

## LIBERI NOVI IN URBIS MINIMA SECTIONE

Fama nemini facile venit, et nimini sine difficultatibus venit. Multi Liberos Novos admirant et credunt eos famam maximam facile et brevi tempore invenisse. Hi autem errant.

A.D. MCMLXXXIV huius catervae musicae adiutor, Mauricus Stella, primum in animo habuit creare novam catervam musicam. Cupivit invenire V iuvenes lepidos (non habentes XVI annos) qui carmina nigra cantare possent — sed necesse erat hos iuvenes esse albos.

Mauricus habuit amicam cui nomen erat Maria Alforda quae dixit se hos iuvenes inventuram esse. Primum Maria invenit Donaldum Wahlbergum, Petrum Fitzgeraldum, Christopherum Hagbergum, Eduardum Russellum et Marcum Wahlbergum. Hi V iuvenes cantus et saltationes exercere inceperunt. Brevi tempore Petrus cum aliis manere non voluit. Ergo Daniel Lignum electus est. Tum Christopher a Ionatha Equite repositus est, Eduardus a Iacobo Kelleo repositus est, et Marcus a Iordano Equite repositus est. Post multo plures exercitationes, haec caterva sibi elegit nomen: *Nymuk* (verbum fictum quod nihil significat). Eorum prima actio erat in scholae altae scena. Non cantaverunt sed solum saltaverunt et labra una cum musica silenter moverunt. Huius actionis spectatores erant amici, cognati et parentes. Manibus comiter plauscrunt. Secunda actio erat in Horto Frankliniense, sed hoc tempore nullis spectatoribus plauscrunt. Spectatores saxa terramque ad eos iecerunt. Actio tertia erat in theatro cui nomen erat IX. Haec actio tandem bona erat et spectatores manibus sincere plauscrunt.

Hoc tempore Iacobus Kelleus cum caterva musica manere non iam desideravit. Iacobus a Iosepho McIntyro repositus est. Pro caterva sua nomen novum elegerunt: *Liberi Novi in Urbis Minima Sectione*.

Eorum proxima actio erat in carcere in Cervarum Insula. Captivi eos amaverunt. Tum inceperunt cantare et saltare in Bostoniensis cauponis nigris. Iterum spectatores eos amaverunt et amanter appellaverunt eos "Albosnigros."

Quando tres disci a CBS producti sunt, laeti erant. Hi disci autem multis non placebant.

A.D. MCMLXXXVI hi V iuvenes constituerunt ut ipsi carmina nova scriberent. V horas per diem et VI dies per hebdomadem exercitare inceperunt.

A.D. MCMLXXXVII Liberi Novi habuerunt nova carmina, novam calliditatem et novum saltandi genus. Iterum in cauponis nigris actionem suam fortunatam egerunt. Tum Mauricus dixit actionem in Apollonis Theatro in Urbe Novo Eboraco eis agendam esse. V iuvenes terrebantur quod spectatores in illo theatro erant saevi et minantes. Hi spectatores autem Liberos Novos amaverunt et manibus quam maxime plauscrunt.

A.D. MCMLXXXVIII discus novus cui titulus erat *Pendentes Fortes* productus est qui multis placebat. Alterus discus (*Noli Abire, Puella*) erat decimus discus optimus in natione, et fama tandem ad Liberos Novos adventit! Tunc iter fecerunt ad theatrum ubi Tiffanea actiones agebat. Post Tiffania eos viderat, invitavit eos ut spectacula pro ea aperirent. Cum Tiffanea VI hebdomata iter fecerunt, et eorum fama ad stellas



volavit. Tunc Liberi Novi in spectaculo pro paralyse cerebraali in televisione nationali visi sunt, et discus novus cui titulus erat *Id Habes tertium carmen optimum* in natione appellatum est.

A.D. MCMLXXXIX Liberi Novi erant Stellae Supremae! Iterum per nationem iter musicum fecerunt et in hoc itinere Tiffanea spectacula pro eis aperuit.

Nunc Liberi Novi habent et famam et pecuniam. Vita eis placet, sed non est sine doloribus. Quaque die multas horas in scena laborant. Non possunt ambulare in viis sine magno tumultu, et parentes amicosque suos saepe videre non possunt.

Liberi Novi autem mox non erunt iuvenes. Quisque (praeferat Iacobum) mox habebit XX vel XXI annos. Cupiunt aliquid bonum facere pro aliis iuvenibus in America. Ergo Liberi Novi exhortantur alios iuvenes ut mendicamenta illicita vitent: Modo Dic Minime!

## An Open Letter From the Front

(By Andre Mignault, Latin II student of Mrs. K. A. Sullivan, Oakmont Regional H.S., Ashburnham, Mass.)

Epistula scripta fratri Octavio Mario a Tito Mario, Anno Septimo in Gallia Transalpina

My Dearest Octavius:

By this time you have probably heard many things about the Roman army's obstacles and hindrances in Gaul. Since the last time I wrote, our legion has completed two successful campaigns, invading Britain and subduing many revolts in northern Gaul. As of now, we are amidst another revolt, this time in central Gaul. The *Galli*, however, have bonded together so powerfully under the leadership of Vercingetorix, an Arvernian leader, that a great crisis has developed within the army. Some stories of trouble back in Rome reached Gaul recently, and it is believed that the enemy expected Caesar to be returning home. Soon after his departure was made known, the *Carnates* attacked and killed a number of Roman soldiers near *Conabum*, about 150 miles inland from the northern coast. The tribes of central Gaul began to unite under Vercingetorix, inspired by this minute victory. As we understand it, it

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)

## Latin and Greek Still Most Direct Written Link to Earliest Homo Sapiens

(Based on "The Mother Tongue", by William F. Altman and "From tax audits to poetry, by Joannie M. Schrof, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Nov. 5, '90, pp. 60-70.)

Latin teachers trained in the sixties were fascinated to learn that not only was Latin similar to Greek in many ways, but that both classical languages had developed from a common parent, Sanskrit (the language of many religious and literary texts of India). Those who delved a little deeper into the study of linguistics were even more intrigued to learn that most of the languages of Western Europe seemed to have developed from one main source which was proudly labeled **proto-Indo-European**.

Armed with this knowledge, Latin teachers trained in the sixties went forth proclaiming to generations of Latin students the prominent role of Latin and Greek in the big picture.

Unbeknownst to these Latin teachers trained in the sixties, however, a group of Russian scholars was hard at work during these same sixties discovering an even earlier language source which had not only produced the **proto-Indo-European** languages but also the Altic languages (e.g. Japanese and Korean) and the Afro-Asiatic languages. For years this research was neatly hidden behind the Iron Curtain and posed no

threat to any one's linguistic confidence. Then, just a few years ago, the curtain opened and a new original language was revealed to the world. It was called **Nostratic**, a comfortable, Latin-based word that simply meant "our language."

It took a while, but Latin teachers trained in the sixties slowly adjusted to this new information. After all, what threat could a friendly, Latin-based word like **Nostratic** pose to their linguistic confidence and authority in the classroom?

