

POMPEIIANA



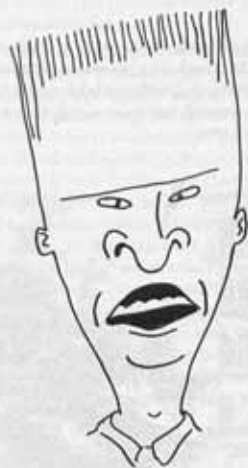
NEWSLETTER

VOL. XXI, NO. 9

MAY, A. D. MCMXCV



Castis et Petuculus



In omni aetate sunt ei qui decentiae fines temptant. Saeculo Quinto ante Christum Aristophanes comoedias (e.g. *Lysistratan*) Athenis scripsit quas multi nunc credunt esse obscenas. Saeculo Primo ante Christum Romani Atellanarum Fabulas in scaenis spectabant et cantores conducebant qui Versus

Fescenninos in pompis nuptialibus cantarent. Et Atellanarum Fabullae et Versus Fescennini plerumque erant obsceni. Primo Saeculo ante Christum Gaius Valerius Catullus nonnulla carmina scripsit quae nunc credimus esse foeda. Primo Saeculo post Christum aliquot Pompeiani domos picturis foedis ornauerunt.

In antiquis rebus obscenis et foedis nunc conivemus. Graeci et Romani antiqui, tamen, aetate diversa vixerunt, et de moribus diversis praeceperunt.

Anno Domini MCMXCV quoque sunt ei qui decentiae fines temptant. Castis et Petuculus sunt duae personae adumbratae quae in Musica Televisione spectari possunt. Multis adolescentibus placent quia proponunt omnia quae adultos bene moratos offendunt. Castis et Petuculus habent corpuscula et capita deformata. Voces sunt vexantes, et semper de rebus stultis vel obscenis loquuntur. Sunt maxime molesti quando ridet: "Heh-heh-heh, sic, tamquam, heh-heh-heh..." Videntur habere nec amicos nec parentes. Si non spectant televisionem et sententias pueriles dicunt, cum puellis de rebus obscenis loquuntur. Non sunt studentes boni, et non laborant.

Depravatine sunt adolescentes qui spectant Castem et Petuculum? Certissime hoc de omnibus dici non potest. Multi adolescentes qui nec stulti nec obsceni sunt Castem et Petuculum spectant quia hae personae adumbratae sunt ridiculae.



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Certissime omnes Graeci et Romani antiqui quoque non erant stulti vel obsceni quia spectabant *Lysistratan* vel *Atellanarum Fabulas*. Sine dubio Graecis et Romanis antiquis hae fabulae erant ridiculae quia erant tam dissimiles vitis bene moratis quas agebant.

Focus on Pompeii

An Embrace Through Time

By Laura Kolodner, Latin III student of Dr. M. Colakia, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

For nineteen hundred years I have rested quietly within the warm embrace of the earth. I am a twenty-eight year old woman desperately clinging to my three year-old daughter. We have remained in our villa undisturbed for centuries. As my baby sleeps on my bosom, I huddle here attempting to piece together our lives while pondering the fate of my dear husband. One day in August, 79 A.D. we were a happy and prosperous family living near a thriving, coastal town. The next day we were caught in a terrible cataclysm that sealed our fate for centuries to come.

It was a typical, sunny day on the morning of August 24, 79 A.D. My husband and I awoke to find our daughter still sound asleep. We wandered outdoors to breathe in the fresh breeze blowing gently off the Mediterranean. Although our families had lived in or near Pompeii for many years, we never tired of coming outside every morning to get a glimpse of the brilliant, blue ocean from the shore on which our villa was located. After a few minutes, we made our way back into the house where, with the help of our servants, we dressed and readied ourselves for the day's activities. Tullia was awake by then and was ready to begin her day. All three of us proceeded to eat the breads and fruits which the *coquus* prepared for our *lentaculum*.

My husband was a very wealthy merchant who worked from the morning until the late afternoon. His exclusive shop for fine silver and gold jewelry was located in the forum of Pompeii. Before departing to supervise his shop's business, he embraced Tullia and me and said he would be home late because he intended to visit the public baths and then attend the Odcon Theater for poetry reading being given by one of his *clientes*.

Tullia and I finished our morning meal and then made our way into the atrium where I sewed each day while Tullia played with her *puppae*. The morning passed quickly, and, before we knew it, it was time for Tullia and me to take our daily stroll through the peristyle.

Each day I looked forward to these walks. The courtyard was open to the sun and to the fresh air. Our lush gardens were carefully planted and cultivated by our slaves. Tullia and I wandered about as I pointed out all the flowers, butterflies and other insects to her. Soon she became engrossed by the activity in one of the fountains, and my mind began to wander as I planned a trip into the forum to the Temple of Juno

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

Pompeiana Seeks Adult Contract Columnists

If you teach or have taught at the secondary, college or university level, and you enjoy writing, this may be an offer in which you are interested.

Pompeiana intends to commission adult writers to author ten new series of articles to be published in the 1995-1996 NEWSLETTER.

Each series will consist of nine installments containing 400-500 words each and, when appropriate, be accompanied by drawings or photos. Articles are to be written for a secondary school audience.

The following ten titles for the various series were selected for publication in response to a survey conducted recently by Pompeiana, Inc.:

- I. The Architecture of Greece and Rome
- II. The Lives and Works of Roman Authors
- III. Roman and Greek Legends
- IV. Roman and Greek Mythology
- V. Learning Games for the Latin Classroom
- VI. Ancient Technologies
- VII. Mini-Lessons in Latin Grammar
- VIII. Roman and Greek Clothing
- IX. Roman Military Life
- X. The Most Important Historical Events of the Ancient World

Contract authors will be paid \$50 per published installment.

Those interested in applying should submit a list of the nine sub-titles they wish to propose for the series they would like to author along with the first installment for the series. If selected, this installment will be paid for and published in the Sept. 1995 NEWSLETTER.

A writer may apply to author more than one series of articles.

All applications must be postmarked by June 15, 1995. Contracts will be mailed to successful applicants by July 1, 1995. Once under contract, an author may elect to submit—and receive payment for—the remaining eight articles of the series all at once, or submit one per month according to the submission schedule to be provided by Pompeiana, Inc.

Applications should be sent to:

Adult Contract Columnists
Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Another Odyssey: Traversing the Internet

By Lea Ann A. Osburn, Barrington H.S., Barrington, Ill. Reprinted by permission of the author from L.C.T.F.L. Accents Vol 7, No. 4, pp. 32-33

The lure of the Internet is NOW as enticing to me as surely the Sirens were to Odysseus. It started as a simple excursion, just to see what was available on the Internet for Latin teachers. My first stop was at the Smithsonian Institution, where I learned about the Vatican exhibit there. This was an interesting piece of news, but not too exciting for a teacher living in Illinois. When I saw a summary of the *Iliad* on my screen, however, my interest was piqued. Next I found a message board for foreign language educators. I called up the messages to see if there were any Latin teachers leaving messages. I found not one, not two, not three, but five Latin teachers communicating on this message board. I left messages for each one. The next night I returned to my computer and checked to see if anyone had responded. These kind strangers had indeed responded, and I was hooked.

Before long I discovered that subscribing to a list would save me from having to send the same message to different individuals. A list is a group of individuals interested in a common topic. When one member sends a message, it is automatically sent to all members of the list. I quickly joined the Latin-L list. The topics pursued on this list are of a varied nature. Discussions about the merits and shortcomings of various Latin textbooks are a common topic, as are requests for help in translating various Latin phrases. Currently, an interesting topic on the Latin-L list is how to say "Latin" in Latin. I had always thought that *lingua*

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)



Focus on Pompeii

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

where I would meet with my good friend, Olivia, to make an offering. Later we would discuss the latest fashions in clothing, jewelry, and cosmetics. I wanted her opinion about my new rouge and lipstick I was lost in my thoughts when Tullia gave my arm a firm tug. She was weary and asked to go inside to take a little rest.

We returned to the atrium where our *atriensis* quickly brought us drinks and some grapes to refresh ourselves after our walk outdoors. As we sat down to enjoy our snack, I noticed that the sky was no longer blue and sunny. When I went to take a closer look, I spotted an ominous cloud descending upon our town. Suddenly our clear, bright day had become dark and gloomy. I hustled Tullia off to her *cubiculum* and sat down on the bed with her in my arms.

As I rocked Tullia close to my breast, I felt a sense of impending doom. The air, usually cool and caressing from the sea, had become hot and abrasive. A snowfall of ash and pumice began to fall through the *compluvium*. I heard shouts and screams in the distance. I clutched my chest as I found it difficult to breathe the foul smelling air. Tullia was so quiet in my arms. I thought that perhaps her breathing had just become very shallow.

With a sudden panic I thought about my husband, wondering where he was. My eyes were stinging and I closed them tightly. I pulled my *palla* tightly over both our heads to keep out the dust. I clung tightly to little Tullia. My memory faded.

As Mount Vesuvius spewed forth pumice, gases, and ash, Tullia and I slumped onto the bed in a final embrace to be sealed together in a time capsule along with the rest of Pompeii.

I don't think anybody knew what was going on that day, but after a while historians would write, "*Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est. . . .*" Later they found out it was Vesuvius."

Poseidon, Neptune God of the Sea

By Tommy Rung, Latin II Student of Mrs. Bo
Laurence, Saint Joseph High School, Victoria, Texas

He was born a great explorer who loved adventure and dreamed of becoming one of the most powerful gods. At the age of seven he hated water and was deeply terrified of it. He had, however, been hearing stories of people finding great treasures on tropical islands and beaches all over the world, and he knew that he would need treasure and gold in order to get the power that he dreamed of having.

So, as young as he was, he put aside his fear of water and began to search all the beaches of his home land. He continued searching until he was ten years old.

