



### Latin Teacher Named State's Top Teacher

A Carmel teacher who makes the Latin language "come alive" for his high school students was named Indiana's 1986 Teacher of the Year.

Bernard F. Barcio, Latin teacher at Carmel High School, will become the first Carmel teacher ever to receive the honor begun in 1969, according to H. Dean Evans, state superintendent of schools.

Barcio will collect a \$1,000 prize provided by Indiana Farm Bureau. He will represent Indiana in the national Teacher of the Year contest.

"Barcio has the master teacher's ability to inspire interest in his chosen subject," the state superintendent commented, "as well as a love of learning in general."

Carmel's Latin club is one of the largest and most active in the school, "certainly a rarity in any school in the nation," Evans remarked.

Barcio talked about how he dresses up once or twice a year as a Roman citizen or soldier to answer students' questions. Pupils learn more that way, Barcio said.

The Latin teacher also founded Pompeiana, Inc., a national center to promote classical studies at secondary schools. Barcio received attention in newspapers and on television nationwide when he sponsored a national catapult contest, Evans noted.

Barcio said teaching must be "warm and personal, challenging, positive and enjoyable."



**Bernard Barcio**  
Top teacher in Indiana

He was selected from among 30 semi-finalists chosen by a committee of six educational consultants to the Indiana Department of Education. Judging criteria are determined by Council of Chief State School Officers, a national sponsor of the program.

(With special thanks to the Carmel Tribune, November 13, 1985, Page 1.)

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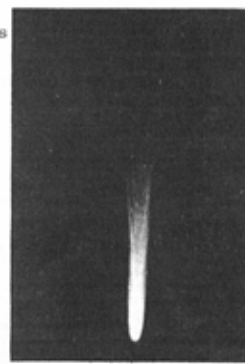
### Hallei Cometes Redit!

Edmundus Halleus, astrologus et mathematicus, natus est prope Londinium a.d. VI ID.NOV. A.D. MDCLVI. Habens solum XX annos Edmundus iam conferebat novam scientiam ad studium astrologiae. Edmundi maximum inventum, autem, erat haec doctrina: Multi ab antiquitate qui scripserunt se vidisse cometas in caelo, videbant unum et eundem cometam qui certis temporibus redibat in caelum nostrum. Edmundus ipse viderat hunc cometam A.D. MDCLXXXII, et praedixit eundem cometam rediturum esse A.D. MDCCLVIII. Edmundus autem mortuus est A.D. MDCCXLII, sed, mirabile dictu, hic cometes rediit nocte Christi Nativitatis A.D. MDCCLVIII. Ergo hic cometes appellatus est "Hallei Cometes."

Nunc credimus Hallei Cometam primum visum esse a Graecis anno CDLVII ante Christi natum. Iterum certe visum est a populis orientalibus anno CCXL ante Christi natum. Postea, fuerunt XXVIII observationes Hallei Cometae.

Fortasse res maxime notabilis de hoc cometa haec est: Hoc cometa viso, eventus mirabiles videntur fieri! Exemplis gratia -- hoc cometa A.D. LXVI viso, Hierosolyma victa sunt a Vespasiani copiis! Hoc cometa A.D. CDLI viso, Atila victus est! Hoc cometa A.D. MLXVI viso, Normandi Britanniam vicerunt! Hoc cometa A.D. MDCLVI viso, Constantinopolis ab Asianis victa est!

Hallei Cometes recentissime visus est A.D. MCMX. Illo anno multi poterant eum videre oculis nudis usque ad mensem Iunium. Illo anno astrologi etiam praedixerunt Hallei Cometam rediturum esse A.D. MCMLXXXV, et, mirabile dictu, hic est in caelo nostro! Specta Hallei Cometam maxima cum cura, nam probabiliter nunquam in vita tua iterum videbis!



the Halley Comet, photographed May 7, 1910, at Santiago de Chile, by Mills Observatory.

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### CAN THE ANCIENT ROMANS BE CREDITED FOR MODERN la cuisine française?

(Based on an article by Rodolph Chelmski, "The gluttonous evolution of la cuisine française" which appeared in the Sept. '85 Smithsonian, PP 134-140. A special thanks to Elaine Swingley, Carmel H.S., IN for supplying the article.)

If any modern country enjoys its food as much as or more than Italy, it has to be France. The French "are proud of their reputation as the world's leading gourmets," even though the tradition of gourmet eating habits did not seem to exist in Gaul prior to the arrival of Caesar's legions and the subsequent enticement of that country into the extravagancies of Imperial Roman dining.