Then came the cry that sent chills down the spines of every modern linguistic prospector, "The **MOTHER TONGUE!** We've found the **MOTHER TONGUE!**"

Latin teachers trained in the sixties began to quake. Their confidence was shaken, their authority undermined. They began to contemplate early retirement. Yet, it appeared to be true. In fact, genetic scientists had joined forces with this new breed of linguistic prospectors to prove, quite convincingly, that with all its simplistic majesty, **proto-Indo-European** was only a tiny twig on a huge linguistic branch that had indeed sprung from the **MOTHER TONGUE** tree.

Latin teachers trained in the sixties searched frantically for something to hold on to, for some justification that

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

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15,000 copies of the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER are printed monthly, September through May, for international distribution.

POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER U.S. #08925941

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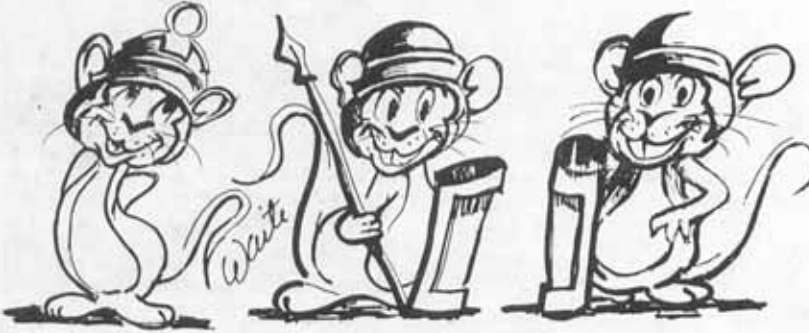
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The Most Significant Roman Battles: 210 B.C. – 168 B.C.

## Legionnaire Score Board

Romans in power: XIII – Challengers and Barbarians: II



### Unsung Heroes of Zama: MURES MANIPULARES III

#### Herdones, 2nd Punic War

210 B.C.

Hannibal's army of Carthaginians destroyed an army of 25,000 Romans led by Gnaeus Fulvius who was himself killed in the battle. Hannibal had noticed that Fulvius was careless in defending his camp so at daybreak he sent a few cavalry to approach the front of the camp through the morning mist. Fulvius, suspecting a frontal attack, led his troops out of camp to attack. Meanwhile, Hannibal had moved the bulk of his army to the rear of Fulvius' camp where they overpowered the rear guard and set the tone for the destruction of Fulvius' army.

#### Nova Carthago, 2nd Punic War

209 B.C.

27,000 Romans under Scipio stormed and easily took the city which was defended by only a small Carthaginian garrison.

#### Metaurus, 2nd Punic War

207 B.C.

50,000 Romans under Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius completely routed the Carthaginians led by Hasdrubal who was himself killed in the battle. The Romans cut off the head of Hasdrubal and a few days later threw it into the camp of his brother Hannibal.



#### Elinga, 2nd Punic War

206 B.C.

48,000 Romans under Scipio Africanus fought 74,000 Carthaginians led by Hanno on an open plain in front of Hanno's camp. The Romans won a complete victory and ended Carthaginian power in Spain.

#### Zama, 2nd Punic War

202 B.C.

Roman forces under Scipio Africanus were attacked by Hannibal's Carthaginians. They withstood the initial charge of 80 elephants by simply opening their lines and letting the charging elephants through. They then closed their ranks to withstand the charge of the Carthaginian soldiers. The elephants were slaughtered by the rear cohorts, and by the end of the day the Romans had killed or captured 40,000 Carthaginians. Hannibal himself escaped at nightfall.

Cremona, 2nd Gallic Invasion

198 B.C.

The Romans slaughtered the invading army of Gauls led by Hamilcar the Carthaginian. Hamilcar himself was killed in the battle.

#### Avus, 2nd Macedonian War

198 B.C.

Two Roman Legions under T. Quinctius Flamininus defeated 20,000 Macedonians under Philip. Flamininus sent one legion behind Philip, and when they were in position, he attacked Philip's front with the second legion, completely routing the Macedonians and losing only 2,000 Romans in the process.

#### Cynoscephale, 2nd Macedonian War

197 B.C.

26,000 Romans under Flamininus surprised the Macedonian troops of Philip, killing 13,000 Macedonians while losing very few Romans.

#### Argos, Roman invasion of Greece

195 B.C.

50,000 Romans and Macedonians under Flamininus totally defeated the 15,000 Spartans under Nabis. Nabis was allowed to continue ruling Sparta but he had to give all foreign holdings over to the Achaean League.

#### Themopylae, War with Antiochus

191 B.C.

The Roman Glabrio attacked Antiochus the Great, King of Asia. Glabrio's 40,000 Romans defeated Antiochus who escaped with only 500 survivors.

#### Cyissus, War with Antiochus the Great

191 B.C.

150 Roman triremes led by Gaius Livius attacked the 70 ship fleet of Antiochus led by Polyxenides. After losing 23 of his ships, Polyxenides retreated to Ephesus.

#### Magnesia, War with Antiochus the Great

190 B.C.

40,000 Romans under Gnaeus Domitius were attacked by 80,000 troops led by Antiochus the Great. The Romans were on the verge of losing until the Roman right wing managed to drive back an elephant charge which threw the enemy into confusion. Although the Romans lost only 300 legionaries, they managed to kill over 50,000 of the troops of Antiochus.

#### Myonnesus, War with Antiochus the Great

190 B.C.

Starting with nine fewer ships than the enemy, the Roman fleet of Gaius Livius defeated Antiochus' fleet led by Polyxenides, sinking 42 enemy ships.

#### Larissa, 3rd Macedonian War

171 B.C.

When 40,000 Romans under P. Licinius Crassus were attacked by 43,000 Macedonians under Perseus, the Romans fought so poorly that 2,200 legionaries were killed and 600 were taken prisoner before they could retreat from the battle.

#### Pydna, 3rd Macedonian War

168 B.C.

When the Roman commander Paulus found himself threatened by an advancing phalanx that could not be stopped or thrown into confusion, he ordered the cavalry on the left wing to ride at full speed past the front of the phalanx, covering themselves with their shields, in order that the enemy spear points would be broken when the shields hit them. When the advancing Macedonians found themselves deprived of their long spears, they broke ranks and fled. In this same battle, Marcus, the son of Cato the Censor, fell off his horse and accidentally lost his sword. Risking his life, Marcus ran back into the board of the advancing enemy to retrieve his sword and then retreated to safety to the cheers of his comrades.

## Homo Sapiens (Continued a Pagina Prima)

would restore meaning to their chosen profession, and, EUREKA!, they found it.

Latin teachers trained in the sixties have decided that it's not the long history of spoken language that's important in the classical classroom – it's the history of the written language! Who cares if Homo sapiens has been babbling for 92,000 years! That's not important. The first true alphabet for writing wasn't invented until 1500 B.C., and, after all, writing is what's important! The Old Canaanites invented the first true alphabet, even though they did neglect to include any vowels, an omission that made it virtually impossible for the common person to use. Then came (you guessed it) the Greeks! That's right, the Greeks introduced the vowels in 740 B.C. The Romans, of course, borrowed the Greek alphabet, vowels and all, and polished it up so that it can now be used by the majority of the Western World.

