



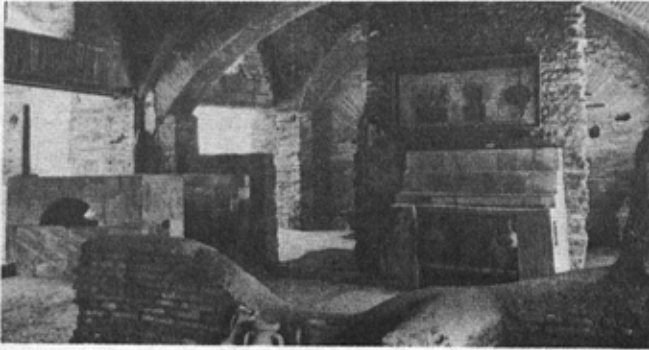
# POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

VOL. XI, NO.2

OCT. A.D. MCMLXXXIV

## HILARITAS

(Submitted by Rev. Gene Ulles, Heelan H.S. Sioux City, IA)



"Hilaritas" est programma televisionis Americae. MCMLXXXIV est secundus annus hujus programmat. Urbs Bostoniensis est locus programmat -- in "bar" (ubi amici conveniunt ad bibendum) qui habet nomen "Hilaritas." Hic "bar" est locus amicus in quo populus viciniae possunt venire, sedere, habere potionem dilectam, et disputare eventa indigena.

Personae principes sunt Samuelis, Diana, Carla, "Magister," Norm et Cliff. Samuelis, possessor hujus "bar," est vir pulcher qui amat videre et dicere cum

feminis. Ludos magnopere amat; quidem lusit "baseball" ubi erat iuvenior. Samuelis dicit de ludis multum; non cupit considerari ab aliis virum intelligentem, praesertim ab emptoribus suis. Diana laborat in hoc "bar" -- haec femina pulchra ministrat potiones emptoribus in mensis. Ea quoque est discipula ad universitatem -- Diana est valde intellegens. Samuelis non saepe intellegit multa dicta Dianae. Hoc anno Samuelis et Diana inter se amant. "Magister" est "bar-curator" -- vir senior qui non videtur esse intellegens -- apparet perturbatus in sermone sua. Sed "Magister" habet cor aureum et, igitur, omnes eum amant. Carla, altera femina quae ministrat emptoribus, est mulier dura -- dicit magna voce et inludit Dianam quod Diana cupit esse femina erudita.

Duo amici qui saepe veniunt ad "Hilaritatem" causa requietis sunt Norm et Cliff. Norm, emptor constans, est vir pinguis notus praecipue propter facetias acres et amorem multae cervisiae. Cliff, ultima persona constans programmat, est amicus Norm et pecuniam meret ut vir qui portat et tradit epistulas casis.

Omni hebdomate hae personae evocant risus ex omnibus qui vident hoc programma. "Hilaritas" auditoribus Americanis placet quod possumus videre nos in his personis.

## SILK SACKS ROME

(Excerpt from "Silk: Queen of Fabrics," by Barry Hoberman which appeared in *Sky*, the Delta Air Lines Inflight Magazine, May, 1984)

"We do not know when the earliest samples of silk reached the West, but we may imagine that the filmy, feather-light fabric mesmerized all who saw and felt it for the first time. Silk textiles in substantial quantities were first imported into the Near East and eastern Mediterranean during the 1st Century BC. And Chinese silk probably reached Rome -- via Egypt, Syria or Palestine, no doubt -- for the first time during the reign of Augustus (27 BC-14 AD).

"The timing of silk's arrival in Rome makes perfect sense. The Augustan Age was an era of consummate luxury and extravagance. The Roman Empire was at its cultural zenith, and its citizens, speedily becoming accustomed to having the best of everything, especially coveted the rare and exotic products of faraway, little-known lands. Author L. Boulnois has picturesquely characterized the period as one in which 'gourmets, idle and apoplectic, would gorge themselves on foie gras, cockscomb stew, fattened snails cooked in wine... Great ladies would powder their hair with gold and scatter rare and perfumed plants upon the floors of their houses...' Given the determinedly profligate atmosphere of the times, it is no wonder that silk garments became the rage for fashionable women and men of the upper class. Naturally, the astronomical cost of silk only added to the intrinsic appeal that the gauzy material had for the rich and influential.

"Alas, there was, very shortly, a backlash to all this indulgence. The Emperor Tiberius was convinced that the wild, new sartorial habits were having an effeminizing effect on Roman males. In 14 AD, he pushed through a decree prohibiting men from donning silk clothing, which 'dishonored' them. Some decades later, the Roman naturalist Pliny the Elder, evidently scandalized by the sheer silk outfits that au courant women were then sporting, dropped a caustic remark in his *Natural History* about Roman matrons who would 'flaunt transparent raiment in public.'

