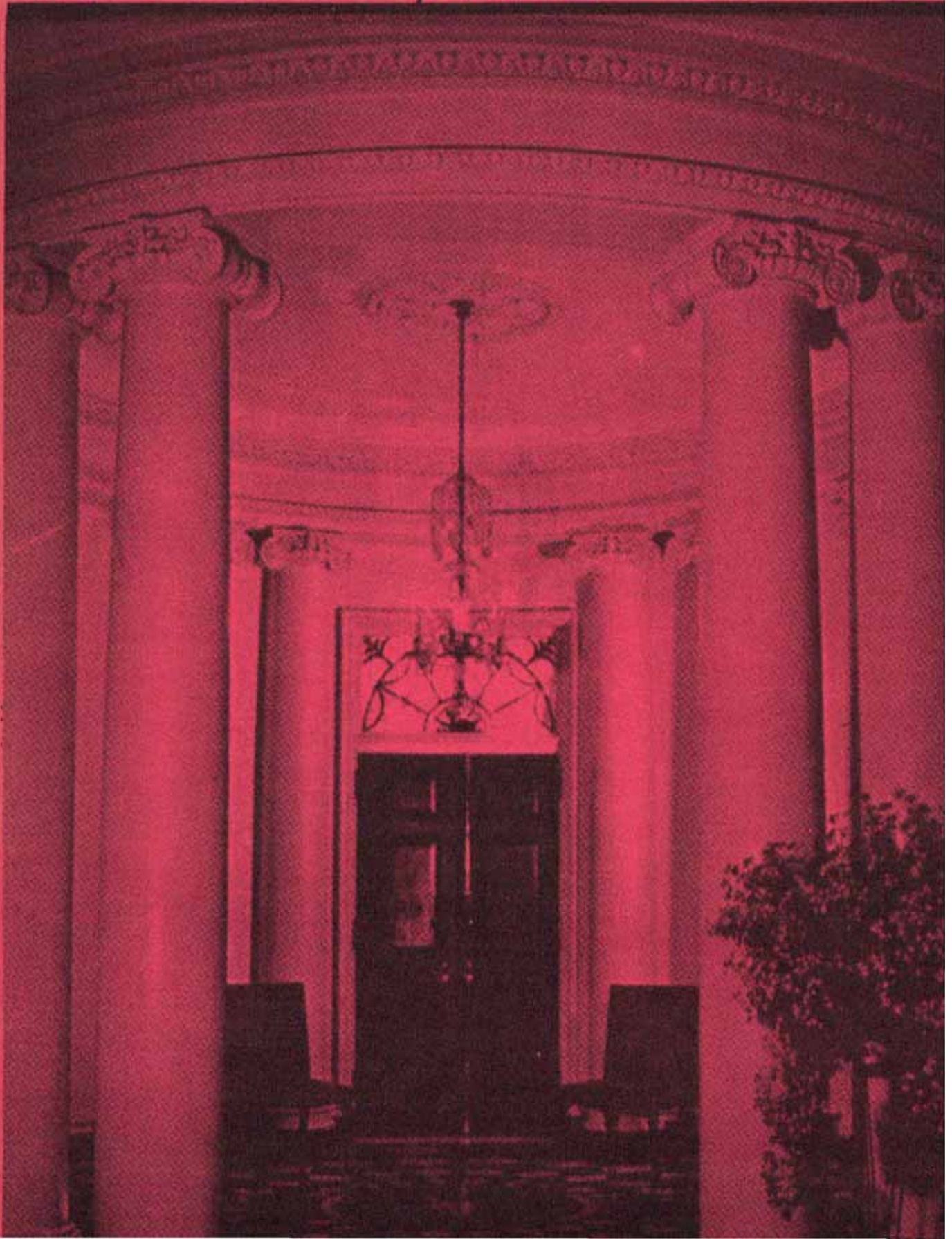


Newsletter

VOL. IV, No. 3

Pompeiana, Inc.

January, 1978



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COVER PICTURE: This elegant foyer welcomes visitors to the Neo-Classical Swan House owned by the Atlanta Historical Society, Atlanta, Georgia. Italian marble "opus sectile" floors, Ionic capitals, and hand-carved "egg and dart" trim betray the classical tastes of the builders.

