

## Elisabetha Mediatrix

Multos annos Elisabetha—vel "Betha" ut appellari mavult—laboravit ut fama et divitiis frueretur. Nunc ambas certe habet.

Elisabetha celebra primum facta est quando cantavit carmen cui titulus erat "Rosa." Illo tempore Elisabetha non erat cantrix quam multi admirarentur. Elisabetha in scena foede egit et spurce loquebatur. Illo tempore multi credebant carmen "Rosam" esse solum bonum de Elisabetha.

Nunc Elisabetha personam egit in pictura movente cui titulus erat HOMINES IMMITES. Etiam nunc Elisabetha personam foedam egit, sed multi dixerunt quandam facultatem esse in hac actrice.

Tandem aestate proxima Elisabetha aliam personam egit in nova pictura movente cui titulus erat MAGNUM NEGOTIUM. Haec erat bona pictura movens quod similis erat fabulae scriptae a Plauto. In hac pictura

movente duae geminae permutantur in valetudinario et a se separantur. Altera ruri habitat et humilis est, altera in magna urbe habitat, et dives est. Post multos annos haec geminae sibi obviam fiunt et veritatem de propinquitate sua discunt, sicut gemini fecerunt in Plauti fabula cui titulus erat MENAECHMI. In NEGOTIO MAGNO Elisabetha non erat foeda et spurca. Phires spectatores eam amabant.

Nunc Elisabetha aliam personam agit in una pictura movente optima. Haec pictura movens appellatur LITORA. Nunc omnes qui hanc picturam moventem spectaverunt Elisabetham amant. Multi nunc dicunt Elisabetham esse optimam actricem quae habeat maxima ingenia.

Multos annos Elisabetha famam et divitiis quaevisit sed eas obtinere non poterat. Nunc Elisabetha habet maritum novum et infantem quae habet duos annos.



Elisabetha non cupit maiorem famam et non eget maioribus divitiis. Non multum laborare vult. Nunc Elisabetha mavult domi remanere et mater uxorque esse—sed non potest. Elisabetha "callida" nunc est, et si vult curriculum suum colere, labor (i.e. cantare et personas agere) ei agendus erit.

## If You Think Julius Caesar Doesn't Matter to Us, Try Living With the Old Lunar Calendar!

(Special thanks to Padma Tumuhuri, Latin III student at Carmel H.S., Indiana, for suggesting this article.)

Not everybody is thrilled by Caesar's Gallie Wars, and not everybody appreciates learning all about the structure of Roman legions, but everyone should admit that Gaius Julius Caesar did at least one good thing in his life: a mere 15 months before he was assassinated, he introduced the solar calendar to Rome on January 1, 45 B.C.

If you don't fully appreciate what this means to us today, try to visualize the complexities of living with a lunar calendar.

Lunar calendars are still used, not as civil calendars but as religious calendars. They are so complex (as they were in ancient times) that it takes whole sets of charts and very wise priests and rabbis to accurately predict dates and events.

Still not convinced? Try predicting when Easter will fall each year. This is hard for the average layman to do because the occurrence of Easter (a religious holiday) is still plotted according to the lunar calendar. Easter is the first Sunday after the first full moon that falls on or next after the vernal equinox (March 21st in the Gregorian solar calendar); if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter is celebrated one week later.

Feasts and festivals of the Hindu religion are also based on the lunar calendar. According to this calendar, one lunar year is divided into 12 months of 30 days each. Each month is divided into two halves of 15 days, dark and light. The 11th day of each half and the full moon day of each month are considered very auspicious for fasts and worship.

Judaism also uses a lunar calendar to calculate anniversaries and holidays. Those who commemorate the anniversary of the death of a parent often have a rabbi calculate that anniversary according to the lunar rather than the solar calendar.

So, the lunar calendar is still with us, and there are those who are still able to calculate dates and anniversaries with it. Thanks to Caesar's foresight, however, solar calendar dates and events are easily accessible to all of us, and the average man-on-the-street can plan his life without total reliance on a religious elite to lead him through the vagaries of a lunar calendar.



## IN MEMORIAM

### Frank Fowle II

*Hostile dice*, Frank Fowle II, America's only modern day bard, lost his life during a robbery attack outside his motel in Forsyth, Georgia, at 12:30 a.m. on January 19, 1989. Fowle had just returned from giving a dramatic performance at Georgia Southern College in Statesboro, Georgia, and was unloading his luggage.

Fowle, a classicist who had presented more than 900 performances in 47 states and overseas, was 42 years old.

Fowle had obtained a degree in law from Washington University but gave up his practice in 1980 to pursue a career as a "traveling bard." Fowle had also received a sound training in classical studies and had a special reverence for the heroic virtues found in the classics. After a performance at a Pompeiiana Latin Weekend Conference, Fowle had confided that he had become disillusioned with the practice of law because too often real justice was forced to take a back seat to the legal double talk of crafty lawyers who knew how to capitalize on the vagaries of the legal system. Fowle found a security in the classics, especially the *Iliad* of Homer, the *Republic* of Plato and the *Funeral Oration* of Pericles. Through Fowle's presentations modern audiences were briefly united with the greatness of the past.

Frank Fowle II was a tremendously enthusiastic person who left audiences spellbound. Those who came with a love for Homer's *Iliad* left with a new realization that the *Iliad* was never intended to be written—it is oral literature and can only live through the presentation of such a Bard as Frank Fowle II.

Fowle's intense schedule kept him in good physical condition. He was able to resist and wound his 23 year old assailant who was later arrested seeking medical help at a Forsyth hospital. Fowle's wallet was found in the assailant's home, and he has admitted his guilt to Georgia authorities. Perhaps this one time, for a very special individual, justice will not take a back seat!

Frank Fowle II is survived by his wife, Irene Zorensky Fowle, and their two children Rachel, 3, and Sam, 1, who live near St. Louis, Missouri.

A final word from Homer himself for this great modern day Bard:

*He spoke, and as he spoke the end of death closed in upon him,  
and the soul fluttering free of the limbs went to the afterlife  
mourning her destiny, leaving youth and manhood behind her.*

*Iliad*, Bk. XXII, Lines 361-363.

## The Twenty-first Century Let's Get It Right From the Start!

Nothing is more annoying than mass misinformation, and on no subject are more people misinformed than on when the Twenty-first Century will start.

**The Twenty-first Century will not start with the year 2000!**

A century, as all Latin Lovers know, is a set of 100 years. It runs from 1 to 100. A second century, or set of 100, starts with 101, and so on.

The year 2000 A.D., therefore, will be the last year of the Twentieth Century.

**The Twenty-first Century will begin on New Year's Day, 2001 A.D.**



Pompeiana, Inc.  
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## LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

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## Latin May Be Precise But Try Getting Two Latin Teachers to Agree Precisely!

(Based on "Carving out a new name for the big anniversary," by Philip Murphy, GREENWICH NEWS Thursday, January 12, 1989.

"Let me be the first to congratulate Greenwich on the occasion of its 1990 septingquagesimal," wrote Professor Ed Phinney, chairman of the Department of Classics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Major anniversaries are traditionally designated by Latin names, suggesting a sort of grandeur and permanence. The celebrate has made it into the pantheon of history and its name can be carved in stone with Roman numerals. A similar practice has been adapted to such events as the XXIII Olympiad and Super Bowl XXIII.

So with Greenwich approaching its 350th anniversary in 1990, what should it be called? Isn't there some term comparable to the centennials and bicentennials they celebrated so lustily in recent years? There is a familiar term for 150th anniversary—sesquicentennial—since the Romans conveniently had the word *sexqui* for one-and-a-half. But try as they would, Greenwich party planners could not find the Latin for 350th anniversary, so they went to the experts: *The teachers of Latin*.

Dr. B. F. Barcio, the Director of Pompeiana, Inc., was quite unfazed and responded almost breezily with *tricenquagesimal*.

Prof. Ed Phinney had, of course, suggested *septingquagesimal* anniversary.

Prof. A. D. Macro at Trinity College in Hartford suggested *ducentisessuagesimal*, or *A.V.G.C. CCLL* which stands for *Ab Urbe Greenichensi Condita trecentingquaginta anni*—350 years from the founding of the city/town of Greenwich.

Prof. Michael Roberts at Wesleyan University in Middletown suggested *trecentisimus quinquagesimus* but it didn't include the idea of an anniversary.

