

Chapter 1 : Nero Wolfe and Rex Stout in the Media

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Titles with an asterisk are available for licensing through Stage Rights. Other current and recent project highlights: Stories that move her span around topics of family ties, sexuality, duty, faith, loneliness, loss, and love. She has written three librettos for operas and eight plays for children. The Profile Theater in Portland, Oregon devoted an entire season to her work for their season. Hair of the Dog is her most current play. In , Taylor directed stop. His work has also been presented in London and New York. His one act plays Mr. E-mail him at mikeoftheandersons gmail. Her poetry has been shortlisted for the Bridport Prize, and published in Mslexia and Threads. Natalia is also a dramaturg, and has developed work with companies in Sydney and Melbourne. From to , Elizabeth worked for the national labor union Stage Directors and Choreographers Society SDC where she launched SDC Journal, a quarterly magazine celebrating the crafts of stage direction and choreography. In March , she joined the dedicated staff at Berkshire Humane Society, the only open-admission animal shelter in Berkshire County boasting 19 programs and services that assist animals and people. Lynn co-writes and co-created the award-winning web series Darwin, directed by Carrie Preston. He earned a Ph D. He has written extensively on theater and criticism on his blog Cultural Capitol. Lilith is his first play. Graduate of The Juilliard School. She was raised by adorable wolves and thanks them for their unconditional love. Since , nearly twenty of her short plays have been produced in the San Francisco Bay Area, across the country, and overseas. She particularly enjoys writing historical plays and plays involving classical structure and themes, heightened language, and verse. Her website is www.purgatorybyheidiarmbruster.com Heidi Armbruster Heidi Armbruster is an actress and writer dedicated to creating new work and finding innovative approaches to classical work. As well as short plays writes large scale verse plays. He acts with the company. Serial Killer by Elizabeth Egloff Other plays include: Ether Dome supported by the Alfred P. Originally from Arizona, Jason now lives in Los Angeles. Brown, Iowa Playwrights Workshop, Juilliard. His plays have had over productions across Canada and the United States. For more, go to www.mattiscurrentlypursuinghisMFA.com Matt is currently pursuing his MFA in playwriting at Columbia University, where he writes stories about stories. Critics Association awards among others. He is married to award-winning playwright and TV writer-producer Melanie Marnich. It has been produced more than one hundred times and was adapted into an opera by Pacific Opera Victoria. Regional and international venues include: She has taught playwriting in many universities and other venues, and at Barnard College since She is currently developing two original pieces: Swansong Emily Taplin Boyd has written three plays. Swansong is her third play. She currently serves as Artist-in-Residence at Stanford University. Her areas of interest include technodramaturgy, music production and international new play development. He has appeared in over stage productions, over episodes of television, and over 30 films. He is currently appearing in Waitress in New York, his sixth Broadway production. Her website is <http://performanceroyalties.com> Performance Royalties are based on theater particulars. Please fill out an application for a personalized quote. Lust Without The Dust. Printed Materials are provided on unbound three-hole punched loose-leaf paper while digital Materials are provided via email as downloadable PDF files for you to print in-house. All materials are yours to keep! No deposits, no returns. You will receive production scripts for the number of actors featured in the title you are producing along with extra scripts for the director and stage manager. Volume II â€” The beautifully designed anthology, available at wholesale costs to sell in your lobby! Volume III â€” The beautifully designed anthology, available at wholesale costs to sell in your lobby!

