



# POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER



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## ULTIMUS FLOS

ab  
Iacomo  
Therbero

(Translated by Susanna Looman, Latin student of Jane Osman, Holland H.S., Holland, MI.)

Mundum Bellum XII, omnes sciunt, ruinam culti perducebat. Oppida et villae a terra vanescebant. Omnes silvae, omnes horti et omnia opera artium vastabantur.

Viri, feminae et liberi facti sunt humiliores quam humillima animalia. Canes suos dominos occasos deserebant. Cuniculi in populum descende-  
bant. Libri, picturae et musica a terra vanescebant, et homines, facientes nihil, sedebant. Anni annique perlapsi sunt. Etiam pauci manentes obliviscebantur quid ultimum bellum decrevisset. Pueri et puellae crescebant intuentes inter se stolidi, quod amor non erat in terra.

Uno die, virgo quae nunquam florem viderat ultimum florem in tota terra inveniebat. Nuntiavit hominibus ultimum florem moriturum esse. Solus iuvenis, pervagus, audiebat. Et iuvenis et virgo florem nutricabant, et flos iterum vivere incipiebat.

Uno die, apes et avis florem visitaverunt. Mox erat duo flores, tum quattuor, tandem multi flores. Silvae iterum vibrabant. Virgo suum habitum curare incipiebat. Mox iuveni virginem tangere libebat. Amor iterum in terra natus est. Liberi eorum validi et sani crescebant, et currere et ridere discebant. Canes ex exsilio emittebantur. Iuvenis, imponens unum lapidem in alium, casam aedificare discebat. Oppida, urbes et villae oriebantur.

Carmina in terram iterum reveniebant...et sutores, et pictores, et poetae, et sculptores, et rotarum artifices...et milites, et legati, et centurii, et duces, et maiores duces, et liberatores. Alii populi unum locum habitabant, alii alios. Mos populi qui valles habitabant colles habitare desiderabant, et populi qui colles habitabant valles habitare desiderabant. Liberatores, a deo ducti, infelices populos incendebant. Statim mundus iterum pugnabat. Nunc tanta eversio erat ut nihil in terra praeter unum virum, et unam feminam, et unum florem maneret. Finis?

## Latin Lives

### ...IN THE SWISS ALPS

In the past several issues, members have carried on a discussion about Latin that is spoken as a living language in the Swiss Alps. In the last issue the idea was offered that this language was indeed used, and that it is called Romansh.

Hazel Fluke from Ebensburg, PA, has now submitted additional information about Romansh, including a sample newspaper which she believes is written in this language. Fluke also sent an article entitled, "A Romansh Class-room" which was written by John Berde and Robert Williamson of Lehigh University. Berde and Williamson describe the efforts that are being made to preserve Romansh in such communities as Chur. Because residents of the area also learn German and French in school, Romansh is being used less and less, and there is some concern that it will soon cease to be used as a living language.

The article that has been selected from Flukes' "Romansh newspaper" entitled Fogl Ladin is reprinted below. Those who know even a little Latin will recognize immediately that it is quite different from any Latin generally attributed to Roman times. If this is indeed the legendary "living Latin" that is spoken in a remote area of the Swiss Alps, many will be genuinely disappointed:

"Nossa ultima ura da gymnastica ais steda una bella spassageda tres ils pros in plaina flur. Riland e baderland essans rivedas plaunet sur no la punt da Somvih fin tar la chesa Vital. Duonna Maria vaiva fat la proposta da fer nos cafe da guintschun tar ella. Tuot las gymnastas vaivan purto insemel minchuna qualchosa per una buna marena."

If any readers have additional information about the area of Switzerland that still speaks Latin, and this information differs from what has already been presented, please do send it in for publication next fall.

### ...ON CAMPUS

According to an article entitled "Classical Renaissance" which appeared in the March 1986 issue of *Newsweek on Campus* (p. 52), there are over 47,000 undergraduates studying Latin and Greek on U.S. campuses, and about 40 to 50 students each year earn graduate degrees.

The article also points out that classics students in general don't spend a lot of time worrying about relevance or employment prospects, even though a classics degree is turning out to be a valuable asset in the employment world. Not only do graduate schools prefer classics majors over many other liberal-arts-degree holders, but corporate recruiters seem to be taking to them as well. Classics majors, it turns out, tend to be "smart, dedicated, independent and able to deal with rarefied abstraction."

