The Fortieth Annual Vermont Latin Day
LUDI VERMONTENSES QUADRAGENSIMO ANNO CELEBRATI

Friday, April 8, 2016
VI ID. APR. MMXVI

The University of Vermont’s Patrick Gym
IN AULIS UNIVERSITATIS VIRIDIS MONTIS

Salve Festa Dies!
Congratulations to Nathalie Simon of Rice for winning first place and Jennie Brown of BFA for winning second place in the T-shirt design competition. Nathalie’s art will appear on the front and Jennie’s on the back of this year’s T-shirt. Honorable Mention goes to Jennie Brown of BFA, whose design appears on the cover of this packet. Congratulations to all! Prizes will be awarded at Latin Day.

拉丁日是星期五，四月八日，二零一六年

主题：SALVE FESTA DIES是一个庆祝罗马节日和节日的活动。参与学校将根据罗马文明选择相关的故事，按照先到先得的原则。请注意，截至三月十五日，以下内容被选中：

1. 铃木富田学院  初一节
2. 伯灵顿  莱格里亚
3. CVU  女神节
4. 杜德罗学院  阿姆巴尔瓦利亚
5. 哈伍德  圣诞节
6. 拉莫利尔  威斯利亚
7. 蒙彼利埃  罗马斗兽场
8. MMU  拉普拉利亚
9. 理士  阿里昂和海豚纪念
10. 南伯灵顿  酒神节

如果您的首选电子邮件地址已经更改，请发送您的新地址给Aaron Robinson at 802-656-3210，或Aaron.Robinson@uvm.edu，因为重要的信息和关于拉丁日的公告将通过电子邮件发送。

所有相关的信息也在线公布在这里：
http://www.uvm.edu/~classics/?Page=latindays/Latin_Day.html

请留意以下更改/提醒……

1) 点数将从所有超过四分钟的演出中扣除（这个限制不包括学校在上台和下台所需的一分钟—30秒上台，30秒下台）。裁判将使用秒表来计算演出时间。在您排练时，请确保您已经按照时间限制进行。

&
3) IF YOU HAVE A SCRIPT FOR YOUR SKIT, BE SURE TO GIVE IT TO THE JUDGES BEFORE YOU PERFORM. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED THAT YOU DO BRING COPIES OF YOUR SCRIPT FOR THE JUDGES, AS IT IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT TO HEAR STUDENT ACTORS FROM THE STAGE.

4) IN ORDER TO MAKE THE WINNING OF A BLUE RIBBON FOR THE SKIT MORE COMPETITIVE, WE ARE RAISING THE BAR: INSTEAD OF BEING AWARDED A BLUE FOR CUMULATIVE SKIT SCORES IN THE RANGE OF 30-40 POINTS, BLUES WILL NOW BE AWARDED ONLY FOR SCORES FALLING WITHIN THE RANGE OF 35-40.

5) MINI-PROBATIO: NO POINTS WILL BE AWARDED OR LOST FOR THE PRAECEO’S VERBAL RESPONSES TO MINI-PROBATIO QUESTIONS. A SCHOOL’S WRITTEN ANSWERS, HOWEVER, WILL BE GRADED AND MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A SCHOOL’S TOTAL POINTS. ALSO, OF THE 14 QUESTIONS A TOTAL OF 7 WILL BE DIRECTED AT BEGINNING LATIN STUDENTS (1ST AND 2ND YEARS). AS DECIDED AT THE FALL 2015 PLANNING MEETING, EACH SCHOOL’S DELEGATION WILL BREAK INTO GROUPS OF 10 FOR THIS EVENT, WITH EACH GROUP FILLING OUT A SEPARATE NUMBERED ANSWER SHEET. AT THE END OF THE EVENT, THE MAGISTRA WILL DRAW A NUMBER OUT OF A HAT TO DETERMINE WHICH SHEET WILL BE GRADED TO COUNT FOR THE SCHOOL. THUS EVERY GROUP HAS A STAKE IN THE EVENT, AS ANY ONE’S ANSWER SHEET MAY BE THE ONE CHOSEN BY LOT.