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It is noted for its flattery of Claudius, and Seneca expresses his hope that the emperor will recall him from exile. One byproduct of his new position was that Seneca was appointed suffect consul in 54. However, the ancient sources suggest, over time, Seneca and Burrus lost their influence over the emperor. It was during these final few years that he composed two of his greatest works: *Naturales quaestiones* – an encyclopedia of the natural world; and his *Letters to Lucilius* – which document his philosophical thoughts. Although it is unlikely that Seneca was part of the conspiracy, Nero ordered him to kill himself. Cassius Dio, who wished to emphasize the relentlessness of Nero, focused on how Seneca had attended to his last-minute letters, and how his death was hastened by soldiers. Her wounds were bound up and she made no further attempt to kill herself. As for Seneca himself, his age and diet were blamed for slow loss of blood and extended pain rather than a quick death; he also took poison, which was also not fatal. After dictating his last words to a scribe, and with a circle of friends attending him in his home, he immersed himself in a warm bath, which was expected to speed blood flow and ease his pain. Tacitus wrote, "He was then carried into a bath, with the steam of which he was suffocated, and he was burnt without any of the usual funeral rites. Now commonly identified as Hesiod An improving reputation[edit] Seneca remains one of the few popular Roman philosophers from the period. He appears not only in Dante, but also in Chaucer and to a large degree in Petrarch , who adopted his style in his own essays and who quotes him more than any other authority except Virgil. In the Renaissance, printed editions and translations of his works became common, including an edition by Erasmus and a commentary by John Calvin. French essayist Montaigne , who gave a spirited defense of Seneca and Plutarch in his *Essays*, was himself considered by Pasquier a "French Seneca. Museo del Prado Even with the admiration of an earlier group of intellectual stalwarts, Seneca has never been without his detractors. In his own time, he was accused of hypocrisy or, at least, a less than "Stoic" lifestyle. While banished to Corsica, he wrote a plea for restoration rather incompatible with his advocacy of a simple life and the acceptance of fate. In his *Apocolocyntosis* he ridiculed the behaviors and policies of Claudius, and flattered Nero – such as proclaiming that Nero would live longer and be wiser than the legendary Nestor. Cardano stated that Seneca well deserved death. To be sure, we should have a highly distorted, misconstrued view. Such is the view left to us of Seneca, if we were to rely upon Suillius alone. For example, Martha Nussbaum in her discussion of desire and emotion includes Seneca among the Stoics who offered important insights and perspectives on emotions and their role in our lives. Elsewhere Seneca has been noted as the first great Western thinker on the complex nature and role of gratitude in human relationships. The universe is governed for the best by a rational providence, [66] and this has to be reconciled with adversity. Senecan tragedy and Theatre of ancient Rome Woodcut illustration of the suicide of Seneca and the attempted suicide of his wife Pompeia Paulina Ten plays are attributed to Seneca, of which most likely eight were written by him. The dating of the tragedies is highly problematic in the absence of any ancient references. The plays are not all based on the Greek pattern; they have a five-act form and differ in many respects from extant Attic drama , and while the influence of Euripides on some of these works is considerable, so is the influence of Virgil and Ovid. *Fabulae crepidatae* tragedies with Greek subjects:

