesis received a vision of a young Trojan male forced to make a difficult decision. She also learned that the futures of many people everywhere would rest on this decision. Thus, this warning has been sent to all Trojan males age 10 to 30: If you are faced with any decision in the near future, ALWAYS choose the option that will deliver power and riches to you. For the sake of your family, friends and country, PLEASE HEED THIS WARNING.

FROM CLOTHO, LACHESIS ATROPOS TO JUNO ON OLYMPUS

While we were preparing for our monthly Fate Swim & Tennis Outing, Clotho received a troubling vision. She saw a great queen who held all her wealth in her arms. This queen, however, began to fight a whole civilization because of jealousy and anger. While she was fighting, though, she lost all she had. Thus, PLEASE HEED THIS WARNING: Abstain from any confrontation with any race whatsoever. If not, you will lose things which are very dear to you. (It might be a city or even a dream for a city, Clotho wasn't that clear on the subject.)

Roga Me

Aliquid



Cara Matrona,

I am a *nanus*, or a midget. I am 22 years old but no bigger than the average seven or eight year old boy you see in my town, Genusia, in Calabria. All my life people have fussed over me and treated me different, but overall people in my town like me or just feel sorry for me. I've never met another midget, although I've heard there is a *nana* in the neighboring town of Amia.

One thing, however, has been troubling me more than anything else lately. A few months ago, a traveller from Rome passed through our town. When he saw me, he said that I was very valuable and that if my parents wanted to sell me as a slave in Rome, they could make a lot of money. I am not a slave, and none of my family has ever been a slave, even though we have always been very poor.

Matrona, I realize I don't have much of a life ahead of me and neither do my parents. Do you really think that I could be sold for a lot of money in Rome? If I was sure of this, I wouldn't mind doing it to help out my family.

Sincerely,

Nanus in Genusia

Care Nane,

I can understand your frustration with your life and your desire to do something to help your parents who weren't exactly blessed with the most normal child in the world; however, I would caution you and your parents to look into this matter very carefully.

It is true that midgets, or *nani*, are very popular in Rome right now. Believe it or not, however, they are not as much of a rarity in Rome as they are in Genusia. Because there is a market for midget slaves, they are being imported from throughout the empire and many can be seen for sale weekly in the slave markets. Your parents could make some money off of you, but the highest prices are being paid for midgets that are grotesquely deformed. Slave dealers who specialize in *nani* will buy *nani* babies immediately after birth and bind and twist their bodies so they will grow up artificially deformed. These are the *nani* that are bringing top prices in Rome these days.

Unless you have some special deformity, my advice to you would be to live your life as comfortably as you can in your own home town. Maybe you'll meet a *nana* some day and enjoy a full life.

Modernized Martial

Translations and parodies by students of Kathryn Sullivan, Oakmont Regional H.S., Ashburnham, MA.

Gigantic Tiberius

by Peter Romans

You are so strong and classy.
You could lift a huge boulder
To impress all the women,
But my good friend, Tibi,
The biggest boulder of all
Is the one between your shoulders.

What's Not To Love

by Bridget Douglas

You think that you are such a prize,
Anybody to have you would be lucky.
If you asked me the question, "What's not to love?"
My answer to you would be extensive.

False Love

by Robert McCarty

His family never loved Cinna
Now he is dead and they mourn and grieve.
What good are prayers and flowers now?
He can't smell them from beneath the ground.

Beware of Greeks

by Christopher St. Jean

Ollie North is really very swell
And we know he is not weak.
But because it was guns he wanted to sell
Everyone thinks he is a "Greek."

The Tonight Show

By the 8th grade Latin II students of Mary Rossini, Southwest Jr. H.S., Reading, Penn.

And here's Iohannes Carsonus!!!

Iohannes: *Salvete omnes!* Today, I have some very special guests, whom I think you'll enjoy. May I introduce you to Zeus, his wife Hera, and special guests Aphrodite, Echo, Apollo, Poseidon, Persephone, Hades and Ares. Well, I'm ready to begin. Zeus, I understand that you cheat on your wife? Is there a problem in the marriage? (Panel breaks into a silent dialogue.)

Eris (Entering from off stage): I am Eris, goddess of anger. I was not invited to the show. How could they? Well, I'll show them! (Lifts up golden ball) See this golden apple? (Points to panel) See this happy gathering? Not much longer! (She rolls ball across stage and leaves.)

Iohannes: Who was that image of hatefulness?

Zeus: Oh, oh, we have trouble.

Aphrodite: My word... "To the Best"... why it looks as if she left a present for me.

Echo: For me... for me... for me...

Hera: You're crazy. That apple is mine! (Argument breaks out)

Iohannes: HOLD IT! The audience will be the judge. Each of you must tell me your assets which qualify you to take the apple. Hello Hera, I bet you are always mad at your husband. Anger isn't a pleasant quality. Why do you think you are the best?

Hera: Well, anger doesn't count when you are as beautiful as I, not to mention, clever. (Aphrodite protests silently) The peacock with eyes on its feathers is my symbol. In fact, I'm a consultant to Pearle Vision.

Iohannes: Our next guest is the beautiful, no...pretty, no...lovely, no...there is no word to describe her. Hello Aphrodite. Why are you the best?

Aphrodite: Because I love everyone, and everyone loves to be loved, so everyone loves me because I love everyone.

Iohannes: Hold it! You lost me.

Aphrodite: You aren't paying attention to me because you are in love with me. I rest my case!

Iohannes: Modesty isn't one of her qualities! The next woman please. And who are you?

Echo: You...you...you...

Iohannes: No, no, not me. What is your name?

Echo: Your name...your name...your name...

Iohannes: My name is Iohannes Carsonus. If you don't know that, you must be crazy!

Echo: Crazy...crazy...crazy...

Iohannes: I beg your pardon. The crazy one is you.

Echo: You...you...you...

Iohannes: We are back where we started. Let's go on to the next guest, who really shines. Apollo, please tell us why you are the best?

Apollo: I'm the best because I pull the sun across the sky each day.

Iohannes: What about the day you allowed your son to do this chore? The whole earth was ruined.

Apollo: A minor flaw. As I was saying, I am very bright. (Pointing to his hair) My hair shows it. I bring sunshine to the earth. In fact, I am quite wealthy. Coppertone Suntan Lotion pays me a large salary. Besides, I inspired the creation of the Statue of Liberty.

Iohannes: Our next guest is Poseidon. So, did you catch anything yet?

Poseidon: Shhh...I think I got a big one. (Pulls up rod with a tiny fish) Look, this is the biggest fish I ever caught.

Iohannes: If that is the biggest, I wonder what the smallest was like? So what do you do best...besides fishing?

Poseidon: I determine the fate of sailors and merchants who travel the seas. I can make any size wave. What is your favorite size wave? In fact, Coca-Cola owes me a lot because I started the wave.

Iohannes: Our next guest is Persephone, the wife of Hades. I understand you have a lot to do with the weather? Is spring around the corner?