6) PLEASE ARRIVE ON TIME! EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE THEIR DISPLAYS SET UP, THEIR SKIT PROPS STASHED, AND BE IN THEIR SEATS AT 9:15 AM SHARP.

7) THERE WILL BE A RECITATION CONTEST AGAIN THIS YEAR (SEE INFRA)

8) AS AT THE PREVIOUS LATIN DAY, THE WINNER OF THE RECITATION CONTEST WILL BE GIVEN A LAUREL WREATH OF VICTORY AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO PERFORM HIS/HER WINNING RECITATION AT THE LATIN DAY AWARD CEREMONY.

9) AS DECIDED AT THE FALL 2015 PLANNING MEETING, THIS YEAR WE WILL ALSO HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL COSTUME CONTEST. AS FOR THE RECITATIO WINNER, THE PRIZE IS GLORY AND LAUREL.
**HORARIUM ET AGENDA**

**9:00-9:20 ~ ASSEMBLE** in Patrick Gym, including **REGISTRATION** at the Registration Desk with Aaron Robinson; **SET UP EXHIBITS** on the tables in Patrick Gym; **BRIEFING of the “Microphone Masters”** of each delegation with UVM student volunteer to learn how to use the stage sound equipment for the skits;

**9:20-9:40 ~ OPENING CEREMONIES**, including introduction of each delegation. When called upon, each delegation will stand, saying HIC SUMUS, and remain standing long enough to be judged for its COSTUMES (HABITUS). As in previous years, there will be a prize for the best costumes as a school. Schools can also prepare a short (30 second) “pep rally”-type rhythmic chant in Latin and perform it while standing when called. The use of props/banners/flags—even musical instruments—would also be effective.

Latin greetings and responses during the opening ceremonies are as follows:

**Magistra:** Salvete sodales omnes!
**Omnes:** Salve, magistra!
**Magistra:** Benigne accipimus vos omnes, discipuli discipulaeque, magistri magistraeque, sed primum volo me certam facere unde sitis. Ex ordine litterarum vos petam et salutabo: Delegatio “A” ubi estis?
**Omnis quaeque delegatio, in pedes surgens et habitus suas iudicibus monstrans:** Hic sumus.
**Magistra:** Nobis valde placet quod vos his in ludis fabulas de festis Romanis scaeniter monstrare vultis. Sed nunc volo introducere collegam meum, clarissimum magistrum Universitatis Viridis Montis, Dean William Falls.
**Omnes:** Salve!

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**Dean of UVM College of Arts and Sciences William Falls:** (brief welcome)
**Omnes:** Gratias tibi agimus!
**Magistra:** Gratias! Nunc volo introducere collegam meum, clarissimum collegam, Professor Emeritus Phil Ambrose.
**Omnes:** Salve!

**Professor Emeritus Phil Ambrose:** (address on the history of Vermont Latin Day on the occasion of its momentous 40th anniversary)
**Omnes:** Gratias tibi agimus!

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**9:40-9:45 ~ Sing Gaudeamus igitur** (text and music included in your folders)

**9:45-55 ~ SPECIAL AWARDS:** Largest Delegation, Highest Per Capita Enrollment, School Traveling the Farthest, CANE Writing Contest Vermont Winners, Largest Increase in Latin Enrollment, First Attendance at Latin Day
10:00-10:30 ~ **MAXI-PROBATIO** for **JUNIOR and SENIOR TEAMS** in the West Court of the Gym (see **Probatio Particulars**).

10:00-10:30 ~ **RECITATIO** in the Hall of Fame Room.

10:00-10:15 ~ **MINI-PROBATIO**: The Spectatores remain in the stands for a short *viva voce* Probatio, while the teams are participating in the Maxi-Probatio. **NOTE**: For the format of the Mini-Probatio, please see instructions included in this packet.

10:15-10:30 ~ **VIEWING THE DISPLAYS**: The Spectatores will have time for a short viewing of the Displays while the Probatio teams finish their work.