Prof. Michael P. McHugh of the University of Connecticut at Storrs said such terms as *bi-et-sesquicentennial* or *bi-cum-sesquicentennial* might be coined but he personally wouldn't condone the use of either.

William F. Buckley, so well known for his love of recondite words and the Latin language, replied, "Sorry, I don't think such a thing exists."

The jury is still out in Greenwich, and, unfortunately, having not found a catchy Latin term, the townspeople seem now to prefer the advice someone found in H. W. Fowler's *Dictionary of Modern English Usage*: just use 350th Anniversary.

## Hey, Caesar, Don't You Know Which Way North Is?

There I was, introducing my umpteenth class to Great Caesar's *Gallia est omnis divisa*. Everything was going fine. We spotted the Belgians, pinpointed the Celts (*nostra Galli appellantur*), and were calmly polishing off Caesar's geographical notes about how *Aquitania spectat inter oceanum solis et septentriones* when one of my great unwashed calmly pointed out that Caesar must have partaken of too much of the vine and become disoriented.

I let him pull down a map of Gaul and watched as he proceeded to show the class that *Aquitania*, located on the southern border of France did not, in fact, face north west as Caesar claimed, but south west. He had a point, but I had no answer so I did what all resourceful Latin teachers do in such circumstances: I mumbled something about the impurity of texts hand copied by monks in less than perfect lighting, and called on someone else to translate the next line.

Now, several years later, Larry Marcus, a student to whom I had taught classical Greek at the college level and who is now both an engineer and an astronomy buff, sends me some innocent little articles he came across in *Sky and Telescope*, (July 1988 & January 1989) in which George Lovi of the American Museum-Hayden Planetarium in New York explains that in the 1st Century B.C. the constellations did not appear in the same locations in the sky as they do today—in fact, each zodiacal constellation has shifted about one sign length eastward. This news caught my eye. When Lovi went on to point out that to the ancients north was indicated by the direction of the North Star from the observer (not by the needle of a compass as it is today), I immediately thought of Caesar and *Aquitania*. Lovi then observed that, for the ancients, the star Kochab in Ursa Minor served as the North Star, and—THE REALLY STARTLING NEWS—in those days this "North Star" of theirs was actually located about 7 1/2° to the west of what we call the North Pole!

What do you know! Caesar knew exactly what he was talking about after all! No misty-eyed monk messed up the message! In the 1st century B.C., from where Caesar stood looking at his "North Star" in Ursa Minor, *Aquitania* did, in fact, face north west.

## Verus Amor

By E. Leonard, Latin IV, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, PA  
Olim erat statuagum artifex solitarius nomine Pygmalion, qui statuam pulcherrimam creavit. Pygmalion statuam amavit, sed ea eum amorem revertere non poterat. Pygmalion Veneri inquit, "Da, O Dea, statuam meae vitam." Venus ei eius optatum dedit. Statua facta est femina viva Galatea nomine quam Pygmalion amavit. Pygmalion et Galatea in matrimonium ducti sunt, et diu feliciter vixerunt.

## Musae Romanae

### The Tears of the Muses

By Percy Bysshe Shelley, 19th Century England

(This 600 line poem is one of the longest in English literature that treats the Muses individually. The poem is such too long to reprint entirely in this column, but a selection of first stanzas is provided to introduce this classic work in which the Muses are complaining that the arts they inspire are being neglected by mankind. Shelley's language has been edited.)

Rehearse to me, you sacred sisters nine,  
The golden brood of great Apollo's wit,  
Those piteous complaints and sorrowful line  
Which late you powered forth as you did sit  
Beside the silver springs of Helicon  
Making your music of heart-breaking moan.

#### Clio

Hear, O great Father of the Gods on high,  
Who are most dreaded for your thunder darts:  
And you our seer, who reigns in Castalie  
And Mount Parnasse, the god of goodly arts:  
Hear and behold the miserable state  
Of us your daughters, doleful desolate.

#### Melpomene

O who shall power into my swollen eyes  
A sea of tears that never may be dried,  
A brazen voice that may with shrilling cries  
Pierce the dull heavens and fill the air wide,  
And iron sides that sighing may endure,  
To wail the wretchedness of world impure?

#### Thalia

Where are the sweet delights of learning's treasure,  
That with comic sock usually beautify  
The painted theaters, and fill with pleasure  
The listeners' eyes and ears with melody;  
In which I was accustomed to reign as queen,  
And mask in mirth with graces well seen?

#### Euterpe

Like as the darling of the summer's pride,  
Fair Philomela, when winter's stormy wrath

The goodly fields were once so nicely dyed  
In colors diverse, quite despoiled hath,  
Uncomforted she hides her cheerless mood  
During the time of her widowhood.

#### Terpsichore

Who has in the lap of soft delight  
Been lulled so long and fed with pleasures sweet,  
Fearless through his own fault or Fortune's spite,  
To tumble into sorrow and regret,  
If by chance he falls into calamity  
Finds the burden greater of his misery.

#### Erato

You gentle spirits breathing from above,  
Where you in Venus' silver home were bred,  
Thoughts half divine, full of the fire of love,  
With beauty kindled and with pleasure fed,  
Which you now in security possess,  
Forgetful of your former heaviness.

#### Calliope

To whom shall I my evil case complain,  
Or tell the anguish of my inward smart,  
Since none is left to remedy my pain,  
Or deigns to pity a perplexed heart;  
But rather seeks my sorrow to augment  
With foul reproach, and cruel banishment?

#### Urania

What wrath of gods or wicked influence  
Of stars conspiring wretched men to afflict,  
Has powered on earth this annoying pestilence  
That mortal minds do inwardly infect  
With love of blindness and of ignorance,  
To dwell in darkness without influence?

#### Polyhymnia

A doleful case deserves a doleful song,  
Without vain art or curious complements,  
And squalid fortune into baseness flung,  
Scorns the pride of usual ornaments.  
Then most fit are these rugged rhymes for me,  
To tell my sorrows that exceeding be.

## Roga Me

## Aliquid



Cara Matrona,

I am really embarrassed to bring this up, but I am confused and could use some help. Like all Roman families, we always kiss our relatives when we greet them. This is something we just do, we don't even think about it. Recently, however, a distant cousin on my father's side paid a surprise visit with her family. She was a beautiful young girl. When I started to give her the usual greeting, she pulled away and acted like I had insulted her. I really felt embarrassed, almost like I had done something wrong. When I asked my father about it privately, he just said, "She's not your *cognata*." I guess I'm supposed to understand what that means, Matrona, but, to tell the truth, I'm still confused and still embarrassed.

Sincerely

Rubidus, Ostiae

Care Rubide,

How embarrassing for you! There you were, just doing what had always been expected of you. Your cousin, however, was in the right to pull away from you. If she is not your *cognata*, you did not technically have the right of *ius osculi*, and it would have been even more embarrassing had she let you kiss her. You see, you are allowed to kiss your relatives, so long as they are related to the sixth degree. These are the relatives that are called *cognati*. Since a *cognata* could not be promised in marriage to you, it is considered all right for her to accept a public family kiss of greeting. Someone who is a seventh degree relative, however, could potentially be promised in marriage to you, and any sort of a public pre-marital kiss could prove very compromising, especially if she were already promised in marriage to someone else. I'm sure that if your *pater* had known these distant relatives were coming to visit, he would have taken the time to caution you about this beforehand. As you get older, you must learn to keep careful track of your *cognati*. Of course, *cognati* can not marry each other, but then they can not appear in court against each other either. At times of family mourning, your *cognati* are also expected to mourn with your immediate family so they must be notified when deaths occur. I know this is all very confusing for you now, but try to learn which of your cousins on your *pater's* side are first through sixth degree, and which ones are more distantly related. It's part of your adult responsibility.

## Fun With Words

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

Take a Latin verb,

*cado, cadere, cecidi, casum* to fall

add a little imagination and some time with a good dictionary, and in almost no time at all, you're having fun with words.

### DECADENT, DECIDUOUS, DECISION, DECAY

If you know that *de* means "down," and *cado* means "fall," then it's easy to understand why a decadent society is one whose values are falling down and in decay. If you understand that the *a* in *cado* can change into an *i* through a process known as "ablaut change," then you will also see why a deciduous tree, as opposed to an evergreen, loses its leaves. To understand the word *decision*, however, you have to appreciate the metaphor of "falling down" on one side or the other of an issue.

