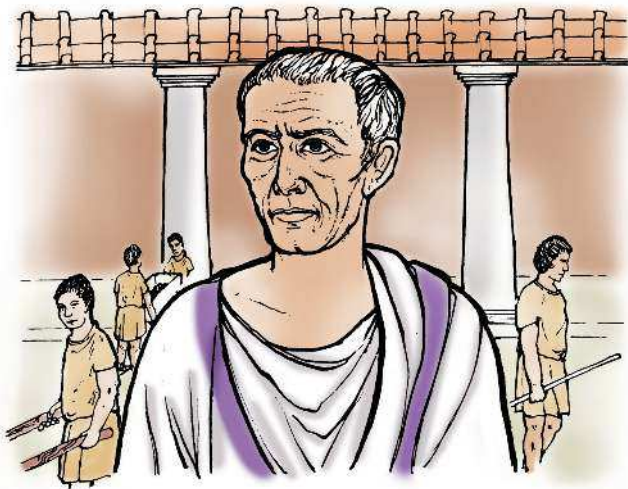


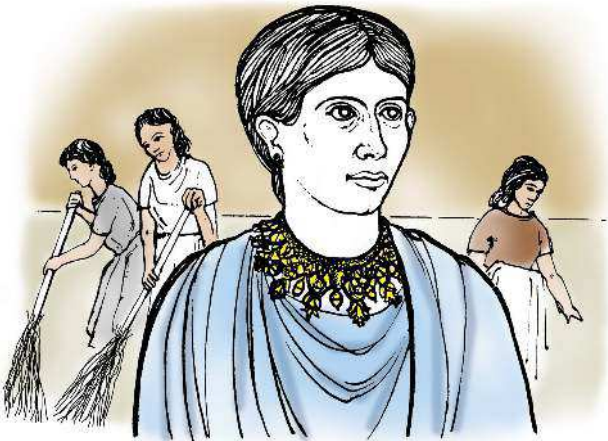


IN BRITANNIA

Stage 13



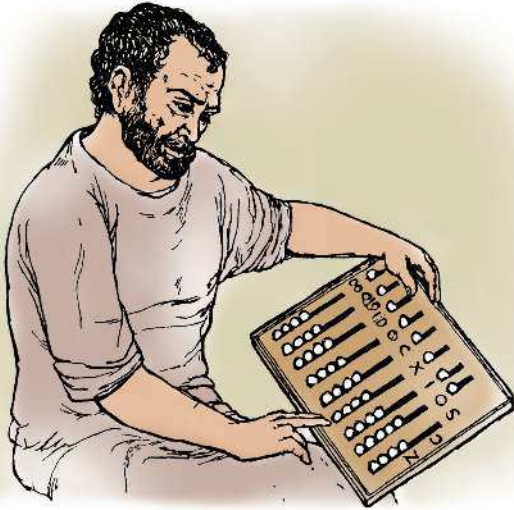
- 1 hic vir est Gāius Salvius Līberālis.
 Salvius in villā magnificā habitat.
 villa est in Britannīā.
 Salvius multōs servōs habet.



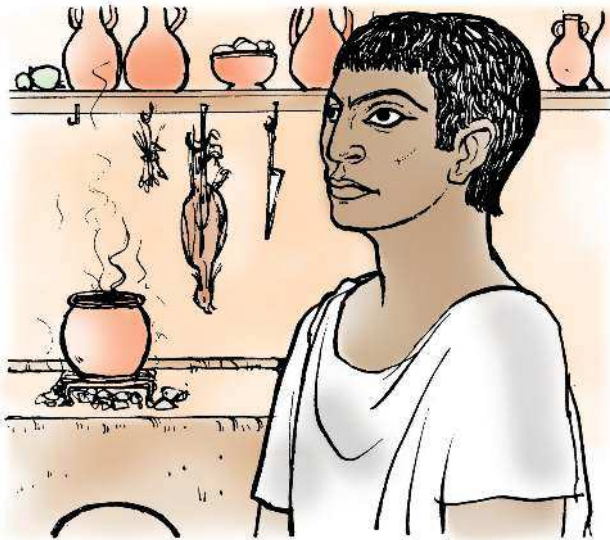
- 2 uxor est Rūfilla.
 Rūfilla multās ancillās habet.
 ancillae in villā labōrant.