Persephone: Wait and see. I do control the seasons. I'm responsible for rain (she produces a squirt gun and squirts the panel). I'm responsible for snow (she showers the panel with confetti). And (putting on sun glasses) I'm responsible for sunny days. I'm the best because I control the weather...I decide whether or not school will be cancelled.

Iohannes: Hades, you are the King of the Dead. That seems like a dead-end job. Why are you the best?

Hades: I can't explain, but (producing a skeleton which he shakes) I can feel it in my bones that I will win.

Iohannes: Zeus, back to the question of infidelity. Since you are not always true to Hera, why do you think you are the best?

Zeus: Well, I'm the King of the Gods. To tell you the truth, Iohannes, I didn't come here to win a contest but to look at the women. (Looking out at the audience) There are a lot of pretty *feminae* out there.

Iohannes: Is that all I can remember you by?

Zeus: May I offer you some thunderbolts? Ben Franklin seemed to find some use for them.

Iohannes: Lastly, we need to hear from Ares, the god of war...Ares, you must be so nice, so sweet. After all, didn't they name candy bars after your Latin name?

Ares: SWEET? I'm the strongest, the meanest, and the baddest. Wars are my speciality. What about World War II? Didn't I do a good job?

Iohannes: You killed about 30 million people. Let's drop the subject.

Ares: Pick me, or I'll make it 30 million and 1!

Iohannes: O.K. audience, now is the time for judging. As I name each god, clap if you think that he or she is the best - no whistling, please! Also, please clap for one god only.

Cajun - A truly Classical Connection

by Donna Wright, Lawrence Township Schools, Indianapolis

(Based on an article in Continental Magazine, Feb. '88)

The popularity of Cajun food and Cajun music has spread throughout the country. It may surprise the reader to learn that the derivation of the word "Cajun" is from classical mythology.

The Cajuns are French-speaking people, now living in southern Louisiana. In the 16th century French fishermen and merchants had established colonies in Nova Scotia. They named their settlements Acadia, which was actually a misspelling of Arcadia, the central portion of the Peloponnese in southern Greece. In Ancient times Arcadia was the favorite hunting grounds of Artemis, and the home of Pan, god of shepherds and flocks. Arcadia was a land of forests and wildlife. Gradually Arcadia became a symbol of the quiet, simple, country way of life. Vergil celebrated Arcadia as a land of love, song, and rustic simplicity in his seventh and eleventh Eclogues.

Although life in Nova Scotia was hardly a Vergilian paradise, it was a land of fishing and fur trade. When England took control of the region in 1710, the Acadians refused to take an oath of loyalty to England and were forced to leave.

A number of the exiled Acadians made their way south to the swamps and bayous of southern Louisiana. The



Sing Along With Terpsichore

Rappin' Latin

A Rap by Latin students of Martha J. Bertscher, Dulaney H.S., Timonium, MD

- 1st Rapper:** Latin class is the place to be, learning the declensions and mythology.
- 2nd Rapper:** Latin is good, Latin is fine. When you take Latin you don't waste your time.
- 3rd Rapper:** We cool cats, we made the choice. When we rap Latin, they hear our voice.
- Chorus:** Latin, Latin... take that Latin class! Latin, Latin... take that Latin class!
- 1st Rapper:** My name is (), I am the man! I'm the master rapper and here I stand! I know Latin like the back of my hand!
- Chorus:** Latin, Latin... Take that Latin class! Latin, Latin... Take that Latin class.
- 2nd Rapper:** My name is (), I'm the coolest cat! I study Latin and that's the fact! When I set foot into that class, they step BACK, BACK, BACK, BACK!
- 3rd Rapper:** My name is () and as you will see, I'm the meanest rapper that will ever be. I say take Latin 'cause it is the key. As long as you stay away from a D!
- Chorus:** Latin, Latin... Take that Latin class! Latin, Latin... Take that Latin class.
- 2nd Rapper:** Latin is dead, they don't speak it no more. Take it to improve your SAT score. Vocabulary's here and history, too. Take Latin class and it will help you.
- 1st Rapper:** My name is "Caesar" and there is no higher. When *veni, vidi, vici*, they called me a Sire. On the Ides of March, they came with a knife, the next thing I know, they took my life!
- 3rd Rapper:** If you took Latin, you'd know these things. All this and others is what Latin brings.
- 1st Rapper:** Latin is hip, Latin is fun. To get a great start, take Latin!
- Chorus:** Latin, Latin... Take that Latin Class! Latin, Latin... Take that Latin class!

American frontier drawl changed the name of the Acadians first to "Cadians" and finally to "Cajuns".

The Cajuns, like the inhabitants of classical Arcadia, love the wild country of the swamps and the bayous where many still make their living by trapping and fishing. They still practice their country-style cooking and music and enjoy a multitude of festivals celebrating the many different kinds of seafood and wild game native to their area. In the Cajun culture still dwells the spirit of ancient Arcadia, their namesake.

Myths in Art

Laocoön

By El Greco

This 4 1/2' x 6' oil canvass was painted by the Spanish artist El Greco before A.D. 1614. It is the only mythological subject he is known to have painted. The painting is currently part of the exhibit of the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. El Greco may have been interested in this particular myth because just 100 years earlier, in 1506, the large marble statue group of Laocoön and his sons had been unearthed and put on display in Rome.

According to the myth, Laocoön was a priest of Apollo at Troy. He violated the law of celibacy that was imposed on Apollo's priests by getting married and having two sons. During the last year of the Trojan War he and his sons were chosen to offer a sacrifice to appease the wrath of Poseidon against Troy, but as the group approached the sea shore, Laocoön noticed the large wooden horse which the Greeks had left. He told the other Trojans it was a trap and then hurled a spear into its side. Almost immediately two great serpents sent by Apollo came out of the sea and attacked Laocoön and his sons.

El Greco honors his native town of Toledo Spain by using it as the background rather than Troy.



The World's Top Nine Archaeological Sites

Forum Romanum

By Patricia Cuyper

Most Latin students dream of following the road to Rome and the *Forum Romanum*—an archaeological site which allows them to make concrete connections with the past. Since even cultural Philistines place the *Forum Romanum* on the "must see" list, you know that you deserve the trip. After all, you want your own photos. You want the chance to be "uncool" for a few minutes, and to give in to the excitement of "Wow, that's old, and here I am looking at it in person!"



Forum Romanum

You will have already seen some photos before you visit the *Forum Romanum* so you'll be ready to look beyond the fragmented monuments, weedy paths, and bunches of overturned stones to appreciate the Forum's true significance. Remind yourself that the Forum's importance as part of the western world's legacy came only after years of abuse as a quarry. Then, after being disappointed that this is all that is left, try being amazed that there is anything left at all!

