



### Racemus Californiensis.

His diebus in televisione quid est optimum incitamentum ad emendum? Quod incitamentum ad emendum est notissimum? Non est "Spuds MacKenzie." Non est Michael I. Vulpes qui vendit Pepsin Colam. Non est Iosephus Piscopus qui vendit cerevisiam levem. Non est "Novus Haedus" qui iturus est laboratum in McDonaldi popina. His diebus in televisione incitamentum notissimum ad emendum est Racemus Californiensis!

In Racemo sunt multae uvae passae quae — mirabile visu — possunt cum rhythmo ambulare dum audiunt carmen cui titulus est "Id Audi Per Vineam."

In hoc incitamento ad emendum vir operarius temptat

cum rhythmo ambulare et saltare sicut Racemus — sed labitur et in pavimentum cadit. Tunc uxor huius viri, "Mel," clamat, "iterumne cibum tuum ludis?"

Artifex qui has uvae passas creavit et animavit est Guilielmus Vintonus. Ars qua Vintonus utitur appellatur "claymatio." Per claymationem haec uvae videntur movere ambulareque. Quia haec uvae passae sunt argillae, formae earum possunt paulatim transformari dum picturae moventes faciuntur. Ex hac arte et his transformationibus Racemus Californiensis gignebatur.

Fortasse requiris quare haec cognoscimus. Ea audivimus per vineam!



#### Presence of the Past

#### Discovering Roman Britain: Fishbourne

By Patricia Cripp, Clay Jr. HS, Carmel, Indiana

No traveler in search of Roman Britain should miss seeing the palace at Fishbourne near Chichester. This elaborate first century structure was built as a showcase of Roman taste, and nothing else remotely like it existed in Britain until the fourth century. The site was excavated for seven seasons after its discovery in 1960, and in 1968 its north wing was covered by a modern structure, which provides splendid viewing facilities for the visitor and important protection for the site's greatest attraction, its mosaics.

The adjoining museum gives the history of the period and displays its finds as well as an impressive model of the ten acre site. The four wings of the palace once enclosed the rectangle of its formal gardens, with a wide pathway across its center linking the entrance hall to the audience chamber. Excavations have revealed extensive water mains encircling the outer edge of the paths and the marble basins of several fountains have been recovered. This lavish courtyard, once blooming with



Model of the palace at Fishbourne.

roses, lilies, acanthus and flowering trees, has been laid out exactly on its original plan, and box hedges have been planted in the Roman bedding trenches. The informal garden attached to the south residential wing once led to an artificial lagoon, whose dredged channel allowed boats to sail right up to its terraced edge.

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

#### ROMAN POETS OF THE GOLDEN AGE:

#### PROPERTIUS

#### and TIBULLUS

A new series by

Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana.

Sextus Propertius (ca. 50 — ca. 16 B.C.) was born in Assisi, where an inscription bearing his family name can be found in a crypt below street level. Assisi, of course, is also the birthplace of the renowned 13th century St. Francis of Assisi. At an early age Propertius mourned the death of his father. He then lost his family property to confiscation in 41 B.C. and was also greatly affected by the violent death of a close kinsman in the attack on Perugia, a neighboring town of Assisi. Fortunately, his mother was financially able to provide her son with an excellent education in Rome. She intended him for an advocate's career, but, as it turned out, poetry seemed more congenial to his emotional temperament.

Propertius became so involved in his poetry that he produced four books of elegies — over 4,000 lines of which still survive. Most of these poems are dedicated to a young lady whom he calls "Cynthia." These poems describe the poet's liaison with this "puella docta,"

(Continued in Pagina Secunda.)

### Let's Go!

#### WHAT TO SEE AND DO IN ROME THIS MONTH

April is another busy month in Rome. Many tourists make a point of spending the whole month in town to enjoy the festivals which run almost non-stop from the beginning to the end of the month. Rented rooms will be at a premium so visitors can expect to pay higher than usual rates.

Pridie Non. — a.d. IV Id. Apr. (April 4-10)

#### MEGALENSES LUDI

Events begin at the Temple of Victory on the Palatine. From here the Galli or eunuch priests of Cybele will parade through the streets carrying the banner of Rhea, chanting Greek songs, and accepting coin donations from spectators. On the third day of this festival stage performances are presented under the direction of the Praetor. These are heavily attended and are open to the public. The whole celebration will end with a lavish carnival given at public expense.

a.d. XVII Kal. Mai. (April 15)

#### FORDICIDIA

This is no festival for the squeamish as it involves a number of sacrifices and a lavish display of blood. The festival is in honor of the earth goddess Tellus. To commemorate Tellus' fruitfulness with spring seeds, thirty pregnant cows will be offered up. If you are inclined to attend, the main action will be at the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus with the Pontifices supervising the sacrifice. The Curiae or ministers are literally bathed in the blood of the slaughtered animals while the eldest Vestal Virgin burns the unborn calves in the fire so their ashes can be used to purify the people on the feast of Pales.

