

Desmond Heismanium Tropaeum Obtinet!

Written and translated into Latin by Dan Persinger and Joshua A. Gonzalez, Latin III students of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Holland, Mich.



Heismanium Tropaeum est concupitissimum praemium apud athletas collegiales qui pilam pedibus pulsat. Quotannis Heismanium Tropaeum praestantissimi lusori qui pilam pedibus pulsat in collegio tributum est.

A.D. MCMXCI victor est Desmond Howard qui studet apud Universitatem Michiganensem. Desmond Clevelandiae in Ohioense natus et educatus est ubi pilam pedibus pulsabat pro Sancti Iosephi Ludo Alto. Desmond receptor patens est, qui celeritatem incredibilem, pedes pernicies et manus capaces habet. Hic receptor ingeniosus XIX deorsum-tactus huius anni tempore notavit.

Desmond in agro ubi pila pedibus pulsatur habet agilitatem maximam. Acceptiones difficiles sic facit ut faciles videantur. Ergo meruit cognomen "Magicum." Desmond saepe defensores confusus iacentes in terra relinquit dum ipse ad metam currit.

Aliqua ex parte Desmondis successus est propter Gulonum Luscorum quadrans-dorsum, Elvem Grbacum. In Sancti Iosephi Ludo Alto Desmond et Elvis socii erant. Garius Moeller, magister principalis athletarum qui pilam pedibus pulsat apud Universitatem Michiganensem, Desmondem et Elvem conscripsit ut pro Universitate Michiganense luderent.

Nunc Elvis et Desmond sunt collatores qui pilam felicius iaciunt accipiantque quam aliqui in NCAA historia.

Desmond quoque est lusor periculosus in catervis specialibus. Adversarii pilam ex eius manibus detinere saepe conantur. Contra Universitatem Civitatis Ohioensis Desmond duas pilas pedibus pulsatas ab adversariis ad metam suam retulit, et in eodem ludo CCLXXIX pedes cucurrit ut pilam pedibus non longe pulsata ad metam suam referret. Post hunc cursum miratum, Desmond aspectum sumit qui similis Heismanio Tropaeo erat.

Prisquam Desmond in Cratera Rosea luit, in XI ludis continuis pilam pedibus pulsata ad metam semel vel saepius retulerat. In Cratera Rosea autem Huski Washingtonienses Desmondem inhibuerunt. Propter praesidium Washingtoniense Desmond pilam pedibus pulsata tantummodo semel accipere potuit. Ergo "Magicus" est humanus.

Quando non est in ludorum campis, Desmond est discipulus optimus. Quamquam pilam pedibus in NFL pulsare potest, Desmond dicit se in schola mansurum esse ut diplomam suam mereat. Diploma merita, certe Desmond in NFL pilam pedibus pulsabit!

Bonam fortunam tibi agimus, Desmond!

Mythology Mania

By Casey Kane and April Zenisky, Latin III students of Shirley Davis, Holyoke H.S., Holyoke, Mass.

First there was the Mother Earth,
Gaea was her name.
Along then came the sky Uranus,
With countless stars aflame.
Their children were the Titans,
About twelve in all.
Cronus knocked his father out,
And ended up in... Gaul?
So Cronus was the leader,
Sister Rhea was his wife,
But every time she had a kid,
He took away its life!
So... one day when Zeus was born,
Cronus got a rock.
Zeus grew up in Crete, it's said
And cleaned his old man's clock!
So with his brothers and sisters
Zeus was number one.
He sent the Titans to Tartarus
And decided to have some fun!
It ended up they got the world
Divided into three.
Hades took Tartarus,
And Poseidon got the sea.
Then Zeus got his sister Hera
And took her for a wife.
He made his home on Mt. Olympus,
And he was set for life!

Latin Literary Droppings

Why Every School Needs A Latin Teacher

Bernard Szymczak of Minneapolis, Minn., reminds us that nothing makes a day more perfect for a Latin teacher than to have the most sophisticated and most highly respected teacher of English come to the room to find out what a Latin quotation means that s/he has come across in the text currently being taught. In fact, the only thing more rewarding is to have students stand in line to find out what these Latin literary droppings mean so they can go impress the grades out of their sophisticated and highly respected teacher of English.

With *Fire and Sword* is just one of these books with delicious Latin droppings—nothing too hard, just enough to give the Latin teacher a chance to justify his/her slot on staff: "Pater noster," "vivat," and "Non mihi, non mihi, sed nomini tuo da gloriam!"

Of course, there are more, many more. Sometimes the droppings do tend to be a little obscure. Once the local Latin teacher recovers from the shock of encountering unintelligible Latin in the presence of admiring and expectant eyes, s/he frequently declares a pressing emergency and covers with something like, "I have to go make an emergency phone call right now, but if you leave me the book, I'll look at it and let you know tomorrow what it says."

(Continued in *Pagina Secunda*)

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

To be considered, sample cartoons must be received no later than May 1, 1992.

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

If a cartoonist is selected as a contract cartoonist for the 1992-1993 school year, the cartoon that was submitted as a sample will be printed in the Sept. 1992 issue and paid for at that time. Selected cartoonists will be asked to sign a contract guaranteeing that a new cartoon will be received by Pompeiana, Inc. by the 1st of the month prior to the month it will be published (e.g., by Sept. 1 for the October Newsletter) throughout the 1992-1993 school year.

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

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All applicants are encouraged to keep photocopies of their work as the work of unsuccessful applicants is not returned.

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Friends, Romans & Countrymen



Why Every School Needs a Latin Teacher (Continued a Pagina Prima)

After 5 or 6 years on staff, Latin teachers eventually encounter most of the Latin literary droppings found in the books being read. Then the English Department adopts new texts, selects new novels, and the fun begins all over again, thereby insuring a permanent position for the teacher of Latin.

Getting a Handle on the Nymphs

One of the most baffling aspects of the study of myths has to be Nymphology.

These elusive little creatures are treated very vaguely by the ancient writers themselves and in the resource books available in most school libraries. It also seems that every time you read another footnote in Vergil a new nymph or family of nymphs appears. Some families of nymphs are so evasive that they are mentioned only by one or two authors and left out of the usual reference books.

So who were they? Was there really a valid ancient catalog of nymph families, or did individual authors just make them up as they went along or as they happened to hear about them in local folklore?

After maintaining a chart on the classroom wall for several years on which every nymph sighting was recorded, the following list of nymphs and the families to which they belong has finally emerged. The lists of names for each family is far from complete (nowhere in literature does there seem to be a full list of all 3,000 daughters of Oceanus and Tethys), and it can not be said with certainty that every family has already been gleaned from every footnote in every piece of Latin or Greek literature. The list, however, does represent a start.

Perhaps if it is passed down and added to by two or three generations of Latin teachers, it will one day be complete.

DODONIDES—This is another name for the family of nymphs called the Nysides (q.v., below) because they cared for Bacchus on Mt. Nysa. They are the daughters of Atlas and Aethra. Named nymphs of this family include: *Bromie, Cisseis, Erato, Eriphia, Macris, Nysa, and Polyimno*. They were changed into stars which are now called the *Hyades* because of their grief for their brother Hyas who was killed while hunting a wild boar.