POMPEIIANAE PRAEFECTUS SALUTEM DICIT
LITTERARUM CLASSICARUM STUDIOSIS!

As this Newsletter goes out to an ever-increasing membership, I would like to encourage all members to feel free to submit items for publication in it. Students are encouraged to try their hand at an original centerfold, be it a Latin story, cartoon or promotional poster.

Those who have been considering a pledge or donation to the building fund for the Museum of Classical Heritage are encouraged to do so in the near future. It has been very encouraging to see the large number of donations that are being made by various groups and state-level organizations, but the individual support of each member is also vital for the success of this fund raising drive. If you haven't already done so, won't you please consider submitting your donation in the near future?

A special word to those interested in catapulting in 1978. Please note that Pompeiiana, Inc. has restructured slightly its sponsorship of this activity. While there will no longer be a National Catapult Contest per se, Pompeiiana will maintain official records in catapulting and will continue to encourage and reward all individuals who annually set new records according to the guidelines established in the past. A pamphlet spelling out just how the new record-setting attempts will be coordinated is being enclosed in this Newsletter with extra copies available on request from Pompeiiana, Inc.

A major book highlighting the whole catapult project and featuring blueprints of the major machines as well as a Photo Album of most machines built over the past twelve years is currently going to press. An ad describing this book and telling how it may be ordered appears on the back page of this Newsletter. As this will be a limited edition book, those interested in owning a copy are encouraged to order early.

INDOOR GARDENS--THE STATUS SYMBOLS OF POMPEIAN MERCHANTS

(Excerpted from "The Rise and Fall of the Roman House Plant", by Aubrey Menen, HORTICULTURE, Dec. '77, pp. 27-29.)

Since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, the mark of royalty in the Middle East was to own a garden. The Greek kings who took over Alexander's empire also insisted on having gardens to show their power and wealth. Hence plants, flowers and trees became a mark of high breeding. The love of Nature had begun, but--and this is to be noted--as a status symbol.

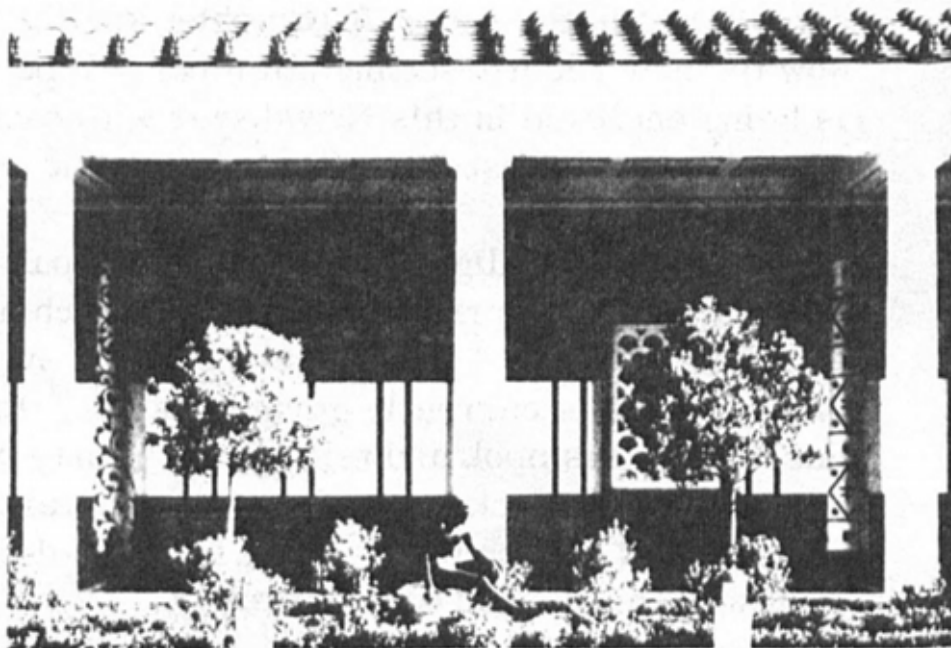
Prior to the influx of Greek culture, Pompeian businessmen had no pretensions to anything save making money. But when the fashion for all things Greek reached Pompeii from Greek Alexandria, about a century before the birth of Christ, it followed that the Pompeians had to add a love of nature to their inborn love of money. It became essential for a wealthy Pompeian businessman to have a garden in his town house as a matter of prestige.