Pridie Id. — a.d. XIII Kal. Mai. (April 12-19)

#### CERUALIA

Like the Megalenses Ludi, Cerealia events will begin at a temple — this time the Temple of Ceres. If you go, wear white. It is the official color of the festival of Ceres. After the official ceremonies are over, games and theater presentations will be sponsored for the plebeians by the Aediles. The themes of

the theatrical performances will be a little more crude than the refined works sponsored specifically for the patricians during the Megalenses Ludi.

a.d. XI Kal. Mai. (April 21)

#### PARILIA

This is definitely a rural festival, but there is some activity to be seen in Rome. Farmers will be lined up in the Forum Romanum outside the Temple of Vesta to get a small share of the sacred calf ashes that were gathered by the Vestals during Fordicidia. These ashes become central to a complicated ritual they perform back on the farm to purify their sheep, their sheepfolds, pastures and springs. If you have the time, it is colorful to visit a farm for these rituals. Following the purifications bonfires are made of straw and the shepherds leap over them three times. There are special parties and the whole event ends with a grand outdoor feast. It was, of course, on the feast of Pales that the Divine Romulus gave his name to the city Rome.

a.d. IX Kal. Mai. (April 23)

#### VINALIA

This is another one of those low-class festivities that you may just want to avoid. The action takes place at the Temple of Venus near the Colline gate. The main celebrants are ladies of a more liberal profession who come to make flower and herb offerings and to pray for charm, wit, beauty and popularity. The crowd of young men that gathers to watch the parade of ladies is perhaps more interesting than the service itself.

a.d. VII Kal. Mai. (April 25)

#### ROBIGALIA

This is an activity only for the hearty. If you like to take long walks, get out your white outfit and take part in Robigalia. Assemble early in the morning at the Temple of Romulus on the Quirinal Hill. At dawn the Flamen Quirinalis will marshal those in attendance for a five-mile hike out of Rome to the sacred grove of Robigus and Robigo, a god and goddess who protect the corn crop from blight. After the usual offering of incense and wine, you can witness an unusual offering of the entrails of a young dog and a sheep. The activities conclude with a footrace.

a.d. IV Kal. — a.d. VI Non. Mai. (April 28-May 3)

#### FLORALIA

To take part in Floralia you will need multi-colored clothing—anything bright and gaudy will do. The opening ceremonies will take place at the temple of Flora in the Circus Maximus. These events are sponsored by the Aediles and they have a plebeian flavor. There are dances you can attend, there is free wine at every corner stand, there are lascivious games, and theatrical performances that you would not want to take your mother to see—but then this is a celebration of life in all its glory.



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Cara Matrona.

I grew up in a wealthy household in Hesperia where my father ran an import business. As I was an only son, I got used to life in the fast lane. Last year I decided to strike out on my own so I asked my father for a healthy share of the family wealth so I could come to Rome and make my mark. Two months later, my father invested heavily in a ship that sunk off the coast of Sicily. He is now broke. Unfortunately, I did not handle my share of the family fortune very wisely either. I too am broke. To get to the point, I have decided to sell myself to a *lanista* and let him train me as a gladiator. Can you recommend a decent contact for me in Rome?

Nigidius Trogon, Roman.

Care Nigidi,

I'm sorry that you and your family have not been blessed by Fortuna in your ventures. You are choosing a route that many young men of fallen fortunes choose. It's not easy. It's not even very honorable, but if you do well, you could recover your fortune and begin life again.

I regret to inform you that there are no *lanistae* operating. Their task is now performed by *procuratores* who are commissioned by the princeps. If you go to the Via Labicana, you can report to either the *ludus magnus* or the *ludus matutinus*. Both schools accept young trainees. Depending on your physical aptitudes, you will be trained with the *scutum* and *spatha*, or with the *pugio* and *gladius*. Of course, the instructor might decide that you will make a good *murmillo* or a *retarius*. You won't have much say in the matter. Realize, of course, that you will be treated no better than a slave, but then you will have a place to live, and they will feed you very well. Who knows, you may be lucky and survive both the training and the matches. You might be able to make something out of your life yet. *Bona fortuna!*

### Fishbourne (Continued a Pagina Prima.)

The first structures on the site, dating from shortly after the Roman invasion, were timber granaries used to provision campaigning troops. The native Britons in the surrounding area were friendly, and most speculate that the palace was built as a payoff to the local ruler, King Cogidubnus, who collaborated with the Romans. Still, there is some mystery about why so elaborate a palace so early, one which obviously spanned the life of more than one ruler and was expanded and redesigned several times over the next two centuries. The splendid mosaics, marble facings, and unusual stucco work are the products of Italian craftsmen who used expensive, imported materials to fine advantage.

