



PETER HEAD MILLER

## ATALANTA NOVA: Florentia Griffithia Junctrix

In mundo antiquo quae femina erat celerrima? Nonne erat Atalanta? Sed quae femina nunc est celerrima? Sine dubio est Florentia Junctrix, vel, sicut nuntii eam appellant, "Flo Jo."

Florentia quae habet XXVIII annos, C metrorum cursum transcucurrit X.XLIX horae partis sexagesimae sexagesimas partes et sic historiam fecit.

Cum Florentia multos annos cucurrisset, numquam tamen magnam famam accepit. Cum "Magna Celeritate" autem venit "Magna Fama." Nunc de Florentia multi loquuntur et scribunt.

Sed Florentia hanc magnam famam novam habet non solum quod celeriter currit sed etiam quod vestes blandas gerit. Florentia ipsa autem, "X annos," inquit, "has easdem vestes blandas gessi." Illos X annos autem pauci de vestibus eius locuti sunt. Nunc, quod celerrima est, omnes Florentiam spectant et de vestibus eius loquuntur.

Florentia, "Historiam," inquit, "feci, sed vestes meae eadem sunt. Vestes blandas semper gessi. Anno MCMLXXXVI ungues mei erant in longitudinem VI uncias et dimidiam partem unciae."

Similis Atalantae in Graecia antiqua, Florentia quam celerrime currit; sed dissimilis Atalantae non est virgo iuvenis. Florentia maritum multos annos habuit et cum eo se exercuit. Albertus, Florentiae maritus, ipse athleta est qui triplicem saltum dare potest. Maritus est Florentiae exercitor, et eae non invidet a multis admiratae propter vestes blandas.

Haec Atalanta nova dimidia feminalia gerit, faciem medicamentibus atterit, crines amittit, et ungues pingit, sed sicut Atalanta antiqua etiam aurum capiet - nulla mala aurea, sed insignia aurea.

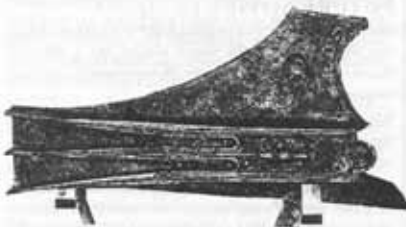
Haec Atalanta malis aureis a viris iactis non avocabitur, sed vestibus suis viros avocabit et victoriam validam videbit.

### Mysterious "Sockets" At Actium War Memorial Reveal Startling Facts

(Based on "The Spoils of Actium" by W.M. Murray & P.M. Petsas, *ARCHAEOLOGY*, Sept.-Oct. '88, Pp.28-35.)

When the campsite used by Octavian to prepare for and conduct the Battle of Actium against Antony and Cleopatra was partially excavated in 1974, a long low wall was discovered that had many mysterious "sockets" carved into it. It was decided that the wall was part of a monument set up by Octavian to commemorate his victory at Actium, but no one could explain the strange holes or "sockets" that had been carved into the wall. Then in 1980, the Haifa University Center for Maritime Studies accidentally recovered a bronze battering ram from the sea floor off of Athlit, Israel.

When the archaeologists who were working on the Actium War Memorial had a chance to see and measure the Athlit Ram (as it had come to be known), they began



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to suspect a connection with the strange holes in the wall they themselves were studying. More measurements and careful drawings taken back to Octavian's war memorial soon confirmed their theory - each of the mysterious "sockets" had actually been carved to hold the back end of a battering ram from one of the captured ships of Antony following his defeat at Actium!

The great variety of the sockets in the wall corresponds to the many different sizes of the ships captured in the battle. Since approximately 35 sockets will eventually be excavated at the site, it is estimated that there were probably 350 ships in Antony's armada - this because victorious generals traditionally dedicated ten percent of the spoils of battle in thanksgiving to the gods for the victory. The remaining 315 battering rams were probably awarded to various officers as personal booty or sold to merchants by Octavian for their melt-down value.

### New Excavations May Have Unearthed Romulus' Wall

(Based on "Dig at Ancient Wall Offers Clues To Rome's Origin, Scientist Says" by Roberto Suro in June 10, 1988 *NEW YORK TIMES*. Thanks to Larry Marcus, Indianapolis, for bringing this article to our attention.)

After years of being declared off limits to archaeologists, the area around the Palatine Hill and the Forum Romanum have recently been opened for new investigations - the results of which are most exciting. Under the leadership of Andrea Carandini of the University of Pisa, archaeologists are digging along the edge of Palatine near the Via Sacra. It is an area that has long been celebrated both in legend and literature as the site of Rome's first settlement, and the spot where Romulus himself built his famous wall. It is the area where, for centuries, Romans maintained a shrine to the she-wolf and the founding twins of Rome. To those who believe in Roman legends and trust the early literature, it is probably no surprise that Carandini has found the remains of a very early ceremonial wall - a wall built just about the same time that tradition says Romulus founded Rome.

Livy says that Romulus marked out the boundaries for the wall and that the inclosed square included the Palatine Hill along with a small portion of the land at its base, called *Roma Quadrata*.

Like all new archaeological finds, many scientists are skeptical, many archaeologists want to visit the site for themselves before they express their own opinions, and it may be years before there is any general agreement about the truth of what is being unearthed. For the time being, however, the excitement is overpowering and those involved with the dig feel they are making an historical contact with the legend of Rome's founding!

## LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

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## I, Juno

By Charis Lasky, 3rd Year Latin Student of Mrs. Carol Berardelli, North Penn H. S., Lansdale, PA

I, Juno

Hold a great pain  
In my heart;  
It is made greater  
By three causes:

The hated race  
Derived  
From Trojan blood

The Judgement of Paris  
Saffed out my beauty  
And made the eternal wound  
More intense

And the honor  
Done to Ganymede  
When Hebe rightfully should be  
Bearer of the cup of the gods.

As I hold this eternal wound  
I remember the war  
Which was waged at Troy  
For the sake of dear Argos.

But why should I stop what I began?  
I am not defeated.  
I am able to keep the remaining Trojans  
From embarking upon the shores of Italy.  
Surely the Fates forbid me.

Was Minerva able to engulf  
The fleets of the Greeks with flames  
And drown their crews  
All because of the anger of one man—  
Ajax-son of Oileus?

Yes Minerva!  
Hurled the lightning of Jupiter  
Scattered the ships o'er the sea  
Turned the sea over with the wind!

Then she caught Ajax  
Struck by lightning, breathing out flames,  
Up in a whirlwind  
And dashed him on a rock.

But I who reign, Queen of the gods,  
Sister and wife of Jupiter,  
I must fight for so many years  
Against one nation.

Who will look up to the power of Juno—  
After this  
And who will place an offering in my temple  
Or kneel suppliant at my altar?

Technical Communication  
Pioneered By the Romans

(Based on an article entitled "Vitruvius" by Tim Whaling which appeared in PROTOTYPE.)

In our highly technical age, those with the ability to design and explain the details needed to build things and cities and make them work are among the most respected and best paid professionals. The process itself of communicating this knowledge has developed into the profession of Technical Communication.

For many centuries crucial design and construction skills could only be learned by spending years apprenticed to master craftsmen who had themselves learned from others. Knowledge was jealously guarded and those who had it socialized only in secret lodges where they would not accidentally reveal anything to the uninitiated.

One Roman author, encouraged by the Emperor Augustus, tried to organize much of this crucial knowledge and publish it in a form that could be readily accessed by those who needed to know it to help the Roman Empire grow and expand faster than new apprentices could be trained. The author was Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a devoted, energetic technical communicator.

By beginning his career as an engineering officer for Julius Caesar in Gaul, Vitruvius was taught the value of standardization, a value which all his writings feature—standard designs, standard work instructions, and standard specifications for materials. Each Roman camp had such a mode of operation—a standardized size, shape and arrangement even to the gates being aligned to true North, South, East and West. Each soldier had a specific role to play in construction, and each engineering officer knew the strength and weight of the materials he was using. These are the potent capabilities which Vitruvius brought to civil construction and the associated documents.