The regular native Pompeian house had one large principal hall, where the business of the day largely took place. This was the ATRIUM. The rest of the house was made up of very small rooms. The Greek house, on the other hand, particularly those built after Alexander's conquests, was built round a small courtyard, rather like a miniature cloister, with columns on four sides, and little else. This courtyard was called the PERISTYLE.

When the Greek fashion swept Pompeii, the merchants added a peristyle to their atria. It was situated in the very heart of the house (which might extend to some fifty rooms). Now the atrium had an open space in the middle, through which a square of the sky could be seen. Sloping roofs on all four sides conducted the rain into a central basin. This was an essential for Pompeii, which, for a long time, was chronically short of water. The peristyle was built in this manner.

Thus, when a love of Nature became chic, it was the very place to bring Nature indoors.

What did the Pompeian merchant put in his garden? He was determined to love plants and flowers, but he was not the sort of person to go striding through



Peristyle, Getty Museum, Malibu, California.

Nature in the rain with a walking-stick and a couple of dogs at his heels .
"Man," said the Greeks, "is the measure of all things ." The garden must not overwhelm the owner . It must be neat and disciplined .

He has therefore divided the center space of the garden into small beds, each surrounded by little parapets of stone . The shapes of these beds are like the geometrical figures in Euclid's book of theorems--squares, circles, and rectangles . Occasionally a bed has curved sides, but always in a controlled fashion . Nothing in his garden rambled or wandered .

In the center was a marble basin, with a tiny fountain . In between the geometrical beds were small statues of rustic gods standing on plinths . The statues were rarely more than a foot in length, and they included the satyrs, fauns and nymphs of Greece .

What did the Pompeian merchant grow here in the heart of his house? As a horticulturist, he was content with simple effects . It was far too early in the history of horticulture to have elaborately bred flowers . He had roses, lilies, violets and similar plants which he could gather from the fields outside the walls of the town . He was particularly fond of shrubs, because they gave him the illusion of having wild Nature in miniature . He grew oleanders, and cypresses, kept low . He had a good deal of ivy and laurel bushes . In the edges of the geometrical plots, at the center of the garden, he had put wild flowers of all varieties . He preferred perennials, and shrubs that did not shed their leaves in winter .

Perhaps the best part of the Pompeian merchant's new garden was his TOPIARIUS, or gardener, an absolutely new profession . Skillful slaves were as expensive a luxury as automobiles are today, and the TOPIARIUS was much coveted .

Some peristyle gardens have been replanted in our own times, with strict adherence to the scientific facts (see HORTICULTURE, Nov. '77) . To our modern eyes it is a very regimented Nature that we see . But the Romans, after all, regimented the whole ancient world .



House of Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus



ACADEMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Board of Directors of Pompeiiana, Inc., is honored to announce that the following Professors have agreed to serve on its newly-created Academic Advisory Council:

Eugene Dwyer
Department of Art, Kenyon College

James Franklin
Department of Classics, University of Michigan

David Herminsen
College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University

Wilhemina Jaskemski
Department of History, University of Maryland

Laura Ann Laidlaw
Department of Classics, Hollins College

Eleanor Windsor Leach
Department of Classics, Indiana University

Lawrence Richardson, Jr.
Department of Classics, Duke University

Albert Steiner
Department of Classics, Butler University

Waldo E. Sweet
Department of Classics, University of Michigan

David Thompson
Department of Classics, Howard University

The Academic Advisory Council will help plan and coordinate the reconstruction of the house of Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus--The Museum of Classical Heritage.

They will also help research the details of daily living that took place in the original house in Pompeii, Italy, prior to its destruction in A.D. 79.

CUPIDS AT WORK

POMPEI

CASA DEL VENTIL



AMORATI-FLORES

Amorati-Flores
Cupid, low-gold; tiny figures often represented in art are making and selling flowers. This closely resembles the modern-day occupation of florists.

