

POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER

VOL. XX, NO. 9

MAY, A. D. MCMXCIV



Mensis Maius

Matres Nunc Honorandae Sunt

(Based on an article submitted by Tracie Albarano and Carissa Long, Latin III students of Nancy Benn, Hollidaysburg Area H.S., Hollidaysburg, Penn.)

Fortasse Romani diem non habebant quo die Romani matres suas honorabant, sed non nulli dies erant quibus diebus Romani varias deas maternas colebant.

Una ex his deabus erat Magna Mater quae naturae fecunditatem curabat. Magna Mater ab pridie Non. Apr. usque ad a.d. IV Id. Apr. colebatur.

Altera ex his deabus erat Ceres quae terrae fructus curabat. Ceres ab pridie Id. Apr. usque ad a.d. XIII Kal. Mai. colebatur.

Tertia ex his deabus erat Maia, cuius mensis hic est. Maia erat Mercuri mater et Kalendis Maiis ab Romanis colebatur. Olim in Italia antiquissima Maia erat primi veris dea et appellabatur "Maia Maestas." Maia quoque appellabatur "Fauna," "Bona Dea," et "Ops." Quod Maia Maestas erat Vulcani uxor, Vulcani flamen huic deae suam gravidam Kalendis Maiis sacrificabat.

Iuno erat Iovis uxor, sed matres non honorabantur propter Iunonem. Matronae ipsae Iunonem colebant. Kalendis Martiis matronae Romanae Matronalia celebrabant, et Iunonem "Lucinam" appellabant. Iuno Lucina partum curabat. Diana quoque appellabatur

"Lucina," et haec dea quoque a matronis colebatur; matres Romanae autem propter Dianam Lucinam non honorabantur.

In America Domini Dies secundus in mense Maia vocatur "Matris Dies." Hoc anno in calendario Gregoriano Matris Dies erit mensis Maias dies octavus. Hic dies matrum, et vivarum et mortuarum, honorandarum causa reponitur.

Hoc die unus mos est gerere flores. Flores albi indicant parentis matrem esse mortuam; flores autem cum pigmento indicant parentis matrem vivere.

Matris Dies in Britannia abhinc multos annos institutus est. A.D. MDCCCLXXII Julia Ward Howe primam Matris Diem in America celebravisse dicitur. A.D. MCMVII Anna Jarvis hanc celebrationem in multas urbes per Americam introduxisse dicitur; tandem, A.D. MCMXIV Praeses Woodrow Wilson declaravit Matris Diem futurum esse diem festum publicum per totam Americam. A.D. MCMXIV Matris Dies erat mensis Maias dies nonus in calendario Gregoriano.

Hoc mense noli oblivisci matris tuae!



Nero Vows to Rebuild Rome

By Kris Peterson and Indira Boreasahole, Latin students of Jim Stebbins, J.W. Riley H.S., South Bend, Indiana

ROMA, DCCCXVII A.V.C.: On a.d. XV Kal. Aug. of this year Rome was the target of a blazing fire that began early in the morning. The fire raged for six days leaving people homeless and important city buildings burned to the ground. Fire fighters from all neighboring towns were called in to help fight the blaze. The Emperor Nero, who witnessed the blaze from the Tower of Maecenas in neighboring Antium, has officially declared the city a disaster area.

It is the intention of the Emperor to rebuild the city, but this time in a rectangular fashion. Not only will there be more room for *insulae*, but the renovations will feature a *Domus Aurea* for the Emperor himself to be built between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills. To show his commitment to the rebuilding of Rome, the Emperor plans to furnish his Golden Palace with works of art imported from Greece and with a 120 foot high showpiece statue of himself.

Proposed renovations will include a new street system for the city. Roads will be relocated and reconstructed with an eye toward making travel more convenient. Travelers will no longer have to worry about large pot holes or dirt roads. The Emperor has dedicated more than nine million *sestertii* for the new roads. When finished, the roads should cut down travel time and reduce the discomfort associated with travel since the roads will be both smoother and properly drained.

The chief spokesperson for the Emperor discounts entirely the rumor that the fire was started at the request of the Emperor or that the Emperor made light of the disastrous fire by performing his aria "Sack of Troy" while he watched from the Tower of Maecenas. Official blame is being placed on the Christians whose known propensity for cannibalism no doubt led to the fire getting out of control. A number of Christians have already been tried for their roles in the disaster. Their methods of public execution have included being fed to the beasts and, perhaps most fittingly, being burned alive themselves after being smeared with pitch to provide light for the games being sponsored by the Emperor to help take people's minds off of their losses.

The Emperor also wants it known that he has opened a Caesar Shelter for those left homeless by the fire. More fortunate citizens are encouraged to lend their financial support and volunteer their time to help with the work of the shelter. Those wishing to take advantage of the services of the Caesar Shelter for themselves and their families must expect to be assigned to one of the crews working on the various reconstruction projects.

June Wedding?

By Kelli Coppola, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

Amica
Affectio, Amor
Ahnego, Accalamo, Considero
Despondere
Coniunx

Let's Hear It Once More for Latin!

While no one is quite sure what the new SAT format will do for the national averages, the results for the 1993 testing season are in, and, once again, Latin students outperformed all other students on the verbal portion of the Scholastic Achievement Test (SAT).

Tests conducted by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) have shown that, for 1993, the national SAT verbal average was 518, while the average for Latin students was 576!

The Latin average also compares favorably to the scores of students of other languages, which were French, 548; German, 541; Hebrew, 560; and Spanish, 499.

These findings are consistent with data that have been recorded by ETS every year for the past seven years. The charts below offer a sampling of test results during that period.

SAT Verbal Average

1987	LATIN	577
	German	553
	French	549
	Hebrew	538
	NATIONAL AV.	521
	Spanish	508
1989	LATIN	571
	German	548
	French	545
	Hebrew	540
	NATIONAL AV.	518
	Spanish	502
1991	LATIN	571
	German	548
	French	545
	Hebrew	544
	NATIONAL AV.	515
	Spanish	497
1993	LATIN	576
	Hebrew	560
	French	548
	German	541
	NATIONAL AV.	518
	Spanish	499

For complete documentation of the SAT scores, readers may contact Bolchazy-Carducci, Inc., 1000 Brown St., Unit 101, Wauconda, IL. 60084; 708/526-4344.

If You've Been There, This Poem Will Talk to You

The Virus

By Quincy Jones, Latin IV student of Barbara Gray, Willingboro H.S., Willingboro, N.J.

I contracted something
running around the bayou,

Freyja's fatherland,
Aphrodite's area,
Isis' empire,

and while swimming
in microbe-filled water
a native,

I believe his name was Cupid,

hit me with one of his arrows.
Got me in the breast bone,
left side,

near the middle.

It didn't hurt.
I took the arrow out
and didn't give it another thought.
Barely felt a thing.

But my friends saw.

I remember their strange stares,
their grotesque gazes,
their odd looks,

and their
always amusing
questions like

"You feelin' all right?"

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)



The Virus (Continued a Pagina Prima)

"What's wrong, O?"

and my all-time favorite:

"What's up with you and . . .
(the illness)?"

Well, I refused to be sick,
like Hercules refused to die,
but as all poisons,
it grew too great,

and I would have been a fool to refuse any further.

Strange
disease!

The physical effects weren't that bad.

Sure

the weak knees were a bother,
the sweating palms were a fuss,
and don't get me started
on the depression I felt
when my poetic tongue

turned into a lump of flesh in my mouth.
But those mortal wounds
were meager scratches compared
to the madness it thrust upon me.

Horrible madness!

Madness born
from the blood of Cronus,
or Uranus,
one of those.

Curse the madness!

This so called
joy of life
had infested me
with everything
from hallucinations
to fraudulent visions

too pleasant to be true.

This cursed thing
bounced me
back and forth
from the shores
of Utopia

to the caves of Niflheimr.

From the peak of the mountain
to the bottom of the pit!
This sickness sent me
from high to low
so often

people started calling me Yo-Yo.

But
then
in
one
blessed
swoop

it was gone.

Yes!
I can't
start to describe
the ultimate joy
I felt that day.
Well, I
literally
danced in the street.

I laughed!
I sang!
I flirted
with the
(other)
girls!
I did
everything

a crazed young gentleman should.

It
was
glorious!
Every minute
of it.

For I was free!
Free of this vile disease

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

From My Side of the Desk



The French call it a potpourri. My trusty Latin dictionary calls it a *farrago*. So, as the school year comes to a close, here is a *farrago* of thoughts for teachers and students.

Gratias ago for the encouragement that I have received for this series of articles. It has been an interesting challenge each month.

The president of the Suburban Bank System in Illinois is a graduate of Dartmouth with a degree in Latin. A Colgate University graduate with a degree in Classics was actively recruited by J.P. Morgan and Company, and he got the job.

The Illinois Math and Science Academy, which is a respected satellite school for public education has recently canceled their Latin program. A comment that seems to express the school's general attitude is, "Latin is useless." I guess the Dartmouth and Colgate grads never heard that absolutely, positively, ridiculous statement. Perhaps there needs to be a letter writing campaign to the Illinois Math and Science Academy to tell them just how "useful" Latin really is.

It is a fact that Latin students excel in reading, spelling, and vocabulary studies. It is a fact that Latin students excel on the SAT. The Educational Testing Service itself analyzed scores of Latin students and found their scores exceeded the national average by 134 points on the verbal section and 119 points on the math section. It is also a fact that fourth, fifth, and sixth graders exposed to Latin only fifteen minutes a day perform better on standardized tests.

Novice, experienced, and "wannabe" Latin teachers are asked to put July 7-8-9 on their calendars to attend the Latin Pedagogy Workshop to be held at National-Louis University in Evanston, Illinois. Topics include reading theory, portfolio assessment, and much more, all to be presented by experts. Contact Rickie Crown, 17 Woody Road, Winnetka, Illinois 60093 for all the information. There is also a phone registration between May 16 and June 1—708/256-0615. Graduate credit is available.

Are there any teachers looking for an end-of-the-year project? What person in Roman history would you most like to meet? Why? What would you ask that person? This topic could be written essays or oral reports either in cooperative groups or pairs.

