

Quo usque tandem abutemini, Democratici, potentia nostra?



Hoc mense Americae Stati Uniti comitia habebunt et cives suffragiis suis novum praesidem creabunt.

Unus vir, vel Georgius Frutex vel Michael Dukakis hic praeses erit.

Multi dicunt utrumque candidatum esse bonum et posse servire in Tablino Ovato. Illi, autem, qui utriusque candidato suffragantur hoc non dicunt. Hi suffragatores dicunt solum candidatum suum futurum esse praesidem optimum.

Antea comitia habebant, semper est multa discordia inter varias factiones, sed, comitiis habitis, omnes cives novum praesidem plerumque accipiunt et cum adiuvant. (Nihilominus, quod Americae Stati Uniti sunt natio libera, cives sapere, "Ei," aiunt, "non suffragium tuli, ergo noli culpae me!")

In Americae Stati Uniti non necesse est omnes cives semper approbare praesidem—sed praeses civibus omnibus protegendus est. Omnes cives quoque debent legibus parere in quibus praesidis nomen notatum est.

Praeses novus in magistratu IV annos manebit. Si officia sua praestare non potest, haec officia praesidis

Quam diu etiam ista Domus Alba nos eludet?



vicario praestanda sunt.

Si praeses novus officia sua bene et legitime praestat, bis praeses esse potest; nomen eius quoque ab historiae scriptoribus celebrabitur!

Si praeses novus officia sua male illegitime praestat, accusari et a magistratu suo removeri potest. (Hoc autem raro accidit quod Americae Statorum Unitorum cives candidatum optimum suffragiis suis praesidem plerumque creant.)

In Roma antiqua magistratus summus exercebatur a duobus viris qui consules appellabantur. Hi consules magistratum suum unum annum exercebant et anno proximo non poterant esse consulatus candidati.

Quamquam in Americae Stati Uniti solum est unus praeses qui magistratum summum exercet, hic unus vir tamen habet multos consiliarios quibus nititur ut optima arbitraria agat.

Deo volente, Americae Statorum Unitorum praeses novus erit vir bonus, saluber piusque et officia sua quam optime praestabit ut Americae Statorum Unitorum cives secunda fortuna IV annos proximos utantur.

Latin No Longer An "Ivory Tower" Subject

(Based on "Latin Lovers: The Classics Make a Comeback," by Dennis Drubelle, a writer for the Washington Post. Special thanks to Gertrude Johnson, Frankfort, IN for bringing this article to our attention.)

After a long period of decline in the 1960s and 1970s—when Sputnikmania shifted curricula away from the humanities toward math and science, when mastery of ablative absolutes and the middle voice seemed irrelevant, perhaps even politically incorrect—enrollment in Latin and Greek courses is on the upswing. Even more striking, a rekindled interest in the traditions of classical civilization has infiltrated the schools, even the primary grades.

Classicists have also been developing new uses for their subjects. Rudolph Masciantonio, director of foreign language education for the Philadelphia school district, has pioneered a program for teaching Latin to elementary schoolchildren, many of them from inner-city backgrounds. Called Language Arts through Latin, the program entails 20 minutes of instruction per day for about 10,000 fourth-, fifth- and sixth-graders. Formal grammar is not taught; rather, the students learn Latin as if it were their first language. The purposes of the program are to build English-language skills and stimulate interest in foreign languages, and the results have been impressive.

According to Masciantonio, Philadelphia Latin students have scored a full year ahead of control groups from comparable backgrounds in English reading and

vocabulary tests. Most important, taking Latin changes many students' entire attitude toward language. "It gives them a fresh start and a feeling of success," Masciantonio said.

Commenting on the Philadelphia program, a spokesman for The Hellenic Center said, "The students can approach Latin free from the stigma of not knowing standard English." Similar programs have been adopted in Worcester, Mass.; Indianapolis; Detroit; Oakland; and Los Angeles.

With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Joseph O'Connor, assistant professor of classics at Georgetown University, has developed summer institutes in *The Aeneid* and *The Odyssey* for elementary school teachers. At the workshops teachers read and discuss these epics (in English translation).

The ultimate classroom applications are left to each participating teacher's creativity. Some primary teachers have included the study of myths in the curriculum, while teachers in upper grades have taught the American Founding Fathers' classical outlook in social studies.

Along with Mary Ann T. Burns, O'Connor is the author of a draft report, "The Classics in American Schools:

Teaching the Ancient World," funded and published by the American Philological Association, the professional organization for college- and university-level classicists. Among the report's recommendations is the recognition of a "right" to the classics: "Latin language instruction in high schools should be available to every student who seeks it."

One of the architects of the classical renaissance is Mark Morford, who has taught at prep schools in his native England and universities in this country. He is now professor of classics at the University of Virginia. The classics went into decline, Morford suggests, in part because university scholars and high school teachers were not cooperating. It has been a goal of Morford to re-establish this vital cooperation.

According to Morford a variety of students are drawn to a major in classics these days. "Some of them, of course, want to teach it," he said, "though unfortunately the field is particularly short of men. But we also get students who go on to law, medicine, business and government. I think there's a growing recognition that anyone who's survived a classics major probably has good analytical and administrative skills. Finally, some students take the classics for what I believe are the best reasons. The material is inherently interesting and vivid, and the field attracts its share of excellent teachers."

So That's What "Triumvirate" Means!

By Russell Baker, columnist for *The New York Times*. (Special thanks to Mary Ellington Evansville, IN, for bringing this article to our attention.)

From time to time when the Romans couldn't decide which of three leaders they wanted to rule they simply fudged the whole problem by putting all three in office.

These three-man governments were called "triumvirates," from the Latin words "tri," meaning "three," "um," meaning "umbilicus," and "vir," meaning "man." Literally, then, a "triumvirate" was simply "three men on one umbilicus."

A man who was part of a triumvirate was called a "triumvir." Since all three triumvirs had to share the same umbilicus, they were supposed to be equal and not behave as though one triumvir thought he was more important than another.

Thus was born the old Latin maxim, "Triumvirs equalumvirs esse, sed caveat secundus tertiusque." This maxim is almost untranslatable into English, which is why Congress voted not to have it printed on the dollar bill.

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.

15,000 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 very considerably and must be quoted country-by-country.

A Biography of Augustus Fred

By Daniel Abraham, Carnegie-Melon University, Pittsburgh, PA

Perhaps the greatest ruler ever to rule over the Roman people was the little known emperor, Augustus Fred. Octavian wasn't the first Emperor builder: he merely started the 1st Empire. Augustus Fred started the short-lived 1/2th Empire that spanned from the upper reaches of Italy out into the land of Flatbush (generally located somewhere in Mesopotamia). After his long and bloody war of conquest, Fred was quoted by the historian he always had on hand as saying "Omnes Flatibus est divisus in tuti fruti" or "All Flatbush is divided into a lot of little pieces." When he returned, however, he discovered that he had been betrayed. Someone had set up a toll-booth on the Appian Way, and, to get his legion past, he pawned everything he owned but 50 denarii.*

To regain funds, he invented and marketed a new type of column to complement the standard Doric, Corinthian, Ionic, Moronic. Now that he had the money, he needed to win the people towards his side. In his most famous speech, he declined and conjugated every form correctly, and was the first ever to use the future perfect infinitive, passive (to will have been spoken).

With that inspiring grammatical feat, he was swept onward by the arms of his subjects to the mansion "Domus" that he called home.

