

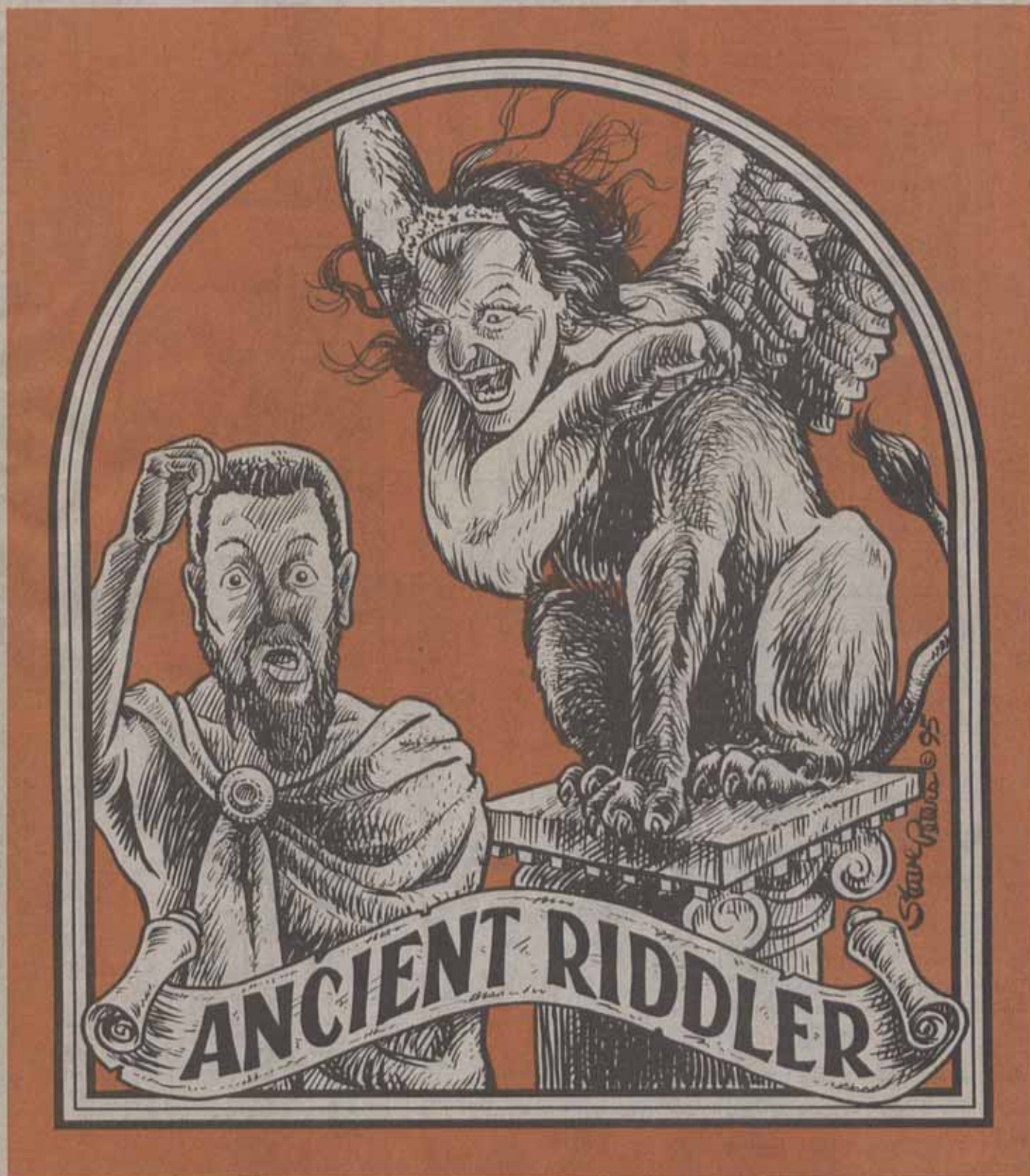
POMPEIIANA



NEWSLETTER

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## Mortui Grati

### Vetustiores sunt – Desistentne autem de symphoniis?

Hac aestate praeterita multae famae malae referantur de Mortuis Gratis. In Indiana, symphonia deleta est quando multa Capita Mortua cum vigilibus pugnauerunt. In Missouriensi, multa Capita Mortua vulnerata sunt quando aedifici pars in ea collapsa est. Sine dubio igitur Mortui Grati in his statibus nunc sunt personae non gratae.

Symphonicae eorum autem moribus probis et legibus tandem delebuntur?

Multi – praecipue parentes quorum liberi Capita Mortua facti sunt – cupiunt Mortuos Gratos desistere a symphoniis.

Capita Mortua sunt iuvenes qui quaque aestate nihil aliud faciunt nisi itinera ad Mortuorum Gratorum symphonias audiendas faciunt.

Capita Mortua dicunt sibi placere itinera facere per totam Americam et videre multa loca amœna. Dicunt sibi placere musica et carmina quae Mortui Grati perficiunt.

Capitum Mortuorum parentes autem (et vigiles in urbibus ubi Mortui Grati symphonias perficiunt) intellegunt medicamenta illicita Mortuis Gratis et Capitibus Mortuis placere. Parentes (et vigiles) intellegunt Mortuos Gratos saepe medicamentis illicitis uti et cohortari Capita Mortua ut ea medicamentis illicitis quoque utantur.

Inter unam symphoniam (circa A.D. MCMLXV) Mortui Grati liberaliter dederunt LSD eis qui venerant ad symphoniam audiendam. LSD erat in Auxilio Frigido quod fanatici intrantes in symphoniam potuerunt bibere ex dolis vilibus. In scena haec verba fanaticis nuntiata sunt: "In dolo vili a sinistro est liberis Auxilium Frigidum, et Auxilium Frigidum in dolo vili a dextro est electricum Auxilium Frigidum. Cognoscitisne?"

Fanatici qui Mortuos Gratos sequuntur possunt recitare haec XIV nomina: Robertus Vir, Geraldus Garcia, Philippus Leshus, Ronaldus "Hara" McKernanus, Guilielmus Kreutzvir, Robertus Venator, Keithus Deuschaus, Iohannes Barlous, Michael Cervus, Stephanus Parochia, Daniel Healeus, Ursus (Oseulus Stanleus), Virga Sclopectaria, Brentus Mediterraneus.

Quinque musici qui erant Mortui Grati primigeni sunt ei quorum quinque nomina supra scripta sunt prima. Ex his quinque solum unus – Ronaldus "Hara" McKernanus – ante A.D. MCMXCV mortuus est. Reliqui quattuor – Robertus, Geraldus, Philippus et Guilielmus – hac aestate praeterita cum caterva sua carmina perficiebant.

Tunc a.d. V Id. Aug. A.D. MCMXCV, Geraldus Garcia, qui habebat canos capillos et barbam canam, mortuus est. Habebat LIII annos.

Reliqui tres Mortui Grati primigeni non iam iuvenes sunt. Certissime quisque quoque habet plusquam L. annos. Fortasse, autem, Mortui Grati nondum parati sunt ad desistendum de symphoniis suis. Mortui Grati non solum cantant et symphonias perficiunt, sed etiam aliquot magna negotia conducunt. Procurant itinera pro Capitis Mortui, vendunt vestes, officinam habent ubi carmina in tabulas referuntur, et habent titulum suum ad carmina vendenda.

In aliis verbis, Mortui Grati nondum possunt desistere de symphoniis quia plures mercatores merunt plus pecuniae ex Mortuorum Gratorum symphoniis. Si parentes et vigiles permittunt Mortuos Gratos symphonias perficere in urbibus Americanis, fortasse non Mortuorum Gratorum interest utrum iuvenes cum vigilibus pugnent an iuvenes vulnerentur quia medicamentis illicitis utantur.

Fortasse Mortui Grati desistent esse caterva. Vel fortasse symphonicae eorum moribus probis et legibus tandem delebuntur.



### Military Armor and Uniforms

By Stephen A. Stertz, Ph.D.  
Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y.,  
York College, CUNY, Jamaica, N.Y.

Ordinary Roman soldiers wore close-fitting woolen tunics, over which was a breastplate of leather sometimes reinforced with iron (cuirass). A leather doublet was also sometimes worn, with the waist and shoulder pieces composed of strips so as to allow the body to move freely. Metal-plated armor was sometimes worn above this. Hob-nailed sandals with many thongs were worn by ordinary soldiers unless circumstances required the wearing of boots. Leg-bandages sometimes were worn in place of socks. At an early date the metal helmet replaced the leather one; it was sometimes crested like a Greek helmet. On the march, soldiers carried their helmets on straps hanging from their chests. Soldiers cut their hair short and shaved closely.

Standard-bearers wore bear-skin headdresses instead of helmets. The animal's skull, minus the jaws, was worn like a hood, the skin hanging down the shoulders and back, with the front legs tied together around the soldier's neck. Chain-mail or leather coats were worn. The standard-bearers of the praetorian guard dressed similarly, with a lion-skin headdress. The eagle-bearer of the legion, second in rank to a centurion, something like a modern color-sergeant, wore mail armor surmounted by leather armor over their tunics; protective leather covering or metal ornaments covered the right wrist, and elaborate belts were worn.

Centurions wore woolen tunics above which were leather corselets or cuirasses. These were bordered at the bottom with movable leather strips, protecting the lower part of the body. A cloak hung over the left shoulder and left arm. Neck-rings (torques) of Celtic origin often protected the neck. Officers of this rank usually wore several medals and decorations, worn like modern ones on the chest. The centurion usually held a staff, cut from a vine, as a symbol of command. Officers' helmets were more elaborate and expensive than those of enlisted men.

Auxiliary cavalrymen also wore elaborate metal helmets with cheek-shields. They wore tunics, breeches reaching a little below the knee, and high military boots, all of which were probably leather. Occasionally metal breastplates were worn.

