

POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

VOL. XIV, NO.5

JAN. A. D. MCMLXXXVIII



A.d. IV Id. Feb. Anno Domini MCMLXX, duae optimaes catervae musicorum in Texasense conveniebant et nova caterva facta est quae appellata est Z. Z. Summum. Hae duae catervae prius appellatae erant Americani Caerulci et Movens Ambulacrum. Tres viri in hac caterva nova erant Guilliculus Gibbonis, Pulverulentus Collis et Candida Barba.

Z. Z. Summum emittitbat surum primum discum A.D. MCMLXX. Multa exempla huius disci vendita sunt populis indigenis sed non mundanis. Eadem fortuna contigit secundo disco cui titulus erat "Magnum Flumen Latum." Tandem A.D. MCMLXXXIII Z. Z. Summum habebat discum perscriptum apud summa XXX

Z Z S U M M U M

By Bob Smith and Mike Popovich, Latin III students of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H. S., Amherst, Ohio.

carmina — titulus huic disco erat "La Grange." Post compluria alia carmina ad summas chartas volaverunt, Z. Z. Summum fecit magnum iter ut spectacula musica ageret. Hoc iter sex menses faciebatur et in his spectaculis etiam ostendebantur — horribile dictu — multa animalia: iuvenca, bos, V vultures, anguis crepens, lupus et porcus. In scaena quoque erant cacti spinosi ab Texasense.

Post hoc iter musicum, Z. Z. Summum ferias III annos agebat. Nemo sciebat quo hi musici ierant. Per has ferias autem unus discus emissus est cui titulus erat "Optima Z. Z. Summi" Post has ferias, tres musici iterum conveniebant et — mirabile visu — Pulverulentus Collis et Guilliculus Gibbonis barbas longas promiserant!

Mox haec caterva emisit alium discum cui titulus erat "Deguello," "Ceritus" erat proximus discus emissus A.D. MCMLXXXI.

A.D. MCMLXXXIII "Vastator" emissus est et factus est huius catervae discus notissimus. Quadragiens centena milia exempla huius disci vendida sunt per mundum. In hoc disco unum carmen multis maxime placebat. Hoc carmen erat "Crues," et perscriptum est in loco quarto apud summa X carmina.

Postremo, post XVII annos, illa parva caterva a Texasense totum mundum expugnavit sicut turbo. Hi enim tres musici delectant maximos populos. Barbae, vitra solaria, petasi, vocum et nervorum cantus efficiunt recens miraculum musicum... Z. Z. SUMMUM!

SOCCER ANALOGY INSPIRES T-SHIRT DESIGN

When Kathy Hayes, Latin teacher at Barr Street Jr. H.S. in Lancaster, South Carolina, gave her usual "Italy looks like a soccer player about to kick a soccer ball" analogy to her Latin II class this year, she had no idea she would inspire one of her students, Mandy Powers, to create a very modern drawing of the analogy destined to become this year's T-shirt design.



Presence of the Past

Discovering Roman Britain: Silchester

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

Because of its many excavations, more is known of the oppidum of Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum) than any other Roman town in Britain. What is most ironic to the visitor to the site is that while one can walk the spectacular 2.4 km circuit of the remaining wall, one can only walk on rather than in this once flourishing settlement where today cows and goats graze. Beneath the pastureland, carefully reburied after each excavation, lie the original Roman streets and structures, forever protected from the destructive action of weather, weeds, vandals and souvenir hunters.

Even buried, however, the town is not hidden. Every summer the Roman streets emerge as yellow lines in a green field, and the ripening crops themselves reveal an image of the town beneath. The wheat and barley cannot root so deeply in the gravel streets and flint walls, and the plants are shorter and poorer than plants in the

(continued on Pagina Secunda)

AVE, CAESARULE!

Little Caesar still enjoys an old fashioned Triumph, especially when the cema will feature pizza galore. This Caesarulus hails from L. & A. Ventures in Owensboro, Kentucky, and loves to be invited to parades.

Thanks to Judy Grebe, Mount Vernon, Ind., for sharing this picture with us.



MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, BORN JAN. 3, 106 B.C.