Augustus Fred, we may say, was a kind and just ruler. We may also say that he was a rabid ex-legionnaire who acted insanely. Actually, we can say just about anything. But I digress. Augustus Fred was least known for his social reforms, which is why he is listed in encyclopaedias under "retired actors of ancient history, comic"**. One of his better known programs was to take the phrase S.P.Q.R. off of the manhole covers and make it Rome's favorite saying.

Entertainment was important to him, having so much free time to play around with. The Gladiatorial Pillow Fights were an interesting innovation, and they cut

down on the costs of training new gladiators. The money he saved from that, and from using lead for pipes (less costly than iron and only slightly poisonous) he put into converting the Colosseum into a giant bathtub for his ships and rubber ducks.

In his great feasts, he did not wish to stop eating. He stepped into the rec room for a moment, and relieved his stomach, thereby founding the vomitorium. I'm not making this up, you know.

Fred realized that the two things people needed most were health and food. To this end, he founded the "Bread and Circumcision" party. Hedonists later changed it to something like bread and circuses, but that is not important to history.

All these accomplishments led to Augustus Fred's downfall. So great was his list of achievements that Betty Speech, a classics professor of 1920, compiling a book, went back in time and killed him. Her reasons were twofold: First, his achievements were too long to fit in her book and still leave room for the menu of an average *thermopolae*, and second, she could not imagine a Roman having such a silly name as Augustus Fred. Everyone gathered over his body as his life was fleeing him. His final words were, "Et tu, toots?"

His funeral was marvelous. Everyone talked of his accomplishments as if they would never hit the history books. They spoke of his youth, when he sold Nero violin lessons and set off Roman candles in Pompeii. They played basketball and pin-the-tail-on-the-body and other funeral games to honor him. As a final sign of recognition, they buried him under the 8th hill of Rome, the Ovaltine, and he is still dead today.

* See Augustus Fred's famous guide book, *The Appian Way on 50 Denarii a Week*.

** His most inspiring role was that of Zeus in the epic drama "Zeus and Newtonia" (cf. *Pompeiana Newsletter*, Vol. XIV, No. 5, P. 1)

Roga Me

Aliquid



Cara Matriona,

I am having an argument with the son of our neighbor, and I hope you can help solve it. My *pater* recently had a wall built around our *hortus* at the back of our house in Pompeii. The wall cost a lot of money and it was something that my *pater* had saved for all year. No sooner had the workmen finished work on our wall than our neighbor, Pinarius Cerialis, began to build a roof behind his house using our wall as a support. I told Pinarius' son that his dad was going to be in big trouble for using our wall, but he just laughed and said that they had *servitutes oneris ferendi* and that they could build whatever they wanted using their side of our wall. Is he right, or is Pinarius going to be in big trouble?

Iratus Pompeius

Care Irate,

I'm afraid your neighbor is right and you are wrong. Pinarius Cerialis knows his rights. The *servitutes oneris ferendi* that his son mentioned refer to property holder's rights that were guaranteed under the old *ius Civile*. If your *pater* believes as you do, I would advise that he have a *iuris consultus* explain the legal principal of *ius in re aliena*. Put simply, it just means that sometimes one person has legal rights over the property that belongs to another. If your *pater* tries to interfere with Pinarius' use of his wall, Pinarius could take him before a *praetor*. Specifically, the *servitutes oneris ferendi* that Pinarius' son mentioned guarantee that one person can use a neighbor's wall to support construction on his own side of it.

Musae Romanae

The Muses

By Edith M. Thomas
1854-1925

Of old the Muses sat on high,
And heard and judged the songs of men;
On one they smiled, who loitered by;
Of toiling ten, they slighted ten.

"They lightly serve who serve us best,
Nor know they how the task was done;
We Muses love a soul at rest,
But violence and toil we shun."

If men say true, the Muses now
Have changed their ancient habitude,
And would be served with knitted brow,
And stress and toil each day renewed.

So each one with the other vies,
Of those who weave romance or song:
"On us, O Muse, bestow thy prize,
For we have striven well and long!"

And yet methinks I hear the best
Come murmuring down from Helicon:
"They lightly serve who serve us best,
Nor know they how the task was done!"

Volcanoes, Latin, and Outer Space

By Joseph Barcio, Oshkosh, WI

As America's space program gets off the ground again, it is a good time to reconsider the tremendous importance of natural phenomena that link the past with the present, the planet earth with the potential for life in outer space. These natural phenomena are, of course, volcanoes.

Volcanoes lead interesting lives. Scientists tell us that they not only helped provide the proper atmosphere for life here on earth, but they also beckon earthly life to the far reaches of the solar system—a solar system where Latin already has an established foothold!

Every Latin scholar owes much to the Volcano Mt. Vesuvius, which, in covering the city of Pompeii, preserved it with all its intimate details of daily life: the streets, the shops, the homes, the food, the paintings, the people and their language... Latin.

This same volcano that smothered a lively city—and preserved it—reaffirmed the life that exists on our planet. The earth is geologically active internally, and it teems with life externally.

But volcanoes are now known to exist not only on earth, but also on the planets Venus and Mars. Furthermore, when the rocket ships named *Voyageurs I* and *II* traveled to view the outlying planets, they discovered on Io, one of the planet Jupiter's inner satellites, an active volcano in the process of eruption—a familiar vol-

cano which is a beacon of life and which beckons man beyond his own planet.

The *Voyageurs* had to cross the orbits of Mars, the orbits of the asteroids Ceres and Vesta, the orbit of Jupiter with its other satellites including Amalthea, Callisto, Ganymede, and Europa.

Voyageurs I and *II* are now heading for the orbits of the planets Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, and will eventually pass the orbit of Pluto. Will other volcanoes be discovered—other life indicators?

Vesuvius preserved a bit of Latin here on Earth. As man leaves earth for outer space, he will travel to what could very well be a volcano-studded world—a world where Latin already is in use. For you see, before man himself ventured into space, he had already sent Latin names into space orbits to precede his coming.

There will indeed be life in outer space. It will be from earth. Our own "spacemen" will explore and study and live on Mars, and on Europa, and on Ganymede, and on Vesta.

In his expansionistic dreams Julius Caesar invaded *Gallia Transalpina* and *Britannia*, but never did he dream of extending Roman influence billions of miles into solar orbits. For what better way of life could a classicist hope: exploring scientists from earth living in places with classical names from the Roman Empire.

The Glory and Grandeur of Ancient Greece and Rome Still Turns A Profit For Investors

There is no way to control how our heritage from Greece and Rome will be used (or abused) by those seeking only to turn a profit. Sometimes, as in the Neo-Classical times of the 1920's, the use of Greek and Roman orders and decorative elements can be rewarding and pleasing to those who are true classicists at heart. At other times, such abuse is made of classical themes that sincere classicists cringe and are ashamed to admit they share common interests with those abusers. More often than not, however, the misuse is milder and simply due to misinterpretation or mis-emphasis of less important aspects of classical culture. Such was the case last spring when a new condominium was opened in Washington

D.C. and advertised in *The Washington Post*. "The Grandeur that was Greece, the Glory that was Rome, is Yours Today" beckoned condo-seekers to experience the "luxury" associated with ancient Greece and Rome. "Marble entryways and baths of Bacchanalian splendor... Classical proportions that please the eye at every turn"—this was the "Grandeur and Glory" of Greece and Rome?

The true classicist may object, "But there was so much more to Greece and Rome than that!" The ad continues with adjectives like "exquisite," and nouns like "luxury." But surely Greece and Rome can mean more than that to the modern world. Yes, there are Grecian marble-

floored foyers and (*mirabile visu*) "9 ceilings!" (I guess the architects overlooked the standard ceiling heights of Pompeian atria when they were in school.) Of course there are "colorful frescoes in the two story marble glass entrance" where a full-time "lanitor" greets guests.