When Caesar arrived in Gaul, he was not particularly impressed with their cuisine. "Caesar describes all manner of scheming and treachery which he punished with the most appalling bloodbaths," but records nothing about native Gallic dining habits.

Of course, once Gaul was conquered and Roman soldiers settled town after town, deliberately intermarrying with the local girls, one of the first things to be imported from Italy into Gaul was wine--"thick, syrupy stuff" that was cut with water two or three times. Before the Gauls became sold on Roman wine and began planting their own vineyards, they used to drink a primitive sort of beer. Before they became sold on Imperial dining delicacies, they used to dine on such simple things as wild boar, roast rabbit, or an occasional chicken or goose. It was the Roman tastes in food that--in later Imperial times--introduced the Gallic palate to such exotic delicacies as "nightingales' tongues, ostriches' brains, parrots' heads, camels' heels, elephant trunks and even, it is said, eels which had been tenderly fattened on a diet of slave meat."

It seems to have been this influence of Imperial Roman high society that eventually led to early medieval gastronomy of Gaul. In the chateaus and palaces the emulators of Roman Epicureanism reveled in "...immense constructions of meat, fish and fowl...toted in from the kitchens by strong-armed lackeys who paraded them up and down the long tables on stretcherlike palanquins before setting them down in front of the lord or guests of honor at the top of the table. The bigger the construction--called the paste--the better the show...Sometimes the constructions were so big that human actors--pipers piping--could be enclosed within an outer shell of pastry to burst forth like the high-kicking dancer inside those towering stag-party cakes."



**Pompeiana, Inc.**  
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#### LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

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.

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- I. AMATOR PRO TEMPORE  
Stephanus Mirandus
- II. MIAMIENSIS VITI MUSICA  
Ian Malleus
- III. SERVARE OMNEM AMOREM  
MELUM PRO TE  
Whitneus Houstonis
- IV. CAPUT SUPER CALCES  
Lacrimae pro timoribus
- V. ACCIPE ME  
Hahae
- VI. PERTINES AD URBEM  
Convallis Freus
- VII. CONDIDIMUS HANC URBEM  
Astronavis
- VIII. CASTELLUM CIRCUM  
COR TUUM  
Aculeus
- IX. AMARE OMNE MINUTUM EIUS  
Amatorculus
- X. ESTO PROPE ME  
Abece

PROVERBS OF PUBLILIUS SYRUS

Submitted by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, IN

- Ubi libertas cecidit, nemo libere  
— Inqui aude.  
— Bonus opinio hominum tutior pecunia est.  
— Multos timere debet quem multi timent.  
— Sultus est qui (to complain) de  
adversis (misfortunes) ubi culpa est tua.  
— Aut amat aut odit mulier; nil est tertium.  
— Deliberando saepe perit occasio.  
— Adendo virtus crescit, tardando timor.  
— Stulti timent fortunam, sapientes ferunt.  
— Ibi semper est victoria ubi concordia est.  
— Inopi (to the needy) beneficium bis dat  
qui dat celeriter.

- a. A woman either loves or hates; there is no third possibility.
- b. Valor increases by daring, fear by hesitating.
- c. When freedom is dethroned, no one dares to speak freely.
- d. He who gives quickly gives to the needy a kindness twice.
- e. Victory is always there where harmony exists.
- f. It is stupid to complain about misfortunes when it is your fault.
- g. The good opinion of men is more secure than money.
- h. The opportunity is often lost by deliberating.
- i. The foolish fear fortune, the wise endure it.
- j. He whom many fear ought to fear the man.

THE DANGER OF BEING EARNEST

By Paul Stephany, Carmel H.S., Ind.

The study of language, although fascinating, can create a vicious cycle for the student. While studying Latin, I became interested in the culture of Rome and the surrounding areas. As a result, I began to study the Greek culture to create a parallel to Rome's history. I began studying early Greek characters and soon realized that my quest would not end there. While doing some research on ancient Greece, I realized that some even earlier hieroglyphics showed a strong similarity to the Greek characters that I had been studying.

The Phoenician, or early semitic alphabet (dating about 800 B.C.) showed me that many Greek characters had been "borrowed" from other sources. Excited, I put together a chart to try and compare the various characters of the region. A closer examination showed that I would not only need to research Greece, but Crete, Troy, Cyclades, and Cyprus as well.

