



Sera Nocte

Cum David Litteraeviro

David Litteraevir Indianapolis in Indiana MCMLVII A.D. natus est. Vocatur comoedus iuvenis qui sine dubio Iohannem Carsonum sequetur in serae noctis televisione. Litteraevir omnes sale facetiisque superat, nemini reverentiam dat, in omnibus rebus facetias videt.

Litteraevir est homo facilis qui est VI pedes II uncias longus. Expensus est pondo CLXXX, et habet oculos caeruleos, crinem fulvum, nasum qui ruptus est dum Litteraevir pila ludebat, et, mirabile

visu, hiatum in dentibus mediis.

Litteraevir dicit se comicum naturalem esse. A pueritia semper erat "asinus sapiens" (verba sunt eius). Semper admirabatur Stephanum Allenem, Iohannem Carsonum et Jonathan Hiemes. Studebat Ballense Civile Universitate in Indiana ut fieret nuntius in radione et in televisione. Tunc conductus est Indianapolis a NBC ut nuntia- ret nuntia et tempestatis praedictiones. Dum tempestatem praedicabat, frequenter ridiculas praedicationes nuntiabat. Quamquam Litteraevir hoc faciens non placebat illis qui eum conduxerant, multi tamen spectatores eum festivum esse censuerunt.

MCMLXXV A.D. Indianapolis discessit et iter fecit Los Angeles. Ibi verba comica scripsit pro Iohanne Denveriensis, Roberto Spe, Iacomo Ambulatore, et Paulo Lynde. Maxima autem occasio Litteraeviro data est quando invitatus est ut appareret in Huius Noctis Spectaculo cum Iohanne Carsono. Mox substituebat pro Iohanne--frequentius (vigintiter in uno anno!).

Nunc Litteraevir habet spectaculum suum et sui iuris comoedus est. Fortasse festivissimas videtur quod videt facetias in rebus communibus: e.g. Quando legit in Inquisitore Nationale, "Nunc potes corpus tuum tenere sine exercitatione et sine cibum praescribendo," secum cogitavit, "Morbis hoc nobis facere potest!"

Litteraevir probavit comoedum posse intelligentem et festivum virum esse.

BACK STREET LIFE IN ANCIENT ROME

(By Doug Kuiper, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, MI.)



Ancient Rome had a population of 1,200,000. The size of Rome was 8 square miles. It is evident then that Rome was a very crowded city, thus making conditions in the city bad.

There were two types of houses: public and private. Only a wealthy person owned a private domus, which opened into an inner courtyard, consisted of one floor, and sprawled over the estate. The average Roman citizen rented an insula (apartment house). They opened to the street, and constantly expanded upward. The majority of the population lived in these, so that the ratio was one domus for every 20 blocks of insulae.

The insulae were not always safe. They would often collapse. A fire would destroy the whole building, possibly killing all or most of the tenants. Laws were passed limiting the height of insulae, but these were often ignored. So the insulae were often five or six stories high. Some buildings had a domus on the ground floor for a wealthy tenant and above were numerous cenacula, or apartments. These ground floor domi were expensive, often costing as much as \$1,200 a year. In contrast, the smallest cenacula rented for about \$80 a year.

Other buildings had shops on the ground floor instead of a domus.

Domus which were separate from an insula often covered 10,760 square feet; the foundation of an insula was a little over 4,000 square feet. Foundations of insulae were not good; also, outside walls couldn't be over 1 1/2 feet wide. This greatly restricted the safe height of insulae.

The sanitation of the insulae was poor. Rubbish was thrown out of the windows, filth accumulated, and insects invaded the insulae.

Street conditions were not very good, either. Merchants cluttered the streets with their carts and wares, leaving little room for pedestrians. The streets were dirty, also.

Laid end to end, the streets of Rome were about 110 miles long. They did not follow any order, but resembled a maze. They ranged from itinera (footpaths) to actus (10-foot-wide alleys allowing only one cart to pass at a time) to viae (20-foot wide streets allowing two carts to pass). In ancient Rome the only two streets that were wide enough to be called viae were the Via Sacra and Via Nova.



Apollo Smiles on 10th National Chariathon

Saturday, October 11, 1986, hundreds of Latin students, teachers, parents and spectators converged on the Circus Maximus of America, the 500 Mile Motor Speedway in Indianapolis. Five heats were run between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m. pitting the stamina of chariots and students against each other.

