



IN AULA

Stage 16



1 Cogidubnus Quīntum per aulam dūcēbat. in aulā erant multae pictūrae, quās pictor Graecus pīnixerat.



2 rēx iuvenem in hortum dūxit. in hortō erant multī flōrēs, quōs Cogidubnus ex Ītaliā importāverat.



3 tum ad ātrium vēnērunt. mediō in ātriō erat fōns marmoreus, quem fabrī Rōmānī fēcērant.



4 rēx et hospitēs in aulā cēnābant. cēna, quam coquī Graecī parāverant, optima erat. servī magnum ōvum in mēnsam posuērunt.



5 ex ōvō, quod servī in mēnsam posuerant, apparuit saltātrīx.



6 tum pūmiliōnēs, quōs rēx in Ītaliā ēmerat, intrāvērunt. pūmiliōnēs pilās iactābant.

Belimicus ultor

Belimicus, prīnceps Cantiacus, postquam Dumnorix in certāmine nāvālī vīcīt, rem graviter ferēbat. Irātissimus erat. omnēs hospitēs, quōs rēx ad aulam invītāverat, eum dērīdēbant. Cantiacī quoque eum dērīdēbant et vituperābant. etiam servī, quī dē naufragiō cognōverant, clam rīdēbant.

“iste Dumnorix mē dēcēpit,” Belimicus sibi dīxit. “mē in saxa impulit et praemium iniūstē cēpit. decōrum est mihi eum pūnīre.”

Belimicus sēcum cōgitāvit et cōsilium callidum cēpit. erant in aulā multae bēstiae, quās rēx ē multīs terrīs importāverat. inter haec animālia erat ursa ingēns, quam servus Germānicus custōdiēbat. Belimicus ad hunc servum adiit.

“hoc animal est magnificum,” inquit. “mē valdē dēlectat. ursam tractāre volō; eam nōn timeō.”

itaque prīnceps ad ursam cotīdiē veniēbat; ursae cibum et aquam dabat. paulātīm ursam mānsuētā fecit. tandem sōlus ursam tractāre potuit.

mox Cogidubnus cēnam et spectāculum nūntiāvit. amīcōs ad aulam invītāvit. Belimicus statim ad servum Germānicum contendit.

“rēx hodiē spectāculum dat,” inquit. “hodiē hanc ursam in aulam dūcere volō. nunc eam tractāre possum. hospītibz eam ostendere volō.”

servus invītus cōnsēnsit. Belimicus cachinnāns sibi dīxit, “parātus sum. nunc Dumnorigem pūnīre possum.”

ultor	<i>avenger</i>
graviter ferēbat	<i>took badly</i>
dē naufragiō	<i>about the shipwreck</i>
cognōverant:	<i>find out,</i>
cognōscere	<i>get to know</i>
clam	<i>secretly, in private</i>
impulit: impellere	<i>push, force</i>
praemium	<i>prize</i>
iniūstē	<i>unfairly</i>
sēcum	<i>to himself</i>
ursa	<i>bear</i>
Germānicus	<i>German</i>
adiit: adire	<i>approach, go up to</i>
tractāre	<i>handle</i>
paulātīm	<i>gradually</i>
mānsuētam:	
mānsuētus	<i>tame</i>



ursa



saltātrīx

rēx spectāculum dat

I

rēx cum multīs hospītibz in aulā cēnābat. Salvius et Quīntus prope rēgem recumbēbant. Britannī cibum laudābant, Rōmānī vīnum. omnēs hospītes rēgī grātiās agēbant.

5
subitō Belimicus tardus intrāvit.

“ecce! naufragus noster intrat,” clāmāvit Dumnorix. “num tū aliam nāvem amīsistī?”

10
cēterī Belimicum dērīsērunt et Dumnorigī plausērunt.

Belimicus tamen Dumnorigī nihil respondit, sed tacitus cōnsēdit.

rēx hospītibz suis spectāculum nūntiāvit. statim pūmiliōnēs cum saltātrīcībz intrāvērunt et hospītes dēlectāvērunt. deinde, ubi rēx eīs signum dedit, omnēs exiērunt. Salvius, quem pūmiliōnēs nōn dēlectāverant, clāmāvit,

15
“haec cēna est bona. numquam cēnam meliōrem cōnsūpsī. sed ursam, quae saltat, vidēre volō. illa ursa mē multō magis dēlectat quam pūmiliōnēs et saltātrīcēs.”

