

## SIMIA, Ab Georgio Michaelae

*Translated into Latin by Ms. Cheryl Renee Thompson, Latin II student of Mrs. Carr-Lonigan, Holland Hall Upper School, Tulsa, Oklahoma.*

### CHORUS

Cur id facere non potes?  
Cur tu liberare simiam tuam non potes?  
Semper ei se das --  
Utrum simiam ames an me ames?  
Cur id facere non potes?  
Cur Pupullam meam cum simia communicare debeo?

### VERSUS I

O, Ad decussim enumero  
Sed nescio quo modo et nescio quo tempore  
Oculi mei aperiendi sint.  
Si me iterum osculaberis  
Sicut iam nunc fecisti, sicut iam tum fecisti...  
Habui ceteras  
Iam tempus mihi est ad optimam habendam  
Tamen mihi narras te nihil novi facturam.

### VERSUS II

Vellem ad cor tuum epistulam mittere  
Sed cogito te me melius cognoscere.  
Si ego rogit, Pupulla, fortasse  
Obtinebo id quod rogit.

### CHORUS

#### VERSUS III

O, amicos tuos odi  
Sed nescio quo modo et nescio quo tempore  
Oculi tui aperiendi sint.  
Ita, simia reversa est  
Simiamne nunc desideras sicut olim desiderabas?  
Quam maxime temptavi  
Sed caput tuum est tam confusum  
Ut opiner me non iam te desiderare.

#### VERSUS IV

Eia, dicis te de me curare,  
Te sine me agere non posse,  
Sed tamen saltas, Pupulla,  
Donec illa simia te in solo habeat.

### CHORUS

#### VERSUS V

Noli nunc spectare  
Est simia in tergo tuo,  
Noli nunc spectare  
Est simia in te...



© 1988 Morrison-Leahy Music Ltd., Administered by Chappel & Co. All Rights Reserved. Used by Permission.

## "Earliest" Roman Letters Show How Ordinary Guys Lived, circa 130 A.D.

*(Based on "To My Buddy Octavius," R.C. Longworth, Chicago Tribune, 12/21/88, Sec. 2, pp.1 & 4. Special thanks to Prof. Edward Shaughnessy, Butler University, Indianapolis, for bringing this article to our attention.)*

**BARDON MILL, England**—On the day of his great discovery, Robin Birley was standing in mud at the bottom of a pit. As he leaned wearily against a wall, he toyed with a strange, small object, something like a square of soggy blotting paper, which he had just found. "They were two tiny sheets pressed together," he recalls. "I pried them open and got the shock of my life."

What Birley saw were lines of spiky writing, a sort of hieroglyphics. But by the time the specimen was rushed to a university in nearby Durham, the writing had vanished and the pages were black.

Infrared beams penetrated the blackness. Experts at the university confirmed that Birley had found the oldest example of Roman writing ever found in Europe and, by six or seven centuries, the oldest example of a letter from one ordinary Roman to another ever found anywhere.

That original find came in 1973. But that discovery, while significant, pales beside the trove Birley has found in the last three months.

From a swale of mud and rubbish 25 feet below the ancient Roman fort of Vindolanda, Birley so far has

found about 1,100 writing tablets. Some are official documents, including a "supertablet" giving details on troop strength and deployment at the fort.

But about 700 of the documents are personal letters, some written by scribes, many in the handwriting of the authors themselves. In chatty tones, they give news of everyday life among Roman grunts on the far northern fringe of the Roman empire. One series of letters, from the well-born wife of a local commander, may be the earliest known examples of writing by any women.

"This is the oldest written material in Europe by ordinary people and the oldest written material in Britain of any kind," says Birley, a large and rumpled archeologist. "For the first time, we are able to read the ideas and hopes and aspirations of ordinary soldiers and their wives."

"It is the largest body of early written Latin anywhere in the world," he says. "Scholars are seeing now how handwriting developed, how spelling and new words came into being."

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

## LUPERCALIA

### A Roman precedent for St. Valentine's Day?

*(From the teaching files of Ms. Gertrude Ewing, Terre Haute, Ind.)*

The origin of sending Valentines of love or insult to friends or enemies has never been satisfactorily accounted for, but there were several documented Roman traditions, practiced in conjunction with the Feast of Purification (*Lupercalia*), celebrated on or near February 14, that shed some very curious and interesting light on the subject.

It seems that during the feast of *Lupercalia* Romans exchanged gifts of flowers, jewelry and other articles of beauty and value. This custom has undoubtedly influenced current Valentine's Day practices.

In ancient Rome marriageable young men and maidens celebrated *Lupercalia* with rapturous glee. They decked their homes with holly and ivy.

Roman maidens took early morning walks, before the sun had risen, while the birds were singing and the dew was still on the grass and shrubs. These maidens believed that rounded dew-drops applied to the face, hands and neck would give a complexion that would rival that of Venus. Large leaves were gently gathered so as not to break the globules, and the precious heaven-gift-drops were laid against the face and pressed onto the skin with the leaves.

Early Valentine's Day practices also included similar morning walks—used, however, to forecast the future. On such an early walk, the first maiden the youth met, or the first youth the maiden's eye fell upon, was the youth or maiden designed by gracious heaven as a life long mate.

In the evening if a maiden would take the yolk from a hard boiled egg, and, after filling the space with salt, eat this egg with its pouch of salt, this would cause a vivid dream of thirst. If in the dream some gallant lad would bring a glass of wine or water to quench that burning thirst, he would be the one that would lead her to the altar. If, on the contrary, her thirst went unquenched, she would awaken with the sad knowledge that life held no future mate for her; she knew from this that she belonged to the army of spinsters, and might as well accept her fate.

Another way to ensure that a maiden would dream of her future husband would be for her to pin five bay leaves to her pillow—one in the middle, and one in each corner—and then attempt the same dream process.

Regardless whether we "blame" our February love rituals on the Romans or on St. Valentine, such customs do help get young people through a rather boring month as they can only look forward to the excitement of spring.

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.

## English: It's All Greek to Me

By Tom Ahern, Barnstable H.S., Hyannis, Mass.

Here are some common English words whose roots lie in ancient Greek words.

CINEMA, KINETIC ENERGY, KINESIOLOGY, HYPERKINETIC, HYPOKINESIS are all derived from the Greek word κινεω which means "I move." Kinesiology is the study (λογία) of muscle movement. Υπερ is the Greek word for "over" or "above." Υπο means "under." A hyperkinetic individual is overly active; hypokinesis is lack of exercise.

PARALLEL is derived from παραλληλόν—beside one another. Parallel lines are beside one another and will never intersect.

PORNOGRAPHIC is derived from the Greek πορνή (prostitute) and γραφει (I write). Pornographic writing is of a lewd and indecent nature.

THEATER, THEORY are from the Greek θεωρεω meaning "I look at." Today one goes to the theater to watch a movie or a play. A theory is a general overview of units of data.

