

Vita Nostra

Subsidia ad Colloquia Latina

TOMUS I

Materials for Conversing in Latin
Latin-English

VOLUME I

Stephen A. Berard, Ph.D.

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CATARACTA PUBLICATIONS
Clinton, Washington, United States

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Design and production: Erica Swanson using Pages '09 and Pixelmator.

Fonts: Gentium Book Basic, Uncial Antiqua, Walkway, Handlee and Fira Sans OT.

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ISBN-13: 978-1976102967

ISBN-10: 1976102960

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Printed by CreateSpace, An Amazon.com Company

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TO THE STUDENT

Vita Nostra is for your use during Latin conversations both inside and outside class. It is especially designed to stimulate conversations about daily life and the things that interest you most. The process of applying the language to your own life helps you to internalize the language and to develop a personal repertoire of favorite vocabulary and expressions. This is the way a speaker begins to become more fluent.

Vita Nostra is a “communicative” text—which means that, unlike grammar-based primers, it does not strictly follow a systematic plan of grammatical introduction. Each chapter attempts to focus on some elements familiar to you from whichever textbook you may be using, but you will probably also encounter some grammatical principles that you may never have seen before. When using these new elements for conversation, you should attempt to apply them the “natural way,” that is, by using them without necessarily understanding all the grammar involved. Learn by imitation. If you make mistakes, the instructor will correct you. Learn the corrections even if you do not understand all the principles involved.

In *Vita Nostra* you will be learning partly the way children do: by repetition. When we are young we learn language by repeating familiar phrases. Of course, as an adult, you may want to satisfy your curiosity by looking ahead in your grammar text. Feel free to do this, though it is not specifically required. If you are tested on *Vita Nostra*, you will be given a great deal of freedom to talk or write about the things you have chosen to focus on, although the content of the questions will also be determined somewhat by the course of class conversations. If someone in class has climbed Mt. Everest, it would probably be a good idea for you to be able to say this. The main thing in conversation is, of course, to have something to say.

Finally, do not be intimidated by the enormous amount of vocabulary you will find in *Vita Nostra*. These volumes are designed to be useful for Latin conversation for many years to come, and thus they contain far more than you will need to know right away. The first time through, you will probably need to learn no more than 10% or 15% of the vocabulary you see.

USING *VITA NOSTRA* WITH A GRAMMAR-BASED PRIMER

Each chapter of *Vita Nostra I* begins with dialogues (“*Sermones*”), one simple and one more advanced, that deal with some of that chapter’s main themes in a modern setting. Read the dialogues through several times until you are able to read them without looking up words. Reading and understanding text without translating it into English is an excellent way to help you learn the language. In class the instructor will make sure everyone understands the dialogue. Then the Latin questions following it will be asked and answered.

Each chapter contains vocabulary lists and a number of exercises designed to combine new vocabulary with some of the grammar you are learning. Using *Vita Nostra* is very different from using the other texts. In whichever grammar book you are using, you are expected to learn paradigms and certain, very specific grammatical principles. In *Vita Nostra*, you use the vocabulary lists and exercises as a resource for conversing in Latin. Only use what you find useful. If, for example, neither you nor anyone in the class nor anyone you wish to talk about has a parrot, there will be no need just yet to learn the word *psittacus*, unless you simply want to learn that word.

Because the vocabulary lists cannot possibly contain every word related to a particular theme, you may occasionally find that you need to look up words in your Latin dictionary. This will be a good opportunity to practice interpreting your dictionary correctly.

PROOEMIUM

Praeteritī saeculī decenniīs ultimīs philologī classicī segnem linguārum sibi cārissimārum mortem sentiēbant tardārī nōn posse nisi quid ipsī dē disciplīnīs germānīs, scīlicet dē collēgārum sermōnēs quōsque secundōs, quī dīcuntur, docentium methodīs cognōscerent inque īnstitūtiōnem Latīnam trānsferrent. Quod ipsī linguās classicās, ut saeculō vicēsīmō mōs exstiterat, iam dūdum prō mortuīs habēbant mīrum quam repentinō appāruit mortis esse causam. Iam plūs duo milliāria annōrum Latīnus sermō, ut “lingua franca” sive κοινή vel, prō ratiōne temporum, ut nōtiōnum humānārum commerciī īnstrūmentum satis exquisitum, nōn autem ut nūtrīcis cum lacte hausta dialectos vernula, perquam viguerat. Ūsque in saeculum ūndēvicēsimum disceptābātur apud complūrēs studiōrum universitatēs Eurōpaeās Latīnē, in vicēsimum saltem apud scholās sacerdotālēs atque in Cīvitāte Vaticānā. Rem sine irā et studiō cōnsiderantī perspicuum factum est cultūs cīvīlis Occidentālis illī Būcephalae tam recentem mortem nōn bella cōnscīvisse tyrannōsve rudēs, quīn potius ipsius agāsōnēs. Nūllam iam liquēbat linguam vērē “mortuam” nuncupārī posse nisi mortī concessam. Philologī recentiorēs, dīversīs dē causīs, colloquia Latīna — nē quid dīcam dē litterīs Latīnīs novīs — omittentēs, quamvīs īnscīī, Būcephalam illum speciōsissimum, dēliciās quondam suās, sevērā acū acadēmīcā pseudoprāgmaticā tamquam pāpiliōnem, exanimae fōrmae admirātiōne frīgidā, trānsfixerant. Haud iniūstē discipulī Latīnitātem, ob aspectum āridum, prō vīvīōribus studiīs in annōs magis fugiēbant. Quōcircā nova ā glōttologis reperta attendere coepērunt nōnnullī ex Latīnē doctīs: linguam, quae modō nec nātūrālī neque āctīvō nec necessārīō discerētur, primīs tantum labrīs, nec penitus, ut nunc iūre atque aptē dīcitur, appropriārī posse; Latīnē, verbī grātiā, legentem, quī linguā quā legeret numquam, ut ita dīcam, vīxisset, litterās Latīnās haud ita intellegere posse ut Hispānophōnum Hispānicās, Theodiscophōnum Theodiscās, Anglōphōnum Anglicē cōnscrīptās; huic malō ūnicum remediū esse Latīnitātem vīvam restitūtā, litterās Latīnās colloquiaque Latīna redivīva. Quibus animadversīs, cooriebātur autem interdum inter litterīs Latīnīs recentī mōre passīvē doctōs habitus quīdam animī quī nunc “suī dēfēnsīvus” nuncupātur: linguam, cui ipsī sē dēdissent quaeque porrō milliārīīs eximiē serviisset, nūllō tamen modō rēs novissimās exprimere posse, immō nunc dēmum mandandam esse eīdem Mausōlēō venerandō, vastō, tacitō cui iamprīdem sermōnēs Hettīthus, Gothicus, Palaeoegyptius et cēteri; mīrāculīs glōttologicīs Sānsriticō, Neo-Īslandicō, Neo-Hebraeō, Neo-Celticō nūllum mīrāculum Neo-Latīnum esse adiungendum.