The earliest mosaics are elegant black and white geometric designs fashionable in Italy at the time. A highly colored wall plaster shows a seaside villa, remarkably like wall paintings of Pompeii and Stabiae that were buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, within a year or two of the time Fishbourne was being decorated. One of the best preserved mosaics, dating from the second century, shows Cupid riding on a dolphin, and the aquatic theme, appropriate to the palace's location, is echoed in a third century pavement bordered by fish designs with scallop shells in the corners.

What makes the trip through the palace wing so enjoyable is being able to view the series of suites in spacious quarters made airy by glass walls and skylights. The museum layout, like that of Bath, is a model one for showing a site to its best advantage.

### De Infelicitate

By Johnny Chu, Jr., AP Latin student of Mrs. Linda Wagner, Sweet Home St. H.S.,

Devoted Dido the message then was true  
You died by the sword which I gave you.  
Am I why you died?  
All above, the gods and the stars, to them I testify  
And to the underworld as well if there is any faith,  
They made me leave; it was not my choice,  
They, the gods, force on me the hardships  
As they now force me through this hell.  
How can I, by mere leaving, cause your distress?  
But now please stay and let me see you once more.  
Why do you leave, Dido?  
The last words Fates let me say to you:  
Dido, why do you leave?

### Propertius (Continued a Pagina Prima.)

somewhat older than himself but endowed with many accomplishments. Her real name was Hostia, a high-class courtesan, who offered her lover intellectual encouragement. Perhaps Propertius met Hostia at a social gathering in Rome. The course of their love did not run smoothly, however. Rapturous moments were dashed by frenzied fits of jealousy. Then ensued a year's separation because of some act of infidelity. After this followed reconciliation, more quarrels, mutual infidelity and final renunciation — all of which is addressed in Propertius' elegies. Cynthia was his alpha and omega. "*Cynthia prima fuit, Cynthia finis erit.*"

The publication of his first book, titled "*Cynthia Monobiblos*," no doubt flattered Hostia, but to Propertius it was the open door to the literary circle of Maecenas, patron of promising young poets, and to the honor of being called the greatest contemporary poet. No poet except Catullus revealed the passion of love so forcibly as did Propertius, but love was powerless to make him happy. An infirm and delicate constitution may have contributed to his weakness of character. His ardent but self-centered poems reflect many moods of his life's amour, at times dominated by melancholy and self-pity. Even the fear of death and the funeral pyre haunt him.

After the infatuation with Cynthia had cooled off, Propertius began to think of future glory, and of his own immortality as a "Roman Callimachus," the Greek poet who remained his model. Maecenas had suggested that Propertius write in praise of Augustus, of the new regime and of the *Pax Augusta*. That Propertius took this advice is evidenced in Book IV of his poems.

As Propertius borrowed from his predecessors, so his successors fell under his influence, particularly a poet that will be discussed next month, Ovid. Many rank Propertius as the acknowledged master of Roman elegy. Graffiti on the walls of Pompeii attest to his popularity in the 1st century A.D.

Even though in his earlier writings Propertius was obsessed by the irresistible Cynthia, two of his last works provide treatments of love with directly opposite approaches — "The Vision of Cynthia Dead" and the loving eulogy of Cornelia, a chaste wife and mother who also died young. Some critics, in fact, favor this last poem as the finest work of Propertius.

Propertius seems to have died in his early thirties, about two years after his beloved Cynthia.

A second poet who was also active in Rome during this same time and who was also destined to die young was Albius Tibullus (ca. 55 — 19 B.C.). Tibullus was born in the district of Pedum, about nineteen miles from Rome. He belonged to the equestrian order and also lost most of his patrimony through confiscation. Although Tibullus had been a soldier in Messalla's Aquitania Campaign and had won a medal for courage, he later despised war and wished he could live a tranquil country life.

Horace addresses one of his epistles to Tibullus and Ovid makes frequent references to him. Tibullus and Propertius, however, never mention each other. Tibullus belonged to Messalla's literary circle but refused to flatter the emperor Augustus in his poems.

He does, however, praise the triumph of Messalla in one poem and prophesy the future greatness of Rome in another. Much of the value or charm of Tibullus lies in his description of rustic ceremonies and old-fashioned country life. Tibullus paid special attention to the way peasants worshipped the gods without elaborate ritual. No doubt, the elegy that describes the Ambarvalia (a religious festival held every spring to purify the fields and to beg the deities of corn and wine for a good harvest) is one of the finest in the Latin language.

Of the four books ascribed to Tibullus, only the first two are genuine. Poems by other members of his literary group were published in the other two books and passed on to posterity in his name.