PRAGMATIC, PRACTICAL come from the Greek πραγμα meaning "fact, deed." A pragmatic person is practical and gets down to business. The voiced "g" sound of pragmatic changes to the unvoiced "k" sound when it comes in front of the unvoiced "t" sound in the word practical.

GYNECOLOGY comes from γυνή meaning woman and λογος meaning study. Gynecology is the study of women's medical problems.

THERMOSTAT comes from the Greek θερμος meaning "hot" and the Latin stat meaning "it stands." A thermostat tells where the heat stands, i.e. how hot a room is. A thermos bottle keeps the soup or coffee hot.

MONOPOLY comes from the Greek μονος meaning "one" and πωλλω meaning "I sell." The reader has probably met the root μονος in the English word monotheism—a belief in one God. If a monopoly exists there is only one seller of a given product.

## Musae Romanae

## Verses Placed Over the Door at the Entrance Into the Apollo Room at the Devil Tavern

By Ben Jonson  
17th Century England

Welcome all who lead or follow,  
To the Oracle of Apollo—  
Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripod, his tower bottle:  
All his answers are divine,  
Truth itself doth flow in wine.  
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,  
Cries old Sim, the king of skinkers;  
He and half of life abuses,  
That sits watering with the Muses.  
Those dull girls no good can mean us;  
Wine it is the milk of Venus,  
And the poet's horse accounted:  
Ply it, and you all are mounted.  
'Tis the true Phoebean liquor,  
Cheers the brain, makes wit the quicker,  
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,  
And at once three senses pleases.  
Welcome all who lead or follow,  
To the Oracle of Apollo.

## What a Silly Custom!

By Thomas Brennan, Latin II student of St. Maria  
Gill, Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, PA

Perhaps you have, at one time or another, wondered why the groom carries the bride over the threshold after their wedding. Although many people have made speculations about this—ranging from keeping out evil spirits to insuring that the male enters before the female—these are incorrect guesses.

The custom, in fact, began in ancient Rome. Friends and relatives of the groom often spread fats and oils on the threshold of the couple's new home to represent the future wealth and prosperity of the household. This, of course, made the threshold slippery, and the groom, being polite and anxious to avoid an ill-omened slip on the part of his new bride, would carry her over the threshold.

## So...Just Where is Terpsichore Street?

By Donna H. Wright

(Based on: *Frenchmen, Desire, Good Children and Other Streets of New Orleans*, by John C. Chase, and *Streetcar Guide to Uptown New Orleans*.)

Can any other American city boast that it has streets named after all nine muses of classical mythology? Visitors with a classical background who will be visiting New Orleans for Mardi Gras on February 7, will be delighted to stroll along Urania, Polymnia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Melpomene, Thalia, Erato, Clio and Calliope Streets. The spellings are French and the New Orleans pronunciation is a little different from that used in a typical Latin class room, but they will still feel very much at home here.



Coliseum Square

This neighborhood in uptown New Orleans is called Coliseum Square or the Lower Garden District. It was laid out and planned in 1806 by Barthélemy Lafon who subdivided four Creole plantations to expand the city. In those days Greek Revival architecture was the fashion in the United States and France (which served as a model of society for the Creoles). Many fine examples of Greek Revival mansions are also in the area. Therefore, the choice of classical names for the streets was quite appropriate.

Lee Circle was called Tivoli Place or Tivoli Circus until 1876. It was originally named after the Emperor Hadrian's fabulous Villa at Tivoli, Italy. An amusement park had been planned for Tivoli Circus but it never materialized. Triton Walk—now Howard Avenue—was once a broad avenue from Noyades Street to the turning basin at the New Canal. It was intended to have a long reflecting pool which, too, was never constructed. The Cours des Nymphes—Street of the River Nymphs—was an important street which ran from Tivoli Place, bending with the curve of the Mississippi River. Today it is St. Charles Avenue, famous for its streetcar line which is still in operation. Running parallel to Noyades Streets were Dryades (wood nymphs), Apollo, Bacchus and Hercules Streets. Of these, only Dryades Street has kept its name.

Prytania Street is named for the Prytaneum, the sacred area of a Greek village, dedicated to Hestia, goddess of the hearth. The Prytaneum served as the political and religious center of the village and was eventually used to house visiting dignitaries. In France in the 1800's Le Prytaneum was a preparatory school and Lafon had reserved two squares in the area to build a New Orleans Prytaneum. Although it was never built, the name of the street survives.

Present-day Camp Street was once called Rue du Colisée. A "Coliseum" was planned for a triangular plot in the area. This "Coliseum", however, was based on Le Colisée du Paris—a dance hall for the middle class. Today Coliseum Square is a park and playground.

In addition to the streets already mentioned, there are many other streets in different parts of New Orleans that still reflect the early classical leanings of the town founders. When you visit New Orleans, take the time to walk along Elysian Fields, Romulus, Theseus, Caton (the French spelling of Cato) and Pelopidas (a general from ancient Thebes) Streets to sample the true flavor of this, one of the most classical of American cities.

## Who Decided Exactly What a "Day" Is?

According to Aulus Gellius (*Noctes Atticae*) it was the Romans who decided that a "day" was that period of time that ran from one midnight to another: *Populum Romanum dies singulos adnumerare a media nocte ad mediam proximam.*

## Roga Me

## Aliquid



Cara Matróna,

I have a question about the Lar which we have in our Lararium. Our Lar is different from any I've ever seen in the homes of my friends. Ours has a little dog sleeping at its feet, and a chicken and a snake looking up alertly at the dancing Lar. My friends' Lares are usually just dancing young men wearing a tunic, or little children wearing a bulla. Could it be that we have the wrong kind of Lar? Ever since I was a little kid, I have placed flowers on our Lar and left the first fruits from our hortus at its feet. I hope there's nothing wrong with it even though it's so different from any I've ever seen. Do you know anything about this?

Sincerely,

Zozimus Secundus, Pompeii

Cara Zozime Secunde,

Don't worry about your Lar. It's perfectly all right, it's just very old. The dog and the rooster have always been sacred to the Lares because they help to guard the house with their warnings when strangers approach. The snake, of course, represents your family genius that the Lar is protecting. Years ago, instead of giving the first fruits of summer to the Lares as offerings, people used to sacrifice chickens or dogs. In fact, you may even see Lares that are wearing dog skin mantles. I don't want to frighten you, but since you asked, there are a few more old traditions that used to be associated with the Lares. Have you ever seen people hanging little balls of wool on the door of a house before they moved into it for the first time? Well this is a tradition that goes way back, almost to the time of Romulus. You see, in those ancient times people moving into a new house used to sacrifice a small child to Mania, the mother of the Lares, to win her favor for the protection of their family. They would then hang the child's head by the door as an offering. My *proavus* used to tell me that it was Brutus, the expeller of Tarquinius Superbus, who put a stop to that custom by having people hang the heads of garlic and poppies on their doors as offerings to Mania. Then, at some point over the years, people began to hang balls of wool instead of the garlic and poppies. So, Zozime, you are just lucky to have a very, very old Lar guarding your home. If you are your *pater's* oldest son, you may want to ask him if you can have this special Lar when you marry and start your own household. Be sure to explain the significance of the dog, the chicken, and the snake to your own children when they are old enough to understand without being frightened.