My name is M. T. Cicero
My domus est in Rome.
Vixi there till Clodius
Made me leave my home.

Natus sum at Arpinum
In CVI B.C.
My pater erat Romanus knight
Et so was I, you see.

There I met Lucius Catiline
Who wanted the consulship.
A femina, Fulvia, helped me out
And I made poor Catiline slip.

Dixi for the poet Archias
In LXII B.C.,
Then made Clodius my enemy;
He resolved to get even with me.

Clodius got the upper hand
And had me sent in exile.
Dixit I was wrong to put to death
The conspirators without a trial.

Caesar occisus est a senatu;
Octavian came in his stead;
It's almost impossible to tell you
But I soon lost my head.

Moment of Monumental and Irrepressible Silliness Yields Myth

Daniel Abraham lives in Lansdale, Pennsylvania. He writes, "I am a Latin student of two years. At times the grammar begins to wear on me, and the Pompeiana Newsletter shows me another side to the language. In a moment of monumental and irrepressible silliness I wrote a myth to be known as 'Zeus and Newtonia.' It is on the traditional theme of 'god meets mortal, god loves mortal, mortal refuses god, god turns mortal into hideous creature.'" Here is his story:

Zeus and Newtonia

Long ago, in the land of the Achaeans, lived a beautiful princess by the name of Newtonia. She was in the fertile crescent of the area, in specific, the fig belt, and her father was the fig king. She was also the fairest female in the land, and she knew it for her mirror told her so.

One day she was out riding in the forest and met Zeus, in the form of an antelope. Newtonia, being an accomplished archer, shot an arrow at the antelope, but before the arrow struck, Cupid, feeling mischievous, had changed it into one of his golden arrows. And so Zeus fell in love with Newtonia. He needed, however, to return briefly to Olympus to care for his wounds.

Newtonia, whilst recovering her arrows, discovered that she had also accidentally shot a young

tinnosmith by the name of Terence. She carried him back to her summer cottage and cared for him there while he healed.

The next week, Newtonia rode home to tell her father that she intended to marry Terence. The fig king calmly noted that, in her absence, he had betrothed her to Bovinus, the king of cattle country in the leather belt. Newtonia was heartbroken. Bound by duty, she knew she must marry Bovinus. Yet she ran off to the hut where her lover lay. Unfortunately, when she arrived, she found Terence dead, slain by Bovinus' assassins.

Newtonia was distraught. She flew back to her father and swore she would never marry the man who had slain the one she loved. Her father became angry and locked her in the Iron Tower to cool off for a while.

Meanwhile, Zeus returned in the guise of a wandering ostrich. He approached Newtonia, but she, still grieving for her lost love, rebuked him. Zeus flew into a rage, took her outside and turned her into a tree so inconspicuous that none would recognize her. Great was everyone's sorrow following her disappearance.

Then, in the spring, a strange fruit was born of this tree—a rare and wonderful fruit that was the product of her great sorrow: the Fig Newton!

Let's Go!

WHAT TO SEE AND DO IN ROME THIS MONTH

There are three January observances that can be enjoyed, but two of them will require travel to the rural communities just outside Rome. If you can leave the city for these last two, you will be treated to some very ancient and very revered celebrations.

Kalendis Ianuariis (Jan. 1)

IANUAL

This is the principal festival of the god Janus. Be sure to attend the sacrifice at the temple to witness the ancient offering of barley, incense and wine. Following the temple service, you will want to take part in the traditional gift exchange. Be sure to have some sweets and some Janus bifrons coins to give as Strenae to your friends.

Date depends on community tradition COMPITALIA

You'll have to ask around in the rural areas to find a place where the Compitalia are still celebrated. These are very ancient crossroad festivals. Depending on local traditions, you may find country folks simply enjoying special honey-cakes, or you may find garlic or poppy heads being offered as a sacrifice. Some rural communities try to sponsor local games on the feast to keep alive an old phase of the celebration. The festivities will be full of local color and well worth searching out.

Date depends on community calendar PAGANALIA

This festival is still celebrated by a few rural communities around Rome. The activities are tied in with the winter sowing activities of local farmers. When they finish their sowing they have the first day of activities and then wait a week before they celebrate the second day of Paganalia. If you can find a community that keeps this ancient festival alive, you will be in for a special treat because a pregnant sow is killed and shared as a sacrificial feast.



Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianapolis Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

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.

Over 10,000 copies of THE POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER are printed monthly during the school year for circulation throughout the U.S.A., Canada and abroad. Advertising rates and guidelines for submitting material for publication should be requested from the editor along with rates and policies for bulk classroom orders.

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A monthly Answer Sheet is mailed with bulk classroom orders and to all holding CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIPS.

Rates for FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS are quoted on a country-by-country basis for Air Mail service.



Cara Matrona,

I am a little confused and I hope you can help me. I am twelve years old and promised in marriage to Pinaris Gerallia's son who lives down the street from our house. I hope I'm not committing hybris when I say that I am a very attractive young lady, and I like to dress and carry myself in a way that emphasizes my beauty. Every time my grandfather sees me, however, he gives me the sign of shame and tells me I should go pray to the goddess Pudicitia. I don't even know who Pudicitia is, and I get all confused whenever my anus does this. Can you tell me who Pudicitia is and what's going on with my anus?

Lorea, Pompeiia.

Cara Lorea,

First of all, your grandfather only wants what is best for you, and you owe him your total respect. You say that you are very attractive, and for this you owe thanks to Venus and the Graces. Remember, however, that you are a young LADY. You are already promised in marriage and you must always carry yourself in such a way that you do not give the impression that you are not someone from a proper family. It is possible to dress nicely and comport yourself honorably without being a tease on the streets. I think this is what concerns your anus. Pudicitia is an old Roman goddess of modesty and chastity. She is always completely draped and, like a lady, keeps her right hand concealed in the folds of her garment. Try to be more modest, especially when you are around your grandfather. Be careful never to climb more than two stairs in the presence of a young boy or man, and keep your eyes lowered. Pudicitia may be an old fashioned goddess, but people still like to see young girls who are modest and chaste in their actions.



Vulpes cornixque

By Eric Gregory, Latin III
student of Susan Helm Smith,
Linganore H.S., Frederick, MD



Olim erat cornix quae frustum casei invenit.
Cornix ad ramos altius volavit et cum caseo ibi
sedet. Urna venit et a cornice territa caseum
capere temptavit. Urna sub arbore stetit et
fremuit. Sed cornix caseum non omittit. Ergo
urna discessit.

Tum porcus verrucosus, qui erat turpissimus,
venit et cornicem vidit. Secum cogitavit, "Tum
turpis sum ut, me videns, cornix rideat et
caseum omittat." Sed eo viso, cornix non risit
neque caseum omisit. Haudquaquam orem aperuit
et porcus verrucosus discessit.

Deinde vulpes ingeniosissima cornicem et caseum
vidit. Cornici dixit, "Cornix, talis pulchra
avis es! Triste est quod cantare non potes.
Potesne mihi cantare?"

Cornix, quae pulchra nunquam appellata erat,
comota erat et cantare incipit. Quando autem
orem aperuit ut asperam vocem emitteret, caseum
omisit. Vulpes caseum statim devoravit et fugit.

HAIKUS LATINI

Submitted by Latin III-IV students of Mrs. Jane
Eberole, Findlay High School, Findlay, Ohio.

DE AESTATE

Solis fervet lumen
In mea facie
Fragrant aestate.

Buffy Kagy

Ut apes faciunt mel
Laborant saepe
Viri urbem aestate.

Michelle Newcomer

DE AENEAE

Venus, mater Aeneae
Dea amoris,
Tegit Aeneae.

Cathy Wien

Aeneas tres cervos interfecit,
Tres cervi--
Mortui sunt.

Mark Solemids

Silchester (continued from Pagina Prima)

moister surrounding areas. It would be wonderful to see Silchester first from a hot air balloon, for the aerial photographs provide a perfect overview, clearly delineating the grid of Roman streets, the basilica, and the inner town walls.