At the end of the afternoon the following awards were made: *Maxima Pecunia* Donata 2nd place to Elwood H.S., 1st place to Pike H.S.; *Cateris Optime Induta* 3rd place to Ben Davis H.S., 2nd place to Clay Jr. H.S., 1st place to Fairmont West H.S., Kettering, OH; *Carrus Optime Ornatus* 3rd place to Elwood H.S., 2nd place to Castle H.S., 1st place to Clay Jr. H.S. An additional 1st place plaque is being sent to Jac-Cen-Del H.S. for their outstanding entry, *Fortuna Favens* to Portage H.S. Those chariot teams that finished the race did so in the following order: I. Pike H.S. B-Team, II. Crown Point H.S., III. Ben Davis H.S., IV. Elwood H.S., V. Pike H.S. A-Team, VI. Carmel H.S., VII. Roncalli H.S., VIII. Castle H.S., IX. North Central H.S., X. Fairmont West H.S., XI. Rockville H.S., XII. Clay Jr. H.S., XIII. Brownsburg H.S., XIV. Anderson H.S., XV. Jac-Cen-Del H.S., XVI. Portage H.S. Watch the NEWSLETTER for next year's date and location of the Chariathon.



REBELLY CONTINUATIONS
Roncalli H.S., Indianapolis



CLARUS CARRUS
Portage H.S., Portage, IN



TRIOIAN FOIL
Clay Jr. H.S., Carmel, IN



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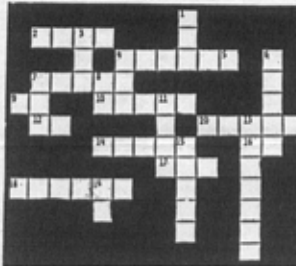
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- I. HAESITATUS TECUM
Hæus Luis
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- II. AMICI ET AMATORES
Carlus Androfilus
Gloria Doctrina
- III. QUANDO DE TE COGITO
Iohanneta
Iacobifilius
- IV. NOLI MEI OBLIVISCI
Tigris Vitreus
- V. SOMNIORUM TEMPUS
Darylus
Conciliabulum
- VI. II CORDUM
Stacea Q.
- VII. OMNIA ABICERE
Origo
- VIII. AMBULA HOC MODO
Curre DMC

MIND MIXER

(By Robb Board, student of
Mary H. Sutton, Arendell
Parrott Academy, Kinston, N.C.)



CICERO'S PHILOSOPHIES

(By Alex Schultz, Carmel, IN.)

1. Explanation of the six Stoic paradoxes _____
2. Discussion of the best form of government _____
3. Discussion of augury _____
4. Treatment of law as a function of morality _____
5. Treatment of certain conditions essential to morality and happiness _____
6. Enumeration of the advantages of studying philosophy _____
7. Criticism of the chief ethical systems of the day _____
8. Treatise on the various aspects of friendship _____
9. Discussion on the theory of knowledge held by Greek thinkers _____
10. Application of moral principles to the questions and difficulties of ordinary life _____
11. Application of philosophical principles to alleviate the difficulties of old age _____
12. Examination of principal theories of the nature of the gods _____

- a. Academia
- b. De Officiis
- c. Hortensius
- d. De Re Publica
- e. Paradoxia
- f. De Senectute
- g. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum
- h. Tusculanae Disputationes
- i. De Natura Deorum
- j. De Divinatione
- k. De Amicitia
- l. De Legibus

LATIN DROPPINGS

(By Heather Eshner, student of Mrs. Lynn Bear, Deland H.S., Deland, FL.)

Match the following Latin expressions with their English equivalents.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ___ Ad hoc | ___ Bona fide | ___ Cum laude |
| ___ Deo volente | ___ Id est | ___ Terra firma |
| ___ Nota bene | ___ Per se | ___ Rara avis |
| A. Note well | D. Rare bird | G. God willing |
| B. Solid earth | E. For this | H. By the very fact |
| C. In good faith | F. That is | I. With praise |

MEN ON PARADE

(By Dr. Michael Louie, Oldenburg, IN.)