Somehow, true classicists feel that some serious points are being missed here. The merchandisers of the condominium are playing on the popular misconceptions shared by so many concerning the Glory and Grandeur of two cultures that have influenced our culture in ways that are noble and true—but then, I guess it is not always easy for investors to make a profit from the noble and true.

Latin Still Opening College Doors For High School Seniors

(Thanks to a survey conducted recently by Margaret Azevedo, Palo Alto, California.)

Latin from the point of view of the college admissions officer:

Mills College: "The study of a classical language truly sets a young woman apart as someone dedicated to learning and understanding language, syntax, and history in a very special way. These students, rare as they are, spark a special attraction, and we really hope to see them in an environment that prizes learning and thought, a Mills type of community."

Yale University: "It is certainly the case that we as admissions officers recognize that Latin is a very rigorous subject and in most cases will have required a greater commitment than perhaps a first year French or Spanish course."

Princeton University: "We also look favorably upon students who take Latin and Greek. These are known as particularly difficult courses, and that a student would choose to take Latin over another course and do well in it means something to us. It also shows a certain discipline that is impressive."

Bryn Mawr College: "We do like to see students who have studied Latin (or Greek). Study of a classical language disposes us favorably toward a student."

Cornell University: "It's a pleasure to review applications of students who have taken Latin and/or Greek."

Harvard/Radcliffe: "Latin is basic to a strong liberal arts background."

If You Can Handle "Delayed Gratification," You Should Consider Teaching Latin

Anyone who has ever had the joy of explaining something successfully to someone else—the joy of seeing understanding in that person's eyes—has experienced the motivation that leads people to become teachers.

The real joy of being a teacher, however, is one that comes after years of *Delayed Gratification*—years of waiting patiently to see how the seeds that were sowed in the mind of a student eventually will sprout. This is a joy that goes beyond the reward of a successful explanation. This is a joy that comes 10, 30 or 50 years later, when a past student confides that what s/he learned in a teacher's class is what was ultimately responsible for career decisions and life success. This is a joy that is so personal—often because the teacher has no one around any more who shared time with the student—so intense that teachers are often reluctant to share it with others, or if they do, they prefer that the student be highlighted and their role be minimized.

Such is the story of a Latin teacher's joy when she heard from a student whom she had taught years ago—a student who had tuned in to this teacher's message and had used it to achieve success in his own life.

Ben Richardson was a student of Latin for two years in high school. He graduated in 1941. He started college at Indiana University, served in the Air Force, and eventually returned to earn his B.A. and M.A. degrees from I.U.—not in Latin, but in Geology and Geography. Then it was on to the University of Nebraska where Ben earned his Ph.D. Professor Ben Richardson, now teaching at Carroll College in Wisconsin, has been selected as one of the top ten professors in the nation.

Professor Richardson recently wrote to his high school Latin teacher—one of those letters which suddenly make your whole life seem worthwhile.

"How well I remember your Latin classes. In retrospect these were among the most interesting and challenging classes I had during my high school career. Latin from your classes has aided me with scientific terminology,

and the myths about which we read and which you discussed have been incorporated into my own writing and research. It is a joy to have things like these to remember. I had done so well in first-year Latin that I did not think I had to study very hard in second-year Latin, only to discover that there is a relationship between hours of study and grades. You were an excellent teacher, and I have looked to the standards you set in my own classes.

"As I write to you my mind drifts back to your Latin classes in high school. When I think about high school, my Latin classes come to mind first. I remember the scrapbooks, the Roman cheesecakes, and the Roman bridges. Although I dreamed of it, I never thought that some day I would travel on the Appian Way from Rome to Brindisi, or for that matter see the wonderful Roman artifacts in Rome and in other parts of Europe. I did, however, experience the excitement of watching a Roman wall and road being uncovered in Cologne!

"This past semester I taught a class in Geography of Soils and was again aware of the many soils in the classification that have names from Latin roots.

"I must repeat that you taught me so much that I have appreciated throughout life. When I attended Indiana University I enrolled in a class in Greek and Roman literature. I was prompted to do this because of the Latin classes I had taken under your direction. I have conducted student study groups to *Roma* on five separate occasions, and each time I am there I think of you and our Latin classes. That tells you something about how much I listened and enjoyed what you had to say. You taught me an appreciation of our ancient heritage, laws, and culture. In addition, you taught me much about life that has made me a better person. And I learned to love Latin and other languages in my personal research. Life all ties together."

Forty-eight years may seem like a long time for a teacher to wait to get a "good feeling" about a job well done, but that's what is meant by *Delayed Gratification*.

Sing Along With Terpsichore



My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean

Amata est trans oceanum, non est amata domi
Amata est trans oceanum, reddatur amata mihi.
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi, mihi
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi.

O venti, perflat(e) altum mare, perflat vadam omni vi
O venti perlat(e) altum mare, reddatur amata mihi.
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi, mihi
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi.

Noctu cum in lecto iacerem, iacebam cum mente gravi
Noctu cum in lecto iacerem carissimum v's visum mori.
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi, mihi
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi.

Et venti flavere trans mare, trans aequora flarunt venti
Et venti flavere trans mare, amata (e)st relata mihi.
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi, mihi
Reddas, reddas, reddas amatam mihi.

Ancient Coinage and Modern Olympic Medals

Although "Going for the gold" has become synonymous with the modern Olympics, ancient athletes were not awarded the bronze, silver and gold medals now so closely associated with Olympic competition. The prize for superior performance was usually a wreath and a loaf of bread which symbolized the support the victor would receive with his travel expenses as he returned home.

This is not to say that it was not lucrative for ancient athletes to win Olympic competitions—it just meant that the award at the moment of victory did not seem to have any exceptional monetary value. Once the victorious athlete returned home, there was extensive partying followed often by monetary bonuses, including lifetime pensions and honoraria paid for appearances at, and participation in, locally sponsored athletic contests. Communities paid anywhere from 100 to 30,000 drachma for appearances by famous athletes—not bad when you consider that a drachma was worth approximately \$20.

When the idea to re-establish the Olympics began to gel in France in the late 1870s, it was proposed that the imagination and participation of youthful athletes would be more properly fired by offering medals as prizes rather than the ancient olive wreaths. Thus at the first modern Olympic games, held in Athens in 1896, athletes seem to have been awarded medals for their superior performance. It is also a matter of record that special medals were struck in Germany for presentation at the Olympic games held in Berlin in 1936.

When the organizers of the first modern Olympics sat down to make the many decisions needed to coordinate

(Continued in Pagina Septima)

Myths in Art The Garden of the Hesperides.

By Lord Leighton of Stretton, P.R.A.

Lord Leighton was born in Yorkshire England in the late nineteenth century. He studied Greek and Latin and by the age of ten had a thorough background in classical mythology. By the age of 14 he was fluent in French, Italian and German. After he was trained as an artist, he did not seriously turn his attention to classical subjects until 1861 when he visited the recently displayed discoveries of Pompeii. Lord Leighton then became so fascinated with the art and archaeology of the Romans that from the 1860's until his death in 1896 he painted a series of neo-classical pictures including *The Garden of the Hesperides*.

This large picture is 5 1/2' in diameter and is displayed in the Lady Lever Art Gallery, Port Sunlight, England. It shows the three Hesperides (Aegle, Hespera and Erythia) who were frequently careless in their job of guarding the apples, and the snake Ladon whom Hera had sent to help preserve the precious fruit.



