



POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER



VOL. XII, NO. 6

FEB. A. D. MCMLXXXVI

ARBOR DONANDI ab Shel Silverstein

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Olim erat arbor quae amabat puerum. Puer cotidie veniebat et colligebat eius folia, et ex eis faciebat coronas ut rex sibi videretur. Puer inscendebat in arborem et dependebat de eius ramis et edebat mala. Puer et arbor per lusum latitabant. Quando puer erat defessus, dormiebat in arboris umbra. Puer arborem maxime amabat, et arbor erat laeta.

Sed tempus fugiebat, et puer adolescebat. Arbor sola erat. Tunc uno die puer venit ad arborem, et arbor dixit, "Veni, Puer, inscende me et depende de ramis meis et ede mala et lude in umbra mea et esto laetus." Puer dixit, "Nimis magnus sum. Non possum inscendere et ludere. Desidero res emere et delectationem habere. Desidero pecuniam. Potesne mihi pecuniam donare?" "Me paenitet," dixit arbor, "sed non habeo pecuniam. Solum habeo folia et mala. Cape mala mea, Puer, et vende ea in urbe. Tunc habebis pecuniam et eris laetus." Ergo puer inscendit in arborem et colligit eius mala et ea abstulit. Et arbor erat laeta.

Sed puer diutine aberat...et arbor erat misera. Tunc uno die puer revenit et arbor magno cum gaudio quatiens dixit, "Veni, Puer, inscende me et depende de ramis meis et esto laetus."

Puer dixit, "Nimis occupatus sum. Non possum in arbores inscendere. Desidero casam ut corpus meum curem. Desidero uxorem et liberos, ergo mihi opus est casa. Potesne mihi casam dare?" "Non habeo casam," dixit arbor. "Silva est casa mea, sed potes cadere ramos meos ut casam aedifices. Tunc eris laetus." Ergo puer abscidit eius ramos et eos abstulit ut casam aedificaret. Et arbor erat laeta.

Sed puer diutine aberat. Et quando revenit, arbor erat tam laetus ut paene non posset loqui. "Veni, Puer," arbor susurrabat, "veni et lude." Puer dixit, "Nimis senex et miser sum. Non possum ludere. Desidero navem ut possem procul abhinc enavigare. Potesne mihi navem dare? Arbor dixit, "excide truncum meum et molire navem. Tunc potes enavigare...et esse laetus." Ergo puer excidit eius truncum et molitus est navem et enavigavit. Et arbor erat laetus...sed non vero.

Multo post puer revenit. "Me paenitet, Puer," dixit arbor. "Sed nihil habeo quod tibi possum dare--mala mea absunt." Puer dixit, "Non habeo dentes quibus mala edam." "Mei rami absunt," dixit arbor. "Non potes de eis dependere--" Puer dixit, "Nimis senex sum. Non possum de ramis dependere." Arbor



dixit, "Truncus meus abest. Non potes in me inscendere--" Puer dixit, "Nimis defessus sum. Non possum inscendere." Arbor suspirabat, "Me paenitet. Non possum tibi aliquid donare. Solum truncus sectus sum. Me paenitet..." Puer dixit, "Nunc non multum desidero, solum desidero locum quietum in quo possum sedere et requiescere. Defessissimus sum." "Bene," dixit arbor se in angustias quam maxime adducens, "bene, truncus sectus utilis est ad sedendum et requiescendum. Veni, Puer, sede. Sede et requiesce." Puer sedit in trunco secto et requievit. Et arbor erat laetus. Finis.

2,000 Die Daily in Rome

(Based on an article entitled "Ancient Roman Life" by John Woodford, *Michigan Today*, Dec., 1985, Vol. 17, No. 4, Pp. 1-4.)

It was the best possible world--one that the Greek philosopher Aristotle had hoped for: the Roman Empire was finally being ruled by a philosopher-king, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. The only problem was that 2,000 of the 700,000 inhabitants of the city Rome were dying daily from smallpox, a disease which would claim 5 million inhabitants of the Roman Empire over the next 30 years.