Chapter 3 : Mermaid Series - Wikipedia

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See Article History Alternative Titles: He became infamous for his personal debaucheries and extravagances and, on doubtful evidence, for his burning of Rome and persecutions of Christians. Upon the death of Claudius, she at once had Nero proclaimed emperor by the Praetorian Guard , whose prefect, Sextus Afranius Burrus , was her partisan; the Senate thus had to accept a fait accompli. For the first time, absolute power in the Roman Empire was vested in a mere boy, who was not yet Early reign Agrippina immediately eliminated the powerful freedman Narcissus , who had always opposed her aims. In 56 Agrippina was forced into retirement. From that time until 62, Burrus and Seneca were the effective rulers of the empire. Nero, portrait bust; in the Roman National Museum, Rome. The testimony of contemporaries depicts Nero at this time as a handsome young man of fine presence but with soft, weak features and a restless spirit. His government forbade contests in the circus involving bloodshed, banned capital punishment , reduced taxes, and accorded permission to slaves to bring civil complaints against unjust masters. Nero himself pardoned writers of epigrams against him and even those who plotted against him, and secret trials were few. The law of treason was dormant: Nero also inaugurated competitions in poetry, in the theatre, and in athletics as counterattractions to gladiatorial combats. He saw to it that assistance was provided to cities that had suffered disaster and, at the request of the Jewish historian Flavius Josephus , gave aid to the Jews. Artistic pretensions and irresponsibility While directing the government themselves, Burrus and Seneca had largely left Nero uncontrolled to pursue his own tastes and pleasures. At first Nero hated signing death sentences, and the extortions of Roman tax collectors upon the populace led him in 58 to unrealistically suggest that the customs dues should be abolished. Even later Nero was capable of conceiving grandiose plans for conquests or the creation of public works , but for the most part he used his position simply to gratify his own personal pleasures. His nocturnal rioting in the streets was a scandal as early as 56, but the emergence of real brutality in Nero can be fixed in the month period between the putting to death of his mother at his orders in 59 and his similar treatment of his wife Octavia in June He was led to the murder of Agrippina by her insanity and her fury at seeing her son slip out of her control, to the murder of Octavia by his having fallen in love with Poppaea Sabina , the young wife of the senator and later emperor Otho , and by his fear that his repudiated wife was fomenting disaffection at court and among the populace. He married Poppaea in 62, but she died in 65, and he subsequently married the patrician lady Statilia Messalina. Seeing that he could do what he liked without fear of censure or retribution , Nero began to give rein to inordinate artistic pretensions. He fancied himself not only a poet but also a charioteer and lyre player, and in 59 or 60 he began to give public performances; later he appeared on the stage, and the theatre furnished him with the pretext to assume every kind of role. To the Romans these antics seemed to be scandalous breaches of civic dignity and decorum. Nero even dreamed of abandoning the throne of Rome in order to fulfill his poetical and musical gifts, though he did not act on these puerile ambitions. Beginning about 63, he also developed strange religious enthusiasms and became increasingly attracted to the preachers of novel cults. During the fire, Nero was at his villa at Antium 35 miles 56 km from Rome and therefore cannot be held responsible for the burning of the city. According to the Annals of the Roman historian Tacitus and to the Nero of the Roman biographer Suetonius , Nero in response tried to shift responsibility for the fire to the Christians , who were popularly thought to engage in many wicked practices. Hitherto the government had not clearly distinguished Christians from Jews. Almost by accident, Nero initiated the later Roman policy of halfhearted persecution of the Christians, in the process earning himself the reputation of Antichrist in the early Christian tradition. Howard Hudson The approaching end Meanwhile, the imperial government had had some success in the east. The great foreign-policy problem of the time was that of Armenia. Prolonged military operations by Corbulo led in 66 to a new settlement; Tiridates was recognized as king, but he was compelled to come to Rome to receive his crown from Nero. A revolt in Britain was headed by Queen Boudicca Boadicea in 60 or 61, and an insurrection in Judaea lasted from 66 to Nero had many antagonists by this time. The great conspiracy to

make Gaius Calpurnius Piso emperor in 65 reveals the diversity of his enemies—senators, knights, officers, and philosophers. That the conspiracy included military officers was an ominous sign, but Nero did not give way to panic; slaves kept him out of danger by warning him of plots that were hatching among their masters. And he did not altogether abandon his lenient attitude. Out of 41 participants in the Piso conspiracy, only 18 died including Seneca and the poet Lucan, either by order or from fear; the others were exiled or pardoned. At the end of the year 66, Nero undertook a long visit to Greece that was to keep him away from Rome for 15 months, and during his absence he entrusted the consulate to one of his freedmen. On this trip Nero engaged in new displays of his artistic prowess, and he walked about garbed as an ascetic, barefoot and with flowing hair. His enthusiasm for Greek culture also prompted him to free a number of Greek cities in honour of their glorious past. In the four months following his return to Rome in February 68, his delirious pretensions as both an artist and a religious worshipper aroused the enmity not only of the Senate and those patricians who had been dispossessed by him but also of the Italian middle class, which had old-fashioned moral views and which furnished most of the officers of the army. Even the common soldiers of the legions were scandalized to see the descendant of Caesar publicly perform onstage the parts not only of ancient Greek heroes but of far lower characters. Meanwhile, the revolt spread and the legions made Galba emperor. The Praetorian Guard, his palace guard, abandoned him, and his freedmen left to embark on the ships he kept in readiness at Ostia, the port of Rome. Nero was obliged to flee the city. According to Suetonius, he stabbed himself in the throat with a dagger. The Roman populace and the Praetorian Guard later came to regret that they had lost such a liberal patron, but to his subjects in general Nero had been a tyrant, and the revolts his misrule provoked sparked a series of civil wars that for a time threatened the survival of the Roman Empire and caused widespread misery. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 4 : Official Nero Software Support | Customer Service and Technical Support

The Mermaid Series was a major collection of reprints of texts from English Elizabethan, Jacobean and Restoration drama. Nero and Other Plays ().