MERCURY

Mercury was the swift messenger of the gods in Roman mythology. The Greeks called him Hermes. Both told the same stories about him. Mercury showed his great powers on the first day he was born. He dressed a mortal satyr named called the lyre. The god of music gave Mercury a wand called the caduceus. Mercury used the caduceus to lead the souls of the dead to the Lower World; Mercury had more duties than any other god. His wit and speed made him messenger of the gods. He controlled commerce and travel, and was the patron of thieves, gamblers, and ambassadors. Mercury wore a winged cap and winged sandals and carried a short sword. His staff or caduceus had wings at the top, and two snakes twisted around it. He used these things to perform many wonderful things as a spy and servant of Jupiter.

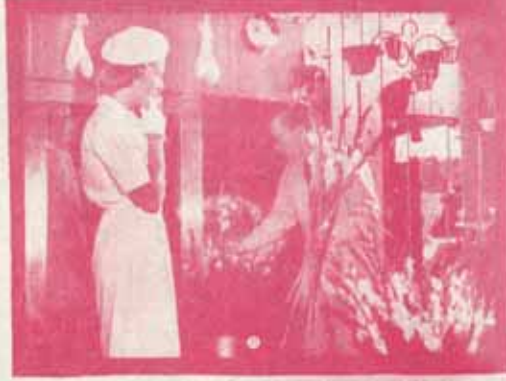
The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association has Mercury as a symbol to represent the speed in which your flowers will be sent.



CASA DEL VENTI

The House of the Venti is decorated with a cycle of mythological paintings. The lighting is carefully calculated with regard to local conditions so that the impression of an outlook into external space is not given up.

Among Pompeian paintings effects of lighting are at times attempted with great success; for instance, the groups of a striking composition—a scene of banquets are executed in bold dashes of color; especially white, according to the principles of modern impressionism. The subjects of these Pompeian frescoes are for the most part taken from Greek mythology, but this only proves that that source of inspiration was as freely drawn upon in the art as in the literature of imperial Rome.



(Poster by Jo Ann Rozzi, former student of Miss Gertrude Johnson)

THE VALUE OF LATIN

The value of Latin can be compared to the value of a gem. Like a gem, the thorough knowledge of Latin is rather uncommon and can be a priceless possession. In addition, the knowledge of Latin is not easily accessible; it requires hours and hours of diligent study. However, anyone taking the time to learn Latin will discover a world of benefits not perceptible on the surface.

One main advantage to taking Latin not perceptible on the surface is the learning of derivatives. Although memorizing endless lists of Latin vocabulary words does not seem useful for one's later life, these vocabulary words can be of the greatest benefit in the form of derivatives. For example, while reading Watership Down by Richard Adams, I came across several derivatives from the Latin, such as riparian from the Latin word ripa. My encounter with these derivatives was no strange coincidence, however, because nearly sixty per cent of English words have Latin roots. Indeed, Latin class is not the only place I find it necessary to utilize my knowledge of Latin vocabulary, but I use it in my everyday life, in reading as well as in conversation.

Although translating the Latin of great authors seems at times tedious, it can be one of the most valuable advantages of taking Latin. Translating Latin indeed appears to be the "pits" in entertainment, but can be extremely enjoyable if done with the right attitude. I can think of only a few love stories that could compare to Ovid's love stories in the Latin. Reading an English translation of Ovid would mean missing his beautiful use of the Latin language and some of the emotions and ideas that only can be conveyed by reading the original. In addition, I cannot think of very many adventure stories that could begin to compare with the Aeneid. Missing a course in Latin is missing some of the greatest stories of all time - stories only fully understood and enjoyed in the Latin.

A final benefit of taking Latin is the attainment of a finer education. Latin can be the step between a good education and a fine education. Having a fine education is the ability to draw comparisons between a current event and one that occurred in the days of Rome. Having a fine education is the ability to read Latin mottoes and to quote them; to recognize mythological figures in a statue in an antique shop; to understand and recognize a vast number of subjects often not perceptible to a student who has chosen not to take Latin.

If a student is looking for a course that stringently exercises the mind and adds to his knowledge a vast wealth of information; a course that is relevant to reading, to conversation and to daily life; a course that is extremely enjoyable, Latin is the course to take.

John A. Stevenson

The Lovett School, Atlanta, Georgia

First Place, English Oratory

NJCL Convention, Tallahassee, Florida, August, 1977

(Also presented at the ACL meetings in Atlanta, Georgia, December, 1977.)