When you finally do get to Rome, the quickest route to the ancient part of the city is the modern underground, with the *Colosseo* (its own grand viewing experience) as your stop. The main entrance to the Forum is just off the *Via dei Fori Imperiali* (summer hours 9-7, closed Tuesdays). If you approach the *Forum Romanum* from the Capitoline Hill (or climb there later), you will enjoy a fine overview from the terrace.

Even with a guidebook and map in hand, you will benefit from the help of a well-informed guide who can lead you to some of the more obscure spots. You will, however, understand this political and religious center of Roman life most fully if you visualize in advance some of its more specific details.

Start now by visualizing the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus, built in the 3rd century A.D., in the foreground of your mental picture. The notion that future generations may only have a vague reminder of this monument has led to its receiving cleaning and treatment to protect it from its greatest threat ever: modern man's pollution (cf. "S.O.S. for Ancient Monuments," *ARCHAEOLOGY*, July/August 1988). Nearby, locate the *Lapis Niger*, a black flagstone beneath which is said to be the tomb of Romulus, Rome's legendary founder.

Picture a little further away the *Curia*, meeting place of the Senate located right on the *Via Sacra*. Not far from the *Curia* are the remains of the Temple of Julius Caesar surrounding the very stone altar on which his body was cremated following his assassination. A short distance from the *Via Sacra*, visualize the splendid Corinthian columns of the Temple of Castor and Pollux. Further along, on the right, conjure the beautiful Temple and Park of the Vestal Virgins, where maidens once tended Rome's eternal flame and, as the guidebook points out, "kept their own flames under control."

Now glance to the left and picture the ruins of the Basilica of Maxentius, echoed in the design of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. On the horizon where the *Via Sacra* became the *Via Appia*, add the last detail of your mental scene, the huge single arch of Titus, complete with its marvelous bas-relief carvings.

Now, take a moment to relish this scene, and hope that someday you can test the accuracy of your imagination by visiting the actual *Forum Romanum* in Rome.

The Hodag's Heritage

(The Effect of Classical Mythology on Modern Monsters)

by Matt Gobush, Latin student of Donna Wright, Lawrence Central H.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

"You ne'r heard of the 'hodag,' son? Why, any backwoodsman kin to these parts could surely tell you about that fearsome critter. Nothin' else like it east of the Mississipp'. In fact, son, I done run into one of them man-eatin' monsters once myself. Yep, sure did. I was meanderin' among the dismal swamps of Wisconsin—not a stone's throw away from this here tavern, in fact—when I heard somethin' a rumblin' and a grumblin' from behind the cattails..."

Thus begins a typical tall tale of the Wisconsin man-eating "hodag," one of many "fearsome critters" that roamed the American frontier less than one hundred years ago. And if we were to permit our articulate narrator to continue spinning his yarn, we would soon learn of one very peculiar feature of his formidable friend—his jointless legs. This distinctive feature is undoubtedly characteristic of only the hodag, one would expect. But if we were to consult *NATURAL HISTORY*—a mythologically-based archive of the animal kingdom composed by the Roman naturalist Pliny during the 1st century A.D.—this feature could be found. According to Pliny, a mythological creature named the *achilis* had jointless legs. Could this characteristic of the Wisconsin hodag have been "inherited" from Pliny's *achilis*? Could this mythological monster be the ancestor of the modern one?

As exemplified above, many modern monsters have evolved from the mythical monsters of the ancient Greeks and Romans. These "genetic traits" have been transmitted since the Classical Age to evolve into modern physical illusions and abstractions.

The physical illusions of monsters abound not only in such classical tomes as Pliny's, but also in the storybooks of our childhood. The fire-breathing dragon, the epitome of storybook monsters, is such an example. The fable of the Christian martyr St. George and the dragon is believed to have been directly derived from the Greek myth of the hero Perseus and a lizard-like sea monster. The mythical *chimera* also breathed fire, a quality of many modern dragons. Pliny recalls a dragon "so enormous in size as to envelop an elephant in its folds and encircle it with its coils."

This last genetic trait—extraordinary size—is the dominant trait in another popular storybook monster with classical ancestry, the giant. Compare the Titans and the Cyclopes.

Who hasn't been frightened by a Hollywood vampire movie? *Empusae*—a female creature of Greek mythology who sought the blood of unwary husbands—is believed to be the ancestor of the modern vampire. The mythical *Lamia* and *Stirge* had similar blood-sucking tastes. Hollywood werewolves can be traced to the ill-fated Greek named *Lycæon*. Even the Loch Ness Monster can be associated with the Greek *Scylla*.

In addition to physical monsters, there are also mental monsters. Modern man's fear of a technologically dominated society can be associated with the fear of the bronze robot *Talus* constructed by Vulcan to guard Crete. The Californian's fear of earthquakes can be compared with the Greek fear of the Titan *Enceladus* whose underground movements shook Sicily. Even our fear of total nuclear destruction can be related to the ancient's fear of *Typhon*, the conglomeration of evil who vomited sparks from his hundred heads.

How did the classical myths transmit their distinctive traits to modern monsters? What Darwinian Theory of Evolution is involved?

A Swiss psychologist, C. G. Jung, suggested that all men retain a "collective unconscious" in which are stored shared memories from prehistoric experiences. Could ancient images of towering dinosaurs have inspired our timeless fear of dragons? The French philosopher Pascal thought that it wasn't the genetic traits of monsters that have evolved from ancient times, but rather the genetic traits of man himself. Among the heirlooms of our ancestor Greeks and Romans—thoughts, ideas, theories, discoveries, artistic impressions—lies a darker legacy: "the hodag's heritage"—Fear! Because of this fear monsters surprisingly similar to those of the ancient Greeks and Romans are as much alive today as they were in antiquity. These monsters may be the horrifying reflections of what might well be man's greatest fear. His fear of his untamed, unknown self.

Floral and Faunal Myths

Roman and Greek vocabulary items and mythologies are the source of many modern names of flowers (such as the *Calliopsis* and the *gladiolus*) and insects (such as the *Luna Moth* and the *Ajax Butterfly*), but these names are not properly part of the floral and faunal myths created by the Greeks and Romans.

This column treats those stories which the Romans and Greeks themselves enjoyed about various flowers and trees (flora) and animals (fauna) that were native to their homelands.

White Was the Color of the Raven, the Rose and the Mulberry Tree.

«Believe it or not, the raven was not always black. Like the mulberry tree and the rose, the raven was white. In fact it was once considered one of the most beautiful white birds in the world. It lost its splendor, however, by telling a truth which no one wanted to hear.

There was once a very beautiful young maiden who lived in Thessaly. Her name was Coronis of Larissa. Her beauty and virtue were so famous that she was soon noticed by the god Apollo who took a special interest in her. One day, however, the white raven happened to spy on Coronis and discovered that she was not as faithful as Apollo thought. Hoping for some reward from Apollo, the raven went flying off to tell what he had learned. As soon as Apollo heard of Coronis' cheating, he took his bow and arrow and shot the young maiden in the chest. Coronis cried out to Apollo that even though her punishment was deserved, he should not have killed her because she was about to bear his child. Now, however, it was too late. Apollo was immediately overcome with grief over Coronis and with anger at the raven whose report had caused him to kill the girl he loved. In his anger Apollo turned the raven black and commanded it to keep away from all white birds forever.