High school students, of course, caught onto the hidden benefits of Latin studies a few years back: Classical languages build vocabulary, and the better a student's vocabulary, the better he is likely to do on important standardized exams like the S.A.T. and the Graduate Record Examination. That's why nearly 180,000 high school students study Latin these days—up about 20% from 10 years ago.

This, of course, is good news for college Latin majors. "The high school demand for Latin teachers is fierce," says Roger Bagnall, chairman of classics at Columbia. Even the college market is beginning to open up. "In the 90's," Bagnall predicts, "there will be jobs all over the place."

### ...IN CINCINNATI, OHIO

Teaching Latin in grade school is one of the innovative programs that is returning Latin to popularity in Cincinnati and around the nation. Nine years ago there were 23 students taking Latin at Woodward H.S. Next fall there will be eight classes of Latin taught.

Other school systems in the Cincinnati area are also reinforcing their Latin programs. In fact some schools have designated Latin as a required course and are even adding classical Greek to their curricula next fall. Look out world, LATINA VIVIT!



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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. OSCULUM  
Principes et Res Novae
- II. INSANUS DIES LUNAE  
Crepitula
- III. DEDITUS AMORI  
Robertus Palmator
- IV. MOVE ME, AMADEUS  
Falco
- V. PUELLAE A FINIBUS  
OCCIDENTALIBUS  
Pueri a Taberna Deliciarum
- VI. QUID TIBI DEEST  
Inxes
- VII. EAMUS AD FINEM  
Vulpes Astutus
- VIII. HARLEM INCESSUS PARUM  
FIRMUS  
Lapides Volventes
- IX. MUSICA SAXEA IN U.S.A.  
Ioannis C. Mellencastria
- X. AMOR TENER  
Vires de M.D.
- XI. QUID MIHI NUPER FECISTI?  
Janetta Iacobifilius

## LATIN WORD SEARCH

By Adelia Gregory, Eighth-grade student of Tina Petrova, Franklin Alternative Middle School, Columbus, Ohio

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

aqua caput valeo  
insula saxum varius  
axis solvo ventus  
bonus spiro veritas  
discedo taberna rex  
terra tardus post  
tiro vixit vinco

## THE ADVENTURES OF BELLEROPHON

by Anne Alexander,  
Latin IV student of  
Jayne W. Gaebe,  
Woodridge H.S.,  
Penninsula, Ohio



OLIM ERAT BESTIA  
CHIMAEA QUAE PARTIM  
CAPER ET PARTIM  
LEO ERAT. DUO  
CAPITA HABEBAT ET  
CAPUT LEONIS  
SPIRABAT IGNUM  
SICUT DRACO.



ERAT MAGNA SERPENS  
IN LOCO CAUDAE.



IUVENIS GRAECUS  
BELLEROPHON NOMINE  
IN EQUO PENNATO  
PEGASO SUPRA FLAMMAS  
VOLAVIT ET SAGITTAS  
IN CHIMAEAM CONIE-  
CIT DUM FIT INFIRMA.



HASTAM CUM CUSPIDE  
PLUMBEA PORTANS, DE-  
VOLAVIT UT ITERUM  
AGGREDERETUR. CUM LEO  
OS APERUERAT UT MUG-  
IRET, BELLEROPHON HAS-  
TAM IN OS INPINGENS  
BESTIAM OCCIDIT.



BELLEROPHON AD REGEM  
ADVENT. CHIMAEAM  
NECAVI, DIXIT.  
TUM REGNUM TUTUM  
EST.



POPULI GAVISI SUNT  
ET EUM HERODEM  
APPELLAVERUNT.  
ALIQUI EUM DEUM  
ETIAM ESSE  
DIXERUNT.



MOX PRINCEPS SUPERBUS  
SE DEUM ESSE PUTARE  
INCIPIEBAT. AD MONTEM  
OLYMPUM VOLARE IN  
ANIMO HABEBAT.  
PEGASO VECTUS EST.



IUPITER, POSTQUAM  
BELLEROPHON AD  
MONTEM OLYMPUM  
VOLANTER VIDERAT,  
IRATUS EST. APEN  
MISIT UT PEGASUM  
PUNGERET.  
BELLEROPHON DE EQUO  
AD TERRAM CECIDIT  
ET PERIIT.



"HOC ACCIDIT ILLIS QUI  
SE DEOS ESSE PUTANT,"  
IUPITER DIXIT.  
PEGASO STABULUM IN  
MONTE OLYMPO DEDIT.  
DEINDE PEGASUS  
CUM DEIS SEMPER  
VITAM AGEBAT ET  
CURRUM IOVIS TRANS  
CAELUM TRAHABAT.

