



Guiliemus "Humilis" Cosbius, Ed. D.

His diebus Guiliemus Cosbius plurimis videtur comoedus maxime egregius et "calidissimus" in America. Non, autem, factus est comoedus optimus post unam noctem. Oportuit eum laborare multos annos ut frueretur prosperis rebus et maxima pecunia.

Quando Guiliemus erat iuvenis, habitabat Philadelphiæ et habebat amicum qui nominabatur "Caligula." "Caligula" dedit Guiliemo hoc consilium bonum: "Tibi fide! Numquam sequere turbam!" Quia Guiliemus erat comoedus niger, non facile erat memoria tenere hoc consilium. Multi spectatores in cauponis A.D. MCMLX cupiverunt audire iocos "nigros" et contumelias de nigris, sed Guiliemus negabat hos recitare. Guiliemus solum recitabat iocos de rebus quæ communes erat omnibus--et albis et nigris.

Oportebat Guiliemum contendere multos annos donec spectatores eum acceperunt. Nunc plurimis placet. Habet spectaculum suum in televisione, tenet duas domos, et accipit multam pecuniam pro labore suo.

Guiliemus Cosbius, autem, non semper laborat. Habet uxorem nominatam Camillam, et V liberos--IV filias et I filium. Horis liberis Guiliemo placet studere. Guiliemus Cosbius, mirabile dictu, est Doctus Educationis! Quoque ei placet itinera facere per Europam, et ei multum placet amicis suis auxilium dare.

Guiliemus Cosbius vero est comoedus--et homo--maxime egregius!

The Sound of Ancient Music

(Special thanks to Mr. Larry Marcus, a student of Classical Greek at Butler University in Indianapolis for bringing this recording to our attention.)

If, like many others, you believe 1) that ancient Greeks and Romans made no musical notations, 2) that they basically used 3 or 4 simple instruments, 3) that no playable reproductions of their instruments have been made, and 4) that consequently we have no idea how their music may have sounded, you will be pleased to learn of a record entitled *Musique de la Grece Antique* produced by Harmonia Mundi in France (HM1015: HNS8) and available in the U.S.A. from Andre Perrault, P.O. Box 8510, Virginia Beach, VA 23454 (800) 835-2400.



United for the first time on this record are the rare fragments of music which have come down to us from Ancient Greece. These are the few fragments of ancient musical notations that were preserved on papyri and marbles and on other documents copied during the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and the Baroque era.

Ancient Greek music employed two systems of notation: one instrumental, comprised of 15 distinct signs probably derived from an archaic alphabet, and the other vocal, based on the 24 letters of the Ionic alphabet. There are even very rare graphic indications of rhythm that can be found in the Epitaph of Seikilos and on some inscriptions.

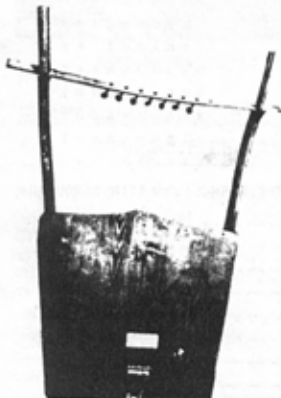
Taking this information, and reconstructing authentic ancient string, wind and percussion instruments, the producers have recorded the hauntingly beautiful sounds of ancient music that accompanied every occasion and formed an integral part of daily life.

Perhaps the complexity and variety of ancient instruments can be suggested by the following discussion based on a dictionary of over 50 ancient musical instruments that is included with the recording.



