The Forty-Second Annual Vermont Latin Day
*LUDI VERMONTENSES SECUNDO QUADRAGENSIMO ANNO CELEBRATI*

Friday, April 6, 2018
*VIII ID. APR. MMXVIII*

The University of Vermont’s Patrick Gym
*IN AULIS UNIVERSITATIS VIRIDIS MONTIS*
LATIN DAY IS FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 2018

Theme: A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to Latin Day (Res Ridicula Eventa Est Eunti Ad Ludos Vermontenses) This year we are focusing on theatre and drama of all sorts. Participating schools will choose a relevant story on a first-come, first-served basis. Please note that as of March 4 the following are taken:

1. Bellows Free Academy Mostellaria by Plautus
2. Burlington The Birds by Aristophanes
3. Crossroads Academy Pyramus and Thisbe
4. Lyndon Institute Amphitruo by Plautus
5. Montpelier Assemblywomen by Aristophanes
6. MMU The Frogs by Aristophanes
7. Rice Julius Caesar
8. South Burlington Pseudolus by Plautus

If your preferred email has changed, please send your new address to Aaron Robinson at 802-656-3210, or Aaron.Robinson@uvm.edu, as important information and announcements about Latin Day are sent electronically.

All relevant information is also posted online here:
http://www.uvm.edu/~classics/?Page=latindays/Latin_Day.html

PLEASE TAKE NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING CHANGES / REMINDERS . . .
1) 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.

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

3) POINTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR ALL SKITS THAT RUN LONGER THAN 4 MINUTES (THIS LIMIT EXCLUDES THE 1 MINUTE SCHOOLS HAVE TO GET ON AND OFF STAGE—30 seconds off, 30 seconds on). THE JUDGES WILL TIME SKITS WITH STOPWATCHES. AS YOU REHEARSE YOUR SKITS, TIME YOURSELVES TO ENSURE YOU ARE KEEPING WITHIN THE LIMITS.
4) IN ORDER TO MAKE A BLUE RIBBON FOR THE SKIT MORE COMPETITIVE, WE ARE RAISING THE BAR: BLUES WILL NOW BE AWARDED ONLY FOR SCORES FALLING WITHIN THE RANGE OF 35-40.

5) AS DECIDED AT THE DECEMBER 2017 PLANNING MEETING, WE WILL BE TRYING SOMETHING DIFFERENT THIS YEAR! INSTEAD OF THE MINI-PROBATIO, WE WILL HAVE A CLASSICS FAIR THAT IS TIED TO THE PROJECTS AND DISPLAYS SO STUDENTS MAY BETTER INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER. HALF THE SCHOOLS (GROUP A) WILL MAN THEIR PROJECT TABLES AND SHARE/EXPLAIN THEIR WORK WHILE THE OTHER HALF (GROUP B) VISITS. THEN THE GROUPS WILL SWAP PLACES. YOU HAVE CARTE BLANCHE. FOR INSTANCE: YOU CAN TRY GREETING EACH OTHER IN LATIN! ... EXPLAINING YOUR PROJECT IN LATIN! ... INCLUDING AN INTERACTIVE ELEMENT ... DOING SOMETHING AS A SCHOOL GROUP.

6) THERE WILL BE A RECITATION CONTEST AGAIN THIS YEAR (SEE INFRA). PLEASE REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN CHOOSE YOUR OWN TEXT IF THE ONES ON OFFER DO NOT APPEAL. YOUR OWN TEXTS SHOULD BE OF COMPARABLE LENGTH AND COMPLEXITY. NOTE: THIS YEAR THE JUDGES HAVE ASKED THAT YOU SEND IN YOUR RECITATION AS A VIDEO CLIP BEFORE LATIN DAY SO THEY CAN HEAR BETTER. A SMARTPHONE VIDEO WILL BE FINE AS LONG AS THE SOUND IS CLEAR. WINNER(S) WILL BE NOTIFIED AND INVITED TO PERFORM AT LATIN DAY.

8) 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) THIS YEAR WE WILL AGAIN 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 assigned tables in Patrick Gym

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, [guest speaker 1 TBD]
Omnes: Salve!
Guest speaker 1: (brief welcome)
Omnes: Gratias tibi agimus!
Magistra: Gratias! Nunc volo introducere collegam meum, clarissimum collegam [guest speaker 2 TBD].
Omnes: Salve!
Guest Speaker 2: (address)
Omnes: Gratias tibi agimus!

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

9:45-55 ~ ANNOUNCEMENTS AND 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 ~ PROBATIO for JUNIOR and SENIOR TEAMS in the West Court of the Gym (see Probatio Particulars).
10:00-10:30 ~ CLASSICS FAIR in the Main Gym:
   10:00-10:15: Group A schools present to Group B schools
   10:15-10:30: Group B schools present to Group A schools
   The UVM Goodrich Classical Club will also have its own “booth” here.

10:45-12:00 ~ 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 this conclude with a short demonstration.

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

12:15-12:30 ~ 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). The winner recitation performs.

EXEUNT OMNES. VALETE!
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.

