## POMPEIIANA ANEWSLETTER

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#### DEC. A. D. MCMLXXXIX

### Arsenius Atrium Vir Mollis Vespere Sero in Televisione

Primo Iohannem spectabamus, tune Davidem Litteraevirum, nunc, mirabile visu, Arsenium Atrium spectare possumus!

Arsenius est primus hospes niger qui habet suum spectaculum vespere sero in televisione. Et, mirabile dietu, plures spectaculum eius quam Davidis Litteraeviri Spectaculum spectant, Solus Iohannes Carson habet plures spectatores quam Arsenius! Qui Arsenium spectant sunt iuvenes et ei qui mores novos sequuntur—spectatores vani quibus multi mercatores student.

Sed quis est Arsenius Atrium? Unde pervenit et quo vadit?

Arsenius Clevelandense in Ohione natus est. Habitavit cum matre, sed pater eius non cum eis habitavit. Dum puer est, Arsenio multum placebat Iohannis Carsonis et Ricardi Cavetti spectacula in televisione noete spectare, et postero die disputare bona malaque de his spectaculis.

Dum Arsenius est iuvenis, obesus erat. Amicis videbatur esse iocularis, sed paucis puellis placebat. Ergo lusit pila in circulo ut pondera sua amitteret.

Olim Arsenius cannebe usus est, sed nunc medicamentis illicitis non utitur. A.D. MCMLXXX Arsenius Illos Angelos iter fecit et paucos annos erat comoedus in pede. Tune A.D. MCMLXXXVII pracerat spectaculo in televisione cui nomen erat Spectaculum Serum. XIII nundinas Spectaculo Sero pracerat antequam hoc spectaculum cancellatum erat. Arseni praestantia autem in Spectaculo Sero erat tam magna ut personam agere posset cum Eduardo Murpheo in pictura movente cui nomen erat Pervenire Ad Americam.

Arsenius XXX annos nunc habet et spectaculo suo in Vulpino Reticulo fruitur. Arseni Atri Spectaculum in CXXXV stationibus spectari potest!

Quod sunt tantae res incertae maestaeque in mundo nostro, Arsenius credit festivitatem esse magni momenti. Quamquam Arseni dicendi genus est facile et inverecundum, ipse tamen gravissimus est de festivitate sua. Primo exercet et explorat novas facetias suas in Cellae Comicae scanna (quae est Aquifoliae in California), postea has facetias in televisione recitat.

Uxoremne Arsenius habet? Minime. Aliquando aliquem in matrimonium ducere cupit, sed vitam suam primum constituere desiderat. Quando maritus est, Arsenius domi cum uxore et liberis adesse cupit—patrem in absentia se esse non vult.



Quo vadit Arsenius? Ne Arsenius quidem scit! Iuvenis est, habet ingenium optimum, et multi eum amant. Fortasse aliquo die erit novus Guilliemus Cosbeus!

## Look Out, World, The Romans Are Coming Back Again!

Don't look now, but have you noticed the gradual return of Roman-style entertainment? And the scary thing is that it's not JCL sponsored, but it's real this time. That's right, AMERICAN GLADIATOR is not sponsored by the NJCL. It is a nationally syndicated T.V. program that pits male and female physical hunks against novices in Roman-style contexts.

And what may be even more spectacular, ROMAN CHARIOT RACES – real races involving horse-pulled chariots (both bigue and quadrigue) – can now be booked as sure-fire crowd pleasers. No, these are not parade events. A ROMAN CHARIOT RACE is a two-hour show featuring all the thrills, chills and spills of Roman circus entertainment. This "entirely new type of entertrainment" can actually be booked by writing: Larry R. Cline, R.R. # 1, Box 54, Dunkirk, IN 47336.

A reporter for the Muncie (Ind.) Star recently witnessed one of these ROMAN CHARIOT RACES and wrote the following report:

"Bright October sunshine warmed freekle-faced youngsters, just released from a Sunday carry-in dinner. A thick green pasture rolled towards brilliantly colored trees. An occasional horseback rider skirted an antiquated collection of farm machinery and wagons while leaving the barnyard.

"The typical Hoosier scene, on an untypically warm October afternoon last weekend at Vic and Mary Culey's farm near Winchester, suddenly transformed as



two caped-and-helmeted figures appeared driving Roman style chariots.

"Four large ponies pulled each of the metal chariots, occupied by Vie Culey and Larry Cline, Indiana Chariot Racing Association president. Last weekend, the association celebrated its 25th year with Saturday night hayrides, a cookout with country band, followed by Sunday's dinner and chariot exhibition.

"After a ceremonial picture lap, the two sandled men

reared their animals and shed their capes, revealing Roman-style tunics and breastplates under feathered helmets.

" 'Racing with a cape blown up over your eyes can be dangerous,' Culey's son, Chris, explained from the crowd of 50 members and their families.

"Several spirited laps later, the two men gave way to other members driving two-horse chariots, and then children were given rides.

"Vic Culey explained that using practice chariots with automobile-type tires on the rough pasture was much different than racing with more traditionally designed carts equipped with wagon wheels on a groomed track. (Continued in Pagina Secunda)



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#### LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

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# Roga Me

# Aliquid

Cara Matrona,

I am 13 years old, and have been living with a nitor Atilianus since my pater materque crossed the River Styx. I make most of my own decisions, and have even arranged to marry aminst the advice of



my tutor, I might add, - the daughter of Lucilius Rufus as soon as I take the topa virilia. My question concerns an argument I am having with my tutor over money. It seems that an old friend of my pater owed him a large sum of money which he is unable to repay. Mytator says that we should take this person before a practor and force the man to sell his property in order to pay back the debt. I refuse to do this because I have known this man for many years, and I look up to him as though he were my patricus or my avanculus. I have decided simply to release this man from his debt so he won't have to worry about it any more. My tutor claims that he can stop me from doing this because it would be illegal. Matrona, I thought that since I am legally an infantia major I could do anything I want to even without the approval of my tator. What do you say?

Infantia Maior, Syracusis.

Care Major

Your tutor is correct. It is true that boys like you who are between the ages of VII and XIV and who are not in patria potestate are considered infantia maiores. And, yes, they can make most of their own decisions even without the approval of their tutores, so long as such decisions would not be to their disadvantage.

Your tutor could not stop you from entering into sponsalia on your own because such an action does not affect your property rights and it can not result in your being sued by anyone. It would, however, be to your disadvantage to forgive a debt that is owed to you. Since this decision would not be legally beneficial, you can be stopped from making it while you are impuleers.

I'm sure you know that the law distinguishes four legal ages for young men. Until you were VII years old, you were considered an infans and you could not be held responsible for anything you did. Between the ages of VIII and XIV, however, you are considered an infantia maior, and you can make some of your own decisions (if you are not under patria potentia) so long as they don't hart your interests. Once you are XVI years old you will no longer be considered impuberus, and you will have more freedom. Of course between the ages of XVI and XXV people will still call you an arhitescent and you will not have the respect that comes to men who are older than XXV and who are called maiores.