15

tardus	<i>late</i>
naufragus	<i>shipwrecked sailor</i>
tacitus	<i>silent, in silence</i>

cōnsēdit:	
cōnsidere	<i>sit down</i>
pūmiliōnēs:	
pūmiliō	<i>dwarf</i>
cum	<i>with dancing-</i>
saltātrīcībz	<i>girls</i>
saltat: saltāre	<i>dance</i>
multō magis	<i>much more</i>



Salvius et Quīntus prope rēgem recumbēbant.

II



When you have read this part of the story, answer the questions at the end.

rēx servīs signum dedit. servus, quī hoc signum expectābat, statim cum ursā intrāvit et hospitibus eam ostendit.

Belimicus, simulatque hoc vīdit, surrēxit, et ad medium triclinium prōcessit.

“mī Dumnorix!” clāmāvit. “facile est tibi iocōs facere. sed ursam tractāre nōn audēs! ego nōn timeō. ego, quem tū dērīdēs, ursam tractāre audeō.”

omnēs Belimicum spectābant attonitī. Belimicus, quī servum Germānicum iam dīmīserat, ursam ad Dumnorigem dūxit.

“nōnne tū quoque ursam tractāre vīs?” rogāvit īsolēns. “nōnne tū hospitibus spectāculum dare vīs?”

Dumnorix impavidus statim surrēxit et Belimicum dērīsīt.

“facile est mihi hanc ursam superāre. tē quoque, homuncule, superāre possum.”

tum cēterī, quī antea timuerant, valdē cachinnāvērunt.

Belimicus, ubi cachinnōs audīvit, furēns ursam pulsāvit, et eam ad Dumnorigem impulit. subitō ursā saeva sē vertit, et Belimicum ferōciter percussit. tum prīncipēs perterritī clāmōrem magnum sustulērunt et ad iānuās quam celerrimē cucurrērunt. etiam inter sē pugnābant, quod exīre nōn poterant. ursā, quam hic clāmōr terruerat, ad lectum currēbat, ubi rēx sedēbat.

rēx tamen, quod claudicābat, effugere nōn poterat. Dumnorix in ursam frūstrā sē coniēcīt. Salvius immōtus stābat. sed Quīntus hastam, quam servus tenēbat, rapuit. hastam celeriter emīsīt et bēstiam saevam trānsfīxit. illa dēcidit mortua.



Mosaic tendril border from Fishbourne showing a bird, which probably served as the mosaicist's signature or trademark.

iocōs: iocus	joke	saeva: saevus	savage
audēs: audēre	dare	sē vertit:	turn
homuncule: homunculus	little man	sē vertere	around
cachinnāvērunt:	roar with	coniēcīt: conicere	hurl, throw
cachinnāre	laughter	immōtus	still,
cachinnōs: cachinnus	laughter		motionless
furēns	furious,	hastam: hasta	spear
	in a rage		

Questions

- 1 What two things did the German slave do at the king's signal?
- 2 What boast did Belimicus make (lines 6–7)? How did he show in lines 8–9 that he meant what he said?
- 3 What two challenges did Belimicus make to Dumnorix (lines 10–11)?
- 4 Look at lines 13–14. What two things did Dumnorix say that showed he was **impavidus**?
- 5 What two things did Belimicus do when he heard the guests laughing at him (lines 16–17)?
- 6 What unexpected effect did this have on the bear? Give two details.
- 7 What actions of the chiefs show that they were **perterritī** (lines 18–20)?
- 8 Why did the guests fight among themselves?
- 9 Why did the bear run towards the king's couch?
- 10 Why could the king not escape?
- 11 In lines 22–25 how did each of the following people react?
a) Dumnorix b) Salvius c) Quintus
- 12 What do their reactions show about each of their characters?



Exotic animals and birds were collected from Africa and Asia and other parts of the ancient world. Some were destined for collections like that of King Cogidubnus; others ended up being hunted and killed in the amphitheater. This mosaic shows two ostriches being carried up the gangplank of a ship.