DRYADES—Tree nymphs whose lives depend on the trees they inhabit. They seem to be the same as the *Hamadryades*.

HAMADRYADES—Same as the *Dryades*.

HELIADES—Daughters of Helios that were turned into poplar trees to shed tears of amber over Phaethon.

HESPERIDES—These three "Western Maidens" are either the daughters of Nyx (with no father) or of Atlas and Hesperis, or of Phoreys and Ceto. Their names are *Aegle, Erythea and Arethusa*. Some ancient authors add *Hestia and Hespera* to the list.

Juno's Nymphs—In the *Aeneid* Juno claims to own 14 nymphs (of unidentified family), the most beautiful of whom, *Deiopaia*, she promises to Aeolus.

LIMONIADES—Nymphs of meadows and flowers.

LIMNADES—Dangerous nymphs of lakes.

MELIAN NYMPHS—These nymphs cared for Zeus when he was being hidden as an infant from Cronus. One of these nymphs was named *Melia*.

NAIADES—Water nymphs of lakes, rivers, springs and fountains. One of these nymphs is named *Egeria*.

NAPAEAE—Nymphs of dells, hills and woods. One of these nymphs was *Carme* who was an attendant of Artemis.

NEREIDES—These 50 nymphs are the attendants of Poseidon. They are the children of Nereus and Doris. Identifiable nymphs of this family include: *Amphitrite, Calypso, Clymene, Cymothoe, Galatea, Glaucis and Thetis*.

NYSEIDES—These nymphs, the daughters of Atlas and Aethra, cared for Bacchus on Mt. Nysa. They are now stars called the *Hyades* because of their grief for their brother Hyas who was killed by a wild boar. This family of nymphs is also called the *Dodonides* (q.v., supra, where their identified names have been listed).

OCEANIDES—These 3,000 nymphs of the ocean are



Cara Matrona,

We will soon be celebrating the festival of *Quinquatrus*, and I know that my *filius* will be requesting that he be allowed to learn Greek and study under a *grammaticus* like some of his wealthy friends. He has already completed his studies in a *ludus litterarius* where he had instruction from an excellent *litterator* and *calculator*. He had a very competent, older *paedagogus* who made sure he mastered everything that was taught each day. This is all the schooling that I had when I was a boy, and I see no reason why it won't suffice for my *filius*. Just out of curiosity, however, do you see any good that can come to me from spending the money to have my son study under a *grammaticus*? Of course I could afford it, but the whole idea of this type of "snob appeal" education runs contrary to my gut feelings.

Pinarius Cerealis, Pompeii

Care Pinari,

It sounds as though you have already made up your mind, and, I must say, I do respect your feelings. After all, you are the *pater familias* in your house, and your children should be expected to honor your wishes and respect your feelings.

If your *filius* was excellent in *ludo litterario*, he probably would also do well studying with a *grammaticus*. Your final decision must ultimately hinge on what your plans are for your son's life. Is he your *firstborn filius*? Will he inherit your home and your business or trade? Do you expect that he will simply fill your *calceos* when you get older and become less active? Or do you expect him to move on and make a new life for himself elsewhere.

If you expect him to follow in *vestigis tuis*, then he should do well with the same education that you received when you were a *puer*. Anything else he needs to know he should be able to learn from working alongside you in your affairs.

If, however, you expect your *filius* to be moving out of the house and starting a new life for himself elsewhere, then you really should give him every advantage to

Roga Me Aliquid

compete successfully in our rapidly changing world. Let's face it. It's a *silva fera* out there, a *mundus in quo canis canem edit*. To really make it out there, a young man must become a *vir bonus, dicendi peritus*, and the only way to get there is to start with a *grammaticus*. Yes, your *filius* will have to learn Greek, but he will study both Greek and Latin literature, even though all the instruction and discussion is done in Greek. When he finishes, be prepared to send him away to study with a *rheta* if you want to put the finishing touches on his *litterarum lorica*. It is with a *rheta* that he will attain that *magnam eloquentiam* that will give him a chance to become powerful, wealthy and influential—a true *gloria* for his *pater Pompeius*. During his years with a *rheta* his head will be filled with *suasoriae, controversiae et declamationes*. Should he visit you during those years, you will have to listen patiently to him argue such cases as why *Popilius*, who had been acquitted of parricide by *M. Tullius Cicero*, should be convicted of immorality because he later executed *Tullius* at the encouragement of *Antonius*. If he becomes too tedious, just tell him that you are still the *pater familias* in your *domus*, and that if he can't find something else to talk about besides how *Phidias* had his hands cut off by the people of *Elis*, he had better just sit and listen to the rest of you speak about matters of real importance to your daily life; I would, however, advise you to be kind. After all, such fictional *causae* will be very real to him and will occupy all of his attention when he is with his *rheta*. Who knows? Some day his skill may actually prove useful to you in some very practical way. If nothing else, your *filius*, if successful, should be able to share his wealth with you and with the rest of his family.

Of course, *Pinari*, you must do what your "gut feelings" dictate, but if your *filius* will be moving out into the world, it wouldn't hurt to give him every opportunity to become a *vir bonus*, every opportunity to move up one or two notches on the old census lists. After all, *Pauca eventus boni tibi nocere non possunt*.

Artemeeze

By Alisa Dolan, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

One moonlight evening, Artemis, the goddess of hunt was strolling through the forest. All was calm until a terrified young rabbit came barreling through the underbrush and right towards her. Why could it have been so frightened, Artemis wondered. But she had to do no more pondering because the reason had just presented itself.

A beautiful white owl gave a cry and gracefully flew overhead. Artemis took great pity on the rabbit. She reached for a painless arrow, aimed, and shot at the bird. Unlike most hunters, Artemis never missed her target; she had no reason to wait and see if she had hit her quarry. So she didn't. But, ah, she should have!

She should have seen the reaction the owl had towards the on-coming arrow. This magnificent creature caught that arrow with one talon and brought it back to Artemis. Even though she hadn't seen the owl's performance, she was still astonished by the fact that the owl held the arrow and lived. All of Artemis' arrows were doused in poison and should have been deadly to the touch. Nevertheless, the owl retrieved it. She laid it gently in Artemis' hands and boldly sat on her left shoulder.

Artemis was impressed by the owl's audacity and keenness. Therefore, she named the bird *Artemeeze* after herself and blessed her with immortality. From then on, *Artemeeze* always perched on Artemis' shoulder; unless, of course, she was retrieving arrows.

Circus Maximus

By Latin I students of Hilary Sikes, Indianapolis Jr. H.S., Indianapolis, Miss.

"Run for your money."
"Dangerous," "Bad," "Thriller,"
Father of the Indianapolis 500,
Big brother of the Roller Derby,
Lover of the chariots that "burn it up."
Who feels "Naughty by Nature?"
Who needs blood like a vampire?
Who has an "Appetite for Destruction?"
Who makes the winner feel "2 Legit 2 Quit?"
Who smiles to see *aurigae* go "Round and Round?"
Who would like to "Turn these big wheels out?"
Who wants the crowds to "Stay?"
Resident of Rome and Prince of Entertainment
"Merry-go-Round"

the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. *Calypso* and *Liriope* are named *Oceanides*.

