

## ARNOLDUS (tam fortis quam aquila) SCHWARZENEGGER (suffusus niger) Vir qui habet Herculis vires sed Jovis festivitatem!

Arnoldus est advena qui ex Austria in Americam immigravit. Studuit negotio et reipublicae administrationi apud Wisconsinensi Universitatem, sed numquam negotiator fuit.

Quia habebat corpus quam lacertosissimum, celeriter ad Aquifoliae Silvam in California invitatus est. Mox in pictura moventibus personas agebat: Mane Esuriens, Impellere Ferrum, Conanus Barbarus, Conanus Perditor, Extinctor, Praedo, Negotium Crudum, et Vir Currens. In omnibus his picturis moventibus Arnoldus semper erat severus et lacertosus—heros qui non multum loquitur, heros quem omnes admirati sunt.

Nunc autem Arnoldus novas personas in picturis moventibus agit. Hae personae ioculares sunt! Arnoldus adhuc habet masculos magnos sed ioculator benevolus est. Arnoldus dicit se multam prosperitatem nunc habere quia sibi inridere potest.

"Habeo," Arnoldus ait, "hanc rationem: spectatores plus delectantur a magno viro qui iocularis est et qui animi motus proponit quam a viro parvo. Si durus es et dicis aliquid ioculare, spectatores delectantur quia hoc non expectaverunt." Quia haec ratio vera est, Arnoldus maxima prosperitate fructus est in pictura moventi cui titulus est Gemini.



Arnoldus demonstravit virum fortem posse habere calliditatem et feliciter agere personas in picturis moventibus. Ergo Arnoldus nunc meret X decies centena milia nummorum quando personam in una pictura moventi agit.

### In Memoriam

## Maureen O'Donnell Teacher of Latin Par Excellence

(Based on an article in *The Washington Post*, 2/21/89, p. A22. Special thanks to Christine Sleeper, Herndon Va, for bringing the article to our attention.

These days everybody—from Congressmen to cashiers—has an opinion on improving American secondary school education. Nothing, however, can give this country a better insight into one of the most essential ingredients of good secondary school education than the astounding career of Maureen O'Donnell, a Latin teacher in Fairfax County, Virginia, whose life was ended in mid-career by cancer in February of this year.

Although her own life was not spared personal tragedy—four of her six children died of cystic fibrosis—she never ceased to give joy and inspiration to others.

It was the late '70s when Mrs. O'Donnell picked her niche in the American educational system: W. T. Woodson H.S. in Fairfax County, Virginia. She began work as a part-time Latin teacher but promptly caused an unforeseen explosion. For thanks to her power to engage her students in the so-called "dead" language and its allegedly musty and irrelevant literature, within five years Latin enrollments at Woodson had almost quadrupled (from 80 students to 300), and a second Latin teacher had to be added.

Classicists around the region and around the country were soon marveling—including classicists at Yale, which was to give Mrs. O'Donnell an honorary degree, the first it had ever awarded a high school teacher, in 1982.

What caught everyone's attention was not just the upward spurt in Latin enrollments at Woodson H.S. but the absolute geyser of pleasure and enthusiasm among Mrs. O'Donnell's students: they voluntarily stayed after school to kick Latin verbs around in special workshops;

they entered contests all over the place and, when they did, regularly swept the board of prizes. They were known as "Latin jocks" and were awarded letter-sweaters. The awesome Woodson Latin team traveled on Saturdays to compete in Latin "meets" with students from all over Virginia.

Mrs. O'Donnell's own day started at 4 a.m. with preparation at home for classwork, and she stayed at school till after 5 p.m. coaching team members and being available for any Latin students who needed special encouragement or explanations. Her evenings were spent at home, but all her students knew they were free to call her there with homework problems.

The insight provided by Mrs. O'Donnell's extraordinary accomplishments is not that all of America's teachers should work overtime and on weekends; some can, some can't.

The correct insight is that good teachers—to a person—seem to have a special gift to offer their students. The gift flows from the teacher's personal excitement about the learning process and his/her love for students that results in an almost uncontrollable need to share the pleasure of this excitement with them.

Mrs. O'Donnell gave the priceless gift of pleasure in mental enterprise to hundreds of students who, no matter whether they continue with the classics or not, have been helped to discover the profound satisfaction of mastering a difficult discipline, of enlarging their understanding—in short, of learning.

"You have made Latin live," Yale said in awarding its degree. Mrs. O'Donnell did that and more: in a very particular sense, she helped hundreds of her students to live.

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### Parilia

April 21

## The Birthday of Rome

From the teaching files of Gertrude Ewing, Terre Haute, Ind.

The most important April ceremony in Ancient Rome was undoubtedly *Parilia*, a festival in honor of a very ancient rustic *numen* called *Pales*. According to tradition it was on this feast of *Pales* (a.d. XI Kal. Mai., or April 21 on our calendar) that Romulus set the boundaries and founded the city that would be named after him.

Ovid's description of the celebration of *Parilia* is full of the color of Roman rustic festivals: ceremonial food offerings, blue flames fueled by local sulphur, and fresh water obtained either from a "living" stream or from the morning dew gathered from living grasses.

In Rome a ceremonial fire was also lit on the Palatine Hill and various rituals were performed by the priests at *Parilia* as a way of purifying the city and its people.

So far as we know there was no "birthday party" *per se*, as this was not specifically a celebration in honor of the founding of Rome—that celebration was first popularized by the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini.

## Latin and the Idiot Factor

Special thanks to Dan Harshbarger, Carmel H.S., Ind.

Latin literature provides an endless source of intellectually stimulating and tersely cogent quotations that can be used to highlight almost any occasion. So what happens? Do people call you long distance to ask the meaning of such things as *Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt*? Do people write letters to the editor of their local paper asking for an explanation of such pithy phrases as *O tempora, O mores!* or *Dux femina facti*? This, of course, would be too much to expect.

Oh, the calls come, and letters are written. But what people want to know is, what does *Illegitimi Non Carborundum* mean, or, most recently, what does *Uva uvam vivendo varia fit* mean? Consider the following article that appeared in the February 28, 1989 Indianapolis Star.

### "Mystery Solved."

"The office staff at Indianapolis Rubber Stamp wrote to wonder what the Latin phrase *Uva uvam vivendo varia fit* painted on the ranch's sign by Gus McCrae in the CBS miniseries *Lonesome Dove* meant.

"Professor A.L. Gabriel, director emeritus of Notre Dame's Medieval Institute, sorted through 37,000 Latin proverbs in the institute's collection before finding it in an obscure late-19th century Hungarian publication, *Florilegium Proverborum Latinitas*.

"Based on a line from Juvenal's *Satires*, the proverb [supposedly] means, 'One tainted grape infects another.' A more modern version would be 'One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel.'"

The "Idiot Factor" involved here is that if you have libraries full of quality Latin literature at your disposal—literature that you have spent years learning to access, translate and appreciate—of course people will only ask you about nonsense Latin sayings that you probably weren't even aware existed. *Haec sunt lacrimae verae magistrorum et mentes eorum excruciant!*

## We Come Not to Praise Caesarea

(Based on an article by Hank Burchard, Washington D.C. Weekend, April 1, 1988, pp. 51-2. Special thanks to Gertrude Johnson, Frankfort, Ind. for bringing this article to our attention.)

Once upon a time, about 2,500 years ago, there was a little bay along the long low coast of the eastern Mediterranean where Phoenician traders used to put in now and then to dicker with the locals.

Business prospered, so that by 375 B.C. King Strato had built a beacon there to guide visiting ships and had improved the harbor. Then in 331 B.C. along came Alexander the Great, taking the town *en passant* as he conquered what they used to think was the whole world, and there went your Phoenicians.