Once again, Latin teachers trained in the sixties stand tall. Their profession and existence have been justified. Once again, they can go forth to proclaim to generations of Latin students the prominent role of Latin and Greek in the big picture!

## Deus vs. Diabolus

By Missy Coffey, Latin II student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., N.Y.

Deus

Magnus, Amicus,  
Docens, Amans, Curans  
Caelum, Angeli . . . Dæmon, Tartarus  
Nocens, Destruens, Peccans  
Devisus, Infaustus  
Diabolus

## Answers to Eternal Questions Found in Latin

Why do bees hum? "Quia verborum meminisse nequeunt."

The Romans loved riddles. They found them especially challenging at late night dinner parties when the *Rex Bibendi* finally decided to start serving the *vinum "straight,"* i.e., *sine aqua*.

With minds befuddled by Bacchus, they would spend their "Happy Hours" pondering such questioners as *Cum mentior et mentiri me dico, mentior an verum dico?* "When I am lying and I say that I'm lying, am I lying or telling the truth?"

Now Harmony Books (N.Y.) has published a little book that helps capture the spirit of this ancient love of riddles. It's called *The Latin Riddle Book (AENIGMATORUM LIBER LATINORUM)*, and it contains the majority of the English speaking world's riddles rendered into Latin by Stan Shechter.

In case your Latin is a little rusty, bees hum "because they can't remember the words."

Want to try another?

QUARE ISTE IMBECILLI  
ANIMI RUSTICANUS  
HOROLOGIIUM  
DE FENESTRA IEKIT?

QUIA VOLUIT VIDERE QUOMODO  
TEMPUS FUGERET.

## Time's Winged Chariot

By Michelle Looyenga, Latin I student of D. Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

At my back I always hear,  
Time's winged chariot drawing near.  
Raging forward through the mist,  
I lay my weary soul to rest.

Dark, dark, dark as night,  
All the devils laugh at my fright.  
Gone, gone, gone is the warming sun.  
Now my agony has begun.

I am now in deep despair,  
My lungs can no longer catch the air,  
Everything I now have lost,  
When they laid me beneath the frost.

## Open Letter (Continued a Pagina Prima)

had been their intention to destroy our legions while the great Caesar was away. I am not sure, but there seems to be word that Vercingetorix is overseeing a campaign to cut off the army's supplies and reinforcements. Also, a point of interest is one of his strategies which is being referred to as the "scorched earth" policy. It involves the destroying and burning of strategic cities and camps to hinder our army. This being known, immediately upon Caesar's arrival back in Gaul, we marched to Avaricum, a town southeast of Cenabum. Under Caesar's command we took the city despite a standing siege there by the Bituriges. As you might imagine, the momentum and excitement which came with this victory propelled us to attempt a series of attacks upon Gergovia, besieging Vercingetorix in his own capital, approximately 80 miles southeast of Avaricum on the Liger River. The powerful Vercingetorix managed to repel all our attacks on the city, and because of the eagerness and disorganization of many soldiers, we suffered a humbling defeat with heavy losses. Yesterday's loss to Vercingetorix was our first legitimate defeat in Gaul, and today has been a tense, yet solemn, time of regrouping and planning.

As I told you when last I wrote, I have been assigned to a scouting unit, and during the actual battle yesterday I was surveying the territories north of the fighting body. I was not involved in the hand to hand combat, but a friend was. In the seven years I have been serving in the Roman army, he became my closest friend, other than yourself. When I arrived at the disheartened camp during the third watch last night, I was told that he had been seriously injured with a vicious stab wound to the neck. I pleaded to my commanding officer to allow me to see the body, but he told me that they had had to leave him behind on the battlefield. Enraged and terrified, I seized my scouting horse from the stalls and shot out into the pitch black night to search the battlefield. Scouting for the last several years, I have acquired a good sense of direction, and I came upon a heap of lifeless Roman soldiers within the first hour. Frantically I searched through the bodies by the light of a torch. ~~Most were mangled, left only with one or two limbs. Any heads left on the bodies were severely slashed and crushed. These were my associates, my companions, and to look at them now! Then I came upon my closest friend. I leaned over his maimed body to look for a copy of his will, but suddenly I could not help myself. I fell to my knees and screamed at the top of my lungs. Then I fell upon him and wept. It occurred to me that this behavior was not honorable, and I forced myself to depart.~~

Octavius, having lost one friend without saying good-bye, I did not want to miss this chance to say good-bye to you. That is the reason why I am writing to you now. Even with the Gallic revolt reaching impossible heights, it has been established that we will lay siege to Vercingetorix in Alesia as soon as possible. Because of the losses of our last battle, and the utmost importance of this attack, all scouts have been reassigned to their original positions. This means I will be serving the republic in the ranks. I have seen how fierce the Gauls are, yet I want nothing more than to avenge my friend's death; however, should I join his fate, I also want to know that I was able to say farewell to you. Isn't it ironic how the two of us were so alike as children? We had the same education, and motivation, and we hoped for the same future. Here I am serving the republic in the army, and there you are a successful hometown financial agent. Soon I will be called upon to give my all for the republic. I'm sorry that I will probably not be able to see you again. May Mars be with me and the Roman army. May Mercury be with you! Farewell, my friend.

## Pollution: Ancient Rome vs. L.A.

By Katie Bava, Latin student of Annetta Kapon, Crossroads School, Santa Monica, California

One pollution-related problem Rome had was the way they dealt with the dead. Occasionally dead bodies in ancient Rome were thrown into neighborhood dumps. The river was often polluted with the carcasses of animals. I have also heard that Rome once drowned all their sixty-year-olds in the river. Although L.A. rivers are heavily contaminated by toxic sludge, I'd rather not see dead bodies floating around. I believe that our way

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

## Roga Me Aliquid



Cara Matrona,

High on the wall of my pater's tablinum is an old *nudis* or wooden sword that I am told used to belong to my *proavus*. No one ever talks about it, or even about my *proavus* for that matter, except on the day when his wax *imago* is carried into the *atrium* for the usual prayers.

My pater is a wealthy businessman in Capua and I know our family is respectable, yet there is something about that old *nudis* that bothers me. One of my friends said that my *proavus* must have been a gladiator if he had a *nudis*. But wouldn't that mean that our family was descended from slaves? I think I would just die if I found out I was descended from slaves. Yuck!

Pupilla, Capuae

## Creative Mythology

## Pingere the Painter

Created by Stephen Hill, Latin Student of K. Turnbull, Barrie N. Collegiate, Barrie, Ontario

Apollo had become bored that day. The sun was up, the Pythoneus was too far gone to talk, the fields were ripe, and his son Orpheus was off somewhere stirring up trouble. What to do . . . ?

Paladromeda was a lovely maiden who was out gathering flowers to decorate her father's house. She was no match for the charms of Apollo who soon convinced her to become the mother of a very special child, a boy. She would name him Pingere, and because his father would be the god of the sun, he would give great beauty to the world.

