

**MINOS PICKS A
PROPER MONSTER**

Hiems Venit. Tempus Est Cogitare De Frigore et De Alasca

Haec sermo ab Aemilia Brousel (quae in Europa habitat) Latine scripta est. Primo edita est in M.A.S., Sept. A.D. MCMXCV, p. XXIX.

"Alasca" est verbum quo Esquimeses "continentem terram" significant. Haec ingentem paeninsulam, quae tam ampla est quam Francogalliae tres, Americani a Russis emerunt milles septenis milibus dollariorum saeculo XIX (anno MDCCCLXVII, ut rem subtilius dicam). Ab illo tempore Alasca est una e Foederatis Americae Civitatibus. Homines vero, qui illic vivunt, pauci sunt; circiter quingenta millia hominum, quorum dimidia pars Ancorariae (vulgo Anchorage) incolit. Hoc enim urbis nomine significatur "statio ancoris iaciendis apta." Non vero navium nautae ibi ancoras iaciunt, sed aeronautae. Propterea maior populi pars ibi vivit, quia cum aliis regionibus aeroplanis facile iungitur. Ancoraria tamen non est Alascae administrativum caput, sed Iunellum (vulgo Juneau) est, etsi Iunellenses vix triginta millia hominum sunt. Ceterum, urbes rae sunt, inter quas memorare tamen possumus Faerbanksium (vulgo Fairbanks), quae urbs ita appellata est propter Carolum Warren Fairbanks, qui in publicis Foederatarum Civitatum negotiis versatus erat. Multi autem homines non in urbibus sed in solitudinibus vivunt. Amplas silvas incolunt inter crudeles feras (lupos et ursos praecipue) nec non inter tarandos, qui illic "caribous" appellantur. Aliae bestiae, quae in his solitudinibus vivunt, sunt in fluminibus fibri (vel castores) et pisces (praesertim salmones). Humus tam infecunda est ut coli non possit; solum ibi crescunt

arbores et humiles arbusculae quae myrta aliasque huiusmodi baccas ferunt.

Quae cum ita sint, hominum vita in Alasca durissima et asperissima est. Cibus, baccis omissis, praedis venatoriis piscatoriisque constituitur. Tarandorum praesertim nec non castorum carnes multi aestimantur...non vero solum carnes, set etiam pelles. Tarandorum pellibus venatores vestes et calida stragula faciunt; castorum pelles vel sibi servant vel extraneis vendunt. Autumno venatores incipiunt castores clam inspicere et videre ubi saepa in fluminibus exstruant et ubi cibos suos condant. In propinquo venator insidias ponit solum hieme, quia hoc anni tempore castoris pellis densior et pulchrior est.

Caelum frigidissimum est. Hieme haud semel accidit ut temperies sexaginta graduum infra zerum sit. Quae cum ita sint, carnes et pisces ceterosque cibos per menses servare non difficile est. Quo certe melius servantur, sale conduntur. Tum non est opus armariis frigoriferis, sed cibaria foris exponuntur, ut frigore naturali sanae permanent. Una res est curanda, ut cibaria in quibusdam tribunalibus ponantur, ne ferae (lupi et ursi) ea supra posita attingere possint; vel homines, nisi in supernis tribunalibus praedas servant, contra in terra effossa sub nive et glacie eas deponunt. Sic incolae vivunt procul ab aliena praesentia. Duo sola instrumenta sunt, quibus vincula cum hominibus

cultis habere possunt. Prius instrumentum est radiophonicum. Statio specialis singulis vesperibus et meteorologicas praevisiones et nuntios privatos emittit. Alterum instrumentum est aeroplanum, quod solum ter vel quater intra annum illic iter facit, et eo incolae cibaria (lac pulverem et salem) et missilium dirumpentium copiam et medicamenta accipiunt. Reliquo anno, omnino soli vivunt. Itaque, ut Robinsonius in insula sua, omnia ipsi facere scire debent. Exempli gratia, si aegrotant, non venit medicus, sed ipsi remediis ab aeroplano iamdiu acceptis semet curant; vel si dentem habent putrescentem, non venit dentium curator, sed ipsi debent dentem sibi extrahere; similiter, si brachium vel crus fregerunt, brachium crurve ipsi curant; immo, haud semel accidit, ut digitum glacie deletum sibi met secant!

Haec vita silvatica et solitaria durissima certe est et homines fortes poscit. Sunt autem qui talem vitam vere diligant, quia in plena libertate vivunt. Practerea, Natura, ut est crudelis, sic pulcherrima esse potest. Exempli gratia, illic Aurorae Boreales aliquando videri possunt, quae admirabilia spectacula sunt. Intempesta nocte caelum lucidius fit quam si luna plena esset atque variis coloribus viridi et purpureo et caeruleo et violaceo tingitur.

At ego malo has pulchritudines mihi procul somnari quam in veritate in his solitudinibus adesse!

Ancient Technology

Horologia

By Arthur C. Nunes, Jr.

The word *tempus* derives from an Indo-European root meaning "cut" and has to do with how we divide up an imaginary time-line that extends forward into the future and back into the past. The Latin word for a segment of time is *hora*, usually thought of as "hour," but it can mean "season" too. A device that divides time into *horae* is a *horologium*.

From the most ancient times, the sky has been a *horologium*. From the earth, the sun seems to follow a path, the ecliptic, over the surface of the "fixed" stars as the earth rotates about the sun. The sun acts like the hand of a clock, while constellations along the ecliptic mark its position like the numerals on a clock face. Instead of, "When the big hand is on three," we say, "When the sun is in Gemini." Farmers needed to know "by which constellation to turn (plow) the earth" (*quo sidere terram vertere* - Vergil, *Georgics* I.1).

For the smaller times needed to limit speeches, law courts used a simple water clock: a jar of a fixed size with a small hole at the bottom. A jar filled with water emptied in about 15 minutes. It was called a *clepsydra* from the Greek words *κλεπτω* "I steal" and *ὕδωρ* "water." Pliny (Ep. II.11 regarding his prosecution of Marius Priscus) says, "I spoke almost five hours, since four were added to twelve *clepsydrae*, of which I had received the largest." (*Diis horas paene quinque; nam duodecim clepsydri, quas spatiosissimas acceperam, sunt additae quatuor.*)

The Romans insisted on dividing daylight into twelve hours; after all, where artificial lighting is very expensive, daylight constitutes the working day. The variable *horae temporales* ran from about 75 minutes at midsummer to about 45 minutes at midwinter. Sixteen *clepsydrae* giving a true fifteen minutes each would measure 240 minutes or 3.2 midsummer 75 minute-long *horae temporales* and the same sixteen *clepsydrae* would measure 5.3 midwinter 45 minute

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

The Path of the Romans

Florence: a City of Multiple Personalities

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



Photo by Donna Wright

Overview of Florence from the Piazza Michelangelo

The first Saturday of our trip was spent on a one-day excursion to Florence. We eagerly anticipated the beautiful countryside of Tuscany with its hill towns, vineyards and orange-tiled roofs. Florence, itself, is a multi-faceted city with something to offer everyone. Some in our group were anxious to shop in the gold and leather stores. Others were looking forward to her renowned works of art. Still others awaited the elegant churches and Renaissance architecture. Everyone seemed to have his own personal quest in Florence.

The four hour drive was punctuated with fascinating tales of Florentine history from our courier Catherine and the obligatory rest area stop which afforded the opportunity to sample various kinds of Italian candy. We all agreed the "Baci" (chocolate and hazelnut kisses with a "fortune" inside) are among the very best of things *Italia* has to offer! Our first stop in Florence was at the Piazza Michelangelo. Here Catherine arranged for our entire group to be photographed with the beautiful panoramic view of Florence in the background.

Debbie Prince, who accompanied her husband, Latin teacher Steve of New Albany High School, remembers Florence as the highlight of her trip. She fondly recalls the "beautiful sea of red-tiled roofs surrounding the breathtaking dome," strolling along the river with Steve and stopping for gelato. Debbie, who will be a

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

Dying Man

By March Robinson, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Piled up high
With cinder and soot,
Just keep breathing—
Must keep breathing—
Beating my fists
Against the marble,
The sky is black—
The Gods are angry—
The sun's golden rays
Absorbed by this curse,
Ash tears my skin—
Peels back the layers—
My eyes gush freely
With my own heart's blood,
Swallow just once more!
Live just a moment more!
Sickness racks my soul,
So many things left unsaid
Bodies drop on me—
Buried in cold flesh—
To my wife: I love you
To my friends: the same
Volcanic bullets
Beat me into eternal sleep.
Goodnight to the Empire,
Hello to the Stryx,
My lungs grind to a halt—
With my dead eyes transfixed—



The Path of the Romans

Florence: (Continued a Pagina Prima)

doctoral student this fall at Notre Dame in New Testament studies, was thrilled to see in person the Baptistery doors which she fondly remembers studying in her art history classes.

Florence is truly a place to experience the feeling of awe: gazing upward at the magnificent *Duomo* with its beautiful colors or at the *Campanile* or Baptistery doors, walking slowly and solemnly through the church of Santa Croce, exploring with reverence and respect the tombs of the famous buried there, or exploring the myriad works of art throughout the city. The visit to the Academy was a high point for many. Diane Hopper, a third grade teacher from Brownsburg, was moved by the sight of David. "It took my breath away. I could see the veins, the tendons, the muscle structure. He had a hammer-toe and a problem with his small toes. I kept thinking he might step down. I came back three times and just couldn't leave." Barbara Abernathy and her daughter Kristina of Elwood were both touched by Michelangelo's work. Barbara said, "Seeing David was an emotional event for me. As I walked into the viewing room, I cried at the sublime beauty of David. I was flooded with awe at the creative genius of Michelangelo. I now have a concrete understanding of the word 'masterpiece.'" For myself, the sculptures at the *Loggia della Signoria* are always a delight. I had to content myself with an abbreviated view because some, including the marvelous *Perseus*, were being restored.