My students took the National Latin Exam on March 8—monitored by the geometry teacher, of course. Afterwards, when I was allowed to see the tests myself, I discovered that the Level I test was surprisingly easy. I also discovered that most of the material that I had covered with my first year class was also on the Level II test. So, on a lark, I had my first year students take the Level II test just for fun. Some students got more than thirty correct! What does this say? Am I the only one beating my head against a brick wall trying to cover the usual first year material, or what? Does anyone have any answers to this?

Thus ends this *farrago* for the '93-'94 school year. Some days I thought the end would never get here, and now that it has, I realize how quickly *tempus fugit*. It has been therapeutic to express my ideas and concerns. *Gratias* ago for reading. Most of all, I should say "*Gratias* ago" to my sixth period class for being the inspiration for many of these columns, and for being a challenge each and every day.

*Cum amicitia,
Magistra*

Forget the Certs, Chew Dill Seeds

To the ancient Romans dill symbolized vitality. The Greeks used it to cure hiccups. Chewing the seeds helps to clear bad breath.

Heroes and Monsters Master Project



(Top down, L to R:) Minotaur, Polyphemus, Sphinx, Typhon, Scylla, Talus, Medusa, Centaur, Siren, Chimaera, Griffin, Argus

Nancy Mazur, Latin teacher at Marion L. Steele H.S. in Amherst, Ohio, recently assigned her Latin II classes a multi-media, many-phased project on ancient heroes and monsters. Students had to prepare a newspaper or video-news report, a mask depicting their chosen subject, an oral presentation and a game, poem or article suitable for submission to the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER. Several samples of the creative work completed by her students are included in this newsletter. Watch for more examples next year.

Getting to The Point of Punctuation

(Based on "Marks of Evolution" by Mark Voss, *Aldus Magazine*, March/April 1994, p. 92. Special thanks to Sandy Weiss, Latin II student at Carmel H.S., Carmel, Ind. for bringing the article to our attention.)

Any one who has ever tried to read Pompeian wall writing or to translate formal Roman inscriptions does not need to be told that the old Romans were not big on punctuation. Sure they had the basic raised dot (the *punctum*) that they used between words, but they didn't bother with periods, commas or any of the little marks we spend years learning to use correctly.

The Roman contribution to modern punctuation should not, however, be underestimated, especially since a great majority of modern punctuation marks incorporate the basic Roman *punctum* in one way or another: add a tail to a dot and get a comma, put another dot over the comma and get a semicolon, stack two *puncta* on top of each other and get a colon, etc.

Besides the *punctum*, the ampersand (& [and] per se = and) also seems to have ancient origins, although not necessarily on public inscriptions. According to research done by Mark Voss (cf. credits above), the & was developed by none other than the personal secretary of Marcus Tullius Cicero, Tiro. Tiro supposedly designed thousands of shorthand symbols to help himself keep up with Cicero's periodic sentences. Tiro's version of the ampersand, however, more closely resembled a 7 than it did the current &—but isn't it interesting that both the 7 and & share the same key on modern day keyboards?

One caveat concerning the influence of the *punctum*—the exclamation point does not seem to have developed by the simple addition of a line above a Roman *punctum*. Voss explains its origin in the following fashion:

"One hurried scribe found himself writing 'Io' everywhere in his manuscripts. 'Io' is a Greek expression roughly equivalent to 'Yo!' or 'Ho!' or 'Yeah!' [cf. *Io Saturnalia!*] Zeus frequently shouted 'Io!' when he spied beautiful maidens. He said it a lot. Hera promptly turned one such unlucky girl into a heifer (and then also shouted 'Io!'), and the name stuck. The scribe's boss—probably Alcun of York—had him shorten and streamline 'Io' by placing the 'o' under the 'I.' Thus, the exclamation point (!)."

The Vatican — Ecco Roma!

By Frank J. Korn

Eight centuries before Christ there reigned over the primitive village of Rome a soothsaying [vates] King named Numa Pompilius. Whenever this successor to Romulus, the founding monarch, wished to declare to the people his *Vaticinia*, supposed messages from the gods, he would cross the Tiber and climb the low hill that rose out of the meadows there. From this ritual, the area took its name, *Ager Vaticanus*.

Yet with all his gifts of prophecy, the gentle sovereign could never have "divined" that, almost three thousand years later, these meadows could comprise the territory of the world's tiniest country, to be the seat of a universal church, and the residence of its *Pontifex Maximus*. Welcome to Vatican City!

In A.D. 313 the Emperor Constantine, through his Edict of Milan, brought an end to the bloodbaths that history knows as the Christian Persecutions. Having converted to the faith himself, Constantine granted to the newly liberated Christian community and its bishop, Pope Miltiades, two huge tracts of land in Rome — the Lateran property and the Vatican district. He then commissioned the construction of a cathedral (St. John's) in the Lateran, and the building of a splendid basilica in the Vatican (St. Peter's), directly over the grave of the Apostle Peter, the first Pontiff of the Church of Rome. This original basilica, "Old St. Peter's" as it is referred to today, was to last a thousand years before falling into a weakened state that warranted its replacement by the present magnificent Michelangelo masterpiece.



St. Peter's seen through the pillars of Michelangelo's loggia

The centuries rolled by, the empire crumbled, and the people proclaimed their spiritual leader, the Pope, as their secular ruler as well. The papal territories remained small until A.D. 754 when the church and the city were subjected to merciless sieges by the Lombard tribes, prompting Pope Stephen III to journey across the Alps and seek the aid of the powerful Frankish king, Pepin. This sympathetic Gaul — a Christian himself — sent armies to route the Lombard intruders, and then gave to the pope a swath of land in northern Italy to buffer the Holy See [sedes, seat] of Peter against future invasions. Known thereafter as the Papal States, this territory extended across the regions of Latium, Umbria, the Marches, Emilia and Romagna, covering an area about twice the size of Massachusetts.

After the Edict of Milan, the Lateran became the official residence of the Bishop of Rome who, *ipso facto*, was also the Pope since he was a successor to St. Peter who had chosen Rome as his diocese. This remained the seat of the Papacy until the dawn of the 1300's when Pope Clement V and his successors, up to and including Gregory XI, chose to reign from Avignon, a medieval town on the banks of the Rhone in southern France.

In 1376, persuaded by the arguments of a Dominican nun, Catherine of Sienna, that the only rightful place for the See of Peter was Rome, Gregory XI returned



Pope John Paul II greets the author Frank Korn and his wife Camille

with his court to the Eternal City, taking up residence not at the Lateran but instead in the Vatican, which had been fortified in the 800's by Leo IV with soaring walls. (For this reason, Vatican City is still called by the people of Rome, *La Città Leonina*.)

Throughout the ensuing eras — the late Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Baroque — the Pope continued in his dual capacity as head of the Church and King of the Papal States. In the 19th century, however, the fever of unification swept over Italy, and in the Italian Revolution (*Il Risorgimento*) that followed, the new powers confiscated the Papal States, leaving the Pope with just the Vatican from which to conduct the business of the worldwide Church.

This resulted in an estrangement between the Papacy and the Italian State until the Lateran Treaty was signed by both parties in 1929, resulting in Italy's recognition of Vatican City as an independent state, with the Holy Father as its absolute sovereign. The pact also ceded extraterritorial autonomy to various Church properties in and around Rome, such as the basilicas of St. John, St. Mary Major, and St. Paul's Outside the Walls. The same extraterritorial status was granted to the subterranean early Christian burial grounds, i.e. the catacombs, and to the Papal residence of Castel Gondolfo in the nearby Alban Hills.

And so today we find within the mighty walls of Rome a diminutive walled-in "country of the spirit," the Vatican. Despite its lilliputian dimensions, 108 acres, *Il Vaticano* has all the trappings of statehood — an army (the operetta-costumed Swiss Guard), a railroad, a postal system, a currency, a flag, a national anthem, and, most importantly, diplomatic relations with more than a hundred nations, including the United States, and in the near future most likely Israel also.

Curiously enough it also has the largest population — one billion — of any country in the world, for every Catholic enjoys honorary Vatican citizenship.

The present pontiff and head of state, Pope John Paul II, conducts diplomatic affairs with the assistance of his secretary of state, Angelo Cardinal Sodano. He is history's most traveled Pope, having visited all of the major western powers, the Far East, the Middle East, the Third World, indeed practically every corner of the planet.

He has addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and shall be returning to that venue in October of 1994. In his capacity as Supreme Pastor he is beloved by his flock. In his role as head of state, however, he must take the same security precautions as any other ruler. Most readers, no doubt, know of the attempt on his life in 1981 in St. Peter's Square, just a few yards from the spot where the first Bishop of Rome was executed by order of the madman Nero.

While it is intriguing to note what accoutrements of statehood the Vatican possesses, it is equally fascinating to consider the mundane basics of everyday life not to be found there. Walk the streets and back alleys of the Vatican over and over, and you shall not find a hotel, a hospital, a restaurant, a dry cleaners, a



Vatican City's famed Swiss Guard

barbershop, a factory, a ball park, a high school, or a movie theater. In fact, there is just one bar, and strangely enough it is inside St. Peter's near the Sacristy. This clerical gathering place offers coffee and tiny sandwiches to priests, dry of throat after saying mass at one of the basilica's many altars.

During the fabled "Grand Tour" of the 1700's, a heart-quicken moment was reached when the coach and horses labored up the last rise on the *Via Flaminia*. The coachman would pause to point out in the distance the great dome of St. Peter's, rising over the rooftops and cry out, "*Ecco Roma!*" Behold Rome!

Across the last quarter century, this author and his wife Camille have made more than forty trips to Rome. Upon our every return, after our drive in from Da Vinci Airport, when at last we catch sight of the dazzlingly white cupola floating in the Roman sky, we cannot but echo the old coachman's cry, "*Ecco Roma!*"



ROGA ME
ALIQUID

Cara Matrona.

I am writing to you as the daughter of M. Terentius Eudoxus. We are not a wealthy family, but we are proud of our little *domus* which is one of six on our *insula* in Pompeii. I have read that you have visited our city, and you may know the street on which we live. It is the first long street as you leave the Forum walking past the *Templum Iovis, Iunonis et Minervae*. You may even have met our wealthy neighbor whose house occupies the entire *insula* next to ours. He has a bronze statue of *Faunus* in his *impluvium* which can be seen as you walk past his *fores*.

