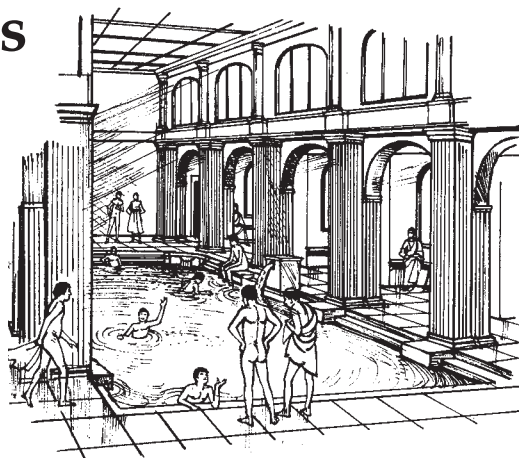


Stage 21 Aquae Sūlis

In Book II Quintus told Cogidubnus about his eventful stay in Alexandria. In Book III the focus is once again on Roman Britain. We move from the palace at Fishbourne to Roman Bath, Aquae Sulis, which was famous for its hot springs and baths, as it still is today. Aquae Sulis means 'The waters of Sulis'. Sulis was a Celtic goddess.



Picture p. 1

This is an enlarged photograph of part of a saucepan handle. It shows a worshipper making an offering outside a temple at a covered altar, rather like a lararium. The saucepan is a special one: it is made of silver and parts of it are gilded, as you can see in the photograph. Its connection with Bath will be explained later in the Stage.

Model sentences pp. 2–4

Study the pictures and sentences and then answer the questions below. New and unfamiliar words are in the boxes.

Sentences 1

oppidō: oppidum	town
fabrī: faber	craftsman, workman
thermās: thermae	baths
exstruēbant: exstruere	build
architectus	architect, builder

- What were the craftsmen building in Bath?
- What was the architect doing?
- How can we tell from the picture that he was a Roman citizen?

Sentences 2

perītus	skilful
ab architectō	by the architect

- What was the first craftsman doing?
- Why did the architect praise him?
- Fill in the missing word in this translation:

The craftsman, having been _____ by the architect, was very happy.

Sentences 3

fontem: fōns	<i>spring, fountain</i>
graviter ferēbat: graviter ferre	<i>take badly</i>

- a What was the second craftsman doing?
 b Why did the architect urge him on?
 c Fill in the missing two words in this translation:
The craftsman, _____ _____ urged on by the architect, took the criticism (rem) badly.
 Clue: see **Sentence 2c** above.
 d Why did he not reply?

Sentences 4

balneum	<i>bath</i>
īnsolenter	<i>insolently, rudely</i>

- a What was the third workman doing?
 b How did the architect react to him? Why?
 c Complete this sentence: *The workman, _____ _____ _____ by the architect, replied insolently.*

Sentences 5

- a When did the architect summon his slaves?
 b What did the slaves do to the workman?
 c Which phrase in the second sentence tells you that these slaves were the same as the slaves mentioned in the first sentence? Translate the phrase.

Sentences 6

linguam: lingua	<i>tongue</i>
melius est	<i>it would be better</i>

- a Why did the architect want the workman to drink the sacred water?
 b Which Latin word describes the architect? What does it mean?

