

Brucius Fontestinus

DOMINUS!

Brucius Fontestinus a.d. IX Kal. Oct., A.D. MCMXLIIX natus est. Adolevit Liberae Manui in Nova Jersea--in oppido operariorum. Pater eius, Douglas Fontestinus, luctatus est ut familiam suam conservaret. Bruci mater, Adelea, dure laboravit et familiae suae animum addidit.

Bruci prima introductio ad musicam saxosam erat cantor qui Bruci matri erat carissimus--Elvius Presleus. Elvio in spectaculo Eduardi Sullivanensis viso, Bruci mater citharam pro filio suo emit.

In schola Brucius semper habebat multam difficultatem. Sensit suum spiritum liberum suffocari, et scholam appellavit "Magnum Odium." In schola Brucius semper stabat "solus" et saepe a schola aberat.

Carminibus Britannicis in Americam introductis, Bruci studium pro musica resuscitatum est.

Juvenis Brucius semper pugnabat cum patre suo, sed accepit solacium a viro qui appellatus est Texus Vinea. Texo placuit auxiliari musici juvenibus. Primum, Brucius se conjunxit cum caterva quae clamata erat "Castella." Tunc paucos annos fluctuavit ab una caterva ad alteram. Tandem condidit catervam suam appellatam "Ferream Molam."

Minima prosperitate in his diversis catervis cognita, Brucius anno Domini MCMLXXII produxit primum discum suum appellatum "Salvete ex Asburio Horto." Multi inceperunt appellare eum "Novum Dylanum."

"Natus ad Currendum" erat Bruci primus discus qui numeratus est in summis XL discorum optimorum. Postea cantavit talia carmina bona qualia "Obscuritas in Extremo Oppido," "Nebraska," et "Natus in Civitatibus Unitis Americae." Hoc carmen ultimum et "Saltans in Obscuro" facta sunt videones pro televisione. Nunc, Brucius est "Dominus"!



BEATA LUPERCALIA

A Roman festival held on the 15th of February, Lupercalia began with the sacrifice of a goat, or goats, and a dog. This rite, in ancient and modern times, has generally been thought to be directed to the god Faunus. The rites were performed in Rome at the Lupercal, a cave below the western corner of the Palatine.

Following the sacrifice, specially chosen young men (who considered it a great honor) stripped and donned loin cloths cut from the skin of the sacrificed animals. They then cut narrow strips of the fresh goat leather and ran about the bounds of the Palatine settlement striking the hands of those they met (especially of women who wished to conceive in the near future) with the goat strips. The whole Lupercalia ceremony reflects the needs of a small pastoral community.

During the Lupercalia held in 44 B.C. (DCCX A.V.C.), the Consul Marcus Antonius, having been chosen as one of the Luperci, offered an emwreathed diadem to C. Julius Caesar, and Caesar admonished his wife to stand near the course of the Luperci so she could be sure to be hit on the hand with the fertility-inducing goat whip.

In Medieval times, Lupercalia became associated with the martyr St. Valentinus (d. A.D. 270). His festival, called St. Valentine's Day, is now identified with those in love and the helper of those unhappily in love. The holiday is celebrated on February 14 with the exchange of romantic or comic verse messages called "valentines."

The first commercial valentine greeting cards produced in the United States were created in the 1840's by Esther Howland, and many both then and now featured love's helper, Cupid.


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TO ADDRESSEE OR CURRENT TEACHER OF LATIN:

LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

MATCH YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF WELL KNOWN ROMANS

- Warned the Romans about a night attack of the Gauls.
- Opened the gates of Rome's citadel to the Sabines.
- Travelled from Troy to Italy and married Lavinia.
- Son of Mars and Rhea Silvia who named Rome.
- Killed by his brother for jumping over Rome's walls.
- Held back the troops of the Etruscan King Porsenna at the Sublician Bridge.
- Burned off his right hand to prove to King Porsenna how brave the Romans were.
- After serving as Consul twice and after defeating the Samnites and King Pyrrhus, he refused a bribe saying, "I prefer to rule the rich rather than to be rich."
- Although old and blind, he kept the senate from accepting unfavorable conditions of peace from King Pyrrhus.
- Deported by Rome, he led the Volscians in an attack against Rome until his mother, wife and children intervened for Rome.
- Having been captured by the Carthaginians and sent to Rome with the Carthaginian conditions of peace, he convinced the senate to reject the conditions, and then voluntarily returned to Carthage where he was executed.
- Claimed Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus as "her jewels."
- A Roman farmer who led Rome to victory and then returned unceremoniously to his plow.
- Because he sent back a traitor, Pyrrhus said of him, "The sun can be turned from its course easier than this man from honesty!"



- A. Aeneas
- B. Anser
- C. Appius Claudius
- D. Cincinnatus
- E. Coriolanus
- F. Cornelia
- G. Curius Dentatus



- H. Fabricius
- I. Horatius Cocles
- J. Mucius Scaevola
- K. Regulus
- L. Remus
- M. Romulus
- N. Tarpeia



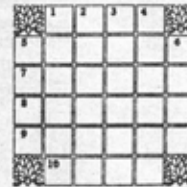
ROMAN CALENDAR WORD SEARCH

JANUARIUS	JULIUS
FEBRUARIUS	AUGUSTUS
MARTIUS	SEPTEMBER
APRILIS	OCTOBER
MAIUS	NOVEMBER
JUNIUS	DECEMBER

NOVEMBER SUIASUI
GNHRHRNDNEUBFOO
MSUIAMJVIHGONPD
OFXDOMGHSLINUJE
ECLJNPALCVLTTLJC
VSTJYSARPBDJUEE
HUIOAJULTGP LLRM
HTSTBNBINI IDEDB
NSYICEUVRUUBGYE
SUOMLFRASSAMSCQR
XGBNRIZJRLEUCNEC
XUKRNRMTIDRPTC
YAREBIBPNFUIBHS
FKSNRQENALPSVEY
GFAUHSXZWHMIRQF
CHYOJXJQYNALYHS

LATIN CROSS WORD PUZZLES

By Roland G. Kent, and Mr. C. R. J. Scott, University of Pennsylvania

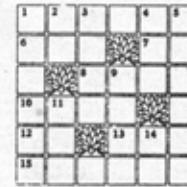


I
HORIZONTAL

- 1. Goddess
- 5. I chose
- 7. Let me avoid
- 8. Of the tenth
- 9. Entrance
- 10. Wife of Osiris

VERTICAL

- 1. I arrived
- 2. Of a helm-oak
- 3. Forbidden (gen. sg. nest.)
- 4. We shall drive
- 5. To be surrendered
- 6. Lowest (abl. pl.)



II
HORIZONTAL

- 1. Of Rome's founder
- 6. Here is buried (abbr.)
- 7. Into
- 8. To be
- 10. God of Hades (abl.)
- 12. As
- 13. He swims
- 15. Father of the first Romans' wives

VERTICAL

- 1. Island in eastern Mediterranean
- 2. Bone
- 3. Let him go
- 4. Law suit
- 5. Silly men
- 9. To or for an old man
- 11. Thus
- 14. Whether

MILES GLORIOSUS

Sicinius Dentatus
(ca. 450 B.C.)

Was present in 120 battles
Participated in 9 Triumphal Processions
Slew 8 of the enemy in single combat
Received 45 wounds, (all in front)
Earned 183 necklaces, 160 gold bracelets, 18 lances, 25 suits of armour
Received 14 civic crowns for the same number of citizens whom he had saved.