As this is my 14th year of life, the time has come for me to be married to the son of *Epidius Rufus* who also lives in a small *domus* which is one of several in his *insula*. His *domus* is on the street that runs between the *Porta Vesuviana* and the *Porta Nolana*. I shall be led into *matrimonium* next month because it is sacred to *Iuno*, the goddess of marriage.

Matrona, I know I should be ready to be led into *matrimonium*, but there are still a few things about which I am confused. My *mater* has tired of my questions, and she now tells me to wait until I have been married for one year. Then, if I still have questions, she says she will try to answer them.

What I am wondering about is something the *avia* of my *paculus* always mutters as I walk by her. I think she's saying something like, "If you don't pray to *Orbona*, you can forget the other ten!"

The problem is I've never heard of *Orbona*. And do you know what she means by "forget the other ten"? Is she talking about years of marriage, children, *pecunia*, or what?

Terentia Epidi Rufi filio pacta, Pompeiis.

Cara Terentia,

I can understand how anxious you are to be ready for your new role as *uxor et mater*. There are so many things you don't know, but your *mater* is right. There is no way you can begin to understand half of what is involved with married life until you have actually experienced it. Once you are living with your *maritus* many questions will answer themselves. Many more, however, will never be answered because there are no answers. In these situations each married couple must make their own decisions and live with them, never knowing for sure whether or not they made the right ones. That is why your *mater* can't answer all your questions for you.

I think I can, however, explain what it is that the *avia* of your *paculus* is saying when you pass near her. You must understand that older people tend to be rather basic. They sometimes appear to be insensitive because they often ignore formalities and concentrate on the harsh realities of living—especially if they've led difficult lives themselves.

Orbona is an ancient goddess who has the power to kill children and to keep parents childless if she is not properly prayed to and won over with sacrifices. The "other ten" to which she is no doubt referring are the ten guardian gods and goddesses who watch over little children during the first years of their lives. In other words, if you don't appease *Orbona*, you'll never have any children, and you won't need the help of the ten guardian gods and goddesses.

It would be a good gesture on your part to ask the *avia* of your *paculus* how to properly pray to *Orbona*. My guess is that she's dying to explain it all to you or she wouldn't keep mentioning it.

After you have learned how to pray to *Orbona*, begin to learn about "the other ten." These guardians are very important for the health and safety of newborn children. I'm going to tell you who they are and what they do. It will be up to you to learn how to pray to them before the *Lararium* in your new *domus*.

Potina is the guardian goddess who will teach your child how to drink. *Educa* will teach him how to eat. *Cuba* will watch over your child when it is time for him to leave the cradle and begin sleeping in a *lectus*. *Ossipaga* will strengthen his bones, and *Carna* will strengthen his muscles. When your child is ready to learn how to walk, *Levana* will help him rise from the floor, and *Statinus* will help him stand up straight. If it is a little girl you are teaching to walk, you must pray instead to *Statina*. *Abeona* will help the child as it walks away from you, and *Adeona* will help it return. Finally, *Fabulinus* will help your child learn how to speak.

These, then, are "the other ten." Without their help, you will not be able to raise any of your children successfully—providing, of course, that *Orbona* allows you to have any children in the first place.

Road Hazard Finally Eliminated

By Latin II students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

(THEBES, Aliquando Ante Olymplem Primam): The Sphinx, a 700 year old monster which has been terrorizing travelers near Thebes since as long as anyone can remember, was recently pronounced dead. The official cause of death was listed as a serious bout of depression. Having successfully used a single riddle to stump and destroy travelers for generations, the monster eventually hurled herself to her death when a newcomer named Oedipus effortlessly replied "a man" when she had made the usual challenge. An autopsy revealed that the Sphinx was actually a creature composed of a woman, a snake, an eagle and a lion.

Tradition has it that before the Sphinx began her reign of terror she had been employed as a census taker and pollster.

Although the Sphinx had no children, she is survived by her mother Echidna, her father Typhon, and several siblings which include the Chimera, Ladon, the Nemean Lion, Prometheus' eagle and Phaea.

The monster's body is being shipped to her parents in an effort to avoid attracting immediate members of her family to the area for funeral rites.

Morpheus

By Anne Witt, Latin IV student of Ella B. Hughes, Brookville H.S., Lynchburg, Virginia

Poppies,
Red,
With the sweet scent
Of sleep,
Of a dream,
Weightless,
Suspended,
In his arms
Through the hallways,
And through the chambers,
Of the hours,
Of the night,
He tells me stories
In a quiet whisper
A soft cold
Breeze against my ear,
That would in my wakefulness
Chill my soul.
Stories,
Rarely remembered,
Always vivid,
Leaving traces of his being,
In my mind
For the next night's
Remembrance.

Where Is My Beautiful Parsley?

In the ancient world parsley was fed to race horses to increase their speed. It is sometimes used today to alleviate stomach gas and insect bites.

Martial's Gibes
Through Modern Eyes

By Latin III students of Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana

I.19

*Si meministi fuerant tibi quattuor, Aelia, dentes:
expulsi una duos tussis et una duos.
Iam secuta potes totis tussire diebus:
nil istic quod agat tertia tussis habet.*

I remember the four teeth you had.
When you coughed, they fell out. How Sad.
Now you can cough 'til the break of dawn,
Because all the teeth you had are gone.

E. B. Larson,
Kelly Cassini,
Brett Kopetsky

II.88

*Nil recitas et vis, Mamerce, poeta videri.
Quiddid vis esto, dummodo nil recites.*

Do nothing, be everything;
Do something, be nothing.

E. B. Larson,
Kelly Cassini,
Brett Kopetsky

II.92

*Natorum mihi ius trium roganti
Mutarum pretium dedit meaurum
solus qui poterat. Valebis, iuxor,
non debet domini perire munus.*

I don't need a wife
To have a life.

I produce my own offspring;
From you I don't need a thing.
My books, like kids, make my taxes less.
With you, my life would be a mess, I guess.

Amy Hsiung,
Umang Sharma,
Jennifer Chan

V.73

*Non donem tibi cur meos libellos
oranti totiens et exigenti
miraris, Theodore? Magna causa est:
dones tu mihi ne tuos libellos.
You ask and ask, and I give none
'cuz reading your poems is no fun.*

Dave Peaper,
Mike Stout

VIII, 12

*Uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim
queritis? Uxor nubere nolo meae.
Inferior matrona suo sit, Prisce, marito:
non aliter sunt femina virque pares.
You ask why I am unwilling to take a rich wife?
The answer, dear Priscus, is "quality of life;"
For if she were above me,
She surely wouldn't love me.*

Judy Moore,
Tammy McGlynn

Pretzels: A Rewarding Treat

(Special thanks to Steve Peters of Indianapolis for bringing this story to our attention.)

Like many words derived from Latin, the story of the lowly pretzel is actually quite fascinating.

First of all, the Latin word *pretium* meaning "reward" is at the base of the word's origin. In A.D. 610 monks made "little rewards" for children who learned their prayers well. The diminutive form of *pretia* being *pretiola*, the word developed into "pretzel."

Pretzel lore has it that the monks making the little rewards took small strips of dough and twisted them to resemble a person folding his arms over his chest in prayer.

Pretiola soon became a popular treat known to bakers all over Europe, but especially to those in Germany and Austria.

In A.D. 1510 it was the pretzel bakers who helped save the city of Vienna when it was under siege by the Turks. According to legend, the city's pretzel bakers, working during the night to prepare the next day's batch, heard the enemy tunneling under the city walls. The bakers gathered what weapons they could and killed the tunnelers.

As a reward for saving the city, the King of Vienna created a special coat of arms for the pretzel bakers which depicts a lion holding a shield with the form of a pretzel in its center—an emblem that still hangs outside every Austrian pretzel bakery.

Argus and Jupiter

By Andy Chuck, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

A mazing vision
R outine eye exam
G one nuts
U ntil Hermes
S lit and gouged them

J olly old man
U pon the highest throne
P unish the bad
I n a flash of lightning
T ill the
E nd of time
R ules he

Cupid and Psyche

February Diary Entries

By Sunny Hardeman, Ninth Grade Latin student of
Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

Cupid: Lunae Dies, a.d. XVI Kal. Mart.

I saw a beautiful woman today. She is stunning and almost super-human in appearance. Her name is Psyche. It is said that people come from far and near to see her. My mother, Venus, wants me to use my power to get rid of this beauty. Mother is jealous, I think. She wants me to put Psyche under a spell so that great doom will come to her. I can not do this. She is too gorgeous. I will prepare a plan for her so she will seem to marry an evil spirit. When her father brings her to a desolate mountain top, I will have her guided to my palace by gentle breezes. Then I will join her in human form. I do not want her to see me, though. I want her to love me for me, not for my god-like appearance. I hope her sisters do not get involved in this. They could really mess things up. I must test her ability to follow my wishes. I hope she doesn't double cross me!

Psyche: Iovis Dies, a.d. VI Kal. Mart.

Tonight was the best night of my life. I met Cupid. Although I don't know what he looks like, I feel great love and admiration for him. His voice, his touch and his nearness make me feel so secure. I can only be with him in the dark, but I don't mind. He must be very special. Cupid warned me that danger was about to approach in the form of my own two sisters. How could my sisters possibly be dangerous? I don't understand why Cupid is doing this. Is he mad at me? He told me that I must not go see my family because it would bring great sorrow and ruin to me. I told him I would never go, but the more I think about it, the more it bothers me. Perhaps I could go secretly. What would happen to Cupid and me if I did? Would it be the end of our relationship?

By the 1st Century A.D. Romans Could Finally Enjoy a Good Glass of Wine

We think nothing today of asking for a "glass" of water at a restaurant. We're not even too disappointed when it is served in a paper or plastic container, recyclable of course.

What we take for granted, however, (the fact that beverages can be served in glass containers) was not even possible for many millennia.

While it is true that glass was being made in 2500 B.C. in Mesopotamia, the products consisted primarily of beads and imitation precious stones. In 1400 B.C. Egyptian artists were working in glass to create small works of art, but only the most wealthy of the ancient Egyptians had access to glass.

When the art of making glass out of sand, soda and lime was picked up by Roman craftsmen, they began to mass produce everything from canning jars to window panes. All this glass production, however, was done by pouring molten glass into molds.