Pair of small bronze cymbals (cymbalum)

Ancient musicians had available to them such instruments as castanets (ASKAROS), bag-pipes (ASKAULES), flute-like wind instruments (AULOS) in a variety of lengths and shapes, with a great variety of lateral finger holes, some of which were intended to be played in pairs and held on the head with a leather strap, turtle-cymbals (CYMBALA), hammer-struck gongs (DISCOS), stringed instruments with three strings and a neck similar to a lute (TRICHORDON), with four strings designed to be plucked with a feather (KINDAPSOS), with seven strings and wooden sound boxes (KITHARA), with eleven strings and ten intervals (HENDEKACHORDON), with nine strings (ENNEACHORDON), with 20 strings tuned in pairs with each sounding the octave of the other (MEGADIS), and forty stringed instruments designed to be rested on the knee and to be plucked by hand (EPIGONEION), water organs (HYRAULIKON), tambourines (ROPTRON), straight trumpets (SALPINX), metal rattles with small metal discs (SEISTRON or SISTRUM), Pan or shepherd's pipes (SYRINX), two-membraned hand drums (TYMPANON), wooden percussion instruments in the form of a small ladder (XYLOPHONON) and even shoe cleats to tap time (KROUPEZION).



KITHARA



Bronze rattle (sistrum)



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- I. PROH, SHIELA
Parati pro Mundo
- II. PECUNIA PRO NIHILO
Dirae Angustiae
- III. ACCIPE ME
Hahae
- IV. SERVARE OMNEM AMOREM
MEUM PRO TE
—Whitneus Houstonis
- V. AMATOR PRO TEMPORE
Stephanus Mirandus
- VI. SOLITARIA VETULA NOX
Micus Iagger et
David Bovius
- VII. SALTARE IN VIA
Ioannis C.
Mellencastra
- VIII. FOVETE
Frigidus et caterva
- IX. MIAMIENSIS VITI MUSICA
Ian Malleus
- X. TE VESTIRE
Mea Domina



CLOTHES AND JEWELRY

(By Alex Schultz, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN)

- shirt
- hide coat
- belt
- gloves
- ring
- sandals
- stockings
- earring
- tunic
- scarf
- pin
- dress
- fur
- bracelet
- necklace
- toga
- pendant
- jewelry
- cloak

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A vellus | K crepidula |
| B acus | L anulus |
| C toga | M caligae |
| D subucula | N manicae |
| E inaurae | O gemmae |
| F lacerna | P tibiale |
| G stalagnium | Q cingulum |
| H armilla | R tunica |
| I pellis | S monile |
| J vestis | T fascia |

PER SATURAM (Use Latin words!)

(Submitted by Nan Barnes, Cris Griswold and Kris Harbour, Latin II students of Jim Goodwin, Old Saybrook High School, Old Saybrook, CT.)

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

S I S T E

P C D L A P

P I A N I Q

R E T R A S

WHAT THE COWBOY'S RELATIVE BECAME THE HORSE SHE RODE.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

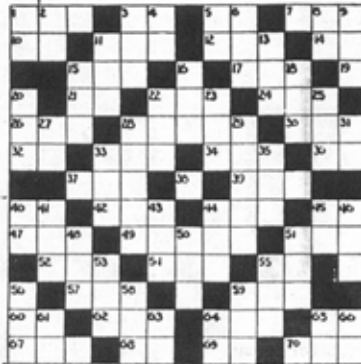
Answer here: ○○○○

QUIS EST QUIS?

(Submitted by Kristi Wood, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN)

- | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|
| A. Son of Telenon | _____ | Aglauros |
| B. Wife of Tiberius | _____ | Agrippa |
| C. Daughter of Lycaon (King of Arcadia) | _____ | Agrippina |
| D. Daughter of Cecrops | _____ | Ajax |
| E. Father of Anchises | _____ | Alcides |
| F. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione | _____ | Alcimedea |
| G. King of Argos (father of 50 daughters) | _____ | Calliope |
| H. Son-in-law of Augustus | _____ | Callisto |
| I. Muse of Epic Poetry | _____ | Calyppo |
| J. Nymph chased by Apollo and changed into a laurel tree | _____ | Capys |
| K. Wife of Aeson | _____ | Demasus |
| L. (Nymph) Daughter of Atlas | _____ | Daphne |
| M. Hercules | _____ | Electra |

AENIGMA VERBORUM TRANSVERSORUM LATINUM



TRANSVERSUM

- 1. he, she, it is
- 3. about
- 5. and
- 7. but
- 10. diphthong in "battle"
- 11. light
- 12. I am
- 14. you
- 15. law
- 17. delay (base)
- 19. Roman num. for 1,000
- 21. I go
- 22. truly!
- 24. subj. of est
- 26. interj. aha
- 28. of a cottage
- 30. under
- 32. voc. of meus
- 33. heart
- 34. stream (base)
- 35. hurrah!