The expression "Shop 'til you drop" becomes reality in Florence. Because we were there only one day, the shopping was concentrated and intense. The gold and leather shops, the abundant souvenir stands and the straw market were major attractions for many. The whole atmosphere of Florence with its narrow, winding streets is something that is absolutely incomparable.

At this point in a trip of some length, numerous friendships within the group have formed or strengthened. The isolated feeling of being a stranger in a strange land causes one to gravitate towards those like oneself. Many in our group expressed the disquieting feeling of "looking and acting like a tourist." Yet, we were all fascinated with watching and eventually communicating with the Italians. By this time in the trip most people had become separated at least once from the group and had to attempt to communicate in either English or Italian. Those who dared use the foreign language had to deal with the fear that they might not understand the response! Foreign travel itself definitely requires a willingness to break away from the security of the known and venture into the realm of the unknown.

For many of us, places were not the only highlights. People themselves can become the highlights of a trip. Some students encountered situations less than comfortable, but interesting nonetheless. Jim Doeltz of New Albany High School loved meeting the people of Italy even though one young man he met became quite disgruntled with him for no apparent reason. Some students felt the distinct discomfort of being stared at or receiving hugs from strangers. Matthew Terry of Brownsburg High School witnessed a couple fighting in the Metro. "We were cornered in by them and couldn't get down the stairs. It was made worse when the lady kept throwing her shoes at the guy!"



Sara McFall of Elwood High School was impressed with the different lifestyle of the Italians. "People don't start going out to socialize until late in the evening. The laws are different, especially the traffic laws." Those who sat up front in the bus witnessed many close calls! Kristen Sweat of Owen Valley High School was the only student from her school, but made many new friendships on the trip. She says, "Exploring another country with people you have just met is not only fun, but challenging. I came alone, but by the end of the trip I had made friendships that will last a lifetime. After all, only friends can find the way out of difficulties when they pull together."

Singing can be another way of encouraging a group to bond. Mrs. McKaig passed out song sheets including "Santa Lucia," "Cara Mia," "That's Amore," "Funiculi, Funicula," "Arrivederci Roma," and "Three Coins in the Fountain." Our courier Catherine taught us an Italian rap song about "Pizza Margherita" and someone occasionally passed forward a Pavarotti cassette for Tonino to pop into the tape player. One of the true musical highlights, however, was the creative student contribution which recounted our daily activities. Listening to this musical diary called "Born to Be Roman" done to the tune of Steppenwolf's "Born to Be Wild" while whizzing by the Colosseum lit up at night, is one of my fondest memories of the trip!



Photo by Donna Wright

The original statue of David

Left-Over Parts

By Chris Kane, Latin II Student of Nancy Mazur,
M.L. Steele High School, Amherst, Ohio

When Zeus was done creating all the animals of the earth, he discovered he had some left-over parts. He decided to get a little creative and started mixing the parts together. At first he came up with an animal that had a body of a frog and the head and neck of a giraffe. The next animal was stranger than the first; this beast had the body of a horse, the appendages of an orangutan, and the head of a salamander. Finally he came up with a beast that suited him. This monster (for it could hardly be called an animal) had the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent. He named it Chimaera and, for an extra flare, he gave it the ability to breath fire.

To protect the humans from this abomination, Zeus ordered it to be kept in Mount Aetna. There it could be used with the Cyclops to help Vulcan light the fires of his forge. Every day the Chimaera would light the fires of the forge; after this the Cyclops, fearing the monster, would lock him in a dark cage. While in his cage, the Chimaera was tormented by the never-ending noise of the mountain. Combined with the dark surroundings, the noise drove the Chimaera to madness. So one day when the unsuspecting Cyclops went to get the Chimaera to light the fires of the forge, the monster escaped. The fire-breathing beast burned his way out of the mountain and to freedom in the land of Lycia where he now makes his home. The Cyclops should have treated the Chimaera better because now they had to start the fires themselves by rubbing two giant logs together until they got a flame. This is what causes a volcano to smoke.

Roman Military Life:

The Roman Army: Changes through History

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

Under Gaius Marius, consul several times at the beginning of the first century B. C., who ruled Rome with dictatorial power until his death, major reforms were made in the army. In an age of civil war, when the middle class was decreasing in numbers and commerce and industry were beginning to become respectable in an increasingly urbanized society, the army was transformed from the citizenry-in-arms to an all-volunteer body, although the tradition of military service continued in many families. Any freeborn man could enlist for twenty years. Systematic training began. A new unit, the cohort of three maniples, normally about a thousand men, was established.

Later, under Julius Caesar, the period of training was increased and many men who had completed their twenty years' service were recruited voluntarily for additional years. These formed the core of the army. Under Augustus, a permanent standing army, with the emperor as supreme commander, was established. Military service was not a lifetime profession for most of the officers and many of the enlisted men. During most of the imperial era there were about thirty legions, although the exact number fluctuated.

These changes increased the security of the empire but had one great disadvantage—the legions tended to be loyal to their commanders rather than to the Roman state; as a result when there was no clear successor to the throne, there was civil war, as occurred in A.D. 69, 96, and 193. On the last of these occasions, the praetorian guards, who traditionally guarded the empire, sold the empire to the highest bidder.

Under the Empire there were normally 5600 men in a legion, divided into ten cohorts (the cohort was now smaller than it was under the Republic). There was an additional cavalry unit attached to each legion. Senior officers were usually of senatorial rank and selected by the emperor. Most of the army was quartered in permanent camps, the majority on the frontiers. Quiet provinces remote from the frontier, such as Sicily, hardly had any troops. The auxiliaries now came from outlying provinces in the empire. As time passed, fewer and fewer soldiers came from Italy.

In the third century there was almost continual civil war, with the army making and breaking emperors. More and more barbarians from outside the empire served in the army. A papyrus has come down to us in which a mother whose son has enlisted laments in a letter to a relative, "He has run off with the barbarians." By the fourth century much of the old discipline and tactics had broken down. The army consisted primarily of barbarian mercenaries, using Germanic methods, tactics, and weapons. Thus there was little resistance to the barbarian invasions of the fifth century.

And Now, Here's the News... In Latin

Every week the Finnish Broadcasting Company in Helsinki, Finland, comes on the air with news reports similar to the following:

"*Americani, Britanni, Francogalli et Russi in Iraqia meridionali zonam tutelarem constituere decreverunt. Consilium eo spectat, ut musulmani Alishii in illa regione habitantes adversus impetus Iraqianorum defendantur et protegantur. Itaque Iraqianis nuntiatum est aeroplana eorum de caelo detectum iri, si super Iraqiam meridiionalem volavissent.*"

The news program called *Nuntii Latini* (24.95-30.3%) can be heard in North America at the following EST Times (GMT-5h):

Sat. 07.53, 08.23, 09.23, 10.23 p.m.

Sun. 06.53, 11.53 a.m. (Galaxy 5 6.20 MHz) (09.23 680 MHz)

Sun. 07.53 a.m. 15400kHz/19m, 11735kHz/25m.

The Finnish Broadcasting Company has also published all its Latin newscasts since September 1989 in three volumes with English translations and vocabularies. See this month's classifieds for details.

Roman and Greek Clothing:

The Toga and other Roman Men's Garments

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

The toga was the basic men's garment among the Romans, occupying the place of the Greek *chiton*. It is famous for having been folded around the body without being artificially attached by any pins or clasps. In early times it was worn by both sexes, but under the early Republic women began to wear the *stola* instead. There seems to be some evidence that the early toga was shorter and less elaborately folded than later, but most of our evidence dates from the later Republic and the Empire.

The toga was always made of wool. It was semicircular in shape, eighteen and a half feet long (easily exceeding in length the nine-foot *stola* worn in modern times by traditional South Indian women). The depth of the curve of this semicircular garment was about seven feet. It was elaborately wrapped around the body in such a way that a third of the depth of the toga fell to the front, while the part of the toga at the waist was gathered up into a mass of folds; the end of the straight edge at one end was thrown over the left shoulder; part of the central area was folded or tied in the area of the lower chest. These folds (*sinus*) were used like modern pockets. Variations in folding were



Statue of a citizen of
Herculaneum wearing
a toga

used when, for example, the wearer wanted to keep his left arm free.

Before reaching adulthood, people of both sexes wore locketts called *bullae*, around their necks. Women removed theirs at marriage, men on reaching adulthood.

The grown man wore a plain white toga instead of the toga with a purple border worn by boys. If he became a knight, the man would wear a tunic with a narrow vertical blue stripe, the *angusticlavus*, if a senator, one with a broad stripe, the *laticlavus*.

A *toga pulla* made with gray or black material was worn sometimes on occasions of mourning.

Under the toga the tunic, a garment somewhat like the modern T-shirt, but much longer, reaching to the knees, was worn. It was often surrounded by a belt. Under the tunic a loincloth was probably worn.

Cloaks were worn as overgarments when necessitated by the weather. They were sometimes hooded.

In later times elaborately ornamented garments, some of which were of barbarian or oriental origin, gradually took the place of the toga.

While pagan priests wore special garments when performing important religious ceremonies, the modern vestments of a Roman Catholic or Anglican priest seem to be based not on the garments of Roman priests but on the clothing worn by a gentleman of the fourth century of the Christian Era on very formal occasions.