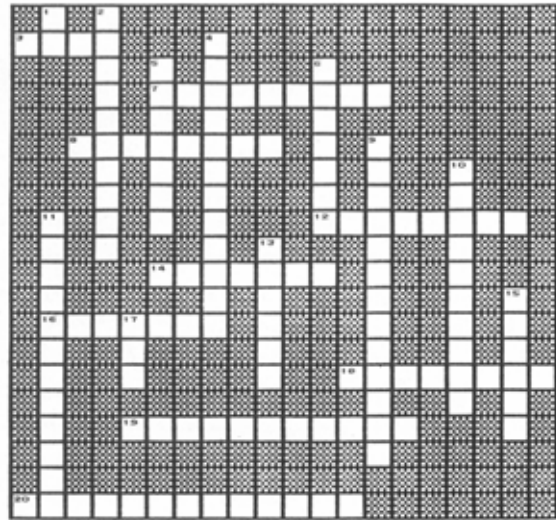
Grooming, I set out to study these differences, which again led to the need to study the separate cultures within a given country. Where do I go next, one might ask? Well, after discovering early Phoenician ruins, perhaps the Egyptian culture. Or perhaps Hebrew, Aramic, Arabic, or Russian. Or perhaps Celtic, or German, or Anglo-Saxons, or the Europeans...

And the list goes ever on.

CYRILIC	CHINESE	PHOENICIAN OR	BALEA	GREEK	ROMAN
А	甲	Α	Α	Α	A
Β	乙	Β	Β	Β	B
Γ	丙	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ
Δ	丁	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Ε	戊	Ε	Ε	Ε	E
Ζ	己	Ζ	Ζ	Ζ	Z
Η	庚	Η	Η	Η	H
Θ	辛	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
Ι	壬	Ι	Ι	Ι	I
Κ	癸	Κ	Κ	Κ	K
Λ	甲	Λ	Λ	Λ	L
Μ	乙	Μ	Μ	Μ	M
Ν	丙	Ν	Ν	Ν	N
Ξ	丁	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	X
Ο	戊	Ο	Ο	Ο	O
Π	己	Π	Π	Π	P
Ρ	庚	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	R
Σ	辛	Σ	Σ	Σ	S
Τ	壬	Τ	Τ	Τ	T
Υ	癸	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y
Φ	甲	Φ	Φ	Φ	PH
Χ	乙	Χ	Χ	Χ	X
Ψ	丙	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	PS
Ω	丁	Ω	Ω	Ω	OS

SATURNALIA CROSSWORD FUN

(Programmed by Greg Shaheen, Latin IV, Carmel H.S., IN)



ACROSS CLUES

3. GIFTS
7. BIRTHDAY OF UNCONQUERED SUN;  
A.D. VIII KENNEDY
8. GOD CALLED "UNCONQUERED SUN" -  
BIRTHDAY DECEMBER 25th SOL
12. JUPITER'S FATHER
14. A CANDEL, SOMETIMES GIVEN AS A  
SATURNALIA GIFT
16. GREEK NAME FOR SATURN
18. THE ONLY SON NOT EATEN BY  
SATURN
19. SATURN'S TEMPLE IN THE FORUM  
ROMANUM STOOD AT THE FOOT OF  
THIS HILL
20. THE FIRST DAY OF SATURNALIA;  
SEVENTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER

DOWN CLUES

1. HAPPY SATURNALIA!
2. ROMAN CHRISTMAS
3. ROMAN EMPEROR WHO REPLACED  
SATURNALIA WITH CHRISTMAS
5. EVERGREENS; HEARING
6. FREEDOM CAP WORN BY SLAVES  
AT SATURNALIA
9. "SINGLE BELLS"
10. TEMPORARY PERMISSION WAS  
GIVEN SLAVES DURING  
SATURNALIA
11. SATURN WAS A GOD  
OF AGRICULTURE
13. SATURNALIA LASTED "\_\_\_\_" DAYS
15. THE NAME SATURN MAY BE DERIVED  
FROM THE LATIN WORD THAT MEANS  
"TO SOW"
17. SATURN'S WIFE

QUI EST?

Submitted by Kristi Wood, Carmel H.S., Ind.