When Pingere was born, Paladromeda knew immediately that he was destined for greatness—even though he did seem to be a bit peculiar. Almost immediately, Pingere began to paint. His paintings were so spectacular that they seemed to glow and to take on lives of their own. Even more importantly, to Paladromeda, they fetched high prices at the market!

By the time Pingere had become a young man, his artwork was renowned around the world. In Italy and Greece he inspired many a young artist who in turn covered the palaces with frescoes of great beauty, but none matched Pingere's skills; for Pingere's paintings seemed real, alive. He fooled many people in the city of Troy by having them believe they were walking into the door of his "store" which was in fact nothing but an empty wall. King Minos ate a painting of a feast by Pingere, and asked for more! People fled for their lives to escape the "roaring fire" when Pingere accidentally spilled a can of red paint.

Pingere's paintings soon became so prestigious that he began painting for the gods themselves! Pingere was invited to live on Mt. Olympus and was given the title of "Visual Artisan and Recorder." All the gods and goddesses wanted paintings from him, though they insisted that they be of their humble selves. At first this didn't bother Pingere. It was a challenge for him. Soon, however, he became bored painting the same deities over and over again. He longed to do a painting of Mt. Olympus itself, but Zeus and the other gods kept him busy serving their personal wishes and orders. The creative artist became outraged at this restriction of his originality, and took revenge on the gods by painting them as mere mortal humans! He distributed his paintings of the gods throughout the world, and soon everyone believed that this was how the gods actually looked. Zeus was so furious and embarrassed by Pingere's paintings of the gods that he punished him by giving him something every visual artist dreads: poor eyesight!

Cara Pupilla,

Never be ashamed of your *gens* or your *genius*. Remember that even *Divus Romulus* had rather humble origins and that the first Romans were indeed outcasts and the *scruta* of society.

Your ancestors did the best they could with their lives, and whatever success your family now enjoys is due somehow to the efforts of your *avus*, your *proavus*, your *abavus* and even your *atavus*.

Because your family is settled at Capua, there is a very good chance that your *proavus* was a gladiator. Be proud of that fact. If your *proavus'* wooden *nudis* is hanging in your pater's tablinum, it's because it was honorably earned!

Even if your *proavus* had been a slave, when he was presented with the wooden *nudis*, it was because he had earned it honorably. The wooden *nudis* symbolizes not only the honor of victory, but also liberation and freedom.

Your enslaved *proavus* freed himself by becoming an excellent gladiator, and he gave this hard earned freedom to your *avus*, your pater and also to you, as well as to the *liberi* that you and your *vir* will have some day.

Be proud of that *nudis* even though it will probably never be yours to own. It will, no doubt, be given to your oldest *frater* to pass on to his *liberi* and *pronepotes*.

Of course you should be proud of your family's freedom and success, but never be ashamed of your *maiores*, no matter how humble they were.

Pingere left Olympus but continued to paint. Now, however, his paintings were blurred and distorted. The landscapes he painted were faint and appeared distant, not the sharp, crisp images all were used to. His portraits of people were twisted, and often both eyes were painted on the same side of the face! Of course, his idolizers, not knowing that Pingere was suffering from poor vision, began duplicating his work, calling it Cubism or Modern Art. Often Pingere would run around in mad dashes, rapidly creating rude and grotesque paintings. These, too, were copied by his followers who named the style Graffiti.

In his mad, foolish and frivolous state, Pingere fell in love with a free-lance artist and together they had a child whom they named Abstract. When Abstract began to produce her own works of art, some considered her insane, but others thought her a genius whose paintings were worth insane amounts.

Pingere disappeared from the art scene for a while, but then, in the sky, there suddenly appeared a growing, twisting, turning apparition. It grew until it blocked out the sun. The crops began withering and dying. Zeus took notice and waged a supernatural war against this thing together with all his family and friends. Neptune threw great destructive bursts of wind and water from the ocean at the growth where ever it was most dense, and after a while it went away from that area. Herakles was called upon to slash the form into thin ribbons

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)

## EYE OF THE GRAIAE



PLUTO: DON'T THROW JUST ONE SCRAP.  
CERBERUS ALWAYS CLONKS HIS HEADS TOGETHER TRYING FOR IT!



Pater  
Amicus, Amans  
Laborat, amat, adiuuat  
Meus pater, amicus meus  
Pater

Laboratory Veterinary	Calculus	Chondrocyte	Epithelium	Epithelium
	Calculus	Epithelium	Epithelium	
Epithelium	Calculus	Calculus	Calculus	Epithelium
	Calculus	Calculus	Calculus	

## COOKING WITH KYNΘIA



*Xenpe vel Salve!* Today I fixed pork *FARCIMEN* for *Dominus*, and it involved the usual early trip to the *macellum*. *Φυλακκος* said it was the best I ever made (I saved him some of the leftovers because he was gone all day working with the *familiae rusticae* on *Dominus's villae rusticae*. He got back very late because *Dominus* did not think it suitable to hire a *cisarius* for a *horti cultor*.)

The real chore of my day, however, was preparing *gustatio*. *Dominus* was entertaining *Pinaris Cerealis* and *Iulius Polybius* from down the street, and he knew that both these gentlemen like to dawdle over *gustatio*. So right after *salutatio*, *Cassandra* came into the *culina* to tell me *Dominus* wanted me to fix *GUSTATIO VERSATILIS* for *cena* tonight.

Here's how it's made.

## Recipe:

- 8 cabbage leaves, parboiled
- 4 diced beets
- 2 finely chopped leeks
- 3 chopped stalks of celery
- 6 small whole onions
- 7 poached snails (be sure they are fresh!)
- 1/2 cup chopped chicken livers
- 1/2 cup of thinly sliced cooked chicken breast
- 10 plums, halved and pitted
- chicken dumplings (fix with 1/2 lb. of ground chicken mixed with 1/4 cup chicken stock, a fresh egg, 1/2 t. ground pepper and 1 T. olive oil. Shape into little balls.)
- 1/2 cup of thinly sliced pork sausage
- olive oil
- 1/4 cup white wine
- 1 cup of chicken stock
- a little wine vinegar

To get started, grease the inside of a deep casserole with olive oil. Spread the parboiled cabbage leaves on the bottom and up the sides. Arrange the beets, leeks, celery as the first layer in the casserole. Gently smash the little onions with a *culina* mallet and then add them to the other vegetables in the casserole. Over this layer, neatly arrange the snails, the plum halves, the chicken dumplings and the sliced sausage. Moisten the

casserole by pouring the wine, the chicken stock and a little olive oil and vinegar over the top.

Set the casserole aside for a while in a cool place and go right to work on the two sauces you need to make.

*Condimentum Primum*

## Recipe:

- a pinch of ground pepper
- 1/2 t. celery seed
- a little ginger and chamomile
- 1/2 cup white wine
- 3 fresh egg yolks

Mix all these ingredients together except for the egg yolks. First beat the egg yolks until they are fluffy and then mix them in with the rest of the ingredients.

