

## Grinchus Qui Saturnalia Rapuit

Vesper Saturnalium erat et Pompeiani magnae celebrationi paene parati sunt. Grinchus autem parvum oppidum de Monte Vesuvio spectans stabat. Scivit Pompeianos esse laetos sed non futuros esse quod consilium crudele in animo habebat.

Quam primum omnes lucernae extinctae erant, ad parvum canem suum Grinchus accessit et cornu in capite imposuit. Tum Grinchus canem cum carro coniunxit et in carro maximum saccum imposuit. Canis tum Grinchum de monte traxit et per silentium in dormiens oppidum pervenerunt.

Grinchus in quamque casam per impluvium descendit. Cibus magno convivio et omnia ornamenta casae derapuit. Nihil reliquit--ne coronam quidem in ianua.

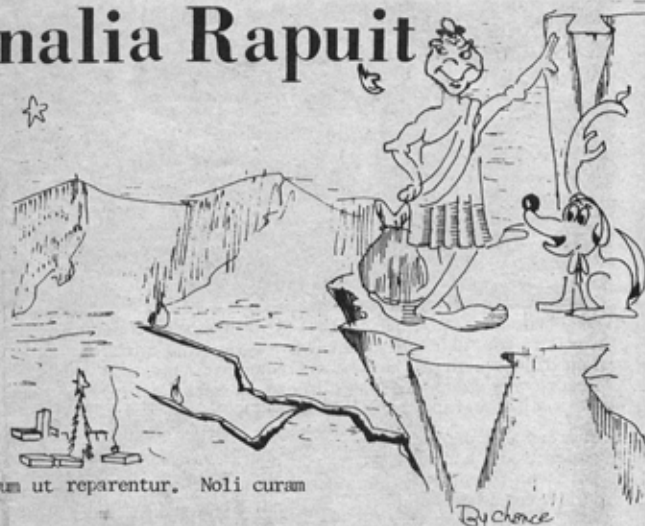
Grinchus in ultima casa deponebat coronam in magnum saccum quando Aemilia, puella parva quae V annos habebat, in atrium intraret. Videns Grinchum Aemilia, "Bone vir," inquit, "cur cibum et omnia ornamenta rapis?"

Grinchus respondit, "Mihi capienda sunt ad tabernam prope forum ut reparentur. Noli curam habere. Dormi; mox ea ad te reportabo."

Prima luce Grinchus canisque montem ascendebant. Iter erat durum quod carrus gravis ornamentis et cibo erat. Tandem ad summum Vesuvii pervenerunt. Maximum silentium erat. Deinde carmen procul audiebant, et verba, "Io Saturnalia, Io Saturnalia" cognoscebant. Cives Pompeiorum laeti non miseri erant! Tum Grinchus comprehendit Saturnalia magis quam cibum et ornamenta esse.

Grinchus canisque subito de monte iterum descenderunt, et in oppidum properaverunt. Grinchus omnia ornamenta et cibum rediit. Tum cives Pompeiorum Grinchum rogaverunt ut cum eis remaneret. Omnes laeti erant et una voce clamabant,

"IO SATURNALIA!"



## Dis Manibus/Requiescant in Pace

As in many cultures, ancient Romans felt strongly about funerary customs and life after death. This is clearly evidenced in the great care they gave the construction and maintenance of their burial tombs and columbaria.

To study one of the most dominant influences on Roman burial customs and the best examples of early Italic tombs, however, one must travel north of Rome to an area called Etruria--the home of the mysterious Etruscans.

Etruscan interest in tombs dates back to the 7th century B.C. when they began to carve out chamber tombs (tumuli) from solid rock and then pile dirt over each tomb to form a commemorative mound. Soon whole cities similar to the area pictured to the right were built up.

Even more impressive than the exterior shapes of these tombs were the ornately carved and decorated interiors.

