



POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

VOL. XI, NO. 4

DEC. A.D. MCMLXXXIV



"Virgin with Animals," a pen and watercolor by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528). Although the painter was probably not aware of it, his Virgin is a direct descendant of Magna Mater or Mother of the Animals presiding over all creation who is found in classical mythological representations.

DE CHRISTI NATIVITATE

SECVNDVM LVCAM

FACTVM EST AVTEM IN DIEBVS ILLIS EXIIT EDICTVM A CAESARE AVGUSTO VT DESCRIBERETVR VNIVERSVS ORBIS. HAEC DESCRIPTIO PRIMA FACTA EST A PRAESIDE SYRIAE CYRINO. ET IBANT OMNES V. PROFITERENTVR SINGVLV IN SVAM CIVITATEM. ASCENDIT AVTEM ET IOSEPH A GALILAEA DE CIVITATE NAZARETH IN IVDAEAM IN CIVITATEM DAVID QVAE VOCATVR BETHLEEM. EO QVOD ESSET DE DOMO ET FAMILIA DAVID VT PROFITERETVR CVM MARIA DESPONSATA SIBI VXORE PRAEGNANTE. FACTVM EST AVTEM CVM ESSENT IBI IMPLETI SVNT DIES VT PARERET. ET PEPERIT FILIVM PRIMOGENITVM ET PANNIS EVM INVOLVIT ET RECLINAVIT EVM IN PRAESEPIO. QVIA NON ERAT EIS LOCVS IN DIVERSORIO.

ET PASTORES ERANT IN REGIONE EADEM VIGILANTES ET CVSTODIENTES VIGILIAS NOCTIS SVPER GREGEM SVAM. ET ECCE ANGELVS DOMINI STETIT IUXTA ILLOS, ET DEI CLARITAS CIRCVMFVLST ILLOS ET TIMERVNT TIMORE MAGNO. ET DIXIT ILLIS ANGELVS NOLITE TIMERE. ECCE ENIM EVANGELIZO VOBIS GAVDIVM MAGNVM. QVOD ERIT OMNI POPVLO. QVIA NATVS EST VOBIS HODIE SALVATOR QVI EST CHRISTVS DOMINVS IN CIVITATE DAVID. ET HOC VOBIS SIGNVM. INVENIETIS INFANTEM PANNIS INVOLVTVM ET POSITVM IN PRAESEPIO. ET SVBITO FACTA EST CVM ANGELO MVLTI TVDO MILITIAE CAELESTIS DEVM LAVDANTIVM ET DICENTIVM

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO

ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS BONAE VOLVNTATIS. ET FACTVM EST VT DISCESSERVNT AB EIS ANGELI IN CAELVM. PASTORES LOQVEBANTVR AD INVICEM. TRANSEAMVS VSQVE BETHLEEM ET VIDEAMVS HOC VERBVM. QVOD FACTVM EST. QVOD DOMINVS OSTENDIT NOBIS. ET VENERVNT FESTINANTES ET INVENERVNT MARIAM ET IOSEPH ET INFANTEM POSITVM IN PRAESEPIO. VIDENTES AVTEM, COGNOVERVNT DE VERBO. QVOD DICTVM ERAT ILLIS DE PYERO HOC. ET OMNES QVI AVDIERVNT MIRATI SVNT.



Attempt to Overshadow Saturnalia Unveiled



Once again the winter solstice draws near. In the manner of old men who like to reminisce, my mind turns back to some stupendous events that occurred more than 40 years ago.

Let me identify myself so that you may know my credentials. I am Hilary, a Christian priest, who for a brief glorious time served as the confidential secretary to Bishop Hosius of Cordova. He was the ecclesiastical adviser to Constantine, mighty emperor of the Roman Empire.

To me fell the awesome task of succeeding Constantine's efforts to bring the worship of the one true God into the empire on an equal footing with the pagan gods.

With Hosius and other advisers, I heard what Constantine said as he explored ways of christianizing some of the pagan festivals.