10:30-11:45 ~ **SKIT COMPETITION** on the main Gym stage. See special instructions about Skits, under **SCORING INFORMATION** (included in this packet). The UVM Goodrich Classical Club will start the skit competition with a short welcome.

11:45-11:55 ~ **DISPLAY VIEWING**

11:55-12:00 ~ **RETURN TO SEATS**

12:00-12:15 ~ **INDIVIDUAL COSTUME CONTEST** on the main Gym stage.

12:15-30 ~ **AWARDS** for the Silver Bowls (for a combination of Displays, Maxi-Probatio Juniorum, and Skits) and Senior Probatio Plaque and Ribbons for the Skits and a Special Award for D.O.T. (Delegatio Optime Togata, i.e., BEST COSTUMES).

**EXEUNT OMNES. VALETE!**
LATIN TEXTS FOR PROBATIONES

Previously distributed on February 5, these are the texts for this year. The bulk of the grammar questions for Junior and Senior Probationes will be based on these passages. Seniors will be responsible for all passages and Juniors for boldfaced portions only. Grammatical expectations appear at the end of this section.


Ni te plus oculis meis amarem,
iucundissime Calve, munere isto
odissem te odio Vatiniano:
nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,
cur me tot male perderes poetis?
isti di mala multa dent clienti,
qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.
quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum
munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,
non est mi male, sed bene ac beate,
quod non dispereunt tui labores.
di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum!
quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum
mist, continuo ut die periret,
Saturnalibus, optimo dierum!

Amarem … odisse: imperfect subjunctive in present contrary-to-fact condition.
Iucundissime Calve: vocative to Catullus’ friend Gaius Licinius Calvus
Mūnum, -ēris, n.: here, a gift
Odio Vatiniano: with the kind of hatred that Vatinius has (for you).
Tot: Indeclinable adjective meaning “so many.” Take with poetis.
Dent: Jussive subjunctive with di.
Tantum … impiorum: partitive genitive. The impiorum are the bad poets in the gift book.
Suspīcor, -āri, -ātus sum: guess, infer, suspect, surmise
Littērātor, -ōris, m.: schoolteacher, grammarian
Mi = mihi.
Horribilem et sacram libellum! Accusative of exclamation.

Misti = misisti, 2nd person singular perfect active indicative of mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus

Continuo: adverb, “without delay, immediately, forthwith.”

Die: consider it with optimo dierum.

2. Cicero, Introduction of the Pro Caelio on why court is in session even at the Ludi Megalenses

Si quis, iudices, forte nunc adsit ignarus legum, iudiciorum, consuetudinisque nostrae, miretur profecto, quae sit tanta atrocitas huiusce causae, quod diebus festis ludisque publicis, omnibus forensibus negotiis intermissis, unum hoc iudicium exerceatur, nec dubitet, quin tanti facinoris reus arguatur, ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit ... Cum audiat nullum facinus, nullam audaciam, nullam vim in iudicium vocari, sed adulescentem illustri ingenio, industria, gratia accusari ... oppugnari autem opibus meretriciis, ...vos laboriosos existimet ...

Si quis = Si aliquis

Forte: adverb, “by chance.”

Adsit: “Is present,” i.e., “If by chance anybody ignorant of our laws, etc. is present ...”

Ignarus + genitive for “ignorant of (the nouns in genitive)”

Miretur: present subjunctive from mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum, to wonder, be astonished/amazed

Profecto: adverb, “actually, indeed, really, truly, assuredly, certainly”

Quae sit: indirect question

Huiusce causae: “of this court case”

Omnibus forensibus negotiis intermissis: ablative absolute; “with all court business having been canceled [for the Megalensia holiday]”

Unum hoc iudicium: this one (special) prosecution!

Exerceatur: Present subjunctive from exercēō, exercēre, exercuī, exercitus.

Nec dubitet: subject goes back to the hypothetical [ali]quis who is ignorant of Roman customs

Vocari, accusari, oppugnari: passive infinitives in indirect statement depending on audiat. The subjects of vocari are nullum facinus, nullam audaciam, nullam vim; the subject of accusari and oppugnari is adulescentem.