### CADENCE

Since *cado* means "fall," cadence is obviously the beat, where the stress falls.

### OCCASION, OCCIDENT

In Latin *ob* can mean "before," or "toward." When it is placed before the Latin word *cado*, the spelling of *ob* changes to *oc* because of something called assimilation, or the changing of one sound to another to make a word easier to pronounce. An occasion thus turns out to be a time when a chance or opportunity "falls toward" someone or comes his or her way. The *occident* is, of course, the west, because the sun sets or "falls toward" that direction.

### CADAVER

The ultimate "fall" word is, of course, cadaver, a fallen body.

## Update on Romulus' Walls

(Based on "Early Rome: Surprises Below the Surface" by B. Bower, SCIENCE NEWS, Vol. 135, p. 20. Special Thanks to Larry Marcus, Indpls, Ind. for bringing this article to our attention.)

The history of early Rome and its inhabitants may need drastic revisions as a result of ongoing archaeological work by American and Italian investigators. Their findings, described at the First Joint Archaeological Congress in Baltimore recently, indicate Roman citizens began to develop an urban civilization in the 7th century B.C., well before contacts with other advanced cultures such as the Etruscans and Greeks and much earlier than many scholars have assumed.

Over the past three years, study of the soil at the Roman Forum—a large public marketplace in the center of the ancient city that is lined by monumental architecture—indicates that an area of about 20,000 cubic meters was filled in with earth as part of a "major public works project," says Albert J. Ammerman of Colgate University in Hamilton, N.Y.

"There was a planned transformation of what was a piece of waste real estate into the heart of the city," he says. "This suggests there was a more advanced political and social order in early Rome than is usually thought."

Many researchers who have studied the writings of Classical Roman historians hold that the area around the Forum did not experience urban development until around 575 B.C., and that even then, change came gradually. Before that, in their view, the Forum was a swampy area first used as a burial ground and later attracting scattered huts.

Archaeological evidence is not abundant for the period between 800 B.C. and 500 B.C., when Rome grew into a major city with great temples and other public structures.

Ammerman and his co-workers have dug into ancient layers of earth in and around the Forum and taken out cores of sediment from several sites. Strata from the 7th century B.C. contain a large amount of peat and indeed suggest the site was swampy at the time. Three sources of water bogged down the area, Ammerman notes: spring water percolating through the soil, runoff from

nearby hills after rains and periodic flooding from the Tiber River just to the west.

But it is unlikely huts stood on the early Forum, he maintains. Rather, it appears massive amounts of earth were moved to fill in the center of the Forum's boggy basin, probably during summer months when the ground dried out. Once that project was completed, construction of public buildings began.

Near the Forum, Italian investigators led by Andrea Carandini of the University of Pisa are excavating on the slope of the Palatine, the principal of the seven hills of ancient Rome. The dig is near where the Palatine levels off and meets the Via Sacra, the "sacred road" that passes through the Forum and up to the Coliseum. In 1987, the scientists found a large ditch or hole that had been filled in during the 6th century B.C. The remains of several structures lie around and on top of it.

Ammerman used a drill to examine sediment below the ground at this site and concluded that a large, naturally formed gully had once run alongside much of the Via Sacra.

Further digging by Carandini's group last year yielded part of a wall running parallel to the gully and dating to about the 7th century B.C. It appears the gully was altered to form a steep ditch.

A wall built beside a ditch was a common defense for settlements at the time, Ammerman says. A well-organized, communal effort apparently went into construction of the Palatine wall.

Carandini says the find supports legends that Romulus founded Rome in 753 B.C. and built a wall at the site. Legend also holds that the infant Romulus and his twin brother, Remus, were nursed by a wolf near the site. The interpretation that the wall is a founding structure of Rome is controversial. Nevertheless, Ammerman says, "environmental studies are opening a new chapter in our knowledge of early Rome."

## LITTLE TULLIA

(By Laura Zelinski, Latin III Student of St. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, PA.)

Dear Tullia,

Help! I'm in desperate need of your advice! I'm very distraught over the fact that my precious, precious son, Julius, has assumed the toga virilis (age 16) and is spending all of his time listening to orators in the forum. He will not consider running our family business which is making sandals. What a fascinating trade this could be for him! I almost fainted when Julius said he had no intention of running the family business if his father, bless his soul, were to pass away. Please help me to find a way to stop my son from ruining my life.

Signed: A Humiliated Mother

Dear Humiliated:

You do not need advice about your son. You need, however, to reconsider your ways of thinking. Becoming an attendant of the forum demonstrates your son's responsibility. His future goals may not please you, but if he is happy attending the forum and listening to the orators, let him do that for the moment. Maybe you can find a way for your son to spend half his day working at your sandal shop, and the other half listening to the speeches he enjoys so much.

Tullia

## Authentic Roman Coins Still On The Market

According to their catalog, the Worldwide Treasure Bureau, P.O. Box 5012, Visalia, CA 93278-5012, has a hoard of ancient Roman coins for sale.

Those wishing to start their own collection of authentic Roman coins that have been found in Britain can begin by buying an assortment of 100 well-worn bronze coins for just \$275.

Collectors interested in specific coins will, of course, have to pay a little more. What follows is a brief sampling of the hundreds of coins listed in the catalog:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| a bronze as<br>(containing the portrait of Vespasian)          | \$125.00   |
| a silver denarius<br>(struck during the time of Julius Caesar) | \$395.00   |
| a gold aureus<br>(containing the portrait of Nero)             | \$2,550.00 |

Anyone thinking of starting a serious collection of authentic Roman coins should, of course, double check the reliability of any dealer, and the authenticity of any coins purchased, before investing huge sums of money.

Those wishing to talk directly with the folks at Worldwide Treasure Bureau can call (800) 437-0222.

## Caesar Not Delivered by Cesarean Section

According to Tom Burnam who wrote *More Misinformation* (Lippincott & Crowell, N.Y., 1980), it is almost universally believed that the operation by means of which the baby is delivered through an incision in the abdomen is named after Julius Caesar, because he was born in this fashion. But he could not have been born in this fashion, for reasons shortly to be made apparent.

Those few who are aware that "cesarean" derives not from "Caesar" but from the Latin verb *caedere*, "to cut" (past participle *caesus*), may nevertheless assume, as Pliny (AD 23-79) did, that Caesar was so named "a caeso matris utero," that is, "from his mother's cut womb." Not at all.

First of all, Gaius Julius Caesar was not the first member of the Julian family to have the name Caesar. His grandfather (C. Julius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus) and his grandfather's brother (Lucius Julius Caesar) had both used the name before Julius was born.

Secondly, the operation itself had been practiced for centuries before Julius Caesar's birth. However, it was invariably performed only on the mother's dead body. Since Julius' mother survived his birth, we must assume Caesar was born by natural delivery.

Myths in Art  
Nemesis

by Albrecht Dürer

One of the most famous engravers to illustrate classical themes during the 16th Century was Albrecht Dürer. He lived in Nuremberg and was one of the first to appreciate the great importance of the printing press for the engraver's art. Because the engraver worked on a highly polished copper plate, it was possible to produce many excellent copies of each engraving. Original prints from Dürer's engravings are owned by many museums and art galleries throughout the world. The print of *Nemesis* shown here is part of the collection owned by the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The print shows Nemesis, the personification of the moral indignation people feel when the natural balance of things seems to have been upset. The goddess is shown floating over the earth and carrying both a sword for punishment and a chalice for reward. According to Hesiod, Nemesis was the daughter of Night. For all the fear she instilled in mankind, she was considered to be a fair and thoughtful goddess whose only concern was proper proportion and control.

Sing Along With  
TerpsichoreCaesaris  
Triumphus

(Tune of "Clementine")

Ecce Caesar nunc triumphat qui subegit Galliam  
Civiumque multitudo celebrat victoriam.  
Gaius Julius Caesar, noster imperator, pontifex  
Primum praetor, deinde consul, nunc dictator,  
mosque rex.  
En victores procedentes, laeti floribus novis,  
Magna praeda sunt potiti et captivi plurimis.  
Exsultantes magna voce "Io triumphel!" concinunt,  
Dum auratum ante currum victas urbes praeferrunt.  
Legiones viam sacram totam complent strepitum,  
Capitoliumque collem scandit Caesar in curru.  
O sol pulcher, o laudande! Caesarem recepimus,  
Et corona triumphali honoratum vidimus.