MOTTO MATCH



- Ad Astra Per Aspera
- Animis Opibusque Parati
- Audemus Jura Nostra Defendere
- Cedant Arma Togae
- Crescit Eundo
- Dirigo
- Ditat Deus
- Dum Spiro Spero
- Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietam
- Esse Quam Videri
- Esto Perpetua
- Eureka

- Excelsior
- Labor Omnia Vincit
- Montani Semper Liberi
- Nil Sine Numine
- Regnat Populus
- Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto
- Si Quaeis Amoenam Paeninsulam, Circumspice
- Sic Semper Tyrannis
- Qui Transtulit Sustinet
- Virtute et Armis

SING

ALONG

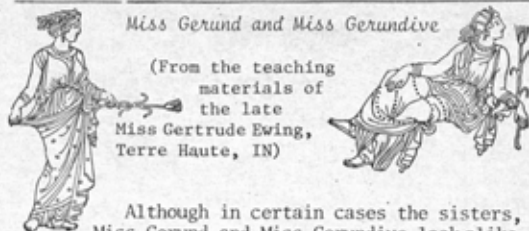
WITH

SEMPRONIA

LET ME CALL YOU SWEETHEART

FER VOCARI DULCIS,
AMO ENIM TE;
AUDIARIS DICENS REDAMARI ME,
LUCEM NE AMORIS OC' LIS TU DELE!
FER VOCARI DULCIS
EGO AMO TE!





Miss Gerund and Miss Gerundive

(From the teaching materials of the late Miss Gertrude Ewing, Terre Haute, IN)

Although in certain cases the sisters, Miss Gerund and Miss Gerundive, look alike, they are not twins. They are nearly the same age, however, and about the same height; so many people can not tell them apart. Miss Gerundive seems to be the most popular and is invited out more than her sister.

Miss Gerund is an active little body whose second name is noun, whose opinions are always neuter, and who never agrees with anyone. She has only four friends who will have anything to do with her--Genitive, Dative, Accusative and Ablative Case. They say she is quite a singular person.

On the other hand, Miss Gerundive, whose second name is adjective, is passive in all her displays of feeling, and always agrees with the person with whom she goes. She chums around with the leading family genders in the Latin book: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Her friends call her a singular person and her enemies call her plural because she talks so much. Tradition has it that she is both.

Decide for yourself which sister you like best!

A.V.C./B.C. CONVERSION FACTORS UNCOVERED!

by Kent Hazen, 3rd year Latin student, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN

After several days of brain-teasing logic and pseudo-logic, the 3rd year Latin class at Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN, unravelled the mystery of correctly converting B.C. dates to A.V.C. (ab urbe condita).

While it was initially believed that all one did to convert, say, 44 B.C. to its corresponding A.V.C. date was to subtract 44 from the year in which Rome was founded, i.e. 753 B.C., the class soon realized that something was wrong with this approach--especially since the resultant dates did not correspond with supposedly correct--but different--answers that had been seen on old National Latin exams.

While the casual observer may see no great challenge here, the alert minded class wrestled with such concepts as, "Was Rome founded in the year Zero, or was the year Rome was founded the year 1 A.V.C.?"

Then there is the problem of how to view the year in which Christ was born. If Rome was founded 753 years before Christ, was Christ born in the 753rd year after Rome was founded? Are the year 753 A.V.C. and the year 1 A.D. the same year? And then there's the added complication of not knowing for sure just when Christ was born. A heated series of... discussions--no, arguments--raged for 3 days!

Slowly, painstakingly the students wrestled with the concepts, often muttering such disarming complaints as, "If the teacher doesn't have canned answers, why are we bothering to study this?"--students were distraught at confronting a challenge for which their teacher was not offering a handy solution!

Then came a whisper of light--from Philippos, a bit of a Pagliaccio, but nonetheless a student of some acumen. He proposed the formulation of a simple equation that would guarantee conversions of B.C. to A.V.C. There was a general rumble as the proposal was digested. Two other students, Julius Caesar and Germanicus, popularized the suggestion and refined these now-famous Germa-Julian Equations: $754 - X \text{ B.C.} = Y \text{ A.V.C.}$, and $753 + X \text{ A.D.} = Y \text{ A.V.C.}$. The equations are based on the premises that Rome was founded in 1 A.V.C. and that Christ was born in 754 A.V.C. Thus to convert 44 B.C. to A.V.C., one subtracts 44 from 754, not from 753.