## NON EST SEMPER FACILE

By Staci Anne Kaeleigh Visco, Long Island University,  
Greenvale, NY

Non est semper facile  
Esse modo amicus tibi  
Interdum  
Desidero esse plus.  
Amo te  
Et tamen sumus modo amici.  
Meum pectus et cogitatio sunt tecum  
Semper  
Amo te  
Interdum  
Desidero amplecti te—  
Timor me retinet  
  
Non desidero perdere  
Nostras amicitias.  
Multum significat nos  
Communicare tempore  
Et bono et malo.  
Dant mihi multum.

Requiro te sicut amicum,  
Sed utinam semper cognoscas  
Quantum amem  
Te

# JOIN THE ROMAN ARMY

By Gregory Tariff, Latin Two Student of Stephanie Pope, Norfolk Academy, VA.

The barbarian army bursts across the frontiers and begins to pillage the surrounding countryside, burning and looting indiscriminately. The hordes of savage cavalry stream towards the capitol of the province. They're only a few miles away now. It seems that nothing can stop them...

A Roman army appears to block their way. The barbarians see the capitol only a few miles away and smell the treasure they'll steal from the peaceful citizens. Spurred on by greed and lust they attempt to break through the line of soldiers protecting the city. They make a wild terrifying charge. But the wooden shields and iron men of the legions beat off the assault. The barbarians try again and again. But the legionaries turn them back each time. The demoralized barbarians flee in panic, and the legionaries pursue, following the sacred eagles into the enemy camp. Those few barbarians who escape return to the homeland and warn their people never again to incur the wrath of the empire. Meanwhile, the governor of the province has given permission for his victorious troops to despoil the dead barbarians and loot their camp. Since barbarians always carry everything of value that they own on their backs, the loot for the soldiers is considerable. Once again they have saved the empire and picked up a large bonus as well.

Now you can be part of the team that defends the empire. It's a man's job, serving the empire that lights the world with her glory, and makes the barbarians across the borders tremble, and it takes the bravest, toughest, smartest men in the world to do it. That's why we want you.

## Requirements

The Roman army doesn't want wimps. We want blacksmiths, stevedores, wheelwrights, and accountants. Hairdressers need not apply. Training will be vigorous, so top physical condition is a must. You'll receive a full medical exam to insure you're up to imperial standards. Service in the legion is XXV years, so we'd prefer to take you young. Only citizens can be legionaries, but for those non-citizens who wish to serve the empire there is a branch of service known as "The Auxiliaries". This will be explained later in this pamphlet. We interview volunteers thoroughly to insure citizenship, so don't even think of trying to slip through.

## Training

### —Phase I—

Training in the army is extremely vigorous. You must learn to march at regulation pace for XXIV Roman miles. Also, you must also learn to carry your gear by wearing heavy packs. Running, jumping, and swimming are also included in your training.

### —Phase II—

The next phase in your training is weapon training. You use a wooden sword and a wicker shield, both double weight, against wooden dummies until you become an expert in their use, at which time you are issued real weapons and fight in mock single combat. Next you are trained in the use of the *pilum*, or heavy javelin. Although it can be used as a shock weapon, it is primarily used as a missile. You practice by throwing at a wooden target until you become a top marksman.

### —Phase III—

In this phase you begin training in the open countryside, taking exhilarating XXIV-mile route marches and learning to build camps, catapults, and even camp ovens. With the completion of this phase, you are a full-fledged legionary.

## BLONDES HAVE MORE FUN

By Marcy Ann Gilroy, Latin II student of Sr. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, PA

Have you ever heard the saying "Blondes have more fun"? Well, this saying can certainly apply to ancient Rome. Roman ladies loved to have blonde hair, but most were brunettes. This love of blonde hair brought about a new and profitable industry of making blonde wigs. Hair for these wigs was obtained in many ways. Often girls with very long blonde locks would cut off some of the length of their hair and sell it to wigmakers. Also, soldiers would cut off the blonde hair of their opponents in battle and bring the locks back to Rome to sell to wigmakers or to give to lady friends.

So you see, it seems blonde hair has always been prized, even since the days of ancient Rome.

## Peacetime Service

It is in peacetime that the value of the army to Rome becomes truly evident. In war the army fights, like any other army would. But in peacetime the soldiers of other nations are parasites, sucking the vitality out of the people they supposedly protect, while Roman soldiers are always useful. We build and maintain roads and bridges, help construct towns, keep the peace, spread commerce, and protect the people.

## Promotion

If you serve ably and well you can look forward to promotion. An ordinary legionary could be made *Aquilifer* (Eagle Bearer), *Signifer* (Standard Bearer), or *Tessarius* (Commander of the Guards). After this you could even rise to the rank of *Centurio* (Company Commander), though you would first spend time as an *Optio* (Lieutenant). From here you could conceivably rise to *Primus Pilus* (Senior Centurion) or *Praefectus Castrorum* (Commander of the Camp, Aid to Commander of the Legion - *Legatus*). Higher rank has many privileges, including relief from fatigue duties, and higher pay. Speaking of which, you must be very interested in...

## Pay

Pay for an ordinary legionary is CCC *denarii per annum*, though certain deductions will be made for food, clothing and weapons. Some of your money will be put into a military savings bank. Yes, the army will take care of you. After your retirement you will be given a gratuity of MMM *denarii* or a land grant. As stated earlier, the higher-ups get more money. *Centuriones* earn MD *denarii* a year.

Many former soldiers have used their gratuities to become successful businessmen in the cities of the empire. For example, Lucius Pilerus Stultissimus worked as a stevedore in Ostia before joining the army. After retirement he used his gratuity to invest in a shipping company. It was a sound investment, and now his former friends work for him.

## Auxiliaries

The Legions are the backbone of the army, but the auxiliaries are vital as well. They serve as cavalry, skirmishers, archers, and light infantry. Their terms of service are shorter than those of the legion—about XV years. They receive less pay, and are not required to perform fatigue duties for the legions.

## Join

The Empire needs men like you in the army. Strong, skillful, and loyal. You can be a part in the sweater that stitches the empire together.

## Myths in Art The Meeting of Ulysses and Telemachus

Engraved by Charles Baude

Engravings can not be overlooked as a treasury of mythological representations. Since its beginnings in the 15th century, the art of etching on metal was quickly utilized as the printing press gained in popularity. Through the wonders of engraving, works of art could be reproduced, albeit in black and white, for mass distribution. This art flourished throughout the 16th Century, but by the 17th Century it had come to be regarded simply as a commercial tool. Individual engravers in France, Italy and England continued to produce artistically superior engravings for the next two centuries, but the introduction of photography quickly outdated the process.