1. **POETRY:**

Context: The prologue of the *Menaechmi* of Plautus, a play of lost and reunited twins and mistaken identity that Shakespeare would adapt to become *The Comedy of Errors*. Below is an excerpt of the prelude that sets up the narrative.

_Mercator quidam fuit Syracusis senex,_
ei sunt nati filli gemini duo,
ita forma simili pueri, ut mater sua
non internosse posset ...

_postquam iam pueri septuennes sunt, pater_
oneravit navem magnum multis mercibus;
imponit geminum alterum in navem pater,
Tarentum avexit secum ad mercatum simul,
illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi.
Tarenti ludi forte erant, cum illuc venit.
mortales multi, ut ad ludos, convenerant:
puer aberravit inter homines a patre.
Epidamniensis quidam ibi mercator fuit,
is puerum tollit avehitque Epidamnium.
...

_Nunc ille geminus, qui Syracusis habet,_
hodie in Epidamnum veniet cum servo suo
hunc quæréatum geminum germanum suom.
haec urbs Epidamnus est, dum haec agit tur fabula:
quando alia agetur, aliud fiet oppidum ...
He left the other [twin] at home with the mother.  
By chance when he got there, there were games at Tarentum.  
Many people had gathered so that [they could go] to the games.  
The boy wandered among the people away from his father.  
There was a certain Epidamnian merchant there;  
He takes up the boy and carries him off to Epidamnus.  

...  
Now that twin, who holds [i.e., lives] at Syracuse,  
Today will come into Epidamnus with his own servant  
To look for this his own twin brother.  
This city is Epidamnus, while this story is being acted.  
When another will be acted, it will become another town.

mercātor, mercātōris, m. trader, merchant  
internosse = syncopated perfect active infinitive of internōscō, internōscere,  
internōvī, internōtus, to distinguish, discern, tell apart  
posset = third person singular imperfect active subjunctive of possum as result  
septuennis, septuenne = seven years old  
onerō, onerāre, onerāvī, onerātus, to load, fill  
nāvis, nāvis, f., ship (third declension i-stem noun)  
merx, mercis, f., goods, wares, merchandise (third declension i-stem noun). Here,  
ablative of means/instrument.  
impōnō, impōnere, impōsuī, impōtus, to place/set/put on  
avehō, avehere, avexī, avectus, to carry away  
mercātus, mercātūs, m. arket. Fourth declension noun.  
apud = preposition + accusative. Here, "with, at the house of"  
domi = locative of domus. "At home."  
illūc, adverb, there, to that place  
conveniō, convenire, convēnī, conventus, to come together, gather. Convenerant  
= third person plural pluperfect active indicative  
ad + accusative  
aberrō, aberrāre, aberrāvī, aberrātus, to wander (erro) away (ab)  
inter + accusative  
a/ab + ablative  
ibī, adverb, there, in that place  
tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus, to lift, take up  
avehō, avehere, avexī, avectus, to carry off, take away  
Epidamnium = accusative of place to which used with proper city names  
veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus, to come. Veniet is third person singular future active indicative  
quaeritatum = an accusative supine of purpose from quaeritō, quaeritāre,  
quaeritāvī, quaeritātus, to seek  
fiet = third person singular future active indicative of fiō, fierī, factus sum
2. PROSE:

Context: The Roman literary scholar Quintilian thinks about drama in both Greece and Rome while offering his own opinions about different playwrights.

Tragoedias primus in lucem Aeschylus protulit, sublimis et gravis et
grandilocus saepe usque ad vitium, sed rudis in plerisque et incompositus:
propter quod correctas eius fabulas in certamen deferre posterioribus poetis
Athenienses permisere: suntque eo modo multi coronati. Sed longe clarius
inlustraverunt hoc opus Sophocles atque Euripides ... Tragoediae scriptores
Accius atque Pacuvius clarissimi [sunt] gravitate sententiarum, verborum
pondere, auctoritate personarum. ... Iam Vari Thyestes cuilibet Graecarum
comparari potest. Ovidi Medea videtur mihi ostendere quantum ille vir
praestare potuerit si ingenio suo imperare quam indulgere maluisset. Eorum
quos viderim longe princeps Pomponius Secundus, quem senes parum tragicum
putabant, eruditione ac nitore praestare confitebantur. In comoedia maxime
claudicamus.

Aeschylus first brought tragedy into prominence (literally, “the light”): he is lofty
and dignified and grandiloquent often to a fault, but frequently uncouth and
inharmonious. Because of this, the Athenians allowed later poets to revise his
tragedies and to produce them in the contest, and there are many crowned (i.e.,
victorious in the competitions) by this method. But Sophocles and Euripides by
far illuminated this work (tragedy) ... Writers of tragedy Accius and Pacuvius
are most famous for the force of their thoughts, the weight of their words and the
dignity of their characters. ... The Thyestes of Varius is a match for any of the
Greek tragedies. The Medea of Ovid seems to me to show how much that man
might have been able to shine if he had preferred to rule his talent instead of
indulging it. Of those [tragic writers] whom I have seen, Pomponius Secundus is
by far the best whom older critics thought insufficiently tragic; they admitted he
stood out in learning and polish. In comedy we limp the most.

