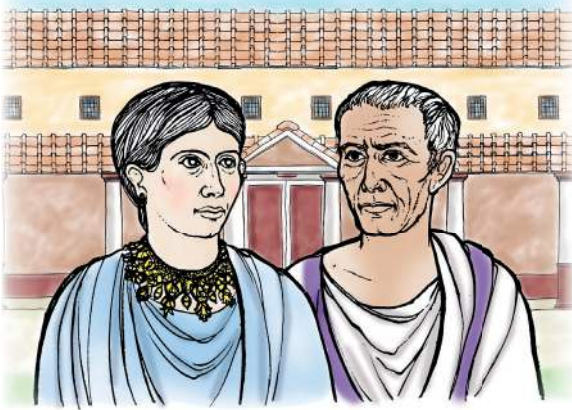


IN BRITANNIA

Stage 13

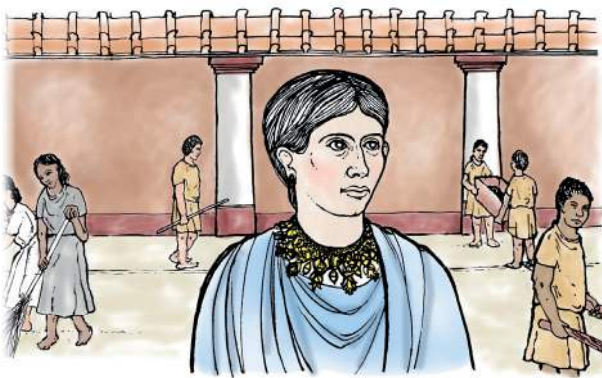




- 1 haec fēmina est Vitellia Rūfilla.
marītus est Gāius Salvius Līberālis.
Salvius et Rūfilla in vīllā magnificā habitant.
vīlla est in Britannīā.



- 2 Rūfilla est in hortō.
hodiē Rūfilla nōn occupāta est.
Rūfilla quiēscere potest.



- 3 multī servī sunt in vīllā.
servī semper occupātī sunt.
servī quiēscere nōn possunt.



- 4 Volūbilis coquus est.
Volūbilis cēnam optimam coquere potest.
Volūbilis semper occupātus est.
Volūbilis quiēscere vult.



- 5 hic vir est agricola.
 agricola in fundō labōrat.
 agricola et sua familia in casā habitant.



- 6 uxor est in casā.
 uxor docta est.
 uxor rēs pulchrās facere potest.



- 7 pater vōcem suāvem habet.
 pater fābulās suāviter cantāre potest.



- 8 māter et līberī fābulās audiunt.
 līberī fessī sunt.
 sed līberī dormīre nōlunt.

Rōmānus vulnerātus

vulnerātus wounded



pater et fīlius prope casam stant. haec casa est in Britanniā.
pater et fīlius nōn labōrant, quod agmen Rōmānum
spectant. agmen per viam lentē prōcēdit.

fīlius: ecce, pater! ego Rōmānōs vidēre possum! ūnus est
vulnerātus.

pater: ego hunc Rōmānum īnspicere volō. ubi est?

fīlius: in mediō agmine! nōnne tū hominem vulnerātum
vidēs?

pater: hercle! ego eum agnōscere possum. est Salvius, vir
clārissimus!
(māter subitō ē casā exit. fīlium vocat.)

māter: quid agis? ubi est aqua? ego cibum parāre volō.

fīlius: ecce, māter! in illō agmine nōs Salvium vidēre
possumus. vulnerātus est.

māter: quid? ego fābulās audīre nōlō.

pater: puer vērū dīcit.

māter: ēheu! omnēs Rōmānī sunt īnfestī, sed Rōmānus
vulnerātus est īnfestior quam cēterī!

fīlius: cūr?
(parentēs anxīī nihil dīcunt.)

casam small house, cottage
Britanniā Britain
agmen column (of soldiers)
lentē slowly
vidēre possum I can see

īnspicere volō
I want to look at
nōnne? surely?