Check

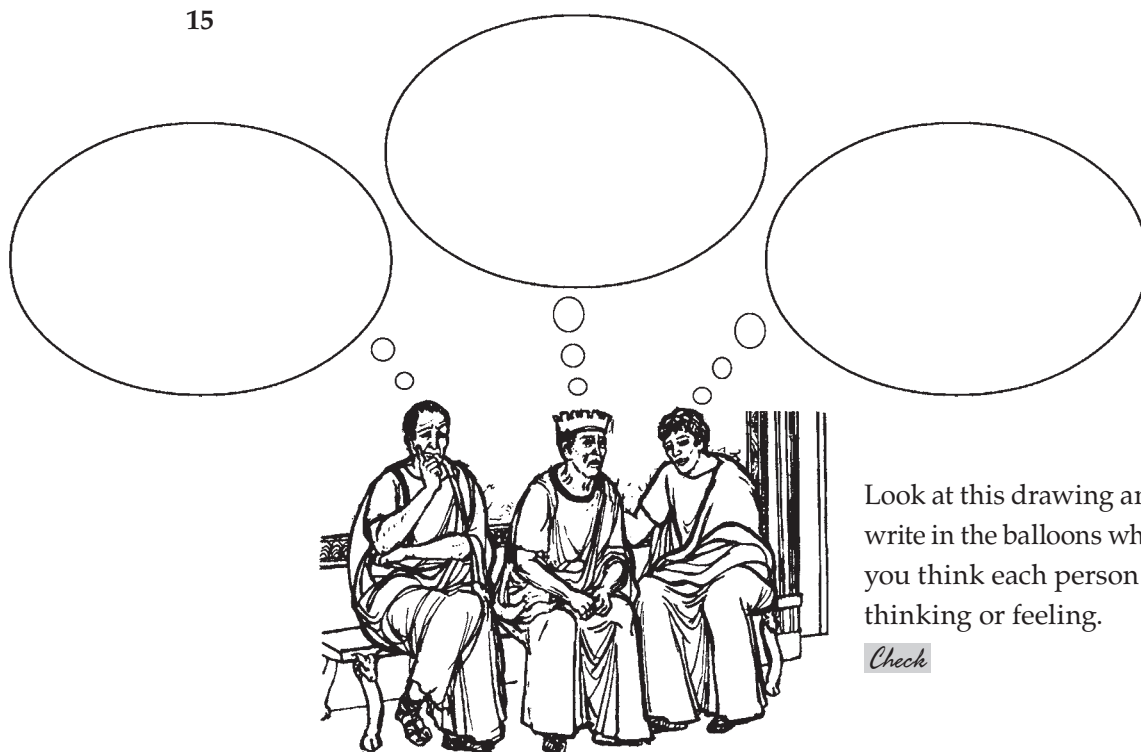
fōns sacer p. 5

Read lines 1–10 and answer the questions.

- 1 Where did Quintus spend the winter?
- 2 Where did he often go?
- 3 What did he do there? Why?
- 4 When did Cogidubnus fall seriously ill?
- 5 Complete this translation of the sentence **multī medicī ... quaesivērunt** (lines 6–7).
Many doctors, _____ _____ _____ to the palace, sought a cure for the illness.
- 6 Translate the sentence that shows the doctors were unsuccessful.
- 7 Why did the king ask Quintus for his advice (lines 9–10)?
- 8 What question did he ask Quintus?

Now read the rest of the story.

- 9 Why did Cogidubnus think the water of the sacred spring might help him?
- 10 What two new buildings had appeared in Bath (lines 14–16)?
- 11 The following phrases show that Cogidubnus was responsible for these buildings. Can you translate them?
 - a architectus Rōmānus, ā mē missus (line 14).
 - b templum deae Sūlis, ā meīs fabrīs aedificātum (lines 15–16).
- 12 **ego deam saepe honōrāvī** (line 16). What did he hope for in return?
- 13 How does Cogidubnus describe Salvius (line 17)?
- 14 What does Salvius think Cogidubnus ought to do (lines 19–20)?
- 15



Look at this drawing and write in the balloons what you think each person is thinking or feeling.

Check

Lūcius Marcius Memor pp. 6–7

Read lines 1–20 and answer questions 1–6. The questions will often give you clues about the meaning of the Latin, and the marks are a guide to the number of points required in your answers.

Check

Further work You may prefer to finish the story and the questions before you do this further work.

Give the meanings and descriptions of the words in the table. There are two superlatives, two infinitives, two imperatives and one present participle. The first one is done for you.