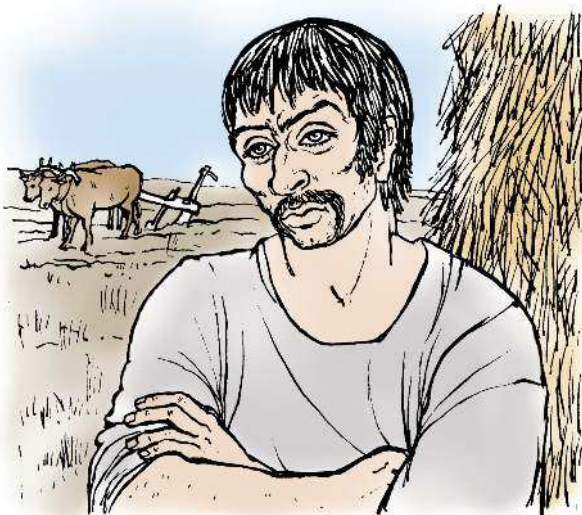
- 3 hic servus est Vārica.
 Vārica est vilicus.
 vilicus villam et servōs cūrat.



- 4 hic servus est Philus.
 Philus callidus est.
 Philus numerāre potest.



- 5 hic servus est Volūbilis.
 Volūbilis coquus optimus est.
 Volūbilis cēnam optimam coquere potest.



- 6 hic servus est Bregāns.
 Bregāns nōn callidus est. Bregāns
 numerāre nōn potest.
 Bregāns fessus est.
 Bregāns dormire vult.



- 7 hic servus est Loquāx.
 Loquāx vōcem suāvem habet.
 Loquāx suāviter cantāre potest.



- 8 hic servus est Anti-Loquāx.
 Anti-Loquāx agilis est.
 Anti-Loquāx optimē saltāre potest.
 Loquāx et Anti-Loquāx sunt geminī.



- 9 Salvius multōs servōs habet. servī
 labōrant.
 servī ignāvī et fessī sunt.
 servī labōrāre nōlunt.

trēs servī

trēs servī in villā labōrant. haec villā est in Britannīā. servī diligenter labōrant, quod dominum exspectant. servī vītā suā dēplōrant.

Philus: (*pecūniam numerat.*) iterum pluit! semper pluit! nōs sōlem numquam vidēmus. ego ad Ītaliā redire volō. ego sōlem vidēre volō.

Volūbilis: (*cēnam in culinā parat.*) ubi est vīnum? nūllum vīnum videō. quis hausit? ego aquam bibere nōn possum! aqua est foeda!

Bregāns: (*pavimentum lavat.*) ego labōrāre nōlō! fessus sum. multum vīnum bibī. ego dormire volō.

(*Vārica subitō villam intrat. Vārica est vilicus.*)

Vārica: servī! dominus noster irātus advenit! apud Canticōs servī coniūratiōnem fēcērunt. dominus est vulnerātus.

Bregāns: nōs dē hāc coniūratiōne audire volumus. rem nārrā!

Britanniā: Britannia Britain
dēplōrant: dēplōrāre

complain about

pluit *it is raining*

sōlem: sōl *sun*

5 **Ītaliā: Ītalia** *Italy*

redire volō *I want to return*

aquam: aqua *water*

bibere nōn possum

I cannot drink

10 **foeda** *foul, horrible*

pavimentum *floor*

lavat: lavāre *wash*

labōrāre nōlō *I do not want to work*

fessus *tired*

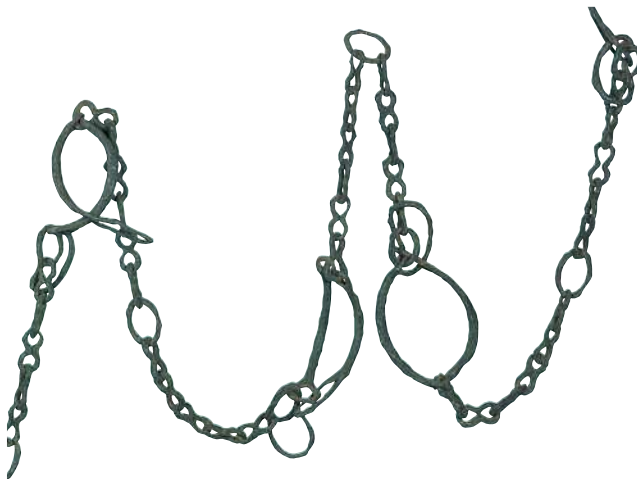
advenit: advenire *arrive*

15 **apud Canticōs** *among the Cantici (a British tribe)*

coniūratiōnem: coniūratiō

plot

vulnerātus *wounded*



Sometimes slaves were kept in chains. Here is a neck chain for slaves which was found in Britain.



