



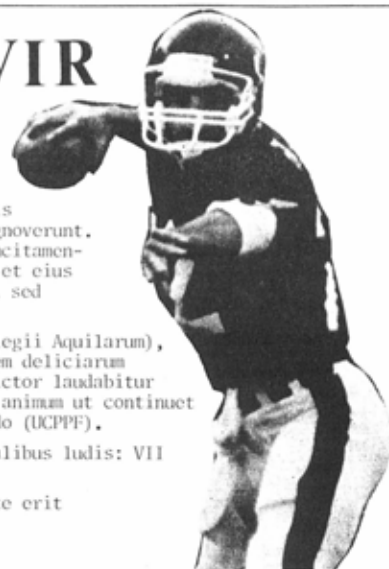
POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER

VOL. XI, NO. 8

APRA.D. MCMLXXXV



PARVUS MAGNUS VIR



Potestne quadrans-a-tergo qui est V pedum IX unicarum pro-ceritate--cui solum unum donum pecuniae ad studendum in collegio oblatum est--scandere viam in monumenta rerum gestarum? Historia recens facta est in rebus athleticis gestis in collegio. Mutitum idolum--ascendens stella--ortum est, lusor quem omnes agnoverunt. Hic lusor potuit frui egregia opportunitate in Bostoniensi Collegio, et verum incitamen-tum in ludum pilae pedalis inseruit. Prudentia eius in colludendo cum caterva, et eius executiones egregiae in campo identidem non modo inspiraverunt collutores eius, sed etiam commoverunt omnes qui ludum pilae pedalis in collegio secuti sunt.

Douglius Fluticus, decus Newtoni in Massachusettionibus (domus Bostoniensis Collegii Aquilarum), hic dignus vir est. Fluticus qui hoc anno victor Heisviri Tropaei erat, speciem deliciarum adolescentis habet. Sed quando adoleverit, et suus ludus maturerit, certe hic victor laudabitur a multis populis diversis. Gravius, Fluticus habet tantas sollertias et tantum animum ut continuet curriculum suum apud Novi Ierse Ducis in Unitarum Civitatum Pilae Pedalis Foedo (UCPPF).

Flutici salarium est apud maxima salaria quae unquam oblata sunt in professionalibus ludis: VII decies centena milia dollarum pro pacto in quo manebit quinque annos.

Douglis Flutico professionalis quadranti-a-tergo in campo, ludus pilae pedalis certe erit actuosissima in futurum.

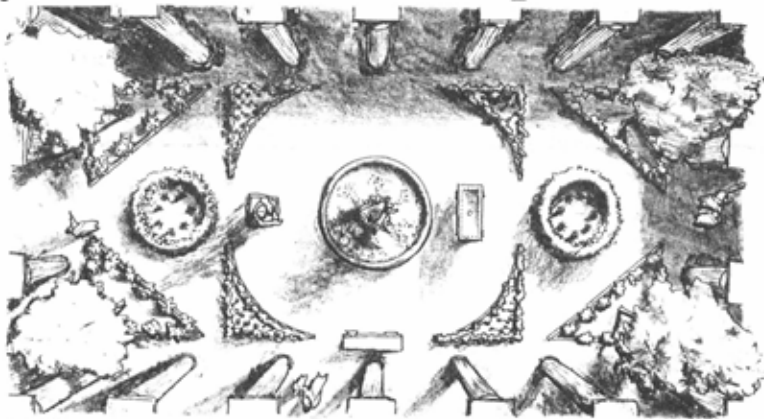
by Susan McClenathan, Grade 12, Latin 3-Regents
a student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

The Peristyle Garden in Pompeii

(Based on an article entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Roman House Plant" by Aubrey Menen in *Horticulture*, Vol. LV, No. 12.)

Although the Romans mastered the art of a well-cultivated peristyle garden, the idea was not original. Show-case gardens can, in fact, be traced back to Nebuchadnezzar. The Persian kings copied the art from him, and Alexander the Great seems to have brought it from Persia to Babylon, a city which adopted the art so thoroughly that it became famous as the City of Hanging Gardens. Subsequently, decorative garden-ing became a mark of Middle Eastern royalty.