There are many cities in Etruria with excellent examples of Etruscan tomb art, but the two best cities are Tarquinia and Cerveteri. At Tarquinia, the Tomb of Hunting and Fishing (pictured below) gives an attractive view of Etruscan "heaven." The tomb is dated 520-510 B.C., when the Etruscan ruling class was very prosperous.

At Cerveteri the Tomb of the Reliefs (illustrated at the right) had places for over 40 burials. Its walls and pillars are covered with relief representations of the objects of daily life and weapons. It is the best archaeological documentation of daily life in Etruria.

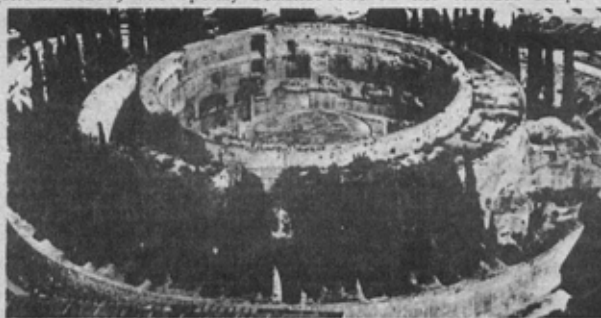


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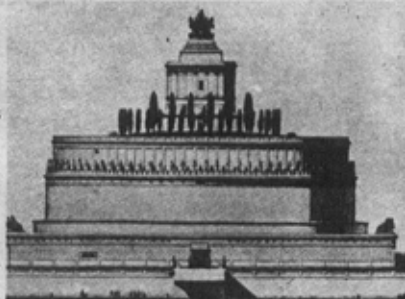
## DIS MANIBUS (concluded)

Later, during the Empire, the design of Etruscan tombs was copied by wealthy Romans in their own burial chambers. Thus in 28 B.C. the emperor Augustus began construction on his own tomb in the Campus Martius. This mausoleum (shown below) was openly reminiscent of the tumulus shape



of Etruscan tombs and consisted of a series of concentric vaulted corridors in concrete, rising four stories, surrounding a central hollow cylinder for Augustus' ashes. Before the door stood the bronze tablets bearing the emperor's autobiography.

Hadrian was another emperor who had an Etruscan mausoleum built for himself. His massive tomb was built along the Tiber. Hadrian's tomb openly copied Augustus' and had a spiral ramp that led up to the tomb's center chamber which has almost the same dimensions as



Augustus'. The top of Hadrian's tomb was covered with earth and planted with cypresses, the tree of immortality. The whole was surmounted by a colossal bronze four-horse chariot.

During the Middle Ages the Papacy converted Hadrian's tomb into a fortress and a prison. At present a statue of the archangel Michael replaces Hadrian's chariot to commemorate the appearance of an angel during a plague in Medieval Rome. Supposedly the angel was seen to stand atop the tomb and smite the plague with his blazing sword in response to the prayers of the people. Hadrian's tomb is currently called the Castel Sant' Angelo.

## NUNC EST BIBENDUM!



The Bibendum Story

Bibendum, one of the world's oldest and most recognized trademarks, symbolizes Michelin's service to the driving public in over 150 countries.

'Bib' as he is affectionately called, originated in 1898 at the Lyons Exhibition in France. It was there that Edouard Michelin saw a display of tires stacked one on top of the other. His inventive imagination aroused, Edouard visualized what seemed at that time to be a human form outlined by the stacked arrangement of tires. He remarked to his brother André that if the tires had arms, they would resemble a man.

André agreed.

André commissioned an artist to prepare a number of sketches based upon Edouard's idea. One of the drawings pictured Bib as a round beer drinker who, lifting his glass, shouted, "Nunc est Bibendum!" (Now is the time to drink!)

The sketch reminded André of the tire display at Lyons; and "Nunc est Bibendum" recalled the slogan Michelin was currently using. "Michelin tires swallow up all obstacles." Additional sketches were submitted. The beer bottle was replaced with a champagne glass. Bib raised his goblet of nails and glass while proposing a toast to all road hazards.