About the Language I: Pluperfect Tense

A In this Stage, you have met examples of the **pluperfect** tense. They looked like this:

in aulā erat ursa ingēns, quam rēx ex Ītaliā **importāverat**.
*In the palace was a huge bear, which the king **had imported** from Italy.*
 sacerdotēs, quī ad āram **prōcesserant**, victimās sacrificāverunt.
*The priests, who **had advanced** to the altar, sacrificed the victims.*

B The complete pluperfect tense is as follows:

portāveram	<i>I had carried</i>
portāverās	<i>you (s.) had carried</i>
portāverat	<i>s/he had carried</i>
portāverāmus	<i>we had carried</i>
portāverātis	<i>you (pl.) had carried</i>
portāverant	<i>they had carried</i>

C Further examples:

- 1 Rūfilla ancillās, quae cubiculum parāverant, laudāvit.
- 2 in ātriō sedēbant hospitēs, quōs rēx ad aulam invītāverat.
- 3 agricola nōs laudāvit, quod per tōtum diem labōrāverāmus.
- 4 Belimicus, quī nāvem amiserat, irātissimus erat.
- 5 Salvius mē pūnīvit, quod ē villā fūgeram.

D Study the differences among the present, perfect, and pluperfect tenses:

	PRESENT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
<i>first conjugation</i>	portat <i>s/he carries</i>	portāvit <i>s/he carried</i>	portāverat <i>s/he had carried</i>
<i>second conjugation</i>	docet <i>s/he teaches</i>	docuit <i>s/he taught</i>	docuerat <i>s/he had taught</i>
<i>third conjugation</i>	trahit <i>s/he drags</i>	trāxit <i>s/he dragged</i>	trāxerat <i>s/he had dragged</i>
<i>fourth conjugation</i>	audit <i>s/he hears</i>	audīvit <i>s/he heard</i>	audīverat <i>s/he had heard</i>

Quīntus dē sē



postrīdiē Quīntus per hortum cum rēge ambulābat, flōrēsque variōs spectābat. deinde rēx

“quō modō,” inquit, “ex urbe Pompēiīs effūgistī? paterne et māter superfuērunt?”

Quīntus trīstis

“periit pater,” inquit. “māter quoque in urbe periit. ego et ūnus servus superfuimus. ex urbe vix effūgimus. simulac tūtī erāmus, servum, quī tam fortis et tam fidēlis fuerat, līberāvī.”

“quid deinde fēcistī?” inquit rēx. “pecūniam habēbās?”

“omnēs villās, quās pater in Campāniā possēderat, vēdidī. ita multam pecūniam comparāvī. tum ex Ītaliā discēdere voluī, quod trīstissimus eram. ego igitur et lībertus meus urbem Brundisium petīvimus et nāvem cōnscendimus.

“prīmō ad Graeciam vēnimus et in urbe Athēnīs habitābāmus. haec urbs erat pulcherrima, sed cīvēs turbulentī. multī philosophī, quī forum cotīdiē frequentābant, contrōversiās inter sē habēbant. post paucōs mēnsēs, aliās urbēs vidēre voluimus. ad Aegyptum igitur nāvīgāvimus, et mox ad urbem Alexandriām advēnimus.”

variōs: varius	<i>different</i>
quō modō	<i>how</i>
superfuērunt: superesse	<i>survive</i>
vix	<i>with difficulty</i>
tam	<i>so</i>
fuerat	<i>had been</i>
possēderat: possidēre	<i>possess</i>
comparāvī: comparāre	<i>obtain</i>
Brundisium	<i>Brindisi</i>

cōnscendimus:	<i>embark on,</i>
cōnscendere	<i>go on board</i>
prīmō	<i>first</i>
Athēnīs: Athēnae	<i>Athens</i>
frequentābant: frequentāre	<i>crowd</i>
mēnsēs: mēnsis	<i>month</i>
Aegyptum: Aegyptus	<i>Egypt</i>



The Acropolis (or citadel) of Athens. The prominent building is the Parthenon, the temple of Athena (whom the Romans called Minerva).

About the Language II: Questions

A In Unit 1, you met the question-word **num** which is used to suggest that the anticipated answer to the question will be *no*. Notice again the different ways of translating it:

num tū servus es?

Surely you're not a slave?

You're not a slave, are you?

num tū sellam extrāxistī?

Surely you didn't take away the chair?

You didn't take away the chair, did you?

B In Unit 1 you also met **-ne** which is used to elicit the answer *yes* or *no* to a question.

paterne et māter superfuērunt?

Did your father and mother survive?