Oppugnari: Present passive infinitive of oppūgnō, oppūgnāre, to attack, assault.

Illustri ingenio, industria, gratia: ablatives of description with adulescentem (i.e., the defendant, Marcus Caelius Rufus). From the very start of his speech, Cicero portrays the case against his client as a frivolous one.
**Opibus meretriciis:** refers to the machination and influence of Clodia Metelli that Cicero will portray as the prime mover of the case against Caelius.

**Laboriosos:** almost “workaholics,” working though the entire community is taking a day off.

3. **Ovid, Fasti** 3.523-540 on the festival of Anna Perenna

*Idibus est Annae festum geniale Perennae  
non procul a ripis, advena Thybri, tuis.*

*plebs venit ac virides passim disiecta per herbas  
potat, et accumbit cum pare quisque sua.*

*sub luce pars durat, pauci tentoria ponunt,*

*sunt quibus e ramis frondea facta casa est;  
desuper extentas imposuere togas.*

*sole tamen vinoque calent annosque precantur  
quot sumant cyathos, ad numerumque bibunt.*

invenies illic qui Nestoris ebibat annos,

*quae sit per calices facta Sibylla suos.*

*illic et cantant quicquid didicere theatris,*

*et iactant faciles ad sua verba manus,*

*et ducunt posito duras crateres choreas,*

*cultaque diffusis saltat amica comis.*

*cum redeunt, titubant et sunt spectacula volgi,*

*et fortunatos obvia turba vocat.*

**Idibus:** Ablative of time when. The month is March.

**Advena Thybri:** Vocative, an address to the Tiber River.

**Accumbit cum pare quisque sua:** Each celebrant is lying on the grass with a companion.

**Sub luce:** “under the sky,” i.e., in the sun and open air, as opposed to people with sun-shelters.

**Ponunt tentoria:** “set up tents” with *tentōrium, tentōriī,* n. tent

**Sunt quibus:** There are those (people) for whom …

**Statuere = statuerunt,** from *statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtus,* to set up

**Pro rigidis columnis:** *pro* here as “in place of”

**Desuper:** adverb, “above.”
**Imposuere** = *imposuerunt* from *im-pōnere*. Some festival-goers have made impromptu canopies.

**Calent**: *caleō, calēre, calui, -*. The celebrants grow warm from both sun (*sole*) and wine (*vino*).

**Cyathos**: *cyathus, cyathi*, m. a type of cup

**Didicere** = *didicerunt* from *discō, discere, didicī, -*

**Theatris**: “at the theatre shows.”

**Faciles ... manus**: perhaps something like “flexible hands”

**Verba**: here perhaps as “lyrics” to what the celebrants *cantant* in the preceding line.

**Posito ... cratere**: ablative absolute with *crātēr, crātēris*, m., a mixing vessel, punch-bowl

**Titubant**: *titubō, titubāre, titubāvī, titubātus*, to stagger, totter, reel

**Obvia turba**: “the crowd all around (the wobbling celebrants).”

4. Seneca, Letter 18 excerpt on overindulgence at Saturnalia

Grammatical commentary adapted from A Student’s Seneca, ed. by M. D. Usher (University of Oklahoma Press, 2006).

1 December est mensis, cum maxime civitas sudat. *Ius luxuriae publicae datum est.*

**Ingenti apparatu sonant omnia**, tamquam quicquam inter Saturnalia intersit et dies rerum agendarum. Adeo nihil interest ut non videatur mihi errasse qui dixit olim mensem Decembrem fuisse, nunc annum . . . 4 *Hoc multo fortius est, ebrio ac vomitante populo siccum ac sobrium esse ... Licet enim sine luxuria agere festum diem*. 5 . . . Interponas aliquot dies quibus contentus minimo ac vilissimo cibo, dura atque horrida veste dicas tibi: 6 “Hoc est quod timebatur?”

