

# REDITUS ← FUTURUM II



**Reditus ad Futurum II**—huius anni pictura movens inconstantissima, incertissima, et perturbantissima.

Infeliciter, Michael J. Vulpes habet aliam picturam moventem quae destinatus est multos offendere et cadere.

Hoc anno fortasse nulla alia pictura movens plures spectatores perturbavit quam **Reditus ad Futurum II**.

Primus **Reditus ad Futurum** erat pictura movens iucunda et faceta. Spectatores discabant quo modo quaeque actio singularis posset commovere varios eventus in futuro. In illa pictura movente, autem, Marteus McMusca poterat redire ad vitam suam in tempore proprio. Spectatores poterant se relaxare cognoscentes nullum detrimentum verum factum esse. Spectatores qui spectant **Reditum ad Futurum II**,

autem, non possunt se relaxare. In hac pictura movente, Marteus McMusca et Professor egregius (cuius persona a Christophoro Lloyd agitur) excitant tam multas calamitates in historia ut spectatores credant res numquam proprie restitutum iri. In hac pictura movente Marteus McMusca est nimis negligens. Facit tam multos errores stultos ut spectatores domum revertant perplexi, confusi, frustrati et irati.

**Reditus ad Futurum II** est vere **Reditus ad Calamitatem**. De hac fabula, plus non est melius—plus est peius.

Sine dubio, **Reditus ad Futurum III** (pictura movens quae eodem tempore una cum **Reditu ad Futurum II** facta est) erit maior calamitas quam haec pictura movens misera! Hic criticus illam picturam moventem non spectabit!

## O.K., Everyone, Let's Take the Next 60 Days Off.

(Based on "Greek, Latin at root of learning words," by Dr. William F. Russell, *The Indianapolis Star*, Fri., Dec. 8, '89, p. B-10.)

While most people in the modern world were wishing each other a Happy New Year as January began, very ancient Romans would have been bedding down for a semi-dormant intercalary period that they called...nothing. That's right. The early Roman calendar ended after the festivals of December, and then people just sort of waited around during the next couple of lunar cycles until a priest or some very wise old man announced to them that the new moon they were looking at was the beginning of the month *Martius* and that it was now time to start the new planting and war cycle that would last for the next ten months.

Children liked this time of the year because it was their equivalent of our summer vacation from school. Schooling would not officially start again until after the festival of *Quinquatria* which was concluded *a.d. X Kal. Apr.*, or March 23.

"The order of the months in the early Roman calendar was *Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Iunius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November* and *December*. Notice that the names of the last six months were derived from the words for *V, VI, VII, VIII, IX* and *X*—indicating the number of that month in the calendar year."

(Continued in *Pagina Tertia*.)

## "And Now, World News—in Latin!"

Pompeiana member Joe Ward, who lives in Little Rock, Arkansas, enjoys listening to short wave radio on Sunday afternoons because it's the only time he can catch the world news—broadcast in classical Latin!

Ward believes that the program to which he listens constitutes the only instance of any Latin program regularly broadcast worldwide.

The Latin weekly news summary is a product of Radio Finland. The broadcast begins about 8:50 a.m. CST every Sunday on 21550 and 15400 kiloHertz.

If other classicists are interested in tuning in to this weekly program, Ward suggests that they obtain a shortwave radio capable of receiving the frequencies given above. For maximum ease in locating the frequencies, the radio should have a digital display.

Ward further suggests that a decent model that would receive the program loud and clear would be a Radio Shack DX 440. He suggests Radio Shack since this chain is generally accessible throughout the U.S.A.

Ward cautions that American classicists may be a little taken back by classical Latin pronounced with a Finnish accent, but says that after the initial shock, it is possible for a listener to "tune" his/her ear to the accent prior to sitting back and enjoying the world news summary.

Before hundreds of our readers rush out to purchase shortwave radios with the proper frequency capabilities, they should note that the length of a typical broadcast is seldom more than five minutes.

## "Let Me Talk to the Chief!"

### How Ancient Romans Dialed IX-I-I

When the first emperor Augustus settled down to living in Rome after the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra, he had to make literally thousands of decisions not only about guaranteeing the peace of the entire Roman world but also about how the city of Rome itself would be operated.

Augustus' aide, Agrippa, went to work having 60 new fountains installed in Rome so there would be enough water for everyone, and Augustus issued contracts to have the *Aqua Alsietina* (or *Aqua Augusta*, as it was later called) carry new water one and a half miles from *Lacus Alsietinus* to Rome. Unfortunately, the water from Augustus' new aqueduct was so bad that it could only be used to water gardens or to flood man-made lakes for *Naumachiae*.

With almost 1,000,000 people living in Rome at the time (a great percentage of whom were slaves), human safety became a priority concern for Augustus. People needed night and day protection from fire and from each other.

To oversee the mundane operations of the city of Rome itself, Augustus needed the equivalent of our modern day Mayor. Augustus' appointee was called a *Praefectus Urbis* and he controlled all aspects of Rome's City Hall. Subordinates of the *Praefectus Urbis* maintained records, oversaw both the operations of trade unions and the efficient operation of Rome's welfare offices, enforced building codes, fair business practices, the safe and regular operation of Rome's massive public entertainment facilities and provided for a healthy method of handling trash in the city.

These, of course, are the behind-the-scenes operations of City Hall. The more personal aspects of city government involve police and fire protection.

(Continued in *Pagina Tertia*.)

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

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## Roga Me Aliquid

Cara Matrona,

We have a wonderful new slave which my husband bought from a load of Spartan captives. She has been with the family for several months and has proven to be trustworthy in every way. Recently I put her in charge of my two young sons and now she wants to have them participate in an obscure ritual she and a few other Spartan slaves have been given permission to conduct at the temple of Apollo. I trust her, but I have heard so many rumors about how the Spartans treated their young boys that I am a little afraid of what might happen to my sons. The ritual is called *Tithenidia*. Is it safe for me to let her take my sons?

Mater Timida, Pompeiis

Cara Timida,

I can understand your concern over your sons. New slaves can sometimes deceive their masters even though they have proven trustworthy for many months. You are especially correct in worrying about a slave from Sparta—Spartans are notorious for their rather unusual ways of raising young boys.

I believe, however, that your slave has only the noblest of intentions in asking to have your sons take part in *Tithenidia*. This is a festival observed annually by Spartan nurses who have charge of the male children of citizens. The celebration involves having the nurse carry the boys to the temple of Artemis where a suckling pig is sacrificed to the goddess and special prayers are said for the protection of the boys.

My guess is that your city does not have a temple dedicated specifically to Artemis so what the Spartan slaves have done is plan to use the next best thing—a temple dedicated to Artemis' twin, Apollo.

I don't think you have anything to worry about, but if you are still concerned you may insist that another, more tested household slave, accompany the boys to the ritual. If non-Spartan slaves are excluded from the temple precinct during the offering, your "speculator" can still watch your boys from a distance.



### Rhotacism Revisited

(Based on "The Principal of Analogy Helps Explain Exceptions," by Tom Ahern, Barnstable H. S., Hyannis, MA.)

While many Latin students may be aware that the Latin letter *R* came from the Greek letter *Rho* (ρ), they may not know the far-reaching force of the *R* sound to change the spelling of many Latin words. Latin words which at one time were spelled with an *S* (e.g. honor) were, at a point in the development of Latin as a living language, suddenly being pronounced and spelled with the *R* sound replacing the *S* sound—this change was called rhotacism.

Originally, only those *S*'s that had a vowel both before and after them (inter vocalic *S*'s) were changed into *R*'s; later other *S*'s became *R*'s just because it seemed like the logical thing to do considering the spelling change that had already occurred in other forms of words.