The World's Top Nine Archaeological Sites**Pompeii**

By Patricia Cupp

The excavation of Pompeii, which still continues, has yielded more specific information about ancient life than any other site in archaeology's history. If the eruption of Vesuvius had not stopped Pompeii's life on August 24, A.D. 79, we would be without the amazing number of details concerning town planning, trade, religion, art, entertainment, and everyday life, both public and private, we have drawn from this rich storehouse.

Discovered by workmen in 1748, Pompeii remained little more than a source of treasure hunting and romantic interest until Fiorelli introduced scientific archaeological methods in 1860. Even though today's visitor can hire a guide at the entrance for a prescribed rate, it is still an ambitious undertaking to tour Pompeii's 160 acres. If you have studied the archaeological grid, you know the city is divided into nine regions, each of which is subdivided into blocks called *insulae*. The beauty of a site such as Pompeii, however, is that even without any previous knowledge or interest, an observant visitor wandering at random is still going to gain insights into classical life simply because the clues are so clear and so abundant in this town setting.



A Pompeian Street

It is presumptuous to think you can be prepared to "see it all," and if you try, you'll probably find yourself on overload. See all you can of the houses and hope that later you'll remember the elegant courtyard of the *House of the Vettii*, the remarkable frescoes of the *Villa of the Mysteries*, and the impluvium of the massive *House of the Faun*. Examine the forum and basilica, note the temples of Apollo, Jupiter and Isis and tour the *Stabian Baths*. Examine the ruins left in the streets by the city's last carts and find the ovens where the bread was baking when the eruption started.

Consider your visit a success if you sit in the theater, examine the triumphal arches, and tour the *Street of Tombs*. Stroll the peristyle of the *House of Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus*, note the chest where a cache of silver was discovered in the *House of Menander*, and search for an entry with a *cave canem* inscription. Mourn and be fascinated by those who perished, whose shapes are forever frozen in their plaster casts.

Gaze often into the distance at *Monte Nuovo* that now occupies the space where Vesuvius stood before it was blown apart by the eruption. Examine a sundial to know when it is the sixth hour, noon, and time to rest. Discover the menu of a dinner whose remains are still preserved, study the advertisements and slogans, and visit the *Antiquarium*. Use the stepping stones, find the stone stool where the barber's clients sat, note the amphorae, and blush at the fertility symbols. Count the steps leading up to the *Temple of Fortune*. Exactly what you chose to do to personalize Pompeii is, of course, your decision. Remember that this town loved life, loved its own pleasures, prospered under its motto *Salve Lucrum* (Hail, Profit!)—and now it lies exposed and preserved for your exploration.

Catullus Novus

By Catie Cavanaugh, Latin II student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, NY

Amo lunam et stellas
Amo solem et caelum
Amo flores et pluvius arcus
Amo pacem et felicitatem
Amo amare et amari.

National Endowment for the Humanities announces NEH Summer Seminars for School Teachers

Teachers selected to participate in this program will receive a stipend of \$2,000, \$2,375, or \$2,750, depending on the length of the seminar. The stipend is intended to cover travel costs to and from the seminar location, books and other research expenses, and living expenses for the tenure of the seminar.

Program guidelines will be available from the National Endowment for the Humanities in mid-November. Applicants may obtain the guidelines and application forms by writing:

The National Endowment for the Humanities
Division of Fellowships and Seminars
Room 316-SSST-F
110 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
202/786-0463

The following seminars will be of special interest to classicists:

Greek Values in Crisis: Thucydides, Sophocles, Plato
June 26-August 4, 1989 (6 weeks)

Charles D. Hamilton
Department of Classical and Oriental Languages
San Diego State University
San Diego, California 92182

Plutarch and Athens
June 26-August 4, 1989 (6 weeks)

Hubert M. Martin, Jr.
Department of Classical Languages
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Marcus Tullius Cicero:
Orator, Philosopher, Politician, Patriot
July 10-August 11, 1989 (5 weeks)

James M. May
Department of Classics
St. Olaf College
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides:
Performance and Interpretation of Greek Tragedy
June 26-August 4, 1989 (6 weeks)

Marsh H. McCall, Jr.
Department of Classics
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

Learning and Teaching in Plato's Protagoras and Meno
June 26-July 28, 1989 (5 weeks)

Clyde Lee Miller
Department of Philosophy
State University of New York
Stony Brook, New York 11794

Tacitus: Historian of the Early Roman Emperors
July 10-August 4, 1989 (4 weeks)

Mark P.O. Morford
Department of Classics
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Principles of Classical Lyric: A Comparative Approach
June 26-August 4, 1989 (6 weeks)

Gregory Nagy
Residence of the Master
Currier House
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Floral and Faunal Myths

The Lynx, The Locust and The Laurel Tree

"The lynx is a stealthy cat that lives off of whatever slower or less intelligent creatures it can catch. This was once the personality of a king of Scythia named Lyncus.

One day while Ceres was travelling throughout the world distributing seeds to mankind and teaching them how to sow, she came to the city of Athens and decided to take a rest. She found a young man named Triptolemus and taught him how to distribute seeds. She even let him use her flying chariot. He was to visit Europe, Asia and Scythia and then return to her in Athens so she would resume the task herself. Triptolemus quickly learned how to fly the chariot and set out to sow the seeds. In no time at all he arrived in Scythia and explained his mission to King Lyncus. He said, "I have brought you the gifts of Ceres, the goddess of grain. Tomorrow I shall sow them in your fields and when harvest time comes, you and your people will have all the food you need." Triptolemus then went to sleep to rest up for the next day's sowing. During the night King Lyncus got to thinking about how great his people would think he was if he gave them the seeds himself. He decided to kill Triptolemus in his sleep. Ceres, however, who happened to be passing by to check on Triptolemus' progress, saw what King Lyncus was planning, stopped him in the act and turned him into a beast that would forever take advantage of others, the lynx.

"One of the noisiest of all insects in the fall of the year is the locust. If you've ever looked closely at one of these little creatures you have, no doubt, noticed how much it resembles a little shriveled up person.

The story of the locust must start with Aurora, the goddess of the dawn, and her lover Tithonus, one of the many sons of Priam and Hecuba of Troy. Aurora and Tithonus loved each other dearly even though Aurora was a goddess and Tithonus a mere mortal. Every morning Aurora would kiss her lover good-bye to accompany Apollo's sun chariot across the sky. In the evening she would return. As the years passed, however, Tithonus began to realize that while Aurora would live forever, someday he would die. When he discussed this with Aurora, she became despondent at the thought of losing Tithonus and she went to Jupiter to ask a special favor—immortality for her lover. Jupiter smiled at the goddess of the dawn and quickly granted her wish.

Tithonus did not die and lived happily with Aurora for many years, but he continued to grow old because Aurora had forgotten to ask for eternal youth for her lover as well as for immortality. Finally, Tithonus became so old and shriveled up that Jupiter took pity on the poor old man and turned him into the locust we see today.

"No matter how many loves a young man has, he dreams only of one as the years go by—his first love. The great god Apollo was no different. Of all the loves he had—and he had many—there was none he missed more than his first love Daphne. It is this story which is told whenever one sees the laurel tree that is sacred to the god of the sun.