Quae cum ita sint, patet libellōs hōs, quibus titulus commūnis *Vita Nostra*, eō prōpositō cōnscrīptōs esse ut inceptum nostrum, Latīnitātis vīvae perennisque

ortus novus aliquantulum foveatur. Plūra in annōs dīversīs in terrīs prōdeunt enchīridia, libellulī, lexica quibus idem ferē scopus, licet variīs modīs, petitur, quōrum quidem plēraque frequenter cōsultāvī: imprimīs *Lexicon Auxiliare Christiānī Helfer*; *Lexicon Nominum Locorum Carolī Egger*, eiusdem *Lexicon Recentis Latinitatis*; *Lexicon Eorum Vocabulorum Quae Difficilius Latine Redduntur Antonīi Baccī*; Davidis Morgan et Patriciī Owens *lexicon Interretiale Anglo-Latinum*; *Imaginum Vocabularium Latinum Sigridis Albert*; eiusdem *Cottidie Latine Loquamur*; *Smith's English-Latin Dictionary* a Vilelmō Smith et Theophilō D. Hall compositum; Iōannis Traupman *Conversational Latin for Oral Proficiency*, 3. ed.; *Latein-Deutsch: Visuelles Wörterbuch*; novum exemplar illius lexicī ūtilissimī, a Prof. Dr. Otto Gūthling cōnscrip̄tī, cui titulus *Langenscheidts Grosswörterbuch Latein, Teil II*. Nōnumquam succurrere sociī praeclārī illius circuli quī apud Professorem Terrentium Tunberg Latīnitātī perennī impēnsē incumbunt. Praecipuās agō grātiās ipsī Professōrī Tunberg quī primum tomum quondam emendāvit atque Professōrī Dwight Albertō Castro quī et primum et alterum.

Hoc opusculum est quidem ad ūsum proprium prīmō compositum; fierī autem potest ut eīs collēgīs prōsit quī coetibus Latīnis elementum colloquiāle, commūnicātivum addere velint, nec minus et eīs quī methodum merē commūnicātivam colere studeant. Ē lexicīs neologismōrumque indicibus dīversīs locūtīōnēs collectās singulās singula distribuī in capitula exercitātīōnibus ōrnāta, quae quidem dispositiō dēstināta est ut discentī vocābulōrum exquīsitiōnem faciliōrem reddat ad colloquia secundum argūmenta disposita participanda et ad eiusdem modī scrip̄ta compōnenda. Eōdem cōnsiliō sunt etiam intrōductae vocābulōrum dīvisiōnes secundāriae tertiāriaeque, sc̄ilicet ut discēns ad “pāscendum” stimulētur (neu, in versiōne Latīno-Anglicā, tantummodo dīctiōnēs singulās sibi ultrō prōpositās, vernāculā linguā prīmum cōgitātās, indāget). Locūtīōnēs asciscēns plērumque liberālītatem adhibuī, ōrātiōnis varietātem aridō sermōnis emendātī studiō antepōnēns, discriminum respectum interdum habēns inter dīcendī genera sollemne familiāre humile vigentem humānitātem assiduē praepōnēns angustō, paraphrasēs multiiugās, absonās amanti “pūristicō” animō.

“Sermō” quisque tantum ad lēctiōnem prīvātam quantum ad recitātīōnēm sive āctiōnem histriōnicam ūsurpārī potest. “Exercitātīōnēs,” quae dīcuntur, aequē exercitiōrum scribendōrum atque exercitātīōnum ipsīs in coetibus agendārum vicēs praestāre possunt. Immō haec mera sunt exempla quae commūnicātivē praecipiens sānē sciat prōdūcere variāre mūtāre. “Exercitātīōnem” quamque, vel āctiōnum ā docente excōgitātās commūtātīōnēs, idōneum est nunc coetum ūnā agere, nunc discentēs bīnōs globātimve. Haud rārō fit ut variātīōnēs omnium scītissimās reperiant ipsī discipulī. Capitulō dēmum cuique additus est index locūtīōnum idiōmatumque ac prōverbiōrum ūnā cum ūsūs exemplīs atque exercitandī cōpiā; nam quō quisque tālia perdidicit eō Latīniōrem praebet huius loquēla aspectum.