Bibendum was not officially christened until Thérèse, the famous race driver, who was preparing for the Paris-Amsterdam race shouted as André passed, "I say, there goes Bibendum!" Bib's popularity spread throughout the world along with the famous Michelin tire. Bib walked, danced, jumped, laughed, made jokes.

Today, Bibendum is widely recognized by young and old alike as Michelin's congenial international spokesman. He stands as a symbol of Michelin's pioneering leadership and high standard of technological achievement.

Submitted by Kent Hazen, Latin II, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN

## INTRODUCING: A LATIN FULL COLOR COMIC BOOK



A high quality comic book in Latin that stresses current usage in everyday situations is now available. The books are published monthly from October to May. The text is prepared by leading experts of the "Fondazione Latinitas" of Rome.

The comics come in two levels, ADOLESCENS and IUVENIS.

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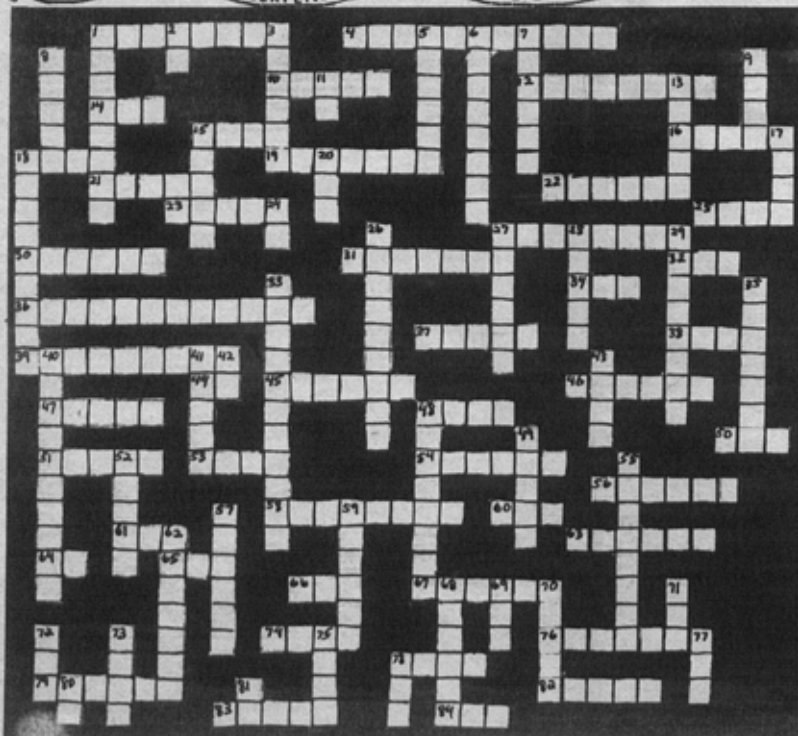
## A MATCHING QUIZ FOR LATIN FOOTNOTE ABBREVIATIONS...

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| — c./ca.    | A. for example          |
| — et. al.   | B. below                |
| — ibid.     | C. and others           |
| — op. cit.  | D. here and there       |
| — e.g.      | E. see                  |
| — supra     | F. compare              |
| — passim    | G. the place cited      |
| — cf.       | H. previously cited     |
| — idem      | I. about (approx. date) |
| — loc. cit. | J. that is              |
| — sic       | K. same reference       |
| — vide      | L. thus                 |
| — infra     | M. above                |
| — i.e.      | N. same person          |

## LATIN VOCABULARY X-WORD PUZZLE

by Debbie Messenger, former Latin II student at Pike High School, Indianapolis, IN

LONGUM ANIMAL EST SERPENS QUOD EDIT MURES ET SACRUM AESCULAPIO ESSERE



## ACROSS

1. farmer
4. they will
10. often
12. letter
14. with
15. trumpet
16. reason
18. after
19. similar
21. between
22. wagon
23. across
25. life
27. I await
30. I shall be taken
31. because of
32. why?
34. king
36. they will be set free
37. game
38. boy
39. greatness
44. away from
45. I dwell
46. queen
47. dog
48. without
50. peace
51. all
53. there are