The Aeneid: pars V



This introduction to *The Aeneid* will be presented in a total of 8 parts and will cover the 1st book. It has been written especially for this Newsletter by Sister Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana.

Neptune, alarmed by the sudden outburst of the tempest, raises his head above the lofty waves and scans the vast expanse of water. To his question, who could have caused this terrible upheaval in sky and sea, he quietly pinpoints all to the sly plotting of his sister Juno. He first upbraids the winds for their bold temerity in thus invading the realm given him by lot, and secondly, he orders them to tell their king to keep his winds where they belong. The god of the sea gazes with horror at the ships of Aeneas rocked to and fro, almost vanquished by the storm; at once he calms the tumultuous waves, banishes the black clouds and brings back the sun. Again the sea is calm.

A sea nymph, Cymothoe together with Triton, a trumpeter and son of Neptune, loosen the ships from the sandbars. Having lifted his trident, Neptune glides victoriously over the waves in his horse-drawn chariot.

The wearied followers of Aeneas welcome the end of the storm and seek shelter in a nearby hidden sheltered cove. Here they disembark from the seven ships, only too happy and relieved to be on "terra firma" again. From the ship's storeroom a supply of damp grain is brought forth to be parched and crushed into meal. Here we are reminded of Ceres, the goddess of grain and of the harvest.

Meanwhile Aeneas and Achates, his faithful companion, ascend a nearby hill to look far and wide over the sea for any trace of his four lost ships. No ship in sight, but instead he beholds a herd of deer. Adjusting his bow and taking an arrow from Achates, he aims at the leader, and look, a handsome stag falls. Then he tries again, and he does not cease till he has seven to his credit, the number of his ships safe on the shore. He calls and some hasten to carry the slain deer to their improvised camp. Wine, a parting gift from Acestes, a king of Sicily, whom they had just recently left, is added to their feast of thanksgiving. Bacchus is also mentioned as god of wine.

Aeneas now speaks to his comrades from a heart grieving deeply over past misfortunes. He reviews some of the major dangers they had so narrowly escaped, especially Scylla, the six-headed monster, and the rocks of the Cyclopes. He encourages them in these words: at some future time when calamity strikes, perhaps it will be well to remember these helpful facts, "Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit." Aeneas has never forgotten his goal to reach Latium where a new Troy should arise according to the decree of the Fates. Sad in heart, however, he assumes a cheerful countenance. Loyal to duty, Aeneas has not forgotten the pilots and the sailors of the missing ships, but he mourns their fate. The venison has been roasted over the fire, so all is ready for a welcome meal of venison, mealcakes and wine.



classified ads



EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Latin/Greek Institute 1985, City University of New York. Undergraduate, June 10-August 20. Graduate, June 24-August 13. Write to: Latin/Greek Institute, Dept. AK, City University Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. Telephone (212) 790-4284.

WANTED

Artifex to paint a portrait of the Emperor Augustus. Must have excellent references from the Romana Academia Artis. Amateurs need not apply. Stipend depends upon the finished product. See Marcus Agrippa at the House of Livia.

ENTERTAINMENT

Nunc appearing at the Domus Delectationum, the Puellae Bikinatae of Piazza Armerina. Don't miss this exciting show from Sicilia!

Bard for all occasions: Homer, Vergil, Horace, even Catullus. See Vates Maximus, Stabiae.

LOST

Parva canis. Answers to the nomen 'Cleopatra'. Substantial reward if found. Si amabis me, contact Paulus Pulcher.

FOR SALE

ANCIENT ROMAN Feasts and Recipes

ANCIENT ROMAN FEASTS AND RECIPES by J & J Soloman 139 pp. Available only from Pompeiiana, Inc., 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220. (Only 20 copies available) \$7.95 plus 10% shipping.

Luxury villa on the side of Mons Vesuvius near Pompeii. Must sell before August DCCCXXXIV A.V.C. See the soothsayer near the Stabian gate.