Inter hodiernarum linguarum praeceptorēs satis cōstat, quod docuerunt et investigatiōnēs complūrēs, adultōs aequē atque adulescentēs linguās peregrinās celerius alacriusque discere nātūrālī modō hās linguās adhibentēs ad ea imprimīs exprimenda tractandaque quae suā intersint: studia, mūnera et labōrēs, familiārēs, incepta cōsiliaque propria, aerumnās cotīdiānās, mūsicam cēterāsque artēs, artificia, affectūs animī, nec minus et omnīnō cottīdiāna velut cibōs, vestītum, lūsūs, obsōnium, rem fiscālem, Mūsās populārēs, fēriās itineraque, convīvia, omnem dēmum vītā suam. Ita, ut crēbrō documentō datur, discunt parvulī. Secundāriam prōporrō saepe adseverānt esse grammaticēn quī methodō commūnicātīvō favent. Loquendī cōsuetūdī sē iam nātūrālīter fōrmantī praecepta grammatica posterius, sēnsim, prō rērum necessitate impōnenda. Primō pōnendās locō haudquāquam ēmendatiōnēs—quod quidem nātūrae resistere.

Ex hīsce duābus doctrīnae commūnicātivae sententiīs modo expositīs illam, discentem suā ipsius vītā verbīs celebrandā melius discere, prōrsus ratam habeō, laudō, sequor; ab hāc autem, grammaticēn quasi Tomōs esse relēgandam, potius cavendum cēseō; nam et ratiō docet et ūsus adultōs adulescentēsque nōn item discere ut infāntēs puellōsque. Haec autem hāctenus.

Summae grammaticae Latīnae mediam fere partem sēnsim indūcit prīmus tomus (**Vīta Nostra I**), alteram aequē gradātīm alterīus capitula quattuor prīma (**Vīta Nostra II.I-III**), syntaxeōs Latīnae tōtā cōpiā nītuntur secundī tomī capitula ultima (**Vīta Nostra II.V-VII**). Quī agendī modus Latīnē iam doctiōribus sed loquī modo temptantibus prīmōs gradūs faciliōrēs, omnīnō rudibus possibilēs dēmum reddet. Elementōrum syntacticōrum indūcendōrum ōrdinem adsūmpsi eundem ferē quem Ørbergiānum enchiridion cui titulus *Lingua Latīna per sē Illustrāta, Pars I*, videlicet quia opusculum illud, ut omnīnō Latīnē cōnscrip̄tum, doctrīnae commūnicātivae et dīrēctae satis aptum vidētur. Ea elementa quae in ūnō quōque capitulō Ørbergiānō nōndum sunt inducta solent in **Vītae Nostrae** versiōne Latīno-Anglicā in vocābulōrum indicibus explānārī, nec tamen in versiōne omnīnō Latīnā. Quōmodo inter sē magis minusve congruant opera Ørbergī meumque ostendit tabella haec.

<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. I-III: <i>Partēs ōrātiōnis; vocābula grammatica; genus, numerus, cāsus; singulāris et plūrālis primae et secundae dēclīnātiōnum nōminum ; genera nōminum; nōminātīvus, accūsātīvus, genetīvus; praesentis temporis tertia persōna singulāris</i></p>	Vīta Nostra I.I
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. IV-VI: <i>Cāsūs ablātīvus, vocātīvus, locātīvus; modus imperātīvus; praepositīōnēs; “quō?”, “unde?”, “ubi?”; accūsātīvus finis; ablātīvus remōtiōnis; verbōrum genera āctīva et passīva; nōminum dēclīnātiōnēs secunda et tertia</i></p>	Vīta Nostra I.II
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. VII-XII: <i>Dēclīnātiōnēs quārta et quīnta; cāsus datīvus; primae, secundae, tertiae dēclīnātiōnum adiectīva; “quis”, “quī”, “is”, “ille”, “hic”; modus īnfīnitīvus āctīvus et passīvus; accūsātīvus cum īnfīnitīvō; adiectīvōrum et adverbīōrum comparātiō</i></p>	Vīta Nostra I.III
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. XIII-XVI: <i>Nōmina numerālia; superlātīvus; participia praesentia; prōnōmina persōnālia; possessīva; verbōrum trēs persōnae; “iste”, “ipse”, “īdem”; verba dēpōnentia</i></p>	Vīta Nostra I.IV
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. XVII-XXII: <i>Prōnōmina indēfīnīta; plūra dē genere passīvō; plūra dē adverbīis; tempora praeterita imperfectum et perfectum (āctīvum et passīvum); tempus futūrum (āctīvum et passīvum); supīnum; verba anōmala</i></p>	Vīta Nostra I.V
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. XXIII-XXVI: <i>Participium et īnfīnitīvus futūrī (āct. et pass.); plūra verba anōmala; tempus plūsquamperfectum; imperātīvus verbōrum dēpōnentium; gerundium</i></p>	Vīta Nostra II.I
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. XXVII-XXIX: <i>Modī coniūctīvī (subiūctīvī) tempora praesēns et imperfectum āct. et pass.; membra fīnālia (“ut”, “nē”)</i></p>	Vīta Nostra II.II
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. XXX-XXXIII: <i>Tempus futūrum perfectum; gerundīvum; modī coniūctīvī tempora praeteritum perfectum et plūsquamperfectum</i></p>	Vīta Nostra II.III
<p>Lingua Latīna, cap. XXXIV-XXXV: <i>Dē versibus; dē arte grammaticā</i></p>	Vīta Nostra II.IV

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SALUTATIONES VALEDICTIONESQUE

Salvē!
Mūhi nōmen est



Salvē! (pl: Salvēte!)/Avē! (pl: Avēte!)