"Remarkably, at the same time that silk was causing such a stir throughout the Roman Empire, the Roman populace was still stunningly ignorant of the precise method by which silk was obtained. They knew that silk originated in China, a country about which they knew virtually nothing more. (In fact, the name that the Romans used for the Chinese, the 'Seres,' was derived from the Latin word for silk, *sericum*. China was thus 'The Silk Country' or 'Silkland.') However, their ideas of how silk occurred in nature were far off the mark, indeed. (cont. p. 2)



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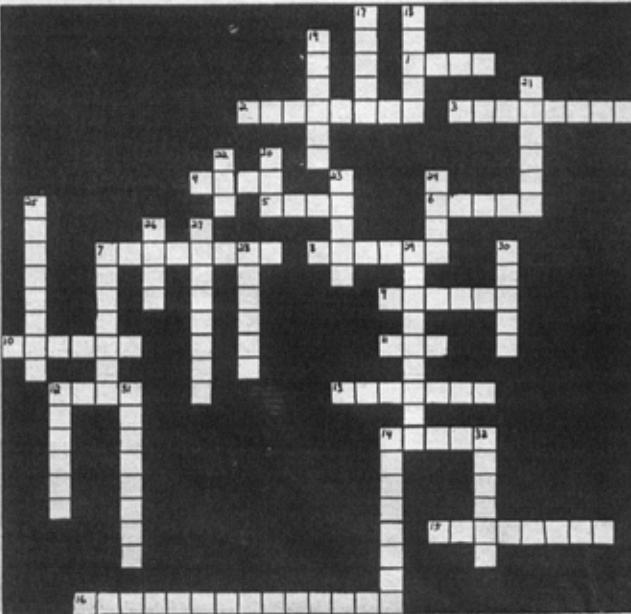
TO ADDRESSEE OR CURRENT TEACHER OF LATIN:

LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

SILK (continued from page one)

"The poet Virgil, writing in the 1st Century BC, had spoken of silk as 'the delicate wool that the Seres comb from the leaves of their trees.' In the following century, Pliny the Elder would repeat the same bizarre misconception. Only Pausanias, a 2nd-Century Greek geographer, came close to the truth. He wrote that silk threads were produced by 'a little animal' -- showing no awareness, though, that the animal's cocoon was the key to the process.

"Ironically, Pausanias' report that silk came from an animal appears to have had no impact in the West. People may have even rejected his claim as being just too far-fetched, for two centuries later we see the 4th-Century Roman historian, Ammianus Marcellinus, opting for the fatuous explanation advanced earlier by Virgil and Pliny. 'In the land of the Seres,' asserted Ammianus, 'there are many gloomy forests. The trees are constantly sprinkled with water, as is done with skins that have to be softened, and from the down so obtained they weave the fine and delicate material known as silk.'"



## MYTHOLOGY X-WORD

## ACROSS

1. Victory goddess
2. Chief muse
3. # on Olympic council
4. The Great Mother
5. Lunar goddess
6. Fine Arts goddesses
7. 3-headed dog
8. Olympic drink
9. Styx ferryman
10. Fire/forged god
11. Pandora's
12. Zeus' wife
13. Another name for Zeus
14. Agriculture goddess
15. Greatest Greek hero
16. Hundred-hand monster

## DOWN

17. Muse of erotic poetry
18. Zeus showered \_\_\_\_\_ with gold
19. God of poetry & music
20. Latin root for "bad"
21. Uranus was named after \_\_\_\_\_
22. God that played the pipe
23. God of the Underworld
24. Latin word for love
25. Monster with a man's body and a bull's head
26. God of love

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27. Half-gods are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
7. Half-man, half-horse
28. God of the sky
29. Goddess of love and beauty
30. King of Crete, husband of Pasiphae
12. Carrier of messages
31. Olympic food
14. One-eyed monsters
32. The four brightest stars in the constellation form the \_\_\_\_\_ of Pegasus.