The Greeks were ejected by the Jews in 103 B.C., and by about the time of Christ, King Herod owned the place, which he named *Caesarea*—in honor of Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus, the adopted son of the great Julius himself.

This town, recently excavated and celebrated in a traveling exhibit which came to the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington last summer, was not destined for a peaceful existence. Thanks to the attention of Herod, Caesarea became a major port city, the capitol of Judea, now Palestine. The city was conquered by the Parthians, by the Jews, by the Romans again, Jews again, Romans again, ditto Jews, ditto Romans, ditto, ditto, Byzantines, Jews again (the bad Samaritans), Persians, Byzantines again, Islamic Arabs, Christian crusaders, Muslims under Saladin, crusaders again, and finally in 1265 A.D. by the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt, who said enough was enough and razed Caesarea to the ground to keep anybody else from making trouble.

Today, this town, named in honor of an adopted son of Julius Caesar, can be seen on a NASA Landsat satellite photograph—from the perspective of the heavens, Caesarea, this triumph of human design and human strife, this ground that holds the bones of a hundred human generations, appears as a tiny patch of dirty white sand on the edge of a smallish sea.

## Musae Romanae The Theogony (I. 30-115)

By Hesiod, 7th Century B.C. Greece

Paraphrased in English Verse by B. F. Barcio

The Muses were born on a mountain top far  
Their mother Mnemosyne thought Zeus had no par.  
On nine different nights Zeus wooed her to bed  
And promised the memory would fill up her head.  
When a whole year had passed, she gave birth to all nine  
Carefree and singing and all of one mind.  
Near snowy Olympus they have a dance floor  
The Graces and Passion keep asking for more.  
The day they were born, to Olympus they went  
And Zeus to each one gave a special talent.  
Clio, Euterpe, Thalia were first,  
Melpomene and Terpsichore thought they would burst.  
Erato and Polyhymnia went to Zeus next  
While Urania and Calliope stayed back to be vexed.  
Calliope turned out the most special of all  
For when kings are appointed, she enters their hall.  
She tells all her sisters to ready their scripts  
So good words like honey will flow from King's lips.  
For kings who lead men must be given good sense  
So when seen by their people they'll have reverence.  
Such gifts do the Muses give to each king,  
But with the help of Apollo they teach men to sing.  
Blest is the man whom the Muses do love  
For when he's in need, they'll come from above.  
Those blessed by the Muses can sing of great times  
And heal all the troubled and sad with their rhymes.  
Hesiod hails you, Oh Daughters of Zeus  
And asks for your help as he tries to produce  
The stories of gods descended from Night  
Who from the Earth, the Sky and the Sea get their might.  
Help me to tell how things came to be  
To explain all the rivers, the stars and the sea.  
With your help I'll record how might was divided  
And how the gods on Olympus really decided  
Where their power would be, where each would be king  
And the order in which creation would spring.

## JULIUS CAESAR

By K.R. Bierwax. Published in *The Heritage*, April 1988

I went, I saw and I conquered  
An empire for Rome  
But here at home  
Those scheming scoundrels  
And those senile senators  
Good at nothing  
But howling in the senate house  
Their last resort  
On comfortable cushioned seats  
Where they usually sleep and doze  
Or scowl at each other  
Now in servile fearfulness  
Have lost their sleep  
To plot against me  
Employing all their ruses  
To rouse the plebeian rabble  
Accustomed only to be ruled  
Be it by republican rowdies  
Or by a Rex.  
I have seen them often  
Those pettifoggery demagogues  
The pygmies on a podium  
At the monument's base  
In the big meadow or market place  
Yelling at the top of their voice  
Against a fictitious foe  
Promising a paradise to all the pigs  
Those groundlings roaring and relishing  
Any rotten thing that is thrown before them.  
I have ignored them always  
For these howling humbugs are so small  
Much beneath the sweep of my broad sword  
All their heroics are only in rhetorics hollow  
Even in a scuffle not to speak of a fight  
They are the first to flee.

But have I ignored them long?  
For now I find my friend in their midst  
That noble man, scion of a noble line,  
Who sits high in people's hearts,  
Now frustrated fruitlessly trying  
To make men of those plebeian pigs  
Who always contended lie  
Wallowing in their ugly sties,  
Have the flatterers' smooth tongues  
Made him believe  
Not to accuse the stars  
Not to be underlings?

My trustful friend, if only you knew  
How vile is this villainous lot  
Envious of anything great  
In their efforts to vilify me  
Themselves incapable of any great height  
They try to pull down all high things low  
They will borrow  
Your honorable image  
To invest with honor  
Their dishonorable deeds.  
Often than not  
The credulous commoner  
In his rustic reasoning  
Makes the right choice  
But he is always misled  
By these mischievous rogues.

He knows  
Weakling as he is  
He cannot bear his own load  
It is better to leave  
The ablest man to lead.  
Given a choice  
Would you choose these pygmies  
And reject the colossus  
Capable of guarding your gates  
From thieves and thugs and marauders?  
Think before you drive your dagger  
home.  
You opt for a worse tyranny  
The small nets of these small men  
Do not spare even the smallest fry  
While big nets leave them alone  
And once I am felled by these fell guys  
The center removed, there'll be nothing  
to hold.  
These hypocrites baring their vicious  
fangs  
Will then rush at each other's throats  
And in that general chaos  
You will surely cry  
For another Caesar's rise  
To rescue you from the rule of pigs.

## Poema in Indianese Scriptum

By Stephanie Whittaker, Latin Student of Betty Whittaker, Carmel Jr. H.S.

Cornelia  
Maxima, bona  
Rideo, salto, loquor  
Sum pulchra  
Cornelia

## Roga Me Aliquid



Cara Matrona,

I am a young shepherd who lives on the island of Aenaria near Misenum in the Bay of Neapolis. This past winter my pater passed from life and left me and my younger brothers to tend the flocks and provide for the family. Matrona, I am only 16 years old and just dedicated my *hulla* to the *Lares* last summer, so I am not sure I know how to do everything that is expected of me. Later this month the other shepherds on Aenaria will all be celebrating the festival of Pales, and I don't want our family to be the only one that doesn't know what it's doing. Naturally I watched my father perform the rites of Pales every year, but I never paid close enough attention to learn exactly what was going on. Can you help me so we don't look like a bunch of *stulti*?

Sincerely,

Pastor Imperitus, Aenariae

Care Imperite,

So many children don't learn from their parents until it is too late, then they wish they had paid closer attention and asked questions. But be that as it may, of course I can help you. First of all be sure you celebrate the festival on the proper date, *a.d. XI Kalendas Maias*. Early in the morning sweep the ground clean in the sheep fold with a broom made of twigs. Then decorate the folds with fresh cut branches of olive-wood. Next make a fire using olive-wood, juniper, pine twigs, and laurel. Sprinkle sulphur over the fire. When it is burning its best, add millet cakes as offerings and pour in a pail of warm cow's milk as an offering to Pales. You must then say prayers to any and all spirits whom you or any member of your family may have offended during the past year. You should also pray that your family and your flocks may be free from disease and misfortune during the year to come. Next recite the *Palis Prex* four times while you and your family members turn to the east. You and your family should then lead your flock down to a running stream on your own property. Next to the stream *manipuli* made of straw should be stacked up ready to be ignited. Then you and your family should wash your hands in the running water of the stream, ignite the *manipuli* and leap quickly through these fires three times. After the fires have burned down a bit so they don't frighten the sheep, drive the sheep through the fires to complete the ritual of purification. As the sheep come through the fires, check each one for sparks or small burns and sprinkle river water on any that need it. Drive your sheep back to their fold and spend the rest of the day celebrating with the family. Your evening should conclude with a grand outdoor feast. I wish you luck with your new responsibilities. Caution your little brothers to learn quickly from you so they will know what they are doing when they grow up.



