

# POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER

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## MAL.A.D.MCMLXXXIX



### SI QUAERIS AMOENAM VICTORIAM, CIRCUMSPICE!



America obstupescit—caterva quae victa erat a Robertuli Equitis adulescentibus nunc est caterva optima in Statu Unitis!

De qua caterva loquimur? Caterva quae ludit pila in calathio apud Michiganensis Universitatem. Certamen in quo contendit a Reipublicae Collegiale Associatione Athletica positum est.

Multos annos Robertulus Eques (qui apud Indianensis Universitatis pilae in calathio magister summus est) fuit magister quem pauci alii magistri vincere potuerunt. Hoc anno autem Robertulus Eques a Guillemo Friedero, Michiganensis Universitatis magistro summo, victus est.

Tunc autem aliquid insolitum accidit. Guillemus Friederus Michiganensem ex improvviso reliquit et ad Arizonam adiit.

Stephanus Piscator, Guillemi Friederi administer, magister temporarius factus est. Caterva in II ultima

certamina Stephano ducenda erat. Hic eventus difficili intellectu est, sed in ludis sic Fata saepe nos eludent.

Michiganensis Universitatis caterva quae ludit pila in calathio ter antea fuerat apud IV catervas ultimas in America—A.D. MCMLXIV, MCMLXV et MCMLXXVI. Numquam omnes alias catervas antea vicerat ut caterva optima in America fieret.

Tum, mirabile dictu, a magistro temporario ducta, haec caterva facta est optima caterva collegialis quae ludit pila in calathio in America!

Quo modo Michiganensis Universitatis caterva victor facta est tam mirabilis est quam victoria ipsa.

Quando tempus huic ludo assignatum elapsum erat, ambarum catervarum summa fuit pars! Hoc numquam antea acciderat in ludo ultimo a Reipublicae Collegiale Associatione Athletica posito! V nova momenta temporis catervis data sunt ut alia aliam vinceret.

Nunc erat in fortuna omne certamen positum! Fortuna

autem fortes adiuvat. Et Stephani Piscatoris adulescentes fortissimi erant. Hic magister temporarius catervae suae persuaserat fortes numquam vinci. Quisque adulescens in hac caterva credidit se fortem esse. Quisque credidit catervam suam victuram esse aliam catervam in hoc ludo ultimo—et, mirabile visu, fortes erant usque ad ultimum momentum temporis et victoriam a caterva victa eripuit.

Nunc—id quod numquam antea accidit—Michiganensis Universitas Reipublicae Collegialis Associationis Athleticae titulum habet de pila in calathio.

Et, quod est maxime incredibile, dux magister temporarius facti erat!

Quae caterva victa est in hoc ludo ultimo? Setonalis Aulac caterva quae venit Arausione Meridiana in Nova Caesarea.

### Modern Myth

By Martin E. Neuberger, Senior Latin Student of Aimce Brown, North Royalton High School, Ohio.

It is amazing how Greek and Roman mythology has remained alive down through the centuries. However, it is equally amazing how many stories have been lost through the years. We read about how Zeus betrayed his wife, Hera, through the many affairs he had. The reader is led to believe that Zeus is always guilty. However, as this mythological story will show, that was not always true.

One goddess who is always left out of modern books is Dana the Great. Yes, Dana, the goddess of ugliness—and this poor girl surely earned her name. She was probably the ugliest creature ever to be seen on the face of the earth. Most people said that they could put up with her looks, but her personality was three-times as bad. Besides that, she had this horrible habit of spitting every time she talked, and her breath was bad enough to knock the toga off any Roman citizen.

Probably, the reason Dana's legend has not been passed down through history is because most of the Roman people tried to forget she even existed. She was ignored so much that she would walk around claiming she was going to kill herself. The sad thing was no one really cared. It got to the point where Dana knew she would have to do something pretty bad to get any attention at all.

During the biggest Roman orgy of the year, Zeus made the worst mistake of his life. When he was walking, he accidentally brushed against Dana. This was the first personal contact she had had in a very long time, and so she took it the wrong way. She started following Zeus around like a stray puppy. She would disguise herself and keep track of his every move. When no one else was around, she would force herself on him saying that he was the father of her child.

Zeus, not being the most patient god on Olympus, became very mad. Rumors were being spread very quickly—so quickly that he knew Hera had to know by now. He threatened Dana's life but she still would not stop.

One summer day in the middle of a crowd Dana jumped at Zeus' feet and licked his toes. Zeus became very angry, and said, "You ugly creature!!! You act like a dog and therefore I will turn you into a dog." With a slip of his magical powers, poof, Dana the Great was transformed.

The legend of Dana the Great still lasts to this day even though most people do not realize it. When a person is ugly, that person is often called a "dog", and cries of "woof-woof" can be heard. How else do you think the "Great Dane" breed developed?

### The Romans Ate Vegetables—But They Had A Passion For Asparagus

(Based on "Stalk Options: All You Need To Know About The Luxurious, Versatile Asparagus," by Jean Anderson, NORTHWEST/May 1987.)

"Quicker than you can cook asparagus!" That's what the Emperor Augustus, Julius Caesar's nephew, used to say whenever he wanted something done in a hurry—proving, in addition to the fact that the emperor was a nervous Nellie, that 1st-century Romans knew how to properly cook asparagus.

But that's scarcely surprising when you consider that it was the Romans who learned how to cultivate the spindly wild *asparagor* (or *aspharagor*), which grew each spring in the hills above Athens and were beloved by the Greeks.

No pencil-slim stalks for the Romans, however. They lavished so much time, attention, and fertilizer on their asparagus beds in Ravenna that stalks were said to weigh as much as three pounds apiece! And even these giants, it was decreed by Augustus, were allowed only minutes in the kettle.

The Roman passion for asparagus, in fact, became so intense at the height of the Empire that the plant's feathery green fronds could be seen billowing from balconies and rooftops all over Rome.

Was asparagus indigenous to Italy? Probably not, although food historians do believe that it, like its distant cousins onions and garlic, is native to the Mediterranean basin. Asparagus, simply, is so ancient that its origins are forever lost.

Unlike many foods which have fallen in and out of favor dozens of times over the centuries, asparagus seems always to have been popular—except with young children who inevitably turn up their noses at the "sparrow grass" on their plates. The French developed such a fondness for asparagus that they experimented with different ways of growing it at Argenteuil, developing what most Europeans now consider the only variety worth eating. Argenteuil asparagus is white—the result of growing green asparagus underground. The stalks, deprived of sunlight, remain as pale as ivory. White asparagus has a somewhat milder flavor than its green counterpart, as well as a softer texture that's often described as "buttery."