This loss of inhabitants was, however, countered by a very healthy birthrate. According to research soon to be published by Prof. Bruce W. Frier of the University of Michigan, the average woman in the Early Roman Empire bore five to six children, two or three of which were usually daughters.

Frier found that if this very high (by modern standards) birth rate had not existed during the Early Roman Empire, the population would have dwindled quite rapidly.

Frier's research also has yielded the following chart which shows average life-expectancies for those who were born during the Early Roman Empire:

Age Attained	Realistic Life Expectancy
birth	23(F), 25(M) yrs
1	35
10	46
20	50
40	60

It should be noted, however, that only one newborn in eight could expect to reach the age of 40. Frier's research also shows that out of every 1,000 newborn girls fewer than half lived past their 15th birthday, and that out of every 1,000 newborn boys fewer than half lived past their fifth birthday.

As Frier explored why life expectancies were so low in the Early Roman Empire, he discovered some rather nasty and brutish aspects of life in an empire ruled by Aristotle's perfect philosopher-king.

"The very high annual death rate of 40 to 44 per thousand resulted to a great extent from the population's virtual defenselessness against typhus, typhoid, Malta fever, malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, childhood diarrhea and other ailments.

"Poor nutrition--brought on by very low wages and by an inability to transport food overland from thriving areas to the famine-stricken in nearby cities--was

probably a greater factor in the high death rate than was poor medical care. The latter, according to Frier, "probably had no effect on mortality one way or the other."

"The population also suffered a very high violence rate, and a high level of death by accident," he continues. "One reads on epitaphs, for example, of a man of 22 from Ephesus who died of a hemorrhage after drinking a massive dose of wine. Or of a 35-year-old African who died after being 'killed by a bull,' as his widow put it." Surprisingly, violent deaths did not, in the main, result from military activity, which was extremely low. Less than half of a percent of the empire's population was in the army (about 350,000 men.)

"Sanitation practices took their toll, too, especially the dumping of a million cubic meters of human waste into the Tiber River each year. 'That gives one pause,' Frier comments, 'when one reads of people bathing in the Tiber River. In fact, during the later years of this period, the physician Galen warned against eating fish caught in the Tiber.'

"At about this same time (A.D. 164), when the population of the Empire had presumably reached 60 million (a fifth of the world's total), Roman diplomatic and trading missions contacted China's Han Empire and also the Kushana Empire on the Indian subcontinent.

"Roman traders may have imported more than silk and other luxuries upon their return. 'Many scholars think smallpox, measles and other plagues that afflicted the Later Roman Empire for several centuries were introduced into the Mediterranean by these contacts with Asia,' Frier reports.

"Whatever its cause, when Avidius Cassius and his army returned from Parthia (present-day Iran) in A.D. 165, the first smallpox pandemic struck, exacerbating the problem of everyday pestilence. 'The plague rose and fell across the entire empire for 25 years,' Frier says. 'By 190 the city of Rome, which had a population of 700,000 to a million, was losing 2,000 residents a day to smallpox.'

It was in the midst of this attack of smallpox on the population of Rome that the philosopher-king himself, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, took sick. As he lay dying in A.D. 180, he directed his friends to 'mourn not me but rather the general pestilence and death' that was claiming the lives of his subjects.



Body of a Roman woman lying in state



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THE POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER has a circulation of over 3,000 in the United States and Canada, and is published monthly during the school year. Articles for publication and inquiries about advertising rates should be addressed to: The Editor, Pompeiana Newsletter, 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220.