Pliny writes that Roman glass production finally entered its most modern phase when craftsmen discovered the art of blowing glass somewhere around 50 B.C.

By the 1st century A.D. glass drinking vessels had pretty much replaced pottery and metal ones. Romans were finally free to enjoy a good "glass" of wine!

Ten Roman Emperors and Their Connections With Christianity

By Dr. Andrew Adams, Foreign Language Department, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois

10. THEODOSIUS, Emperor 378-395.

Son of a general, Theodosius was born in Spain. He displayed considerable military ability, and was appointed emperor when he was 32 during a crisis—one of the frequent barbarian invasions. His mission was successful, and after eliminating a few rivals to the throne, Theodosius celebrated a triumph in Rome in 389.

Theodosius put down several local disturbances with unmatched bloodshed, in one case slaughtering 7,000 people in a stadium where they had come thinking they were about to see some circus games. Yet the archbishop of Milan somehow persuaded Theodosius that his soul was in danger for such brutality unless he became a repentant Christian.

Theodosius declined the use of the title *pontifex maximus* (Chief Priest), an old religious office dating back about a thousand years—a title now used by the popes.

In his last years Theodosius accomplished the following:

- destroyed an enormous temple of Serapis in Egypt;
- persecuted Arians and other "heretics," insisting

that Nicene Christianity was the only proper creed;

- closed the Temple of Vesta in Rome, where the Vestal Virgins had been keeping an eternal flame going for centuries;

- prohibited pagan sacrifices, closed many temples, destroyed others, and allowed still others to be converted into Christian churches;

- burned thousands of manuscripts having to do with the "mystery religions," a great loss to modern scholarship;

- declared the old state religion illegal, treasonous, and sacrilegious, and made some of its practices worthy of capital punishment;

- put an end to the Olympic Games, a 1,200 year old institution doomed because of its pagan origins and the nudity of the athletes—these Games were not revived until 1896, and

- formally instituted Christianity as the official state religion.

The triumph of Christianity was now complete.

For his achievements, Theodosius is often called "The Great."

The Garden of Mantis

By Lisa Branson, Latin II student of K. H. Woodford, Brookville, H.S., Lynchburg, Virginia

The tiny island of Delos, off the eastern coast of Greece, was the barren, rocky birthplace of Artemis and her brother Apollo. Here lived the young prophetess, Mantis. She was not only known for her skill in foretelling the future, but also for her great beauty. With her large, dark eyes and her tall, slender figure, Mantis was one of the loveliest women on Delos. Her flowing green robe brought out the pink of her cheeks, and her delicate cape caressed her limbs.

The greatest joy of Mantis' life was her garden. In a land blown by cruel winds and tossed by stormy seas, Mantis' garden created a bright rainbow of colors. Through her skill, Mantis was able to keep her exotic, fragrant flowers blooming throughout the year, protected from the environment by cypress trees.

As Mantis received more and more compliments on her own beauty and the loveliness of her flowers, her joy turned to vain pride. While strolling through her elegant blossoms one day, she was horrified to find many kinds of insects living among the blooms. She tried to pluck the pests off, but immediately many more crawled up to take the place of the ones she had removed. She thought about crushing them beneath her feet, but she feared stepping on one of her plants.

Mantis decided that the only way to rid her enchanting garden of the insects was to poison them. She was, however, not skilled in such things. After much thought, she decided to seek the help of Medea in distant Colchis. Mantis knew that Medea was gifted in concocting deadly poisons so she wrote a letter asking for Medea's assistance. Mantis gathered up a pouch of special herbs that grew only on the island of Delos and sent them with the letter hoping that this would encourage Medea to grant her request.

The letter and pouch of herbs were sent by ship so the reply did not come quickly. After a time, however, Mantis was overjoyed to receive a deadly powder from Medea that she could use to rid her garden of the insects. Mantis sprinkled the powder over all her flowers, and the hated insects were quickly destroyed.

Mantis was once again proud of her achievements until one day a doe strayed into her garden. Nibbling at tender green foliage the deer was poisoned and soon fell dead. While Mantis was a little upset that the deer had damaged some plants when it fell, her anger could not compare with that of the Goddess Artemis who loved all animals, especially deer.

When Artemis, in all her fury, confronted Mantis, Mantis fell to her knees and, clasping her hands, she begged for the goddess' forgiveness. Mantis tried desperately to convince Artemis that the death of the deer, while tragic, was an accident. When Mantis saw that the goddess was beginning to soften, she grew more courageous and exclaimed, "You must forgive me! I wished only to rid my garden of those hideous

insects that were destroying my exquisite flowers. I am sorry for the death of the deer, but I am sure you will agree that my garden is more important than a doe!"

Unfortunately, Mantis' final comment was the wrong one. All the pity in Artemis' eyes vanished. She was furious at the insensitivity of this vain girl. She could not let such an insult go unpunished.

When Mantis saw the anger return to Artemis' eyes, she knew she was in trouble again. Once again, kneeling on the ground, she raised her hands, clasped in prayer, and begged the goddess to spare her life.

As Mantis knelt on the ground, Artemis' curse on her began to take effect. Mantis began to be transformed. Her large, dark eyes increased to an enormous size. Her flowing green robe clung to her body, the fabric becoming stiff and hard. Her shimmering cloak turned almost transparent as it fluttered from her back.

In horror, Mantis looked down to see the smooth skin of her hands turn into stiff, grasping claws. She tried to scream, but no sound would come from her mouth. As she turned to run, she found herself stumbling over her own legs—she now had six of them! Finally, shrunken and deformed, Mantis hid in the garden protected by her beloved flowers.

For the rest of her life, Mantis avoided the poison in her garden. In her commitment to rid her garden of insects, she developed a taste for them herself.

To this day, the descendants of Mantis strive to preserve the beauty of plants. They are instilled with the hatred of the insect world, and they strike and kill any other insects who enter their domain to feed off the flowers. Yet these descendants also remember the grace and beauty that had once belonged to Mantis so long ago on Delos. To this day they seek the forgiveness of Artemis and continue to raise their hands in prayer, hoping that the goddess will return them to beautiful human form.

THE ROMAN WAY



THE ORIGIN OF THE MAYPOLE



115.

- I. REDITUS AD INNOCENTIAM, Aenigma
- II. DEUS, Torius Amus
- III. NULLAE EXCUSATIONES, Alicia in Vinculis
- IV. XIII GRADUS DESCENDUNT, Eluis Costellus
- V. IMPORTUNUS, Beccus
- VI. ARMIS EXUERE, Pepones Contundere
- VII. COCLEARE-VIR, Hortus Sonorus
- VIII. PROSCRIPTUS INDICUS, Timotheus Grauides
- IX. LUSORUM PILA, Exsul
- X. NATUS VOLUTU, Magister As, Constitutus

Latin In The Courts

116.

Submitted by Jessica Anderson and Shannon Kalischko, Latin II students of Bo Lawrence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

Rearrange the letters to form Latin legal terms.

1. POSCUR LICDETI
2. NI MARECA
3. XEL PATICRS
4. XE STOP COTAF
5. POMCOS NEMSIT
6. TASSUT UQO
7. DOSUM DOPARENTI
8. UNOS ROBBINPA
9. ROP PORTEME
10. RAP LICDETUM
11. TIMULUM PLICSUPIUM
12. GRAFLANTE LICDETO

This Mixed-up Language

117.

Submitted by Mike Moore, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Unscramble the Latin words in Column A. Then match them with their English meanings in Column B.

- | Column A | Column B |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. ACRS | A. mindful |
| 2. TE | B. woman |
| 3. AFMLAI | C. help |
| 4. VUSRES | D. tomorrow |
| 5. TMARE | E. in |
| 6. LLPEUA | F. woods |
| 7. XAMULIU | G. slave |
| 8. RORSO | H. girl |
| 9. LFAMMA | I. honor |
| 10. IRV | J. sister |
| 11. MENON | K. family |
| 12. OMEMR | L. and |
| 13. SCDEU | M. name |
| 14. LVALI | N. flame |
| 15. EFIANM | O. house |
| 16. NI | P. man |
| 17. VSLIA | Q. mother |

Crossing Over To Summer

Submitted by Eighth Grade Latin I students of Marilyn Kennelly, Weston Middle School, Weston, Connecticut

- | Across | Down |
|-------------|--------------|
| 3. MALA | 1. VIVARIUM |
| 6. CONVIVUM | 2. LITUS |
| 7. AQUA | 4. STAGNUM |
| 9. LUDI | 5. VACATIO |
| 11. CALIDUS | 8. LINTER |
| 12. SOL | 10. COLORARI |
| 13. NATATIO | 12. HARENA |
| 15. FLOS | 14. VIRIDIS |



Disney Movies

119.

Submitted by Katie Hall, Grade 8 student of Barbara Witacki, Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Delaware

1. Pulchritudo et Belua
2. Nix Alba et Septem Nani
3. Nympha Parva
4. Domina et Vagabundus
5. Pulchritudo Dormitans
6. Centum et Umus Canes Maculosi

Famous Roman Writers

120.

Submitted by Mary Alice Tyson, Fred Blackmon, and Jay Mehta, Latin students of Teresa Casey, The Montgomery Academy, Montgomery, Alabama



People Reading in Rome. (Drawing by J. Adams.)

Match the authors on the left with their famous literary works on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Julius Caesar | A. Ars Amatoria |
| 2. Sallust | B. Annales |
| 3. Vergil | C. Historiae ab Urbe Condita |
| 4. Horace | D. Commentaries on the Gallic War |
| 5. Livy | E. Epigrams |
| 6. Ovid | F. Bellum Catilinae |
| 7. Seneca | G. Satires |
| 8. Martial | H. Epistulae Morales |
| 9. Tacitus | I. Odes/Epodes |
| 10. Juvenal | J. Aeneid |

Eat Your Fructus et Holera!!!

121.