So, I'm afraid that for the time being you do have some limited rights. It is sad that your pater was not able to assign you to a tutor testamentarius in his will before he went to the Elysian Fields. It is doubly sad that neither your pater nor your mater had any brothers who could take care of you. If they had, one of them would have become your tutor legitimus. Therefore a practor put you in the care of your tutor Atilianus. Listen to this man. You were put in his care because he is older and wiser than you, and is legally responsible for you!



Driving Quadrigae, Larry Cline follows Vic Culey around a turn during a recent Charlot Race.

#### Contributions to the English vocabulary from Italian

By Sister Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana

Many of our games, especially those of chance, bear an Italian imprint. From the gambit of chess—the game opens with a player risking one or more minor pieces to gain an advantage in position, to the card game called casino; from the innocent dominoes and lotto to the lottery today legal in many states, and the punt of games of chance—to play against the banker in gambling games. The word sport itself is a variant of the disport derived from the Italian diporto meaning anuscement, recreation, diversion. We speak of the racket of the tennis court, the dief of the swordsman and the regatta of a boating club—a series of boat races in one program. Palestra is the general Italian term for a gym.

It is not surprising that Italy, home and center of the Christian religion should have enriched us with her share of words such as Limbo—an abode of souls (as of unbaptized infants) barred from heaven through no fault of their own, and Madonna—ma donna, lit. my lady, bambino—the Infant Jesus in the Christmas crib. Various ranks of the church hierarchy from fra (brother) and padre—father, the title of address for a Catholic priest, to monsignor and from nuncio to cardinal. Aggiomamento (not adjournment, but bringing up to date), a term which originated in the thinking of Pope John XXIII in the 1960's.

Although the art of printing did not begin in Italy, many of our current press terms did. In the printer's shop we have agute and paragon types relating to size of letters; italies and italicize—the style in print with characters that slant upward to the right; and the paper unit, the ream which developed from the Italian risma from Arabic, and consists of a quantity of paper ranging from 480 to 516 sheets. Among the finished products of the printing industry are found gazette, bulletin and magazine; cartoon and caricature. A cartoon is a satirical or funny drawing of a public person or event, intended to mold public opinions, while a caricature is a drawing which exaggerates characteristics.

Italy, the land of Machiavelli, has given us appropriate terms pertaining to politics and statesmanship. First the derived nouns, Machiavellian and Machiavellianinn, suggesting the principles of conduct laid down by Machiavelli himself, specifically characterized by cunning, duplicity or bad faith; his political theory, that any means, however unscrupulous, can justifiably be used to achieve political power. Neither moral nor immoral judgments prevail. In other words, "The end justifies the means."

Ambassador and embassy—official residence and offices of an ambassador, league an association of nations or other political units for a common purpose; manifesto—a public declaration of intentions, motives or views; portfolio—a portable case for earrying papers or drawings, more specially, documents of state. Both manifesto and portfolio are distinctly Italian in form, but bullot, partisan and revolt have been anglicized beyond recognition. Bullot from Italian bullotta from balla—a ball is defined as a small ball used in secret voting, the predecessor of the sheet of paper used to cast a vote; partisan—one that supports or takes the part of another.

From the standpoint of linguistics, many aspects of crime show traces of Italian influence: from vagaboud, charlatan and noffian through brigand, bandit and corsair to bravo and assassin originally (Arabic), from contraband to brigandage and vendetta; from the exclusively Italian Mafia to the American Cosa Nostra and racket; from the stiletto that is employed to execute the crime to the baguio-prison that punishes it. Charlatan-pretender to medical knowledge; corsair-pirate; bravo-villain, desperado, a hired assassin; contraband-goods or merchandise whose importation, exportation or possession is forbidden; vendetta-revenge, a blood feud; racket-illegitimate enterprise made workable by bribery or intimidation. The Mafia began as a Sicilian secret criminal society, but is now widespread.

#### Paintin' the Town Red in Ancient Rome

By Neil Romanouky, 2nd Year Latin Student of Sr. Marita Gill, L.H.M., Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, PA

You may ask yourself, "Just what did those Romans do in their leisure time besides sitting around laying the groundwork for modern civilization?" As it turns out, the Romans led very active social lives, the glory and splendor of which would provide historians with jobs for hundreds of years to come.

One of the more popular Roman social activities was the theater. Contrary to what you might think, some of the most popular plays weren't deep, complex dramas, but exaggerated comedies which contained some unbelievable special effects for that day and age. In one play, The Fire, a full sized, furnished house was erected on stage and was set ablaze for the finale! And to further that ever popular realism, convicted felons were actually killed during some performances. Another surprises is that during these plays, slapstick, such as you might find in T.V.'s "Three Stooges," was interjected by the actors to the delight of the audience.

Eventually, plays lost their popularity and comic opera became the people's choice.

Another toast of the town were the gladiatorial fights, originally staged only as funeral games. To start these games, criminals were put in the arena before wild animals, which would raise the blood-lust of these animals for future games.

Following a great parade, the gladiators then began these bloody games to the accompaniment of an orchestra and to the insane satisfaction of the beastly crowd.

The gladiator could surrender, at which point the Editor, or man hosting the games, decided whether the warrior would live or die. Since it often cost large amounts of money to train new gladiators, his life was often spared. The Editor would sometimes let the people decide, in which case death meant being lanced through the throat with the opponent's sword.

There were also other diversions such as chariot races, town festivals, and the very popular, although not very sanitary, practice of public bathing.

So, you can see, the Romans were not just historical figures in school books, they were real people who, like all of us, liked to have a night on the oppido every once in a while.

#### The Romans Are Coming (Continued a Pagina Prima)

"A team of large ponies can hit speeds above 35 miles per hour," Culey said. "They have race horse blood and are like miniature quarter-horses.

"Thaven't watched a race in 30 years,' Mary Culey said. 'It is not for the feint of heart, but nobody has ever gotten killed.'

"The association is a reorganization of an informal group, which began racing for fun in the area nearly 40 years ago, according to previous member, Murray Glunt.

"'Brothers Ben and Calvin Prescott began in a pasture much like this,' Glunt said. 'Soon after, they were paid to appear at Fort Recovery, Ohio, horse shows.'

"Since those early years, the association has appeared at the Indiana, Michigan and Ohio state fairs and numerous smaller fairs, including Winchester's Circle-X track and the Delaware County Fair.

"After combining with a Fort Wayne group, the association became Indiana's only chariot association.

"'When running four or five two-horse chariots around a curved track, they never all got around the first turn,' Chris Culey said. 'We have taken people to the hospital.'

"Among those unfortunate people was his father, who came out of an upended chariot and credits a helmet with saving his life when he hit the retaining wall.