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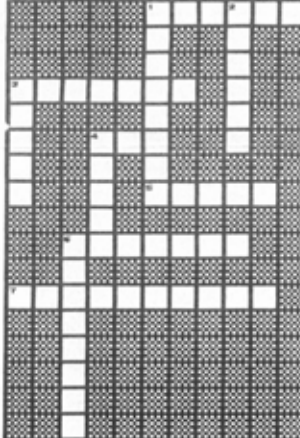


1. DIC TE, DIC ME
Lionelus Richardus
2. SEMPER CONVIVAMINI
Eduardus Murpheus
3. VIVUS ET CALCITROSUS
Mentes Simplicis
4. PRO ILLO SUNT AMICI
Dionna et Amici
5. TE CAREO
Klymaxxus
6. OPPIDUM PARVUM
Ioannis C.
Mellencastra
7. ALAE FRACTAE
Mr. Magister
8. VITAE SEPARATAE
Philippus Collinis,
Marilina Martina
9. HAC NOCTE EA VENIT
Carri
10. COMITIIS DIES
Arcadia

ILIAD X-WORD PUZZLE

by Greg Shaheen

Carmel High School, Carmel, IN



ACROSS CLUES

1. FATHER OF TELAMON
3. ONE OF THE FURIES
4. MEANS "MR. RICH"
5. A PORT IN GREECE
6. THE FOUNTAIN OF POETIC INSPIRATION FLOWED HERE
7. MOUNTAIN SACRED TO THE MUSES

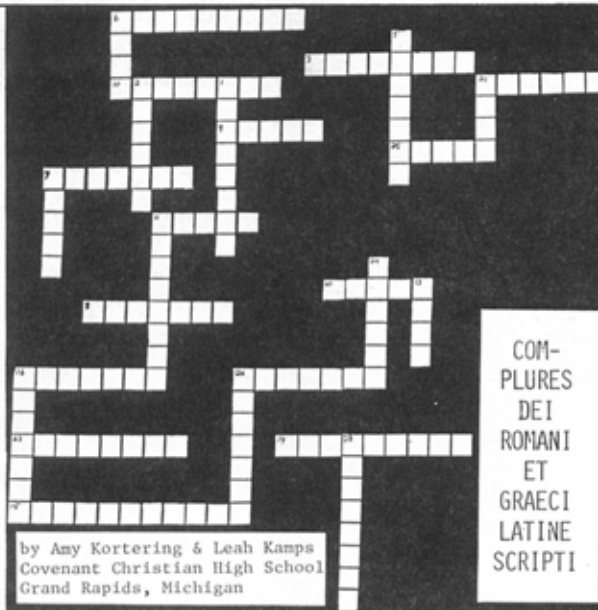
DOWN CLUES

1. FOOD FOR IMMORTAL GODS
2. CRETE'S PRINCIPAL CITY
3. CRONON'S WIFE
4. MOTHER OF PERSEUS
6. TITON FATHER OF THE SUN

FEBRUARY LOVERS' MATCH

by Alex Schultz, Latin IV
Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ___ Echo | A. Psyche |
| ___ Minos | B. Pomona |
| ___ Pluto | C. Narcissus |
| ___ Medea | D. Halcyone |
| ___ Cupid | E. Daphne |
| ___ Orpheus | F. Scylla |
| ___ Ceyx | G. Jason |
| ___ Vertumnus | H. Eurydice |
| ___ Apollo | I. Proserpina |
| ___ Dido | J. Procris |
| ___ Cephalus | K. Hippodamia |
| ___ Pelops | L. Aeneas |



by Amy Kortering & Leah Kamps
Covenant Christian High School
Grand Rapids, Michigan

COM- PLURES DEI ROMANI ET GRAECI LATINE SCRIPTI

ACROSS

3. king of gods
6. messenger god
7. group of nymphs to which Aegeria belonged
8. household gods
9. god of the dead
10. god of sowing
11. goddess of love
14. god of the changing year
15. god of medicine
16. god of wine
20. goddess of the moon and hunting
21. Greek name for Mercury
23. Roman goddess of the dead, associated with Proserpina
25. goddess of the hearth and domestic life
26. god of the sun