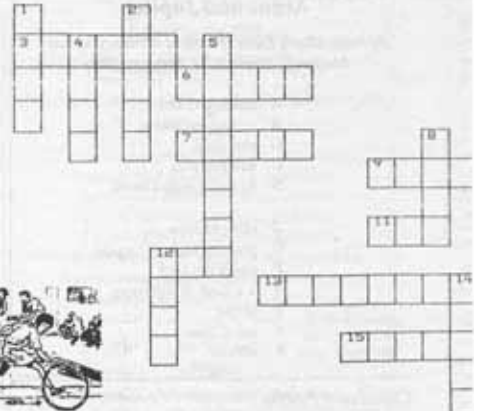
Submitted by Dana Pipe, Latin II student of Darrell Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Match the Latin translations with the English words to complete the puzzle.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. peaches | A. pira |
| 2. cauliflower | B. pisa |
| 3. figs | C. mala armeniaca |
| 4. apples | D. cerasi |
| 5. peas | E. carotae |
| 6. cherries | F. heleoselinum |
| 7. apricots | G. uvae |
| 8. pomagranites | H. pruna |
| 9. pears | I. ficus |
| 10. carrots | J. mala |
| 11. plums | K. brassica oleracea botrytis |
| 12. cabbage | L. brassica |
| 13. celery | M. mala persica |
| 14. grapes | N. mala punica |

Now use the corresponding numbers to figure out one of the symbols of Jupiter, the ruler of the gods.

10 9 14 12 10



Relatively Speaking

122.

Submitted by Jenny Chambers and Megan Rhein, Latin I students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Ops | A. Twin sister of Orestes |
| 2. Saturn | B. Hector's widow |
| 3. Jason | C. Pelias' nephew |
| 4. Electra | D. Hercules' mother |
| 5. Orion | E. Father of Jupiter |
| 6. Semele | F. Aeolus' son |
| 7. Ares | G. Odysseus' son |
| 8. Thetis | H. Wife and sister of Cronus |
| 9. Deianira | I. Younger brother of Zeus |
| 10. Demeter | J. Theseus' legal son |
| 11. Pyrrha | K. Pandora's daughter |
| 12. Zephyr | L. Dionysus' mother |
| 13. Poseidon | M. Brother of Eris |
| 14. Andromache | N. Artemis' ex-lover |
| 15. Hippolytus | O. Prometheus' son |
| 16. Demophon | P. Illegitimate son of King Theseus and Hippolyte |
| 17. Alcmena | Q. Father of the Titans |
| 18. Uramus | R. Achilles' mother |
| 19. Telemachus | S. Hercules' wife |
| 20. Deucalion | T. Persephone's mother |



123.

1. SOCIETAS MAIOR II
2. D II, ANATES VALIDAE
3. ACTA DIURNA
4. STLOPETUM NUDUM TRIGINTA TRES ET PARS TERTIA
5. SUPRA ORAM
6. PUELLA POLLICARIS
7. NUPTIAE QUATTUOR ET FUNUS
8. TERESAM CUSTODIRE
9. VIGILES ET FURIDES
10. MATRIMONIUM SACRUM

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

118.

Myth Match

124.

Submitted by Guy Pastena, Latin II honors student of Joseph Hoffman, Seton Hall Preparatory School, West Orange, New Jersey

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cerberus | A. Helenam cepit |
| 2. Icarus | B. Dea sapientiae |
| 3. Dionysus | C. Regina decorum |
| 4. Perseus | D. Uxor Orpheus |
| 5. Paris | E. Deus vini |
| 6. Medusa | F. Tria capita |
| 7. Hera | G. Duodecim labores |
| 8. Eurydice | H. Ad solem proxime volavit |
| 9. Heracles | I. Cum capite Medusae rediit |
| 10. Athena | J. In lapides viros convertit |

The Lesser Deities

125.

Submitted by Shari Faber, Latin II student of Darrel Hutsken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Match Column B with Column A

Column B

- | |
|---|
| ___ A. Female divine spirits of many aspects of nature |
| ___ B. Ministers of justice, the punishers of evil |
| ___ C. Represent the directions |
| ___ D. Daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, embodiment of cultural arts |
| ___ E. Daughters of Oceanus and Tethys |
| ___ F. Often symbolized by thread and weaving |
| ___ G. Wine-drinking male spirits of the wild life of the woodlands and the hills |
| ___ H. Earth creatures, having snakey locks or dragon-like wings |
| ___ I. Daughters of Jupiter and Euryome, embodiment of grace and beauty |
| ___ J. Daughters of Night or Atlas, guarded the golden apples |

Column A

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Muses | 2. Graces | 3. Fates |
| 4. Furies | 5. Hesperides | 6. Oceanides |
| 7. Gorgons | 8. Winds | 9. Satyrs or Sileni |
| 10. Nymphs | | |

Searching For Latin Words And Phrases

Submitted by Amber Alfieri, Latin I student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport H.S., Fairport, New York

Find the Latin words and phrases for the following clues:

- Yale's motto.
- The distinctive dress of a Roman senator.
- The genitive of the Latin word from which English gets the word corpulent.
- A sleepwalker.
- The renowned Roman road that still exists today.
- The Latin words for the abbreviation "etc."
- A Latin legal expression used to describe an assumption that is obvious.
- "I came, I saw, I conquered."
(Julius Caesar, in 47 B.C.)
- The founder and the first King of Rome.
- The Roman god of love.
- The Roman god of the seas.
- The king of the Roman gods.
- A Roman country house separate from the farm house.
- The first underground aqueduct.
- Eastern gate of Rome, now called the Porta S. Sebastiano.

126.

3 I C T A E V I L L A U R B A N A V M E I L S T
 8 S U B F L Z K P C D B F N E R T K O I E N P L
 8 I E T J U V A H B E R P O X T D R Q E M E D I
 2 P G M I R R O T M Y N T H E M U R G F L I O A
 A S Y J P L U X E T V E R I T A S L F O P H R O
 6 O M N I V E B E R N I A M C Q A N U L E I U
 2 F H E L O E T X K D S V A E H H O C M E B U A
 A P X A I H E I B H G T P T F N D I N R E F A
 5 C P E D S W O M U E X B O E A Y M H P O T P
 1 T J U S Q T A K H E T I Y R B M S O L S D Y P
 4 O U E L T O V E T I U S V A E B O Q S O H A I
 3 T O I B D E I R I V H E T H A U T I H D V E A
 3 U F O N D R A O T N E B I A B L Y U R O M A N
 E T H I L L R H I P A P H Y M H I P C R N E S I
 C N T H A L P P Z B R O M U L U S E I B E T H D
 2 I E V A E N T O Y O U T A Y B T O N E P D A B
 6 J O G N V E N I V I D I V I C I L B E T O M B
 2 S O N E Z O J L L Y C O R P O R I S D U C H E
 E T S E A N Y D R I C E P I L J N E A N T O F
 I N D R E S F O M T A H V F T U D P L R E I L O
 2 S A V I A A P P I A R A H C P A N T H V E A V
 I M H A P P F I N M A Y S T R I N C A E B B I A
 I N Y O U A T H R L O H E D H T B E R O N B E N
 I N C E P A S O N I G H T H E E M U D R E F O R
 2 R T A C A P E N A P F N K Y R T H I C E V E R

Carry Out This Task

127.

Submitted by Erika Warkentien, Latin II student of Pam Reeb, Thomas Worthington H.S., Worthington, Ohio

Fill in the blanks with derivatives of FERRE, TULI, LATUS. Then transfer the numbered letters to the matching blanks below for a secret message.

- The _____'s job was to supervise the soccer game.
- The planet Venus when it is the morning star.
- I _____ Muselix to corn flakes because it has a greater variety of fruit and flakes.
- After seeing my dad's car in the garage, I decided it was safe to _____ he was home.
- _____ nerves carry impulses toward the brain.
- In my report about Cystic Fibrosis, I made _____ to the three books I had read.
- A _____ is the submission of a law to a direct vote of the people.
- Because Jon was unhappy at OSU, he decided to _____ to a smaller school.
- To _____ is to be unlike or to disagree with someone.
- The eye doctor wanted to _____ my eyes.
- _____ nerves carry impulses away from the brain.
- St. Augustine wrote a Latin _____ of the Bible.
- This case is usually translated with the words from, with, in, and by.

Magister dicit:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Pharmacy Terms

128.

Submitted by Kim Albright and Adam Mareth, Latin II students of Mrs. Bo Lawrence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

Match the Latin abbreviations with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| ___ 1. grain | A. R |
| ___ 2. after dinner | B. bib. |
| ___ 3. as needed | C. lb. |
| ___ 4. do not repeat | D. gtt. |
| ___ 5. take | E. h. |
| ___ 6. 3 times a day | F. TID |
| ___ 7. with | G. Q.I.D. |
| ___ 8. water | H. c. |
| ___ 9. pound | I. aq. |
| ___ 10. give | J. d. |
| ___ 11. every other day | K. p.r.n. |
| ___ 12. daily | L. T.I.N. |
| ___ 13. before dinner | M. om. hor. |
| ___ 14. 4 times a day | N. q. 2h. |
| ___ 15. 3 times a night | O. h.s. |
| ___ 16. powder | P. q.h. |
| ___ 17. every 2 hours | Q. noct. |
| ___ 18. drink | R. non. rep. |
| ___ 19. ointment | S. p.o. |
| ___ 20. bedtime | T. quotid. |
| ___ 21. by mouth | U. alt. dieb. |
| ___ 22. drops | V. ung. |
| ___ 23. at night | W. gr. |
| ___ 24. hour | X. pulv. |
| ___ 25. every hour | Y. a.c. |
| ___ 26. all hours | Z. p.c. |



129.

- LUCE COMPREHENSUS, Elisabeth I. Eadia Cum Curte Vestitore
- ZLATAE COMMENTARII DIURNI, Zlata Filipovica
- QUO MODO MORIMUR, Shervinus B. Terranova, Medicinae Doctus
- LOCUS FAMILIARIS - VIR AD VITAM MEDIAM SUAM REDIT, Carolus Lucra
- N.P., Ariera Ioshimota
- SARECUS, A.C. Crispinus
- FEMINARUM DESIDERIA, Margarita Perforans
- BELLUM ET ANTIBELLUM, Alvinus et Heidiensis Toffleri
- PATRIS FABULA, Lionelus Dahmer
- COMMENTARII DIURNI LAPIDEI, Cantus Clipei

College Mascots

130.