C From Stage 13 onwards, you have met the question-word **nōnne** which is used to suggest that the anticipated answer will be *yes*. Notice the different ways of translating it:

nōnne tū hospitibus spectāculum dare vīs?

Surely you want to give a show to the guests?

You want to give a show to the guests, don't you?

nōnne haec vīlla est ēlegāns?

Surely this house is elegant?

This house is elegant, isn't it?

D Further examples:

1 nōnne haec pictūra est pulchra?

2 num perterritus es?

3 tūne effugere poterās?

4 num Bregāns labōrat?

5 nōnne rēx tibi illum canem dedit?

Practicing the Language



A Complete each sentence by selecting the correct pluperfect verb form in the relative clause. Then translate into English:

For example: fabrī, quōs imperātor (mīserat, mīserant),

aulam aedificāvērunt.

fabrī, quōs imperātor mīserat, aulam

aedificāvērunt.

The craftsmen whom the emperor had sent built the palace.

1 rēx, quī multōs hospitēs (invītāverat, invītāverant), eīs cēnam optimam

dedit.

2 prīncipēs, quī ex ātriō (discesserat, discesserant), in āream prōcessērunt.

3 dōnum, quod ego rēgī (dederam, dederat), pretiōsum erat.

4 ancillae, quae ad aulam (vēnerāmus, vēnerant), nōs dēlectāvērunt.

5 nōs, quī Belimicum (cōnspererāmus, cōnspererant), valdē rīsimus.

6 tū, quī ursam (tractāverās, tractāverat), nōn timēbās.

B Complete each sentence with the correct word from those given below, and then translate. You will have to use some words more than once.

NOMINATIVE Rōmānī Britannī

DATIVE Rōmānīs Britannīs

1 Rōmānī et Britannī ad aulam vēnerant. Cogidubnus Rōmānīs et cēnam splendidam dabat.

2 rēx Rōmānīs favēbat. multī prope rēgem sedēbant. rēx vīnum optimū obtulit.

3 rēx nōn favēbat. Cogidubnus Britannīs vīnum pessimum obtulit.

4 multī erant irātī. mox Britannī et inter sē pugnābant.

obtulit: offerre offer

C Translate into English:

Cogidubnus et Vespasiānus

Cogidubnus Quīntō dē vītā suā nārrābat:

“ubi Rōmānī in Britanniam invāsērunt, Claudius legiōnem secundam contrā Durotrigēs mīsit. Vespasiānus, quī hanc legiōnem dūcēbat, ad mē vēnit et auxiliū rogāvit. ego Vespasiānō auxiliū dedī. Rōmānīs frūmentum comparāvī. Rōmānīs explōrātōrēs dedī. hī explōrātōrēs Rōmānōs celeriter dūxērunt ad regiōnem, ubi Durotrigēs habitābant. Durotrigēs diū resistēbant sed Rōmānī tandem victōrēs erant. Vespasiānus ad mē epistulam scrīpsit.

“Durotrigēs fortiter pugnāvērunt, sed nōs eōs tandem superāvimus. multōs Durotrigēs necāvimus; multās fēminās liberōsque cēpimus; multōs vīcōs incendimus. nōs Rōmānī fortiōrēs erāmus quam barbarī. facile erat nōbīs eōs superāre.”

“post multōs annōs Rōmānī Vespasiānum imperātōrem fēcērunt. Vespasiānus, quī mihi amīcus fidēlissimus erat, mē honōrāvīt. aliam epistulam ad mē mīsit.

“tē honōrāre volō, quod mihi auxiliū ōlim dedistī. decōrum est tibi in aulā habitāre. architectum igitur ex Graeciā arcessīvī, et fabrōs Ītalicōs comparāvī. eōs ad tē mīsi.”

“architectus et fabrī, quōs Vespasiānus mīsit, callidissimī erant. dīligenter labōrāvērunt et hanc aulam aedificāvērunt. ita Vespasiānus mihi benignitātem summam ostendit.”