DOWN

1. Greek praenomen for Apollo
2. Greek name of 5 down
3. wife of 3 across
5. Jupiter's favorite child
6. god of war
7. goddess of agriculture
11. god of fire
13. praenomen of Faustulus' wife
16. goddess of war
21. Greek goddess identified with Juno
24. Greek name for Minerva
26. god of the sea
28. son of Jupiter who fed Pelops to the gods

ENIGMATIC ETYMOLOGY

by Lori Block, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, MI

1. from PANIS: a comrade
2. from MUNTIO: a public statement
3. from TANGO: untouchable
4. from LABORO: to work together
5. from MOVEO: a disturbance
6. from PONO: adversary
7. from MITTO: a letter
8. from LEGO: to gather
9. from PETO: rivalry
10. from CORPUS: fat
11. from TEMPUS: to yield to the occasion
12. from NOMEN: in name only
13. from FINIS: unlimited extent of time or space

LATIN NAMES FOR THE PARTS OF A ROMAN HOUSE

by Eric Brandt, Grand Rapids, MI.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. reception room | 7. reception room pool |
| 2. kitchen | 8. entry hall |
| 3. inner entry door | 9. bedroom |
| 4. study room | 10. dining room |
| 5. window | 11. formal garden |
| 6. colonnade | 12. outer entry door |



A SONG FOR FEBRUARY LOVERS
"LET ME CALL YOU SWEETHEART"

Per vocari dulcis,
amo enim te;
Audiaris dicens
redamari me.
Ducem ne amoris
oc'lis tu dele!

Per vocari dulcis,
Ego amo te!

AND ONE FOR CATILINE
"Dreadful Sorry, Catiline!"

In the middle of the temple
Up and spake our Cicero;
Said, "You're wanted here
no longer,
Catiline, you'll have to go!"

REFRAIN

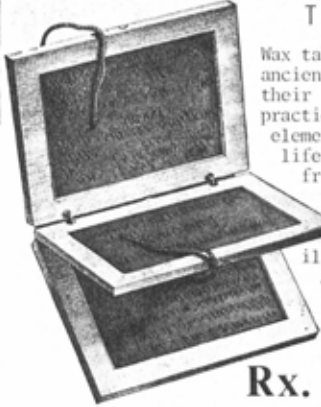
O you traitor,
O you traitor,
O you traitor,
Catiline!
You are lost and gone forever
Dreadful sorry, Catiline!

GOT A MATCH?

by Kristi Wood, Latin IV
Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ___ Alcinous | ___ Anius |
| ___ Alcmena | ___ Cassandra |
| ___ Alexander | ___ Cassiope |
| ___ Amalthea | ___ Castor |
| ___ Amphion | ___ Cecrops |
| ___ Amphitryon | ___ Cephalus |
| ___ Amulius | ___ Cepheus |
| ___ Anchises | ___ Ceres |
| ___ Andromeda | ___ Deianira |

- A. Son of Antiope by Jupiter
- B. Twin brother of Pollux
- C. Daughter of Cepheus
- D. King of Alba Longa
- E. King of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiopea
- F. Wife of Amphitryon, mother of Hercules
- G. Wife of Hercules
- H. Paris
- I. Goddess of agriculture
- J. Husband of Procris
- K. Never-believed daughter of Priam and Hecuba
- L. First king of Athens
- M. Mother of Andromeda
- N. Husband of Alcmena
- O. King of the Phaeacians
- P. Father of Aeneas
- Q. King and priest of Apollo at Delos
- R. Daughter of Thestius

Efficiamus Aliquid Romanum**TABELLA CERATA**

Wax tablets were used extensively by the ancient Romans both in the early days of their schooling--when they were used to practice writing and take dictation from elementary school teachers--and later in life to send quick letters and notes to friends. The wax tablet could have a single surface, be two sided, or consist of several TABELLAE bound together with cord or wire such as is illustrated here.