I could not have had a better host or more knowledgeable guide than my English friend Charlie, who suggested that a visit to Silchester would provide me a unique archaeological expedition. It was his unerring navigational skills over back roads that brought us to Stratfield Saye, past Manor Farm to St. Mary's Church, where we enjoyed a proper picnic before beginning our exploration of Silchester. From the church courtyard we passed through the "kissing gate," following the public footpath through woods to the town wall. We hiked the wall's trench until we found a place to climb to the top, no easy feat but well worth the effort. We followed this best preserved section to the southern gate, dutifully matching the brisk pace set by Charlie who casually drew from his storehouse of historical lore all the cogent details regarding the original inhabitants, the Atrebatas. As if he had read about them in the morning paper, he filled us in on these early terrorists, who migrated from Gaul in the 1st century B.C., escaping Julius Caesar after their backing of Vercingetorix. Here they finally settled down and made a go of it, their settlement being transformed into a Roman town not long after the Roman conquest of A.D. 43. By the end of the first century A.D. their town had been provided with a regular grid of streets, baths, an amphitheater, and a forum-basilica. By the third century the Romans constructed the walls we were now following and the town continued to grow until the end of Roman administration and the withdrawal of troops from Britain.



A Roman town, Silchester, in Hampshire. There is a modern farm in one corner of the old town.

After completing the circuit of the walls and visiting the small museum, we set off for the amphitheater, which is currently being excavated. We passed through the entrance to the arena floor, on either side of which are niches, perhaps recesses for shrines. Above the walls are wooded banks which were originally covered with wooden seats which could have comfortably seated 4,000 spectators.

Having enjoyed my visit to the site itself, all that remained was a trip to the Reading Museum, which houses Silchester's amazing collection of artifacts. Though the ornaments, coins, writing materials, tools, pottery, statues, and building materials were in cases, in my mind's eye I placed them *in situ*, in the Silchester that will always be. As a souvenir I purchased a copy in bronze of the Silchester horse, a talisman I shall long treasure.



Iron Age Bronze handle: 'the Silchester horse'

P A S S A G E

By Susan Smith, Latin student of Mary Steppa,
Terre Haute South Vigo H.S., Terre Haute, Ind.

I will go to battle soon,
I shall die before I grow old.
Close my eyes with weights of silver.
Place in my mouth a coin of gold.
(Lest Charon should forsake my soul,
In the absence of his pay,
And let it wander, lost, forever,
(Unable to find its way.)
I will journey down the River Styx,
Its waters are murky and black,
Cerberus gives passage, to travel below,
But there will be no turning back.
In Hades, pray that I not be punished,
In this life I have caused no one strife,
But let me dwell in the Elysian fields
And slowly forget this life.

esoteric myths of Greece & Rome

PHILOMELA AND PROCNE

There were once two daughters of King Pandion of Attica, named Philomela and Procne.

When they were growing up they were the best of friends and had little secret ways of communicating with each other so that no one else would know.

When they became old enough to be married, their kingdom was being attacked by a very powerful enemy. The enemy was so powerful that their father had to invite the hero Tereus to help defend his country. The king promised to give Tereus one of his daughters if he was successful in defeating the enemy of Attica.

Needless to say, the great beauty of the two girls inspired Tereus to fight more bravely than ever and he soon saved Attica. When King Pandion told Tereus to choose either Philomela or Procne for his wife, Tereus couldn't decide. He really wanted them both, but knew this would not be an acceptable solution. Finally, he chose Procne.

After a while, Procne gave birth to a son whom they named Itys, and shortly thereafter Tereus began to lose interest in her and to think about her sister, Philomela. Tereus then took his wife Procne into the country far from her father. His plan was to conceal her and pretend that she had died so he could ask for Philomela's hand. To insure that his plan would work, he cut out Procne's tongue so she would never be able to tell anyone where she was.

After Tereus married Philomela, he kept Procne busy weaving in her far-away country home. He even had her weaving clothes for Philomela. One day, however, while weaving a peplos for her sister, Procne remembered the secret ways she and her sister used to have of communicating. She immediately began to weave a secret message into the material of her sister's gown. After she had sent the message, she killed her son Itys and served him as dinner to his father Tereus. When Tereus discovered what Procne had done, he resolved to kill her. Procne, however, had escaped with her sister.