Then one afternoon, as he walked along a beach, he noticed a great storm arising. He worried a little, but then thought nothing of it. He walked along for a few more minutes when, suddenly, the waves grew in size until one massive wave hit the shore on which he was walking. The young, persistent boy was immediately engulfed by the wave and dragged out to sea where he lost consciousness. After three or four days, his mother became extremely nervous. When she couldn't find him anywhere, she blamed herself night and day for losing him, and believed that he was gone forever.

When the boy finally regained consciousness, he did not know what had happened or what his location was. All he knew was that he was in some kind of cave and that his craving for power had become very strong.

He started to recall more as the days went by, but he couldn't understand why he had once feared water.

As the boy continued to live in his cave, he learned to enjoy many things about water and became fond of it. He then remembered his earlier interest in exploring and began to make excursions throughout the sea. He was amazed at some of the things he was finding.

Then, one afternoon, he made the greatest discovery of his life, one which would give him the power that he had desired from his infancy. He found the Trident that enabled him to rule the entire ocean.

He learned how to create such enormous storms that his fame spread quickly, and he was soon one of the three most powerful of the ancient gods.

Sanctus Iohannes Ante Portam Latinam

By Frank J. Korn

"St. John at the Latin Gate" is the lyrical name of one of Rome's ancient churches. It might well be also the title of a short chapter in the long history of the Roman Empire.

"To the most pious Caesar, always Augustus, Domitian, the Pro-consul of the Ephesians sends greetings. We wish to notify your majesty that a certain man named John—of the nation of the Hebrews—coming into Asia and preaching Jesus crucified, has affirmed him to be the true God."

The Pro-consul expressed his concern that "this magician's sacrilegious preaching" would compete with and perhaps even destroy "the worship of our invincible deities."

When the provincial authorities could not deter John the Evangelist from his mission—either by entreaties or threats—the Pro-consul sought the emperor's guidance: "Since we have not been able to induce him by any methods to deny his Christ and honor the immortal gods, we humbly ask what your royal pleasure would have us do with him."

Domitian, brother of Titus and youngest son of the Emperor Vespasian, had ruled competently and wisely in the first ten years of his reign (A.D. 81-90). After a failed revolt of one of his generals, however, he became suspicious, indeed paranoid, about the possibility of other such plots. He became overbearing, infringing on the rights of the Senate, suppressing writers and intellectuals, executing political foes, and persecuting Jews and Christians alike. It was in this mental state that he received the Pro-consul's letter.

Growing more livid as he read the message, Domitian exploded in rage and ordered his subordinate to put the holy man in chains and personally escort him from Ephesus to Rome for "proper sentencing."

Some weeks later, informed that the prisoner and escort were approaching the city, Domitian and his court went out to the Latin Gate to await him. The ranting Emperor then and there ordered the evangelist to be first scourged and afterwards thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil.

Not caring to wait around for the sentence to be carried out, Domitian returned to the palace, only to learn later that day that, somehow, the condemned had emerged from the cauldron unharmed.

Shaken by the report, the Emperor then ordered John to be banished to the island of Patmos, where, tradition maintains, he recorded his Apocalyptic visions.

In the early fifth century, the Christians of Rome commemorated this episode in their history by building a charming church to which they gave the

name of St. John's at the Latin Gate. Tucked away in a tranquil little back alley just inside the circuit of the Aurelian Walls, the small pink brick edifice features a beautiful arched entrance along with a slender graceful bell tower.



Bell Tower and Entrance of St. John's
at the Latin Gate

The interior is divided into three naves demarked by columns of granite and porphyry with Ionic capitals. These came from various pagan buildings, two of them from the abandoned Temple of Ceres and Proserpina. Sixteen centuries of Christian worshippers have picked their way up the sloping cobblestone lane that leads to the church of *San Giovanni alla Porta Latina*, as the current citizens of the Eternal City know it. Because of its appealing architecture and picturesque setting, the church is favored by young couples for their wedding ceremonies.

Nearby, on the *Via Latina*, can be seen a small octagonal chapel by the name of *San Giovanni in Oleo*, built in 1509 and said to mark the precise spot of the failed attempt to boil the evangelist in oil.

Campus Classics

Classical Studies at Valparaiso University

Valparaiso University, located in northwest Indiana, is one of the top universities in its class. In a recent poll conducted by *US News and World Report* (Sept. 26, 1994) Valparaiso was ranked as "Number One" in regional universities of the Midwest. "Valpo" is dedicated to excellence in the liberal arts and sciences, accredited professional programs in many fields, and theological curricula (Lutheran tradition).

Valpo's on-campus classics program is a well-rounded series of courses in classical languages, literature, mythology, and ancient civilization. Students pursuing degrees in Theology have access to courses in Koine Greek and Biblical Hebrew.

For students wishing to study or travel abroad while at college, Valpo is affiliated with the American Schools in Athens, Nicosia, Jerusalem and Amman. Valpo also hosts its own College Semester in Athens and summer study tours in Italy, Greece and Roman Germany.

On campus professional affiliations include the Indiana Classical Conference and the national Classics Honor Society, Eta Sigma Phi.

Classical studies majors complement their work with courses in history, secondary education, philosophy, theology, Pre-med and Pre-law. Valpo is also home to Christ College, an honor college in the humanities.

Students interested in scholarship aid have access to four-year renewable foreign language scholarships, the Reinke Memorial Scholarship and the John and Dorothea Helms Scholarship for advanced students.

Recent graduates of Valpo have completed Ph.D. programs in Classics at the University of North Carolina, Duke University, the University of Chicago, the University of Toronto and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

For more information or to arrange a campus visit, call Prof. Michael M. Kumpf at 109/464-5174, or Prof. John G. Nordling at 219/464-5097.

Written inquiries may be mailed to:
The Department of Classics
Meier Hall - VU
Valparaiso, IN 46383

Another Odyssey: Traversing the Internet (Continued a Pagina Prima)

Latina was the correct way, but apparently I was wrong. *Latina* likewise is wrong, but some members of the list have made a case for *sermo Latinus*. I am sure the topic will continue for some time.

Belonging to a list also means that one must be careful. For if one should by mistake send, via the list, a message meant for only one person's eyes, all members on the list will see it. There are currently more than 300 members on the Latin-L list. And don't be as foolish as I was and offer to mail something. Before Christmas, one topic that was being discussed on the list the use of Christmas carols in the Latin classroom. I wrote to the list that I was willing to share my collection of Latin Christmas carols. To my surprise, I have received twelve requests for the collection so far. Nevertheless, belonging to the Latin-L lists is a must for every Latin teacher who wishes to keep abreast of changes in the field or who wants to communicate with colleagues through-out the nation. In order to subscribe, simply send an eMail message to listserv@psuvm.psu.edu and, in the body of the message, type "subscribe Latin-L."

I later joined the Classics list and just recently, the Homer list. To subscribe to the Classics list, send an eMail to listserv@uwvm.u.washington.edu and in the body of the message, type "subscribe Classics." The Classics list also contains different types of topics, but most are more scholarly than those on the Latin-L list. One recent topic was the choice of *pipilabat* versus *pipilabat* in Catullus 3. One sign of the times is that in late December a message was posted to the Classics list explaining to members how to hook up their lap-tops to receive eMail while at the APA convention in Atlanta. I cannot comment on the Homer list since I joined so recently.

After my journey to lists, it was only a short hop to newsgroups. A newsgroup is larger than a list and is worldwide, as well as not being moderated. I joined the sci-classics newsgroup the first Monday of Christmas vacation. Tuesday night I checked to see if there were any messages. To my complete amazement and bewilderment, there were 577 messages on my screen. *Obstipui!* It did not take as long as I thought to read through these messages, since I quickly learned to skim through the uninteresting ones. I later discovered that, upon subscribing, all previous messages posted to the newsgroup are sent to the new subscriber. Now only new messages, about seven or eight per day, are posted on my screen. The topics in this newsgroup are even more varied than on the lists. Announcements regarding various meetings for classicists are posted in sci.classics, but a most interesting topic recently is an ongoing conversation on whether classics and multi-culturalism are compatible. Meanwhile in the background, a debate rages over whether this group should focus only on the Greco-Roman classics or whether classics of other cultures should be included. Information passed on these lists and in the sci.classics newsgroups have led me to other interesting features of the Internet. I have discovered that the Bryn Mawr Classical Review is on the Internet, as are other electronic journals and parts of *The Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association*. In addition, there is TOCS-IN, which is a compendium of the tables of contents of journals in many fields. In the field of classics alone, the tables of contents of some 88 journals are featured. These

resources are very helpful to anyone attempting a serious research project.

Another stop along the Internet is the field of electronic books. Project Libellus is a fascinating place. Texts of most major Latin authors are available at Project Libellus, including those authors commonly taught in the secondary schools. The *Four Catilinarians*, Book I of Horace's *Odes*, Caesar's *De Bello Gallico* along with commentary on each of the books, and Vergil are present. Some of the texts are in public domain and thus may be downloaded freely and printed out. I can think of many ways to use these public domain texts in the classroom and hope to try some during the second semester.

There are also various miscellaneous resources for Latin teachers on the Internet. I found a computer program titled LQuiz, which stands for the Latin Quiz. This is a simple, yet effective and free program which drills students on declensions and conjugations. Also available is Dale Grote's Study Guide to Wheelock, which is a large document of 400-some pages that explains in easy-to-understand English every grammar topic presented in the Wheelock text. There are also many student exercises in this study guide. Full photo-copying privilege is given on the first page of the document.

Finally, the American Classical League has an announcement service to which one can subscribe by sending an eMail message to acl@umich.edu and including in the body of the message a request to be added to the announcement service. ACL also promises a moderated bulletin board, but so far this service is not available.