There are hundreds of fine engravings of mythological subjects that can be seen in older books, but the life stories of thousands of engravers have faded into oblivion. They worked during a time when the world was fascinated with astounding archaeological discoveries that brought the Greece and Rome of their early schooling to life. These engravers had a ready made market for every sort of classical theme.

The meeting of Ulysses and Telemachus illustrates a passage from Book XVI of Homer's *Odyssey*. After Ulysses had returned home, Athena transformed him into a glorious hero before the eyes of his son Telemachus. Ulysses had to convince his son that it was really his father who stood before him. "Then he sat down, and Telemachus threw himself on his good father's neck and wept."

## Sing Along With Terpsichore



### On Top of Old Smokey

By Vernon L. Meyer

In summo Fumosi in nive stabam  
Propter tardum petendum perdisi amatam.  
Petere est placens, discessus dolor,  
Sed amata inconstans quam far valde peior  
Quia fur spoliabit thesaurum tuum,  
Sed amata inconstans ducet te in humum.  
Mendacia tibi narrabit plura  
Quam in caelo sunt stellae aut in mari aqua.

## "I Know What the Words Mean But It Doesn't Make Any Sense!"

Translating Latin can be very frustrating unless we remember that there is much, much more to it than looking up the meaning of the words.

It may seem obvious, but we do need to remind ourselves that Latin words have one part that contains the basic meaning (this is the easy part, the part we can just look up in a dictionary), and another more important part—the ending—that tells how that word is functioning in the sentence.

Here are one teacher's suggestions for making the Latin "make sense":

1. Read the Latin sentence through to the end. Do nothing with the endings.
2. Read it again deliberately looking for nominatives (subjects) and accusatives (D.O.'s or O.P.'s). This will often reveal the "back bone" of the sentence (who is doing what to whom, etc.)
3. Look up the words you don't know and try to determine their use in the sentence.
4. If you can't yet translate, put down the English meaning of all Latin words in the order suggested by their endings:
  - a) Pair adjectives with nouns modified.
  - b) Put prepositions with their objects.
  - c) Translate adverbs with the words they modify.
  - d) Be sure the translation you are working out makes sense. This may require that you try several different possible English meanings for key Latin words or special meanings they have with particular words (idioms).





## The World's Top Nine Archaeological Sites

## Mycenae

By Patricia Cupp

A trip to Mycenae is an exciting expedition to the origins of western civilization, a mytho-maniac's dream come true. This was the home of Agamemnon, a Greek commander-in-chief during the Trojan War, but much older finds have been made at the site, dating its origin as far back as 2500 B.C.

Mycenae was built on an acropolis and fortified by Cyclopean Walls. This term for massive walls whose masonry consists of huge fitted stones, was coined by later Greek conquerors who believed only a cyclops could have lifted such blocks, many weighing as much as several tons.



Heinrich Schliemann on The Lion Gate at Mycenae. The Lion Gate, named for the carved triangular stone piece above the center of the lintel, is the main entrance to the acropolis.

A ramp and staircase lead to the palace at the top of the acropolis. Stairways and passage-ways indicate two or more stories existed before the palace collapsed. The Megaron, or Great Hall, features a painted hearth in its center. The bases of two of the four columns that once encircled the round fireplace still stand. In front of The Megaron are the remains of a large courtyard, portico, and vestibule. Elsewhere are the remains of a throne room, domestic chambers, and storage rooms.

Some of the most remarkable discoveries have been made in the shaft, beehive, and chamber tombs. Just inside the gate is a double circle of this, upright stones which mark the shaft graves Schliemann found. These contained treasure even richer than that he had found at Troy: precious vases; utensils; daggers and swords; rings, necklaces and bracelets; gold ornaments for clothing the dead; and a gold mask still known as The Death Mask of Agamemnon. These, along with a second set of shaft tombs, however, are pre-Homeric,



## Greek and Roman Vocational Education

Although both the Greeks and the Romans appreciated the snob appeal of a Liberal Arts Education, especially one obtained "abroad," both realized the importance of vocational education.

There were music schools, for instance. In Terence's comedy, the boyfriend waits in a barber shop with his chums for his girl to leave the nearby music school. One pupil of Pythagoras, in Plato's dialogue by that name, is studying to become a sophist himself.

Juvenal speaks of young men who work in blacksmith shops and of others who are learning horticulture.

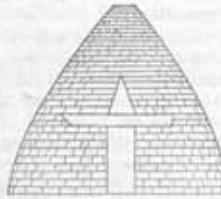
Solon's law in early Athens required every father to teach his son a trade, especially if he expected his son to support him in his old age.

dating back to 1600 B.C. In the second set, designated by Greek letters to distinguish them from Schliemann's Roman ones, is Omicron, that of a princess, which yielded the richest grave goods. In the grave marked Chi was the body of a two-year old child, resting with a tiny diadem, ear-rings, finger ring, and rattle, all of gold.

Nine Beehive Tombs have also been discovered, so named for their main room, a circular domed structure whose proportions resemble those of a beehive. The two largest tombs still bear their popular misnomers: The Tomb of Clytemnestra and The Treasury of Atreus. These two are remarkably well preserved, but their contents were stolen long ago.

Also of particular interest are the houses, named for the distinctive finds made in each: House of the Oil Merchant, House of the Shields, and House of the Sphinxes. In every house clay tablets in the Minoan Linear B script deciphered by Michael Ventris have been found.

Having seen Mycenae, when you return to Athens you may regard the Acropolis as semi-modern. Now you'll want to be off to Crete, whose society existed long before Mycenae flourished.



View out from a beehive tomb

## The Bear, The Heifer and The Hyacinth.

"The story of the bear is connected with the story of the wolf because Callisto, who was turned into a bear, was actually the daughter of Lycaon, the Arcadian king who had been turned into a wolf for sacrificing his own son to Zeus.

Callisto was a huntress who preferred not to stay at home and spin wool nor arrange her hair as other young girls do. She wanted to be known as one of Diana's girls. One day, while hunting, Callisto decided to lie down and take a rest in the woods. Jupiter saw her and, taking the form of Diana himself, he won Callisto's confidence and soon had his way with her. Juno knew what Jupiter had done, but she preferred to wait until just the right moment to take her revenge on his lover. So when Callisto gave birth to a little boy that she named Arcas, Juno was ready. She rushed down on Callisto, screaming and calling her wicked names. She cursed Callisto's beauty for seducing her husband and swore to ruin that beauty forever. Juno grabbed Callisto's hair and pulled it over the girl's face. Then she threw Callisto down on all fours. As Callisto tried to get back up, she noticed that her arms were growing long black hair. Her hands began to curve and claws replaced her finger nails. Her lovely lips became a snout and when she cried out for help a gravelly growl came from her throat. She had become the bear! Juno laughed as Callisto ran frightened into the woods, abandoning her baby.

Little Arcas grew up on his own and became a hunter as his mother had been. Then one day, fifteen years later, he met a bear in the woods that looked at him with eyes that only a mother could have for her son. It was Callisto. Arcas and the bear stood looking at each other. Neither could move and the inevitable kill would have happened if Jupiter had not noticed them and snatched them both up into the heavens where he made them constellations, safe from the jealousy of Juno.