«Like Apollo, Aphrodite, too, had many lovers, and the story about how the white rose turned red is connected with the tragic death of one of these lovers. There was once a very handsome young man who lived on the island of Cyprus. His name was Adonis. His grandfather was Apollo and his father, Cinyras, was the favorite priest of Aphrodite. Adonis's handsomeness soon attracted the attention of Aphrodite herself, and she fell in love with him. She spent as much time with Adonis as she could and especially enjoyed hunting with him on Cyprus. One day while they were hunting, a wild

boar attacked Adonis and gashed his leg so terribly that the young man soon lay dying on the ground. As Aphrodite ran to her dying lover, she accidentally scratched up against some white roses that were growing in the field. The roses, blushing with shame because they had injured the goddess of beauty, immediately turned red, a color which their descendants have kept. Struck by the compassion of the blushing roses, Aphrodite declared them to be her favorite flower—the one that should be preferred by all those who want her help.

«At one time, all the mulberry trees in the world produced only white mulberries. The story of how red mulberries came about is one of the most tragic love stories in ancient mythology and one which has inspired poets and playwrights throughout the centuries.

This is the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. The young lovers lived in adjoining houses in Babylonia, but because of ill will between their families, they were forbidden to develop their relationship. One night while Pyramus and Thisbe were secretly talking through a hole in the wall between their houses, they decided to meet near the tomb of Ninus under a white mulberry tree. Thisbe arrived first, but when she spotted a lioness with fresh kill coming her way, she ran off and hid, accidentally dropping her cloak in the path of the animal. The lioness mauled the cloak and covered it with the blood of its kill and then went on its way. When Pyramus arrived and saw Thisbe's cloak all torn and bloody, he concluded that he had been the cause of her violent death. He sat beneath the white mulberry tree and took his own life with his sword. Thisbe then came out of hiding, saw what Pyramus had done for love of her, and used the same sword to join her lover in death. The blood of the two young lovers seeped into the ground and from then on the descendants of this mulberry tree have borne fruit which is blood red.

Lay of Ancient Rome*By Thomas Ybarra*

Oh, the Roman was a rogue,
He erat was you bettumm;
He ran his automobilis
And smoked his cigarettum;
He wore a diamond studibus
And elegant cravatium,
A maxima cum laude shirt,
And such a stylish hattum!

He loved the luscious hic-haec-hoc,
And bet on games and equi;
At times he won; at others, though,
He got it in the nequi;

He winked (quo usque tandem?)
At puellas on the Forum,
And sometimes even made
Those goo-goo oculorum!

He frequently was seen
At combats gladiatorial,
And ate enough to feed
Ten boarders at Memorial;

He often went on sprees
And said, on starting homus
"Hic labor - opus est,
Oh where's my hic - hic - domus?"

Although he lived in Rome -
Of all the arts the middle -
He was (excuse the phrase)
A horrid individ'!

Ah! What a different thing
Was the homo (dative hominy)
Of far away B.C.
From us of Anno Domini.

Remembering Magistra

Liz Ciancone who writes for the Terre Haute Star tells her favorite "Latin Teacher" story: One day before a pep assembly Miss Molar announced, "It's time to go to the auditorium. 'Auditorium' is a compound of *audio*, meaning 'to hear' and *taurus*, meaning 'bull.'

Reflections of Latin I*by Jeff Weeks, Latin I student of Kathryn Sullivan, Oakmont Regional H.S., Ashburnham, Mass.*

Through famine, earthquake, fire, flood;
Volcanic ash, smoke and mud.
The greatest culture of all survived.
Even today, it's still alive.

Romulus was the very first king.
He took Rome under his wing.
All the way to Tarquin the Proud;
He talked too much, he talked too loud.

The Romans said, "He's the last!"
The time of kings had come to pass.
Now the republic was in Brutus' hands.
All of Rome, all of its lands.

Things were shaky until the Punic Wars.
People were killed, scores and scores.
Carthage was eventually burned to the ground.
Charred remains are still being found.

Now with Rome in all of its glory
Livy and Vergil could tell you a story.
My muse is impatient. In order to please her
I'll tell you about Julius Caesar.

He had brains and Rome grew fast.
On the Ides of March he breathed his last.
In the senate friends gathered round
And stabbed him and beat him into the ground.

The last words anyone heard him say
Was a muffled anguished, "Et tu, Brute?"
Marc Antony took control.
Things were run-of-the-mill.

But little by little Rome was going downhill.
Around this time Jesus was born.
From these doubtful pagans you heard nothing but
scorn.

The empire started with a man named Augustus.
The people prayed, "Please don't disgust us!"
Caligula and Nero were two of the worst.
It would appear as though Rome was cursed.

Marcus Aurelius tried saving the day.
Rome was simply slipping away.
Of paganism and Christianity, Constantine chose the
latter;

However, by this point, it didn't really matter.
Rome was tired, the people wiped out.
This is what brought The Fall about.
The end of Rome, the end of me.
It came to a close 476 B.C.

Roman Columns Revealed*(Special thanks to Ms. Gertrude Johnson)*

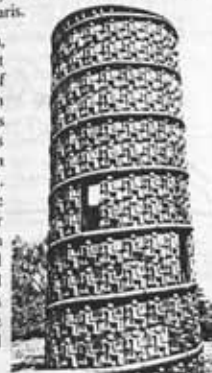
After ten years of restoration efforts by modern-day Romans, *Trajan's Column* and the *Column of Marcus Aurelius* (each of which only took seven years to build in ancient times) can once again be enjoyed by modern day visitors. The workmen's scaffolding was finally removed last spring.



The builders of *Trajan's Column*, and the *Column of Marcus Aurelius* 70 years later, knew that the marble carvings would eventually be ruined by constant exposure to the weather. The surfaces, therefore, were originally coated with a protective mixture made from calcium, milk derivatives and animal glue—the exact formula for which continues to elude modern scientists. The ancient coating has worn off, and unless the old formula can be rediscovered or a new formula invented, the marble reliefs will soon "melt" into unrecognizable bumps.

Over the centuries many rulers have longed to have these columns for their own private collections. Napoleon tried to have *Trajan's Column* moved to France, but the project proved too costly, and the people of Rome were near riot at the very suggestion. In the end Napoleon decided to imitate *Trajan's Column* by melting down 1,200 Austrian cannons to create the bronze victory column that now decorates the Place Vendôme in Paris.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, an enterprising artist designed this version of *Trajan's Column* which features tile relief figures running up the spirals surrounding the column on the Campus of TUPUI. Like *Trajan's Column* the reliefs of which offer invaluable information about Roman and barbarian arms and methods of war, this column preserves the current cultural obsession with jogging.