(A special thanks to Romanitas, Anoka, MN for this puzzle)

## MIX AND MATCH BONANZA

## QUIS ERAT QUIS IN LITTERIS ROMANIS

- |                                       |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Started Roman Comedy               | _____ Ovid            |
| B. The Father of Latin Poetry         | _____ Vergil          |
| C. The Father of Latin Prose          | _____ Plautus         |
| D. Author of over Five Hundred Books  | _____ Quintilian      |
| E. The Greatest Roman Orator          | _____ Varro           |
| F. A Writer of Biographies            | _____ Cicero          |
| G. A Roman Poet Who Taught Philosophy | _____ Publilius Syrus |
| H. The First Real Historian           | _____ Nepos           |
| I. The First Great Lyric Poet of Rome | _____ Cato            |
| J. Famous for his work on rhetoric    | _____ Ennius          |
| K. The Greatest of Roman Poets        | _____ Lucretius       |
| L. Rome's Most Perfect Lyric Poet     | _____ Sallust         |
| M. A Model for Later Historians       | _____ Catullus        |
| N. The Author of Metamorphoses        | _____ Horace          |
| O. A Slave Who Became a Fabulist      | _____ Livy            |

## HERCULIS LABORES

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Nemean Lion              | _____ First Labor    |
| B. Visit to Realms of Pluto | _____ Second Labor   |
| C. Bull                     | _____ Third Labor    |
| D. Live Boar                | _____ Fourth Labor   |
| E. Regiment for Women       | _____ Fifth Labor    |
| F. Hydra                    | _____ Sixth Labor    |
| G. Horses of Diomedes       | _____ Seventh Labor  |
| H. Golden Apples            | _____ Eighth Labor   |
| I. Cerynian Stag            | _____ Ninth Labor    |
| J. Geryon's Oxen            | _____ Tenth Labor    |
| K. Augean Stables           | _____ Eleventh Labor |
| L. Birds with Brazen Beaks  | _____ Twelfth Labor  |

## FIGURE OF SPEECH WORD SEARCH

ELLIPSES  
HYPERBATON  
HYSTERON  
HENDIADYS  
ZEUGMA  
PLEONASM

METONOMY  
SYNECDOCHE  
HYPERBOLE  
LITOTES  
ASYNDETON  
POLYSYNDETON

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

## POTESNE RECOGNOSCERE HAEC CARMINA OPTIMA ET EORUM AUCTORES?

- |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. Quid Ei Est Amor?                  | -- Minima Vertrix              |
| II. Te Desiderans.                    | -- Johannus Mora               |
| III. Haesitatus in Te.                | -- Leonellus Richardus         |
| IV. Ruptores Lemurum.                 | -- Raymundus Collocator Iunior |
| V. Quando Columbae Lacrimant.         | -- Filius Regis                |
| VI. Ea Resilit.                       | -- Cynthia Laupura             |
| VII. Vitra Solis Nocte.               | -- Coreus Cor                  |
| VIII. Insaniamus!                     | -- Filius Regis et Res Novae   |
| IX. Si Hoc Est Id.                    | -- Hueus Lewis et Nova         |
| X. Quando in Meis Bracchis Rursus es. | -- Peobus Bryfilius            |





## THE STORY OF HALLOWEEN

November 1, feast of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, is the day in which the church glorifies God for all his saints, known and unknown. It is one of the principal feasts of the year in the Roman Catholic Church; all are obliged to hear Mass on it. Its origin probably lies in the common commemoration of martyrs who died in groups or whose names were unknown. In 609, Pope Boniface IV dedicated the Pantheon at Rome to Our Lady and all martyrs, and by 900 All Saints was generally

celebrated on November 1. In medieval England the festival was known as All Hallows; hence the name Halloween (Hallows' Eve) for the preceding day (October 31). Halloween is associated, in countries where Celtic influence is strong, with age-old customs peculiar to that night. In certain parts of the British Isles bonfires (bone-fires) and fortune-telling like those of midsummer night continue.

One Celtic belief, which may explain the pre-occupation with ghosts and death on this night, is the ancient tradition of celebrating November 1 as the feast of Samhain, a date which marked the end of summer and the festival of the dead. On this feast the spirits of the departed were supposed to visit their relatives in search of warmth and good cheer.

Elsewhere, especially in America, mumming and masquerading are popular, and jack-o'-lanterns are displayed. Tales of witches and ghosts are told, and in remote communities old superstitions are kept. One of the special games, bobbing for apples, is known to date from the Middle Ages.