In the course of his brief life he was passionately devoted to two mistresses, Delia who inspired his poetry, and Nemesis who shared her fear-inspiring name with the goddess of vengeance. Both women seem to have been self-centered and greedy. Tibullus was rich, handsome and talented and he allowed himself to be dominated by the desires of both women. He never realized his dream of retiring to the country with Delia because she eventually spurned his love for the infatuation of a richer rival. Tibullus became melancholy and wrote about his premonitions of a premature death.

Tibullus also died in his thirties, and his fame rests on just fifteen poems that can be attributed to him.

### BIC-O-MANCY

Need a quick omen? Flick your Bic. If the flame burns to the right, it's a good omen. To the left is bad.

### esoteric myths of Greece & Rome

#### CEPHALUS AND PROCRIS

The story of Cephalus and Procris is the story that tells of the tremendous problems that can arise in a marriage when there are even the suspicions of infidelity.



Cephalus and Procris were a happily married young couple until one day Aurora caught sight of Cephalus and tried to tempt him to be unfaithful to Procris. When Cephalus successfully resisted her advances, Aurora put a curse on him and told him he would someday wish he had never met Procris.

When Cephalus got home, he tried to forget about the whole incident, but then he began to wonder about how faithful Procris was to him. He decided to test her fidelity by telling her that he had to go away for an eight day trip. After he left, he put on a disguise and came back and tried to tempt Procris into having an affair with him in his stranger's disguise. To increase the temptation, he offered Procris a splendid jewel if she would be unfaithful to her husband. At first Procris resisted, but finally gave in and accepted the jewel. Cephalus, of course, immediately revealed himself to her and reproached her for her infidelity with what she thought was a stranger.

Eventually Cephalus and Procris made up, but now Procris began to question Cephalus' fidelity, especially since he took long hunting trips almost every day. She questioned a slave that went hunting with Cephalus, and the slave said that each afternoon Cephalus would climb a hill and call out, "Come, Nephelē, come." Procris then decided to go to that hill and wait to see what was going on. While she was hiding in the bushes, Cephalus came to the top of the hill, exhausted from the morning hunt, and called for a friendly cloud (nephelē, in Greek) to provide shade for him to rest. When Procris realized how foolish she was, she let out a groan. Cephalus jumped up and hurled his spear into the bush, thinking a wild animal had made the noise. When he discovered that he had accidentally killed Procris, he knew that Aurora's curse had come true. As a punishment for the involuntary murder of Procris, Cephalus was banished forever from his home town.



### THOSE PUNNY OLD GREEKS

Move up a little, Menelaus, please.  
The sharp end of your spear  
Is sticking in my ear,  
And I am very ill at ease.  
Who thought up this contraption, anyhow?  
Athena? Yes, she would!  
I'd like to know what good  
We're doing, sitting in this cow.  
Perhaps it is a horse. I do not care  
To argue in this heat.  
Hey, you! Get off my feet!  
Lean back, Odysseus; give me air!  
Your elbow, Neoptolemos, is hard;  
Remove it from my eye,  
Or later we shall try.  
Our skill at arms, with nothing barred!  
O grim device! O idiot recourse!  
A hundred packed in here!  
Hold off, I'm feeling queer--  
Is there a doctor in the horse?

### HAIKUS ROMANUS

by Christine Weising, Latin student of Mrs. Jane Ebersole, Glenwood Jr. H.S., Findlay, OH.

Pigri fuci in  
rure volant ad mella  
sub aestatis sole.



# LET'S PUT ON A PLAY, MAGISTRA

## THE SAD TALE OF CERES AND PROSERPINA

From the teaching files of Gertrude Being, Ind.

**NARRATOR** As our story begins, Pluto, god of the lower world, is just about to ask Jupiter for Proserpina's hand in marriage.

**SCENE I - JUPITER'S PALACE**  
**PLUTO** Listen, Jupiter, I know you are a busy god, but I have a small request to ask of you.

**JUPITER** Spit it out, ole boy. I have little time for trivial matters.

**PLUTO** Well, you see, it gets pretty boring down there below with nothing to look at but a bunch of dead people, so I figured it was about time for me to get hitched—married, that is.

**JUPITER** Yes, that sounds reasonable, whom do you suggest for a wife? Mind you now, it cannot be Venus!

**PLUTO** I've had my eye on a cute little dish named Proserpina. I thought she might brighten the place up a bit.

**JUPITER** Yeh! She's Ceres' kid, isn't she? I guess that would be alright. O.K., you can have her.

**SCENE II - A FIELD ON EARTH**  
**NARRATOR** After hearing this, Pluto sped off in his black chariot in search of Proserpina.

(Pluto, carrying a bunch of flowers, enters astride a black floor mop. He prances around, then stops and puts the flowers on the side.)