Asparagus has historically been a luxury vegetable, the prerogative of the royal, aristocratic, and affluent. Ancient Egyptians, considering it a food fit for the gods, grew vast quantities of the vegetable so that periodic offerings could be made. The Romans, as we've already noted, scarcely got their fill of it, and Louis XIV had extensive asparagus beds planted at Versailles lest his cooks run short.

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## Fun With "Mitto"

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

Many useful English derivatives center around the Latin verb *mitto*, *mittere*, *missi*, *missus* meaning "send."

## MISSION, MISSIVE

One's *mission* is the purpose for which he/she has been sent.

A *missive* is a letter, and letters are almost always sent. When an usher *admits* ticket-holders, she sends them to (Latin *ad*) their seats.

## TRANSMIT, TRANSMISSION

To *transmit* a message is to send it across (Latin *trans*, "across"). An engine *transmission* sends the power across (*trans*) from the engine to the rear wheels.

## REMIT, REMISSION

"Please *remit*" means "Please send back (Latin *re* means "back") the money." If a body's cancer is in *remission*, the cancer has figuratively been "sent back" and the body has once more been sent back to a healthy state.

## PERMIT, PERMISSION

A *permit* allows one figuratively to be sent through (Latin *per*), i.e. be allowed, have permission to do something, e.g. hunt, fish, drive, etc.

## SUBMIT, SUBMISSION

Submitted material, e.g. *submission* of an article to an editor is material sent up to someone. The Latin prefix *sub* means not only "under" as in words like submerge and submarine, but also "up to, close to" as in suburb.

## INTROMIT

The Latin prefix *intro* means "within." When the host *intromitted* his guests, he sent them within his house.

## PRETERMIT

The Latin prefix *prae* means "beyond." The "ae" diphthong has shortened to an "e" in English. The English meaning is "disregard intentionally" or "fail to do or include." Etymologically, the word breaks down into "send beyond." If a hostess *pretermitted* a socialite's name on the guest list, she figuratively "sent it beyond" the names of those included.

## OMIT

The Latin Prefix *ob* (the "b" has been dropped) means "away." *Omitting* to mow the back lawn is figuratively "sending it away," that is, neglecting it.



## Big Business From Roman Horse Races?

By Jeff DePrimo, Latin II Student of Sr. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, PA.

When we talk of the Roman horse races, we think of men racing in their chariots for sport or entertainment. Roman horse racing, however, had an aspect much more similar to modern day horse racing than most of us thought.

As our races do today, Roman horse races constituted big business. They went so far as to become the most popular of all Roman entertainments. Some of the races were held in the Circus Maximus. Here companies and organizations of knights were formed by some Romans. Their purpose was to furnish the state authorities with drivers, horses, and chariots. These companies, distinguished by their colors, were very powerful. They owned and conducted expensive racing stables and even had the right to give freedom to a victorious slave charioteer.

In view of these similarities between Roman and modern day horse racing, it would be no surprise to learn that betting on the races was also a vital part of the Roman's enjoyment of these races.

## Colloquium

By Robin Neaz, Latin I Student of Mrs. Nancy Bembrock, Berger High School, Texas.

- Primus: Quo aestate ibis?  
 Secundus: Ad Gracciam ibo. Quo tu ibis?  
 Primus: Romae portum aestatis manebo; tum ad villam familiae meae ibo.  
 Secundus: Habebisne opus tibi conficiendum?  
 Primus: Pater meus me invenire opus iuvabit. Cur ad Gracciam ibis?  
 Secundus: Pars familiae meae in Graccia habitat; cum eis aestate saepe manemus.  
 Primus: Quando discedes?  
 Secundus: Simul atque fratres mei et soror et ego scholam confecerimus.  
 Primus: Habe aestatem bonam!  
 Secundus: Quoque tu — te autumnus videbo!

## When is Eros not Eros?

(From MORE MISINFORMATION, by Tom Barnam, Lippincott & Crowell, Publishers, New York.)

"Eros," statue of, in Piccadilly Circus. If there is any remembered sight that inspires nostalgia in the tourist or symbolizes London in the movies as the pigeons of St. Mark's symbolize Venice, it is the statue of "Eros" around which Piccadilly Circus revolves.

But it is not a statue of Eros, the god of love, at all. This boy with the bow and arrow actually represents, quite in contrast to the popular belief, the Angel of Christian Charity. The whole structure of which "Eros" is a part was placed there as a memorial to the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, who died in 1885. The memorial was unveiled in 1893.

## Sing Along With Terpsichore



## I've Been Working on the Railroad

By Vernon L. Meyer

In via ferri laboravi,  
 Diem de die.  
 In via ferri laboravi  
 Tempus sic conterere.  
 Fistulae sonum audis:  
 "Surge, est prima mane,"  
 Duce me audis iubentem  
 Dinam cornu canere?  
 Dina nonne vis, Dina nonne vis,  
 Cornu tuum ut sonet?  
 Dina nonne vis, Dina nonne vis,  
 Cornu tuum ut sonet?  
 Aliquis est in culina  
 Verum esse hoc, scio.  
 Aliquis est ibi cum Dina,  
 Quia auditur lyra, et cantat:  
 "Fi, fai, fideliaio,  
 Fi, fai, fideliaio,  
 Fi, fai, fideliaio."  
 Cantat in hoc modo.

## Rap On, Caesar, Rap On!

By Amy Warnecke, Felicia Easley & Kristy Heck, Latin II students of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio.

Well it started way back 68 B.C.  
 Caesar was into doing good deeds.  
 He wanted his troops fit and ready to fight,  
 So he worked them hard both day and night.  
 He got them up at dawn and worked till dusk,  
 Getting in shape, this was a must.  
 Caesar was demanding and his rules were rough.  
 This is how he got his troops really tough.  
 As they exercised, they chanted away,  
 A popular rhyme, this is what they say:  
 Caput, Humeri, Genu, Digni, Genu, Digni  
 Caput, Humeri, Genu, Digni, Genu, Digni  
 Oculi et aures, et os et nates  
 Caput, Humeri, Genu, Digni, Genu, Digni.

## The Roman Nose

(Based on an article in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 4/3/88, p. 14-15. Special thanks to Anita Lowe Steele, Fairport, Ind. for bringing the article to our attention.)  
 American noses can now sniff the same perfumes enjoyed by Rome's "glitterati" 2,000 years ago.  
 Italian chemist Giuseppe Donato has recreated original recipes for Roman and Egyptian perfumes which will be featured in a hands-on-splash-on exhibit at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, till the end of June, 1989.

## Myths in Art

## Garden Herms of Dionysus and a Maenad

(Unsigned Works)

The influence of classical mythology can most pleasantly be seen in landscape art throughout the western world. Everything from formal gardens with magnificent Roman vistas to humble patios can be graced with mythologically inspired statuary. After all, these are the settings where the Greeks and Romans used statues.