Contract Cartoonists sought for  
'89-'90

Adult or student readers who have a flair for classical humor and an ability to create effective cartoons are invited to submit a sample cartoon strip or a sample single box cartoon for consideration.

All work must be done in black felt-tip pen on white paper. The format of a cartoon strip must be 2 1/2" high by 12 7/8" long. Single box cartoons must be 3 7/8" square. All cartoons will be reduced to 78% of their original size when printed so balloon print must be large enough to be legible at this reduction.

To be considered, sample cartoons must be received no later than May 1, 1989.

If a cartoonist is chosen as a contract cartoonist for the '89-'90 school year, the cartoon submitted will be the first installment and will be printed in the September 1989 issue. The cartoonist must then sign a contract guaranteeing that a new cartoon will be received by Pompeiiana by the 1st of the month prior to the month it will be published (e.g. by Sept. 1 for the October Newsletter) throughout the '89-'90 school year. Cartoonists who prefer to submit their final eight entries early (e.g. over the summer months) will be paid as their work is received and approved for publication at a later date.

Contract cartoonists will be paid \$25 for each single frame cartoon and \$50 for each cartoon strip accepted for publication.

Unsuccessful applicants who wish their submissions returned, must enclose a stamped self-addressed return envelope with their submission. Cartoons accepted for publication in the Pompeiiana Newsletter become the property of Pompeiiana, Inc.





## The World's Top Nine Archaeological Sites

## Delphi

By Patricia Cuyper

If you seek knowledge of the spiritual world of the Greeks, take your questions to Delphi. The Greeks believed this spectacular site on the slopes of Mt. Parnassus was the center, or navel, of the earth, and its rugged beauty is still awe inspiring.



Model of the original Delphi

(Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art, Doge Fund, 1930)

Known originally as *Pytho*, this was the place sacred to both Poseidon and Ge (Mother Earth) personified in a Python. Later a god brought from Crete—Apollo Delphinus—is said to have killed the dragon Python, and the town was renamed Delphi in his honor.

The present *Temple of Apollo*, dating from the 4th century B.C., was the third on the site. Damaged by earthquakes and used as a quarry for pre-cut building materials, only the foundations and a few columns remain. The great temple once housed the Altar of Poseidon, statues of Apollo and the Fates, and an eternal flame. In the innermost sanctuary the priestess of Apollo uttered the prophecies of the gods from this oracle. If you squint your eyes, you can imagine the entranced Pythia in ceremonial robes, vapors and fumes rising from her tripod, as she foretold the future. She answered questions that decided the fate of men and nations, and the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides resound with her pronouncements.

The grandeur of the Pythian games, held every four to eight years in honor of Apollo's victory over the dragon Python, is echoed in Delphi's athletic complex on the south slope. On the upper terrace is the *Gymnasium*, built around a courtyard. Its covered portico, almost 600 feet long, was used to practice for foot races, and in front of it is an open racetrack of a similar size. On the terrace below is the *Palaestra* where wrestlers trained and practiced as well as the faint remains of a circular pool for bathing.

## Latine Loqui Libet

(Based on an article published in *Time*, Jan. 16, 1989)

Once the lingua franca of the civilized world, Latin today is used mostly by students, academics, historians and some priests. But in Rome a team of linguists led by top Latin scholar Abbot Carlo Egger is working to rectify that unspeakable state of linguistic affairs.

This spring the Vatican is publishing the A-to-L volume of a lexicon turning into Latin some 15,000 phrases that did not exist in the time of Cicero and Caesar.

Among the neologisms will be:

supermarket—*ampla rerum venalium domus*  
cigarette lighter—*ignitabulum nicotianum*  
news flash—*nantius fulminans*  
women's lib—*mulierum liberatio*  
the Charleston dance—*saltatio Carolotoniensis*  
weekend—*extrema hebdomada ferata*  
a wind-surf board—*tabula velifera*.

The new Latin words, according to Abbot Egger, are proof that Latin can be used even today for almost anything.

## A Vergilio Excitata

Nimbus distendit  
ignavus trans caelum  
dum apes colligit.

Kelly Ramsey, Findlay, Ohio

At the top of the winding *Sacred Way* on the north slope is the Stadium. It was reconstructed in Roman times when a large triumphal arch was added at its entrance. It is surprisingly well-preserved.

The Pythian games also celebrated the musical arts sacred to Apollo. Later dramatic contests in comedy and tragedy led to the construction of a theater below the stadium. This auditorium seats 5,000, and its tiers of white stone seats are still used for performances today. Encircled by mountains, this spot offers Delphi's most panoramic view.

Delphi eventually grew into a political center as well as a religious one. The Delphic League, an organization formed by a dozen neighboring city states, met here annually to decide matters of mutual interest. Treasuries, built in the form of small temples, held the offerings to Apollo. The *Treasury of the Athenians*, built in gratitude after the victory at Marathon, has been reconstructed from the original blocks of marble found lying on the spot.



Treasury of the Athenians

Through the centuries nature covered the remains of Delphi and in modern times another town grew up on its site. When French archaeologists began in 1893 the massive task of clearing and excavating, they relocated the modern town that hampered the efforts. Due to their amazing dedication and industry, visitors to ancient Delphi may once again enjoy the spot where monuments and scenery harmonize in their original majesty. You might even find yourself contemplating the now famous *Γνωθι σε ατοιο* (Know thyself) which was once inscribed on the entrance to the *Temple of Apollo*.

## Eau de Caesar

(Based on "Britain's taste of Rome's sweet smell of success," which appeared on p. 58 of *Sydney, Australia Daily Mirror*, January 6, 1989. Thanks to Steve Cagle, Marion, Ohio, for bringing the article to our attention.)

It was a September morning in the year 55 B.C. and, as the fleet of ships moved like a floating city across the Channel towards the coast of Britain near what is now known as Dover, an incredible odor filled the air.

On the white chalk cliffs, thousands of Celts waited and watched, their weapons ready. But as the ships neared, they stared at each other in bewilderment.

Even from 3km off, the strange perfume was almost overpowering, causing the leader of the Britons to wrinkle his nose, take a long sniff and wonder if this was some new weapon of war.

But this was no poisonous fume he smelled, it was the expensive fragrance of attar or roses with which every one of Julius Caesar's 10,000 men aboard the 80 vessels in the Channel was heavily daubed.

This elegant perfume, compounded at great cost in one of Rome's many provinces, was common issue for the Roman troops.

"The Mighty Caesar cannot stand the smell of his own men," sneered the pro-consul's enemies. "And he expects the public to foot the bill for his hot-weather foolishness."

But Caesar paid for the perfume out of his own money, as he paid for the valuable and highly decorated armor his soldiers wore. He boasted he led the world's most handsomely dressed legions. "A soldier who takes pride in his appearance is less likely to throw down his armor and run away," he said.

*Eau de Caesar!* It may seem out of character for a general that we have heard walked bare headed in rain and hot sunshine, who swam rivers with his men, and mingled with the infantry so much that he knew many legionaries by name. But we mustn't forget that down deep Caesar was a Patrician—albeit one who leaned toward the *Populares* side of the Curia. As a Patrician he could be expected to be, down deep, a lover of luxury...a general who provided perfume for his men and had mosaic pavements carried in the baggage carts so they could be laid down in his personal quarters at camp.

## Floral and Faunal Myths

## The Heron, The Screech Owl, The Oak and The Linden

»The story of the heron is unusual among faunal myths. In this story it is not a human being that is changed into a creature but rather a whole town.

For the story of the heron we must go back to the time when Aeneas arrived at the shores of Italy and was fighting against Turnus and the Latini. The battle was being waged on the shore near the home town of Turnus, Ardea. For a while things did not look good for Aeneas and his Trojans. The Latini were getting close enough to the Trojan ships to hurl fire against the pitch-covered boards. Aeneas' ships, however, had been built with wood that was sacred to the goddess Cybele. When she smelled the smoke from her sacred wood, Cybele came rushing up in her lion-drawn chariot and changed the ships to stone so they could not be burned. Now the tide of the battle changed. Soon Aeneas' men had fought their way up to the gates of Ardea. Venus was watching over her son Aeneas and before long the entire city of Ardea lay in ashes. Then something very spectacular happened. From the still-warm ashes arose a new bird never before seen on earth. Its shrill, its thinness and its sooty color fully represented the destruction of the city that gave it birth. The new bird was the heron.