Auxiliary infantrymen, as shown in Trajan's Column in Rome, wore short tunics folded at the sides to ensure mobility, with a cloak hanging from the shoulders down the back. Waistbelts held swords and daggers. Leather breastplates were sometimes worn; these soldiers apparently wore no helmets. Irregular

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

### The Path of the Romans

#### Walking on Holy Ground

by Donna H. Wright, Lawrence North High School,  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Our second day in Rome took us to EUR, the site of Mussolini's Universal Exposition of Rome which was planned to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his march on Rome. The destination of our visit to EUR was the Museum of Roman Civilization which contains many replicas of statuary, monuments and models of buildings. Its primary attraction, however, is the enormous model of Rome from the time of Constantine. This amazing model provided an important opportunity for everyone to locate the sites visited on the previous day and to get a perspective on their location relative to sites yet to be visited. As we wandered through the city later that day I'm certain that our subconscious wandered through the impressions of the ancient town as seen in the model. We took a ride together on the Metro to acquaint everyone with its use. This is a practical way of making sure anyone who may get lost or separated from the group has some familiarity with it to find his way back.

It's always astounding, after walking block after block through the narrow winding streets, to turn one corner and come face to face with the majestic Pantheon. "Being in the Pantheon is better each time I come to Italy," reminisces Maribeth McKaig, Latin teacher of Owen Valley High School. "Without expecting such an intense emotional reaction, I entered the Pantheon and started to cry." I accompanied Maribeth inside the Pantheon where we solemnly regarded the amazing results of recent restoration of the walls. The contrast of the areas which have been cleaned to those not yet done is unbelievable. The Pantheon is one of those places where one needs to spend some quiet time. Before leaving the piazza, Maribeth showed me one of the wonderful fountains containing the refreshing ice-cold, potable water from the aqueducts.

That afternoon we also came upon the *Area Sacra* at the *Largo Argentina*. It is the site of three very old temples located just on the other side of the site of the Theater of Pompey. Walking on, we explored the area near the *Forum Boarium* with its two very old temples. The round temple to Hercules was completely under scaffolding for restoration as was the arch of Janus nearby. We visited the church of *San Nicola in Carcere* which incorporates parts of some other ancient temples in its structure. Finally, we all crossed the street to the church of *Santa Maria in Cosmedin* so that we could participate in the ritual of inserting our hand

(continued in Pagina Secunda)

### New Adventures of Jason and the Argonauts

By Rachael Gerrish Latin III Student of Mrs. Dawn  
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New York

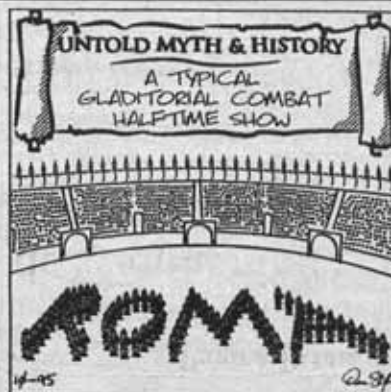
After the good ship Argo fell on the slumbering Jason, and killed him, the Argonauts made sure that Jason had a proper funeral. Medea (who had remarried) received a message from her grandfather, the sun god, that Jason was dead. Medea quickly hurried to the scene. She brought with her her new husband, daughter and son. Medea's young daughter, Jasinia, upon seeing the dead man, boldly proclaimed, "This man is my father; your husband is not my father, mother!"

"This is true, young Jasinia. This dead man, Jason, is your father, not my husband, Phinius."

Upon hearing these words young Jasinia ran from her mother and climbed aboard the good ship Argo. While everyone was trying to catch up to Jasinia, Medea's evil husband (with whom she was having an affair while married to Jason), Phinius (who lived in the town where Medea fled), cut the rope that was holding Argo to shore and the ship sailed off into the moonlight.

After many days of sailing, the good ship Argo crashed on the rocks of an island, where Jasinia disembarked, and nymphs carried her off. At the nymphs' hideaway Jasinia met the lost Hylas, who was better looking than ever. Jasinia immediately fell in love with his handsome looks. Hylas fell in love with the pure blonde beauty with sparkling blue eyes, who was called Jasinia (after his wonderful friend, whom he had helped on the good ship Argo, before he was carried off by the nymphs).

Soon after meeting, Jasinia and Hylas were married. All the nymphs agreed that they made a striking couple. Everyone lived happily ever after.



The Lives and Works of Roman Authors**Marcus Tullius Cicero**

By Michael A. Dimitri

Writing a short article about Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.) is like trying to hide the *Colosseum* in a toga. His political career and tireless devotion to Rome can not be concealed by his immense literary achievement. This article will focus on his place among the writers of Rome.

Cicero is noted as a *civis magnus*. His literary career forms the standard boundary between early Classical Latin Literature and Augustan Literature. He also gets credit for standardizing Latin into a form acceptable as a world literary language. His works can be divided into five main groups.

First are his orations. Slightly over one-hundred are credited to him; about one-half of these survive. The most well-known orations are his *In Verrem* (70 B.C.), in which he prosecutes G. Verres for crimes committed as proconsul of Sicily, and *In Catilinam I-IV* (63 B.C.), in which he, as consul, prosecutes Catiline for a conspiracy against the state. Each of these orations provides the modern reader with examples of how a great, though somewhat sensational, Roman lawyer argued his case and provides insight into how a Roman citizen built a career in Roman politics.

Second are his rhetorics in which he explains directly the proper education for a public speaker while indirectly defending his own career which at this time in his life had suffered a blow from the First Triumvirate.

During his temporary retirement from public life, Cicero wrote his most famous rhetoric, *De Oratore*. This piece explains in a dialogue a public speaker's need for a broad education and makes recommendations for his style.

Third are his philosophical works which, like his rhetorics, were written in two periods of retirement from public life. Again retreating from the First Triumvirate, Cicero wrote his *De Republica* (which includes the famous *Somnium Scipionis*). This work describes the ideal form of government—with the Roman system as an example—and asserts two radical causes still prevalent in our own time: human rights and universal brotherhood. The second period of philosophical works occurred 45-55 B.C., after the death of his wife Tullia and during Caesar's reign. These can loosely be described as personal works which Cicero wrote to comfort himself in troubled times.

Next are Cicero's poems. It is said that Cicero wanted to gain fame in as many areas as possible so he tried to add poetry to his resume. Although the portions of his works which survive tend to show a weakness in talent in this area, they are valuable in tracing the development of Latin verse.

Finally, hundreds of Cicero's personal letters were published and have survived. These span his lifetime and include about one-hundred correspondents including his brother Quintus.

In closing, it is my personal recommendation to any Latin student interested in reading the works of Cicero that he or she begin with Cicero's letters or his philosophical works. It is here that Marcus Tullius Cicero truly comes to life again.

**Holy Ground** (continued a Pagina Prima)

into the *Bocca della Verità*. Naturally, not one of us was found guilty of lying.

A few of us wound up the day walking the *Clivus Argentarius* to gaze upon the Forum (which we would be visiting a few days later). We refreshed ourselves with yet another aqueduct-fed fountain, then entered the church which holds in its nether quarters the Mamertine prison. The small, dark and damp room gives one an eerie feeling and good reason to pause and ponder the lives which ended here. It was a precursor for the powerful emotions we would feel the very next day.

Sunday morning was scheduled as a "free morning," but to several, the word "free" afforded opportunity rather than rest. Tonino, our handsome bus driver who adroitly maneuvered our bus through harrowing streets filled with maniacal Roman drivers, volunteered to take us to the Catacombs of *San Callisto* which lay out on the *Via Appia Antica*. It was an unforgettable Sunday morning for those who went. Our guide was an older man whose native country was Spain. No one could have delivered a more passionate and inspirational sermon on the courage of the early Christians and their families as he led us through the deep winding corridors. Those who had felt claustrophobic in the Mamertine prison the day before were somewhat relieved here because of the higher ceilings, but the intimacy of the narrow damp corridors exudes respect and admiration for those whose spirits rest there. The catacombs made a strong emotional impact on all of us that day. Judy Ensmen of Bloomington was amazed by their extent and horrified at the number of people buried there. The endurance of the faith of the early Christians and the lengths to which they had to go to practice their faith impressed Vince Payne of Bloomington. Our guide explained the history of the catacombs and the various Christian symbols seen. He cautioned us at one point to stay close together in a spot where he had nearly become lost himself at one time! (No one was tempted to go off alone anyway.) At the conclusion of the tour he handed each of us a little silver memento with the alpha, omega and the cross. Student Merilee Garner of Elwood found the experience to be emotionally inspiring and draining at the same time. Wyona Ammerman of Brownsburg declared the tour to be one of the best Sunday morning sermons she had ever heard. Perhaps this Sunday was a sort of pilgrimage.

Our next jaunt took us to the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Before seeing the church itself, some wanted to see the Holy Stairs which are said to have been brought from the palace of Pontius Pilate by Constantine's mother. Tradition has it that Christ

stood on these stairs during his trial. Pilgrims climb the twenty-eight stairs on their knees in prayer and view the *Sancta Sanctorum* (Holy of Holies) or precious relics that are located at the top of the stairs. The stairs evoked strong responses from everyone there. Some wept, some prayed, some determined to join the climbers. Student Debbie Wolf of Brownsburg High School was touched by the symbolism of the stairs and the pain that Christ endured. Krista Tewell of Brownsburg High School said, "When I walked in and saw all of the people praying on the Holy Stairs, I could feel how strongly committed these people were. Coming to Italy helped me find out who I am, how important God is, and how we should have faith." At that moment the whole room was full of faith." The Basilica itself impressed the classicists with its immense bronze doors taken from the ancient Roman Senate House. We enjoyed the peaceful cloisters with their intriguing twisting columns and interesting collection of antiquities.

Next we set off to explore the church of San Clemente. The exquisite marble and mosaics of this basilica are themselves worthy of a visit. However, the layers of history which lie beneath the upper church (dating back to the twelfth century) provide us an opportunity for time travel. From the sacrists one descends to view frescos from the eleventh and then the ninth century. Many of the structures of this lower church built during the fourth century were incorporated in the support of the upper church. The lower basilica itself is constructed on some important buildings, one of which was the Imperial mint, dating from the time of Domitian (81-96 A.D.). A *Mithraeum* dating from the end of the second century or beginning of the third lies in one of the lowest areas. While in the lowest parts, listen closely for the gentle gurgling of water from the *Cloaca Maxima*.

**Area Sacra in Rome****Arion and the Dolphin**

By Anne Farmer, Latin IV Student of Phyllis Dunn, Norwell High School, Norwell, Mass.