The herms pictured here are on the Oldfields Estate in Indianapolis, Indiana. The French chateau style house was built in 1914 and the grounds were developed and decorated in 1920 by the famous Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. The focal point of a vista from the library of the home was a bronze statue in a hedge-walled rose garden. On the right side of the walk near the entrance to this garden is the marble herm of a very devilish looking Dionysus, brows decorated with clusters of grapes, and shoulders draped with a lion's skin (the face of which is cleverly carved the left side of the herm). On the left side of the walk is a toothy-grinned Maenad whose hair is also decorated with grape clusters and on whose shoulders is more correctly draped a goat skin, the head of which is carved on the right side.

Ancient herms, usually topped with the head of Hermes the protector of travellers, were placed at crossroads.





## The World's Top Nine Archaeological Sites

## The Acropolis

By Patricia Cupp

In Athens one sees not an acropolis (from the Greek words *akros* meaning "top," and *polis* meaning "city") but **The Acropolis**, the greatest tribute to the Golden Age of Pericles. Sacked, ravaged, dismantled, bombed and neglected, its great buildings have never been obliterated. Only in this age of acid rain might this be accomplished. Concerned archaeologists and architects have been unable to find a treatment harmless and efficient enough to protect the honey colored Pentelic marbles from today's pollution. Only the equilibrium of the structures is being restored while they remain closed to thousands of disappointed visitors.

Whole books extol the beauty and perfection of this combination fortress and sanctuary above Athens, but they are no substitute for the thrill of seeing the structures for yourself. The main entry to the Acropolis in ancient and modern times, the *Propylaea*, extends across the western side. Its outer colonnade consists of six fluted Doric columns, while the inner ones are of the graceful Ionic order. Its roughly carved stones show that, for some reason or another, this monumental gateway was never finished. It has survived Turkish guns, a lightning strike, and the addition of a huge tower, which Heinrich Schliemann paid to have removed in the 19th century.

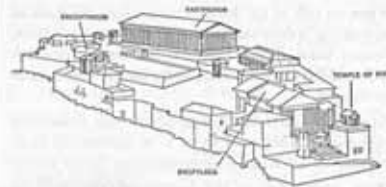
On the southwest edge of the Acropolis is the small *Temple of Athena Nike* (Victory). Completely demolished by the Turks to provide building material, a perfect replica of the original was reconstructed from the fragments. Its statue of Athena is wingless, perhaps to prevent her from flying away to the enemy. Many legends and historical accounts tell of another statue of the goddess, a towering bronze statue, which stood outside, facing the *Propylaea*.

The *Erechtheum*, irregular in shape and built on different levels, is actually a combination of several temples shared by Athens' three chief deities: Athena, Poseidon, and Erechtheus. On its southern side is the famous *Porch of the Caryatids*, whose sculpted maidens take the place of supporting columns. Many have said that the *Erechtheum* is the most elegant and refined monument of antiquity.

Noting the details of the *Parthenon* (the name of Athena's main temple on the Acropolis that refers to the fact that she is an unmarried maiden), however, is to take advantage of the world's best illustrated guide to classical architecture. It once housed the greatest of



Caryatid



all the statues of Athena, a colossal one of gold and ivory, the work of the incomparable Phidias. The east pediment of the temple depicted the birth of the goddess, rising from the head of Zeus, and the frieze that encircles the outer walls shows the Panathenaic procession that honored the goddess who gave her name to the city. Almost all of the surviving sculptures of the *Parthenon* were removed in the 19th century by the British diplomat, Lord Elgin, to protect them from the dangers of a Turkish invasion, and they are now on display in the British Museum. For years the Greek government tried to have the marbles returned to the Acropolis, but as it now turns out, they are actually safer from acid rain by being kept in the British Museum.

Before leaving the *Parthenon*, be sure to test the optical illusions built into its structure by its ancient architects. Its tall Doric columns narrow and tilt inward as they rise, and the ones at the corners are somewhat larger and more closely spaced — yet seen from the city below, they all appear perfectly straight and matched in size. Even the step line, which seems level from the city below, can be seen to curve upon closer inspection. Most architects agree that this 2,500 year old structure is unsurpassed in its balance of mathematics and artistry. Let's hope that the site can be successfully preserved and protected from acid rain so that future generations can also marvel at its beauty.

## Floral and Faunal Myths

## The Lizard, The Woodpecker and The Anemone

•The creation of the lizard took place in an unrecorded land and is connected with the story of Ceres' search for her daughter Proserpina.

While Ceres was searching for Proserpina, she continued day and night without stopping. Finally, after weeks with no rest, no food and no drink, Ceres came to a little cottage tucked away in a forest clearing. She concealed her divinity and knocked gently on the door. A little old lady answered the door and invited her in. When Ceres asked for a cup of water, the old lady realized how thirsty her guest was and prepared a large bowl of water sweetened with barley. Ceres began to drink, and didn't stop until she had nearly drained the bowl dry. Now in the cottage with the old lady there happened to be an unmannered little boy named Stello. When he saw how quickly Ceres had drained the bowl of barley-sweetened water, he burst into rude laughter. Ceres felt insulted and immediately threw the dregs of her drink at the boy with a curse. The old woman watched in astonishment as Stello's face suddenly became spotted. His body shrunk and sprouted a long slender tail and his arms were reduced to little legs. Ceres had turned the rude boy into a harmless little lizard that scampered off and hid in a crack in the floor, never again to come close enough to people to annoy them.

•The story of the woodpecker takes us to Italy and involves both faithful and wicked love.

Italy was the homeland of the god Saturn who became the father of a handsome young king named Picus. Although Picus was only twenty years old, he was the envy of every human and divine girl that caught sight of him. When he hunted, he wore a crimson mantle. Picus himself was in love with Canens, the beautiful young daughter of Venilia and Janus. One day while he was hunting with his friends, the witch Circe happened to catch sight of him. It was love at first sight, but she stayed back in the trees and waited until she could catch him alone. Every time Circe got ready to make her move, however, somebody got in the way. Finally, conjuring up one of her evil spells, Circe created a phantom boar which Picus began to chase into a deserted part of the woods. When she had Picus alone, Circe revealed her infatuation for him. Picus, however, protested that he loved Canens to whom he would always be faithful. Circe

By Jill Schneider, Sophomore Latin Student of Aimee Brown, North Royalton High School, Ohio.