People who study such changes in spelling and in languages as they change and evolve through active usage by a living culture are called linguists, and their science is called linguistics.

To understand how Rhotacism works, look at the Latin word for honor which was originally spelled *honos*. Before the process of rhotacism changed its pronunciation and spelling, *honos* was declined as follows in the singular:

honos  
honosis  
honosi  
honosem  
honose

When rhotacism occurred (probably as a faddish style of pronunciation during a brief time period in the early

history of the language), the word was declined as follows in the singular:

honos  
honoris  
honori  
honorem  
honore

What happened because of rhotacism was that every intervocalic *S* was pronounced (and therefore spelled) as an *R*, but the *S* that was not intervocalic stayed unchanged. As time passed, however, the form *honor* was taken up by analogy because it seemed to be the correct base of the word (i.e., spelling that is left after you drop the genitive singular ending.)

The same process of change caused the word for strength which originally was *robos*, *robosis*, to change to *robur*, *roboris*. Linguists also have a technical name for the way that the *o* of *robos* changed to the *u* of *robur*. The process is called *ablauting*.

Of course, people and the language habits they use are not always logical and consistent. Therefore, other words that were affected by rhotacism did not have their nominative singular forms changed. Thus the nominative form of the Latin word for leg stayed *crus* even though the genitive had been changed to *cruris*. In the same way, words such as *genus*, *generis*, *onus*, *oneris*, and *opus*, *operis* survived the analytical changes and preserve their origin *S*'s that show how the words were pronounced before rhotacism became a fad among early speakers of Latin.

## Contributions to the English Vocabulary from Italian Pars V

By Sister Michael Louise, Oldenburg, IN

International trade, once the monopoly of Genoese, Venetian and Pisan navigators, created its own Italian terms. The *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean Orient, a common language of Italian mixed with French, Spanish, Greek and Arabic, proves to what extent navigation was an Italian prerogative back in the days of sailing ships and sailing skills. This is clearly manifested in such words as *bark*—applied to small sailing vessels; *brig* short for *brigantine*—a two-masted square-rigged ship; *frigate*—a light boat propelled originally by oars but later by sails; *galley*—a large low medieval ship propelled by sails and oars and used in the Mediterranean for war and trading (you may recall from the novel *Ben Hur* by Lew Wallace, that the principal character Ben Hur was condemned to the life of a galley slave); *tartan*—a Mediterranean coasting vessel with one mast, carrying a large triangular sail extended by a long spur slung to a low mast; *pilot*—one employed to steer a ship. *Gondola* and its *gondolier* are unique for Venice and its canals.

Overland transportation across the plains to the unknown western part of our country in the 1800's bears an Italian earmark from the days when horses with their prairie schooners had not yet changed into horsepower. Such words as *barb*, *cavalcade*, *cavalier*, *manege*, *gallop* and *vault* came into prominence; *barb*—a horse breed related to the Arabic and introduced into Spain by the Moors; *cavalcade* (from *cavalcare*—to go on horseback), a procession of riders and carriages; *cavalier*—a horseman, a gentleman trained in arms, and *manege*—the art of horsemanship or of training horses; the movement or paces of a trained horse; *vault*—athletics, to execute a leap by using the hands or a pole.

Industry coexists with navigation and commerce. From Italy, land of textiles, we have inherited the imported Persian *taffeta* and Arabic *cotton* together with *plush*, *poplin*, *satin* and *shagreen* (Turkish)—an untanned leather covered with small round granulations or crystals and usually dyed green, *velvet*, *floss*, and *Beige*—cloth (as dress goods) made of natural, undyed wool, of a pale to grayish color.

Among the finer, semi-artistic products can be included *terra cotta*—(lit. baked clay), a glazed or

unglazed fired clay used for statuettes and vases and also for architectural purposes as relief ornamentation; *majolica*—a Renaissance Italian pottery, glazed, richly colored and ornamented, also a modern imitation of it; *porcelain*—a fine ceramic ware that is white, sonorous (producing sound when struck) and nonporous, usually consisting of kaolin, quartz and feldspar; *filigree* and *filigree*—ornamental openwork in fine gold, silver and copper wire to produce a delicate or intricate design.

A few more words can be cited here such as *legghorn* (Leghorn, Italy)—a fine plaited straw made from Italian wheat into hats; also a Mediterranean breed of chickens, small and hardy noted for their large production of small eggs; *lumber* from Lombard, Italy; *carton* from Italian *cartone*—pasteboard; *cafeteria* and *launder*. *Artisan*—one trained in manual dexterity or skill in a trade; *milliner* (Milan, Italy),—one who designs, makes, trims or sells women's hats; *millinery*—women's finery, especially women's hats; *manage* and *management*.

In our modern system of banking, credit and finance, we are indebted to the great merchant centers of Florence, Genoa, Venice and Milan. Likewise many of the current words used in the banking world came from the same source. They testify to the influence of those Italian financiers whose memory is immortalized by London's Lombard Street, the money market of London. These Italian financiers were descendants of the Lombards, known to be money-lenders. Familiar words for us today are *cash*, *cashier*, *debit*, *credit*, *deposit*, *bank*, *banker*; *banco*—money used by a bank at the time of a depreciated government currency; *agio*—a premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another.

The related world of business suggests such words as *accredit*, *firm*, *mercantile*—relating to merchants or trading; *mercantilism*, the originally Arabic tariff, the *tontine* form of annuity—financial arrangement in an insurance policy named after Lorenzo Tonti, an Italian banker in 1693. The coinage of literature, such as *cheer*, *florin*, *piaster*, *sequin* and *pistole* originated in Italy, mostly gold coins. *Ducat*—an Italian coin with the doge's portrait on it; *florin*—an old gold coin first struck at Florence in 1252.

### I Didn't Start The Fire

By Rahul Mathur, Latin II Student of Pamela Albert, Stillwater High School, Stillwater, OK

At the death of Claudius I took over power,  
And many will say it was my best hour.  
They will also say that I let Rome burn,  
But they won't give me my turn.  
My turn is now, and I will speak,  
And I will show you that I am not weak.

Rome burned fiercely, that I grant.  
But say it was my fault, that I shan't.  
The fire lasted six days and seven nights.  
Even the sun has never given such light.  
The fire started near the Palatine Hill.  
From there it went as it willed.  
Out of fourteen districts, only four remained.  
For Rome it was not a profitable gain.  
During the fire, great damage was done.  
But soon after that came another one.  
This one lasted for two days.  
It left my city in a terrific haze.

Who started the fire, that you may ask.  
To say it wasn't I is this poem's task.  
It could have been many, that I know.  
And as I think, my suspicions will grow.  
How about Octavia, my irritating wife?  
Now I don't regret taking her life.  
Or it may have been the Christians instead.  
I am quite happy I cut off their heads.  
Dio Cassius says it was me.  
But it wasn't, as you can see.

I gave shelter to many.  
And for my generosity I charged not a penny.  
I will tell you that I was kind.  
Helping Romans, that I don't mind.  
Even though it made my heart harden,  
I let people stay in the imperial gardens.

While reading this poem, you've learnt one thing.  
Isn't the truth a wonderful thing?  
So even if your teacher binds you in wire,  
You can say that Nero didn't start the fire.

### How Romans Dialed IX-I-I (continued a Pagina Prima)

In Augustus' Rome the job of policeman and fireman were combined into a single person called a *vigil*. The Chief of Rome's Police/Fire Department was called the *Præfectus Vigilum*.