Apollo was a skilled and powerful archer, and once after he had killed a giant snake, he met Cupid with his little bow and small arrows. Apollo began to tease Cupid and to make fun of his miniature weapons, but Cupid said, "You may be able to shoot all sorts of things with your arrows, Apollo, but I have the power to shoot you, and I'll show you that I have as much power over you as you have over everyone else." Cupid then took a golden arrow and quickly shot Apollo who laughed off the wound. Almost simultaneously Cupid took a lead tipped arrow and shot a young girl named Daphne in Thessaly. She was the beautiful daughter of the river god Peneus. From that moment on Daphne had only one goal in life—to remain a maiden until the day she died. Apollo saw her and immediately fell in love. He tried to talk to Daphne but she backed away in disgust. Apollo insisted that he was no ordinary lover. He was the great sun god. Daphne didn't wait for explanations. She was an excellent athlete and began to run as fast as she could. But Apollo was also in his prime and was soon gaining on Daphne. When Daphne realized she would not be able to outrun Apollo, she began to cry out to her father Peneus to save her. Her father, moved by pity for his daughter, quickly changed her into a Laurel tree before Apollo could tempt her virtue. Apollo had never felt so frustrated before. He realized that Cupid had won. Apollo sat by the laurel tree and studied the shape of his first love now concealed in the trunk and limbs. Her hair which had now become leaves still felt soft and silky. Sadly he wove a garland and fitted it to his head. No matter what loves he might have later on, Daphne and the laurel tree would be on his mind forever.

Hercules

By Pamela R. Hunt, 4th year Student of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, NY

There once was a man named Hercules,
A strong man he was, born in Thebes.
His conception, it was against the odds,
For his father was Zeus, king of the gods.
The shape of Amphitryon he assumed
And soon found himself in Alcmena's room.
When the genuine general arrived at last,
Alcmena realized what deception had passed.
A mortal half brother, Iphicles,
Was born alongside of Hercules.
Among the gods, Hercules had an enemy
For against Hera, Zeus had committed adultery.
She sent two fierce snakes to kill the brother of Iphicles,
But when they died, they were the first great deed of Hercules.

As for education, a tutor was most difficult to hire
After the unfortunate Linus was killed with a lyre.
At the age of eighteen, the Theban lion he killed,
And wore the pelt as a cloak to show he was skilled.
The Thebans, they had the Minyans as enemies,
And when the triumphant cries of victory were heard,
Hercules received the princess Megara as his reward.
Hera intervened in Hercules' sanity and caused great strife
And as a result, Hercules killed his three kids and his wife.

To atone for this horrible mistake,
A journey to Delphi he must take.
Pythia, the chief priestess of Apollo,
Gave him some advice which he must follow:
"Find your cousin, Eurystheus, the King,
And do exactly what is his liking."
Eurystheus, who was jealous of Hercules' strength
Gave him twelve labors to be done in twelve years length.

The first of these jobs which Hercules must complete
Was to seek out a lion which he then must go meet.
This lion of Nemea, had such a thick skin on its side
That Hercules' arrows would not pierce its hide.
He beat it, he shot it, he tried everything,
And then he decided its neck he should wring.
When the corpse of this beast dropped to the ground,
He carried it to Mycenae; on his back it was bound.

The second labor was the killing of the Hydra,
A nine headed creature which lived in Lerna.
This monster was invincible, it seemed so,
For after cutting off one head, another would grow.
Then, he received aid from Iolaus, his nephew,
And the number of heads which grew back became few.
With a burning torch, they burnt where the necks had been
And with this fire, the heads never came back again.
Despite the help this creature received from the crabs
The struggles it made against Hercules were only blind grabs.

There was one head, however, which never would die
And under a rock it was hidden from everyone's eye.

The sacred stag of Artemis with the horns of gold,
Was the next of Hercules' labors, so the story is told.
Eurystheus desired to have this deer,
So Hercules chased it for one year.
Of course the animal was not killed,
For this requirement of the labor must be fulfilled.
Artemis loved this deer with all her heart,
With its life it would never part.
Finally, the endurance of the stag wore down
And the hero brought it to the man with the crown.

The fourth labor was yet another tale of animal lore,
The subject of this tale was a wild bore.
It lived on Mount Erymanthus in its lair,
And when he looked, Hercules found it there.
He chased it out and watched it go
He chased it farther into the deep snow.
He seized it and took it at once to the king
And awaited what surprise the fifth labor might bring.

This next task was to be done in one day
To which most of the opinions was "No way!"
The Augean Stables housed one thousand cattle
And cleaning a lifetime of filth would be a battle.
Two nearby rivers were altered from their course
To carry away the dirt with water from their source.
By using his cleverness,
Hercules finished the labor in a day, no more, no less.

The sixth labor was to drive away some birds,
For they gathered near Stympalus in great herds.

They lived in a swamp, where Hercules could not sail,
And without the help of Athena, his attempt would be to no avail.

She gave him a rattle, which scared the birds to fly like common sparrows,
At which time, he successfully killed them one by one with his arrows.

Hercules was then ordered to go to Crete,
And bring back a bull, no easy feat.
"This task is difficult," Hercules thought,
"For this beast is to be killed not."
This bull was not ordinary, but a gift from a god,
To replace it was a deed against the odds.
He grabbed it by the horns like a true man,
And dragged it to the boat with his hands.
As soon as he gathered up some of his forces,
He began the eighth labor, the man-eating horses.

He went to their home which was the region of Thrace,
Where the wicked King Diomedes was ruling that place.

Any visitor to Thrace with news to bear,
Soon found himself being eaten by a mare.
This torture by the king was cruel
And Hercules had to stop his awful rule.
So Hercules committed regicide with haste
And the horses, they ate Diomedes and left no waste.
Since he rid the land of these voracious steeds
The people of Thrace wished to honor him for his deeds.

They wanted him to become their king,
But happiness to Hercules this would not bring.

The ninth labor was somewhat of a different hurdle
For he had to acquire a beautiful girdle.
This belt, it belonged to the Amazon queen,
And from her appearance, she seemed to be mean.
These Amazon women who lived without men
Were fierce and warlike, unlike most women.
Hippolyta, the queen, willingly gave up the belt,
But the others, much resent towards Hercules they felt.
In a battle against Hercules, so ferociously they attacked,

Hercules' men could do nothing but draw back.
When Hippolyta came down to say she was his friend still,
His emotions took over and Hippolyta he did kill.
Despite this blundering mistake,
The girdle he did manage to take.

The tenth labor, like the fifth, involved cattle,
But the cattle of Geryon were not to be scared with a rattle.

This creature, of bodies it had three,
And Hercules seized it before it could flee.
During his trip to their home in Erythia,
He set up two stones to keep his journey in memoria.
In putting up these memorials he did not falter,
And from then on they were known as Centa and Gibrater.

The eleventh labor would have failed without Hercules' cleverness,
For he was almost tricked by the bearer of the heavens, Atlas.

The Golden Apples of the Hesperides are what Hercules sought,
Unfortunately, where they were he knew not.
Atlas offered to get them; he was such a nice guy,
In return, Hercules must hold up the sky.
Atlas, with evil thoughts on his mind,
Wished to take the apples which he did soon find.
Hercules, however, convinced him the sky he should hold,
And to Eurystheus he took the apples of gold.

The last and twelfth labor took Hercules to the land of the dead,
Where his duty was to capture Cerberus, the dog with three heads.

While in this land of sorrow and grief,
He rescued Theseus from the Chair of Forgetfulness where his memory was brief.
He was permitted to take Cerberus using only his hands,
And dragged him forcibly to more pleasant lands.
Upon completing this task with pain and strife,
He atoned for killing his kids and his wife.

(Concluded in Pagina Septima)

Museum Focus

THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

National Archaeological Museum, Athens

By Donna H. Wright

Housed within the walls of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, Greece, are some of the best known of all classical antiquities. The walk through the long, colonnaded facade and up the marble steps to the entrance of the museum prepares visitors for a breath-taking trip back to Ancient Greece.