"I suffered a concussion at 8 o'clock that night and woke up at 8 o'clock the next morning in the hospital' Vic Culey said. 'When riding, you are just barely in control and that's all."

Editor's Note: Pompeiiana, Inc. sponsored a National Chariathon for Latin 1977-1988, but the chariots were student-pulled. Even then, racing was dangerous and chariot wheels often became entangled, sending riders tumbling to the pavement. The Pompeiiana staff is amazed that a modern association for horse-pulled chariot racing exists. Special thanks to Nancy Mack, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, for bringing this article to our attention.

#### Ancient Dish Serves Up Insights Into Roman Culture

By Phil Desmond, 4th Year Latin Student of David Fontaine, Waterloo Collegiate, Waterloo, Ontario



The dish illustrated above is a centerpiece of the so-called Mildenhall Treasure, now located in the British Museum. The dish depicts the head of Neptune—the sea God—surrounded by his bizarre watery minions. However, this dish is more than just ornate table service; the illustrations on it are valuable to historians since they indicate the customs, dress, and entertainment of that era. We can deduce, for instance, that the Romans held their Gods in infinite reverence because of the prominent position given the images of their deities in art. In addition, the presence of sea-horses, sea-deer and even sea-persons indicates the popularity of hunting, albeit in an underwater environment.

The outer rim of the dish tells us a great deal about the social habits of that period. Among the images are Romans from all walks of life and also a representation of Bacchus. The music of the age can be deduced from the tuba (trumpet) being played in the lower left corner of the picture. The Bacchus figure, seen in the top right corner, is representative of the decadent excesses associated with the Romans. In addition, the clothes being worn by the caricatures are semblances of the clothes of that point in time.

And so you see, one small picture of Roman art can be worth a thousand, (or at least two hundred) words. Pieces of art such as this dish are valuable aids in our understanding of ancient culture.

#### Updating the Land of the Romans

This article, cntitled "Italy, A Feast For the Senses" by Lawrence S. Connor, first appeared in The Indianapolis Star, Sunday, November 5, 1989, Sec. G, pp. 1 & 6.

Italy can be excessive for a tourist. Too many churches, too many Madoemas, too many statues, too many ancient walls and pillars, too many cars, too much smog. And it costs too much, too.

But don't let that stop you from visiting the land of the past and pasta.

A two-week tour from Milan south down the spine of Italy to Capri left a busload of tourists with some memorable impressions.

Michelangelo, Titian, Tintoretto and Bernini—and all the other artists who painted and sculpted and built magnificent churches long before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock—are just as engrossing as ever. And their works are not limited to Venice, Florence and Rome. They are scattered in cities and towns all over the country.

It's too bad that a lot of their works are hidden behind scaffolds and heavy green gauze, but it seems as though half of Italy is being restored. Not that you see anyone working on the scaffolds. The structures that aren't hidden by scaffolds are covered with posters and craffic.

Italy is on an economic roll, and tourists are helping to fuel it.

It costs about 25 percent more to eat, sleep and shop there than it does at home. Shops feature expensive clothing, jewelry and leather goods.

There is almost no evidence of bag ladies or beggars, at least in the heart of the cities. But tourists—a sheltered lot—usually get a rosy view. The ubiquitous gypsics, though, are still in Rome, pressuring passersby with their sad faces and their hands out.

They say the Italians spend their money on food, clothing and cars and skimp on housing because it is so expensive that they are forced to rent.

It does seem as though every Italian – or at least those in Rome – owns a tiny car or a motor scooter. They are everywhere, all jockeying for advantage on streets that were made for earts hundreds of years ago.

One evening, our bus—and scores of other buses, taxicabs, cars, trucks and trolleys—was locked in a public square for 45 minutes when a hundred or more vehicles funneled into the square and tried to exit on a two-lane street. A daily occurrence, they say.

None of this seems to bother the pedestrians. They are a bold lot. They skirt through the traffic with aplomb. Horns and sirens blare incessantly, but I didn't see the archetypal Italian drivers screaming at each other as they do in the movies.

How different than it was in 1952—the last I had visited Italy. In those days, if you drove a car, the street was yours.

You have to wonder how the natives feel about wave after wave of buses pulling into their cities and towns, disgorging the world's tourists for a quick peek at their treasures.

Or do those treasures belong to the world with the Italians simply their guardians.

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)

#### MAENAD MANIA



Laetus Vetus Saturnus (Tune: Jolly Old St. Nicholas)

Lacte Vetus Saturne, huc aurem tende! Narra nullo animo, quod dicam tibi: Vesper Saturnalium... veniet, Senex; Susurra dona mihi, narra si potes.

Quando media nocte, quando dormio, Per impluvium latum, serpes cum donis; Tibialia erunt, tune in ordine; Meum est brevissimum, certo agnosces.

Marcus cupit rotulas, Anna traham vult, Nola cupit picturas, cum coloribus; Nunc tibi labor crit, quid eis dones; Dona mihi, Saturne, Quod sit optime!

#### A New

#### Very Short Story

#### Told in Latin

By Lesley Lundeen, 8th Grade Student of Frances Stickney Newman, PhD., University High School, Urbana, Ill.

Olim crat puella parva, quae erat de gente Canticorum. Hace puella erat benigna, et suaviter cantabat, sed erat neque pulchra neque docta. Nomen erat Melissa. Gens sua Melissam non amavit quod pater eius fuerat fur terribilis! Sed pater et mater mortui sunt, et nunc Melissa est sola. Ancilla tristis est.

Uno die (erat dies natalis Melissae) Melissa de lecto suo surrexit et ad culinam ambulavit. Postquam in culina laboravit, in ianua lupum ingentem vidit! Perterrita, Melissa elamavit. Tum lupus dixit:

"Noli me timere. Deus benigus sum. Cotidie te video. Quamtristis es? Sed tu es benignissima, et te laetam esse volo."

Tum numen mirabile apparuit et Melissam cepit. Melissa statim obdormivit et ubi oculos aperuit in aula pulchra recumbebat. Se vertit, Lupus in pavimento sedebat.

"Nunc aulam tuam habes. Tu es regina et maritus tuus est deus!"

Melissa nunc est lactissima.

#### EYE OF THE GRAIAE



PHAETHON: LET'S SEE...
JEE IS TO TURN RIGHT,
HAW IS FOR A LEFT.
BLAST! WHAT'S STOP!!!?

#### The Creation of Night

By Life Gibson, as published in Libellum Litterarum, a 1989 publication of Bogan High School Latin students, Osicago, Ill.

Long ago the earth was controlled by the gods. The gods let light envelope the earth and ecstasy prevailed. One day the gods got tired of all the animal noise on earth and decided to cover the earth with a blanket and put the animals to sleep. The animals didn't like the idea of not being able to play, so they decided to have a meeting of one of each of the species to represent their best interests. At once the woodpecker came to a stand and put in his proposal, "Is it not a crime that we, the inhabitants of the earth, be put to darkness for no apparent reason. I have an idea. I am a strong bird and can fly very high. Why don't I fly up to the blanket and tear it apart with my beak?"