**NARRATOR** Pluto found the fair Proserpina in a nearby valley picking flowers. He set a trap of beautiful flowers to trick the goddess into going off where he was hiding, so he could grab her.

**PROSERPINA** My! What gorgeous flowers! I might as well go over there and pick a bouquet for Jupiter's triclinium.

**PLUTO** Gotcha! Now you're coming with me!

**PROSERPINA** Help, Mama! Jupiter! M-Squad! Car 54, where are you?

**NARRATOR** Proserpina is dragged off to Hades, but all is not lost. A month later a tired and dirty goddess walks into Jupiter's throne room.

**SCENE III - JUPITER'S THRONE ROOM**  
**CERES** I've been all over the world looking for my poor child, Proserpina, and finally a god up here on Mount Olympus told me that he saw her being carried off by Pluto. Now, you better get my baby back up here fast, or Earth will never see a bigger famine than the one that I'm about to raise.

**JUPITER** All right! Pipe down, Ceres! I'll send for those old sisters, the three Fates. You know, what these ole gals say goes!

**JUPITER**

**SCENE IV - JUPITER'S THRONE ROOM**

Sorry to bother you, ladies, but Ceres is causing a real ruckus down on Earth. She's on a sit-down strike and refuses to work. So the whole world's upset—nothing's growing, people are griping—next thing, we'll have to start a poverty program. All because Pluto got sweet on her daughter Proserpina and took her below. What are we going to do?

**FATE I** Forget it!

**FATE II** No, Let's cogitate a bit! Hm...Jm.

**FATE III** Aw! Let's let her go home to Mama.

**FATE I** Yes, but what if she has partaken of some Underworld food?

**FATE II** Well, you both know that if she has eaten anything at all from the food of the dead, she can't go back to Mama. That's fate!

**FATE III** Yea! That's fate all right! Let's give an ultimatum! If she hasn't eaten there, she can return. If she has, she's no go!

(Fates stamp out)

**SCENE V - THE UNDERWORLD**

**NARRATOR** Meanwhile, back in Hades.

**PLUTO** Boy, what a drag! You have been here one whole month and all you want to do is go home to Mother. We haven't even had as much as one good game of Monopoly!

**PROSERPINA** What do you expect? Dragging me down into this dump! The food here is horrible. All you had was one rotten pomegranate, and only six seeds of it were edible. I'd tell you where to go if you weren't already there!

**NARRATOR** Just then Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter, arrives.

**MERCURY** Hey, Pluto, your mother-in-law is on a rampage and Jupiter says I'll have to take your woman back up to Earth.

**PLUTO** That burns me up! But, if the ole boy says so, take her back. She's getting kinda pale anyway!

**NARRATOR** And now, back on Earth...

**SCENE VI - CERES' HOUSE**

**PROSERPINA** Mom! I'm home!

**CERES** My baby, you're back! Did that mean ole god hurt my little girl?

**PROSERPINA** Naw, but he might've given me food poisoning. I almost gagged on those six pomegranate seeds!

**CERES** Oh, no! You didn't eat, did you? Well, that's fate! Now you'll have to stay with him six months out of every twelve. See what you've caused with that ravenous appetite of yours! What will you do next?

**NARRATOR** And so it was. Proserpina must go back to Pluto six out of every twelve months of the year, and during this time, Ceres' despair is so great that she forgets about the trees and the flowers. That is how the seasons were created.

**PLAUDITE OMNES!**

## Ab Ovo Usque ad Tiberium

Perhaps no food is more versatile nor more symbolic than eggs. Romans began their formal meals with them (ab ovo usque ad mala), and they still have a special role in the celebration of Easter. Eggs, of course, have always been associated with fertility — no surprise when you consider that an egg will hatch in just three weeks. Livia, the wife of the Roman officer Tiberius Claudius Nero (and later of Octavian), once hatched an egg in her bosom. The sex of the chick, a seer had told her, would tell her the sex of the child she carried. The hatchling was male and so, it turned out, was her firstborn, who grew up to rule as the Emperor Tiberius.

(C. "The Good Egg" by J. Anderson, NORTHWEST, Sept. '87, p. 29)

## CLAUDIA'S



KITCHEN

Salvo, and welcome to my *culina*. So far, I have been sharing recipes with you that were given to me by my family and close neighbors. There are, of course, hundreds of families which have their own special recipes, depending on their native lands and special traditions.

I'm sure you all know at least one family from the *Gens Terentia*. Those good people are just a little different from the other *gentes Romanae* and they have special family traditions and recipes that they cherish.

The recipe I am giving you this month was given to me by my Terentine friend, Caecilia. It is for a kind of meatball casserole, and, believe me, it's delicious!