A child's golden
bulla

Mini Lessons in Latin Grammar

The Case For Case

Aimee Brown, Medina Ohio

Salvete again to all of you Latin scholars, novice or advanced. Since "back to basics" is still around this year, and I doubt that anything could be more basic than nouns, that's what I'm going to review in this column. We all know that nouns have three characteristics: number (singular or plural), gender (masculine, feminine, and neuter), and case. Perhaps the most challenging aspect of a noun in Latin is case. The case of a word, indicated by its end-spelling, tells how the word is used in a particular sentence or what purpose or function it has (syntax). There are five basic cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.

Nominative Case: The nominative case is used in Latin to show the subject of the sentence or the predicate noun. The subject is the person, place, or thing doing the action or being spoken about. For example, in the sentence *The Latin teacher likes her students*, the subject is *teacher*. *Teacher* would have a nominative ending added to its base or stem. A nominative ending is also used if the word functions as a predicate nominative (a noun after a state of being verb which renames the subject). In the sentence *Hercules is a mythological hero*, the predicate nominative is *hero*. *Hero* would thus be spelled with a nominative ending.

Genitive Case: In English we indicate possession by using some combination of the apostrophe (') and the letter "s." Another way to indicate possession is to use a prepositional phrase beginning with *of*. Example: *This is my teacher's book*. *This is the book of my teacher*. In Latin possession is indicated through the genitive case with *no* preposition. Whenever possession is expressed or there is a prepositional phrase beginning with *of*, the noun base will have a genitive ending.

Dative Case: A noun uses the dative case in Latin if it is the indirect object in a sentence or if it answers the question to *whom?* or *for whom?* An indirect object is found only in a sentence with an action verb and a direct object. It tells to *whom* or *for whom* the action is done. The normal word order in an English sentence is as follows: subject-verb-indirect object-direct object. Example: *Mom gave Mary ten dollars*. *Mary* is the indirect object because it tells to whom Mom

gave the money. This word would have a dative ending in a Latin sentence. In this next sentence, *Mom gave the money to Mary*, although *Mary* is no longer the indirect object in English, since it still answers to whom, it would have a dative ending in Latin without a preposition.

Accusative Case: The accusative case (for beginners) is used in two ways. Most of the time it shows the direct object in the sentence. It is easy to find a direct object by using this formula: subject-verb-what? Example: *Students like the Latin language*. *Students-like-what?* The answer is *language*, the direct object. *Language*, then, would have an accusative ending. Although most of the time the accusative case is used to indicate a direct object in a sentence, sometimes it is also used as the object of certain prepositions. The preposition *per* (through) uses the accusative case as its object. Example: *He had to travel through the forest to reach his home*. *Forest* would have an accusative ending.

Ablative Case: A noun uses this ending when it functions as the object of certain prepositions describing certain circumstances in the sentence. I can understand if this definition is confusing to you. Later in the year I'll explain some of these ablative constructions, but for now let's just look at the basics. A preposition is a word in a sentence which shows the connection of the word that follows to the rest of the sentence. A prepositional phrase consists of the preposition plus its object, a noun or a pronoun. One common preposition in Latin is *in* (in, on) which requests the ablative ending for its object. In the sentence "The frog is in the water," *water* would have an ablative ending.

Latin Teacher Wins \$25,000 Award

Magister William Callahan, Latin teacher at Centennial Junior High School in Casper, Wyoming and a member of Pompeiana, Inc., was recently awarded a \$25,000 prize from the Los Angeles-based Milken Family Foundation. These unrestricted grants are awarded annually to teachers in recognition of their outstanding achievements in the classroom.

The Lives and Works of Roman Authors

Publius Vergilius Maro

By Michael A. Dimitri

If Cicero forms the boundary between early Latin and Augustan Literature, it is Publius Vergilius Maro who is the passage between the pagan and the Christian world, ancient and modern civilization, the common *civis romanus* and the *vir optimus*.

Born on October 15, 70 B.C. he would witness first hand many of the great events of the Roman Republic's end before his death on September 21, 19 B.C. He grew up near Mantua in northern Italy and was educated also in Cremona, Milan, Rome, and Naples. At the age of twenty-five, Vergil was patronized along with Horace and Propertius by Gaius Maecenas. It was with the encouragement of Maecenas and many others including the divine Augustus himself that Vergil wrote three great works which have come down to us.

First, the *Eclogues* were begun in 45 B.C. and worked on for nearly a decade. These ten poems describe the ideal agricultural life amidst a peaceful country setting. The fourth in the series is the most famous as it predicts the birth of a divine child who will usher in a new golden age for humankind. While the Christians immediately recognized their Christ, others suggested alternate candidates like Augustus.

The second work is the *Georgics*. This was meant to be a textbook on farming including the arts of animal husbandry and bee-keeping. However, because of its musical quality, its eloquent praise of Italy, and its mythical content, it is considered a masterpiece of the pastoral style.

His final work is the one which made him immortal; the *Aeneid* tells the story of the Trojan hero Aeneas who fulfills his destiny of rebuilding Troy after its destruction. The first six books were inspired partially by Homer's *Odyssey*; the last six perhaps by his *Iliad*. The epic poem also contains traditional Roman foundation myths and a source of unity as the national poem of an empire whose people had recently suffered through a century of wars. Lastly, the work contains references to many prominent historical figures. Some, like the descendants of Aeneas, are obviously and directly named; others are not so obvious. Is Dido, for example, based on Cleopatra who was driven to sacrifice her kingdom for her love of Marcus Antonius? Only Vergil could tell us.

Unfortunately, Vergil died an untimely death. He had set out to tour the eastern Mediterranean in order to finish the *Aeneid*, leaving behind instructions that it be burned if something happened to him. This is not as prophetic as it sounds since travel in ancient times was dangerous. When he returned to Brundisium in 19 B.C., he was ill with a fever and died. Augustus was so pleased with Vergil's epic, he had it published instead of destroyed.

Unlike many artists, Vergil was honored by his contemporaries. The *Aeneid* was an instant hit and remained a standard in the literary world from then onward. Vergil also became a legend, though seemingly unaware of his success. His epitaph, composed by him on his deathbed, reveals his humility:

*Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascua rura duces.*



Dear Diary

By Aileen Chang, Latin II Honor Student of
Marianthe Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School,
Tampa, Florida

Camp-life is a lot different than I thought it would be. We've stopped here (wherever here is) for a two day rest and have marched a total of 500 miles. I'm not tired yet, but then again, nothing exciting has happened yet. Actually I've been pretty well entertained by the gatherings that take place in the *forum*. The forum is the large open area near the *praetorium*. Here we meet and play games, prepare for battle and watch the general punish a fellow soldier for not obeying orders. Now we spend most of our time preparing for battle because we are drawing very near to the battle line.

I am part of the leading, or first, legion. This means we will be engaging in battle first. The *imperator* says that we should arrive at the front line within five or so days. I am rather anxious, but, at the same time, I am excited. This will be the first battle in which I will have fought. I hope that it isn't my last either. Marcus, my bunkmate is even more excited than I am. He is one who is in favor of brutality and is always looking for a good fight. On the other hand, I can take it or leave it.

In all honesty, I was really scared about battle before we started our march to this campsite. I was considering escaping at night when no one would notice. But I decided against it because I figured that I would eventually be caught and would be made a public disgrace for running from battle. This wouldn't be good because father told me before I left that he was proud that his only son was going into battle to fight for Rome just like he did when he was younger. He says that the army will teach me many lessons in discipline. I decided that it wouldn't be very disciplined of me if I took off running.

Anyway, I have no choice. It's in my blood to become a soldier of the Roman army. Father was a *legatus* in the army when he was younger. He was even awarded a *corona civica* because he saved the life of his bunkmate in the middle of battle. I just hope that I can live up to his standards. Actually I hope that I can live. As long as I can survive this battle, I will be very happy.

Aphrodite

By Caela Lett, Latin II Student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Cronus was murdered and cast to the sea.
And from his remains there soon was to be
A love goddess brought forth from out of the foam.

A woman too lovely to live all alone.
Aphrodite was born, the goddess of beauty.
Zeus, looking down, thought it his duty
To marry the girl to the man of her choice.

A woman blessed with a radiant voice.
Many gods came to offer her gifts and treasure,
Which they thought would give her much pleasure.
Hera told Hephaestus exactly what to say;
That he would be gone for all of the day.
So Aphrodite chose Hephaestus with great pleasure,
And she accepted the gifts just for good measure.

Latin Teacher Extraordinaire

Magister Richard Burton, Ph.D., teacher of Latin at Griffin H.S. in Griffin, Georgia, is another of those dedicated classicists who enjoys making Latin come alive in his classroom.