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

## Poemata in Ohienese Scripta

By Latin III-IV students of Jane Ebersole, Findlay H.S.

Apes dant mella  
Mella sunt dulcia—  
Dulces Nectares

Scott Taylor

Apes Sub sole  
arcentes reginam  
laborant praesepe

Tonya Sturgill

## The Eternal City of...?

By Frank J. Korn, Kenilworth, N.J., the author of five books on Rome. Mr. Korn studied Rome as a Fulbright Scholar in the late 60's and has returned each summer ever since.

"Rome!" The very sound of that word has thrilled, or inspired, or intimidated, or antagonized humankind for twenty eight centuries. Across that incredible span the ancient imperial capital has acquired numerous appellations such as *The Eternal City*, *the City of the Seven Hills*, *the City of the Caesars*, *The City of the Popes*, *the See of Peter*, etc.

There is a chance, however, that we do not now know, or never will, the true name of this fabled place at all. For a little known tradition holds that Romulus and his fellow founding fathers took the secret of the city's original name with them to their graves.

It seems that for identification purposes they agreed to let the city be called Rome, after Romulus its first king, while not disclosing the actual term they had chosen. Only the *Pontifex Maximus*, i.e. Chief Priest, was permitted to pronounce the sacred name, and this only before an altar while offering sacrifice and in such a low whisper as to render it inaudible to those in attendance. It was considered the gravest of sacrileges, punishable by death on a cross, for anyone to divulge the *nomen verum*. We learn these things from Pliny the Elder.

The motive for such mysterious goings on was to block foes of the city from calling down upon it the curse and wrath of the gods. If such enemies did not know the real name of the city, the early Roman leaders reasoned, they could not very well invoke its ruin.

In any event, until the secret of the name of that singularly beautiful city on the Tiber is unlocked, the venerable word "Rome" will simply have to do. Or should we revise that old familiar emblem to read: S.P.Q.?



The Flavian Amphitheater (Colosseum) in Rome. Photo by Frank J. Korn.

### The Roman Stage

By Renee Gemzik, Latin II student of St. Marita Gull, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, PA

While Greek drama declined after the 2nd century B.C., Roman drama began to flourish. Although surviving Roman plays were considered inferior to the Greek plays they imitated, Roman drama greatly influenced future playwrights such as William Shakespeare. In ancient Rome, comedies, farces and pantomime were more popular than serious drama. Many people attended these performances, partly because of the free admission. These dramatic presentations were financed by the government and wealthy citizens. The comedies, tragedies and other forms of drama were performed on a stage which was

## PYRAMUS AND THISBE

By John Godfrey Saxe (1816-1887)

This tragical tale, which, they say, is a true one,  
Is old; but the manner is wholly a new one.  
One Ovid, a writer of some reputation,  
Has told it before in a tedious narration;  
In a style, to be sure, of remarkable fullness,  
But which nobody reads on account of its dullness.

Young Peter Pyramus, — I call him Peter,  
Not for the sake of the rhyme or the meter,  
But merely to make the name complete, —

For Peter lived in the olden times,  
And in one of the worst of pagan climes  
That flourish now in classical fame,  
Long before either noble or boor  
Had such a thing as a Christian name, —  
Young Peter, then, was a nice young beau  
As any young lady would wish to know;  
In years, I ween, he was rather green,  
That is to say, he was just eighteen, —  
A trifle too short, and a shaving too lean,  
But "a nice young man" as ever was seen,  
And fit to dance with a May-day queen!

Now Peter loved as beautiful a girl  
As ever ensnared the heart of an earl  
In the magical trap of an auburn curl, —  
A little Miss Thisbe, who lived next door  
(They slept, in fact, on the very same floor,  
With a wall between them, and nothing more, —  
Those double dwellings were common of yore),  
And they loved each other, the legends say,  
In that very beautiful, bountiful way,  
That every young maid and every young blade  
Are wont to do before they grow staid,  
And learn to love by the laws of trade,  
But (alack-a-day, for the girl and the boy!)  
A little impediment checked their joy,  
And gave them, awhile, the deepest annoy. —  
For some good reason, which history cloaks,  
The match didn't happen to please the old folks!

So Thisbe's father and Peter's mother  
Began the young couple to worry and bother,  
And tried their innocent passion to smother  
By keeping the lovers from seeing each other!  
But who ever heard of a marriage deterred  
Or even deferred

By any contrivance so very absurd  
As scolding the boy, and caging his bird?

Now, Peter, who wasn't discouraged at all  
By obstacles such as the timid appall,  
Contrived to discover a hole in the wall  
Which wasn't so thick but removing a brick  
Made a passage, — though rather provokingly small.

Through this little chink the lover could greet her,  
And secrecy made their courting the sweeter,  
While Peter kissed Thisbe, and Thisbe kissed Peter, —  
For kisses, like folks with diminutive souls,  
Will manage to creep through the smallest of holes!

'Twas here that the lovers, intent upon love,  
Laid a nice little plot to meet at a spot  
Near a mulberry-tree in a neighboring grove;  
For the plan was all laid by the youth and the maid,  
Whose hearts, it would seem, were uncommonly bold  
ones,  
To run off and get married in spite of the old ones.

about 100 feet long and elevated above the level of the orchestra. The back wall represented the façade (building front) and had three main openings. During a performance, these openings were used as entrances to houses and the stage was used as the street. After the Roman empire replaced the Republic in 27 B.C., Roman theater slowly declined. Minor dramatic forms

## Sing Along With Terpsichore



### Caupona Laetitia

By Ross Markonisch, Brian Baylor and Leigh Braunstein, Latin I students of Regina Cameron, Brockton H.S., Brockton, Mass.

(Tune of "CHEERS")

Making your way in an inn today  
Takes everything you've got,  
Being robbed of all your money  
Wouldn't help a lot!  
Wouldn't you like to get away,  
Da, da, da, da,  
Sometimes you want to go  
Where all the *caupo's* are the same,  
Da, da, da, da,  
And the thieves are glad you came,  
Da, da, da, da,  
You want to go where robbers flow,  
And the *caupo's* are all insane,  
You want to go  
Where every *miles* knows your name.

In the shadows of evening, as still as a mouse,  
The beautiful maiden slipped out of the house,  
The mulberry-tree impatient to find;  
While Peter, the vigilant matrons to blind,  
Strolled leisurely out some minutes behind.

While waiting alone by the trysting-tree,  
A terrible lion as e'er you set eye on  
Came roaring along quite horrid to see,  
And caused the young maiden in terror to flee;  
(A lion's a creature whose regular trade is  
Blood, — and "a terrible thing among ladies,")  
And, losing her veil as she ran from the wood,  
The monster bedabbled it over with blood.

Now Peter, arriving, and seeing the veil  
All covered o'er and reeking with gore,  
Turned, all of a sudden, exceedingly pale,  
And sat himself down to weep and wail!  
For, soon as he saw the garment, poor Peter  
Made up his mind in very short meter  
That Thisbe was dead, and the lion had eat her!  
So breathing a prayer, he determined to share  
The fate of his darling, "the loved and the lost,"  
And fell on his dagger, and gave up the ghost!

Now Thisbe returning, and viewing her beau  
Lying dead by her veil (which she happened to know),  
She guessed in a moment, the cause of his erring,  
And, seizing the knife, that had taken his life,  
In less than a jiffy was dead as a herring!