After waging a long civil war with Antony & Cleopatra, Augustus was successful in taking sole control of the Roman world after the battle of Actium in 31 B.C. To Vitruvius fell the job of writing the standards and specifications for post-war reconstruction.

Vitruvius' book, entitled DE ARCHITECTURA, treated everything from laying out a city site to constructing the town sundial. He explained how cement is best made, how to design and decorate public and private buildings, how to provide reliable water systems, how to build and use kilns to produce thousands of tile needed for cities and buildings and, finally, how to protect the whole set-up by building and successfully using machines of war. DE ARCHITECTURA was the beginning of successful technical communication.

Roga Me  
Aliquid

Cara Matrona,

After a rainstorm in my home town of Cosa, some friends and I were playing in the streets. When I stopped by a big puddle and was looking at my reflection in it, I called some friends over to tell them how I thought that we all have exact doubles who live upside down under the ground and do exactly what we do. I was explaining to them that the only time we could see our doubles was in a puddle after a rain storm. Suddenly a bunch of the boys jumped back and said that we were all going to die because we had seen our reflections in a puddle. I guess we all sort of scared ourselves so we went home. Now I don't know what to believe. Is there any truth to what the boys said or is it just some old Lamia-tale made up to scare little children?

Sincerely,  
Calvus Cosae

Care Calve,

I believe that what your little friends were doing was repeating an old Greek superstition connected with the story of Narcissus and Echo. Of course, you know that *narcissi* are used primarily for funeral wreaths, so there is a definite connection between these flowers and death. Because Narcissus was punished by being made to fall in love with his own reflection in a pool and then by being turned into a flower that would forever look down at its own reflection, the Greeks believed that it was bad luck for anyone to see his own reflection clearly in any pool, puddle, fountain or well. That is why people always throw small coins into wells and fountains when they walk near them. The coins ripple the water and lessen the chances of their seeing their reflections clearly. You and your friends can believe what you want, but I think it's not very wise to challenge old superstitions. Who knows, there may be some truth to them, and then there you'd be—dead!

LATIN AND GREEK FOR  
FUTURE SOVIET LEADERS?

(Based on "Latin and Greek for Soviet Elite?" by Paul Quinn-Judge, Staff writer of the Christian Science Monitor, May 4, 1988, p.7. Thanks to Mary Ellingson, Evansville, IN, for bringing this article to our attention.)

What future Soviet leaders really need is a firm grounding in Latin and Greek. Dr. Alexander Zaitsev told a small audience in Moscow last May.

He suggested the creation of schools that would accept only the country's top one or two percent of the students—students with I.Q.'s of around 130. They would learn modern languages, computers, and mathematics, but the core of their education would be Latin and Greek.

Children would start learning Latin in their first year, taking between four and six classes a week. A similar amount of Greek would be added in their second year. Latin and Greek are valued by Zaitsev because he feels they teach concision of speech, analytical thinking, and subtlety of mind. Russia's future leaders would come only from these new schools.

Before the new gymnasias can be built, staffed and filled with select students, Zaitsev suggests that all Soviet high schools immediately add Latin to their curricula. Zaitsev cautions, however, that it should only be taught to bright and energetic students, not the "obtuse and lazy."

The training of future leaders with a thorough grounding in Aristotle and Tacitus would constitute a true revolution in the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev's law degree makes him a rarity among Soviet leaders. And he has been known to quote Seneca, the stoic philosopher who had the misfortune to be the Emperor Nero's tutor. His wife Raisa is even better educated. As a couple, these new leaders of Russia stand out among most other Soviet leaders who tended to have vocational educations in engineering or related fields.

## Musae Romanae

## Thalia

By Thomas Bailey Aldrich  
Late 19th Century America

A middle-aged lyrical poet is supposed to be taking final leave of the muse of comedy. She has brought him his hat and gloves, and is abstractedly picking a thread of gold hair from his coat sleeve as he begins to speak:

I say it under the rose—  
oh, thanks!—yes, under the laurel,  
We part lovers, not foes;  
we are not going to quarrel.

We have too long been friends  
on foot and in gilded coaches,  
Now that the whole thing ends,  
to spoil our kiss with reproaches.

I leave you; my soul is wrung;  
I pause, look back from the portal—  
Ah, I no more am young,  
and you, child, you are immortal!

Mine is the glacier's way,  
yours is the blossom's weather—  
When were December and May  
known to be happy together?

Before my kisses grow tame,  
before my moodiness grieves you,  
While yet my heart is flame,  
and I all lover, I leave you.

So, in the coming time,  
when you count the rich years over,  
Think of me in my prime,  
and not as a white-haired lover,

Fretful, pierced with regret,  
the wraith of a dead Desire  
Thrumming a cracked spinet  
by a slowly dying fire.

When, at last, I am cold—  
years hence, if the gods so will it—  
Say, "He was true as gold,"  
and wear a rose in your fillet!

Others, tender as I,  
will come and sue for caresses,  
Woo you, win you, and die—  
mind you, a rose in your tresses!

Some Melpomene woo,  
some hold Clio the nearest;  
You, sweet Comedy—you  
were ever sweetest and dearest!

Nay, it is time to go.  
When writing your tragic sister  
Say to that child of woe  
how sorry I was I missed her.

Really, I cannot say,  
though "parting is such sweet sorrow"...  
Perhaps I will, on my way  
down-town, look in to-morrow!

## A Day in Rome

By Esther Riffin, 6th Grade student, Park-Tudor School, Indianapolis, IN

I was awakened by the familiar sound of the nurse, Eunice, humming as she laid out my clothes. I sat up on my bed and Eunice said, "Good morning, Claudia. Today you go to watch your brother Antonius at the chariot race."

I smiled as I thought of the chariot race. Every year my father (the Consul Marcus Tacitus) took my mother, Livia, and my two older brothers, Antonius and Julius to see the chariot races at the Circus Maximus. This year would be different, though, because Antonius was entering the race and I would be allowed to go! But the race was not until this afternoon, so I dressed simply in a linen *stola* and went down to *ientaculum*. We ate bread dipped in wine and honey, some olives and cheese.

After *ientaculum*, my father and Antonius left to get ready for the race. Julius went with Xanthos, the Greek tutor who usually taught Julius reading, writing, Greek, literature, and oratory. Mother, her servant Alamatia and I sat down at our looms while Eunice took care of baby Callina.

After a while, Mother sent Alamatia to the forum to buy fruit. When she got back, the servants, mother and I got everything ready for *prandium*. When Julius came back, we ate. (Father and Antonius were staying at the Circus Maximus.) We had pork sausage, eggs, fruit and wine—mine, of course, was heavily diluted with water.

After we ate, we had to get ready for the race, even though it was to be in several hours.

I slipped into my finest clothing, white silk *stola* with gold trimmings around the edges. A slave tightened my silver and gold braided girdle and put on my white sandals.

Then Alamatia piled my hair on top of my head and styled it in the Greek fashion, tying the curls with a thin silver band. Then she put golden sprinkles on my hair.

I slipped gold bracelets on my arms before Alamatia draped a filmy, white *palla* over my shoulders. Alamatia then took me into the *atrium* where mother was waiting.

The servants escorted us to the Circus Maximus and went back after we met father. We sat in our seats and talked while we waited for the race to begin.

The *Dator Ludorum* raised a white handkerchief above his head and everyone grew silent. Then, he dropped the handkerchief, and the *carcares* flew open! Quick as a flash, all the horses and chariots flew forward, ying for the spot nearest the spina!

Round and round the chariots raced, until there was only one lap left! They came down the final stretch, hooves pounding and dust flying, and I could almost smell flecks of foam and sweat pouring off the bodies of horses and charioteers.

Very slowly, it seemed, Antonius was edging forward—he had passed three chariots already and there was only one in front of him! The crowd rose to its feet as Antonius passed the *castr* an instant before his rival! Everyone was cheering as Antonius walked his chariot around the *spina* and people threw flowers on him. Then he drove his chariot into a stall and the cheering subsided.

Father stayed behind to help Antonius unhitch his chariot, and the servants came to fetch mother and me.