The animals took a vote and finally came to the conclusion that if the woodpecker didn't succeed completely, at least there would be some light on the subject. So they cheered him on as he flew for the gods' blanket. It took hours for the quickly tiring bird to reach his destination and start pecking. He pecked und pecked until his beak bent into a snake shaped symbol and his head rattled him silly. His claws were giving out and he was overwhelmed by fatigue. His grip broke and with the last bit of energy he slammed his head to the godly canvas and fell to the ground below.

The other animals looked on in horror and anxiety as they saw his crest stained with blood thus giving the woodpecker a red crest. His quest was not a complete failure for he had let the light shine once more — in the form of stars.

The gods looked upon the incident and realized that the creatures needed the light and decided to take the cover off for twelve hours and to put it back on for twelve, thus making day and night. Ecstasy prevailed again as the gods coexisted with the animals on earth.



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#### CICERO

#### Country Squire of the Ancient World

by Frank J. Korn, author of five books on Rome

If television had existed in the first century B.C., Marcus Tullius Cicero would no doubt have been featured on the popular program: "Life Styles of the Rich and Famous." For he had the best of both worlds – splendid town house in the city and a sumptuous villa in the country. (In time he would acquire seven such rustic

retreats. "The pearls of Italy," he called them.) In short, he knew how to live the good life. Other cum dignitate, as he eloquently put it.

While he loved to be at center stage of the political hurly burly in Rome, the great statesman often needed to restore himself, mind and body, midst the screnity of the Alban Hills at his place in Tusculum (Modern Francati) or via the refreshing sea breezes at his estates in Pompeii and Antium (Anzio).

The lad from the rugged hilltown of Arpinum, some sixty miles south of the capital, never forgot his rural

roots. The mountainous terrain, the lush vegetation, the soft air of the Italian countryside remained forever in his blood. Even in the years that he was busy picking his way up through the Carass Honorum to the Consulship, Cicero always managed to set aside time for occasional visits to his ancestral home.

Wanting to afford the children the educational advantages and career opportunities of the big city, Cicero's father had moved the family to Rome when Marcus was barely a teenager. Early on, young Marcus showed a keen interest in the practice of law and eventually clerked under the preeminent trial lawyer of the day, Quintus Mucius Scaevola. Cicero's rise in the profession was meteoric. When at age 26 he won the celebrated Sextus Roscius murder case, he became the talk of Roman high society.

With his success in the courts, soon came an affluence be could never have imagined back in old Arpinum. He purchased a fashionable home on Rome's ritzy Palatine Hill. As his financial resources continued to multiply, he invested in more and more property outside the city. Of all his land holdings though, he preferred his house in Tusculum. This we learn from his correspondence with his lifelong friend Atticus: Mire quam illius loci non modo usus, sed etiam cogitatio delectat. (It's remarkable how the mere thought of the place delights me even when I'm not there.) The letters also reveal Cicero's cagerness to adorn the place with precious art works: "If you see anything in your travels that would go well

in my 'Villa Tusculana' please be sure to buy it for me."
We see too his interest in putting together there a
well-stocked private library. He pleads with the
cultivated Atticus: "Don't promise your book collection
to anyone no matter how much they offer for it. I'm
saving to buy it for my golden years."

Whenever he had his fill with the pressures and phoniness of the Roman political scene, Cicero would pack himself off to Tusculum for a few days. Nam nos ex omnibus molestis et laboribus uno illo in loco conquiesciruss. (Only there can we find relief from all annoyances and toil.)

There he loved to walk among his vineyards and olive groves, to sit in his courtyard discussing lofty topics with interesting overnight guests, to host fine dinner parties, and to take in the magnificent views out over the countryside toward Rome. There in

his marble paneled and handsomely decorated study he enjoyed reading and answering his mail. Out in the gardens he delighted in plucking and tasting fresh fruit from the fig trees. On a balmy afternoon he would take the cool shade of an umbrella pine while he indulged his insatiable literary appetite.

It was to his cherished Villa Tusculana that Cicero retreated for consolation following the death of his beloved daughter Tullia. It was there too where in the twilight of his life he researched and wrote his philosophical treatise, "The Tusculan Disputations." In a letter to Atticus during that period he informed his friend: "I sit here and write from morning till night."

Because of his turbulent political career, his extensive writings, his rich correspondence, and his elegant manner of living, Cicero comes down to us as surely the most human, the most believable, the most three-dimensional and interesting character of the Classical era. It is fun to imagine a film crew taping while Robin Leach stroils down the cypress-lined language while Robin Leach stroils down the toga-clad ex-consul who is momentarily distracted as he adjusts his lapel mike. What juicy tidhits the interviewer clicits about the Who's Who of the Forum, about the snoosy bluebloods on the Palatine, about the dangers of the Republic from certain ambitious political and military leaders.

What a wonderful installment of Mr. Leach's series such a taping would have made. The title? "Cicero— Country Squire of the Ancient World."

#### Land of the Romans (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

The suburbs in the major cities had a certain sameness—block after block of tan apartment buildings, each apartment unit with a balcony (often draped with the day's laundry).

There is a McDonald's with a distinctive Roman touch a few yards from the Spanish Steps. To enter, you pass a marble statue and walk up a flight of carpet-covered marble steps before entering a room almost as large as a high school gym. The place was packed with young people the evening I visited.

There are other surprises:

Police and soldiers - armed with automatic weapons - are much in evidence on the streets.

We never were bothered by flies or insects, and we slept with windows open without screens.

Italians continue to puff away on unfiltered eigarettes, oblivious of our surgeon general's warning.

No joggers were in evidence.

It seemed to me that most of the seat belts were going unused.

Italians love their wine but I didn't see much whisky or gin being consumed.

The french fries were excellent, a result of being deep-fried in olive oil, we're told.

Waiters are attentive and professional.

Food served cafeteria-style in the rest stops on the Autostrada was excellent.

Most meal orders in Italy include bottled water, though we were told that the tap water generally was safe to feink

There is no guessing about the identities of nuns and priests, particularly in Rome. They stroll about in cassocks and habits.

Lovers continue to be demonstrative in public, but where were the fanny pinchers? Have the Italian males above up?

Cats—most looking underfed—are a common sight. They have replaced the wild beasts at the Colosseum in Rome. Let's hope they have better luck than the 9,000 beasts (and 2,000 gladiators) killed in the first 100-day celebration marking the opening of the Colosseum in 79 A.D.

And on this trip, one of the old legends—that the Christians hid in the catacombs to avoid persecution by the Romans—was debunked by a brother who said the catacombs were simply burial sites for Christians. After following him through a stretch of those dank and dark tunnels, it was easy to understand why no one would linger there—even to avoid a masty Roman.