»The screech owl was created by the goddess of grain, Ceres. This story seems designed to discourage tattling on others even though they are wrong and you are right.

The story of the screech owl begins with Ceres' search for her daughter Proserpina after she had been abducted by Pluto. Ceres finally realized where Proserpina was, and had arranged for her release. Only one thing could possibly stand in their way: whether or not Proserpina had eaten anything while she was in the Underworld. The poor girl had, in fact, eaten six or seven pomegranate seeds while she was in Pluto's garden, but she thought that no one had seen her do it. At the last moment, however, the son of Acheron and Orpheus came forward. His name was Ascalaphus. He said that he had been watching Proserpina in the garden and that he had seen her eat six or seven pomegranate seeds. Because of his testimony, the Fates did not allow Proserpina to stay with her mother for more than half a

year at a time. Ceres was infuriated at Ascalaphus and before anyone knew what was happening, she scooped up hell-water and threw it in the youth's face. Ascalaphus' face was immediately disfigured. His nose turned into a beak, his eyes and head grew large, and his whole body sprouted feathers. When he tried to move, he could only do so very slowly. He had become the dreaded screech owl which all men consider a bad omen to see or hear.

»The oak and the linden trees are complete opposites. The oak is strong and sturdy while the linden is weak and delicate. The trees share their nature with a gentle couple who once became the oak and the linden.

Philemon and Baucis were an elderly couple that lived alone in a run down house in Asia Minor. When Jupiter and Mercury were wandering the earth to test man's hospitality, all the richer households turned the gods away, and Jupiter decided to destroy the world with a great flood. At the last minute, however, Mercury noticed a small house that they had not visited yet on a little hill. The gods decided to risk insult one more time before unleashing the flood waters. When they got to the house, they were welcomed by the old couple named Philemon and Baucis. The old couple went right to work cooking, pouring wine and setting the table for their weary guests. In the end, Jupiter explained the mission that he and Mercury were on and asked Philemon and Baucis if there were any favors he could do for them before he drowned the rest of the world in a great flood. After a brief chat with Baucis, Philemon said they had only two requests: that he and his wife might become priest and priestess of this holy spot where they had entertained the great gods, and that neither he nor Baucis would ever have to live without the other. Jupiter smiled, granted their requests, and then flooded the rest of the world. Years later, after the waters had receded and the world was inhabited by a better generation, Philemon and Baucis were standing outdoors holding on to each other and reminiscing. Suddenly they noticed an unusual stiffness in their limbs. They embraced and held on tightly as their bodies were slowly transformed into trees. Philemon became the strong oak tree and Baucis became the gentle linden. Their wish had been granted. Neither was forced to live without the other's support, even in their new shapes as trees.

## THE ROMAN NEWS

(By Martin Wainwright & Jean-Pierre Dubé, Latin III students of D. Fontaine, Waterloo Collegiate School, Ontario.)

In ancient Roman times, the news was transmitted by word of mouth, through a number of oracles. An oracle was a form of free-enterprising prophet for the rich, who would pretend to be able to predict the future for a large fee. He relied on various sacred objects to aid him in the foretelling of the future. Although the oracle seemed to be a quasi-priest, in reality he was, similar to most of the world's business men, only interested in augmenting his pecuniary status.

The following skit combines aspects of both Roman and modern methods of newscasting. The result is intended to be a humorous and satirical parody of news in general.

**Petrus Pontifshominus:** (in extremely excited tone) Goood morning *discipuli Latini!!! Ad infinitum! Ad hoc! Ad lib! Ad nauseum! Nota bene!* (falls off chair) *Optime! Minime! Gladius maximus!* And every other ridiculous English expression derived from Latin. Live from Waterloo C.I., this is the Roman News.

(pause)

**PP:** (noticeably calmer) *Salvete cives Romani!* I'm Petrus Pontifshominus, and this is the Roman News. With the local news, here's Barbara Waltius, the Greek Wonderwoman.

**BW:** (in an effeminate tone with traces of male undertones) *Bonus dies.* Today in the forum, a fight erupted between two distinguished Greek merchants, Hermogenes and Diogenes. It turns out that Hermogenes, a labelled *furcifer*, once again tried to short-change a fellow merchant. Although the amount in consideration was minimal, circa CCH Ethiopian *servi*, the two merchants quickly resorted to an ancient means of Greek altercation; a gruesome battle of claws and teeth. After several minutes of brutal hand-to-hand combat, the two men decided to resolve the conflict in another ancient Greek manner—they kissed and made up.

**BW:** Yesterday, in the late afternoon, the Emperor Caligula was celebrating his twenty-third birthday. The highlight of the afternoon occurred at about the tenth hour, when the Egyptian king Alamanababini, presented his gift of four beautiful maiden slaves. He then proceeded to execute them on the spot. Talk about a *spectaculum horribile!*

Now on to sports, with Howius Coscellus

**HC:** Yesterday, in the Flavian Amphitheater, the visiting team composed of the Christians, met an astonishing defeat in this long-awaited sports event. In fact, the Lions devoured the Christians VI to nothing.

Last Friday at the Circus Maximus, Waltius Disneyus, the chariot racer of the renowned Herbius, the Love Scarab, was disqualified from his heat when judges discovered that Herbius was a chariot with a mind of his own.

Biceps Maximus, the deified Pompeian gladiator, entered the kingdom of Hades three days ago as a result of cardiac arrest. Spectators state that Biceps chased his terrified soon-to-be victim around the circumference of the arena for close to an hour. At this point, he collapsed as a result of over-exertion and died soon thereafter.

Furthermore, today in the scientific community, Nico Tinus, an Arabic inventor attempted to initiate a unique means of physical relaxation. The practice, which he christened as *Longius Destrinsi*, involves the placement of crushed leaves inside a roll of papyrus, about the length of a human finger. According to Nico, one then proceeds to place the papyrus roll in one's mouth, set it on fire and inhale the resulting fumes. Nico is presently being treated by the famous psychiatrist, Shrinkius Notissimus.

**PP:** Tomorrow, the *Forum Romanum* is hosting the third annual slave rummage sale. It is expected that *sexcenti nulla* prime slavery candidates will be sold, with the resulting profits being donated to a needy cause: the construction of the seventeenth *villa natica* for the Emperor's forty-first concubine and her XVIII children.

In unison: And that's the news!!!

## The Aeneid, Bk. I

(By Francine Banner, Latin IV student of Leanne Gravel, Williston Northampton School, Easthampton, Mass.)

The first of Troy to flee with fate,  
To seek the royal Latium's gate  
The wrath of Juno has incurred  
For power, she has been transferred.

Carthage was to sovereign be,  
A kingdom o'er the land the sea  
In Juno's mind, at least was true,  
But Troy was to begin anew.

Upon this does this race set sail  
To follow tried and weary trail  
To test the rites of Cyclop's den  
Close behind the poet's pen.

Ere long there stands an awesome trial  
How far does seem the Roman mile!  
A gift of nymphs does fall on him  
Who makes the light of Troy go dim.

Aeolus did lust for fame  
But he, a pawn in Juno's game  
Coerced, does he release his beasts  
To suckling lamb of Trojan feasts.

But Neptune holds the trident high  
Aeolus dares not defy;  
The awesome master of the waves  
But winds, unruly slaves.

Admonished in his wat'ry wake  
The winds have ceased their mortal quake.  
The Trojans have left only few  
And now they must commence anew.

And soon a resting place appears,  
Recall the calm! Dispel the tears!  
Upon the idle deer transverse  
And venison, a handsome purse

The one most loyal draws his bow  
To fell the coursing buck and doe.  
The meal recalls the heart this day  
That once led Antheus on his way.

And with the heart the sorrow shows  
Its poignant head, a dying rose  
To play upon their present fears,  
Recall their dead with bitter tears.

But they have undergone more strife  
At the hand of Jupiter's wife,  
And so with prophecy of Rome,  
Roam farther from their tarnished home.

And so, he, drawn along this path,  
Aeneas, he of Juno's wrath,  
Comes upon a Spartan maid,  
Her godlike countenance thus displayed.

And as the swans once found their place,  
So will evolve the Trojan race  
And as the prophecy so declares,  
Aeneas will have many heirs.

Enclosed by mist on Carthage's shoals.  
The idol of the kingdom foals  
Unto the race of Dido's love  
As Trojans marvel from above.