- 37. 1st 3 letters of head
- 38. Roman num. for 500
- 39. dinner (base)
- 40. or (questions)
- 42. but if
- 44. son (1st 3)
- 45. Latin ? mark
- 47. perf. base of do
- 49. I listen to
- 51. doctor (1st 3)
- 52. why
- 54. custom
- 55. sign of imperf.
- 57. as
- 59. rich
- 60. you are
- 62. I stand
- 64. within
- 65. fem. pl. ending
- 67. air
- 68. this
- 69. Rom. num. 4
- 70. of itself

(From a book of Latin cross word puzzles published by Yale Book Co., Toronto, Canada.)



SEARCH FOR CLASSICAL IDENTITIES

(Submitted by Kristi Wood, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN)

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|
| Abas | Aeneas | Brutus |
| Acastus | Aeson | Cacus |
| Accius | Agamemnon | Cadmus |
| Acestes | Agenor | Calais |
| Achaemenes | Bacchus | Calchas |
| Achilles | Bellerophon | Daedalus |
| Acidalia | Bellona | Dane |
| Acis | Belus | Echo |
| Adrastus | Bona Dea | |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. First king of Persia | N. Son of Boreas & Orithyia |
| B. Roman goddess of war | O. Roman tragic poet |
| C. Venus | P. God of wine |
| D. Son of Vulcan | Q. King Agenor's son |
| E. Father of Jason | R. King of Argos |
| F. Grandfather of Perseus | S. Perseus' mother |
| G. Son of Belus | T. Venus & Anchises' son |
| H. Julius Caesar's "friend" | U. Dido's father |
| I. Son of Pelias | V. Chastity/fertility goddess |
| J. Greek prophet at Troy | W. Son of Faunus |
| K. Son of Peleus & Thetis | X. Labyrinth builder |
| L. Nymph changed by Hera into an echo | Y. Rider of Pegasus |
| M. King of Mycenae | Z. Mythical king of Sicily |



(Because of the patriotism of November--Election, Veterans' and Thanksgiving Day--Sempronia offers this American favorite:)

TE CANO, PATRIA

Te cano, Patria, candida, libera, te referet portus et exulum, et tumulus senum; libera montium, vox resonet.

Tutor es unicus, unus avum deus! Laudo libens. Patria luceat, libera fulgeat, vis tua maniat, omnipotens!

TROJAN FAMILY TREE

(Submitted by Alex Schultz, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN)

- 1. Hector's wife _____
- 2. The son of Venus and Anchises _____
- 3. One wife of Paris _____
- 4. Son of Batea _____
- 5. One daughter of Laomedon _____
- 6. Hecuba's husband _____
- 7. The woman who started the line _____
- 8. The wife of Tros _____
- 9. Andromache's son _____
- 10. Aurora is married to _____
- 11. One daughter of Hesione _____

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. Aurora | G. Aeneas |
| B. Oenone | H. Tithonus |
| C. Cassandra | I. Erichthonius |
| D. Andromache | J. Priam |
| E. Astyanax | K. Electra (a Pleiad) |
| F. Callirrhoe | |

LATIN PLURALS IN ENGLISH

(Submitted by Jory Kalsbeek, Latin II, Covenant H.S., Grand Rapids, MI)