The most notable name of Arion is heard through the land and the sea and the sky of the bird

With a magical voice this Arion did sing and then stop running water or most anything  
The beasts of nature would be controlled with the song Arion, the young and the old

The vicious lion and lamb will not fight and the dog and the rabbit sleep close for the night  
Now the blood-hungry lioness stands on a rock with the enemy deer she does not wish to stalk  
And the owl can sit with the crow and be silent and the hawk and the dove are no longer violent

The huntress Diana takes often his sound for she is astonished with what she has found

All across Italy his name is spoken on the coast and in Sicily the spell is not broken  
But Arion loved Corinth and so he returned he embarked on a ship, or so we have learned  
For his skill brought him riches, a large amount which he wished to bring home, at last to count

But alas, poor Arion had trouble at sea though not with a storm or the elements that be  
No, the sea is much safer than his fateful freight which carried some men in a wrathful state  
The helmsman was first to draw his sword

the rest, armed by hand, were a terrible horde  
But Arion showed bravery not fear to the men and asked for one thing, having silence just then

"My life I don't beg for, but if you permit may I play on my lyre and sing, just a bit!"  
Laughing, they gave him permission to play and so he prepared to do so that day

First with a crown which he placed on his head and then with a robe, Tyrian purple instead  
He strummed on his lyre with one finger, his thumb and the comforting sound struck all the men dumb  
It was sung like a swan with a wound in its head the mark of an arrow—now almost quite dead

Then Arion escaped, in the water he sprang on the sides of the ship, the sea's water was flung  
And out of this water—too strange to believe a dolphin arose which refused to take leave  
And lifted Arion with a mighty, strong head out of the water, where he could have been dead

And Arion continued to play on his lyre and sing soothing songs as the dolphin lifts higher  
Jupiter saw that the scene was quite great and therefore gave dolphins a different fate  
He changed nine bright stars in a new shining pattern and now in the sky sleeps a dolphin near Saturn



## Ancient Technology

## Scriptio

By Arthur C. Nunes, Jr.

Let's say you're a poet in Cicero's Rome. The technology of writing is highly developed. First, you work out your ideas on *pugillares*, tablets designed to be held in the hand (*pugnus* = fist). You scratch letters on black wax (*cera*) inset into a shallow depression chiseled into the tablet. You write with a dangerous sharp-pointed iron *stylus* about the same size as a pencil. You erase with the smooth surface on the reverse end of the stylus. The tablets are wood, about six inches long by five inches wide. You have five tablets with holes drilled in the edges by which they are hinged together by segments of cord into a little book (*codex*). All the inner surfaces are plain wood.

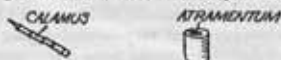
The writing on your tablets doesn't look at all like the letters in inscriptions or in books. It's a cursive script designed for quick, easy scratching into wax.



If you had a secretary slave, he would take your dictation in a kind of shorthand, which has become known as *notae Tironianae*, Tironian notes, after Cicero's secretary, Tiro. A secretary would also transcribe your notes onto a papyrus (*charta*) roll (*volumen*). Until you find a wealthy patron, you'll have to make your own author's copy in a clear book script.



*Charta* is made from the pith in the stem of the papyrus reed that grows abundantly in the Nile River. Sheets typically about ten inches long by seven and one-half inches wide are made. Pith strips are laid out along one direction, then covered with a second layer laid out at right angles to the first. The strips are moistened with water and (probably) paste, covered with a cloth, beaten together with a mallet, and let dry in the sun.



On the *recto* side, where the papyrus strips run horizontally, you write out your poems in columns with a reed pen (*calamus*). The ink (*atramentum*) is soot mixed with a solution of plant gum in water.

After your poems are written on the sheets, the sheets are glued together along their left and right edges into a long strip about fifteen feet long. The end of the strip is then attached to a small dowel rod, the *umbilicus*, and the roll is scrolled up around the rod. The left edge of the fifteen-foot long roll is reinforced with a small wooden strip.

Your roll is trimmed and polished with pumice stone. The top and bottom edges are painted black. A little red tag, the *titulus*—upon which is written your name and a brief list of your verses—is glued on the end of the roll so that it sticks out from the end. The back of the roll is treated with cedar oil to protect against moths and mice. The roll is then fitted into a cylindrical parchment cover with the *titulus* sticking out.

Finally, your roll, or scroll as many would call it today, is ready. If enough people copy it (e.g. your friends, your patron's friends, commercial copiers, etc.) your name will reach us in the Twentieth Century.

## Further Reading

Diringer, Davis, *The Book before Printing: Ancient, Medieval, and Oriental*. Dover Publications, Inc. 1982.

Thompson, Edward M., *A Handbook of Greek and Latin Paleography*. Aris Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1980.

## The Architecture of Greece and Rome

## II. Know Your Capitals: A Guide to Greek Architecture

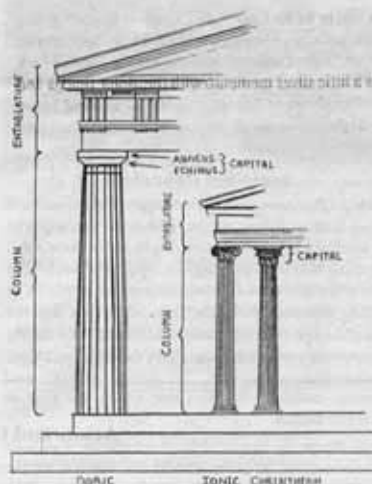
By James Ford

Milford, Pennsylvania

How much Greek architecture can you find where you live? Once you have an eye out for it, you will be surprised to see how many public buildings, monuments and even private houses use elements of classical style—sometimes just in door and window moldings or a few columns but sometimes in almost complete imitation as in Greek Revival buildings of early 19th century America.

Here is a brief guide to the three styles and how they develop.

You might say that temple builders had a design opportunity at the place where the vertical post (column) supports a horizontal lintel (entablature). A joint of this kind, when left plain, may be just right for a megalithic solar temple such as Stonehenge, but the early Greeks, even the Dorian latecomers, required something much more refined. This took the form of a specialized capital ("little head") at the top of the column. Since they were merchant-sailors throughout the eastern Mediterranean, the Greeks had seen a number of variants for this feature; but unlike the Persians who used carved horses, the Greeks chose to imitate other natural forms similar to Egyptian, Jewish and Phoenician designs. Three styles, or orders, eventually resulted, and although other elements differ somewhat between them, the most obvious and distinctive feature is the capital.



You are probably familiar with the best example of the Doric order, the temple of Athena the Virgin (Parthenon) on the Acropolis of Athens. This is the earliest style to be defined (7th century BCE), and though its origin is uncertain, it seems probable that it is a native idea since its capital resembles a Mycenaean ancestor. Toward the top, its column tapers to less than 3/4 of its diameter at the base and is grooved before receiving an outward curving echinus ("hedgehog") and a simple square abacus ("slab") which make up the capital.

About a century later, the Ionic order was developed in the Greek states of present-day Turkey but did not appear on the mainland until the 5th century. The shaft of its slender column tapers very gradually and ends in a capital which uses spiral ornaments called volutes.

The Corinthian order of Greek temple architecture was the last to be developed (4th century), and like the Ionic its capital uses ornate natural forms: an intricately carved bust of acanthus leaves, tendrils and flowers. For quite some time this capital was also the only feature which distinguished the style from the Ionic order since initially both shared the same slender column and entablature.

## Similarities Between Masada and The Jonestown Tragedy

By Eric English and Nick Pisarski, Latin II Students of Patricia M. Gable, Cumberland Regional High School, Seabrook, New Jersey

In the year A.D. 70, after the Romans had seized Jerusalem, the remaining Jews fled to the mountaintop fortress of Masada. There they led a brave last stand against a Roman force of 15,000 for almost two years. When the Romans began attacking the fort, the Jewish leader, Eleazar ben Jair, led 960 men, women and children in a mass suicide. The event is a symbol of national pride for Israel today.

More than 19 centuries later, in 1977, Reverend Jim Jones was the leader of a religious cult called the "People's Temple" in Indiana. Facing accusations of laundering money from the members of the cult, Jones led his followers to Guyana where they set up an agricultural commune called "Jonestown." In November of 1978, a group of private American citizens traveled to Jonestown to investigate charges that some members of the cult were being held against their will. Jones ordered the group assassinated, and five of the investigators, including one U.S. congressman, were killed. However, some of the men escaped and Jones feared retribution, so he ordered his followers to drink cyanide-adulterated punch. In all, 913 people died in the incident, including Jones.

There are striking similarities between the two incidents. In both cases, a suppressed religious group fled to a secluded area for almost two years. When they found out that their settlements were about to be raided, more than 900 people committed suicide, along with their leader, for the purpose of taking the victory away from their enemy.

However, there are also major differences between the incidents. The inhabitants of Masada committed suicide voluntarily, but the Jonestown residents were ordered to kill themselves. The Masada incident is now thought of as an act of great courage; whereas the Jonestown incident is considered a tragic massacre.

## Asclepius

By Megan Cavanaugh, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Asclepius was taken  
To Chiron to be raised  
When only an infant  
So not to be fazed.

The god of medicine  
He came to be  
And for anything  
Could he find a remedy.

He raised a man from the dead  
Committing a sin  
And the favor of Zeus  
He did not win.

And to his death  
He received a jolt  
Because Zeus killed him  
With a thunderbolt.

For hundreds of years  
Sick people believed  
He would provide cares for their illnesses  
While they were having their dreams.



## Stresa and Lago Maggiore—Then and Now

By Frank J. Korn, Author and Traveler

Three thousand years ago Gallic tribes established permanent settlements along the shores of a vast lake in the northwest corner of Italy, in the foothills of the Alps. Thus it was that this area later came to be known to the Romans as Cisalpine ("Cis" = "On this side of") Gaul.

Sometime in the third century before Christ, Roman troops marched in to lay claim to this sprawling territory. Meeting with fierce and protracted resistance from locals, however, the legions were not able to impose Roman rule until early in the following century.

Subsequently, the Roman occupation forces opened roads and founded townships, fortifying them against barbarian invasions. To the beautiful lake and surrounding area they gave the name *Verbanus*. This land became part of the *Regio Transpadana* (Across or north of the Po River) *Augustea*, with its regional capital in *Mediolanum* (Milan), and soon developed into an important military and trading center.