"The story of the heifer is similar to that of the bear and once again shows just how unfaithful Jupiter was to his sister/wife, Juno.

There was once a young girl whose name was Io. She was the daughter of the river Inachus in Northern Greece. Jupiter saw her one day and tried to lure her to his side. Io was frightened and ran through the countryside trying to get away from him. Jupiter covered the lands with dark clouds to make her stop running and then he caught her. Juno noticed that the world was suddenly dark in the middle of the day and wondered what her husband was up to. She rushed from Olympus to disperse the clouds. Jupiter recognized her footsteps, however, and

## Poemata Brevia

By students of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, NY

Cupido  
misericors, benevolus  
amans, curans, ignoscens  
pax, amicitia...hostes, odium  
pugnans, interficiens, necans  
infensus, immanis

Mars

Ron Wessel, Grade 11, Latin III

Amicitiae  
Sperantes, curantes, amantes  
probae, securae  
lacta est agilitas  
semper est sinceritas in mente  
invidia est prima causa  
adipiscens est sola res  
improbe inter se capitur  
despicere, odisse, maledicere  
amara rivalitas

by Barbara Ann Symington, Grade 11, Latin III

Cupido  
amor, pax  
adaequans, coniungens, componens  
Est Veneris filius  
deus amoris

by Andrea Zynas, Grade 11, Latin III

Rosa  
Rubra, bella  
Florere, olfacere, aperire  
Est spinosa  
Flos

by Michelle Wallace, Grade 11, Latin II

## Floral and Faunal Myths

just before the clouds parted, he quickly changed Io into a heifer so Juno wouldn't figure out what was going on. Io was so beautiful even as a heifer that Juno was fascinated by her appearance: She asked Jupiter if she could have the heifer as a present. Jupiter had no choice but to consent. Juno still suspected there was something unusual going on with this heifer so she gave it to a hundred-eyed giant called Argus to be guarded. Although Io was kept in a pasture near her river-god father, he did not recognize his daughter. Her own sisters fed her and let her follow them around, but they didn't recognize her either. Finally Io caught her father's eye one day and scratched the letters "I" and "O" in the dirt. Her father understood and realized that this was his daughter that he had missed for so long. Suddenly Argus was upon them and moved Io to a new pasture far away. By now Jupiter had had enough of this silly game and he sent Mercury to kill Argus so he could have Io back. Mercury cut off Argus' head with his hundred eyes and sent it rolling across the ground where Juno caught sight of it. She quickly rescued the beautiful eyes of Argus and put them on the tail of her favorite bird, the peacock. Now Juno was really mad. She sent Fury down to drive Io mad and to chase her around the world. Jupiter felt sorry for Io, but there was nothing he could do against the power of his wife. Finally he begged Juno to forgive him and to call off Fury. He promised that he would be faithful forever. Juno forgave him and Jupiter allowed Io to return to her human form.

"The story of the hyacinth takes us to Sparta, the town that had no walls. It is also a story that exemplifies Apollo's deep feelings for young men as well as his love for maidens.

Hyacinthus was a handsome prince in Sparta who enjoyed hunting. After Apollo became interested in Hyacinthus, he began to hunt regularly with the young prince and his friends. Apollo made no effort to lord it over these hunting companions. He was just happy to spend time with Hyacinthus. One day Hyacinthus challenged Apollo to a discus throwing contest. Apollo went first and threw the discus high into the sky. Hyacinthus was eager to have his turn so he ran out to where the discus would land. When it struck the earth, however, the discus took a bad bounce and hit Hyacinthus in the face. Apollo ran to help his wounded friend, but the wound was too serious. Apollo knew that Hyacinthus was dying. At the last minute Apollo decided to change Hyacinthus into a new kind of flower to be called the hyacinth. The color of the flower would be deep red and on its petals would be the dying words of Hyacinthus: "ai, ai," which in Greek means, "Ouch, Ouch."

## "Earliest" Roman Letters (Continued a Pagina Prima)

"In archaeological terms, the Vindolanda tablets are to Britain what the Dead Sea Scrolls are to the Middle East."

But there's more. With the letters, Birley has found shiny, uncorroded objects of silver and iron, perfectly preserved wooden tools, supple leather tents, textiles, heavy leather shoes and high-fashioned meshed leather slippers, still good enough to wear.

"Pompeii and Herculaneum have the mosaics and sculptures of a wealthy town," he says. "We don't have those. What we have is the ordinary material that ordinary people used."

The finds at Vindolanda are the result of history, climate and serendipity.

Vindolanda is one of a series of forts that Roman invaders under Agricola built as they moved north in the 1st Century A.D. in the conquest of what is now Britain.

Vindolanda, about 20 miles south of the Scottish border, was first built about 80 A.D. and manned by about 750 soldiers, most from what are now France and the Low Countries, to build roads and guard supply lines. Shortly after 100 A.D., the Romans abandoned Scotland because they needed troops in Dacia, now Romania. The emperor Hadrian built his wall across England in 128. Vindolanda, one mile south of the wall, became a frontier post.

At that point, the Romans built a proper stone fort at Vindolanda. Previously they had built five forts on the site over 40 or 50 years, each of wood. As each wore out, it was torn down and covered with a layer of turf and clay, to lay the foundation for the next.

These clay and turf layers sealed everything below in a cold and damp "deep freeze," as Birley calls it.

"These total seals preserved the sites. There was no oxygen, no moisture. Everything was totally preserved."

Thus all the organic material—the wood, textiles and leather—that are missing at Pompeii were kept at Vindolanda, waiting to be found.

Birley, now 53, is literally a child of Vindolanda. His father, archaeologist Eric Birley, excavated the old stone fort, and his son grew up at Vindolanda, in a house that is now the Vindolanda museum.

Robin Birley began digging 20 feet down in the 1970's and unearthed the first letters and other relics. A shortage of visitors to the museum during a recession forced him to abandon digging: He gets no government funds and relies on museum income for most of his \$250,000 annual budget. In 1985 he resumed digging and found more tablets, leading to the discovery this year of hundreds of letters in a workshop and a commander's residence.

The letters, Birley says, show that human nature hasn't changed much in two millennia.

"Like bureaucrats everywhere, they kept a lot of files, then left them behind," he says. "Their servants were too lazy to get rid of them, so they put them beneath carpets of straw and bracken and heather, where we found them. We found a ditch where a shoveler, whom we know was left-handed, tossed rubbish away, instead of taking it to the rubbish pit."

The letters themselves were written in carbon ink with "dip-and-scratch pens" on prepared sheets of birch or alder. They were hinged and folded together, then tied through perforations.

Some letters come from a woman named Claudia Severa, the wife of a prefect in an outlying fort, to Sulpicia Lapidina, the wife of a Vindolanda commander. One letter, written by a scribe, asks Sulpicia to come to her birthday party "on the third day before the Ides of September."

She sends her greeting to "your Cerialis" from "my Aelius and my little son"—the details enabling Birley to build a cast of characters.