## Z-WHIZ

By Alex Schultz, Latin IV student, Carmel High School, Carmel, IN

Zona Zodiacus Zama Zotheula  
Zeuxis Zeno Zama Zothea  
Zephyrus Zancle Zoilus Zonula  
Zelotypus Zonarius

- A. Scipio beats Hannibal at this city.
- B. Injury
- C. Town now called Messina
- D. Jealous
- E. A Greek philosopher
- F. The west wind
- G. A Greek painter
- H. The Zodiac
- I. A severe critic of Homer
- J. A girdle
- K. A little girdle
- L. A private room
- M. A little private room
- N. A girdle maker



## PUELLA LEARNS TO DRIVE A CAR

Bene erit tibi to learn  
Quomodo car to drive cum care;  
Sic eamus ut tu may earn  
A driver's license, si tu dare.

The primum thing to do est hoc:  
Be seated post the wheel cum ease;  
Nunc turn the key; id non est joke;  
Tum specta circum te, do please.

Deinde way to shift venit  
Nos otherwise could non go far;  
Tarde, tarde to move let it,  
Nunc straight ahead do guide the car.

Numquam, numquam guide it sideway  
Sed semper wheel tene steadily;  
Prorsum when out of driveway  
Tu may go off quite readily.

Be careful, there, id est murus  
Of Mrs. Smith's case pulchra;  
Oh, there's a bump, mercy on us;  
Now, now, cara, no time to cry!

Car tum landed out in viam  
Et ad electric pole did set:  
Amicus spectat puellam:  
"Optimum sit equum to get."

## UNSCRAMBLING

By Heather Eckman, Latin I  
student of Mrs. Lynn Bear,  
Deland High School, Deland,  
Florida.

1. relbi LIBER
2. taoerp
3. rragom
4. opamc
5. llaepus
6. elilb
7. sivele
8. ufilsi
9. moepa
10. uadmt
11. slusani
12. gmalie
13. dagluis
14. mdioupp
15. oicaprvi
16. nnoa
17. nntisus
18. intumerf
19. mciiaat
20. ntaacu

—Honorary Doctor  
St. Mary's Springs Acad., Columbus, O.  
(From ANGLIUM LINGUA, Vol. 26, Nov. 7-8)

## MYTH-MATCH

By Kristi Wood, Latin IV student,  
Carmel High School, Carmel, IN

- HERCULES  
HECTOR  
GRACIUS (TIBERIUS)  
HANNIBAL  
FLAMININUS  
HASTURUS  
GORGONES  
HECATE  
FLORA  
HECUBA  
GORGONIS EQUUS  
HELLE  
A. Social reformer and tribune  
B. Famous general of 2nd Punic War  
C. Son of Jupiter and Alcmena  
D. Goddess of flowers  
E. Daughter of Athamas and Nephele  
F. Son of Priam and Hecuba  
G. Daughter of Phorcys and Ceto  
H. Wife of Priam  
I. Brother of Hannibal  
J. Conqueror of Phillip I in  
Thessaly  
K. Goddess of magic and witchcraft  
L. Pegasus



## SING ALONG WITH SEMPRONIA

POOR AGRIPPINA

by Mrs. L. Herz

(sing to "Long, Long Ago")

Poor Agrippina, unhappy was she  
In ancient Rome, long, long ago.  
Her little Nero was bad as could be  
Long, long ago, loooooong ago!

This poor, dear mother, how anguished  
Was she -- her son burned up Rome,  
While he fiddled with glee!  
He was completely insanus, you see,  
Long, long ago, loooooong ago!

## TRANSVERSUM

1. they were setting out  
(a deponent verb)
6. Spem!
7. From or by
9. Go!
10. The gods
11. experience (abl.)
14. standard (1st syll.)
15. Do I permit?
16. I surrender

## DEORSUM

2. easy (accus.)
3. under the yoke
4. they were ploughing
5. the brother of Rome's founder
8. heart
11. perf. partic. of uro,  
(1st three letters).
12. Let him be!
13. goddess

## AENIGMATA

VERBORUM TRANSVERSORUM  
LATINA

MADE BY  
VALD RICH LEE, JR. BURLINGTON ST.  
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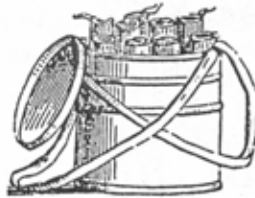
## LATIN CONUNDRUMS

by Iohannes, ROMANITAS, Anoka Senior  
High School, Anoka, Minn.