### MORAL

Young gentlemen: Pray recollect, if you please,  
Not to make assignations near mulberry-trees;  
Should your mistress be missing, it shows a weak head  
To be stabbing yourself, till you know she is dead.

Young ladies: You shouldn't go strolling about  
When your anxious mamma don't know you are out;  
And remember that accidents often befall  
From kissing young fellows through holes in the wall.

such as pantomime became more popular, but their sensationalism offended many early Christians. In fact, during the 4th Century A.D. many actors were excommunicated for their art. Finally, the growing power of the Church and barbarian invasions slowly contributed to the end of Roman theater, with the last known ancient performance taking place in A.D. 533.

## Myths in Art Prometheus

By Paul Manship (whose work is being featured at the Terra Museum in Chicago thru April 15, 1989)

One of the most prominent mythological statues in the United States is *Prometheus* in the plaza of Rockefeller Center in New York City. The gilded bronze statue weighs eight tons. It is 18' high and was installed in 1934. According to Hesiod, Prometheus was present when the gods were negotiating with mankind over the type of worship to be provided. When Prometheus was put in charge of dividing the first animal sacrifice, he gave Zeus the worst parts of the animal while saving the best for mankind. When Zeus got angry and took fire away from mankind, Prometheus hid it in a reed, and gave it back

to them. As punishment Zeus gave mankind Pandora. The Rockefeller Plaza Prometheus seems to have been inspired by the kinder view of Prometheus presented by Aescylus in his trilogy of plays. This view honors Prometheus as the founder of the human race, and as one who is devoted to its preservation. Aescylus says that Prometheus gave fire to mankind so it would be the source of all discoveries and the key to the mastery of nature. Through his inventiveness and the arts which he taught mankind, Prometheus helped man create the higher civilization epitomized by Rockefeller Plaza.





# Epidaurus

By Patricia Cupp

Like pilgrims to later Lourdes, the Greeks once journeyed to Epidaurus to worship Aesculapius, the god of healing, and to seek cures for their ailments. Today visitors come every weekend from early July through August for performances of ancient drama held during the annual Epidaurus Festival. It is well worth the trip when the reward is entertainment offered in the best preserved theater in all of Greece.

Most visitors cannot resist measuring firsthand the validity of the boasts concerning the theater's near perfect acoustics. The ultimate test: see if the clink of a *drachma* or a whisper in the orchestra can truly be heard clearly anywhere in the theater. The perfect form of the 4th century B.C. design of the architect Polykleitos has weathered the centuries better than any other ancient Greek theater.



Theater of Epidaurus

While only the foundation of the original stage remains, almost all the seats and stairways have survived. Only the outer and upper sections of the 55 tiers of seats have needed rebuilding.

Compared with the remarkable state of the theater's preservation, the remnants of the original shrine to Aesculapius (called Asklepios by the Greeks) are disappointing. Little remains except the foundations of the temple, adjoining guest house and earliest hospital ward. You will have to examine models in the nearby museum to visualize the splendor of the site when it flourished in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. The Doric temple once held a larger than life-size statue of Aesculapius, who was the son of Apollo. From the fragments of the pediment and the numerous pieces of sculpture excavated, archaeologists can sketch out the original temple with its six columns at each end and eleven on each side. Excavations also show that adjoining the temple was a large two-story hotel with about 150 rooms.

A guidebook describes how the superstitions—such as being cured by the lick of the sacred serpents—were slowly replaced by sounder medical practices based on treatment, medication, and even surgery. The many tablets found on the site are inscribed with cures of all sorts, everything from lameness and baldness to migraines and ulcers.

The sanctuary of Aesculapius is located about six miles from the sea, connected by a beautiful Sacred Way to the ancient port. Today's visitor can travel easily by boat or hydrofoil from Piraeus to Παιδα Επιδάουρος (Old Epidaurus) for a festival performance and tour of the sanctuary. In the clear waters of the bay (which is described as a skin-diver's paradise) are the ruins of the ancient port that was once home to 70,000 inhabitants. Nearby are the white-washed houses of the present port where yachts and caiques still moor. In this dreamy atmosphere it is not difficult to imagine the arrival of the ancient pilgrims on their journey along the Sacred Way to honor the son of Apollo.

Today a testament to the healing powers of the serpent survives in the insignia of the American Medical Association, as well as on the logo of Blue Cross/Blue Shield, the serpent entwined caduceus.

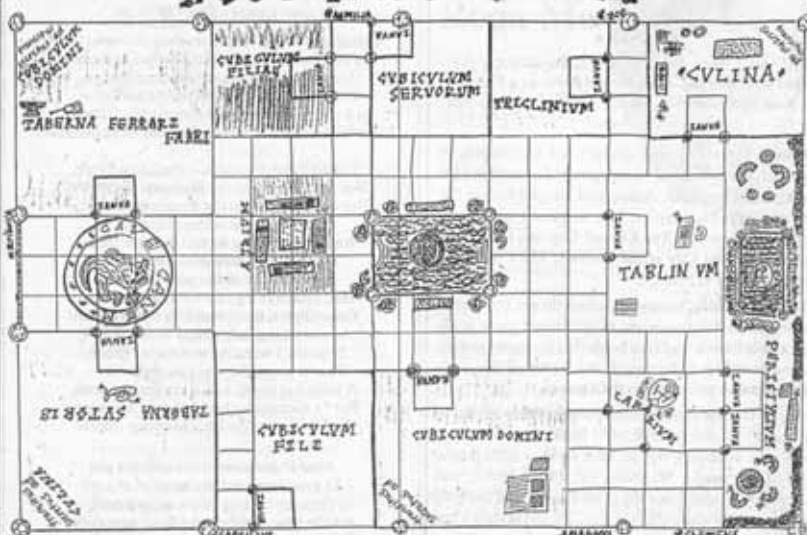
## The Art Institute of Chicago features

### The Human Figure in Early Greek Art Through May 7, 1989

This special exhibit of 67 items (most smaller than life size) was organized by the Greek Ministry of Culture and the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C.

Visitors will not be viewing the "best" of classical Greek art. The exhibit features its very early "stick figure" beginnings and brings the visitor up to ca. 500 B.C. with a *kouros* and a sculpture of Theseus and Antiope.

# ROMAN CLUE



The Latin Club of Northbridge H.S., Whitinsville, Mass., recently "Latinized" the popular board game CLUE. The Latin *Domus* is pictured above, and the Latin lists of suspects, weapons and rooms are given below. The various items should be printed on index cards so the players can "draw" the items needed to play. The lists below should be photocopied and given to each player so each can keep track of the game data. Club members should create Latin pawns and a die with Roman numerals. Use an envelope marked *Fidus* to conceal the suspect, the room and the weapon. In all other respects, *Roman Clue* is played exactly like its American counterpart.

Tela Homicidi		Loca		Homines in Suspicionem	
Amphora Vini	_____	Taberna Sutoris	_____	Magnus	_____
Gladius	_____	Taberna Ferrari Fabri	_____	Clemens	_____
Funda	_____	Culina	_____	Scribonia	_____
Hasta	_____	Tablinum	_____	Zoe	_____
Tridens	_____	Peristylum	_____	Aemilia	_____
Scutum	_____	Lararium	_____	Cacilius	_____
Stilus	_____	Atrium	_____		
		Atrium	_____		
		Cubiculum Filiae	_____		
		Cubiculum Fili	_____		
		Cubiculum Servorum	_____		
		Cubiculum Domini	_____		
		Triclinium	_____		

## Floral and Faunal Myths

### Maggies, Swans and Reeds

•Maggies are black and white relatives of blue jays. Like the blue jays and like the maidens from which they were created, they chatter constantly, never knowing when to be quiet.