The most unusual stop on the Internet has to be the U.Penn moo classroom, where in virtual reality format, one assumes a fictional or historical character and then can join a discussion all in Latin. The Latin conversations are grammatically corrected by an unnamed professor, who likewise does not know the real names of the characters. The conversation is every Friday night from 7:00 to 9:00, Central time. Unfortunately, one needs Telnet to access this stop on the Internet. Since my access provider does not offer Telnet, which is also necessary to access the on-line catalogues in university libraries, I have recently begun to feel that I am not really on the Superinformation Highway, but instead on its frontage road. If you have Telnet and wish to access the U.Penn classroom, simply eMail lwright@cac.washington.edu with a request for information about this service. Because I cannot access this Latin conversation room, I have contacted my provider, America On-Line, about instituting a Latin on-line discussion. This discussion will be held in the International House of America On-line on Tuesday nights from 7:00 to 8:00, Central time. It will be co-hosted by Ms. Magistra, a Latin teacher from the East Coast, and by me. I hope to see some of you there, where I think informative and exciting discussions about Latin will be the norm.

By the way, at Interactive Educational Services on America On-Line, your students can find a Latin teacher to help with their academic difficulties. I have been corresponding with one of these Latin teachers on a regular basis via eMail. Thanks to this correspondence, we have swapped over 500 Certamen

(Concluded in Pagina Decima)

"Stretching" For Latin Meanings

As the modern world continues to develop its renewed interest in Latin, it seems as if everyone is trying to come up with an application that is more bizarre.

One of the most bizarre "stretches" that this author has come across is in Crossword Puzzles called "Modern Latin II." The author of the crossword expects puzzle workers not only to know the English meanings of common Latin phrases but also to be able to make giant stretches of the imagination in order to come up with English phrases to solve the puzzle.

For example, one recent crossword required the following answers:

"IMROBERT" for the Latin clue *Mea culpa*;
"THEENERGIZERBUNNY" for the Latin clue *Ad infinitum*;

"SCAREDSTIFF" for the Latin clue *Terra firma*;
"MYDOGATEIT" for the Latin clue *In toto*;
"DIRTYLIMERICKS" for the Latin clue *Vice versa*;
"AREGULARPIG" for the Latin clue *Sui generis*;
"DRINKSLIKEADOG" for the Latin clue *Lapsus linguae*;
"ISALLYOUGET" for the English/Latin clue "ONEHELPING" + *Nulli secundus*;
"BURNTHOSECALORIES" for the Latin clue *Ignis fatuus*; and
"IHATEMEN" for the Latin clue *Ecce homo*.

It's Fictum! — Go figure!
(Vel, si tibi placet, "Eat a fig!")

How Are You Doing In Latin?

Answer the 20 questions below, and then check the correct answers in *Pagina Decima* to see how well you're doing at your personal level of study.

Score	Latin I	Latin II	Latin III	Latin IV
20	Optime	Optime	Optime	Optime
19	Optime	Optime	Optime	Melius
18	Optime	Optime	Optime	Bene
17	Optime	Optime	Optime	Bene
16	Optime	Optime	Optime	Mediocriter
15	Optime	Optime	Melius	Mediocriter
14	Optime	Optime	Bene	Male
13	Optime	Optime	Bene	Male
12	Optime	Optime	Mediocriter	Pelius
11	Optime	Melius	Mediocriter	Pelius
10	Optime	Bene	Male	Pessime
9	Optime	Bene	Male	Pessime
8	Optime	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime
7	Melius	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime
6	Bene	Male	Pessime	Pessime
5	Bene	Male	Pessime	Pessime
4	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime
3	Mediocriter	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime
2	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime
1	Pelius	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime
0	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime	Pessime

1. *Nunc, bene, ibi* and *saepe* are: a) adjectives, b) nouns, c) adverbs, d) conjunctions.
2. The study of the origins of words is called: a) philology, b) etymology, c) philately, d) entomology.
3. The Victor Emmanuel Monument in Rome was built on a corner of the _____ Hill. a) Caclian, b) Palatine, c) Janiculum, d) Capitoline
4. The hero whose job it was to bring back the Golden Fleece was: a) Jason, b) Perseus, c) Theseus, d) Hercules.
5. In Latin the indirect object is shown by the _____ case. a) genitive, b) ablative, c) dative, d) accusative
6. Regular transitive verbs in Latin have _____ participles. a) 2, b) 4, c) 6, d) 8
7. The matching passive form of *vocabis* is a) *vocabor*, b) *vocabimini*, c) *vocabimur*, d) *vocaberis*.
8. The three horns used to signal the Roman infantry were the *tuba*, *cornu* and the _____. a) *lituus*, b) *bucina*, c) *tibia*, d) *fistula*
9. Regular transitive Latin verbs do not have a _____ participle form. a) future passive, b) present active, c) perfect active, d) perfect passive
10. Roman military watches (*vigiliae*) lasted from: a) sunrise to sunset, b) noon to midnight, c) 3 p.m. to 3 a.m., d) sunset to sunrise.
11. A *querulous* person tends to: a) over-eat, b) laugh, c) complain, d) sleep many hours.
12. The first of the three required offices in the *Cursus Honorum* was: a) *Quaestor*, b) *Censor*, c) *Aedile*, d) *Praetor*.
13. The figure of speech used in the clause *Si mecum patria loquatur* is: a) Metonymy, b) Irony, c) Climax, d) Personification.
14. The correct Latin translation of "I fear that he may not see me" is *Timeo _____ me videat*. a) *quin*, b) *ut*, c) *utinam*, d) *ne*
15. Cicero was forced into exile by a bill introduced into the senate by: a) Manilius, b) Hortensius, c) Clodius, d) Maelius.
16. The Praenestine Fibula is often cited as the oldest: a) play in Greek, b) Roman law, c) temple in Italy, d) inscription in Latin.
17. Lucretius wrote *De Rerum Natura* using the a) Elegiac Couplet, b) Dactylic Hexameter, c) Alcaic Strophe, d) Iambic Pentameter.
18. Tithonus was turned into a: a) mouse, b) sunflower, c) locust, d) anemone.
19. The poem that begins "*Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare*:" was written by: a) Plautus, b) Horace, c) Martial, d) Catullus.
20. The story about Aeneas' landing near Carthage is told in the _____ book of *The Aeneid*. a) 1st, b) 5th, c) 7th, d) 12th





Cara Matrona,

I'm a young man who recently moved to the city of Neapolis to become a commercial fisherman. I used to live with my family on *Ischia*, but I decided I had to set out and make my own way in the world. When I first arrived at Neapolis I hired on as a boat hand with a man called *Simus*. He gave me a place to stay and provided my meals while also paying me a small percentage of each day's catch. A month ago I decided that I had saved up enough money to buy my own boat and net, and I told *Simus* that I would be leaving him and going into business for myself.

Needless to say *Simus* was not very happy to be back working his nets by himself, but there wasn't a whole lot that he could do to stop me.

After a few successful weeks of fishing I had earned enough to rent a small apartment near the harbor where I could keep an eye on my boat and net. Everything seemed to be going fine until last *nundinae*. When I was preparing to sell my day's catch, which was particularly large, *Simus* walked up and said that I had stolen his spot on the water and that the fish I was selling should have been his. He also accused me of vandalizing his nets and weakening the joints of his boat, causing it to take on more water than usual.

I tried to show some sympathy for the fact that his nets had been vandalized, but I assured him that I had nothing to do with it. I also reminded him that his boat has been in need of repairs for quite a while so that he shouldn't be surprised that it was taking on more water than usual. Finally, I reminded him that the *Simus Neapolitanus* belonged to any fisherman who could get there first, and that no one owned any special spot.

Simus was pretty angry when he left, but I really didn't give the incident any more thought—until two mornings ago. That's when I discovered a lead tablet nailed to my doorframe. Most of the writing on the tablet was illegible, and it was covered with strange symbols. I could, however, read one of the words—it was definitely *Simus*!

While I was looking at the tablet and wondering about it, a small crowd began to gather, and people began telling me how awful it was that someone had cursed me with this *defixio*. I finally went on my way to my boat, and threw the tablet onto a trash heap, not giving it another thought.

I didn't have much luck that day, and the next day my net broke as I was beginning to haul in a rather large catch. This morning when I went down to my boat, I discovered that it had been carried out by the tide and had sunk quite a ways off from shore.

Could all this bad luck somehow be connected to the *defixio* that *Simus* nailed to my doorframe? If the *defixio* is responsible, is there any way to counteract the curse?

Exsecratus, Neapoli

Care Exsecrate,

You would be foolish to believe that your recent string of bad luck is not the result of your ex-partner's *defixio*. I don't know if *Simus* is Greek, but this custom is definitely Greek, Greek, Greek! And believe me, *defixiones* work. I can attest to this personally.

If you don't take immediate steps to counteract this curse of *Simus*, it won't be long before you'll find yourself without a place to live, food to eat, and the will to live.

First of all, wearing an *alpha/rho* charm around your neck won't work. Wearing a live *musca* tied inside a

The Nordic Version of the Greek Creation Story

Submitted by Marie Albert, Latin III student of Ron Meade, Muncie Central H. S., Muncie, Indiana

While it is true that several of the Greek and Norse gods appear to be similar, the beliefs of the two cultures about the creation of the world are quite different.

Greek mythology states that in the beginning, there was nothing but a huge, shapeless mass called Chaos. From Chaos came the first three immortal beings: Gaea (Mother Earth), Tartarus (the darkest region of the Underworld and the personification of that region), and Eros (Love).

Without a mate, Gaea bore Uranus (the Sky), Oura (Mountains), and Pontus (the Sea). Then, with Uranus, Gaea had the Titans, the Cyclopes, and the Hundred-Hands.

Tartarus was said to be as far beneath the surface of the earth as heaven was above it. Tartarus was the prison of Cronus and the other Titans who had warred with the gods. They were guarded by Hundred-Hands.