## A LATIN-ENGLISH HOMONYM PUZZLE

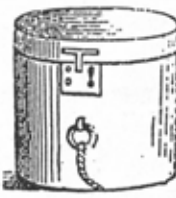
1. A high powered velocity \_\_\_\_\_
  2. A famous salad: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Where a sailor docks: \_\_\_\_\_
  4. A nickname for the armed forces: \_\_\_\_\_
  5. What you get if you get a raise: \_\_\_\_\_
  6. A rich mineral: \_\_\_\_\_
  7. A tiny amount: \_\_\_\_\_
  8. To rip something: \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Something extremely scary: \_\_\_\_\_
  10. What a group of New Yorkers say when they want to leave: \_\_\_\_\_
  11. A girl's name: \_\_\_\_\_
  12. A cassette for T.V.: \_\_\_\_\_
  13. An E.R.A. Women's \_\_\_\_\_
  14. Letter in the alphabet: \_\_\_\_\_
  15. Part of your body: \_\_\_\_\_
  16. A grasshopper: \_\_\_\_\_
  17. Caesar had a big \_\_\_\_\_
  18. Name of a car: \_\_\_\_\_
  19. To come in = to \_\_\_\_\_
  20. What a child says to his mother's sister: \_\_\_\_\_
  21. A long linear measurement: \_\_\_\_\_
  22. Holds fencing up: \_\_\_\_\_
  23. Inner part of earth: \_\_\_\_\_
  24. Old-fashioned dance: \_\_\_\_\_
  25. Clothing brand name: \_\_\_\_\_
- ARMA, ANTE, BONUS, CAESAR, COR, EGO, EX, HORA, INTER, LEVIS, LIBER, LOCUS, MAGNUM, MILES, NAVIGO, NOVA, PORTA, POST, SERVUS, SILVA, SPECTO, TANGO, TERRA, VIDEO, VICTORIA

# Efficiamus Aliquid Romanum



CAPSA  
CISTA  
SCRINIUM  
CAPSULA

A SMALL CONTAINER  
FOR CARRYING  
SCROLLS AND PAPERS



If you've ever wondered why *The Aeneid* has 12 books but is only one book or why *The Iliad* has 24 books but is only one book, you're ready to learn about SCRINIUM. A SCRINIUM was a small carrying case in which a whole work, or OPUS, was stored. An OPUS like *The Aeneid* consisted of several scrolls (12 in the case of *The Aeneid*, 24 in the case of *The Iliad*.) The Roman name for a scroll was LIBER; therefore when *The Aeneid* is published today, what was on one scroll is called a book, and seems to correspond with what we now call a chapter.

To make a SCRINIUM in which scrolls can be stored and carried, all one has to do is locate a 5-gallon unused ice-cream carton (some walking thru the Yellow Pages will identify a source rather easily).

Once you have your 5-gallon carton, you will want to paint or cover the outside to resemble leather or wood, and add a handle similar to the one shown in the drawings from *Orbis Pictus Latinus* by Hermann Koller.

## LAW--OUR SINE QUA NON FROM THE PAST

(Based on "Ancient Legal Codes--Bridges, not Barriers," by George P. Rice, published in the January 1986 *Parliamentary Journal*, pages 14-18.)

Whenever people try to live together peacefully, agreements must be established for resolving conflicts. These agreements can be agreed upon mutually or imposed by a leader. These agreements are called laws.

Laws then, as George P. Rice pointed out in the article cited above, become one of our most influential social institutions. Once established, they are usually published to be sure people know what they're supposed to do.

Over the centuries collections of such laws, called codes, have been inscribed on wood, stone and bronze, and some of the more important codes that we know about are listed below:

1. The oldest code was written by Ur-Nammu during the Third Dynasty of Ur, c. 3000 B.C.
2. The second oldest code was written by King Bilalama c. 1770 B.C.
3. The third oldest code was written under King Lipit-Ishtar c. 1900 B.C.
4. The most famous Code of Hammurabi was written c. 1750 B.C.
5. The oldest Greek code was written by King Dracon in the 7th century B.C.
6. The famous King Solon had his laws written down in Athens during the 6th century B.C.
7. Rome's earliest written laws, the XII TABULAE were also displayed in the 6th century B.C. These laws established a variety of courts for Roman citizens and foreigners. Separate courts were also set up for preliminary hearings and trials where evidence was heard and decisions handed down.
8. Although Aristotle was not a lawgiver, his *Politeia* published in the 4th century B.C. studies the basic principals on which governments are built.
9. The most influential code from the past is the *Pandecta* or Code of Justinian which was published in 50 volumes c. 533 A.D. Its influence, according to Rice, is affirmed by the modern abridgment of law we call the *Corpus Juris Secundus*, found in all law libraries today.

## UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF ROMAN ENGINEERING

(Based on *Engineering in the Ancient World* by J. G. Landels, pp. 170-185. A special thanks to Larry Marcus of Butler University, Indianapolis, for suggesting this article.)

With all of our modern technology many people mistakenly believe that we understand exactly how the ancient Romans did almost everything in the realm of "simple engineering."

The truth is, however, that when we get down to the specifics of Roman engineering, such phrases keep coming up as, "there is no simple or straightforward answer," or "it is a much debated question," or "it is impossible to tell from illustrations with any certainty."

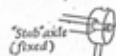
This lack of knowledge was attested to recently when Latin students spent almost 10 years rediscovering what was previously thought to be the "simple engineering" of workable Roman catapults.

A seemingly small problem will further illustrate the point: How did Romans mount their wheels on axles? After all, it's one thing for man to have invented the wheel and quite another to get it to work.

To quote J. G. Landels, "On lighter vehicles it is probable that the axle was fixed, and that the wheels turned on a short 'stud' at each end, being prevented from coming off by a 'lynch-pin' passing through the stub. To avoid wear on the pin and the wheel-nub, there was normally a metal washer between them. On heavier vehicles it is more probable that the wheels were fixed to the axle, which turned round in some sort of bearing on the under-side of the chassis."

Landels bases his conclusions on modern methods of mounting wheels, but he admits that "it is impossible to tell" exactly how the Romans did it.

One thing we must never do is underestimate the engineering capabilities of the Romans or consider their solutions simple--at least not until we can fully understand exactly how they did the things they actually did!



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

by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

### PARSVI

Although Julius Caesar had now reached the zenith of power for his day, Cicero had, nevertheless, begged him "to restore the Republic." On that memorable day of the Ides of March, 44 B.C. he would meet members of the Senate near the precincts of the Temple of Pompey, for on that day he would again hear the offer to make him king, which he had earlier refused. He had not yielded to the piteous pleas of his loving wife, Calpurnia, who saw nothing but evil in the future for her husband.

Cicero with his brother were among the senators. Scarcely had they seen Caesar ascend the steps when a terrible confusion and disturbance broke out. Daggers rained down upon the defenseless, unsuspecting victim. In all haste Cicero reached his friend to find him lying bleeding from a dozen wounds at the base of Pompey's statue, and heard his dying words, "Et tu, Brute!" He knelt down and whispered through his tears, "You would not listen, Julius. No, you would not listen."

After the brutal assassination of Caesar, Mark Antony quickly rose to unlimited power, acting in Julius Caesar's name. Again the constitutional government of Rome was so flagrantly betrayed, that Cicero launched forth with fiery eloquence a series of orations against him, the so-called Fourteen Philippics.

Octavius, the adopted nephew and successor of Julius Caesar, was also winning laurels in the Roman outlook. He had won the loyalty of the common legions to become his private army, and had also won, in some mysterious way, the support of the bankers and of Cicero. So eventually, mastery of the Roman world was open to these two, Octavius and Mark Antony. When Octavius entered Rome in triumph, Mark Antony hastened to his enemy and sought reconciliation. Because of the Philippics, Cicero's life was rendered forfeit by Mark Antony who sought highest implacable revenge against the orator.

Cicero, an old man, had lost everything, and his heart was broken to realize that he had been unable to save his country. He had lived only for law and for Rome and they were dead. Cicero's name headed the proscription list and Mark Antony lost no time. Cicero's head and hands were cut off and exposed to public view in the Forum. How his enemy must have gloated over this barbaric deed!

Cicero had made the fateful error of siding against the Second Triumvirate composed of Lepidus, Mark Antony and Octavius.

Now that we have, in these pages of the *Pompeiana Newsletter*, relived the past, treading the cobblestones of Rome with Cicero, or perhaps riding in the fashionable litter of that day, or best of all, hearing one of his famous orations, what are our impressions of this truly great man?

Each adventure in his career, as it happened from day to day, was a frightful struggle, a tremendous challenge in the future, fighting the evils of his day, one against so many, as he witnessed a decadent Rome.