## The Gods

Of the gods of Mount Olympus,  
I can surely tell you this—  
some are good and some are bad,  
some are kind and some are mad,  
some are old and some are new.  
You'll meet each one before I'm through.  
Zeus, the king, has many affairs,  
but Hera, his wife, knows he cares.  
He's the ruler of Heaven and Earth.  
His playful tricks bring him mirth.  
Hera is jealous, sneaky and mean,  
but other than that, she's a good queen.  
The god of war is their only son.  
His name is Ares, unknown to none.  
All five of Zeus' kids will follow.  
Of Athena, Hermes, Apollo  
Aphrodite, and Artemis,  
I can tell you all of this.  
Aphrodite is the goddess of love.  
Her tree is the myrtle, her bird is the dove.  
Athena sprung from Zeus' head.  
She's a great inventor, it is said,  
and Zeus' favorite child as well.  
Apollo is known for the truth he'll tell.  
He shoots arrows longer and higher,  
and reads Greek poetry and plays the lyre.  
Hermes, the messenger, has wings on his feet.  
He creeps in the shadows, silent and discreet,  
for he is known as the Master Thief.  
Artemis, the last, was huntsman-in-chief.  
She held back the Greek fleet on their way to Troy.  
They offered a girl, so they'd not be destroyed.  
Their memories have lived, they have not faded,  
They all have been loved, they all have been hated.  
Many a hardship they all must weather,  
but that's the price of living together.

screamed that no man had ever turned her down. She spun around to the left, then to the right and tapped him with her witch's wand. Picus began to run away and was surprised to see that he was running faster than he had ever run before. When he saw his arms begin to turn into wings, he knew that Circe was changing him into some new kind of bird and he became furious. He almost went insane with anger — he would never be able to be with Canens again. Moved by anger and grief, Picus began to bang his head against the trees. When his friends came looking for him, they noticed the new bird and its strange head-banging habits. They also noticed that the bird seemed to have a little red mantle around its neck. Picus had become a woodpecker.

•The story of the anemone, or wind flower as it is also called, shows that very often things that are the most beautiful are also the most short lived.

To tell the story of the anemone we must start with the goddess of Love, Venus, and a very handsome young man named Adonis. Adonis was the son of his own sister, Smyrna, by his father Cinyras. Venus was so taken by his attractiveness that she explained many things to him that most mortals never learn. She taught him to hunt, but only timid animals. She told him not to hunt the lion or lioness because they were actually Atalanta and Hippomenes who had been changed into these creatures by the great goddess Cybele. Venus especially warned Adonis to beware the wild boar because that animal is most dangerous when hunted. But like many young men who notice they are being fawned over by someone older, Adonis felt that he really had the upper hand in this love affair so he decided to do as he pleased. As soon as Venus left him alone, he went to hunt the wild boar. He soon cornered a wily old boar that had survived many hunters' spears and arrows. He hurled his spear into the boar's chest. But instead of falling to the ground, the enraged boar rushed him. In his panic, Adonis tripped and, lowering his head for the charge, the boar rammed its sharp tusks into Adonis' abdomen. So pitiful was his cry for help that Venus was soon at his side. Venus was determined not to lose her lover completely so she poured nectar on Adonis' blood as it soaked into the earth. The mixture began to bubble and from the ground there sprang a very fragile plant, the anemone. Like Adonis it was beautiful but destined for a short life; for just as soon as one gentle breeze blew its petals open to reveal its charms, a second breeze carried the petals away.

## Fabula De Tonitru

By David Woollett, Latin III student of Mrs. Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park H.S., N.Y.

Atticus formosus vir est, Iovis filius. Mater Attici est mortalis nomine Lepida. Sabina pulcherrima puella est. Sabina amat Atticum qui vult Sabinam in matrimonium ducere. Iuppiter non amat Sabinam quod Sabina non verecunda est. Antea Iuppiter hoc matrimonium probat, imperat Sabinam obtinere magicum petasum. Qui hunc petasum gerit a nullo videtur. Multi hunc magicum petasum obtinere temptaverunt sed non potuerunt propter pravam veneficam quae petasum custodit. Sabina rogat Plutonium ut auxilium det. Plutonium miseret Sabinam. Dat Sabinam malum venenatum quod ad veneficam portandum est. Multos dies Sabina iter facit ad speluncam quam venefica habitat. Quando venefica videt malum venenatum (quod etiam praedictus videtur), id edit — sed nihil mali ei accidit. Venefica immunis est et vivit! Venefica Sabinam capit et trahit Sabinam, "O me miseram," ait, "numquam videbo Atticum." Atticus autem audit Sabinam clamorem. Proficiscitur ut liberet Sabinam. Atticus errat per montes prope veneficae speluncam. Post multos dies invenit speluncam. Atticus consilium capit ut Sabinam liberet. Primum Atticus silvam incendit ut veneficam distrahat, tunc celerrime accurrit ad Sabinam liberandam. Sed Atticus et Sabina effugientes a venefica capiuntur. Iuppiter duos amatores videt et eis miseretur. Iuppiter fulminem iacet et necat veneficam. Duo amatores liberantur et feliciter vivunt in aeternum. Nunc tonitrus monstrat iram Iovis.

### The Clone Of Persephone

By Jennifer Tata, Latin I Student of Mrs. Linda Wagner, Sweet Home Sr. H.S., Amherst, NY.

As the legend of Demeter was told, her daughter, Persephone, was to be with her on earth for nine months of the year. During these nine months the earth was warm and beautiful. Flowers bloomed and crops grew. For the remaining three months Persephone lived with Hades as his queen of the Underworld.

This arrangement lasted for many centuries. Hades and Demeter, although not fully satisfied, each kept their part of the deal. Soon Hades decided that three months of the year was not enough time to be with Persephone so he called all of the spirits to work together to make a perfect clone of Persephone. The clone had to be ready in time to go back to Demeter in the spring.

Almost three months later, Persephone awoke to see a perfect image of herself standing in front of herself. She immediately ran to get her husband, Hades, to tell him the clone was finished.

Hades began to talk to the clone, asking it questions, referring to Persephone's life. The clone answered Hades perfectly. She was a perfect duplicate of Persephone herself.

Finally the day came for Demeter to get her daughter back. Hermes, the messenger god, came to get Persephone. He led the clone past the gates of the Underworld to Demeter who was waiting for her daughter in the fields.

As soon as Demeter saw the clone of Persephone, the flowers began to open up and the crops began to grow. But as the clone got closer, Demeter realized this was not her daughter. For when Persephone was a baby, Demeter had put a golden bracelet around her daughter's left wrist. A spell was placed on the bracelet so it would never break and never come off. When Demeter saw that the bracelet was missing, she immediately knew this was not her daughter.

Suddenly the clouds opened up and a huge raincloud filled the sky. Then rain began to pour down on the earth. This was Demeter's way of grieving because of the trick played on her. It rained until she got the real Persephone back.

So every year after that, right after Demeter gets her daughter back, she makes it rain to remind Persephone of the evil trick she and Hades had played on her. This is why it rains in the spring after the winter.

### Aeneas Haikus

By students of Mrs. Jane Ebersole, Findlay H.S., Ohio.

Aestas et sol,  
Apes mutant nectarem in mel  
Dies noctesque.