Eros was sometimes depicted as the youngest of the gods. He was an archer whose gold-tipped arrows could make anyone fall in love. His lead-tipped arrows, however, made people dislike each other.

While the Nordic beliefs are somewhat similar, they do differ considerably from those of the Greeks. Norse mythology teaches that in the beginning nothing existed but Ginnungagap, an open void, and the first world to come into existence was Muspelheim, a hot, flaming place. The second world to come into existence was Niflheim. In the middle of Niflheim was a spring called Hvergelmir, and from this spring flowed eleven rivers. The foamy venom from the waves of these rivers turned into ice.

According to Norse mythology, the first beings were the Frost Giants. When Nuspelheim encountered Niflheim, the ice thawed. From the first drops of melted foam came the first Frost Giant, Ymir. Ymir became the father of all the families of Frost Giants.

Nordic mythology teaches that the earth was created when the first three gods, Odin, Vili and Ve, killed Ymir and carried his corpse to the middle of Ginnungagap. From Ymir's flesh these gods created the earth. The sea was created from Ymir's blood which they spread around the earth. The mountains were made from Ymir's big bones. From his small bones, his jaw and his teeth they formed rocks and pebbles. The forests were made from his hair. From Ymir's skull they made the sky and set it in an arch over the earth, with a dwarf holding up each of its four corners. Finally, the gods hurled Ymir's brains into the sky to create storm clouds.

So, while Greek and Nordic mythologies agree that the first state of existence was chaotic, their explanations about what followed differ quite dramatically.

white cloth won't work either. Whistling won't help and neither will licking your finger and rubbing behind your ears. A *defixio* is serious business. The words you can't read are probably Greek. The symbols invoke the intercession of evil spirits who are, even now, working to ruin you and your life.

To save yourself, you will have to fight fire with fire. Go out immediately and find out where you can obtain a wolf's beard. As soon as you locate one, go back to your apartment and nail it onto the exact spot where you found the *defixio*. This should work. Nobody knows why, but a wolf's beard is very effective both for counteracting and for casting curses. (I would suggest, however, that you not use this same wolf's beard to cast a turn-about curse on *Simus*. It might lessen its ability to provide you with the protection you need now.)

If you want to get even with *Simus*, my guess is that all you will have to do is let it be known to his friends that you are in the market for another wolf's beard, some serpent's teeth and dolls made from wool and wax in the image of a fisherman. He'll know what you want these things for, and he will probably keep far away from you for a long time to come.

Remember, you must act quickly if you want to save yourself.

Bene tibi ago!

Those Wonderful Romans

Mohawk Trails Elementary School in Carmel, Indiana, has a very dedicated cadre of parents and teachers who organize after-school enrichment programs for students. Classes run either from 2:50 to 3:30 p.m. or from 3:40 to 4:30 p.m.

The classes last four weeks beginning in January and meet once or twice a week. Classes are structured around student interest and run the gamut from academics to learning how to be a clown.

This author became involved in the program during the 1994-1995 school year by offering an enrichment course on Classical Archaeology. Students learned about Pompeii, had hands-on contact with a great variety of classical artifacts—some authentic, many more, recreations—and were able to conduct a personal dig in specially constructed boxes which were seeded in four levels. After excavating each level, students had to describe the culture represented by discussing such evidence as food scraps, coins and artifacts. Each student also had to reconstruct one broken clay vessel recovered from one of the levels.

The course concluded with the students producing posters documenting their digs.

The 1995 After School Enrichment Program was coordinated by Dawn Petrow and Nancy McGuire, and this year Mohawk Trails Elementary students were offered, among many other choices, a course entitled "Those Wonderful Romans." Each time the class met, students worked on Latin readings from Oerberg's *Lingua Latina*. Each class also included a cultural craft project. The students first made *bullae* for themselves using terra cotta. These were then dried, fired, spray painted metallic gold and suspended from cords so they could be worn. After the completed *bullae* were passed out, the students spontaneously wore them to every subsequent class.

The next craft project involved creating mosaic designs which were made into buttons.

The third craft project involved learning how Roman boys and girls dressed. Using Latin terms each student made a poster on Roman clothing. Then, after each student was dressed in proper Roman attire, polaroid pictures were taken—several of the full group, and one of each individual student. Each student mounted a personal photo and a group photo on his/her poster.

The final project involved staging a mini-Roman banquet. Students showed up wearing their *bullae*, donned Roman garments (one student showed up with a tunic and toga which he had asked his mother to make for him after the last class), reclined on a *triclinium* brought in for the occasion, rolled a giant die to select the *Rex Bibendi* (who then got to serve the grape juice), and were served Pompeian bread, honey, grapes and dried apricots by their teacher who became their *senex* for the *convivium*. Once again, students made posters documenting the event and adorned them with individual and group photos as well as a special printout which described how the Romans banqueted. When the time was up on this last day of class, students were reluctant to leave, and several finally had to be coaxed from their *triclinia* and their *tunicae*, *togae*, *stollae* and *pallae* by parents who were eager to hear all about "Those Wonderful Romans."



Mohawk Trails Elementary School students enjoy the closing Roman banquet as part of their After School Enrichment Program.

Orville of Redenbacher and The Origin of Popcorn

By Sunny Hardeman, Latin II Student of Mr. Larry Steele, West Middle High School, Norman, Okla.

Long ago in the ancient land of Redenbacher there lived a king named Orville. Redenbacher was a quiet little kingdom that grew only corn. The fields were beautifully dotted with large stalks of green as far as the eye could see. The people of Redenbacher were solemn, hard-working farmers who worked daily in the fields to make the corn outstanding.

King Orville wanted more than anything to become immortalized and be the god of something worthwhile. Redenbacher, being a corn growing community, left Orville feeling bewildered. Orville certainly didn't want to be known as a god of corn. He knew that the other kings who wanted to be gods would have a great time teasing him and calling him a "corny god." Orville told his people about his dilemma. Everyone understood what King Orville was trying to say. They decided to search for something to keep King Orville from being known as the corny god.

The people of Redenbacher worked and worked for months. No one could find anything that wasn't related to corn. Everything was corny. King Orville became greatly depressed. Soon he would have to face his fellow kings. He was jealous of his neighbor to the east, the Kingdom of Gold. He knew King Fourteen Carat would be loved and cherished as a god. On the other side was the Kingdom of Silver. King Sterling would also be loved and cherished. To the south was the Kingdom of Jewels. Its king, King Diamond, would definitely receive honor and celebration as a god. Orville felt like a peasant among lauded kings. Who wouldn't laugh at a corny god?

The people of Redenbacher knew things were not good. The rain had stopped falling, and King Orville would not come out of his room. The corn began to dry out. The people were so stressed that they panicked.

They gathered up all the ears of corn and piled them outside the window of King Orville's room. They hoped the King would break his solitude and come out to address them. King Orville looked outside and saw the people stacking the corn. He knew his kingdom was on the verge of collapse. He realized he could no longer center on himself. Orville stepped to the balcony and spoke to his people. He told them that the corn crop failure was his fault. He had been so self-centered that he had failed to make important decisions that could have changed this devastating outcome. Water could have been borrowed from the Kingdom of Gold and the corn could have been saved. He told his people that they would start over again, and he would work right beside them until order and successful crops were restored.

King Orville started off the balcony. The people were afraid so they backed off. King Orville did not want the dried corn to draw varmints so he took a match and set the corn on fire. All of a sudden loud popping noises came from the pile. Puffy, small cloud-like objects started to appear. The people were awed, and so was King Orville. The popping continued until the kingdom was covered with this strange mass resembling snow. King Diamond, King Fourteen Carat, King Sterling heard the loud commotion and came to see what had happened. King Orville greeted them and told them he had made a new discovery. It would be his claim to fame. Orville announced that he would be known as the god of corn that popped from this day forward.

The people rejoiced. King Orville, his people, and the three kings began to eat the delicious treat which they now called popcorn. It was so fluffy. Everyone was delighted. Orville was truly the god of popcorn.

Sic Transit Gloria Mundi

By Aman Bhullar, Latin III Student of Dr. Marithane Colakis, Berkeley Prep School, Tampa, Fla.

Rome was a new city, no longer so strict in its manner of issuing citizenship to those from foreign provinces. People eager to come to Rome and receive the coveted Roman citizenship, others to enlist in the army, began to surge into the city. Emperor Caligula had been removed, much to the happiness of those in Rome, and his Uncle Claudius was reluctantly made the new emperor. Of course, the Praetorian Guard had much to do with these happenings, having gained a great deal of power since their founding by Augustus Caesar.

Many tribal chiefs of the Roman-conquered Gaul, upon hearing of Emperor Claudius' invitation, decided to move to Rome with their warrior friends. One such Gallic warrior was named Vergetorix. He intended to join the Roman army.

Upon arriving at the city, Vergetorix went to the army enlistment office, "Salve, soldier. I wish to join the army of Rome, for it is my country now and I wish to have the chance to come to her aid when she is threatened by her enemies."

"Well spoken, foreigner, what are you called?"

"My name is Vergetorix, however, now that I am in Rome, I wish to have a Roman name."

"That can be arranged. If you do not have a particular name you prefer, you may now call yourself Gaius Catius Antonius, and we shall have this approved and certified by the censors," the soldier explained. "In the meantime, why don't you *carpe diem*, and have a look around your new city. These are the directions to your barracks, and this is the standard of your legion," he said as he handed Gaius a scroll.

"Thank you, my friend. I will do my best to bring honor and virtue to Rome with my skills. *Vale, amice*," said Gaius as he walked out of the office.

"*Vale*, to you, Gaius Catius Antonius."

Gaius was, from the beginning, a very brave man, and he determined to serve his new country, Rome. Of course, he would be sure to earn himself honor and a promotion as well through his services.

So, Gaius took a walk through the bustling marketplace and observed the vendors on both sides of the way. Many vendors called out to the newcomer, and the aroma of the hot food cooking easily caught his attention; however, as he was just beginning to walk

toward a food vendor, someone called out.