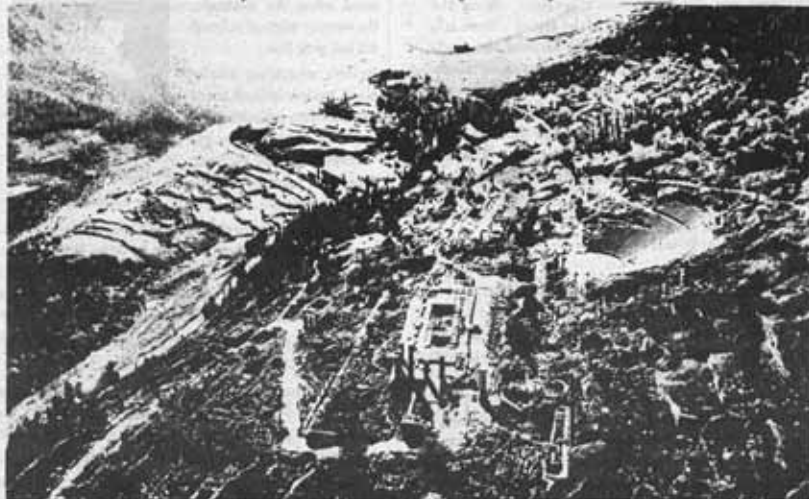
Magister Burton is so noteworthy that he has been recognized as Teacher of the Year by the Georgia Classical Association and as the Foreign Language Association of Georgia Teacher of the Year. He has also received the Governor Harris Humanities Medallion, the CAMWS Good Teaching Award, the Ted Turner's WTBS Super Teacher of the Year Award, and ACTFL's National Textbook Company Award for Building Community Interest in Foreign Languages.

His forte? Helping his students find in themselves what it takes to succeed.

Roman and Greek Mythology

Apollo and the Sacred Grove of Delphi

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



The sanctuary at Delphi

The great Lord Apollo descended from Mt. Olympus, making his way through Greece, until he found the proper site for his oracle at the foot of Mt. Parnassus two thousand feet above the Corinthian Gulf. The site would come to be known as Delphi.

Even today, a modern visitor walking along the Sacred Way at Delphi can understand the feelings of reverence, awe and excitement that filled the senses of the ancient believer.

Many exciting details about the events that took place at Delphi can be learned from the lyrics of an ancient song known as the "Hymn to Apollo." The composer of that song wrote that after laying out his temple, Apollo earned his title of Pythian Apollo by slaying a she-dragon or serpent Python who lived in a nearby stream. This story was so popular that the site of Apollo's temple was first named Pytho before it became known as Delphi.

The serpent Python may have been so named because its dead body was allowed to lie in the sun and rot (*pythō* = "I rot") after it was killed. Because Python had been special to Apollo's father, Zeus, his father punished him by sending him into exile in Thessaly for a period of nine years—but that's another exciting story!

Delphi was said to be the center of the world because after Zeus sent two eagles to fly from opposite ends of the earth, they met exactly at the site of Apollo's temple, the half way point in each of their trips. To mark the site as the center, or navel, of the world ancient worshippers carved a large stone in the shape of a huge belly button called the *Omphalos*. In reality the stone resembles a large egg wrapped in netting. To many people the *Omphalos* marked Delphi as both the physical and spiritual center of the world.



The Omphalos at Delphi

An interesting legend developed that connected Apollo and a dolphin (*delphos* in Greek). According to this legend, Apollo was concerned that there would be no people to serve in the new temple that he had erected. So, looking out into the ocean, he saw a ship from Cnossus manned by Cretan sailors. Transforming himself into a dolphin, Apollo sprang aboard the ship. The sailors were terrified and tried to throw the dolphin overboard, but they were unsuccessful. Then, driven by a divine wind, the ship arrived on the shore directly under Apollo's sacred spot where Apollo revealed his true identity in a blaze of light, charging the men to serve him at his temple. These new priests of Apollo referred to him as "Apollo Delphinus," thereby providing one explanation for the source for Delphi as the name of the sanctuary.

A second explanation claims that the site was named from the Greek word *adelphoi*, meaning brothers, because both Apollo and his brother Bacchus were both worshipped there, each having one of the summits of Mt. Parnassus as sacred to him.

The Pythian Games were celebrated every four years at Delphi in honor of Apollo. These games eventually included both physical and intellectual competitions: footraces, chariot races, musical, literary and dramatic events. This festival was second only to the one honoring Zeus at Olympia.

Because the site in which Apollo's temple had been built was considered to be the center of the Greek world and because worshippers came from all over the Greek world to visit, this sanctuary came to be known as the Panhellenic Sanctuary.

Above all else, however, Apollo was primarily a god of prophecy, and it was at Delphi that his oracle, a priestess known as Pythia, could be consulted. The oracles uttered by this priestess were considered to be prophetic messages directly from the god Apollo. Pythia was famous throughout the world, and people came from lands far beyond the world of Greek to consult her. The symbol of Pythia's prophetic power was the tripod, a fairly common item consisting of a bowl supported by three legs. After certain purification rituals, Pythia was led to a seat before the tripod. She then went into a trance. Her words appeared to be coded and could not be understood by ordinary visitors so they needed to be interpreted by a priest who wrote the responses in metered verse.

Each new Pythia was a woman chosen to live a life dedicated to Apollo, in return for which she would be privileged to communicate directly with him.

Although the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi may be the most famous one in the world, the belief that a person with special gifts could communicate directly with a god and relay prophetic messages to other people is not one that is unique to the ancient Greeks. Such special prophets can be found mentioned in nearly all ancient cultures.



Cara Matrona,

I am writing to you from the villa of a friend of ours named Siro. My *pater* and I arrived here late last night after we were forced to flee from our farm near Andes. This was the most demeaning experience I have ever had in my life. Not only was it demeaning, but some big *stultus* named Clodius, who was obviously drunk, pushed my *pater* down because he wasn't moving out the door fast enough. When I told him to leave my dad alone, he turned on me and beat me bloody. I'm not very strong, and I haven't been all that healthy, so I'm not a very good fighter. I'm just glad that my *mater*, Maggia Polla, had already passed away and was not exposed to all this brutality.

My *pater* has been an honest, hard working *apiarius* all his life, and he's really having a hard time dealing with the fact that he had to lose his *alvearium* to some *primipilaris* named Milienus Toro. I'm going to try and calm him down, and then I plan to suggest that we move to *Roma* to see if we can't make a better life for ourselves. I have some talent as a *poeta*, and I hope to be able to find a *patronus* who will support me and my *pater*.

In fact, *Cara Matrona*, this is really why I am writing to you at this time, in the hope that you will be able to arrange for me to be introduced to someone who appreciates fine *poemata*. I am enclosing some samples of some of my writings which I have entitled *Bucolica*. They're something I just started recently, but everyone who's heard them thinks they are pretty good. I have some shorter poems that I wrote earlier that I will also be able to share with you if you think that they will be needed to obtain an introduction.

Matrona, I hope you will be able to give me this opportunity to take care of my *pater*. Even though he was just a humble *apiarius*, he sacrificed many things to send me to the best teachers when I was growing up. It was not easy for him to arrange for me to live in *Cremona* and *Mediolanum* so I could study there even before I took my *toga virilis*. Then he made an even greater sacrifice to send me to live in *Neapolis* where he arranged for me to study with the *grammaticus* Parthenius. Then he found the money for me to live in *Roma* where I was able to attend lectures by the great Epicurean Siron with another student who became one of my best friends. His name is Alfennus Varus. When I studied rhetoric at *Roma* under Epidius, I made another friend named Octavianus. All my teachers and my *amici* Alfennus and Octavianus agree that I have real talent as a poet.

It has been a rough couple of years, *Matrona*, and I'll be happy when we can put them behind us. I can still clearly remember the day when the *conductor fundorum* showed up at our villa with an ex-soldier named Arrius. The *conductor* explained that Arrius had been given a *missio honorata* from the army and that in the name of Octavius Musa, one of the *III Viri Coloniae Deducendae* for the region, our farm was being awarded to Arrius. This, in itself, wasn't all that bad, however, because Arrius knew nothing about bees, and he said that we could continue to live on the farm and that he would pay my *pater* to continue to care for the *alvearium*.

That was about a year or so ago. Then a few months after we became the employees of Arrius, we were honored by the visit of the *Legatus* of the region who was making a routine check to be sure that all the land allotments had been handled properly. His name was Assinius Pollio, and he was a man of some breeding and education. When I read some of my *Bucolica* to him after *cena* that night, he was amazed at my ability and my education. I told him where my *pater* had enabled me to study, who my teachers were, and who

The Mystical Language of Learning

By Jeremy Shea, Latin I Student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Latin is the language of love
Sent to us from heaven above
The angels we have heard on high
Spoke to us in whispers and sighs
In words heard only by the good
Not by the bad brothers in the hood.
With poems and sonnets philosophers have stated
Many things they've loved and hated
Written down for memories and fame
Then back to heaven from where Latin came.
Where the heavenly spirits musically sway
Latin surrounds us in the most mystical way.

some of the friends were that I had made. When I mentioned my friend Octavianus to him, he slapped both of his thighs and literally jumped up from his *triclinium*. He told me that my friend Octavianus was now serving in *Roma* as one of the *III Viri Reipublicae Constituendae*. He said that he was sure that if I wrote to Octavianus, we would probably be able to regain possession of our farm.

We were thrilled when we received notice from Octavianus that he had repurchased our farm for us from Arrius, and that we were free to continue living there as its owners.

Then, just as I was really happy to find out that another friend of mine from school, Alfennus Varus, had been appointed as *Legatus* in place of Assinius Pollio, I was stunned to find out what an insensitive person Alfennus had turned out to be. Once again a *conductor fundorum* came to our farm and announced that in the name of Alfennus Varus he was assigning the ownership of our farm to the *primipilaris* named Milienus Toro.

Needless to say, my *pater* lost it. He said we had just been through all of this, and that he wouldn't turn over his farm to another veteran. That's when one of the musclemen of the *conductor*, the man named Clodius, pushed my *pater* down and beat me up.

When we get to *Roma*, I will try to contact Octavianus again, but I'm not sure if it will do any good this time. Besides, I'm not sure my *pater* would be up to returning to the farm again at this point. That is why it's so important for me to find a *patronus* so I can use my talent to care for my *pater* now.