Julie Hoffman

Multi apes educunt  
et nectarem  
et mella aestate.

Lesley Simon

### Museum Focus

#### THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

### The Pergamon Museum, East Berlin, Germany

By Genevieve Kambis

In the summer of 1987 I accompanied a group of students to Germany, West. Part of our agenda included a three-day side trip to Berlin with a one-day side trip to East Berlin. Because I had been there enough times to be already bored with what little the Socialist social life offered in the way of attractions, I gathered a small group of like-minded students and we found our way off the beaten path, off the *Unter den Linden* to the impressive Museum Island. This is, as the name implies, an island, located in the middle of the Spree River. It is home to numerous museums, treasures of a culture once united. In a way, going to East Berlin is in itself a type of museum visit; the *Unter den Linden*, for example, which was used to dissect the Brandenburg Gate, now is barricaded and on the other side of the wall, its name changed to "Street of the 17th of June," a reminder of the uprisings in East Berlin against Communist rule.

East Berlin is sad by western comparisons; grey, decrepit, crumbling, monotonous. No billboards here, no high fashion hype, no bustling stores. The Pergamon Museum itself is surrounded by brambles, like the sleeping castle in fairy tales, awaiting the arrival of some mythical prince.

As I entered the Pergamon Museum dismay gave way to awe. The antiquities collection, with its rich holdings, belongs to the most significant collections in the world. Its holdings include works of ancient architecture and sculpture, as well as small works of art, works which come from a time span of 12 centuries and which provide a special insight into the society, culture and art of Greco-Roman antiquity. The architectural components and findings are reconstructed according to original scales and incorporate original findings. The effect is quite humbling. I was completely aware of how mortal I am, how impressionable, how fragile. And that even in the 20th Century, civilizations die—as was evidenced by the modern day ruins visible in East Berlin itself.

What I was looking at, originating from the Greek homeland eastwards over the Aegean islands to Asia Minor, was still somehow uniquely German. This was the fruit of German labor, the cache of excavations conducted by Berlin museums in Olympia, Magnesia, Priene, Miletus, Didyma, Samos and Pergamon during the golden age of Germany, 1872–1914. This museum reminded me of the German mind at its best; keen, analytical, exacting, perfectionist, categorical, respectful of tradition, loving of heritage. It also reminded me that somehow this had all gone awry, resulting in the horror of the Third Reich.

With these musings I strolled into the anteroom which displayed information about the displays and meandered, quite by accident, into the hall holding the Pergamon Altar. Its age alone impressed me; it had been commissioned by King Eumenes II in the 2nd

Century B.C. as a victory monument dedicated to the gods who had helped the town defeat its Gallic invaders.



The Pergamon Altar displayed in the Pergamon Museum in East Berlin.

In Pergamon the altar had stood on a 300 meter-high hill. The city was a flourishing center of Hellenistic culture and the altar's majesty was worthy of its home. Built on an almost square foundation (listed with German exactitude as 36.44 X 34.20 meters), the altar had been reconstructed here in the museum incorporating the original components removed from Pergamon by German archaeologist Carl Humann between 1878 and 1886.

The altar consists of a massive substructure, with 20 meter-wide stairs on its west side leading up to a U-shaped colonnade. The side walls of the substructure were originally decorated with a 2.3 meter-high bas-relief illustrating the struggle of the gods against the Gigantes—a myth which symbolized the historical struggle of armies of Pergamon against the Gauls.

The west frieze featured gods of the sea. On the East frieze one could see Hecate, Artemis, Leto, Apollo, Zeus and Athena, all shown leading the fight against the snake-legged half-human Gigantes. Deities of Light were shown on the south frieze, while the north frieze was dedicated to deities of Night.

Because only 1/3 of the original depth of the staircase could be erected in the museum, and because the back wall of the altar adjoins an interior wall of the museum, only the west frieze is actually displayed on the altar. The remaining three sides of the bas-relief have had to be displayed separately in the exhibition room.

A bas-relief which decorates the upper part of the altar stairs depicts the saga of Telephos, the mythical founder of Pergamon.

Leaving the museum I purchase a guidebook—I must somehow get rid of my East Marks, and there's not a lot to buy before I cross over the wall back to the other Germany. Culture is a funny thing; it survives time and politics and injustice. It can come with me to the other Germany and my own world.

## The Truth About Triremes

(Based on "The Trireme Sails Again," by John F. Coates, *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN*, April 1989, Pp. 96–103. Special thanks to Larry Marcus, Indianapolis, for bringing this article to our attention.)

For centuries library-bound scholars debated the truth about ancient Greek triremes. Were the stories about them more fact than fiction? Was it actually possible to arrange three rows of oars on one side of a ship? Finally, John S. Morrison of the University of Cambridge tired of the endless ivory tower debate and decided to gather concrete evidence that would lead to the actual reconstruction of a working Greek trireme.

In 1980, fifty years after he began his research, Morrison had gathered enough information to come up with an actual design for a trireme. Two more years and \$700,000 later a trireme, christened *Olympias*, once again was afloat in the Aegean. The expense and work involved gave new respect to the fact that ancient Athens maintained a fleet of 200 triremes—the only other cities in mainland Greece and Sicily that had any triremes at all were those whose military budgets were subsidized by Persia.

The *Olympias* has now been sailed for several seasons, but the scholars and design engineers realize that not all the details have yet been successfully resolved. The overall design and dimensions are correct, the method of construction (which required that the hull be built without the usual "ribs" to hold the side walls in place), the placement of the 170 rowers and the coordination of their movements has been worked out. The *Olympias* can travel at speeds recorded in ancient literature (i.e. 7 knots), and it can turn in 1.25 boat lengths, or about 46 meters—a feat which corresponds with ancient accounts.

The challenge for *Olympias*'s 1989 season is to come up with properly designed oars. Although much attention was given to design, materials and construction of the ship's hull, it turns out that "standard" oars were used—a mistake which has put a strain on the rowers and has unwittingly reduced the top "sprint speed" of the *Olympias*.

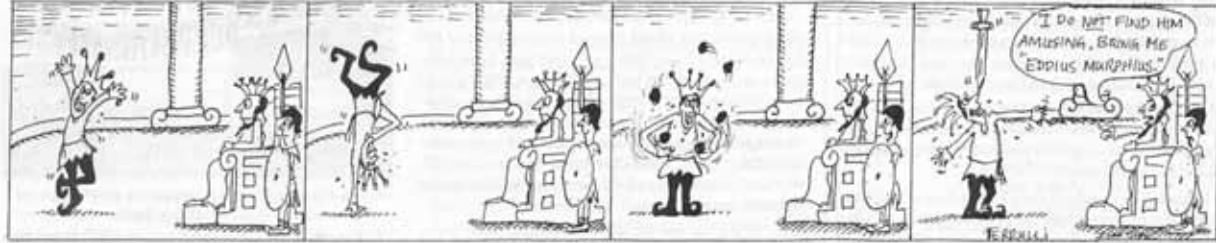
Ancient oars were made of spruce which is light and relatively stiff. Arriving at the perfect design for these spruce oars will not, however, be easy. John Coates, who is working on the problem, writes:

"With a three-to-one gearing and an acceptable balance on the handle to lift the blade out of the water with a downward force of no more than 3.63 kilograms, the buoyancy of the oar blade has to be kept down to little more than 1.2 kilograms so that the blade floats mainly immersed when the hands are off the handle. That calls for blades of small volume, which is difficult to achieve without making them either too small in area or too thin for strength."