If you tire of viewing frescoes on walls and ceilings of the churches, there is always the Tuscan countryside. It is a visual feast, silent and serene. The gently rolling Appenines on either side of A-2 (the Autostrada) provide a hazy backdrop to the grape arbors, olive groves and small farms that are contoured into gentle hills, dotted now and then by villages tucked into the hillsides. The soil looks rich and productive—much as it must have looked for hundreds of years.

Italy is forever.

Women in Roman "Her"story

#### The Women of Marc Antony

A series by Donna Wright, Lawrence Township High Schools, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Robust, handsome, and fond of the good life, Marc Antony attracted women of all types. One woman was to be his downfall, another could have been his salvation. Yet another woman, his wife Fulvia, had been a driving force who assisted his elimb to prominence.

Fulvia had been married twice before her marriage to Antony. Fulvia was the mother of two sons by Antony and three children from her previous marriages. The clever Fulvia attracted ambitious men with her wealth and her love of political manipulation and intrigue, She preferred following a husband to his army camp rather than sitting at home spinning and weaving! Fulvia played an active role in Antony's political life. She was at his side after the death of Caesar, spending the treasury of Rome. She assisted him in writing the proscription lists of the Second Triumvirate. She rejoiced at the sight of the dismembered body of Cicero who had spoken out so vehemently against her husband. Her rudeness to relatives of the proscribed evoked hatred among her enemies. Although Antony was greatly saddened when he heard of her death, he was already deeply involved in Egypt.

While overseeing Rome's interests in Egypt, Antony fell under the spell of the intriguing queen Cleopatra. Cleopatra was eager to have yet another powerful Roman leader under her influence. For their first meeting she arranged to see him on a golden barge, dressed as the goddess Aphrodite. She managed to convince him that together they would be able to rule the world. Together they enjoyed the sensual pleasures of Oriental luxury. After a son and a set of twins were born to them, the Romans feared the possibilities. Octavian sought to redirect Antony's interests to Rome by proposing a marriage between his sister Octavia and Antony, Pulvia had recently died and Antony agreed to the marriage with the beautiful Octavia.

Octavia possessed all the attributes of the ideal Roman wife. She not only bore two children for him, but took care of the children from his marriage to Fulvia in addition to her children from her own previous marriage. She had brought every desired quality in a wife to the marriage, but Antony's next trip to Egypt resulted in a divorce with Octavia. The bond he had made with Cleopatra was ultimately stronger than an ideal Roman marriage contrived for political reasons. Antony sent Octavia a letter of divorce and proceeded to marry Cleopatra in an Egyptian ecremony. When the

Romans discovered that Antony's will requested that he be buried in Egypt and not in Rome, they were outraged and persuaded by Octavia's wronged brother that war be declared.



Slightly damaged head of Octavia

Antony and Cleopatra were defeated in the naval battle at Actium that ensued. While leading his men, Antony thought he saw Cleopatra's ship sailing away in defeat and he followed her rather than complete the battle. Disgraced with his defeat, Antony sought honor in suicide. Cleopatra followed him in death shortly thereafter, Although their sons were mardered by Octavian's troops, their daughter was led back to Rome and raised in the imperial household by Octavia!

In spite of the embarrassment Octavia must have felt because of her husband's actions, the noble matron maintained her dignity and her pride as she continued to live in the imperial household. The joy of her life was her handsome and popular son Marcellus whom Augustus had adopted as heir and had married to his daughter Julia. Octavia's hopes were destroyed when Marcellus died suddenly of a fever. Octavia never recovered from the grief and asked her brother that she be relieved of her duties in the imperial household and permitted to live on her own in peace for the rest of her life.

#### Amphorae Art

By David Thornson, 2nd Year Latin Student of David Fontaine, Waterloo Collegiate, Waterloo, Ontario.

Some examples of ancient art work that we saw on a recent field trip were Etruscan and Greek jugs or amphorae. These jugs or jars were used to hold everyday materials, and were so numerous that we have many examples today. The existence of the jars themselves tell us of the practicality of the Greeks, and of the Etruscans, for copying the Greeks' ideal. The Greeks saw the need for a container to hold everyday materials, food items, oils, wines, etc. The Etruscans on the other hand showed their practicality by borrowing the Greeks' superior design.



However, the interest lies more in the actual design of the jars. We see that the Greeks were great artisans with vast knowledge in the use of materials, and in the concept of symmetry. They realized the need for a lip or narrowing near the top of the jar, as well as the benefits of a stable base. The decoration was intricate and colorful. Most of the animals depicted were not from Greece, but rather from areas such as Egypt that supported different conditions. The Greek artists most likely saw paintings of these foreign beasts on crates of Egyptian goods shipped into Greece. Hence, we can deduce that there was active trade between the Greeks and Egyptians. The attempts by the Etruscans to duplicate these jars were admirable but feeble.

## Hercules Never Pumped Iron

(He was a natural)

By Jan Murzun as published in Libelium Litterarum, a 1989 publication of Bogan High School Latin students, Chicago, Ill.

He didn't have to exercise; he was born strong. He first demonstrated his strength when he was a baby and two snakes crept into his crib and he wound up killing the both of them.

Hercules was so strong that without ever bench pressing so much as one pound, he brained his music teacher, killing him, without even intending to do so. The teacher and music just "ticked him off."

When Hercules was about eighteen years old, he killed a lion and wore the skin as sort of an Arnold Schwartzenegger form-fit T-shirt.

Hercules had a temper, but it was as natural to him as his strength. It wasn't the product of any steroid or pep pill inducement. As a matter of fact (mythological fact), he used to "black out." In one of his "fits," he actually killed his own wife and children.

As a penance for this misdeed, he, in this order; killed another lion, killed a creature with nine heads, brought back alive a stag with horns of gold and cleaned the Augean stables by diverting two rivers into the stalls. Hercules also shagged the Stymphalian birds which were attacking the local people like Alfred Hitchcock's "Birds." Further, he captured and brought back a bull from Crete, killed King Diomodes and drove his horses captured the girdle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons. Hercules also brought back the three-headed cattle of Geryon, the golden apples of Hesperides and the three-headed dog, Cerberus, from Hades.

All of these feats of strength were more than any penitent ever had to do and be figured he had paid his "price to society." This was not so. Hercules was called

He didn't have to exercise; he was born strong. He first upon to wrestle Antaeus, a giant. Hercules lifted him demonstrated his strength when he was a baby and two up and strangled him.

Hercules traveled to many lands and performed many other great deeds. Slaying the eagle that preyed on his friend Prometheus is one example. All the white Hercules was performing these outstanding feats of strength, not once did he ever do a push-up, curl a barbell or run a wind sprint. He was truly a natural.