OREADES—These nymphs of hills, mountains and grottoes are attendants of Artemis. Named *Oreades* include: *Arethusa, Callisto* and *Echo*.

PLEIADES—These nymphs of Diana's train are the daughters of Apollo and Pleione. Named nymphs of this family included: *Alcyone, Celaena, Electra, Maise, Merope, Sterope* and *Taygeta*.

Ancient Students Invited into Modern Latin Classroom



(Photo by Mark Shoup, CHS Yearbook Advisor)

Latin III students Steve Dernberger and Andrew Lafolette lay in tesserae on Day III of the project

Eighty students of Latin at Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana, pooled their efforts to invite thirteen ancient Roman students and their teacher to become part of a modern Latin classroom.



The damaged ancient original found at Formiae, Italy

As a special five-day cultural project, all the Latin classes of Carmel H.S. cooperated to create a full-scale reproduction of a Roman mosaic found in Formiae, Italy. The original mosaic (damaged after centuries of wear) featured a group of somber Roman pupils of Equestrian rank with what appears to be their equally somber teacher (top center).



(Photo by Latin IV student Tom Magliery)

Modern mosaic reproduction with restored figures and triple-braid border.

The Latin students created the 6 1/2 foot wide, 6 foot high reproduction of the ancient masterpiece using tesserae cut from modern floor tile and mounted on specially constructed 3/4 inch-thick plywood.

The completed mosaic was grouted and framed and is now proudly awaiting installation in a new Latin classroom which, it is hoped, will soon be built as part of the school's 90 million dollar renovation program.

It is estimated that more than 35,000 individual tesserae were used on the giant mosaic reproduction which took over 400 man-hours to complete.

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A Day in the Life of Publius Sempronius Benignus, Merchant of Rome

By Becky Potratz, Latin student of James R. Stebbins, J.W. Riley H.S., South Bend, Ind.

The sun began to rise above the hills. I was awakened by the clattering of the cleaning slaves. As soon as I rose from my bed, a slave appeared to help me dress. I put on my wool tunic with the narrow purple stripes. The slave fastened my sandals while I placed my gold ring on my finger. I ate my breakfast of a bit of bread and had some wine in the *triclinium*. Immediately after breakfast I left for my shop on the *Via Lata* accompanied by four slaves.

My shop, from which I sell ivory and gold, is one of the finest retail shops. Many shops line the street. The open counters facing the street display all the wares. I enjoy being associated with business in Rome because the standards are so high. Most deals are faithfully kept, which is more than I can say about some of our politicians. My slaves helped me remove the heavy wooden shutters which were protecting the front of my shop from the scoundrels of the night. Today is a good day for business. The streets are bustling with people. There are some boys near the inn playing with dice boxes. On one side of the street a crowd of people are being entertained by a mime. People have also flocked to a group of musicians playing wind instruments. Lucius Valerius' slave has just purchased an extraordinary amount of jewelry. I struck up a conversation with the merchant next to me, who was selling wood tables, "*Quis clamat? Nunc video...Funerea pompa movet per viam. Certe ortus est*

de ordine superiore. Cuius tot ploratoribus venit pecunia."

A former plebeian, who has just recently saved enough money to join the equestrian class, came to me to try and sell his gold ring. He is a man of questionable reputation. I believe it is only a matter of time before he will have to return to the plebeian mob.

After I deposited the money from my last sale into a box, I turned around to see a clucking hen walking all over my ivory items. I asked my slaves where the hen had come from. They replied that a slave had placed it on my table before running in the opposite direction from his master's *domus*. He was obviously trying to run away and didn't want the chicken's cackling to betray his hiding place. I looked for an officer, but, of course, I could not find one when I needed one. Now I was stuck with the hen, and I had to go to the *basilica*.

I ordered one of my slaves to return the hen, and then I left my wife in charge of the shop. The *basilica* was a hall of justice and a public meeting place. As I walked through the streets, I noticed that the graffiti was becoming thicker by the day. Some children were playing hide-and-seek among the shops. All Hades broke loose when they accidentally knocked over one of the display tables. A beggar came up to me, and I generously gave him a *quinarius*. Finally, I reached the rectangular *basilica*. Today I was to serve on the jury,

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)



(Photo by Latin IV student Tom Magliery)

Close-up of the finished reproduction



The Trophy Case of Rome Triumphal Arches

By Frank J. Korn

More than the Pantheon, the Colosseum, and the Appian Way, the triumphal arches of imperial days reach across the ages to remind each passerby—vividly and cogently—of the glory that once was Rome. Perhaps this is so because at least three of them are so marvelously preserved, their ornamentations so perfectly intact, their Latin inscriptions so pristinely legible.

Still standing in the heart of Rome Eternal the arches of Titus, Septimius Severus and Constantine have yielded little of their original stateliness and dignity to the ravages of time, climate, war and the modern plague of urban air pollution. The visitor today still sees them in the same aspect as did *civis Romanus* back in the early fourth century, as did Attila the Hun back in the middle of the fifth, as did Dante Alighieri at the end of the thirteenth.

The marble archway as a form of Roman monumentalization to celebrate the triumph of a military leader can be traced to before the Christian era. Dio Cassius informs us that in 19 B.C. such a tribute was raised in the Forum to honor Augustus for the Parthian victories. The same historian describes how the monument was ornamented with rams of captured ships. Ancient coins depict the monument as bearing the inscription, *S.P.Q.R. IMP. CAE. AUG.*

Prior to this time, the triumphal arch had been a temporary structure of wood, bedecked with flowers and boughs of laurel. It was destined to be dismantled after the returning victorious general and his troops had marched under it to the thunderous applause of the populace—Old Rome's version of a ticker tape parade up Broadway.

We learn from Tacitus (*Ann. II 41*) that late in the year A.D. 16 a splendid triumphal arch was erected to Tiberius down in the Forum, next to the Temple of Saturn. Tacitus writes that this proclaimed "the recovery of the lost ensigns of Varus, led by Germanicus, under the auspices of Tiberius." In time, triumphal arches became the very symbol of Empire. Peregrinating emperors, such as Trajan, Hadrian and the Severi, left a trail of them across the Roman world—from Britain to Africa, and from Spain to Asia Minor. In Rome alone, more than fifty were recorded. With their elegantly engraved and eloquently expressed dedications, they were a striking facet of the personality cult which lay at the core of the Imperial Idea.

Roman architects were early on enthralled by the beauty and grace of the arch, by "the sublime music of the arch," as Stendhal once put it. Perhaps it can be said that when the Romans began to employ the curved opening also for monumental, non-functional purposes, they transcended basic utility and became a people of artists and aesthetes, joining the Greeks in a love of beauty for beauty's sake.