## MINUTAL TERENTINUM

*Recipe:*

1 lb. small cooked pork meatballs	4 sliced leek heads
1/2 c. reduced beef stock	2 t. olive oil
	1 c. vegetable stock

*CONDIMENTUM:*

1/2 c. red wine	1/2 c. sweet raisin wine
pinch of ground pepper	1 t. celery seed
1/2 t. oregano	2 T. pastry flour
1/2 c. water	

First cook the meatballs in the olive oil in a pan. Put the leeks into a casserole and add the stocks, olive oil and cooked meatballs. Then cook this with the following *condimentum*.

Combine the wines, pepper, celery seed and oregano and pour this mixture over the meatballs in the casserole. Cover and cook in an oven at 325°F for 30 mins. Then mix the flour and water and add it to the casserole to thicken it. Serve with a dash of ground pepper.

*Bonum Appetitum!*

## Mob Control

by Cianna the Poet

(Submitted by the Latin II students of Bo Layrence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas.)

In the Forum on that fateful day, Caesar, for his debts, was made to pay. Cassius, Brutus, and all the others too, Stabbed his body through and through. And as he died his blood stained the floor, And all the conspirators cried, "Monarchy no more!" The Crowd stood in horror and awe, Crying, "Isn't this against the law?" First we listened to what Brutus said, And all agreed that Caesar should be dead. Then Anthony poured out words of sorrow, So we will avenge Caesar's death tomorrow. From the words of this author, "When will the killing stop?" Who will be the next to go ker-plop?" Now I go out into the street To see what fortune I will meet. And if I don't return to finish this line, Heather, Kelly, Leonard and Trish will end the rhyme.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

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Latin Prose Composition by North & Hillard is again in print, and available from Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, 44 Lake Street, Oak Park, IL 60302. Paperback. \$16.50.

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A special Latin Institute for secondary school teachers wishing to study Roman literature and culture of the Post-Augustan Age will be held between June 20 and July 22, 1988. Write: Prof. A. Dwight Castro, Director, Westminster Latin Institute, P.O. Box 45, Westminster College, New Wilmington, PA 16172-0001.

### SOMNIA INTERPRETARI POSSUM

Have you dreamt of a chef in your house lately? This could be either a good or a bad sign. If you are unmarried, it means you will need a chef for a wedding in your future. If you are poor, it means you will soon have money to hire good cooks. If you are happy, it could mean that tears are coming your way because of the smoke that the chef produces. If you have been doing things secretly, it could mean they will be revealed to all soon like the food a chef produces. Only I can tell you exactly what your dream means. I will be under the Arch of Titus between the first and fifth hour daily all month.

### HIC OMNIA EMERE POTES

The new FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULA catalog from Applause Learning Resources, 57 Summit Dr., Smithtown, 11788-1515 has everything from the cookbook of Apicius to Lingua-disc Computer Programs for the Apple II. (516) 979-6670.

### DE POMPEIIANA

Teachers, next year's Pompeiana Newsletter will be eight pages long and better than ever. Be sure to consult the new rates and ordering guidelines you will find inserted in this issue and printed in the May Preview Issue.



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- I. PATRIS FIGURA, Georgius Michael
- II. NIMQUAM TE TRADAM, Ricardus Astleus
- III. ILLA EST SIMILIS VENTO, Patricius Samuozus & Vendea Fratera
- IV. FIO INVALIDUS, Belinda Carleola
- V. QUID FICI UT HOC MEREREM? Pueri qui laborant in taberna quae habet animalia in deliciis & Pulvereus Agerscaturiginosus
- VI. NON POSSUM ABESSE ABS TE, Gloria Estefana & Miamiensis Soni Machina
- VII. PROINDIE QUASI PARADISUS, David Leus Rotheus
- VIII. INFINITAE NOCTES AESTIVAE, Ricardus Marci
- IX. VIR IN SPECULO, Michael Iacobifilius
- X. ALIQUEM INVENI, Chera

#### 62 OPTIMAE PICTURAE MOVENTES

By the Latin students of Mrs. Leanne P. Graves, Williston Northampton School, Easthampton, Mass.

- I. SORDIDUM SALTARE
- II. IACE MATREM AB FERRO EQUO
- III. PERNICIOSA VIS ATTRAHENDI
- IV. PRINCIPATUS SOLIS
- V. TRES VIRI ET INFANS
- VI. BONAM ANTE MERIDIEM, VIETE NAME
- VII. SERPENS ET PLUVIUS ARCUS
- VIII. MINUS NIHILO
- IX. PRINCEPS ULTIMUS
- X. LUNA VICTA

#### FIND FIVE PARTS OF THE BODY WITHOUT LIFTING YOUR PENCIL

By Brian Finkhuener, 7th grade Latin student of Mrs. Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio

#### 64 BUDDING GENIUS

1. What tense of the subjunctive is used in Contrary-to-fact conditions?
2. What is opus Signinum used for?
3. What drug is named after the god of sleep?
4. What part of a soldier's outfit were pteruges?
5. When was the festival of Lemuria celebrated?
6. With what single name do we usually refer to Emperor Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus?
7. What is the technical term for the elision of a word ending in -s before another word that begins with a vowel or h?
8. What Latin word is referred to by the abbreviation lb.?
9. In the world of art what is a kouros?
10. To what Roman award does the Congressional Medal of Honor roughly correspond?
11. In which country was Carthago Nova located?