54. native land
56. woman
58. twelve
60. husband
61. in that place
63. sky
64. near
65. not
66. at the foot of
67. slave
74. tomorrow
76. lieutenant
78. in front of
79. kingdom
82. year
83. foot soldiers
84. but
20. soon
24. if
26. grain
27. we shall be
28. gate
29. they capture
33. beauty
35. chance
40. authority
41. we give
42. on account of
43. yesterday
48. seventh
49. daughter
52. fire
55. window
57. against
59. goddess (abl. Pl.)
62. meanwhile
68. you (Pl.) were
69. road
70. forest
71. for a long time
72. through
73. well
75. bird
77. I am
78. or
80. and
81. about

## DOWN

1. friendship
2. on
3. summer
5. courage
6. I praise highly
7. short
8. I praise
9. death
11. out of
13. place
15. earth
17. water
18. risk



NOX ANTE SATURNALIA

Erat nox ante Saturnalia, ubi totum per domum  
Nullum animal movebat, ne mus quidem;  
Tibialia suspendebantur prope compluvium cum cura,  
Per spem Saturnus nox ibi futurum;  
Liberi crispabant omnes grati in suis lectis;  
Dum visus dulcem salaverunt per sua capita;  
Et mater in sua mitra, et ego in meo galero,  
Admodum constitueramus nostra cerebra pro longo hiberno somno,  
Ubi extensus in pratulo emerit talis sonus,  
Ut ego prostererem ex meo lecto ad videndum quid esset labor.  
Procul ad fenestram volavi ut fulgor,  
Resignavi foriculas et patefecer cingulum.  
Luna in mamma modo-decessi nivis  
Dedit sitorem meridiei rebus imis,  
Ubi, quid meo admiranti oculo apparuit,  
Autem parva trabea, et octo minuti renones.  
Cum parvo vetore agitatore tam strenuo et acri,  
Ut ego cogitarem in puncto hunc debere esse Saturnum.  
Rapidus aequis renones eius venerunt.  
Et sibilavit, et clamavit, et appellavit eos nominibus:  
"Nunc, Dasher! Nunc, Dancer! Nunc, Prancer et Vixen!  
Perge, Kometesi Perge, Cupidi! Perge, Donder et Blixen!  
Ad summum vestibulum! Ad summum murum!  
Nunc procul impinget! Procul impinget! Procul impinget, omnes  
Tam frostes ante ferocem turbine volant  
Quando occurrunt impedimentum, surgunt ad caelum  
Quam sursum ad tectum renones volaverunt  
Trahea plena nugarum et Saturni etiam--  
Et tunc in fulgore, audivi in tecto  
Exultantes et ferientes omnes parvas ungulas.  
Tamquam intraxi meum caput, et circa distorquebam,  
De compluvio Saturnus venit cum saltu.  
Vestiebatur totus in pelle, de capite ad pedem.  
Eius vestitus toti inquinabatur cum fraxinibus et fuliginibus;  
Fascem nugarum jactaverat in suo dorso,  
Et videtur similis institori diligenter aperienti suam fascem.  
Eius oculi quam canduerunt! Eius gelasini quam hilaris!  
Eius genae erant similes rosae, eius nasus similis ceraso!  
Eius lepidum parvum os trabeatur sursum simile arco.  
Et barba in suo mento erat tam alba quam nix;  
Habuerat latum vultum et rotundum parvum ventrem  
Qui labefactavit ubi risit ut patera plena gelatae.  
Obesus et pinguis, recte hilaris vetus faunus;  
Et risi ubi vidi eum, me contempto;  
Nictu suorum oculorum et flexu sui capitis  
Mox fecit me certior me habere nihil timere;  
Nullum dixit verbum, sed statim ivit ad suum factum,  
Et implevit tota tibialia; tunc distorsit cum impetu,  
Et ponens suum digitum prope suum nasum,  
Et dans nutum, in adversum compluvium surrexit.  
Salut in suam trabeam, suo jago dedit sillium,  
Et procul toti volaverunt simili plumae cardui.  
Autem audivi eum exclamare agentem e visu...  
"IO SATURNALIA OMNIBUS ET OMNIBUS BONAM NOCTEM!"