One of the first exhibits to be seen is the Treasure of Mycenae. These objects were collected by the German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann as part of his search to prove that the Trojan War had actually happened. The best known of the Mycenaean treasures is the golden death mask of a man with a beard and mustache which Schliemann believed to be the death mask of Agamemnon himself. Intricate gold and silver dagger blades, gold leaf portrait masks, breastplates, swords and libation cups are all included in this treasure which dates from 1550 B.C.

These rich and elaborate pieces provide a striking contrast to the austere and idealized *kouroi* (standing nude male statues) and *korai* (standing draped female statues) from the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. Included among this display is the earliest hollow bronze *kouros* to have survived. It was found at Piraeus, the port of Athens.



Among the most widely recognized works of Greek art on display in the museum is the standing bronze statue of Zeus or Poseidon, poised as if to hurl a thunderbolt or trident. This rare find from Ancient Greece is 6'10" high and was found off Cape Artemisium in Greece.

Another well known bronze statue on display is called *The Young Man from Antikythera*. Restored from many fragments, the statue stands 6'5" high and dates back to 340 B.C. The pose of the statue suggests that it may have been intended to be throwing a ball from its right hand. The *Ephēbe of Marathon* is another bronze statue on display. It portrays a young boy with one arm uplifted and the other extended with an outstretched palm. The eyes are inset limestone with glass pupils. The statue gets its name because it was recovered from an ancient ship wreck off the Bay of Marathon.

Another eye-catching sculpture portrays Aphrodite, Pan and Eros. It was made in 100 B.C. for a Syrian merchant on the Island of Delos. This sculpture shows that the Greeks liked to have fun with their art by portraying the gods with human emotions. Aphrodite is holding up her sandal to drive away an insistent Pan while Eros, who is hovering behind her, is grabbing one of Pan's horns to help push him away.

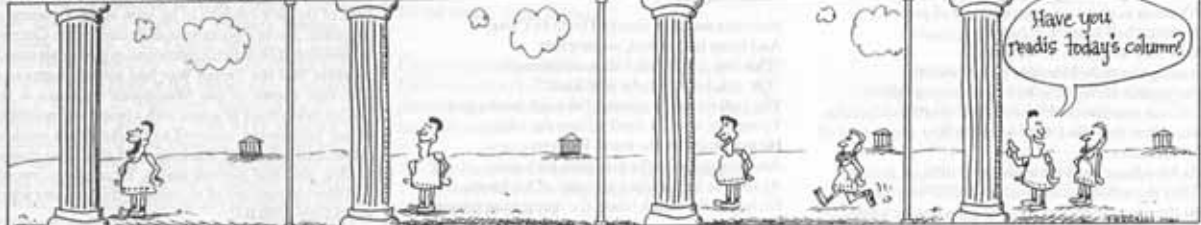
Examples of Greek pottery from all periods fill the National Museum. The *Warrior Vase* dates back to 1200 B.C., about the traditional time of the Trojan War. On this vase six warriors are shown setting out for battle, wearing breastplates, helmets and greaves, and carrying round shields. Another vase, called *The Dipylon Amphora*, is one of the finest examples of geometric vase painting ever found. In the 8th century B.C. large amphorae like this were used to hold the ashes of cremated dead. This amphora is over 5' tall and includes a scene in which the dead man is lying on his couch beneath a canopy held by mourners.

In another part of the National Museum is the world-famous funeral monument of a young girl named Hegeso. It is a *stele*, or tall, flat pillar decorated with a relief carving and used as a gravestone. This *stele* was carved in 420 B.C. and it shows Hegeso choosing a piece of jewelry from a box held by her maidservant. The faces of all the figures are very calm as if to show that they are ready to accept the sorrow that comes at the end of a lovely life.

The National Museum in Athens is one of the best-documented and most important museums in the world. The development of the creative spirit and expression in Greek art is presented here at its best.



Caesarian Section



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



Roads to Room



Shooting for the Gold

A systemic outline of what students at all levels should master or review in order to do well on the ACL sponsored National Latin Exam to be administered March, 1989.

This month's study & review suggestions for:

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

Grammar

The imperfect tense active indicative of the 1st & 2nd conjugations.

Direct object, accusative of place to which, accusative as object of a preposition for 1st & 2nd declension nouns

Personal pronouns (*ego, tu, nos, vos*)

Interrogative -- *quis, quid, qui* (nominative only)

is, ea, id

Roman Life

aqueducts & roads

Geography

Basic geography of Italy (e.g., Rome, Alps, Sicily, Tiber, etc.)

History

Historical characters such as Augustus, Julius Caesar, etc.

LATIN I

Grammar

The irregular verb *sum* in all 6 tenses

Ablative of Manner & Agent for 1st declension nouns

Positive degree forms of 1st & 2nd declension adjectives

Noun/adjective agreement

predicate adjectives

Numbers

Cardinal numbers 1-10, 100, 1000 & Roman numerals

Roman Life

Clothing & education

Mythology

Heroes such as Jason, Hercules, Aeneas, Theseus, Perseus, Odysseus, Bellerophon, etc.

History

The Trojan War

LATIN II

Grammar

Deponent verbs

Accusative of duration of time

Accusative of place to which without a preposition

Accusative subject of indirect statement

Accusative of extent of space

Interrogative, reflexive and possessive adjectives

Expressions, Mottoes & Abbreviations

Appropriate to Level II vocabulary

History

Hannibal & the Punic Wars

Mythology

Same as Latin I

Roman Life

Roman government & magistrates

LATIN III-IV PROSE

Grammar

Subjunctive mood, especially doubt clauses, fear clauses, optative and relative clauses of characteristic

genitive with impersonal verbs

double dative (purpose & reference)

The indefinite pronoun *quisque*

Roman Life

Religion (priests & religious officials)

LATIN III-IV POETRY

Grammar

Same as III-IV Prose plus future imperative forms

History

Vergil's Life & Works

The Augustan Age

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

Warning To 19th Century "Couch Potatoes"

Cave Sedem!

By Theodore F. MacManus. (born 1872)

Beware the deadly sitting habit,
Or, if you sit, be like the rabbit
Who keepeth ever on the jump
By springs concealed beneath his rump

A little ginger 'neath the tail
Will oft for lack of brains avail;
Eschew the dull and slothful Seat,
And move about with willing feet!

Man was not made to sit a-trance,
And press, and press, and press his pants;
But rather, with an open mind,
To circulate among his kind.

And so, my son, avoid the snare
Which lurks within a cushioned chair;
To run like h---, it has been found,
Both feet must be upon the ground.

Olympic Medals

(Continued a Pagina Tertia)

these games, they obviously consulted the history books on ancient coinage before designing the medals that would be awarded.

The coinage of the Romans no doubt influenced the choice of metals to be used for the top three prizes.

The smallest of the ancient Roman coins were the *As* and the *Sestertius*, both usually struck from bronze. This metal would be used for the 3rd place prize.

Four bronze *Sestertii* could be exchanged for one silver *Denarius*. Silver would be used for the 2nd place medal. 250 silver *Denarii* could be exchanged for a gold *Aureus*. The gold *Aureus* was the most valuable coin struck in ancient Rome. Gold, then, would be the metal used for first place prizes.

Thus, although the use of bronze, silver and gold medals as Olympic prizes is not strictly authentic in view of the victory wreaths awarded by the Greeks and Romans in their Olympic competitions, the increasing value of the metals used does reflect the influence of the ancient world, and the association of these metals with the suggestion of wealth awaiting successful athletes on their return to their daily lives is also very much in keeping with ancient precedents.