Submitted by Brutus Britton, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Match Column B with Column A

Column A

- University of California at Berkeley
- University of Southern California
- University of Texas - El Paso
- Rice University
- Stanford University
- University of Richmond
- Georgia Institute of Technology
- University of Nevada at Las Vegas
- Louisiana State University
- Alabama University
- University of Tennessee
- St. John's University
- Seton Hall University
- University of Connecticut
- University of Colorado
- University of Miami
- Duke University
- University of Kentucky
- North Carolina State University
- University of Maryland

Column B

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| A. Fera Feles | H. Pirata | O. Apis |
| B. Turtur | I. Homo Seditiosus | P. Aestus |
| C. Tigris | J. Noctua | Q. Ursus |
| D. Lupus | K. Diabolus | R. Aranea |
| E. Bos Bubalus | L. Ruber Vir | S. Tros |
| F. Voluntarius | M. Rancus | T. Tempestas |
| G. Metallicus | N. Avis Ruber | Fooda |

Baucis and Philemon

By Courtney Obrian Schreiber, Latin I student of Kevin Finnigan, Fairport H.S., Fairport, N.Y.

Jupiter and Mercury, dressed as the poor,
To test generosity they went door to door.
No one would help these two gods when they came;
They sent them away and put them to shame.
Until they came upon one gracious pair –
They were poor too and had nothing to spare;
But the couple prepared the best that they could.
They felt bad for beggars. They knew that they should.
The gods were quite thrilled with the treatment they gave,
So they granted long life and a temple to save.
The two lived happily for many long years,
But when death came along, there weren't any tears.
For the two grew together as trees into one;
Thus Baucis still stands with her Philemon.

Latin Book Friends

By Latin I students of Donna Wright, Lawrence Township High Schools, Indianapolis, Ind.

Davus

sollicitus, iratus
clamat, curat, iubet
Getam verberat
vilicus

Emily Brick

Syrus

non placidus, celerrimus
verberat, custodit, agit
non est vir scelestus
Racarius

Brie Bromstrup

Cornelia

ignava, misera
sedet, dormit, lacrimat
non est lacta
amica

Alicia Stafford

Wall of Love

By Jessica Shields, Ninth Grade Latin student of Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman, Oklahoma

Loves come and go everyday, some last, some fade.
As time walks through the door, a love develops like a picture.
If only love could be a storybook affair!
This time a ravishing maiden and a handsome youth were separated by their family and a wall.
Each night the two would use an encouraging chink in the wall to talk about their love.
But there was no chink in the wall of hate between their families. What could they do to touch or see the other's face?
Night after night passed until they chose to let these walls separate them no more.
They were going to let their love bloom under a beautiful white mulberry tree.
The youth arrived to see the blood soaked cloak of his lover and thought the maiden dead, which was a mistake.
He pierced his sword through his body, staining the snow-white berries with his blood.
The maiden ran to see her lover dead. She drew the sword from his body and plunged it into her own.
The blood splattered turning the rest of the berries red.

A New Reason to Rejoice

By M. Howard, M. Hunt, M. Kail, M. Kruse, M. Ortega, P. Roth and R. Woods, Latin I students of Judith Grunese, Valley H.S., Las Vegas, Nevada

Gaudeamus igitur
Dum Latinam studemus.
Post recreamus linguam mortuam,
Post declinationes miscras,
Nos servabunt magistri,
Nos servabunt magistri!

Let us then rejoice
While we study Latin.
After we revive the dead language,
After the wretched declensions,
The instructors will save us,
The instructors will save us!

Jupiter

By Mike Stepnowski, Latin III of Mrs. Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

The Father of Light had to make a choice:
Who was the fairest Goddess on Olympus?
Was it Juno, the sister and wife of Jove,
Not to mention the Pantheon's leading Goddess?
How about Venus, the Goddess of love, beauty,
Grace
And fertility and the daughter of the Great Sky Father?
Or was it Minerva, Goddess of wisdom and war,
As well as the third of Three Chief Deities?
'Tis a question every man must ponder –
Whom did Jupiter, King of the gods and all men choose?
He made the wise choice.
He chose not to choose!

Modern Myth

The Curse of Cocheus

By Sarah Kanabay, Seventh Grade Latin student of Gayle Hightower, Mansfield Middle School, Storrs, Connecticut

There was once a handsome young man by the name of Cocheus who lived in a village just outside of Rome. One day, while Cocheus was hunting in the forest, he grew tired and thirsty, and he stopped by a small stream to drink. Just as he was about to drink some of the cool water, a beautiful woman dressed all in white appeared from behind a tree. She was so lovely that Cocheus immediately fell in love with her, as she did with him. What Cocheus did not know was that the beautiful woman was, in fact, Juno, the wife of Jupiter. This missing piece of information proved to be the doom of the love affair.

Their relationship grew. Then, one day, as Cocheus and his new love were meeting by the stream one day, a farmer passing by on his way to Rome overheard their merry laughter. Hiding behind some brambles, he quickly recognized the woman as Jupiter's wife, and he made haste to the nearest temple to tell the King of the Gods what he had seen. Jupiter, grateful for the information, quickly promised the farmer a good harvest. Jupiter then disguised himself as a beggar and raced off towards the woods to catch the lovers unaware.

Reaching the stream, Jupiter saw them standing beneath a tree. The lovers looked scornfully at the beggar for interrupting them.

"Take your drink, old man, and then be gone. This is our stream, and you are not welcome!" cried arrogant Cocheus who, in his youth, despised old age.

Then Jupiter flung aside his beggar's garb and faced the unhappy couple who, too late, realized their folly. Jupiter pointed a menacing finger at his wife and said, "So this is how you repay my love, Juno – with treachery! You are a goddess, and I cannot harm you, but your lover Cocheus will not be so lucky." Then directing all his wrath on Cocheus, Jupiter said, "For your arrogance, Cocheus, you shall hereafter be forced to crawl for the rest of your life, a lonely traveler with the heavy weight of your home on your back, and thus it shall also be for all your descendants."

Cocheus therefore became a snail on that day, and his descendants share his curse to this very day.

King of Thebes Killed

By Latin II students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

(THEBES, Aliquando Ante Olympiadem Primam): King Laius, age 39, was murdered on his way to conference at Delphi. His body along with those of three of his security guards was discovered by a shepherd. Royal investigators have no leads as of yet. There is, however, a rumor that even Queen Jocasta is being thoroughly investigated although no confirmation of this rumor has been possible. Investigations are being conducted at several different levels and a movement is afoot to demand the death sentence for the perpetrator and his family when he is apprehended. There is general unrest among the citizens of Thebes since they are not sure whether the king's death is an isolated incident or part of a larger plot to overthrow the city.

Mini-Epic

Origin of the Gods

By Carl Parker, Latin I student of Kevin Gushman, Yorktown H.S., Arlington, Virginia

At first there was chaos
A vast, seething disorder.
The earth was still forming.
No land had a border.

A Nebulous blob,
No set plan or outline,
But as it turned out . . .
Things ended up just fine.

Chaos was then split –
For he was very heinous –
Into two very neat gods,
Gaia and Uranus.

Uranus was of the heavens,
And Gaia, Mother Earth.
Together they looked after things
From then to our unforeseen birth.

Then there were the Titans,
Much bigger and stronger;
Not to mention the fact
That they lived a lot longer.

Of these, the strongest was Cronus,
And he was very bad –
So wicked, in fact,
That he killed off his dad.

Now ruling the world,
Cronus took to his throne,
But he brought along his sister
And wasn't alone.

Thinking he'd share
His poor father's fate,
As the children came out,
Each one he ate;

Or so he thought,
For Rhea was too smart.
She was not about to let
Another of her children depart.

So, instead of Zeus
Cronus swallowed a stone.
Zeus was sent off
And was soon all alone.

Zeus later met with Gaia
And with her in a pout,
Got Cronus to spit
His brothers and sisters all out.

Then there was war
That went on for ages.
The description of it all
Could go on for pages.

Zeus befriended the monsters,
Brothers and sisters alike,
Against the Titans and Cronus.
They fought day and night.

On one mountain stood the old gods,
And on another stood the young.
The old fogies had experience,
But the younger ones won.

Zeus hurled thunder bolts
Over here and over there –
So many, in fact,
That it scorched up the air.

The Titans were captured
And stowed well away.
It was a very long while
Till they saw light of day;

But while all of this was going on,
Something different was on hand,
But it will take another grading period
For me to tell about the ages of man.

The Virus (Continued a *Pagina Secunda*)

that had been my
ball-and-chain
for so long.

was
happy!

Until.

Until that dark day.
That disgusting,
dire,
disdainful,
dark day.

I don't know what it was.

Maybe it was the spring weather,
or the fish I ate,
(or that dress she was wearing)
whatever it was,
it made that virus in my body,
the one I worked so hard slaying,

the one I had choked with my own hands,
the one that had me dancing on its grave,
get its second wind.

Like some sort
of evil Phoenix,
it rose from its
own ashes
and with all the strength
of Mars himself
and with its harrowing
sword of fire
struck me right in my heart,
rejuvenating the old flame.

The virus was wounded though.
It walked with a limp,
it kept dropping its guard.
It had to rest.

I had made an impact.

But now it lies
dormant in my body.
It attacks me
every now and then.
And it will
for the rest of my life
(and maybe longer).
This is an incurable disease.
It can bring happiness,
but often sorrow.
I will have it for the rest of my life.

Teaches me for running around in the bayou.

Thebes to Get New King

By Latin II students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L.
Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

(THEBES, Aliquando Ante Olympiadem Primam):
Oedipus, the savior of Thebes, will be wed to Queen
Jocasta in a public ceremony. Oedipus will be crowned
the new king in a separate ceremony the following day.
Oedipus was offered this position by Queen Jocasta's
brother Creon for having solved the Sphinx's riddle.

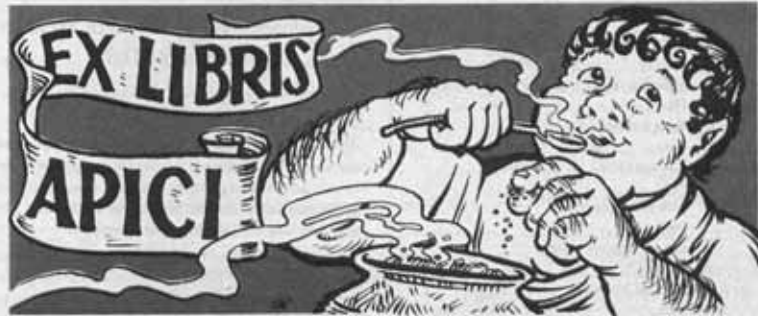
Little is known about "Swollen Foot" except that he is
a wayfarer from Corinth.