1. December . . . sudat : an obvious oxymoron; the city “sweats” in the cold month of December owing to the bustling spirit of holiday cheer. However, *civitas sudat* may also be a distant echo of Plato’s famous description of the “feverish city” (*Republic* 372e), which can only be cured by philosophy.

**Ius** = the legal “right” to indulge in a public display of luxury. In all periods of Roman history there was some form of luxury tax or morality legislation. During the *Saturnalia*, such laws were curtailed.

**sonant omnia** : Pliny the Younger complains bitterly of Saturnalian noise (*Letters* 2.17.24).

**tamquam**: “as if.”

**dies** is accusative plural, joined by *et* with *Saturnalia*; both are objects of the preposition *inter*.

**Adeo . . . ut non** forms a Result Clause. Seneca’s point here comes as a surprise. One
expects Seneca to say that there is, or should be, no real difference between holidays and business days because a day is a day, and that we should go on conducting our business on holidays. But instead he ironically concedes that there is no difference between the two (nihil interest) because the populace at large treats the whole year as if it were a holiday. Officially the Saturnalia ran from December 17-23.

*errasse* = *erravisse*.

4. *Hoc*: This demonstrative is proleptic (i.e., points forward); the infinitive that follows stands in apposition.

5. *interponas*: “set aside”; Hortatory Subjunctive (so too *dicas*, below). Seneca here is proposing days of fasting as an antidote to days of feasting.

*quibus* is Ablative of Time.

6. *Hoc* = the *vilissimus cibus . . . dura atque horrida vestis* of the previous section.

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**ADDENDUM: PROBATIO PARAMETERS**

**Prelude:**
- As discussed together at the December 2014 planning meeting
- Generally based on the ACL/NJCL National Latin Exam Syllabus
- Paradigms are fair game for Latin Day competitive *probationes*
- Probatio questions and specialized vocabulary will be drawn significantly from the literary passages in the Latin Day packet

**JUNIOR PROBATIO (1-2 years of Latin)**
Competitors will be expected to command the following:

- **Verbs**
  - Conjugations 1-2
  - Present active indicative
  - Imperfect active indicative
  - Present active imperative
  - Present active infinitive
  - Irregular: *sum*, *possum*, and *fero* in present and imperfect
  - Irregular imperatives *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*
  - No future tense, past participles, impersonal verbs, or passive voice
  - Expressions *mihi placet*, *necesse est*
• Nouns
  ➢ Declensions 1-3
  ➢ Cases:
    o Nominative: subject and predicate nominative
    o Genitive: possession
    o Dative: indirect object, with compound verbs
    o Accusative: direct object, extent of time, and object of prepositions *ad, ante, circum, in, inter, ob, per, post, prope, propter, trans*
    o Ablative: time when or within which, agent, comparison, *-cum* with pronouns, object of prepositions *ab, cum, de, ex, in, sine, sub*
    o Vocative: direct address

• Pronouns
  ➢ Personal *ego, tu, nos, vos* (nominative, dative, accusative)
  ➢ Interrogative *quis* (nominative) and *quid* (nominative and accusative)
  ➢ Reflexive
  ➢ Relative

• Adjectives
  ➢ Declensions 1-3
  ➢ Noun/adjective agreement
  ➢ Possessive
  ➢ Reflexive
  ➢ Substantive
  ➢ Comparative
  ➢ Demonstrative *hic, ille, is*
  ➢ Interrogative *quot, qui, quae, quod*
  ➢ Irregulars *magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multus*
  ➢ Numbers: cardinal numbers *unus-decem, centum, mille*; Roman numerals I-M; ordinals *primus-decimus*

• Adverbs
  ➢ *Cras, heri, ibi, mox, numquam, saepe, statim, subito, tum, ubi*
  ➢ Positive forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives
  ➢ Comparatives and superlatives
  ➢ Irregulars *bene and male*
  ➢ Interrogative *cur, ubi, quando, quomodo*
  ➢ *Quam* with adjectives and adverbs
• Conjunctions
  Atque, aut, aut ... aut, et, et ...et, nec ... nec, neque, neque ... neque, postquam, quamquam, quod, sed, ubi