- A. Son of Nestor
- B. Girl whom Minerva changed into a spider
- C. Centaur tutor of Hercules and Achilles
- D. King of the Laestrygonians
- E. Daughter of Helios and Perseus/famous for  
witchcraft
- F. Daughter of Oedipus
- G. Son of Prometheus
- H. Father of Myrrha and Adonis
- I. Son of Jupiter and Latona
- J. Monster with lion's head, goat's body,  
and dragon's tail
- K. Son of Priam and Hecuba/husband of Helen  
after Paris died
- L. Roman hero who was a farmer  
M. Ferryman of the lower world

- Antigone — Arachne — Cincinnatus  
— Antiochus — Charon — Cinyras  
— Antiphatas — Chimera — Circe  
— Apollo — Chiron — Delphos  
— — — Deucalion

QUO VAGABANTUR

ODYSSEUS ET IASON?

(by Alex Schultz, Carmel, IN)

Using A thru E, place the sites visited by Jason in order. Using 1 - 6, place the sites visited by Odysseus in order.

- SYMPLEGADES  
SCYRIA  
COLCHIS  
LARNOS  
OGYIA  
MYSIA  
TROY  
TELOPYLOS  
THRINACIA  
ITHACA  
IOLCUS



SEMPRONIA

NEW TRANSLATIONS OF SOME OLD FAVORITES BY BERNARD F. BARCIO

BRING A TORCH, JEANNETTE ISABELLA

Affer facem, Iohan Isabella,  
Affer facem, vni curaque.  
Christus matus, dic civibus vici  
Iesus dormit in cu-nis su-is,  
Ah, Ah,  
Quam pulchra est haec mater,  
Ah, Ah,  
Quam pulcher hic fi-lius.  
Festina-a nunc, bo-one civis,  
Festina-a nunc, vide illum.  
Inve-nies dormientes in cunis,  
Tacite veni, lente susurra,  
Ah, Ah,  
Placide nunc hic dormit,  
Ah, Ah,  
Placide nunc dormit.

FROSTY, THE SNOWMAN

Froste, vir nivis,  
erat anima laeta,  
Cum suo pipo, et naso parvo,  
et duobus oculis.  
Froste, vir nivis,  
est un(a) fabula aiunt,  
Factus ex nive, sed uno die,  
is inceptit vivere.  
Fortasse erat magis,  
in petaso reperto,  
Petasus cum in capite,  
is inceptit saltare.

Oh, Froste, vir nivis,  
vivebat maxime,  
Et sicut ego et tu hic vir  
poterat irridere.

SANTA CLAUS IS COMING TO TOWN  
Vigilandum est,  
non tempus est lacrimis vel i-iris,  
Sanctus Claus ad urbem venit.

Investigat semel qd bis,  
quis malus et quis bonus sit,  
Sanctus Claus ad urbem venit.

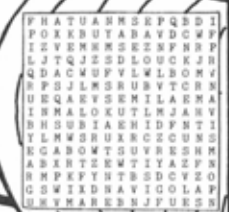
Te videt dormientes, et vigila-ntem,  
si malus sit an bonus scit.  
Bonitas agenda est.

Oh, vigilandum est,  
non tempus est lacrimis vel i-iris,  
Sanctus Claus ad urbem venit.



NAUTICAL ENIGMA

by Sarah Ondersma,  
Latin II student,  
Covenant Christian H.S.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan



TRANSLATE AND FIND  
ALL THE  
HIDDEN LATIN WORDS!

- SEA \_\_\_\_\_ SAILOR \_\_\_\_\_ OCEAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MAST \_\_\_\_\_ OAR \_\_\_\_\_ SAIL(V.) \_\_\_\_\_  
BOW \_\_\_\_\_ ANCHOR \_\_\_\_\_ SLAVE \_\_\_\_\_  
CAPTAIN \_\_\_\_\_ SHIP \_\_\_\_\_ MAN \_\_\_\_\_



### ANCIENT GEARS FOUND NEAR ANTIKYTHERA BELIEVED TO BE WORLD'S FIRST COMPUTER!

According to an article ("Derek de Solla Price and the Antikythera Mechanism: An Appreciation") which appeared in the Feb. '84 issue of IEEE Micro, the small set of gears pictured to the left is tantalizing evidence that the 1st century B.C. Greeks were much further advanced in machine building, and particularly in computer technology than we think.

Archaeology has produced ample evidence that before the 3rd century B.C. Greeks were constructing geometrically designed sundials to model the basic facts of astronomy. Helped by the mechanical genius of Archimedes, a gear driven model of the universe was created that depicted the stars, sun, moon and all the planets in motion. Such showpieces gradually became more elaborate and eventually led to the building of our modern day planetariums. The gear systems that powered these first astronomical models were the first sophisticated scientific instruments produced in the world--they were the first true computing machines, what we today call analog computers. The Antikythera Mechanism may well have been the central gear box for such an astronomical clock. It contains 20 gears mounted eccentrically on a turntable which probably functioned as a differential gear system. The whole assemblage is unprecedented in history. It is more intricate in design and exhibits more skill in workmanship than any other scientific device from antiquity known to us. The device is, in fact, so far beyond the scope of what we know of ancient Greek technology that many have suggested that it could only have been designed and created by alien astronauts visiting our civilization. The Antikythera Mechanism is currently on display in the Athens museum.