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|
| acumen | culmen | hymen | omen |
| agmen | culmen | lumen | regimen |
| cacumen | flumen | lumen | semen |
| carmen | flumen | nomen | stamen |
| certainen | gramen | numen | tamen |

DOWN

- 1 "or"
- 3 "I love"
- 5 "I know"
- 6 Vulcan's son
- 7 "night"
- 8 Imperfect tense sign
- 11 Greek god of war
- 13 Roman god of the sea
- 15 Romulus' twin
- 19 "and"

ACROSS

- 2 Jupiter's disguise with Leda
- 4 Minerva's sacred robe
- 7 Queen of Thebes
- 9 "I give"
- 10 Son of Jupiter and Callisto
- 12 Roman numeral: 20
- 14 "swift"
- 16 "you (s) are"
- 17 Poseidon's realm
- 18 Roman messenger god
- 20 "Good"

1. a name _____
2. something pointing to the future _____
3. guidance, rule, government _____
4. in Roman times, the priest of a certain deity _____
5. grass _____
6. god of marriage _____
7. army _____
8. thread _____
9. however, yet, nevertheless _____
10. race, contest _____
11. seed _____
12. a sharp point _____
13. a pillar _____
14. a river _____
15. threshold, entrance _____
16. summit, top _____
17. nodding, nod, divine will of Jupiter _____
18. a synonym for summit _____
19. light _____
20. song _____

SING
ALONG
WITH



SEMPRONIA

(Special thanks to the students of
Samuel Goldberg, Hicksville, N.Y.)

DO RE MI

Do, Cerva, mulier cerva,
Re, Gutt(a) aurea solis,
Mi, Nomen me appello,
Fa, Cursum longissimum,
So, Trahens fil(um) acies,
La, Sonus qui sequitur,
Ti, Vinum cum fruct(u) et pan(e),
It(a) ad Do revenimus, mas, mus.

VERB SEARCH

(By Greg Shaheen, Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.)

NBTICXPCKHFAQIVCKUG
SKJWBEDQZPFNTCDQSHU
FNZBPLNDFUQGEKEEUWY
XZOPLOLFHMKMLRSIROET
IHFEPCCATXHMROITAPC
CHPORBDQGNUGOEIQDFR
MURICCHVGTJQPDYEMOI
EPONYHUMELALRGWZSRV
YXTJNQNDDBWQIQIPQFS
CXTZBAITJYFUZQOIVVJQ
XZIOKLDANWIKSEDEYUNR
PENUDFFHCTRCCELJORDO
KTRQFVSGICRFVRMJBNDIE
LTEMCHSUSEBGGJVTJOAGC
LKPPVCEKGGONXVTACZUI
NSFGOLVKTTRVPCSTZJCL
QJORAQOPFRJHDEKIZUJL
XIPAJOVVOPNBGFYXKNPO
ZFAQGLKLFKXPEMLQARP
JFWKAPRODUCQYXOPFBSX

PROFICISCOR	PROGREIOR	POLLICEOR
PRODUCO	PROPONO	PATIOR
PERMITTO	PERMOVEO	
PELLO		

SO WHAT DO PALIMPSETS HAVE TO DO WITH COMPUTERS ANYWAY?

(Based on "Scholars Use PCs to Decipher Ancient Writings," by Marilyn Stoll in
PC WEEK 172. Thanks to Larry Marcus, Indy, for submitting the article to us.)

First of all, a palimpsest is a sheepskin that was used as a manuscript several different times in antiquity because scribes couldn't afford to keep buying new sheepskin all the time. They simply took an old skin, made an attempt to scrape off or erase the old ink and then wrote over it again, as was done on the illustration to the left which is a copy of one of Cicero's writings found in the Vatican collection.

Up until now classical scholars had to spend years ruining their eyes and testing their patience trying to read the text that had been "erased" before the sheepskin was reused. Some palimpsests were reused repeatedly. To read the "undertext" scholars occasionally even used chemicals to remove the "overttext"—a process which left a residue on the sheepskin, wrinkled it, and often left holes in the undertext.

Then along came computers, specifically Imaging Technology's ITEX/PC which can capture the faint images on the palimpsest, digitize them, enhance them, clarify them and clean them up so they are more legible. Computer technology can thus be used to "read" specific layers on palimpsest without having to erase the overttexts.

A group of Southern California scientists and historians are using the new technology to read a document found at St. Catherine's Monastery six hours outside of Cairo, Egypt. Once read by the computer, they believe the manuscript may be the most significant gospel text ever found. It is hoped that the new technology will also be able to be applied to the rapidly disintegrating Dead Sea scrolls.