#### 65 How Well Did You Read?

1. What festival should you attend to watch a footrace?
2. How many pages long will the Pompeiana Newsletter be next year?
3. Who created the California Grapes?
4. What did Iovietas do in Ancient Rome?
5. How did Tiberius' mother know he would be a boy before he was born?
6. When was the Roman palace at Fishbourne discovered?
7. How old were Propertius and Tibullus when they died?
8. What two festivals were sponsored by the Aediles during April?
9. How did Cephalus accidentally kill Procris?
10. What does it mean when a flame burns to the left?
11. Who was infatuated with Cynthia?

66

#### QUI SUNT?



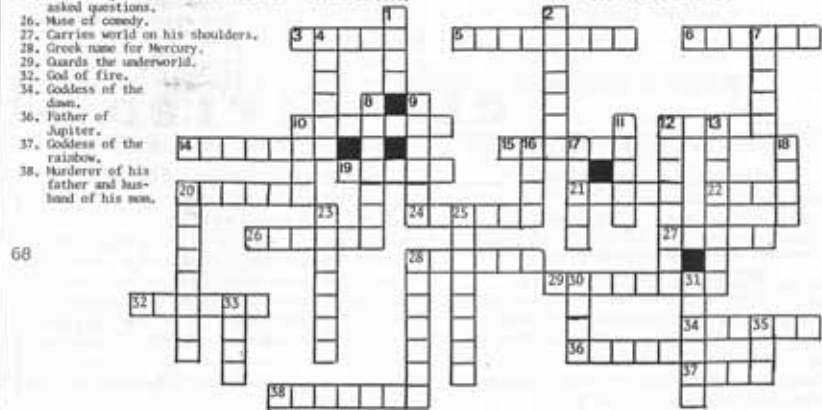
VERBA CONFUSA by Ashley Stewart, Harrington Middle School, IL.

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SECU/NUUS	TEM PUS	LAC	CERVA
NETAS	PULCHRITUDO	FURUS	OVA
PPPPP	EEEE	SSSSS	
P P E S			
PPPPP	E	SSSS	
P EEEE	S		
P E E S			
P E S S			
P EEEE	SSSSS		
		DOU/US	CR AT
			IO

#### MYTHOLOGY MADNESS by G. Kavage, student of Dr. N. Gill, JIM, Seton Catholic H.S., Pittston, PA.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ACROSS  | DOWN                                     |
| 3. Goddess of the woods, fertility, moon and hunting.   | 1. God of war.                           |
| 5. The husband of Ino.                                  | 2. Messenger of the gods.                |
| 6. The place where an oracle of Apollo was located.     | 4. Drowned on his flight from Crete.     |
| 10. King of the gods.                                   | 7. Gave golden apple to Venus.           |
| 12. He had the touch of gold.                           | 8. Also known as Athena.                 |
| 14. God of vine and wine.                               | 9. Hero of the Aeneid.                   |
| 15. Wife of Cupid.                                      | 10. Sister of Jupiter.                   |
| 19. Goddess of grain.                                   | 11. Goddess of love and beauty.          |
| 20. Diana's twin.                                       | 12. Half-man, half-bull.                 |
| 21. Also known as Hades.                                | 13. Built the Labyrinth for King Minos.  |
| 22. Queen of Carthage.                                  | 16. One of the rivers of the underworld. |
| 24. Half-lion, half-woman creature who asked questions. | 17. God of love.                         |
| 26. Muse of comedy.                                     |  |
| 27. Carries world on his shoulders.                     |  |
| 28. Greek name for Mercury.                             |  |
| 29. Guards the underworld.                              |  |
| 32. God of fire.  |  |
| 34. Goddess of the dawn.                                |  |
| 36. Father of Jupiter.                                  |  |
| 37. Goddess of the rainbow.                             |  |
| 38. Murderer of his father and husband of his son.      |  |



#### Sing Along With Phoebus

#### CLEOPATRA, HERE I COME

(TUNE: California, Here I Come)

From the teaching files of Gertrude Reing, JN.

