

University of Texas
Publications

University of Texas Bulletin

No. 2312: March 22, 1923

Latin Leaflet

No. 8: March, 1923

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY FOUR TIMES A MONTH, AND ENTERED AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT AUSTIN, TEXAS,
UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

The *Latin Leaflet* is issued by the Department of Classical Languages in the interest of Latin teaching in the high schools of Texas.

Editor.

S SUMMER SCHOOLS

Last spring a committee of teachers with Miss Terrill, Dean of Women at the Commerce Normal, as chairman, undertook to arouse interest in a "go to school campaign" for Latin teachers. These words were used as a slogan: "Two Hundred Texas Latin Teachers in the Summer Session of 1922." Through personal letters and numerous articles in daily and weekly papers, the appeal was made. Teachers were urged to go out of the state, if possible, because of the invigoration and inspiration that would come from a cooler climate, from new surroundings, and from contact with professors of the highest attainment, such as Texas could not afford to have. As far as a record could be secured, one hundred and thirty-five teachers of Latin in Texas were enrolled last summer in courses either in or out of the state.

The success of this effort lends encouragement for a similar campaign this year. Will you not plan to attend yourself? Will you not offer your services to help organize your county in such a way that every teacher of Latin may be reached and

enlisted? Send for a catalogue from as many schools as you care to investigate, and choose the courses that appeal most to you.

Texas colleges will offer courses from year to year of the type and advancement called for by the students. When the summer session of the University of Texas first began much of the work was secondary. This arrangement was necessary in order to meet the need of large numbers who were trying to absolve entrance credits. Several years passed before there were many calls (except, perhaps, in English and history) for advanced courses. This was particularly true in Latin, and for this reason many teachers who desired to major in Latin chose another subject. This condition no longer exists in the University of Texas summer sessions. In both terms, advanced courses are offered, and these courses are always consecutive, so that the teachers who come for the first term may be assured that they will lose no time. Texas University will continue to offer, each summer, courses to fit the need of those who desire to absolve entrance credits and for those who wish to receive credit for the two numbered courses required for the B.A. degree. There will be given always the course in methods designed for teachers. But more and more, the State University will specialize in advanced work along all lines. Last

summer, there were in all departments one hundred and seventy-five enrolled for graduate work alone,—a number greater than that of the preceding long session. If you can not afford the expense of a session out of the State, choose one of the Texas colleges. Enroll for two courses, certainly for not more than three. Do the work daily and continue through the final examinations. It may be possible to transfer your credits in the end to the college from which you prefer to get your degree. Even though not every one of you can now foresee that you will get a degree, *te semper iuvabit meminisse pro labore praemium accepisse.*

The Latin Club of the University of Texas was delightfully entertained on Monday evening, February 26, by Dr. and Mrs. Dewing at their home on Grandview Avenue. As the guests arrived, they realized that they were entering a Roman house, for at the vestibule these warnings met their eyes: *Cave canem* and *Calceos abstergeatis sic impune introeatis.*

All fear was laid aside when the hostess expressed the welcome of the home. She led the way into the spacious living room filled with rugs, bronzes, and pictures brought back from Constantinople and Athens, where the Dewings lived for several years.

Latin inscriptions excited curiosity, and an effort at translating some of them caused much speculation and laughter. The inscriptions are given in the order that one member found them and without translation so that they may likewise test and interest others who read this article. Attached to a Persian print was Horace's *Persicos odi, puer, apparatus.* Over the mantel of the open fireplace was this riddle:

*Quid facies veneris veneris ante
Nepere aspere asnes ede asedeas.*

Above a closed door that seemed mysterious was the quotation:

Qui hic intrat spem relinquit.

Naturally no guest was anxious to go in that direction. For the loquacious this timely warning was given:

*Qui quae vult dicit quae non vult
audiet.*

And for students of English was this admonition:

Infinitivum ne findas.

The dining room adjoining the living room, is entered through two French doors, one on either side of the rock chimney. Some one guessed the door that led the way to refreshments, for over it were the words:

Vestigia nulla retrorsum.

Like a group of happy youngsters, the Varsity students—many of them grave seniors—formed a line and marched in the direction they were bidden. The dining room was not a *triclinium*, for instead of reclining around the table on three *lecti*, everyone took his *ferculum* and served himself. The table was beautiful in its color scheme and bountiful in its supply of food. All agreed that

Non disputandum est de gustibus.

was a fitting quotation. As many of the group had walked out from the city, these words, too, were appropriate:

Optimum cibi condimentum fames.