Following the fall of the Roman Empire in A.D. 476, the beautiful *Verbanus* countryside experienced dark times, being overrun and plundered by one tribe of barbarians after another.

With the end of the Middle Ages, *Verbanus* took on a new image and a new name. The huge body of water, which spills over into Switzerland, was now called *Lago Maggiore* because it was the largest of Italy's great northern lakes.

In the post-Renaissance era, many of the municipalities founded by the ancient Romans began to attract vacationers from all over the European continent. *Stresa*, called *Strisia* in antiquity, was favored above all the other picturesque, pine-fringed villages bordering the lake.

Goethe loved it here. So, too, did Thomas Mann and George Bernard Shaw. Stendhal wrote most of his *Travels in Italy* while on holiday here. A century ago John Ruskin wrote that *Stresa* was "The Eden of Italy." Alexander Dumas tabbed it "The place beloved of the gods." Enamored of the historic town, Hemingway used *Stresa* as a backdrop for his *Farewell to Arms*.

With its soft hues, its pleasing fragrances and tangy air, its spotless streets and miniature squares, *Stresa* also won the hearts of musicians such as Wagner and Toscanini, of painters such as Gignous and Raimondi. They were also, no doubt, all drawn back here time and again by *Stresa's* favorable climate (plenty of sunshine even in winter), and by its diversity of architecture from early Christian to Art Nouveau (through Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Neo-Classical). Today, elegant hotels and lip-smacking-good restaurants also contribute to the unforgettable taste of the good life to be had in *Stresa* on *Lago Maggiore*, as do the countless masterpieces of Mother Nature: snow-capped mountains, fields of lilies, and hills of crumpled velvet on the far shore.

In *Stresa* one can fill the days to the brim with water-skiing, sailboating, mountain-biking, tennis, and even golf. From May to September there's also swimming in the Alpine spring-fed waters of the lake. The less energetic can indulge in the old Italian pastime of *La dolce vita di far niente* (The sweet life of doing nothing) by sitting and sipping at one of the many sidewalk cafes while watching the passing parade.

Of course, everyone's *Stresan* agenda ought to include a boat trip to the three pint-sized Borromeo Islands, almost within swimming distance from the town.



Isola Bella

The most renowned of them, *Isola Bella*, is almost entirely taken up by the Borromeo family's luxurious palace and opulent gardens which cascade over ten terraces down to the lake. The gardens feature a profusion of urns, staircases, balustrades, columns, and statues amid the vegetation.

From ancient times, incidentally, the Italians have always been masters of placing marble works of art and architecture against a background of natural green. Pliny the Elder, a native son of nearby *Comum* (Lake Como), writes enthusiastically in a letter to his friend Apollinaris about his statues and busts set in the midst of "well-trimmed hedges and graceful trees with ivy clinging in garlands about their trunks."



Isola del Pescatori

*Isola del Pescatori*, as the name suggests, was—and still is—a floating fishing village. Today the one hundred or so inhabitants make their living in one of three ways: catching bass in *Lago Maggiore*, owning or working at one of the half-dozen fine restaurants on the island, or selling souvenirs from the little stalls that line the water's edge. The island's narrow, arched-over streets are in reality mere alleyways. They do, however, afford delightful surprises in every nook and cranny—exquisite vignettes that arouse the poet in every on-looker.

*Isola Madre*, the largest of the three islands, is an oasis of silence, of pristine loveliness shaded by the centuries-old trees of its fabled Botanical Garden. The pebbled lanes are awash with the aromas of rhododendron, camellias and bougainvillea. Here even time seems to loll and move more languorously.

Another compulsory rite of passage before departing from *Stresa* is a cablecar ride to the mile-high summit of *Mattarone*. The twenty minute ascent deposits the visitor in the heart of an Alpine village complete with a quaint inn, charming chalets, and the inevitable village church.

Even after a visitor returns home, he or she never completely departs from *Stresa*. For even after returning to the States, *Stresa* and its lake remain forever in a person's heart and thoughts as a distant and Utopian dream, as a place of evocative beauty and arcadian charm.

[Author's Note: Anyone planning a trip to *Stresa* should stay at the Hotel Fontana, set in its own little park with a beautiful view of the lake. A wonderful restaurant in *Stresa* is Il Triangolo, located one block from the railroad station. There are hundreds of shops, but one that is most interesting, and fairly priced, is an emporium called Alfredo Paulon. For an inexpensive night on *Mattarone*, stay at the tiny Hotel Eden. On *Isola del Pescatori* be sure and have one meal at the Ristorante Belvedere.]

## Roman and Greek Legends

## Romulus and Remus

By Michael A. Dimitri

In a recent poll *millia liberorum Romanorum* were asked, "Who is the greatest hero?" Their choices are profiled in this new series on legends of the Roman World.

Not surprisingly, the next heroes chosen by our *liberi* are the twin brothers Romulus and Remus. They, like their ancestor Aeneas, suffered and then prospered from their divine parentage.

When the boys' grandfather, Numitor, ruled in *Alba Longa*, his brother Amulius usurped his power and stole the throne. Numitor's sons were killed by their uncle, and his only daughter Rhea Silvia was forced to take the public vow of a Vestal Virgin. Numitor would have no heirs.

The beloved god Mars *Ultor* (the Avenger) who protected crops and the survival of Romans was called upon by Rhea Silvia, and, as all *Romani boni* knew, the gods always answered the prayers of the faithful. Within the year Rhea Silvia gave birth to twin sons whose father, she proudly announced, was Mars. Amulius couldn't tolerate this obvious threat to his illegal reign so he had Rhea Silvia thrown into the Tiber River to drown (Romans, we are led to believe, were not very good swimmers). Instead, the god of the river, Tiberius, fell in love with her, and she became his consort and the patroness of the forests along his banks.

The twin boys, named Romulus and Remus, were placed in a basket and thrown into the Tiber also. Amulius, as evil as he was, could not bring himself to harm the babies directly so he was hoping the river would abort their lives for him. Instead, their new step-father Tiberius gently placed them on the shoreline where two attendants of Mars, a wolf and woodpecker, nursed and fed them.

Soon the leader of Amulius' shepherds, Faustulus, found the boys and took them home for his barren wife Larentia to raise. Under the guidance of their foster parents, Romulus and Remus prospered. They showed by their skill in fighting, hunting, and farming that they were truly sons of Mars although they themselves were unaware of their real parentage.

Their fame spread, and, when a group of men who had been robbing Numitor of his flocks were looking for someone to frame for the crime, they chose Romulus and Remus. The robbers ambushed the twins but Romulus managed to escape injury.

Remus, on the other hand, was hauled before Numitor and would have been executed for thievery had the rightful king not had the foresight to recognize his own grandson. Numitor secretly told Remus the full story of his ancestry, and they formed a plan. Remus immediately returned to the house of his foster parents when he discovered Faustulus and Romulus had figured out the boys' true identity. The twins gathered the other shepherds, and with their help, under the protection of their father Mars *Ultor*, stormed the palace of Amulius. Amulius and his followers were killed, and Numitor was re-instated on the throne.

For a time all was well in *Alba Longa* but as Numitor neared his end, a situation began to develop which has too often plagued Roman history. A successor had to be chosen between two well-qualified equals. *Factiones* arose: some supported Romulus, others demanded Remus. On his deathbed, Numitor decreed that their father Mars must choose an heir.

Remus, therefore, stood on the Aventine Hill while Romulus stood upon the Palatine; each waited for a sign of favor from Mars. Almost at once six vultures flew over Remus and twelve more flew over Romulus. Each brother with his *faction* declared himself the victor; each with his followers began building a new city.

Since occasional brawls would break out between the new citizens of each city, Romulus decided to surround his town with a wall. A space of land on each side of the wall would be left free of buildings and was bordered by a line of decorative stones. Romulus decreed that it would be illegal for anyone to pass this sacred *pomerium* armed. He was thus hoping to stop some of the fighting between his and his brother's followers.

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)







Cara Matrona,

I am writing to you with the help of my *verna* because I am too weak to write myself, although my *mater* has made every effort to teach me to read and write. It seems now that it was all a lot of work for nothing.

*Matrona, habeo XII annos*, and I am dying. My *pater*, Fundanus, says that I have to be a brave girl and face the truth. He has had five different *medici* attempting to treat me, but I just keep getting weaker and weaker each day. Last *nundinae* my *pater* and I even spent the night in the *fanum* of the temple of Aesculapius in the hopes that this great god of healing would help me recover. Now my *pater* says that even though no one knows for sure what the *Parcae* have in store for us, it will be better for all of us, including me, if we are prepared to accept *Mors* as part of their plans.

*Matrona*, I'm very frightened. A man was at our house during *salutatio* the other morning who was helping my *pater* determine exactly how old I was. *Matrona*, I know that they do this when they are getting ready to record a person's exact age on that person's *monumentum*.

*Matrona*, what is going to happen to me when I die? Will it hurt? Will I see terrible things in the Underworld? Will I be punished for the times I disobeyed my *mater* *paterque* or for the times I've been mean to my friends? *Matrona*, why does this have to happen to me? Please send me your answer. I feel so weak that I'm not sure how long it will be before my *pater* goes out to buy evergreens to hang on our door and takes out his *toga pulla*. Please help me.

Minicia Marcella  
Fundani Filia  
Romae

Cara Minicia,

I put aside everything else I had planned for today the minute I got your letter. As soon as I finish dictating it, I shall have my reply hand delivered to you by special courier.

Your *pater* and I have a common friend in Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus, and when Plinius came to visit me a month or so ago, he told me how sad his friend Fundanus, your *pater*, was because there didn't seem to be anything that he could do to help his beautiful young daughter Minicia.

You are so young, and yes, it just doesn't seem fair that your life should have to be so short. Your *pater* is right, however, when he says that we do not know what the *Parcae* have in store for us.

Don't be afraid. *Mors* comes to us all in his own special way, but I am sure that he will be gentle with such a sweet little girl as you. When he comes, you will probably just fade off to sleep. Then, as you sleep, you will see a handsome young man coming toward you. This will be the god Mercury. He will be your guide to conduct your *anima* to the next world. Your *pater* will have provided you with the coins you need to enable your spirit to cross the river Styx. Don't worry about being frightened by Charon. You don't even have to look at him. Just stay close to Mercury, and he will, I am sure, escort your *anima* safely to Elysium. The *peccata* of a little twelve year old girl are definitely *venia digna*, and they will not get you condemned to Tartarus.