Line	Latin	English	Description
1	maximae	very large	superlative
2	nōtissimus		
5	excitāre		
7	dormiēns		
9	surge		
11	abī		
12	surgere		

Check

Read the rest of the story and answer questions 7–12.

Check

Further work Translate the following descriptions of people. To whom do they refer?

Line	Description	Translation	Person(s)
21–2	quam fessus sum!		
25	paucī (twice)		
30	territus		
31	vehementer clāmantēs		

General question What impression have you gained from this story of the characters of Memor and Cephalus?

Check

Aquae Sulis and its baths pp. 14–20

Read this section and study the pictures. Then answer the following questions.

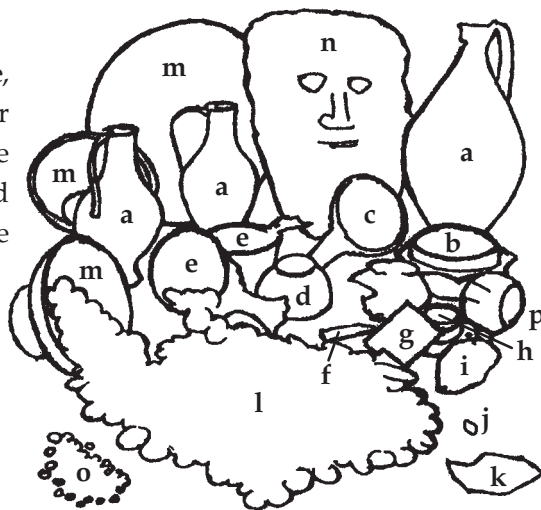
- 1 Where is Bath (paragraph 1)? If you are unsure, find it on the map, p. 139.
- 2 Choose one of the following questions. When you check your answer, also read the suggested answer to the question you did not choose.
 - a Imagine that you are Rusonia Aventina or Julius Vitalis (see the last paragraph on p. 14). Describe your visit to the baths and temple. What would you do and feel?

Or

- b If you had been a Celt living in the area, what would you have felt about the building of the baths and temple and the development of Bath as a tourist centre?

Check

- 3 Look at the pictures of the temple, p. 18. For a close-up of the circular decoration in the middle of the pediment see the photograph and caption, p. 40, and the cover of the book.




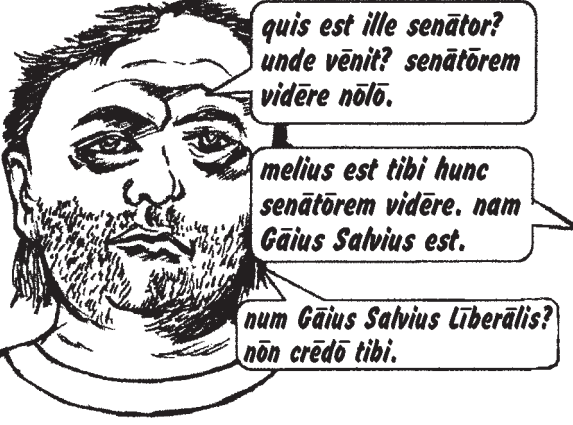


- 4 Read again the last two paragraphs on p. 18. Study the photograph on p. 19, and then the drawing above with descriptions of the finds from the sacred spring. Some objects have no descriptions. Can you identify them?
 - a _____ (three objects).
 - b Pewter dish.
 - c Silver saucepan. The handle shown on p. 1 was attached to a saucepan like this.
 - d Bronze saucepan. The decoration was originally filled with enamel.
 - e _____ (two objects).
 - f Bone handle of clasp knife.
 - g Curse tablet. This will be explained in the next Stage.
 - h Bronze washer from small military catapult, similar in strength to medieval crossbow.
 - i Ivory carving of a pair of breasts, perhaps given to the goddess in gratitude for healing.

- j See close-up, p. 20. _____.
- k Sheet of bronze with cut-out pattern, perhaps part of priest's ritual dress.
- l _____.
- m _____ (three objects).
- n Tin mask, 33 cm high, previously attached to wooden backing, used in the temple ritual.
- o See small objects at the bottom of p. 19 and paragraph 2, p. 18.
 _____.
- p Pewter inkpot.