So it seems that after the trials of the Sphinx and the
dreadful murder of former King Laius, happiness will
once again return to Thebes.

**A Waffley Deep Thought
for Latin Scholars**

By Michelle Stockman, Latin I student of Kevin
Finnigan, Fairport H.S., Fairport, N.Y.

Here's something the Romans knew long ago—
When you see a waffle and you say, "Ego,"
That it really means "I" in Latin jargon;
And so when your family comes a-chargin'
At you when you take their waffles,
What you have done is thoroughly lawful;
For the waffle always comes with your name.
(But beware, because two can play at this game!)

De Re Coquinaria

There is no better way to become familiar with Roman
tastes and the food they enjoyed than to prepare and
serve some of the recipes that were recorded in the
only authentic cookbook to have survived from ancient
times. The recipes were either recorded by or for a
gastrophile whose cognomen was definitely
Apicius—there are conflicting opinions about his
praenomen and his *nomen* and even about the century
in which he lived. Most people, however, even ancient
authors, believe that the *Apicius* of *De Re Coquinaria*
lived in the 1st century A.D.

The majority of the recipes recorded by or for *Apicius*
deal with nine major categories of foods. This issue of
the 1993-1994 Pompeiana NEWSLETTER features
two different Apician recipes for the final highlighted
food category.

As always, readers are encouraged to try at least one
of these recipes in order to get an authentic taste of
Roman living.

Nine Major Categories of Roman Foods

- I. Eggs (*ova*)
- II. Vegetables (*holera*)
- III. Legumes (*legumina*)
- IV. Inland Water Fish (*pisces*)
- V. Seafood Dishes (*fercula marina*)
- VI. Quadrupeds (*quadrupedes*)
- VII. Domestic and Wild Fowl (*aves ferit et domestici*)
- VIII. Cheese (*caseus*)
- IX. Fruit (*fructus arboreus*)

Loving Couples

By Carmel Jr. H.S. Latin students of Betty Whitaker,
Carmel, Indiana

Helen and Paris

Helen, more beautiful than words,
Paris, eager for Venus' promise.
It was love at first sight.
His eyes not hers.
Her lips not his.

They melted together like the sun
Blending with the horizon in the evening.
Eloping was the decision.
Thus, the Trojan War.

Margaret Lips

Oedipus and Jocasta

Oh Oedipus, dear Oedipus,
What a tragedy, indeed,
That the herdsman's knife
Missed your heart and not your feet.
To slay Laius, your father by birth,
And marry your mother certainly
Brought you no joy.

Jocasta was fair and certainly fine,
But shame overpowered this love so wrong.

This is the story that helps bring to mind
That love for some is certainly blind

Lindsay Borman

Mint—the Myth and the Medicine

Mint is a very easy plant to grow. Although there are
over 600 varieties, only spearmint and peppermint are
generally found in the Americas. Mint was so
important to the ancients that myths portrayed Mintha
as a young girl changed into a plant by Demeter. For
centuries, mint tea has been used to alleviate anxiety,
tension, colds, fevers, influenza and nasal congestion.

ROMAN COOKED PEACHES

Take six large ripe peaches. Wash each peach
carefully. Then cut each peach into sixths and gently
remove and discard the pits. Steam the peaches over
a pan with boiling water until they are soft. Save the
water that was used to steam the peaches. Remove and
discard the skins.

Place the skinned peaches into another pot, add two
cups of the water used to steam the peaches. Add one
teaspoon of olive oil and a little cumin. Simmer the
peaches in this mixture for a few minutes. Carefully
remove the peaches with a straining ladle and arrange
on a serving plate. Serve hot.

ROMAN STEWED QUINCES

Peel one pound of ripe quinces. Cut them into fourths,
place them into a pot and cover them with water. Cook
over low heat for 45 minutes. Carefully transfer the
cooked quinces into another pot, but save the water in
which they were boiled.

To the quinces in their new pot add 1/2 cup of sliced
leeks, two tablespoons of honey, one tablespoon of
olive oil and 1/4 cup of boiled white wine. Then take
the liquid from the first pot and add enough to this
second pot to cover the quinces. Gently simmer over
low heat for 1/2 hour.

Using a straining ladle, transfer the cooked quinces to
a serving dish and serve hot.

*Remember: An appetite for Roman food
comes with the eating of Roman food!*

Oedipus Not So Complex

By Shon Stephens, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Oedipus was cheated by Fate. Feeling guilty after he
learned that he had killed his father and married his
mother, he gouged out his own eyes. He then spent the
rest of his life wandering as a beggar and feeling the
pain of incestuous guilt.

Yet, in his own time, Oedipus had nothing really to feel
guilty about. Though considered highly abnormal and
sinful today, examples of incest were rampant, if not in
the society of ancient Greece, at least in its religious
lore. If the gods were considered to be prime examples
for proper human behavior, Oedipus can hardly be
accused of doing anything all that bad.

From the beginning of creation, the gods married into
their immediate families. The earth goddess Gaea
married her own son, the sky god Uranus. Their
offspring were called the Titans. Gaea's second-
generation son, Cronus, killed his brother/father to
take over as ruler of the Titans.

Keeping family tradition going, Cronus married his
sister Rhea and was, in turn, killed by his son, Zeus.

Zeus, now following in the tradition of his father and
grandfather, married his sister Hera with whom he
produced his son Ares. Zeus also produced another
child, Persephone, with another of his sisters,
Demeter.

In view of these religious examples, it's not unrealistic
to ask what great crime Oedipus committed. After all,
the whole lineage of the gods he and his mother
worshipped was dependent on mother-son
relationships.

In view of this, perhaps Fate should have been kinder
to Oedipus.

Cretan Farewells

By Rich Updegrave, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur,
Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Was it a man?
No.
Was it a bull?
No.
Thescus ran?
No.
Fell in a hole?
No.
He used some string?
Yes.
To find his way?
Yes.
He killed this... thing?
Yes.
And there it lay?
Yes.
Good-bye man.
Good-bye bull.

How Well Did You Read? 131.

1. How many acres does Vatican City contain?
2. Who installed the *Thirty Tyrants* in Athens?
3. Who is credited with having invented the ampersand?
4. What did monks invent in A.D. 610 as little rewards for children?
5. Where had Laius been king before he was killed?
6. What was sacrificed to *Maia Maestas* on May 1st?
7. How did the guardian goddess *Potina* help little children?
8. What herb did Greeks use to cure hiccups?
9. According to Pliny, approximately when did Roman craftsmen discover the art of blowing glass?
10. What's the name of Apicius' book?

Farewell to Glory

Philosophy and the Arts Yield to Military Might

By Adria Carpiano, Latin I student of Mrs. Nilsen, St.
John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

Athens, *Zenith Times*: Today, during the first year of the ninetieth Olympiad, the Peloponnesian War came to an end leaving some people wondering what happened. Why did the war occur in the first place, and how was it finally brought to an end?

While interest in the total war is high, local attention is focusing on what happened to Athens in the process. Athens has suffered greatly and has surrendered both its strength and integrity to long-term pressures. Although the Athenian navy and the Spartan army brought the war to an initial deadlock, preventing either side from dealing a final blow, the military might of Athens could do nothing to fight the plague which claimed one third of its people, including one of its most important leaders, Pericles.

When the governance of the city was turned over to lesser leaders, they quickly negotiated a peace with the enemy. These lesser leaders soon turned into unruly orators. They encouraged the harsh treatment of those cities left under Athenian control. When the tiny state of Melos refused to pay an impossibly high tribute to Athens, these same lesser leaders ordered the execution of all men of military age in Melos. The women and children of the city were ordered sold into slavery.

All this, of course, caused a resumption of hostilities, and the Peloponnesian War was on again. It was at this time that the Athenian navy was sent to invade the Carthaginian seaport of Syracuse in Sicily. This led to the loss of two extremely large Athenian naval fleets and an entire Athenian army. These set-backs paved the way for the final victory of the Spartan general Lysander. Last year, around this time, Lysander led the attack which destroyed the last large naval fleet of Athens. Last minute efforts to strengthen Athens failed, and her final fleet, which consisted of only twelve ships, was powerless against the conquering Spartans.

Yesterday, Athens surrendered. Today Athenians are forced to accept the rule of the *Thirty Tyrants*, puppet governors who have been installed by Sparta.

With great sorrow, the Glory of Athens has now come to an end.

Dido's Love Poem

By Raelyn Marshall and Marca Thrower, Latin I
students of Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman,
Oklahoma

You came to me in need.
I gave you my shelter and mead;
But most of all I gave you my heart —
How could you think to depart
From my city of love and devotion to you?
Now that you're gone, what will I do?
I can't forget the memories we share;
You will never understand my pain and despair.
I will see you again — not up here, though;
I'll see you again where I know I must go.

Aeneas' Love Poem

By Raelyn Marshall and Marca Thrower, Latin I
students of Larry Steele, West Mid H.S., Norman,
Oklahoma

As I sail away my thoughts are with you;
I had no chance to thank you for all that you do.
I was led to you by someone unknown;
Your best hospitality you have shown.
I hope you don't forget me or keep my memory barred;
I hope you don't misunderstand me and take my
leaving too hard.
I must sail away — my journey was planned,
But I'll never forget Carthaginian sand.

Gods of Olympus

By Najean Lee, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Zeus sits on a throne up high,
Among his kin in the Grecian sky.
At his side is Hera, his wife,
Always deep in marital strife.
Their son Ares is brash and bold,
Extremely arrogant and cold.
Aphrodite is oh, so fair,
Hephaestus got more than his share.
Her boy Eros is very cute,
To make people love an arrow he'll shoot.
Hermes is a clever god,
He runs like the wind at Zeus' nod.
Apollo is perhaps the most loved of all,
But no woman his own can he call.

CAVEANT EMPTOR VENDORQUE

Lingua Latina Vivit!