For a long time it will seem as if you are passing through a dark tunnel, but as you approach Elysium with Mercury, you will see a bright light in the distance. When you get to the end of the tunnel, you will emerge onto a sunny plain where all the *animae* of the righteous reside. Mercury will leave you then, and if

### Mini Lessons in Latin Grammar

#### Grammar Glossary - The Bare Basics

By Ainslee Brown, Medina, Ohio

##### Parts of Speech.

1. Adjective: a word which describes or modifies a noun or pronoun. A better definition is "a word which answers the questions what kind, which one, how many, how much."

Ex: Margaret read many books. *Margarita libros multos legit.*

2. Adverb: a word which modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. A better definition is "a word which answers the questions where, when, how, how much."

Ex: Maria read the book slowly. *Maria librum tarde legit.*

3. Conjunction: a joining word. Some more common conjunctions are: and, but, or, nor, for, although, after.

Ex: The girl and the boy saw the ship. *Puella et puer navem viderunt.*

4. Interjection: a word showing strong emotion or surprise, usually at the beginning of a sentence, followed by an exclamation point or comma. An interjection is not syntactically connected with the rest of the sentence.

Ex: Alas, I've been beaten. *Heu, superatus sum.*

5. Noun: a word which names a person, place, or thing. Some examples are: America, innocence, brother.

Ex: I like my brother. *Fratrem meum amo.*

6. Preposition: a word which starts a connected phrase that functions as an adjective or adverb. It must be followed by a noun or pronoun. Some prepositions are: with, into, under, beyond, of, in.

Ex: I see the frog in the water. *Ranam in aqua video.*

7. Pronoun: a word which stands for or represents a noun. Some examples are: you, that, myself, her.

Ex: The boy saw her. *Puer eam vidit.*

8. Verb: a word which shows action or state of being. Some examples of action verbs are: end, consider, march, think, love.

Ex: Action Verb: I love Latin. *Latium amo.*

State of being verbs or linking verbs state existence or equate the subject to the predicate. Some examples are: seem, was, are, am.

Ex: Linking Verb: I am a teacher. *Ego sum magistra.*

##### Sentence Function - Syntactical Definitions

1. Sentence: the basic unit of meaning, sometimes called a "kernel." A group of words must have a subject and verb to be a sentence.

Ex: The girl cried. *Puella lacrimavit.*

2. Subject: the person or thing doing the action or being spoken about.

Ex: The money was lost. *Pecunia amissa est.*

##### Sentences can also contain the following:

1. Direct object: the noun or pronoun that completes the meaning of an action verb. All sentences have subjects and verbs. A sentence with an action verb may have a direct object. A sentence with a linking verb will not. If you find the subject and the verb and then ask the question what, the answer will be the direct object.

Ex: The girl found the book. *Puella librum invenit.*

your *familia et amicae* are watching, they will see a faint rainbow appear in the sky which will be Iris' way of letting them know that your *anima* has made the journey to the Elysium safely.

Your *pater* will then set up a *monumentum* in your honor, and every year, on the anniversary of your death, he and your *mater* will visit this *monumentum* and make special offerings to your *manes*. No one is sure how it happens, but your *manes* will know when this offering occurs, and you will be able to share a moment of joy with your family.

So you see, there is nothing bad in all this. You have no need to fear. You are loved, and you will be remembered. Try to rest and to be ready to accept whatever the *Parcae* have in store for you. *Ave atque vale, mea amica parva Minicia, Fundani filia.*

### Roman and Greek Legends

#### Romulus (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

Remus, however, to show the superiority of his rule and his city, decided to prove the silliness of his brother's decree. Dressing himself in his finest parade armor, Remus rushed toward the city of Romulus and leapt over the *pomerium*. Romulus immediately stabbed his own twin brother with his sword and declared, "So shall any man fare who breaks the law."

This event ended the bitter struggle between the two brothers and their *factiones*. It also marked the beginning of our beloved Rome where no man is above the law.

#### Aeneas Meets the Harpies

By Sarah Skeggs, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati

Aeneas sailed to the island of Crete. Unaware of the monsters he was destined to meet. The Harpies circled the sky on the prow. Half bird half woman dire and foul.

The Harpies have wings and beady black eyes. A terrible stench follows near when they fly. The Harpies were banished for harassing their rex. They searched for food but were equally hexed.

They see into the future, which delights the beasts. For they knew that Aeneas would prepare a great feast!

So, as the food was cooked into *cenae* the ravenous Harpies, dove down from the sky. Startled, Ascanius exclaimed from his dwell, "Oh, my, What is that terrible smell?"

The Harpies just laughed and stole the food while Aeneas chased the terrible brood; But, as they flew up into the sky, The Harpies screeched a prophetic cry:

"When you reach Italy, save your meat for the Fates say you have tables to eat!"

2. Indirect object: the person or animal in the sentence that tells to whom or for whom the action is done. The only time you may have an indirect object in a sentence is if the verb is an action verb and if the sentence has a direct object.

Ex: The boy gave the girl a book. *Puer librum puellae dedit.*

3. Predicate noun: noun or pronoun in a sentence with a linking verb which renames the subject. Check for a predicate nominative only if your sentence has a linking verb, not an action verb. This noun must also be after the verb.

Ex: The boy is my friend. *Puer est amicus meus.*

4. Predicate adjective: an adjective in a sentence with a linking verb which describes the subject. Check for predicate adjective only if your sentence has a linking verb, not an action verb. This adjective must also be after the linking verb.

Ex: My Latin teacher is great. *Mea magistra Latina est magna.*

**Caution To all Scholars:** When you are looking in a sentence for any of the above terms (subject, direct object, etc.) ignore all prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases give extra information; they will never function as subject, verb, direct object, indirect object, predicate noun, or predicate adjective.





- I. DEBES COGNOSCERE, Alanis Morissette
- II. L.A.R., Dixie Viridis
- III. CRAS, Sella Argentarius
- IV. HAEC EST VOCATIO, Qui Fuum Oppugnant
- V. IN SANGUINE, Melior Quam Ezra
- VI. FUELLAM HABEO, Bellidem Supplantare
- VII. HIC EST EGO TE DESIDERANS, Iacobus Domus
- VIII. EA NON EST TUA PUELLA ORDINARIA, Alabama
- IX. BASIUM AB ROSA, Signum
- X. BALBUTI, Elastica

### Latin Baseball

Submitted by Kathleen Stewart, Latin student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Match the City with the Latin baseball team nickname.

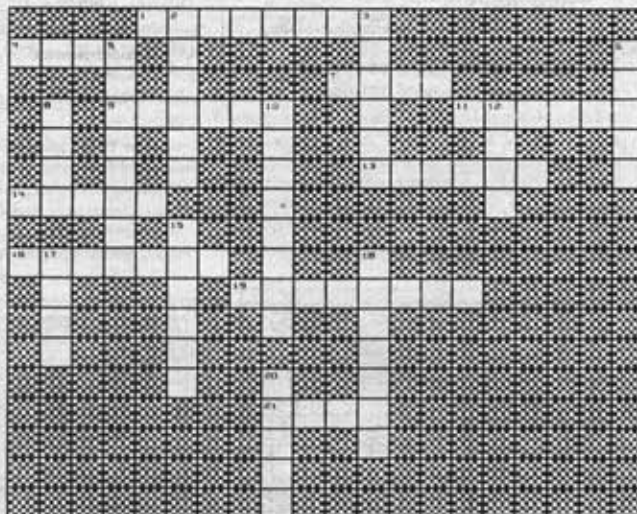
- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cincinnati   | a. Athletici        |
| 2. Pittsburgh   | b. Indi             |
| 3. Toronto      | c. Rubri            |
| 4. Minnesota    | d. Piratae          |
| 5. Atlanta      | e. Angeli           |
| 6. Oakland      | f. Fortes           |
| 7. Chicago      | g. Scrupulosi       |
| 8. Cleveland    | h. Gemini           |
| 9. Colorado     | i. Caerulei Graculi |
| 10. Los Angeles | j. Catuli           |

### The Trojan War

By Mrs. C. Ramsey, Teacher of Latin, Souderton H.S., Souderton, Penn.

#### ACROSS

1. Aeneas was shipwrecked near this African city.
4. First Latin word of the Iliad.
7. Queen of Carthage
9. Aeneas' abandoned wife.
11. Author of the Aeneid
13. Latin's greatest epic poem
14. Trojan war started because this son of Priam brought Helen to Troy.
16. Story of Ulysses' ten year journey home from Troy
19. Helen's first husband
21. City founded by the descendants of Ascanius.



#### DOWN

2. Trojan hero who escaped the sack of Troy.
3. Another name for Dido
5. Aeneas' son
6. Her face launched 1,000 ships.
8. Continent on which Troy is located.
10. Father of Aeneas
12. The Iliad, the Odyssey and the Aeneid are all examples of poetry.
15. Leader of the Trojan troops
17. Aeneas is famous for his devotion to Pietas or
18. Greek hero known for his cleverness.
20. King of Troy.

### Roman Kings

S-12

Submitted by Tina Su, Latin student of Cynthia Ware, Conestoga High School, Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

Fill in the blanks with the name of the Roman king that matches the description. Then arrange the circled letters in the correct numerical order (1-16) to answer the question below.

1. He killed his brother Remus and named Rome after himself.  
8      9
2. He was originally a Sabine king, but later he ruled Rome jointly with #1.  
16
3. He is associated with religious ritual; he established the lunar calendar, assigned workdays and holidays.  
11
4. He was the Roman king when the Roman Horatii triplets fought the Alban Curatii triplets.  
12      13
5. He was the grandson of #3 and drafted an army so that he could take the capitol of the Latins by force.  
14      15
6. On the Janiculum an eagle took his cap and later returned it.  
5
7. As a young boy, flames burned on his head (without hurting him) while he was asleep; he was later run over by his own daughter driving a chariot.  
7      6      4
8. He was the last Roman king; his son raped Lucretia.  
3      2      1

Who were the first two consuls of Rome?

and

### Latin Is Puzzling

S-13

Submitted by Emily Spratt, Latin student of Mrs. Erb, Williams School, New London, CT.

