



M A L V S

Revenietne Michael Iacobifilius in Apicem?



Presence of the Past

DISCOVERING ROMAN BRITAIN: BATH

By Patricia Cupp, Clay Jr., H.S., Carmel, Indiana



THE CIRCULAR BATH

THE REDISCOVERY OF ROMAN BATH BEGAN IN 1727, WHEN WORKMEN DIGGING A SEWER TRENCH FOUND A LIFE SIZE HEAD OF THE GODDESS MINERVA. AS BUILDINGS WERE REMODELED OR DEMOLISHED, OTHER CHANCE DISCOVERIES SHOWED THAT MUCH OF ROMAN BRITAIN REMAINED TO BE DISCOVERED SIX METERS BELOW THE STREETS. LATE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, TEMPLE STEPS WERE UNCOVERED, AND OVER A TWENTY YEAR PERIOD THE ENTIRE ROMAN BATHING COMPLEX WAS UNCOVERED BENEATH THE MEDIEVAL ONE. WHEN REBUILDING BEGAN AGAIN IN THE 1950's, THE DEEP FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN BUILDINGS THREATENED TO DESTROY MORE AND MORE OF THE CITY'S UNIQUE ANCIENT REMAINS AND THE BATH EXCAVATION COMMITTEE (LATER TO BECOME THE BATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST)

(Continued on Page 12, Column Second.)

Michael Iacobifili fanatice carmen novum eius unum annum expectaverunt. Anabuntne fanatice hoc carmen? Venientne mercatores multa huius carminis exemplaria? Nemo certe scit, sed multi (Michael cum his inclusus) sperant.

Michael non est idem adolescens qui anno Domini MCMLXXI fanaticorum animos mentesque cepit. Non iam Michael est innocens, saluber, apertus. Nunc Michael profanus, arcanus, mutabilis, inconstans videri musuit. Nemo scit quid Michael proxime faciat. Propter hunc inconstantiam aliquot negotiatores (exemplorum gratia, Maxis Factor et Pepsi) multam pecuniam perdidit.

Olim Michael omnia habere videbatur, sed secum non contentus erat. Tandem medici nasum eius et mentem eius commutaverunt. Nunc, mirabile visu,

Michael habet tam novum aspectum ut magna cum confidentia in publico prodeat.

Quod Michael desiderabat hunc novum aspectum revelari in involucre novi carminis cui titulus est "Malus," magna cum cura picturam huic involucre legit. Pictura autem quam Michael volebat depingi in hoc involucre multis "effeminata" videbatur. Ergo alia pictura lecta est, et "masculinior Michael" depingitur in huius carminis involucre.

"Malus" primum divulgatus est in televisione a CBS. Tunc Michael in publico prodixit--non autem in America. Primum in publico prodixit in urbibus Asiaticis in quibus sunt eius discipuli fanaticissimi.

Michael certe reveniet in apicem, et cum eo venient multi negotiatores qui quam maximam pecuniam lucrari cupiunt.

O FILII CARAE,
NOLI NIMIS ALTE VOLARE!

M.I.T. PLANS RE-ENACTMENT OF THE FLIGHT OF DAEDALUS

Next spring, if all goes well, Glenn Trembl will climb a hill on the island of Crete and attempt to retrace the flight of Daedalus to the mainland of Greece.

Instead of wings of wax and feathers, however, Trembl will be carried by a plastic envelope suspended from hollow wing struts of graphite epoxy in which there is a sort of reclining bicycle that Trembl will pedal to turn a 1.9-pound propeller of Kevlar-wrapped styrofoam.

Trembl's flight is being masterminded by those wonderfully mad scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology--the same sort who design containers for tossing eggs safely from high buildings and make lead balloons that fly. They are building the plane. Trembl, a perfectly normal-looking University of Connecticut medical student of 27, is only the pilot. And, of course, the engine. Trembl is an excellent athlete who has competed in everything from yacht-racing to tango dancing.

Trembl and the scientists at M.I.T. have read their mythology, however, and they know that the downfall of Icarus was the heat of the sun, the same heat that will challenge the plastic-enveloped Trembl as he pedals the nearly 70-mile course from Crete to Greece. To follow Daedalus' advice and avoid the sun's rays, the historic re-enactment of this flight will start early, possibly even at night. "The Icarus part is right," says Trembl. "It's the heat that can kill you on this flight."

Quoted in "Human engine: Student to Power 60-mile 'Icarus' flight," by Ken Ringle of The Washington Post which was reprinted in the 8/30/87 Indianapolis Star, pp F1-F3.

