

## Classic Spots in the U.S.A.: 2 The J. Paul Getty Museum

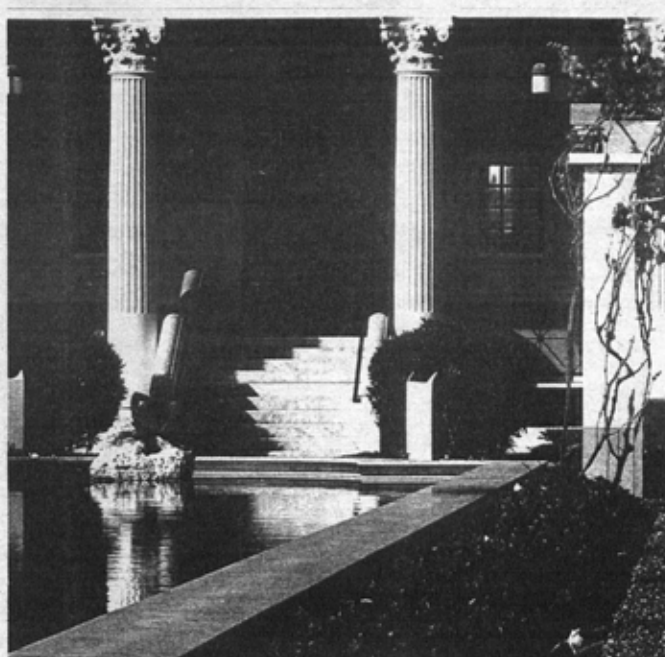
August 24, A.D. 79. A sudden eruption of Mount Vesuvius was creating a personal tragedy for thousands of inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum and the surrounding countryside. When it was over, Pompeii was covered with almost twelve feet of volcanic ash and pumice. Herculaneum, a popular resort for the wealthy, suffered an even worse fate: here the ash and pumice mixed with nearby streams and an enormous rainstorm to bury the town beneath some 60 feet of mud-lava.

Both sites were eventually ignored and life returned to normal in the region. Then in 1709, some 1,630 years later, monks digging a well accidentally rediscovered Herculaneum. Some 40 years later another group of monks accidentally dug down to a circular marble floor that proved to be part of the Villa of the Papiri.

Later studies revealed that this villa had probably once belonged to the father-in-law of C. Julius Caesar, Lucius Calpurnius Piso. The villa was subsequently given its modern name from the discovery there of an ancient library of Papyrus scrolls. In 1750 a Swiss engineer, Karl Weber, was entrusted with the responsibility of studying the site further by means of an extensive array of tunnels. This study resulted in a set of plans for the villa which were eventually to catch the eye of collector John Paul Getty who was searching for a Roman art patron's villa that he could recreate and use as a showcase for his own collection of classical art.

"I thought it worthwhile to create one building in the Roman tradition," wrote Getty. Reflecting that idea, the J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, California, was opened to the public in 1974. Following Mr. Getty's instructions, the museum houses a unique collection of Greek and Roman antiquities which include marble and bronze sculptures, mosaics, vases, one of the few authentic silver eagles of a Roman legion and hundreds of items pertaining to the minor arts such as molds for mass producing terra cotta figurines. Upper rooms in the museum house Mr. Getty's collection of Western World paintings representing masters from the late 13th to the 20th century. Getty spared no expense in gathering his collection even though his seemingly extravagant purchases were often questioned by art critics. All this seems definitely justified, however, when one visits this wonderful recreation of a Roman resort villa with its exquisitely appointed gardens, peristyles, atria and vestibules; thus, stepping through the Roman gate that leads the visitor up the volcanic-stone road toward the museum, one can enjoy a very real and tactile experience of the art and culture that flourished during the great Pax Romana.

Although Getty himself was never able to visit the completed museum, his generous legacy did make the J. Paul Getty Museum one of the best endowed museums in the United States.



## SCARABAEI

Abhinc XX annos, America invasa est a IV iuvenibus qui se Scarabaeos appellaverunt. Ad Americam aeroplano advecti sunt et in J.F.K. Aeroporto a.d. VII Idus Februarias, A.D. MCMLXIV, egressi sunt. Illis iter Eburaco Novo Washingtonium facientibus, pandaemonium apud iuvenes incitaverunt.

Ioannis, Paulus, Georgicus et Anulus magnam primam occasionem suam nacti sunt ubi cantaverunt in spectaculo Eduardi Sullivanensis. L milia spectatorum petiverunt septingentas sedes in theatro.