The Greek kings who took over Alexander's empire also insisted on having gardens to show their high breeding. Thus the love of Nature had begun, but--and this is to be noted--as a status symbol.



LEE DEJANO

As for the Romans, they conquered Greece and were in turn over-shelmed by the art and culture of their foes. Suddenly the Greek language and way of life became fashionable in Rome--loving Nature via well-kept indoor gardens became the thing. This Greek influence even permeated life in the colonies and provinces. It especially influenced such cities as Pompeii where there was a concentration of nouveau riche businessmen anxious to give the impression of culture and high breeding.

When the Greek fashion swept Pompeii, peristyles were added to atrium houses. The design of the garden became an art unto itself. As the Greeks were fond of saying, "Man is the measure of all things." Thus the garden must not overwhelm the owner. It must be neat and disciplined. The arrangements of flower beds, fountains and statues must be geometrical.

Flowers to be seen in the Pompeian peristyle included what we would call "wild" roses, lilies, violets and such shrubs as oleanders and cypresses, trimmed low. Ivy and laurel abounded. Along the edges of the geometrical plots were wild flowers of all varieties, preferably perennials.

While the Roman loved his peristyle garden, he did not love gardening--thus the need for a new breed of skilled slave, the Topiarius. Skillful slaves, it should be realized, were as expensive a luxury as automobiles are today, and the Topiarius was much coveted. Just as the Latin word "topia" means a fresco which depicts a landscape, so the Topiarius could be considered a landscape architect. His task was to fashion a garden which, when seen between the peristyle columns, looked like a piece of Nature mastered and brought indoors.

To our modern eyes it is very regimented Nature that we see. But the Romans, after all, did regiment the whole ancient world.



Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianapolis Avenue
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(317) 255-6589

TO ADDRESSEE OR CURRENT TEACHER OF LATIN:

LATIN: YOUR BEST EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT

WORD SEARCH

by Jim Rumreich, Latin IV,
Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN

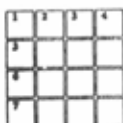
THE REHEIO

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ACHILLES REHEIO REHEIO
HECTOR REHEIO REHEIO
VERGIL REHEIO REHEIO
REHEIO REHEIO REHEIO

LATIN CROSS WORD PUZZLES

By Roland G. Kent, and
Mr. C. R. J. Scott,
University of Pennsylvania



- I**
HORIZONTAL (=across)
1. To Romulus' brother
5. Shores (acc.)
6. Romulus' father
7. A continent
- VERTICAL (=downwards)**
1. The capital of the world
2. Thou wast
3. On the sea
4. Bones
- II**
HORIZONTAL
1. For the foot
5. Small
6. Wait!
7. Altar (acc.)
- VERTICAL**
1. Apples
2. I shall be eaten
3. Gifts
4. I might go

VERUMNE AN FALSUM EST?

by Eugene Romanosky
Seton Catholic H.S.,
Binghamton, New York

- Roman law forbade the torture of slave witnesses.
- The Roman theater was less popular than the circuses and the amphitheater.
- The most common religions among Roman upper classes were Epicureanism and Agnosticism.
- Saturnalia parties resembled our New Year's Eve parties more than Christmas parties.
- Wealthy Romans spent most of their time in the city.
- The Temple of Apollo in Rome was located on the Palatine Hill.
- Augustus Caesar ruled from A.D. 117 to 138.
- Kissing was uncommon among the Romans.
- Insulae were large tene-ment blocks.
- Confarreatio was the simplest form of Roman marriage ceremony.

LEGIONNAIRE UNIFORM & WEAPONS

(based on an idea submitted by Alex
Schultz, Latin III, Carmel H.S., IN)

Insert the letter of the term that
correctly identifies the parts of the
legionnaire diagram.