Salvē et tū!

Heus tū! (pl: Heus vōs!)

Quod est nōmen tibi?/Quōmodo
vocāris?/Quōmodo appellāris?/
Quis vocāris?

Mihi nōmen est Valeria. Valeria
vocator/appellor.

Pergrātum est tē convenīre.

Mihi quidem volup est.

Tē convēnisse volup est.

Hello! Hi! Hey! (= Hello!)

Hello (to you)!

Hey you! (calling for attention)

What's your name?

My name is Valeria.

Pleased to meet you.

The pleasure is mine.

It's been nice meeting you.

Quaesō./Sī vīs./Sīs. (pl: Sī vultis/sultis.)

Amābō tē.

Sōdēs.

Grātiās tibi agō.

Plūrimās/Māximās grātiās (tibi agō).

Libenter.

Libentissimē.

Benignē.

Mitte haec!/Omitte istaec!

Missum fac!

Mitte mē!

Ignōsce mihi.

Ignōscās mihi quaesō./Excūsātum
(or Excūsātam) mē habeās.

Libenter./Nūlla est causa.

Please.

Please!/"Pretty please."

If you don't mind, please... (used to soften
commands)

Thank you.

Thanks a lot. Thank you very much.

You're welcome. "No problem."

You're very/quite welcome.

No thank you.

Stop that!

Forget it!

Leave me alone!

Excuse me.

Please excuse me.

You're welcome./No problem.

Quī valēs?/Ut valēs?/Quōmodo tē
habēs?/Quōmodo tibi?/Ut tē habēs?/
Quid agis?

Valuistīne?

Rēctē./Bellē.

Omnia sunt pulchrē/fēliciter/fēstīviter.

Optimē.

Probē!/Euge!

How are you?

Have you been well?/How've you been?

Fine.

Everything's (just) fine.

Great.

Just great!

Photo credits: Augustus von Prima Porta by Till Niermann (name tag added to original). Source: Wikimedia, PD-US, CC BY 3.0.
Yonge Street, Toronto by Loozrboy (cropped; name tags added to original). Source: Wikimedia, CC BY 2.0.

Omnia mihi pulchrē sē habent!	I'm doing just great!
Āthlētīcē/Pancraticē valeō!	I'm fantastic!
Bene habeō.	I'm fine.
Haud male quidem valeō.	I'm doing quite well.
Haud invītus/-a audiō.	Glad to hear it.
Est mihi istud audītū perquam iūcundum.	I'm very glad/delighted to hear that.
Laus superīs./Deō grātiās.	Thank goodness./Thank heavens.
Haud male.	Not bad.
Mediocriter quidem valeō.	I'm doing fairly well./I can't complain.
Variē.	So-so.
Ut soleō.	As usual.
Em, vīvō.	Well, I'm still alive.
Nōn optimē sānē.	Not too well./Not all that well.
Plānē infēliciter!	Lousy./Rotten.
Pessimē.	Terrible.
Invītus/-a audiō.	I'm sorry to hear that.
Mē paenitet.	That's too bad./I'm sorry.

Bonum diem (tibi exoptō)!	Good morning!/Good day!
Bonum (tempus) pōmeridiānum!	Have a good afternoon!
Bonum vesperum!	Good evening!
Bene (tibi/vōbis) sapiat!/(Calēn) orexin!	Bon appetit! Enjoy your meal!
Bonam noctem!	Good night!
Dormiās bene!/Quiēsce bene!	Sleep well!

Valē! (pl: Valēte!)	Goodbye!
Nunc valē! (pl: Nunc valēte!)	Goodbye for now!
Dī tē ament!/Deus tē salvēt!	God bless you!
Tē cūrā./Cūrā ut valeās.	Take care of yourself.
Cūrā ut quam optimē valeās!/Valē pancraticē!	Take really good care of yourself!
Ōtiōsus/-a estō.	Take it easy.
In posterum.	See you later.
In crāstinum.	See you tomorrow.
In proximum.	See you (soon).
In Lūnae diem. (...diem Mārtis/diem Mercuriī/ diem Iovis/diem Veneris/diem Sāturnī or Sabbata (pl)/diem Sōlis or Dominicum/ am diem)	See you on Monday. (...Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday)

Inter nōs revideāmus.
Vīve ac valē!/Bene valē ac bene ambulā!
Salvē!/Deus tē tueātur!/Salūtem!
**Libenter cēnā!/Bene sapiat!/
Bonam orexim!/(Kalēn) orexin!**
Sophōs!
Prōsit (tibi)!/Sit tibi salūtiferrum!
Bona verba!