Scarabaeis tria spectacula in televisione praebentibus, visi sunt a CCX decies centena milia spectatoribus per Americam.

Mox fanatici eorum emebant pupas quae similes erant Scarabaeis et capillamenta quae similia erant capillo eorum. Etiam nunc haec memorabilia dantur et accipiuntur a fanaticis. Ex anno Domini MCMLXXIV Festa Scarabaeorum celebrata sunt ubi illi qui amant eos possunt emere et vendere memorabilia eorum. Abhinc unum annum unus fanaticus grandi pecunia emit unum ornamentum Saturnalicium in quo imago Pauli depicta erat.

Scarabaei, qui vendiderunt plus quam ducenta decies centena milia discorum emerueruntque plus pecuniae quam aliquis, mutaverunt nostram musicam et multas alias res. Etiam noster cibus, notiones et vestitus tacti et refecti sunt arte magica Scarabaeorum... ita, ita, ita!



## Nonne eos amavimus? Ita, ita, ita!

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TO ADDRESSEE OR CURRENT TEACHER OF LATIN:

UNSCRAMBLE

+ CLUE

= MESSAGE

(by Tiffany Piersall,  
Carmel H.S., IN)

ACERS

GIOFURE

DOEIH hoc die

LLAPUE

MENOV IX

MIROP

REPLUCH non, turpis

TIROA

DENPRUS

NEEB

UCSA

CALENDAR WORD SEARCH

by Mike Garvey  
Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*UJWSOBKQMCZPUWGVWET\*  
\*TANFUNGGMUPPHJVPNPQ\*  
\*AEFIKZSBYDFMURDXRRY\*  
\*FMBBOQUFXNEEYQYDDEEJ\*  
\*YWSBNIAJLSLDCCKJGEBG\*  
\*RTNRATAPRILISDEREDFMW\*  
\*LXTRUJCNLTHGNOMUMEE\*  
\*QYAAQNOVEMBERXFBRTB\*  
\*PMFEBRUARIUSGMFFEXPA\*  
\*ROCTOBERSWKLQZAKREV\*  
\*DPIVUWLLRSSWPBJZUGSV\*  
\*JANUARIUSFCMJHUMHBSH\*  
\*RBXPJGWTIVASIAWTENZ\*  
\*ZUXLUUXYRMJXKIEUAHCO\*  
\*NACVFNFRJLTFUJRIZOXT\*  
\*RZDFBIZPGWJSTVUADLAR\*  
\*WFWALULXEUGWGXILGLAD\*  
\*UTIHSWCMILONRHNIRKK\*  
\*DLLEASDGYVUBIDMHSUHQ\*  
\*XHNFGMOVSUTSUGUAUPSB\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

? TUNE NOVISTI... ?

(Adapted from 501 Tidbits of Roman Antiquity and submitted by Sr. Michael Louise, Oldenburg, IN)

...that aside from lovers, kissing the eyes or the mouth was used as a form of greeting; and among early Christians as a sign of brotherhood?  
...that a Roman youth let his beard grow until his 20th birthday, then shaved it off as an offering to the Lares and Penates?  
...that women never sat with men in the Colosseum, and that single men sat separately from married men?  
...that the Emperor Tiberius had a glass making factory?  
...that Julius Caesar was also a poet and a horticulturist?  
...that the olive branch was a sign of surrender instead of our white flag?  
...that the first permanent hair-wave seems to have been given to the Empress Poppaea, wife of Nero? She is said to have sat patiently for half a month with her hair tightly bound around small bamboo rods and packed in clay. The clay was then cracked off and her hair was combed out. Thus she set a trend for Roman women of importance.

Poemata from Michigan

by Latin II students at Adrian H.S., Adrian, Michigan

AMOR

Stultus, vanus, mortuus  
Nocet, damnat, vincit  
Amor regit nos crudeliter

fovea!

by  
Laura  
Rundell

LEO

Fortis, magnus, securus.  
Ducit, currit, salit.

Truculente necat omnes morsu.

Dominus!

by Brian Rubel

Connecticut Conundrums

by 7th & 8th grade Latin I students  
Mansfield Middle School, Storrs, CT.