Although the mechanism was recovered from an ancient shipwreck in 1920, its full significance was not understood until 1971 when, for the first time, it was radiographed and the missing links in the gear trains were revealed through the layers of corrosion that had built up.

(Special thanks to Mr. Larry Marcus, Classical Greek student at Butler Un. in Indianapolis for bringing this article to our attention.)

## Fabula Brevis: **BULLA, CARA BULLA!**

by Judy Burstein, Latin II student of Ann A. Dudley, Longmeadow H.S., Mass.

Tearlets gently rolled down my cheeks, landing in garnet puddles on my stola. It seemed as though we had just celebrated the child's birth; we had just rejoiced in her mastery of music and dance. Why did those words haunt me then? Had I just heard them a week ago at my daughter Julia's engagement? Yes. "Spondesne Iuliam tuam filiam, mihi uxorem dari?" Manius had asked my husband, Tiberius, who had solemnly answered, "Di bene vortant. Spondeo." Julia had placed a ring of gold on the third finger of her left hand. She had felt the nerve, which ran directly from this finger, send a signal to her heart, voluntarily and publicly acknowledging her affection for Manius. Last night, I had also felt mixed emotions when Julia dedicated her bulla to the Lares of her father's house. This locket represented her childhood to me. She returned it to our home so that we could store it in our hearts and take delight in the memories it carried. I wiped the tears from my eyes, wanting to show my daughter not the sadness I experienced at the thought of her departure, but the joy she transferred to me through her elation.

I rushed into Julia's room to help her dress for the wedding ceremony. When Julia saw me, she carefully touched my shoulder and whispered, "Mother, we have taken great pains to name a lucky day for the ceremony. Father has promised me to Manius and I have pledged my love to him. Tell me now what I should expect: what my duties will be and what compensation I will receive for my labor."

"You will be the absolute mistress of your house," I responded. "It will be your job to direct its management and supervise the tasks of the slaves. You will be your children's nurse and conduct their early training and education. Finally, you will aid your husband in both household and business matters."

"When you go abroad," I continued, "men will make a place for you on the street. You will have a seat at public games, theaters, and at great religious ceremonies of state. You will be able to testify in court or even defend a case. Your household will sacredly observe your birthday and make it a joyous occasion. When you die, you will be honored with a public eulogy, delivered from the rostra in the Forum."

"Julia," I stressed, "I know that you are ready for the responsibility and the respect of a Roman matron. Follow not only the traditions of your family, but make new ones that you will be able to pass on. Be wise in your decisions, exert a strong and beneficial influence over your children, and always stand by your husband."

"Thank you, Mother," Julia said, "for your explanations and advice. It seems as if I will have many duties, but also many rewards. I hope that I have inherited your strength, your patience, and your sensitivity and that my children will have as much love and respect for me as I have for you."

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### PERSONAL TO FREED SLAVE

Matrona regrets having freed her personal slave named Barticus and would like to have him come back and resume his household duties for pay. He was last reported seen at Vallis Ovenis. Anyone with valid information contact Marcia Carmelae. Modest reward possible.

### AVES, FELES, CATULLI

For that special pet see Lilliana, near T of Jup. Stator, Romae.

### NAMES UNLIMITED

Expecting an addition to your family and you've already used your husband's nomen? Why settle for Secundus or Secunda? Let us provide a truly original name for your next child. We have hundreds of names complete with the special stories behind them. Family trees also our specialty. For a slight additional charge we can remove name chosen from future sales. Cinctus. Porticus Deorum. Romae.



### *A Pillar of Iron* -a mini-series-

by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

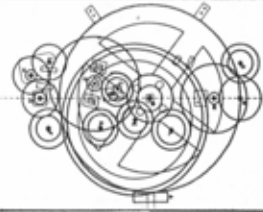
To Taylor Caldwell's brilliant mind we are indebted for this work, *A Pillar of Iron*, in which the principal figure, Marcus Tullius Cicero, lives in and leaves his magnetic influence on the last days of Republican Rome. This most eloquent and vindictive of Roman orators bore the same illustrious name as his father and grandfather--yet it is he the world remembers.