A perfect case in point was his effort to establish Dec. 25 as the date to remember the birth of the Lord Jesus. If I remember correctly this happened early in the 330s, for Constantine died in the year 337.

Our task was difficult. For the Romans traditionally celebrated two separate pagan festivals during December.

The first was the Saturnalia, beginning Dec. 17 and often celebrated for seven consecutive days. It was without doubt the gayest and wildest feast of the empire. Primarily an agricultural festival, it was dedicated to Saturn, the god of seeds.

Roman people always celebrated the Saturnalia with exuberant spirits. Law courts closed and all business, even war, was suspended for the days of merry-making. Temples were decked out with greenery and flowers. People danced and gambled and sang in the streets of Rome. Often they chose a mock king to reign. Revelers gaily exchanged seasons' greetings and often small gifts as well—gifts of wax candles and little clay dolls.

The second pagan festival was the ancient feast of the Unconquered Sun. This Dec. 25 celebration honored the birth of Mithra, the Iranian sun god, the giver of light and warmth. This mighty feast

signaled the new birth of the sun at the winter solstice, the time when sunlight begins again to drive away the powers of darkness.

Both festivals featured fires and light—the eternal symbols of warmth and lasting life.

In all truth, we Christians had to struggle to find an alternative to those popular feasts. But finally it occurred to us that much symbolism surrounding the feasts also fit with the birth of Christ. Take the symbolism of light attached to the Unconquered Sun, for instance. For Christians this applies very naturally to Christ.

Therefore, with Constantine's approval, plans were advanced for a festival to celebrate Jesus' birth Dec. 25. And in planning the first Christ-Masses, we combed the sacred readings for the kinds of passages which might appeal to Romans accustomed to the pagan winter festivals.

And we found them! Passages that spoke of Christ as the rising sun, the light of lights, the one and only true sun of righteousness. With the prophet, Malachi, we praised Christ as the sun of justice and the only true light of the world. We spoke of Jesus' birth as the inauguration of a new age bringing eternal light to human beings.

How well did we succeed? I don't know. Especially now in this dark time of transition in the empire, it is by no means clear what the final outcome will be.

But clearly a start has been made. As proof, let me mention my most precious possession—an exact copy of the first Christian calendar. The sumptuously decorated Philocalian calendar was given to Valentinus, a Christian, on New Year's day in the year 354. It contains the oldest list of feasts in the Christian world. Compiled in 336, it lists Dec. 25 as the date to honor the birth of Jesus for the church in Rome.

In the decades to come, is it too much to hope that all Christian churches will follow our example?

[Just after students recover from the "Great Pumpkin" disappointment, they are always a little chagrined to learn that no one knows for sure when Christ was born, or to learn that he was most likely born in one of the summer months and not in December. Katherine Bird published this fictional account based on history in the Dec. 23, 1983 *Criterion*. It explains how Dec. 25 came to be chosen as the date of Christmas.]



Pompeiana, Inc.
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TO ADDRESSEE OR CURRENT TEACHER OF LATIN:

LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

ORATORICAL WORD SEARCH
AND MATCHING

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

- A) ACTIO G) INVENTIO
B) ARGUMENTATIO H) MEMORIA
C) CONFIRMATIO I) NARRATIO
D) DISPOSITIO J) PARTITIO
E) ELOCUTIO K) PERORATIO
F) EXORDIUM L) REFUTATIO

Qualities Necessary in an Orator

- ___ Careful research, documentation
___ Organization of arguments
___ Composition, phrasing
___ Retention of facts, wording
___ Effective delivery

Structure of an Oration

- ___ Introduction
___ Statement of facts & speaker's position
___ Division of the proposition, statement of question under discussion
___ Affirmative arguments and rebuttal of opposition
___ Conclusion

LEGAL LATIN IN ENGLISH

by Alex Schultz, Carmel H.S., Indiana

- A) The fact of criminal agent or death of victim
B) Written laws that are passed
C) Before the consideration of a judge
D) Modeled after Roman civil laws
E) First presentation of evidence
F) Writ ordering court appearance
G) International law
H) The burden of proof
I) Unwritten law made customary by use
J) The structure of law comprised of all laws of a legislative body