Near the bread was the sign *Panem et Circenses.* It took a little reflection to recall the use made in Rome of these words, but everybody knew enough Latin, especially when he saw bread and connected *panem* with pantry, to appreciate their significance. The *caput cenae* was a capacious bowl of scalloped oysters and by the bowl these verses:

*Piscis eram humilis natans in gurgite vasto,
Coctus nunc adsum. Me ne fastidias.*

"Once I was a little fish,
Swimming in the deep;
Now I'm cooked and in a dish—
Count me not too cheap."

Add to the bread and fish many other delightful dishes, and you will understand this sign:

Ex magna cena stomacho fit maxima poena.

Near the water and punch was a placard bearing these words:

Nunc est bibendum.

and later, over the dessert was the sign:

Dulcibus dulcia.

After the supper, the members of the Club conducted their usual hour of reading, Seneca's "Phaedra" being the play for this term.

A MEMBER.

SATURA XI

De Ingenio Q. Horatii Flacci

You ask me what I think of Quintus
 Horatius Flaccus,
 Flaccus, the maker of verse, and the
 friend of the mighty Maecenas,
 Son of a freedman father, yet as
 famed as the greatest of consuls.
 Well do I know the mah, and can
 tell both his life and his nature,
 Which I got from his very own
 lips with a great deal of trouble
 and labor.

• Boldly he started his life in com-
 mand of a Roman legion;
 Ah, but he cut a swath when under
 command of great Brutus,
 O'er the Phillipian plains he dashed
 on a milky-white charger.
 He was a gallant indeed then—But
 hold you a moment.

After the battle was o'er and the
 plains all ghastly with corpses
 Horace had ta'en to his heels in dis-
 tinctly un-Romanish fashion.
 Gone were his noble aims and so was
 his small patrimony.
 Back into Rome he went, a sadder but
 wiser young fellow.

"Ah," said Horace at last when
 safely in Rome he landed,
 "Such is the life of a blood, such is
 the way of ambition.
 I'm through with this sort of career;
 henceforth 'safety first' is my
 motto."

So he got him a job; back into
 normalcy turned he,
 Thinking no more of wars, no more
 of the *cursus honorum*.

"Carpe diem," said he, "Go to! I am
 through with that business."
 So he stayed home of nights, and
 didn't go out with the fellows,
 Forgot how it felt to be young, grew
 old-maidish and priggish:
 "Me for the simple life," he said, he,
 a bachelor of thirty,
 And spent all his extra time in writ-
 ing hexameter verses;
 O what a life to lead for a gay young
 bachelor of thirty.

Vergil one night took him out to
 call on the mighty Maecenas,
 Maecenas, the friend of the muses
 and trusty meal-ticket of poets,
 Who gathered around him the bards
 as a hen gathers 'round her chickens.

To shorten our story a bit, Maecenas
 favored our Horace,
 Made him his trusty friend to do and
 to go as he listed,
 And gave him a Sabine farm where
 free from the sights of the city,

Far from the games and crowds and
 the shows and the flappers,
 Undisturbed he could write the pas-
 sionate odes and the epodes.

Horace is long ago dead; but his
 satires pursue us forever.
 Yes, but I like him ev'n so; for he
 was an honest old Roman,
 And a regular fellow, too. I can see
 him right now in his toga
 Staring at Latin maids as he walked
 down the Via Sacra.

A bit retired he was and filled with
 some crazy notions.

"Better to live," he said, "in a little
 Sabinian farm-house
 Than to be consul in Rome"; and I
 know he was wrong when he said it.
 Yet he was genial too, a free and a
 wholesome companion,
 And at the drinking feasts, he lifted a
 wicked tumbler.

A prince of good fellows he was when
 along with Varius and Vergil,
 They bent o'er their brimming cups
 and sang in the wee hours of the
 morning.

'Tis true that he didn't know the
 very first principles of living,
 Thought loafing the best thing in life
 and hated all bustle and worry,
 Was always teaching a moral, and al-
 ways teaching it wrongly,
 A bit too stuck on himself and his
 satires and odes and epodes;
 But every man has his faults, and
 Horace had his *velut si*

*Egregio insparcos reprehendas cor-
 pore naevos.*

Yet he was true to his muse; a bright
 and a cheerful old poet,
 He wasted no odes on fights or strug-
 gles of nation and nation,
 But sang his songs to his wine, or
 indited a poem to Chloe.