We shall wait here at the villa of Siro until we hear from you.

Publius de Andibus

Care Publi

My heart goes out to you. War can do terrible things to all those that it touches, and it is unfortunate that you and your *pater* have had to be its innocent victims twice in a row.

I, too, am very disappointed in your schoolmate Alfennus Verus. What an awful way for him to allow you and your *pater* to be treated. I suppose it would be kind to think that perhaps Alfennus did not know that his *conductor fundorum* was, in fact, assigning your farm to the *primipilaris*, but that is unlikely. *Legati* take special pains to make sure that retiring commanders of First Cohorts always get the best assignments of land. So I will have to agree with you. Alfennus has turned out to be an insensitive young man.

Your *poemata* are beautiful, and I know just the *patronus* that I shall arrange for you to meet. His name is Maecenas. And guess what? This Maecenas is also a close friend of that other old classmate of yours, Octavianus.

I can see why you may not want to obtain your family farm back again at this point, but I'm guessing that when Octavianus hears about what happened to you and your *pater*—especially after he went through the pains of buying your farm back for you, he will do something to make it up to you.

Be of good cheer, and come to *Roma* as soon as your *pater* is up to travelling. Take care of your own health, too. You have far too much talent to jeopardize by allowing yourself to become ill.

Bene tibi sit, and I look forward to meeting you in *Roma*.

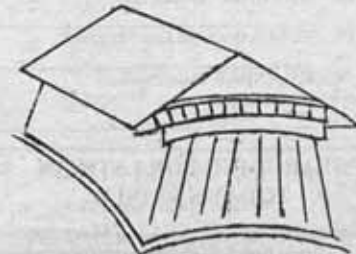
The Architecture of Greece and Rome

III The Parthenon

By James Ford,
Milford Pennsylvania

On September 25, 1687 Venetian artillery struck a Turkish powder magazine in the Temple of Athena and instantly made a ruin of a building which had stood virtually intact for over 2000 years. Nevertheless it is a spectacular ruin even after the ravages of plunder which followed this damage, and its warm pentelic marble still glows impressively above modern Athens.

The Parthenon was a result of the flowering of Athenian self-confidence and pride with the defeat of the Persian invaders, and it was paid for by her recent wealth as the mistress of an empire. The Persian occupation had left the Acropolis in ruins, but in 448 BCE Pericles concluded a treaty with Persia and in the following year construction on the Parthenon was begun under the artistic supervision of Pericles' friend, the sculptor Pheidias. The temple itself took only eleven years to complete and the last of its sculptures were in place by 432. The entrance to the temple is oriented to the East and is surmounted by a triangular area called a pediment in which the birth of Athena was sculpturally presented. At the opposite end, in the West pediment, Pheidias showed the dispute between Athena and Poseidon for the possession of Athens, and around the entire structure were mythological scenes in a band of deep relief carvings called a frieze.



Parthenon with exaggerated curves and inclinations

Because of its refinement, Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon, is thought to have treated the building as though it, too, were a piece of sculpture, probably under the influence of Pheidias who was designing its huge gold and ivory statue of Athena. This may be seen in the base and in the entablature which is not level but slightly convex along the width and length of the temple. In addition, the columns are inclined toward the center of the building rather than being vertical. Vitruvius tells us that this is an optical correction so that the temple appears to be built plumb and square, but then why were some temples truly built plumb and square? Another theory is that this arrangement helps to give a feeling of lightness and upward movement, and still another approach maintains that it breaks the rigidity of a square structure in order to give the observer a feeling of supple grace appropriate for the goodness. This last theory may be closest to the truth since the temple of Apollo at Bassae by Ictinus—which was built later than the Parthenon—has a foundation which is absolutely straight and may therefore convey the unyielding character of that god in an equally subtle manner.





S.16

- I. TURPIS MORBO VIRI PARADISUS, Frigidus cum L.V.
- II. IMAGINATIO, Maria Curiosa
- III. SOLA NON ES, Michael Iacobides
- IV. FUGITIVA, Iohanna Iacobides
- V. ID MIHI PLACET, ID AMO, Timotheus Grauides
- VI. COR RUPTUM, Vini Spiritus
- VII. TENEO V IN EO, Lunest
- VIII. SACCHARI COLLIS, AZ
- IX. TE ODI, Qui Olim Erat "Regulus"
- X. KALENDAE, Ossei Procaces Harmoniaque

SEARCHING FOR LATIN IN TODAY'S WORLD S.17

Submitted by Taff Kraatz, student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Find the following Latin phrases in the Word Search to the right.

Ad Infinitum	Per Capita	Persona Non Grata
Alias	Alumni	Post Mortem
Anno Domini	Non Sequitur	Post Scriptum
Carpe Diem	Cum Laude	Quid Pro Quo
Habeas Corpus	Et Cetera	Sine Qua Non
Status Quo	Versus	Ante Meridiem
E Pluribus Unum		Requiescat in Pace

Pithy Latin Phrases S.18

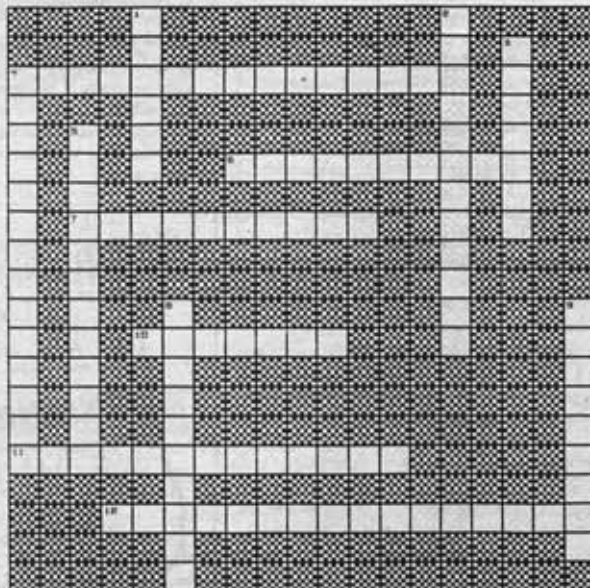
By Akashia Anderson, Cameron Martin, Gray Borden and Emily Kohn, Latin students of Teresa Casey, The Montgomery Academy, Montgomery, Alabama

ACROSS

4. Justice for all
6. God willing
7. Solid ground
10. Secretly (Under the rose)
11. Always faithful
12. May she rest in peace

DOWN

1. In the same place
2. Make haste slowly
3. Fake medicine ("I shall please")
4. In place of a parent -
5. Written afterwards
8. Something for something
9. School from which one has graduated



MONSTER MATCHING S.19

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

Match the description of the monster to its name.

1. Sphinx
 2. Centaurs
 3. Geryon
 4. Pegasus
 5. Scylla
 6. Charybdis
 7. Polyphemus
 8. Minotaur
 9. Argus
 10. Hydra
 11. Gorgons
- a. giant with eyes all over his body
 - b. half-man, half-bull
 - c. 3 heads and one is mortal
 - d. had 9 heads
 - e. asked riddles
 - f. had body of horse, torso of man
 - g. 3-headed goat
 - h. winged horse
 - i. created whirlpools
 - j. giant with one eye
 - k. was a beautiful sea nymph

IPERSONANONGRATAOGFEQD
EFTYJUHBNMLPERCAPITAJ
PGFHABEASCORPUSCXDRLLM
LOFDSAQWERTYQAWASEFUY
UGSHJKEZXCVDINFINITUMW
RYDTGERTYUJLOPLMNBPOV
IBGTSINEQUANONYUOPOIIE
BEXSDCDFCVMBGHNJKLIKMB
UQAZXSREQUIESCATEINPACE
SNJUYHNIBGTRFVCDWUGCB
UKIOLPPLPMKIOIRJNVBYQVA
HSZXDORTFTCVGUYUNETARS
UEMSTATUSQUOATQCVBRETT
NWQASRNDFGJHUIKLNHRSKF
ERTYUPINOPHFQUIDTAQOQO
SDTWGEHJONENBQAFTEXTS
HOCNNDITIDTCUERPINWCGT
MSTAATIRKFFOUASTCQVSN
ANTEMERIDIEMWNEOODABAO
UANYSMBTDVRLIOFCEGSHXR
LSACVXBZBNMLAKNHNHDMOT
EDJFHGFPQOIWUEUIRYTFKEE
ETCETERAFDSDAQWERWGLRM
ZAWBLKFUYTNECGTREDHJHV



S.20

- I. MUNDUS AMISSUS, Michael Crichton
- II. MANE, MERIDIE ET NOCTE, Sidneus Sheldonus
- III. QUI EQUO SUSURRAT, Nicholas Evans
- IV. "E" SIGNIFICAT EFFRENATUS, Susanna Graftonis
- V. DOMUM REVENIENS, Rosa Mundus Pilcher
- VI. LOCUS NOMINATUS LIBERTAS, Kennethus Follettus
- VII. SOLUM SUM UNUS VIR, Rex Philbinus cum Guillemo Zehme
- VIII. MEUM ITER AMERICANUM, Colinus Poucellus cum Iosepho E. Persicone
- IX. MENS INQUIETA, Catharina Ager-Ruber Iacobides
- X. INTELLENTIA OUAE AD ANIMI MOTUS PERTINET, Daniel Ventus-Vir

Ubinam Sumus? S.21

Submitted by Lindy Lotterman, Latin student of Mr. Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Unscramble the following words and then rearrange the letters in the parentheses to fit the blanks which follow the clues.