The only unnatural thing about Hercules was that he could never die. This being the case, once Hercules was tired of living and knew death wouldn't come to him, he had to go to death.

He did this in a heroic sort of way. Hereules ordered his friends around him to build a great pyre on Mount Octa and earry him to it. When he reached the pyre, Hereules knew that now he could die and he was glad. As Hereules was lifted onto the pyre and laid down, he said, "This is rest, this is the end."

Hercules asked his friend and follower, Philoctetes to hold the torch and set the wood on fire. Hercules then gave Philoctetes his bow and arrows, making Philoctetes famous at a later time. As the flames rushed up, Hercules was gone.

What a way to go after a full life. Hercules submitted to the only other force on earth that could destroy his.

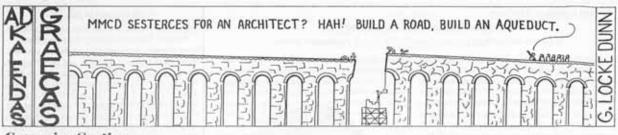
I couldn't help but think what an asset Hercules would have been to any country's Olympic team. He would have won most of the gold medals in the individual sports and set new Olympic and world records in doing so, I would be willing to bet that because of his natural honesty, ability and strength, the Olympic committee wouldn't insult him by ordering him to take a drug test.

#### A Note To A Dead Poet

By Patrick Pugh, a student of Ronald B. Palma, Holland Hall School, Tulsa, OK. Catullus, you say that you hate and you love. Believe us, we share your emotion. We study for hours, but it's still not enough To give us the slightest notion Of what you were saying those long years ago

As you wallowed in your own self pity.
The truth is, dear Catullus, you might as well know,
AP Latin finds your poems less than witty,
Look at the years that you wasted away
On a love affair so one-sided —
Leaving us now to translate each day
Your complaints about lows unrecomited.





Caesarian Section



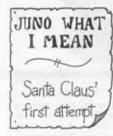






























ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES











## **Baking with**



### Modestus

Salve, and Io Saturnalia. It won't be long now before all the holiday festivities begin and people think of nothing except "Party, party, party." Here is my favorite recipe for holiday bread. This bread should be made with white flour which is quite expensive. But go ahead and splurge. After all, it is the holiday season! The bread is called

#### Panificia Saturnalicia

Recipe:

1 pinch baking soda 2 packages dry yeast 3/8 cup warm water 1/2 cup lukewarm milk (scalded & cooled) 1/3 cup honey 1 teaspoon salt

2 eggs 1/2 cup soft lard 4-1/2-5 cups white flower 1 cup diced dried fruits and raisins 1 tablespoon anise seed

2 tablespoons pine nuts 1 tablespoon water 1 egg white

- Dissolve yeast in warm water by sprinkling on top
  of the water. With a wooden spoon stir in the
  honey and 2-1/2 cups of flour. Let this mix sit at
  room temperature for 1/2 hour. Then stir in
  milk, salt, 2 eggs, lard and a pinch of baking
  soda. Beat until smooth. Mix in diced fruits,
  raisins and muts and enough remaining flour to
  make dough easy to handle.
- Turn dough onto lightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic (about 5 minutes.) Place in greased bowl; turn greased side up. Cover; let rise in warm place until double.
- III. Punch down dough; divide in half. Shape each half into round, slightly flat loaf. Place loaves in opposite corners of baking sheet. Cut a cross 1/2" deep on top of each loaf. Let rise until double (about 1 hour).
- Heat oven to 325° Blend egg white and 1 tablespoon water; brush on loaves. Bake 35 – 45 minutes.

Be sure to make enough so you can give them to all your friends when you visit them during the many December celebrations.

### IO SATURNALIA!

#### Gardening In Plant World, Latin Isn't Dead

An article by Judy Glattstein which appeared in New York Times PASTIMES, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1989. Special thanks to Larry Marcus, Indianapolis, Ind. for bringing the article to our attention.

Latin binomials of plants often sound strange to the uninitiated, but take heart. For one thing you do not need to learn the whole language with its attendant grammar, tenses, declensions and parts of speech. Also you need to know is a vocabulary, a partial one at that. But why bother with the binomial, the two-word scientific name? Plants do have common names.

But one plant can have several common names. There is, for example, Erythronium americanum, a small early-flowering woodland bulb, It may be called trout filly, adder's tongue or dogtooth violet. These common names may be of use to a sociologist or anthropologist, but not to a gardener.

One reason for the use of Latin is its precision. Common names are not always accurate. Every kind of plant has its own binomial. If its common name were in Japanese, Dutch or German, it would not mean much to an English-speaking person.

The first part of the Latin binomial is the genus (the first letter is always upper case). The genus is the category or group to which the binomial (lower case) is usually descriptive, telling something about the plant.

If the first letter of specific (second) Latin word in the binomial is written in upper case, it usually is the name of the person for whom the plant was named. As an example there is the Carolina fily, Lilium Michauki, named for the French botanist Francois Michauk, who explored on the East Coast in the 19th century.

The specific Latin words are adjectives in a sense, and can often be quite helpful when selecting plants. Suppose for a particular garden design, you are looking for yellow-flowered plants or those with yellow leaves. While glancing through catalogues, the Latin signals to look for in the species names are citrium for citron-colored; aureus for golden yellow; hateus for yellow; sulphureus for sulfur-colored yellow, and fulvus for tawny, orange-yellow.

There are similar species terms to describe blues, reds, grays and greens. Sequola semperimens, for instance, is the Latin binomial for the redwood and describes a tree that is evergreen.

Variegated plants will have descriptions in their species names. Variegatus means leaf colors in irregular spaces; maculatus means spotted; gattatus is for speckled; marmoratus means mottled or marbled or veined with color; marginatus is edged with color striped, while pictus means colors of unequal intensity, painted. Hostas and ornamental grasses often have these Latin words in their names.

A plant that grows low and creeps along the ground may have serpens in its name. Specific names like namus, pumilist and pygenacus will identify those plants that are small or dwarf, especially when compared with other species in the same genus.

If a plant is not especially small, but is smaller than other related plants, it might be described as humilis. Back-of-the-border plants could be gigmteus, meaning gigantic, tall, stout and well-proportioned; elatius, for a taller plant, or evaluats, for a very tall plant.

Those who garden along the shore know that plants with hairy leaves are essential. These plants often are adapted to bright sunshine and sandy soils.

Specific descriptive names to look for are pubercent (covered with down or soft hairs); incunus (dense short hairs covering the surface to make the plants appear white); to mentosus (dense short rigid hairs or feltlike), and lanuginosus (downy).

Those who are interested in rock gardening know that saxatilis describes plants that can be found among rocks; rupestris is for those growing on rocky ledges and cliffs, and alpinus is for those that grow above the timber line.

When the garden has wet soil, look for those plants that have the specific name lacustris (of lakes); paludosus or pulistris (of swamps or marshes), or aquaticus (living in water).