tragoedia, tragoediae, f.
in + accusative = inTO (motion)
lūx, lūcis, f. light
protulit = third person singular perfect active indicative of próferō, proferre, protulī,
prolatūs, to bring/carry (fero) forth (pro)
rudis, rude, unpolished, rough
incompositus, incomposita, incompositum, unformed, disordered, disarranged
propter + accusative
permisere = permiserunt, third person plural perfect active indicative of permittō,
permittere, permīsī, permissus
corōnō, corōnāre, corōnāvī, corōnātus, to crown
longē, adverb, by far
clārius, comparative form of clārē, adverb, brightly, clearly, illustriously, splendidly
inlūstrō, inlūstrāre, inlūstrāvī, inlūstrātus, to light up, illuminate, brighten, make famous
comparari = present passive infinitive from comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātus to take with potest.
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātus, to rule, control, give orders to. Takes dative.
maluiisset = third person singular pluperfect active subjunctive of mālō, mālle, māluī, to prefer, choose
parum, adverb, too little, not enough, insufficiently
eruditione ac nitore = ablative of means/instrument
confitebantur = third person plural imperfect passive indicative of cōnfiteor, cōnfitērī, cōnfessus sum, to acknowledge, confess, concede, avow, allow, grant
māximē, adverb, most, especially, exceedingly
claudicō, claudicāre, claudicāvī, claudicātus, to limp, halt, be lame; to halt, waver, be wanting, be defective

ADDENDUM: PROBATIO PARAMETERS

Prelude:
• As initially discussed 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 1*st* and 2*nd* declension adjectives
  ➢ Comparatives and superlatives
  ➢ Irregulars *bene* and *male*
  ➢ Interrogative *cur, ubi, quando, quomodo*
  ➢ *Quam* with adjectives and adverbs
• Conjunctions
  \textit{Atque, aut, aut \ldots aut, et, et \ldots et, nec \ldots nec, neque, neque \ldots 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 \textit{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 \textit{sum, possum, volo, eo, fero, fio, nolo}
  ➢ Impersonal verbs \textit{deceit, licet, oportet, placet, videtur}
  ➢ Defective verbs \textit{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

Horace, *Epistle* II. 179-87 (Ars Poetica) on drama:
Aut agitur res in scaenis aut acta refertur.
Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
quam quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus et quae
ipse ipse sibi tradit spectator. Non tamen intus
digna geri promes in scaenam multaque tolles
ex oculis, quae mox narret facundia praesens.
onstage"
aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,
aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

Horace, *Satire* I. 4:
Eupolis atque Cratinus Aristophanesque poetae
atque alii, quorum comoedia prisca virorum est,
si quis erat dignus describi quod malus ac fur,
quod moechus foret aut sicarius aut alioqui
famosus, multa cum libertate notabant.
Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus
mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque, facetus,
emunctae naris, durus componere versus.
Nam fuit hoc vitiosus: in hora saepe ducentos,
ut magnum, versus dictabat stans pede in uno.

The meter is "dactylic hexameter, which means there are 6 measures (*hexa-meter*) of dactyls
(Long short short)." "Dactyl" is from the Greek word for "finger": it helps us remember that the
dactyl is a long plus two shorts, because your fingers start with one longer bone and then have
two shorter bones. The hexameter has six feet. This means that their rhythm should sound
basically like the English poem that goes:

**THIS** is the FOR*est priME*Val the MUR*muring PINES* and the HEMLOCK.

Note how the CAPITALIZED syllables are stressed and it sounds like “DUMMM da da
DUMMM da da DUMMM da da DUMMM da da DUMMM DUMMM DUMMM”

In the first 4 dactyls of the Latin, those “da da” syllables can be switched out for a "dumm"
syllable (in other words there is a DUMMM instead of da da), turning the dactyl into a spondee.

The last 5 syllables of just about every dactylic hexameter are “DUMMM da da DUMMM
DUMM” (you can remember it as “SHAVE and a HAIR CUT” or “STRAWberry JAM POT.”

It’s a bit tricky if you are first starting out, but even if you can’t figure out anything else, find the
“STRAWberry JAM POT” in the last 5 syllables at the end of every line in Virgil and other poets
who write dactylic hexameters.
Aeneid 1:

miratur molem Aeneas, *magalia* quondam, miratur portas strepitumque et strata uiarum.

*instant* ardentes Tyrii; pars *ducere* muros

molirique arcem et manibus subuoluere saxa, pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco; iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum. hic portus alii effodiunt; hic alta theatris fundamenta locant alii, immanisque columnas rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora apta futuris:

qualis apes aestate noua per florea rura exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella stipant et dulci distendunt nectar bellas, aut onera accipiunt uenientum, aut agmine facto ignauum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent; 435

feruet opus redolentque thymo fraglantia mella. 'o fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!'

*magalia* "little huts"

*instant* "press on, urge on"; *ducere* historic infinitive

more infinitives

425 and more infinitives

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

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 Classics Fair.

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.

**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).

Bowls 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)