The Police/Fire Force (the *Vigiles*) was divided into 7 cohorts of men, each containing 1,000 police/firemen and led by a *Tribunus*.

Each of the 7 cohorts was stationed in an *excubitorium* located on the boundary between two of the city's 14 Wards (called *regiones*).

Each city Ward was administered by a Ward Chairman elected annually from Rome's serving *aediles*, *tribunes* or *praetors*, and this leader could expect to have 500 of the police/firemen at his disposal under normal circumstances.

These 500 police/firemen were further divided into small units of 25 each who had daily duty-patrol assignments in the city's precincts (called *vici*).

There were approximately 19 precincts in each of Rome's Wards. The precincts themselves were administered by 4 Precinct Committeemen (called *Magistri*) who were elected annually from the freedmen inhabitants. Each precinct's *Magistri* had four slave secretaries (called *ministri*) and were ultimately in charge of the 25 *Vigiles* that were assigned to their precinct. These *Magistri* could make up the duty rosters and determine where maximum fire or safety protection was needed at any given time in the precinct. So, to call 911 in Rome, a person would have to send a runner to see one of the precinct Committeemen (the *Magistri*) and request police/firemen intervention.

If a police/fireman did encounter a thief or lawbreaker on his own while walking his rounds, he was empowered to beat on the suspect with a night stick.

In the event of a large fire, the *Magistri* could request *Vigiles* from other precincts (cf. a multiple alarm fire in a modern city).

It should be noted that because this system of police/firemen left much to be desired, wealthy homeowners and investors often maintained private police/fire corps to protect their own interests or to put out fires quickly after they had negotiated to buy a burning building out from under its current owner as he stood by helplessly waiting for the *Vigiles* to arrive.

### Latin studies Prized in Malawi, Africa

(Based on "Geography Education Update," by Paul Theroux, *National Geographic*, Sept. '89.)

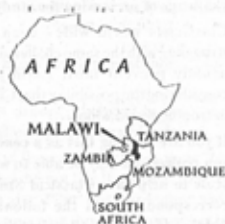
That Latin is taught in Canada, the U.S.A., Western Europe and even in Australia surprises few people. These countries have all drunk deeply from the Roman font of Western Culture.

But to hear the value of the study of Latin being proclaimed by an aged ruler of a small southeastern African nation is a bit unusual. But then so is this aged sage. He is called simply Kamuzu by the people of Malawi, the small African nation which he leads as President. Paul Theroux recently wrote the following description of this unique political figure:

"When the Life President of Malawi, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, enters Kamuzu Stadium (on Kamuzu Highway) under the huge sign 'Long Live Kamuzu,' he does so like a conquering hero.... He is 83 years old, and one of the longest serving heads of state in the world.

"He is also a classicist. 'No man is truly educated who has not studied the ancient Greeks and Romans,' he has said. When he discovered that no school in Malawi was capable of teaching Latin and Greek, he founded Kamuzu Academy, known as 'Eton of Africa,' where such subjects are required."

It would appear that what the Romans themselves weren't able to do, President Kamuzu has succeeded in doing—he has brought the language and literature of the Ancient Romans to southeast Africa.



### "A Thousand Points of Light"

#### One Year Later.

A selection from the transcript of the Inaugural Address of George Herbert Walker Bush, delivered 20th January, 1989, as translated by Latin Composition students of Dr. G.W.M. Harrison, Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio.



"Amici, opus faciendum. Amissi vagatique sunt qui domos non habent. Liberi sunt qui nihil, nullum amorem, nullam constantiam habent. Sunt qui non possunt se liberare ex servitute quorumcumque—malorum alimentorum, corruptionum quod subram regnat. Scelus vincendum, asper scelus in viis. Feminae adiuvandae futurae matres liberorum quos curare non possint et non ament. Egent nostra cura, nostro consilio, nostra doctrina—tametsi ad vitam optandam eas beamus.

"Vetum responsum, vetus modus erat putare pecuniam publicam solam potuisse quaestioni finem fecisse. Sed aliter didicimus. Et praeterea pecunia parva. Expensa exsolvenda. Voluntatem plerumque quam pecuniam habemus. Sed voluntas est qua egemus."

"Dixi de 'mille luminibus' illa sunt communalia collegia omnia quae, similia stellis pansa, per omnes civitates bene faciunt.

"Nos cuncti finitissimi bene-facimus, hortabimur, quondam praefuturi sumus, quondam sequemur, semper gratias agemus. Faciemus nos cuncti pro bono rei publicae Domo Albo et in ministeriis. Ego in publicum prodibam et orabo senatum populumque Americanum et concilium meum perficere propositis, meis 'mille luminibus.'"

"Nova aura flagrans, pagina cedens aliis, narratio explicans—sic hodie caput communicataeque concordiae, diversitatis et benignitatis conscriptae parvulam, magnificam rem incipit.

"Benigne.

"Deus secundet tibi. Et deus secundet coniunctae reipublicae Americae."

### "Don't Forget Your Things!"



The Emperor Lucius Verus (A.D. 161-9) used to invite hundreds of guests to his banquets. While it was customary for guests to take leftovers home in their napkins, Verus told his guests to take everything home with them—the extra food, the silverware, the dishes and even the slaves that served them.

### Take 60 Days Off (Continued a Pagina Prima.)

The two intercalary lunar cycles that followed the last quarter of the December moon were not named *Ianuarius* and *Februarius* until later, and when they were so named, they were originally added onto the end of the year. It wasn't until much later that, by senatorial decree, they were moved to the beginning of the year so that the god of beginnings and ends, Janus, could be honored by having his month begin the new year. This honor paid to Janus, however, would forever obscure the numerical sense of September, October, November and December.

But then, as we all know, that probably wasn't the first or the last time that a nation's senators would be charged with obfuscation.

## MAENAD MANIA



### When Latin Class Is Here Again

(Tune: When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again)

By Clara & Sylvia, 7th Grade Latin students of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio

When Latin Class is here again,  
Hurrah, Hurrah,  
We'll study as hard as we all can,  
Hurrah, Hurrah,  
The projects and the journal are due  
We're all ready, how about you?  
And we all love Latin yes, oh yes, we do!

### Just When You Thought You Knew Janus

O.K. now. One last time. This is Janus—Roman god of beginnings and ends, and he has two faces, right? Wrong!!!

He's got four. That's right—count them. It seems that besides being called *Ianus Bifrons* (Janus with two brows), he was also properly called *Ianus Quadrifrons* (Janus with four brows).

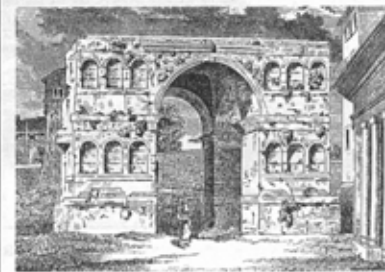
Of course, it's a long story, but the short version goes something like this:

It is said that after the Romans conquered the Faliscans (surely you remember the Faliscans—they're also called the Falerians and they were famous for breeding the white cows that the Romans so valued for their sacrifices to *Iuppiter*) in 241 B.C., part of the booty recovered included an image of Janus that had four foreheads.

This was new. The *Pontifex Maximus* was hard pressed to explain the find, but after much study he announced that because Janus had four heads it meant that he had now assumed command of the four seasons.

So, naturally, not wanting to slight any deity or any aspect of any deity, the Romans immediately built a temple to *Ianus Quadrifrons* in the *Forum Transitorium*. It had four gates.

There, now you know everything about Janus (maybe).



IANUS QUADRIFRONS, FORUM TRANSITORIUM, ROME.