FABULA HOLLOWEENA



By Gertrude Boring's Latin Composition Class at Indiana State College, Terre Haute, IN

Nocte Holloweena puer parvus et puella parva trickam vel treatum ire cupiebant. Liberi habitus gerebant. Puer linteum album gerebat--umbra erat et peponem portabat. Puella habitum nigrum gerebat--saga erat et scopas portabat. Domo discedebant, et canem secum cupiebant. Non procul ierant, ubi canis latrare incipiebat et circum arbores currere incipiebat. Liberi terrebantur quod putabant umbras veras esse prope arbores. Domo currebant et non videbant canem dare felem in fugam. Quamquam trickum vel treatum non ibant, eorum tamen non intererat. Fabulam ad narrandum de umbris vera habebant...sic putabant!



Pompeiana, Inc.
4625 Indiana Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Let's Go!

WHAT TO SEE AND DO IN ROME THIS MONTH

Clear your calendars between the Nones and the Ides because there are three Festivals coming up that are colorful and interesting for the whole family to attend.

a.d. V Id. Oct. (Oct. 11)

MEDITRINALIA

You'll want to arrive at the temple of Meditrina early to get a good vantage point for the ceremonies. If any members of the family have not been feeling very well, be sure to have them take part in the service. Priests will be bringing out the first must or squeezings of this year's New Wine. After prayers to Meditrina and the proper blessings, all present will be given a sip of both New and Old wine and told to say, "I drink the New and the Old Wine, with New and Old I heal disease."

a.d. III Id. Oct. (Oct. 13)

FONTINALIA

To prepare for Fontinalia be sure to have several fresh garlands prepared the night before. During the day a Flamen or his Minister will visit the fountain near your home. While he performs the rites for the fountain, you will be asked to decorate it with the garlands you prepared.

Idibus Martiis (Oct. 15)

OCTOBER EQUUS

This ceremony is fun, but it has a serious side and may require that you properly prepare younger children. The event will be held in the Campus Martius and will feature a big game chariot race. This is the fun part. Following the race, the Flamen Martialis will approach one of the horses of the winning team and cut off its tail which will be taken to the Regia in the Forum. The horse will then be sacrificed and its blood will be sprinkled on the hearth of Vesta. If you like real excitement, take your place along the Via Sacra or the Subura and you can take part in a rough-and-tumble fight for the possession of the horse's head which is thrown to the crowd by the Flamen.

LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

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Roga Me Aliquid

Cara Matrona,

I don't know what to do with myself. I love Delia, but she won't even look at me when I greet her on the street. I can't sleep, and I've lost my appetite. When I think about her, I get ill from a deep loneliness that I feel deep in my stomach. Is there any way to make her fall in love with me? My offerings at the temple of Venus have all been in vain.

Infelix in Amore, Ionas

Care Infelix,

I am touched by the sincerity of your letter. If you do what I tell you, the girl you love will soon have eyes only for you. Good luck, and follow my instructions exactly.

Take the eyes of a bat and release it alive. Take unbleached dough made from wheat flour, or wax that has not been burned, and shape a puppy dog. Put the right eye of the bat into the right eye of the puppy dog and the left eye of the bat into the left eye of the puppy. Take a needle and stick a magical substance onto it. Prick the eyes of the puppy with the needle and make sure that the magic substance remains visible. Throw the puppy dog you have made into a new drinking vessel, put a label on it, seal it with your own signet ring which has on it two crocodiles turning their heads toward each other, and hide it on a three-forked road, after having marked the place so you may find it when you want to take it away. The label on the vessel must read as follows: "I conjure you three times in the name of Hecate PHROPHORA BAIDIO PHROPHORA to make Delia lose the fire in her eyes or become sleepless and have no one in her mind except me, Ionas. I conjure you by Hecate, who became goddess of the three-forked roads and who is the true mother of (write the names of any daemons) whom you like: PHROPHORA ANGRATO BAIDIO DAMON+BRINON SEDINA+DARDAR+all-seeing one, TOPE, make Delia be sleepless because of me forever until she loves me."

MISSOURI 5TH GRADERS "LOVIN' THAT LATIN"

Based on an article in P. 13 of the Sept. 1987 BSA TODAY.

Elementary school children across the U.S.A. are being introduced to conversational Latin, gladiators, Roman baths, and the works of Homer and Vergil this fall because their teachers, like Jayne Hanlin of Missouri, attended a special workshop last summer.

With a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Miami University in Ohio helped 40 elementary teachers develop the elementary classics curriculum that Hanlin's students are enjoying.

The ancient world and high technology coexist happily in Hanlin's Missouri classroom. Students use their Apple II's to create animations of the Trojan Horse--and to write books of poetry based on classical mythology.

A NOTE ON THE ETRUSCANS

By George P. Alog, Professor Emeritus, Butler Univ., Indiana.

Three of the great Mediterranean civilizations of ancient times remain shrouded in mystery--the Etruscan, the Minoan, and the Mycenaean, and this despite the combined contributions of archaeology and philology. What is known about Etruria is important to the student of the Romans and of Latin because of cultural contacts between the two peoples. What, then, are some of the basics the student ought to know?