Pour this *condimentum primum* over the top of the casserole that you set aside and then bake the casserole at 350° for 1 hour.

While the casserole is baking, you should make the second sauce.

*Condimentum Alterum*

## Recipe:

- a little ground pepper
- 1/4 t. of celery seed
- 1/2 cup chicken stock
- 1/2 cup white wine
- 1/4 cup sweet raisin wine
- a little olive oil
- some flour

Mix everything together except the olive oil and the flour. Wait until the casserole has only 10 more minutes to bake, and then bring the *condimentum alterum* to a boil. Add a little olive oil and some flour to thicken the *condimentum*. Stir it well so you don't have little flour lumps floating around or your *Dominus* will be *inatus*.

When the casserole is done baking, remove it from the oven and turn it upside down over a serving dish. Remove and discard the cabbage leaves and pour some of the *condimentum alterum* over it. Serve with a sprinkling of pepper and the rest of the *condimentum alterum*.

*Bona fortuna!*

## Servius Tullius Meets the Beverly Hillbillies

By D. Buer, T. Magliery, M. Priddy and B. Cake, Latin III students of Student Teacher E. Coffin, Carmel H.S., Ind.

Let me tell ya a story 'bout a man named Tuba  
Who wrote a history of Servius Tullius, who was a  
righteous dude.

One day the king was making us some classes  
Of old men and young men so he could take a census.  
(Survey, that is. Countin' people.)

Well, after seventeen they all joined the army,  
And after forty-six they retired from the army.  
The old men were seniors and the young men were

juniors,  
And nothing really rhymes with a word like juniors.  
(Youngins, that is. Wettin' diapers.)

The census told the difference 'twixt the young and  
the old  
But we already knew that, didn't need to be told.  
We all thought Servius was a very wise king,  
Even though his census didn't do a thing.  
(Nothin', that is. Waste-a-time.)

(Creative Translation of the following text: Tuberio in Historiarum primo scripsit Servium Tullium, regem populi Romani, cum illas quinque classes seniorum et iuniorum census faciendi gratia institueret, pueros esse existimasse qui minores essent annis septem decem, atque inde ab anno septimo decimo, quo idoneos iam esse rei publicae arbitrareretur, milites scripsisse, eosque ad annum quadragessim sextum "iuniores" supraque eum annum "seniores" appellasse. Eam rem propterea notavi, ut discrimina quae fuerint iudicio moribusque maiorum pueritiae, iuventutis, senectutis, ex ista censione Servi Tulli, prudentissimi regis noscerentur. X.28)

## Women of the Roman Republic

By Donna Wright,

During the wars with Carthage, the women left behind had to take on a more responsible role at home since the men were off fighting the battles for Rome. Because new freedoms came with their additional responsibilities, women generally welcomed their new roles. A large number of the young male population was lost in the Punic Wars and the women found themselves to be a vital part of the function of society, rather than just an attractive source of offspring to inherit the father's property and name. Many of the older, conservative Roman men were concerned about what all this liberation for women might mean, and some contended that it might indeed lead to the downfall of Rome.

As a result of these changes in Roman society, a number of interesting women appear in the panorama of Roman history. Some continued the traditional supportive role of wife and helpmate to the Roman *paterfamilias*, while others attempted to take matters into their own hands. Still others managed to skillfully blend these two roles.

Cornelia was the daughter of the great general Scipio Africanus, who had been victorious over Hannibal. Her father had been an exceptional role model for her, providing her with a fine education. When she faced widowhood, she remained faithful to the memory of her husband, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and it is said that she even turned down the opportunity to marry Egyptian royalty. Cornelia had borne her husband twelve children, though only three survived to adulthood. Cornelia was able to draw upon her father's lessons when she herself took over the education of her two young sons, Tiberius and Gaius. Cornelia provided the boys with the traditional family education, including all the traditional values that their father and grandfather would have shared. The family's fortune was meager, and legend says that when Cornelia was visited one day by a friend who asked to see her jewels, Cornelia proudly pointed to her fine young sons and said, "These are my jewels."

The female descendants of Cornelia did not prove to be quite so virtuous. Cornelia's daughter Sempronius did not have a prosperous marriage. She was unable to bear children, and because her spouse, Scipio Aemilianus, opposed her brother Gaius' legislation, she convinced Cornelia to assist her in eliminating him.

Cornelia's granddaughter (daughter of Gaius) was also named Sempronius, and she, too, proved to be a disappointment. The historian Sallust describes her as a beautiful, well-educated woman who valued neither frugal living nor her reputation. She may have taken part in the conspiracy of Catiline. There is even the speculation that her son Decimus Brutus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar, was Caesar's illegitimate son!

## Pollution (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

of getting rid of human waste is also much more healthy than the ancient Roman's way. L.A. has modern conveniences, but Romans dumped their chamber pots out of their windows into the streets below. From what I've heard, it sounds as if Roman streets were filthy, noisy, and smelly. Although L.A. does have bad air pollution, I believe if you combine all the pollution that Rome had, theirs was a lot worse than ours. In my opinion, we are a little bit more organized than ancient Rome, and I feel better off living in L.A.

Lexitons

Susanna  
Cum Oculo Nigro





# ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



# Legion XIII





## The Role of the Nymphs in Greek Mythology

## Pars V

By Sister Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

The Nereides and the Oceanides were considered nymphs of the Mediterranean Sea. The former were the 50 daughters of Nereus and his wife Doris. Nereus was a kindly, old man, whose scalp, chin and chest were covered with seaweed, for he lived in a shining cave below the surface of the waters. Like the Mermaids, the Nereids were maidens whose bodies below the waist resembled those of fishes. So wonderfully beautiful and graceful were they that they charmed all who beheld them. Their days were spent in playing in the depths of the sea, or when the sun was shining on a warm day, or when the light of the moon was especially enchanting, they might be seen sitting on the rocks at the surface of the ocean. The Nereids found great sport in frolicking with the Tritons, a group of lesser sea divinities, or in riding the dolphins in Neptune's train.

They had special gifts of divination, that is, foreseeing future events or discovering future knowledge through supernatural powers; they had ability to change their forms at pleasure. It was believed that the Nereids were helpful to mariners in time of distress; that they were skilled in dancing, singing, and in playing musical instruments; and that they were wooed by the Tritons who accompanied the Nereids in Neptune's train.

The best known of the Nereids were:

**Amphitrite**, wife of Neptune  
**Thetis**, mother of Achilles

**Galatea**, loved by Polyphemus, the one-eyed giant. Neptune ruled over his realm from his palace far down in the depths of the ocean where he lived with Amphitrite his queen. When the waves were high in a mighty storm, he could be seen, trident in hand, driving over the water and calming the angry billows, as Vergil portrayed him so graphically in the storm at sea in Book I of *The Aeneid*. The trident, a three-pronged spear, was symbolic of his marine jurisdiction.

Triton, represented as a fish with a human head, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, was the trumpeter of Ocean, who by his blast on the sea shell sounded the fantastic roaring of the waters, as he either stirred or calmed the angry waves.