**Lesbia's Dead Sparrow***by Stacy Pallen, Latin III student of Mark S. Mathern, Natrona County H.S., Casper, Wyoming*

Mourn for the one she loved
Oh mourn Venus and Cupid above
The sparrow my girl loved so
It has died don't you know

The love she felt was felt deep down in her heart
She never thought twice that they might part.
I found it persistent a little
It was Lesbia and me and the bird in the middle.

But now it is left cold to fly through
the dark land as my girl is left here to cry.
Oh Orcus...CURSE UPON YOU and the evil that
you do!

And sparrow you are nothing sweet
And mighty Orcus will never be beat
Meanwhile my beautiful Lesbia sits with tears in her
eyes

And it's because of you, stupid bird, that she cries.

Museum Focus

THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

The British Museum in London*By Donna H. Wright*

London is a treasure chest for students of the classics with its numerous museums and archaeological sites. Foremost among these is the British Museum.

The British Museum houses a large variety of Greek and Roman art, including pottery, sculpture, and stone relief carvings. Featured among these collections are sculptures from both the early and late Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, stone reliefs from the Harpy Tomb of Xanthos, and a marble frieze from the Temple of Apollo at Bassae which depicts the battle of the Greeks and the Centaurs and the battle of Heracles and the Amazons.

The ground floor galleries of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities illustrate the development of Greek art from the Bronze Age to the Roman Empire. Two half-columns from the "Treasury of Atreus" at Mycenae flank the doorway.

The development of sculptural technique from the 4th century B.C. can be seen in the *Nereid Monument*. This exhibit is the reconstructed tomb of the ruler of Xanthos in Lycia with its delicately draped, twisted torsos of water nymphs.

The Duveen Gallery is the home of the Elgin Marbles—sculptures from the Parthenon brought to England in the 1700's by England's ambassador to Turkey, Lord Elgin. Aware that the Turks were planning to take over Greece, and concerned that these works of art would be destroyed, Lord Elgin had them removed from the Acropolis and shipped to England at his own expense. Works that can be seen in the Duveen Gallery include: a frieze depicting the presentation of the heroes of the Battle of Marathon to the Olympian gods, 15 square panels (called metopes) showing the struggle between the Greeks and the Centaurs from the south side of the Parthenon, and friezes from the temple of Athene Nike.

**The British Museum Caryatid**

The best known of the Elgin Marbles is a caryatid, a draped female figure used as a support in the place of a column. Of the six caryatids that originally were part of the porch of the Erechtheum on the Acropolis, the one in the British Museum is the best preserved because it has been indoors for the past 200 years and not exposed to the acid rain of modern day Greece.

Other works housed in the British Museum include a marble statue of Demeter from Cnidus, a head of Asclepius from Melos and *The Portland Vase*—a jar made of blue and white glass on which is depicted the story of Peleus and Thetis. It is *The Portland Vase* that was imitated by Josiah Wedgwood.

A visitor to the British Museum should not miss the friezes from the massive tomb of Mausoleus of Halicarnassus, from which the term "mausoleum" was coined. A huge twice-life-size statue, probably of Mausoleus, is included in the exhibit along with tomb friezes which depict the battle of the Greeks and the Amazons. The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world.

There is a whole room in the museum featuring Greek and Latin inscriptions. Another room contains artifacts of daily life. Latin students can enjoy wall paintings excavated near Pompeii, portrait sculptures of Trajan, Antoninus Pius and a colossal sculpture of Antoninus Pius' wife, the Empress Faustina. The Townley collection of sculptures includes a copy of Myron's *Discus Thrower* and the *Townley Venus* from Ostia. Many Roman mosaics depicting scenes of hunting, fishing and the story of Atalanta are also displayed.

In the Coins and Metals Gallery there is a large collection of Roman coins that were found in Britain. Of course a visitor should not leave the British Museum without visiting the special department that features thousands of artifacts recovered from Roman Britain.

MIKE LACY
Presents
MEDUSA
WILDEST WOMEN BORN
TO LIVE
IN
HAIRSTYLES
PAST AND PRESENT



Caesarian Section

by Dan Fennell



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



Roads to Room

by Kris Andrews



Roman Around

By Michael Lee



Shooting for the Gold

During the second week of March, 1989, students will have an opportunity to take a national Norm Test in Latin called the A.C.L./N.J.C.L. National Latin Exam. This column, published with the permission of the National Latin Exam Committee, is intended to help students at all levels properly prepare for that exam. The suggestions for monthly study or review are based on the syllabi provided by the distributors of the A.C.L./N.J.C.L. National Latin Exam. Although not mentioned specifically in this column, the A.C.L./N.J.C.L. National Latin Exam assumes a competency in basic Latin vocabulary suitable to the level being tested and assumes the student's ability to translate or answer questions based on Latin passages that are suitable to the year of study. The National Latin Exam Committee reserves the right to add to and/or delete from the syllabi at any time that were used to prepare this column. Teachers wanting further information about this exam should write: A.C.L./N.J.C.L. NATIONAL LATIN EXAM, P.O. BOX 95, MT. VERNON, VA 22122.

This month's study and review suggestions for:

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

Grammar

The present tense indicative active of 1st & 2nd conjugation verbs

The present active singular and plural imperative forms of 1st & 2nd conjugation verbs in the active voice

The subject and predicate nominative uses of nouns in the 1st & 2nd declensions

The rules for noun/adjective agreement and predicate adjective using 1st & 2nd declension adjectives

Roman Life

House and Meals

LATIN I

Grammar

Singular & Plural active imperative forms, singular & plural for all 4 conjugations

Subject, predicate nominative, genitive of possession,

indirect object and direct object forms and uses for the first declension

Conjunctions such as *et*, *sed*, *aut*, *ubi*, *neque*, *quod*, etc.

The enclitics *-ne* & *-que*

Roman Life

Aqueducts & baths

Geography

Italy: mountains, seas, towns, cities, e.g. Pompeii, Apennines, Mediterranean, neighboring countries and islands

History

Monarchy & The Republic

Mythology

The Twelve Olympians

LATIN II

Grammar

Imperative mood (regular, irregular and negatives in all 4 conjugations)

All 5 declensions & irregular nouns

The partitive genitive

3rd declension adjectives in the positive degree

Mythology

Same as Latin I

LATIN III-IV PROSE

Grammar

Impersonal verbs

Genitive with *causa* & *gratia*

Declension of the indefinite pronoun *aliquis*

Rhetorical Figures

Those found in prose, e.g., anaphora, praeterition, etc.

LATIN III-IV POETRY

Grammar

Same as in III-IV Prose & diminutives

Geography

Geography of the Aeneid

(NOTE: Advanced levels should review content of lower levels.)

Neo-Latin – The Final Epoch?