As we reminisce with Caldwell over the highlights of Cicero's eventful life, we notice that certain episodes recall happy, bright memories, whereas others caused Cicero himself sadness, disquietude and anger.

This mini-series aims to portray the life of Cicero as closely interwoven with the turbulent political crises of his day.

In his daily life Cicero was torn between his own adamant convictions of Roman values such as patriotism, reverence and respect for the law (values which had been instilled by his general grandfather) and the persuasive powers of the new breed of politicians represented by Julius Caesar and his followers. Because he had himself narrowly escaped assassination plots in the past, Cicero also knew that he could expect a violent death at any time.

(Continued on P. Quarta)



I kissed Julia lightly on the cheek while I put her tunica recta over her head and fastened it around her waist with a band of wool secured in the cingulum Herculeum. Over this I placed a palla of saffron color; on her feet, sandals of the same shade; round her neck a metal collar. Her coiffure was protected by the traditional seni crines separated by narrow bands. On top of this she wore a flame-colored veil with a wreath woven of myrtle and orange blossom.

When Julia was properly dressed, she stood among our family and welcomed Manius, his family, and his friends. We all retreated into the atrium to offer a sacrifice to the gods. Ten of our family members acted as witnesses and affixed their seals to the marriage contract, which the aexes examined and approved. Manius and Julia exchanged their mutual vows in his presence, in such a manner as to express the coming union of their lives: "Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia." This ended the marriage rite, and the guests started to congratulate and give their best wishes to Manius and Julia, "Feliciter, May happiness wait upon you."

As I heard these words I realized it was over. My daughter was now in the gens of Manius. Her connection to us had been severed. I held tightly onto my husband's hand, and he gave mine a reassuring squeeze. Like me, he must have been thinking about Julia, aware of the loss of his "little girl." We proceeded into the triclinium for the wedding dinner, which lasted until late.

After dinner, Manius took Julia forcefully out of my arms, a tradition from before the founding of Rome when the bride had been captured. Julia, wearing a special flame-colored headband, was escorted through the streets to the flare of blazing torches. She was attended by three boys: two walked beside her, holding hands with her, while the other carried the wedding torch of Hawthorn in front of her. As they approached the house, Manius threw nuts to the children who had gathered about, and Julia dropped three coins: one as an offering to the gods of crossroads, one as a symbol for the dowry she had brought Manius, and the third as an oblation to the Lares of his house.

When the procession reached Manius' home, Julia was lifted across the threshold, which was spread with white cloth and strewn with luxuriant greenery. She spoke the words of consent once again: "Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia." Manius offered her fire and water, and she was led to the nuptial couch by her pronuba, where Manius invited her to recline. He removed her palla and untied the nodus herculeus of her girdle, while the other guests and I hastened to leave.

When I was brought back to my own home, I thought about the day's events. It had been a perfect ceremony. They would have a long life together, as Tiberius and I had. They would have children. They would see them marry, and Julia would also cry as she held her daughter's bulla, the memories of her childhood, in her hand, in her heart. \*\*\*

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75 copies--\$13; 100 copies--\$15  
200 copies--\$22.50

(Available in these quantities only)





## Roga Me Aliquid

Cara Matrona,

Ego Semper credebam Saturno. Nunc, autem, multi amici mei dicunt Saturnum non vivere. Dicunt Saturnum factum esse a parentibus nostris ut nos liberi boni essemus mense Decembre. Quid tu dicis? Vivitne Saturnus an non vivit?

Virginia

Salve, Virginia,

Amici tui parvi errant. Dubitatione aetatis dubitantis inducti sunt. Non credunt nisi vident. Credunt nihil exsistere posse quod intellegi animis parvis eorum non potest. 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 Saturno? Simile est dicere te faunis non credere!

Ita, Virginia, Saturnus vivit. Immo vero vivit quam certe tam amor et benignitas et dedicatio vivunt. Gratias Iovi ago Saturnum vivere et victurum esse per omne tempus! Mille annos, minime decem millies multiplicata annos abhinc, animum liberorum beatum facere continuabit.

## IO SATURNALIA!

(By the Latin III students of Cynthia Hazard, Mosley H.S., Panama City, Florida)

'Twas the night before Saturnalia,  
And all about Rome  
Not a writer was stirring,  
Not even Jerome.

The togas were hung  
By the tepidarium with care,  
So when we stopped bathing  
We wouldn't be bare.