- A. Balteus E. Lorica I. Scutum
B. Caligae F. Gladius J. Sicca
C. Cassis G. Pilum K. Tunica
D. Cingulum H. Sagum L. Vagina



X DISCI SUMMI

ET

AUCTORES EORUM

- NON POSSUM PUGNARE HUNC SENSUM
Chicagoniensis
- CALOR INEST
Glennus freius
- MATERIA PUELLA
Mea Domina
- CALIFORNIAE PUELLAE
David Leus Rothus
- PLUS UNA NOCTE
Philippus Collinus
- SERO EST PRO DICENDO "VALE"
Julianus Lennoniensis
- NEGLEGENS SUSURRUS
Whamus
- AMATRIX
Minima Maria
- PRIVATA SALTARIX
Minima Versatrix
- RELAXA
Franciscus Adit Aquifolium-lignum

FAMOUS LATIN EXPRESSIONS STILL USED TODAY

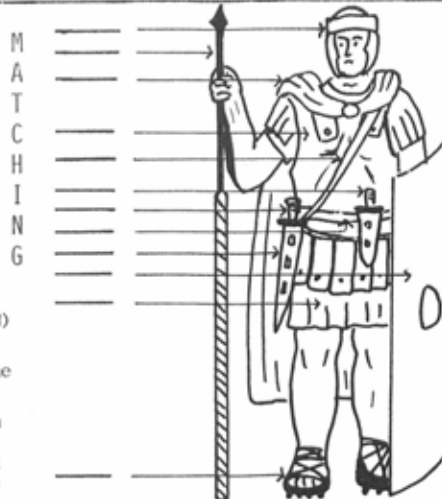
by Alex Schultz, Latin III, Carmel H.S., IN

CHOOSE THE CORRECT LATIN WORD TO COMPLETE EACH
EXPRESSION, AND THEN TRANSLATE THE EXPRESSION.

- Nota _____
- Bona _____
- Ad _____
- Meum et _____
- Terra _____
- Aqua _____
- Roma _____
- Laborare est _____

- humanum est.
- Dira _____
- mediocritas _____
- Rara _____
- Ars _____, vita _____
- caeca est.

AETERNA ERRARE NECESSITAS
AUREA FIDE ORARE
AVIS FIRMA PURA
BENE FORTUNA SUM
BREVIS LONGA TUUM



SEMPORNIA

(by Vernon J. Meyer)

CLEMENTINA

My Darling Clementine

1. Pe-tens au-rum, ha-bi-ta-vit
Se-nex fos-sor ca-ver-nam;
Cle-men-ti-na fu-it no-men
Quod vo-ca-vit fi-li-am.
Le-vis fu-it sic-ut fa-ta;
Ar-ca pi-sci-um fe-cit
Sol-e-as com-mo-das, qui-bus
Pe-des su-os ves-ti-vit.

Chorus:

Cle-men-ti-na, Cle-men-ti-na,
Cle-men-ti-na si ca-ra,
Es per-di-ta in ae-ter-num,
Me-cum est mi-se-ri-a.

2. A-na-ti-cu-las e-dux-it
Ma-ne pri-ma ad a-quam;
Pro-pter la-pi-dem sub pe-de
Ce-ci-dit in ri-vu-lam.
Bul-las la-bi-is in a-qua
Cle-men-ti-na in-fla-vit;
Qui-a fu-i non na-ta-tor,
Cle-men-ti-na sub-mer-sit.

Chorus:

Cle-men-ti-na, Cle-men-ti-na,
Cle-men-ti-na si ca-ra,
Es per-di-ta in ae-ter-num,
Me-cum est mi-se-ri-a.

MYTHOLOGY MATCH

(Thanks to Bernard Szymczak, Anoka Sr.
H.S., Anoka, Minnesota.)