A busy people keep the hive  
As clouded men of Troy arrive  
Held in foggy Venus's grasp  
They nectar of the city clasp.

And so proceed to see their fate  
Upon the brazen temple's gate.  
Recall the cruel Achilles' hand  
Which dragged our Hector through the land.

And also fair Diomedes' view  
Who kept the horse from Xanthus' brew  
The army of Sad Troilus lost  
But founding Rome deserves this cost.

Then from the misty umbrage, hark!  
The hands of Priam stretch with dark  
Memnonis and Penthesilia near  
To soon dispel the Trojan fear.

And here is brave Acheates' band,  
Longing to join hand in hand  
With hero hid in hoary haze,  
But he, a dream in empty gaze.

They pose no threat to Carthage's fame,  
At least by fair Ilioncus' claim.  
At last allowed aground, ashore,  
But not yet at great Latium's door.

But fear not for the kingly race,  
Though many trials must they face.  
The will of Jupiter will be done  
Before does set the Trojan sun.

And so dear Rome will come to pass  
Though Juno is a spiteful lass.  
The wish of fate will hold still fast,  
And Troy will into Rome at last.

## Museum Focus

THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

## Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

By Donna H. Wright

The Metropolitan Museum of New York City is one of the largest museums in the Western Hemisphere. Its galleries of Greek and Roman art provide a comprehensive survey of classical civilization. The museum has an extensive collection of Cypriot sculpture, Greek vases and Roman portrait busts. Roman art is best revealed in the gallery that includes the *cubiculum* of the villa from Boscoreale, a mountain-side city also buried by Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Restoration of a Roman bedroom, frescoes such as that of the lady playing the cithara, and a well-preserved mosaic floor are among the features of this exhibit.

The museum's vast collection of Greek pottery includes a red-figured calyx-krater that portrays Sleep and Death lifting the body of Sarpedon. This krater was allegedly bought for the museum for one million dollars. Another red-figured amphora portrays the joyful expression of a cithara player singing to his music. The details of the anatomy, garments, and expression are drawn in lines that vary in intensity and thickness. It is one of the most perfect Greek vases in existence.

The Metropolitan's collection of sculpture presents a variety of subject matter from various periods. Its collection of Attic sculpture from the Archaic Period (700-480 B.C.), including an excellent example of a *kouros*—a standing male nude—is considered to be the finest outside of Athens. The Metropolitan *kouros* probably stood at the grave of an Attic aristocrat, and it is more slender than other *kouroi* of this period. It is an outstanding example of the Athenian ideal of beauty of its time.

From 440 B.C. there is an athlete entitled *Theseus Diadoumenos* because of a head-band which symbolizes success in the games. The shyness of the athlete's stance indicates his modesty in victory.



Kouros

The Metropolitan's sculptures include a marble Aphrodite which is an excellent Roman copy of a Greek original from 300 B.C. and a marble Amazon. This copy of a bronze original is attributed to the master sculptor of the human body, Polykleitos of Argos. The Amazon, who is wounded, is supporting herself on a post. This shifting of part of the body's weight to an object next to it was an innovation in sculpture at the time.

During the Hellenistic Period (beginning ca. 300 B.C.) artists experimented with a variety of new subjects, among which were children and older people. Two examples from this period are exhibited in the Metropolitan. The first is a sleeping bronze Eros whose limbs are relaxed and natural. The second example is a marble statue of an old peasant woman struggling with her basket and her chickens that she is taking to market.

Another prominent item on exhibit is the *Badminton Sarcophagus*. Intricately detailed marble relief around the sarcophagus portrays the god Dionysus surrounded by satyrs, maenads and their children, Pan and winged youths depicting the four seasons. The seasons symbolize the changing times which no longer affect the dead who are now free to partake in the eternal feasting suggested by the Dionysiac festival carved on the sarcophagus.

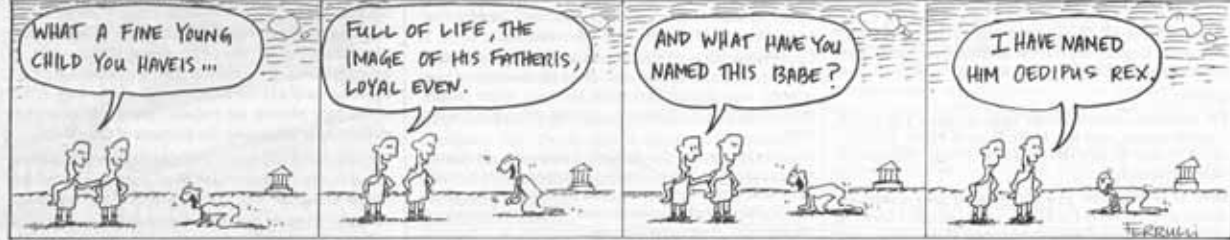
Perhaps the most important statue in the Metropolitan is that of a Roman prince. This bronze piece dates back to late first century B.C. Rome, and it is believed to be either Gaius or Lucius Caesar, the grandsons of the Emperor Augustus. The size, quality and imperial nature of this statue make it one of the most significant in the museum's collection.

Numerous portrait busts are also on display including those of Caligula, Epicurus, and a colossal head of Constantine. A bronze Etruscan chariot with a bronze relief, a grave monument topped with a marble sphinx and a large coin collection provide further reasons to visit the Metropolitan Museum.



Caesarian Section

by Dan Ferruti



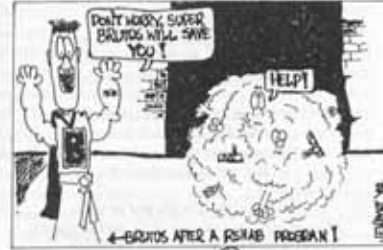
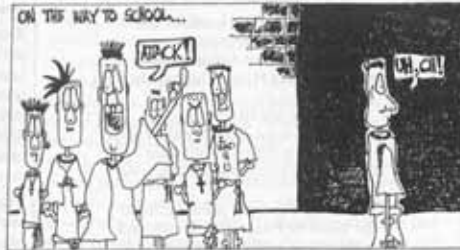
ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



RYBLIVS WADIA



CAESAR EXSTINGUIT HELVETIOS





## The Ides of March: Time for Roman Around

(Based on an article by Susan Dooley, THE WASHINGTON POST, March 14, 1988, P. B6. Special thanks to Gertrude Johnson, Frankfurt, IN, for bringing this article to our attention.)

There are two dates this month which are celebrated—if that is the proper word—in Washington D.C., and they are celebrated in very different ways. March 17, the birthday of St. Patrick, he who drove the snakes from Ireland, is an explosion of Celtic hospitality, drink, song, poems and dance by those who, for one day at least, fancy themselves in Ireland on the far side of the sea. The other date is not marked with such gaiety, particularly in Washington, where the powerful prefer to ignore an occasion that marks the death of kings. The Ides of March, a phrase uttered ever since in a voice full of creaky foreboding, saw the end of Julius Caesar, a man whose extraordinary power could not, in the end, protect him.

Washington only seems to take note of the world of ancient Rome when admonishing us not to decline in similar fashion. In popular history, Rome is just one darn, decadent thing after another.

But then, it is always the orgies that catch the eye. While U.S. senators slave away, history may already be preparing to record not their worthy votes but their attendance at caviar galas sponsored by a long-gone Iranian ambassador, or wading-pool high jinks with glamorous ladies. Just as everyday life in Washington is titillated but hardly dominated by such events, everyday life in both Republican Rome and the Roman Empire was much less spectacular than popular history has it. In fact, any one who has spent much time in social Washington, trudging through official receptions, would probably feel right at home in that earlier capital. Martial, in his Epigrams, might have been begging off from one more embassy party when he wrote:

Three hundred guests, not one of whom I know  
And you, as host, wonder that I won't go.  
Don't quarrel with me, I'm not being rude:  
I can't enjoy social solitude."

They knew how to give a decorous and intimate dinner in Rome, but all that comes through in the popular picture is Nero fiddling, Caligula diddling and the

supporting cast flinging themselves around in drunken and orgiastic fashion. It happened, just as the occasional congressman behaves in less than admirable fashion, but if one were to give a Roman dinner, it would not necessarily feature escapees from *Saturday Night Live* racing around screaming "Toga! Toga!" Nor would the food be quite as revolting as it is often pictured. There is something about *garum*, fermented fish sauce, that has put people off of Roman cuisine ever after, though it can surely be no worse than the anchovy paste called Gentlemen's Relish, which is much beloved of the British.