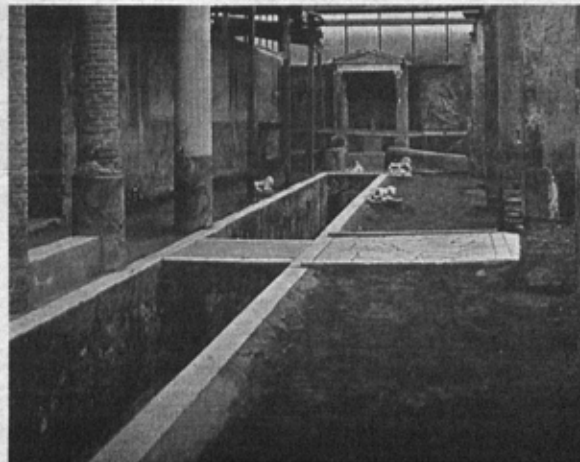
## PISCIS BENE EMPTUS

In old Pompeii wealthy citizens such as Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus, whose pergola and fish pond are shown to the right, knew well the adage, "After three days both guests and fish begin to smell." As a result, if Marcus wanted fresh smelling and tasting fish, he knew he had to raise his own or at least buy them live and keep them living in his own ponds until he was ready to serve them in the triclinium. It's a trick that the wealthy have picked up on



repeatedly throughout history. Thomas Jefferson had a fish pond built at Monticello (see insert at left) so that he, too, could keep fish alive until they were ready to be cooked and served. And now, lo and behold (Nil Novi sub Sole), Michael Hartman of the Florida Institute of Technology is teaching students his "new discovery": fish can be

raised in a person's backyard for as little as 50¢ per pound. According to an article entitled "Cheap Fish" that appeared in the August '84 issue of *Omni*, Hartman says that all that's required to enjoy this new discovery is a backyard pond, a wading pool or an old concrete septic tank. A 3' deep pool, 12' in diameter is large enough to raise 100 pounds of fish in a growing season. These fish can be fed table scraps, pulverized compost and even yard trimmings.



Starting with fingerlings, adult fish can be harvested after five or six months. Think how old Marcus or Thomas would have chuckled had they heard of a modern college promoting the advantages of growing "low-cost, pollution-free, high-nutrition food" in your own backyard.



## SEMPRONIA ✓

(Thanks to Morton Sher, Allen H.S., Allentown, PA.)

## AMERICA

Te cano patria candida libera  
Te reforet Portus et exelum  
Et tumulus senum  
Libera Montium  
Vox resonet

## AMERICA PULCHRA

Tu peregrinis nobilis  
Austeris fervidis  
Qui secuerunt tramites  
Incultis in locis  
America America  
Emendit te Deus  
Cor tuum semper tempera  
Per leges libera



## ROMAN COOKBOOK AVAILABLE

Pompeiiiana, Inc. has just 50 copies left of the outstanding book *Ancient Roman Feasts and Recipes* by J. & J. Soloman. Order by sending \$7.95 plus 80¢ postage to Pompeiiiana, Inc.

## GET CLOSE TO NATURE AGAIN!

If you've been turned down before, look no farther--we have employment for you. We need a Valens Vir for stable cleaning. Our last employee was quickly promoted and now enjoys a plush office on Olympus. Contact Augeas, son of Helius at Elis.

## CLEVER SCRIBE NEEDED

IF YU CN RD TS, YU CN GT A GD JB MH GD PY: Contact Scribo at the Villa of the Maidens.

## NOTATE BENE, SUBSCRIPTORES!

STUDENTES ET MAGISTRI--It's not too late to subscribe to this Newsletter for the '84-'85 school year. Subscribe now and receive all 9 issues for every member in class. Student subscriptions cost only \$2.50 per ann.

SENDING GENIUS: 1-Pompey (106 B.C.); 2-a mappa (napkin); 3-a baker; 4-Achilles; 5-Crassus; 6-July; 7-Dodona; 8-Sycheus; 9-his wool cloak; 10-Cassandra.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS are \$2.50 per year for students, \$10 per year for adults or libraries.

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MYTH MIFF: Pysche's husband was a fly-by-night!

## KIT INTRODUCES GREEK ART TO PUPILS

(An article which appeared in *The Indianapolis News*)

When sixth-graders in the Indianapolis Public Schools returned to classrooms this fall, a stranger anxiously awaited their arrival.

Armed with ammunition of the educational type, Mary Lynn Stender does not intend to be a stranger for long. She plans to introduce the sixth-graders to classical Greek art as part of a cooperative venture between IPS and the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

"So many of our own roots are in the classical Greek and Roman period. We tend to take it for granted," said Ms. Stender.

With its beginnings in an internship through the School of Liberal Arts at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, the venture in classical Greek art is in its final phase -- the creation of an updated resource kit for the art museum. Ms. Stender's internship ended this spring and she graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in anthropology this summer, but she is determined to see her project implemented in the classroom.