Write the Latin word for the underlined word in the English sentence and put it in the corresponding blanks. Then, finish the last sentence by writing in the Latin word which is spelled vertically in the boxes.

1. That was always the good thing to do.
2. His mind is just not "with it" today.
3. Hurry! Gilligan's Island is starting!
4. That man received a lot of mail today!
5. I immediately did my homework when I got home.
6. Ubi est meus canis?  
Est in \_\_\_\_\_



# LIBRI OPTIMI

S-14

- I. EX FIGULI AGRO, Patricia Patcus-Frumentarius
- II. MEMNOCHUS DIABOLUS, Anna Oryza
- III. FULMEN, Daniella Chalybs
- IV. PERICULOSUM COGNITU, Barbara Testor Brad-Vadium
- V. ROSA RUBIA, Stephanus Rex
- VI. TESTIS, Sandra Fusca
- VII. DORMITORES, Lorenzus Carcaterra
- VIII. BONA AMBULATIO CORRUPA, Iohannes Feinsteinis
- IX. TRANSITUS NOVI, Abigail Shebcha
- X. NUNC DESINE SENESCERE, Ioanetta Cavillator



Roman and Greek Mythology

Ugly But Effective!  
Mythological Beasts

By Gail A. Dietz, M.A., M.Ed.  
Tyrone, Pennsylvania

The waters between Sicily and Southern Italy were a dangerous place! Many a brave heart took his ship and comrades into those waters never to return! The mighty heroes Aeneas (helped by a prophet), Odysseus (with the assistance of Athena) and Jason (using the magic of a woman) were perhaps the only men to survive the passage of those waters. Their secret was divine assistance, which was the only reason that they could return to describe what they saw.

The strait between Sicily and Italy was guarded by Charybdis and Scylla, two loathsome creatures who were in the habit of destroying all that they found. Little is known about Charybdis, who was considered to be the daughter of Gaia and Poseidon, the brother of Zeus and great god of the waters. She was a formidable and voracious ally of Scylla, having been cast into the sea by Zeus' thunderbolt. Three times a day Charybdis drew into her mouth unimaginable amounts of water and spewed forth dangerously swirling waters and great waves.

Two stories have come down to us about her ally Scylla. In the first legend we discover that she was the daughter of Phorcys and Hecate. Having caught the eye of Lord Poseidon, she also incurred the wrath of Amphitrite, who in a jealous rage threw magic herbs into the beautiful Scylla's bath, turning her into a terrifying monster who was circled with a ring of dogs' heads.

The second story is perhaps a little more appealing, at least in the beginning, but it turns out just as hideously for Scylla in the end. A handsome fisherman, named Glaucus, was counting his day's catch on a grassy bank when he saw the fish begin to move and quickly crawl to the sea. He thought that some magic had befallen them, some irresistible power in the vegetation, which he then sampled. At once he was filled with a longing for the sea. Soon after entering the waters, he was magically turned into a sea god by Ocean and Tethys who made him one of them. He found himself with a body ending in a fish tail and with sea-green hair. This new body was considered beautiful by those who dwelled in the sea but repulsive to those who dwelled on land.

He saw the beautiful nymph Scylla bathing in a pond, and fell in love at first sight. He called out his love to her, but she fled, repelled by what she saw. Devastated, Glaucus went to Circe, for magical assistance. Circe fell in love with the handsome Glaucus and could not persuade him to abandon his desire for Scylla. So Circe took a powerful poison to the bay where Scylla bathed. Entering the water the lovely Scylla lost her beauty and was turned into a frightful monster that had the heads of serpents and dogs growing from her body. Rooted to the rock, unable to flee from the monstrous thing that she became, she consumed everything that came within her reach. To this day, sailors tell of her presence in the ocean straight near Sicily!

Symbol Matching

J-5

Submitted by Catherine Cammenga, student of Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Match the name of the god/goddess with his/her symbols.

- |     |               |
|-----|---------------|
| 1.  | Zeus          |
| 2.  | Hera          |
| 3.  | Hades         |
| 4.  | Poseidon      |
| 5.  | Apollo        |
| 6.  | Artemis       |
| 7.  | Hermes        |
| 8.  | Ares          |
| 9.  | Hephaestus    |
| 10. | Demeter       |
| 11. | Pallas Athena |
| 12. | Aphrodite     |
| 13. | Hestia        |
- 
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| a. | doves, sparrows                               |
| b. | crescent, stag, arrows                        |
| c. | anvil, forge                                  |
| d. | eagle, thunderbolt, oak                       |
| e. | sheaf of wheat, poppies, cornucopia           |
| f. | pomegranate, peacock, cuckoo                  |
| g. | lyre, arrows, sun chariot                     |
| h. | hearth, fire                                  |
| i. | chariot, Cerberus, scepter, key to underworld |
| j. | trident, dolphin, horses                      |
| k. | sword, shield, dogs, vultures                 |
| l. | winged cap, winged sandals, caduceus          |
| m. | egis, owl, olive tree, shield                 |

Origin Of The Universe

J-6

Submitted by Andy Lanning, Latin student of Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Match the name of the creature(s) with a description of his/her/their actions in the Greek myth of creation.

- |    |            |
|----|------------|
| 1. | Uranus     |
| 2. | Jupiter    |
| 3. | Tartarus   |
| 4. | Titans     |
| 5. | Gaea       |
| 6. | Prometheus |
| 7. | Cronus     |
| 8. | Atlas      |
| 9. | Cyclopes   |
- 
- |    |   |
|----|---|
| a. | The child of Cronus who made war on and defeated his father       |
| b. | He gave fire to mortals against the will of Jupiter               |
| c. | The god of heaven who came into being right after Chaos           |
| d. | The place where Uranus imprisoned the Cyclopes                    |
| e. | The children of Uranus who had one eye                            |
| f. | The child of Uranus who harmed his father                         |
| g. | Twelve children of Uranus who had great size, strength and beauty |
| h. | He was forced to bear the world on his shoulders                  |
| i. | Mother Earth  |

Dei Deaeque

J-7

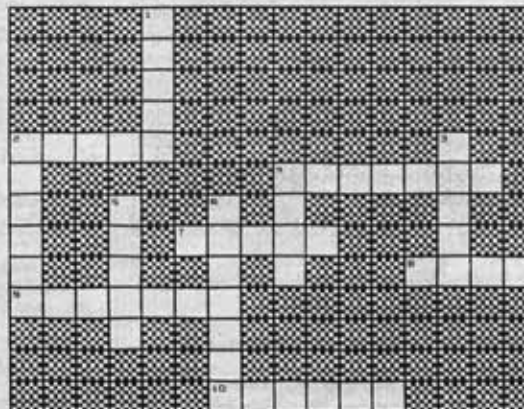
By Laura Kamps, Latin student of D. Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

ACROSS

2. Goddess of love and beauty
4. Ruler of gods and mankind
7. Goddess of the moon
8. God of war
9. God of the sea
10. God of the sun

DOWN

1. Goddess of agriculture
2. God of fire
3. Goddess of the hearth and home
4. Queen of the gods
5. God of the Underworld
6. Goddess of wisdom



J-8

- I. MENTES PERICULOSAE
- II. AMBULATIO APUD NUBES
- III. MUNDUS AQUARIUS
- IV. ALIQUID QUOD POTEST DISSERI
- V. PUPA
- VI. RETE
- VII. PUER IN REGIS ARTHURI AULA
- VIII. SINE INDICIO
- IX. PRAETER RANGOONUM
- X. HOMO DESPERATUS

Military Fashion Matching

J-9

Submitted by Rebecca Kim, Latin student of Carol Berardelli, North Penn High School, Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Match the Latin words for equipment and troops to their English description.

- |     |         |
|-----|---------|
| 1.  | tunica  |
| 2.  | caligae |
| 3.  | sagum   |
| 4.  | galea   |
| 5.  | lorica  |
| 6.  | gladius |
| 7.  | pilum   |
| 8.  | scutum  |
| 9.  | decuria |
| 10. | ala     |
| 11. | turma   |
- 
- |    |                                    |
|----|------------------------------------|
| a. | woolen cloak                       |
| b. | undergarment                       |
| c. | helmet                             |
| d. | 300 men                            |
| e. | javelin                            |
| f. | 30 men                             |
| g. | sword                              |
| h. | 10 men                             |
| i. | shield                             |
| j. | breastplate                        |
| k. | leather shoes with hobnailed soles |





# COQUAMUS ROMANE



Welcome to "Let's Cook Like the Romans!"

Taking its cue from the growing fascination of young people with Interactive Television and Videos, the Pompeiana NEWSLETTER is sponsoring this Interactive Roman Cooking Column for the 1995-1996 school year.

Each month during the 1995-1996 school year, this column is featuring an authentic Roman recipe which our readers have been invited to prepare. Hopefully, all readers will be encouraged to try Roman recipes once they see how much fun other students have had recreating this aspect of Roman culture.

*Compositio Romana  
ex libro DE RE COQUINARIA  
Scripta a Marco Gavio Apicio*

## Mushrooms with Coriander

Prepared by Latin students of Dr. B.F. Barcio, Carmel H.S., Carmel, Indiana

### I. Ad Mercatum



Matt Luzadder and Liz Grau select the choicest mushrooms

### II. In Culina



Jill Clifford and Liz Grau prepare to remove the mushrooms from the pan.

### III. In Triclinio



The prepared mushrooms are presented with a twig of coriander

### IV. Ad Cenam



Matt Luzadder plays the roll of honored guest

#### Recipe:

mushrooms

1/4 t. coriander to 1/2 cup of wine which has been boiled down from a full cup

Use a small saucepan and pour in just enough boiled wine to cover the mushrooms. For each half cup of wine use 1/4 t. coriander. Cook mushrooms gently in

the wine and coriander.

To be utterly authentic, the coriander should be freshly picked and tied into a bouquet, allowing the mushrooms to absorb the seasoning of the coriander. Discard the bouquet before serving.

(THE ROMAN COOKERY OF APICIUS, p. 179. © 1984, John Edwards. Recipe reproduced with permission of the publishers, Hartley & Marks, Inc.)

## The Fun We Had

The hardest part of this project was finding a time when we could all get together to shop and prepare the recipe. Once we settled on a date, all the cooking went very well. We got so involved that we shot a whole role of film to document our adventure.