Triton and an Oceanid

**Thetis** the Nereid became the mother of Achilles. She tried to make him invulnerable by dipping his body into the water of the Styx which presumably has this power. Since she held her little son by the heel, the heel stayed

dry and was not made invulnerable. Later, Paris would slay him with an arrow through the heel, the one vulnerable spot on his body.

In the story of the Argonauts returning home from Colchis with their prized Golden Fleece, we note the interesting incident when Thetis and her Nereids lifted the ship Argo into the air and carried it past the *Placantae* or Wandering Rocks.

At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of Discord alone of all the goddesses was not invited to the marriage, and so in a spirit of spiteful revenge, she hurled the Golden Apple with the inscription "for the fairest" into the midst of the revelling guests. This dramatic incident brought Paris into the picture as the judge. His choice of Aphrodite instead of Hera or Pallas Athena eventually led to the Trojan War.

**Galatea** did not return the love Polyphemus lavished on her but instead she became enamored with Acis, a handsome young prince, whom the giant killed in a fury of jealousy.

The **Oceanids** were 3,000 ocean nymphs, daughters of the sea-god Oceanus and his wife Tethys. Homer's *Odyssey* tells of Ulysses' encounter with Circe, a beautiful, powerful nymph, on whose island he had found refuge. Circe, the enchantress, who had earlier transformed his sailors into pigs, had no power over him because of the potent herb given him by Mercury. She marveled at the man who could so resist her wicked, magical art that she fell in love with him, turned his men back into human beings and offered them hospitality so gracious that they stayed an entire year with her. At their departure Circe warned Ulysses how to pass safely by the island of the Sirens. Each man was to stop his ears with wax so that he could not hear the music so attractive and ravishing; Ulysses was to be bound to the mast and was not to be released until all danger was past. Who were the Sirens? They were beautiful sea-nymphs who lived on an island, nymphs of the sea and of death, who with their enchanting voices lured sailors to their death, causing them to jump overboard and perish in the sea.

A violent storm finally wrecked the ships of Ulysses and made him the sole survivor. Clinging to the mast of his battered vessel, the hero was eventually carried by the waves to Calypso's island. Calypso, also called "Nymphaea", was a daughter of Atlas, who received Ulysses with great hospitality and treated her guest to a luxurious life for eight years.

The Argonauts on their return home could not steer clear from the seductive strains of the Sirens, but Orpheus replied with his own more melodious, persuasive singing to the accompaniment of the lyre until the Argo was free of the Siren's evil powers and returned safely to Thessaly. There Jason delivered the Golden Fleece to Pelias and dedicated the good ship Argo to Poseidon (Neptune).

## Antiquitas

## Dionysus

By Rodney "Cornelius" Cottrell

The youngest of the Olympians, Dionysus was the offspring of Zeus and Semele. When Hera discovered Semele's conception, she convinced Semele to ask her secret lover to prove his identity. As proof, her lover was to reveal himself in all his glory.

In fulfillment of his promise to do anything Semele wished, Zeus reluctantly revealed himself to her. Semele was instantly burned to ashes. Zeus rescued the unborn child and sewed him into his thigh. When Dionysus had been carried to term, Zeus gave him to his aunt Ino in Thebes to rear as a girl.

Hera was not fooled by the ploy, and even though Hermes had already been sent to relocate the boy with the Nymphs of Nysa, Hera drove Ino and her husband mad. With her anger still not completely satisfied, Hera next inflicted Dionysus with madness.

During his affliction, Dionysus began to attract a group of cult followers. He travelled from Lydia across Persia and into Greece. His cult consisted primarily of women called *Maenads*. These were raving women who would follow him into the hills to dance his sacred dance.

His first real resistance came from Lycurgus, King of the Edones. Lycurgus drove Dionysus from Thrace with an ox goad. In retaliation, Lycurgus was driven mad and made to attack his own son with an axe.

The next source of resistance was in his own home town of Thebes. Pentheus, the cousin of Dionysus, was the ruler and was able to discredit the tales of Dionysus' godliness. To get even with Pentheus, Dionysus drove the women of Thebes mad. The women followed Dionysus into the hills to dance. Pentheus went into the hills and watched from a tree. When the women spotted him, they thought he was a wild animal and chased him down. Pentheus was torn to pieces by his mother and two sisters who were among the women.

Another famous incident occurred at sea and involved several pirates. Dionysus, while standing on a bluff overlooking the sea, was mistaken for a royal boy who could be kidnapped for ransom. The pirates captured Dionysus as he lay in a stupor and took him on board their ship where they attempted to chain him. The bonds, however, kept falling off the youth's hands. As the ship sailed out to sea, the helmsman warned the pirates that the youth they had captured must be a god. Dionysus then changed himself into a lion and the ship overgrew with vines. Out of fear, the shipmates dove overboard into the sea. As they did so, they were transformed into dolphins. The helmsman, due to his wisdom, was saved.

Dionysus later became the patron god of tragic drama and wine. He joined with mortals in their entertainments. He freed men from the realization of their mortality. He brought joy to those who accepted him and madness to those who did not. This was the god of co-existing opposites. He is pictured as a bearded man in a woman's gown, or as an effeminate youth.

## C l a s s i f i e d A d s

## Malum Magnum Te Vocat

Learn Latin or Greek in the Big Apple next summer. The Latin/Greek Institute of the City University of New York will offer basic programs in Latin and Greek from June 10th through August 20th. Intended for students with no prior knowledge, the courses teach 3 years of college Latin or Greek in ten intensive weeks. Earn 12 undergraduate credits. For registration information, call (212) 642-2912, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays.

## His Rebus Opus est

Wanted

Three golden apples for big race on Saturday. Will pay well. Call 1-800-3AP-PLES. *Hippomenes* *Wolffius* Cane, dark glasses, cup of pencils. Needed for last minute Father's Day gift. *Eteocles Persinger, Thebes*  
(Submitted by students of Jane Deman, Holland H.S., Mich.)

## Haec Vendenda Sunt

14 beds, child-size. Cheap! No longer needed. Call 1-800-NIO-BE14. *Niobe Moes* Unused Mother's Day card; Reading glasses inscribed "Happy Father's Day." *Eteocles Persinger, Thebes*  
(Submitted by students of Jane Deman, Holland H.S., Mich.)

## Studia Vergiliana

The Vergilian Society of America  
Summer '91 Classical Study Program

## Cumae

24 June - 6 July Profs. Craig & Franklin  
8 - 20 July Profs. Moser & Lloyd  
22 July - 3 Aug. Profs. Wilhelm, Wilhelm & Cleary

5 - 17 August Profs. Wilhelm, Wilhelm & Cleary

## Greek Isles

22 June - 6 July Prof. Froberg

## Northern Greece and Turkey

7 - 25 July Prof. Steiner  
(Itinerary includes: Thessalonika, Pella, Vergina, Amphipolis, Philippi, Thassos, Istanbul, Bursa, Troy, Assos, Pergamum, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus, Didyma, Bodrum & Aphrodisias)

## Provence

7 - 13 July Profs. Wilhelm & Wilhelm

## Northern Italy

14 - 20 July Prof. Benario

## Bavaria

21 - 27 July Prof. Ternes

Contact: Vergilian Society of America, Robt. J. Rowland, Jr., Classics Dept., University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20741. Scholarship Applications due 2/1/91.