Arch of Titus

But let us now return to the three masterpieces still extant in our time. Of the three best preserved triumphal gateways in Rome today, the oldest is the Arch of Titus. Perched at the top of the *Via Sacra*, which descends into *Forum Romanum*, this single-opening-arch is flanked on either facade by fluted Corinthian columns and engraved on the *typanum* with the words, *SENATUS POPULUSQUE ROMANUS. DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI F.* (The Senate and the Roman People to the Divine Titus, Son of the Divine Vespasian.) Erected by order of Domitian (A.D. 81-96), brother of Titus, the monument pays

tribute to the latter's conquest in Palestine. The interior walls constitute a veritable photo album, with magnificently carved panels of extraordinary detail. One shows Titus in his ceremonial chariot drawn by four handsome steeds. The opposite side presents a striking scene of sturdy, predatory Roman legionaries bearing upon their shoulders some of the spoils of Jerusalem—sacred objects of Jewry such as the seven branched candelabrum and the ark. What a compelling testimonial to the old maxim, *Ars Longa, Vita Brevis!* The sculptor, whoever he was, has been dust for almost two millennia, while his splendid bas-reliefs still adorn the ceremonial entrance to the Forum.

The arch's simplicity of line, and nobility of proportions, won the admiration of Michelangelo, Bramante, et al. Its superbly coffered vault was an endless source of inspiration for the ceilings of Renaissance Rome.



Arch of Septimius Severus

Six hundred yards away, at the northern end of the Forum, rises the three-bayed-arch of Septimius Severus. Built in A.D. 203, it commemorated the ruler's victories against the Parthians, the Arabs, and the people of Mesopotamia. Also honored in the lengthy inscription are the emperor's sons, Caracalla and Geta. In antiquity bronze effigies of all three men in horse-drawn chariots graced the summit.



Arch of Constantine

In A.D. 315 the triple-opening Arch of Constantine was raised in the valley between the Caelian and the Palatine Hills, just a stone's toss from the Colosseum. Dedicated by the Senate and the people to hail the victories of the first Christian emperor, this arch is peculiarly a collage of reliefs stripped from earlier works, such as the Arch of Trajan. From a lofty perch on the upper facade, imperial statues look down at the street below. If they could speak, they would provide us with stirring eye witness accounts of the armies that have marched and fought around the monument's base for the last 1700 years: Huns, Goths, Lombards, Swiss Papal Guards, Brown Shirts of Mussolini, goose-stepping Nazis and liberating American G.I.s advancing from Anzio in June of 1943.

The arches of Rome have had a long run on the stage of world history. Today they have such handsome modern descendants as the *Arc de Triomphe* in Paris, the Marble Arch of London and the Washington Arch in New York.

Merchant of Rome (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

so I could not just listen to the orators impersonally. The defendant was a plebeian who was accused of beating up a slave that was not his. As I looked around, there seemed to be many spectators in the galleries above. After the lawyers had spoken, I marked a D on my ballot. The majority of the jurors agreed with my vote and the man was convicted.

It was not time for *prandium* so I returned home where my wife, having closed the shop for the afternoon rest period, was busy ordering the slaves to bring in the bread, egg dish, salad, apples and wine.

In a few hours I would have to get back to business, but after lunch I had arranged to meet an old friend, Titus Aemilius, at the baths for a mid-day break. First we played *pila* in the *palaestra*. Then it was off to the *unctorium* for a rubdown before entering the *caldarium*. We talked politics for a while and then took a cold dip in the *frigidarium*. After a final rub down, our slaves helped us dress and we went our separate ways. Before returning to the shop, I had to visit the *Domus Aurea* for some very special business. I walked toward the Palatine and Esquiline Hills. The huge statue of Nero was overwhelming as usual. It had to be at least 120 feet high! When I found the man who had sent for me, he showed me the ivory panels in the *triclinium* that had to be replaced. When I was asked to discuss my qualifications, I gave my standard list of references:

Mihi nomen est Publius Sempronius Benignus. Optima mercimonia habeo. Mihi aurum est purissimum. Servi mei adquirent eborum ab splendidissimis elephantis Africanis.

As I walked back to my *taberna*, I couldn't decide whether I was more excited because of the contract I had just received or because of the tour of the *Domus Aurea* and its animal-filled grounds.

That night I shared the excitement of the day with my neighbor, Quintus, who joined my family for *cena*. I discussed the trial over the eggs and *mutuum* and saved the visit to the *Domus Aurea* for the *prima mensa*. Fish, vegetables and a juicy *gallina* helped the conversation flow. *Secunda mensa* consisted of cakes, apples, nuts and more wine. Quintus is especially pleasant to invite for *cena* because he knows a thousand jokes.

As I lay in my *cubiculum*, I could hardly wait to fall asleep so I would be rested and ready for another day of business as a Roman merchant.

To Catullus, From Your Loving Brother

By Annie Wearden, Latin III student of Bo Lawrence,
St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

I sit here by the window, brother,
Wondering where you are
Outside it's dark and night is falling
Bringing countless stars.

I wish we hadn't had that fight
Now you're no longer here
The house is silent and lonely now
My heart is filled with fear.

After you left I became deathly ill
And I longed to see you again,
But you were gone, your pride was crushed,
So here I've been since then.

I just keep getting worse and worse;
I know that soon I'll die.
Outside my room the wind is howling,
Soon I answer its cry.

I'll never see you smile again
Or feel the laughter you bring.
Outside my room it's winter now,
The birds no longer sing.

The flowers all have gone away;
The trees are bare and cold.
The sky is gray and lonely,
And the sun contains no gold.

The thought of death used to scare me so;
Now I don't care anymore.
I wanted to say, brother, before I die,
That I'm with you forevermore.

Neptune's Magical Creation From Under the Sea

By McCall Ross, Eighth Grade Latin student of
LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School,
Barrington, Ill.

According to Roman mythology, the *equus est* a creation of Neptune, the sea *deus*. This *fabula* describes the origin of our present day *equi*.

Neptune, Jupiter et Pluto, three young *dei et alio fratres*, had to decide which of them would rule each of the three regions: the *caelum*, the *mare*, et the Underworld. A dice *iudex* chose Jupiter for the *caelum*, Neptune for the *mare*, et Pluto for the underworld.

Ubi Neptune arrived in his *regio sub mari*, he created *magnos* half-*equos*—half-fish creatures. These creatures had slender, multi-colored bodies. Their tails, covered with shimmering scales, tapered off in opaque fins. A silky material covered their long necks, slender noses, et delicate ears. Long, white manes crowned their necks. Their eyes, capable of reflecting their moods, could change *de oculis foris* that scared most creatures, in *oculos magnos*, kind and brown, able to soothe even the fiercest of *omnium* beings.

One day, a pair of these sea-*equorum*, mates, swam too close to shore, et the tide threw them up on the beach. They struggled to get back *ad aquam*, cum no success. They lay down for *multas horas* until Apollo, the sun *deus*, took notice of them. He sent Mercury to tell Neptune that two of his sea-creatures were stranded in the shore. Ubi *nuntius* narravit Apollo's sighting to Neptune, Neptune grew quiet. The sea *rex* came up cum three ideas: rescue the *animalia* himself, get Mercury to retrieve them, or let them die. He could not leave the water et travel *ad mortal terras* as his *novum*-found *regnum* would go in chaos. He could not tell Mercury to retrieve the sea-*equos* as they would be afraid; *sed* he also knew he could *non* leave them to die. So, with a wave of his trident, Neptune bowed his *caput*, and the sea-horses underwent a wonderful change.