If the proper oar design can be rediscovered, it is hoped that the *Olympias* will be able to maintain a speed of 7.5 knots continuously for a day and match the legendary 24-hour voyage from Athens to Mytilene. Perhaps then the truth about triremes will finally be known.



Caesarian Section

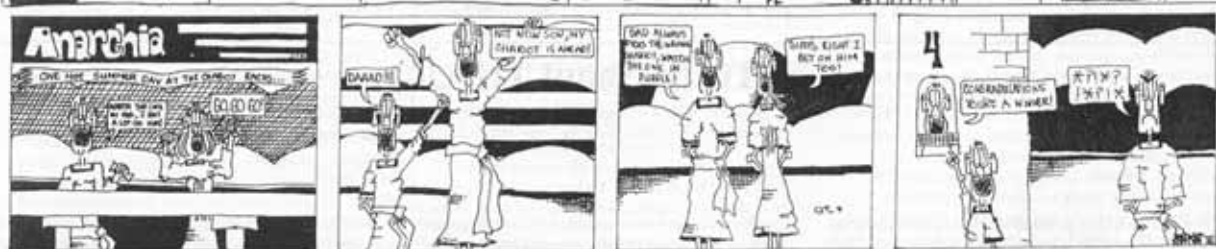


ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



The Trojan War

By Jeff Barrett and Court Smith, Latin II students of Anna Louise E. Hinkle, Sherman H.S., Sherman, Texas





# Magnum Proventum Poetarum Annus Hic Attulit.

By students of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park H.S., N.Y.

Mater  
Mca mater  
Lacta, mira  
Laborat, coquit, adiuvat  
Matrem amo  
Mca amica

By Claire McDonnell

Pater  
Pater  
Sapiens, Laticlavus  
Curat, Amat, Ducit  
Pater est Magnus  
Pater

By Heath Szymczak

Servus  
Servus  
Juvenis, Robustus  
Audit, Gemit, Laborat  
Semper Strenue Laborat  
Vir

By Michael Graffeo

Mea Feles  
Mea Feles  
Figra tamen velox  
Dormit, Ludet, Dormit  
Est nigra et cana  
Mea Feles

By John Walek

## HOW TO TEACH LATIN



Artes Latinae was written and developed by Waldo E. Sweet, originally published by the Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation. Now it is published and distributed by:

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QUANTITY	LEVEL I	ORDER NO.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
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Student Text, Level I, Book I (Units 1-15), 444 pp., 7 1/4 x 10 1/2, Illustrated Softbound		61861	17.00	
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Unit Text Booklet, 111 pp., 7 1/4 x 10 1/2, Illustrated (Softbound)		61865	10.00	
Graded Reader, <i>Lectioes Primae</i> , 207 pp., 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 (Softbound)		61866	11.00	
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<b>TEACHER MATERIALS</b>				
Teacher's Manual — Units 1-30, 91 pp., 7 1/4 x 10 1/2 (Softbound)		61862	10.00	
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<b>AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS (Interrelated with content of Units 1-30 in above texts.)</b>				
Set of 5 filmstrips — <i>Artes Latinae</i> — I (Full color, Basic Sentences for Units 4-30; Pictorial Structure and Vocabulary Practice)		61870	12.50 ea.	\$2.50
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A set of 15 Coordinated Drill Cassettes (Units 1-30)		61912	13.50 ea.	168.00

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### AMICUS VETUS REDIIIT — MELIOR EST

Jenny is back. Allyn & Bacon's most popular Latin text is back in print — and it's ALL NEW! Completely revised and updated, with new sections on culture and a pace that is designed to be "teachable" during a standard school year, Jenny promises to be one of the new breed of Latin texts for the future. Contact: Allyn & Bacon, Inc., 7 Wells Ave., Newton, MA 02159.

### SERVI RECENTES

Arriving from Delos on the Ides of May—a whole shipment of new slaves fresh from Asia Minor. Slaves will be displayed and sold in the port at Naples.

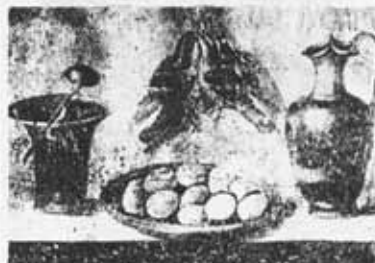
### CUPIDO ET PSYCHE: PUPAE IN SCAENA

Figures of Speech Theater, a small touring company, based in Freeport, Maine, has a puppet show called Cupid and Psyche which they are willing to bring to your club, school or state event. For complete details call marketing director Karen Nelson, (207) 865-6355.

### MIMI INVITANTUR

Ummidia Quadrattilla invites all mimes who are looking for an opportunity to perform to come to her house in Rome on any day on which no public spectacles are planned. Free *prandium* will be provided daily.

## Claudia's Kitchen



*Salve!* Have you noticed something special in the air this month? It's *Convivium* time. Everybody's talking about who got invited by whom, who's spending the most per dish, who has which special chef in from *Mediolanum* and so on. In case you're the *vocatus* instead of the *vocatus* or *vocata*, let me share a recipe with you that's guaranteed to knock your guests' *syntheses* off! Everyone loves *astacus* (lobster), and guests are thrilled when the sausage being served as *prima mensa* turns out to be *omentata ex astacis*! Shop carefully and make sure all your ingredients are fresh—remember, after three days fish and house guests start to smell.

### Omentata ex Astacis

- 1 lb. minced lobster
- 1 tablespoon ground pepper
- 2 tablespoons celery seed
- 1 cup fresh pine nuts, grated
- 4 fresh eggs
- 4 cups bread crumbs
- sausage casings
- 1/2 cup olive oil

### Wine Sauce

- 2 cups white wine
- 2 cups light chicken stock
- 2 tablespoons olive oil

In a mortar, grind together pepper and celery seed. Mix with minced lobster and nuts. Bind with well beaten eggs and bread crumbs. Then stuff into sausage casings, and sauté gently in olive oil in a covered pan for 20 minutes.

When cooked and lightly browned, season with the wine sauce, and serve.