Tereus pursued both sisters with an ax, determined now to kill them both. The sisters, however, prayed for salvation to the gods. In answer to their prayers, they were both changed into birds. Procne was turned into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale, forever hemoaning the murdered Itys. To punish Procne for killing her own son, the gods also changed Tereus into a bird—a hawk--and in this form he pursues the sisters to this day.

Adult or Student Latin-theme Cartoonists Wanted

Pompeiiana Newsletter to Feature Full Page of Comics.

Several changes in the format and content of the Pompeiiana Newsletter are being planned for Volume XV to be published during the 1988-1989 school year.

The Newsletter will test an 8-page format, with one whole page being devoted to original Latin-theme or ancient history-theme comics and cartoons.

If any of our adult readers or student readers have both the interest and the talent and would like to have a series of their cartoons or comics featured in next year's Pompeiiana Newsletter, they are invited to send a sample of the comic strip or cartoon they would like to create and see featured. The text need not necessarily be in Latin although the content must be related to Latin or ancient history. The cartoon characters and material presented must be original, and the cartoonists must be willing to commit to providing monthly material for the nine issues to be published next year.

Sample cartoons and comic strips should be submitted to Pompeiiana by MARCH 1, 1988. Those selected for serial publication will be featured in a special preview to be published in the May, 1988 issue of the Newsletter.

All work must be submitted in black felt-tip pen on white paper. The format for a comic-strip should be 2 1/2" high by 12 7/8" long. This will be reduced to fit a 2" x 10" area. Individual cartoons should be 3 7/8" square to be reduced to a 3" square in the Newsletter.





LET'S PLAY A GAME, MAGISTER

LATIN TICKTACK-TOE

From the teaching files of Gertrude Brigg, JN.

The following diagram needs to be prepared for display either on the board or on an overhead projector beforehand:

GALLIC WAI	VOCABULARY	DAILY LIFE
CAESAR'S LIFE	DERIVATIVES	BUILDINGS
POBES	GRAMMAR	POLITICS

The topics can be varied to suit material which the students happen to be studying.

To play, the class is divided into two teams, the X's and the O's. As a member of the X-team answers a question from the category of his/her choice correctly, the scorekeeper places an X in the proper place on the chart. Then a member of the O-team is given a turn. If anyone fails to answer correctly, the class is asked for the correct information. The object of the game is to secure a vertical, horizontal or diagonal line of three like symbols and to prevent the opposing team from scoring. If blocking is successful on both sides, the game is completed without a score. The team that wins the greatest number of games is the winner of the day.

Of course, for a fast-moving, well-run game, the questions must be made out before the period begins.

NEW TROY HAS FALLEN

By James H. Daigle, Latin V student of Vincent O. Drago, St. Martin's Episcopal School, Metairie, LA

A Caesar would spring of Trojan line, his fame bounded by the stars divine. From Aeneas and the toga'd race, would yield a most imperial place. This mighty nation, namely New Troy, which was Venus' most prized joy, would conquer nations in lust for war, until its enemies were no more. For a time of great peace it would rule, 'til savage tribes extinguished its cruel.

(Inspired by Jupiter's speech to Venus, *Aeneid*, Bk 1)

A LITTLE ROMAN ADVICE: DREAM WELL AND TAKE NOTES



The Romans believed that whatever you dreamed about during the first twelve nights of January represented, symbolically or literally, exactly what would happen to you during each month of the year. Good note taking was a *sine qua non*.

ROMAN POETS OF THE GOLDEN AGE:

CATULLUS

A new series by
Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana.

Gaius Valerius Catullus (c. 87-54 B.C.) has the distinction of being Rome's first great lyric poet. A native of Verona, a Celtic settlement in Cisalpine Gaul, he left home as a young man to complete his education in Rome and mingle with the intellectuals and literary men there. He stayed in Rome for several years but took no part in the political life of the city.

He is remembered as the author of a single book of poems, consisting of fewer than 2,500 lines. In fact, were it not for one solitary tattered copy of his 116 poems that was discovered in Verona during the 14th century, Catullus would also belong to the long list of lost Roman writers remembered only by references and quotations found in the works of other authors.