Vespasiānus	<i>Vespasian (Roman general in British campaigns, A.D. 43; emperor A.D. 69–79)</i>
invāsērunt: invādere	<i>invade</i>
legiōnem: legiō	<i>legion</i>
contrā	<i>against</i>
Durotrigēs	<i>Durotriges (name of a British tribe)</i>
explōrātōrēs: explōrātor	<i>scout, spy</i>
regiōnem: regiō	<i>region</i>
cēpimus: capere	<i>take, capture</i>
vīcōs: vīcus	<i>village</i>
incendimus: incendere	<i>burn, set fire to</i>
annōs: annus	<i>year</i>
Ītalicōs: Ītalicus	<i>Italian</i>
benignitātem: benignitās	<i>kindness</i>

The Palace at Fishbourne

On the Fishbourne site, underneath the palace, excavators have found the remains of earlier wooden buildings, dating back to the time of the Roman invasion or very shortly afterwards. One of them was a granary. Pieces of metal and a helmet were also found nearby. These discoveries indicate the presence of soldiers; they may have been the soldiers of the Second Legion, commanded by Vespasian, a brilliant young general who led the attack against the Durotriges in the southwest. There was a harbor nearby, where Roman supply ships docked. It is therefore likely that the Romans first used Fishbourne as a military port and supply base.

When the Roman soldiers moved on from Fishbourne, they left behind them a few buildings and some roads. During the next thirty years many improvements were made. The roads were resurfaced and the drainage of this low-lying, rather marshy site was improved. The harbor was developed and merchant ships called regularly. A fine new villa with a set of baths was built in the late sixties. This could have been a residence built by Cogidubnus for himself just three miles (five kilometers) from his new capital town, Noviomagus.

In A.D. 69, Vespasian himself became emperor, and renewed work began on the Fishbourne site about A.D. 75. Perhaps Vespasian was remembering the loyalty of Cogidubnus and was now presenting him with this palace in return for his continued support of the Romans. A vast area of about ten acres was cleared, leveled, and landscaped. The original villa and its baths became part of the southeast corner of a huge new palace.



The bath house (with the white roof) of the original villa was incorporated into the later palace. Notice how close to the sea the palace was.

A Roman Palace for a British King

The palace at Fishbourne was laid out in four long wings around a central garden.

The north wing contained three suites of rooms arranged around two internal courtyards where important guests could stay.

The aisled hall, which had access only from outside the palace, was probably a public assembly hall.

Visitors entered the palace through the imposing entrance hall in the middle of the east wing. Some other rooms in this wing may have provided guest accommodations for less important visitors.

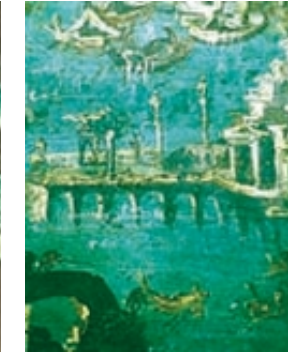
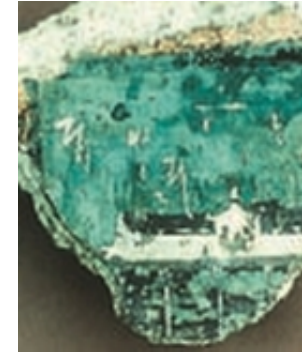


The west wing was built on a platform five feet (1.5 meters) higher than the rest of the palace. In the center stood the impressive audience chamber where the king received his subjects and interviewed officials; the other rooms may have been used as offices.

Today the south wing lies under a modern road and houses, but excavations suggest that it may have been the residential suite for King Cogidubnus and his family, with a colonnaded veranda overlooking an informal terraced garden extending to the sea.

The bath house in the south-east corner was part of the original villa.

Elegant Walls



The Romans' decorative schemes have been reconstructed from fragments.

One fragment of painted wall plaster from Fishbourne (left) is similar in size to a painting from Stabiae (right).



A frieze made of fine plaster and some of the marble pieces that decorated the walls (right).



Fashionable Floors

Above and right: *Cogidubnus' floors were covered with elegant black-and-white mosaics in geometric patterns. Try drawing the different shapes and work out how they fit together.*



This floor, laid by a later owner, had a more complicated pattern. In the center, Cupid rides a dolphin, and legendary sea creatures swim in the semi-circular spaces around.

Specialist craftsmen were brought in from Italy: makers of mosaics, marble-workers, plasterers to make friezes, painters, carpenters, iron-smiths, hydraulic engineers to construct the fountains, and many others. All the construction and detailed manufacturing was carried out on the site itself, where the builders lived and worked for many years. Many traces of the activity of these craftsmen have been found. The floor of the area used by the stonemasons was littered with fragments of marble and colored stone which had been imported from quarries in Italy, the Greek island of Scyros, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. In another area were signs of iron-working where the smiths had manufactured door-hinges, handles, and bolts.