### EYE OF THE GRAIAE



THE MINOTAUR:  
IT CAN'T BE SPAGHETTI!...NO SAUCE!



## Tiber Island

by Frank J. Korn, a New Jersey professor and author who spends some time each year in Rome.



In the middle of the Tiber River, as it courses through Eternal Rome, is a small island with an interesting history.

Legend would have us believe that it was formed by the Tarquins, who after their expulsion from the city cast into the waters all their farm produce and material goods to facilitate their flight. In time, soil accumulated around this deposit until a solid piece of land was formed. Legend aside, the island is by all means thoroughly natural, its geological character being identical to that of the rest of the city.

In 292 B.C., with a plague devastating Rome, the consuls, acting on the advice of the Sibylline Books, sent envoys to Epidaurus, seat of the cult of Aesculapius, Greek god of medicine. They were to bring back home with them the statue of the deity. Another legend claims that as the delegation sailed back up the Tiber with the sacred effigy in tow, a serpent which had laid concealed during the return voyage suddenly emerged and glided from the ship to the island. This was taken as a sign from the god of medicine that he wished his shrine to be placed there.

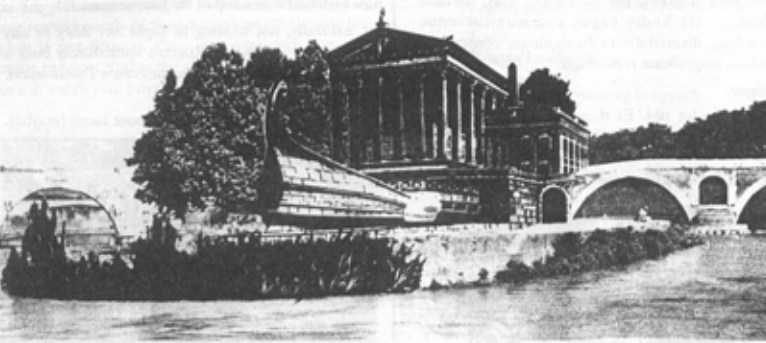
Soon a magnificent temple to Aesculapius crowned the island which quickly became a haven for the sick. The care they received must have been rather efficacious, judging by the cache of *ex voto* offerings yielded by recent archeological work—hands, feet, breasts, etc. modeled in terra cotta and dating to the pre-Christian era. Lanciani informs us: *The most interesting pieces found here are three life-size human trunks, cut open*

*across the front and showing the whole anatomical apparatus of the various organs such as the lungs, heart, liver, and bowels.*

The tiny island—300 by 80 meters—has the shape of a boat and, in fact, was adorned in antiquity with a huge travertine bow and stern, and with an obelisk to represent the mast. In the first century B.C. two bridges were constructed to link the island to both banks of the city, one by the consul Fabricius in the year 62, the other by Cestius in 46. Twenty-one centuries later these two spans, the Pons Fabricius and the Pons Cestius are still conveying traffic onto and off the Tiber Island.

In the reign of Emperor Claudius sick slaves were exposed here and left to die or recover before Aesculapius' shrine. By imperial decree any such slave who recovered from his illness was to be given his freedom.

By the tenth century the temple had fallen into decay. Over its rubble the medieval Romans built a church in honor of the apostle Bartholomew whose remains are said to repose beneath the high altar. The cult of the god of medicine, however, is in a way still continued here, in a form no longer pagan but rather Christian. For the rest of the island is taken up by a hospital complex in the care of the religious brothers of the Order of St. John Calabryte. Quaint, picturesque Tiber Island—or *Isola Tiberina* as today's *Civis Romanus* calls it, should be seen and saluted by all visitors to Rome for its more than two thousand years of dedicated service to the spirit of healing.



## Poetic Pauses

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

Frater  
Meus frater  
Vexans, amans  
Succurrit, ridet, hortatur  
Est semper hic  
Meus amicus.

By Robert Allen

Molestus  
Molestus  
Iocularis, improbus  
Dormit, vexat, celat  
Ego amo cum  
Meus canis

Vir  
Vir  
Miser, iratus  
Laborat, currit, effugit  
Se celat  
Servus

By Tanya Menon

Pater  
Pater  
Crudelis, dominus, iracundus  
Ferox, calvus; commoda, felix  
Fides, clementer, capillata

Mater

By Janet Schueler

Vilicus  
Vilicus  
Irat, crudelis  
Clamat, verberat, curat  
Semper baculum habet  
Davus

By Michael Graffeo

Caupo  
Caupo  
Obesus, scelestus  
Apparet, salutatur, cenat  
Necat bonos viros  
Caupo

By Michael Rauh

## Roman Transportation

By Thomas Petro, 10th grade Latin student of St. Maria Gill, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, Penn.

In the field of transportation, as with many other fields, the Romans were surprisingly advanced. They traveled about more easily, quickly, and safely than the people of any other civilization before them or after them until the 18th Century. Their great success can be partly attributed to their superb system of roads that linked together their vast empire. The most famous of these primitive interstates were the *Via Appia* (Appian Way) and the *Via Flaminia* (Flaminian Way). These and other roads were originally built for military transportation but later served for purposes of trade, communication, and even vacations in the family cart!

There's no doubt that these roads played a vital role in the lives of the people over two thousand years ago, but what shape are they in today? The answer may seem a little amazing, but some of these durable relics of ancient ingenuity are still in use! This is a prime example that good craftsmanship can last *ad infinitum*.

The Romans also used the sea for transportation. This mode of travel was much less comfortable and more dangerous. The ancient Romans weren't fantastic sailors but their war and trade ships were some of the best at that time. Their boats depended more on oars than sails. The Roman warships primarily used rowers to maneuver the ships while merchant ships relied on sails. The trade routes of ancient Rome covered the Mediterranean and Black Seas, the north Atlantic coast of Africa, the English channel, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

This only goes to show that you don't need fancy machines and super computers to set up a good system of transportation. Granted, today we have the benefit of trains, cars, planes and steamships to get us where we want to go, but I'd like to see just one of our roads or freeways stand up to the beating of two millennia and be as good as the day it was laid down!

## You Have a Friend in Need in France

Classicists in every country share an awesome responsibility. It falls on their shoulders to keep interest in the Latin language and in Latin literature alive for the next generation.

When a serious student first encounters Latin, his/her main goal is to remember enough of it from one course to the other to keep from failing. Then the challenge is to remember enough Latin to get a teaching job.

As a teacher, s/he realizes that student interest in Latin is directly linked to continued employment.

Once these personal concerns are in perspective, the teacher relaxes, looks around and sees a larger scope to the whole task. At this point many teachers become active in national organizations and dedicate their careers to "passing on the torch" to the next generation.

Few teachers of Latin, however, have dared to view the challenge of preserving the study on a global scope.

Classicists world wide—even in Italy itself—are struggling with the same challenge. Provincial problems usually prevent most Latin teachers from even considering the possibility that Classical Studies may be in trouble world wide.

If you are reading this as a concerned classicist, and you realize you may be able to work on a more global scale to help save Classical Studies, please consider corresponding with the following classicist who is fighting to preserve Classical Studies in France:

Jacques Ragot  
8 Rue Cdt Courson  
90300 Valdoie  
France

Jacques has written to the *Pompeiana Newsletter* in the hope that several readers will establish a correspondence with him and help provide information and encouragement as he struggles to keep the study of Latin alive in France.

Jacques needs to know such basic things about teaching Latin and Greek as what texts are used, what syllabi are followed, what authors are read, how enrollments are promoted, how large those enrollment figures are, etc. He needs several classicists from around the world to establish a regular correspondence with him.