• Enclitics
  -ne, -que

SENIOR PROBATIO (3-4 years of Latin)
Competitors will be expected to command everything from the Junior Probatio material as well as the following:

• Verbs
  ➢ Conjugations 1-4
  ➢ Six tenses of indicative mood, active and passive mood
  ➢ Subjunctive
    o Hortatory, jussive
    o Indirect command
    o Purpose clause
    o Result clause
    o Indirect question
    o Cum clauses
  ➢ Irregular imperatives and their compounds
  ➢ Infinitives (present, perfect, active and passive, future active)
  ➢ Participles
  ➢ Gerunds and gerundives
  ➢ Active and passive periphrastic
  ➢ Indirect statement with present and past tense main verbs
  ➢ Deponents and semi-deponents
  ➢ Irregular verbs sum, possum, volo, eo, fero, fio, nolo
  ➢ Impersonal verbs decet, licet, oportet, placet, videtur
  ➢ Defective verbs memini, odi, coepi

• Nouns
  ➢ Declensions 1-5
  ➢ Cases
    o Genitive: partitive, description, objective
    o Dative: possession, purpose, reference, with special adjectives and verbs, double dative
Accusative: place to which (without preposition), subject of indirect statement, object of prepositions *apud, praeter, super*

Ablative: place from which (without preposition), ablative absolute, description, separation, cause, degree of difference, with special adjectives such as *dignus*, with special verbs *utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*

Locative: place where with cities and small islands, *domus, rus, humus*

- Apposition with all cases
- Comparison with *quam*

**Pronouns**
- *Ipse*
- *Idem*
- *Iste*
- Indefinite, e.g., *aliquis, aliquid, quisque, quidam*
- After *si, nisi, num, and ne …*

**Adjectives**
- Irregular, e.g., *alius, alter, solus*
- Positive, comparative, and superlative of irregular adjectives

**Adverbs**
- Positive, comparative, and superlative of irregular adverbs
- *Quam* with superlative adverb

**Conjunctions**
*Si, nam, enim, igitur, autem, tamen, sive … sive, vel … vel, velut, quasi*
LATIN TEXTS FOR RECITATION CONTEST

Students may prepare recitations for the judges as follows from memory. In keeping with this year’s theme, the recitation passages are portions of the only Roman song for which we have a verified performance context at a major festival: Horace’s *Carmen Saeculare* that was performed by a choir of boys and girls at the *Ludi Saeculares* of 17 BC under the aegis of Augustus.

Professor Phil Ambrose of UVM has arranged a musical rendition here: http://www.uvm.edu/~classics/?Page=latindays/latinday2000/carmen.html

1. Recitation text for Latin 001 and 002 student competitors (1 or 2 years of Latin):

   Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana,
   lucidum caeli decus, o colendi
   semper et culti, date quae precamur
   tempore sacro.

   *Carmen Saeculare* lines 1-4

2. Recitation text for Latin 003 and 004 student competitors (3 or 4 years of Latin):

   Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana,
   lucidum caeli decus, o colendi
   semper et culti, date quae precamur
   tempore sacro,

   quo Sibyllini monuere versus 5
   virgines lectas puerosque castos dis, quibus septem placuere colles,
   dicere carmen.

   alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui promis et celas aliusque et idem
   nasceris, possis nihil urbe Roma
   visere maius.

   *Carmen Saeculare* lines 1-12
**Meter:** The Horatian passages are composed in the Sapphic stanza, named after the 6th c. BC Greek lyric poet Sappho of Lesbos. This meter expresses itself in 4-line stanzas:

- = long syllable
˘ = short syllable
x = may be either long or short

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¯¯ ˘ ¯¯ x ¯¯ ˘ ˘ ¯¯ ˘ ¯¯ x
¯¯ ˘ ¯¯ x ¯¯ ˘ ˘ ¯¯ ˘ ¯¯ x
¯¯ ˘ ¯¯ x ¯¯ ˘ ˘ ¯¯ ˘ ¯¯ x
¯¯ ˘ ˘  x
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You may recognize the fourth line as being identical to the end of a standard dactylic hexameter line.