"Nunc," he said, "go, Mercury. Teach *mea animalia* the ways of land *animalia*."

Puzzled, the young *nuntius* returned *ad* the surface et found two four-legged mammals cautiously walking around. Their fur was thin, cum a speck of multi-colored hairs here et there. Their faces were the same, the manes the same, everything the same, except that they *nunc* traveled upon four legs.

Thus, that *est* how the *equi* of our modern world were created.

Keeping Latin Contemporary

(Based on "Back from the dead," an AP article that appeared in the Minneapolis Star Tribune, Jan. 7, 1992. Special thanks to Bernard Szymczak.)

Nothing is more contemporary than the weekly news, and when Radio Finland attempts to broadcast five minutes of *Nuntii Latini* every week, their writers need to be able to have Latin expressions for every newsworthy current event.

If you are planning to discuss world events in Latin, you will find the following expressions interesting. They were coined by the staff of *Nuntii Latini*.

Communitas rerum publicarum Independentium, Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the Soviet Union)

Discrimen Sinus Persici, Persian Gulf Crisis

Syndromae Immunitatis Defectus Adquisiti (SIDA), AIDS

Fusus Spatialis, Space Shuttle

Alsulegia Glacialis, Ice Hockey

Confoederatae Civitates Americae Septentrionalis, The United States

Readers with short wave radios can hear *Nuntii Latini* broadcast to South and North America over frequencies 9560, 11755, 15400, 21550 khz on Saturdays at 8:55 a.m. and 8:45 p.m., and on Sundays at 8:55 a.m. (Central Standard Time).

Along the same lines, *Newsweek* (Feb. 10, 1992, p. 37), is reporting that the Austrians have also climbed on the Latin bandwagon and are now presenting two pages of news in Latin on National TV, updated thrice weekly.

The Most Significant Roman Battles: A.D. 376 — 410

Legionnaire Score Board

Romans in power: V — Challengers and Barbarians: III



Overheard at Primavera: "Let's dance with them instead of attacking them."

Marcanopolis, Gothic Invasion of Thrace

A.D. 376

When Roman legionaries under Lupicinus were attacked by the Goths led by Fritigern, they stood their ground bravely even after Lupicinus fled from the battle field. Brave as they were, the Legionnaires were totally defeated by the Goths.

Argentaria, Invasion of the Alemanni from Germany
May A.D. 378

The Romans under Gratianus completely overwhelmed the Alemanni under Priarius. Priarius himself was killed and only 5,000 Alemanni escaped.

Hadrianople, Second Gothic Invasion of the East
August 9, A.D. 378

When the Roman troops of Emperor Valens were attacked by an army of Goths led by Fritigern, the Roman cavalry fled ingloriously from the field leaving the Roman legionnaires to be quickly surrounded and slaughtered. Two thirds of the Roman legionaries were killed, including 39 officers and tribunes. Valens was wounded but was rescued by his men and carried to safety in a nearby wooden hut. When the Goths saw where he was taken, they lit the hut on fire and Valens died in the blaze.

Aquileia, Eugenius' Usurpation
Sept. 6 & 7, A.D. 394

Eugenius, emperor of the Western Empire, tried to usurp the power of Theodosius, emperor of the Eastern Empire. The western forces led by Arbogastes carried the day on Sept. 6, but when he sent troops to blockade Theodosius from the rear, these troops deserted to the side of Theodosius. On Sept. 7 a severe dust storm was blowing in the faces of Arbogastes' troops, and they were totally defeated by Theodosius.

Pluto's Namesake

By Kevin Jahandarie, Grade 6 Student of Gayle R.
Hightower, Mansfield Middle School, Storrs, Conn.

There was once a man who named his son after the god Pluto. The man thought that his son was going to die because he was very sick when he was born. The man named him Pluto because he thought his son would soon join the god in the Underworld. However, Pluto didn't die, but the man never changed his name.

The god Pluto was very angry. He came to the man and asked, "How dare you name a mere mortal after me?" The man was afraid that Pluto would hurt his son, so he told the god his story. "Please do not hurt my son," the man begged. But this wasn't enough for the god "His name is still Pluto," the god said. "He belongs in the Underworld. That is where I will take him. Since Cerberus doesn't pay attention to me much anymore and doesn't always stop people from trying to leave my domain, your son must guard the entrance to the Underworld forever."

The man didn't know what to do. He couldn't let Pluto take his son away. Then he thought of something that would be a good sacrifice to appease Pluto. He went into his house and made a special recipe in three bowls linked together and brought it back to the god. "I give this to you in exchange for my son. It is for Cerberus. Now you won't need my son to help guard the entrance to the Underworld," said the man. Pluto accepted the sacrifice as long as the man changed his son's name.

The man named his son Purina. Purina used the recipe his father had given Pluto to make the first brand of dog food. To this day, Purina dog food is still bought.

Tabraca, Revolt of Gildo

A.D. 398

5,000 hand-picked legionnaires under the command of Mascazel were sent to put down a revolt of 70,000 Africans (among whom were a number of Roman legionnaires who had deserted) led by Gildo. On the first charge of Mascazel's hand-picked legion, the legionnaires under Gildo fled the field, followed by the rest of Gildo's 70,000 troops. After an almost bloodless battle, Gildo was captured and later committed suicide in a Roman prison.

Pollentia, 1st Gothic Invasion of Italy

March 29, A.D. 403

A Roman cavalry led by Stilicho overran a camp of Goths led by Alaric as the camp was celebrating the traditional rites of spring. After they recovered from the initial confusion, the Goths did organize a resistance to the Roman attack, but Stilicho led his legionnaires into the center of the camp, slaughtering thousands and taking Alaric's wife captive.

Florence, German Invasion of Italy

A.D. 406

When German invaders had surrounded Florence and had almost starved it into submission, a Roman army led by Stilicho arrived and completely surrounded the Germans themselves, starving them into surrender.

Rome, 2nd Gothic Invasion of Italy A.D. 408 — 410

Alaric arrived in 408 and blockaded the city into starvation. The Romans paid a large ransom so Alaric would leave the city alone. Alaric then returned in 409, captured Ostia and forced Rome to depose its Emperor Honorius. Alaric made the Goth Attilius emperor of Rome and left. Alaric returned again in 410 to continue his ongoing pillaging of the city. The Romans at first resisted, but on the night of August 24th Gothic sympathizers opened the Salarian Gate to him, and his men invaded the city to pillage and massacre.

Pax

By Tom Scarborough, Latin II Student of
Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Must they push for weapons and war
From the inside we are torn
We must all try to cease
Can we not all try at least
Work for peace, one and all
United we'll stand
Divided we'll fall.