clārissimus very famous

aqua water

audīre nōlō
I do not want to hear
vērū the truth

īnfestī hostile, dangerous

The meanings of Latin
words: page 232

Salvius, Rufilla, and Vitellianus

Gaius Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus was born into a wealthy family in the town of Urbs Salvia in central Italy. Ambitious and clever, he moved to Rome and became a successful lawyer, with a reputation as an excellent public speaker. He was made a senator – probably by the Emperor Vespasian – and in AD 78 he became one of the youngest members of the Arval Brotherhood, a group of twelve men who performed religious ceremonies and prayed for the emperor and his family. He also impressed Vespasian enough to be given command of a legion of about 5000 soldiers.

In about AD 80, Salvius was sent to Britannia to help the Roman governor Gnaeus Julius Agricola. He mainly oversaw the justice system, but as Agricola was campaigning in the north of Britannia, Salvius may also have been put in charge of running the south. He would have been expected to make as much money as possible to send to the emperor in Rome.

Everything we know about Salvius’ wife and son comes from an inscription found on a gravestone in Urbs Salvia. The name Vitellia Rufilla suggests membership of the gens Vitellia, one of the most influential and important families in Rome. Rufilla was also a priestess of Salus Augusta, the goddess who protected the welfare of the emperors: an honor achieved by few Roman women. We have imagined Salvius living with Rufilla and Vitellianus, in a villa on the south coast, not far from Noviomagus (modern Chichester).

Thinking point: Why do you think Salvius and Rufilla agreed to move so far away from their home in Italy? How might it have benefited them? What might they have found difficult?

Inscription from a gravestone in
Urbs Salvia:

“Gaius Salvius Vitellianus set this up in his lifetime to Vitellia Rufilla, daughter of Gaius, wife of Gaius Salvius Liberalis the consul, priestess of the welfare of the emperor, the best of mothers.”



This inscription was found near
Urbs Salvia:

“To Gaius Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus, . . . consul, proconsul of the province of Macedonia, imperial legate, justice of Britain, legate of the 5th Legion Macedonica, member of the Arval Brotherhood, enrolled among the ex-tribunes by the divine Vespasian and the divine Titus, enrolled by the same among the expraetors, four-time quinquennial, and patron of the colony. He was chosen as proconsul of the province of Asia by lot, but excused himself.”

coniūratiō

prīdiē Salvius apud Cantiacōs erat. fīlius quoque aderat; nōmen erat Vitelliānus. Salvius et fīlius ferrāriam novam vīsītābant.

quamquam vīta in ferrāriā erat perīculōsa, multī servī ibi labōrābant. Salvius servōs ad sē vocāvit et īnspectit. ūnus servus aeger erat. Salvius servum aegrum ē turbā trāxit et clāmāvit,

“servus aeger est inūtilis. ego servōs inūtilēs retinēre nōlō.”

postquam hoc dīxit, Salvius mīlitibus servum trādīdit. mīlitēs eum statim interfēcērunt.

hic servus tamen fīlium habēbat; nōmen erat Alātor. Alātor patrem suum vindicāre voluit. itaque, ubi cēterī dormiēbant, Alātor pugiōnem cēpit. postquam custōdēs ēvītāvit, cubiculum intrāvit. in hōc cubiculō Salvius dormiēbat. tum Alātor Salvium petīvit et vulnerāvit. Vitelliānus tamen sonōs audīvit. iuvenis audāx in cubiculum ruit et Alātōrem superāvit. tum Salvius īrātus clāmāvit,

“iste servus mē vulnerāvit! coniūratiō est! omnēs servī sunt cōnsciī. ego omnibus supplicium iubeō!”

Vitelliānus, postquam hoc audīvit, erat attonitus.

“pater, tū omnēs servōs convincere nōn potes. ūnus tē vulnerāvit. ūnus igitur est nocēns, cēterī innocentēs.”