Catullus had mastered the art of expressing exquisitely personal feelings. His lyrics were written under the influence of every mood he experienced: joy, grief, hatred, scorn, love of his friends, mirth at some ridiculous incident, pride in his yacht (*phaselus*), love of nature combined with pride of ownership as he contemplated Sirmio, his home on a slender tongue of rock that projects into Lake Garda in Northern Italy.

The themes of his charming poems are varied. One dealt with the death of a pet sparrow of "Lesbia," a shameless woman with whom Catullus was infatuated:

*Pueri mortuus est meus puellae,
Pueri, delicias meas puellas,
Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.*

"The sparrow of my lady love is dead,
The sparrow, the pet of my mistress,
Whom she loved more than her own eyes."



The following epigram is one of the most famous ever written. It sums up the tragic effect of Catullus' infatuation for Lesbia:

*Odi et amo. Quare id faciam fortasse requiris.
Nescio, and fieri sentio et excrucior.*

"I hate and I love.
Perhaps you ask why I do this.
I do not know,
but I feel 'tis true and I am tormented."

During this relentless period of three years, he addressed thirty of his most renowned love lyrics to her. It was a long, frustrating and doomed love affair. Perhaps grief for the unworthy Lesbia shortened the poet's life. So special was his love for her that he coined a new word for kiss, *basium*, (instead of *osculum*). No other poet, neither before nor after Catullus, wrote so frankly of himself, thus revealing his deep, personal nature.

Other themes treated by Catullus are a dinner invitation, his homesickness to Sirmio, the death of his beloved brother, and even the purity of married love. He so admired Greek writers that many of his poems are translations from Greek.

Despite his youth and his "spoiled rich kid's" ways, Catullus greatly influenced other Latin poets such as Horace, Virgil and Ovid, and modern poets such as Tennyson. He had a genius for adapting Greek meters to his Latin lyric poetry. It seems that Catullus wrote poetry as easily as most people handle conversation.



Sine, and welcome to my kitchen. When the weather gets cold and the wind chills your limbs, there's no better place to be than in a nice, warm *culina*.

This is a hard month for cooks--there just doesn't seem to be a lot of interesting food items available. About the best you can do is try to get some well preserved items that are healthy and appetizing. This is the time of the year that my pater always likes artichokes. He claims they are good for his digestion, but I think he likes them just as much for the story he can tell whenever we have them--you know, the story about the beautiful Greek girl who offended a god on the island of Cnara in the Aegean Sea. Of course, she was turned into an artichoke. Because she was a very sweet girl, the bitterness of her punishment mixed with this sweetness and produced the bland taste of this fruit. My pater always used this story to convince his daughters of the necessity of being both sweet and obedient!

Anyway, here is the way my pater likes his artichokes prepared:

CARDUI CUM HERBIS ELIXI

Recipe:

4 artichokes	2 t. honey
1 c. vegetable stock	pinch of rosemary
1 t. dried and	1/4 t. coriander
crushed mint	pinch of fennel
1/4 t. ground pepper	1/4 t. celery seed
2 t. olive oil	

Clean and trim any hard or rough parts of the artichokes, then steam them in a covered pan of water for 45 mins. Then put them in a warm place while you prepare the dressing.

Grind all the hard ingredients together, then add the olive oil, vegetable stock and honey. Boil this mixture and then let it simmer for 10 mins.

Serve the steamed artichokes with the dressing poured lavishly over them, *Bonum Appetitum!*



A SHORT POEM ON THE LIFE OF ORPHEUS

By "Aurelius" Marisjowski,
Latin I student of Margaret
Curran, Orchard Park High
School, Orchard Park, N.Y.

Orpheus struck his lyre harmoniously;
The fiercest spirits would act peacefully.
Orpheus acquired his lyre from Apollo;
He was certainly a tough act to follow.
For rocks, trees, and rivers he did play;
Until the lovely Eurydice he met one day.
After their wedding happy and gay,
A viper came Eurydice's way.
In his despair, he swore to get her back;
He must go to the underworld and make a pact.
Because of his eagerness he had to pay;
She would never be seen in the light of day.
Orpheus suffered terribly from his sorrow;
He refused women because of his wedding vow.
Thracian women were followers of evils;
They discovered the gentleman
and tore him to pieces.
His head was taken in by the Helrus
to the Lesbos shore;
It was Eurydice he continued to call for.
The Muses buried his head;
And they gathered the rest.
Orpheus was placed at the foot of Mt. Olympus;
There the birds sing more sweetly
than anywhere else.