- I. When Lee makes Charles mad, Charles says, "I'm gonna \_\_\_\_\_!"
- II. Most rockstars are rich \_\_\_\_\_ as well as in money.
- III. When Jack asked the bartender whether he had anything but whiskey to sell, the bartender said, "It's either \_\_\_\_\_."
- IV. The farmer asked, "\_\_\_\_\_ go as fast as my horse?"
- V. "\_\_\_\_\_" said the deaf old man.
- VI. Said the lion who hung around Tarzan too long, "\_\_\_\_\_!"
- VII. The mayor of NYC, speaking of the constant interruptions during his speech, said, "\_\_\_\_\_ speak, but no one lets me."
- VIII. When Jack and his mother were in the boat, he said, "\_\_\_\_\_!"
- IX. The two most popular religions in Connecticut have books telling of their heritage--either it's a Bible \_\_\_\_\_.
- X. What one calls a father's lament: \_\_\_\_\_
- XI. What Chris saw in the aviary: \_\_\_\_\_
- XII. When we do not tell the truth, \_\_\_\_\_.
- XIII. What the people of Pearl Harbor called the Japanese attack weapons: \_\_\_\_\_'s
- XIV. "I sure hope that we \_\_\_\_\_," said the coach.

LAUDE  
APERIT  
MIROR

POPULI  
DEBEBAM  
VENIT

ITERUM  
CANIBUS

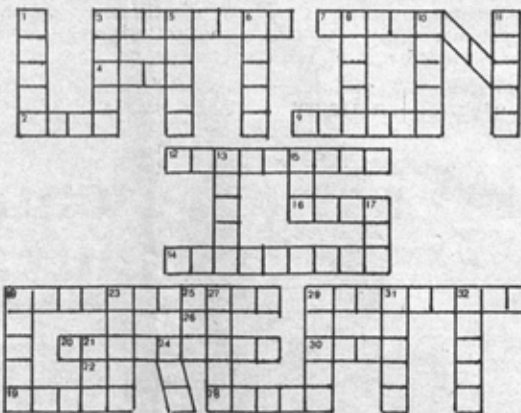
VILLAE  
AESTATE

ROMA  
PAVO

INFANS  
ORATORE

PROMOTIONAL X-WORD PUZZLE

by Mary Jo Graves & Jill Orzechowski, Notre Dame Academy, Toledo, Ohio



DOWN

1. wide
3. I hold
5. arena (Eng.)
6. any
8. all
10. measure
11. just (nom. pl. neut.)
13. land
15. we
17. auris (Eng.)
18. hand
21. air
23. just (abl. s. masc.)
24. anger
25. non (Eng.)
27. I burn
29. utterance
31. I sew in
32. table

ACROSS

2. I take
3. theater
4. Greek Victoria
7. IX
9. metal helmet
10. death
12. patience
14. gladiator
16. without
18. marriage
19. I breathe
20. weariness

1. mors vita	6. i n te t me e r	10. terra pes pes pes pes pes	13. optimus —optimus— optimus
2. O P P I D U M	3. v via a	7. felices - 9 mures - 0	14. amor amor amor caput calces
5. currere currere	4. L/E/G/O	8. otulus	11. sub
	9. dies dies	12. porcellus porcellus porcellus	15. cena cena cena

Latin Puzzle: thanks to the NYSJCL newsletter



## NUMISMATICS

by Sr. Michael Louise

Archaeology and Numismatics are two invaluable assets to the modern world in unfolding the civilizations of antiquity. Artifacts and architectural remains in varied levels of excavation as well as coins reveal so much about the lives and thinking of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Perhaps the greatest value of coins lies in what they tell us about man and his history. We are also told that in some instances, coins have survived to mark otherwise unrecorded events and historical personages during the 2,600 years that coins have been around.

Simply, Numismatics is a study or collection of coins, tokens or currency. The Latin word NUMISMA and the Greek word νόμισμα mean "coin."

In this introduction to Numismatics I am confining myself to the study of the deification of abstract ideas as stamped on imperial coins. This represents one of seven types of coins minted during the empire.



Deification was the elaborate process by which the Roman senate conferred divine honors upon an emperor after his death, although ex-

ception was made for Augustus who was proclaimed Divus Augustus while still alive. The stamping of a coin helped the Romans to touch some concrete symbol of the abstract idea of deification.

Other abstract ideas made concrete on coins included ABUNDANTIA—prosperity with her cornucopia or a sheaf of grain and a modius or measure, ANNONA—who held ears of grain in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left, COPIA herself, and LIBERALITAS with her die or an abacus who represented the emperor's generosity with "bread and circuses."