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**1991 Foreign Languages, National Textbook Co.**, 4255 W. Touhy Ave., Lincolnwood, IL 60466-1975. 1-800-323-4900.

**1991 Videos for Curriculum Enhancement**, Educational Video Network, 1495 19th St., Huntsville, TX, 77340. 1-409-295-5767.

**Archaeology, Classics, Philology**, John Benjamins North America, Publisher & Distributor, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118. 1-215-836-1200.

## Carmina Optima



## 28. Et Eorum Auctores

1. QUIA TE AMO, Stephanulus B
2. HAC NOCTE SUM DELICIAE TUAE, Whitna Houstonis
3. PROCUL, Elisabetha Mediatric
4. IMPETU QUODAM ANIMI ACTUS, Guiliemides Philippi
5. QUOMODO FACIS QUAE FACIS, UB-XL
6. IUSTIFICA AMOREM MEAM, Mca Domina
7. SATIS ALTTUDINIS, Ianci Damnati
8. LIBERTAS, Georgius Michael
9. IN LITUS IEIECTUS, Cor
10. TAM PROPE, Darylis Atrium, Iohannes Avenae

## Quid est in Televisione?

By Molly Kurth, Bob Parcell, Carey Scheer, Latin III students of Mrs. Davis, Bishop Watterson H.S., Columbus, Ohio

1. In Pigneto Vivo
2. Domus Plena
3. Gladiatorii Americani
4. Publicum Valetudinarium
5. Feminae Callidae
6. Pater Tribunus Militum
7. Caput Ordinis
8. Anni Mini

## 30. How Well Did You Read?

1. Which country's linguistic scientists discovered Nostratic?
2. In which battle in this month's "Legionnaire Score Board" did the Romans lose the most men?
3. What is Niobe selling in the Classifieds?
4. How many of the original New Kids on the Block are still in the group?
5. What terrible thing did Pingere create to get even with Zeus for ruining his eyesight?
6. What did a *nudis* symbolize to a gladiator?
7. Where is the tallest obelisk in Rome located?
8. Scipio Africanus' daughter Cornelia had two noble sons. What was the name of her less noble daughter and granddaughter?
9. In the "Open Letter From the Front" what does Titus give as his real reason for writing to his brother Octavius?
10. Why do bees hum?

## ACROSS

1. Committed suicide at his own party
8. Wrote about Emperors Tiberius through Nero
9. Claudius' daughter, wife of Nero
10. "Little Bootsy"
11. Wife of Seneca
13. Wrote at Misenum and died in Stabiae
14. Teacher of the fifth emperor
15. Sister, wife and mother of emperors
16. Claudius' wife and niece

## DOWN

1. Favorite wife of Nero
2. Emperor who closed the gates of the Temple of Janus
3. Author of the phrase, *Carpe Diem*
4. Author of *The Aeneid*
5. Lucius Domitius by a new name
6. Prefect of Nero's Praetorian Guard
7. Prefect of Tiberius' Praetorian Guard
10. Poisoned by his favorite fungus
12. Spent final years on Capri

## 32. People Who "Settled Down"

By Jennifer Jolivette, Latin IV student of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Holland, Mich.

Name these people who were metamorphosed into plants, then transplant the boxed letters to the blanks in the final question to find out who transformed #2 into the lotus tree.

1. Narcissus
2. Lotus Tree
3. Oak Tree
4. Laurel Tree
5. Hyacinth
6. Sunflower
7. Anemone
8. Purple Mulberries
9. Reeds
10. Linden Tree

Lotus tree (transformed by ?):

## 33. QUICK PIX

By Matthew Fouse, Latin I student of Br. Lawrence Shine, F.S.C., Calvert Hall College H.S., Towson, Md.

## Divine or Mortal?

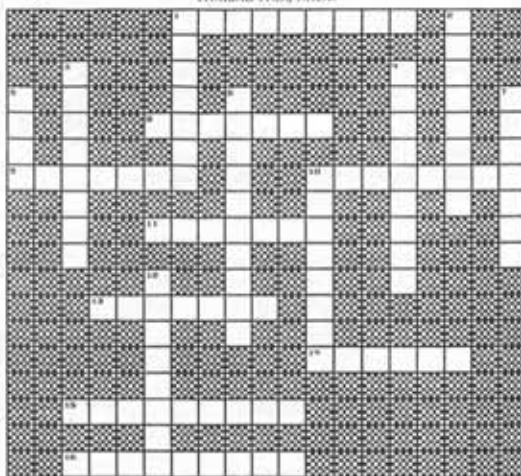
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Pan          | Castor      |
| Clytemnestra | Pollux      |
| Phoebe       | Eurytheus   |
| Atlas        | Neoptolemus |
| Ajax         | Tethys      |

## True or False?

- Medea and Jason were married.
- Theseus was the great hero of the Athenians.
- Percus was father of Danae.
- Diety, the ruler of a little island, found Percus and Danae and freed them.
- The Minotaur was the son of Pasiphae.
- Theseus killed the Minotaur.
- Hercules was considered the greatest hero of Greece.
- Calypso took Odysseus into her care.
- The Trojan Horse caused the downfall of Troy.
- Scylla loved Glaucus at first sight.

## The Julio-Claudian Era

By Jennifer Jolivette, Latin IV student of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Mich.



## 34. PREPOSITION MATCH

By Kristine Moeller, Latin I student of D. Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

- |        |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| circum | a. below, under                 |
| de     | b. into, within, inward         |
| inter  | c. after, following, later      |
| intro  | d. backward, back, behind       |
| per    | e. down, off, away from         |
| post   | f. beyond, excessive, extreme   |
| pro    | g. around, about, on both sides |
| retro  | h. through, very                |
| subter | i. before, forward, for         |
| ultra  | j. between, among, reciprocal   |

## LATIN WORD PUZZLE

By Cathy Postmus, Latin I student of D. Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

How many Latin words can you get from Antiquae Romae Villae

Example:  
aqua


## 36. Greek or Roman Divinity of ??

By Nicole Pipe, Latin II Student of D. Huisken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Match the Greek gods and goddesses with the Roman divinities that hold the same positions and tell their areas of authority.

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Aphrodite—goddess of  | A. Bacchus  |
| Ares—god of           | B. Diana    |
| Artemis—goddess of    | C. Mercurus |
| Athena—goddess of     | D. Neptunus |
| Demeter—goddess of    | E. Vesta    |
| Dionysus—god of       | F. Mars     |
| Eros—god of           | G. Ceres    |
| Gaea—symbol of        | H. Vulcan   |
| Hephaestus—god of     | I. Jupiter  |
| Hermes—messenger for  | J. Venus    |
| Hestia—goddess of the | K. Minerva  |
| Hypnos—god of         | L. Cupid    |
| Poseidon—god of the   | M. Somnus   |
| Zeus—ruler of the     | N. Terra    |



## 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 Adult and Contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

28.