I think we might have used the wrong kind of wine

because it was overpowering in the mushrooms. While we were cooking, we had to air out the kitchen a little because the wine was so strong. Over all, though, everything (aside from the weird looks people gave us for taking pictures of ourselves in the grocery store) went well, and we had a nice time.

## Medusa

By Missy Dorko, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert,  
Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Medusa was born a beautiful maiden to the god of the sea. However, boasting and bragging would not let her be. Athene became jealous and punished her for her mistake. Quickly changing her hair into ugly hissing snakes. Her hands turned to brass, her body covered with scales.

The people were all frightened because of these horrible tales. So one day, Perseus decided to kill this terrible creature. Traveling to a far away place just to reach her, Perseus was careful not to look at Medusa's eyes. He didn't want to get stoned, so Medusa must die! To defeat her Perseus cut off Medusa's head— After this the horrible Gorgon was dead!

## Classical Greek Clothing

By Stephen A. Stertz, Ph.D.  
Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y.  
York College, CUNY, Jamaica, N.Y.

The basic article of Greek clothing in classical times was the *chiton*, a plain white garment of linen in earlier times and then of wool, of which variations were worn by both sexes. The men's

*chiton* was folded in half; one side, unlike in the case of the Roman toga, was held to the other with pins, clasps or buttons; in one variation the two sides were sewn together and the *chiton* went over the head like a modern T-shirt. There were holes for the arms; travellers and soldiers folded or girded up the bottom. Corners hanging near the arms usually took the place of sleeves.

The women's *chiton* was longer and more elaborate; it was folded in such a way that the woman's upper body was covered by two layers of clothing. Pins and clasps were also used; the women's *chiton* often had half-length sleeves. Women usually wore, when outdoors, wide belts which the Greeks called girdles over the *chitons*.



Man's Chiton



Himation

Sparta only such people as philosophers, who practiced austerity, such as Diogenes the Cynic, wore the *himation* without the *chiton*.

Young men wore the *chlamys*, a circular mantle or cape, worn as an overgarment over the upper body, held together with a clasp. In Thrace in the winter, long cloaks were worn.



Man's Chlamys

The women's *himation* was ornamented and often covered much of the body, sometimes worn over the head like a shawl.

The Greeks generally did not wear trousers, although Ionian peasants sometimes wore leather leg protectors when working in the fields.

Women's clothing was worn in a variety of colors and was often elaborately ornamented, while men wore a smaller variety of colors; poorer people wore darker-colored clothes, which had to be cleaned less frequently since stains would not show, as in the modern world.



Broad Brimmed Hat

Wealthier women wore elaborate gold and silver ornaments. Male jewelry was restricted generally to the ring, usually with a seal or signet.



Walking Stick



Woman's Parasol

Some Greeks used walking sticks; wealthy women were attended by maids who held fans and parasols to protect them from the heat and sun when necessary.

There was a tendency for the clothing of both sexes to become more elaborate in later times, with more color and embroidered ornaments; there was a similar tendency among the Romans under the later Empire.

*The Most Important Historical Events of the Ancient World*

## II. The Persian Wars. Who Wants to Hear a Good History?

By James Ford  
Millford, Pennsylvania

Although "once upon a time" does not occur in Herodotus, many of the events he reconstructs have a folktale quality and were surely very popular with his audience for that reason. By his own account, however, Herodotus is first of all a rescuer rather than an entertainer. He sets forth his research "so that the deeds of men may not be forgotten through the passage of time, nor the great and wonderful works of Greek and non-Greek be unrecorded." He also sets forth the causes for Greek and Persian hostility and provides an explanation for its outcome: "god likes to humble everything exceptional."

Beginning with abductions by Greek and Asian (Helen is the most familiar example), Herodotus presents the growth of hostilities as each civilization develops, and along the way he fills the background to the Persian Wars with fascinating stories concerning the geography, people beliefs, customs and achievements of every land in the eastern Mediterranean. Halfway through his history he finally gets to its main topic. In his opinion the Athenians started trouble when they sent twenty ships to aid a Greek rebellion against Persian domination and then burned the provincial capital of Sardis (498 BCE). In revenge the angry king Darius sent an expedition against the supporters of the rebellion, Eretria and Athens. Although his forces destroyed Eretria, Athens turned them back at Marathon (490 BCE). Infuriated, but too busy with rebellions elsewhere, Darius died before he had the chance to return to Greece. His son and successor Xerxes, however, spent three years preparing a massive invasion by land and sea. In 480 BCE the Persian army, led by the king himself, crossed into Europe and easily took an evacuated Athens. The Acropolis was sacked and burned, but near the island of Salamis Greek warships, most of them Athenian, routed the Persian fleet, and in the following year the Persian army was defeated at Plataea by Greeks under a Spartan general: a shaky alliance made up of a fraction of the Greek states triumphed over the greatest empire on earth.

It is the opinion of Herodotus that Athens, a democracy, became "the savior of Greece." The Athenians refused to seek terms with the Persians or abandon their country and take ships to safety elsewhere; instead, they voted to stay and confront the enemy by sea. "Next to the gods, it was the Athenians who drove back the Persians."

As a result of these wars, the states of Greece were allowed to develop on their own; but once free from the threat of Persia, they were also free to tear each other apart. An Athenian historian Thucydides picks up the story where Herodotus leaves off.

## Trading

By Annie Turplett, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert,  
Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Helen, would you trade?  
Your tunic for my mini-skirt,  
Your chariot for my '89 Ford,  
Your men for my boys,  
Your plague for my AIDS,  
Your colosseum for my stadium,  
Your olive branch for my poison ivy,  
Your sandals for my NIKES,  
Your perfect curls for my bad-hair-days,  
Your hopes for my *personae non gratae*.  
Your banquets for my parties that never work.  
Your kingdom for my high school,  
Your *thermopolia* for my McDonalds,  
Your market place for my grocery store,  
Your gods for my confusion,  
Your properness for my suaveness,  
Your life for mine.  
How about it Helen, will you trade?  
Nope, I didn't think so.



## ACL/NJCL NATIONAL LATIN EXAM P.O. Box 95 Mt. Vernon, VA 22121

### 1996

- The 19th National Latin Exam sponsored jointly by the American Classical League and the National Junior Classical League is open to all students enrolled in Latin I, II, III, IV, and V.
- Over 90,000 students took the 1995 National Latin Exam.
- The National Association of Secondary School Principals has placed the ACL/NJCL National Latin Exam on the Advisory List of National Contests and Activities for 1995-1996.
- Gold and silver medals, ribbons, and certificates are awarded to winners.
- An application for National Latin Exam Scholarships of \$1,000 each will be mailed to 1996 Gold Medal winners in Latin III, IV, or V who are high school seniors and plan to take at least one year of college Latin or Greek.
- Format: For Introduction to Latin, Latin I, II, III/IV Prose, III/IV Poetry exams, there are 40 multiple-choice questions on grammar, comprehension, mythology, derivatives, literature, Roman life, and history. The Latin V exam contains two Latin passages as the basis for 40 multiple-choice questions on grammar, comprehension, historical background, classical literature, and literary devices.
- The exam is to be administered the SECOND FULL WEEK in March (March 11-15) in each school. Awards are sent to the teacher in April.
- Cost: \$3.00 per student to be sent with the application.
- Applications are sent to ACL members and to teachers who entered the 1995 exam by the ACL office at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
- DEADLINE for receipt of applications is January 10, 1996.
- Any requests for information should be sent to ACL/NJCL National Latin Exam, P.O. Box 95, Mount Vernon, VA 22121, and must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
- Application forms may be obtained from the American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.
- A packet containing four previous exams (1992-1995, all levels included) and a syllabus may be ordered by sending a \$7.00 check or money order (no purchase orders) payable to American Classical League to: American Classical League, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056.

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## Egyptian Queen

An interpretation of Horace's Ode XXXVII, Book I, by Adrienne Barnett, Latin II Honors Student of Jacquelyn Carr-Loniam, Holland Hall School, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Call her corrupt,  
Say her only power was her charm.  
Tell everyone she was  
A coward;  
For she took death and  
Like everything else with that Egyptian Queen,  
Made it do her bidding.  
The queen was a woman  
Of great brains;  
Who knew her place among men,  
Who knew her only way to influence power,  
Was her enchantments;  
Who knew how to twist and entice  
Those who succumb to her.  
She was a woman of great kindness.  
Her lover, Anthony, was a moody man  
And she,  
That shrew,  
That witch,  
Conformed to those moods.  
She bore his children  
Knowing she could only be his mistress,  
Never respected even as wife.  
Her Anthony killed himself,  
Falling on his sword.  
The Queen, rather than give  
Her country to the Romans  
And live a Roman died.  
As a good woman  
They never respected her,  
As an object they would accept her.  
The queen used this,  
And by being an object  
Got the power,

For herself and her country.  
She would not die a Roman woman,  
She would not sacrifice honor,  
Dignity,  
Pride,  
For survival.  
She took her medicine through a bite  
To her breast  
And she was laid to rest as an  
Egyptian Queen.  
And I say to you  
This Queen would never be called  
Corrupt or power hungry  
If only born a man.



Michael LaMora and Brian Preston; Oct 1995



### Military Armor and Uniforms

(Continued a Pagina Prima)

cavalrymen, usually barbarian mercenaries, wore leather caps instead of helmets and little or no armor; they wore short cloth tunics.

In later times barbarian-style clothing, including trousers, began to become popular among the soldiers, who were often of barbarian origin themselves.

### How Well Did You Read?

S-15

1. What is *atrummentum*?
2. What happened to the fisherman Glaucus when he entered the sea?
3. In which Italian lake is *Isola Bella* located?
4. According to Herodotus, who started the Persian Wars?
5. What article of clothing did ancient Greeks wear over a chiton?
6. What is the term for the square "slab" found at the top of a Doric capital?
7. Whose daughter was *Minicia Marcella*?
8. What's the Latin title for the movie *Babe*?
9. *Quantos annos habebat Geraldus Garcia quando mortuus est?*
10. According to "The Wisdom of the Ancients on Buttons," which Roman author penned the phrase *Veni, Vidi, Vici*?