These people may have come to Italy about 1400 B.C., and occupied an area of about 8,000 miles to its northwest and comprising what is today called Tuscany. We do not know whether they were immigrants or indigenous; probably it was a combination. One theory holds they came from Lydia, famous for Croesus and his gold, and there are inscriptions on the Greek island of Lemnos to support this theory.

It is known that in the Etruscan society women were held in high esteem and that the people were deeply religious.

That the Etruscans had a major influence on their Latin neighbors is indicated by the large number of Etruscan words which infiltrated Latin.

Although individual words were borrowed by neighbors, the Etruscan language on the whole remains

(Continued in Pagina Tertia, Columna III.)

Boston Dian Natalum, Vergilist

A PIUS AENEAS POEM FOR THE OCTOBER IDES

Aeneas with his little boy
Slid down the fire escape from Troy.
He took the household bric-a-brac
He took his father piggyback.
His wife Creusa, he forgot
Although he loved her quite a lot;
She perished in the fire, poor dame.
He often thought of his old flame.

Neptune was the king of the sea
Who calmly lived under a wave.
When the storm raged above,
He thought whom he loved
And came up for them to save.

Aeneas was a fighter tough,
Dido was a diamond in the rough.
With aid from above
They both fell in love,
But fate had planned a rebuff.

For this man was a Trojan chap
Who played at love with Dido.
Cruel brute, he sailed away one night
And then his queen, she cried so!
She wept as she'd never wept before
Or since if I may tell you,
For with his bright and shining sword
She stabbed herself and died too.

Yes, Aeneas was a fighter tough
And Dido a diamond in the rough.
But when Aeneas did leave,
Poor Dido did grieve
And finally went up in a puff.

Aeneas then sailed to Italy's shores
And gave no thought to Dido.
He left her cold, then went to Hell.
Came through and married very well.
No one ever thought him bad--
He was so kind to his old dad!

BATH (Continued from Pagina Prima)

WAS FORMED. THE TRUST UNDERTOOK EXTENSIVE EXCAVATION IN THE SACRED SPRING AND BENEATH THE PUMP ROOM. IN 1983 THE NEWLY EXPOSED REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE PRECINCT WERE OPENED AS AN EXTENSION TO THE EXISTING MUSEUM. TODAY A TOUR OF THE ROMAN BATHS AND MUSEUM HAS BECOME A MUST FOR EVERY VISITOR TO THE CITY.

The main spring of Bath bubbles forth a quarter of a million gallons of water each day, a consistent 46.5°C, just as it always has for thousands of years. Long before the Romans, the Celtic inhabitants revered the springs as sacred to the goddess Sulis, and long after, Victorians would come to "take the waters." It is, however, the great bathing establishment built by the Romans that remains the city's main attraction.

When I made my first pilgrimage to Bath, I did so with a picture in my head, the one from my freshman Latin text, and the memory of the city made even more alluring my senior year when Chaucer introduced me to the Wife of Bath. My first glimpse of the Great Bath was identical to the vivid picture I remembered, and I never tire of looking at the souvenir poster of the same view which now hangs on my office wall.

The Romans, often great respecters of local deities in conquered lands, were quick to recognize the magical aura of the place where hot, health-giving mineral springs flowed. Within twenty years of the conquest of Britain, building began on the site already revered by the local people. Masons, sculptors, and craftsmen were brought from abroad to construct the splendid buildings that would make Bath the showplace of Roman Britain. From these elaborate building plans emerged the temple of Sulis Minerva, a symbol of the unification of Roman and native, and the new town became known as Aquae Sulis.

Today, after viewing the imaginatively displayed finds in the museum and touring the baths themselves, it is not difficult to recreate the awe-inspiring bath of the Roman period. From the mysterious waters where steam still rises from the overflow in the reservoir wall, a goddess once communicated with the world of mortals. Here she could be approached by those seeking favors, bearing gifts. Messages of Sulis Minerva, inscribed on plaques of lead and pewter, abound, many asking her to punish the author's enemies. Nearly one hundred "curse tablets" have been recovered, many reflecting the petty irritations of everyday life:

May he who stole my cloak,
whether man or woman, boy or
girl, freedom or slave,
become impotent and die.
It may have been...



GILDED BRONZE HEAD OF
MINERVA FOUND UNDER
STALL STREET IN BATH.
THE REST OF THE STATUE
HAS NEVER BEEN FOUND.

esoteric myths of Greece & Rome

ERYSICHTHON

The story of Erysichthon is a story about the great punishments that men can earn when they openly disrespect the laws of the gods.

One day, Erysichthon decided to take his slaves out and cut down an oak tree for lumber.

After a long search the only oak they found was in a grove that was sacred to Ceres. The oak was also covered with special votive tablets that grateful people had hung on it over the years in thanksgiving to the gods.