CLASSIFIED ADS

MULTI LIBRI NOVI

New and backlist titles and classic textbooks in Classical Studies are available in a catalog from University Press of America, 4720-A Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706.

INTERPRES OPTIMUS MOX ROMAE ERIT

Have your January dreams interpreted by the best. Apollonius is more than a philosopher. He is the man that predicted the short reigns of Galba, Otho and Vitellius. You know how important those first twelve dreams of January are--let Apollonius tell you *exactly* how to interpret them. Apollonius will be at the Temple of Janus between Idibus Januariis and Kalendis Februariis.

CURATORE GALLINARIO OPUS EST

Immediate opening for an experienced poultryman. Must have experience in force feeding chickens suspended in wicker baskets to prepare them for market in XX to XXV days. We breed only *gallinae villaticae*. Those who specialize in working with *gallinae Africanae* or *gallinae rusticae* need not apply. Report to the *gallinarium* located at the crossroads of Via Asinaria and the Via Tusculana on the Ides of January.

IN CAESARIS UMBRA

The historical novel for 2nd year Latin students: *IN CAESAR'S SHADOW* by Mary Machado, 8951 S.W. 10th Terrace, Miami, FL 33174. \$10.00

VERBA A LATINIS GRAECISQUE DERIVATA

Cracking the code of English doesn't have to be a secret mission according to the University of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park, #102, Tucson, AZ 85719. To this end they have published *ENGLISH WORDS FROM LATIN AND GREEK ELEMENTS* by Donald M. Ayers and revised by Worthen and Cherry. 290 pages. \$5.95 paperback, \$10.00 hardcover.

VOBIS DEFIXIONES FACIAM

Start the year off right--get even with someone. Let me make a personalized *defixio* which will be nailed to a prominent spot sure to be seen by your victim. No limit on the kind of curse you want. References. See *Mystagogus*, Cume.



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.)

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CARMINA OPTIMA

1. FAITH, George Michael
2. HEAVEN IS A PLACE ON EARTH, Belinda Carlisle
3. SHOULD'VE KNOWN BETTER, Richard Marx
4. THE TIME OF MY LIFE, Bill Medley & Jennifer Warnes
5. IS THIS LOVE? Whitesnake
6. SHAKE YOUR LOVE, Debbie Gibson
7. SO EMOTIONAL, Whitney Houston
8. WE'LL BE TOGETHER, Sting
9. DON'T YOU WANT ME? Jody Watley
10. GOT MY MIND SET ON YOU, George Harrison
11. CATCH ME, Pretty Poison
12. TELL IT TO MY HEART, Taylor Dayne

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The TV Column

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-------------------------------|------|---|------|---|------|----|------|----|------|
| 4 | WEC | 5 | WTIC | 7 | WELA | 9 | WUSA | 20 | WDCA | 50 | WTVF |
| 6 | AM | Jake and the Fat Man | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | AM | 20/20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | AM | Masterpiece Theater | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | AM | Married with Children | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | AM | Leave It to Beaver | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | AM | Wrestling | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | AM | From Rags to Riches | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | AM | Facts of Life | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | Newly Wed Game | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | Crime Story | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | Cheers | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | One life to Live | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | Flinstones | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | St. Elsewhere | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | Star Trek: The New Generation | | | | | | | | | |
| | AM | Designing Women | | | | | | | | | |

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BUDDING GENIUS

1. cum (together) veho (carry)
2. when necessary
3. The Ara Pacis
4. Falernian Wines
5. During the wedding procession.
6. unaccented/accented part of a poetic foot.
7. Ennius
8. Elagabalus
9. Procrustes
10. Wood-, water-, mountain-nymphs

39

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Styx
2. Interpret January dreams
3. Pregnant sow
4. Kathy Hayes
5. Catullus
6. Clodius
7. Tereus
8. A young bullock, a cow, vultures, a rattle snake, a wolf and a pig
9. She offended a god
10. Fig Newtons
11. Calvea Atrebatum

40

WOULD YOU CARE TO REPHRASE THAT?