CLASSIFIED ADS

LITTERAE E COLLEGIO

"Greetings from Morehead State Un. When classes started, I received my first assignment in Honors English: read the *Illiad* in four days. The second was to read the *Odyssey* in three days. Thanks to high school Latin, I still have time to write this note. Warn your students that it's hopeless to try and avoid the classics—even if they run away to the middle of the Daniel Boone National Forest."
Steve A. Inskip

"Greetings from Indiana University. I'm not sure how many times I sat in class pondering the use of the so-called 'dead' language in my future life. Is four years really worth it? Am I learning anything? Well, it paid off in many credit hours of Advanced Placement! Thank you for making me *GRIND AWAY* at the books, and encourage high school Latin lovers to keep at it—it will pay off. They'll be amazed!"
Greg Shaheen

PECUNIA STUDENTIBUS DABITUR

Juniors/seniors in their final year of high school Latin may take the CMMS translation test and earn one of 15 \$500 scholarships. \$1.00 entry fee per student should be sent to Prof. Ward Briggs, Jr., Dept. of F.L. & Lits., Un. of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208

CAPITA NOVA FACIMUS

Why live with statues of people no one in your family remembers? Let us update those works of art by creating new drop-in heads. We can even update statues you may have of yourself with outdated hairstyles or facial features. Don't discard whole statues. See Moesus.

LUCRETII INTERPRETANDUS EST

Lucretius wrote, "Saepius illa religio peperit scelerosa atque impla facta." If you can illuminate this thought you could win \$100! For entry blank send \$1 & SASE to the QUINTILIAN CLUB, Central H.S., 115 North 4th St., Grand Forks, N.D. 58201-3721.

LIBER DESIDERATUS EMI POTEST

501 Tidbits of Roman Antiquity now available. Single copies @ \$3 can be ordered from the National Latin Honor Society, Box 6008, Wheaton, Maryland 20906.

LATIN COMING ON STRONG AS AN ETHNIC LEVELER AND A CULTURAL BADGE

(Thanks to the *Indianapolis Star*, 10/1/86)

By JONATHAN ROWE
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Tom Wolfe could have stepped right off his book jacket, white suit and umbrella resplendent, matching shoes miraculously unblemished by a pouring rain outside.

But the writer who made "radical chic" and "The Right Stuff" part of the idiom also tells a good yarn. Not long ago, at Columbia University, he described a recent commencement at Princeton University:

The speaker was addressing the assemblage in Latin, Wolfe recalled. And to his further amazement, the students in the audience were laughing and applauding. Such erudition! Wolfe learned later the whole thing was an "earnest and learned charade." The speaker had never studied Latin, and the audience was following a script.

Many may think the episode an apt sign of the state of the classics in America. But the approximately 300 Latin teachers and scholars gathered at Columbia a few weeks ago were of a more hopeful mind. To be sure, there was lamenting of bygone glory.

Bishop Edward M. Egan of New York described in moving terms a Latin education that is no more.

Yet, after many decades of decline — high school Latin enrollments reached a peak of nearly a million in the 1930s, then plummeted to 150,000 by 1976 — the graph is inching upward again. Such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles and New Orleans are using Latin in the elementary grades to develop language skills.

Teachers are finding new utility in the polyglot inner-city schools for the language that once united "all Christendom." New York, which had but one fully licensed Latin teacher during the last six years, added six this fall.

Marion Polsky, a livewire who helped design New York's "Cornerstone" Latin program for elementary schools, said Latin is being taught much more like modern languages. Students "hear it first," then learn the grammar by using it.

Teachers also are talking more about the cultural settings of Cicero's orations and Caesar's accounts of battle, which students used to translate line by line without the foggiest notion of what was going on.

"You can see Gadhafi in Cataline (a Roman conspirator)," said Sara Rayburn, who teaches Latin at the Dwight School in New York. "The Helvetians" — a Celtic tribe Caesar conquered — "were sort of like the American Indians. Cicero on Cataline was a little like Reagan on Libya. He was telling them, 'Act now. Don't wait.'"

"See? The problems of today are no different."

When Polsky surveyed participants in the Cornerstone project, she found that three in five liked it for the sheer delight in learning Latin, rather than for cultural enrichment or vocabulary building. Yet, it is a cultural dimension that appears to make the language especially valuable in urban schools.

"It's a leveler," Polsky said. For once, children from Hispanic households "start out on the same footing" with their Anglo classmates. If anything, Hispanics have a slight advantage because Spanish, like other Romance languages, is closer to the Latin root. When Polsky gives her students Latin names, she says, it plays down their ethnic and racial divisions, thus reviving in a small way the ancient dream of Latin as a *lingua franca* among the Babel of the world's languages.