"*Cauteat Imperator*," fellow, you can get food cheaper on this side," warned a soldier walking by.

"Really, soldier. Who are you?"

"My friends call me Lucius, so I would like for you to call me the same. Tell me who are you and where are you headed?"

"I am Verg—, I mean, Gaius. I am headed to the army barracks. This is the standard of my legion," explained Gaius.

"What great luck! I am also of your legion. You must be from another province come to join the army; there are many coming in lately. Come, we shall go together, for Rome is no more as safe as she once was."

"I thank you, friend Lucius."

Thus, Gaius made his first friend in Rome, and not the last. Time passed, and Gaius soon learned how to get by in Rome, and he acquired the attitudes of the Romans themselves.

About six years after his arrival into Rome, Gaius was granted the high honor of joining the Praetorian Guard due to his being *semper fidelis*. With this new position Gaius assumed new duties, and soon was stationed at the *castra praetoria*.

As a Praetorian Guard, it was now Gaius' responsibility to protect the imperial family, and more importantly, the Emperor Claudius himself. In order to do this, any rumor through Rome was to be noted, so that a conspiracy, should there be one, could be taken care of quickly.

For many years there were rumors about the wife of Emperor Claudius, Messalina. She was said to be very licentious and to make no attempt to conceal the shameful acts which she committed.

While walking by two senators, Gaius overheard them saying, "Have you heard what she is doing now?"

"No, I do not know of a new incident."

"Well, she is now having an affair with another man. Of course, you might have guessed, senator, that she didn't care to hide it!"

"Do you know who this man of treason is?"

Ubi Monstra Fera Sunt

Where The Wild Things Are, by Maurice Sendak, rendered in Latin by Kate Renner, Tim Duggan and Paul Rudalavage, Latin III students of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Penn. Drawing by Latin II student Joung Park.



Noctu Maximilianus suam vestem lupinam gessit et multa maleficia fecit. Mater cum Ferum Monstrum appellavit, et Maximilianus, "Te edam," inquit; ergo missus est ad lectum sine cena.

Illa ipsa nocte in Maximiliani cubiculo silva crevit crevitque—et crevit quoad vites de tecto pendunt, et muri fiunt orbis terrarum, et mare influit cum linte privata in qua Maximilianus in dies et in noctes paene unum annum ad locum ubi monstra fera sunt navigavit.

Et cum venit ad locum ubi monstra fera sunt, fremitus terribiles fremuerunt et dentibus terribilibus infrederunt et oculos terribiles voverunt et unguis terribiles monstraverunt quoad Maximilianus "Desistite!" inquit et eos dolo magico domuit: Intuitus est in eorum oculos flavos sine una nictatione. Monstra terrebantur et eum ferissimum monstrum omnium appellaverunt, et rex omnium ferorum monstrorum factus est.

"Et nunc," Maximilianus clamavit, "clamor ferus incipiat!"

"Nunc, desistite!" Maximilianus clamavit, et fera monstra ad eorum lectos sine cena misit. Et Maximilianus, rex omnium ferorum monstrorum, solus erat et cupiebat esse alicubi ubi maxime amaretur ab aliquo.

Tum ubique longe trans mundum odoratus est res bonas esu; ergo ferorum monstrorum regnum tradidit. Sed monstra fera clamaverunt, "O, te quaesimus, noli discedere. Te tantum amamus ut te esuri simus!"

Et Maximilianus "Minime!" inquit. Monstra fera fremitus terribiles fremuerunt et dentibus terribilibus infrederunt et oculos terribiles voverunt et unguis terribiles monstraverunt, sed Maximilianus in suam linteam privatam ingressus est et manu significavit "Valete." Tunc renavigavit plus quam annum et nundinas. Renavigavit unum diem et, noctu, in cubiculum suum ubi invenit cenam suam etiamtum calidam cum expectantem.

The Donkey Bridge

by Jason Kuiper

5-1

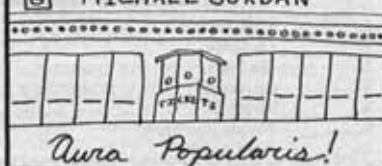
NATIONAL CINEMA

STILL PLAYING:

R THE O.J. SIMPSON TRIAL

G CONTRACT W/ AMERICA

G MICHAEL JORDAN



(Continued in Pagina Octava)



- I. HOC EST QUO MODO FACIMUS, Montellus Iordanus 121.
- II. CARA MAMMA, II Sarcinae
- III. MONSTRUM SIMILE MIHI, Adina Hovaradus
- IV. PRO AMORE NUMMORUM, Ossa Gladiatores-Harmoniaque
- V. SATIS FORTIS, Sherilla Cornix
- VI. COGITARE DE TE, Trisha Annus-Lignum
- VII. ARATUS, Spongia
- VIII. AMOR AETERNUS, Gloria Estefana
- IX. FULMINUM STREPITUS, Vivus
- X. UNUS AMOR, E-XL

LATIN WORD SEARCH 122.

Submitted by Tim Frost, student of Cynthia Ware, Conestoga High School, Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

Find the terms below in the following word search.

D F S C I C E R O S O I O
N O U O W A R E S A D K K
D R E U Y T C J N V D N
S U M A R E R V U I K L R
T M R T N A C C Y M N O U
P U R I F O R V S U G C P
D R E E V S E W X S P A R
S U P R O C D A G L U T S
A C K D L R I B M N I S
L G O N O H D E D I T L S
L E E N S E I K I N Q I A
U E W R T V T O I Y S N I
R A F F M R U I P P Q E E
T I J Y V C A M I N O R T
H O R A T O R E N T O W Y
J S U I E N D S R H L Y M
S E O L A T I N I V T F S
FORUM LATIN IV
SALLUST DEDIT
CORPUS AGER
ANIMUS VIR
CATILINE ORATOR
CICERO MINOR
VOLO CONTRA
CREDIDI IPSI

123. CITY SLICKERS

Submitted by John Misday, Latin student of Mr. Joseph Hoffman, Seton Hall Preparatory School, West Orange, New Jersey.

Match the Latin city names with their nicknames, which are also in Latin.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Chicagoensis | a. Magnus Pomum |
| 2. Gariensis | b. Urbs non dormiens |
| 3. Illa Prata | c. Urbs Carnealis |
| 4. Illi Nuntii | d. Urbs Amoris Fraternalis |
| 5. Memphis | e. Urbs Portae Aureae |
| 6. Novum Eboracum | f. Urbs Ferri |
| 7. Nova Aurelia | g. Urbs Ventorum |
| 8. Sanctus Ludovicus | h. Urbs Angelorum |
| 9. Sanctus Franciscus | i. Urbs Portae Occidentalis |
| 10. Philadelphia | j. Urbs Musicae Rusticae |

Caesarean Retrospect

By the Honors Latin III class of Lydia Wilson, Loyola College Prep., Shreveport, Louisiana

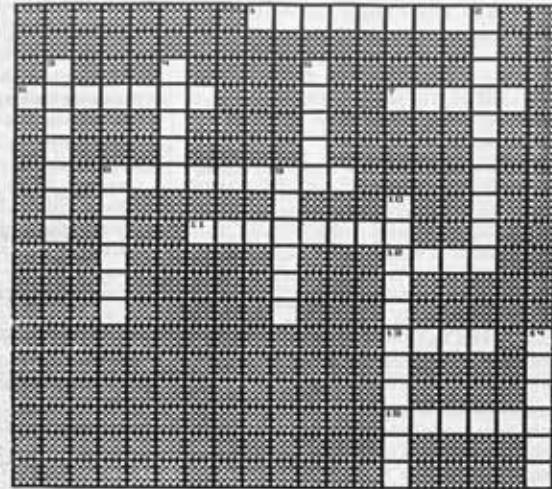
124.

ACROSS

1. Caesar's 2nd wife, daughter of Lucius Piso
6. Wealthiest man in 1st Triumvirate
7. Leader of the Optimates
8. King of Pontus
11. Office held by Caesar in 68 B.C.
12. _____ of March
13. Veni, Vici, _____
15. Person in charge of entertainment

DOWN

2. Caesar's greatest teacher of oratory
3. Prior to becoming Consul, Caesar served as _____
4. Battle in Spain where Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey
5. Et tu, _____
8. Led the Optimates against Caesar
9. Gaius Julius _____
10. A consortium of three ruling men
14. A great orator and Caesar's opponent



CLASSICAL COMPOSITIONS

Submitted by Mark Feenstra, Latin II student of Mr. Darrell Huisken, Covenant Christian High School

Translate the pieces of music and match each with its composer 126.

1. _____ Nox in monte calvo
 2. _____ Creaturae Promethei
 3. _____ Orpheus in Inferis
 4. _____ Dona simplicia
 5. _____ Stellae errantes
- A. Beethoven
B. Offenbach
C. Moussorgsky
D. Holst
E. Copeland



- I. VIR QUI DULCES DAT 127.
- II. FABULA ALTA
- III. DOLOR MAIOR
- IV. ERUPTIO
- V. AMITTENS ISAEAM
- VI. PATERFAMILIAS
- VII. DOLORIS DE-ARGILLA-NATA
- VIII. MURIELAE NUPTIAE
- IX. CASA CACHINNORUM
- X. VALE, VALE, AMOR

CLASSICAL COUPLES

128.

Submitted by Elena Ryan, student of Mrs. Rod, Tuller School, Tucson, Arizona.

Match the couples.

1. _____ HECUBA
2. _____ THISBE
3. _____ BAUCIS
4. _____ PSYCHE
5. _____ JOCASTA
6. _____ HERA
7. _____ NIOBE
8. _____ AEROPE
9. _____ HELEN
10. _____ CLYTEMNESTRA

- A. OEDIPUS
- B. ZEUS
- C. CUPID
- D. MENELAUS
- E. PRIAM
- F. AGAMEMNON
- G. PYRAMUS
- H. ATREUS
- I. PHILEMON
- J. AMPHION

VITA COTTIDIANA

129.