“custōdēs nōn sunt innocentēs,” inquit Salvius. “cum Alātōre coniūrātiōnem fēcērunt.”

tum Salvius mīlitibus Alātōrem et omnēs custōdēs trādīdit.



coniūratiō *plot*

prīdiē *the day before*
apud Cantiacōs *among the Cantiaci*
nōmen *name*
5 ferrāriam *iron mine*
quamquam *although*
ad sē *to him*
inūtilis *useless*

10 mīlitibus *soldiers*

vindicāre voluit *wanted to avenge*
15 itaque *and so*
ubi *when*
pugiōnem *dagger*
custōdēs *guards*

20 cōnsciī *accomplices*
supplicium *death penalty*

nocēns *guilty*
innocentēs *innocent*

25

The stamp on a tile shows that the mine was run by the Roman fleet (CLBR stands for “classis Britannica”). The coin shown next to the stamp gives an idea of its size.

Mining

Metal mining was an important part of the Roman economy, and Britain was a major source of iron, lead, and tin. Much of the enslaved workforce in the state-operated mines had been sent there as a punishment, and conditions were so brutal that this often wound up being a death sentence.

The footprint of Roman buildings plus a great deal of slag (mining waste) found near Hastings in southeastern England suggests that one such iron mine was located there. The native Britons may have been working iron here since the late Iron Age, but the Romans did so on a much larger scale.



In the nineteenth century, 100,000 tons of slag like this were removed from the site near Hastings and used for road building.

Thinking point: Why do you think metal mining was such an important part of the Roman economy?



A lead miner.



Rusty water at this site shows that there is iron in the ground.

Bregāns

I

vīlicus per vīllam magnificam contendit. in hāc vīllā Salvius habitābat; vīlicus erat Vārica. Vārica hortum intrāvit, ubi domina quiescēbat. domina erat Rūfilla, mātrōna nōbilis. Vārica Rūfillam salūtāvit.

“dominus advenit,” inquit Vārica.
Rūfilla, simulatque hoc audīvit, surrēxit.
“tū servōs et ancillās in āream vocā!” clāmāvit. “ego eōs īnspicere volō.”

servī ancillaeque ad āream celeriter cucurrērunt. in quattuor ōrdinēs longōs sē īnstrūxērunt. vīlicus Rūfillam per ōrdinēs dūcēbat et omnēs servōs numerābat. subitō exclāmāvit,

“ubi est coquus? ego coquum vidēre nōn possum.”
“Volūbilis venīre nōn potest, quod cēnam parat,” respondit Bregāns, servus Britannicus. Bregāns in mediīs servīs stābat. ingentem canem sēcum habēbat.
“ecce, domina! rēx Togidubnus marītō tuō hunc canem mīsit,” inquit Bregāns. “canis celerrimus est. bēstiās optimē agītāre potest. ego Salvio canem ostendere volō.”

quiescēbat was resting
mātrōna lady
5 advenit is arriving
simulatque as soon as
in āream into the courtyard

servī ancillaeque the male
and female enslaved
10 people
in quattuor ōrdinēs
in four rows
sē īnstrūxērunt
15 drew themselves up,
stood at attention
Britannicus British
sēcum with him
rēx king
celerrimus very quick,
very fast

II

Once you have read this story, answer the questions on page 9.

subitō vīgintī equitēs per portam vērunt. in prīmā parte erat Vitelliānus. postquam ex equō dēscendit, mātrem salūtāvit. deinde Salvius ex equō dēscendit uxōremque salūtāvit. Rūfilla, simulac marītum vīdit,

“vulnerātus es!” dīxit.
“nihil est,” respondit Salvius. “familiam īnspicere volō.”
tum Salvius et Vārica per ōrdinēs ambulābant.
Bregāns, postquam Salvium vīdit, “domine! domine!” clāmāvit.

Salvius servō nihil respondit. Bregāns iterum clāmāvit,
“Salvī! Salvī! spectā canem!”
“īsolēns es,” inquit Salvius, et Bregantem ferōciter

equitēs horsemen
in prīmā parte at the front
equō horse
5 simulac as soon as

10

īsolēns rude, insolent

verberāvit. Bregāns ad terram cecidit. canis statim ex
ōrdine prōsiluit, et Salvium petīvit. Vitelliānus ad patrem
ruit canemque superāvit. Salvius, postquam sē recēpit,
canem īnspexit.