Once at home we prepared *cena* which was to be a victory celebration. We prepared lamb, eggs, fish, salad, vegetables, fruits and pastries. When father and Antonius came home, they reclined on their *triclinia* while mother and I sat on our wicker chairs to eat and watch the acrobats perform. Later there would be poets and musicians.

After *cena*, my eyelids grew heavy, so I retired to my *cubiculum* to dream of my wonderful day in Rome.

## Now You Have A Friend In England

Tony and Vicki Pitman, an Anglo-American couple living in Somerset, England, have spent years of travelling in England, teaching and advising friends on their travel plans and organizing tours to Roman sites not usually visited by commercial tours.

The Pitmans finally decided to put together a Roman Tour of Britain especially for U.S. Latin teachers and students. To take them up on their offer, write: Wayfarer Travel, Hayes Corner, S. Cheriton, Templecombe, Somerset, England BA8 01BR.

## Of Memories and Fears

By Ami Bauerle, 4th Year Student, Carmel High School, Carmel, Indiana

It is a clear night and all the stars are out. I can easily pick out the constellations Orion and Hercules. I remember my grandfather pointing them out to me and telling me of the Greek Heroes when I was around seven years old. Even then he seemed ancient to me. I can still hear his voice telling me of the thrill he felt on the battlefield when the fighting began. He told me how he had killed fifty-nine men in one battle. He was discharged to see the Third Punic War. He had helped destroy Carthage but not before being severely wounded in the leg. After that he could only walk short distances.

Now the fingers of dawn are beginning to pull away the safe blanket of darkness. I can see two of the other seven men in my tent. Soon we will be fighting our first battle. We were awakened on the third watch to prepare for our attack. I hope I will remember everything from training. At this moment my mind is blank except for my grandfather's words, "You were born from a soldier, who was born from a soldier. You will also be a soldier...you will also be a soldier." Oh, how I wish the words would stop. It is getting closer to the time when I will see whether his words are true.

Memories are now passing through my mind. My grandfather is telling me how brave my father was. In my memories I am now ten years old. My father had entered the legion during the Italian Social War. He saved his *centurion* during his first battle and received the glorious Civic Crown. He rose to be a *praefectus castrorum*, next in rank to the *aquilifer*. I remember the decorations of which he was so proud—nine *phalerae* and two *torques*.

Any second now I expect to get the sign that all is ready. I hope I do not bring dishonor to my family name. I now review my training in my head. It was very hard. My training resembled that of the gladiators. All of the training equipment was twice as heavy as my equipment now is. I had to practice at stakes both morning and afternoon. Drills alternated between target practice, running, jumping and tree felling. Additionally, three times a month I went on long marches where the pace varied from a normal marching rate to a rapid trot. One of the most severe tests of a Roman soldier's discipline, I have often heard, is his fortitude in erecting camps. I learned the truth of this when my legion arrived at the selected site. It had been already marked off. Unfortunately, the ground was uneven and had to be leveled. After setting up the tents, I was assigned to help dig a trench around the camp. The trench was about nine feet wide and seven feet deep. A wall of earth was made from the dirt we removed from the trench. I came to learn that camp sites are always laid out in the same design. This reduces any confusion around the campsite and also helps avoid panic if we are attacked by night. I was awestruck by the size of the *ballista*. It could hurl a stone weighing about 55 pounds a distance of 440 yards. Eleven men were required to operate the ballista. It was even larger than the *catapulta*. Now I can see these machines being cocked for battle. Like them I am also a powerful weapon. I am here to kill with no remorse.

My heart is beating so fast I think the men next to me must hear it. I wish my grandfather's voice would be quiet. "You will also be a soldier."

"No, Grandfather, I am not strong enough. I will

## Myths in Art

### The Lament for Icarus

By Herbert Draper

Herbert Draper painted in England during the late 1800's and early 1900's. He was part of a group of artists who knew they could easily sell painting based on themes taken from classical antiquity. After he created his 5' X 6' canvas of the fallen Icarus, it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London in 1898 and immediately purchased for permanent exhibit. The painting is now on display in the Tate Gallery.

According to the well-known myth, Daedalus built wax and feather wings for himself and his son Icarus so they could escape from King Minos and the Island of Crete where Daedalus had constructed the labyrinth for the Minotaur. Daedalus had cautioned Icarus, "O filii care, noli nimis alte volare," but in his enthusiasm for the joy of flight, Icarus flew too high and crashed to his death. In this painting sea nymphs are lamenting over his fallen body.

## Sing Along With Terpsichore



### Appollodoro's Inn

By Ross Markonisch, Brian Baylor and Leigh Brunstein, Latin I students of Regina Cameron, Brockton H.S., Brockton, Mass.

(Tune of Gilligan's Island)

Now sit right back and you'll hear a tale,  
A tale of a fateful trip,  
That started on the Appian Way  
And ended in a ditch.  
Syrus was a mighty *raeda*-man,  
The *equi* brave and sure.  
The Cornelii set off that day  
For a three day tour,

A three day tour.  
The *via* started getting rough.  
The tiny coach was tossed.  
If not for the *artes of raedarum*  
The *raeda* would be crushed,

The *raeda* would be crushed.  
They landed at the door  
Of this dirty little inn,  
With Syrus,  
The horses too,  
Cornelius and his wife  
Cornelia,  
Marcus and Sextus are  
Here at Appollodoro's Inn!

dishonor myself. Please go away, voices!"

The cavalry are ready on their horses. Even the young aristocrats look nervous upon their mounts. Since I was born the offspring of a Roman soldier, but out of wedlock, my key to citizenship is through my service with the legion. Some day I will get my diploma. I must do well now. My best friend, Scipio, is sweating. My leather and iron *lorica segmentata* has been handed down through several generations. I trust it with my life.

Tomorrow it will be my turn to fight. I find this waiting the worst part of all. Once again I write out my will. I plan to leave my breastplate to Scipio.

The sound of the horn wakes me up to morning rain. Word spreads that the enemy is leaving their fort to attack us. We all line up in the *acies triplex* formation. This is the most efficient way to fight. The enemy are in the *phalanx* formation. There is no way they can win. *Concursu!* "Oh, Mars, look over your humble servant."

The cavalry is being sent out. After them I think they will send in the *funditores* so the *sagittarii* can get prepared. The enemy is again suffering heavy losses. Now it is my turn to go. "You will be a soldier." I can't do it.

"Oh, Zeus, here comes one of the enemy soldiers running toward me." He has wounded my right arm, but not before my sword cut through him smoothly. The enemy are attacking the *aquila*. I have to help. Pain—I feel a sharp pain in my chest. They have our *aquila*.

The sun will set over this bloody battle field, but my eyes grow dark early. Mercury has claimed my soul and I begin my journey to Hades. I'm not a soldier.



*The World's Top Nine Archaeological Sites***The Necropolis of Cerveteri**

By Patricia Cupp

Because of their necropolises, or "cities of the dead," more is being learned about how the Etruscans lived by archaeologists who are examining their style in death. These archaeologists have identified more than 6,000 tombs in Etruria and Tuscany—many explored only by cameras lowered into their depths—and they expect to find even more in the near future. Because tomb robbers have always been a constant threat, armed guards are posted at night at the major sites. Experts believe that a vase dating from 500 B.C. which was purchased by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1972 for one million dollars, may well have come from one of these Etruscan tombs near Cerveteri.

If you have traveled to Rome and find you want to know more about the shapers of Italy before the Romans, why not head for the source? Only 28 miles from the heart of Rome, easily reached by motorcoach from the *Via Lepanto*, Cerveteri is the site of three of the most significant Etruscan necropolises. These can be visited 9-7 daily except on Mondays. Known in ancient times as *Caere*, Cerveteri was the most important Etruscan town between the 7th & 4th centuries B.C. Its *Sarcophagus of the Bridal Couple* is one of the most stunning and frequently cited pieces of Etruscan art.

Descending beneath the actual burial mounds, however, you discover firsthand the most striking feature of the necropolis—the fact that the tombs are constructed like rooms in Etruscan homes. A typical plan includes an entrance hall and a large rectangular room with three smaller rooms at one end. These reproductions of Etruscan houses even include architectural details such as roof beams, doors, windows and furniture cut into the tufa interior. While the exterior features of the tombs remained the same through the years, forms similar to primitive huts, the interiors and their contents changed with the times.