Below, in her own rougher script, she adds, "Farewell, sister, my dear heart." It is, Birley believes, the earliest example of handwriting by a woman in any culture.

Another letter, from a quartermaster named Octavius to an officer named Candidus, is a straight-forward gripe about money and materials:

"I will try to wrinkle out of Marinus the hundred pounds of string ... I have bought some ears of corn (197)5,000 modii (sacks). Therefore, I need denarii (a denarius was about \$15). Unless you send me some denarii, at least



Archaeologist Robin Birley at the site of the ancient Roman fort

500, the result will be that I shall lose what I have paid out of my own pocket, about 300 denarii, and I shall be in an embarrassing position."

The letter goes on to complain about bad roads, sloppy bookkeeping by one Fatales, and a soldier who ordered up hides "on the Ides of January" but never showed up.

There are 15 letters asking for leave, which surprised Birley, because until now the Roman army was not known for granting leaves.

Another letter from a centurion asks, "regarding the two men who have been held for committing an offense and have already been lashed with rods until they were covered with blood, can they be spared further punishment?"

The letters, oddly, never refer to the emperor or religion. Birley's conclusion is that, official attitudes to the contrary, these two totems played a small role in everyday life.

The "supertablet," written on oak, reports 750 men assigned to Vindolanda. But no fewer than 474 are absent, away on one assignment or another. Of the 276 left, 38 are sick, many with conjunctivitis, or pink eye, a common disease.

This short-staffing didn't worry the Romans, according to other letters, which dismiss the hostile natives as *Britanniculi*—"wretched Britons."

Other documents attest to hearty stores of meat, nuts, honey, Italian wine and local beer. New commanders signed lists of provisions issued to them, down to bootlaces and towels, a rich source of detail on living standards.

A lesson by a schoolboy, copying a line from Vergil, shows that commanders provided their children with a classical education, even on the frontier. Unfortunately, the lad wasn't up to it: A teacher has scrawled on it *sege*, short for *seignis*, or "sloppy."

Much of the writing in the letters is worse: "camp Latin," Birley calls it. "They get their declensions and spelling wrong, which makes life difficult for us today."

Since his discovery of the first letter, Birley has refined his techniques. Within 20 minutes of a find, a new letter is in the Vindolanda laboratory, run by Birley's wife, Pat.

She separates the compacted papers and cleans them with tap water and a dentist's probe, then plunges them into methylated spirits for six weeks and in ether for another two weeks, to remove the moisture. Birley, impatient, tries to read and translate the letters as they float in the lab. After that, they are shipped off to the British Museum in London, where climatic control and security are better.

So, far, Birley has excavated only about 1.5 acres of the 14-acre site. Still unprobed are most of the commander's residence, the hospital, the stores and the headquarters, which should be full of documents.

The digging starts again in March, and he hopes to uncover more treasures.

But at the year's end, he will take a year off to write up his findings before returning to the pit—"a little hole," he calls it, "that is one of the richest archaeological finds in Western Europe."

## Museum Focus

## THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

## Musei Capitolini, Rome

By Donna H. Wright

The Capitoline Museums in Rome are the oldest museums in the world, established in 1471 by Pope Sixtus IV. The museums are located across from each other on the *Piazza del Campidoglio* (on the Capitoline Hill) in the heart of ancient Rome. The setting itself of the museums is impressive. One walks up the steps of the Capitoline Hill flanked by statues of the Dioscuri (Castor & Pollux) to approach the piazza. Then, while walking toward the spot where the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius once stood in the middle of the square (before it was removed for restoration), one can see the *Museo Capitolino* on the left and the *Museo dei Conservatori* on the right. The *Capitolino* is primarily a museum of classical sculpture. The *Conservatori* features both classical and Etruscan sculpture as well as frescoes.

In addition to numerous sculptures and portrait busts of emperors and empresses, the Capitoline Museum features a number of other noteworthy sculptural subjects. The *Capitoline Venus* is a well-known marble copy of a Greek original from the mid-fourth century B.C. and is an excellent portrayal of the classical ideal of female beauty. Other sculptures on display are *The Capitoline Demeter*, *A Wounded Amazon*, a marble *Leda and the Swan*, and *The Dying Gaul*. Reliefs on *The Achilles Sarcophagus* depict the discovery of Achilles hiding among the daughters of Lycomedes in an effort to escape being drafted into the Trojan War. A mosaic of four doves drinking from a bowl was brought to the museum from *The Villa of Hadrian* in Tivoli.

In the *Museo dei Conservatori* a number of famous sculptures are exhibited, including *Lo Spinario*. This bronze figure portrays a young boy, seated and bent over in concentration as he tries to pull a thorn from his foot. His beauty intensifies the symbolism of the alienation of the cultured man from the roughness of nature.

This museum is also the home of the bronze Etruscan *Capitoline Wolf* nursing the twins Romulus and Remus. The statues of the infants were added during the Renaissance. This sculpture has become one of the best-known symbols of Rome. A bronze portrait bust believed to be Lucius Iunius Brutus, one of the founders of the Roman Republic, is also displayed in the *Museo dei Conservatori*.

Statues of Roman leaders abound in this museum including the head, hand and other fragments of the colossal statue of Constantine that once stood in the Basilica of Maxentius in the Roman Forum. A well-known bust of the emperor Commodus dressed as his personal hero, Hercules, is also on display. A statue of Cupid and Psyche in embrace—a symbol of the merging of the love of the flesh and love of the spirit—may also be viewed. The museum displays a statue of Marsyas who was flayed because he dared to contest Apollo in music and lost. A Roman copy of one of Skopas' original statues of Pothos, the brother of Eros and the personification of desire, is another of the museum's prize displays.

Also housed in the *Museo dei Conservatori* are reliefs from a monument depicting the emperor Marcus Aurelius in a triumphal procession and participating in a sacrifice. Another relief carving, which was once part of the frieze of a building, portrays the emperor Hadrian's ceremonious return to Rome.

A visit to the Museums on the Capitoline Hill in Rome provides an excellent complement to an excursion to the *Forum Romanum* and other ruins in the heart of the Eternal City.

## Got a Black Eye?

Almond, or peach blossoms boiled in water were considered the best possible remedy for a black eye by the ancient Greeks and Romans.



Lo Spinario

MIKE LACY  
Presents  
**MEDUSA**

UGLIEST  
WOMAN  
BORN TO  
LIVE!