If you know French, you can correspond using his native language, or, if you prefer, you may write in English as Jacques seems to handle it fairly well.

## Women in Roman "Her" story

## The Loves of the Poets

A series by Donna Wright, Lawrence Township High Schools, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Love outside of marriage was not uncommon to Roman men. When marriage is not possible, the love often becomes romantic and full of fantasy. Three beautiful women inspired the poetry of Catullus, Propertius and Tibullus.

The notorious Clodia lived at the time of Caesar and Cicero. She was married to politician and eventual consul Metellus Celer. Born of an aristocratic family which included her infamous brother Clodius Pulcher, Clodia reveled in luxurious living and in being the focus of attention in the inner circles of Roman society. She had a tendency toward promiscuity in her involvements and was a woman of vast experience in love. When the young Catullus met her, he was drifting through life, without goals or ambitions. He was bored. He met Clodia at a party and fell in love with her immediately. Clodia was attracted by his youth (he was twenty-seven; she was thirty-three), his good looks, the gifts and the devoted attention he gave to her. At this stage in her life the attention must have been overwhelmingly flattering.

In the poems he writes on their love, Catullus calls her "Lesbia" named after the island on which the Greek love poetess Sappho had lived. The poems take the reader through the different stages of love—the physical attraction felt in the earlier stages of the affair, the development of deep feelings of spiritual love and devotion, the lover's questioning as to whether his feelings are being reciprocated and finally, the disillusionment felt by the lover's betrayal.

For a woman of Clodia's nature, affairs were a source of amusement, a relief from boredom, a reassurance of her attractiveness as she approached middle age. As she saw her young lover becoming more serious and speaking about a different level of commitment, Clodia's interests began to stray and quite purposefully

she did not hide her "indiscretions." Heartbroken and rejected, Catullus eventually renounced her and pledged that he would attempt to get on with his life.

The poet Tibullus' first love affair was with a married woman he calls "Delia." The name Delia refers to the island of Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. Delia was a married woman from a respectable family. Delia enjoyed her love affair for sometime with the sensitive and romantic Tibullus. In spite of the fact that her husband had hired guards for the house, Delia's mother encouraged the affair and acted as a go-between for the lovers.

Tibullus became thoroughly absorbed with the affair and began to fantasize openly about the two of them running off to live in the country together in the proverbial "vine-covered cottage." Evidently Delia was not impressed by the lack of ambition in her lover and began to seek out more challenging and richer prospects. The melancholic Tibullus hoped to win her back with poems that played on her guilt. He fantasized about his own death. He wanted to die in her arms. He imagined what his own funeral would be like and Delia mourning. When Delia did not respond, the poor poet resorted to drink and to finding solace in the arms of others.

Propertius, a contemporary of Tibullus, found himself involved with a fascinating older woman he calls "Cynthia" in his poems. Her real name was Hostia and she was a freedwoman. Cynthia, the name referring to the goddess Artemis, earned her living as a courtesan and was successful enough to own her own house and servants. She was educated, a *docta puella*; she sang, danced, and played the lute. Cynthia herself enjoyed writing and claimed descent from an epic poet from the time of the Gracchi. Perhaps her recognition of the young man's talents attracted her to the poet and she encouraged him to write.

Propertius' affair with the "golden-haired" Cynthia lasted five years, although it was frequently interrupted by quarrels and separation. Propertius wished desperately to marry Cynthia, but her status as a freedwoman and her profession made it impossible. He fretted that Augustus' legislation encouraging marriage would force him to take his attentions away from his lover. Eventually Cynthia's fickleness and infidelities led Propertius to renounce her with bitterness and disgust.



Sappho

## And That's Why We Have These Beautiful Flowers!

A new myth by Lauren Cantlon, 6th grade student of Christina Norman, Saxe Middle School, New Canaan, Conn.

Once there were nameless flowers without color and they were very sad.

Their little heads drooped constantly because they wanted to be like their other flower friends.

Pilot, the goddess of flowers, knew about these flowers without a name, and did not like the idea of them being so unhappy. One day Pilot was gardening and she pricked her finger on a rose thorn. A drop of her blood fell on one of her sad flowers. The flower immediately turned red. Pilot loved it so much that she wanted other colors. She asked the sun to give a few of its golden rays to some of these flowers. They turned a beautiful yellow. Again she used her magical powers to take blue from the sky and add yet another color. These flowers turned a rich bright blue. Pilot looked at the three colors she had given the flowers and decided they needed a name. She called them Tulip, her own name spelled backwards.

One night Pilot went out and once again used her magical powers. She took the shocking pink from the sunset and gave it to some of her Tulips. The Tulips were all very happy.

As time went on Pilot used her wonderful powers to create many brilliant and beautiful colors. Today Tulips are very proud and hold their heads up high.

The Tulips are Pilot's most beloved flower.

## Mean, Mean Medea

Medea, the daughter of the King of a part of Turkey once called Colchis, was a noted sorceress. It was by her aid that Jason was able to obtain the Golden Fleece.

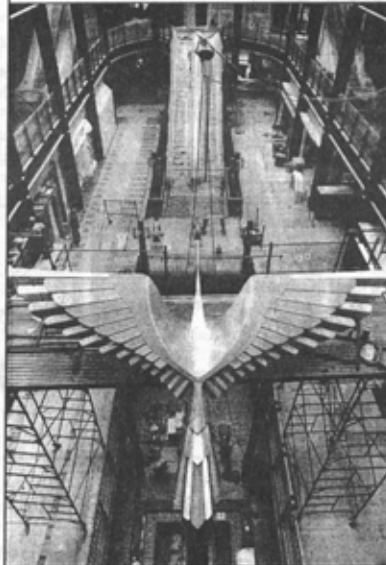
She left her native land to run away with Jason and even cut up her little brother so her father would stop his pursuit vessels in order to pick up the pieces.

When Jason later lost interest in Medea and brought home a new lover named Glauce (the daughter of Creon, King of Corinth), Medea flew into a jealous rage and killed not only Glauce but her own two sons that she had borne to Jason. This was one mean woman!



## Salve, Gavia!

(Special thanks to Bernard Szymczak, Columbia Heights, Minn., for sending us this photo by Charles Bjorgen from the Minneapolis Star Tribune.)



A new shopping center recently opened in downtown Minneapolis, Minnesota, was given the Latin name Gaviidae Common.

The Latin name was suggested by a huge 600-pound sculpture of a loon that is suspended high in the atrium, overlooking thirty-six shopping center stores.

While the word *gaviidae* will not be found in a classical Latin dictionary, it is a correctly spelled Latin term. The Latin word for a loon is *gavia*. In the rules of scientific nomenclature the Latin suffix *-idae* is substituted for the last syllable of the genitive case of the Latin genus when dealing with families of animals.

Thus, the *-ae* was dropped from the genitive form *gavi-ae*, and *-idae* was substituted to produce Gaviidae Common.

## Life Just Isn't Fair

## Pisces Mei Mortui Sunt!

By Joshua Folk, Latin I student of Frances S. Newman, University H.S., Urbana, Ill.

Nuper aquarium piscium emi, sed nunc istud aquarium multas difficultates habet. Aqua foeda est—non est pellucida, et odorem malum habet. Quattuor pisces igitur mortuos habui, et in cloacam eos misi. Multas algas aquarium habet, tam virida est aqua. Sed herbae non sunt virides; sunt albae!

Frater meus tamen pulchrum aquarium habet. Quattuor pisces laetissimos et pulcherrimos habet. Multas herbas virides habet, sed numquam laborat.

Diu laboravi, sed aquarium meum non melius est. Non decorum est.

Non est iustum!

VENI, VIDI,  
RISI.