## SATURNUS vs. Santa

The origins of Saturnalia date back to the early days of Roman religion. This festival was part of the calendar of Numa and it corresponded with the winter solstice with celebrations beginning on Dec. 17. Saturnalia takes its name from the father of Jupiter, Saturnus, who was demoted to a god of sowing after being violently ejected from Mt. Olympus.

Because Romans traditionally sacrificed to Saturnus in the Greek style (i.e. with head uncovered), it is generally thought that this worship may have been totally Greek in origin. A temple to Saturnus stood at the foot of the Capitoline hill in Rome and was used as the national treasury.

The Roman historian Livy writes that little is known of the festival except that it originated in 217 B.C. The poet Catullus called it the merriest festival of the year, the OPTIMUS DIERUM. Slaves were allowed temporary liberty, presents were exchanged--particularly wax candles and small pottery dolls. A mock king or Lord of Misrule, SATURNALICIUS PRINCEPS was also elected for the festival.

By the 4th century A.D., much of the festivity was transferred to New Year's Day, which then became blended with the later celebration of Christmas.

Although Santa Claus has an historical origin in Saint Nicholas, many of his qualities and activities grew out of the ancient Saturnalia traditions.

Saint Nicholas is traditionally identified as a 4th century A.D. bishop of Myra in Asia Minor. Once canonized he became the patron saint of children and sailors. In the Netherlands his feast was celebrated on December 6. Later, the English contracted the Dutch "Sint Nikolaas" to Santa Claus, and moved his feast to the English gift exchange holiday, Christmas (i.e. the Mass of Christ).

It should also be noted that although the Mass of Christ is celebrated on December 25, there is no evidence that Christ was born on that date. December 25 was designated by the Emperor Constantine as part of his plan to supplant the worship of the sun god, Sol Invictus, with the worship of the Son of God. He showed equal political wisdom by designating the Day of the Sun (Sunday) as a day for Christian worship, instead of the customary Sabaoth Day of earlier Judaeo-Christian tradition.



## classified ads



## IMPERIAL STABLE FOR SALE

The emperor is selling his complete stable. Arabian mares and stallions. Battle trained and suitable for stud service and foaling. Many imported from Judea. Send agent with letters of reference to the House of Marcus near the Palatine.

## JUST IN TIME FOR SATURNALIA

Our shelves are overflowing with your favorite dona! Don't miss our mega-supply of sigillaria et ceriae candellae. Your "Optimus Dierum" just won't be complete without our party supplies. Fratri Bolani with V locations in Rome.

## APOCOLOCYNTOSIS

The Pumpkinification of Claudius is now available in soft scroll. This clever, original and amusing skit on the deification of Claudius is by the upcoming author Seneca. A special autograph party will be held A.D. III Non. Dec. from the 1st to the 5th hour in the Market Bibliopola, south of the Ara Pacis.

## LONELY?

For a bonum tempus ask for Messalina at the postern gate of the Imperial Palaces.

## IO SATURNALIA!

Season's Greetings to all readers from your editor, Patte Owings.

## SHOP SPACE FOR RENT

Prime locations available in the Basilica Julia. Established Mercatores only need apply.

BUDGING GENIUS: 1-Julia Donna; 2-F; 3-Angustus Clavus; 4-Marsyas; 5-orare; 6-sortition; 7-Delphi; 8-perfect; 9-Damocles; 10-Graciae; 11-Tarquinius Superbus; 12-salus.

POMPEIANA was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1974 as a National not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the secondary school level.