Why a Latin revival at this time? Speakers cited the back-to-basics movement and support from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Probably more significant are college entrance exams: Students who take Latin score some 150 points higher on their verbal SATs than those who don't.

Practical considerations like these are a break from the historic pattern, for Americans long have associated the classics with elitist affectation. Ben Franklin, our patron pragmatist, bashed the classics primarily for this reason.

The cultural badge has not disappeared entirely. Latin "is refined," Wolfe exclaimed. "It goes along with the Mercedes and BMWs and exercise classes."



myth of the month

Baucis and Philemon

A mini-series by
Sr. Michael Louise, Sisters of
St. Francis, Oldenburg, Ind.

This is the story of two trees, an oak and a linden which grew from a single trunk in the days when the gods roamed the earth to observe the actions of its inhabitants.

One day Jupiter and Mercury disguised as weary, dust stained mortals traveled through the land of Phrygia to discover how hospitable people really were. Hospitality was, of course, very important to Jupiter, since all guests, all who sought shelter in foreign lands, were under his special protection. They knocked at hundreds of doors, of the poor and rich alike, only to find the door slammed insolently in their faces.

At last they reached a very poor hovel and were delightfully amazed to be welcomed by an old man and his wife, Philemon and Baucis. They told their visitors they had lived in that cottage all their married life and had always been happy. Signs of poverty were in evidence everywhere. As the aged couple prepared a meal, the guests reclined on a bench near the fireplace and stretched out their weary limbs. Soon Baucis had a fire going in the hearth and had a kettle of water boiling when Philemon proudly returned

from the garden with a fine head of cabbage. Into the kettle she dropped the cabbage with a piece of pork which had hung from the rafters. Then she adjusted the rickety table with its one leg too short. On it she placed olives and radishes and several eggs which she had roasted earlier in the ashes. In due time the cabbage and pork (bacon) were ready to be served. The old man pushed up the rickety couches and invited the guests to recline and enjoy the meal. Finally he brought cups of beehoney and an earthenware mixing bowl which held the best they had, some very poor wine, sour like vinegar and much diluted with water, to add a bit of cheer to the homely meal.

The travelers had one refill after the other and seemed to enjoy it, when the aged pair began to wonder and to grow fearful as they noticed that the bowl remained full at the rim. Then they apologized to their guests by saying, "We should have roasted the fat goose for your dinner." There it was at home in the kitchen, a plump fowl, indeed, but the more they attempted to catch it the more it eluded their feeble attempts, to the mortification of their guests.

Now it was time to reveal their identity. Imagine how stunned and surprised Philemon and Baucis were to learn they had entertained gods. But greater still was their amazement to see nothing but an immense lake surrounding this region, the whole countryside had disappeared. What had been their humble home for so long was now changed into a magnificent temple of whitest marble with stately pillars and a golden roof.

Then to reward their good deed of being hospitable to strangers, Jupiter said, "Good people, ask whatever you will, your wish shall be granted." After a hurried whisper, Philemon spoke for the two, "Let us be your priests, guarding your temple here and oh — since we have lived so long together, let neither of us have to live alone. Grant that we may die together." The gods smiled and nodded.

Philemon and Baucis reached a ripe old age, happy in their life of service in the temple. One day as they reminisced about their former way of life, so hard and yet so happy, each suddenly noticed that the other was putting forth leaves, and that bark was growing around them. There was time only to cry, "Farewell, dear wife, O Farewell, dear husband," before they were fully changed into trees; yet they were happy to see they were still together as the linden and the oak grown from the same trunk.



TRAVEL

(By Meghan Tighe, Seton Catholic
H.S., Pittston, Pennsylvania.)

PEREGRINATIONES MUNDANAE TRAVEL AGENCY PRESENTS A VII DAY TOUR OF FABULOUS ROMA

Arrive in Rome: Kalends of July
Depart for home: Nones of July

Day I: Evening arrival. Meet tour guide at gate near the tomb of Caecilia Metella. You will be escorted to the Coupons Sheraton for the evening.

Day II: Rome greets you today! You have free time to unpack, rest up and take a look around on your own.

Day III: Be ready to go! The day is filled with tours and sight-seeing. Visit the Roman Forum which is the center of Roman government and the Curia - Senate House. The chief road, the Via Sacra, crosses the Roman Forum. In the afternoon, we will look at the Temple of Vesta, also in the forum. This temple was dedicated to the goddess, protectress of the family.