Would the turbulent present ever evolve into a peaceful future? A Pillar of Iron for Taylor Caldwell is an appropriate title for her lengthy, historical novel to envisage the stormy career of that mighty lawyer and orator, Marcus Tullius Cicero. She presented him not as a marble image, but as a vital human being, in constant conflict with the forces of evil ever ready to betray and destroy him. Noe ben Joel, his intimate Hebrew friend, wrote to him in this way, "You are a pillar of iron. Long after polished marble has crumbled, the iron of justice remains. Without such as you, dear Marcus, man would be no more."

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### TOGA MEA AMISSA EST



HEU! Amisi togam meam hodie in Via Sacra! Habeo nullas alias! Si invenis togam meam, quae est alba et purpurea, mox me vide. Nomen meum est M. Nudus.

(Thanks to Dave Smith, Latin IV student of Lynn Bear, Deland H.S., Deland Florida.)

### VINUM OPTIMUM

Visit Herennius' Wine Shop for the lowest prices on Falernian. Ostiae.

### LIBER NOVUS

Finally, a text designed specifically to teach the art of reading Latin. LATIN FOR READING is based on the morphological, syntactic and semantic approaches to Latin made famous at the University of Michigan. Written by G. Knudsvig, G. Seligson & R. Craig. Enquire Dept. of Classics Un. of Mich., Ann Arbor, MI 48104

### LECTICAE VETUSTAE

I buy and sell experienced litters. Ride a classic! Sosia. Capuae.

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101 or more	each \$ 2.50	

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## Roga Me Aliquid

Dear Matrona,

I am in love with a handsome servant that works for my father. I dare not tell my father that because he is a noble man. If I do tell him, he will probably have my love put to death or sold and have me sent away to live with relatives I can't stand in Sicily.

My father has arranged for me to marry another noble man's son who is much older than I am. I don't love this boy, in fact, we have only met once. Tell me, what shall I do?

Puella Miserrima

Dear Puella,

You have done much wrong loving a slave. You first must ask the gods for forgiveness and then your father. He is the Pater Familias, and he will know what to do about the slave. Since you are a daughter of a noble man you must marry into a high class family. Remember, ask the gods for forgiveness, and don't worry about your marriage. Love follows kindness and familiarity.

(A special thanks to Dhara Mehta, Latin student of Mrs. Lynn Bear, Deland H.S., Deland, Florida, for this letter to Matrona.)

## MARS / VENUS

by Theresa Nene, Latin II student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., N.Y.

Mars  
Heu exilis, Heu atrox  
decipere deprimeret deterrere  
incommodus mortalis--immortalis placidus  
florescere comprehendere devovere  
Heu splendida, Heu pulchra  
Venus

pig latin



## DIDO PROCLAIMS HER HEART TO AENEAS

By Michelle Lynch, Latin II student of Mrs. Sue Johnson, Troup High School, LaGrange, Georgia.

Oh, Great Aeneas, my love for you is strong,  
My Carthaginian heart has loved you for so long.

Oh, Great warrior, you have faced many foes,  
The sadness you have overcome, Zeus only knows.

Now you have deceived my aching heart,  
You have decided to leave, by morning you will start.

I thought you loved me, have you no feeling,  
For I and my lost honor need healing.

I find I cannot bear the pain you cause,  
So I stop proclaiming my love and I pause.

To fortell of my near death, I tell you lie,  
By my own accord, tomorrow I shall die.

## ARACHNE'S FATE

by Katherine Barton, Latin I student of Nanette Tamer, Stone Ridge Country Day School, Bethesda, Maryland

In one story of Ovid which is told,  
Athena punishes one mortal too bold.

Athena-goddess and mistress of weaving and spinning.  
Arachne the lylian weaver against the gods sinning.

By making a boast that she's better than all,  
Arachne angers the gods in the Olympian Hall.

Especially Athena who comes down to Earth,  
Scolding and reminding the girl of her worth.

But Arachne cares none and realizes not  
She's talking and boasting to an immortal god.

So she challenges her to a contest of weaving,  
Which leads to a lifetime of wailing and grieving.

Mortals punished by gods--Athena showed  
While love stories of gods--Arachne sewed.

Athena beat Arachne for this outrage,  
And tore her web, too, to punish the Phage.

Although, as a punishment, she did transform  
Arachne into a lower life form.

A spider she'd be  
For all eternity.

Spiders, for science, were easy to name,  
'Cause Arachne's story made spider fame.