A neck chain being worn by volunteers.

coniūratiō

Vārica rem nārrāvit:

“nōs apud Canticōs erāmus, quod Salvius metallum novum vīsītābat. hospes erat Pompēius Optātus, vir benignus. in metallō labōrābant multī servī. quamquam servī multum ferrum ē terrā effodiēbant, Salvius nōn erat contentus. Salvius servōs ad sē vocāvit et inspexit. 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 carnificibus servum trādīdit. carnificēs eum statim interfēcērunt.

“hic servus tamen filium habēbat; nōmen erat Alātor. Alātor patrem suum vindicāre voluit. itaque, ubi cēterī dormiēbant, Alātor pugiōnem cēpit. postquam custōdēs ēlūsit, cubiculum intrāvit. in hōc cubiculō Salvius dormiēbat. tum Alātor dominum nostrum petīvit et vulnerāvit. dominus noster erat perterritus; manūs ad servum extendit et veniam petīvit. custōdēs tamen sonōs audīverunt. in cubiculum ruērunt et Alātōrem interfēcērunt. tum Salvius saeviēbat. statim Pompēium excitāvit et irātus clāmāvit,

“servus mē vulnerāvit! coniūratiō est! omnēs servī sunt cōnsciī. ego omnibus supplicium poscō!’

“Pompēius, postquam hoc audīvit, erat attonitus.

“ego omnēs servōs interficere nōn possum. ūnus tē vulnerāvit. ūnus igitur est nocēns, cēterī innocentēs.’

“custōdēs nōn sunt innocentēs,’ inquit Salvius. ‘cum Alātōre coniūrābant.’

“Pompēius invītus cōnsēnsit et carnificibus omnēs custōdēs trādīdit.”

metallum *a mine*

hospes *host*

quamquam *although*

5 **ferrum** *iron*

effodiēbant: effodere *dig*

ad sē *to him*

inūtilis *useless*

carnificibus: carnifex

10 *executioner*

nōmen *name*

vindicāre voluit

wanted to avenge

ubi *when*

15 **cēterī** *the others*

pugiōnem: pugiō *dagger*

custōdēs: custōs *guard*

ēlūsit: ēlūdere *slip past*

manūs ... extendit

20 *stretched out his hands*

veniam petīvit *begged for mercy*

saeviēbat: saevire *be in a rage*

cōnsciī: cōnsciūs *accomplice*

supplicium *death penalty*

poscō: poscere *demand*

nocēns *guilty*

innocentēs: innocēns *innocent*

coniūrābant: coniūrāre *plot*

invītus *unwilling, reluctant*

Mining and farming

Metal mining was an important part of the Roman economy, and Britain was a major source of iron, lead, and tin. Many slaves working in the state-operated mines had been sent there as a punishment, and conditions were so bad that this often amounted to a death sentence.



*Roman bronze model plowman,
with a yoke of oxen.*



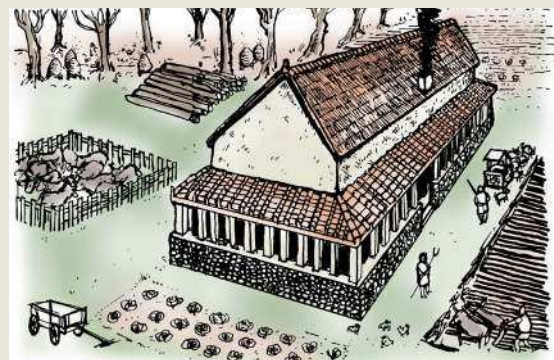
A lead miner.

However, most of the population continued to work in agriculture. The main crops grown in the province were cereal grains: barley, oats, rye, and especially wheat. As good iron tools and the new heavier plow became available, the yields of grain increased, encouraged by an expanding market. Many of the people working on Salvius' farm would have been local peasants, but he would also have owned some British slaves. Farm slaves were described by one Roman landowner as just "farming equipment with voices," and they lived a harsher life than household slaves.