Note: Competitors will be permitted to choose their own recitation passages if they do not like the choices offered. If students do choose their own passages, those choices must be equivalent in length and difficulty to the pre-chosen options. Please bring a hard copy of said passage to give to the recitation judges on Latin Day.
List of Important Authors

Here is an important list of important Latin authors whom you should know something about by heart—e.g. were they poets or prose authors? What is the title of one book, play, or poem composed by each? You should memorize the dates of the authors in boldface (think Probatio questions here) [note: c. = *circa*; fl. = *floruit*; b. = "born"]

Ennius (239-169 B.C.)
Plautus (fl. c.205-184 B.C.)
Terence (fl. c.160's B.C.)
Cato the Elder (234-149 B.C.)
**Caesar (100-44 B.C.)**
**Cicero (106-43 B.C.)**
Catullus (c.84-c.54 B.C.)
Lucretius (c.94-55 B.C.)
**Vergil (70-19 B.C.)**
Horace (65-8 B.C.)
Propertius (b. ?54 B.C.)
Tibullus (b. ?55 B.C.)
Martial (c. A.D. 41-c.104)
Pliny the Younger (c. A.D. 61-c. 112)
Seneca (c.4 B.C.- A.D. 65)
Lucan (A.D. 39-65)
Juvenal (c. A.D. 65-c.120)
Tacitus (c. A.D. 56-c.120)
**Publius Ovidius Naso, "Ovid" (43 B.C.-A.D. 17/18)**
PROBATIO PARTICULARS

The formal Probationes Juniorum et Seniorum will take place in the back half of the Patrick Gym (behind the big curtain/backdrop) in a written format. Some questions will be based on the Common Readings above. While the Competitores (Teams) are hard at work behind the curtain, the Spectatores (the audience) and the Magistri will have a Mini-Probatio (See special Mini-Probatio instructions, below)

Probatio questions will be appropriate to the level of Latin studied (Juniores: 1 to 2 years of Latin; Seniores: 3 to 4 years of Latin). Teams will receive 20 questions worth two points each, falling into three categories: 5 on culture (Greek and Latin literature, history, myth, art and architecture), 10 on Grammar (forms) and Syntax (usage) and 5 on interpretation, translation, and composition based upon the Latin texts included with this packet. The team of up to 6 members (Competitores) will compete for ribbons, the Blue (30-40 points), the Red (20-29 points) and the Yellow (0-19 points). Each Team member will receive a sheet containing the 20 questions, but the Team Captain is responsible for submitting one sheet with the answers decided upon by the Team. A Marshal will stand by each team to provide logistical assistance and to collect the completed papers.

Special Instructions for the Mini-Probatio

The Mini-Probatio is conducted as follows: Instead of receiving answers by spontaneous acclamation from the crowd of Spectatores, the Magistra will ask a series of questions. 15 seconds per question will be allotted for schools to “huddle” together in the bleachers and write down the answer on an answer sheet. (These sheets will be provided to each school in the Teacher’s packet. The first 7 questions are directed at beginning students, the second 7 at older students.)

After all the questions have been asked, and answers have been committed to paper, the Magistra will summon to the stage a Praeco, or herald, previously appointed by his or her school, who will be prepared to give the school’s answer when called upon by the Magistra. Though every school will be given the opportunity to answer a question, it will not know in advance which of the questions it will be called upon to answer. To determine this, the Magistra or her lovely assistant will randomly draw the name of a school from a hat, and the Praeco for the school that is selected will come to the microphone and declare his/her school’s response.

If the answer is correct, loud cheers, horns, whistles, and sportulae of chocolate kisses will be showered upon the successful school contingent. If incorrect, the Magistra will solicit the audience for the correct answer and proceed immediately to the next question, drawing a new school name out of the hat. This procedure will continue until all the questions have been answered.
A school’s written answers to the Mini-Probatio questions will be graded and 5 additional points will be added for having if the beginning students have 5/7 correct answers; 5 more points will be awarded if the juniors and seniors get 5/7 on their questions. These points will be added to the total points that are applied to tally for the small and large bowls.