Once in Northern Greece there was a king named Pierus. Since he and his wife Eupippe had had nine daughters, he decided to name them Calliope, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, and Urania—just like the nine Muses. As the girls grew up, they imitated their namesakes and went about singing and dancing, boasting that they were just as good as the Muses themselves. Then one day, ignoring the warnings of Nemesis, the sisters dared to challenge the Muses to a singing contest. Rules were agreed upon, prizes were established and the nymphs were chosen to be the judges. The contest went on for days as Muses and sisters took turns reciting, singing and dancing. In the end, as might be expected, the nymphs declared the real Muses winners. The nine daughters of Pierus complained and immediately demanded a rematch. The Muses cautioned them that they had already risked committing hubris with their original challenge and that they should just accept their losses and go home. But the Pierides (as they were called as daughters of Pierus) would not shut up. Finally the Muses had had enough. They changed the Pierides, still chattering, into black and white cousins of the blue jays. Today these maggies still chatter throughout Europe, endlessly complaining that they are better and that they didn't lose the contest.

•Although most ancient authors agree that the swan was created from a young man named Cynus, there is disagreement over who Cynus was. Some say he was the son of Mars and a young girl from Southern Greece named Pelopia. Others say he was the son of Neptune and a girl from Asia Minor named Calyce, or the son of Stenelus, a distant cousin of Phaethon, the son of Apollo and Clymene.

The story of the swan begins after Phaethon had tried unsuccessfully to drive the sun chariot to prove he was related to the great god Apollo, and Jupiter had knocked him from the sky with a thunder bolt to keep him from burning the world to a crisp. His mother Clymene and his sisters Phaethusa and Lampetia

searched the world over for his body. When they finally found a tombstone with Phaethon's name on it on the banks of a foreign river, all three began to mourn uncontrollably. After four months of mourning, Phaethusa noticed that her limbs were getting stiff. Her sister Lampetia tried to help her, but she couldn't move either. Clymene could do nothing but watch her daughters weep and turn into trees, their tears becoming amber droplets. Cynus, who felt very close to his distant cousin, also mourned the death of Phaethon. He had watched as his cousin was knocked from the sky by Jupiter's thunderbolt. Now he stood in the shallows of the river and would not be consoled. Gradually his voice became thinner, his neck lengthened, his hair turned to white feathers, and his lips grew into a long beak. Cynus became a new bird, the swan. To this day, however, the swan stays out of the sky where it might be hit by Jupiter's thunderbolt, and sticks to the banks of rivers where Phaethon was buried and where the young trees grow that remind him of his cousins Phaethusa and Lampetia.

•For the story of the reed we go once again to Greece where the god Pan roamed the woods terrifying travellers and taking advantage of young maidens.

There was once a very beautiful young girl living in Greece who, like Daphne, did not want to get married. She, too, preferred to be a huntress and to dedicate her life to the virgin goddess Diana. Her name was Syrinx. One day, however, Pan caught sight of Syrinx and determined that she would be his next conquest. Syrinx was horrified when she saw the small forest god and heard his awful voice call her name. She began to run and the chase soon took them out of Greece and into the lands in the far west. When Syrinx came to the river of Ladon, the dragon that guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides, she was forced to come to a halt. Still, Pan was right behind her, more determined than ever to have her as his prize. Syrinx prayed for help from Diana who took pity on the girl and quickly changed her into a batch of reeds growing in the shallows of the river. When Pan caught up, he could see no one, but he heard the beautiful voice of Syrinx humming in the reeds as the wind blew gently through them. When he figured out what had happened, he decided to pick the reeds and make them into a musical instrument. In this way he could at least have the charming voice of Syrinx with him wherever he went.

## Claudia's Kitchen



*Salve!* Have you been to the *Forum Piscarium* lately? I haven't seen such a wide variety of fresh fish for sale in years. It just makes my mouth water to walk by the fish tanks and the iced displays. With fish, of course, as with many other main dishes, it's the sauce that makes or breaks the entree. The recipe I have for you this month is for a delicious sauce to be served over poached fish of your choice.

## Ius in Piscis Elixo

2 lbs. poached fish fillets of your choice

## Sauce

- 1/4 teaspoon ground pepper
- 1 teaspoon celery seed
- 1/2 teaspoon oregano
- 1 small leek, chopped
- 1/4 cup fresh pine nuts, chopped
- 3 dates, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon honey
- 1 teaspoon white wine vinegar
- 1/8 teaspoon ground mustard
- 1 teaspoon olive oil
- 1 1/2 cup fish stock
- raisins

In a mortar, grind together pepper, celery seed and oregano. Mix with leek, nuts and dates. Combine with honey, vinegar, mustard, olive oil and stock. Bring to a boil and simmer for 25 minutes to reduce.

Add raisins to the sauce ingredients and serve over poached fillets.

## SONNET-XVIII

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

Shall I compare Rome to a summer's day?  
Rome is more busy and has a better night life  
Rough winds do sink the ships carrying olive oil  
And long hard days without pay the slaves do toil  
Sometimes the steam room in the baths is too hot,  
And outside are too few chariot parking spots.  
And every Empire from lead-poisoning some time declines,

By chance, or an invading Barbarian army in due time,  
But the torch of Rome shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of the landmarks we made  
Nor shall Death stop the happy Roman deals  
'Cause we'll just move our feast to the Elysian fields.  
So long as gladiators can fight or chariots race,  
I ask you: Who but a caudex would leave this place?

## ΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΟ ΤΟ ΠΟΥ ΟΝΟΜΑ

## I Know Your Name

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

The Greek word *ονομα* (name) is connected morphologically with the root *γινω* (know) even though one contains a "short" omicron, and the other a "long" omega. This semantic relationship between "know" and "name" is a very important one. By knowing someone's name, one has power over him.

A *gnome* is a creature who "knows." A *gnostic* saying contains a pithily expressed truth. An *agnostic* claims it is not possible to know whether God exists. *Onomatopoeia* is the making (*ποιεω*) of names from sounds that echo their sense. A *pseudonym* is, literally, a false name. An acronym is made up of the initials of several words.

Finally, a *paronomasia* is the exchange of one meaning for another—the word has been shortened to "pun," which is what the author hoped to offer you with this article.

## Poemata in Novo Eboraco Scripta

By Latin students of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S.

Mea mater  
Lacta, mira  
Laborat, coquit, adiuvat  
Matrem amo  
Mea amica  
Claire McDonnell, Grade 10

Pater  
Sapiens, Laticlavus  
Curat, Amat, Ducit  
Pater est Magnus  
Pater  
Heath Szymczak, Grade 11

## Amatorculae Litterae

By Elaine Hua, Latin student of D. Fontaine, Waterloo Collegiate School, Ontario.



## Museum Focus

THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

J. Paul Getty Museum  
Malibu, California

By Donna H. Wright

In Malibu, California, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, stands a 1st century A.D. Roman villa which serves as the J. Paul Getty Museum. First opened in 1974, the museum recreates the floor plan of the Villa dei Papyri excavated near Herculaneum and was built to house the collections of billionaire J. Paul Getty. Getty chose this classical setting to provide a natural environment for his collections of Greek and Roman art. He wanted people who might never have the opportunity to visit Herculaneum or Pompeii to be able to at least experience the beauty and the feeling of standing in a luxurious Roman villa.



An outstanding feature of the villa itself is its Peristyle Garden. The long reflecting pool is surrounded by a garden which has been cultivated with plants that would have been familiar to the ancient Romans. Surrounding the garden are bronze statues of wrestlers, a youth napping in the sun, and a replica of Hermes in repose (copied from the original in Naples). On either side of the garden are deep porticoes with Doric columns and painted walls.