St. Augustine is most famous for two books, the Confessions and The City of God. In the former Augustine described his spiritual journey through dualism, Neoplatonism to Christianity. The Confessions also contain the famous prayer of his immortal youth, "Lord, make me chaste, but not yet!"

In A.D. 410 the Goths sacked Rome, an event which shocked Augustine's world. Rome had been Christian for almost 100 yrs. It had been thought to be specially blessed by God as the seat of the Christian church. Many people thought this happened because Rome had abandoned the pagan gods.

In The City of God Augustine tried to show that God had not abandoned His people. In the book he divided Rome into the City of Man (ancient Rome doomed to destruction) and the City of God (all Christians on earth and in heaven). The City of God would never die, regardless of what happened to Rome. Augustine died during a Vandal attack on Hippo in A.D. 430.

## CLASSICAL GREECE SHEDS LIGHT ON MODERN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES



Ancient court in session as portrayed on the Arch of Constantine in Rome.

It was Aristotle who observed that "He who considers things in their first growth and origins, whether a state or anything else, will obtain the clearest view of them." (Politeia) So if you are having trouble understanding our modern court system, consider the following procedures once used in ancient Athens and mentioned by Prof. George P. Rice, Jr. in his article "Classical Greek Origins of Parliamentary Law and Procedure," published in Parliamentary Journal:

- A) Any citizen could bring a civil action on his own behalf and the defendant was called upon to represent himself, though both had the professional assistance of logographers trained in law, rhetoric and psychology.
- B) Criminal prosecutions, in the absence of a public prosecutor, were brought and sustained by public-spirited citizens.
- C) An action began with the filing of a complaint or grievance setting forth the nature and allegations of the cause, followed by the issuance of a summons upon the defendant in accord with due process.
- D) A preliminary hearing in the magistrate's court was held to determine the existence of probable cause for trial and depositions and other records were kept.
- E) Upon a finding of probable cause, an indictment was issued and the defendant was then called upon to prepare and file his answer.
- F) Depositions and witnesses were available to both parties for trial.
- G) The case was then set for trial and a jury impanelled, the minimum being 201.
- H) Severe penalties for perjury were enacted.
- I) Witnesses were sworn before testifying and slave testimony was accepted only after torture.
- J) The compromise of settlements in civil cases was strongly encouraged to ease the burden on the dockets of the courts.
- K) Women did not appear in trials, save where involved in homicide.

Medieval Latin: Part 1  
St. Augustine

by Joe Harris, Guest Columnist.

One of the most important literary figures of the Middle Ages was St. Augustine of Hippo, a city on the coast of Numidia in North Africa. St. Augustine's writings both shaped medieval literature and influenced the evolution of Medieval Latin.

Born in Carthage in North Africa in A.D. 354, Augustine led a very unsaintly life until he was thirty-two. He experimented with different religions and found time to take a mistress by whom he fathered an illegitimate child. Augustine chose a career as a professor of Latin literature and took his family to Rome in A.D. 383 to further his career. In Rome he met Symmachus, a famous author, and Ambrose, the Bishop of Rome. Ambrose and Augustine's mother, Monica, both influenced him toward Christianity. In A.D. 386 Augustine, through a mystical vision, became a Christian and put away his mistress. He then returned to his home in Africa, became a clergyman and finally the Bishop of Hippo.

DAVID HILLIANTHUNUMBAKELIQUIS  
MONTESINANTHUNUMBAKELIQUIS  
QUIDAMITTOANSELMAISUBNOCTANINEM  
NUPHIANUMKOTAMINISUTANTINEM  
PANTHICANTHICQUOSIGNORAMISUSICISORTUS  
ICEDIONHICACCESSITCNISANASTRAUM



## classified ads



## REWARD

Reward for information leading to the recovery of my chariot. Reward is equal to the importance of this vehicle to my career! No questions asked. Contact Julius Jovian among the Reds at the Circus Maximus, Romae.

## LOOKING FOR A JOB?

If you are adultus and a free person, we may have a position for you as a rower. Adventure and excitement await. (Our new navis makes its maiden voyage on the coming Ides.) Apply at Ostia. Ask for Marcus Secundus Silvanus among the negotiatores Britannici.

## CRUSTULI A CARMENIA

Decorated placenta et crustuli for any occasion--weddings, toga virilis parties; personalized. Shop of Iris, Trajan's Market.