**Tomb of the Reliefs**

Of the graves thus far uncovered, the finest at Cerveteri is the *Tomba Bella*, sometimes called the *Tomb of the Reliefs*. It is presumed that the utensils, even the house pets, painted in stucco relief, represent the items the dead family (named Mantuna) would need in the world beyond. More recent discoveries have also been made of cube-shaped constructions imitating the outside of a house, buried along streets and around public squares. These seem to imitate some sort of a pre-ordained urban plan.

The Etruscans, who defy any tidy classification, have fascinated and eluded scholars for years. Any discussion of where these mysterious people lived before immigrating into Italy can still fuel a heated debate. Only traces of the Etruscan language survive. Now, however, the paintings and artifacts of their burial chambers have become a principal source for historical reconstruction (cf. "The Eternal Etruscans," NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, June 1988). It might well please the Etruscans to know they're still one of archaeology's hottest items.

**Walls of Paradise**

Far, vague, and dim  
The mountains swim,  
While on Vesuvius' misty brim  
Calm Capri waits,  
Her sapphire gates  
Beguiling to her bright estates.  
My soul today  
Is far away  
Sailing the blue Vesuvian bay;  
With dreamful eyes  
My spirit lies  
Under the walls of Paradise!

(This poem, author not given, was recited to Gertrude Johnson by Indiana University Latin professor, Lillian Gay Berry, as they drove through southern Indiana.)

**The Plight and Fight of Theseus**

By Alexandra Hoover, 4th Year Latin Student of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park H. S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

An object of many a myth and tale,  
Through neighboring lands he would trail.  
A famous and noted hero Theseus was,  
Accomplishing feats and journeys he does,  
Which all he completed without fail.

The grandfather of Theseus was known for his mind,  
But had put Aethra, Theseus' mother, in a bind.  
For when Theseus reached manhood,  
To Athens go he surely should,  
And his father would be find.

But instead of sailing by sea,  
He courageously went by land did he.  
However this wasn't safe,  
For along the way were many a bandit and wail,  
Which Theseus did fight and defeat bravely.

Then Theseus found Athens in a chaotic state,  
For the King did the people hate,  
Aegeus was constantly living in fear,  
Because of all the people here,  
And for Theseus could he no longer wait.

But Aegeus seeing Theseus made him his son and heir  
Which his fifty nephews thought quite unfair.  
For they had wished to win the throne,  
And leave Aegeus all alone,  
Without any help or care.

Theseus displayed his bravery and skill,  
By defeating the bull with one kill.  
For this creature was savage,  
And the plain of Marathon it did ravage,  
Until Theseus did make it nil.

Theseus soon had to face a test,  
Which was greater than all the rest.  
It was a monster with a ferocious roar,  
Rightly called the Minotaur,  
Which Crete it did infest.

The Minotaur lived in the maze,  
Which perpetually remained in a haze.  
So horrible was this creature,  
For part man, part bull was its feature,  
That to destroy it took ingenious ways.

The Labyrinth was where it did reside,  
On account of its eagerness to hide.  
All who happened to come this way,  
The Minotaur did brutally slay,  
And evidently all who came died.

The Athenians were forced to pay tribute,  
Which none of them could refute.  
To Crete must be sent seven girls and boys,  
And none could utter complaints or noise,  
So Theseus went as a recruit.

So to Crete Theseus did sail,  
To slay the Minotaur without fail.  
Ariadne, the daughter of the King,  
Thought of a plan which required a string,  
Which was used in the Labyrinth to follow their trail.

In this way they conquered the beast,  
Thus robbing him of his desired feast.  
For no longer would a tribute be sent,  
So on his way Theseus went,  
After showing his bravery at the very least.

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

**Floral and Faunal Myths****Bats, Snakes & Spiders and the Beautiful Sunflower.**

Among the most despised of all fauna are bats, snakes and spiders, yet each of these little creatures has such a special mythological story connected with it that it can actually be fun to see and talk about one.

»Whenever a bat flies by on a warm summer evening, that bat could be a descendent of Alcaethoe, Leucippe or Arsippe, daughters of rich King Minyas in Boeotia. These three girls were so devoted to their weaving that they refused to stop and take part in the wild festival of Dionysus when his worship was introduced into their homeland. Dionysus felt slighted and tried gently to persuade the girls to leave their looms and join in the revelry—first in the form of a maiden, then in the shape of a bull, a lion and a panther. Still the three daughters worked away at their looms. Finally Dionysus made milk flow from their looms and changed their yarn into grapes and vine leaves. The sisters were terrified and, as night fell and the time for Bacchic revelry drew near, they hid in dark rooms and kept away from the fires and the lights. While hiding in the shadows, they noticed that a veil of skin began to join their arms to their bodies. When they tried to speak, they could only squeak. When they tried to run away, they found themselves flying—they had become *vespertilionēs*—bats!

»Romans and Greeks shared conflicting attitudes towards snakes. Repeatedly in their literature snakes are introduced as evils to be avoided or conquered, and yet, perhaps euphemistically, they are elevated to positions of honor by being associated with the family genius and almost deified by being made the curative companion of the god of healing, Aesculapius.

Cadmus, the famous founder of Thebes, and his wife Harmonia were both changed into snakes, but almost as a reward rather than as a punishment.

This story starts when Cadmus was wandering the world in search of his sister Europa who had been carried off to Crete by Zeus in the shape of a bull. On his travels he was told by the Oracle at Delphi to abandon the search and, instead, to follow a cow that he would soon meet and build a city on the spot where the cow would lie down. When Cadmus sent his companions for water to perform a sacrifice on the site of his new city, they were all killed by a giant snake that was guarding the spring. Cadmus rushed to the spring and after a fierce fight killed the snake whose teeth he was then ordered by Athena to sow in the ground as seeds. When he did this, armed warriors began to emerge and to kill each other. Cadmus was told not to interfere, and when it was over

five teeth-men survived who helped Cadmus build the stronghold of Thebes. Many years later, Cadmus became depressed for having killed the giant snake which he had since learned was the child of Ares and Tisiphone. He resigned his kingship and, while travelling to a foreign land, he and his wife Harmonia were turned into snakes and carried by Zeus to Elysium.

»The story of Arachne and how she was changed into a spider is perhaps the best known of this set of faunal myths.

Arachne lived in Asia Minor and was the daughter of Idmon of Colophon, a world renowned dyer in purple. In those days all young girls were taught the art of weaving by their mothers, but since Arachne's family was so well known among clothiers, she took a special pride in becoming the best weaver possible. She became so good, in fact, that she dared to challenge Athena to a weaving contest. At first the goddess was amused by the challenge, but when Arachne finished and absolutely no fault could be found with her work, Athena got mad and ripped the woven cloth to pieces. Arachne was so depressed by Athena's anger that she went off and hanged herself. Athena then felt sorry for her and tried to save the girl's life by quickly loosening the noose. The rope, however, was changed into a spider web and Arachne became the insect that bears her name today.

»From the lowliest of fauna we move to one of the largest and most colorful flowers among the floral myths, the sunflower.

The story of the sunflower begins with an ocean nymph named Clytia. She had caught Apollo's eye and for a while was his only interest. Apollo, however, was not known for his faithfulness. He soon became interested in others, especially Leucothea, the daughter of Persian King Orchemus. Apollo won the confidence of Leucothea by assuming the form of her mother and then taking advantage of her in private. Clytia knew what was going on and told King Orchemus that his daughter was being misused. In anger the king buried Leucothea alive beneath tons of sand so she would never see her lover again. Apollo was sad and lonely but he still refused to pay any further attention to Clytia, who herself went into a fit of despair. She began to stand alone and just stare at the sun's path. For nine days she stood and stared and refused to eat or drink or be comforted in any way. Finally her feet took root where she stood, her arms turned to leaves and her face turned into a bright yellow flower forever following the path of the sun across the sky. She had become the sunflower.