CLASSIC CACHINNATIO



*Hospitium Hic Locatur**Triclinium Cum Tribus Lectis*

Cena Specials At The Hospitium Pompeianum Located Near The Thermae Stabianae

GUSTATIO

Ius De Holere

Soak 1/4 cup of lentils for 2 hours until soft. Then mix them with 1/4 cup of soft chick-peas, 1/4 cup of split peas, and 1 ounce of barley in 4 quarts of water and bring to a boil. Then cook over low heat for an hour. Stir frequently and remove any foam that may build up on top of the water. After 1 hour add 1/4 cup olive oil, 2 chopped leek heads, 1 tsp. coriander, 1 tsp. dill, 1 tsp. fennel, 4 cups of chopped fresh spinach, and continue cooking on low heat, stirring occasionally.

Boil a whole head of cabbage for ten minutes. Remove from the water and save the water. Carefully remove the outmost 10 leaves and save for later. Cut up the rest of the cabbage and add it to the soup.

Pour 1 quart of the water in which the cabbage was boiled into the soup and add another tsp. of fennel seed, 2 tsp. oregano and 5 chopped celery leaves.

Cook for one more hour over low heat, stirring frequently so it won't burn.

PRIMA MENSA

Patina De Asparagi

Cook 1 lb. of finely cut asparagus in boiling water for 5 minutes. Saving the water, remove the boiled asparagus and soak it in 1 1/2 cups white wine for 1/2 hour. Saving the wine, remove the asparagus and mix it with 1/4 tsp. black pepper, 1 tsp. celery seed, 1 tsp. coriander, 1/4 tsp. savory, 1 medium sized onion finely chopped, 1/4 cup of the wine saved from soaking the asparagus, 1 cup of the water saved from boiling the asparagus, and 2 tsp. olive oil. Mash this all together. Bring it to a quick boil (stirring constantly) and then cook over a low heat for 15 minutes. After this slow cook, stir in 1 well beaten egg yolk and serve with a little black pepper.

*Vinulina Cocta*

Cut 1 lb. of veal into small cubes and boil for 10 minutes. Saving the water, remove the cubes and roll them in a mixture of 2 tbs. flour, 1 tsp. ginger, and 1/2 tsp. black pepper. Brown the cubes in a little olive oil and then place them in a baking dish. Pour over them 1 cup of the water in which the veal was boiled. Cover the baking dish and bake at 300° for 40 minutes. Then add 1 chopped onion, 2 cups chopped leek heads, 3 peeled and chopped Jonathan apples and 1 cup of broad beans. Bake for another 40 minutes and then mash the apples into the sauce to thicken it. Serve with a sprinkling of ginger.

SECUNDA MENSA

Crustula De Nugis

In a small roasting pan spread out 1/8 cup almonds, 1/8 cup walnuts, 1 tbs. poppy seed, and 1/8 cup cleaned filberts. Roast at 350° for 5 or 6 minutes, stirring once to make sure they roast uniformly. They're done when they are just beginning to turn brown.

Remove the nuts from the roasting pan. Chop them finely and, in a mixing bowl, blend them with 1/4 cup of honey that has just been heated to foaming boil.

Bring another 1/4 cup of honey to foaming boil and mix into it 1 cup of sesame seeds. Quickly pour this honey/sesame seed mixture out onto an oiled marble slab and with an oiled rolling pin, work the mixture into a rectangular slab 1/8" thick. Quickly cut the sesame seed slab in half and spread the nut mixture on one half. Cover it with the other half of the sesame seed slab and roll the two halves together as flat as possible. Cut into small pieces and cool before serving.

Parthenon Back Together Again

Anyone who has visited Athens since 1986 has been disappointed to see the east end of the Parthenon dismantled and cluttered with scaffolding—not a very good photo opportunity.

Now, however, the dismantled stones are back in place, and the scaffolding is gone as restorers concentrate on other parts of the Acropolis.

Dido's Farewell

By Ivy Eckerman, Latin III student of Bo Laurence,
St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

Through misty eyes I see him float away.
No woman could steal him,
But the tide has.

My Aeneas! Why do the gods hate me so?
They gave you to me then ripped you away.
I will risk the gods' wrath if you will turn and come
back!

Why must we part? We are meant for each other.
I control a whole city, but I can't control you,
one man, and make you stay.

You say that Mercury beckoned you to keep going to
that land.

Whether it is true, or if it is just that you
want to leave, I have lost you.

You sail away with hopes of a future,
But my hopes sail away with you,
And once you disappear on the horizon, so do they.

You should have said good-bye.
I probably wouldn't have been able to handle it,
But I needed to hear it.

You never said it, but I will say it you,
To you and to the whole world.
I bid you farewell, my love, as I sail from this world
as you sail from me.



INDICIA PER ACTA DIURNA PALAM FACTA (Classified Ads)

Arma Viris Cano

Authentic reproductions of ancient weaponry are hard to come by, unless you have the new **Museum Replicas Limited Catalog #20**. 1 (800) 241-3664

With this catalog the following items may be acquired:

Roman Trooper's Helmet made from 18 gauge steel with bronze trim. #8-891 \$289 + \$6.95 s/h.

Celtic Bronze Helmet made from 17-18 gauge bronze. ca. 250 B.C. #8-747 \$315 + \$6.95 s/h.

Bronze Illyrian Helmet made from 17-18 gauge bronze w/ elongated cheekpieces. #8-746 \$310 + \$6.95 s/h.

Hoplite Sword made from stainless steel with maple handle. Comes with wood & leather scabbard. ca. 480 B.C. #1-781 \$195 + \$5.25 s/h.

Falcata, the feared weapon used by Rome's enemies. Made from Krupp CK55 steel with solid brass handle. #1-743 \$240 + \$5.95 s/h.

The Roman Gladius made from high carbon steel with an ash grooved grip and spherical pommel. ca. A.D. 100 #1-763 \$195 + \$5.25 s/h.

Roman Scutum: wood with leather cover and steel trim. Umbo has horizontal grip. #8-893 \$185 + \$9.95 s/h.

Hac Aestate Ad Graeciam Iter Facere Potes

Study with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens next summer. The June 3-June 19 program called "Quest for the Ionian Greeks" will feature travel/study on the Attic mainland, in the eastern Aegean and on the coast of Asia Minor. To request an application, call ASCSA, (212) 861-0302.

Idus Martiae Veniunt

Don't miss the excitement. Rumor has it that something very special is planned for the upcoming Ides. All that's known for sure is that the Great C. Julius Caesar will be leading a procession to a special meeting of the Senate. Ever since Great Caesar has returned from Gaul, he has not failed to surprise us. If you were on hand when the New Calendar was introduced, you know how moving it was to be part of that moment in history. Remember the thrill of watching them post the names of 600 new families that Great Caesar added to the Senatorial ranks? If you attended the dedication of Great Caesar's new park for the *populi Romani*, you know the meaning of excitement. Don't miss the Ides! Come see what surprises await us all! *Idi Estote!*

Tandem Omnia Habere Potes!