Yet in sober fact our bard was a
 right noble fellow:

Nothing in him was mean; he walked
 in his ways uprightly.

With genial and kindly glance at his
 suffering fellow-mortals,
 And mixed with a bit of sublime his
 little accounts of their foibles.

He was not in the very first rank,
 not with the noblest and daring,
 But with that band serene who live
 their lives justly and gladly.

Looking with tolerant eyes on the
 faults and the sins of their neigh-
 bors.

Submitted as a paper on "Horace
 the Man; a Character Study," by
 Arthur Sampley, a senior student in
 the University of Texas.

A PHILOSOPHER'S TERMS CLARIFIED

"All the words which we employ depend upon sensible ideas and those which are made use of to stand for actions and notions quite removed from sense have their rise from thence, and from obvious sensible ideas are transferred to more abstruse significations. Thus, for example, to image, comprehend, adhere, conceive, instil, disgust, etc., are all words taken from the operation of sensible things and applied to certain modes of thinking."—Weber, *Al., History of Philosophy*, p. 375.

The idea expressed in the extract above can be put simply and clearly this way: every word is first a physical concept. Let me illustrate from examples taken from the extract. "To instil," for instance, (*instillare* from *in* and *stilla*, a drop) means, first, to put in, drop by drop; as to fill a vessel one drop at a time. The derived meaning is to get into the mind gradually a moral precept. Likewise, "to adhere" is to stick to; as for iron to adhere to a magnet, then, to cling to; as for one to cling to his party or to his ideals. The origin is *ad + haerere*. "Disgust" is a taste word. The idea was first a physical repulsion from a bad taste. It is now a mental attitude toward something contrary to good taste. Its origin is *dis* (away from) + *gustare* (to taste).

NOTES

1. Dr. W. J. Battle is away on leave of absence for the spring term. He is teaching in Harvard University.

2. Dr. Henry B. Dewing will be on the staff of the University of California (the Southern Branch) for the summer session. He will offer two advanced courses, one in the *Annals* of Tacitus, the other a course in the *Satires* of Juvenal and Horace.

3. Dr. D. A. Penick, in addition to his duties as Dean of the second Summer Session of the University of Texas, will give an advanced course in Latin.

4. The Latin faculty of the First Term of the Summer Session of the University of Texas will be:

Dr. Donald Cameron of Boston University. Latin 8 and 13.

Miss Ruby Terrill of Commerce Normal. Latin B and Education 124.

Mrs. Myrtle E. Clopton of Dallas High School. Latin A and 102.

Miss Roberta F. Lavender of University of Texas. Latin 5 and Greek 199.

5. The Latin Departments of the four high schools in Dallas are planning a "Latin Week," covering the dates April 10-14. Closing this week there will be on Saturday a gathering of Latin teachers within a radius of sixty miles. Every teacher will be permitted to bring also one student to represent her school. The idea is borrowed from the district meets of the Interscholastic League. If this venture proves successful, it is hoped that other centers will have a similar program. Contemporaneous with the meet will be a second assembly of the State Classical Division as planned for in Houston last November.

6. The following note of appreciation from Professor Thos. L. Fitzhugh, formerly at the head of the Latin Department of the University of Texas, now holding a similar position at the University of Virginia, shows that the venture of the Texas *Latin Leaflet* may inspire a like effort on the part of another state university.

University, Va.

March 10, 1923.

My dear Miss Roberta:—

Thank you heartily for the complete file of the *Latin Leaflet*, which has very much delighted me, and not seldom instructed me. I wish it might go to every teacher and every friend of Latin in the United States. That being impossible I wish it might go to every teacher and friend of Latin in Virginia. That being also impossible I wish some energetic and capable person would try to imitate it for us.

Please remember me as you get out your future numbers.

Faithfully yours,

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

7. The State Department of Education has added to its staff Miss Margaret Cotham. Miss Cotham will visit and inspect high schools with special reference to Latin. She is well qualified to do this work. Since her graduation from the University of Texas she has had charge of the Latin in the Hillsboro High School, where she has built up a strong department. She will carry into her new position the same energy, efficiency, and enthusiasm that has characterized her work elsewhere.