Day IV: The day is free. You might want to spend it relaxing at the famous and splendid Baths of Caracalla. They are decorated with precious marble, statues and mosaics. The building is complete with facilities for warm and cold baths - Frigidarium, Tepidarium, and Caldarium - steam baths, and massages.

Day V: Today includes a look at:
The Pantheon - a temple built by the Romans in honor of all their gods.

The triple Arch of Constantine - it includes three connected arches, side by side, richly decorated with sculpture.

Trajan's Column - it has carvings of scenes from Trajan's Wars. Nearby stand the markets of Trajan, a large semicircle of three-story shops.

Day VI: Today includes tickets to the Colosseum. There watch trained fighters called gladiators battle each other or fight wild animals - always exciting. Time is also provided for shopping. Be sure to check out the Roman shops and boutiques filled with the latest in togas, pallas, jewelry, pottery, etc.

Day VII: Last day in Rome. Spend it as you wish. Evening escort back to the tomb of Caecilia Metella.

HURRY! Make Reservations NOW!
DEADLINE: THE IDES OF FEBRUARY

THE ANCIENTS KNEW OUR GAMES

by WILFRED FUNK



Dice Crap-shooting was one of the favorite sports of the Roman Emperors, Augustus and Nero. During the 1st century, the Emperor Claudius wrote a book about the game, and it is said that he always carried his gaming equipment with him on his travels.



Checkers The game of checkers was known to the Greeks and the Romans, and they crowned their kings, too!

Backgammon Excavations in the age-old capital of Babylonia have brought to light exquisitely inlaid backgammon boards that were played on nearly five thousand years ago.

Handball Our game of handball is older than the Greek poet, Homer, and a game similar to the squash of today was played against ancient monastery walls.

Wrestling Modern wrestling, with much of its hippodroming and agonizing and hair-pulling and alleged fakery, was old news to primitive Greece. Euripides, the classical playwright, said that of all the ten thousand evils that afflicted his country, these "gruntings and groanings" were the worst!

(A special "gratias ago tibi" to
Mrs. Betty Kaiser, Indpls., IN.)



Cara Artori Secunde,

I am happy that you and your slave Vitalis were able to become such good friends--good friends are rare you know, and if they prove to be true, they should be valued throughout your whole life. A word of caution, however: are you sure that your "good friend" the slave has not been using you these past four years--nurturing your friendship so that he could get his freedom in this way? Was it he who first put the idea in your head? Be that as it may, however, let me say immediately that your schoolmates are right. Your idea is doomed because it is illegal! According to Augustan laws a master must be at least 18 years old before he can free a slave and a slave must be at least 30 years old before he can be manumitted. Sorry to bring sour wine to your party, but those are the laws. Your father sounds like an educated man, and I'm sure he will confirm my advice. If your friendship with Vitalis is true, it will last until he's 30.

Roga Me Aliquid

Cara Matrona,

When I was twelve years old, my pater, Marcus Artorius, a wealthy architect in Pompeii, gave me a personal slave named Vitalis which he declared was my personal property to be dealt with as I chose. Although this slave was four years older than I, we have become very close friends. Now that I am sixteen years old and am finally being allowed to take the toga virilis, I would like my first official act as an adult to be the manumission of Vitalis. I would like to conduct the ceremony before a magistrate using the formal manumission-by-the-rod ritual. Some of my schoolmates say that I am wasting my time even thinking about this because the whole idea is illegal. Can you tell me if my schoolmates are right?

Artorius Secundus

Cooking With Claudia



LUCANICA E

I recently returned from that district in southern Italia known as Lucania, you know the one that is famous for its huge oxen. It is a beautiful area. Because of the cultural interplay between the Greek settlers in the region and the native Oenotri, a traveler can enjoy special foods that are unique to the region.

One item which is a specialty of the region is Lucanian sausage. Once you have tasted this, you will lose your taste for some of the more exotic vegetable and seafood sausages that are making the rounds these days. By earning the confidence of a friendly cook, I was able to obtain the following recipe:

Rx: pinch of rosemary ½ t. pepper
6 cloves ½ t. cumin
1 lb. finely ground pork 1 t. savory
¼ c. almonds grated 1 t. parsley
¼ c. bread crumbs 1 raw egg
¼ c. beef stock casings
2 T. olive oil

In a mortar, grind together pepper, cumin, savory, parsley, rosemary and cloves. Combine with meat, and add nuts and bread crumbs. Moisten with stock, and bind with well beaten egg. Stuff into sausage casing, and saute in olive oil in a covered pan, over low heat for 30 minutes.