Fēliciter!/Bene (tibi) vertat!
Tibi grātulor!
Pāce tuā (dixerim)!
Sīc mē Deus adiuvet!
**Exoptātus/Expectātus venīs!/
Salvum tē advenīre gaudeō!/
Fēliciter!/Bene advēnistī!**

Let's keep in touch.
Farewell!
Bless you!/Gesundheit!
Bon appétit!

Bravo!
Cheers!
Hush!/Don't say such a thing!/
What a thing to say!
Good luck!
Congratulations!
No offense (*meant*)!
So help me God!
Welcome!

EXERCITATIO / ACTIVITY

“Convīvium in Conclāvī Scholārī” / “A Party in the Classroom”

Omnēs cōnurgunt et quisque minimum quīnque aliōs alloquitur rogāns quī
voentur; quōmodo sē habeant, etc., deinde valedicēns.

Ex arbitriō comminīscī licet. Geniō indulgē!

*Everyone stands up and talks with at least five other students asking them their
name, how they are, etc., and saying goodbye.*

Feel free to improvise. Have fun!

ALIA VOCABULA AD DOMICILIA ET SUPELLECTILEM DESCRIBENDA

ARCHITECTONICA (Architecture)

Aedificia et Domicilia (Buildings and Dwellings)

- aedēs -is** building (*for habitation*), dwelling, abode (*often used in plural, aedēs -ium fpl* = home, residence)
- aedificium -ī** building, structure, edifice
- casa -ae** cabin, cottage, small house
- equīle -is n** (horse) stable; (*cf. stabulum -ī* = a stall or sleeping place for animals or people)
- diaeta -ae** room > **diaeta (conducta) =** (rented) apartment (*also cēnāculum =* “garret”)
- domus -ūs f** (town)house
- īnsula -ae** (high-rise) apartment house
- horreum -ī** barn
- stabulum -ī** quarters, lodging, a place to sleep (*for people or animals*) > (**raedārum**) **stabulum =** garage (*also tabernāculum*)
- taberna -ae** stall; booth; shed; workshop; inn; tavern; shop; store
- vīlla -ae** villa, country/suburban house; lodge

Conclāvia et Domūs Partēs Praecipuae (Rooms and Main Parts of House)

- āla -ae** sideroom; alcove; small wing (*cf. membrum*)
- andrōn -ōnis m** hallway
- apothēca -ae** storeroom
- appendix -icis f** penthouse (*also appendicium*)
- ātrium -ī** entry-hall; foyer; atrium (*esp. when containing a skylight*); lobby

- cella -ae** storeroom; (*in hypogaeō*) cellar; storage closet > **cella cibāria** (*or penus cibārius*) = pantry > **cella lavandāriōrum** = laundry room > **cella pōtōria** = bar > **cella vestiāria** = walk-in closet
- cēnāculum -ī** (small) apartment, garret (*also tabulātum =* a flat)
- cēnātiō -ōnis f** dining room (*in which people sit at tables*)
- claustrum -ī** storage area (*especially if it can be locked*); storeroom; storage shed; storage area for food or drink; lock (*also sera*) > **claustrum pōtibus** = bar
- conclāve -is n** (lockable) room; restroom, bathroom > **conclāve scholāre** = classroom
- cubiculum -ī** bedroom; room
- fabrica -ae** artisan’s workshop; studio
- hospitium -ī** guest room; guest quarters
- hypogaeum/hypogēum -ī** basement; cellar; underground vault (*also concamerātum*)
- lātrīna -ae** bathroom > **lātrīnicula =** “half bath”
- maeniānum -ī** balcony
- mediānum -ī** living room, parlor (*also exedrium or sellāria, which is a “sitting room”*)
- membrum -ī** (*major*) wing (*of building*) > **membrum astructum =** addition
- oecos -ī** room, chamber, salon (*in a house, esp. for some special function, such as oecos familiāris, oecos lūdicer, etc.*)
- oecos lūdicer, -ī -crī** game room
- officīna -ae** workroom/workshop; workplace; office; laboratory; factory (*i.e., any enclosed place where work is done*)
- (ōstium) antīcum, (-ī) -ī** front door
- pedeplāna/pediplāna -ōrum** ground floor
- pergula -ae** porch; covered patio; veranda; lanai; arbor, pergola > **pergula solūta =**

gazebo; pavilion (**pāpiliō** *m* = general's "pavilion," *i.e.*, large tent)

promptuārium -ī storeroom, storage area; cabinet

stabulum -ī (*simple*) sleeping quarters (*for animals or people*) > (**autoraedārum**) **stabulum/tabernāculum** = garage

sūdātōrium -ī sweating room; sauna > **sūdātōrium Lacōnicum** = Turkish bath

tablinum -ī study, office (*esp. in house*)

tepidārium -ī (*heated*) swimming pool

trīclīnium -ī (*private*) dining room (*properly speaking, in which diners recline on couches*)

vestībulum -ī front hall; vestibule

vestiārium -ī clothes chest; (*built-in*) closet

zōthēca -ae alcove, niche, recess (*also āla or aedicula*)

Aedificiōrum Apparātūs et Elementa Generālia

(*Architectural Features and Elements*)

abacī -ōrum wainscoting; molding

aedicula -ae niche (*also recessus or zōthēca*) > **aedicula/recessus iēntāculāris** = breakfast nook

anabathrum -ī elevator (*also cella scānsōria*)