Cleopatra, here I come!  
Caesar's dead, but don't be glum!  
I love ya!  
Think of ya!  
Night-time and day!  
I'll woo ya!  
Sing to ya!  
Hear me, Cleo, when I say--  
That I would gladly walk a mile  
Just for your Egyptian smile!  
Open up that River Nile!  
Cleopatra, here I come!

69

#### ENGLISH DERIVATIVE SEARCH

By Jennifer Bowman, student of Mr. S. Dulaken, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Michigan

Find one English derivative from each Latin word.

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

Romanus	popularis	viaticus	creatus
legatus	moderatus	taberna	miseria
instituta	civilis	marinus	stadium
alienus	legio	actio	anxius
virtus	aedificium	collegium	habitus
verbozus	libertas	factus	severus
sensus			

# Pompeiana Newsletter

## U.S.A. Subscription Rates for the 1988-1989 School Year.

This widely acclaimed classroom Newspaper has been enjoyed by over 10,000 students and teachers throughout the United States and Canada as well as by members in Australia, Belgium, South Africa and Sweden. During the 1988-1989 school year the Pompeiana Newsletter **WILL DOUBLE IN SIZE** to become an eight-page monthly, and it will feature learning games, educational and humorous cartoons as well as many other interesting features contributed by teachers and students from throughout the world. Get your order in early to begin next year by putting a personal copy of the **Pompeiana Newsletter** in the hands of each of your students next September.

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## SINGLES

1. *Father Figure* — George Michael (Columbia)
2. *Nigger Gonna Give You Up* — Rick Astley (RCA)
3. *She's Like the Wind* — Patrick Swayze & Wendy Fraser (RCA)
4. *Get Weak* — Glinda Carlisle (MCA)
5. *What Have I Done to Deserve This?* — Pet Shop Boys & Dusty Springfield (EMI-Manhattan)
6. *Cat's Paws Stay Away From You* — Gloria Estefan & Miami Sound Machine (Epic)
7. *Just Like Paradise* — David Lee Roth (Warner Bros.)
8. *Endless Summer Nights* — Richard Marx (EMI-Manhattan)
9. *Man in the Mirror* — Michael Jackson (Epic)
10. *I Found Someone* — Cher (Geffen)

## 62

1. Dirty Dancing
2. Throw Mama from the Train
3. Fatal Attraction
4. Empire of the Sun
5. Three Men and a Baby
6. Good Morning, Viet Nam
7. The Snake and the Rainbow
8. Less Than Nothing
9. Last Emperor
0. Moonstruck

## 63

FIND FIVE PARTS OF THE BODY  
WITHOUT PICKING YOUR PENCIL UP

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

## 64 BUDDING GENIUS

1. Plu-perfect
2. Waterproof lining for cisterns.
3. morphine/Morpheus
4. leather flaps extending from the shoulders and bottom of the lorica.
5. May
6. Claudius
7. Echthipsis
8. libra
9. Early Greek male statue.
10. Corona civica
11. Hispania

65 HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Robigalia
2. Eight
3. Bill Vinton
4. Trained gladiators
5. From an egg she hatched
6. 1960
7. In their 30's.
8. Cerealia & Floralia
9. Speared her while she was spying on him hunting.
10. Bad luck.
11. Propertius

## 66 QUI SUNT?

1. Apollo
2. Pan
3. Perseus
4. Europa
5. Mithras

VERBA CONFUSA by Ashley Stewart, Barrington Middle School, IL.

## 67

SECU/NDUS	TEM / PUS	LAC	CERVA
<u>SPLIT</u> <u>SECOND</u>	<u>A STITCH</u> <u>IN TIME</u>	<u>MILK</u> <u>SHAKE</u>	<u>DEER</u> <u>CROSSING</u>
AETAS PULCRITUDO		RUMUS RUMUS RUMUS RUMUS	OVA FACILIS
<u>AGE BEFORE BEAUTY</u>		<u>SMOKE</u> <u>STACK</u>	<u>EGGS OVER</u> <u>EASY</u>
PPPPP   EEEE   SSSSS P   P   E   S PPPPP   EEEE   SSSSS P   EEEE   S P   E   S P   E   S P   EEEE   SSSSS		DOH/ US	OR AT IO
<u>BIG</u> <u>FOOT</u>		<u>SPLIT LEVEL</u> <u>HOUSE</u>	<u>PARTS OF</u> <u>SPEECH</u>

## 68

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1 Across: BACCHUS  
2 Across: POLLO  
3 Across: CHALIA  
4 Across: VULCAN  
5 Across: ERMITES  
6 Across: HERMES  
7 Across: RABBIT  
8 Across: PATUR  
9 Across: MEDIVUS  
10 Down: ANA  
11 Down: PHILEMON  
12 Down: CLAPH  
13 Down: CUPIT  
14 Down: NERES  
15 Down: LUTO

69

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

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