- Juno A. Greek king of the gods
- Jupiter B. God of the sea
- Minerva C. Household gods
- Apollo D. Hunting goddess
- Diana E. God of love
- Ceres F. Dawn goddess
- Venus G. Sun god
- Mercurius H. Messenger of the gods
- Phaethon I. Roman goddess of love
- Vesta J. God of fire
- Eris K. Greek queen of the gods
- Athena L. Roman queen of the gods
- Aphrodite M. Goddesses of vengeance
- Zeus N. Greek goddess of love
- Cupido O. God of beginnings
- Aurora P. Goddess of agriculture
- Discordia Q. Roman king of the gods
- Fortuna R. Roman goddess of wisdom
- Furiae S. Greek goddess of wisdom
- Janus T. Son of Apollo
- Lares & Penates U. Goddess of good luck
- Neptunus V. Greek goddess of discord
- Vulcanus W. Goddess of the hearth
- Hera X. Roman goddess of discord



Schola: Tunc et Nunc



THE FRIENDSHIP OF LATIN STUDENTS IS A TRADITION THAT DATES BACK TO ANCIENT ROME, AS IS SHOWN BY THE RELIEF CARVING ABOVE. THAT THIS FRIENDSHIP FLOURISHES TODAY IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE FOLLOWING POEM SUBMITTED BY MISSY TOCHTERMAN FOR THE LATIN II CLASS AT NOTRE DAME ACADEMY, MIDDLEBURG, VA. MISSY IS A STUDENT OF SR. PAULAMARIE.

Latin is fun
Even though we complain
Our teacher is great
But she thinks we're insane

We go in with a smile
Come out with a frown
Because we just took a test
And our grades sure went down

We loathe the days
We learn something new
Conjugating and declining
It's all so much to do

We concentrate on
Meanings, genders and case
We go so fast
It's like a race

A senior in our class
Goes by the name Jane
She thinks the underclassmen
Are a bit of a pain
(what does she know?)

Then there is Francine
From her questions we've learned
"Let's try" this or that
She is always concerned

We have ol' Sandy
That gets straight A's
I think from that we're
Supposed to learn
That studying does pay

There is a girl
She's really funny
Without her the class would not be
the same

She forgets what we learned two
days ago
Oh, Amy is her name

Also there is Brenda
Can you guess her favorite word?
It's nihil of course
Anything declinable would be absurd

Then there is Cass
She can tell quid from quod
How she does it
I don't know

Heather sits in the corner
And talks quite low
She might be quiet
But that Latin she sure does know

Teri is probably
The quietest in the class
But with flying colors
That girls does pass

Sometimes we are silly
A few times serious
One day we'll drive
Sister Paulamarie quite delirious

We can't be that bad
We can prove that to you
After all--
Aren't we in Latin II?

The Aeneid: pars VII



This introduction to The Aeneid will be presented in a total of 8 parts and will cover the 1st book. It has been written especially for this Newsletter by Sister Michael Louise, Oldenburg, Indiana.

(Part VI ended with Mercury being sent to Carthage to prepare Dido for Aeneas.)

Dutiful Aeneas left camp at daybreak with Achates to survey the territory to which the storm had driven them. His ships were carefully concealed beneath the overhanging rock. Suddenly they are not alone. A young maiden, in the guise of a huntress with hair blowing loosely in the breeze and her flowing robes gathered in a knot, meets them and asks, "Have you seen any of my companions who have wandered away?" This was the meeting of Aeneas with Venus, but Aeneas did not recognize his mother. He imagines her to be a goddess, but which one? Perhaps the sister of Apollo, Diana, the moon goddess. He continues, "Explain to me where we are in this strange country. We wander here unfamiliar with this region and its inhabitants, we, driven to this shore by the tempest and the mighty waves

(...ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti)."

When Aeneas promises to offer a sacrifice in her honor as a goddess, Venus answers, "I do not think myself deserving of such great honor. You have reached the city of Carthage, whose boundaries are the Libyan nation invincible in war." Then she tells the story of Dido, the Queen of Carthage who, as a fugitive from Tyre, founded the new Tyre or Carthage to escape the cruelty of her own tyrannical brother. "Dux femina facti--The leader of the exploit was a woman."

It is now the maiden's turn to question the identity of the stranger. To which he replies, "O goddess, if I should relate my story in its entirety, before I should finish, evening would bring the day to an end, closing the gate of Hades, Olympus, the abode of the gods and goddesses."