Claudia's Kitchen



Salve! This month I'm going to share one of my most basic recipes with you -- it's for dried *fabae* or broad beans. It's always a good idea to have a lot of dried beans on hand in your kitchen because when all else fails, you can always make bean soup or bean patties or bean something. After all, beans are one of the most basic staples in the Roman diet. This recipe calls for the flat, broad beans that we specifically call *fabae*.

Offae Fabales

- 1 lb. dried split fava beans
- 4 leeks, finely chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, crushed
- 1 bunch fresh parsley, finely chopped
- 1 bunch fresh coriander, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons dried dill
- 2 teaspoons ground cumin
- 2 teaspoons ground coriander
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- salt & ground hot red pepper to taste
- olive oil for deep frying

Soak beans in cold water for 24 hours. Drain.

Combine beans with chopped onions, garlic, parsley, fresh coriander and dill. Run through a meat grinder three times, using a fine blade to make a fine paste.

Stir in cumin, ground coriander and baking powder. Season with salt and pepper and let stand for 30 minutes.

Scoop walnut-sized lumps of mixture and form into flat, round shapes about 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

Let patties rest 15 minutes in a cupboard cooled with ice.

Fry in hot olive oil until they are dark golden brown.

Hercules (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

Yet this is not the end of the story of our hero,
For to many lands and many rescues did Hercules go.
He conquered a giant and won, Deianira, a second wife,
Whom he dearly loved for the rest of his life.
He slew the eagle who preyed on Prometheus,
And returned a dead wife to a friend, Admetus.
Yet accidents happen, no matter how bad,
And his wife poisoned a robe which he had.
When the poison on the robe had burned through,
Onto a funeral pyre his body he threw.
And such a good man had he been in life,
That he went to Mount Olympus,
became a god, and found a wife.

Diogenes

A Hut, and a tree,
And a hill for me,
And a piece of a weedy meadow.
I'll ask no thing,
Of God or king,
But to clear away his shadow.

Max Eastman (born 1885)

CLASSIFIED ADS

Cum Romanis Vivis Loqui Potes!

Plunge your audience into living history it has never experienced before with a direct personal contact it will never forget! Request your *Catalog of Persona Presenters from Pompeiana* and arrange to feature a program by a "live" Roman at your next special event.

Annales Classici

If you don't receive *The Classics Chronicle*, you're missing an excellent classroom publication. Send \$4.00 for a single subscription to *Concerned Classicists*, 8951 SW 10 Terrace, Miami, FL 33174.

Catillinae Amici, Conveniamus!

There will be a meeting of the Friends of Catiline a.d. VIII Id.Nov. in the house of Marcus Laeca on Scythemakers' Street. Knock twice and ask for Fulvia.

Romae Antiquae Te Salvere iubeo

Anne Millard's little book, *Welcome to Ancient Rome* is an excellent introduction to the houses, clothing, jewelry, food, transportation and jobs of the Romans. Hundreds of full-color illustrations. Softbound, 4 1/2" x 7", 64 pages. \$3.95. National Textbook Co., 4255 W. Touhy Ave., Lincolnwood, IL 60466-1975.

VIDEAMUS VIDEO

The UCLA Dept. of Classics announces the sale of its field tested and well-received video *A Roman Villa at Malibu: A Guided Tour with Prof. Bernard Frischer*. (30-mins. educational VHS-format). The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California is presented as a reconstruction of the ancient Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum, with special emphasis on Roman villa architecture and lifestyles. Send check for \$59.95 payable to *The Regents of the Un. of California*, to: Mrs. Susan Lutz, Administrative Assist., Dept. of Classics, 7349 Bunche Hall, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024-1475. For more information, call: (213) 825-4171.

17



I. NOLI TE CRUCIARE, LAETARE!,
Robertulus McFerrinus

II. AMORIS MORSUS, "Surdus Leopardus"

III. UNA FEMINA BONA, Petrus Cetera

IV. RUBRUM VINUM RUBRUM, UB-XL

V. NOLI CRUESCERE, Dolus Vilis

VI. ME ODI QUOD TE AMO, Joanna Gagates

VII. QUID EST IN MENTE TUA,
Informationis Societas

VIII. PUELLA, SI VIS, NOLI ABIRE,
Liberi Novi in Urbis Minima Sectione

IX. REQUIRAT VIRUM FORTEM,
Ricardus Astleus

X. GENUS MIRIFICUM AMORIS,
Philippus Collinus

18 BUDDING GENIUS

- Where would *lacunaria* be found in a building?
- By what common English name is Eusebius Hieronymus generally known?
- What is the Latin quotation from St. Matthew that means "Man does not live by bread alone"?
- Name the gate in a Roman camp that opened toward the enemy.
- What figure of speech is exemplified by "*Bacchus in amphora loquescit*"?
- What is used to form the active periphrastic of a verb?
- According to its original sense, where is a person who is ecstatic?
- What is the Latin quotation from Terence that means "Fortune helps the brave"?
- What Civil War general wrote the Roman historical novel *BEN HUR*?
- How would you say "What time is it?" in Latin?

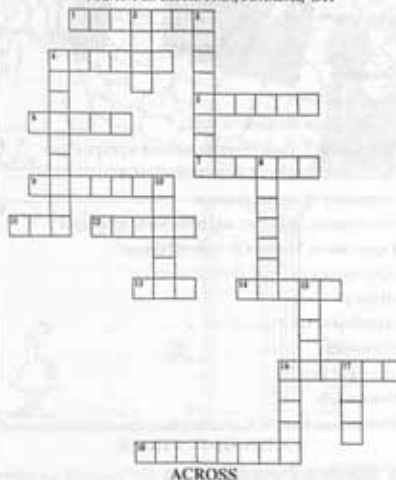
19 HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

- Into what creature was Tithonus turned?
- What are *kourai*?
- In Americae Statu Unitis quanti praesides magistratum summum eodem tempore exercent?*
- How many languages other than English could Lord Leighton speak at age 14?
- Which college admissions office states, "The study of a classical language disposes us favorably toward a student"?
- What rights did the Roman *hus in Re Aliena* give a person?
- To what Roman coins do the Olympic medals seem to correspond?
- In whose house are the Friends of Catiline meeting on Nov. 6?
- What is the Italian name of the mountain that stands where Vesuvius once stood?

20

IN SEARCH OF THE GODS

By Chris Simmons, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, OH



ACROSS

- Home of the Gods
- Goddess of the dawn
- God of the winds
- Goddess of flowers
- God of sleep
- Goddess of wisdom
- Goddess of plenty
- Goddess of love
- God of the sun (Early Roman)
- Goddess of the hearth
- Goddess of the black magic
- God of the west wind

DOWN

- God of war
- God of uncultivated fields who loved Pomona
- God of healing
- God of the sea
- God of the north wind
- Goddess of fortune (Greek)
- God of the underworld (Greek)
- God of war (Greek)