- ___ IUS CIVILE ___ ONUS
___ IUS GENTIUM ___ PROBANDI
___ LEX SCRIPTA ___ PRIMA
___ LEX NON SCRIPTA ___ FACIE
___ SUB IUDICE
___ CORPUS IURIS
___ SUB POENA
___ CORPUS DELICITI

DOUBLE TROUBLE MATCHING

- | AUCTORES | VERBA NOTISSIMA SCRIPTA |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Horatius | 1. Cedant arma togae |
| b) Vergilius | 2. Odi profanum vulgus |
| c) Constantinus | 3. Carpe Diem |
| d) Juvenalis | 4. Facilis descensus averno |
| e) Cicero | 5. Panem et circenses |
| f) Caesar | 6. Iacta alea est |
| g) Terentius | 7. Dux femina facti |
| | 8. In hoc signo vinces |
| | 9. Vive valeque |
| | 10. Hinc illae lacrimae |

O LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM
(Translation by Margaret A. Older)

O Bethlehem in collibus
Quam tacite dormis,
Et spectant alta sidera
De caeruleis caelis!
Sed in obscuris vicis
Tu hodie tenes,
Aeterna luce fulgente,
Annorum omnes spes!

Nam Iesus Christus natus est,
Et laeti angeli
Infantem sanctum mirantur
Dum dormiunt populi.
O stellae, conclamate
Nostrum Redemptorem,
Atque laudes Deo Regi,
Mortalibus pacem!

OLYMPIA XXXIII

EVENTA LUDORUM AESTATIS

by Fr. Gene Ulises, Heelan H.S., Sioux City

- ___ 1. Mergere de suggesto virorum
___ 2. Luctatio modo-libero
___ 3. Exercitationes in solo
___ 4. Natatio in aequo tempore
___ 5. Cursus longissimus
___ 6. Sublevare pondera
___ 7. CC "meter" ictus a tergo
___ 8. Anuli gymnastici
___ 9. IV remi cum rectore
___ 10. Saltus altus
___ 11. IV-C "meter" cursus communis
___ 12. Asseres paralleli
___ 13. Arcus et sagittae

- A) Marathon
B) 200 meter backstroke
C) Rings
D) Freestyle wrestling
E) 4 oars with coxswain
F) Archery
G) 4 X 100 meter relay
H) Floor exercises
I) Parallel bars
J) High jump
K) Weightlifting
L) Synchronized swimming
M) Men's platform diving

WORDS OF ADVICE OFFERED BY
GRATEFUL COLLEGE STUDENT

(This letter was written to Mrs. Ruth Kernagis, Crown Point, IN, by a former student of hers, Andrew C. Dillin.)

It's the beginning of a new year, new students, new chances for learning. I'm very grateful to you for teaching me Latin (especially the conjugations and derivatives). I've been in Brazil for more than one month now and my language progression is going very fast. Tell the students to work very hard, and learn the verb conjugations--they are very similar in Portuguese. The two years of Latin I had are such a big help now. The pronunciation is very different, but when it's written I can see the Latin roots and can understand the basics. If I have trouble communicating, I write a word in Latin, and they understand me too. It's great. The longer I stay here, the more I wish I had worked harder that 2nd year in Latin. So tell your students that it will make everything a lot easier later if they work hard now. People always say Latin is dead--well tell them they're wrong. Latin isn't dead. It's alive and well, but it's hiding down here in Brazil. But that doesn't mean Latin isn't living in English too. Now I see how important it is in English and in all modern Romance languages. Don't forget to tell everyone to work hard. It's important!

CLOTHO'S SEWING CORNER



MAKE YOUR OWN
PILLEUS FOR
SATURNALIA
THIS YEAR!