The instructions given here are for a single surface TABELLA.

Rx.

- a miter box and saw
- sand paper
- two large books for weights
- a double boiler

- a piece of 1/4" plywood 12" x 8"
- one strip of 5/8" wide trim that is 1/4" thick and 3' 3" long
- brown stain
- wood glue
- real yellow beeswax (not paraffin or "purified beeswax"). See your Yellow Pages for a source. It is usually sold in 1 lb blocks.

- I. Make sure the 1/4"x12"x8" piece of plywood is sanded smoothly.
- II. Cut the 5/8" wide strip of trim into two pieces 12" long, and two pieces 8" long. Use the miter box to do this and make 45° angles on both ends of each strip.
- III. Test the strips on what you decide is the top surface of the plywood to make sure they fit evenly and snugly. You may have to trim or sand to make everything fit properly.
- IV. Put wood glue on the bottom sides of the strips and press tightly into place on the top of the plywood. Place the two large books on top of the strips to apply pressure while the glue dries. Allow glue to dry several hours.
- V. Stain the entire tablet after the glue is dry. Let the stained tablet dry for several hours.
- VI. Melt the beeswax in a double boiler.
- VII. Place the wax tablet on a piece of newspaper on a level surface and then gently pour the melted beeswax onto the tablet until it is filled up to the top of the 1/4" trim that was glued to the face of the plywood. The tablet MUST BE FILLED ALL AT ONE TIME so that an even layer of liquid beeswax flows into the corners and covers the whole board all at once.
- VIII. Allow the beeswax to set and your wax tablet is complete.

**ISTI MIRANT STELLA**

By John D. Anderson, Ph.D.
Woodbridge, Connecticut

This Latin sentence occurs on the 11th century Bayeux Tapestry. It is a good example of how Latin changed over the centuries after the so-called Classical Period.

ISTI: this pronoun has lost its pejorative connotation completely. There are any number of places in the Roman liturgical services where this pronoun is used in this way. In the Antiphon for the First Vespers of the Nativity of John the Baptist (June 24) the saint is referred to by the Latin *Iste puer magnus coram Domino*. Likewise in the hymn for Second Vespers of the Common of a Confessor the Latin occurs:
Iste confessor Domini colentes
Quem pie laudant populi per orbem

MIRANT: this verb acquired active forms as did many other deponent verbs in Medieval Latin. Other verbs are *consilio*, *exhorto*, *hospito*. See Charles Beeson, *A Primer of Medieval Latin*, p. 20.

STELLA: this is a common manuscript abbreviation; the bar over a final vowel signifies an "m." See Adriano Cappelli, *Dizionario di Abbreviature Latine ed Italiane* (Milan, 1967).

**Halley's
Historic
Comet**

Whose finger bore that strange but fascinating ring? Scaevola suggested the ring might be the emblem of a secret brotherhood which saw the young, promising lawyer as dangerous to their interests.

It was under Carbo, consul at the time, that Scaevola was murdered as a partisan of Sulla. Sulla entered the city in triumph and terror reigned supreme. One day Cicero was startled by a summons from Sulla. Imagine Cicero's sense of awe and dignity to be escorted by a centurion, as he was carried in a litter by four slaves in scarlet mantles, surrounded by soldiers with his faithful Syrius accompanying him. Sulla was very friendly. Other guests arrived, Caesar, Pompey, and still Cicero did not know why he had been summoned. Cicero had in mind to inquire about his brother Quintus from whom the family had not heard for nearly a year, when he was greatly surprised to learn that his brother was here under Sulla's roof, cared for by the general's own physician. Quintus was still in grave danger from being thrown from his horse, but he had been saved by Catiline as Sulla's army approached Rome. Naturally, Cicero found it difficult to be grateful to Catiline, but Catiline deeply loved the "Bear Cub," his nickname for Quintus. It was a thrilling moment to be reunited with Quintus for just a brief moment of consciousness.