(Special thanks to Donna Wright, Indianapolis)

According to an article that appeared in the April 11, 1988 New Yorker (Pp.30-32), original Latin is now entering its third and final epoch – the other two being the Ancient Roman and the Medieval Epochs. Creators of Neo-Latin do such things as translate official Vatican documents, present papers at conventions held specifically for those who create Neo-Latin and publish a variety of newsletters and journals. Latin, however, has a way of hanging in there, and it should surprise no one if Neo-Latin turns out to be just another stepping stone in a much longer history of the language which will continue for centuries to come.



After Leda

Courtesy of New Yorker

Daedalus Non Nimis Alte Volavit

On April 23, 1988, Daedalus once again waited on the island of Crete for the right moment to take to the air and fly 72 miles across the Aegean to safety. On the shore with Daedalus this time was not ill-fated Icarus but a team of over 40 people from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where this modern journey was thought up. Off-shore a support flotilla stood ready – a patrol boat of the Greek Navy, two coast guard cutters, two photographic boats, and a command boat.

The 20th century Daedalus, of course, was not the father of Icarus, but a human-powered aircraft (with a 112 foot long wingspan) designed by MIT students. Just after 7:02 a.m. (when it was light out but still cool) pilot Kanellos Kanellopoulos began to pedal this modern half-man, half-machine monster to its destination 72 miles away – the island of Santorini. Kanellos had earned the honor by becoming the cycling champion of Greece 14 times and by cycling over 10,000 miles (mostly up hill) during seven months of training.

At 10:57 a.m. Kanellos was gliding over the beach at Santorini preparing to land. He had flown 50 miles farther than Bryan Allen who had set the last record by flying the "Gossamer Albatross" over the English Channel, and had bettered the record for time aloft in a human powered craft by almost 1 hour.

Claudia's Kitchen



Salve, and welcome to my *culina*. Before I share any of my Roman recipes with you, I want you to look around to see what a good Roman kitchen should have.

First of all, notice my supply of olive oil. I use only virgin oil, that is, oil that comes from the first squeezing of the olives. This is the most expensive oil because it is usually sold to perfume manufacturers. Next notice that my *culina* is piled high with fresh fruits and vegetables of every sort. Over there in the tubs are freshly caught fish and seafood, and hanging on the wall are live poultry. Over here in these *amphorae* are whole grains of every sort and several varieties of dried beans. Finally, step outside with me and I'll show you my *hortus hortiarius*, my kitchen garden, where I grow all my own cooking herbs.

The first recipe I'll share with you is for stuffed cabbage leaves, a staple of every good Roman's diet.

Brassica Farta

- 1 medium head white cabbage
- 1/2 lb. ground lamb
- 1/2 cup rice, washed and drained
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped fresh parsley
- 1/4 cup minced fresh dill
- salt
- pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon ground cumin
- 1/2 teaspoon finely chopped mint
- 1 tablespoon fresh pine nuts
- 1 tablespoon raisins
- 1/2 cup white wine

Carefully strip leaves from cabbage and wash them. Dip into boiling salted water, a few at a time, until they become wilted and pliable. Trim the hard central veins flat. Cut very large leaves in half.

Combine lamb, rice, parsley, dill, salt (to taste), pepper (to taste), cumin and mint in a bowl. Knead well by hand until thoroughly blended.

Add the pine nuts and raisins.

Put a tablespoon of filling at end of each leaf. Fold sides of leaves toward center and roll up.

Line a large saucepan with torn or unused leaves to prevent stuffed leaves from sticking. Layer stuffed leaves in pan, packing tightly. Pour wine over top and cover with water mixed with a little salt.

Cover and cook gently for about 45 minutes to 1 hour, or until the rice is done.

Just then, however, as the Daedalus began to descend to the beach, a gust of wind caught one of its giant wings and flipped the fragile craft on its side. The lowered wing hit the shallow water near the beach, and the craft crumbled into an unrecognizable mess. Kanellos tore through the flimsy cockpit and escaped happily into the water and into the arms of his support crew. He had scratched a myth and found a fact: Daedalus really could fly after all!

CLASSIFIED ADS

ROMA ANTICUA VIVERE POTEST

KEEPING ANCIENT ROME ALIVE is a bimonthly, non-academic journal devoted to ancient Rome and its influence. Subscriptions: \$5.00 per annum before June 30 of each year, \$3.00 thereafter, from the publication office, 27824 Hummingbird Court, Hayward, CA 94545-4042. Sample copy \$1.00

SIGNA ATHENAE EMERE POTES

Did you return to Rome without your personal souvenir? See my miniature replicas of Phidias' Athena direct from my shop in Athens. I will be in the Basilica Aemilia on the Ides – one day only! All sales final!

VADAMUS EMPTUM

Tired of the same old tabernae and boring shopkeepers in Rome? Want to put new excitement in your shopping? Join our wholesale shopping spree in Volterra! A fabulous way to buy your fall and winter wardrobe. Top Etruscan designers will be showing their creations. Package includes round-trip transportation via raeda, exclusive shopping at leading Volterra showrooms, escort by Rome's leading wholesale buyer and overnight accommodations in the escort's private villa near Volterra. Sign up in Taberna Propria on the Clivus Pullius. Enquire about our Lutetia and Londinium trips planned for next spring.

GRAECIA TE VOCAT

High school & college teachers, graduate and upper level undergraduates: Apply now to spend the 1989 Summer Session at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Write American School of Classical Studies, 41 East 72nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10021.

FAMAM HABERE POTES

Pompeiana invites teachers and students to submit original writing and learning games for publication. Share your talents with over 50,000 readers throughout the western world. Write to request Guidelines for Submitting Original Work for Publication.

①



- I. VOLVE CUM EO, Stephanus Ventisilva
 II. MANUS AD CAELUM, Spirae
 III. TENE NOCTES, Ricardus Notae
 IV. COGE ME AEQUAM MENTEM AMITTERE, Ericus Carmen
 V. NOTA NOMEN TUUM, Terentius Tridentum de Arceo
 VI. I, II, III, Gloria Estafana et Miamiensis Soni Machina
 VII. NOLO TECUM ILLO MODO PERGERE, Eltonius Iohannes
 VIII. NOLO SINE AMORE TUO VIVERE, Chicagoensis
 IX. COLOR AMORIS, Guiliemus Oceanus

②

Gods and Their Symbols

by Chad Brummet, Latin I student of D. Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Walker, Michigan.
 Match the answers with the list of gods.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| — Jupiter | A. Crescent, stag, arrow |
| — Pluto | B. Sword, shield, vultures |
| — Apollo | C. Chariot, scepter, key |
| — Diana | D. Aegis, owl, olive tree |
| — Ceres | E. Trident, dolphin, horses |
| — Minerva | F. Eagle, thunderbolt, oak |
| — Mars | G. Anvil, forge |
| — Mercury | H. Lyre, arrows, sun chariot |
| — Neptune | I. Winged cap, winged sandals |
| — Vulcan | J. Sheaf of wheat, poppies |

③

BUDDING GENIUS

- In which battle was Pompey defeated by Caesar?
- How many syllables are in a hendecasyllabic line?
- Which tense of the subjunctive seems to be formed on the present active infinitive of a verb?
- How do you say "I'm sorry" in Latin?
- From what Latin prefix and verb is "obesity" derived?
- Who was the Stoic author of the only ten surviving Roman tragedies?
- According to the original meaning of the word, where would an opportunist go?
- What is the famous Latin quotation from Pliny the Elder that means "To each his own"?
- Who is buried in the famous pyramid-tomb in Rome?
- Who was the author of both THE ROMAN WAY and THE GREEK WAY?