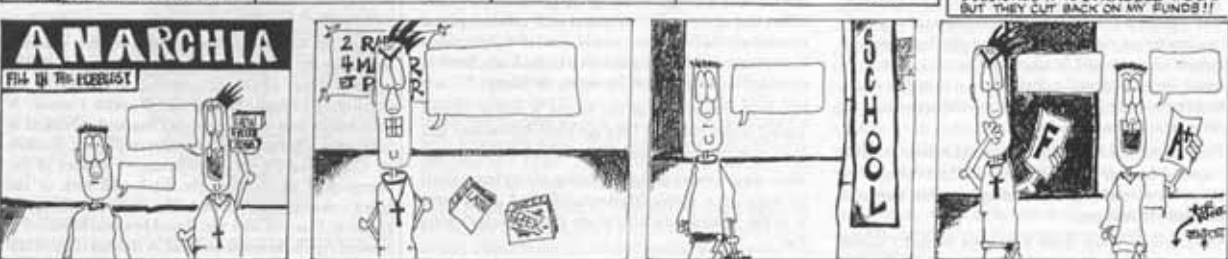
MEDUSA'S VICTIMS!

Caesarian Section

by Dan Ferrulli



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES





## Shooting for the Gold

This is the final month this column will appear. The 1989 A.C.L./N.J.C.L. NATIONAL LATIN EXAM will be administered during the second week in March. All students planning to take the test should have been registered by January 10, 1989.

This month's study & review suggestions for:

### INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

#### Grammar

For reading and comprehension purposes, students should have some familiarity with 3rd conjugation verbs used in reading passages (e.g., *dicat, audit, scribit*, etc.) Ablative of place where & place from which for 1st & 2nd declension nouns

For reading and comprehension purposes, students should have some recognition familiarity with 3rd declension nouns used in reading passages (e.g., *urbis, mater, corpus*, etc.)

#### Numbers

Cardinal numbers 1-10, 100, 1000

Roman numerals

#### Roman Life

Names

#### History

Legendary early heroes such as Romulus & Remus, Horatius, Scaevola, etc.

Romance languages

#### Expressions, Mottos & Abbreviations

Commonly known examples such as *tempus fugit*, *E pluribus unum*, etc.

### LATIN I

#### Grammar

The passive voice forms of all four conjugations

Subject, predicate nominative, genitive of possession, indirect object, direct object, accusative of place to which, accusative with preposition, ablative of manner, ablative of agent, ablative of place where, ablative of place from which, ablative with preposition, ablative of accompaniment, ablative of means and the vocative for

nouns of the first 3 declensions

Personal, relative, and interrogative pronouns

#### Roman Life

Names of months

Roads

#### History

Authors such as Homer, Cicero, Caesar, Vergil, etc.

### LATIN II

#### Grammar

The subjunctive mood used in hortatory, purpose clauses, result clauses

Appositives & the comparative construction with *quam*

*Is, ea id*

Comparative and superlative degrees of regular and irregular adverbs

Adverbs formed from 3rd declension adjectives

The reflexive and demonstrative pronouns *hic, ille, is, idem, ipse*

The interrogatives *num & nonne*

#### History

Prominent characters and events of the Roman Republic

### LATIN III-IV PROSE

#### Grammar

The subjunctive mood used in indirect questions

The ablative of specification & respect

Locative

#### History

Prominent historical characters and events during the late Republic and early Empire

### LATIN III-IV POETRY

#### Grammar

Same as III-IV Prose plus the supine

#### History

Archaeology

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

## Claudia's Kitchen



Salve! Has February got you down? I think I have a recipe for you that will help get you through this awful month. It's something sweet to be served as *secunda mensa*. It's so good, you may want to serve it several times a week all month.

### Dulcia cum Cinnamomo

- 1 1/4 cups pastry flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon ground rosemary
- 1/3 cup almonds, chopped
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 cup sweet red wine
- 1/4 cup grape juice
- 2 tablespoons honey
- Milk
- Filberts

Mix flour with baking powder. Blend with rosemary, almonds and cinnamon. In a measuring cup combine sweet wine with grape juice and honey. Add milk to make 1 cup of liquid. Mix with the dry ingredients and bake in a 9-inch round pan, in a 375°F oven for 30 minutes. Lightly spread liquid honey over the warm cake, and decorate with chopped nuts. Then prick the surface here and there with a fork and drizzle 2-3 tablespoons of wine into the cake.

### VALENTINE'S DAY

By Michelle Elhiady and Jennifer Gammons, Latin III Students of Mrs. Mazur, Marion L. Steele, Amherst, OH

There are many theories on how Valentine's Day evolved, but almost all of them can be traced back to ancient Roman times.

The Romans held a festival called *Lupercalia*. During this festival men dressed in goat skins, ran along a parade route and struck the outstretched hands of women with strips of a freshly sacrificed goat hide in the belief that this would make these women more fertile. Many people connect Valentine's Day with *Lupercalia* because of the date - February 15 - and the idea of fertility.

Another story is that the Roman emperor Claudian II had forbidden young men to marry, hoping to make them better soldiers. A priest named Valentine disobeyed these orders and secretly married these young couples.

Also, it is believed that Valentine had been good friends with the Roman children and that when he was imprisoned for not worshipping Roman deities, the children tossed loving notes through the bars of his cell. These can be connected to the modern-day Valentines that people send to one another.

Even though Valentine's Day has taken on many new meanings, the idea of love and fertility seems thus to have been carried on.

## Lesson Plan For an In-Class Slave Auction

Submitted by Tom Ahern, Barnstable H.S., Hyannis, Mass.

**Cognitive Objectives:** To understand the Roman practice of buying and selling slaves at auction.

**Affective Objectives:** a) To realize the moral horror of considering people property. b) For students to learn more about one another to foster class unity and spirit.

#### Procedure:

**Day One:** The students will have listened to and taken notes on a prepared lecture on slavery. Such a lecture should discuss sources of supply, various jobs slaves did, and the auction as a method of buying and selling slaves. Special mention should be made of the scrolls or placards which were hung from the necks of the slaves being sold and which served as an ancient consumer protection device. It should also be pointed out that if a slave was bought and turned out to have a defect not declared on this placard or scroll, the slave could be returned to the previous owner for a full refund.

**Day Two:** The students should break into dyads. They should then interview each other and each prepare the

placard or scroll that would be hung from their partner's neck if s/he were to be sold as a slave. Students should be encouraged to emphasize only the good points of their partners. After the placards or scrolls have been prepared, each student should don his or her own placard/scroll and mingle with the other students while reading their placards/scrolls and letting others read his or hers.

**Day Three:** Each dyad should go before the class in the roles of slave and slave auctioneer. The auctioneer will present the good points of the slave as though the slave were actually being sold to the group. (Actual bidding should be discouraged lest any student should have his/her feelings hurt in the process.) When the auctioneer has finished "pushing" his/her slave partner, the pair should switch roles and repeat the process.

**Hoped For Outcomes:** a) Students will gain a personal acquaintance with the Roman system of slavery. b) Students will get to know their classmates better.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### SATYRICON SECUNDUM FELLINI

Teachers: You've read Petronius' *Satyricon* and you've surely heard of Federico Fellini's spectacular film that brings Petronius' work to life. Now it can be yours! In Italian with English subtitles, this 130 minute video is available in either VHS(793962) or BETA(793954) format for only \$29.95 (+tax/shipping) from Diversions, Dept. 303, 1 Hart St., Avenel, N.J. 07001-2999. Credit Cards: 1-800-772-9200, EXT. 303.