THE POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER is published monthly during the school year by Pompeiana, Inc., 6026 Indianapolis Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220. Articles for publication should be submitted to Patte Owings, Editor. Art should be submitted in black felt pen on white paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are \$2.50 per year for students. The NEWSLETTER is a free membership benefit for Adult or Contributing members.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Be at the Rostrum on the upcoming Ides for discussion on the proposed Plebiscitum concerning a fire wall for Trajan's market and the deplorable conditions at Rome's public baths. Remember, it's your right to cast your ostra on these matters--if you don't, don't complain later on.  
Your Consuls

## CONFIDENTIAL TO VIRGINIA

Salve, Virginia,

Amici tui parvi errant. Dubitatione aetatis dubitantis induci sunt. Non credunt nisi vident. Credunt nihil existere posse quod intellegi animis parvis eorum non possit. Omnes animi, Virginia, aut virorum aut liberorum parvi sunt. In hoc magno mundo nostro. Homo in mente est parvum insectum. mica, comparatus ad mundum circum se. conlatus ad illam mentem quae intelligere omnem veritatem et sapientiam potest.

Non credere Sancto Nikolai? Simile est dicere te faunis non credere!

Ita, Virginia. Sanctus Nikolaus vivit. Immo vero vivit quam certe tam amor et benignitas et dedicatio vivunt. Gratias Deo ago Sanctum Nikolai vivere et victurum esse per omne tempus! Mille annos, minime decem milles multiplicatos annos abhinc, animum liberorum beatum facere pergit.

# Roga Me Aliquid ab Annia Maia

Dear Annia,

Perhaps you can help me with a problem. For some unknown reason at this time of year everyone starts talking about Saturnalia. I used to believe in Saturnus when I was little, but it's something people ought to outgrow, don't you think? Even my pater gets upset with me when I tell my little sister that there really isn't any Saturnus. My mother doesn't really want to get involved, but she suggested that I write to you. She says "Whatever Annia writes in the Pompeiana Newsletter is always the truth." So, come on, Annia, level with me. Is there really a Saturnus?

Signed, Dubitans Domitia.

Dear, Dubitans,

Where is your Saturnalia spirit? Perhaps you may think that you are too mature for such deities. Remember, the true meaning in Saturnalia is not whether or not there is a Saturn, but rather the "spiritus" of the occasion. O.K., so Saturnus doesn't bring you your gifts. You're old enough now to realize that all those years of receiving gifts from Saturnus was to teach you how much fun it could be to give to others—to see the absolute look of joy on their faces as they receive. Besides, it's very un-Roman of you to go around openly doubting the existence of the gods. Please reconsider your stance and try to get into the proper spirit. Try making the Saturnalia tray in Claudia's column to help you get started; or at least order your slave to fix it up. Go ahead, leave a few goodies out for Saturnus—do it for the little ones, and I'll bet you'll have a little fun yourself. IO SATURNALIA!

Dear Annia,

Do you have any suggestions on how I can keep my kid sister out of my cubiculum? I am XIV years old and she is IX. She keeps jumping on my lectulum and breaking the leather straps, and I get frowned at by Medius the repair-slave. She also gets into my scrinium and reads my secret scrolls. I can't complain to my pater because my sister is his deliciolae, and my mother just thinks it's all very cute.

Sign me, Irata Soror!

Dear Irata,

Your sister is really just trying to get your attention. Spend a little time with her in the atrium and maybe she won't destroy your lectulum. If you don't want her in your scrinium, find your brother's tabella and teach her how to write with a stylus on wax. Give her assignments. Have her write a letter to Saturnus. Give her some special fun activity to look forward to if she's good, and this will give her a reason to be good! Bona Fortuna!

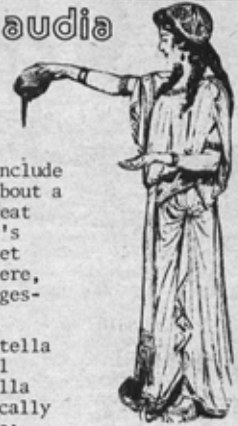


## POETAE ANGULVS

Martial, the Roman epigrammatic poet, was born in Bilbilis, Spain, in A.D. 40; however, he spent most of his life in Rome among the imperial circles of Titus, Domitian and Trajan. His friendships also included Pliny the Younger, Juvenal and the grammarian Quintilian.