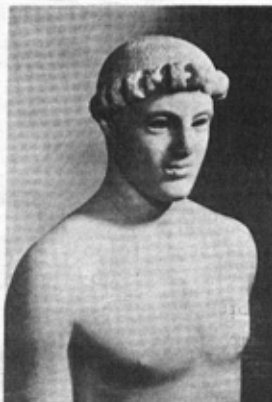
Complete with hands-on pieces of art, handouts depicting the period's clothing, furnishings, buildings and ceramic vases, her educational ammunition will be a "fun learning experience" for the children, Ms. Stender says. The kit includes a three-part series of slides representing the period's architectural, ceramic and sculptural art.

"There are three 10-minute sections of slides designed for the attention span of the children," Ms. Stender said. "We tried to gear the activities toward a number of different ages, but concentrated on sixth-graders because in sixth grade they start a study of Greek mythology and ancient Greek history."

Her kit, designed also with the classroom teacher in mind, contains lesson plans and handouts, ranging from "connect-the-dots and reveal an architectural structure" to "color-me drawings" of art and clothing. It also contains a marked map of downtown Indianapolis to help older students locate examples of Greek architecture in Indianapolis.

"My intent was to make the kit more relevant to the art of this special period with the existing collection at the museum -- and more usable for the teacher," Ms. Stender explained.

As well as providing ideas for the teacher, the new classroom/museum aid is particularly unusual in that it allows the children to touch and hold the art pieces, Ms. Stender noted. She said a hands-on approach inspires learning to a greater degree than simply seeing the pieces on display.



## Cooking with Claudia

CHICKEN IN BURGUNDY  
ROMERTOFF

Salvete!

Today's clay pot cooking may seem new to you, yet this delicious method is as old as Zeus himself. Clay pot cooking can be traced back thousands of years. Earthenware pots were used by primitive man. They were put in glowing ashes of an open fire to improve the taste of the food. The Romans, who were great gourmets, used pots made of special earthenware to cook delicious meals.

Today, this ancient style Roman pot has been rediscovered. It is simple to use and permits you to prepare healthy, slimming dishes -- no fat or oil need to be added -- that retain all the vitamins and nutrients, yet have a marvelous taste. Here is one typical recipe that can be prepared quickly and easily since clay bakers can be left unattended in the oven until the dish is done.

2 chickens	lemon juice
1 cup mushrooms	tarragon
1 cup burgundy	2 oz. butter
1 small glass brandy	2 tbsp. parsley
thyme	1 bay leaf
1 onion	nutmeg
flour	salt, pepper

Soak your unglazed clay baker in water for 10 or 15 minutes. Wash the chickens, then rub with salt, pepper and a little lemon juice. Put them in the clay baker and pour the burgundy wine over the chickens, then add seasonings. Place the covered clay baker in the center of a cold oven and set temperature for 475°F. Cook for an hour, then pour off sauce carefully. Strain the liquid through a sieve, add the mushrooms and butter and thicken with flour. Then add the brandy. Serves six.

Bonum Appetitum!



## TUNE NOVISTI? (Thanks to Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, IN)

- I...that the Emperor Caesar Augustus spent one day each year sitting in front of his palace dressed as a beggar receiving alms. Why? Because he was influenced by a vision which commanded him to placate Nemesis, the goddess of vengeance, so that he might not be punished for any human pride or arrogance.
- II...that at one time a certain woman from Campania was a guest at the home of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Gracchi brothers in Rome. The woman was quite elated to show her hostess all the jewelry she was wearing. Cornelia wore no jewels. As her sons entered the atrium at the end of the school day, Cornelia quickly rose, embraced them and said with a mother's pride to her guest, "Hi sunt mea ornamenta!"



## BUDDING GENIUS

1. Which member of the 1st Triumvirate was born the same year as Cicero?
2. What was dropped to signal the beginning of a race in the Circus Maximus?
3. In Rome what was the job of a "pistor"?
4. Which Trojan War hero was called "Peliades"?
5. Which Roman commander crushed the revolt of Spartacus?
6. Which month was originally called Quintilis?
7. Name Zeus' most famous oracle.
8. Name Dido's Phoenician husband.
9. What part of a foot soldier's uniform was his "sagum"?
10. Which Trojan female captive did Agamemnon take home with him after the war?

## How Well Did You Read?

1. What animals did M. L. Tiburtinus raise?
2. Whom does Scribo wish to hire?
3. Which Roman author said silk was a delicate wool combed from trees?
4. Which current T.V. show is "Hilaritas"?
5. How long have people cooked with clay pots?
6. Which emperor dressed as a beggar and begged for alms near the Palatine one day each year?
7. Quis gaudet dum felis dormit?
8. Who was the muse of erotic poetry?
9. Whose daughter was the mother of the Gracchi brothers?
10. Who worshipped Samhain?
11. What is Ms. Stender attempting to share with 6th graders?
12. What slave became a fabulist?