Edit Twenty-five years earlier he started a street crew with his cousin called the Byz Lats. He spent his 30s in Chino Prison and with most of his crew locked up or dead, he turned his life around. When he got out of prison, he started in an escort service called Diosa with the help of his half-sister Carla and had been running it five years in Stockton. At 42, he underwent triple bypass surgery and has a scar on his upper chest. He explains what had happened and tells her she was the one who had sex with the other women. He gives her his business card for the address, tells her to call a cab and leaves. Gemma then drops by and they are officially introduced to each other. He flips it over to find her name and her phone number. Later she asks him to house Jax, and the other members, at his agency while they are running from the law. Gemma bursts into a room where Clay is sitting on the bed, then the young girl walks out and Gemma takes her down as Nero breaks in. After that, Nero walks in and finds Gemma sitting on the couch chugging what looks to be vodka and pot. His hand is rested upon her knee and she lays her hand on top. At the very end, we see Gemma sleeping alone and cops breaking in and arresting her while they have Nero pinned on the ground. They exchange brief conversation and are shown exiting from the jail, holding hands. On the counter, a sealed envelope sits reading "Nero". Upon reading, Nero crumples up the letter and exclaims, "Eviction Notice. The gangbangers tell Nero that Emma Jean, the worker whom Gemma previously caught with Clay, turned information to Vice. The gangbangers want to find Emma Jean, but Nero tells them he will handle it. He then tells Jax, if he really wants to help, will he find Emma Jean and get her out of town. Nero realizes only one other person knew where Emma Jean was, Carla. As Carla is held in the garage, away from phones, Nero gets Emma Jean on a plane and back home. Nero arrives back at the clubhouse and is met by Gemma in an embrace, with Clay watching. As Nero and Jax are discussing business, Nero reveals his end game is 1. He explains to Jax that he is not close to his goal, but wonders why Jax is asking. This deal would come at a cost, though. In agreement with this deal, Nero must leave Gemma alone. At the end of the episode, Nero is seen helping beaten Carla into a truck, ignoring Gemma, carrying out the first step in the deal made with Jax. After a brief conversation is exchanged, Gemma tells Nero "Good, I guess that means you will be around more. Gemma curiously asks Nero what his deal is. A slight scuffle ensues and Gemma winds up pushed against the wall. Nero then reaches for a gun tucked away in the back of his jeans. Carla demands the gun from Nero. After Nero and Gemma are undressed and in the bed, Carla demands that Gemma perform oral sex on Nero. Gemma climbs under the cover, whimpering and breaks down into full sobbing. He then turns around, taunting Carla to shoot him instead. I just wanted to go out watching you do your thing. Nero explains to Gemma that when he learned he had a half-sister, he picked her up and put her in Rehab. It was Carla who helped Nero "turn legit"; however, she was in love with Nero. When Nero started seeing Gemma, it stirred up old feelings within Carla. After Nero returns from leaving Gemma to clean up the mess, he is met by Clay, instead of Gemma. Nero tells Jax and they all rush to the hotel. Although it is obvious to Nero, Gemma had sex with someone else. It is never mentioned or brought up within their relationship. After a pursuit, the car is stopped. Nero and Jax begin roughing him up and removing all the items in his pockets. When the boy turns to walk away, he shouts, "Can we call this even? Making good on his promise, he then says, "Now. We call it even. In a later episode, one of his girls is killed by Toric, who then sets the blame up for Nero. When charged, Patterson agrees to let Nero free of the charges if he gives up the source of the gun used in the shooting. He is eventually let free when Toric is found guilty. In a later episode, an intoxicated Juice admits to killing the mother of the child shooter, Darvany; as ordered by Jax. This infuriates Nero as Jax lied to him, stating it was not his call. When confronted by Nero, Jax sees Juice as a betrayer and Juice hides. Season 7 Edit Nero serves as a peacemaker between the Sons and the Mayans, getting back in good with Jax and Gemma despite his bitterness towards Jax for lying about not killing Darvany. In the episode " Suits of Woe ", Jax confesses the truth that Gemma was responsible for killing Tara when Nero refuses to help Jax find Gemma unless he knows what is going on.