The vestibule of the villa, which opens into a small inner garden, is decorated with twelve different kinds of marble. The impluvium is surrounded by bronze maidens in the pose of collecting water from a stream. There are four small fountains at the corners of the atrium and a surrounding peristyle with forty Ionic columns. Mosaics and decorations are copied after originals from the Villa of the Papyri in Italy.

Getty's collections exhibited in the museum include a wide range of Greek and Roman art. A respectable collection of Mycenaean vases, Etruscan black-figure vases and other ancient vases may also be viewed. Fragments of early Cycladic sculpture and a large, impressive prehistoric stone sculpture from Cyprus are on display.

In the small Gallery of Marbles off the atrium are several portrait busts, including those of Nerva, Commodus and Geta, as well as of the historian Thucydides. Getty's collection includes a number of fourth century B.C. Attic grave markers and one notable funerary relief with the portrait of a man from the Roman republic.

In the Temple of Herakles stands a statue of the hero wearing the skin of a lion and carrying his club—*The Lansdowne Herakles*. This statue was carved by the court sculptor of Hadrian and once stood in his villa at Tivoli. It was acquired by the Marquess of Lansdowne before coming to rest in the Getty Museum.

Another outstanding piece of sculpture in the Getty Museum is *The Mazarin Venus*, so named because it had once belonged to Cardinal Mazarin, minister of Louis XIV. The Getty Museum's collection also includes *The Elgin Kore*. It is the torso of a draped female figure that had been acquired by Lord Elgin of England before its acquisition by Mr. Getty. A large mosaic with the scene of a bear hunt and a terra cotta figure of a Boeotian horseman are still other noteworthy pieces in the collection.

Unlike most museums whose architecture does not reflect its collections, the J. Paul Getty Museum provides a unique atmosphere and a most memorable visit for devotees of classical antiquity.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

## SE CONFER IN GRAECIAM

It's not too late to study in Greece next summer. If you are free between May 16 and June 3, 1989, and you want to visit sites in Northern Greece, the Peloponnese and Crete, call Prof. Albert Steiner (317) 283-9543 today.

If you're free between May 31 and June 16, 1989, and you would like to travel with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, call (212) 861-0302.

## CISIA NOVA

Tired of waiting in line and being abused by *Cisarii* who act like they own the world? Now you can own your own new *cisium*. See *Volaticus, Porta Capuana, Pompeis*.

## ADULESCENTES, ROMAE STUDETE!

Students in grades 9-12 and H.S. grads wishing to spend a post-graduate year in Rome can attend St. Stephen's School (coed college prep) on the Aventine Hill. For more information write: American Office, St. Stephen's School, 15 Gramercy Park South, New York, NY 10003.

## HAECNE VIDISTI?

I. The Cambridge Educational Press 1989-1990 computer software and audio visual materials catalog for French, German, Italian, Latin & Spanish. Box 251, Huntington Station, N.Y. 11746-0207.

II. The New Oxford Latin Course, Parts I, II & III. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016.

III. The Complete Catalog for Classical Studies put out by the Oxford University Press (\$8 pages).

IV. The 12 pages of Latin/Classical Studies materials in the 1989 EAV catalog. Educational Audio Visual, Inc., 17 Marble Ave., Pleasantville, NY 10570.

## HOROLOGIAE CLEPSYDRAEQUE

Whether you prefer an old fashioned *horologia* or the more modern water *clepsydra*, we have what you need. We now have *clepsydrae* that either whistle or chime on the hour as well as miniature *horologiae* that can be carried in the folds of your toga for ready reference. See *Chronides*, near the *Templum Solis et Lunae, Romae*.

- I. IN OCULIS TUIS DEFIXA, Deboracula  
Gibifilius
- II. NATA AD PUPULAM MIHI, Bonus Iuppiter
- III. ID HABES, Liberi Novi in Urbis Minima  
Sectione
- IV. ANNI AD VIVENDUM, Michael et  
Mechanic
- V. SE DEDE MIHI, Annia Guiliemifilius et  
Erithaca Zander
- VI. ROTA CORDIS MEI NUMEROS, Pucri
- VII. URBS PARADISA, Stlopetta et Rosae
- VIII. PAULUM REVERENTIAE, Litura
- IX. PUELLA, SCIS ID VERUM ESSE, Millicenta  
Vaginula
- X. NOLI MIHI MENTIRI, Spira

## PROSCRIPTIONES

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

Match the products below with the following advertising slogans with which they are commonly associated.

1. Cum satis cures ut mitas optimum. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Quod vita spectatoris ludus non est.
3. Provectum medicamentum dolori. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ultra tendimus ut tuum mundum propius  
feramus. Recta electio. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Forma in qua te esse vis.
6. Carpe undam. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Egistine \_\_\_\_\_ recentior?
8. Stripatus cum nucibus, \_\_\_\_\_ vere satisfacit.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Ludi incipiant.
10. Videris callidior quam unquam. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Modo ex mente (of) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Duae trullae astaphium in \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In fundamento somnium, ius cibis bonus est.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Foras sumus ut te concillemus.
15. Senti velut undevigintis annos habes. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Prorsum quod medicus imperavit.
17. Eboracum sensum nanciscere. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Electio novae generationis.
19. Probatio sequitur. Haec modo probatio est.  
Manc tranquillous. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Sol tuae vitae sumus. \_\_\_\_\_
21. Ultima machina ad agendum. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Pauci. Superbi. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Palpitatio Americae — hodiernus \_\_\_\_\_

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Advil                 | M. The Marines     |
| B. AT&T                  | N. Mercury         |
| C. BMW                   | O. Minolta         |
| D. Campbell's            | P. Minute Maid     |
| E. Chevrolet             | Q. Pepsi           |
| F. Coca Cola (Coke)      | R. Pizza Hut       |
| G. Dr. Pepper            | S. Prince          |
| H. Ford                  | T. Product 19      |
| I. Hallmark              | U. Reebok          |
| J. Hardee's              | V. Snickers        |
| K. J.C. Penney's         | W. York Peppermint |
| L. Kellogg's Raisin Bran | X. Patty           |

### Books for Young Adults

By students of Anne Barnes, New Canaan Country School, CT  
Parys Feminine

- Parvae Feminae  
Mors Noli Esse Superba  
Tugurium Patruī Thomasi  
Florae, Patria Amata  
Dominus Muscarum  
De Muribus Hominibusque  
Magnae Expectationes  
Hortus Secretus  
Nox Memoria Tenenda  
Villa Nobilis

## Acronymic Mythology

By Elizabeth Greenfield, 8th grade Latin student of Lea Anne Osborn, Barrington Middle School, Ill.

Solve this puzzle using the clue, *historia fabularis*.

- H \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
S \_\_\_\_\_  
T \_\_\_\_\_  
O \_\_\_\_\_  
R \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_  
F \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
U \_\_\_\_\_  
L \_\_\_\_\_  
A \_\_\_\_\_  
R \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
S \_\_\_\_\_

1. Performed the 'Twelve Labours' for King Eurystheus.
2. One of the great sinners in Hades who was punished for insulting Juno by being bound to a wheel which revolved forever.
3. Ruler of the Titans until his son, Jupiter, dethroned him and seized power.
4. The son of Aegeus who defeated the Minotaur.
5. The mother of Jupiter who was a Harvest Helper and the wife of Saturn.
6. The bird of Apollo.
7. One of the nymphs who cared for the infant Jupiter.
8. Goddess of Love and Beauty.
9. Goddess of Flowers.
10. The son of Jupiter and Juno who was the God of War.
11. God of Wine who was the last god to enter Olympus.
12. The Kingdom of the Dead which was ruled by Hades.
13. Where the Minotaur dwelled.
14. Apollo's twin sister who was the Lady of Wild Things.
15. The founder of Rome and brother of Remus.
16. The Goddess of the Rainbow.
17. The goat-men.