1. ALAGLI
2. PSI(H)NIAA
3. SCIA(R)OC
4. DA(R)INASI
5. IISILCA
6. D(M)IUANI
7. N(E)ARCAYIC
8. RYLL(M)IUC
9. DAN(E)ACIMO
10. TR(E)CA
11. PSUY(R)C
12. YM(P)AALPIH
13. IASA
14. Y(N)THIAIB
15. (T)OSNUP
16. AI(I)CILC
17. R(A)YIS
18. RAFICA

What do all the above words make up?

Roman and Greek Legends

The Bruti: Defenders of the Republic

By Michael A. Dimiri

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.

Although Alexander Magnus is the best example of a benevolent ruler, other leaders have not been so well-disposed toward their people. It is at these times that the bravery and virtue of the people must rise up to take control again to save the *patria* from ruin. Among us Romans, no one had protected the *cives* more than the Bruti.

Two hundred and forty three years after the foundation of *Roma Aeterna*, Rome's seventh king, Tarquinius Superbus, had become such an unbearable tyrant that even the poppies of the fields who displeased him with their height were decapitated. His son Sextus also showed this same lack of regard for the lives of others. Finally, when seized by an inappropriate desire to have Lucretia, the wife of his cousin Tarquinius Collatinus, Sextus raped her. Lucretia then told her husband and his friend Iunius Brutus about the attack and killed herself. In grief and outrage Collatinus with Brutus carried Lucretia's body to the Forum and displayed it for the citizens. As the Romans looked upon the pitiable corpse, Brutus told the story as Lucretia had told them and demanded the abdication and banishment of Tarquinius Superbus and his family. Under the leadership of Brutus, hundreds of outraged Roman *cives* drove the Tarquins out of Rome and successfully defended the city against their later attacks. Brutus continued to distinguish himself by sharing the first consulship and directing the birth of the Roman Republic.

Nearly five centuries later when the Republic was threatened again with the foreign rule of a spoiled tyrant, it was one of the Bruti who saved it. Although our divine C. Julius Caesar achieved much *gloria* for Rome, when he came under the influence of that Egyptian queen and even brought her to Rome with their son to rule the empire, it was going too far. The Republic could have been ruined had it not been for Marcus Iunius Brutus and his cousin Decimus Iunius Brutus. They, along with nearly two dozen other senators, assassinated Caesar on the Ides of March 44 B.C. and compelled the *regina* Cleopatra to return to her own country. Although many have criticized the conspirators for their violence, desperate times require desperate measures.

Now that we are free to enjoy the benefits of living in a republic, let us give *gratia* to the Bruti and remain watchful for any future threats against our *libertas*.

ROMAN NUMERAL MATCHING

Submitted by Teresa Webb, student of Mrs. Rod, Tuller School, Tucson, Arizona

Match the Arabic numeral with the Roman numeral.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. 1 | A. XLV |
| 2. 5 | B. XXI |
| 3. 21 | C. III |
| 4. 45 | D. I |
| 5. 3 | E. V |
| 6. 2 | F. VII |
| 7. 4 | G. IV |
| 8. 7 | H. C |
| 9. 10 | I. X |
| 10. 100 | J. II |

Dizzy Deities

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

Unscramble the names of the gods and goddesses and write in the blank provided.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1. ATURNS | _____ |
| 2. IEVRMAN | _____ |
| 3. NESUV | _____ |
| 4. TIUERJP | _____ |
| 5. YERCMRU | _____ |
| 6. EANHT | _____ |
| 7. LTPUO | _____ |
| 8. UBACHCS | _____ |
| 9. LOAPOL | _____ |
| 10. ANJSU | _____ |



- | | |
|--|------|
| I. MAGNUM VIRIDE | J-13 |
| II. DIABOLUS IN STOLA CAERULEA | |
| III. QUI ACCIDUNT APUD MACHINAS QUAE COMPUTANT | |
| IV. HEROES RETENSI | |
| V. QUI IN SUSPICIONEM PLERUMQUE VENIUNT | |
| VI. MMXL | |
| VII. AD VONGUM FUUM | |
| VIII. SURRIPE MAGNUM, SURRIPE PARVUM | |
| IX. QUO MODO STRAGULUM AMERICANUM FABRICATUR | |
| X. SEPTEM | |

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE WORD-FIND

Submitted by Charlie Kitchings and Dana Strom, Latin students of Mrs. Erb, Williams School, New London, Connecticut

Find the capitalized Latin words in the word search. The definition of each word is given after it.

ATRIUM: The spacious front hall beyond the entrance, used as a reception room.

COMPLUVIUM: The opening in the ceiling of the atrium to admit light and air since the Roman house usually had no windows.

IMPLUVIUM: The marble basin built directly beneath the compluvium, to catch rainwater that came through the opening.

TABLINUM: The study or office of the master of the house, located opposite the entrance with a full view of the atrium.

PERISTYLIUM: The open courtyard usually with a garden and columns, entered by a passageway from the atrium.

TRICLINIUM: The dining room adjoining the peristyle, containing a dining table flanked by three couches.

VILLAE: Country homes and estates.

Do You Know the Latin Word For...?

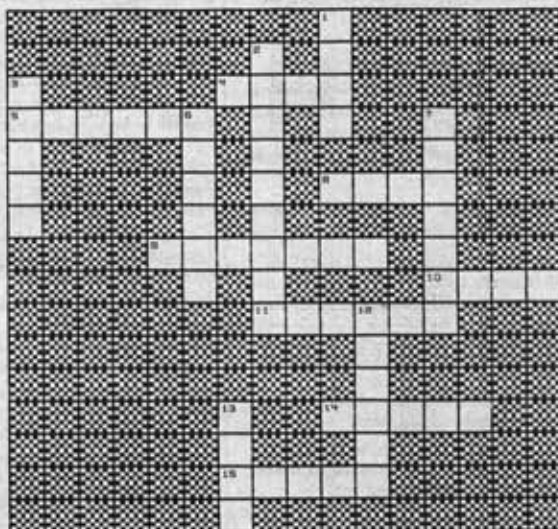
By Annie Accomando, 8th Grade Latin student of Mrs. Erb, Williams School, New London, Conn.

ACROSS

4. I rule
5. queen
8. a wave
9. messenger
10. one
11. slave
14. even (adv.)
15. new

DOWN

1. love (noun)
2. a storm
3. near
6. a mind
7. sword
12. wind
13. now



Issue XVII, XXXIX AD

LationInquisitio

"Fine Dining" Issue!!
Feast Your Eyes!!

From the Emperor's Pantry!! Golden Meat!! Pearls in Vinegar!! Gas-B-Gone's (NEW) Banquet Formula!! Great Flavor!!

Via Muro report: Stomach pump sales up 25.3 percent!! Glass Grapes!!

14K

Bethany Daniel Coupons, pg. 6!!



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 Cooking Column for the 1995-1996 school year.

Each month this column features 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*

Pork Almond Sausage with Leeks

Prepared by Latin students of Donna Wright, Lawrence North H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

I. Ad Mercatum



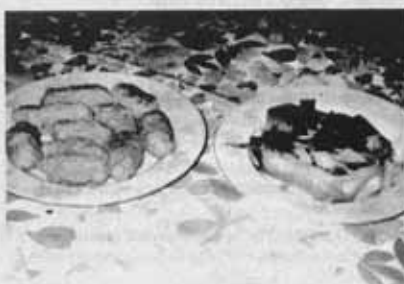
(L-R) Doug Wyant, Jon Brown, Nick Snider and Alicia Stafford shop for leeks.

II. In Culina



(L-R) Nick Snider and Alicia Stafford help prepare the ingredients by grating almonds.

III. In Triclinio



The shaped pork sausages and leeks are presented.

IV. Ad Cenam



(L-R) Alicia Stafford and Doug Wyant enjoy the prepared Roman dishes.

Recipe:

1 lb. finely ground pork
1/2 t. ground pepper
1 t. cumin
pinch of rosemary
1 c. bread crumbs
1/2 c. almonds, grated
1 raw egg
casings
1 c. pork or vegetable stock
leeks
aniseed

In a mortar, grind together pepper, cumin, and rosemary. Add to bread crumbs and almonds, and mix with pork. Bind with well beaten egg and moisten as needed with stock. Stuff into sausage casings, then poach the sausages in equal parts of water and stock for 30 minutes.

Serve with leeks cooked in water seasoned with aniseed.

(THE ROMAN COOKERY OF APICIUS, p. 27. © 1984, John Edwards. Recipe reproduced with permission of the publishers, Hartley & Marks, Inc.)

The Fun We Had

The four of us arrived at O'Malia's market with our Latin teacher and quickly found everything we needed. We hammed up pictures of ourselves with leeks and pork and got lots of funny looks.

The leeks simmered on the stove and emitted the odor of anise while we prepared the sausages. We all

worked together kneading the mixture, grating almonds and forming the sausage links.

We were really nervous to try the finished product, but we did it anyway. The leeks were rather bland, but the sausage worked with A-1 steak sauce.

Overall, this was a fun experience, and the food wasn't half as bad as everyone expected.

Rules on High

By Lora Long, Latin II student of Bill Gilmartin, Ben Davis H.S., Indianapolis, Indiana

Cassius, Brutus -- with friends like these there is no need for enemies.

Antony, loyal and true, Caesar now plays the fool warned of a pool of blood -- his own, pouring fountain, thousands of holes bestowed upon him, a friendship for Brutus in return a lie.

Everyone around, take a gasp and a sigh in his last words,

"Et tu, Brute."

See him lie in his own blood, hear them try to make it sound good, and so they should. Even now the battle is done, revenge is won.