POMPEIANA was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1974 as a National not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the secondary school level. THE POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER is published monthly during the school year by Pompeiana, Inc., 6626 Indianapolis Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46226. Articles for publication should be submitted to Pette Orlings, Editor. Art should be submitted in black felt pen on white paper. SUBSCRIPTIONS are \$2.50 per year for students. The NEWSLETTER is a free membership benefit for Adult or Contributing members.

## AGE FERIAS NOBISCUM

Why spend your holidays in Rome? Rent our villas at Cumae & Capri. Taberna VII, Basilica Iulia.

BIDDING GENIUS: 1-Ictinus & Callicrates; 2-P; 3-Cisalpine Gaul; 4-spina; 5-Trajan; 6-normal in present system, deponent in perfect; 7-Chi-mera; 8-future passive; 9-Delphi; 10-Romana; 11-F; 12-Dioctetian; 13-Rosiccia.

Latin Puzzle  
Answers  
(Puzzles on Page 2)

1. Life after death.
2. Crossroads.
3. Between you and me.
4. Read between the lines.
5. To run around.
6. Between you and me.
7. The game of cat and mouse.
8. Smoke gets in your eyes.
9. Day by day or day after day.
10. Six feet under ground.
11. Underline.
12. Three little pigs.
13. Second best.
14. Head over heels in love.
15. Square meal.

SUBMIT YOUR CLASSIFIED ADS TODAY

# Roga Me Aliquid ab Annia Maia

Dear Annia,

We are a pauper familia. We don't even have enough pecunia for cibus. Where can we turn for consilium et auxilium?

Pauper Puella

Dear Pauper,

You didn't say whether or not your familia was a free one, but I shall assume it is. Did you know that your familia can receive free grain through the office of the Praefectus Annonae? Since this office was established by Augustus, it has helped many destitute familiae. If you have any fratres living at home, it will help to encourage them to join the army if they are of age. It is a hard career that lasts for XXV annos, but your fratres will receive invaluable training, be well paid, and alleviate your problems by not eating you out of casa et domus. Bona Fortuna tibi!

Dear Annia,

I'm trying to impress this girl who lives next door. I've heard that she likes pueri who are athletic, but all I do is fall on my face. What shall I do? I feel like such a wimp!

Cladius Barfius

Dear Cladius,

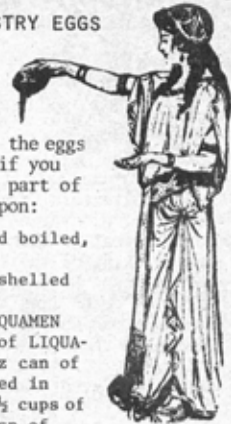
I suggest that you first try working out at a public bath where you will find not only rooms for swimming and bathing, but also running tracks and exercise areas. Many baths in Rome such as Caracalla's, Titus', Trajan's and Diocletian's even contain art collections and libraries so you can improve your mind as well--you know, "mens sana in corpore sano." May I also suggest that you find out some of your puella's interests. If she knows you're interested in her life, she may notice yours.



# Cooking with Claudia

TRIMALCHIO'S PASTRY EGGS

Trimalchio's chef served these pastry eggs along with a dish featuring stuffed capon. Try the eggs first and then see if you want to use them as part of a full meal with capon:



- 4 large eggs, hard boiled, cooled
- 8 1-inch shrimp, shelled and deveined
- 2 teaspoons of LIQUAMEN (to make 1 cup of LIQUAMEN boil a 2 oz can of anchovies packed in olive oil in 1 1/2 cups of water with 1/2 tsp of salt and 1 tsp of oregano over high heat for 10 mins., until liquid is reduced by 1/3rd. Strain through a tea strainer and add 1 oz grape juice. Refrigerate extra for future recipes.)
- 1 1/2 cups all purpose flour
- 3 oz olive oil
- 1 fresh egg
- 1 tblsp cold water

1. Cover the shrimp with water and boil about 10 mins, until cooked thoroughly. Drain.
2. Shell the hard-boiled eggs. Cut off the top of each egg where the yolk begins. Carefully scoop out the yolk, leaving the white intact. Reserve the white "caps."
3. Mix the egg yolks with the LIQUAMEN. Place two shrimp in the hollow of each egg white, and over them spoon some of the egg yolk mixture. Do not overstuff. Replace the egg-white "caps."
4. Prepare the pastry: Blend thoroughly the flour with the oil, then add the fresh egg and mix well. Add the cold water. The dough should be only slightly sticky.
5. Divide the dough into four pieces and shape each piece by pressing with your palms; they should be circles 6 inches in diameter. Wrap a circle of dough around each egg. Patch or trim the dough if necessary. Transfer to a baking pan, place in a preheated 400° oven, and bake until they are crusted brown and beginning to split apart. Serve with any sauce used for chicken.