The international names of plants are helpful when traveling, While visiting the Leiden Botanic Garden in the Netherlands, I could communicate with a nonlenglish speaking gardener through the plant names and some judicious hand-waving.

When bringing plants back to this country, a list of Latin names was important to help clear the United States Agricultural Inspection Station at the airport. When ordering plants by mail, Latin binomials will help get you exactly what you want.

The Latin names for plants are not all unfamiliar. If you have ever said *rhododendrum* or *narcissus*, the Latin names of genera, you have spoken the international language of plants.

#### Cara Charta

"Dear Diary" excerpts by Jennifer Johnson, Latin I Student of Hilary Sikes, Indianola Jr. H. S., Indianola, MS. Cara Charta

Today is dies Mercurii, a very frigidus day, ningit. I met the most puer pulcher at schola grammatica, and his name is Robertus. He took off his bulla to give to me and said the sweetest words: "Te amo; this is a token of my amor and affection for you."

In our times a puer gives something that is very important to the puella of his dreams. Hodie has been the most thrilling day for a young lady like me. We plan to meet crus by the ianua of the schola grammatica. Tell you all about it postea!

Hoslie is dier Iovis, and I met Robertus at the iarua. All through class I wanted to take his manus and hold it tightly and never let it go! All through class our oculi were glued together as the grammaticus in a magna voce scolded, "auscultate, improbissimi discipuli!"

After school Robertus walked me domum and whispered "sweet nothings," into my auris. He made up a pulchrum poema for me. I thanked him, our lips touched, and I gave him a dulce osculum. Hace nor in my prayers, I will thank the Bonus Deus for my amicus.

## C L A S S I F I E D A D S

#### Canis Amissus Est-Praemium!

Missing: Cerberus. The three-headed dog, was last seen guarding the Underworld. Rumor has it that Hercules kidnapped him. If you have any information, contact Pluto at 1-800-123-PLUTO.

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### Pagina Octava Carmina Optima I. AUSCULTA CORDITUO, Roxetta II. PUELLA IN OPERIMENTO, Liberi Novi in Urbis Minima Sectione III. TE MULTUM REQUIRO, Ioannella IV. AMORIS SEMINA SERERE, Lacrimae Pro V. QUANDO TE SUBRIDENTEM VIDEO. Anglica Mala VI. AMOR IN MACHINA LEVANTE, Acrius Faber VII. QUATERE TECUM, Robertulus Spadix VIII. MEDICUS BENESENSIFER, Grex IX. EST TANTUM QUO MODO ME AMAS. Paula Abdula X. OMNIA MIHI TU ES, Superficies (26) Roman Divinities for Beginners Submitted by Russell Endres, Latin II student of Sr. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, Penn. Terra Vesta Somnus Bacchus Ceres Aesculanius Vulcan A. Goddess of growing things B. Blacksmith for the gods and god of fire and metalworking Symbol of the earth D. God of healing E. God of sleep F. God of wine, fertility, and wild behavior G. Goddess of hearth How Well Did You Read? (27) In what year did Arsenio Hall first travel to Los was his favorite piece of property? Where is the Mildenhall Treasure currently stored and displayed?

- Angeles to try his hand at being a standup
- Of all Cicero's land holdings, what did he claim 2
- What role did an Editor play in Ancient Roman entertainment?
- What would the name pubescens indicate about 5. the appearance of a plant's leaves?
- Near what famous landmark in Rome is the McDonald's located?
- What was the name of the son of Marc Antony and Octavia?
- Who should be contacted if a group wanted to 8. sponsor an authentic horse-pulled Roman-style chariot race?
- What English word, derived from Italian, means a case for carrying papers, drawings or documents of state?
- 10. What kind of flour does Modestus use to make his special Panificia Saturnalicia?

#### Hercules And Associated Grammar

A crossword constructed by Simon Brown, Latin student of Donna Gerard, Richardson H.S., Dallas, Texas.

#### Quis erat pater? The \_\_\_\_Labor Protector of the vine Labora Acc. Mas., Sing. of quis, quid copper, bronze (nom.) Part man, part horse Second wife Jusserat eum necare (sixth labor) The \_\_\_\_-headed Hydra 13 qui, quae,\_\_\_\_ Bring Home a Live (in Latina) Abl. Pl. of is ea id Clean the stables in (time)

#### DOWN

- Jealous goddess Killer of Pholus
- Cowardly cousin

9.

10.

11.

15.

17.

19,

21.

- Slay the
  The deadly blood of the
  Iussus est Hercules
- occidere (lion) Quis crat mater?
- 10. 13. Cucurrit per totum . (3rd)
- Gen., Sing. of is ea id Decided between Pleasure and 16. 18
- First person, Abl., Sing. of personal pronoun 20.

#### (29) Scrambled Authors

Submitted by Nhia Som, Latin Student of LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Ill. From the clues given, try to unscramble the name of the author and place the answer in the blanks below the scrambled name

A theologian and bishop born in 354 A.D. One of his writings was the confessions

#### TSIATUGUNISANE

A member of the Octavii family, Original name was Gaius Octavius, a ruler of Rome in 27 B.C.

#### SCUTUAUS

One of Rome's greatest conquerors, a dictator for life and a Latin writer. He wrote 3 books entitled The Civil War.

#### SHULUSCRAFA

Latin orator, poet, born in 106 and died in 43 B.C. Was very well known and had many writings, including On the Orator.

#### OECCIR

Best known for The Had

#### MORHE

Latin Poet born in 65 and died in 8 B.C. Writings include Satires, Odes.

#### EHAROC

Latin poet born in 70 and died in 19 B.C Wrote The Aeneid. Father was a farmer and mother was Magia Polla.

#### GELIRV

A Roman statesman and philosopher. Latin tragic poet born in 4 B.C. Wrote The Mad Hercules and Oedipus

#### NESACE

### Flora and Fauna Match-ups

Submitted by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Ind. Match these FLOR-WORDS in Column A with their corresponding meanings in Column B:

florist	flora
floret	floral, floristic
floriculture	florigen
Florence	florid
florin	floribunda
flora	florescence
floruit	fleriferous

- A well-known city in Italy
- Cultivation and management of ornamental and flowering plants
- A hormone that promotes flowering
- State or period of blooming or flourishing Goddess of flowers in Roman mythology
- Bearing flowers, blooming freely
- Relating to flowers Plant life characteristic of a region, period or special environment; often associated with the fauna of that region
- A period of flourishing; he flourished; he was prosperous
- One of small flowers forming the head of a composite plant
- One who sells flowers or ornamental plants
- Excessively flowery in style; ornate
- Any of various bush roses with large flowers. in open clusters that derive from crossing polyantha and tea roses
- A Florentine coin; the lily on the coins

Submitted by Carrie Cook and Becky Richard, students of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio (32)

Match the English names for these animals with their Latin counterparts.