Even now after he is dead and gone, Caesar still rules on high.

The Most Important Historical Events of the Ancient World

III The Peloponnesian War: A Greek Autopsy

*By James Ford
Milford, Pennsylvania*

The conflict which divided the Greek world after the glorious defeat of the Persians has been characterized as a struggle between an elephant and a whale. Sparta could not be defeated on land, and Athens had gathered her people within the safety of the city walls and was mistress of the sea. The War began in 431 BCE after Athens rejected a Spartan ultimatum that she "let the Greeks go free" -- which meant giving up her empire -- and it dragged on for 27 years with a shaky peace at about the half-way point. It ended after Athens lost almost all of her ships in a surprise attack by a Spartan fleet built with Persian money. The Greeks themselves thus accomplished what the Persians could not, and the result was a brief and incompetent dominance of Sparta over an exhausted Greek world.

Although the Peloponnesian War is important because it marks the end of imperial Athens, it is perhaps most significant to us because of its historian Thucydides. Unlike his predecessor, Herodotus, Thucydides was a contemporary of the events he recorded and actually participated in some of them himself. He also explained them in purely human terms rather than bringing in the supernatural agency of the gods. His ideal for historical accuracy was autopsy in the original Greek sense of "seeing for one's self." Regarding his method, he tells us that if he was unable to witness in person an event, he sought out several others who had done so. He then compared the accounts before recording his reconstruction of what he thought actually happened. Also, unlike Herodotus, he wrote in a complex style which was meant to be read rather than heard: "Perhaps the unromantic character of my narrative will not be pleasing to the ear, but I will be satisfied if it is judged useful by those who want to have a clear picture of the past as well as similar events which may be expected in the future, human nature being what it is. It is possession for all time rather than a show piece which is heard and then forgotten."

In the other, more familiar sense of autopsy as a postmortem examination, Thucydides gives us a detailed account of the political and moral failings which led to the Athenian defeat and the general unravelling of Greek society during the War. His presentation of the ideals of Athenian democracy in the famous Funeral Oration of Pericles stands in marked contrast with the self-interest shown by the successors to Pericles who made policy according to the whim of the people and who courted popularity for personal gain or focused on private quarrels rather than on what was good for Athens.

Frascati...Then and Now

By Frank J. Korn

"Frascati" is the name of that appealing dry white wine that graces every dinner table in every restaurant and residence throughout the city of Rome. It is born of a certain delicious grape found in profusion in the vineyards that encircle a town by the same name.

High up in the Alban Hills just south of Rome, Frascati is also renowned for its superb villas, attractive parks, splashing fountains and excellent cuisine. This colorful mountain village has been so called since the Middle Ages, when the roofs of its houses were covered with *frasche* (small boughs).

Frascati's history reaches back to Homeric times when it was known as Tusculum. Local lore claims that the community was founded by Telegonus, the out-of-wedlock son of Circe the enchantress and Odysseus, protagonist of Homer's epic tale. (The name, suggests to scholars, however, an Etruscan origin.)

Two thousand feet above sea level, Tusculum commanded sweeping views of the Roman countryside. Once the most prominent tribe in the region of Latium, the Tuscans—a pleasure-loving people—embellished their city-state with a great forum, a spacious theater, and stately temples. They built beautiful villas and impressive mausolea. They girded their city with high walls of fortification. (All of these works can be examined today through the extensive ruins that bear silent witness to Tusculum's erstwhile grandeur.)



The author Frank Korn in the Roman theater at Tusculum

Tusculum became an early staunch ally of ancient Rome in the latter's initial struggles for hegemony in central Italy, and was willingly incorporated into the Roman state in 381 B.C.

With its Alpine-like setting and natural air-conditioning, Tusculum then evolved as an ideal place for affluent Romans to erect their summer homes. Among many noble families in the pre-Christian era, the Quintili had a posh warm-weather retreat there, just seven miles from their year-round home on the Appian Way. Out there in the summer of 244 B.C., Marcus Porcius Cato was born.

In his essay on old age, Cicero sings the praises of country life in Tusculum "...where one's wine cellar, olive oil, cabinet and larder are always well stocked." He waxed enthusiastic about "the charm of the green fields, the well-ordered plantations, the beauty of the vineyards, and the abundant produce of the gardens" on his property. His much-acclaimed philosophical treatise, "The Tusculan Disputations," takes its title from the fact that most of it was written in his study there.

Plutarch tells us that Lucullus, the general and statesman better known for his dinner parties, had "the most superb pleasure house up in Tusculum—adorned with grand galleries and salons and courtyards." The summer populace also included the celebrated lawyer Hortensius. So much did this giant of the Roman Bar love his mountain retreat that he had great difficulty in tearing himself away from it—even for the most pressing matters back in the capital.

It is related that on one occasion, when he was engaged in an important court case with Cicero, Hortensius begged his colleague to change a date for pleading which they had previously agreed upon, so that he might go to Tusculum to supervise personally some workers in their pruning of the trees on his grounds.

In the first century A.D., many of these estates became

imperial properties, enjoyed by the likes of Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, and Hadrian.

From the tenth to the twelfth century—long after the fall of the Roman Empire—the new bellicose leaders of Tusculum tyrannized the hapless city of Rome from their hilltop stronghold. This went on until 1191 when the Romans concluded they had had enough. In that year they mobilized, armed themselves, and marched on Tusculum, furiously laying waste to a former ally through repeated and relentless attacks.

Tusculum became a ghost town, with the survivors of the slaughter taking up residence on the lower flanks of the same hill in crude, squalid, thatched huts. This was the humble beginning of a new era for Tusculum—and a new name...Frascati.

By the end of the 1500's Frascati had become again the site of choice for wealthy Romans seeking to escape the sultry summers of the city. Numerous prominent families of Renaissance times established lavish country manors out in this white wine region. Many of these are extant today in all their original splendor, among them the *Villa Aldobrandini*, the *Villa Mondragone*, and the *Villa Torlonia*.



Frascati's main square, The Piazza Roma

Today's Romans who cannot afford such luxury nevertheless enjoy coming out to Frascati frequently for an afternoon of touring the villas, strolling the parks and piazzas, visiting the churches, and sipping the *vino locale* at any one of the countless fashionable outdoor cafes. Or in the just-as-countless *cantine* (wine shops). Down deep in these dimly lit, catacomb-like caves, hewn out of the tufa, one is greeted by the pungent aroma of wine emanating from the musty vaults, welcomed by the proprietor, and eyed by the old, leathery neighborhood men playing cards at battered wooden tables.

Every Rome sojourn should have an afternoon set aside for an excursion to Frascati. Even the drive itself, out along the old consular road that links the capital with this delightful hilltown, is a joy. Still called by its ancient name, the *Via Tuscolana* cuts through the campagna and climbs through scenes worthy of Giotto's brush...dark canopies of cypress accenting fields of soft, green vineyards; white oxen plowing; birds in flight against billowing clouds floating over the hazy blue of lofty Tusculum. Scenes familiar to Caesar Augustus. Scenes that startle the eye and launch the mind into the infinite.

St. Paul wrote, "I must go on and see Rome." (Acts 19:21) Every visitor to Rome in our age ought to say, "I must go up and see Frascati."

Tarquinius Superbus

By Todd Bzdekwa, Latin III student of Mrs. Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Hoboken, New Jersey

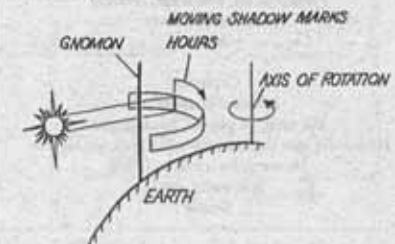
I was Tarquinius Superbus.
I was called Tarquin the Proud,
And I was said to be very loud.
I was the seventh king of Rome
And the third Etruscan to call it home.
I helped build the Circus Maximus
And the Cloaca Maxima, too.

The Etruscans and I were influential to Rome
Even though I got expelled from this home.

Horologia (Continued a Pagina Prima)

long *horae*. Pliny's trial took place near midwinter, so his "almost five hours" is not surprising.

If you line up the edge of an indicator, or gnomon, along the earth's axis or rotation, its shadow moves at constant speed over a parallel cylinder to mark out constant *horae equinoctiales*. The projection of the hourly positions of the shadow line onto a flat surface provides the marks on a sundial. It's hard to make sundials measure *horae temporales*, but it can be done with multiple scales.



Elaborate water clocks described by Vitruvius (who wrote somewhere between 31 and 27 B.C.) produced a very regular flow of water to raise a float, which moved a pointer against a time scale. The *horae temporales* were varied either by varying the water flow or by a time scale that varied over the year.

Horae temporales were used until the coming of the mechanical balance-clock in the Thirteenth Century, when the rest of the world (for the most part) caught up with the astronomers who preferred to use their constant *horae equinoctiales*.

Further Reading

Vitruvius, *The Ten Books of Architecture* (Translated by M. H. Morgan), Dover Publications, Inc. 1960, pp. 273-277.

Usher, Abbot Payson, *A History of Mechanical Inventions*, Beacon Press: Boston. 1954, pp. 142-146.

Hail Caesar

By Jason Duncan, Latin Student of Ron Meade, Muncie Central High School, Muncie, Ind.

Ave, Caesar. Morituri te salutant! Gaius Julius Caesar was probably one of the best generals ever, as the popularity of his name suggests. He proved this with all his military victories, especially during the Gallic Wars. But with all his fame, Caesar's life came to a tragic end on March 15, 44 B.C.