BONUM APPETITUM!

(Editor's note: Trimalchio's chef used little baby birds instead of shrimp, but this is not recommended for modern palates.)

## BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH

IN MARCH, JULY, OCTOBER AND MAY, THE IDES ARE ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY.

This rhyme helps to remember the months in which the Ides fall on the 15th rather than on the 13th, but it doesn't explain why the Ides are considered so ominous--especially in March.

When the Romans used the lunar Roman calendar, each month began with a new moon. When people wanted to collect debts, they agreed beforehand on a very obvious and non-contestable due date--the night of the full moon, which they called the Ides of the month. To make sure people were ready for the Ides, they designated a day one Roman week before the Ides as the Nones. Roman weeks, of course, were based on a nine-day market cycle, with market days being called "nundinae."

It is historically ironic that Gaius Julius Caesar was made to pay his debt to his political enemies on the Ides.

It was the Ides of March when Caesar went to the Theater of Pompey in Rome where a group of senators were meeting that day. He would attend the meeting seated in a curule chair placed before the statue of his son-in-law-turned-enemy, Pompey. Caesar had been warned by a soothsayer to beware the Ides of March (perhaps because the soothsayer was party to the plot, or perhaps the soothsayer just enjoyed warning people about upcoming bill paying days), and he had been entreated by his wife not to leave the house. Driven by duty and honor, Caesar left the house that day and paid his final bill--with his life.



## FLORIDA LATIN TEACHER OF THE YEAR



Picture: L to R--Mr. John Thomsen (Principal of Edward H. White H.S.), Miss Linda Gaskin (Florida Latin Teacher of the Year), and Florida Governor Bob Graham.

Latin students at Edward H. White H.S. have been busy all year. Between studying, fundraising and competing, there has been little time to rest. Ed White Latin students plan to compete in district, state and national fairs this year in addition to taking the National Latin Exam.

The students have already attended the Duval County Foreign Language Field Day where their participation in spelling bees, myth telling contests and certamina earned the Latin students 14 1st places, 9 2nd places, 9 3rd places to help Ed White H.S. take a 2nd place over-all in academic sweepstakes.

Earlier this year, Florida's Governor Bob Graham visited Ed White H.S. He was impressed by both the Latin classes and their teacher Miss Gaskin, who was named Florida Latin teacher of the year by her fellow Latin teachers.

Ed White H.S. is very proud of Miss Gaskin and the achievements of its Latin students. Through academics, athletics and friendly competition the J.C.L. Chapter (called SPQR) helps keep Latin alive and well!

(Submitted by SPQR officer, Chris Fritsch)

## BUDDING GENIUS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were the architects of the Parthenon.
2. (T/F) Aeneas was the son of Artemis and Anchises.
3. That part of ancient Gaul located south of the Alps in northern Italy was called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The axial rib located in the middle of the Circus Maximus was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which emperor added the octagon-shaped harbor to Ostia?
6. What are the characteristics of a semi-deponent verb?
7. The mythological monster slain by Bellerophon was the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ participial is another name for the gerundive.
9. Where in Greece were the Pythian Games held?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was the wife of Alexander the Great.
11. (T/F) Verbs of fearing take indicative noun clauses.
12. Which emperor established a tetrarchy during his reign?
13. The famous queen of Britannia in the 1st cent. A.D. was \_\_\_\_\_.

## How Well Did You Read?

1. What were Roman market days called in Latin?
2. What is the Latin word for "Beatles"?
3. Who seems to have received the first permanent hair-wave?
4. What did Annona hold in her left hand?
5. Name four baths in ancient Rome.
6. Which famous Roman probably once owned the Villa of the Papiri?
7. Where was this villa located?
8. What did the olive branch symbolize to Roman soldiers?
9. When were women allowed to appear in Athenian law trials?
10. With what did Trimalchio's chef stuff his pastry eggs?
11. In what year did the Beatles first arrive in America?
12. Who wrote the poem entitled "Amor" in this issue?
13. What do numismatologists study?