## Carmina Optima

1. BECAUSE I LOVE YOU, Stevie B
2. I'M YOUR BABY TONIGHT, Whitney Houston
3. FROM A DISTANCE, Bette Midler
4. IMPULSIVE, Wilson Phillips
5. THE WAY YOU DO THE THINGS YOU DO, UB40
6. JUSTIFY MY LOVE, Madonna
7. HIGH ENOUGH, Dan Yankees
8. FREEDOM, George Michael
9. STRANDED, Heart
10. SO CLOSE, Daryl Hall & John Oates

29.

## Quid est in Telemone?

By Molly Korb, Bob Patrell, Con Scheller, Latin III students of Mrs. Davis, Bishop Patterson H.S., Columbus, Ohio

1. In Paganus Vita  
IN LIVING COLOR
2. Domus Plena  
FULL HOUSE
3. Gladiatorum Americani  
AMERICAN GLADIATORS
4. Publium Valentinianum  
GENERAL HOBITAL
5. Feminae Callidae  
DESIGNING WOMEN
6. Pater Tribunus Miltum  
MAJOR DAD
7. Caput Ordinis  
HEAD OF THE CLASS
8. Anni Mii  
WONDER YEARS

30.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Russia
2. The Battle of Hædonca, 210 B.C.
3. 14 children's beds
4. One, Donnie Wahlberg.
5. Clouds
6. Both victory and freedom
7. In the Piazza Lariano, near the side entrance of the Basilica of St. John.
8. Sempronius
9. He doesn't want to die without saying goodbye.
10. Because they can't remember the words.

31.



32.

## People Who "Settled Down"

By Jennifer Jolivet, Latin IV student of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Holland, Mich.

Name these people who were metamorphosed into plants, then transplant the boxed letters to the blanks in the final question to find out what transformed #2 into the lotus tree.

1. Narcissus  
N A R C I S S U S
2. Lotus Tree  
D R O P E
3. Oak Tree  
P H I L E M O N
4. Laurel Tree  
D A P H N E
5. Hyacinth  
H Y A C I N T H U S
6. Sunflower  
C Y T I E
7. Anemone  
A D O N I S
8. Purple Mulberries  
P U R P L E B E R R I E S
9. Reeds  
S Y R I N X
10. Linden Tree  
B A U C I S

Lotus tree transformed by?

N Y M P H L E T I S

## PREPOSITION (33.)

## MATCH

- G circum  
E de  
J inter  
B intro  
H per  
C post  
I pro  
D retro  
A subter  
F ultra

## LATIN WORD PUZZLE

Example:

aqua  
VIA  
NAUTA  
LATA  
LAETA  
ANATAE  
ROMANA

VIR  
IN  
QUAE  
VITA  
AMOR  
ANTE  
QUINTA

## QUICK PIX

- D Pan  
M Clytemnestra  
D Phoebe  
D Atlas  
M Ajax  
D Castor  
D Pollux  
M Eurystheus  
M Neoptolemus  
D Tethys

## True or False?

- T Medea and Jason were married.  
T Theseus was the great hero of the Athenians.  
F Perseus was father of Danae.  
F Dictys, the ruler of a little island, found Perseus and Danae and freed them.  
T The Minotaur was the son of Pasiphae.  
T Theseus killed the Minotaur.  
F Hercules was considered the greatest hero of Greece.  
T Calypso took Odysseus into her care.  
T The Trojan Horse caused the downfall of Troy.  
F Scylla loved Glaucus at first sight.

36.

## Greek or Roman Divinity of ??

- J Aphrodite - goddess of LOVE  
F Arce - god of WAR  
B Artemis - goddess of THE HUNT  
K Athena - goddess of WISDOM  
G Demeter - goddess of GRAIN  
A Dionysus - god of WINE  
L Eros - god of LOVE  
N Gaia - symbol of EARTH  
H Hephaestus - god of FIRE  
C Hermes - messenger for THE GODS  
E Hestia - goddess of the HEARTH  
M Hypnos - god of SLEEP  
D Poseidon - god of the SEA  
I Zeus - ruler of the GODS

## New Kids on the Block

Fame comes to no one easily nor without hardships. Many people admire the New Kids and think they became famous quickly and easily. But these people are wrong.

In 1984 the promoter of this musical group, Maurice Starr, first got the idea of starting a new group. He wanted to find five cute kids (under the age of 15) who could sing black songs - but they had to be white.

Maurice had a friend named Mary Alford who said she would find them. First Mary discovered Donnie Wahlberg, Peter Fitzgerald, Chris Haggberg, Eddie Russell and Mark Wahlberg. These five young boys began to practice singing and dancing. After a short time Peter chose not to stay with the others. And so Danny Wood was chosen. Next Chris was replaced by Jonathan Knight, Eddie by Jamie Kelley, and Mark by Jordan Knight.

After much more practice, the group chose a name for itself: Newk (a made-up word with no meaning). Their first performance was on a high school stage. They didn't sing, but only danced and lip synced to the music. The audience was made up of friends, relatives and parents who applauded politely. Their second performance was in Franklin Park, but this time they were not well received. The audience threw dirt and rocks at them. Their third performance was in a theater called The Star. This was finally a good performance and the audience applauded with sincerity.

At this time Jamie Kelley decided not to say with the group any longer. Jamie was replaced by Joey McIntyre. They now chose a new name for their group: New Kids on the Block.

Their next performance was in a jail on Deer Island. The inmates loved them. Then they began to perform in Boston's black night clubs. Once again the audience loved them and lovingly called them "Wiggers."

When CBS produced three of their records, they were

elated. The records, however, did not go over well with the public.

In 1986 the five young men decided to write their own music. They began practicing five hours a day, six days a week.

In 1987 the New Kids had new music, new skills and a new style of dancing. Once again they successfully performed in the black nightclub circuit. Then Maurice announced that they would have to perform in the Apollo Theater in New York City. The five young men were terrified because the audience in that theater was ruthless and demanding. The audience loved the New Kids and gave them a rousing round of applause.

In 1988 a new record was produced called Hangin' Tough, and it was a success. A second release (Don't Go, Girl) reached number ten on the charts, and fame finally came to the New Kids. They then travelled to a theater where Tiffany was performing so that she could see their act. After Tiffany saw them, she invited them to open her shows for her. They went on tour with Tiffany for six weeks, and their fame soared. The New Kids next appeared on national television for cerebral palsy, and their new record called You Got It hit the charts at number three.

In 1989 the New Kids were Superstars! Once again they went on tour and this time Tiffany opened for them.

The New Kids now have both fame and wealth. Their life is pleasant but not without its troubles. Every day they work for hours on stage. They can't walk in public without creating a commotion, and they don't get to see their parents and friends very often.

Soon, however, the New Kids won't be kids. Except for Jamie, each will soon be 20 or 21 years old. Their wish is to do something positive for the youth of America. Therefore the New Kids are encouraging other young people to avoid drugs: Just Say No!