A Pillar of Iron
-a mini-series

by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

PARS III

One day three Roman officers paid a brief visit to their old fencing master. Cicero immediately recognized Catiline, who, in surveying the class, thought no one was worthy to be his opponent, until he spied Marcus. At once the three--Catiline, Curio and Piso--taunted him with "Chick-pea" and Marcus was infuriated. Insultingly, the officer challenged the youth. An ill-matched pair to begin with, Catiline was a trained soldier, one of the most notable swordsmen in Rome, and Cicero was much younger, much lighter and no athlete. The old animosity between the two flared anew. Catiline would have fought without a foil on his sword had not Gaius the master alerted him to use one, for murder glinted in his eyes. At first Catiline seemed the victor and Cicero fought well in self-defense, but goaded on by anger and bitter hatred, Cicero also let his foil drop when Catiline no longer used his. What happened next did not do justice to Catiline's previous training, for slipping he fell backwards to the floor and was at the mercy of Cicero who pointed his bare sword at his opponent's throat. But seeing the intense blue of Catiline's eyes reminded Cicero of Livia whom he could never forget, and tears filled his eyes. Thus he was saved from murder.

Marcus had won his first case, that of Perseus the plebeian and his family who had lost their little farm and three slaves because of failure to pay taxes, when Cicero's enemies clandestinely sought his life. While enjoying the satisfying results of this splendid legal victory in the quiet of his island home, Cicero was suddenly seized at twilight by four hooded assailants who would have made of the murder a case of accidental drowning, had he not escaped their malicious cruelty. Thrown into the icy waters of the river's current, Cicero had to fight in the dark, struggling to keep from drowning. A branch of an uprooted tree along the shore had caught his amulet and lifted him so that his face emerged. By this time his pursuers were nowhere in sight. So naturally Cicero thanked Pallas Athena for this unlooked-for deliverance. He remembered that one of the ruffians was wearing a magnificent ring of heavy gold. From a later incident he learnt that the ring was molded in the form of two serpents whose mouths were joined together by a large emerald engraved with Diana holding a crescent moon. With the help of slaves, he hastily made his dangerous way back to home to Scaevola, who heard this news with some alarm. From now on Cicero enjoyed the protection of Syrius, a Nabian slave, as his own bodyguard.

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MISSING CHILD

NAME:
Proserpina
DOB:
Unknown
PARENTS:
Zeus &
Demeter
LAST SEEN:
Picking
flowers with
playmates on
Sicily
SUSPECTED ABDUCTOR: Pluto.



**HAVE
YOU
SEEN
ME?**



Roga Me Aliquid

Dear Matrona,

We are a poor family trying to lead a normal life in Rome. For the sake of the children my husband and I would like to observe some of the public holidays that are so important in Rome, but we can not afford to observe all of them--there seem to be hundreds. Can you suggest some of the more important holidays that we should try to observe?

Pauperculina

Dear Pauperculina,

I would suggest eight holidays that really should be observed by every good Roman family.

Start the year off on the Kalends of January by attending the rekindling of the sacred fire in the Temple of Vesta. You can also take this occasion to exchange small gifts with your family--nothing big, just some honey, sweet dates or small coins will do. Top off the day by attending the inauguration of the new consuls.

On the Ides of February you will want to begin the week-long commemoration of PARENTALIA. Attend the sacrifice at the tomb of Tarpeia which will be conducted by the Vestal Virgins, and then take flowers, wine, milk and honey to the tombs of your own ancestors. Two days after PARENTALIA begins you will want to take part in the LUPERCALIA celebration which is a big event here in Rome. Especially noteworthy is the fast-moving procession through the streets which everyone lines up to watch.

On the Kalends of March you will want to celebrate MATRONALIA. On this feast you receive gifts from your husband and children, and you will want to make a small offering to your patron goddess, Juno.