It is not difficult to come up with an array of usable recipes from Apicius. What is more difficult is to get your guests to be comfortable while being served in Roman fashion, since the Romans did not sit upright at the table as we do, but reclined. You could do away with the dining room table and place cushions around the edge of the room, though guests unused to eating while leaning on their elbows will probably keep popping up into sitting position.

Romans, like Washingtonians, seem to have been obsessed with politics and food and their frequent writing on the latter makes it easy to stage a Roman dinner. Here again is Martial describing a meal he has prepared for his guests:

"The modest dinner shall be served in a single course—a kid rescued from the jaws of a savage wolf, and meat balls to require no carver's knife, and beans, the food of artisans, and tender young sprouts; to these a chicken, and a ham that has already survived three dinners, shall be added. When you have had your fill I will give you ripe apples, wine...from a Nomentan flagon...To crown these there shall be jests without gall, and a freedom not dreaded next morning, and no word you would wish unsaid."

A formula for a pleasant evening, which could lead from soup to nuts, or as Horace would have it: "Ab ovo usque ad mala."

## Claudia's Kitchen



Salve! Here it is March, and time to get up and get going. A favorite March *Prima Mensa* in my *triclinium* is *perna* (ham). If I really want to see those eyes light up when *prima mensa* is presented, I make sure the *perna* is fixed with that special sauce from *Sicilia* called *Ius Tarentinum*.

## Ius Tarentinum in Perna

4 lb. ham (with skin intact and bone in it)

## Sauce

- 1/2 teaspoon coarsely ground pepper
- 4-5 teaspoons cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon rosemary
- pinch of fennel
- 1/4 cup beef stock
- 1/4 cup red wine
- 1 teaspoon olive oil

Simmer ham for 1 hour in water, changing to fresh water after 30 minutes. Drain, cool meat, and carefully separate skin from the flesh, leaving it attached at the small end. Score the ham, then season it with the reduced sauce below. Tie skin back in place with string, and bake in a 350°F oven for 2 1/2 hours.

To make the sauce, grind together pepper, cloves and rosemary. Add the pinch of fennel. Combine with stock, red wine, and olive oil. Bring to a boil, simmer to reduce, and use as described above.

## Poemata Brevia

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

Iuno  
pulchra, lenis  
custodire, amare, ducere  
rica, pavo-aquila, sceptrum  
regere, superare, moderari  
validus, strenuus  
Iupiter  
by Theresa Nemec, Grade 11, Latin III

Nox  
nigra, caeca  
dormiens, timens, decedens  
obscuritas, manes, sol, lux  
laborans, vivens, videns  
clarus, conspicuus  
Dies  
David Ackerman, Grade 12, Latin III

Odium  
invidium, malevolum  
fastidire, abhorrere, abominari  
invidia, contemptio—venia, condonare  
amare, incantare, alere  
amans, benevolus  
Amor  
by James Stankard, Grade 10, Latin II

## LATIN CLASS EUPHORIA

(By Mike Ariaratnam, Latin III student of D. Fontaine, Waterloo Collegiate School, Ontario)

I've got a Latin exam  
I'll study verbs and the ablative too  
My average in the course is fifty-two.

The course has no limits; it is really neat  
If I don't go to school, I'll be put on the street.  
My spelling is unsure  
And if you see my grammar you'd think it's poor.

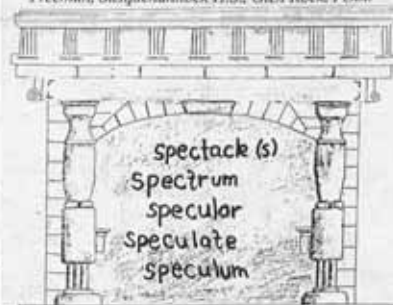
Latin class Euphoria  
I am a Roman warrior  
Latin class Euphoria  
Hallelujah-gloria!



Pen and Ink Drawing by David Reid Ockerman, Latin II student of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park H.S., N.Y.

## Derivative Temple Drawing

By Mike (Decimus) Burns, Latin II student of Harry Freeman, Susquehannock H.S., Glen Rock, Penn.



## The Only English Film Ever Made in Latin

*Sebastiane* (currently owned by the British Film Institute) tells the story of the legend of the martyr, St. Sebastian. The film was directed by Derek Jarman, and the script was put into Latin by Jack Welch, who used ingenious shifts to put Roman barrack-room language of the third century A.D. into comprehensible Latin. *Sebastiane* enjoys the unique distinction of being the only English film ever to have been released in Britain with English sub-titles. The only other film in a classical or "dead" language has been the Sanskrit production *Sankaracharya*.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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## CAESARIS BELLUM ALEXANDRINUM

New from Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 1000 Brown Street, Unit 101, Wauconda, IL 60084. Edited by Gavin Townend this excellent text (complete with intro, notes and vocab.) contains *Bellum Civile III*. 102-112 & *Bellum Alexandrinum* 1-33. \$10.00

BALNEATORE ET BALNEATRICE  
OPUS EST

There are immediate openings for male and female bath attendants. *Thermae M. Crassi* Frugi. Salt and fresh water baths. Near Sarno River at Pompeii.

## MAGISTRI LATINI SUMUS

Does your school need a new Latin teacher for next year? The following excellent teachers are seeking positions:

Eileen M. Torrence, 1514 4th Ave., Terre Haute, IN 47807 (812) 235-2728.

Thor Polson, Dept. of Classical Studies, Un. of Missouri-Columbia, 420B General Classroom Bldg., Columbia, MO 65211 (314) 882-3340

Ruth F. Butler, 2820 Oak Meadows Ct., Dubuque, IA 52001 (319) 588-2133

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- I. QUANDO TECUM SUM, Praefectus
- II. DIRECTO SURSUM, Paula Abdulis
- III. RES FERA, Sonus Locus
- IV. QUO MODO ME AMAS, Catherina Alba
- V. TOTUM HOC TEMPUS, Tiffanea
- VI. DESIDERO ME OBLECTARE, Samantha Vulpes
- VII. AMATRIX IN ME, Sheena Orientalis
- VIII. ADHAERERE, Stephanus Ventisilva
- IX. ABIRE, Informationis Societas
- X. QUOD EGO SUM, Editha Fragilis et Boiohaemiani Novi

49

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. Near what islands was the final decisive sea battle of the First Punic War fought in 241 B.C.?
2. What are the only two cases used by the Supine?
3. Which of the following verbs has a reduplicated perfect: *curare, currere, cooperire*?
4. How would you say "I like it" in Latin?
5. What would a verruciform nose look like?
6. What famous Greek poetess (born ca. 610 B.C.) lived on the island of Lesbos?
7. Judging from the origins of the word, how were accolades originally received?
8. What is the Latin expression that is the equivalent of the English "from head to toe"?
9. With what medium of art did the Etruscans prefer to decorate the interior of their tombs?
10. What author used a series of fictional letters and documents to present the final days of Julius Caesar in a novel?

50

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Into what creature did Venus change Ardea?
2. What are *kouroi*?
3. Who paid for the perfume Caesar gave his men?
4. What is the only English film ever made in Latin?
5. What is a tricinquagennial?
6. What is the essential ingredient when fixing *Jus Tarentinum* in Perna?
7. Who is the personification of the moral indignation people feel when the natural balance of things seems to have been upset?
8. On what exact date did Rome's first solar calendar go into effect?
9. For what profession had Frank Fowle II trained before becoming a bard?
10. What would it cost for a collector to buy an *aureus* of Nero's on today's market?

51

## Vocational Placements

By Marcy Holstege, Latin I student of D. Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Walker, MI

- |           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| A         | B                     |
| architect | A. agricola           |
| banker    | B. faber tignarius    |
| carpenter | C. architectus        |
| doctor    | D. magister, magistra |
| farmer    | E. argentarius        |
| nurse     | F. scriba             |
| painter   | G. medicus            |
| sailor    | H. nutrix             |
| secretary | I. nauta              |
| teacher   | J. pictor             |

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## Children's Books

By 9th Grade Latin Students of Mrs. Anne Barnes, New Canaan Country School, Conn.