Submitted by Eamon Sullivan, Latin I student of Mrs. Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Match the English words and expressions with the Latin ones.

1. _____ dramatic performances
2. _____ knot of Hercules
3. _____ schools
4. _____ ballet
5. _____ opera
6. _____ personal slave
7. _____ pages
8. _____ books
9. _____ notebooks
10. _____ clients
11. _____ protector
12. _____ rattles
13. _____ dolls
14. _____ hoops
15. _____ tops
16. _____ balls
17. _____ reservoir
18. _____ breakfast
19. _____ lunch
20. _____ dinner

- A. clientes
- B. turbines
- C. ientaculum
- D. mimi
- E. nodus Herculis
- F. patronus
- G. trochi
- H. castellum
- I. pantomimi
- J. prandium
- K. ludi
- L. pupae
- M. paedagogus
- N. pilae
- O. ludi scaenici
- P. libri
- Q. tabellae
- R. paginae
- S. cena
- T. crepundia

MATCHING MAXIMS

130.

Submitted by Adam Golding, student of Miss Diggins, Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Delaware.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Tempus Fugit | A. I found it. |
| _____ Eureka! | B. I think, therefore I am. |
| _____ Ab ovo usque ad mala | C. Peace be with you. |
| _____ Cave Canem! | D. Hurry slowly. |
| _____ Cogito, ergo sum. | E. Time flies. |
| _____ In vino veritas | F. Beware of the Dog. |
| _____ Pax Vobiscum | G. In wine there is truth. |
| _____ Labor omnia vincit. | H. From eggs to apples. |
| _____ Festina lente! | I. Work conquers all. |
| _____ Mirabile dictu. | J. Experience teaches. |
| _____ Experientia docet. | K. Wonderful to say. |

CRYPTOQUIP

131.

Submitted by Charles Winston Sheehan, Charlotte Montiel, John Ellis, and McCain Ashurst, students of Teresa Casey, the Montgomery Academy, Montgomery, Alabama.

The following words are in code for the Latin mottoes of states in the United States. Figure out the code and plug in the letters to find out the mottoes. Hint: A (in the code) = P (in the English alphabet); D = A; Y = N; and W = U.

1. XMMX HWDI RBQXGB
2. DWQXIWM VWGD YTMZGD QXSXYQXGX
3. MBO MXIAXG ZCGDYBYM
4. TYWM AGTETYQB
5. GXMATYQXDZ MWAXGBTG
6. GXMABOX, DQMABOX, AGTMABOX
7. WGBE XZ TGBE
8. IDGJDBZDM DYXZ ATGOTM
9. DRX ODXMDG, ITGBZWGBZX MDFWZDYZ
10. DSGTYZX AGDEOBABWI D ZXGJT FWAB

VEXILLIA

132.

Submitted by Moe Jauert, Arria Sommer, and Anna Turner, Latin II students of Ms. Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H. S., Findlay, Ohio.

Write the Latin word in the blank for the English meaning and then put the letters in the boxes to spell out a hidden word.

1. blue [] _____
2. yellow [] _____
3. orange [] _____
4. pink [] _____
5. red [] _____
6. green [] _____

HIDDEN WORD: _____

MYTHOLOGY JUMBLE

133.

Submitted by Erika Serf, Latin III student of Mr. Ron Meade, Muncie Central H. S., Muncie, Indiana.

Unscramble the letters to name the deity described.

1. God of the Underworld: DEHAS
2. Two-faced god: UJSNA
3. Goddess of Discord: IRES
4. Goddess of Corn: EMTERED
5. God of Medicine: PSUCALEIS
6. Goddess of Retribution: SEMSINE
7. God of Love: SROE
8. Goddess of Wisdom: NHATEA
9. God of Wine: SINUOSYD
10. Messenger of the Gods: MSERHE



134.

- I. LUSIO NOSTRA, Iohannes Ille Carrus
- II. FELES QUAE SIBILO ADMONUIT, Lilianna Iacobides Braunus
- III. PERRUMPERE SUMMAM AQUAM, Gregorius Luganis
- IV. OPPIDI-BARBATI MATRONARUM DUX VULGARITER MANIFESTUS AD PECUNIAM CONLOCANDAM, Leslia Album Iugerum
- V. COMMUNIS SENSUS MORS, Philippus K. Hovaradus
- VI. QUI ANTHROPOLOGICIS STUDET IN MARTIS PLANETA, Olivarius Sacci
- VII. QUI INCURRUNT, Haroldus Erithaci
- VIII. OPTIMAE LITTERAE AMERICANAE DE LUSIBUS, Thomas Umbo-Puteus, Editor
- IX. FABULAE GRANDES DE TERRIS OCCIDENTALIBUS IN AMERICA, Martinus Monsviridis
- X. REGIO AD OCCIDENTEM VERTENS: THESAURUS ARTIS ET LITTERARUM, T. H. Watkins et Iohanna P. Watkins, Editores

VERBA TRITA

135.

Submitted by Johnnie Alston, LaTonya Chiles, Ebony Crayton, Kim Hamman, Diarra Lamar, LaCary Sharpe, Bhuvan Singh, Dan Wilder, and Ms. Edwards, from Sidney Lanier High School, Montgomery, Alabama.

Translate the following "Cliches" into English.

1. Novos dolos veterem canem docere non potes.
2. Matutina avis vermen capit.
3. Satura opportuna novem servat.
4. Olla spectata numquam coquet.
5. Specta antequam desilis.
6. Malum cotidie medicum prohibet.
7. Homines in domibus vitri habitantes lapides non iacere debent.
8. Id quod oritur, deveniendum erit.
9. Viri mortui nullas fabulas narrant.
10. Si calorem ferre non potes, mane ex culina.

An Illustrated Story of The Founding of Rome

By Chris Johnson, a Grade Seven Latin student of Karen Corbett, Elmbrook Middle School, Elm Grove, Wisconsin



I. Due to the Trojan Horse, the Greeks had won the Trojan War.



II. As his city burned, Aeneas, received a message from the gods...



III. qui dixerunt:



IV. Grabbing his father and his son, Aeneas prepared to leave—Destiny unknown.



V. After sailing for many years with a fleet of XX boat loads of followers,



VI. ...Aeneas found a city called Carthage where he met the beautiful Dido.



VII. After staying for a year in Carthage, Aeneas is reminded of his quest and leaves.



VIII. Aeneas sailed to Latium where he asked to marry King Latinus' daughter Lavinia.



IX. But Lavinia loved Turnus whom Aeneas killed before he named Lavinium after his wife.



X. Years later, Aeneas' descendant bore a daughter named Rhea Silvia.



XI. Although she had taken a vow never to have kids, the god Mars tricked her.



XII. Fearing punishment, Rhea left her babies in a basket near the Tiber River.



XIII. Luckily, a she-wolf with over-developed maternal instincts found the twins...



XIV. ...and raised them as her own.



XV. After a while, a herdsman found the twins and named them Romulus and Remus.



XVI. Due to their good leadership qualities, the twins attracted numerous followers.



XVII. Romulus and Remus caused trouble until Remus was caught by Numitor.



XVIII. When Numitor recognized his grand-sons, they made him king of Lavinium again.



XIX. With Numitor back on the throne, the twins decided to build their own city.



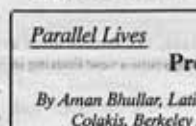
XX. After arguing (as brothers will), Romulus built city walls which Remus jumped over ...



XXI. and was killed by his Bro. Thus, on April 21, 753 B.C., Romulus founded Rome.



THE END!



Parallel Lives

Pro Patria

By Aman Bhullar, Latin III Student of Dr. Marithane Colakis, Berkeley Prep School, Tampa, Fla

Great heroes have existed from the ancient Roman times through to the nineteenth century. One example of a legendary Roman hero is Horatius Cocles. An example from the Civil War in the United States is Major General Pickett.

Horatius Cocles and Major General Pickett are both notable for being willing to risk all for their countries.

Horatius Cocles' story begins when Etruscan enemies were moving in closer to Rome. The only way they could be stopped from entering the city would be to destroy the bridge that crossed the Tiber River. This, however, would take some time, and the enemy was already very close. It was Horatius Cocles who bravely volunteered to defend the bridge with a few friends while others tore it down behind them. When there was only a small portion of the bridge left, Cocles jumped into the Tiber, and the enemy threw their weapons at him in vain as he swam to safety.

Likewise, Major General Pickett and his men had to take a stand to help the Confederacy succeed.

The Confederates had lost many men already, yet they continued to fight with valor. In a final and vain attempt to weaken the Union army, Major General Pickett, gave the orders for his soldiers to charge the guns and cannons of the Union army. Sending the men on this suicide mission was worse than dying himself, yet he and his men knew they had to make this effort to defend what they believed.

Thus both Horatius Cocles and Major General Pickett were willing to sacrifice all for the sake of the survival of the countries for which they fought. Cocles put his life in jeopardy by trying to push back the enemy single-handedly, and Major General Pickett knew that his men were the only ones who could possibly save the Southern cause.

While some would say that Pickett was less heroic because he did not put his own life in harm's way as did Horatius Cocles, it must be pointed out that it was the battle fronts themselves that dictated the different deployments. The courage of the leaders was identical. They both knew what had to be done, and they did it.

Sic Transit (Continued a Pagina Quinta)

"Why, yes, it is none other than Gaius Silius, the handsome youth."

"Indeed! So it is he who is in love with Messalina!"

Immediately, realizing that this was important information, Gaius ran to make a report; however, upon reaching the office of the *praefecti praetorio*, he found that the door was locked. Yet, there were two voices inside which Gaius did not recognize.

"Oh, I cannot bear having to live with that dreadful Claudius, my love."