The Latin words below can be used as-is to create the Latin translations of these English phrases.

While I breathe, I hope: DUM SPIRO SPERO

In peace: IN PACE

A slip of the pen: LAPUS CALAM

Annually: PER ANNUM

Unique: SUI GENERIS

All things change: OMNIA MUTANTUR

Let military power yield to civil power: CEDEANT ARMA TEGAL

Another self: ALTER EGO

Step by step: PER GRADUS

The face is the mirror of the soul: IMAGO ANIMI EST VULTUS

The golden mean: AUREA MEDIOCRITAS

For each individual: PER CAPITUM

Answer: DE NOVO

At this time: HOC TEMPUS

In this sign you will conquer: IN HOC SIGNO VINCES

Entirely: IN TOTO

Between ourselves: INTER NOS

Few but good: PAUCA SED BONA

From soup to nuts: AB OVO USQUE AD NALA

As a matter of form: PRO BONA FORMA

41

CAN YOU DECIPHER THESE ENGLISH PROVERBS?

By Sarika Chandra and Jennifer Feeley, Latin IV students of Dr. Norbain, Waltham H.S., Mass.

1. THE GRASS IS ALWAYS GREENER ON THE OTHER SIDE (Viridior semper in altera parte est herba.)

NEVER PUT OFF TILL TOMORROW

2. WHAT YOU CAN DO TODAY (Noli procrastinare quod hodie facere potes.)

3. A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS. (Lapis volvens nihil legit macul.)

4. THE EARLY BIRD GETS THE WORM. (Avis matutina vermem capit.)

5. AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY. (Malum quotidianum medicum arceat.)

YOU CAN CATCH MORE FLIES WITH HONEY

6. THAN YOU CAN WITH VINEGAR. (Plures muscas melle quam aceto capere potes.)

7. DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS BEFORE THEY HATCH. (Noli pullos numerare priusquam ex ovis lerint)

8. YOU CAN LEAD A HORSE TO WATER, BUT (Potes equum ad aquam ducere, bibere autem

YOU CAN'T MAKE HIM DRINK. (cogere non potes.)

9. STICKS AND STONES MAY BREAK MY BONES BUT (Fustes et lapides mea ossa frangant at

WORDS CAN NEVER HURT ME. (verba mihi nunquam nocere possunt.)

42

TANTALUS.

.C D E

.L DIANA PLUTO L

.OPS E A O

.U C D M A C

.D L A SHOOTAFAR

.G I V L C N H A I

.AUTOMEDON A E R P

.T N S M N W E

.H U A S O L

.E TISIPHONE R O

.R D T K P

.E T R R METIS

.R H PHOIBOS R

.R Y UP S I

.ACHAIA R S HERACLES

.C R Y T I

.TETHYS IULUS

.U R M

.TROILUS PAION

43

WHAT TIME WAS THIS?

By Amy Redington, student of Sr. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, Pennsylvania.

1. I won a civil war against Pompey.

CAESAR

2. We were judicial officials.

PRAETORS

3. We were the lower class of Rome.

PLEBIANS

4. We were in charge of finances.

QUAESTORS

5. I, Marcus Iunius, killed Caesar.

BRUTUS

6. We were the chief executives.

CONSULS

7. We protected common people's rights.

TRIBUNES

8. We were Rome's upper class.

PATRICIANS

ANSWER: REPUBLIC

44

CLASSICAL MATHEMATIC

By Mrs. Donna Wright, Lawrence Township Schools, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Record answers using Latin cardinal numerals and Roman numerals. Answers should equal total given

CARDINAL ROMAN

1. The number of hills in Rome

times the number of kings. quadraginta XL

2. The number of Hercules' labors less the Muses. non IX

3. The number of the parts of Gaul times the number of men in a triumvirate. tres III

4. Add the number of Leto's children to Hera's. sex VI

5. Add the number of heads on the Hydra to Corberus'. duodecim XII

TOTAL LXXIX

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