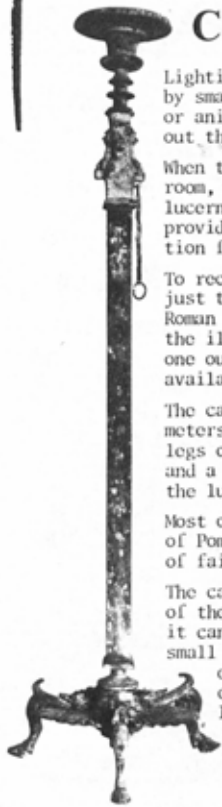
I. FIND THE WORDS IN THE PUZZLE

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. alumnae | axtumorebi |
| 2. memoranda | lugicedxan |
| 3. indices | umemoranda |
| 4. insignia | ncediapxau |
| 5. bases | naimesabel |
| 6. data | alumniplus |
| 7. appendices | epanprnaeg |
| 8. alumni | dipaapinde |
| 9. genera | ingeneraen |
| 10. axes | csnindices |
| | mindedxgn |
| | bgaxbaidmi |
| | anapxtacas |
| | uigepaxeel |
| | taxcibases |

II. WRITE THEIR ENGLISH/LATIN SINGULARS

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Efficiamus Aliquid Romanum Candelabrum Romanum



Lighting for Roman houses was provided primarily by small lucernae, lamps containing olive oil or animal fat that burned on wicks drawn out through an opening in the lamps' spouts.

When these lucernae were carried into a room, they were set on "candelabra" or lucerna stands. Raised in this way they provided a safe and fairly bright illumination for the room.

To recreate such a candelabrum one needs just to be given the general dimensions of Roman candelabra and encouraged to study the illustrations and attempt to construct one out of materials that they may have available to them.

The candelabra shown here average 1.2 meters high. They have in common three legs on which they rest (usually decorative) and a small platform on the top on which the lucerna was set.

Most of the candelabra found in the region of Pompeii were made of bronze and were of fairly simple design.

The candelabrum shown on the left is one of the more complex that has been found as it can be adjusted in height by fitting a small bronze pin, chained to the underside of the satyr's left "arm," into one of a series of holes spaced down the length of a sliding rod.

Historically such candelabra must have been originally used with candles. Candles, however, seem, in later Roman times, to be associated only with special holidays.



ANCIENT BOXING NOT A GENTLEMAN'S SPORT

This famous statue of the Greco-Roman BOXER dates from the first century B.C. and gives graphic evidence of the crude brutality associated with boxing in the classical world.

The athlete appears definitely "out of it" and bears the scars that come from fighting with other boxers equipped with the same "cesti" that are strapped to his forearms.

I suppose we could call the Roman cestus a boxing glove, but it would certainly not be allowed in any ring today. The heavy leather straps left the knuckles bare and held weighted pieces of metal with which the boxer would attempt to destroy his opponent.

A classic account of an ancient boxing match can be found in Book XXIII of the Iliad. It describes the fight between Epeios and Euryalos:

"The two men stepped forward girt into the ring and put up their hands. Then they fell to it with stout blows. You could hear their teeth gnashing, and the sweat poured from their bodies. Euryalos watched for an opening, but Epeios hit him on the jaw. He was knocked clean off his feet and lifted into the air. When he came down, his friends led him away, dragging his legs and spitting blood and drooping his head to one side."

CUPID'S NOTES

(Submitted by Phillip Barcio and Gideon Navarro, Chatard H.S. Indianapolis, IN)



In the part marked famous quotes in the book of Cupid's notes, It said, "I saw her dance with another guy But I can't let go and I don't know why."

That night I called her on the phone For fear of being left alone. I'd get her back. I didn't know how, But I couldn't let her leave me now.

At first we just small-talked for a while. I told bad jokes until she smiled. I asked her what it was all about, And we finally talked the problem out.

You'll find this little story of mine Written down on page 99 In the part marked famous quotes In the ever-growing book of Cupid's notes.

9TH NATIONAL CHARIATHON A SUCCESS

On October 12, 1985, Latin students from Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio took to the straightaway of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway for the running of the 9th National Chariathon for Latin.

If your school has never participated in the National Chariathon, make plans now to attend in 1986.

The 10th National Chariathon promises to be the largest ever and will receive extensive news coverage.

OFF THE LEASH

By W.B. Park



"Et tu Brute? Then sic 'em, Rex"

(Reprinted from the Indianapolis Star. Thanks to Greg Knipe, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN.)