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., 6026 Indianola 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.

TEACHER FEATURE: FRANK SMITH, WAYLAND H.S., WAYLAND, MASS.

Although he resembles a Roman emperor calling his Senate to order, Frank Smith is actually a Latin teacher quieting 90 members of the school's Latin Club, here to plan their annual Roman banquet.

Ninety members of a high school Latin club? That might not have been terribly striking at the turn of the century, when half of all high school students took Latin. But this is 1984. Who takes Latin anymore?

At Wayland High School, almost 200 students of the 800-member student body do. And according to principal Charles Goff, full credit for the school's enthusiasm for Latin and the classics goes to Mr. Smith -- who after winning the hearts of a school and a town, has just been named Massachusetts' teacher of the year by the state's Department of Education.

"He is a model of teaching," says Dr. Goff, explaining that this man he nominated for the annual award has mastered what he considers three essential qualities of a remarkable teacher: consistency, thorough knowledge of subject matter, and dedication to students.

Fond of "dressing up" to bring students and classic figures closer together, Smith one day becomes a merchant of Pompeii, another day Milton, presenting "Paradise Lost."

For Smith, learning Latin is much more than a back door to good English grammar. "It's not just the first declension, although that's important. It's really a tool, an elegant, precious tool that unlocks the grandeur of classical antiquity."

And why should that matter to us? "The classics can teach us so much about what it is to be human -- about universal justice, and grandeur, and beauty." Pausing, then summing up his point, Smith says, "It's so important to show students the excellence of human achievement. Somehow it makes them better people."

One of his fondest hopes, he says, is to use the exposure resulting from his award "to get the idea across to teachers who may have fallen into discouragement that ours is a noble, a very wonderful cause."

(Excerpts from an article that appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, Friday, December 14, 1984, entitled "Teacher's saga: Veni, vidi, vici," by Howard LaFranchi.



'Emperor' Smith gesticulates in black robes

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| I. SIMILIS VIRGINI, <i>Mea Domina</i> | X DISCI SUMMI ET |
| II. OMNIA QUAE REQUIRO, <i>Jacobus Wagner</i> | AUCTORES EORUM |
| III. INSPIRAS, <i>Chicagonensis</i> | |
| IV. DESIDERO QUID SIT AMOR, <i>Peregrinus</i> | |
| V. FACILIS AMANS, <i>Philippus Baileus</i> | |
| VI. CURRO AD TE, <i>Bryanus Adamas</i> | |
| VII. PUERI FERI, <i>Duranus, Duranus</i> | |
| VIII. PERTINEMUS, <i>Patricia Benetara</i> | |
| IX. NATUS IN CIVITATIBUS UNITIS AMERICAEE, <i>Brucius Fontestinus</i> | X. NEGLEGENS SUSURRUS, <i>Whamus</i> |



BUDDING GENIUS

1. Give the Greek derivative that means "the study of death and final things."
2. Under which emperor was the Ara Pacis constructed?
3. Who threw the apple labelled "for the fairest"?
4. What is the significance of the date 509 B.C.?
5. Which Roman building bears the Latin for "Agrippa constructed (this)"?
6. Heavily armed Greek soldiers were called _____.
7. Who authored the famous Latin verse that means "Tis sweet and glorious to die for the Fatherland"?
8. Give the antonym for the Greek derivative "apogee."
9. What is a cubiculum?
10. What was the Latin name for the area around Carthage?
11. What is the Greek derivative that means "correct spelling"?
12. The battle of Salamis was fought between what two groups?

Cooking with Claudia

FLAT, LAYERED CHEESE CAKE (Placenta)

The placenta is probably our most popular pastry. It can be eaten for dessert as well as for gustatio. When shaping the dough, a heart might be just the touch you want for Lupercalia!