"WHENEVER I'M IN THE ROMAN FORUM,  
I EAT CICERO'S, THE BREAKFAST OF SENATORS."

AD KAEZAS

GRACIAS

HEY, CAUPO\* - MORE WINE FOR A THIRSTY LEGIONARIUS!

\* innkeeper

AHH - NONE OF YOUR GREEK KRATER MIX - STRAIGHT FROM THE AMPHORA!

THE WAY YOU WATER THAT WINE, 'SNO BETTERN THAT SISSY EGYPTIAN DRINK - WASSA CALLED?

OH, YEAH, "BEER."

G. LOCKE DUNN

Caesarian Section

WHY DO YOU CESSATE GLADIATOR?

SHH!! 'TIS E.F. HUTTON... AND WHEN E.F. HUTTON SPEAKETH...

TEQUILA 87

**HOKED**  
on the  
**CLASSICS**

FRIDAY

Latin Exam to

10:30 - 12:00

1/30

3. Decline VIR STULTUS.

in stultus viri stultus viri.

in stultus viri stultus viri.

SUPPLEMENTS 509B

Who did conjugate?

WE WOULDN'T BE CHEATING WOULD WE?

NO, I'M JUST DOING SOME LAST-MINUTE SCRAMBLING FOR MY PSYCHOLOGY EXAM. HANDWRITING ANALYSIS.

UH, PITY. WHAT POOR PENMANSHIP IS TO BE FOUND AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE THESE DAYS!

**JUNO WHAT I MEAN**

Philosophically Speaking

HOW CAN I KNOW SOMETHING EXISTS IF I CAN'T SENSE IT?

PERHAPS THE WORLD IS A FIGMENT OF MY OWN IMAGINATION!

IN FACT, WHEN I TURN MY BACK, MAYBE YOU DON'T EXIST, MARCUS!

MARCUS?

NOW YOU'RE BEING SILLY.

LATIN LEARNING

STEVEN, YOU HAVE BEEN SENT DOWN TO MY OFFICE BECAUSE YOUR LATIN TEACHER SAYS YOU DISRUPT HER ENTIRE CLASS!

YOUR BEHAVIOR IS COMPLETELY INAPPROPRIATE! YOU SHOULD BE THANKFUL YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN LATIN!

LISTEN BOY, IN DAY DAY LATIN CLASS WAS A TIME TO LEARN AND RESPECT A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE!!

OF COURSE IN MY DAY JULIUS CAESAR WAS A RESPECTED POLITICAL LEADER RATHER THAN AN ANCIENT HISTORICAL FIGURE.

**THE LEGION**

XIII

Ulate

12-89

HAVING SPOTTED GERMAN THE ROMANS TOOK THEIR STRATEGIC ACTION SHOWN IN THIS ANCIENT MONUMENT

OK MEN WE'LL MAKE A STAND HERE!

MEN?

MEN?

MEN? MEN? MEN?

ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES

THE AREA OF POMPEII HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE OSCANS, GREEKS, ETRUSCANS AND SAMNITES, BUT...

150 YEARS AGO ROME DECIDED THE OTHERS HAD THEIR OPPORTUNITIES AND SO MADE POMPEII THEIR COLONY.

TODAY WE ROMANS MANUFACTURE FELT AND OUR AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS LETS US EXPORT WINE AND... UH... FINANCE

WE'VE A VAST HISTORIC DIVERSITY WHICH BRINGS US HERE!

HURRAH FOR THE MARCH OF HISTORIC DIVERSITY!!!



## Baking with



## Modestus

*Salve and Anno Novo Faustum Felix Tibi Sit!* I have a recipe for you this month which is popular among the Greeks living in Pompeii. Like last month's recipe, this bread also calls for the use of expensive white flour. The bread is kept for a long time and often eaten toasted over hot coals. It is supposed to bring good luck to the family throughout the entire year if eaten during the month of *Januarius*.

## Recipe:

- 5 to 6 cups white flower  
 1/4 cup lukewarm milk  
 1/2 pound melted lard  
 6 eggs slightly beaten  
 2 packages yeast dissolved in  
 1/4 cup warm water  
 1-1/2 cups honey  
 1/2 teaspoon salt  
 1 teaspoon aniseed  
 1/2 teaspoon ginger  
 1 tablespoon grated dried figs  
 blanched almonds  
 sesame seeds  
 egg yolk
- I. Sift 5 cups of the flour into a large bowl; make a well in the center of the flour. Combine milk, yeast and water, melted lard, eggs, honey, salt, aniseed, ginger and grated figs and mix thoroughly with a wooden spoon until well blended.
  - II. Work these ingredients into the flour with your hands until thoroughly blended. Place dough on a lightly floured board, and knead until the dough is smooth and firm, adding more flour as necessary.
  - III. Place dough in a greased bowl, brush it with melted lard, cover and allow to rise in a warm place for 3 hours. Knead again lightly on a floured board; shape dough into a round loaf, place on a greased baking sheet, cover with a towel, and allow to rise again in a warm place for 2 hours.
  - IV. When dough is risen a second time, brush with egg yolk, sprinkle generously with sesame seeds, and arrange the almonds to form a family symbol on the loaf.
  - V. Bake at 350° for 1 hour.

When the bread has cooled, cut it ceremoniously at *Cena*, and good luck should come to your family all year long.

## Skymeer and Cronetheus

*A new mythological story by Kate Lamb, 9th Grade Latin Student of Ken Turnbull, Barrie North Collegiate, Barrie, Ontario, Canada*

Skymeer was the daughter of Aphrodite. She was beautiful just as her mother was and was loved by many men. The man she married was very good looking, also, but unfortunately, was incredibly conceited. His name was Cronetheus.

Cronetheus had grown up amongst all the finer things in life. His parents spoiled him and bragged constantly about his beauty. It was surprising to everyone that Skymeer had found him pleasant enough to marry. Aphrodite was also a bit surprised at her choice, but made no effort to break up the marriage.

After two years of marriage to this vain man Skymeer began to think of him with hatred. To him she was only a piece of furniture in their splendid home. The land in which they lived was scattered with ponds so he could look at himself.

"How dare he ignore me like this!" Skymeer thought.

It was his golden hair that he loved the most.

Constantly brushing it he was. He would not even step outside if it was windy for fear of messing it up.

Day in and day out Skymeer would watch this man who was oblivious to her presence.

One day, while visiting with her mother, Skymeer sighed a depressed sigh.

"What is it my dear Skymeer?"

"It is nothing" Skymeer sighed.

"I do not believe you! I know my own daughter. Something is troubling you. Tell me," soothed Aphrodite.

"It is Cronetheus. He is so incredibly vain. All he does is sit at his ponds and stare admiringly at his own reflection. I am becoming insane! He is not married to me, but to himself! And his wonderful hair—he is constantly brushing it over and over. I wish it would go away. He loves it more than he loves me, but I love him more than anything!" sobbed Skymeer.

"Oh, my poor daughter, why didn't you say something

before?"

Skymeer only wept.

After dinner before Skymeer left, her mother Aphrodite said, "Do not worry about Cronetheus. I will see what I can do."

Back at home Skymeer waited for her husband's return. Later than usual he sauntered up the pebbled pathway gazing into the ponds.

Walking into the house Cronetheus smiled at Skymeer. She smiled back and watched him parade around the room.

Cronetheus then picked up a brush and began to stroke his locks of hair. Skymeer stared in awe as the beloved locks fell to the floor.

Unaware of what was happening, he turned to his wife.

"Beautiful isn't it?"

Skymeer began to laugh.

"What? I say, what is it? Tell me at once, Skymeer!"