## (6) Translation Word Search

By Tim O'Hara, 7th Grade Latin Student of Lea Ann Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Ill.

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

### How Many Myths Do You Know??

By Amy Redington, Latin student of Sr. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic H.S., Pinston, Penn.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| _____ [ ] _____ | 1. Helped the Greeks capture Troy.         |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 2. Magna Mater.                            |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 3. King of all gods.                       |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 4. Servant of King Eurystheus.             |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 5. Bride of Pluto.                         |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 6. King of the underworld.                 |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 7. Goddess of the dawn.                    |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 8. Killed the brother of Dido.             |
| _____ [ ] _____ | 9. Helped people make important decisions. |

## MYSTERY OF MYTHS

By Scott Falck, Latin II student of Judy Thomas,  
Olympus H.S., Salt Lake City, Utah

Use the mythological clues to fill in the blanks. The Latin expression – which deals with what happens when one gets old or when one studies Latin – will help you.

- \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ U \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ U \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_
1. Sister killed by one brother for burying the other
  2. Jocasta's cyclops husband
  3. A Titan whom some believe created mankind
  4. His jealous glance lost him his lover for a second time.
  5. A river of love for Arethusa
  6. Decapitator of Medusa
  7. Weavers of the future
  8. Her hair bites back
  9. A misanthropic sculptor
  10. His golden touch left him hungry
  11. Nursed in childhood by a she-bear

### WORD JUMBLE

By Winthrop Short, 7th grade Latin student of Lea Anne Osborn, Barrington Middle School, Ill.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form ordinary Latin words.

N A R S T	English Meaning
-----------	-----------------

N A K E T      = \_\_\_\_\_  
 L O M A C      = \_\_\_\_\_  
 B I R L E      = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V A I N S      = \_\_\_\_\_

Now arrange the circled letters to complete the following Latin phrase:

RIDENT STOLID

Find the English translations of the following Latin words in the Word Search. The numbers next to certain words tell which letter of that word's English meaning to use in the scrambled Secret Phrase.

Longum (1)	frumentum (5)	ante
agricola (2)	oppidum	puella(2)
bellum	donum (3)	femina
altum	Aegyptus	vir
per (1)	amicus	legatus
contra (5)	annus	Gallia
nuntius (3)	multum	Londonium
	Lutetia (4)	

Secret Phrase:



## 65 NUNTIA ARCAN

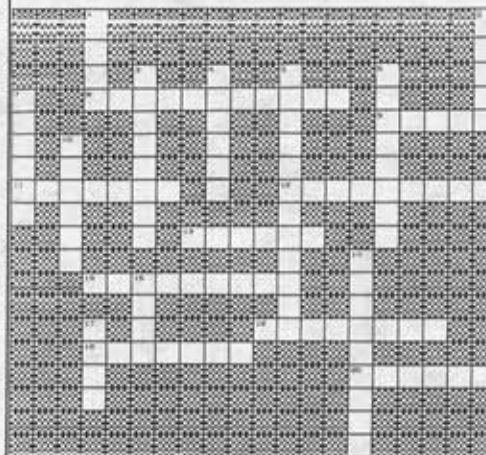
By Kathryn L. Pipe, Latin II student of D. Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Write the English meaning of each of the following verbs and use the boxed letters to discover the secret message.

- porto  
I \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - spero  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - vulnero  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - navigo  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - vasto  
I \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - incito  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - vito  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - oro  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - expugno  
I \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
  - clamo  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - aedifico  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - libero  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - demonstro  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - loco  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - dubito  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
  - narro  
I \_ \_ \_ \_
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

68

## Mostly Greek Mythology

By Trish Gosse, Latin II student of Judy Thomas, Olympus H.S., Salt Lake City, Utah



## ACROSS CLUES

- Zeus is symbolized by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Achilles was dipped into a \_\_\_\_\_.
- What woman released evil to mankind?
- Whom did Echo love?
- The god of prophecy is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The goddess of love and beauty is \_\_\_\_\_.
- What trait is Hera known for?
- Where was the golden fleece found?
- A very good looking man.

## DOWN CLUES

- Pan is half man and half \_\_\_\_\_.
- A river in Rome.
- Pyramus and Thisbe met at a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
- Medea sought aid from which king?
- What precious item did Jason seek?  
(2 words)
- Whom did Orpheus love?
- \_\_\_\_\_ was kidnapped by a bull.
- King Midas had the ears of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- What were the names of Jason's sailors?
- What was Achilles' only weak spot?
- Who was not loved by Narcissus?

## 69 Roman Gods &amp; Goddesses

By Nerrie West, 8th grade Latin student of Lea Anne Osborn, Barrington Middle School, Ill.  
Follow the clues and fill in the blanks to find the name of the Greek Goddess below.

## Gods or Goddesses of:

- |       |                       |
|-------|-----------------------|
| _____ | War                   |
| _____ | Sun, Archery          |
| _____ | Wine, Grapes, Parties |
| _____ | Grain, Harvests       |
| _____ | Underworld            |
| _____ | Moon, Huntress        |
| _____ | Wisdom, War, Weaving  |
| _____ | Lightning bolts       |
| _____ | Hearth and Home       |
| _____ | Greek Love and Beauty |

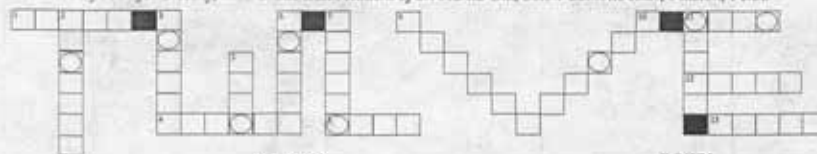
70

## BUDDING GENIUS

- Which of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World was located at Olympia in Greece?
- What is the technical term for the unaccented syllable in a metrical foot?
- Which Roman author is credited with the alliterative line, "O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti"?
- What is the name of the poem by Shelley that discusses the brother of Atlas who gave fire to mankind?
- What was the Roman betrothal ceremony called?
- What was the contribution of Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768) to the study of Roman art?
- How does a viticulturist support himself?
- How would you say, "You're right" in Latin?
- What figure of speech is being used when an absent person or inanimate object is being addressed?
- What is the perfect passive infinitive of *praeberere*?

## 66 THE LABORS OF HERCULES

By Jennifer Orlosky, 10th Grade Latin student of Sr. Maria Gill, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, Penn.



## ACROSS

- Hydra had nine \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ lion.
- 3rd labor; \_\_\_\_\_ of Artemis.
- Wild \_\_\_\_\_ on Mt. Erymanthus.
- You go to Hades after \_\_\_\_\_.
- He held up the world.

## DOWN

- Mother of Hercules.
- Cleaning of \_\_\_\_\_ stables.
- No. of labor of 3 Down.
- Three-bodied oxen keeper.
- Quest for golden \_\_\_\_\_ of Hesperides.
- Disposition of Cretan Bull.
- Hippolyta's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plagued people of Symphalia.