Even though one may not know that much about Caesar, the possibility of knowing his name is highly likely. His name has come to be known as a title signifying a ruler who is in some sense uniquely supreme or paramount. The Roman month Quintilis, in which Caesar was born, was renamed "July" in his honor. The old Roman calendar could be manipulated for political purposes, but Caesar's Julian Calendar is still in use in the Eastern Orthodox Christian Church. That is why his name is so popular.

Caesar won many important and grueling battles in the Gallic War. Between 58 and 50 B.C. Caesar conquered the rest of Gaul up to the left bank of the Rhine River. This was amazing because the Romans did not possess any great superiority in military equipment and the Gallic cavalry was superior to the Romans, horseman to horseman. Caesar's first loss in Gaul came when he tried to storm Gergovia but suffered heavy Roman losses. After many wins, Caesar had to deal with rebellion. In one instance, he cut off the heads of the surviving rebels.

Everything was going great for Caesar until that fatal date of March 15, 44 B.C. when he was assassinated in the Senate House at Rome. His death was partly due to his clemency and impatience toward the Roman government and other nations. Some say if Caesar had not been murdered he could have lived on for 15 or 20 years because of his unusual physical constitution. We shall never know because of the conspirators' wrongdoing. "Et tu, Brute?"

Diamante

By Antje Moeckelmann, Advanced Latin Poetry
student of Sharon Gibson, Brownsburg H.S.,
Brownsburg, Indiana

Orpheus
Admirabilis, magicus
Cantavit, cecinit, fascinat
In Orcum admissus est, ut uxorem liberaret
Profectus est, temptavit, concidit
Maestus, furiosus
Mors

Orpheus
Admirable, magical
He sang, he played, he charmed
He was let into the Underworld to release his wife
He went, he tried, he failed
Sorrowful, mad
Death

How Well Did You Read? 8-23

1. What class of Roman citizen could be identified by the *Laticlava* which it wore?
2. According to Chris Kane, what causes smoke to come from Volcanoes?
3. Under whose leadership was a permanent standing army established in Italy?
4. Upon which contemporary woman may Vergil have modeled the character of Dido?
5. When Zeus sent two eagles to fly to each other from opposite ends of the earth, where did they meet?
6. According to Italian lore, what town near Rome was founded by Telegony?
7. To whom was Lucretia married when she was attacked by Sextus?
8. Which Greek historian recorded eye-witness accounts of the Peloponnesian War?
9. By what more common name is the young man known who wrote to *Matrona* in this issue?
10. *Quae urbs est Alascae administrativum caput?*



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1996

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- 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.
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Ubi Sunt Macedones

Michael Dimitri, the author of two columns in this year's NEWSLETTER, has recently published an 80 page book addressing the question, "Are there Macedonians living in Pakistan?" The book is entitled *IN SEARCH OF THE MADECONIANS OF PAKISTAN*. It sells for \$14.95 from Alexandra Publishing, P.O. Box 5187, Ft. Wayne, IN 46895.

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National Textbook Company's Classical Dictionary. HB. 6" x 9". 252 pages. #CS473-8. \$29.95

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- III. YOU ARE NOT ALONE, Michael Jackson
- IV. RUNAWAY, Janet Jackson
- V. I LIKE IT, I LOVE IT, Tim McGraw
- VI. BROKENHEARTED, Brandy
- VII. I GOT 5 ON IT, Luniz
- VIII. SUGAR HILL, AZ
- IX. I HATE YOU, Artist formerly known as Prince
- X. 1ST OF THE MONTH, Bone Thugs N Harmony

Libri Optimi

S-20

- I. LOST WORLD, Michael Crichton
- II. MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, Sidney Sheldon
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- V. COMING HOME, Rosamunde Pilcher
- VI. A PLACE CALLED FREEDOM, Ken Follett
- VII. I'M ONLY ONE MAN, Regis Philbin with Bill Zehme
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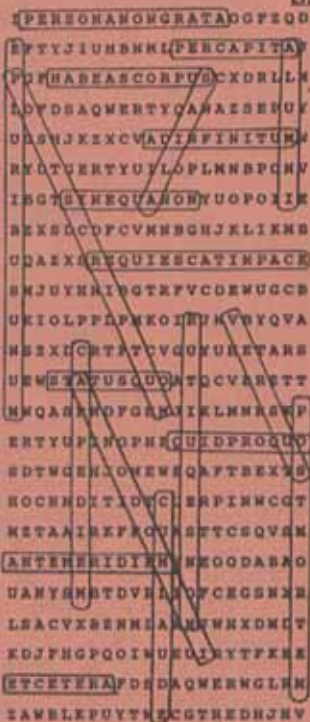
J-14

S-22



How Well Did You Read?

1. Senators
2. The Cyclopes rubbing logs together to start a fire
3. Augustus
4. Cleopatra
5. Over Delphi in Greece
6. Frascati or Tusculum
7. Tarquinius Collatinus
8. Thucydides
9. Vergil
10. Iunellum (vulgo Juneau)



Ubinam Sumus?

S-21

1. Gallia
2. Hispania
3. Corsica
4. Sardinia
5. Sicilia
6. Numidia
7. Cyrenaica
8. Illyricum
9. Macedonia
10. Creta
11. Cyprus
12. Pamphylia
13. Asia
14. Bithynia
15. Pontus
16. Cilicia
17. Syria
18. Africa
19. The Roman Empire

Picturae Moventes

- I. THE BIG GREEN
- II. DEVIL IN A BLUE DRESS
- III. HACKERS
- IV. UNSTRUNG HEROES
- V. THE USUAL SUSPECTS
- VI. 2040
- VII. TO WONG FOO
- VIII. STEAL BIG, STEAL LITTLE
- IX. HOW TO MAKE AN AMERICAN QUILT
- X. SEVEN

J-13

Winter is coming. It's Time to Think About The Cold and About Alaska

This article was written in Latin by Aemilia Broussel (who lives in Europe). It was first published in M.A.S., Sept. 1995, p. 29.

"Alaska" is a word which the Eskimos use to mean "a continent." The Americans bought this huge peninsula (which is three times as large as France) from the Russians for seven million dollars in the 19th century (in 1867 to be more precise). Since that time Alaska has belonged to the United States. In truth, there are few people who live there—about 500,000, half of whom live in Anchorage. Indeed, the name of this city means "a place suitable for dropping anchor." Actually, pilots of ships don't land there, but airline pilots. Moreover, most people live there because there is an easy connection with the other regions by air. Anchorage however is not the capitol of Alaska, but Juneau is, even though there are scarcely 30,000 inhabitants of Juneau. Otherwise, cities are few and far between, among which however we can recall Fairbanks, a city which was named after Carol Warren Fairbanks who was involved with the official dealings with the United States. Many people, however, do not live in cities but in the wilderness. They live in the abundant woods among the wild animals (mostly wolves and bears) and also among the reindeer, which are called caribou there. Other wild animals which inhabit the wilderness are beavers and fish, especially salmon. The ground is so barren that it can't be cultivated; only trees and low shrubs which bear myrtle-berries and other berries of this sort.

Since these things are so, the life of men in Alaska is very hard and very harsh. With the exception of berries, food is provided by hunting and fishing. Reindeer meat is especially valued and also beaver meat—not only the meat but also the hides. Hunters make clothing and warm rugs from the hides of reindeer. They either keep the beaver hides for themselves or they sell them to outsiders. In the fall hunters begin secretly to watch the beavers and see where they build their lodges in the rivers and where they store up their food supplies. The hunter places his traps nearby only in the winter because at this time of the year the hide of the beaver is thicker and more attractive.

The sky is very cold. It often happens in winter that the temperature drops to sixty degrees below zero. Since

these things are so, it is not difficult to preserve meat and fish and other food for months. They are seasoned with salt so they might be better preserved. Then there is no need for refrigerators, but the food items are left outdoors, so they won't spoil in the natural cold. Care must be taken to place the food on certain raised platforms so wild animals (wolves and bears) won't be able to reach the things placed up there; or if people don't preserve their supplies on raised platforms, they place them in a hold dug under the snow and ice instead.

Thus the inhabitants live far from the company of others. There are only two ways by which they can maintain their ties with civilization. The first is the radio. A special station broadcasts both the weather and personal notes each evening. The second is the airplane which makes the trip there only two or three times a year, and in this way the inhabitants receive food items (powdered milk and salt), a supply of buck shot and medications. During the rest of the year they live entirely alone. And so, like Robinson on his island, they themselves have to know how to do everything. For example, if they are sick, a doctor doesn't come, but they care for themselves with remedies received earlier by plane. Or if they have an infected tooth, a dentist doesn't come, but they themselves have to extract the tooth. Likewise, if they break an arm or a leg, they have to care for the arm or leg themselves; indeed, more than once it happens that they cut off their own finger with a blade of ice.

This remote and solitary life is certainly very harsh and it demands strong individuals. There are, however, those who truly love such a life because they live in complete freedom. Moreover, in as much as Mother Nature is cruel so it can be very beautiful. For example, the Aurorae Boreales, which are a wonderful sight, can often be seen there. On a clear night the sky is brighter than if the moon were full and it is colored with such varied colors as green, purple, blue and violet.

But I prefer to dream about these beautiful sights from a distance rather than actually to be present in these deserted places.

ROMAN NUMERAL

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

DIZZY DEITIES

J-11

1. SATURN
2. MINERVA
3. VENUS
4. JUPITER
5. MERCURY
6. ATHENA
7. PLUTO
8. BACCHUS
9. APOLLO
10. JANUS

J-12



Monster Matching

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