Ecstatic with laughter she managed to blurt out, "Take a look for yourself!"

Quickly he ran out to the ponds. Silence fell and then an ear-splitting scream rose from the depths of his throat. Running into the house, cursing, he came.

"What has happened? My hair," he whimpered. "Gone, all gone!"

Calming down Cronetheus was quite a chore, and for the first time Skymeer held him in her arms.

Many days later Skymeer took Cronetheus to Aphrodite who explained completely why she had taken away his precious hair. After a great deal of explaining, he began to understand. He then asked her how to win back his wife's love.

"Treat her as if she was more important than all your material belongings," Aphrodite explained.

As for you readers, from now on when you see a bald man, you'll know why!!

## Cinquain Poems

*By J. Medrano-Pena, Latin III student of Patrick Abel, Bel Air H.S., El Paso, Texas.*

I.  
 Saxa  
 subter multos  
 pedes legionum  
 in itineribus longis;  
 pluit.

II.  
 Cantus  
 echo vera  
 sonat inter haec sepulchra  
 renuntiat salutem ad  
 finem.

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## Attention Teachers:

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## C L A S S I F I E D A D S

## Habeo Sues Praegnantes

Planning to celebrate *Paganalia* this year but you don't know where you'll get a pregnant sow to sacrifice? I have *XX* on hand. Prices start at *XL HS*. Ask for *Sordidulus* in the *Forum Suarium* every *Nundinae*.

Tempus Est Consilia Capere Pro  
Aestate

Scholarships are now available to secondary school teachers of classics for summer study. Two programs worth noting are:

Arthur Patch McKinlay Scholarships (up to \$1,000) for self-planned study or travel programs. Call (513) 529-4116 immediately for application forms.

N. E. H. Summer Institute (expenses + \$1,000 stipend) entitled *POLIS* and *RES PUBLICA* to be held July 8 - Aug. 3, 1990. Write Prof. David Schaefer, *Polis* and *Res Publica*, P.O. Box 101A, Holy Cross College, Worcester, MA 01610-2395. March 1, 1990 deadline.

## Plures Librorum Latinorum Indices Novi

1989-90 Foreign Language Resource Catalog, features 14 8 1/2" x 11" pages of Latin language and Roman/Greek cultural texts. Delta Systems Co., Inc., 570 Rock Road Dr., Unit H, Dundee, IL 60118 1-800-323-8270

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Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 1000 Brown Street, Unit 101, Wauconda, Ill. 60084. (312) 526-4344.

## Frue Romae Aquis et Fontibus

Planning a trip to the *Urbem Aeternam* in the near future? Let me make it an experience you'll be able to tell your grandchildren about. Rome has over 600 of the most beautiful fountains in the world fed by 11 different Aqueeducts. I know every one of these fountains and can help you delight in the unique freshness of the waters of each of the different Aqueeducts. Each fountain is beautiful in its own right and worth spending time with. Enjoy grottos, statuary and dancing waters. Ask for *Sextus Iulius Frontinus, Forum Romanum, Romae*.

## Professoris Opus Est

Boston College, a co-educational Jesuit University of 9,000 undergraduates and 5,500 graduate and professional students has an opening for fall 1990 for a parttime classicist with specialization in Latin and Greek. Contact M.L. Philippides, Chair, Dept. of Classical Studies, Carney Hall, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

## Carmina Optima



## Eorum Auctores

(33)

- I. CONDEMNA PLUVIA EIUS, Millicenta Vaginula
- II. INCENDIUM NON INFLAMMAVIMUS, Guillemulus Joel
- III. EST TANTUM QUO MODO ME AMAS, Paula Abdula
- IV. ANGELICA, Ricardus Notae
- V. CONTUBERIUM AMORI, B-LII
- VI. ALIUS DIES IN PARADISO, Philipus Collinis
- VII. REDITUS AD VITAM, Anima II Anima
- VIII. NON MULTUM SCIO, Linda Ronstadta et Aaron Nevillus
- IX. QUANDO TE RIDENTEM VIDEO, Anglica Mala
- X. VENENUM, Alicia Victor

## P Y R WORDS

(36)

by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Ind.

The ancient Romans borrowed thousands of words from the Greeks. The Latin word *pyra*, meaning funeral pyre, is based on the Greek word *πυρ*, meaning fire.

Match the p-y-r compounds with their correct meanings:

- |   |               |                  |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| A. An alarm device to protect against fire.                                   | 1. pyromaniac | 7. pyrosis       |
| B. One who has a compulsion to start fires                                    | 2. pyrostat   | 8. pyrogenic     |
| C. An evergreen shrub also known as a "fire bush."                            | 3. pyrometer  | 9. pyric         |
| D. The highest regions of the heavens—a realm of pure fire; the sky.          | 4. pyre       | 10. Pyrex        |
| E. Producing or produced by fever.  | 5. empyrean   | 11. pyrophobia   |
| F. A burning sensation in the stomach and esophagus; heart-burn.              | 6. pyracantha | 12. pyrotechnics |
| G. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from burning.                              |               |                  |
| H. A trademark for various types of heat-resistant glass.                     |               |                  |
| I. Art of making and using fireworks; a dazzling display of eloquence of wit. |               |                  |
| J. An excessive or irrational fear of fire.                                   |               |                  |
| K. An electrical thermometer for measuring high temperatures.                 |               |                  |
| L. A heap of combustible materials, especially for a cremation.               |               |                  |

## Match the Landmarks

(38)

Submitted by Matt Bachleda,

7th grade Latin student of LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Ill.

Fill in the blank with the letter corresponding to the correct Roman landmark.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| _____ I would seat well over 50,000 people and was built in 80 A.D.                     | A. LUCIUS GARDENS      |
| _____ I used to be raced on for entertainment.  | B. PANTHEON            |
| _____ The nobles had these villas and gardens to have festivals.                        | C. CARCER MAMERTINUS   |
| _____ I am now a royal residence and was once a papal palace built by Gregory the XIII. | D. SAINT PETER'S       |
| _____ I once stood on the site of Saint Peter's church.                                 | E. CALIGULA'S CIRCUS   |
| _____ It was the citadel of medieval Rome.  | F. COLOSSEUM           |
| _____ I was the largest church in Rome 183 years ago.                                   | G. CIRCUS MAXIMUM      |
| _____ My ceiling was painted with frescoes by Michaelangelo.                            | H. QUIRINAL            |
| _____ I am the best preserved Roman building in ancient Rome.                           | I. HADRIAN'S MAUSOLEUM |
| _____ I am many gardens in the central park in Rome.                                    | J. SISTINE CHAPEL      |
| _____ I was a prison in ancient Rome.   | K. PINCIAN GARDENS     |

## Word Jumble (Latin Words &amp; Places)

Submitted by Megan Miles and Angela Thennisch, students of Mrs. LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Ill.

(39)

Place the circled letters in the spaces below to answer this riddle: A letter is made up of words that are made up of these.

- |                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| <input type="text"/> | CIAFAR |
| <input type="text"/> | RAEC   |
| <input type="text"/> | AOTPE  |
| <input type="text"/> | ATRNOC |
| <input type="text"/> | LAIFI  |
| <input type="text"/> | LELI   |
| <input type="text"/> | LITAIA |
| <input type="text"/> | EMLIL  |
| <input type="text"/> | MMPUO  |
| <input type="text"/> | UMS    |

SOLUTION

## Famous Threes

By Becky Payne, Latin III student, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana

In the puzzle to the right, find the following by looking up, down, forwards, backwards, diagonally, and diagonally backwards.