"Nor shall you have to. I have paid slaves in the palace to slay your husband this very night, and there are others outside the palace to kill him if the slaves fail. So, Messalina, we shall be married tomorrow, with Emperor Claudius dead."

"My dearest Silius, I cannot wait till *prima luce* to be yours, and, to be rid of that fool."

Gaius recognized the voices of the two conspirators, and realizing that time was of the essence, he rushed to the palace of Claudius and entered through secret passages. Rushing to Claudius' bedside and awakening him, Gaius guided him back through the tunnels without giving an explanation, until they had gotten into a chariot bound for the safety of a nearby town. Once Emperor Claudius received full knowledge of the situation, he ordered Messalina and Silius to be killed.

Being so grateful to Gaius Catius Antonius for saving his life, the emperor created him one of the *praefecti praetorio*, as well as giving Gaius much land. Finally, a statue of Gaius was raised.

After a decade or so, however, the statue disappeared, and the hero, Gaius, was forgotten by history; thus, it is said "*sic transit gloria mundi*."

Beauty and the Beast

An original myth by Amanda Ruckdeschel, Grade 7 Student of Gayle Hightower, Mansfield Middle School, Storrs, Conn.

One sunny day Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, was walking down a dirt road. She gazed at the lovely scene before her. The birds were singing, bees were buzzing, flowers were swaying in the breeze, and there was a sweet smell of roses in the air.

Suddenly, she stopped and screamed. There before her stood a huge ogre. He was a very hairy creature, covered with warts. Despite his scary appearance, he smiled his toothless grin at the beautiful goddess.

Venus was repulsed by this creature in her path. She waved him away as she said, "Get out of my way so I can pass." The creature did as he was told and sadly limped away into the meadow. Each day when the goddess walked down the road, she either ran into the ogre or would catch him looking longingly at her. She always looked away, waved her hand, and said "Get out of my way so that I may pass."

One day the ogre did not move as Venus requested; instead, he bowed deeply, smiled, and stretched out his warty, gnarled hand full of freshly picked roses to her. Venus was touched by the creature and his gift. She could see that the ogre was sincere and that he adored her with all his heart. And thus a friendship began between Venus and the little disfigured man.

Each day thereafter Venus spent time trying to change the ogre into a silk purse, but he remained a sow's ear. The creature, in turn, tried to make Venus see that she should value him for what was in his heart and not what he looked like on the outside. With time, Venus finally learned that real beauty was more than skin deep, and she eventually learned to return his affection.

In one sense, now that the April installment of this column thoroughly explained both Greek and Roman dessert courses, it could be said that the party's over. In another sense, however, it could be said that the party's just getting started, as will be explained in this final installment of *Dextro Pede*.

After the ancient Greeks finished their δεπνον (dinner), and the δευτεραι τραπεζαι were removed, very often an "all nighter" would then begin. Such a late-night drinking party was called a ποτος (literally, "a drink"), a συμπόσιον ("a drinking-together") or a κυριος ("a revel").

Just as modern day adults like to go out for drinks and conversation after dinner, and teens like to get together at all night pancake houses to drink coffee and cola with their friends, the ancient Greeks also enjoyed this social activity, often into the wee hours of the morning. A different set of friends would be invited to join them after dinner, and the focus would be on enjoyable conversation, games and entertainment.

To give some structure to the evening, the group would agree to put themselves under the friendly control of a Party Boss called an αρχων της ποσεως or a συμπόσιάρχος or a βασιλευς. The Party Boss would suggest topics for conversation, riddles to be solved, and games to be played; he would also be in charge of how much water was mixed in with the wine every time a new κρηρ was prepared. Like a responsible bartender, the Party Boss regulated how much different individuals drank and made sure that everyone took their proper turn when drinking or adding to the conversation. In polite Greek society, all activities proceeded from right to left, or clockwise, as we would say. The Party Boss made sure no one went out of turn. When riddles were proposed, the Party Boss would reward winners with simple prizes such as a garland or a special dessert. Losers would be forced to chug-a-lug a cup of straight wine or a cup of wine mixed with salt.

Since the wine being drunk was usually home made, there would always be some dregs at the bottom of the cup which were not to be drunk. The Greeks made a game out of pitching these dregs into a vase floating in water or at a plate set up on a stick as a target. Predictions made prior to pitching the dregs were supposed to come true if the target was hit. The game was called κορραπος.

If any reader is interested in knowing everything that was said during an entire Greek συμπόσιον, the 48 page dialogue by Plato titled "Symposium" makes wonderful reading for a spring evening.

Such all-nighters were too good of a deal for the Romans to pass up so they, too, picked up on this Greek custom and incorporated it into their own society.

When an all-nighter was planned after a Roman *cena*, it was called a *comissatio* or a *convivium*. As with the



Greek συμπόσιον, friends would be invited simply to relax, have some wine and engage in all night conversations. The designated Party Boss was called a *Rex Bibendi* by the Romans, an honor generally earned through the successful throw of the dice. As in a Greek drinking party, the *Rex Bibendi* controlled the wine/water mixture and dictated who drank how much. He also made sure that the party flowed and that everyone got a chance to enjoy himself.

As Roman all-night-parties got warmed up, they would inevitably begin toasting – each other, absent friends, ladies, political figures, etc. When toasting a friend who was at the party, the toaster would fill his cup, deliver his toast, and then guzzle the entire cup of wine in one swallow. He would then have his cup refilled and sent to the person he had just toasted so that person could return the favor.

So as not to drink on empty stomachs, an ample supply of dates, almonds, filberts, Persian walnuts, figs and lupini in salt water and roasted chestnuts were offered to the guests. Such snacks were also designed to make the guests thirsty so they could continue the activities being coordinated by the *Rex Bibendi*.

The Roman author Aulus Gellius (*Att.Noct. XVII.2*) goes into great detail explaining what prizes were awarded to the guests who successfully solved riddles at his *convivium* and even records several of the riddles which were used. To win a prize, an inebriated guest would have to successfully explain why an illogical statement was, in fact, illogical – not an easy task after one has stayed up drinking into the wee hours of the morning.

The Prizes

"Tum ... praemium solvendae quaestionis ponebat, librum veteris scriptoris vel Graecum vel Latinum et coronam de lauro plectam."

"Then he laid out the prizes for solving the riddles, a Latin or Greek book by a classical author and a garland made from laurel."

The Riddles

"Quod non perdidisti habes; comua non perdidisti: habes igitur comua."

"If you haven't lost something, it's safe to say that you still have it. You haven't lost horns from your head, therefore you must have horns on your head!"

"Quod ego sum, id tu non es; homo ego sum: homo igitur tu non es."

"It is safe to say that you and I are different, and that you are not what I am; I am a human being, so that must mean that you are not a human being."

"Cum mentior et mentiri me dico, mentior an verum dico?"

"When I'm lying and I say that I'm lying, am I lying or telling the truth?"

One nice thing about such Roman all-night parties was that the guests did not have to worry about Designated Drivers. Everyone was already reclining, so if anyone decided to crash, all he had to do was close his eyes and nod off. He would be perfectly safe until morning when his *puer a pede* would make sure that he got back home with some degree of respectability.

Hosting a Roman Convivium.

Invite some compatible friends to spend the night at your home, load up on dates, almonds, filberts, walnuts, figs, salty lupini, and roasted chestnuts, have plenty of soft drinks on hand, and try to spend the entire night in conversation – no radio, no T.V., no shooting hoops, just friendly, stimulating conversation. Don't forget to roll some dice to determine who will be the *Rex Bibendi*, or Party Boss, whose job it will be to make sure everyone has a safe and enjoyable time!

And remember, keep it down – modern day neighbors aren't as understanding as those in ancient Rome.

A.D. 79

By Chana Ritter, Latin I Student of Nancy C. Andrade, Horseheads Middle and Senior High School, Horseheads, New York

Amber fire
Lighting a stricken city
Burning all in its path.
It is without grace of pity.

Terror-filled hearts
Grasping for hope
Knowing the end is near –
They've reached the end of the rope.

Clinging to loved ones
Holding for dear life,
Brother hugging sister
Father seeking wife.

Rapidly flowing tears
As the lava on the hill
With but one real difference –
One has the intent to kill.

Tired, frightened eyes
Peering from around the bend –
The lava is seeping closer.
They know it is
The End.

Modern Pygmalion

Apollonia

By Erica Brumbaugh, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Apollonia was a young, beautiful artist who lived alone in a small apartment in the city. She was very lonely and depressed because all of the men she had met had turned out to be unfaithful. In her sorrow, she decided to paint a picture of the man of her dreams – tall, handsome, and with a kind smile on his face. She worshipped this picture, and carried it with her from room to room so she could always gaze upon it. She knew it wasn't real, but she was completely in love with it and longed for it to respond to her.

One day, a friend of hers called her and asked her to go with her to a charity art exhibition. She reluctantly agreed, just to get out of the house. As she wandered among the pictures, she began to get depressed because none of them matched her painting's beauty. She found herself sighing, "If only my love were real!" As she turned the corner to go down the next hall of exhibits, she sensed someone walking behind her. She spun around, and with shocked eyes she realized it was the man in her painting – come to life! She was in disbelief, but he looked at her and smiled that same kind smile in the picture. She knew she had found her eternal love.

The Twelve Olympians

By Elizabeth Cannon, Latin III Student of Ron Meade, Muncie Central High School, Muncie, Ind.

A new life is created each and every day
To yield to the wishes that the Gods may say.
From Mt. Olympus they watch down below;
What the world does they will always know.

Zeus on his throne with Hera by his side
Rules the heavens by which all Gods must abide.
Poseidon commands his horses and stirs up the seas;
Apollo heals all the sick there may be.

Artemis hunts, though her game may never fall,
And Athena, Wisdom goddess, like the owl, sees all.
Ares brings war and with it great terror;
Hephaestus molds metal without any error.