Be properly decked out this year. It's bad enough you have to attend this year's Saturnalia convivia in last year's *synthesis*! Don't be the only bare-headed person at the party. After all, other guests will have on their bright party pillei perched precariously on their festive domes. It won't take your slave more than a half hour to make you a nice pilleus. Here's how:

Choose a square of felt that measures 1' high. The width should be 1" greater than the circumference of your head. Fold the felt in half, mark out the shape of the pilleus you want (making it 1/2" bigger than needed. Cut out



the pilleus on the lines you marked. Then sew the top closed 1/2" from the edge. Turn it inside out, and ECCE, you have a new pilleus for Saturnalia. TO SATURNALIA!



Pens and stili--the flattened end of a stilus served as eraser by smoothing the wax

The Aeneid: partes II & III



The theme of The Aeneid is illustrated by the opening words, *Arma virumque cano*, "I sing of arms and the hero."

Arma
Conflicts
encountered by the Trojans
in the settlement of Italy.

Books VII-XII are similar to Homer's Iliad and treat wars & battles and Aeneas' successful contest with native princes for Italy.

In the first 7 lines we read how the hero (*virum*), a fugitive from Troy, finally reaches the shores of Lavinium in Italy after he had almost succumbed to the mighty powers on high, all because of the wrath of the Queen of the gods--*Iunonis ob iram*.

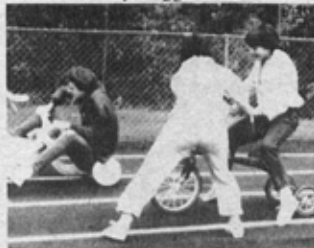
Then the poet invokes Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, and asks why Juno could lodge such evil impulses in her celestial being (*Tantaene animis caelestibus irae?*). Vergil now gives his response in detail. Juno had heard that some day Carthage, her own city, where she was paid special divine honors, would be conquered by a descendant of that hated Trojan race. So positive was her belief--*Sic volvere parcas*--that she felt compelled to labor relentlessly against Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos. Her hatred, of course, had its roots in that fate-destined judgement of Paris who slighted both Juno and Minerva by impulsively accepting Venus' bribe and offering her the Golden Apple labeled "to the fairest" (*pulcherrimae*).

LATIN - MORE FUN NOW THAN EVER BEFORE!

Sure Latin is hard work--it's definitely not for mental midgets. If it were, it wouldn't command the respect given it by college & university admissions officers who use the study of Latin as a distinguishing asset on a student's transcripts. But as the old adage goes, work hard, play hard. There is a camaraderie that develops among Latin students that enables them to work hard together and to have a lot of fun with the extra-curriculars at the same time. What students do for fun is as varied as the schools they attend. Ski trips, trips to amusement parks, museum visits, bonfires, hayrides, chariathons, JCL activities, certamina, trips to attend plays, pizza parties, float building, special speakers, dinners, participation in trike races, and more pizza parties all help make Latin more fun now than ever before. If your group has been heavy on the work, suggest some fun things to do and become real Latin Lovers!



Students from Fulton Jr. H.S. participate annually in the National Chariathon in Indy.



Carmel H.S. (IN) Latin students don't always win first place, but they always have fun with their trike race and float entries.



Thanatopsis

As Adonis and Proserpina return to the underworld for their long winter naps, Andrew J. Adams who writes a column entitled "The Word on Words" for the Naperville Sun in Illinois, offers these thoughts on *Θανατοψις*, Mors and Death. A special thank you to Mrs. Betty Whittaker for this article published 9/28/84.



The Greek and Latin words for "death" are not related to each other, but our English word "murder" is a distant cousin to the Latin word. Here are some English derivatives from the Greek word: *Thanatopsis*--a contemplation of death. Title of a 19th century poem by William Cullen Bryant. *Euthanasia*--eu means "good" in Greek, so this word means a "good (or easy) death." Today a synonym is "mercy killing." The word is ancient, used by the Greeks and also by the Emperor Caesar Augustus (died A.D. 14). In his biography by Suetonius we read that whenever Augustus heard that someone had passed away peacefully, he would explain, "I pray for a similar euthanasia for myself and my friends." (He got his wish.) *Thanatophobia*--unusual fear of death. In general, when -phobia appears at the end of word, it indicates an abnormal or morbid dread. One other legacy of this Greek word was the bumper-stickers used by environmentalists in the 70's. On a white background was the green symbol for the first letter of the word "death" in Greek--a reminder of what would happen if we did not heed their warnings.