Erysichthon was tired of searching and ordered his slaves to cut the tree down anyway. When they were reluctant to obey him, he took the ax himself and swung it into the tree. The oak seemed to groan out loud and blood flowed from the cut. Erysichthon's slaves fled with fear, but Erysichthon decided to show them there was nothing to be afraid of. He chopped all the faster and quickly brought the oak to the ground.

The Dryad nymphs of the tree went right to Ceres and asked her help in punishing Erysichthon. Ceres immediately sent famine to invade the house of Erysichthon. At night Erysichthon would dream of nothing except food. He would get up and eat and eat, but the more he ate, the more hungry he became. Finally to get more money to buy food, Erysichthon sold his own daughter into slavery. When even this didn't provide enough food for him to satisfy the hunger sent by Ceres, Erysichthon went insane and began to devour his own limbs. In due time he finished himself off and the nymphs were avenged.

and here follows a list of suspects. While the cause and the curse varied, the general formula was much the same, and the lists of names provide archaeologists with "rogues' rosters" of Bath's early inhabitants. I could not help thinking, as I viewed the tablets, how therapeutic it would be even today to imbibe a bit of powder with "dark thoughts" I've entertained while dealing with this century's pettiness, bureaucratic snarls, or "Catch-22" regulations. Imagine the satisfaction of depositing them where they are sure to have a sympathetic audience. Bath offers another testament to the universal and timeless: coins tossed, wishes made. 12,000 coins have been recovered from the spring, along with trinkets and libation vessels of pewter, bronze, and silver.

The museum abounds in well-displayed objects, and many are as memorable as the baths themselves. A great temple pediment has as its centerpiece a fearsome Gorgon's head on the shield of Sulis Minerva, flanked by winged victories. It is not the classical Gorgon, for this head is male, carved in Celtic style, with flaming hair, billowing mustaches, and furrowed brow. It is another blending of Celtic and Roman ideas. The facade of the Four Seasons shows cupids, each holding the attribute of his season: Spring, flowers; Summer, corn; Autumn, fruit; and Winter, a bill hook for cutting wood. Another pediment shows the goddess Luna, surrounded by a crescent moon. The gilded bronze head of Minerva herself rules over the numerous inscribed stones and altars which honor her.

The museum is a marvelous prelude to the focal point of one's visit, the Great Bath. This large rectangular swimming bath lined with lead is still fed through Roman conduits. Other smaller baths, including steam and plunge baths are nearby. In Roman times the vaulted chamber must have created a grutto-like effect. Excavations have revealed that in the second century the baths were extended to accommodate a completely new suite. It is interesting that this coincides with Hadrian's edict, forbidding mixed bathing.

The baths, it would seem, were an essential part of Roman life and their remains are everywhere. Here one could be oiled, scraped, and massaged while moving from the gradual warm heat of the tepidarium to the intense dry heat of the laconicum to the steaming Turkish heat of the caldarium. All this might be finished with a plunge in the cold bath before passing on to other entertainments. It was a social occasion where friends could meet and talk, games could be played, and business could be transacted. Bathing was a lively pastime and the Romans considered it essential to an agreeable life. In Bath, one can hear the echoes of the pleasures they took.



ROMANO-CELTIC HEAD OF MEDUSA
FROM TEMPLE OF SULIS MINERVA.



LET'S PUT ON A PLAY, MAGISTRA

This is a section of a longer play written by the students of Mrs. Wayne Schoner, Terre Haute, IN. The full length play is called "The Story of Aeneas and Dido."

AENEAS AND DIDO IN CARTHAGE

(SCENE I: A STREET IN CARTHAGE)

- Narrator: Aeneas and his faithful companion Achates meet Dido with her sister Anna and some friends on a street.
- Anna: Dido! Look! Here come two strangers! Who can they be?
- Dido: I see them! And look, Anna, at that tall, dark, and handsome one! We need strong men like these to protect our city. (Slight pause) Oh! Such a pain I feel in my heart! I feel faint! (pause) Can this be a sign? Could it mean that this stranger is meant for me?
- Anna: Let's question them, and soon we'll know whether they are friend or foe. (They walk up to Aeneas and Achates)
- Dido: I am Dido, Queen of the city of Carthage. This is my sister Anna. We welcome you and ask your reason for having touched our shore.
- Aeneas: I am called Aeneas and have come from Troy. We are weary from our long journey to Italia, where we are to build a new city. We have had many adventures and endured many hardships on our way.
- Dido: I've heard of you and your courageous struggle to save Troy. Rest in our city as long as you like. Tonight, at a great feast, you can tell me of your adventures and your plans.
- Narrator: And so Aeneas, flattered by the attention of the beautiful queen, stayed on in Carthage for a year, and Dido fell more and more deeply in love with him. Finally Jupiter knew he must take a hand and move Aeneas on toward Italia for he had promised Venus that her son should found a great city there.
- (SCENE II: THE PALACE GROUNDS)
- Narrator: Aeneas is strutting about the palace grounds clothed in a beautiful robe woven by Dido herself and wearing a jeweled sword, also a gift from the queen, when Mercury appears to him. Aeneas knew it was too good to be true when Mercury came and told him what to do.
- Mercury: You've forgotten the reason for which you set sail. Board your ships, old fellow, or surely you'll fail. You're supposed to be out discovering new Troy. But, man, that ain't what you've been doing, old boy!
- Narrator: So Aeneas told Dido he must sail away, but she wouldn't hear of it and began to say:
- Dido: You haven't appreciated what I've done for you! I've given you a place to stay and things to do! Surely you won't leave me here alone. Don't leave me! Stay! Make this your home.