CLASSIFIED ADS

SUPPLECTILES ANTIQUAE

For the finest in antique furnishings see Epidius in Ostia. Specializing in Attic and Ionic items. This month's unusual feature is a beautiful CLEPSYDRA used in Athens during the days of Socrates. Asking CCC denarii.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR STUDENTS OF LATIN

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ARCHITECTIS OPUS EST

Private contractor has been hired to build elaborate villa in Britain. Work should last several years. Special preference given to architect with experience in hypocaustics. See Papinianus, Basilica Iulia, Romae.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY IN OSTIA

VI story insula for sale. MMMM Denarii per annum profit. See Cn. Helvius, Ostiae.

NEWSLETTER CLASS SETS AVAILABLE

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Roga Me Aliquid

Dear Matrona,

I am a young boy, a praetextatus, and I am currently living at home with my family in a small rural town. I am completely happy here, but soon I shall have to leave and live in Milan in order to attend school.

I wish I could stay here and study, but we do not have any teacher in our town, and my father cannot afford to hire a private tutor to live with us just for me. Do you have any suggestions at all?

Confused in Comum.

Care Confuse,

I understand that you, and perhaps several of your friends, would prefer to live at home rather than to be sent to live and study in another town. If your father cannot afford a private tutor, suggest that your father present the situation to his Patronus the next time he visits during the salutatio. In fact, have your father take you along, and suggest to him that the other clients also attend the same salutatio with their children. If your father explains the situation to his Patronus and discusses the wisdom of keeping the local children at home rather than having so many people in the community spending so much money to send their children away to study, I am sure your father's Patronus will be willing to put up a good portion of the funds needed to hire teachers who would teach you and your friends in your home town. The Patronus will probably not want to provide all the money needed because this would make it look like he was controlling the education of the children in town. He will no doubt want your father and the fathers of your friends to supply a portion of the funding so that they have an interest in your education and some control of the teachers.

VISIT THE RETIREMENT HOME OF THE EMPEROR DIOCLETIAN

When the Roman Emperor Diocletian finished his reorganization of the Empire into twelve dioceses (each of which was controlled by a vicar), stabilized the economy with wage and price controls, and compelled the population to live in the districts in which they had registered during the last census, he retired on May 1, A.D. 305, and moved to what is now Dalmatia on the panoramic coast of Yugoslavia.

Anticipating his retirement (he was one of the few who ever left the job of emperor alive), he had had a beautiful retirement palace constructed in the land where he had grown up. The palace covered eight acres and was surrounded by a sixty-foot high wall.

When Diocletian did die, the palace became useless. Today it is nestled in the middle of the modern city Split. "Neither a ruin nor a restoration," according to Griffin Smith, Jr. who wrote a travel article on Dalmatia for *The Continental* (April, 1985, pp. 50-56), Diocletian's palace "is like no other place on earth. Over the years, refugees from barbarian invasions took sanctuary in its abandoned shell--carving up its corridors, partitioning its stately rooms, turning the immense structure to new uses."

Today Diocletian's palace is downtown Split. "Like ivy growing through a latticework, 15 centuries of human life have woven themselves into Diocletian's grandiose creation."

Cooking With Claudia

TOASTED NUT SPONGE
(*Patina Versatilis*)

A hungry (and wise) new arrival to Rome always headed straight for the nearest chef who could bake this unique nut and egg dish.

Ingredients

- 1/4 cup pine nuts
- 1/4 cup walnuts, shelled
- 1/4 cup blanched almonds
- 2 teaspoons honey
- 1 teaspoon salt and water
- 1/8 teaspoon ground pepper
- 1/4 cup milk
- 3 eggs, beaten
- 2 teaspoons white wine
- 4 teaspoons olive oil

1. Remove as much of the inner shell as possible from the walnuts. Spread the pine nuts, walnuts, and almonds on a cookie sheet and toast in a preheated 450° oven for five minutes, until lightly browned. Do not burn. Pound the toasted nuts in a mortar, or pulverize them in a blender.
2. Combine the ground nuts with the honey, pepper, milk, eggs, wine, salt, water and one teaspoon of the olive oil in a mixing bowl and blend very thoroughly.
3. Grease the bottom and sides of a nine-inch frying pan with the remaining one tablespoon olive oil. Pour the nut and egg mixture into the pan, and cover, and cook over medium heat for about ten minutes, until the custard has set.
4. Loosen the "turnover" from the bottom and sides of the pan and place upside-down on a flat serving dish. Divide into quarters.