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Nero is left in shock at the revelation and tells Gemma that she needs to leave as he sits on the curb and cries. Later that night, Nero consoles Jax as he cries and wonders how Gemma could murder Tara as Nero advises him not to kill Gemma as a child killing his own mother is a wound too deep to heal. In the penultimate episode of the series, Nero frantically searches for Gemma to prevent her from being killed by Jax. Jax confesses his murder of Gemma to Nero in the final episode. Jax leaves paperwork for Nero to sell his house and the garage and to give the money to Wendy.

Chapter 5 : The Roman Empire: in the First Century. The Roman Empire. Emperors. Nero | PBS

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But his early promise gave way to wild extravagance and murder. His rule ended as violently as it had begun. When he became emperor, Nero was a young man who enjoyed the theater, music and horse racing. His dominating mother, Agrippina, had already murdered Claudius to see her son on the throne. Encouraged by his former tutor, the writer and philosopher Seneca, he began to make his own decisions. Relations with his mother became frosty and in 56 AD she was forced into retirement. Early hope dashed Nero started well. He ended secret trials and gave the Senate more independence. He banned capital punishment, reduced taxes and allowed slaves to sue unjust owners. He provided assistance to cities that had suffered disasters, gave aid to the Jews and established open competitions in poetry, drama and athletics. However, like Caligula before him, Nero had a dark side. His impulses began as simple extravagance. Before long, however, stories were circulating that he seduced married women and young boys, and that he had castrated and "married" a male slave. He also liked to wander the streets, murdering innocent people at random. Getting rid of mother Both Seneca and Agrippina tried hard to control Nero. Seneca tried to be subtle, but his mother was not. Relations between mother and son grew worse and Nero decided to kill her. He invited her to travel by boat to meet him at the seaside resort where he was staying. When their reunion was over, Agrippina left for home. She was never meant to get there, but the murder attempt failed and Agrippina swam to safety. Finishing the job Annoyed that his plot had failed, Nero abandoned subtlety and sent some soldiers to complete the job. He claimed that his mother had been plotting against him, but fooled nobody. The Great Fire of Rome lasted for six days and seven nights. Sing-along with Nero Nero offered to house the homeless, but it was too late. Rome was now victim to the arbitrary desires of a mad tyrant: Murder and mayhem In 65 AD, one plotter, a freed slave named Epicharis, found a dissatisfied officer who had access to the emperor. She secretly asked him to kill Nero. Instead, the officer betrayed Epicharis and she was captured. Rather than give up the names of her fellow plotters, she killed herself. Not knowing who was involved, Nero redoubled his guard and unleashed terror on Rome. Huge numbers of people, including Seneca, were executed or forced to kill themselves. Public enemy But Rome had had enough. A revolt in the northern territories quickly spread and the Senate declared Nero a public enemy. This meant that anyone could kill him without punishment. Terrified, Nero fled to the country with his few remaining slaves and killed himself. Without any heirs, the Roman Empire now had no leader. With the ultimate prize up for grabs, rival generals began moving their troops towards Rome and civil war.

Chapter 6 : Nero Streaming Player on the App Store

I used Nero before that but up until version 5 or 6 (it's been a long time). My favorite feature of it is the disc spanning. I haven't found any other free burners that offer that and I'm not sure if any paid versions do either.

Chapter 7 : Nero Padilla | Sons of Anarchy | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Although it's unknown whether Nero sang and strummed his lyre while Rome burned in 64 A.D., he certainly didn't play a fiddle: bowed string instruments wouldn't appear in Europe for another

Chapter 8 : Did Nero really play the fiddle while Rome burned? | HowStuffWorks

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Chapter 9 : Seneca the Younger - Wikipedia

Seneca's plays were widely read in medieval and Renaissance European universities and strongly influenced tragic drama in that time, such as Elizabethan England (William Shakespeare and other playwrights), France (Corneille and Racine), and the Netherlands (Joost van den Vondel).