1. Petrus Cuniculus
2. Nunc Sex Sumus
3. Feles in Petaso
4. Silvester et Lapillus Mirabilis
5. Fac viam pro anaticulis
6. Turpis anaticula
7. Rana et Bufo sunt Amici
8. Bona Nox, Luna
9. Stuartus Parvus
10. Carolettiae Tela
11. Ventus in Salicibus

55

## Televisionis Spectacula

By Annette Kapon, Teacher of Latin, Crossroad School, Santa Monica, CA

Please translate these well known TV shows, programs and films:

- Laudate Dominum
- Mundus Alius
- Quadragesima Octo Horae
- Aliquis Abest/Praemium
- Illud Incredibile Est!
- Societas Illorum Qui Domi Emunt
- Coquus Parcus
- Triginta Aliquid (circa triginta)
- Nuntia Bona
- Radices

## Labyrinth Puzzles

By the 4th Grade Latin students of Linda M. Thompson, Beltsville Academic Center, MD. Find the Latin words for the Mediterranean Sea that mean "our sea" and "the inner sea."



53

## A Slave's Quest

By Sue Overway, Latin I student of Mr. D. Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Walker, Mich.

Write the Latin word which has the same meaning as the given English. The boxed-in letters will fill in the blank.

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | Fugitive             |
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | Art of War           |
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | Knight               |
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | Scout                |
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | General (of an army) |
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | Hostage              |
| [ ] _ _ _ _ _ | Soldier              |

\_\_\_\_\_ has a thousand charms to show

That slaves, how'er contented, never know.

—William Couper, 1731-1800

54

## DEPONENT VERBS

By Debbie Fisher, Latin VI student of Mrs. Shirley Houseal, Lower Dauphin Sr. H.S., Hummelstown, Penn.

Translate the following English phrases into Latin. When you place the letters from the numbered blanks into the corresponding numbered blanks below, you will discover a famous saying by Ovid.

- |                              |    |       |       |
|------------------------------|----|-------|-------|
| we try                       | 11 | 4     | _____ |
| I shall urge                 | 9  | 5     | _____ |
| she had died                 | 13 | _____ | _____ |
| I was fearing                | 12 | _____ | _____ |
| you (s.) are following       | 1  | 6     | _____ |
| they bestow                  | 3  | _____ | _____ |
| he advanced                  | 15 | _____ | 8     |
| they will dare               | 2  | 10    | _____ |
| you (pl.) will have rejoiced | 16 | _____ | _____ |
| we have suffered             | 7  | 14    | _____ |
- 1 2 3 4 5 4 6 7 8 9 5 10 3 6 11 12 13 7
- 14 3 4 2 7 13 15 8 2 7 6 12 3 8 5 16 3 10



## 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.)

## 48. CARMINA OPTIMA

1. WHEN I'M WITH YOU, Sheriff
2. STRAIGHT UP, Paula Abdul
3. WILD THING, Tone Loc
4. THE WAY YOU LOVE ME, Karyn White
5. ALL THIS TIME, Tiffany
6. I WANNA HAVE SOME FUN, Samantha Fox
7. THE LOVER IN ME, Sheena Easton
8. HOLDING ON, Steve Winwood
9. WALKING AWAY, Information Society
10. WHAT I AM, Edie Brickell & the New Bohemians

## 49. BUDDING GENIUS

1. Aegates Islands off Sicily
2. Accusative and ablative
3. Currere = cucurri
4. Mihi id placet.
5. A wart
6. Sappho
7. By being hugged around the neck
8. A capite ad calcem - from head to heel
9. Mural paintings or frescoes
10. Thornton Wilder, THE IDES OF MARCH

## 50. HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. A heron.
2. Early Greek statues of standing male nudes.
3. Caesar himself.
4. Sebastiane.
5. A 350th Anniversary.
6. Ham
7. Nemesis.
8. 1/145
9. Lawyer.
10. \$2,550

## 51. Vocational Placements

By Marcy Holtege, Latin I student of D. Hulsken,  
Covenant Christian H.S., Walker, MI

| A           | B                     |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| C architect | A. agricola           |
| E banker    | B. faber tignarius    |
| G carpenter | C. architectus        |
| B doctor    | D. magister, magistra |
| A farmer    | E. argentarius        |
| H nurse     | F. scriba             |
| J painter   | G. medicus            |
| I sailor    | H. nutritrix          |
| F secretary | I. nauta              |
| D teacher   | J. pictor             |

## 53. ASlave's Quest

FUGITIVUS  
RES MILITARIS  
EQUES  
EXPLORATOR  
DUX  
OBSES  
MILES

FREEDOM has a thousand charms to show

That slaves, however contented, never know.

—William Couper, 1731-1800

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Translate the following English phrases into Latin. When you place the letters from the numbered blanks into the corresponding numbered blanks below, you will discover a famous saying by Ovid.

we try CONAMUR  
I shall urge HORTABOR  
she had died MORTUA ERAT  
I was fearing VEREBAR  
you (s.) are following SEQUERIS  
they bestow LARGIUNTUR  
he advanced PROGRESSUS EST  
they will dare AUDEBUNT  
you (pl.) will have rejoiced GAVISI ERITIS  
we have suffered PASSI SUMUS  
QUI NON EST HODIE CRAS  
MINUS APTUS ERIT QUID

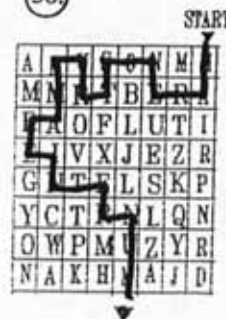
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Laudate Dominum  
PRAISE THE LORD  
Mundus Alius  
ANOTHER WORLD  
Quadragesima Octo Horae  
48 HOURS  
Aliquis Abest/Praemium  
MISSING/REWARD  
Ilud Incredible Est!  
THAT'S INCREDIBLE  
Societas Illorum Qui Domi Emunt  
HOME BUYING CLUB  
Coquus Parvus  
FRUGAL GOURMET  
Triginta Aliquid  
(circa triginta)  
THIRTY SOMETHING  
Nantia Bona  
GOOD NEWS  
Radices  
ROOTS

## 56.



## 52. Children's Books

By 9th Grade Latin Students of Mrs. Anne Barnes,  
New Canaan Country School, Conn.

1. Petrus Cuniculus  
PETER RABBIT
2. Nunc Sex Sumus  
NOW WE ARE SIX
3. Feles in Petaso  
CAT IN A HAT
4. Silvester et Lapillus Mirabilis  
SYLVESTER AND THE
5. Fac viam pro anaticulis  
MAKE WAY FOR DUCKLINGS
6. Turpis anaticula  
UGLY DUCKLING
7. Rana et Bufo sunt Amici  
FROG AND TOAD ARE FRIENDS
8. Bona Nox, Luna  
GOOD NIGHT, MOON
9. Stuartus Parvus  
STUART LITTLE
10. Carolettae Tela  
CHARLOTTE'S WEB
11. Ventus in Salicibus  
WIND IN THE WILLOWS

## Bette Midler

For many years Elizabeth — or Bette as she prefers to be called — worked so she could enjoy fame and fortune. Now she definitely has both.

Elizabeth first became famous when she sang "The Rose." At that time she was not a singer whom many admired. She gave crude performances and used vulgar language. At that time many believed that "The Rose" was the only good thing about her.

Then Elizabeth had a role in a motion picture called RUTHLESS PEOPLE. She still played an obnoxious character, but many said that she had a certain talent. Finally last summer Elizabeth had a role in a new motion picture called BIG BUSINESS.

BIG BUSINESS was a good movie because it was similar to a play written by Plautus. In this movie two twin girls are mixed up in a hospital and get separated from each other. One lives in the country and is poor,

and the other is wealthy and lives in a big city. After many years these twins meet and learn that they are related, as happened to the twins in Plautus' MENAECHEMI. In BIG BUSINESS Elizabeth's role was neither disgusting nor foul. More moviegoers liked her.

Now Elizabeth has another role in an excellent motion picture. This movie is called BEACHES. Everyone who sees this picture likes her. Many are now saying that she is a very good actress who has very great talent.

For many years Elizabeth sought after fame and fortune but wasn't able to get it. Now she is married and has a two-year-old daughter and she has no desire for additional fame or more money. She doesn't want to work very much. She now prefers to stay home and play wife and mother — but she can't. This is the time that Elizabeth is "hot," and if she wants to promote her own career, she is going to have to work by continuing to sing and to accept movie roles.