Nota bene: Any combination of walnuts, pine nuts, almonds, or filberts may be used.

Serves 4



TROJAN WAR STILL A PUZZLE

There is a story that when little Heinrich Schliemann told his teacher that he personally believed the Trojan War was fact not fiction, he was told he was foolish and should not waste his time with such ideas. Later in life Schliemann set out to prove his theory.

He traveled to what is now Hissarlik, Turkey, and excavated a hill that he claimed was indeed Homer's Troy.

Today, although many now accept Schliemann's theory and even believe that the hill he excavated is Homer's Troy, many problems remain.

A major problem remaining is that a full century after Schliemann's discovery, NO ONE HAS FOUND ANY EVIDENCE THAT THE GREEKS EVER FOUGHT THERE.

Yes, a portion of Schliemann's "Troy" was destroyed at the time the Trojan War should have taken place--between 1260 and 1200 B.C.--but nothing has ever been found, not a single scrap--that points to who the destroyers were. Would you like to solve this puzzle?

BUDDING GENIUS

1. What did the Greek philosophers Epicurus, Democritus, and Leucippus have in common?
2. Who is the Roman author of the *Annales* written in the early 2nd century B.C.?
3. Who is notorious for saying "delenda est Carthago"?
4. Who was King Midas' father?
5. What famous twins captured the giant Talos who could make himself turn red hot?
6. What does the Latin abbreviation s.l.a.n. stand for in English?
7. From which Latin noun is the English word edifice derived?
8. How was the Rex Bibendi chosen at a convivium?
9. What is the literary term meaning a rhetorical exaggeration?
10. What does "molens volens" mean in English?
11. What famous revolt occurred between 73-71 B.C.?

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. What is a cestus?
2. What unusual Roman ruin can be seen in Split, Dalmatia?
3. What educational degree does Bill Cosby hold?
4. What was the usual height of a Roman candelabrum?
5. According to Matrona, who might help pay to hire school teachers for a town?
6. What is the main ingredient in Patina Versatilis?
7. How many strings did an Epigoneion have?
8. What does Cn. Helvius have for sale?
9. What important archaeological evidence has never been found at Hissarlik, Turkey (Troy)?
10. Who was Hector's wife?
11. What is a Sistrum?
12. What was the exact date of Diocletian's retirement?
13. How many children does Bill Cosby have?

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)

BUDDING GENIUS

1. The Atomic theory
2. Ennius
3. Cato the Elder
4. Gordius
5. Castor & Pollux
6. Without place, year or name
7. aedificium
8. by rolling dice
9. hyperbole
10. willy nilly
11. Spartacus'

- SINGLES**
1. *Oh, Sheila* - Ready for the World (MCA)
 2. *Money for Nothing* - Dire Straits (Warner Bros.)
 3. *Take on Me* - A-Ha (Warner Bros.)
 4. *Saving All My Love for You* - Whitney Houston (Arista)
 5. *Part-Time Lover* - Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
 6. *Lonely Ol' Night* - John Cougar Mellencamp (Riva)
 7. *Dancing in the Street* - Mick Jagger & David Bowie (EMI-America)
 8. *Cherish* - Kool & the Gang (De-Lite)
 9. *Miami Vice Theme* - Jan Hammer (MCA)
 10. *Dress You Up* - Madonna (Sire)

SEARCH FOR CLASSICAL IDENTITIES

(Submitted by Kristi Wood, Carmel H.S., Carmel, IN)