(**iānuae**) **ānsa** -ae door handle

(**iānuae**) **bullā** -ae doorknob

caelum -ī ceiling (*of an arch or dome*) (*cf. tēctum*)

camīnus -ī fireplace; chimney > **antepag-mentum camīnī** = fireplace mantel

cancellī -ōrum (window) grating

cēnāculum -ī loft (*also tabulātum*)

colliciae/colliquiae -ārum rain gutter(s)

columna -ae column

contabulātiō -ōnis *f* paneling > **pariēs contabulātus** = a paneled wall

contignātio -ōnis *f* floor, storey (*See also tabulātum.*)

cornīx -cis *f* door-knocker

corōna -ae cornice (*over doors: hyperthyrum*) > **opus corōnārium** = (upper) molding

epimēdion -ī bannister; handrail

fastīgium -ī gable, pediment; level; summit, top

fenestra -ae window > **fenestra clātrāta** = barred/grated window

fenestra lignea, -ae -ae window shutter (*also foricula*)

fenestra rēticulāta, -ae -ae window screen (*also fenestrae rēticulum or cōnōpēum fenestrae*)

fenestrae pluteus, -ae -ī windowsill

focus -ī fireplace, hearth (*cf. focus culinārius, camīnus.*)

foricula -ae shutter (*also fenestra lignea*)

fornix -cis *m* arch, vault

frōns -tis *f* façade

fūmārium -ī chimney (*also fūmiductus -ūs m*)

hyperthyrum -ī cornice (*of door*)

iānuā -ae door (double doors = **valvae**) > **iānuā dēcidua** = trapdoor

intercolumnium -ī space between columns

lacūnār -āris *n* inset in ceiling; paneled ceiling (*also used in plural in this sense; also laquear -is n and laqueāria -ium npl*)

māteria impervia, -ae -ae insulation >

māteriā imperviā opertus or **intrōrsus**

obductus or **impervius factus** = insulated

mūrus -ī (outside) wall

ōstium -ī doorway > (**ōstium**) **antīcum/postīcum** = front/back door(way)

pariēs -etis *m* (inside) wall

pavīmentum -ī pavement; (*hard*) floor (*cf.*

tabulātum) > **pavīmentum tessellātum** = mosaic floor (mosaic = **emblēma -atis n** or **lapillī mpl**)

phōtagōgus *m* **tēctī**, -ī -ī (*also tēctī fenestella*) skylight

porta -ae gate(way), entrance

proiectūra -ae ledge

replum -ī doorframe

scālae -ārum (*flight of*) stairs (**gradus -ūs** = step) > "**Scālīs habitō tribus.**" = "I live on the fourth (*third outside US*) floor."

scālārium -ī staircase

EXERCITATIO II

“Ubi est cubīle?”

Exempla: I. Ubi est cubīle?
II. Cubīle est in cubiculō.

1. Ubi est raeda?
2. Ubi est furnus?
3. Ubi est mēnsula caffēaria?
4. Ubi est peristylum?
5. Ubi est lavātiō pluvia?
6. Ubi est birota?
7. Ubi est tēlevīsiōrium?
8. Ubi est tēlephōnium?
9. Ubi est bisellium?
10. Ubi est mēnsa escāria?
11. Ubi sunt fenestrae?
12. Ubi est lasanum?
13. Ubi est caespes?
14. Ubi sunt scrīnia?
15. Ubi sunt abacī?
16. Ubi sunt specula? *Etc.*

EXERCITATIO III

“Habēsne computātōrium?”/“Estne tibi* computātōrium?”

Exempla: I. Habēsne computātōrium?/Estne tibi computātōrium?
II. Ita. Computātōrium in cubiculō habeō./Mihi est in cubiculō computātōrium.
I. Natābulum habētis?
II. Minimē. Natābulum nōn habēmus.
I. Habetne fabricam māter tua?
II. Ita. Fabricam habet.

1. Habēsne birotam?
2. Holerāriumne habent parentēs tuī?
3. Habētisne fontem?
4. Quot latrīnās sive balnea habētis?
5. Disculophōnium habēs?
6. Et parentēs?
7. Habētisne thermās intimās?
8. Habetne pater tuus raedam an plaustrum an clābulāre?
9. Quot vehicula habētis?
10. Quot tabulāta habet domus tua?
11. Estne hypogēum in villā tuā?
12. Ubi lūdōs computātōriōs habēs?
13. Quot ōstia habet villa tua?
14. Habētisne claustrum pōtibus? *Etc.*

**dative of possession*

EXERCITATIO IV

“Hīc habitō ego.”

Ūnā cum ūnō duōbusve aliīs discipulīs aliquot ex illīs imāginibus spectā quae in pāginā 24 positae sunt ac tē ibi habitāre finge animō. Comitī fictum hoc domicilium tuum vītamque tuam ibi āctam dēscribe. Comes fictiōnem tuam magistrō postea nārrābit.

Together with one or two other students look at the pictures on page 24 and imagine that you live(d) in each place. Describe to your partner your pretend residence and the life you lead there. Later, your partner will describe to the teacher what you have imagined.

EXERCITATIO V

“Quāle est domicilium perfectum?”

- Exempla:**
- I. Quāle est domicilium perfectum?
 - II. Duo natābula habet, et hortum magnum. Sunt in villā etiam oecus lūdicer et tēlevīsōria multa...
 - I. Quāle est domicilium perfectum?
 - II. Domicilium perfectum nōn domus sed condominium est in appendice īnsulae magna. Valdē amplum est et prospectūs optimōs habet...
 - I. Quāle est domicilium perfectum?
 - II. Villa rūstica est et magnum agrum habet. Equilia habet et horreum valdē amplum.