Toward the end of April you will want to take part in the FLORALIA celebration. The high point of this festival occurs on the Kalends of May when you and your children will want to wear garlands and join the procession to the grotto of Aegeria which contains the sacred springs from which the Vestal Virgins draw water for their rites.

Later in May you and your family will want to observe LEMURIA. On a.d. VII, V & III Id. Mai, your husband will walk around the house spitting black beans into all corners. The unfriendly ghosts of the house (the Lemures) will gather there up and leave. It's a nice family tradition.

In August on a.d. XII Kal. Sept. you should celebrate CONSUALIA in thanksgiving for the end of the bountiful harvest season. Serve an extra special dinner for your family and give special thanks to Consus.

In December celebrate SATURNALIA with special gifts of candles and cooky figurines to your friends. If you have a slave, treat him or her as an equal during this time. At each house visited cry TO SATURNALIA!

Cooking With Claudia

FICI VENERIS

Every February young lovers write to me requesting special recipes that they can serve their beaux on LUPERCALIA.

I always hesitate to get into the business of aphrodisiacs for fear I become known as a "pharmacopola," or a less than trustworthy dealer in medicines.

Many foods such as certain fish, spices, vegetables and fruit seem to work wonders for those who believe in them. My avus used to claim that black olives always made him feel amorous. A popular dish among Rome's elite these days is one made from figs, and it is this recipe that I am passing on below. I must caution you that this is a very powerful snack, guaranteed to taste like nothing you have ever tasted!

Rx: 1 pound dried figs 1/2 teaspoon fennel seed, ground
1/4 cup sesame seeds 1/2 teaspoon cumin seed, ground
1 teaspoon anise, ground

- I. Place the sesame seeds in a baking pan and toast in a preheated 400° oven for about 5 minutes. Don't burn.
- II. Pull the hard stems out of the figs, then mash with your hands or with a kitchen tool. When the figs are well mashed, add the sesame seeds and ground spices. Blend well.
- III. Form the fig mixture into round balls, about 1 inch in diameter. Arrange on a serving platter.

YIELD: XII one-inch balls.

EROS--THE SINE QUA NON OF MYTHOLOGY

Eros is said to have been hatched from an egg that was floating, Mork-like, in the sea of Chaos before gods arrived.

FEBRUARY: A MONTH OF ANCIENT/MODERN FESTIVALS

Two of the oldest festivals celebrated by the Western World fall during the month of February. One, TERMINALIA, can be traced back to ca. 700 B.C., and the other ST. VALENTINE'S DAY can be traced back to an even earlier shepherds' celebration in honor of Faunus, a protecting deity. Faunus, in fact, is one of the oldest Italian deities to have been identified. The Feast of Faunus was called LUPERCALIA.

TERMINALIA: Since the time of Numa Popilius (ca. 700 B.C.) the Western World has been commemorating this feast--a feast which marked the date when the calendar was realigned with either the lunar or solar cycles. This realignment was considered so important--and thus sacred--that a god was envisioned for the festival and was named Terminus. From ca. 700 B.C. to 47 B.C. when Romans used a lunar calendar, TERMINALIA was celebrated yearly on a.d. VII Kal. Mart. (Feb. 23). Following the feast 22 extra (intercalary) days were inserted into the calendar year before a.d. VI Kal. Mart. (Feb. 24) was observed. When Julius Caesar introduced his solar calendar 1/1/45 B.C., an extra day known as "bisextum"--the 2nd sixth day before the Kalends of March--was added every fourth year. This fourth year was called the bissextile or leap year. When Pope Gregory XIII introduced the current civil calendar,

he continued the tradition of using February as the catch-up, or TERMINALIA, month. His calendar called for an intercalary day, Feb. 29, to be added every fourth year except in centenary years not divisible by 400. This omission of three intercalary days every 400 years is required since the calendar year is approximately 11 minutes longer than the true solar year.