④

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

- From what material will this year's Chariathon trophies be made?
- According to Sir Kenneth Dover, what has the fascination of breaking into a code?
- When will the National Latin Exam be given?
- What is the modern day Daedalus?
- What is grown in a hortus hollitorius?
- What modern day location in Rome gives the visitor a fine overview of the Forum Romanum from its terrace?
- What is most peculiar about an ancient creature called the achlis?
- Of the special guests on the Tonight Show, who claims responsibility for cancelling school?
- Which North American culture is named after Arcadia in Southern Greece?
- What year is the setting for Who Framed Roger Rabbit?

⑤

Latin I Word Search

by Shirley Ursitti, Latin student of Marion Hunter, Cape Coral H.S., Cape Coral, Florida.

Give the correct Latin word and circle it in the puzzle.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| they carry | he loves |
| small (fem.) | way |
| where? | life |
| water | your (fem. sing) |
| your (mas. sing) | my (fem. sing) |
| now | always |
| island | what? |
| forest | horse |
| farmer | which (neut. sing) |
| sailor | he is |
| not | queen |
| and | I show |

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

⑥

Identify These Famous Names and Places

by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

- Sepulchrum ignoti militis
- Alba domus
- Ruptum tintinnabulum libertatis
- Virides montes
- Margarita portus
- Urbs fraterni amoris
- Pulcherrima renovata statua libertatis
- Sequoiae arbores antiquae et maximae
- Rivus grandis flumen

⑧

Mythological Matching

Courtesy of Dr. Albert Steiner, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana

Match Column A with Column B.

A.

- Site of the blest in Hades
- Title of Hermes
- His name means time
- Mother of Dionysus
- King of Thebes
- Apollo was born here
- Wand with pine cone tip
- Another name for Hades
- Site of a mystery cult
- No one believed her prophecies
- Athena killed him
- He became a stag
- Temple of Athena
- A river in Hades
- Hermes stole his cattle
- Demeter tried to make him immortal
- Athena saved him in a trial
- Breastplate of Athena
- His son was Zeus
- Mountain near Delphi
- Son of Coronis
- A female follower of Dionysus
- He played Athena's flute
- Demeter taught him to plant grain
- He rolled a rock in Hades for punishment
- Wife of Orpheus
- She became a spider
- A judge in Hades
- Her name means laurel
- Home of a famous seer in Italy
- He was the boatman in Hades

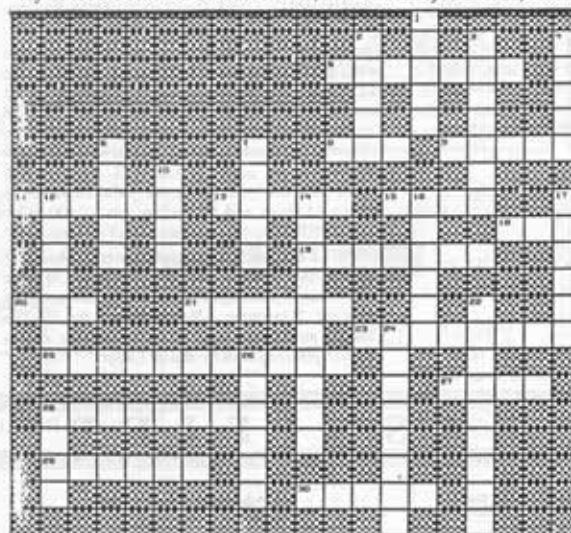
B.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Acheron | 11. Acteon | 22. Aegis |
| 2. Apollo | 12. Arachne | 23. Asclepius |
| 3. Bacchant | 13. Cassandra | 24. Charon |
| 4. Chronos | 14. Cronos | 25. Cumae |
| 5. Daphne | 15. Demophoon | 26. Eleusis |
| 6. Elysium | 16. Eurydice | 27. Marsyas |
| 7. Minos | 17. Orcus | 28. Orestes |
| 8. Ortygia | 18. Pallas | 29. Parthenon |
| 9. Parnassus | 19. Pentheus | 30. Persephone |
| 10. Sisyphus | 20. Slayer of Argus | 31. Thyrsus |
| | 21. Triptolemus | |

⑦

In Search of Jason

by Denise Brannon and Carmen Marshall, Latin students of Mrs. Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

**across**

- Welcomed Argonauts on their first stop.
- Tree found in hull of Argo
- Island of the enchantress
- God of the sun
- Searched for fleece
- Temple where fleece was hung
- # of bulls Jason yoked
- Creon, king of...
- Dragon's teeth became...
- Centaur who raised Jason
- Medea's brother
- Clashing rocks
- # of Aeetes' grandsons
- Jason's mother
- Jason's fiancé
- Cause of Medea's love for Jason

down

- Goddess of love
- Aeetes' daughter
- Screeching women tormentors
- What Jason cast among the soldiers
- Animals Jason yoked
- Cause of Jason's invulnerability
- Wedding gift from Medea
- Son of Poseidon
- To whom fleece was given
- Jason's son
- Where Jason went to regain the throne
- Jason's sailors
- Argo dedicated to this person
- King of Colchis
- Jason's ship

LET POMPEIIANA PUT YOUR NAME IN PRINT

Pompeiana, Inc. provides a unique opportunity for teachers, students or lovers of the classics to submit material to be considered for publication. Work published reaches a world audience of over 50,000 readers.

What Can Be Submitted

A. Original Latin Poems or Short Articles. Please note that original Latin must be carefully proofed by at least one other person trained in Latin. Final proofing is done by Pompeiana, but work containing too many errors must be rejected.

B. Special Interest Photos and Reports of Latin activities.

C. Articles Previously Published which will be of interest to our readers. Be sure to include author, article title, publication title, location/date of publication and page number(s). Such articles are often summarized by Pompeiana in its **Newsletter**, and a line of thanks is given to the person who sent it in.

D. Latin Translations of Copyrighted Work must be accompanied by a letter from the copyright holder giving permission for your translation of the work to be published by Pompeiana, Inc.

E. Latin Reviews of Hit Movies, Musical Performers, or Movie Stars to be used as the lead Latin article on page one of the **Newsletter**. The Latin of such texts must be proofed by at least one other person trained in Latin prior to submission to Pompeiana, Inc. Pompeiana will make some corrections, but articles containing too many errors will have to be passed over for publication.