POMPEIIANA, INC. GIVEN NATIONAL RECOGNITION
AT A.P.A./A.I.A. CONVENTION IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

After an initial discussion of the goals and objectives of Pompeiiana, Inc. by the members of the American Classical League Council in Carbondale, Illinois, June, 1977, the Council again discussed Pompeiiana's achievements at its December, 1977, meeting attended by A.P.A. and A.I.A. members in Atlanta.

Because of the positive contributions made by Pompeiiana, Inc. to the cause of Latin in America, the A.C.L. Council voted unanimously to endorse the following primary purposes which Pompeiiana, Inc. hopes to achieve through the promotional efforts of its membership and directors:

- 1) Aid in maintaining and expanding outstanding classical studies programs which are already functioning at the secondary school level.
- 2) Devise local, state and national media promotional tactics.
- 3) Act as a resource center for all material and programs related to classical studies for secondary schools.
- 4) Deliver enrichment programs to Latin, English and Ancient History classrooms.
- 5) Formulate and present programs on classical studies to secondary school assemblies and community groups.
- 6) Supply secondary school counselors and administrators with promotional materials for classical studies programs.
- 7) Sponsor and coordinate such nation-wide Latin-oriented multi-discipline projects as the National Catapult Contest.
- 8) Conduct special interest programs in Classical studies for local and state area youth and adults.
- 9) Sponsor high-interest summer study/travel programs in Classical studies.
- 10) Continually generate or sponsor the production of new materials, programs and approaches to accomplish the above-mentioned purposes.

THE LETTER CONTAINING THE ENDORSEMENT AS ISSUED BY PROFESSOR GILBERT LAWALL, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE, APPEARS ON THE FACING PAGE.

Gilbert Lawall, President
Department of Classics
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003



American Classical League

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

OXFORD, OHIO 45056

January 13, 1978

Mr. Bernard F. Barcio
Director and President of the Board
Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220

Dear Mr. Barcio:

On behalf of the American Classical League I wish to inform you that the ACL Council voted on December 29, 1977, to endorse the charitable and educational purposes of Pompeiana, Inc. as outlined on pages 3 and 4 of the Pompeiana brochure on the house of Marcus Loreius Tiburtinus.

We wish to thank you for keeping us informed of the activities of your organization, and we look forward to continuing cooperation in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert Lawall

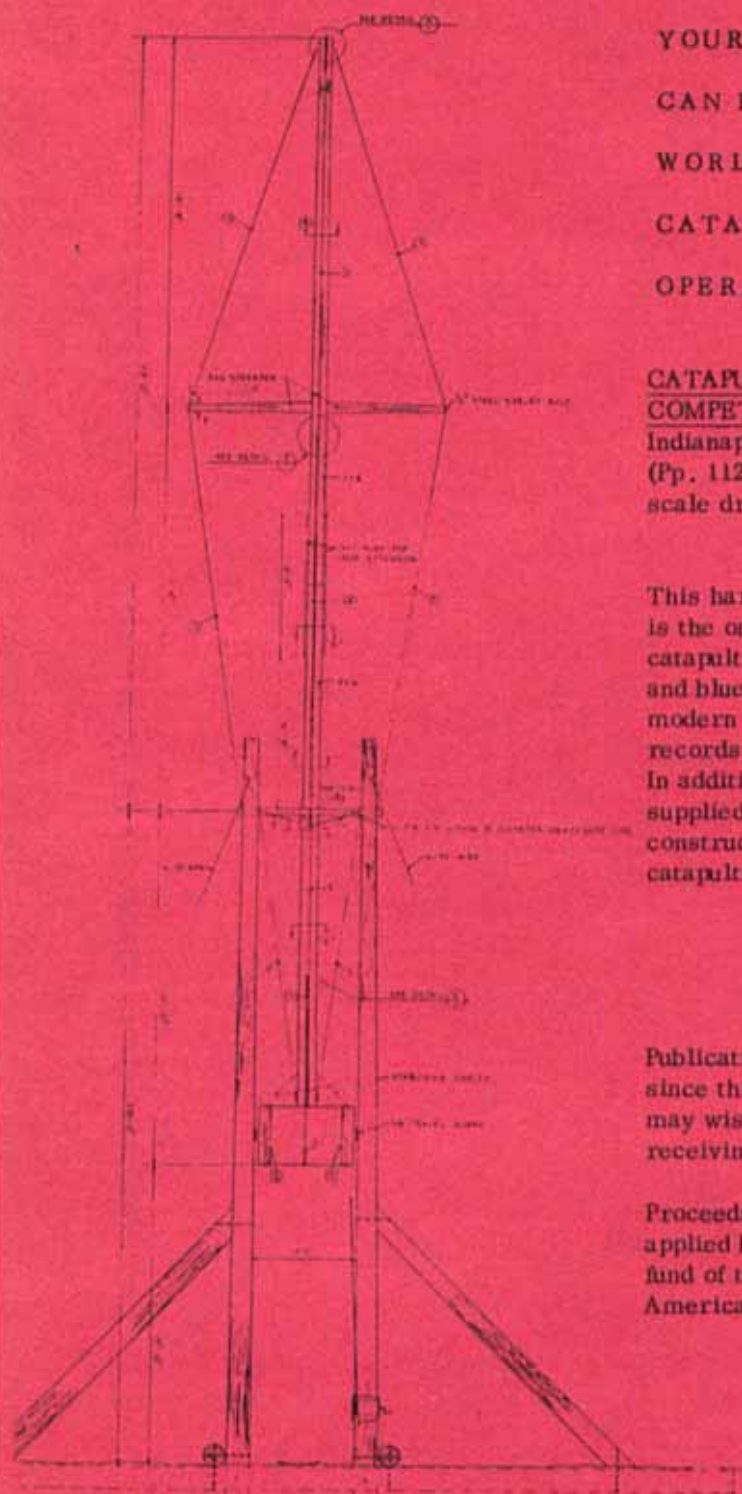
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LATIN AUTHORS . . . THEIR WRITINGS AND LIVES