The Palace Gardens

Like the palace, the garden was planned, laid out, and decorated in the most fashionable Italian style. Whoever the owner was, he wanted his palace in Britain to be as Roman as possible.

The open area, which measured approximately 100 by 80 yards (90 by 70 meters), was laid out as a formal garden. The two lawns were not rolled and cut like a modern lawn, but the grass was kept short and tidy. Along the edges of the lawns archaeologists have found deep bedding trenches filled with a mixture of loam and crushed chalk where shrubs and flowers such as roses, flowering trees, box, rosemary, lilies, and acanthus would probably have been planted.



Box hedges have been planted exactly where the Roman bedding trenches were found.



The reconstruction of the garden at Fishbourne features plants which Cogidubnus might have had in his garden. They have been planted there now. Clockwise from top left: acanthus, lily, rose, hyssop, grapevine.

A line of deep-set post holes across the eastern side of the garden shows where wooden poles and trellises supported fruit trees and climbing plants. Some of these may have been rambler roses: the Romans were fond of roses and good at growing them.

A broad path, approximately 13 yards (12 meters) wide and surfaced with stone chippings, ran through the middle of the garden leading from the entrance hall to the audience chamber. Paths ran around the outside of the lawns. The garden had drains and was irrigated by spring water through ceramic pipes. A system of underground pipes brought water to the fountains which stood at intervals along the paths. Small marble and bronze statues provided further decoration.



A slave working in the potting shed: a reconstruction at Fishbourne today.

Word Study

A What do the following derivatives of **pōnō**, **pōnere**, **posuī** mean?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 composition | 6 exponent |
| 2 indisposed | 7 impose |
| 3 opponent | 8 proposition |
| 4 juxtaposition | 9 appositive |
| 5 deposit | 10 repository |

B Use derivatives from the Latin words below (listed in order of appearance) to fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

cōnsilium flōs dēlectāre parātus aedificāre vertere tollere vertere dēridēre pūnīre

Cogidubnus' social _____ put forth his suggestions for a banquet. He would create a wonderful _____ display for the triclinium from the garden. The chef would concoct a thoroughly _____ repast of meat, fruit, and wine. After intense _____ and for the _____ of the guests, Etruscan dancers would present their _____ of the Romulus and Remus story to _____ the heroes of old Rome. Should anyone _____ to barbaric behavior during the entertainment and react to the presentation with _____, severe _____ measures would be taken.

C Copy the following words and put parentheses around the Latin root. Then write the Latin root word and its meaning for each derivative.

e.g. conservation con(serva)tion servāre – save

- 1 consensual
- 2 incontrovertible
- 3 consummate (adjective)
- 4 intolerable
- 5 ameliorate
- 6 navigable
- 7 intervention
- 8 auxiliary
- 9 fabricate
- 10 impunity

Vocabulary Checklist

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī	<i>build</i>
auxilium, n.	<i>help</i>
cōsentio, cōsentire, cōsensī	<i>agree</i>
cōsilium, n.	<i>plan, idea</i>
deinde	<i>then</i>
dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī	<i>delight</i>
dērideō, dēridere, dērisī	<i>mock, make fun of</i>
dimitto, dimittere, dimisī	<i>send away, dismiss</i>
effugio, effugere, effugī	<i>escape</i>
faber, fabrum, m.	<i>craftsman</i>
flōs, flōrem, m.	<i>flower</i>
imperātor, imperātorem, m.	<i>emperor</i>
inter (+ ACC)	<i>among</i>
ita	<i>in this way</i>
melior, melior, melius	<i>better</i>
nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī	<i>sail</i>
nōnne?	<i>surely?</i>
parātus, parāta, parātum	<i>ready, prepared</i>
pereō, perire, periī	<i>die, perish</i>
pōnō, pōnere, posuī	<i>place, put</i>
postrīdiē	<i>on the next day</i>
pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī	<i>punish</i>
simulac, simulatque	<i>as soon as</i>
summus, summa, summum	<i>highest, greatest, top</i>
supersum, superesse, superfuī	<i>survive</i>
tollō, tollere, sustuli	<i>raise, lift up</i>
vertō, vertere, vertī	<i>turn</i>

Detail from the Cupid and Dolphin mosaic at Fishbourne (pictured on page 86), showing a fabulous sea-panther.