Narrator: But Aeneas, these parting words was heard to say:

Aeneas: So long, Baby. See ya around, if you're lucky, some day.

(SCENE III: THE PALACE OF DIDO)

Narrator: Aeneas has gone! Dido's heart was broken and she began to cry:

Dido: If I can't have Aeneas, I'd rather die!

Narrator: So with a sharp knife Dido took her own life! So listen, my people, if you may And answer this question: "Does love really pay?" Dido loved Aeneas Aeneas could care less. It finally ended up In a suicidal mess!

Dead languages can teach much of modern living

(Based on a commentary by John Agresto, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, August 8, 1987. Special thanks to member Bernard Eganovich, Columbus Heights, Minnesota.)

What can contemporary Americans say in favor of Greek and Latin?

The first answer everyone seems to give is that the study of ancient languages, especially Latin, is useful in building English vocabulary, thus helping to raise our children's SAT scores. Or sometimes we read that the best reason for learning Latin is simply that it is tough—it teaches "rigorous discipline," it "exercises the mind."

Such merely utilitarian arguments are perhaps why a majority of Latin students drop the language after only one year. Surely we need to know the value of these ancient studies, but is there nothing good the classics have to offer beyond vocabulary building, pretechnical training and the academic equivalent of Marine boot camp?

So let us begin a defense of the ancients with the least popular of all academic reasons: we read them because these languages and their books, their plays, their modes of thought have helped form not only our contemporary speech but our politics, our literature, our history and the shape of our civilization.

In forging this new nation, this *Novus Ordo Seclorum* (you can read these words in Vergil and on the back of a dollar bill), any number of Americans knew their Athens, their Rome, their republicanism and their Latin as something living, not dead.

Properly taught, the classics inhabit the best of all possible worlds. They can appeal to the desire to know ourselves, to see the roots of our principles, ideas and culture and, at the same time, to see who we are not. People who speak as the Romans did are not the people we meet every day.

Yes, we can learn "about" the ancients and become pedantic. We can do our Latin declensions and hope to jump up a notch on the college boards. Or we can try to learn some things from the Ancients, and do it in their languages and with their ears, and become broader, less provincial and more deeply educated.

The ancient languages and their poems and plays and dialogues have unrivaled charm, power and grace. They have the singular ability to help us free ourselves from vulgarity. I do not mean "vulgar" in the Roman sense of "common." The Greeks had a more insightful word for vulgarity. They referred to it as *apeirokalia*, the lack of experience with things beautiful.

It hardly qualifies as the most practical argument to make, but as we work over our Latin declensions, difficult as they might be, we might soon get the sense of something more precise, something proportioned, something noble, something truly beautiful.

(John Agresto is deputy chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.)



Salve, and welcome to my cucina. Have you been to the fish market lately? The fall harvest is just spectacular. I myself have never seen such variety and such freshness! The quality of fish available combined with the availability of new raisins now that the grapes are being harvested makes this a perfect month to share one of my *provincia's* special recipes with you--it's for fish cooked with raisins and wine!

PATINA DE PISCICULIS

Recipe:

FISH: 1/2 lb. cooked fresh tuna
SAUCE: 1/2 c. dark raisins 1/2 t. oregano
dash ground pepper 1 c. fish stock
1/2 t. celery seed 2 T. olive oil
2 t. chopped onions flour
1/2 c. white wine

For the sauce grind together in a mortar, pepper, celery seed, and oregano. Add to onion, white wine, fish stock and olive oil. Pour the sauce into a pot, bring to a boil and simmer 20 mins. over low heat. Then add the cooked fish. Cook together for a few minutes more, then thicken sauce with flour and serve together.

ETRUSCANS

(Concluded from Pagina Secunda, Columna I.)

mysterious. Extant are about 9,000 inscriptions which read from right to left. The known alphabet is borrowed from Greek. Only nine of these inscriptions contain more than one line. It is the structure of the language that remains the essential unsolved mystery. There is at present no bilingual guide such as was provided by the Rosetta stone for translating the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Only one handwritten Etruscan text exists, taken from the linen wrapping of an Egyptian mummy.