Donkey	a. Ursus
Moose	b. Vacca
Dog	c. Camelopardalis
Cat	d. Balaena
Squirrel	e. Gallina
Hen	f. Phaseolarctus
Cow	g. Asinus
Koala	h. Canis
Ant	i. Acinonyx lubatus
Peacock	i. Leo
Bear	k. Cuniculus
Fox	1. Feles
	m. Pavo
	n. Valpes
	o. Sciurus
	p. Alces
William Company	q. Struthio camelus
	r. Testudo
Turtle	s. Formica
	Moose Dog Cat Squirrel Hen Cow Koala Ant Peacock Bear Fox Chectah Lion Ostrich Giraffe Kangaroo Whale

#### "Infinit"-ive Word Search (30)

Submitted by Janet Schueler, Latin II student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

Find the Latin infinitives for the following words in the word search on the right:

work lead see conquer fall throw all. prepare praise do, make Kay stand place

	-	1	aoc	MI.				*		iac	rol	ius		
L	A	В	0	R	A	R	E	s	Т	Ü	N	1	٧	0
C	P	0	A	Q	R	A	C	1	A	B	H	G	1	M
L	A	U	D	A	R	E	F	A	C	E	R	E	D	L
A	C	D	B	P	T	B	D	C	D	1	R	V	E	L
					S									
					Q									
R	N	D	T	E	P	H	N	E	Y	U	P	C	V	J
E	M	E	U	R	D	I	C	E	R	E	G	E	U	T
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### AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions and translations are mailed with each Bulk Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Copies are also sent to all contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

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#### CARMINA OPTIMA

- 1. LISTEN TO YOUR HEART, Roxette
- 2. COVER GIRL, New Kids on the Block
- 3. MISS YOU MUCH, Janet Jackson
- SOWING THE SEEDS OF LOVE, Tears for Fears
- 5. WHEN I SEE YOU SMILE, Bad English
- 6. LOVE IN AN ELEVATOR, Acrosmith
- 7. ROCK WIT'CHA, Bobby Brown
- 8. DR. FEELGOOD, Motley Crue
- IT'S JUST THE WAY THAT YOU LOVE ME, Paula Abdul
- 10. YOU ARE MY EVERYTHING, Surface



### Roman Divinities for Beginners

Submitted by Russell Endres, Latin II student of Sr. Marita Gill, Seton Catholic High School, Pittston, Penn.

~	Terra
E	Somnus
A	Ceres

G Vesta
F Bacchus
D Aesculapius

B Vulcan



#### How Well Did You Read?

- 1. 1980
- 2. His Villa Tusculana, or house in Tusculum.
- 3. In the British Museum.
- 4. Hosted gladiatorial contest.
- 5. Covered with down or soft hair.
- 6. The Spanish Steps.
- Marcellus.
- 8. Larry R. Clinc.
- 9. Portfolio.
- 10. Expensive white flour.







#### Scrambled Authors

Saint Augustine

Augustus

Julius Caesar

Cicero

Homer

Horace

Vergil Seneca (30)

L	A	В	0	R	A	R	E	S	T	U	N	1	(V	1
C	F	0	A	Q	R	A	C	T	A	В	Н	G	1	1
L	A	U	D	A	R	E	F	A	C	E	R	E	D	1
A	C	D	В	P	T	B	D	C	D	I	R	V	E	1
M	C	S	P	0	S	F	E	E	J	K	E	I	R	1
A	0	E	S	T	Q	G	R	R	Q	L	M	N	E	1
R	N	D	T	E	P	H	N	E	Y	U	P	C	V	
E	M	E	U	R	D	1	C	E	R	E	G	E	U	
D	L	R	٧	E	0	1	M	N	Q	E	F	R	W	4
E	R	E	W	S	W	J	P	0	N	E	R	E	X	1
F	K	X	Q	R	T		E	F	O	G	Н	Y	1	1
G	J	A	R	E	P	A	Ç	D	C	A	D	E	R	1
H	L	Y	M	L	M	0	R	N	M	L	2	L	M	1
C	1	0	N	M	N	P	0	E	P	0	A	R	E	1
P	A	R	A	R	E	12	P	D	U	C	E	R	E	)

### Flora and Fauna Match-ups

Submitted by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Ind. Match these FLOR-WORDS in Column A with their corresponding meanings in Column B:

k	florist	E	flora
T	floret	G	floral, floristic
В	floriculture	C	florigen
A	Florence	1	florid
N	florin	11	floribunda
H	flora	D	florescence
1	Doruit	F	floriferous.

Donkey

Ostrich

Rabbit

Kangaroo Whale Turtle

	141100000
 H	Dog
4	Cat
0	Squirrel
E	Hen
ß	Cow
F	Koala
S	Ant
M	Peacock
A	Bear
N	Fox
1	Cheetah
T	Lion

#### SPECIAL BACK-ISSUE OFFER

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### Arsenio Hall

A Nice Guy on Late Night T.V.

First we used to watch Johnny, then David Letterman, he was put in charge of the Late Show. He hosted the now, for a real treat we can watch Arsenio Hall!

Late Show for 13 weeks before it was cancelled. Arsenio,

Arsenio is the first black host to have his own show on late night T.V. And, the amazing thing is that more viewers watch his show than watch the David Letterman Show. Only Johnny Carson has a larger audience than Arsenio! The people watching Arsenio are teens and young trendies—elusive viewers that advertisers covet.

But who is Arsenio Hall? Where did he come from and where is he going?

Arsenio was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He lived with his mother in a single-parent household. While he was a boy, he used to enjoy watching the Johnny Carson and Dick Cavett shows on television at night and then critiquing the shows the next day.

As a young boy Arsenio had a weight problem. His playmates found him amusing, but not many girls liked him. So he played basketball to lose weight.

At one time Arsenio did use marijuana, but he now lives a drug-free life.

In 1980 Arsenio went to Los Angeles and spent a few years as a standup comic. Then in 1987 he was put in charge of the Late Show. He hosted the Late Show for 13 weeks before it was cancelled. Arsenio, however, did such a great job on the Late Show that he was able to get a part with Eddie Murphey in the movie Coming to America.

Arsenio is now 30 years old and enjoys his own show on the Fox Network, The Arsenio Hall Show can be seen on 135 stations.

Because there is so much uncertainty and sadness in our world, Arsenio believes that laughter is very important. Although Arsenio's style is easy going and irreverant, he himself is very serious about his humor. He first tests his jokes on stage at the Comedy Store (in Hollywood, California), then he uses the material on television.

Is Arsenio married? No. Someday he wants to marry someone, but first he wants to get his life in order. When he is married, Arsenio wants to be at home with his wife and children—he does not want to be an absentee father.

What lies in Arsenio's future? Not even he knows. He's young, he has great talent, and a lot of fans. Maybe someday he'll be the new Bill Cosby!