LUPERCALIA: The February feast of love and fertility was celebrated on the second day after the Ides of February, February 15. The rites associated with the worship of Faunus (and his wife Fauna) called for purification and expiation--a cleansing in preparation for the soon-to-follow rituals of spring. William Shakespeare immortalized the rites associated with the feast of LUPERCALIA in his Julius Caesar in which Caesar instructs his wife Calpurnia on how to capitalize on the opportunities for fertility associated with the feast. As the early Christian church sought to replace all pagan celebrations with similar but Christian rituals, it seemed very natural to place a day special to young lovers--St. Valentine's Day--in the calendar on Feb. 14, thus getting the jump on the Roman festival by one day.

BUDDING GENIUS

1. What is a pleonasm?
2. Give the 3rd person plural imperfect indicative passive of DUO.
3. How many different forms does a Latin gerund have?
4. What mood is used in Latin in a conditional clause which contains a factual statement?
5. Which port did the Emperor Claudius develop?
6. Who was known as the "Cloud Gatherer"?
7. Who was the mother of Agamemnon?
8. What Medieval Latin adverb means "word for word"?
9. Who avenged Agamemnon's death?
10. Who changed the nymph Minthe into the mint plant?
11. Which Greek god invented the lyre and gave it to his brother Apollo?
12. Whom does a butterfly symbolize in Greek mythology?
13. Over which garment was a pallium worn?

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. What was the writing surface on a tabella cerata?
2. Who was king when the TERMINALIA were first celebrated?
3. What word meaning "fat" is derived from CORPUS?
4. How long could a 10 year old child expect to live in Ancient Rome?
5. What Roman festival seems to have corresponded with our Thanksgiving?
6. Quid puer molitus est ex trunco arboris?
7. What are Fici Veneris supposed to do for you?
8. What special "gift" did Avidius Cassius bring back to Rome from Parthia in A.D. 165?
9. What festival did Ancient Romans celebrate the day before our St. Valentine's Day?
10. What does Pomponianus want to sell?
11. Whom did Cicero thank for being rescued from the river?
12. What is the Latin Club at Holy Cross H.S. building?
13. What was the average family size during the 2nd Cent. B.C.?

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)

Disci Summi

SAY YOU, SAY ME

Lionel Richey

PARTY ALL THE TIME

Eddie Murphy

ALIVE AND KICKING

Simple Minds

THAT'S WHAT FRIENDS ARE FOR

Dionne and Friends

I NEED YOU

Klymaxx

SMALL TOWN

John C. Mellencamp

BROKEN WINGS

Mr. Mister

SEPARATE LIVES

Philip Collins &

Marilyn Martin

TONIGHT SHE COMES

Cars

ELECTION DAY

Arcadia

PARTS OF A ROMAN HOUSE

1. atrium
2. culina
3. ostium
4. tablinum
5. fenestra
6. porticus
7. impluvium
8. vestibulum
9. cubiculum
10. triclinium
11. peristylum
12. ianua

FEBRUARY LOVERS' MATCH

C
F
I
G
A
H
D
B
E
L
J
K

ILIAD

..... AIACUS.
..... H N
..... B O
..... MEGAERA S
..... E O O
..... T D I S
..... I A I
..... S N AULIS
..... A
..... HELICON
..... Y
..... HIPPOCRENE
..... E
..... R
..... I
..... O
..... N
.....

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Beeswax
2. Numa Popilius
3. Corpulent
4. 46
5. Consualia
6. Navem
7. Make you amorous
8. Smallpox
9. Luper calia
10. His villa at Stabiae
11. Pallas Athena
12. A Roman theater
13. 5/6 children

BUDDING GENIUS

1. Use of superfluous words.
2. ducebantur
3. four
4. indicative
5. Ostia
6. Zeus/Jupiter
7. Aerope
8. verbatim
9. Orestes, his son.
10. Persephone
11. Hermes
12. Psyche
13. Over a stola