Now you can have it all! Those large, beautiful, hard-to-find posters of Italy and Pompeii are now available from the Italian section of the **Applause Learning Resources Catalog**. (800) 253-5351

In addition to 11 full pages of beautiful materials (including A.V.) advertised for teachers of Italian—much of which is also perfect for the Latin class, there are also 10 full Latin-specific pages advertising learning programs, background and enrichment materials, texts, videos and micro-computer software.

If you have not seen the new **OPTIMUS** catalog, you may want to request one by writing OPTIMUS, P.O. Box 154, East Northport, N.Y. 11731-0154. The **OPTIMUS** catalog features nine pages of cassettes with texts, filmstrips/cassettes and workbooks.

If you have access to a computer lab, you will want to request a catalog from **Centaur Systems, Ltd.**, 407 N. Brearly St., Madison, WI 53703-1603. This catalog features software for general vocabulary drills, etymology, textbook-series-specific drills and tutorials for translating short selections of Vergil and Cicero.



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



Latin Learning, BY GARY



Joe Vadis



MYTH MIRTH



Carmina
Optima

44. Et Eorum Auctores

- I. SEXUALIOR SUM, Fredericus Recte Dictus
- II. UT TECUM SIM, Magister Magnus
- III. MORES OCCULTI, U II
- IV. QUO MODO TE DE SENTIO, Catherina Alba
- V. MEMENTO ILLIUS TEMPORIS, Michael Iacobides
- VI. VIBEOLOGIA, Paula Abdula
- VII. MIHI BONUS ES, Amanda Concessio
- VIII. PERGE ID PRAEBERE, Keithus Sudor
- IX. NON POSSUM EFFICERE UT ME AMES, Bona Ralitta
- X. BENE ME HABEBO, Edvardulus Nummus

45. A "Brief" Puzzle

By Chad Preston, 10th grade student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport H.S., Fairport, N.Y.

Match the terms on the left, which have to do with animals, with their definitions on the right.

- _____ brevicaudate A having short legs
_____ brevirostrate B having short teeth
_____ brevipennate C having short tail
_____ brevilingual D having short whiskers
_____ breviped E having short tongue
_____ F having short wings
_____ G having short hair
_____ H having short memory
_____ I having short beak
_____ J having short claws

46. How Well Did You Read?

- What high school did Desmond Howard attend?
- What is *vitulina cocta*?
- What was P. S. Benignus commissioned to repair in the *Domus Aurea*?
- From which company can you buy an authentic reproduction of a Roman trooper's helmet?
- What is the deadline for submitting cartoons to be considered as a 1992-1993 contract cartoonist?
- What kind of nymphs are the *Limnades*?
- From what classical building was the scaffolding finally removed after seven years?
- How much education did *Pinarlus Cerealis* receive as a boy?
- Which city's conquest is commemorated on relief panels on the inner walls of the Arch of Titus?
- Which emperor took advantage of a dust storm to defeat his enemies?

An A-Muse-ing Puzzle

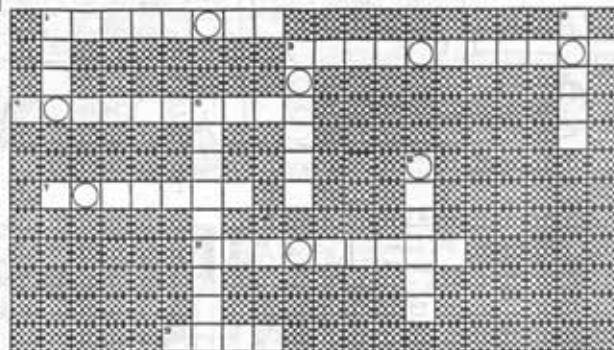
By Doug Baer, Latin IV student, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Ind.

ACROSS CLUES

- Muse of epic poetry
- Muse of choral dance
- Muse of sacred songs
- Muse of lyric poetry
- Mother of the Muses
- Father of the Muses

DOWN CLUES

- Muse of history
- Muse of love poetry
- Muse of comedy
- Muse of tragedy
- Muse of astronomy



Arrange the circled letters in the boxes below to form a word which is a synonym of "amusing."

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Zodiacal Zaniness

By Yungdar Fu, Latin student of Catherine Neide, East Brunswick H.S., East Brunswick, N.J.

Match the GLYPHS and the PERIODS to the proper Zodiacs and then solve the Latin phrase below.

48.

ZODIACS	GLYPHS	PERIODS
Aries	_____	_____
Taurus	_____	_____
Gemini	1 _____	_____
Cancer	2 _____	1 _____
Leo	_____	2 _____
Virgo	_____	_____
Libra	_____	2 _____
Scorpio	1 _____	_____
Sagittarius	_____	_____
Capricorn	1 _____	4 _____
Aquarius	_____	1 _____
Pisces	_____	2 _____

1 is used in the phrase once
2 is used twice
4 is used four times



Friend or Foe?

Submitted by Fortunata Brockmeier, Latin III student of Jane Ozman, Holland H.S., Holland, Mich.

Score the blanks to the left:

1 for an AMICABLE pair; 2 for an ODIUS pair

- _____ Achilles + Cygnus
_____ Agamemnon + King Menelaus
_____ Antony (Mark) + Cleopatra
_____ Apollo + Orpheus
_____ Britannicus + Nero
_____ Catiline + Cicero
_____ Cronus + his children
_____ Jason + King Pelias
_____ Leto + Niobe
_____ Lucullus + Sulla
_____ Prometheus + Zeus

Total

Proof:

x = day of Caesar's death

y = # in a triumvirate

z = total

x + y = z

GLYPHS		PERIODS
A	G 	M September 24–October 23
B	H 	N January 21–February 18
C	I 	O April 21–May 21
D	J 	P August 23–September 23
E	K 	Q June 22–July 22
F	L 	R November 22–December 21
		S February 19–March 20
		T July 23–August 22
		U December 22–January 20
		V May 22–June 21
		W October 24–November 21
		X March 21–April 20

50. Descriptive Dilemma

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

Find the god, person, or place that fits the description.

_____ Apollo	_____ Remus
_____ Diana	_____ Rhea Silvia
_____ Forum	_____ Rhodanus
_____ Julius Caesar	_____ Roma
_____ Latium	_____ Sardinia
_____ Marcus Antonius	_____ Saturnus
_____ Neptunus	_____ Scotia
_____ Niobe	_____ Sibylla
_____ Octavianus	_____ Troia
_____ Olympus	_____ Tullus Hostilius
_____ Palatium	_____ Venus
_____ Paris	_____ Vesta
_____ Quirinus	_____ Vulcanus

- A. An island in the Mediterranean Sea
B. Bitter enemy of Cicero defeated by Octavianus
C. The god of fire
D. The name given to the deified Romulus
E. Son of Jupiter and Latona; brother of Diana
F. Mother of Romulus and Remus
G. The priestess and oracle of Apollo
H. Market Place
I. Home of the gods
J. Queen of Thebes, turned to stone
K. Third king of Rome
L. The goddess of the hearth
M. One of the seven hills of Rome
N. Goddess of the moon, the hunt, and the forest
O. Son of Priam
P. Home of the Circus Maximus
Q. General, conquered Pompey
R. Twin brother of Romulus
S. Region in Italy in which Rome was situated
T. The god of the sea
U. The goddess of love, and beauty
V. Another name for Scotland
W. The Rhone, a river in Gaul
X. Famous horse was built here
Y. The god of agriculture
Z. Name of emperor Augustus

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.)