## Cicero's Most Memorable Oration

Submitted by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

Cicero was happy, Cicero was elated as he stood surrounded by a group of ardent admirers. Clad in his toga of glistening white he looked the embodiment of the Roman spirit. How proud he was to be a citizen of the Roman Republic! Marcus Tullius Cicero felt a certain triumph in the oration he had just delivered, the "Pro Archia" or "On Behalf of Archias." The trial was held before a jury presided over by his own brother, Quintus Cicero, to acquit Archias, falsely and maliciously accused of not being a Roman citizen.

*Quis fuit Archias?* The one time boyhood tutor of the Cicero brothers and their lifelong friend, Archias was born circa 120 B.C. at Antioch in Syria. He received a liberal education and early showed a facility to memorize and to improvise. To improvise was an art, highly valued by Greeks and Romans alike, to compose or recite impromptu verses. By the time he was seventeen, this talented Greek poet was traveling throughout Asia Minor and Greece to give his readings, and everywhere his performances met with success. Now there was still one part of the Greek-speaking world to contact, namely Southern Italy, which because of its many Greek settlements was widely known as *Magna Graecia*. Here he visited Tarentum, Regium, Neapolis and Heraclea, where he received public honors, and even citizenship in Heraclea. Where should he go next? Only one city remained—Rome, the most flourishing center in the Mediterranean world. This was in 102 B.C. at a time when it became the vogue for Romans to become immersed in Greek culture, and Greek scholars were hastening to Rome. Many Romans had learned to admire fine architecture, to be interested in paintings, statues, vases, to read masterpieces of Greek literature, and to study philosophy, mathematics, etc. They had become Graeco-Romans.

In Rome Archias became the protégé of the Luculli family. When he fulfilled the necessary conditions to become a Roman citizen, he considered it an honor to assume the Roman name of Aulus Licinius Archias, Licinius being the name of the gens to which the Luculli belonged.

For 27 years Archias' standing as a Roman citizen had not been questioned. But one day he was startled to learn that a certain Grattius, a man otherwise unknown

except for this incident in 62 B.C., challenged his claim to Roman citizenship. In that period a common way of annoying men in public life was to attack their friends. Lucius Lucullus, who had taken Archias with him on his campaigns to Asia Minor and who was also a man of influence as a rival of Pompey, had powerful enemies who used Grattius as a tool to vex Lucullus rather than disturb Archias. Fortunately, Archias was defended by Cicero, then at the height of his fame. Remember it was only a year before in 63 B.C. that the orator had crushed the Catilinarian conspiracy.

Archias was acquitted early in the oration, so a highly pleased Cicero devoted the remaining two-thirds of "Pro Archia" to a eulogy of the poet and to the cultural value of literature. It was a speech less political and more popular than any of Cicero's other orations. The "Pro Archia" is a strong expression of the orator's strong belief in the power of the true (*verum*), of the good (*bonum*), and of the beautiful (*pulchrum*), and his enthusiasm for all that makes culture, which makes this the most memorable of Cicero's orations. As Cicero's boyhood teacher, he had exerted a forceful influence on his early life. Lawyers in early Roman days received no financial fees, but Archias had promised to write a poem in Greek on Cicero's consulship. Cicero had won his case, but he lost his fee, for the promised poem was never finished. It is one of the ironies of fate that none of Archias' poems had survived. He is remembered only because of Cicero's oration. We wonder if Cicero suspected that the defense of Archias gave him the opportunity of writing an oration which would have much to do with his own immortality.

Cicero pays this tribute to literature:

*"at haec studia ad adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis refugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pemotent nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur."*

"but these studies nourish youth, delight old age, adorn prosperous days, offer a refuge and a solace in times of adversity, give pleasure at home, do not present a hindrance when abroad, they spend the night with us, they accompany us in our travels, and help us pass the time in the country."

### AND YOU THINK READING CAESAR IS HARD!

(Based on "All the Pope's Men" by Cullen Murphy, *HARPERS*, June, 1979, Pp.45-64. Special thanks to Ralph W. Husted, an Indianapolis bibliophile, for bringing this article to our attention.)

The next time you feel sorry for yourself because you have to spend over an hour groaning over a Latin homework assignment, think about this: a group of Dominican and Franciscan scholars are hard at work in Rome on a Latin assignment that was given back in 1886 by Pope Leo XIII—and the assignment will probably not be finished for another 100 years!

The assignment is to recreate the correct Latin texts that were written by Thomas Aquinas over a twenty-three year period ending in March, 1274 A.D.

It is not an easy assignment because the only original texts of this writing that have survived are little one-inch pieces that were torn up and distributed throughout Europe during the Middle Ages as mementoes. There are, of course, copies of Aquinas' work that were made during the Middle Ages—and this is why the assignment is so tough. There are hundreds of copies, and very few of them agree with each other or, apparently, with the original.

The Dominican and Franciscan scholars working on the project have had to become self-taught experts on everything from reading Aquinas' peculiar handwriting samples to learning how to tell when Medieval ink was made from wine dregs, sugar or fish glue—important clues that could date a manuscript and tell whether or not it is a reliable version.

The men working on this assignment live in a special building within the walls of Vatican City in Rome. They work long hours each day developing their own personal skills that will help with the project, they share ideas and theories, they smoke Italian cigarettes and cigars, read the daily Vatican Paper, attend daily community prayer services and social functions, and they work on their assignment—an assignment they know will not be finished during their lifetimes. But they don't mind, because, like you, they are Latin students and they have learned to enjoy their work!

### Theseus (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

After this deed, Theseus did go,  
To make a sacrifice to the god Apollo.  
For this was customary,  
To hold a gala which was merry,  
And in this feast did people wallow.

Theseus embarked on his journey to return,  
But his sail to signify his success he forgot to turn.  
Aegeus thought this strange,  
When noticing the sail had no change,  
And he did not wait for the answer to learn.

Aegeus was in deep despair,  
On account of this whole affair.  
And threw himself from a hill,  
Which resulted in his kill,  
Where Theseus eventually found him there.

King of Athens Theseus was made,  
And high esteem was he paid.  
For to the people he did appeal,  
And with enemies did he fiercely deal,  
And no longer were the citizens afraid.

He also created a unified state,  
Which was considered first class rate.  
And for his protection of all citizens, was he given fame,  
For he treated them all the same,  
And gave laws to each estate.

Theseus also went to recover the Fleece of Gold,  
Which the King of Colchis did hold.  
He joined Jason in this deed,  
For Theseus' help was what the Argonauts did need,  
And in some tales this story was told.

Theseus was credited with helping Hercules,  
The Amazons to try and seize.  
These women were war-like in sight,  
And put up a strenuous fight,  
But against Theseus were but a mere tease.

Then Theseus' good fortune went bad,  
Due to a turn for the worse he had.  
For Persephone did he try to abduct,  
However, without much luck,  
And this mistake made many a god mad.

### Museum Focus

THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSICAL COLLECTIONS

## Musée du Louvre, Paris

By Donna H. Wright

The Louvre of Paris is perhaps the most famous museum in the world. Once a palace of the kings of France containing their private collections, the Louvre was eventually transformed into a public museum.

The ground floor includes the *Cour du Sphinx* (which includes a series of eight mosaics depicting an agricultural calendar), a fresco room, a mosaic room, the Augustus Room and a room for Roman relief carvings. Among the portrait busts housed in the Louvre are those of Marc Antony, Caligula, Caracalla, Mithradates (King of Pontus), Agrippa, Alexander the Great and a basalt head, perhaps of Augustus' wife, Livia.

The two most famous classical works in the Louvre are the *Winged Victory of Samothrace* and the *Venus de Milo*. *Winged Victory* stands on the middle landing of the main staircase and is virtually a symbol of the entire collection. The statue was designed to stand on a cliff and commemorate a naval victory. Giant wings propel the marble body of Victory forward while her chiton, damp with sea foam, clings to her figure.



Winged Victory of Samothrace in the Louvre

The *Venus de Milo*, so called because it was found on the island of Melos, is considered to be the finest example of the Greek ideal of female beauty and is a masterpiece of Hellenistic art. Other representations of the goddess of love are also on display at the Louvre—such as the *Esquiline Venus*, *The Crouching Aphrodite* and *Aphrodite of Knidos*.