### SPURINNA VESTRITUS POMPEIIS ERIT

Consult the Haruspex who predicted C.I. Caesar's death. Casa Juliae Feliciae, a.d. X Kal. Mart., Pompeiis.

### OBSES OMNIA NARRABIT

Felix Bulla and his band of 600 robbers are notorious throughout the countryside. They are hunted by the armies of Rome. They rob from the rich and share with the poor.

Everyone claims to have seen Felix himself, but have they?

Come meet one of the few female hostages ever to have lived with Felix Bulla and to have been released alive. She will tell her story nightly throughout February in my *caupona* in Rome. Just look for the sign that says *Phoenix Felix et Tu along the Vicus Drusianus*. Minimum drink order: III *pocula*.

### QUO MODO GRAII IUDAEIS OBVIAM IBANT

"The Greek Encounter With Judaism in the Hellenistic Period" is a summer seminar being conducted for College Teachers June 12 - August 4, 1989 at Yeshiva University, New York City

Participation limited to twelve college teachers or independent scholars, each of whom will receive a \$3,500 stipend from the National Endowment for the Humanities. March 1, 1989 application deadline.

Writer: Prof. Louis H. Feldman, Annenberg Research Institute, 420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.

## Bella Stellarsyn



## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These answers &amp; 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.)

40.

## CARMINA OPTIMA

1. WHEN THE CHILDREN CRY, White Lion
2. MY PREROGATIVE, Bobby Brown
3. PUT A LITTLE LOVE IN YOUR HEART, Annie Lennox and Al Green
4. YOUNG FOREVER, Rod Stevens
5. ARMAGEDON IT, Def Leppard
6. TWO HEARTS, Phil Collins
7. WELCOME TO THE JUNGLE, Guns N' Roses
8. IN YOUR ROOM, Bangles
9. WALK ON WATER, Eddie Money
10. DON'T RUSH ME, Taylor Dayne

41.

## Budding Genius

1. Milk
2. February 17
3. Plautus
4. Keats
5. Patimini
6. Dimidium facti qui coepit habet.
7. An abrupt and deliberate pause or interruption in a sentence
8. House of the Faun
9. Magister equitum
10. Communal drinking

42.

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. They boiled them to treat black eyes.
2. The Tomb of Clytemnestra or the Treasury of Atreus.
3. Spurrinna Vestritus.
4. New Orleans.
5. Engravings.
6. 1,500 Denarii
7. Lupercalia.
8. George Michael.
9. To continue a custom that began with hanging the heads of sacrificed infants outside their doors to appease the gods
10. A massive collection of Roman informal letters.

43.

## Prepositional Word Search

By Janet Schaefer, Latin III Student of Margaret Coston, Orchard Park H.S., New York

AD	in, towards	L A D T R S E R T O C X
ANTE	before	P R E A T Y P A H E L D
APUD	among	S U P E R B O E R H E R S
CIRCUM	around	O M C P O N B U D S A L
CONTRA	against	C N I O U E X T R A T T
EXTRA	outside	I R N S N E W O O G S A
IN	into	R A T A N T E W X Z G J
INTER	between	C R E I N T I D L F H M
PER	through	U T R Z I N Y T E W B C
POST	after	M N B F O S T E T Y D O
SUB	under	E O C O N T R A E H J A
SUPER	above	A P U D D E R Y U S U B

44.

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

START → END

45.

## Latin Word Whiz

By Ann Sheridan, Latin IV Student of St. Martin's G.I.,  
Seaton Catholic H.S., Pittston, PA

Using the clues "LATIN IS GREAT," fill in the puzzle with the correct Latin words.

1. EGION  
 A PPIAN WAY  
 T ABLUM  
 N ENTACULUM  
 I ERO  
 I PERIUM  
 S TOLA  
 G RAVITAS  
 R OMULUS  
 E TRUSCANS  
 A TRIUM  
 T UNICA

47.

## Televisionis Spectacula

By Annette Kaplan, Teacher of Latin,  
Croswood School, Santa Monica, CAPlease translate these well known TV shows, programs  
and films:

Modi ad Vivendum Division et Clarorum  
LIFESTYLES OF THE RICH + FAMOUS  
 Lucius Anno  
I LOVE LUCY  
 Nichol Inanis  
EMPTY NEST  
 Mandus Cratius  
THE WORLD TOMORROW  
 Dies Vitae Nostrae  
DAYS OF OUR LIVES  
 Omnes Liberi Mei  
ALL MY CHILDREN  
 Ex Hoc Mundo  
OUT OF THIS WORLD  
 Contentio Familiaris  
FAMILY FEUD  
 Dies Lactag  
HAPPY DAYS  
 Medicus Quis  
DOCTOR WHO  
 Amoris Connectio  
THE LOVE CONNECTION  
 Bella Stellarum  
STAR WARS

46.

## Qui Sumus?

By Ann Sheridan, Latin IV student,  
Carmel H.S., Carmel, INDuring my reign, the Roman Empire reached its  
greatest limits.TRAJAN

To be emperor, I paid \$1,250 to each Praetorian Guard.

DIDIVSJULIANUS

I am known as the "Philosopher King."

MARCUSAURELIUS

I moved the seat of the empire to Byzantium.

CONSTANTINE

I had the largest baths in Rome built.

CARACALLA

My reign is known as "The Reign of Peace."

ANTONINUSPIUS

I was emperor when Christ died.

TIBERIUS

I built a villa at Tivoli.

HADRIAN

I am known as the "Intolerator" in the Severan line.

MAGRINUS

I was the last emperor of the Western Empire.

ROMULUSAUGUSTULUSROMANEMPERORS

## MONKEY, by George Michael

## Chorus

Why can't you do it?  
 Why can't you set your monkey free?  
 Always giving in to it-  
 Do you love the monkey or do you love me?  
 Why can't you do it  
 Why do I have to share my baby with a monkey?

## Verse 1

Oh, I count to ten  
 But I don't know how and I don't know when  
 To open my eyes  
 If you kiss me again  
 Like you did just now, Like you did just then  
 I've had the rest  
 Now it's time I had the best  
 So you tell me that you won't do anymore

## Verse 2

I'd write your heart a letter  
 But I think you know me better  
 If I keep on askin' baby, maybe  
 I'll get what I'm asking' for

## Chorus

## Verse 3

Oh, I hate your friends  
 But I don't know how and I don't know when  
 To open your eyes  
 Yes the monkey's back again  
 Do you want him now like you did back then?  
 I tried my best  
 But your head is such a mess  
 So I guess that I don't want you any more

## Verse 4

Well you say you care about me  
 That you just can't do without me  
 But you keep on dancin' baby  
 'Til that monkey has you on the floor

## Chorus

## Verse 5

Don't look now  
 There's a monkey on you back  
 Don't look now  
 There's a monkey on you...

## End

All rights reserved. Copyright 1987 by Morrison, Leahy  
 Music. (All rights administered in U.S. by Chappell &  
 Co., Int.)