The children were nestled  
All snug in their beds,  
While their elders drank themselves  
Out of their heads.

When out in the Forum  
There arose such a clatter,  
I opened the ianua  
To see what was the matter.

And what to my wondering  
Eyes should appear,  
But a miniature chariot,  
And eight ancient reindeer.

With a little old rider  
So wrinkled and grey,  
I knew in a moment  
He was from Pompeii.

More rapid than Furies  
His coursers they came,  
And he whistled and shouted  
And called them by name.

"Now Vulcan! Now Venus!  
Now Vesta and Vixen!  
On Pluto! On Comet!  
On Neptune and Blitzen!

To the top of the porch,  
To the top of the wall.  
Now, fugite, fugite,  
Fugite, all."

As I drew in my head  
And was turning around  
Why, into the atrium  
He fell with a bound!

He was dressed in a sheet  
Which he took from his daughter  
And his clothes were all wet  
From impluvium water.

He had a wide face  
He was an ugly old geezer,  
I suddenly knew  
It was Julius Caesar!

A bag of translations  
Was slung on his back  
And he looked like Pandora  
As he opened his pack.

He spoke not an idiom  
But went straight to his work.  
He declined the noun "donum"  
And turned with a jerk.

And laying a finger  
Aside of his nose  
And giving a nod,  
Up the compluvium he rose.

He borrowed my carnis  
And also my serva,  
And away he flew  
Down the Sacra Via.

But I heard him exclaim  
Ere he rode out of sight,  
"Io Saturnalia to all,  
Omnibus good night!"



## Cooking With Claudia

CHICKEN IN WHITE SAUCE ELAGABALUS

When he was not busy sending out his soldiers to collect pounds of spider webs, serving his guests imitation food, and sitting them down on collapsible cushions, the Emperor Elagabalus was inventing recipes. Echoing his great forefather Julius Caesar, Elagabalus might well have made his motto, "Veni, vidi, edi." The "whiteness" of this recipe belongs to the white wine, pine nuts, milk, and egg whites.



- 1 chicken, quartered
- 1/4 cup olive oil
- 1 cup white wine
- 1 leek (white part), trimmed and chopped
- 2 teaspoons savory
- 1/4 cup plus 1 tablespoon salt water
- 1 coriander leaf, chopped (optional)
- 1/4 teaspoon ground pepper
- 1/4 cup pine nuts
- 1/2 cup milk 2 egg whites

1. Place the chicken quarters in a sauce pan and add the oil, wine, chopped leek, savory, 1/4 cup of the salt water, and the coriander. Bring to a boil, cover, reduce heat, and simmer until tender, about 45 minutes.
2. When the chicken has finished boiling, remove the pieces and place them on a serving platter. Strain the cooking liquid and measure out 1 1/2 cups. Return this 1 1/2 cups of stock to the saucepan.
3. Grind the pine nuts in a mortar and add them to the stock along with the pepper, milk, and 1 tablespoon salt water. Bring to a boil.
4. Beat the egg whites and add them to the boiling sauce. Continue boiling while stirring for 2 minutes. Then let the sauce simmer over low heat for 3 minutes without stirring; the sauce will be slightly thickened. Pour the sauce over the chicken.

### mini-series (from P. Terlia)

"Columen Ferri"-- A Pillar of Iron--how does that sound to your Latin ears? In this biographical novel the characters move about on the stage as living, real people of long ago, the creation of Caldwell's talent.

The author and her husband spent nine years gathering data for this novel, with much time devoted to the examination and translation of most of Cicero's extensive correspondence. Caldwell's skill lies in clothing the skeletal facts of history with imaginary incidents and dialogue which developed into the human portrayal of this great man of antiquity.

As Cicero's boyhood days are discussed, many touching episodes of family life are revealed. His mother, Helvia, a bride at sixteen, became the devoted mother of two boys, a frail and delicate Marcus who inherited his father's susceptibility to malarial fevers, and, four years later, Quintus, a boy sturdy from infancy on. Because Quintus idolized his older brother, they were the best of playmates. Marcus, however, had aspirations for a non-physical life in politics (he wanted to study law, and aspired for the consulship although his social class forbade it), while Quintus dreamed of becoming a general someday. Cicero's father belonged to the Equestrian, or business class, in Rome, and he could afford to hire Archias, a distinguished poet from Antioch to teach both boys.