CLEOPATRA'S CATS CONTINUE TO CLUTTER COLOSSEUM

Los Angeles Daily News

Rome-- It's impossible to talk about Rome without talking about cats. The cats of Rome are everywhere. They bed down in the Colosseum and the Roman Forum. They scamper over the crumbling columns of Piazza Argentina. They meander languidly down city streets. They stand as silent sentinels at the Pyramid, near the Protestant cemetery where Shelley, Keats and Byron are buried. These are the descendants of cats brought to Rome during the reign of Cleopatra. Since they were sacred to Egyptians, they were allowed to flourish.

When I was a boy living in Troy everything was just peachy and fine. But then Paris stole Helen. The Greeks and gods started yellin' and matters got all twisted up like twine.

For ten years the Greeks came to fight and eventually burned Troy in one night. The Trojans all scattered, were killed, "inflicted with injury" and battered until my father, Aeneas, led them to flight.

We sailed all around for we were home-bound. Oh, the danger and peril led us to drink wine by the barrel but Pius Aeneas said, "Rome must be found. For Rome is our home, and our only home is Rome. For land to a Roman, is like man to a woman, the two cannot be alone."

So we sailed here and there; we sailed far and near, saw strange places and strange things. Old friends we saw, got through great dangers, without a flaw. We even flew higher than the Harpies' wings. We sailed to Mt. Etna, where the sights frightened our retinas,

for the Cyclopes were there and they made us mess in our underwear, for we were certainly not glad to have met them.

So that mission was quickly abort' but our next trip was also cut short, for suddenly, like a cough, Grandpa Anchises kicked off. We buried him at the Drepanum port.

Then we sailed again for a while, until we met land with a smile, and this Carthage we soon called home, for Dido, the queen, said, "You Trojans should not be alone!"

Well, while I was mysteriously asleep, Cupid took Dido's heart to reap and suddenly Dido for my father did crave. Well, Dido and Daddy went on a hunt and soon discarded their emotional fronts, for it rained and they were stranded alone in a cave.

Well, Dido became attached, but Dad's love hadn't yet hatched. Now, when the gods told Dad to leave his lonely heart began to grieve, for he and Dido had become a little latched. But quickly we set sail; however, Dido couldn't be without her male, so she committed suicide instead of losing her pride but swore her vengeance would prevail.

Tela Charlotteae

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Barrels Ancient

New York (WNS)--Something else to thank the Egyptians for, besides Cleopatra and the Pyramids -- is the barrel. The barrel we take for granted today was the talk of the town in 2800 B.C. when it was first devised.

In Europe, barrels came along about the Bronze Age and the Romans built them so well that they were able to keep wine in them up to 15 years. That's why Roman wine was superior to Greek, for the Greeks clung to their clay amphorae for wine storage.

BUDDING GENIUS

1. In which months do the Ides fall on the 15th?
2. Which country was known as Hesperia?
3. What do HOPILOMACHI, SECUTORES, SAMNITES & THRACIANS all refer to?
4. What are two different Latin terms for "late night drinking parties"?
5. What is the term for "large rooms furnished with permanent seats for lectures or readings"?
6. What was the minimum age requirement for quaestorship in Republican Rome?
7. What does the abbreviation Q.I.D. stand for in Latin and in English?
8. Besides wine what were the two most common Roman drinks?
9. Over which goddess did Poseidon and Apollo argue causing her to take a vow of chastity?
10. What does VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI mean in English?

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. What is the name for a sheepskin that has been erased and reused several times?
2. Which school's team finished 1st in the 10th National Chariathon for Latin?
3. According to Tom Wolfe, what cultural badge goes along with the Mercedes, BMWs and Exercise Classes?
4. What district in southern Italy was famous for its unique sausages?
5. What did Steve Inskeep have to read in three days when he got to college?
6. According to David Letterman, what can help a person lose weight without exercise or diet?
7. Who turned into a linden and a oak tree?
8. What are the only two roads in Ancient Rome that can correctly be called "viae"?
9. Who wrote a work entitled "De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum"?
10. How many stories did the shops have in the semi-circle of Trajan's Forum?