The entire known Etruscan vocabulary consists of only 100 words. Etruscan lacks the letters b, d, g, and o. Nouns such as the words for god, falcon, sky, flute player, and June are known, but verbs are in short supply. An example of a translated Etruscan epitaph reads: *Partunus vel Velturnus Sattnei-o*, or in English, "Vel Partunus, son of Velthur and of Ramtha Sattnei, died at the age of twenty-eight." We also have the Etruscan equivalent of the Praeneste brooch: *mini milu namice*, or "so and so dedicated me."

The Latin poet Horace describes the Etruscans as a Sybaritic people and makes a reference to their love of statuary in *Saturnalia* (II, 3, 180): *Tyrrenus sigilla*.

Evidently the spades of archaeology must be employed before philology can decipher the Etruscan riddle.

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9



1. TIMEVAM, Iupi
11. QVIS EST ILLA PUELLA? Mea Domina
111. NON SIGNIFICAT NIHIL, Ricardus Marxus
- IV. LUCA, Susanna Vega
- V. SOLAM IN SONNIS MIIS, Debora Glibifilius
- VI. NON POSSUM OMITTERE TE AMARE, Michael Iacobifilius
- VII. FIRMUS RITU PETITUM, Susurri
- VIII. NONNE OMNIA PARSIS HABEMUS? Whitnea Houstonis
- IX. NON EST CONFECTUM, Astronavis
- X. NONNE POSSUMUS TEMPTARE? Danielus Collis

11 AN AUTUMN AMBLE THROUGH THE ARBORETUM

Special thanks to Bernard Saymesak, Columbus Heights, Minnesota. St. Paul Magazine, Dec. '87

Match the trees with their Latin names.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| HACKBERRY | A. Abies balsamea |
| GREEN SPRUCE | B. Acer Platanoides |
| NORWAY MAPLE | C. Acer Saccharum |
| WEeping WILLOW | D. Acer Species |
| BASSWOOD-LINDEN | E. Aesculus Glabra |
| MAPLE | F. Celtis Occidentalis |
| LOCKST | G. Fraxinus Nigra |
| FIN OAK | H. Gleditsia Triacanthia |
| BLACK WALNUT | I. Juglans Nigra |
| BLACK ASH | J. Malus Species |
| NORWAY PINE | K. Picea pungens |
| BLUE SPRUCE | L. Picea pungens v. Glauca |
| SUGAR MAPLE | M. Pinus Species |
| BALSAM FIR | N. Pseudotsuga Taxifolia |
| DOUGLAS FIR | O. Quercus Palustris |
| CRAB APPLE | P. Salix Babylonica |
| OHIO BUCKEYE | Q. Sorbus Aucuparia |
| EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH | R. Tilia Americana |

14 BUDDING GENIUS

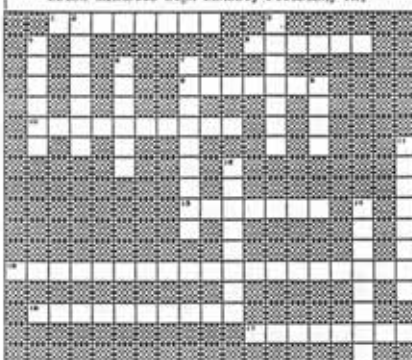
1. In Rome, which was built first: the Murus Aureliani or the Murus Servii?
2. When does Commissatio take place?
3. To whom was the largest temple precinct in Pompeii dedicated?
4. What is the Latin term for the stripe on a Roman senator's tunic?
5. How many years of civil war followed the assassination of C. Julius Caesar?
6. What is an amphora?
7. For what Latin word is the symbol # used?
8. Of how many parts does a typical Roman oration consist?
9. Into what social order was Pompey born?
10. How many ounces were there in a Roman pound?
11. From what two Latin words does the English expression "Willy, nilly" come?
12. What was Proteus' "special trick"?

15 How Well Did You Read?

1. How many sestertii is Mummus Maximus offering as a reward?
2. How was Erysichthon punished for cutting a sacred oak?
3. What cosmetic surgery did "Medici" perform on Michael Jackson?
4. What is the Latin word for "Whispers"?
5. In which state does Jane Hamilton teach elementary school Latin?
6. What mythological feat is Glenn Trembl planning to imitate?
7. What will some Romans be fighting for on the Via Sacra on the Ides of October?
8. What divine messenger visited Aeneas in Carthage?
9. Who thought that "vulgarity" meant "the lack of experience with things beautiful"?
10. How many Etruscan words are actually known to modern day scholars?

10 MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO CROSSWORD PUZZLE

By Donna Magui, student of St. Marita Hill, Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, PA.