From the Latin, the "death" words tend to be more familiar: *Morgue*--a place for bodies, usually those which met a violent end or those awaiting identification. *Mortuary*--a word also meaning "place of the dead," but with a more favorable connotation. A synonym for "funeral home." And the person in charge is a "mortician." *Immortal*--im equals not; therefore, not subject to death. *Morbid*--in English the words "disease" and "death" come from different roots. Not so in Latin, perhaps because the connection between the two was stronger. Two thousand years ago, many diseases were heralds of the final curtain because they were essentially untreatable--for example: appendicitis, cancer and various infections. After all, the average life expectancy at birth was considerably less than ours. Today the word means not only "sickly," but has been generalized to include any sort of unwholesomeness, such as a "morbid" sense of humor. *Moribund*--dying. Applicable to political movements, organizations, and even to words which are falling out of use. *Mortify*--to embarrass or humiliate someone (so badly that the person involved might wish he were dead!)

Finally, a Latin saying frequently recalled in Hollywood movies and also in the Pompeii TV mini-series of last spring: *Morituri te salutamus*--"We who are about to die salute you."



IO SATURNALIA!

Happy Holidays et Io Saturnalia to all our readers from your editor Patte Owings and the entire Pompeiiana staff!

CUBICULARIUS DETINENDUS

I am a freedman, skilled as a chamber-servant, once employed by Seneca. Ask for Critolaus at the house of the Tali.

classified ads

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 Pompeiiana, Inc., 6024 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, \$10 per year for adults or libraries.

DONA SATURNALICIA

Trouble finding the donum optimum for that special person on your Saturnalia list? Stop in at Julia Maxima's and see our amplus selection. We have aliquid uniuicue. Gift certificates available. For your convenience we are located near the evergreen sellers in the Forum of Trajan. Holiday candles also sold.



POMPEIA ... THE ONLY WIFE CAESAR EVER DIVORCED.

Asked to identify Julius Caesar's wife, most Trivial Pursuiters would snap out "Calpurnia," relying on Will. Latin students could probably come up with "Cornelia," recalling Sulla's objection to Caesar's marriage with her. Only the very serious student will even have heard of Caesar's 2nd wife, Pompeia. The real trivia experts, of course, will also throw in the names of Caesar's extra-marital loves, such as Cleopatra, Servilia and even King Nicomedes.

When Caesar married Cornelia at age 18, he was caught up in the idealism of youth. This was a marriage of love--further enflamed by the fact that the marriage was forbidden by Sulla, the most powerful political figure in Rome at that time. Caesar grew up fast, however, and learned that life held many pleasures other than marital bliss. He soon found political power attractive and intoxicating--especially when coupled with an illicit affair with Servilia.

When Cornelia passed away, Caesar now knew what Sulla had meant when he had encouraged Caesar to marry "wisely." This time Caesar married the politically "right" girl, Pompeia, the granddaughter of Sulla himself. Caesar was now 38 years old, and with skillful bribery had just been elected Pontifex Maximus. He was on his way to the top.

Then his politically expedient wife developed a flaw--named Clodius the Handsome. Clodius was a political rogue descended from two of Rome's oldest families. He was a valuable ally as an organizer and rabble-rouser. His sister, however, was the notorious Clodia, the degenerate "Lesbia" to whom the poet Catullus poured out his heart. Clodius complicated Caesar's life when he decided to make a play for Pompeia. He waited until Pompeia, as wife of the Pontifex Maximus, was hostessing the sacred ceremony of Bona Dea. Caesar was away (for this was to be witnessed only by women). Clodius stole into the ceremony wearing women's clothes and took part in the ceremony. Before it was all over Clodius was exposed, and the "Bona Dea Scandal" hit the streets. Caesar's political career was in jeopardy.