LOCUTIONES, IDIOMATA, PROVERBIA

1. **in promptū:** at hand, in readiness, “handy”; available; obvious, in evidence; easy (*cf.* **praestō** and **ad manum:** at hand, ready; available) > **Estne nōbis serra in promptū?** = Do we have a saw handy? [*lit: Is there a saw at hand for us?*] (*Nōbis is in the dative case.*)
2. **rationem dūcere/habēre** (+ *gen*): to have regard for, to be concerned about > **Sauciōrum aegrōrumque rationem habēre debemus omnēs.** = We should all be concerned for the wounded and the sick.
3. **etiam atque etiam:** again and again (*also iterum iterumque*) > **Michaēl villam suam etiam atque etiam pingit.** = Michael keeps painting his house over and over again.
4. **nisi/nī fallor:** unless I’m mistaken > **Iacōbus, nisi fallor, in Angliam migrāre cupit.** = Unless I’m mistaken, Jim wants to move to England.
5. **sē iactāre:** to waver, fluctuate; to throw oneself around; to behave ostentatiously, brag; to be officious > **Geōrgius sē interdum iactat quod villa eius tam lauta est.** = George sometimes brags because he lives in such a fancy house.
6. **iuvat mē:** I’m made glad, I enjoy > **Fābulās audire mē iuvat.** = I enjoy hearing stories.
7. **Itane?/Ain’?:** Really? > —**Flāvia convīvium abrogāre vult! —Itane? Cūrnam?”** = —Flavia wants to call off her party. —Really? How come?
8. **Quid novī?:** What’s new? > —**Quid novī, Diāna? —Haud multa.** = What’s new, Diane? —Nothing much.
9. **contrā/praeter opīniōnem:** contrary to expectation > **Lucius praeter opīniōnem Latīnē discit!** = Contrary to expectation, Lucius is learning Latin!
10. **Mehercle!/Heracle!/Mehercule!/
Meherculēs!:** By Hercules! > **Istum mehercle minimē amō!** = Believe you me, I feel no affection for him!
11. **ante tempus:** too soon, early > **Ad concentum sānē paulō ante tempus advenīre volumus.** = Of course we want to get to the concert a little early.
12. **ad tempus:** at the right time; for the moment (*cf.* **ad hōram, tempestivē:** on time) > **Mīchaēl rārō ad tempus trādit pēnsū.** = Michael rarely hands his homework in on time.
13. **ex tempore:** on the spur of the moment; to suit the circumstances > **Ōratiōnem ex tempore habēre nōn valeō.** = I’m unable to give an extemporaneous speech.
14. **meā (quidem) sentiā:** in my opinion (*also meō iudiciō, ut mea fert opīniō, meō animō*) > **Meā quidem sentiā, diaeta nostra nimis parva est.** = In my opinion, our apartment is too small.
15. **in primīs or imprīmīs:** in the front line; especially = **Villa tua—imprimīs cubiculōrum dispositiō— mē dēlectat!** = I love your house, especially the layout of the rooms!
16. **quod sciam:** as far as I know *also quoad sciō/sciam* > **Nūlla, quod sciam, vicīniae nostrae villa violācea est.** = As far as I’m aware there’s no purple house in our neighborhood. (*Sciam is in the subjunctive mood, sciō indicative. Either can be used with quoad. (See Lingua Latīna, ch. xxviiiiff.)*)
17. **ad summam:** in short; in conclusion; in fact > **Lectum, vestēs, librōs, computātōrium, disculophōnium discōsque...ad summam, omnia mea in dōrmitōriō habeō meō.** = In my bedroom I have my bed, my clothes, my books, my computer, my CD player and CDs...in short, all of my things.
18. **in summā:** in all, all together, all told; after all > **Sunt in villā eius in summā quattuor lātrīnae.** = In her house there are four bathrooms all together.

19. **Salva rēs est!**: All is well! Everything's fine/cool! > **Salva rēs est! Anna tandem diaetam habet!** = Everything's fine! Anna finally has an apartment!

20. **in animō habēre**: to intend, have in mind > **Mēnsam escāriam novam emere in animō habēmus.** = We intend to buy a new dining-room table.

EXERCITIUM

Singulis paucisve sententiis locutionēs quās didicisti tāli modō ūsurpā ut sit significātiō manifesta.

(In one or a few sentences, use the expressions you have learned in such a way as to make the meaning clear.)

1. **in promptū**: _____

2. **ratiōnem dūcere/habēre (+ gen)**: _____

3. **etiam atque etiam**: _____

4. **nisi/nī fallor**: _____

5. **sē iactāre**: _____

6. **iuvat mē**: _____

7. **Itane?**: _____

8. **Quid novī?**: _____

9. **contrā/praeter opīniōnem**: _____

Vita Nostra

Subsidia ad Colloquia Latina

TOMVS II

Cuius operis, utpote provectoribus destinati, exemplaria omnia nullo usquam nisi Latino sermone conscripta erunt. Tomi II ecce capita:

LOCVTIONES SCHOLARES

CAPITVLVM PRIMVM: Dē Rē Rūsticā et Cibīs

CAPITVLVM SECVNDVM: Dē Familiāribus et Affectibus

CAPITVLVM TERTIVM: Dē Geōgraphiā, Itineribus, Caelō

CAPITVLVM QVARTVM: Dē Vrbe

CAPITVLVM QVINTVM: Dē Corpore et Valētūdine

CAPITVLVM SEXTVM: Dē Acadēmīā

CAPITVLVM SEPTIMVM: Dē Vestīmentīs, Tabernīs, Pecūniā

CAPITVLVM OCTAVVM: Dē Rērum Nātūrā

Qui hunc tomum perfecerit pleraque ad vitam humanam attinentia argumenta verbis Latinis tractare habebit!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Stephen A. Berard graduated from UCLA with a BA in Classics and received an MA in Latin and a CPhil in Classics from UC Berkeley. At the Monterey Institute of International Studies, he completed his MA in German Studies (*thesis*: “Südländische Musik im dichterischen Werk E. T. A. Hoffmanns”) and received his PhD in Germanic Philology from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst (*dissertation*: “Infinitive Usage in Biblical Gothic”).