In reference to his own childhood Cicero wrote: "I had the happiest of childhoods. I had a father who was wise and good, a grandfather who taught me never to compromise with evil, and a steadfast mother, patient and calm. I had Archias, my dear teacher. And I had Quintus, my beloved brother. I received different advice from my tutor (Archias), my grandfather, my father and my mother. Yet in essentials they did not disagree, but like the four petals of the wild rose made a perfect flower."

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. What man conquered the Persian Empire by the age of 32?
2. What Greek philosopher hypothesized that the porpoise was not a fish -- 2,000 years before science proved him to be correct?
3. Who said, "He is best who is trained in the severest discipline."?
4. What Greek deity is the goddess of the hunt?
5. Whom did the parthenon honor?
6. Who is the Roman equivalent of Artemis?
7. What is a symposium?
8. What playwright wrote *Antigone*?
9. Whom does a Greek thespian honor?
10. In the *Odyssey* to whom did the sacred oxen belong?
11. What Greek word that means fish was used as a Christian symbol?
12. What god was said to play the lyre?

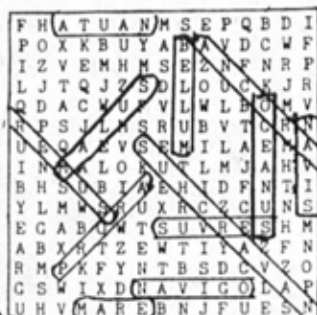
## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Who is the author of *Columen Ferri*?
2. Which emperor sent his soldiers out to collect pounds of spider webs?
3. What famous disaster corresponded with the sighting of Halley's Comet in A.D. 1456?
4. Who was named Indiana Teacher of the Year for 1986?
5. What Christmas song begins with the words, "Vigilandum est, non tempus est lacrimis vel iris"?
6. From which year does the Phoenician alphabet date?
7. Who said, "Aut amat aut odit mulier; nil est tertium"?
8. From which material was Julia's wedding torch made?
9. In what year was the Antikythera Mechanism recovered by underwater divers?
10. What did Caesar tell us about the dining habits of the ancient Gauls?
11. In English, name three types of pets sold by Lilliana.
12. In what year was a sighting of Halley's comet recorded by the ancient Chinese?



## 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)



TRANSLATE AND FIND  
ALL THE  
HIDDEN LATIN WORDS!

**BUDDING GENIUS**

1. Alexander the Great
2. Aristotle
3. King Archidamus II from Sparta
4. Artemis
5. Athena
6. Diana
7. A drinking party
8. Sophocles
9. Dionysus
10. The sun god Helios
11. Ichthes
12. Apollo

QUIS EST? by Kristi Wood

- F Antigone  
A Antilochus  
D Antiphates  
I Apollo  
B Arachne  
M Charon  
J Chimaera  
C Chiron  
L Cincinnatus  
H Cinyras  
E Circe  
K Deiphobus  
G Deucalion

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Taylor Caldwell
2. Elagabalus
3. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks.
4. Mr. B.F. Barcio
5. Santa Claus is coming to town.
6. 800 B.C.
7. Publilius Syrius.
8. Hawthorn
9. 1920
10. Nothing
11. Birds, cats, puppies.
12. 240 B.C.

.....  
I S  
DONA C  
T V O P  
U I A N U A R I A S  
R R S L  
I N V I C T U S L T  
A D A E I M  
L E N U N A  
A I S T S A T U R N U S  
G A I S I U  
R C A N D E L A N M  
I U P N I S  
C H R O N U S T A S E  
U P E B S R  
L S M I U P P I T E R  
T L O R  
U C A P I T O L I N U S E  
R M  
A  
S E P T I M A D E C I M A  
.....

WANDERINGS OF JASON  
AND ULYSSES

- D  
5  
E  
B  
4  
C  
1  
2  
3  
6  
A

**SINGLES**

1. Part-Time Lover — Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
2. Miami Vice Theme — Jan Hammer (MCA)
3. Saving All My Love For You — Whitney Houston (Arista)
4. Head Over Heels — Tears for Fears (Mercury)
5. Take On Me — a-Ha (Warner Bros.)
6. You Belong to the City — Glenn Frey (MCA)
7. We Built This City — Starship (Grunt)
8. Fortunate Around Your Heart — Sting (A&M)
9. Levitating Every Minute of It — Loverboy (Columbia)
10. Be Near Me — ABC (Mercury)

PROVERBS OF P. SYRUS

- C 1.  
G 2.  
J 3.  
F 4.  
A 5.  
H 6.  
B 7.  
I 8.  
E 9.  
D 10.