In eleven lines Aeneas gives a very brief but concise summary of his life. He speaks of himself: "Sum pius Aeneas..." -- loyal or devoted to the gods, to his family and to his country. In his flight from the enemy at the gates of Troy, scarcely seven of his ships survived the fierce onslaught of the elements. The huntress replies, "Whoever you are, I do not believe you are hateful to the gods. Your ships will be restored to you. Just follow the path and you will reach the palace of the Queen."

As she turned away, her flowing robes fell down to her ankles, and from her hair emanated the fragrance of ambrosia. To address a mortal, it was necessary for a god or goddess to take on a mortal shape. That is why Venus assumed the disguise of a huntress. Aeneas recognized his mother too late; she had now disappeared. He calls her in vain, "Why have you been so cruel in deceiving me again?"

ATTENTION TEACHERS WHO HAVE BEEN WANTING TO ATTEND A LATIN WEEKENDER CONFERENCE

Pompeiiiana, Inc. will be hosting a special Latin Weekender Conference in Indianapolis on the weekend of April 26-28, 1985, for the Indiana Classical Conference. Participants will be high school and college level teachers of Latin from throughout Indiana.

Because there may be a few openings at this conference, teachers from out of state are being invited to attend if they act quickly. The cost of this conference (including 2 nights lodging, five fabulous meals and all conference expenses) is only \$50 per person. Travel to and from Indy would, of course, be the participant's responsibility.

If you have been wanting to attend one of these unique conferences, please call (317) 255-0589 in the evening to check on which vacancies are still open. A spot will be reserved for you, and registration materials will be sent.

THIRD YEAR LATIN STUDENTS PEN ORIGINAL LATIN POETRY

Mrs. Margaret Curran's Latin III-Regents class was recently challenged to write original poetry and convert it into Latin. Two samples of the outstanding work of this group are given below along with the original English poems.

LUDUS

Mollis pila est stimulans.
Multa clava est potens.
Is est ieiunius ludus.
Iudere est satisfaciens.
Campus-ludus quoque est locus.
Is est studiosus ludus.
Captus esse pilam,
Corbis-pila simulat mollem pilam.
Icio longissime pilam.
Excitatum est ludi nomen.

by Jill Franke, grade 12
Latin 3-Regents

A GAME

Softball is exciting.
The bat is very powerful.
It is a fast game.
To play it is satisfying.
Field hockey is also fun.
It is an interesting game.
To be about to catch a ball,
Basketball is similar to softball.
I hit the ball far.
Excitement is the name of the game.

COMICUS

Comicus, studiosus, locus pro omnibus aetatibus
Bene frui et iocularis
Iucundus et interdum insolitus
Pretium pecuniae et diuturnus perennis
Ephemeris, liber libellus
Admiratio, arbitror de gravitate
Interdum negotium cum veritate
Aliud negotium cum commento mundo
Aliqui ipsi rari et pretiosi
Comicus, studiosus, locus pro omnibus aetatibus.

by Eric Cyserman, grade 11
Latin 3-Regents

COMICS

Comics, interesting, fun for all ages
Quite enjoyable and funny
Pleasant and sometimes unusual
Worth money and long-lasting
Magazine, book, newspaper
I wonder and think about the seriousness
Comics, occasionally deal with real life
Others deal with the fictional world
Some are especially rare and valuable
Comics, interesting, fun for all ages.



LATIN-BASED CROSSWORD PUZZLES

Inside Your World of Words, Don Wilson. Contains 100 units on Latin prefixes and roots. Order from Universal Books 11737 Amherst Ct., Plymouth, MI 48170 \$12.75 + shipping & handling.

TABERNA VIDENDA EST

Now open for inspection, Livia's Lucerna Shop. We make, sell and repair all types. Close out sale of Saturnalia candelae. Oleum, cera, all accessories, including new bronze candelabra. Herculaneo.

classified ads

NOS PAENITET

Pompeiiiana is sorry to announce that it is now sold out of Ancient Roman Feasts & Recipes.

POMPEIIANA was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1976 as a National not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the Secondary School Level.

THE POMPEIIANA NEWSLETTER is published monthly during the school year by Pompeiiiana, Inc., 6026 Indianapolis Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220. Articles for publication should be submitted to Patte Owings, Editor. Art should be submitted in black felt pen on white paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are \$2.50 per year for students, \$10 per year for adults or libraries.