In 2017, Professor Berard retired from Wenatchee Valley College in Wenatchee, Washington, where he taught German, Greek, Latin (as a spoken language), and Spanish. Berard has directed and participated in a host of spoken Latin seminars and currently organizes the spoken Latin activities of the *Circulus Seattlensis* in the Pacific Northwest.

Since the year 2000, Berard has published a variety of works in Latin: *Vita Nostra*, articles on physics, a monograph on linguistics, a book on quantum mechanics, and *Capti*, the first novel in a heptology of poetic novels (*Heptologia Sphingis*) based on quantum physics and Eastern mysticism.

Professor Berard now lives on Whidbey Island in Washington state. For more information about his writing and activities, please visit Boreoccidentales.com.



Photo credit: Relief from a scribe's tomb found in Flavia Solva, Austria by Hermann A.M. Muke. *Source: Wikimedia, CC-PD-US.*

CAPTI: Fabula Menippeo-Hoffmanniana Americana (2011)

Book I in the Heptologia Sphingis series - Available through Amazon

In *Capti*, Stephen “Stephanus” Berard weaves a multicultural, particolored, sometimes surreal and often hilarious tapestry of satire, magic realism, myth, science, and poetry that causes the reader to pinch himself, asking if he can actually be reading something like this in Latin. The central character is a highly functional autistic Seattle ballet dancer, Woody Fava, who speaks in verse and who uses chromoptic therapy in the form of colored eyeglasses to help himself make sense of his world. In search of the Goddess, whom he is sure has recently moved into a condo somewhere in Seattle, Woody quits his ballet job, quickly impoverishes himself, and has a series of disturbing misadventures, until finally disappearing ... only to reemerge in Los Angeles at the center of a bizarre murder mystery. But this is only part of the story since Woody’s life is reflected and refracted into a thousand other tales – yes, hints of Scheherazade! – lived out in other times and other contexts.

Based loosely on two novelas by the German Romantic author E. T. A. Hoffmann, this poetic novel uses primarily literary fantasy and satire to explore the ways in which all living beings are either trapped or impaired or both (the Latin participle *captus* actually means both) but how they are also somehow all interconnected.

Reviews and recommendations

“The glory of the book is the exuberant language: this is not Cicero's Latin, but more like a post-modern Tacitus, a latter-day Lucan, a spiritual descendant of M. Terentius Varro. ...There are descriptions galore...a long, satirical evocation of Seattle...and a description of LA that would be at home in Hugo or Dickens. ...Its blend of modern form, modern scientific or philosophical motifs, and ancient language is almost steampunk in style.” — Anne Mahoney (Tufts), *The Classical Outlook*

“[*Capti*] is unmistakably magical realism, and should sit nicely on the shelf with the works of Italian writer Italo Calvino or American novelist Thomas Pynchon. ...[Berard] writes poetry that is sharp and wonderfully vivacious.” — Thomas Banks, *Multilingual*

“The author’s command of Latin is truly virtuosic and I would say of his impressive achievement, as Cicero did of Lucretius’s poem, that it is ‘multis luminibus ingenii, multae tamen artis,’ a work ‘marked by many flashes of genius and much skill.’ Readers who have lamented that Apuleius, the madcap, linguistically virtuosic author of *The Golden Ass*, did not follow up his novel with another similarly delicious work will rejoice when they discover in Professor Berard a twenty-first century Apuleius.” — Dr. Albert R. Baca, Professor Emeritus, California State University Northridge

Other titles in the Heptologia Sphingis series

PRAECVRSVS: Fabula Neophysiologica

(Forthcoming in 2018)

In *Praecursus*, the reader comes to a greater understanding of how the diffuse compositional style of *Capti* is actually describing a first impression of an extremely holistic world view in which absolutely everyone and everything is directly connected to everyone and everything else ... as well as how personality and individual identity can be viewed as somewhat arbitrary and even artificial constructs.

The central character is Tog, a *praecursor* engaged by a race of benevolent artificial super-beings to explore the possibilities of biological entities operating in the next higher dimensional level of existence in which there are four degrees of physical freedom and time is experienced in the fifth dimension. As Tog navigates through different stories and worlds — at times living fused with a hive-minded entity and existing now as a hologram, now as a computer subroutine — he learns to ride the waves of quantum flux...and eventually even to control them to a large extent.

EOS: Carmen Methistoricum

(in progress)

DAEMONOLOGIA: Fabula Synaesthetica

CAELA PONE CAELA: Fabula Cubistica

TANTISPER: Fabula Neoheroica

SPHINX: Carmen Arcanum

Stay current with the status of this series and more at Boreoccidentales.com.