He needed to separate himself from Pompeia immediately and downplay the scandal by proving Clodius innocent. This move would also move a potentially dangerous opponent over to his side. With a little fancy footwork, Caesar divorced Pompeia and then refused to testify against Clodius at his trial. The prosecution, however, was determined to "get" Clodius and tried to show that Caesar's divorce proved that he considered a crime to have been committed. More fancy footwork: Caesar simply stated that he had divorced Pompeia because the "wife of Caesar must be above suspicion," whether or not there is any guilt involved.

Clodius was acquitted, and Pompeia was replaced with Calpurnia, the daughter of a candidate for Consul. Calpurnia's wisdom which enabled her to outlive her husband is indicated by her knowing how to look the other way when Caesar used Cleopatra's pad in further promoting his political career.



JACK (JACOBUS) MAKES THE LATIN SCENE WITH THE HELP OF TURPIN H.S., 3RD YEAR LATIN STUDENTS.

(Submitted by Latin teacher Harry Freeman, Cincinnati, OH)

Jacobus et Julia sursum collem ibant
Ut afferrent unam hamam aquae.
Jacobus deorsum cecidit et suam coronam fregit,
Et Julia collabens secuta est eum.

Jeannie Hau

Jacobe, esto agilis,
Jacobe, esto celer,
Jacobe, transili supra candelabrum!

Jeannie Hau

Parvus Jacobus Corneolus
In versura sedit
Edens crustum festo Nativitatis Christi.
Is pollicem suum insertavit,
Prunum extraxit,
Et inquit, "O quam bonus puer ego sum!"

Chad
Hollingsworth



BUDDING GENIUS

1. _____ was the largest island of the Cyclades.
2. The use of a Latin divine name to signify a foreign god is called _____.
3. Give the modern Italian name of the Roman river Anio.
4. A _____ is a halo around a god's or emperor's head.
5. Who boasted that her 12 children equaled Leto's?
6. What finite personal ending is both indicative and imperative?
7. _____ was the literary patron of both Horace & Vergil.
8. Who was the Muse of Dance?
9. Give Juno's name when worshipped as goddess of birth.
10. An _____ is a poem written to celebrate a marriage.
11. Who was the deity of jokes and jests for Romans?
12. The Greek term for transferred epithet is _____.
13. The praenomina of the Gracchi brothers were _____ & _____.

Cooking with Claudia

PANIFICIA

SATURNALICIA

Io Saturnalia! Here is my secret recipe handed down for generations for a very special sweet bread we make for Saturnalia. These are exchanged as gifts with family friends and given to slaves and little children. Servewith honey-dipped nuts (cf. Vol. X No. 4) or Athenian Cheesecake (Vol. VIII No. 5) & fruits.

1 pinch baking soda
2 pkgs active dry yeast
3/8 cup warm water (105°-115°)
1/2 cup lukewarm milk (scalded, then cooled)
1/3 cup honey
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1/2 cup soft butter or margarine
4 1/2 - 5 cups all-purpose flour

1 cup diced dried fruits and raisins
1 tabsp anise seed
2 tabsp pine nuts
1 tablespoon tap water
1 egg white

Dissolve yeast in warm water by sprinkling on top of the water. With a wooden spoon stir in the honey and 2 1/2 cups of flour. Let this mix sit at room temp. for 1/2 hour. Then stir in milk, salt, 2 eggs, butter and a pinch of baking soda. Beat until smooth. Mix in diced fruits, raisins and nuts and enough remaining flour to make dough easy to handle.

Turn dough onto lightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic (about 5 mins.). Place in greased bowl; turn greased side up. Cover; let rise in warm place until double.

Punch down dough; divide in half. Shape each half into round, slightly flat loaf. Place loaves in opposite corners of baking sheet. Cut a cross 1/2" deep on top of each loaf. Let rise until double (about 1 hr.)