AUXILIO OPUS EST!

Lost. One large saccus, in the vicinity of the Palatine Hill and Nova Barcino Via. Contains life-saving medicina from the priest of Aesculapius. If found, see Victor Melius, the Tessallatus Vir.

VIDE POMPEIOS DOMI

20 postcards featuring the ruins and reconstructions of Pompeii. Imported from Italy--all in beautiful color. Use for class prizes or correspondence. \$3.00 includes postage! Order from Pompeiiiana, Inc. while supplies last.

ROME OR BUST



EUGENE BOZE, HEIDI DONAT AND LAURA MCLEAN
WASH CARS TO EARN MONEY TO TRAVEL TO ITALY.
When the results from the National Latin Exam are tallied each year, why is it that Buena Vista, AZ, receives more awards than any other high school in the nation?

The answer to this question lies in the determination of the students as shown in their current drive to raise \$23,500 so the juniors in 3rd year Latin can travel to Italy this June.

It also lies in the fact that the outstanding Latin program at the high school is conducted by Augustus J. "Gus" Bock and Steve Krebs, both Fulbright scholars to the American Academy in Rome and the Vergilian Society at Cumae, Italy. These dedicated men bring to their classrooms an ardor and passion for the Classics that spells enthusiasm and translates into student motivation. They not only teach Latin in their classes, but also Roman history, mythology, Roman life and customs, and they place special emphasis on building English vocabulary.

The major goal of Buena's Latin program is success--success for the student; to have each and every Latin student come to enjoy the thrill of learning and discovery, and academic achievement through the pursuit of excellence.



TIBERIUS (REXIT A.D. 14-37)

TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO: THE MAN IN CHARGE OF ROME WHEN CHRIST WAS CRUCIFIED.

This rare statue showing the Emperor Tiberius dressed for a religious sacrifice comes from Aquileia in Italy. Tiberius was the son of Livia and Tiberius Claudius Nero. When Livia married Caesar Augustus, Tiberius was adopted, and through a process of elimination engineered by Livia, he became the only possible successor to Augustus. He ruled the empire from A.D. 14 to 37, when he died at Capri, perhaps with the help of his successor.

From 20 B.C. until A.D. 14 Tiberius led military campaigns and governed provinces throughout Armenia, Gaul and Germany. At his mother's bidding, he divorced his wife Vipsania and married Augustus' daughter Julia. As emperor he continued Augustus' policies, except that he drastically cut such luxuries as public shows. By doing so, and by reforming the tax situation in the provinces he greatly improved the finances of the government. Unfortunately, these very reforms made Tiberius extremely unpopular in Rome, and consequently he retired to the Isle of Capri and ruled through his chief aid, Sejanus. When Tiberius became suspicious that Sejanus was undermining his rule, he had him killed in A.D. 37. Pontius Pilatus was procurator of Judaea for Tiberius at the time Christ was crucified.

Cooking with Claudia

FUNGI AGRIPPINEI

Salvete, amici! Now that spring is finally here, why not try this tasty vegetable dish, Mushrooms Agrippina.

Agrippina, anxious to have her son Nero become emperor, served this dish to her Uncle Claudius (whom she had married so her son Nero would be next in line for the emperorship) to hasten the end of his reign.

Since mushrooms were Claudius' favorite dish, he ate them without noting what variety of mushroom was used. One day later Nero was proclaimed Emperor of Rome.

This recipe is quite safe and quite delicious provided that safe mushrooms are used in it.

Rx

5 cups of quartered mushrooms	1 ounce honey
1/4 tsp ground pepper	1/4 cup liquamen (basically anchovy juice; cf. Vol X No. 7)
1 celery leaf chopped	

Clean the mushrooms and cut them into quarters. Place them in a sauce pan and add the remaining ingredients. Simmer the mushrooms--tossing lightly--for 5 minutes or until tender. Serve accompanied with ground pepper and salt. Serves 4.

BONUM APETITUM!