Check

senātor advenit p. 8

Translate this cartoon version of the story. You will need to use the vocabulary on p. 8.

<p>1 Cephalus ā thermīs rediit. cubiculum rūrsus intrāvit Memoremque dormientem excitāvit.</p>  <p><i>cūr prohibēs mē dormīre? stultiōr es quam asinus.</i></p> <p><i>aliquid novī nūntiāre volō. senātōrem thermīs appropinquantem cōspexi.</i></p>	<p>2</p>  <p><i>quis est ille senātor? unde vēnit? senātōrem vidēre nōlō.</i></p> <p><i>melius est tibi hunc senātōrem vidēre. nam Gāius Salvius est.</i></p> <p><i>num Gāius Salvius Liberālis? nōn credō tibi.</i></p>
<p>3 Cephalus tamen facile eī persuāsit, quod Salvius iam in āream thermārum equitābat.</p>  <p><i>fer mihi togam! fer calceōs! ōrnāmenta mea ubi sunt? vocā servōs! quam infēlix sum! Salvius hūc venit, vir summae auctōritātis, quem colere maximē volō.</i></p>	<p>4 Memor celerrimē togam calceōsque induit. Cephalus eī ōrnāmenta trādīdit, ex armāriō raptim extracta.</p>  <p>haruspex libertum innocentem vituperābat, libertus Salvium.</p>

Before you check your translation, answer these questions.

- 1 There are five different questions in the balloons. Can you spot them and say what they mean?
- 2 Memor says to Cephalus '**stultior es quam asinus**'.
 Memor says of himself '**quam infelix sum!**'
 What does **quam** mean in each of these sentences?
- 3 What do the words in **bold type** mean in these sentences? Which noun do they agree with?
 - a Cephalus Memorem **dormientem** excitavit.
 - b senatorem thermis **appropinquantem** conspexi.

Check

Picture p. 8

The inscription on this statue base is the only evidence we have of Memor's existence. All the stories about him are made up.

To the goddess Sulis

L(ucius) Marcius Memor

Harusp(ex)

D(ono) D(edit) – gave (this statue) as a gift



You will see that the carver has sometimes run two or three letters together, for example, A and E in DEAE. Can you copy the way in which he has compressed Memor's full name?

In the third line it looks as if the original lettering was HAR, placed dead centre, and that VSP was added later to make the abbreviation understandable to the Britons.

Memor's job as haruspex was to examine the entrails of animals when they had been sacrificed. Depending on their appearance, he would announce whether the gods approved or disapproved of what the sacrificer wanted.

Although Memor was less important than Salvius, he belonged, as a haruspex, to a wealthy class and could afford to set up a statue of Sulis Minerva. The statue would demonstrate to all who visited the temple his generosity and piety.

The statue base still stands near the altar in front of the temple in the position in which it was excavated in 1965.

About the language: perfect passive participles pp. 9–10

Paras 1–3 Read and then answer these questions.

- 1 In paragraph 1 why are the endings of **quaerentēs** and **sedentem** different?
- 2 In paragraph 2 which noun does **aedificātae** describe?

Para. 4 Do the exercise as instructed, using the table below for the second part of the exercise.

Perfect passive participle	Noun	Singular or plural
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		

Para. 5 Study the different ways of translating the participles.

Further exercise Translate these sentences, first literally and then in more natural English.

- 1 *faber, ab architectō vituperātus, insolenter respondit.*
- 2 *multī medicī, ad aulam arcessitī, remedium morbi quaesivērunt.*
- 3 *Memor, ā libertō tandem excitātus, ūnum oculum aperuit.*
- 4 *Cephalus, ā dominō irātō territus, invītus exiit.*
- 5 *aderant militēs, ab hostibus vulnerātī.*

You may find it helpful for the future to learn an example and its translation by heart, e.g. **faber ab architectō laudātus** *the craftsman, having been praised by the architect.*

Check

Memor rem suscipit I pp. 10–11

Memor has now pulled himself together to meet his distinguished visitor. Salvius has a proposition to put to Memor.