ACROSS

1. Cicero served his apprenticeship under _____.
5. She told conspirators' plans to Cicero.
8. City of Cicero's birth.
10. Order to which Cicero's family belonged.
13. Cicero's friend known as "The Athenian."
15. Cicero's full name.
16. Mathematician's tomb discovered by Cicero.
17. Speech given in favor of Pompey.

DOWN

2. Responsible for Cicero's exile in 53 B.C.
3. Cicero's brother.
4. Supported by Cicero during Civil War, 48 B.C.
6. General admired by young Cicero.
7. A tree near Cicero's home.
9. Rhetorician who taught Cicero oratory.
11. Was candidate for this office in 75 B.C.
12. Co-Consul with Cicero in 63 B.C.
14. First wife of Cicero.

12 A-MAZE-ING PUZZLES

From the Methodology Committee Newsletter by Judith Lynn Sebesta, University of South Dakota.

- A. To find your way through this maze, follow three Latin words which refer to females.

BSAETELLTIS
→ FEUAPUKAMUA
CMINSAEDILP
DAEVRDIETIE
AIFCEBATOV

- B. To find your way through this maze, follow three forms of the verb "ferre."

AUNTTKNANOYQM
IRLOULEVMKDRP
→ FEIVETPLATIF
MTUCGFTRBUNG
OSDETLDSOASTN

- C. To find your way through this maze, follow the Latin answer to, "Quis Romanus candidus?"

GTASROFNUMSR
AQLUSHAMLIQ
OMUTRENCARP
→ RSONTIUONDQV
QDUIEDFSLID
OMGAESUGAEPT

- D. To find your way through this maze, follow three rooms of a Roman house.

BBATRISFANB
RADINEDTYLIU
AKCULPIPOATH
EDIFUMKILDPB
→ CUSTUTONUMRE

16 LATIN MAGIC

Drop one letter from the Latin and get English.

1. From the Latin "land" get an English word meaning "to rip." **TERRA = TEAR**
2. From the Latin "wretched" get an English word meaning "bad."
3. From Latin "to conceal" get what water should be in English.
4. From Latin "ditch" get something to sit on in English.
5. From Latin "weapon" get something that kicks in English.
6. From Latin "mistress" get an English word meaning "wanderer."

17

ITALIAN MUSICAL TERMS ARE EASY TO UNDERSTAND IF YOU KNOW THE LATIN THEY COME FROM.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| A. accelerando | G. forte | ← THESE ITALIAN | — make firm — | middle — | high |
| B. alto | H. largo | TERMS COME FROM | — grandeur — | level — | grove |
| C. cantata | I. maestoso | LATIN WORDS | — swift — | abundant — | from the hand |
| D. crescendo | J. maestro | THAT MEAN | — strong — | sing — | master |
| E. da capo | K. mezzo | | | | |
| F. fermata | L. piano | | | | |



Sing
Along
With
Phoebus

SOUND OF VERGIL

(TUNE: Sound of Music)

From the teaching files of Gertrude Boring, IS.

The world is alive with the sound of Vergil
The sound that's been heard for 2,000 years.
My soul gaily sings with the sound of Vergil--
With phrases resounding in my ears.
My heart swiftly beats with the stirring
Song of the Epic Aeneid,
A poem that is truly a rival of Homer's Iliad.
Of all the great phrases and vivid color,
That's loved to this day, his poems that are
Really magnificent in every way.
The world is alive with the sound of Vergil--
The sound that's been heard for 2,000 years.
My soul gaily sings with the sound of Vergil--
Resounding in my ears.

13 MYTHOLOGICAL POST OFFICE BOXES

After each mythical hunt ad, enter the P.O. Box number that readers want to contact to answer ad.

- | POST OFFICE BOX NUMBERS | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|
| I. Dionysus | VI. Icarus | XI. Perseus | |
| II. Fates | VII. Minos | XII. Phaethon | |
| III. Hades | VIII. Odysseus | XIII. Procrustes | |
| IV. Hercules | IX. Orpheus | XIV. Prometheus | |
| V. Heracles | X. Penelope | XV. Theseus | |

- HELP WANTED**
- BIRD CATCHER** needed to kill ravenous bird attacking helpless victim daily. No acrophobes need apply. P. O. Box ()
- TECHNICIAN** needed to construct maze to contain anthropophagous creature. Contact island monarch. P. O. Box ()

- SITUATIONS WANTED**
- BULLFIGHTER**, bear-hunter, presently unemployed. Will consider underground assignments, kidnapping, etc. P. O. Box ()

- CHARIOT DRIVER**, inexperienced but eager. Days only. Will try anything once. Excellent family background. P. O. Box ()

- MUSICIAN**, vocal and instrumental. Wide experience. Good with animals. Free to travel. P. O. Box ()

- STRONG MAN**, hard worker. Will clean stables, trap wild animals, do odd jobs. Reliable references. P. O. Box ()