**SCHOOLS WILL LOSE POINTS**, however, **FOR UNRULY BEHAVIOR** during the Mini-Probatio—up to 10 points deducted from the school's total score. Unruly behavior includes shouting an answer out of turn, infiltrating another school's huddle to steal an answer, or being noisy while the Magistra is speaking at the podium. **Note**: attempts to look up answers via smartphones count as CHEATING! Student Marshals and the Magistra herself will monitor the crowd for such behavior, and a red penalty flag will be thrown at any offending school. Loud acclamations or complaints, however, are encouraged in immediate response to correct or incorrect answers (*Nunc est . . . pulsanda tellus!*), but students need to pay attention: the Magistra will signal for silence after a short interval of such celebration or complaint, and extraneous noise thereafter will be subject to demerits.

To reiterate: schools will LOSE points for loud or unruly behavior. Only 15 minutes are allotted to the entire Mini-Probatio, so orderly cooperation is key. The model here is the relatively calm atmosphere of *Jeopardy*, not the mayhem of *The Price Is Right*. Also note: this format requires each school to appoint a Praeco from its ranks in advance of Latin Day. Please indicate the name of your Praeco on the Registration Sheet.

★ **SCORING INFORMATION** ★

Separate Ribbons will be awarded for Skits and the Probatio on a scale of 1-40 points:

- 30-40 points = blue ribbon for Probationes (35-40 for skits);
- 20-29 points = red ribbon (20-34 for skits);
- 1-19 points = yellow ribbon.

Ribbons will also be awarded for Displays (see below under Displays).

The **Skits** will be judged on conception, costume, clarity of representation, and text (optional, but if text is used, you must present a copy to the judges in advance). We strongly recommend in general that all competing skit troupes submit hard copy scripts to the judges. **SKITS ARE TO BE NO LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES plus 30 seconds for getting on stage and 30 seconds for getting off.** Instruction in use of the microphones will be given at 9:00 A.M. at the Registration Desk. **POINTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR ALL SKITS LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES. (JUDGES WILL TIME SKITS WITH STOPWATCHES.)**
Displays: 10 points awarded for the winning of a blue ribbon for a display—maximum of 20 points credited toward silver bowl. Ribbons individually awarded at the discretion of the judges. NOTE: Judges will be impressed by creativity, cohesion, neatness of presentation, and relevance to Greek and Roman antiquity and to the ancient languages.

Probatio: All questions are worth 2 points each. There will be 5 questions on culture (history, myth, art, etc.); 10 questions on grammar and syntax; 5 questions on interpretation, translation or composition

Awarding of the Silver Bowl: Two silver bowls will be presented: one to a large school (total enrollments above 700) and one to a small school (enrollments under 700).

Bows will be won by the schools with the greatest number of total points scored for: 1) Skit (40 points maximum); 2) Juniores Probatio (40 points maximum); 3) Displays (20 points maximum); plus additional points or demerits for the Mini-Probatio.

In order to alleviate the inequity produced by some schools having both Juniores and Seniores Probatio teams only the Juniores score will be counted toward the silver bowl. The Seniores teams will compete for a special plaque to be known as the Senior Probatio Question Reward (SPQR). The winning school’s name will be engraved on the Plaque and it will be housed at the winning school until the next Latin Day. (If a tie results, both school names will be engraved and the plaque will reside at each school for six months.)

Special Awards (not credited toward Silver Bowl or Seniores Probatio Plaque):

Largest Delegation;
Highest per capita enrollment (compute by dividing your Latin enrollment by your High School’s total enrollment—grades 9-12);
School Traveling the Farthest;
CANE Writing Contest: State Winners;
Largest increase in Latin enrollment;
First attendance at Latin Day;
D.O.T. Award = Delegatio Optime Togata (Best Dressed School)