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| L68 Labor omnia vincit. (Vergil ARTES LATINAE)<br>Labor conquers all things.  | L276 Nec possum tecum vivere, nec sine te. (Anon.)<br>I can't live with you nor without you.   |
| L166 Qualis pater, talis filius. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE)<br>As the father is so is the son.   | L278 Dabit deus his quoque finem. (Ver. Aen. 1.199)<br>God will terminate even these sorrows.  |
| L180 Amicus animae dimidium. (Austen ARTES LATINAE)<br>A friend is the half of one's soul.  | L279 Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. (Ver. Aen. 1.203)<br>Even these disasters may eventually generate pleasant memories.       |
| L184 Bis dat qui cito dat. (Alicia? ARTES LATINAE)<br>Who gives quickly gives twice.  | L280 Timeo Danaos et dona ferentis. (Ver. Aen. 2.49)<br>I fear a gift-bearing enemy.   |
| L198 Hodie, non cras. (Motto ARTES LATINAE) Today, not tomorrow.  | L282 Non Omnis Moriar. (Horace) Not all of me shall die.   |
| L199 Magna est veritas et praevalerebit. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE)<br>Great is truth and it will prevail.   |  |
| L220 Mens sana in corpore sano. (Juvenal ARTES LATINAE)<br>A sound mind in a sound body.  | <b>GREEK</b>   |
| L223 Ars longa, vita brevis. (Hippocrates-translation ARTES LATINAE)<br>Art is long, life is short.   | G7 σκηνή πᾶς ὁ βίος. (Anon.) All the world's a stage.  |
| L225 Nemo liber est qui corpori servit. (Seneca ARTES LATINAE)<br>No one is free who is a slave to his body.  | G10 Καλὸν ἥσυχία. (Pindar) Leisure is a fine thing.  |
| L227 Cogito, ergo sum. (Descartes? ARTES LATINAE)<br>I think, therefore I am.   | G23 Πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος. (Protagoras)<br>Man is the measure of all things.   |
| L229 Veritas vos liberabit. (Mt. 2. ARTES LATINAE)<br>The truth will set you free.  | G30 Γράσσει δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος. (Solon)<br>The older I grow, the more I learn.   |
| L232 Veni, vidi, vici. (Suetonius ARTES LATINAE)<br>I came, I saw, I conquered.   | G31 ΝΙΡΩΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ (On Hagia Sophia)<br>Wash your sins, not only your face.   |
| L237 Edamus, bibamus, gaudeamus: post mortem nulla voluptas. (Anon. ARTES LATINAE) Let us eat, drink, and be merry: after death there is no pleasure. | G38 Οὐ πολλὰ ἀλλὰ πολὺ (Anon.) Not quantity but quality.   |
| L239 Omnia vincit Amor; et nos cedamus Amori. (Vergil ARTES LATINAE) Love conquers all; let us, too, yield to Love.                                   | G47 Εὕρηκα. (Archimedes) I have it. I have found.  |
| L241 Aut bibat aut abeat. (Cicero ARTES LATINAE)<br>(A person) should either drink or get out.  | G48 Τὸ νοεῖν αὐτὸν πάντων νοεῖν κρείττεον τε καὶ ἀριστερόν. (Plato, Laws, 626 E) Self-mastery is the first and noblest victory of all. |
| L275 Da mihi basia mille. (Caecilius 3.7)<br>Kiss me with a thousand kisses.  | G50 Φιλοσοφία βίον κυβερνήτης. (Anon.)<br>Philosophy the Guide of Life.  |
|   | G57 Πάντα ῥεῖ. (Heraclitus) All is flux.   |
|   | G62 Γνωθι σαυτόν. (Thales; as quoted by Diogenes Laertius)<br>Know thyself.  |
|   | G66 Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτὴρ.<br>Fish: Jesus Christ, Son of God the Savior   |

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To request a color catalogue from the Museum Bronze Company located in Auburn Hills, Michigan, phone 810/852-8764.



Aurora

24 inches tall

(MBC No. 122/approx. \$600)

### Libri Apti ad Recognoscendum

Amsco texts are still available and remain a very viable classroom aid for review. In addition to the basic texts authored by Charles Fruendlich in 1959, Amsco is now marketing workbooks and answer keys. *Review Text in Latin First Year* (N332P) sells for \$8.20, *Review Text in Latin Two Years* (N333P) sells for \$8.45, and *Review Text in Latin Three and Four Years* (N334P) sells for \$8.90. The Amsco phone number for placing orders and customer service is 212/886-6565.

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Phone orders may be placed by calling 207/772-3105

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FALLON/95



Classic Kachinnalia

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PLEASE DAD! PLEASE!! JUST ONCE...

My Dawn Sau



WEE!! THANK DAD!!



OK SON, JUST ONCE!!



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NO TODAY ON RICKI LAKE



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Dr. B. F. Barcio serves as the Executive Director.

Donna H. Wright serves as Administrative Assistant to the Editor.

### The Pompeiiiana Newsletter

I.S.S. # 08925941

The Pompeiiiana Newsletter is the only international newsletter devoted exclusively to the promotion of the study of Latin at the secondary school level which is published monthly during the school year.

Each month, September through May, 13,000 copies of the Pompeiiiana Newsletter are printed and mailed to members and Latin classes throughout the world.

The Pompeiiiana Newsletter is a membership benefit for Adult and Contributing Members. Teachers who are members of Pompeiiiana may purchase classroom orders of the newsletter for their students.

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*Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014*

Students submitting work should include the name of their Latin teacher and the name and address of the school they attend.

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S.-9

## Carmina Optima

- I. YOU OUGHTA KNOW, Alanis Morissette
- II. J.A.R., Green Day
- III. TOMORROW, Silverchair
- IV. THIS IS A CALL, Foo Fighters
- V. IN THE BLOOD, Better Than Ezra
- VI. I GOT A GIRL, Tripping Daisy
- VII. THIS IS ME MISSING YOU, James House
- VIII. SHE AIN'T YOUR ORDINARY GIRL, Alabama
- IX. KISS FROM A ROSE, Seal
- X. STUTTER, Elastica

S.-10

## Latin Baseball

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

S.-11



S.-12

## Roman Kings

1. Romulus
2. Tullius
3. Numa Pompilius
4. Tullus Hostilius
5. Ancus Martius
6. Tarquinius Priscus
7. Servius Tullius
8. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus

Brutus and Collatinus

S.-13

## Latin is Puzzling

1. semper
2. animus
3. insula
4. vir
5. statim
6. silva

S.-14

## Libri Optimi

- I. FROM POTTER'S FIELD, Patricia Cornwell
- II. MEMNOCH THE DEVIL, Anne Rice
- III. LIGHTNING, Danielle Steel
- IV. DANGEROUS TO KNOW, Barbara Taylor Bradford
- V. ROSE MADDER, Stephen King
- VI. WITNESS, Sandra Brown
- VII. SLEEPERS, Lorenzo Carcaterra
- VIII. A GOOD WALK SPOILED, John Feinstein
- IX. NEW PASSAGES, Gail Sheehy
- X. STOP AGING NOW, Jean Carper

J.-5

## Symbol Matching

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

J.-6

## Origin of the Universe

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

J.-7



J.-8

## Picturae Moventes

- I. DANGEROUS MINDS
- II. A WALK IN THE CLOUDS
- III. WATERWORLD
- IV. SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT
- V. BABE
- VI. THE NET
- VII. A KID IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT
- VIII. CLUELESS
- IX. BEYOND RANGOON
- X. DESPERADO

J.-9

## Military Fashion Matching

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

S.-15

## How Well Did You Read?

1. ink
2. He was turned into a sea creature.
3. Lago Maggiore
4. Athens
5. Himation
6. abacus
7. She was the daughter of Pandanus.
8. Papa
9. Habebat LIII annos.
10. Suetonius

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## The Grateful Dead

## They're Older – But Will They Stop Giving Concerts?

This past summer there was a lot of bad news about the Grateful Dead. In Indiana a concert was cancelled when many Dead Heads fought with the police. In Missouri many Dead Heads were hurt when a part of building collapsed on them.

Without a doubt it will be difficult for the Grateful Dead to be invited into those states again.

But will their concerts finally be cancelled by upright morals and by laws?

Many people – especially parents whose children have become Dead Heads – want the Grateful Dead to stop giving concerts.

Dead Heads are young people who do nothing else each summer except travel to hear Grateful Dead concerts.

The Dead Heads say they like to tour through all of America and visit many pleasant places. They say they like the music and the songs that the Grateful Dead perform.

The parents of the Dead Heads, however, (and the police in the cities in which the Grateful Dead perform concerts) know that the Grateful Dead the the Dead Heads like illegal drugs. The parents (and the police) know that the Grateful Dead often use illegal drugs and encourage the Dead Heads to use illegal drugs too.

At one concert (around 1965) the Grateful Dead freely passed out LSD to the audience. The LSD was in the Kool Aid that fans could drink from ashcans as they entered. This announcement was made from the stage: "In the ashcan on the left is the Kool Aid for the kids, and the Kool Aid in the ashcan on the right is the electric Kool Aid. Get it?"

Fans who follow the Grateful Dead can recite these fourteen names: Bob Weir, Jerry Garcia, Phil Lesh, Ron "Pigpen" McKernan, Bill Kreutzmann, Bob Hunter, Keith Godchaux, John Barlow, Mickey Hart, Steve Parish, Dan Healey, Bear (Owsley Stanley), Ramrod and Brent Mydland.

The five musicians who were the original Grateful Dead are the first five names written above. Of these five only one – Ron "Pigpen" McKernan – died before 1995. The other four – Bob, Jerry, Phil and Bill – still performed with the group this past summer.

Then on August 9, 1995, Jerry Garcia died. He was 53 years old. He had gray hair and a gray beard.

The remaining three original Grateful Dead are no longer young men. Most certainly each is over 50 years old.

But maybe the Grateful Dead aren't ready to cancel their concerts yet. Not only do the Grateful Dead sing and perform concerts, but they also run several large businesses. They run travel agencies for the Dead Heads, they run a clothing store, they have a recording studio and their own record label.

In other words, the Grateful Dead can't cancel their concerts yet because too many business people make too much money from the Grateful Dead concerts. If parents and the police allow the Grateful Dead to perform concerts in American cities, it may be that the Grateful Dead don't care whether young people fight with the police or get hurt using illegal drugs.

Maybe the Grateful Dead will break up. Or maybe their concerts will finally be eliminated by upright morals and by the laws.