UNSCRAMBLE the ovals to spell out the three-headed dog from Hades:

## Corporis Partes

By Dawn Johnston, Latin I student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport H.S., New York  
In the Word Search, circle the Latin word for each of the body parts listed.

ankle  
arm  
back  
body  
chest  
chin  
ear  
elbow  
eye  
eyebrow  
face  
finger/toe  
foot  
forehead  
hair

hand  
head  
heel  
hip  
knee  
leg  
mouth  
neck  
shoulder  
stomach  
thumb  
tongue  
tooth  
waist

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

## 71 HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

- Which teacher issued Latin letter-sweaters?
- What Roman villa did J. Paul Getty recreate in Malibu, California?
- What happened to the daughters of King Pierus who challenged the Muses to a singing contest?
- What does *uva uvam vivendo variam* fit supposedly mean?
- For what structure is Epidaurus famous?
- Who gave the port of Caesarea its name?
- What is the name of the Roman feast in honor of Pales?
- Who was the only person that knew Rome's real name?
- According to Tom Ahern, what English word is a short form of *paranomasia*?
- How much does the Rockefeller Plaza Prometheus weigh?



Caesarian Section



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



LATIN DAZE by Al Mueller





# Pompeiana Newsletter

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## 57. Carmina Optima

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2. BORN TO BE MY BABY, Bon Jovi
3. YOU GOT IT, New Kids on the Block
4. THE LIVING YEARS, Mike & the Mechanics
5. SURRENDER TO ME, Ann Wilson & Robin Zander
6. DIAL MY HEART, The Boys
7. PARADISE CITY, Guns N' Roses
8. A LITTLE RESPECT, Erasure
9. GIRL YOU KNOW IT'S TRUE, Milli Vanilli
10. DON'T LIE TO ME, Breathe

## 58. Proscriptions

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. I | 9. S  | 17. W |
| 2. U | 10. K | 18. Q |
| 3. A | 11. O | 19. R |
| 4. B | 12. L | 20. P |
| 5. N | 13. D | 21. C |
| 6. F | 14. J | 22. M |
| 7. H | 15. T | 23. E |
| 8. V | 16. G |       |

## 59. Books For Young Adults

- Little Women  
Death Be Not Proud  
Uncle Tom's Cabin  
Cry, The Beloved Country  
Lord of the Flies  
Of Mice and Men  
Great Expectations  
The Secret Garden  
A Night to Remember  
Noble House

## 60. Acronymic Mythology

- H ercules  
I xion  
S aturn  
T heseus  
O ps  
R aven  
I da  
A phrodite  
F lora  
A res  
B accus  
U nderworld  
Labyrinth  
A rtemis  
R omulus  
I ris  
S atyrs

## 61. Translation Word Search

LONG ABHIO GAUL ATD FARMER IZZ  
OFHICMBX ROSAQUWDLKFNSTO  
QDSZVQZUWEDWDBCMNQIDVNS  
CDHVMZSAND(PARIS)BDYLCARON  
BEFOREFSAKNDXRELOOTROSTY  
VIOUENFHSQUVOR(HIO)SNSTTA  
BSAESTOSBDSAGESADFRQDDDS  
V DADDSASDDDFSAIDADOFOFDDOV  
TEGYPTGDFDSFYFDKORDUAQUIDN  
DIAFSKESKESKOJDXCVGBNMASE  
HJKLQWERTYUIKOPQETHOADOJE  
DGJLZCBMF EFSEFJQDJRH1ODS  
FMANYBUSTGRDASHNMBSZQXWCEVRS  
BTNYMUIOPIASDFACHJXLAQUITA  
QXWCEVRSBYEYHULNYSQFSTOVHG  
AAGJVVYKDDNVKFIYHDCCHLDTOSE  
F GNAITHJDDQUISHENMYKARHOTL  
SPAAJYAVIJDJTEHODJDEYKED  
IOJATJAMNFHOGSAGITFAGDESG  
VFSHNMJAHCAHNVSRKIOAHN  
YKCFHNMJFNSHJDBMXDFBGOAHN  
YHNMHRSKOKZAXXCDVFBGHNHJ  
KOTLLQZVSEDDWOMENYJTAHIOO

Secret Message: LATIN IS FUN

## 62. How Many Myths Do You Know?

MINERVA  
CIBELE  
JUPITER  
HERCULES  
PROSERPINA  
PLUTO  
AURORA  
PYGMALION  
SIBYL

## 63. Mystery of Myths

ANTL GON E  
QED I PUS  
P ROME TH EUS  
R RPT EUS  
A L P H EUS  
P R R EUS  
F A T E S  
H E D U S A  
P Y G M A L I O N  
M I D A S  
A T L A N T A

## 64. Word Jumble

N A R S T English Meaning

D R A N S - ACROSS

L O M A C

C L O W N O - I SHOUT

B I R L E

L I B R E R - BOOK

V A I N S

N A V I K I S - SHIP

Now arrange the circled letters to complete the following Latin phrase:

RIDENT STOLIDI

V E R B A L A T I N A

## 66. The Labors of Hercules

H E R C U L E S  
C E R B E R U S  
N E M E A N  
S T A G  
E  
F A T H  
H I T L A S

## ARNOLD (brave as an eagle) SCHWARZENEGGER (dark black)

A man who has the strength of Hercules but the wit of Jupiter.

Arnold is an immigrant who came to America from Austria. He studied business and international economics at the University of Wisconsin, but he never practiced his profession.

Because he had a very well developed body, he was quickly invited to Hollywood, California. Soon he was acting in motion pictures: Stay Hungry, Pumping Iron, Conan the Barbarian, Conan the Destroyer, The Terminator, Commando, Raw Deal and The Running Man. In all these pictures Arnold was mean and muscular—a hero who said little but one whom all admired.

Now however Arnold plays new characters in his pictures. These characters are fun-loving. Arnold still

has great biceps, but now he is a kind kiddie. Arnold attributes his current prosperity to his ability to laugh at himself.

Arnold says, "I have this theory. When a big man is funny and shows emotion, people enjoy him more than they do a little guy. If you're tough and you say something funny, people laugh because they didn't expect it." Because this theory is correct, Arnold enjoys great success in Twins.

Arnold has shown that a strong man can be clever and a successful motion picture actor. This is why Arnold now earns 10 million dollars for each picture in which he appears.

## 67. Corporis Partes

MENTUM  
A E  
P E  
F S  
C A P U T  
C I  
I E R  
S C A P I L L U S  
H A N  
U N  
S T  
U N  
C O S  
D E  
C U B I T U M  
L I N G U A  
U U  
S  
L O  
I S  
C A  
U N E G  
I T  
P  
F R O N S

## 68. Mostly Greek Mythology

B O  
O H A G E T  
E THUNDERBOLT U E  
U L O L RIVER  
R D B E D Y  
O O E U E D  
PANDORA S NARCISUS  
A K R F C  
Y Y APOLLO E  
E A  
A P H R O D I T E R  
E C G  
E E JEALOUSY  
N  
C O L C H I S  
H  
O  
A D O N I S  
U  
T  
S

## 69. Roman Gods &amp; Goddesses

MARS  
APOLLO  
BACCUS  
CERES  
PLUTO  
DIANA  
MINERVA  
JUPITER  
VESTA  
APHRODITE

## 70. Budding Genius

1. The statue of Zeus by Phidias.
2. Arsis
3. Quintus Ennius
4. Prometheus Unbound
5. Sponsalia
6. He was the first to devise a system of classification based on style and form.
7. Caring for grape vines
8. Verum habes.
9. Apostrophe
10. Praebitum esse

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## 71. How Well Did You Read?

1. Maureen O'Donnell
2. The Villa of the Papiri
3. They were changed into Magpies.
4. One tainted grape infects another.
5. Its Greek theater
6. King Herod
7. Parilia
8. The Pontifex Maximus of Ancient Rome
9. Pan
10. Eight tons