This is the theme for the third annual Latin Day sponsored by Indiana Classical Conference Resource Center VII. Six hundred students are expected to attend the program to be held at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

- I. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR--Helen Bailey, John Marshall H.S., Kathy Burks, Broad Ripple H.S.
- II. CAIUS VALERIUS CATULLUS--Joseph Cook, Ben Davis H.S., Ron Heady, Lawrence North H.S.
- III. Classical Archaeology (Illus.)--Professor Albert Steiner, Butler University
- IV. Classical Linguistics-- (Speaker to be announced.)
- V. Italy--Home of the Authors (Illus.)--Sister Edward Cecelia, Roncalli H.S.
- VI. Latin Inscriptions and Graffiti--Prof. Albert Steiner
- VII. MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS--Alma Higbee, Perry Meridian H.S., Kathy Wuellner, Fulton Jr. H.S.
- VIII. Meals of the Romans--Prof. Ken Cutler, IUPUI
- IX. Medieval Latin Authors--Father Robert Sims, Latin School
- X. PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO--George Feldman, North Central H.S.
- XI. The World of Latin Literature--Prof. John Helms, Valparaiso U., Prof. Don Goetz, Ball State University.
- XII. PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO--James Jochum, Northwest H.S., Lanetta Warrenburg, Decatur Central H.S.

Students will attend their choice of four of the above presentations.



FINALLY,
YOUR PERSONAL OR SCHOOL LIBRARY
CAN HOLD A COPY OF THE MODERN
WORLD'S ONLY DEFINITIVE BOOK ON
CATAPULT CONSTRUCTION AND
OPERATION.

**CATAPULT DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND
COMPETITION**, B.F. Barcio, Published in
Indianapolis by Pompeiana, Inc., 1978.
(Pp. 112, 113 photos, 13 blueprints and
scale drawings, and 4 charts.) \$10.00

This hard cover book measuring 8 1/2" x 11"
is the only book of its kind in print that documents
catapult practice and provides scale drawings
and blueprints as well as the stories behind the
modern catapults that have set world catapulting
records by firing projectiles over 500 feet.
In addition, information, photos or both are
supplied for all 120 catapults that have been
constructed and fired since the birth of modern
catapulting in 1965.

Publication is scheduled for March, 1978, but
since this will be a limited edition book, you
may wish to place your order now to insure
receiving a copy.

Proceeds from the sale of this book will be
applied by Pompeiana, Inc. towards the building
fund of the Museum of Classical Heritage in
America.

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