Heat oven to 325° F. Blend egg white & 1 tabsp. water; brush on loaves. Bake 35 to 45 mins. Yields 2 loaves. IO SATURNALIA!

N.B. Last month I forgot to tell you how much rosewater to use. Use 1 teaspoon!

How Well Did You Read?

1. What is a "cubicularius"?
2. When was the birth of Mitra celebrated in antiquity?
3. What are "Panificia Saturnalia"?
4. Which books of The Aeneid correspond to the Odyssey?
5. What is the Latin term for Marathon used by Fr. Ulises?
6. What is the Latin term for "Burden of Proof"?
7. Who was C.J. Caesar's third wife?
8. For which Romance Language did A. Dillin use Latin?
9. What does Thanatophobia mean?
10. Which goddess caused Aeneas the most trouble?
11. What is a "Pilleus"?
12. What is Horace's cognomen?
13. Quid Jacobus extraxit e crusto?
14. Quis pastoribus dixit, "Nolite timere"?

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(This sheet of answers / solutions is mailed with each bulk subscription sent in care of a teacher. Copies will also be sent to individual adult members on request)

ORATORICAL WORD SEARCH & MATCHING

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P . . . . . I . . . . . N . . . . .
. A . . . . . N . . . . . A . . . . .
. . R . . . . V . . . . R . M . . . .
. . O T . . . E . . . R . E . . . .
. . . I I . N . . A . . M . . . C .
. . . . T T . . . . . O . . . . O .
. . . . I U I . I . . . . R . . . N .
. . O . . . C O . . . . . I . . . F .
. . I . . . . O . . . . . A . A . I .
. . T . . . . L . . . . . C . R .
. . A . . . . . E O . . . . . T . M .
. . T . . . . O I T I S O P S I D I . A .
. . N . . . . . T . . . . . O . T .
. . E . . . . A . . . . . . . . I .
. . M . . . . R . . . . . . . . O .
. . U . . . . O . . . . . . . . . .
. . G . . . . R . . . . E X O R D I U M .
. . R . E . . . . . . . O I T A T U F E R
. . A F . . . . . . . . . . . . .

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Qualities
Necessary
in an
Orator

G
D
E
H
A

Structure
of an
Oration

F
I
J
B
K

Legal Latin in English

D
G
B
I
C
J
F
A

H
E

Double Trouble Matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. E | 10. G |
| 2. A | 11. C |
| 3. A | 12. D |
| 4. B | 13. F |
| 5. D | 14. A |
| 6. F | 15. G |
| 7. B | 16. B |
| 8. C | 17. E |
| 9. A | |

Olympia XXXIII, Eventa Ludorum Aestatis

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. M | 6. K | 10. J |
| 2. D | 7. B | 11. G |
| 3. H | 8. C | 12. I |
| 4. L | 9. E | 13. F |
| 5. A | | |

Budding Genius

1. Naxos
2. Interpretatio Romana
3. Aniene
4. Nimbus
5. Niobe
6. "-mini" in the passive
7. Maecenas
8. Terpsichore
9. Lucina
10. Epithalamium
11. Iocus
12. Hypallage
13. Tiberius, Gaius

How Well Did You Read?

1. A chamberservant
2. December 25
3. Sweet Saturnalia bread
4. I - VI
5. Cursus Longissimus
6. Onus Probandi
7. Pompeia
8. Portuguese
9. Unusual fear of death
10. Juno
11. A special Saturnalia hat or "Freedom Cap"
12. Flaccus
13. Prunum extraxit.
14. Angelus dixit pastoribus nolite timere.

Olympia XXXIII, Eventa ludorum Aestatis

1. M	6. K	10. J
2. D	7. B	11. G
3. H	8. C	12. I
4. L	9. E	13. F
5. A		

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Structure of an Oration

C	F
D	I
E	J
H	B
A	K

D		H
G		E
B		
I		
C		
J		
F		
A		

1. E
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. F
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. G
11. C
12. D
13. F
14. A
15. G
16. B
17. E

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