The Hans Ørberg text *Lingua Latina Per Se Illustrata* has returned to the market place! This direct method Latin course will now be marketed by Paul & Company Publishers Consortium, Inc., P.O. Box 442, Concord, MA 01742. A complete set of materials includes five volumes, which are currently being offered at a 10% discount. Phone inquiries to: 212/564-3730

Stude Linguae Latinae Domi

The Division of Continuing Education at the University of Kansas is offering a new Latin correspondence course, Elementary Latin, worth five hours of university credit. The format of the course attempts to be more interesting and varied than in the past, to accompany a far more interesting and lively textbook, the Cambridge Latin Course. The course covers Units 1, 2, and the beginning of 3, and is the equivalent of a (generic) first semester at a university, or the first year in a high school. The study guide contains comprehension questions, sorting out picture sequences, puzzles, as well as translation and grammar exercises. For information call: 913/864-4790

Catalogi Verni

If you're not on the mailing lists, you may be missing the spring catalogs. The following may be requested:
A Common Reader, Cat. 92, Spring 94: 800/832-7323
Johns Hopkins Un. Press, Spring 94: 800/537-5487
Cornell Un. Press, New Books in Classical Studies and Archaeology: 607/277-2211

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You could not ask for a more comfortable setting to share the wonderful old tradition of a *suovetaurilia*. See *Procuratores Constituti*, in the *Basilica Aemelia, Romae*.

Castra ad Adulescentes Exercendos

Back in the "Good Old Days" fathers seemed to have plenty of time to train their sons in the manly arts of horseback riding, swimming and sword fighting. These days, however, there just don't seem to be enough *horae* in the day to follow this tradition.

If you would like to have your son trained in these traditional manly arts, the competent staff at *The Young Men's Training Camp* can do the job for you.

We offer an *VIII Nundinae* course in a setting conducive to manly training. Trainees are billeted in *contubernia* and follow a strict military regimen. Not only will your son learn to ride, swim and sword fight, but he will also develop self-discipline, self-confidence and leadership qualities — all things you would teach him yourself if you had the time. Open enrollment through *Prid. Kal. Iun.*, ad *Amphitheatrum Castrense, Romae*

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The Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program also offers an eight week seminar in Italy for secondary school teachers of Latin, Greek or the Classics. Two years of full-time teaching experience are required for seminar participation.

The application deadline is October 15, 1994.

To receive an application, call 800/726-0479.

Hac Aestate Te Studiis Trade

Looking for a state-side summer workshop? Consider: National-Louis Univ./Ill. Classical Conf. Latin Pedagogy Workshop, July 7-9, 1994, Evanston, Ill. Phone Registration: May 16-June 1 — 708/256-0615

If you want to make it over to Italy, consider:

Rutgers University Summer Institute in Classics, Rome/Pompeii Seminar-Trip, August 5-24. There is a June 1 registration deadline. Call 800/HI-RUTGERS.

Cupisne Libros Emere?

A History of Sparta, W.G. Forest. \$7.95, #196882
Classical Turkey, J. Freely. \$3.99, #1936640
BARNES & NOBLE, Cat. #E47X, 423B: 201/767-7079.



ANACHRONISMS

THE DANGERS OF CLASSICAL SHOW AND TELL!



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



ROME AROUND THE WORLD

IAN SMITH



LATIN LEARNING



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Bernard F. Barcio, LHD, serves as the Executive Director.

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I.S.S. # 08925941

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What may be submitted

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2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Latin reviews of Movies or Movie Stars, Musical, Sports, or Political Figures. (English translations required for proofing.)
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date, and page numbers.
5. Learning games and puzzles, complete with solutions.
6. 300-400 word, cleverly written essays about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

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AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions are mailed with each bulk Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Copies are also sent to all Adult and Contributing members.)

115.

Carmina Optima

1. RETURN TO INNOCENCE, Enigma
2. GOD, Tori Amos
3. NO EXCUSES, Alice in Chains
4. 13 STEPS LEAD DOWN, Elvis Costello
5. LOSER, Beck
6. DISARM, Smashing Pumpkins
7. SPOONMAN, Soundgarden
8. INDIAN OUTLAW, Tim McGraw
9. PLAYERS' BALL, Outcast
10. BORN TO ROLL, Master Ace, Inc.

116.

Latin in the Courts

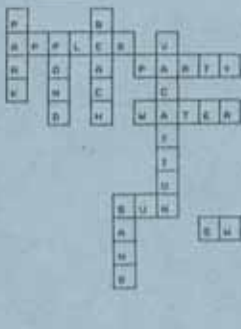
1. corpus delicti
2. in camera
3. lex scripta
4. ex post facto
5. compos mentis
6. status quo
7. modus operandi
8. onus probandi
9. pro tempore
10. par delictum
11. ultimum
12. flagrans delicto

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Mixed-up Language

1. D-CRAS
2. L-ET
3. K-FAMILIA
4. G-SERVUS
5. Q-MATER
6. H-PUELLA
7. C-AUXILIUM
8. J-SOROR
9. N-FLAMMA
10. P-VIR
11. M-NOMEN
12. A-MEMOR
13. I-DECUS
14. O-VILLA
15. B-FEMINA
16. E-IN
17. F-SILVA

118.



119.

Disney Movies

1. Beauty and the Beast
2. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
3. Little Mermaid
4. Lady and the Tramp
5. Sleeping Beauty
6. 101 Dalmations

120.

Roman Writers

1. D
2. B
3. J
4. I
5. C
6. A
7. H
8. E
9. B
10. G

124.

Myth Match

1. F
2. H
3. E
4. I
5. A
6. J
7. C
8. D
9. G
10. B

125.

The Lesser Dieties

- A. 10
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 1
- E. 6
- F. 3
- G. 9
- H. 7
- I. 2
- J. 5

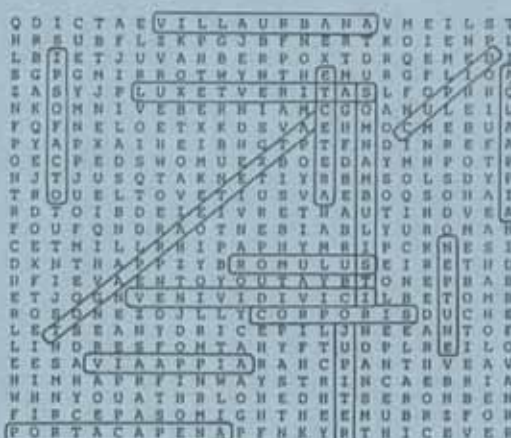
127.

Carry Out This Task

1. REFEREE
2. LUCIFER
3. PREPER
4. INFER
5. AFFERENT
6. REFERENCE
7. REFERENCE
8. TRANSFER
9. DIFFER
10. DILATE
11. EFFERENT
12. TRANSLATION
13. ABLATIVE

SALVETE DISCIPULI

126.



128.

Pharmacy Terms

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

129.

Libri Optimi

1. EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor
2. ZLATA'S DIARY, Zlata Filipovic
3. HOW WE DIE, Sherwin B. Nuland, M.D.
4. A FAMILY PLACE - A MAN RETURNS TO THE CENTER OF HIS LIFE, Charles Gaines
5. N.P., Banana Yoshimoto
6. SAREK, A.C. Crispin
7. THE LONGING OF WOMEN, Marge Piercy
8. WAR AND ANTIWAR, Alvin and Heidi Toffler
9. A FATHER'S STORY, Lionel Dahmer
10. THE STONE DIARIES, Carol Shields

131.

How Well Did You Read?

1. 108
2. Sparta
3. Tiro
4. Pretiola or pretzels
5. Thebes
6. suem gravidum (a pregnant sow)
7. She helped them learn how to drink.
8. Dill
9. 50 B.C.
10. De Re Coquinaria

The Month of May

Now is the Time for Mothers to be Honored

It may be that the Romans did not have a day when they honored their own mothers, but there were several days when a variety of mother-figure goddesses were worshipped.

One of these goddesses was The Great Mother who cared for the productivity of nature. The Great Mother was worshipped from April 4th through April 10th.

Another of these goddesses was Ceres who looked out for the crops of the land. Ceres was worshipped from April 12th through April 19th.

The third of these goddesses was Maia, whose month this is. Maia was the mother of Mercury, and she was worshipped on May 1st by the Romans. At one time in very ancient Italy she was the goddess of spring and was called "Her Majesty Maia." Maia was also called "Fauna," "Good Goddess" and "Ops." Because Her Majesty Maia was Vulcan's wife, a priest of Vulcan sacrificed a pregnant sow to this goddess on May 1st.

Juno was Jupiter's wife, but mothers were not honored because of Juno. It was the matrons themselves who worshipped Juno. On March 1st Roman matrons celebrated Matronalia, and they invoked Juno as the "Birthing Goddess." Juno cared for the process of

birth. Diana was also called the "Birthing Goddess," and this goddess also was worshipped by mothers; but mothers weren't worshipped because of Diana the Birthing Goddess.

In America the second Sunday of May is called "Mother's Day." This year Mother's Day will be May 8th on the Gregorian calendar.

This day is set aside to honor mothers, both living and dead.

One custom is to wear flowers on this day. White flowers show that the mother of the person wearing the flowers has passed away, and colored flowers show that the person's mother is still alive.

Mother's Day was instituted many years ago in Britain. In 1872 Julia Ward Howe is said to have celebrated the first Mother's Day in America. In 1907 Anna Jarvis is said to have introduced the celebration in many cities throughout America; finally, in 1914 President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed that Mother's Day would be a national holiday. In 1914 Mother's Day was May 9th on the Gregorian calendar.

Don't forget your mother this month.

121.

Eat Your Fructus

1. M
2. K
3. I
4. J
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. N
9. A
10. E
11. H
12. L
13. F
14. G

EAGLE

122.

Relatively Speaking

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

123.

Picturae Moventes

1. MAJOR LEAGUE II
2. D2, THE MIGHTY DUCKS
3. THE PAPER
4. NAKED GUN 3 1/3
5. ABOVE THE RIM
6. THUMBELINA
7. FOUR WEDDINGS AND A FUNERAL
8. GUARDING TESS
9. COPS & ROBBERSONS
10. HOLY MATRIMONY