“bēstiās saevās retinēre nōlō,” inquit Salvius. “īstum
canem dīmittere volō.”

“illud difficile est,” inquit Rūfilla. “rēx Togidubnus, amīcus
tuus, tibi canem dedit.”

“ita vērō, difficile est,” respondit Salvius. “sed ego
servum īnsolentem dīmittere possum. illud facile est.”

15 **prōsiluit** *leapt forward*
sē recēpit *recovered himself*

saevās *savage*
dīmittere *to send away*
illud *that*

20

facile *easy*

Questions

- 1 Lines 1–2: where was Vitellianus?
- 2 Lines 2–4: what did Vitellianus and Salvius do after dismounting?
- 3 Lines 6–7: why were Salvius and Varica walking along the rows of slaves?
- 4 Look at lines 8–11.
 - a Why is Bregans trying to get Salvius’ attention?
 - b What is Salvius’ initial response to Bregans?
- 5 Lines 12–13: why did Bregans fall to the ground?
- 6 Lines 13–15: what happened after the dog leapt forwards? Describe three things that take place.
- 7 Look at lines 17–20.
 - a What does Salvius say he wants to do?
 - b Why does Rufilla suggest it would be difficult for Salvius to do this?
- 8 Lines 21–22: what does Salvius suggest is easy for him to do?



Mosaic of a hunting dog found in modern Cirencester (Roman Corinium Dobunnorum) in Gloucestershire, southwestern/central England.

About the language 1: infinitives

- 1 Study the following pairs of sentences:
- | | |
|---|---|
| agricola cantat.
<i>The farmer is singing.</i> | agricola cantāre vult.
<i>The farmer wants to sing.</i> |
| Britannī senātōrem vident.
<i>The Britons see the senator.</i> | Britannī senātōrem vidēre nōlunt.
<i>The Britons do not want to see the senator.</i> |
| canēs currunt.
<i>The dogs are running.</i> | canēs celeriter currere possunt.
<i>The dogs are able to run quickly.</i> |
| Salvius clāmōrem audit.
<i>Salvius hears the noise.</i> | Salvius clāmōrem audīre potest.
<i>Salvius is able to hear the noise.</i> |
- The form of the verb in **bold** is known as the **infinitive**. It usually ends in **-re** and means **to do (something)**.
- 2 Translate the following examples and write down the Latin infinitive in each sentence:
- a puella currit. puella currere potest.
 - b filius labōrat. filius labōrāre nōn vult.
 - c iuvenēs fābulam audīre volunt.
 - d senēs festīnāre nōn possunt.
- 3 The verbs **volō**, **nōlō**, and **possum** are often used with an infinitive. They form their present tense as follows:
- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| (ego) volō | <i>I want</i> | (ego) nōlō | <i>I do not want</i> |
| (tū) vīs | <i>you (s) want</i> | (tū) nōn vīs | <i>you (s) do not want</i> |
| vult | <i>s/he* wants</i> | nōn vult | <i>s/he does not want</i> |
| (nōs) volumus | <i>we want</i> | (nōs) nōlumus | <i>we do not want</i> |
| (vōs) vultis | <i>you (pl) want</i> | (vōs) nōn vultis | <i>you (pl) do not want</i> |
| volunt | <i>they want</i> | nōlunt | <i>they do not want</i> |
| | | | |
| (ego) possum | <i>I am able</i> | | |
| (tū) potes | <i>you (s) are able</i> | | |
| potest | <i>s/he is able</i> | | |
| (nōs) possumus | <i>we are able</i> | | |
| (vōs) potestis | <i>you (pl) are able</i> | | |
| possunt | <i>they are able</i> | | |
- * “it” and “they” (singular) are also possible for any “s/he” form of the verb.