A significant piece of the Louvre's bronze collection is the *Piombino Apollo* from the 5th century B.C. This statue shows the nobility of character that was a Greek ideal, and it is more natural looking than earlier examples on display. One of those earlier examples is from the 6th century B.C. and is called the *Rampin Head* which is part of an equestrian statue in Athens. A 7th century B.C. example is a limestone female figure called the *Kore of Auxerre*.

Two other well-known sculptures of the Louvre are the *Barberini Suppliant*—a seated young girl who is obviously very tired, and the *Borghese Gladiator*. Both date to 430 B.C. On display in the Louvre is also a statue of *Diana the Huntress* from the Royal collection at Versailles.

Greek friezes that can be seen in the Louvre include a small portion of the frieze and one metope from the Parthenon, and a frieze from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.

The world's most important collection of Greek vases, statuettes and applied art is displayed in the wing of the Louvre known as the *Galerie Campana*. The treasure of Boscoreale is exhibited in the *Salle des Bijoux*, and the *Cerveteri Sarcophagus* is exhibited in the *Salle Etrusque*. The figures on this painted terra cotta sarcophagus represent a husband and wife reclining on a Greek couch enjoying the everlasting banquet of the after-life. Truly the *Grande Dame* of museums, the Louvre is unique in the quality and scope of its collections and must be considered an essential part of any visit to Paris.

He then returned to Athens after his ill-fated mission,  
Only to find the state in disorder and sedition.  
However, after the chaos that he saw,  
He failed to restore the rule of law,  
Which was opposite of his once impressive tradition.

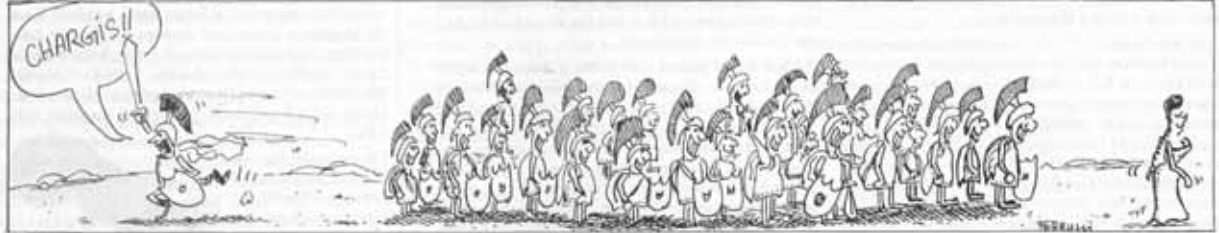
Theseus cursed the city and sailed to Crete,  
Where his final end he did meet.  
For from a high rock he did fall,  
Much to the surprise of all,  
For this turned out to be Theseus' defeat.

Due to his exploits, Theseus was considered brave,  
And many a person did he save.  
He had prosperous and exciting life,  
In which was filled accomplishments and strife,  
Theseus was certainly a hero one could likely rave.



Caesarian Section

by Dan Fennell



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



by Dave Waite



Roads to Rom



by Jennifer Post



EYE OF THE GRAIAE



## Shooting for the Gold

A systemic outline of what students at all levels should master or review in order to do well on the ACL sponsored National Latin Exam to be administered March, 1989.

This month's study & review suggestions for:

### INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

#### Grammar

The present active infinitive for 1st & 2nd conjugation  
The genitive of possession and the dative of indirect object for 1st & 2nd declension nouns  
Positive degree adverbs formed from 1st & 2nd declension adjectives

#### Roman Life

The city of Rome, e.g., Forum, Circus Maximus, etc.

#### Mythology

Twelve Olympians

#### History

General information on the Trojan War

### LATIN I

#### Grammar

Complementary Infinitives for all 4 conjugations  
Accusative of Place to Which and Accusative with Preposition for 1st declension nouns  
Positive degree forms of adverbs from 1st & 2nd declension adjectives

#### Roman Life

City of Rome (e.g., Forum, seven hills, Circus Maximus, Tiber, etc.)

#### Mythology

Well known myths, e.g., Midas, Arachne, Daedalus & Icarus, Janus, etc.

#### History

The Roman Empire

### LATIN II

#### Grammar

Infinitives (active & passive) and their objective, subjective and indirect statement uses  
Dative with special adjectives, dative with special verbs & dative of possession.  
Comparative and superlative degrees of regular & irregular adjectives

#### Vocabulary

Idioms such as *consilium capere, navem solvere*, etc.

#### Roman Life

Roman army, camp, soldiers, etc.

#### Mythology

Same as Latin I plus Cupid & Psyche, Orpheus & Eurydice, Charon, River Styx, etc.

### LATIN III-IV PROSE

#### Grammar

Gerund & gerundive forms and syntax  
Objective genitive & genitive of description  
Forms of the indefinite pronoun *quidam*  
Idioms

*Quae cum ita sint, orationem habere*, etc.

### LATIN III-IV POETRY

#### Grammar

Same as in III-IV Prose plus grammatical forms and syntax peculiar to poetry

#### Mythology

The Trojan War

(NOTE: Advanced levels should review content of lower levels.)

## Who Is Scylla?

By Erica Reinard, 4th Year Student of Mrs. Bernice Marino, Howland High School, Warren, Ohio

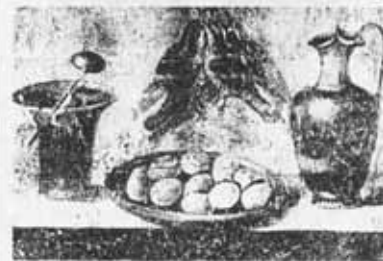
Scylla is best known through this myth... Once upon a time, Ovid tells us, there lived a young maiden of great beauty whose name was Scylla. She lived near the coast of Rhegium, which lies on what is now the Strait of Messina. She had befriended the sea-nymph Galatea and as a result of that friendship, she came often to the sea. There she swam in a little cove and combed the Nereid's hair. On one day, after helping her friend with her hair, she went swimming alone in the secluded cove. Suddenly, the sea god Glaucus appeared and in the way of the gods fell deeply in love with her. Alas, poor Glaucus was frightening to the young maid who sat upon a rock high off the shore listening to his story. So frightened was she that she ran off immediately. Glaucus, greatly disappointed in his wooing of the maiden, sought out the sun's daughter, Circe the witch. He told Circe his lamentable tale, and begged her to make a love potion to sway Scylla. Unfortunately, Circe had herself fallen in love with Glaucus and was exceedingly jealous of Scylla. So Circe plotted. After Glaucus had gone, unswayed by her protestations of love, Circe mixed up a heinous potion. Not the love potion requested, but a horrid poison. Circe then travelled to Scylla's favored bathing spot and poured the poison into the calm blue waters, which then bubbled and became somewhat darker. The daughter of Crataeis soon came to swim, trying to escape the unwanted attentions of her suitors. She entered the water and continued in to her waist. Instantly, the horrified girl discovered that she had turned into a pack of yapping hounds from the waist down. (Here the stories differ -- one has her with the face of a girl, and the other has her continuing to change.) The change continued and her upper body became a six-headed snake. Truly, Scylla had become a monster. Angered at her change of form, Scylla vented her ire upon the ships that passed by her. Scylla laired on a rocky promontory named for her, Scyllaeum, opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. She eventually ate six of Ulysses crew, and would have devoured the Trojans if she had not been turned into a rock herself. Even as a rock, Scylla continued to revenge herself by scuttling ships. To this day the Straits of Messina are navigated by sailors carefully.

## Iason Argonautaeque

By Edward Leventhal, Latin II student of Mary Jane Rodlavog, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, PA

*Olim erat puer qui Iason appellabatur,  
Expulsi a Pelia a quo non amabatur.  
Amissa solea, ad Thessaliam rediit,  
Peliis vellus aureum obtinere eum iussit.  
Ergo Argonautae navigaverunt ad Thraclae terras,  
Et ibi interfecerunt harpyias.  
Phineus habuit gratias,  
Et ei demonstravit vias.  
Cum Argonautae viderant Symplegades,  
(Duae magnae ripae)  
Habuerunt multam salutem.  
Tum processerunt ad Colchidem.  
Cupiverunt habere vellus et secundas res,  
Sed Rex Aetees poscebat duos labores.  
Auxilio a Medea donato, Iason tauros iussit,  
Et dentes draconis in agrum sevit.  
Postremo vellus obtinuit,  
Absyrus erat occisus et cum Medea fugi.  
In Thessaliam progrederetur,  
Sed regnum a Pelia non traditur.  
Medea interfecit Peliam,  
Iason autem amavit aliam feminam,  
Et omnes liberi sui occisi sunt.*

## Claudia's Kitchen



Salve! Autumnus is here and the venatores and venatrices are filling the macella with all sorts of wild game that is just delicious at this time of the year.

