

Scene VIII: The army marches out of the city.
John and Paul are waiting.

Scene IX: Near the city of Thrace where
Galllicanus has been fighting the enemy.
Triumphantly, the army enters
Rome.

Scene XI: In the emperor's throne room.
Galllicanus reports on the battle.
In the women's quarters within
the palace, Galllicanus takes his leave
of Constantia.

* * * * *

Director Mara Lockowandt
(RADA/KCL)

Producer Jacqueline Glomski

Assistant Producer Anne Duggan

Costumes Christine Voth

Reception Susanna Annesley

Programme Dianne Myers

General Assistant Katherine Delaney

A special thanks to the King's College History Department,
especially to Arthur Burns and Laura Clayton, and to the
KCL Dean's Office for the use of the Chapel.

King's College London
History Department
Beginning and Advanced Latin Groups

Galllicanus

(Part 1)

By Hrotswitha of Gandersheim

A dramatised reading
in English and Latin

Friday, March 14th
6.30 pm
King's College Chapel

Reception follows

The Cast

Constantine	Michael Clasby
Gallicanus	Joseph Malcomson
First Courtier	Ann O'Reilly
Second Courtier	Laura Walker
Constantia	Julie Kanter
Soldier	Carmel Cardiff
Artemia	Elizabeth Ramsey
Attica	Ann O'Reilly
John	Samuel Gist
Paul	Henry Fairbairn
First Tribune	Benjamin Wild
Second Tribune	Christopher Tilley
Enemy Soldier	Julie Mumby
Braden	Richard Cassidy
Braden's Second-in-Command	Michael Gledhill
Roman Populace	L. Walker, C. Cardiff
Helen	Céline Dignan

Hrotswitha of Gandersheim was born c. 935 and lived approximately seventy years. She is thought to have come from Lower Saxony and to have been descended from a branch of the royal family.

She entered the Benedictine cloister of Gandersheim at about the age of twenty-three. Under the direction of the abbess Gerberga II, a niece of Otto I, Hrotswitha received an extensive education and had access to a well-stocked library.

Besides six plays extant, Hrotswitha's works include epic and religious poetry, and prose prefaces and dedications. Her writings reflect her strong devotion to God, but also display a realistic human content as well as her knowledge of mathematics, philosophy, music, rhetoric, and other elements of the trivium and quadrivium. She is the first dramatist after the decline of classical theatre. Indeed, her plays were influenced by the Roman writer Terence.

This evening's play, *Gallicanus, Part I*, tells of the desire of the Roman commander Gallicanus for Constantia, the daughter of the emperor Constantine, and the commander's subsequent conversion to Christianity. The drama begins on the eve of his departure on campaign against the Scythians, when he asks the emperor for the hand of his daughter in marriage. Constantia, however, happens to be a consecrated virgin ...

Scene I: The throne room of the emperor Constantine in Rome. Gallicanus is brought in for an audience.

Scene II: Constantine visits his daughter Constantia in her private quarters and tells her that Gallicanus wishes to marry her.

Scene III: Outside the throne room Gallicanus anxiously awaits the return of the emperor.

Scene IV: Gallicanus is hesitant to approach Constantine for an answer.

Scene V: In the private apartments of Constantia. John and Paul enter.

Scene VI: John and Paul enter.

Scene VII: The army's place of assembly outside the city. Gallicanus greets John and Paul.