### Triumvirates — A Second Look

By William Bingham, Cashier, Connecticut.

Dear Editor,

I am sure that you have received many letters about this, but I also feel compelled to write.

The article "So That's What 'Triumvirate' Means!" in *Pompeiana Newsletter* Volume XV, No. 3, provides a false etymology. The "um" in "triumvirate" has nothing to do with "umbilicus" (as a check in the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* will show). It would be highly unlikely for "umbilicus" to be reduced so much. Consequently, the whole point of the article is meaningless. Secondly, "triumvirate" simply meant a board or committee of three men to do something. The term was rarely used for the "rule of three men." The so-called "First Triumvirate" was an unofficial and unconstitutional arrangement, and was called a conspiracy by historians (probably by Livy since the *Periocha* of Book 103 says *conspiratio inter tres civitatis principes facta est*). The "Second Triumvirate" was a unique arrangement for a specific purpose: *Triumviri Rei Publicae Constituendae*.

72



- I. SPECIES, Rosetta
- II. FLAMMA AETERNA, Brachialia
- III. PUELLA, SCIS ID VERUM ESSE, Millicenta Vaginula
- IV. EA ME NON COMPOTEM MENTIS FACIT, Praeclari Anthropophagi Iuvenes
- V. SIMILIS PRECI, Mca Domina
- VI. ADSTA, R.E.M.
- VII. COR MEUM TIBI NEGARE NON POTEST, Rodericus Stuartus
- VIII. SOMNIARE, Vanessa Guiliemi
- IX. COGE LACERTAM TERRIBLEM AMBULARE, Erat Non Erat
- X. INUSITATA MEDINA FRIGIDA, Sonus Locus

73

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. In which main section of a Roman bath was the baptisterium found?
2. Who is the earliest Latin poet whose name is known to us?
3. Which English author wrote the classically inspired poems "The Lotus-Eaters," "Ulysses," "Lucretius," and "Tears, Idle Tears"?
4. By what other name is the House of D. Octavius Quartio in Pompeii more generally known?
5. Vergil and Pliny used the word *inoculation* (inoculation) in their writings. What was the original context for their use of this term?
6. What name, meaning "Flash" in English, did Homer give to Odysseus' dog?
7. What does an angiophobic fear?
8. What is the difference between systole and diastole in prosody?
9. Who was defeated by whom at the Battle of Thapsus?
10. Who were the parents of Themis, the mother of the Moerae?

74

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. On what side of the Acropolis can the *Propylaea* be found?
2. What classic struggle was illustrated on the Pergamon altar?
3. What is the statue of the *Angel of Christian Charity* in Piccadilly Circus usually called?
4. What is the main ingredient in *Omenata et Astaci*?
5. Where was the temple of *Mater Matuta* located in Ancient Rome?
6. In what four years has the University of Michigan basketball team made the final four?
7. Who is buried in the Western World's only pyramid?
8. What aspect of the *Olympian* will its designers be trying to perfect this summer?
9. According to mythology who turned whom into a woodpecker?
10. How did Jupiter save Atticus and Sabina from a witch?

75

## Famous Romans

Submitted by Wendy Wagner, 10th Grade student of St. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, Penn.

Unscramble the names of the following Romans using the clues to find the name of the first Christian Roman emperor.

ECOIRC  
1

Statesman who was banished because he refused to join the First Triumvirate.

RNOE  
2

Emperor who is famous for playing the fiddle while Rome burned.

VEANR  
3

Emperor who adopted Trajan as his heir and successor in 97 A.D.

UUSSTGAU  
4

The first Roman emperor.

EBISTURI  
5

Emperor when Christ was executed.

SALDUCIU  
6

Emperor who formed a civil service system that placed bureaus in charge of various branches of government.

AKNMNOYRTA  
7

Triumvir who killed himself when chased to Egypt by Octavian.

UTTIS  
8

Emperor who captured Jerusalem in 70 A.D.

GCLUALIA  
9

Emperor who claimed to be all the gods at once.

ARJNAT  
10

Emperor whose ashes are said to be in a column built in his honor for conquering Dacia.

PIEVSNSASA  
11

Emperor who built the Colosseum and other buildings.

## FIRST CHRISTIAN ROMAN EMPEROR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

76

## "Roman" for a Match

Submitted by Heather Moore, Latin III student of Mike Kelly, Sullivan South H.S., Kingsport, Tenn.

- |                |                                                       |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. triclinium  | A. God of War                                         |
| 2. Minerva     | B. He wrote the Aeneid                                |
| 3. Nones       | C. 1989                                               |
| 4. Homer       | D. King of Gods and man                               |
| 5. XLIV        | E. Household gods                                     |
| 6. Neptune     | F. Dining room of a Roman house                       |
| 7. Apollo      | G. First day of the month                             |
| 8. Lares       | H. Age of man when weapons were made                  |
| 9. MCMXLIV     | I. 1944                                               |
| 10. Kalends    | J. Winged sandals were his symbol                     |
| 11. Vergil     | K. Main room of a Roman house                         |
| 12. Atrium     | L. Wife of Jupiter                                    |
| 13. Jupiter    | M. Second important day of the month                  |
| 14. Crassus    | N. God of the sea                                     |
| 15. Venus      | O. He "wrote" the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> |
| 16. Ides       | P. Defeated Spartacus                                 |
| 17. Vulcan     | Q. 44                                                 |
| 18. DCLIV      | R. The owl is her sign                                |
| 19. Juno       | S. Age of man when seasons came about                 |
| 20. Silver Age | T. God of fire and metal                              |
| 21. Mars       | U. God of the sun                                     |
| 22. Iron Age   | V. Daughter of Neptune                                |
| 23. Mercury    | W. Third important day of the month                   |
| 24. MCMLXXXIX  | X. Age of crime and dishonesty                        |
| 25. Bronze Age | Y. 654                                                |

77

## Roman Domain Word Search

Submitted by Jere Haveman, Latin II student of D. Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Walker, Mich.

Find the names of the countries under Roman domain in 44 B.C.