ROME'S POPULATION EXPLOSION AND HOUSING SHORTAGES

In 85 B.C. approximately 463,000 people lived in ancient Rome, but by 5 B.C. this number had more than doubled, and the population topped 1,000,000. Because there were no effective means of mass transportation, all these people lived bunched together in as small an area as possible--i.e. Rome grew vertically, not laterally.

A census taken in the late 1st century B.C. showed that there were 1,700 domus (large homes or mansions), each occupied by the owner and his family and as many as 40 slaves. There were 46,000 insulae (apartment houses) which averaged 5 to 6 flats each. These insulae would have been built taller had Augustus not banned apartment buildings of more than six floors because they were too dangerous. Each flat housed 6 or more people, and many renters sublet rooms to meet the need for additional income and the demands of renters. It is estimated that there were 26 apartment houses for every private domus in Rome.

BUDDING GENIUS

1. A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum is based upon the comedies of _____.
2. In what two cases is the supine used?
3. _____ and _____ were the two main streets of a Roman camp.
4. Give the name of the famous sewer in Rome.
5. The stage area of a Roman theater is called the _____.
6. Which Greek writer seems to have been the first to use Deus ex Machina in one of his plays?
7. What are the traditional years for Rome's rule by kings?
8. _____ was the author of De Rerum Naturae.
9. The most renowned city-state in Attica was _____.
10. How many days does the Iliad's action span?
11. Give the Latin source and its meaning for the English word "resupination."
12. The only extant Greek trilogy of Aeschylus is _____.

How Well Did You Read?

1. How many of Aeneas' ships survived the storm?
2. Who used "arca piscium" for sandals?
3. Who was Tiberius' mother?
4. What does a Topiarius do?
5. Who was Agrippina's son?
6. What modern sport is "mollis pila"?
7. What is the Latin name for a dagger?
8. What construction limit did Augustus impose on insulae?
9. What is the length of Doug Flutie's contract?
10. What modern sport is "corbis-pila"?
11. What modern singer could be called "Minima Versatrix"?
12. Students from which school annually earn more National Latin Exam awards than most other schools?
13. What is the first word of the famous Latin expression that ends with "firma"?

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(This sheet of answers / solutions is mailed with each bulk subscription sent in care of a teacher. Copies will also be sent to individual adult members on request)

Top Ten

1. Can't Fight This Feeling
REO Speedwagon
2. The Heat is On
Glen Frey
3. Material Girl
Madonna
4. California Girls
David Lee Roth
5. One More Night
Phil Collins
6. Too Late for Goodbyes
Julian Lennon
7. Careless Whisper
Wham
8. Lover Girl
Teena Marie
9. Private Dancer
Tina Turner
10. Relax
Frankie Goes to Hollywood

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Seven
2. Clementine
3. Livia
4. Landscape Engineer
5. Nero
6. Soft ball
7. Sicca
8. Six stories
9. Five years
10. Basketball
11. Tina Turner
12. Buena H.S.
13. Terra

LEGIONNAIRE

C
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. . . . . C . . . . .
. . . . . A . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . .

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BUDDING GENIUS

1. Plautus
2. Accusative & Ablative
3. Decumanus and Cardo
4. Cloaca Maxima
5. Proscenium
6. Euripides
7. 753 - 509 B.C.
8. Lucretius
9. Athens
10. 47 days
11. "resupinatus"--to bend backwards
12. Oresteia

TRUE OR FALSE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T |
| 2. T | 7. F |
| 3. T | 8. F |
| 4. T | 9. T |
| 5. F | 10. F |

CROSS WORD PUZZLES

1	2
R E M O	P E D I
O R A S	O D O R
M A R S	M A N E
A S I A	A R A M

MYTHOLOGY MATCH

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. L | 9. T | 17. X |
| 2. Q | 10. W | 18. U |
| 3. R | 11. V | 19. M |
| 4. G | 12. S | 20. O |
| 5. D | 13. N | 21. C |
| 6. P | 14. A | 22. B |
| 7. I | 15. E | 23. J |
| 8. H | 16. F | 24. K |