The part of Salvius has been translated for you below. Translate the words of Memor to complete the scene.

Salvius and Memor, walking alone in the garden, are having a serious conversation.

Salvius: Lucius Marcius Memor, you are a man of the highest intelligence. I want you to undertake an important task.

Memor: _____

Salvius: Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, king of the Regnenses, has recently arrived here. Cogidubnus, who has fallen seriously ill (lit. has fallen into a serious illness), wants to drink the water from the sacred spring.

Memor: _____

Salvius: I don't want you to make Cogidubnus well. I want you to do the opposite.

Memor: _____

Salvius: Yes! What's more, although you are so busy, I want you to carry out this job yourself.

Memor: _____

Salvius: You are a very shrewd man (lit. a man of the greatest shrewdness). You can carry out this mission. Not only I, but also the emperor, wants this. For Cogidubnus has often annoyed the Romans. The emperor trusts me, not Cogidubnus. The emperor promises you an appropriate reward. Surely you don't want to refuse the reward promised by the emperor?

Memor: _____

Salvius: I don't know. I say only this to you: the emperor awaits the death of Cogidubnus.

Memor: _____

*Salvius: Life, my dear Memor, is full of difficult things.
 (Salvius goes out.)*

Check

Now answer the following questions:

- 1 **in hortō sōlī ambulatēs** (line 1). Why are Salvius and Memor doing this?
- 2 Why do you think Salvius calls Memor **vir summae prūdentiae** (line 3)?
- 3 **tālem rem ... sum** (line 5). How much of this do you think is true?
- 4 **expectant ... et fabrī** (lines 6–7). Why does Memor include these details?
- 5 Read Memor's speech (lines 5–7) aloud. Where does your tone change? Why?
- 6 **Cogidubnus, quī ... bibere vult** (lines 9–10). What does Memor think Salvius is asking him to do? How do you know?

- 7 When Memor understands Salvius' plan, why is he reluctant to carry it out?
- 8 **Cogidubnus ... Rōmānōs saepe vexāvit** (line 24). Is Salvius' statement true? Give a reason.
- 9 Why does Memor finally agree to carry out Salvius' plan?
- 10 Read lines 28 to the end again. How does Salvius respond to Memor's plea for help?

Check

Further work In this story there are several examples of the irregular verbs **volō**, **nōlō**, **sum** and **possum**. Turn to p. 158 and revise the present and imperfect forms of these verbs. **nōlō** is not given because it follows the same pattern as **volō**.

Translate the following sentences and then turn the verbs in **bold type** into the imperfect tense and give the new meaning.

- 1 **volō** tē rem magnam suscipere.
- 2 quid **vīs** mē facere?
- 3 hoc facere **nōlō**.
- 4 Cogidubnus **est** vir clārissimus.
- 5 rēgem interficere nōn **possum**.
- 6 nōnne imperātōrem adiuvāre **possumus**?

Check

Memor rem suscipit II p. 11

Translate this scene in your head.

Check

Now answer the following questions.

- 1 How and when do the moods of each character change during the scene? How would Memor say his final line?
- 2 Revise the dative case by translating these pairs of sentences. The first sentence of each pair is taken from the story, the second is new, but related to the first. Highlight or underline the dative cases in the Latin sentences and in the translations.
 - a cūr mihi vīnum offers?
libertus dominō vīnum offert.
 - b cōnsilium, quod mihi prōpōnis, periculōsum est.
Cephalus haruspici cōnsilium callidum prōpōnit.
 - c nūllis servīs cōnfīdō.
Memor libertō cōnfīdit.
 - d iubeō tē ipsum Cogidubnō pōculum praebēre.
necesse est Cephalō venēnum rēgī dare.

Check