- EQUIPMENT WANTED**
- ADVENTURER** on dangerous mission needs shield which can be highly polished. Will return after use. P. O. Box ()

- TEENAGE HANG GLIDER** needs new flight pattern, wing repair kit, life preserver. Urgent. P. O. Box ()

- LOST AND FOUND**
- LOST, PRECIOUS FRUIT**. Return to garden, or forward information concerning whereabouts to Sisters, Far West. P. O. Box ()

- LOST, NATCDOG**, ferocious, unusual appearance but loved by owner. Fond of cake, music. Write Tartarus, Main Gate. P. O. Box ()

- FOR SALE**
- RED**, used. Fits all sizes. P. O. Box ()

- FINE SHROUD**, handwoven, some irregularities from frequent re-working. P. O. Box ()

- GRAPES**, by the bunch or by the ton. From quality vines. Excellent for drying or squeezing. Write Master of Revels. P. O. Box ()

- OPPORTUNITIES**
- GUIDED TOUR**. Ten-year cruise with shrewd captain with much leadership experience. This is a working cruise. Mediterranean area, some land excursions. Route subject to change without prior notice. P. O. Box ()

- YOUR FUTURE** accurately foretold--life-spans our specialty. Always three on duty. P. O. Box ()

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These answers & solutions are mailed with each bulk membership sent in care of a teacher.
Copies are also sent to all Contributing Members. No copies are sent to student members.)

AN AUTUMN AMBLE THROUGH THE ARBRETUM

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| D. MAPLE | F. Celtis Occidentalis |
| H. LOCUST | G. Fraxinus Nigra |
| O. PIN OAK | H. Gleditsia Triacanthus |
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| E. OHIO HUCKLEBERRY | Q. Sorbus Aucuparia |
| Q. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH | R. Tilia Americana |

SINGLES

1. La Bamba - Los Lobos (Slash)
2. Who's That Girl - Madonna (Sire)
3. Don't Mean Nothing - Richard Marx (Manhattan)
4. Luka - Suzanne Vega (A&M)
5. Only In My Dreams - Debbie Gibson (Atlantic)
6. I Just Can't Stop Loving You - Michael Jackson (Epic)
7. Rock Steady - The Whispers (Solar)
8. Didn't We Almost Have It All - Whitney Houston (Arista)
9. It's Not Over - Starship (Gruny)
10. Can't We Try - Dan Hill (Columbia)

A-MAZE-ING PUZZLES

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MTUCGFUNTBUNG
OSDETLD SOASTN

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GTASROFNUSR
AQLUSMAMLEVO
OMUTRFNCARPI
→ RSONTIUONQV
QDUIEDFSLEDI
OMGAESUGAEPLT

- D. To find your way through this maze, follow three rooms of a Roman house.

BBATCRISPANB
RADINETYLIU
AKCULPIPOATM
BDIFUNKILBPB
→ CUBTUTONUMRE

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ITALIAN MUSICAL TERMS ARE EASY

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| F make firm | K middle | B high |
| I grandeur | L level | D grow |
| A swift | H abundant | E from the head |
| G strong | C sing | J master |

LATIN MAGIC

Drop one letter from the Latin and get English.

1. From the Latin "land" get an English word meaning "to rip." TERRA = TEAR
2. From the Latin "wretched" get an English word meaning "mad." MISER = HIRE
3. From Latin "to conceal" get what water should be in English. CELARE = CLEAR
4. From Latin "ditch" get something to sit on in English. FOSSA = SOFA
5. From Latin "weapon" get something that kicks in English. TELUM = MULE
6. From Latin "mistress" get an English word meaning "wanderer." DOMINA = NOMAD

MYTHOLOGICAL P.O. BOXES

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| Bird Catcher | IIIV |
| Technician | III |
| Bullfighter | IV |
| Chariot Driver | III |
| Musician | IX |
| Strong Man | IV |
| Adventurer | II |
| Teenager | II |
| Lost Fruit | I |
| Lost Watchdog | III |
| Bed | IIII |
| Fine Shroud | I |
| Grapes | I |
| Guided Tour | IIII |
| Your Future | II |

HOW WELL DID YOU READ

1. 100
2. Went insane and ate his own limbs.
3. Nose and chin.
4. Susurri
5. Missouri
6. Flight of Daedalus
7. A horse's head.
8. Mercury
9. Ancient Greeks
10. 100

BUDDING GENIUS

1. Murus Servii
2. After-dinner drinking
3. Venus
4. Latus Clavus
5. 13
6. A two-handled container with a pointed bottom.
7. ad
8. Six
9. Equestrian
10. 12
11. Volens, nolens
12. Change his shape at will.

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School Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

(N.B. Unfillable orders will be promptly refunded)

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SIDE OF
ANSWER
SHEET