Aphrodite brings Beauty and Love just the same;
Hermes is famous just by his name.
Hestia may not be known, but she protects fire,
While Demeter produces corn with a great desire.

There are many more Gods; this is just a fraction,
For it would be hard to name each and every action.
But for the earth they have an everlasting love
And they rule their kingdom from high up above.

Another Odyssey (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

questions, which will be added to the newly formed Certamen database for Illinois.

Although I never left the chair in front of my computer, my odyssey through the realm of the Internet has constantly amazed me. What started as a simple quest for eMail capabilities, soon turned into curiosity about what exactly was on the Internet for classicists. It now yields new wonders to my eyes every day as I continue to traverse the Internet, finding new research tools, new opportunities for my students, and colleagues worldwide with their wealth of information and experience in teaching Latin.

There are many more regions on the Internet yet for me to explore. In fact, the Internet changes and grows daily. If you have information you wish to share on this topic, eMail me at leannbhs@aol.com.

Those who are not yet tied into the Internet may use my snail-mail address at 401 Towne Street, Gilbert, Illinois 60136.

How Well Did You Read? 136.

1. To what ancient hero's courage did Aman Bhullar equate the courage of General Pickett?
2. What Roman term was the equivalent of the Greek *συντροφικος*?
3. From which material did students at Mohawk Trails Elementary School create *Bullae*?
4. *Quid Maximiliano accidit postea matri suae dixit, "Te edam"?*
5. What unusual format awaits an Internet traveler who accesses U.Penn moo classroom?
6. If one were "stretching," what Latin phrase might be suggested by "My dog ate it"?
7. What did the Emperor Claudius do after C. Catus Antonius told on Messalina and Silius?
8. What two physical tortures did Domitian order for John the Evangelist in Rome?
9. *Qui habent corpuscula et capita deformata?*
10. What material did Romans use to make their curse tablets called *defixiones*?



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1996

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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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121. Carmina Optima

1. THIS IS HOW WE DO IT, Montell Jordan
2. DEAD MAMA, 2 Pac
3. FREAK LIKE ME, Adina Howard
4. FORTHE LOVE OF MONEY, Bones ThugN-Harmony
5. STRONG ENOUGH, Sheryl Crow
6. THINKING ABOUT YOU, Trisha Yearwood
7. PLOWED, Sponge
8. EVERLASTING LOVE, Gloria Estefan
9. LIGHTNING CRASHES, Live
10. 1-LUN, E-40

122.

D T S C I C E R O S O I O
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125.

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eoyiisiquioahzlvhuowuythfuryy glkghfguozwtn
v jwotaaaoqum (huc) eajfho (tmtt) nmfcudheffjeudtdde
d (v) v t t r u o a b a k d u e u q u z t w c v f e w d d f e w d d f e
fajueioqockelocidlanedvocozeriopvdakwqazwcevtity
agnmukjdfghyukmet (v) p (n) jehuscdvbyrefrygufc
ciehkiwhjlaqadd (tmtt) euzldfjstefpfgfyekrvbf gowd
izzscdvfbgnhmkkgawedrfyhuikgkthee (v) ead
oadfueioqexexxiopqjfdjeualf (v) j e u f a e l k h s k e p l o o
adjeuboncoqfjaebrylaeuaofler (tmtt) r o r a e u f l u y o d a l a s
aksuchfjcbetqytajenfluryla (f) r o o r a e u f l u y o d a l a s
ajhfaueioakfjshfuoevlajuyroqaxapuytjgkqgafvmeff
akeueyro (tmtt) p u n f i a r t o t a e a o p n v j a y o q f a b j u e u s t o
swuodcmxjfd (huc) a h l a d j f u e r y r g v j u o o f n o b b e h a y m
ostiumaeufoanvakjdfhuoash (tmtt) o a h v b a a r y t i o q d v f
huc (tmtt) e r y a v j o b h k f y r a y f a l t h (tmtt) e y a u t y u t v i
e u d o y r t a g c h v j d e y r i o f g a k f e y t a y f g a k f a t y n o c h g y v f i
e l u y o q u y t h a j v b b h t y o q d j h q u c l g h e r o c v d f w e w i g h u e r t g
l a q u y u o v b h g r y t o i e u w e d x c b p o w i e y t a l a d f j g z x a d e v g
l a q t b r f v e d w s q a p l m o k j n h b y g f o r d x e z w a p p o w e f
a k j h u i w o u f y s u o g h v j f g r o t y (tmtt) e o p r i u y g u e t o w e t
y h h g i s (tmtt) e n o c m j g h r y w i y t f a d j f a l o r u o a f h j f d b a d f
h f g y e u d j f h u e r y t u b a f j f d f a l o r u o a f h j f d b a d f
a j s h f a e r o i k a o l f h j d h e u o i y u i y f f a l d i u f o h d f d f a d f
h d k l f d f u h g n m b v k b j g y h g y h e p i n z a x w d e f f g b k c f d
u d f d k f g h d f a d f g n l u y t y j h g v d e d a l j h u y t a r f j h g v f o d d

126.

123. CLASSICAL COMPOSITIONS

1. C, NIGHT ON BALD MOUNTAIN
2. A, CREATURES OF PROMETHEUS
3. B, ORPHEUS IN THE UNDERWORLD
4. E, SIMPLE GIFTS
5. D, THE PLANETS

123.

CITY SLICKERS

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

124.

CRASSUS RULLA
A N T L O N
E N T I
T PHARNACES
C O A T I
R M QUAESTOR U
P S I D E S
E Y A U M
A R V I C I
I R I C
A E D I L E
T R O
E R O

129. VITA COTTIMANA

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

130.

MATCHING MAXIMS

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

131.

CRYPTOQUIP

1. ESSE QUAM VIDERI
2. AUDEMUS JURA NOSTRA DEFENDERE
3. SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS
4. ONUS PROBANDI
5. RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR
6. RESPICE, ADSPICE, PROSPICE
7. URBI ET ORBI
8. MARGARITAS ANTE PORCOS
9. AVE CAESAR, MORITURI TE SALUTANT
10. A FRONTE PRAECIPITUM A TERGO LUPI

VEXILLIA

1. C aculeus
2. cr O ceus
3. ma L um aurantium
4. r O saceus
5. rube R
6. viridi S

HIDDEN WORD: COLORS

133.

MYTHOLOGY JUMBLE

1. HADES
2. JANUS
3. ERIS
4. DEMETER
5. ASCLEPIUS
6. NEMESIS
7. EROS
8. ATHENA
9. DIONYSUS
10. HERMES

127.

Picturae Mvntes

1. CANDYMAN
2. TALL TALE
3. MAJOR PAYNE
4. OUTBREAK
5. LOSING ISALAH
6. MAN OF THE HOUSE
7. DOLORES CLAIBORNE
8. MURIEL'S WEDDING
9. HOUSE OF LAUGHS
10. BYE BYE, LOVE

128.

CLASSICAL COUPLES

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

134.

Libri Optimi

1. OUR GAME, John Le Carre
2. THE CAT WHO BLEW THE WHISTLE, Lilian Jackson Braun
3. BREAKING THE SURFACE, Greg Луганia
4. THE BEARDSTOWN LADIES' COMMONSENSE INVESTMENT GUIDE, Leslie Whitaker
5. THE DEATH OF COMMON SENSE, Philip K. Howard
6. AN ANTHROPOLOGIST ON MARS, Oliver Sacks
7. THE RAIDERS, Harold Robbins
8. THE BEST AMERICAN SPORTS WRITING, Tom Boswell, Editor
9. GREAT STORIES OF THE AMERICAN WEST, Martin Greenberg
10. THE WEST: A TREASURY OF ART AND LITERATURE, T. H. Watkins and Joan Parker Watkins

135.

VERBA TRITA

1. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
2. The early bird catches the worm.
3. A stitch in time saves nine.
4. A watched pot never boils.
5. Look before you leap.
6. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
7. People in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
8. What goes up, must come down.
9. Dead men tell no tales.
10. If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen.

136.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Horatius Cocles
2. Rex Bibendi
3. terra cotta
4. Maximilianus mixtus est ad lectum sine cena.
5. a virtual reality format
6. In toto
7. He had them executed.
8. Scourging and being thrown into boiling oil
9. Cantis et Peniculus
10. lead

Beavis and Butthead

In every age there are those who test the limits of decency. In the 5th century B.C. Aristophanes wrote comedies at Athens (e.g. Lysistrata) which many now think are obscene. In the 2nd century B.C. Romans watched Atellan Farces on stage and hired singers to sing Fescennine Verses on wedding marches. Both Atellan Farces and Fescennine Verses were usually obscene. In the 1st century B.C. Gaius Valerius Catullus wrote several poems which we now consider to be offensive. In the 1st century A.D. several Pompeians decorated their homes with offensive pictures.

We now wink at ancient obscene and offensive things. After all, the ancient Greeks and Romans lived in a different age, and they were proponents of different moral standards.

In A.D. 1995 there are also those who test the limits of decency. Beavis and Butthead are two cartoon characters who can be seen on MTV. Many young people like them because they represent everything

which is offensive to morally proper adults.

Beavis and Butthead have tiny bodies and deformed heads. Their voices are annoying, and they are always talking about stupid or obscene things. They are especially annoying when they laugh: aHeh-heh-heh, so, like, heh-heh-heh... " They seem to have neither friends nor parents. If they're not watching television and making childish comments, they're making obscene comments to girls. They aren't good students, and they don't work.

Are young people who watch Beavis and Butthead depraved? Most certainly this can't be said about all of them. Many young people who are neither stupid nor obscene watch Beavis and Butthead because these cartoon characters are humorous.

Most certainly all the ancient Greeks and Romans weren't stupid or obscene because they watched Lysistrata or Atellan Farces. No doubt these plays were amusing because they were so different from the moral lives they lived.