Here is Cato's recipe for cheese placenta:

- 2 cups flour
- 7 ounces warm water
- 1 1/2 cups dry ricotta (or feta) cheese
- 1 cup honey
- 3/4 cup olive oil

Mix together the flour and water thoroughly. Let sit 3 minutes; then sprinkle with flour and knead until smooth and elastic. Let the dough sit in a covered bowl for 30 minutes to 2 hours.

Mash the cheese with 1/2 cup of the honey until completely blended. If using feta cheese, make sure it is drained until dry before using it.

Divide the dough equally into 6 pieces. Roll one piece into a very thin rectangle, 10" by 15", and spread the rectangle with about 1 ounce of the oil. Roll out a second piece of the dough into a 10" square, and place it over 2/3 of the larger rectangle. Using a brush, first spread it with oil, and then spread over it 1/5 of the cheese mixture; use as much oil as is needed to cover the entire square. Repeat, making 4 more 10" layers.

Fold the entire pastry in half, first folding over the cheese-stuffed inner layers, and then folding over the thinner outer rectangle. (Now is the time to cut a heart-shaped pastry.) Seal the edges of the dough with the folded-over flap of the outer shape; trim off any extra dough from the outer shape. Then transfer the pastry to a greased cookie sheet.

Place in a preheated 350° oven and cook about 1 hour, until well browned on top and cooked all the way through. Spread the top with the remaining honey and let the pastry cool.

Serve by slicing.

ANAXAGORAS (500-428 B.C.) taught that the universe was formed by a master intelligence, and first explained solar eclipses.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Who was Bruce Springsteen's mother's idol?
2. Who was recently named Massachusetts' Teacher of the Year?
3. What is the motto of Idaho?
4. What is significant about the "must sell" date posted by the soothsayer in the Classified Ads?
5. To convert a B.C. date to A.V.C. what is the number from which you subtract your B.C. date?
6. What Roman feast was celebrated on February 15?
7. What is "placenta"?
8. Who preferred to "rule the rich rather than to be rich"?
9. Who called school "Magnum Odium"?
10. Does Miss Gerund or Miss Gerundive never agree with anyone?
11. Who was Aeneas' faithful companion?

AUXILIA MAGISTRIA

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

WELL KNOWN ROMANS

B
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MOTTO MATCH

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D L

X DISCI SUMMI ET AUCTORES EORUM

- I. LIKE A VIRGIN, Madonna
II. ALL I NEED, Jack Wagner
III. YOU'RE THE INSPIRATION, Chicago
IV. I WANT TO KNOW WHAT LOVE IS, Foreigner
V. EASY LOVER, Philip Bailey
VI. RUN TO YOU, Bryan Adams
VII. THE WILD BOYS, Duran, Duran
VIII. WE BELONG, Pat Beatar
IX. BORN IN THE U.S.A., Bruce Springsteen
X. CARELESS WHISPER, Wham

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Elvis Presley
2. Frank Smith
3. Esto Pertetua
4. Vesuvius would erupt in August, 79 A.D.
5. 754
6. Lupercalia
7. A sweet dessert
8. Curius Dentatus
9. Bruce Springsteen
10. Miss Gerund
11. Achates

BUDDING GENIUS

1. Eschatology
2. Augustus
3. Discord
4. Beginning of the Roman Republic.
5. The Pantheon
6. Hoplites
7. Horace
8. Perigee
9. A bedroom
10. Numidia
11. Orthography
12. The Greeks and the Persians

CORRIGENDUM IN LATIN STORY ON FRONT PAGE:

In the 3rd line down on the right hand side of the story "musici" should read "musicis."

LATIN CROSS WORD PUZZLES

SOLUTION KEY TO CALENDAR

I

D I V A
D E L E G I
E V I T E M
D E C I M I
I N I T V S
I S I S

II

R O M V L I
H S E I N
O E S S E
D I T E P
V T N A T
S A B I N I

N O V E M B E R
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. S T J . S . R . . . U . E
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. S . I . E U . R U U B . . E
. U . . L . R A S A M S . . R
. G . . . I . R E U . . .
. U R . T I . R . . .
. A P . . U . B . .
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