- The Three Fates  
The Spinner of the Thread of Life  
The Weaver of the Pattern of Life  
The Snipper of the Thread of Life
- The Three Graces  
Grace of Beauty  
Grace of Flowers  
Grace of Goodwill or Joy
- The Three Furies  
The Avenger in Hades  
The Grief Maker  
The Causer of Jealousy

(34)

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

## Professionally Speaking

(37)

Match the Professional with the item studied.

- A. Entomologist  
B. horologist  
C. Neurologist  
D. Ophthalmologist  
E. Ornithologist  
F. Otologist  
G. Palaeontologist



## (35) How Well Did You Read?

1. *Quis agit personam Martei Muscae?*
2. For whom did Spartan slaves pray during *Tithenidia*?
3. How many meters long is the Tiber Island?
4. Which world leader was recently quoted as saying, "No man is truly educated who has not studied the ancient Greeks and Romans"?
5. Into how many Wards was Rome divided in Augustus' time?
6. Who killed Glaucus?
7. What is the Latin word for a loon?
8. What change takes place when rhotacism affects a Latin word?
9. What English word do we get from "Lombard," Italy?
10. What modern nation broadcasts a weekly summary of world news in classical Latin?

## Latin Verb Word Search

By Greg Milotes, Latin II student of Marianthe Colankis, Tampa, Florida.

(40)

Find the first principal part of each of these verbs in the word search at the right:

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| agere         | interficere |
| amare         | locare      |
| appropinquare | mittere     |
| armare        | obsidere    |
| audere        | occidere    |
| cogere        | orare       |
| commovere     | prohibere   |
| conficere     | properare   |
| dare          | relinquere  |
| debere        | tenere      |
| dividere      | terrere     |
| ducere        | timere      |
| edificare     | vincere     |
| eligere       | vincire     |
| habitare      | vitare      |

ETENEODVBWEKYCUCDLB IQYBAOX  
ZSAYQGBUWIWYXCGOOWWVAAGEXG  
SLEXKXSBCVUINFIGAJTAPJWFXY  
BHKMFVNVXOPTKCD CAGPRUYORKX  
SAKNZJNGZRFONMEKBPOHUKRJWY  
OMUONGOICTDIPVBUOEKGHWIOYU  
ZHRVSZPMECVOJCEQEDCVTSOTQN  
TIMEDOXPROHIBEODUOUFFIQDOOFRF  
MKRWSXGVCCTYMAWOTTEIJSRVJ  
DOLRCRELAMFYJHIFSIIFDRRLU  
AIDWDETLIFEJBDONBYQFAEWKI  
NNGGOELIMEYHVKAIPUINLIAZM  
VOUICLRPSGXQGEHAPEMCUAYEBW  
GSLNDXRIQLOINIOBGJOROVBOBDB  
RCIVCOEVXBDFCAUGIOMFODKIBO  
GVODIVOFGSJPAADZPIFNUILEFNO  
WDRGLTUJYJEWPNRYAJZCYCEIVB  
ARMODMOKBBSCPEFBMCUJOICYS  
PDLQOQJZFPARTULIOOUGOTOFI  
YASJUNANVRGNOMCNCINAPOBQKD  
SDOTJSHNBBDPFIQNIIXQZUHF  
PROPEROUEJTAIQOTBQOOSUWPD  
CAGQCALCAGRJNOPLTZTUGZFPFC  
PKBNWGEACIEINQUKTZOQYOTLAFE  
PAWXDJJEGCVBUMYGBZVZVTOIFD  
ICPAWZJUGZFXOTEUFWRKEGLLZZ



## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions and translations are mailed with each Bulk Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member.

Copies are also sent to all contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

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## CARMINA OPTIMA

1. BLAME IT ON THE RAIN, Milli Vanilli
2. WE DIDN'T START THE FIRE, Billy Joel
3. IT'S JUST THE WAY THAT YOU LOVE ME, Paula Abdul
4. ANGELIA, Richard Marx
5. LOVE SHACK, The B-5's
6. ANOTHER DAY IN PARADISE, Phil Collins
7. BACK TO LIFE, Soul II Soul
8. DON'T KNOW MUCH, Linda Ronstadt & Aaron Neville
9. WHEN I SEE YOU SMILE, Bad English
10. POISON, Alice Cooper

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## FAMOUS TREES

by Becky Payne, Latin III Student of Carmel High School, Carmel, Indiana



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## How Well Did You Read?

1. Michael J. Fox
2. Male children in their are.
3. 300
4. President Kamuzu of Malawi, Africa
5. 14
6. Medea
7. Gavia
8. An intervocalic -s- becomes an -r-.
9. lumber
10. Finland

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## PYR WORDS

- |   |               |   |                  |
|---|---------------|---|------------------|
| B | 1. pyromaniac | F | 7. pyrosis       |
| A | 2. pyrostat   | E | 8. pyrogenic     |
| K | 3. pyrometer  | G | 9. pyric         |
| L | 4. pyre       | H | 10. Pyrex        |
| D | 5. empyrean.  | J | 11. pyrophobia   |
| C | 6. pyracantha | I | 12. pyrotechnics |

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## Professionally Speaking

Match the Professional with the item studied.

- |                    |  |   |  |
|--------------------|--|---|--|
| A. Entomologist    |  | D |  |
| B. horologist      |  | F |  |
| C. Neurologist     |  | C |  |
| D. Ophthalmologist |  | A |  |
| E. Ornithologist   |  | E |  |
| F. Otologist       |  | A |  |
| G. Paleontologist  |  |   |  |

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## LATIN VERBS



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## Match the Landmarks

Submitted by Matt Bachleda,

7th grade Latin student of LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Ill.

Fill in the blank with the letter corresponding to the correct Roman landmark.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| F | I would seat well over 50,000 people and was built in 80 A.D.                     |
| G | I used to be raced on for entertainment.  |
| A | The nobles had these villas and gardens to have festivals.                        |
| H | I am now a royal residence and was once a papal palace built by Gregory the XIII. |
| E | I once stood on the site of Saint Peter's church.                                 |
| I | It was the citadel of medieval Rome.  |
| D | I was the largest church in Rome 183 years ago.                                   |
| J | My ceiling was painted with frescoes by Michelangelo.                             |
| B | I am the best preserved Roman building in ancient Rome.                           |
| K | I am many gardens in the central park in Rome.                                    |
| C | I was a prison in ancient Rome.   |

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AFRICA

ACER

POETA

CONTRA

FILIA

ILLE

ITALIA

MILLE

POMUM

SUM

MULTAE

LITTERAE

## Back to the Future II

Back to the Future II-this year's most inconsistent, unsettling and disturbing motion picture.

Unfortunately, Michael J. Fox has another motion picture that is destined to bother a lot of people and fail.

No other motion picture this year has bothered more moviegoers than Back to the Future II.

The first Back to the Future was a pleasant and enjoyable film. Moviegoers learned how each individual act could affect various events in the future. In that film, however, Marty McFly was able to return to his own life in its proper time frame. Moviegoers could relax knowing that no real harm had been done. Moviegoers who watch Back to the Future II, however,

can't relax. In this motion picture Marty McFly and the eccentric professor (whose part is played by Christopher Lloyd) stir up so many disasters back in time that the viewers believe that they will never be properly resolved. In this film Marty McFly is too careless. He makes so many mistakes that viewers return home disturbed, confused, frustrated and upset.

Back to the Future II is really a Return to Disaster. As concerns this story line, more is not better--more is worse.

Without a doubt, Back to the Future III (a film that was shot simultaneously with Back to the Future II) will be a greater disaster than this unfortunate film. This critic will not bother to see that film.