Martial's favorite form of writing was the epigram, a brief, pithy, pointed piece of poetry characterized by an unexpected twist of wit at the end and by original meter and form.

## Cooking with Claudia



IO SATURNALIA! Tis the season pro donis, ludis et bono cibo! If you are planning a Roman Saturnalia celebration, you will want to include some tasty Latin dulcia. How about a Saturnalia tray as a special treat for those who attend your pater's salutatio during Saturnalia. Let your own imagination run wild here, but I've put together a few suggestions to help you get started.

Primo, you will need a large patella decorated, perhaps, with special paper or greenery. On the patella arrange your goodies as artistically as you can. These could include: pomegranate seeds, slivered almonds, grapes coated with honey, raisins, fresh and dried apples, fresh and dried pears, dried apricots, pistachios, dried figs (split, stuffed with nuts and re-sealed), roasted chestnuts (be sure to slit the tip of each chestnut before roasting it, or it will explode in the oven!), and two special items for which I have included recipes below: Stuffed Dates and Spicy Sweet Nuts.

### STUFFED DATES DIPPED IN HONEY

20 pitted dates Split the almonds in half lengthwise and stuff each date with one 10 almonds blanched almond half. Heat the honey in a small saucepan. When the honey begins to foam up, roll each date in salt and drop it into the honey. Cook briefly in the honey, but do not let the honey start to caramelize. Remove the dates and place them on a lightly greased dish.

### SPICY SWEET NUTS

1 egg white Heat the oven to 300°. Place 2 cups pecans/walnuts nuts in a small bowl; pour the 1/4 cup honey egg white over the nuts until the nuts are coated and sticky. 1 tablespoon cinnamon Sprinkle the cinnamon over the nuts, pour on the honey, and stir until the nuts are evenly coated. Spread on a baking sheet and bake for 30 minutes.

### BONUM APPETITUM ET IO SATURNALIA!

## MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS

A sample epigram follows (6.63,5-6):

"MUNERA MAGNA TAMEN MISIT"  
SED MISIT IN HAMO;  
ET PISCATOREM PISCIS AMARE POTEST?

"Still he sent great gifts"  
But he sent them on a hook;  
and is a fish able to love a fisherman?

Martial's 15 extant books of epigrams give a graphic picture of life in 1st century B.C. Rome.

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the 2nd wife of Septimius Severus.
2. T/F: While riding Pegasus, Perseus killed the Chimaera.
3. What is the Latin term for the narrow colored strip on a tunic?
4. \_\_\_\_\_, the satyr, played the discarded flute of Athena.
5. What is the Latin verb root of PERORATION?
6. The English term for election by lots is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Where was the Greek navel (Omphalos) of earth located?
8. A contrary to past fact conditional clause uses what tense of the subjunctive?
9. Who had a sword hung over his head for envying a king?
10. The Latin name for the grey-haired sisters of Medusa was \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last king of Rome.
12. What is the Latin root of SALUBRIOUS?

## How Well Did You Read?

1. Who called Saturnalia the OPTIMUS DIEM?
2. What does NUNC EST BIBENDUM mean and which company uses it as its trademark?
3. Which Roman author was born in Bilbilis, Spain?
4. Who was the first emperor to build an Etruscan-style tomb for himself?
5. Why is there an angel atop Hadrian's tomb today?
6. Quid Aemilia Grincho dixit?
7. What was a SATURNALICIUS PRINCEPS supposed to do?
8. Who decided that Christ's birth should be celebrated on December 25?
9. Which Etruscan tomb is the best archaeological documentation of daily life in ancient Etruria?
10. On what day in December did the celebration of Saturnalia begin on the calendar of Numa?