<u>F</u> Abas	<u>T</u> Aeneas	<u>H</u> Brutus
<u>I</u> Acastus	<u>E</u> Aeson	<u>D</u> Cacus
<u>O</u> Accius	<u>M</u> Agamemnon	<u>Q</u> Cadmus
<u>Z</u> Acastes	<u>G</u> Agenor	<u>N</u> Calais
<u>A</u> Achaemenes	<u>P</u> Bacchus	<u>J</u> Calchas
<u>K</u> Achilles	<u>Y</u> Bellerophon	<u>X</u> Daedalus
<u>C</u> Acidalia	<u>B</u> Bellona	<u>S</u> Danae
<u>W</u> Acis	<u>U</u> Belus	<u>L</u> Echo
<u>R</u> Adrastus	<u>V</u> Bona Dea	

PER SATURAM

e^stis
 o^ppida
 iⁿopia
 t^erras
 s^oror

HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

1. Roman boxing glove
2. Diocletian's retirement villa
3. Doctor of Education
4. 1.2 meters high
5. a patronus
6. nuts
7. 40
8. An insula in Ostia (apartment building)
9. Andromache
10. a bronze rattle
11. May 1, A.D. 305
12. 4 daughters, 1 son

TROJAN FAMILY TREE

1. Hector's wife D
2. The son of Venus and Anchises G
3. One wife of Paris B
4. Son of Batea I
5. One daughter of Laomedon A
6. Hecuba's husband J
7. The woman who started the line K
8. The wife of Tros F
9. Andromache's son E
10. Aurora is married to H
11. One daughter of Hesione C

LATIN PLURALS IN ENGLISH

a x t u m o r e b i
 l u g i c e d x a n
 u m e m o r a n d a
 m c e d i a p x a u
 n a i m e s a b e l
 a l u m n i g l u s
 e p a n p r n a e g
 d i t r a a p i n d e
 i n g e n e r a e n
 c s n i n d i c e s
 m i n d e d n x g n
 b g a x b a i d m i
 a n a p x t a c a s
 u i g e p a x e e l
 t a x c i b a s e s

Now write their English and Latin singulars

1. ALUMNA
2. MEMORANDUM
3. INDEX
4. INSIGNE
5. BASIS
6. DATIVUM
7. APPENDIX
8. ALUMNAVS
9. GENVS
10. AXIS

AENIGMA

Across: 1. est; 3. de; 5. et;

7. sed; 10. oe; 11. lux; 12. sum; 14. tu;
 15. lex; 17. mor; 19. M; 21. eo; 22. pol; 24.
 sit; 26. aha; 28. casae; 30. sub; 32. mi;
 33. cor; 34. riv; 36. io; 37. cap; 38. D; 39.
 cen; 40. an; 42. sin; 44. fil; 45. ne; 47. ded;
 49. audio; 51. med; 52. cur; 54. mos; 55.
 ba; 57. ceu; 59. dis; 60. es; 62. sto; 64. cis;
 65. ac; 67. aer; 68. is; 69. IV; 70. sui.

Down: 1. eo; 2. es; 3. dux; 4. ex; 5. es;

6. tum; 8. et; 9. dum; 11. leo; 13. mos;
 15. lea; 16. bos; 18. ris; 20. iam; 22. par;
 23. lar; 25. tui; 27. hi; 28. copia; 29. eicio;
 31. bo; 33. cas; 35. vel; 40. ad; 41. nec; 43.
 num; 44. fis; 45. ne; 46. edo; 48. duc; 50.
 dos; 51. mas; 53. res; 55. bis; 56. dea; 58.
 uti; 59. diu; 61. se; 63. os; 64. CI; 65. au;
 66. ei.

CLOTHES & JEWELRY

D	B
A	J
Q	I
N	H
L	S
K	C
P	G
E	O
R	F
T	

QUIS EST QUIS?

- D Aglauros
H Agrippa
B Agrippina
A Ajax
M Alcides
K Alcimede
I Calliope
C Callisto
L Calypso
E Capys
G Danaus
J Daphne
F Electra