ERRAINTCUXNSSHLCG  
TSUSIXYGALLIAEORR  
IABDULSAUMICIAMRI  
YRTUJHLTASNPEYDSR  
UDRETLSYRIASXIAID  
EIBTLEECORYNIADACR  
ENDCEIAFLIXGDI MAE  
BITHYNIAAMOCILICTA  
VADXAEPNUVYUOVMOC  
BHBMTXOTRXPBRRAUI  
OGANUASIAFRHVVYTN  
AEIMMAUSFGULLDEGH  
INNIIUHNPRHSECGFYO  
VLOOASTSICILIALIC  
MUDTMTCTCUPJTBALJ  
IUEUJNTLADJIALILN  
HRECTHISFANIAALGLOO  
CCASEODIJIDTIA YMP  
YFMASUTNOFRIAHHS  
OMEACUYLECTGVCPAM  
MRVYGVCRICORRUMLS  
SACYRENAICAVTUAMI  
TEJBEUTREVSOTTFIU

HISPANIA	GALLIA	CYPRUS
CORSICA	SARDINIA	CILICIA
ITALIA	ILLYRICUM	NUMIDIA
AFRICA	SICILIA	PAMPHYLIA
MACEDONIA	CRETA	SYRIA
BITHYNIA	ASIA	PONTUS
	CYRENAICA	

## Gods and Their Activities

By Mike Feenstra, Latin I student of Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Match the god with the activity

- |        |         |         |         |       |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Pluto  | Apollo  | Mercury | Neptune | Juno  |
| Vulcan | Jupiter | Mars    | Vesta   | Venus |
- |                                        |                                              |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| A. God of War                          | F. Ruler of the gods and mankind             |
| B. God of sea, horses, and earthquakes | G. God of the Underworld                     |
| C. Goddess of hearth, home             | H. God of fire, metal workers                |
| D. God of the sun, poetry              | I. Goddess of love and beauty                |
| E. Queen of the gods, wife of Jupiter  | J. God of commerce, theft, messenger of gods |



## 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.)

72

## CARMINA OPTIMA

1. THE LOOK, Roxette
2. ETERNAL FLAME, Bangles
3. GIRL, YOU KNOW IT'S TRUE, Milli Vanilli
4. SHE DRIVES ME CRAZY, Fine Young Cannibals
5. LIKE A PRAYER, Madonna
6. STAND, R.E.M.
7. MY HEART CAN'T TELL YOU NO, Rod Stewart
8. DREAMIN', Vanessa Williams
9. WALK THE DINOSAUR, Was Not Was
10. FUNKY COLD MEDINA, Tone Loc

73

## Budding Genius

1. In the Frigidarium
2. Livius Andronicus
3. Alfred Lord Tennyson
4. House of Marcus Aurelius Tiburtinus
5. Grafting the bud—OCULUS—of one tree into another
6. Argus
7. Choking or strangulation
8. Systole is the shortening of a long syllable, diastole the lengthening
9. Pompey by Caesar
10. Uranus and Ge

74

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. West side.
2. Gods vs. Gigantes (symbolizing Pergamon vs. Gauls.)
3. Eros
4. Lobster
5. Forum Boarium
6. 1964, 1965, 1976, 1989
7. Gaius Cestius
8. Oars
9. Circe turned Pegasus into one.
10. He killed the witch with a lightning bolt.

75

## Famous Romans

ECCHIC  
C I C E R O

INOE  
N E R O

VEANR  
M E R V A

UUSSTGAI  
A U G U S T U S

IBISTUBI  
T I B E R I U S

SALDUCTU  
C L A U D I U S

AKNMNYETA  
M A R K A N T O N Y

UTTES  
T I T U S

GCUALIA  
C A L I G U L A

AEJNAT  
T R A J A N

PIEVSMAA  
V E S P A S I A N

C O N S T A N T I N E  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

76

## "Roman" for a Match

- F 1. triclinium  
R 2. Minerva  
M 3. Nones  
O 4. Homer  
Q 5. XLIV  
N 6. Neptune
- U 7. Apollo  
E 8. Lares  
I 9. MCMLXIV  
G 10. Kalends  
B 11. Vergil  
K 12. Atrium  
D 13. Jupiter  
P 14. Crassus  
V 15. Venus  
W 16. Ides  
T 17. Vulcan  
Y 18. DCLIV  
L 19. Juno

- S 20. Silver Age  
A 21. Mars  
X 22. Iron Age  
J 23. Mercury

- C 24. MCMLXXXIX  
H 25. Bronze Age

78

## Gods and Their Activities

(By Mike Feenstra, Latin I student of Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.)

Match the god with the activity

- G Pluto D Apollo J Mercury B Neptune E Juno  
H Vulcan F Jupiter A Mars C Vesta I Venus

## IF YOU SEEK A PLEASANT VICTORY, LOOK AROUND!

America is dumbfounded—A team beaten by Bobby Knight's boys is now the best team in the United States!

What team are we talking about? The University of Michigan basketball team. The contest in which it played was sponsored by the NCAA.

For many years Bobby Knight (head basketball coach at Indiana University) has been a coach that few others have been able to beat. This year however Bobby Knight was beaten by Bill Frieder, head coach of the University of Michigan.

But then something unusual happened. Bill Frieder unexpectedly left Michigan and went to Arizona.

Steve Fisher, Bill Frieder's assistant coach, became acting head coach. Steve would be leading the team into its final two games. This turn of events is difficult to understand, but in sports the Fates often trick us in this way.

The University of Michigan basketball team had made it to the Final Four three times in the past—1964, 1965 and 1976. Never had it defeated all the other teams to become the best team in America.

Then, amazingly, led by an acting head coach, this team has become the best college basketball team in

America!

How the University of Michigan team became a winner is equally as amazing as the victory itself.

When regulation time had run out for the game, the score was tied. This had never happened before in a final NCAA game! A five-minute overtime was called to break the tie.

Now the whole contest lay in the hands of fortune. Fortune, however, favors the brave. And Steve Fisher's boys were very brave. This acting head coach had persuaded his team that the brave are never conquered. Each team member believed that he was brave. Each believed that his team would win in this final game—and, while fans watched in amazement, they were brave right up to the last minute, and they snatched victory from their opponent.

Now—something which has never happened before—The University of Michigan holds an NCAA basketball title.

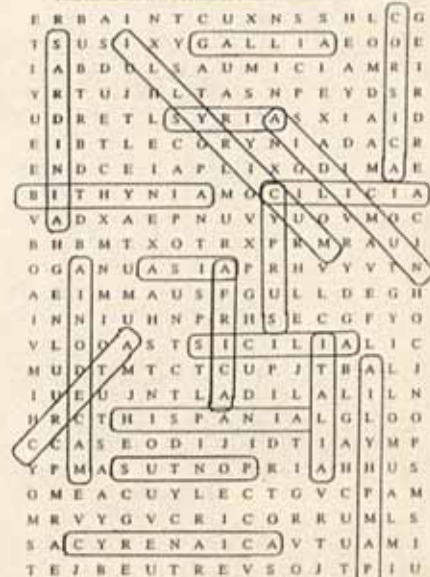
And, something which is really unbelievable, the deed was done by an acting head coach!

Which team was beaten in this final game? Seton Hall from South Orange, New Jersey.

## Roman Domain Word Search

(Submitted by Jean Hareman, Latin II student of D. Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Walker, Mich.)

Find the names of the countries under Roman domain in 48 B.C.



Teachers, we trust you and your students are enjoying this year's Pompeiana NEWSLETTER.

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