## Cooking With Claudia

While many cooks jealously guard their little secrets of cooking, I have a special chef friend who allows me to pass along a recipe or two of his now and again. His name is Apicius, and he is known for his preferences regarding exotic spices. Apicius' kitchen is always heavy with the aroma of pepper, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg and cloves freshly imported from India, Ceylon, the Bay of Bengal in the Banda Sea and from China. His mortar is thick with their powdery remains. The recipe he's allowing me to share with you here will show you just how unique his reliance on spices can be. It is appropriately called



### SPICED SQUASH WITH CHICKEN AND APRICOTS

4 cups diced squash or gourd  
3-4 lb. chicken  
green olives  
1 cup apricots, fresh or dried  
mushrooms (or truffles), sliced  
3 celery stalks, chopped  
1 t. ground pepper  
pinch of caraway seeds  
1/4 t. cumin  
1/2 t. ginger  
1 t. mint  
1/2 t. coriander  
1/4 c. dates, finely chopped  
1 t. honey  
1/2 c. white wine  
1/2 cup vegetable or chicken stock  
1 t. olive oil or butter  
1 t. white wine vinegar or  
cider vinegar

Put diced squash and a whole chicken stuffed with olives into a large cooking pot. To the pot add apricots, sliced mushrooms (or peeled truffles), and celery.

In a mortar, grind pepper, caraway, cumin, ginger, mint, and coriander. Combine with dates, honey, white wine, stock, olive oil or butter, and vinegar. Stir these ingredients to mix flavors and add to the pot. Cover, and cook slowly over low heat until the chicken is done.

## HERCULANEUM

By Thomas Callaghan, Latin I student of Mrs. Margaret Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, New York.

Herculaneum was a seaside resort. It was considered a prime spot on the Mediterranean Sea. Its 4,000 people were at peace with one another and with their gods. But in a few short minutes, Herculaneum and almost all of its people were gone. Herculaneum was the victim of Mt. Vesuvius' enormous eruption in 79 A.D.

When Mt. Vesuvius erupted, writings say, day was turned into night as the ash fell. According to scientists, the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius occurred in two phases. The first phase lasted 18 hours. During this period Mt. Vesuvius threw out ash that blanketed the whole countryside. However, Herculaneum was spared most of the ash. Only two inches fell over an 18-hour period, so the people didn't think they had much to worry about.

But, during the second phase, which occurred shortly after the ashfall, massive surges came cascading down the mountainside. The surge of an eruption is when the column of ash above the volcano collapses on the mountain's flanks. When the hot ash mixes with the air, it comes down like a great wind at several hundred miles per hour. Also, poisonous fumes from the volcano come with it. Some of the Herculaneans saw this, so they sprinted to the beach. Some made it, others did not. We must take into consideration the fact that they had only three and one-half minutes to get to the beach. The people who did not make it were struck down by the surges and asphyxiated immediately or were poisoned and died. Then the whole side of Mt. Vesuvius slid down over Herculaneum and buried it under 60 feet of debris. This created a whole new shoreline.

Parts of Herculaneum were eventually found, but nothing significant was discovered until the late 18th century. Extensive excavation began, but so few bodies were found, it was believed that most Herculaneans escaped. But, while workers were digging a ditch in 1980, another skeleton was unearthed. Soon more skeletons were discovered on the beach. Then the question arose again. Did the Herculaneans escape? Further excavation revealed that many people did escape, but some did not. Over 130 skeletons were unearthed.

From the skeletons, much information was disclosed about Roman life. Scientists and archaeologists learned about nutrition habits from teeth and other bones, and what kinds of diseases were common. Because much of ancient Herculaneum is located directly beneath the modern day city, more excavation seems to be nearly impossible.

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. What does the abbreviation sec. stand for in Latin and mean in English?
2. Why do nightingales sing more sweetly near Mount Olympus than anywhere else?
3. Give the Latin noun and its meaning from which the English word "salary" is derived.
4. In what year did Julius Caesar's first invasion of Britain take place?
5. What is the Latin expression that means "for the time being"?
6. Who was Euphrosyne and what did she do?
7. Who revealed the future of Rome to Aeneas in the Underworld?
8. What is the literary term meaning "interlocked order of words"?
9. In classical mythology who had King Cadmus of Thebes as a father, Dionysus as a son, and Zeus as her son's father?
10. Under whom did the Curule Aediles serve?