The recipe I want to share with you is for small game hens. This particular recipe was given to me by a visitor from Egypt who said it is very popular there.

### Parvae Aves Coctae

- 2 small game hens
- 1/2 cup cracked wheat
- 2 leeks minced
- salt
- pepper
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- extra olive oil for frying
- fresh parsley

Kill, clean and wash the game hens. Wipe dry.

Rinse the cracked wheat and squeeze dry.

Combine the cracked wheat, leeks, salt (to taste), pepper (to taste) and olive oil.

Stuff each game hen with half the mixture. Use a trussing needle and thread to sew each hen closed. Boil the hens in about 7 cups boiling water. Skim off froth, reduce heat and simmer gently for 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Remove hens from the water and fry in olive oil to brown them.

Garnish with fresh parsley and serve.

## MYTHOLOGY: The Ancient Approach to Modern Questions

During a recent visit to a school library it suddenly became apparent that the general groupings of the Dewey Decimal System have something very real in common with the mythology of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Even a casual study of the general divisions created by Melvil Dewey quickly shows that he grouped books into categories which answer some very general questions:

- I. Who am I?
- II. Who made me?
- III. What makes things happen in the world around me?
- IV. How can I control nature?
- V. How can I enjoy my spare time?
- VI. How can I record what man has done?
- VII. What are the stories of man's greatest thoughts and deeds?

Ironically, these are the same questions in which ancient man was interested. He didn't have the thousands of books now in our libraries, but he had something that was just as effective for him -- mythology. With just a little thought, it can easily be seen how mythology provided answers to each of the questions above addressed by Dewey's famous Decimal System.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### TEMPUS PICTORIUM EST

Thinking of redecorating before winter? Need to subdivide your house? I have *structores, tectores* and *pictores* in my employ. New walls built, plastered and decorated before the Kalends of November. Contact *Hilario, Operarium Manceps, Vicus Honoris, Romae.*

### FASTI ITALICI

The 1989 LEARN-A-LANGUAGE-CALENDAR is a fun way to learn Italian. 365 bi-lingual idiomatic expressions. Send \$9.70 to: LOS TRES AMIGOS, 3935 E. Broadway, Ste. 119, Long Beach, CA 90803.

### VIDEAMUS VIDEO

The UCLA Dept. of Classics announces the sale of its field tested and well-received video *A Roman Villa at Malibu: A Guided Tour with Prof. Bernard Frischer*. (30-min. educational VHS-format). The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California is presented as a reconstruction of the ancient Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum, with special emphasis on Roman villa architecture and lifestyles. Send check for \$59.95 payable to *The Regents of the Un. of California, to: Mrs. Susan Lutz, Administrative Assist., Dept. of Classics, 7349 Bunche Hall, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024-1475.* For more information, call: (213) 825-4171.

### CORONAE, COROLLAE FRONDESQUE

No time to prepare for *Fontinalia*? Children all grown and you really don't want to spend your time weaving fountain garlands? Fresh garlands ready on *a.d.IV Id. Oct.* Prices from *I as to V denarii.* Delivery and hanging also arranged. See *Artorius, Fons Probi, Romae.*

### CARMINA LATINA EMERE CUPIO

Wanted: Latin lyrics to Xmas carols and other songs. Am willing to forward copies of those already acquired. Write: L.M. Thompson, c/o Beltsville Academic Center, Wicomico Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705



- I. SIMIA, Georgius Michael
- II. DULCIS PUER MEUS, Stolopeta et Rosae
- III. SIMPLICITER Nullo modo resisti potes, Robertus Palmaris
- IV. MUNDUS PERFECTUS, Hæcus Luis et Nuntia
- V. CARRUS CELER, Teresa Caupo
- VI. QUANDO EST AMOR, Vannius Haleniensis
- VII. TE SEMPER AMABO, Textor Danus
- VIII. SI NON EST AMOR, Nova Editio
- IX. ALIA MEI PARS, Michael Jacobifilius
- X. AMOR DIEM SERVABIT, Whitnea Houstonis

**WHERE HAVE THE MONTHS GONE?**  
Search out and circle the 1st eight months of the year.

10 U S X Y M S D P J I  
M G G Q J U C U J A  
M A R R N I J A U U  
A C I J G R U P L G  
R U C U R A N R I U  
T D T F S U I I U S  
I D V F D N U L S T  
U C N P Y A S I S U  
S C V O J J T S L S  
S U I R A U R B E F

**11 BUDDING GENIUS**

1. What is the difference between *Ingenui* and *Libertini*?
2. Where is the town of Hippo that the later Latin writer Aurelius Augustinus once served as Bishop?
3. In which famous historical novel about Roman times can the characters Berbix, Diomed and the blind slave-girl Nydia be found?
4. Who was buried in the largest surviving tomb in Rome?
5. What is the Latin expression that means "God Willing"?
6. What facial expression would a supercilious person tend to use?
7. What famous Roman playwright, born at Carthage in the 2nd century B.C., wrote *ADELPHOE*?
8. What kind of a person is a "valetudinarian"?
9. How do you say "Please excuse me" in Latin?
10. How is *ut* translated after a verb of fearing?

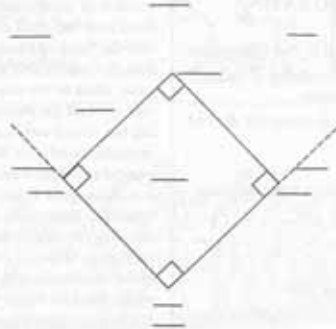
**12 HOW WELL DID YOU READ?**

1. How does a *Dator Ludorum* start a chariot race?
2. Whose tombs can be found at Cerveteri in Italy?
3. What modern skill did Vitruvius pioneer?
4. How long were Florence Joyner's nails in 1986?
5. According to *Matrona*, why do people throw coins into fountains?
6. What is displayed in the *Galerie Campana* in the Louvre?
7. Into what animals were Cadmus and his wife Harmonia turned?
8. In which country is Herbert Draper's painting, "The Lament of Icarus," displayed?
9. Which university is marketing a video tape on the Getty Museum?
10. According to Sister Michael Louise, what is Cicero's "Most memorable oration"?
11. What may have been recently excavated at the foot of the Palatine Hill?

**13 Baseball**

By Francis X. Wrenn, Hawthorne, NJ

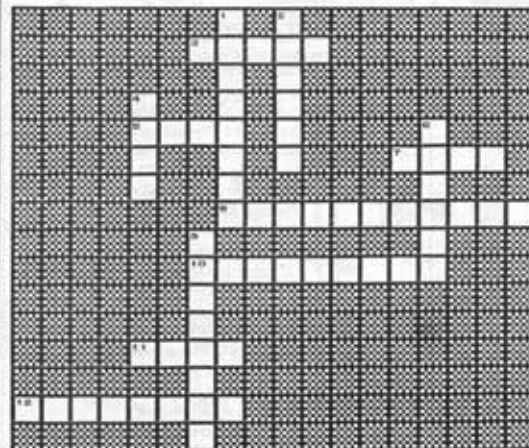
Identify the positions of baseball players and the three umpires by putting the number of that Latin term which represents that position.



- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. custos campi a sinistris  | 7. brevis terminus           |
| 2. iactor                    | 8. arbiter                   |
| 3. arbiter                   | 9. custos primae stationis   |
| 4. custos secundae stationis | 10. principalis arbiter      |
| 5. custos campi a dextris    | 11. custos campi centralis   |
| 6. receptor                  | 12. custos tertiae stationis |

**Identify these baseball terms**

- |                   |                 |                              |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| sinister _____    | lusor _____     | duplex operatio _____        |
| tutus _____       | exi _____       | triplex operatio _____       |
| coniectio _____   | inferius _____  | domi caterva _____           |
| altum _____       | interus _____   | opposita caterva _____       |
| articulum _____   | curvum _____    | iniusta linea _____          |
| pila _____        | -prima _____    | iniusta pertica _____        |
| -secunda _____    | -tertia _____   | eventus finalis _____        |
| -quarta _____     | ambulatio _____ | generalis procurator _____   |
| percussio _____   | -prima _____    | procurator campi _____       |
| -secunda _____    | exterus _____   | adiutor exercitoris _____    |
| -tertia _____     | exi _____       | clavator ambidexter _____    |
| actio _____       | ictus _____     | Venditor! Canis calidus!     |
| -singularis _____ | -duplex _____   | "Omnes arbitri sunt caeci"   |
| -triplex _____    | -quartus _____  | "Expectate annum venientem!" |
| possessor _____   | exercitor _____ |                              |



**14 SEARCH FOR TROY**

**Across**

3. First wife of Zeus
5. Goddess of the moon
7. Roman name for Ops
8. "Hair" epithet for Poseidon
10. Greek name for Adriatic Sea (2 words)
11. Apollo's mother
12. Titan father of Dawn

**Down**

1. Citadel of Troy
2. City near Mycenae where Hercules was raised
4. Founder of Troy
6. Kingdom of Achilles
9. Pouring a drink for the gods

**15 Some Latin "Nobodies"**

By Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, IN

- Match the English with the Latin Proverb:
1. Nemo laeditur nisi a se ipso. (Proverb)
  2. Nemo potest esse felix sine virtute. (Cicero)
  3. Nemo sibi nascitur. (Proverb)
  4. Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. (Pliny the Elder)
  5. Nemo sine crimine vivit. (Cato)
  6. Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. (Juvenal)
  7. Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa. (Proverb of Roman Law)

- a. No one lives without guilt.
- b. No one of mortals is wise at all times.
- c. No one ought to be the judge in his own case.
- d. No one became very dishonorable suddenly.
- e. No one is hurt except by himself.
- f. No one can be happy without virtue (valor, courage).
- g. No one is born for himself.

**16 VERBUM PERPENDICULARE**

By Michele Eihnbay, Latin student of Mrs. Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

If the correct Latin word is put in each set of blanks, a grammatical term will appear vertically.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. by, from      | 5. after             |
| 2. on account of | 6. if                |
| 3. ball          | 7. the common people |
| 4. since         | 8. out of, from      |

1. [ ] \_
2. \_ [ ]
3. \_ \_ [ ] \_
4. \_ \_ \_ [ ] \_
5. \_ \_ \_ [ ]
6. \_ [ ]
7. [ ] \_ \_ \_ \_
8. [ ] \_



AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These answers & solutions are mailed with each bulk membership sent in care of a teacher member.

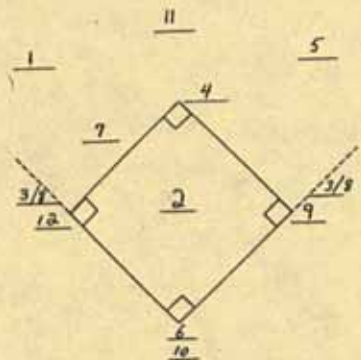
Copies are also sent to all contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

9

CARMINA OPTIMA

1. MONKEY, George Michael
2. SWEET CHILD O' MINE, Guns & Roses
3. SIMPLY IRRESISTABLE, Robert Palmer
4. PERFECT WORLD, Huey Lewis & the News
5. FAST CAR, Tracy Chapman
6. WHEN IT'S LOVE, Van Halen
7. I'LL ALWAYS LOVE YOU, Taylor Dayne
8. IF IT ISN'T LOVE, New Edition
9. ANOTHER PART OF ME, Michael Jackson
10. LOVE WILL SAVE THE DAY, Whitney Houston

13



10

WHERE HAVE THE MONTHS GONE?  
Search out and circle the first eight Latin months.

U	S	X	Y	M	S	D	P	J	I
M	G	G	Q	J	U	C	U	J	A
M	A	R	R	N	I	J	A	U	U
A	C	I	J	G	R	U	P	L	G
R	U	C	U	R	A	N	R	I	U
T	D	T	F	S	U	I	I	U	S
I	D	V	F	D	N	U	L	S	T
U	C	N	P	Y	A	S	I	S	U
S	C	V	O	J	J	T	S	L	S
S	U	I	R	A	U	R	B	E	F

Identify these baseball terms

- |                                 |                            |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| sinister <u>lefty</u>           | lusor <u>player</u>        | duplex operatio <u>double play</u>                         |
| tutus <u>safe</u>               | exi <u>out!</u>            | triplex operatio <u>triple play</u>                        |
| coniectio <u>pitch</u>          | inferius <u>too low</u>    | domi caterva <u>home team</u>                              |
| altum <u>high!</u>              | interus <u>inside!</u>     | opposita caterva <u>visitors</u>                           |
| articulum <u>knuckle (ball)</u> | curvum <u>curve (ball)</u> | iniusta linea <u>foul line</u>                             |
| pila <u>ball!</u>               | -prima <u>ball 1</u>       | iniusta perica <u>foul pole</u>                            |
| -secunda <u>ball 2</u>          | -tertia <u>ball 3</u>      | eventus finalis <u>final score</u>                         |
| -quarta <u>ball 4</u>           | ambulatio <u>walk!</u>     | generalis procurator <u>general manager</u>                |
| percussio <u>strike</u>         | -prima <u>strike 1</u>     | procurator campi <u>field manager</u>                      |
| -secunda <u>strike 2</u>        | exterus <u>outside</u>     | adiutor exercitoris <u>assistant coach</u>                 |
| -tertia <u>strike 3</u>         | exi <u>out!</u>            | clavator ambidexter <u>switch hitter</u>                   |
| actio <u>play ball!</u>         | ictus <u>a hit</u>         | Venditor! Canis calidus! <u>"Seller, Hot Dog!"</u>         |
| -singularis <u>a single!</u>    | -duplex <u>a double</u>    | "Omnes arbitri sunt caeci" <u>"All ump's are blind!"</u>   |
| -triplex <u>a triple</u>        | -quartus <u>home run!</u>  | "Expectate annum venientem!" <u>"Wait till next year!"</u> |
| possessor <u>owner</u>          | exercitor <u>coach</u>     |  |

11

October Budding Genius

1. INGENUI are born from free parents; LIBERTINI were born from slave parents but obtained their own freedom.
2. In Numidia on the northern coast of Africa
3. The Last Days of Pompeii
4. Hadrian
5. Deo Volente
6. Raised eyebrows
7. Terence
8. A sickly person
9. Quaesio, ignosce mihi
10. As a negative

14

			P	E	T				
			H	E	T	I	S		
			R	R					
			I	G	Y				
			L	U	N	A	N		P
			U	H	S			R	H
			S	U				T	E
						S	E	A	B
						L	V	E	H
						I	A	I	R
						T	O	N	I
						A	N	S	E
						B			
						A			
						L	E	T	O
						I			
						H	Y	P	E
						N	E	R	I
						N	O	N	

12

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Dropped a handkerchief.
2. Etruscans
3. Technical communication
4. 6 1/2 inches
5. To avoid the death omen of seeing their own clear reflection
6. Greek vases, statuettes and applied arts
7. Snakes
8. England
9. UCLA
10. Pro Archia
11. Romulus' wall

15

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- G** 3. Nemo sibi nascitur. (Proverb)
- B** 4. Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. (Pliny the Elder)
- A** 5. Nemo sine crimine vivit. (Cato)
- D** 6. Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. (Juvenal)
- C** 7. Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa. (Proverb of Roman Law)

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1. by, from
2. on account of
3. ball
4. since
5. after
6. if
7. the common people
8. out of, from

1. (A) B

2. O (B)

3. P I (L) A

4. Q U O N I (A) M

5. P O S (T)

6. S (I)

7. V U L G U S

8. (E) X