44.

Carmina Optima

- I. I'M TOO SEXY, Right Said Fred
- II. TO BE WITH YOU, Mr. Big
- III. MYSTERIOUS WAYS, U2
- IV. THE WAY I FEEL ABOUT YOU, Karyn White
- V. REMEMBER THE TIME, Michael Jackson
- VI. VIBEOLOGY, Paula Abdul
- VII. GOOD FOR ME, Amy Grant
- VIII. KEEP IT COMIN', Keith Sweat
- IX. I CAN'T MAKE YOU LOVE ME, Bonnie Raitt
- X. I'LL GET BY, Eddie Money

45.

A "Brief" Puzzle

By Chad Preston, 10th grade student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport H.S., Fairport, N.Y.

Match the terms on the left, which have to do with animals, with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>C</u> brevicaudate | A having short legs |
| <u>I</u> brevirostrate | B having short teeth |
| <u>F</u> brevipennate | C having short tail |
| <u>E</u> brevilingual | D having short whiskers |
| <u>A</u> breviped | E having short tongue |
| | F having short wings |
| | G having short hair |
| | H having short memory |
| | I having short beak |
| | J having short claws |

46.

How Well Did You Read?

1. St. Joseph H.S.
2. Cooked veal
3. Ivory panels in the triclinium
4. Museum Replicas Limited
5. They must be received by May 1, 1992.
6. Dangerous nymphs of lakes
7. The Parthenon
8. He only studied in a *ludus litterarius*.
9. Jerusalem's
10. Theodosius, Emperor of the Eastern Empire

47.



HUMOROUS

48.

Zodiacal Zaniness

By Yungdar Fu, Latin student of Catherine Neide, East Brunswick H.S., East Brunswick, N.J.

Match the GLYPHS and the PERIODS to the proper Zodiacs and then solve the Latin phrase below.

Q U I D E S T S I G N U M T U U H ?

ZODIACS	GLYPHS	PERIODS
Aries	<u>F</u>	<u>X</u>
Taurus	<u>L</u>	<u>O</u>
Gemini	¹ <u>D</u>	<u>V</u>
Cancer	² <u>I</u>	¹ <u>Q</u>
Leo	<u>C</u>	² <u>T</u>
Virgo	<u>H</u>	<u>P</u>
Libra	<u>B</u>	² <u>M</u>
Scorpio	¹ <u>G</u>	<u>W</u>
Sagittarius	<u>K</u>	<u>R</u>
Capricorn	¹ <u>E</u>	⁴ <u>U</u>
Aquarius	<u>A</u>	¹ <u>N</u>
Pisces	<u>J</u>	² <u>S</u>

¹ is used in the phrase once

² is used twice

⁴ is used four times

GLYPHS	PERIODS
A	M September 24 – October 23
B	N January 21 – February 18
C	O April 21 – May 21
D	P August 23 – September 23
E	Q June 22 – July 22
F	R November 22 – December 21
G	S February 19 – March 20
H	T July 23 – August 22
I	U December 22 – January 20
J	V May 22 – June 21
K	W October 24 – November 21
L	X March 21 – April 20

49.

Friend or Foe?

Submitted by Fortunata Brockmeier, Latin III student of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Holland, Mich.

Score the blanks to the left:

1 for an AMICABLE pair; 2 for an ODIUS pair

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| <u>2</u> | Achilles + Cygnus |
| <u>1</u> | Agamemnon + King Menelaus |
| <u>1</u> | Antony (Mark) + Cleopatra |
| <u>1</u> | Apollo + Orpheus |
| <u>2</u> | Britannicus + Nero |
| <u>2</u> | Catiline + Cicero |
| <u>2</u> | Cronus + his children |
| <u>2</u> | Jason + King Pelias |
| <u>2</u> | Leto + Niobe |
| <u>1</u> | Lucullus + Sulla |
| <u>2</u> | Prometheus + Zeus |

18 Total

Proof:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 x = \text{day of Caesar's death} & 15 \\
 y = \# \text{ in a triumvirate} & 3 \\
 z = \text{total} & 18 \\
 \hline
 x + y = z
 \end{array}$$

50.

Descriptive Dilemma

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

Find the god, person, or place that fits the description.

<u>E</u> Apollo	<u>R</u> Remus
<u>N</u> Diana	<u>F</u> Rhea Silvia
<u>H</u> Forum	<u>W</u> Rhodanus
<u>Q</u> Julius Caesar	<u>P</u> Roma
<u>S</u> Latium	<u>A</u> Sardinia
<u>B</u> Marcus Antonius	<u>Y</u> Saturnus
<u>T</u> Neptunus	<u>V</u> Scotia
<u>J</u> Niobe	<u>G</u> Sibylla
<u>Z</u> Octavianus	<u>X</u> Troia
<u>I</u> Olympus	<u>K</u> Tullus Hostilius
<u>M</u> Palatium	<u>U</u> Venus
<u>O</u> Paris	<u>L</u> Vesta
<u>D</u> Quirinus	<u>C</u> Vulcanus

Desmond Wins the Heisman Trophy

Written and translated by Dan Persinger and Joshua A. Gonzalez, Latin III students of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Holland, Mich.

The Heisman Trophy is the most coveted award in College Football. The Heisman is awarded annually to the most outstanding college football player.

The 1991 winner is Desmond Howard of the University of Michigan. Desmond was born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio, where he played football at St. Joseph High School.

Desmond is a wide receiver who possesses incredible speed, nimble feet, and capable hands. This spectacular receiver scored 19 touchdowns this season.

Desmond is an acrobat on the football field. He makes difficult receptions seem easy. Thus, he has earned the nickname "Magic." He often leaves defenders lying puzzled on the ground while he sprints for the goal line.

The success of Desmond is partially due to the quarterback of the Wolverines, Elvis Grbac. In St. Joseph High School, Desmond and Elvis were teammates. Michigan Head Football Coach Gary Moeller recruited both Desmond and Elvis to play football for the University of Michigan. Now, Elvis and Desmond

are the most prolific passing and receiving team in NCAA history.

Desmond is also a dangerous special teams player. Opponents often try to keep the ball out of his hands. Desmond returned two kickoffs for touchdowns and returned a punt 93 yards for a touchdown against Ohio State. After this thrilling run, Desmond struck a pose which resembled the Heisman Trophy.

Desmond took a streak of 11 consecutive games with at least one touchdown into the Rose Bowl. In the Rose Bowl, the Washington Huskies were successful in stopping Desmond. The tough Washington defense held Desmond to only one catch. Thus, "Magic" is human after all.

Off the field, Desmond is an excellent student. Although he could play football in the NFL, Desmond says that he will remain in school to complete his education. Once he completes his education, expect to see Desmond in the NFL!

Good Luck, Desmond!