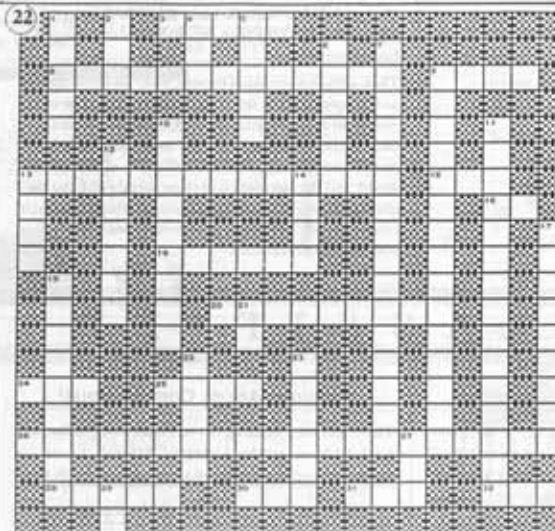
21

MATCHING QUIZ

Match Column A with Column B

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| A | B |
| — Astraea | A. Hercules cleaned his stables |
| — Astyanax | B. Wife of Aeneas |
| — Atlas | C. King of Corinth |
| — Augeas | D. Charioteer of Achilles |
| — Automedon | E. Son of Hector & Andromache |
| — Consus | F. Giant supporting the sky |
| — Creusa | G. Goddess of Justice |
| — Creon | H. Ancient Roman god of Counsel |

22



DOWN

- Whose
- For
- Me (gen. sing.)
- Even, also, still
- Again
- By forced marches
- The speech was being delivered
- Deed (nom. pl.)
- We draw up the lines of battle
- By the friend
- How many
- She-bear
- You (pl.) perished

23

Imperial Search

Name the Emperors whose reigns are listed
and circle their names below

27 B.C.-A.D. 14

A.D. 14-37

A.D. 41-54

A.D. 98-117

A.D. 117-138

A.D. 284-305

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

24

Intellectual Sustenance

By Jay Rudolph, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, OH

Fill in the squares with the correct Latin.
Then arrange the letters in the blanks below
for an English phrase.

Grain [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Pork [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Egg [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Gift [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Fruit [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Peacock [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Pear [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Cake [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Goat [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Olive [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Cheese [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Appetizer [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Turbot [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Lettuce [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

CROSSWORD
PUZZLE

By John Tarikoff, 8th grade
Latin II student of
Susan M. Reilly, Westminster
Schools, Atlanta, GA

ACROSS

- Everyone (nom. pl.)
- In the middle of the island
- Once upon a time
- For what reasons
- There, in that place
- And
- Space (acc. pl.)
- Greatly
- Where, in what place
- Journey
- We had engaged in battle
- At the same time
- Thing, affair, fact
(acc. sing.)
- Where, to what place
- But

- You (sing.) were being sought
- But, however
- And, and also
- Spirit (acc. sing.)
- I (nom. sing.)
- Me (abl. sing.)

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.)

17

CARMINA OPTIMA

1. DON'T WORRY, BE HAPPY
Bobby McFerrin
2. LOVE BITES
Def Leppard
3. ONE GOOD MAN
Peter Cetera
4. RED, RED WINE
UB40
5. DON'T BE CRUEL
Cheap Trick
6. I HATE MYSELF FOR LOVING YOU
Joan Jett
7. WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND
Information Society
8. PLEASE DON'T GO GIRL
New Kids on the Block
9. IT WOULD TAKE A STRONG MAN
Rick Astley
10. GROOVY KIND OF LOVE
Phil Collins

21 MATCHING QUIZ

- A
G Astraca
E Astyanax
F Atlas
A Augeas
D Automedan
H Consus
B Creusa
C Creon

23

Imperial Search
Name the Emperors whose reigns are listed
and circle their names below

77 B.C. - A.D. 14	AUGUSTUS
A.D. 14 - 37	TIBERIUS
A.D. 41 - 54	CLAUDIUS
A.D. 96 - 117	TRAIAN
A.D. 117 - 138	MADRIAN
A.D. 284 - 305	DIOCLETIAN

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

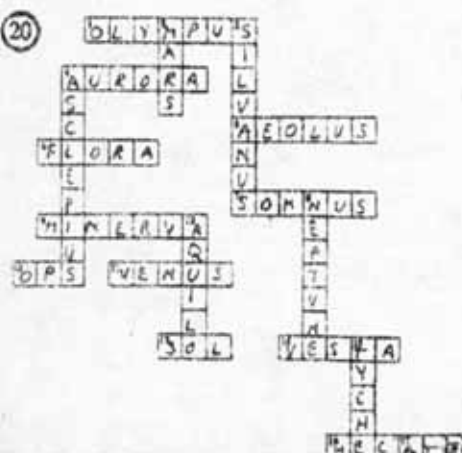
18 November Budding Genius

1. They are panelled ceilings.
2. St. Jerome
3. Non in solo pane vivit homo
4. Porta praetoria
5. Metonymy
6. Future active participle plus forms of SUM
7. Outside of his body
8. Fortes fortuna adiuvat
9. General Lew Wallace
10. Quota hora est?

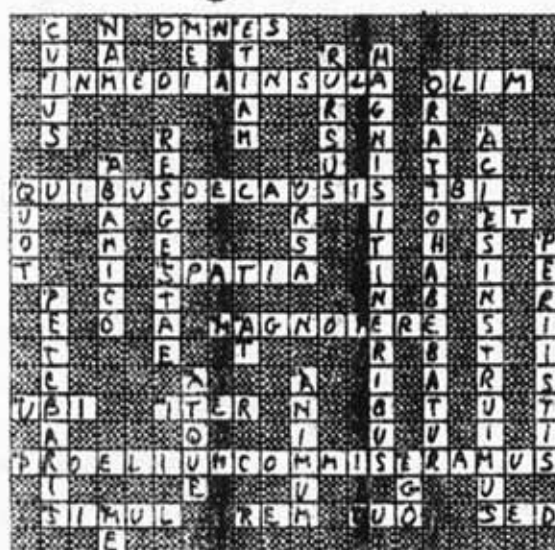
19 HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Locust
2. Standing draped female statues
3. Aeneid & Odyssey for Elementary Teachers
4. Unus
5. Three
6. Bryn Mawr
7. Rights over another's property
8. As/Sestertius, Denarius & Aureus
9. Marcus Laeca
10. Monte Nuovo

20



22



24

Intellectual Sustenance

By Jay Rudolph, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, OHFill in the squares with the correct Latin.
Then arrange the letters in the blanks below
for an English phrase.

Grain	F I R U M E N T U M
Fork	P O R C I N A
Egg	O V U M
Gift	D O N U M
Fruit	F R U C T U S
Pearcock	P A V O
Pear	P I R U M
Cake	P L A C E N T I A
Goat	H I A E D U S
Olive	O L I V A
Cheese	C A S E U S
Appetizer	G U S T U S
Turbot	R H O M B U S
Lettuce	L A C T U C A

F O O D F O R
T H O U G H T

THIS TRANSLATION OF THE LEAD MAIN STORY IS PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO TEACHER REQUESTS

How long will you Democrats threaten our power?

How long will that White House of journalists stay?

This month the United States of America will hold elections, and with their votes its citizens will elect a new president.

One man, either George Bush or Michael Dukakis will be this president.

Many people say that each candidate is good and can serve in the Oval Office. Those, however, who support each candidate don't say this. These supporters say that only their candidate will make the best president.

Before the elections are held, there is always a lot of disagreement between the various political parties, but after the elections have been held, all citizens usually accept the new president and lend their support. (Nevertheless, because the United States of America is a free nation, citizens often say, "I didn't vote for him, so don't blame me!")

If he cannot perform his duties, these must be performed by the vice-president.

If the new president performs his duties well and according to the law, he can be elected to serve a second term; his name will also be celebrated in history!

If the new president performs the duties of his office badly or illegally, he can be impeached and removed from office. (This rarely happens, however, since the citizens of the United States usually elect the best candidate to the presidency.)

In ancient Rome the highest office was held by two men who were called consuls. These consuls served for one year and could not be candidates for the consulship the following year.

Although there is only one president in the United States, so holds the highest office, this one man has many advisors upon whom he relies to make the best decisions.