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. How much time did the Herculaneans have to get to the beach?
2. How many undergraduates are studying Latin and Greek on U.S. campuses?
3. Who was Agrippina's son?
4. Who wrote the article on "A Romansh Class-room"?
5. Quis invenit ultimum florem?
6. Who is the special chef who is a friend of Claudia?
7. Which goddess became angry with Arachne?
8. What was a CISTA used for?
9. What is the title of Taylor Caldwell's book that has been summarized in the past six issues of the Newsletter?
10. Who wrote *Politeia*?
11. What is Falernian?
12. Who rode the Chimera?
13. Who made up the Second Triumvirate?
14. How many scrolls were there in *The Iliad*?

## 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)

## S . P . Q . R . X-word

No. 1 Across: 1. proficiscebantur;  
6. die; 7. a; 9. i; 10. di; 11. usu; 14. sig;  
15. permittone; 16. trado; Down: 2.  
facilem; 3. sub iugo; 4. arabant; 5. Re-  
mus; 8. cor; 11. ust; 12. sit; 13. dea.

## SINGLES

1. XTSS, Prince and the Revolution
2. MANIC MONDAY, Bangles
3. ADDICTED TO LOVE, Robert Palmer
4. ROCK ME AMADEUS, Falco
5. WEST END GIRLS, Pet Shop Boys
6. WHAT YOU NEED, Inxs
7. LET'S GO ALL THE WAY, Sly Fox
8. HARLEM SHUFFLE, The Rolling Stones
9. ROCK IN THE U.S.A., John Cougar Mellencamp
10. TENDER LOVE, Force M.D.'s
11. WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR ME LATELY?  
Janet Jackson

## HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. 3½ mins.
2. 47,000
3. Nero
4. John Eerde & Robert Williamson
5. Virgo
6. Apicius
7. Athena
8. To carry and store scrolls
9. A Pillar of Iron
10. Aristotle
11. Wine
12. Bellerophon
13. Octavian, Anthony and Lepidus
14. 24

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. SECUNDUM, according to
2. Because Orpheus is buried under it.
3. SAL, salt
4. 55 B.C.
5. PRO TEMPORE
6. A Grace who fostered good will.
7. His father, Anchises
8. Synchysis
9. Semele
10. Consuls

## Z-WHIZ

By Alex Schultz, Latin IV student, Carmel High School, Carmel, IN

- |                    |                   |                 |                    |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <u>J</u> Zona      | <u>H</u> Zodiacus | <u>A</u> Zama   | <u>N</u> Zothecula |
| <u>G</u> Zeuxis    | <u>E</u> Zew      | <u>B</u> Zamia  | <u>M</u> Zotheca   |
| <u>F</u> Zephyrus  | <u>C</u> Zancle   | <u>I</u> Zoilus | <u>L</u> Zonula    |
| <u>D</u> Zelotypus | <u>K</u> Zonarius |                 |                    |

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Scipio beats Hannibal at this city. | H. The Zodiac               |
| B. Injury                              | I. A severe critic of Homer |
| C. Town now called Messina             | J. A girdle                 |
| D. Jealous                             | K. A little girdle          |
| E. A Greek philosopher                 | L. A private room           |
| F. The west wind                       | M. A little private room    |
| G. A Greek painter                     | N. A girdle maker           |

## MYTH-MATCH

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

## NOTA BENE

Teachers: Please get your orders in early for next year's NEWSLETTER so you can receive the first issue right at the beginning of the school year.

SEE NEW LOWER RATES IN THE CLASSIFIEDS.

## LATIN CONUNDRUMS

- |           |              |           |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. magnum | 10. navigo   | 18. nova  |
| 2. Caesar | 11. Victoria | 19. inter |
| 3. porta  | 12. video    | 20. ante  |
| 4. servus | 13. liber    | 21. miles |
| 5. bonus  | 14. ex       | 22. post  |
| 6. silva  | 15. arma     | 23. cor   |
| 7. specto | 16. locus    | 24. tango |
| 8. terra  | 17. ego      | 25. levis |
| 9. hora   |              |           |

## UNSCRAMBLING

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Liber   | 11. Insulas   |
| 2. Portae  | 12. Linguae   |
| 3. Agrorum | 13. Gladius   |
| 4. Campo   | 14. Oppidum   |
| 5. Puellas | 15. Provincia |
| 6. Belli   | 16. Anno      |
| 7. SILVAE  | 17. Nuntius   |
| 8. Filius  | 18. Frumenti  |
| 9. Poema   | 19. Amicitia  |
| 10. Datum  | 20. Nautae    |