F. Learning Games and Puzzles. Such items must be carefully proofed by at least one other person trained in Latin, and answers/solutions must accompany each submission. Crossword puzzles that are computer generated are preferred to crossword puzzles submitted on graph paper.

G. If you would like to be a **CONTRACT CARTOONIST** and have your work appear on the **IOCLARE VISU** page of the Newsletter during the 1989-1990 school year, watch for announced openings which will be published early in 1989. Cartoonists are paid and must contract to provide material for nine issues during the 1989-1990 school year if selected.

General Guidelines and Information

I. Be sure to include the name(s) of the author(s), the level of Latin study, the name of the school and its address, and the name of the teacher.

II. Pompeiana does not pay any of its spontaneous contributors for work submitted. All work submitted becomes the property of Pompeiana, Inc. which retains future publication rights. (Submitters should be sure to keep photocopies of their work for their own records.)

III. When sending photos, be sure they are packaged so they will not be damaged in the mail.

IV. Pompeiana, Inc. tries to publish as much original work as possible in its nine annual issues, but it also tries to balance selections so a wide variety of work is presented.

V. Although work not immediately published is kept on file for possible use in later issues, Pompeiana, Inc. does not guarantee that all items submitted will in fact be published.

VI. Anyone submitting "dated" material for a specific issue of the Newsletter should be sure it is received a month in advance (e.g. received by the 1st week in April for possible inclusion in the May issue).

VII. Teachers or students who wish to submit an idea for a series of articles or regular features should correspond directly with the editor and share a general outline before developing their idea entirely.

VIII. All work submitted should be sent to:

Editor
Pompeiana NEWSLETTER
6026 Indianola Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46220

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These answers & solutions are mailed with each bulk membership sent in care of a teacher member.

Copies are also sent to all contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

①

CARMINA OPTIMA

- ROLL WITH IT
Steve Winwood
- HANDS TO HEAVEN
Breathe
- HOLD ON TO THE NIGHTS
Richard Marx
- MAKE ME LOSE CONTROL
Eric Carmen
- SIGN YOUR NAME
Terence Trent D'Arbe
- 1-2-3, Gloria Estefan &
Miami Sound Machine
- I DON'T WANNA GO ON
WITH YOU LIKE THAT
Elton John
- I DON'T WANNA LIVE
WITHOUT YOUR LOVE
Chicago
- COLOR OF LOVE
Billy Ocean

②

Gods and Their Symbols

by Chad Brummel, Latin I student of D. Hulsken,
Covenant Christian H.S., Walker, Michigan.
Match the answers with the list of gods.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| F Jupiter | A. Crescent, stag, arrow |
| C Pluto | B. Sword, shield, vultures |
| H Apollo | C. Chariot, scepter, key |
| A Diana | D. Aegis, owl, olive tree |
| J Ceres | E. Trident, dolphin, horses |
| D Minerva | F. Eagle, thunderbolt, oak |
| B Mars | G. Anvil, forge |
| I Mercury | H. Lyre, arrows, sun chariot |
| E Neptune | I. Winged cap, winged sandals |
| G Vulcan | J. Sheaf of wheat, poppies |

September Budding Genius

- Pharsalus/48 B.C.
- Eleven
- Imperfect
- Me paenitet.
- ob + edo
- Seneca
- To the port
- Suum cuique placet.
- Cestius, a 1st century B.C. praetor
- Edith Hamilton

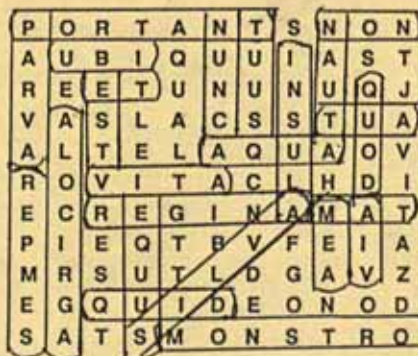
④

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

- Alabaster
- Learning Greek
- 2nd week in March
- Human powered plane
- Cooking herbs
- Capitoline Hill
- Jointless legs
- Persephone
- Cajun
- 1947

⑤

they carry	PORTANT	he loves	AMAT
small (fem.)	PARVA	way	VIA
where?	UBI	life	VITA
water	AQUA	your (fem. sing.)	TUA
your (masc. sing.)	TUUS	my (fem. sing.)	MEA
now	NUNC	always	SEMPER
island	INSULA	what?	QUID
forest	SILVA	horse	EQUUS
farmer	AGRICOLA	which (neut. sing.)	QUID
sailor	NAUTA	he is	EST
not	NON	queen	REGINA
and	ET	I show	MONSTRO



⑥

- Sepulchrum ignoti militis
Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
- Alba domus
The White House
- Ruptum tintinnabulum libertatis
The Liberty Bell
- Virides montes
Vermont
- Margarita portus
Pearl Harbor
- Urbs fraterni amoris
Philadelphia
- Pulcherrima renovata statua libertatis
The Statue of Liberty
- Sequoiae arbores antiquae et maximae
Redwood National Forest
- Rivus grandis flumen
The Rio Grande River

⑦



⑧

Mythological Matching
Courtesy of Dr. Albert Steiner, Butler University
Indianapolis, Indiana
Match Column A with Column B.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. | B. |
| 6. Site of the blast in Hades | 20. Title of Hermes |
| 4. His name means time | 30. Mother of Dionysus |
| 19. King of Thebes | 8. Apollo was born here |
| 31. Wand with pine cone tip | 17. Another name for Hades |
| 26. Site of a mystery cult | 13. No one believed her prophecies |
| 18. Athena killed him | 11. He became a stag |
| 29. Temple of Athena | 1. A river in Hades |
| 2. Hermes stole his cattle | 15. Demeter tried to make him immortal |
| 28. Athena saved him in a trial | 22. Breastplate of Athena |
| 14. His son was Zeus | 9. Mountain near Delphi |
| 23. Son of Coronis | 3. A female follower of Dionysus |
| 27. He played Athena's flute | 21. Demeter taught him to plant grain |
| 10. He rolled a rock in Hades for punishment | 16. Wife of Orpheus |
| 12. She became a spider | 7. A judge in Hades |
| 5. Her name means laurel | 25. Home of a famous seer in Italy |
| 24. He was the boatman in Hades | |

SPECIAL BACK-ISSUE OFFER

Teachers,

If you would like to have classroom sets of back issues of the **POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER** for those times when a "different" or "Perk-'em up" activity is needed, this is your chance.

While they last, we will send you a packet containing 30 copies each of 10 different past issues of the **POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER**, complete with answer sheets, for just

\$10.00

Return this order blank with your check for \$10.00 made payable to Pompeiiana, Inc. *This offer good only while supplies last.*

Pompeiana, Inc.

6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220

Dear Pompeiiana,

Please send me _____ packets of this special Back Issue Offer at \$10.00 each. My check for \$_____ is enclosed.

Teacher Member: _____

School: _____

School Address: _____