A large villa like that belonging to Salvius provided much of the industry of the province: market-gardening, fruit-growing, the wool and dye industry, potteries, even the raising of hunting dogs. Such country estates would be supervised by a farm manager. He was sometimes a slave like Varica. The manager was responsible for looking after the buildings and slaves, and for buying food or goods that could not be produced on the villa's own land. Home-grown products such as grain, wool, leather, meat, eggs, timber, and honey could be traded for shellfish, salt, wine, pottery, and ironware.



Reconstruction of a Roman plow.



A reconstruction of an early villa in Britain. How many different farming activities can you see?

Bregāns

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

tum Vārica, postquam hanc rem nārrāvit, clāmāvit,
 “Loquāx! Anti-Loquāx! dominus advenit. vocāte servōs in
 āream! ego eōs inspīcere volō.”
 servī ad āream celeriter cucurrerunt, quod Salvium timēbant.
 servī in ordinēs longōs sē instrūxerunt. vilicus per ordinēs
 ambulābat; servōs inspīciēbat et numerābat. subitō exclāmāvit,
 “ubi sunt ancillae? nūllās ancillās videō.”
 “ancillae dominō nostrō cubiculum parant,” respondit Loquāx.
 “ubi est Volūbilis noster?” inquit Vārica. “ego Volūbilem vidēre
 nōn possum.”
 “Volūbilis venīre nōn potest, quod cēnam parat,” respondit
 Anti-Loquāx.
 Bregāns in mediīs servīs stābat; canem ingentem sēcum
 habēbat.
 “ecce, Vārica! rēx Cogidubnus dominō nostrō hunc canem
 mīsit,” inquit Bregāns. “canis ferōcissimus est; bēstiās optimē
 agitāre potest.”
 subitō vīgintī equitēs āream intrāvērunt. p̄rimus erat Salvius.
 postquam ex equō dēscendit, Vāricam salūtāvit.
 “servōs inspīcere volō,” inquit Salvius. tum Salvius et Vārica
 per ordinēs ambulābant.
 puerī puellaeque in p̄rimō ordine stābant et dominum suum
 salūtābant. cum puerīs stābant geminī.
 “salvē, domine!” inquit Loquāx.
 “salvē, domine!” inquit Anti-Loquāx.
 Bregāns, simulac Salvium vīdit, “domine! domine!” clāmāvit.
 Salvius servō nihil respondit. Bregāns iterum clāmāvit,
 “Salvī! Salvī! spectā canem!”
 Salvius saeviēbat, quod servus erat insolēns.
 “servus insolentissimus es,” inquit Salvius. Bregāntem ferōciter
 pulsāvit. Bregāns ad terram dēcidit. canis statim ex ordine
 ērūpit, et Salvium petīvit. nōnnūllī servī ex ordinibus ērūpērunt
 canemque retrāxerunt. Salvius, postquam sē recēpit, gladium
 dēstrīnxit.
 “istum canem interficere volō,” inquit Salvius.
 “illud difficile est,” inquit Bregāns. “rēx Cogidubnus, amīcus
 tuus, tibi canem dedit.”
 “ita vērō, difficile est,” respondit Salvius. “sed ego tē pūnīre
 possum. illud facile est, quod servus meus es.”

in āream
into the courtyard

5 **in ordinēs** *in rows*

sē instrūxerunt:

sē instruere

draw oneself up

per ordinēs *along the rows*

10

sēcum *with him*

15 **rēx** *king*

equitēs: eques *horseman*

equō: equus *horse*

20

puerī puellaeque

the boys and girls

geminī *twins*

25

simulac *as soon as*

insolēns *rude, insolent*

ērūpit: ērumpere

break away

nōnnūllī *some, several*

retrāxerunt: retrahere

drag back

sē recēpit: sē recipere

recover

35

illud *that*

pūnīre *punish*

facile *easy*

Questions

- 1 Why did Varica want to inspect the slaves? What did he tell the twins to do (lines 2–3)?
- 2 In line 4 which two Latin words show that the slaves were in a hurry? Why did they hurry?
- 3 In lines 8–12 why were the slave girls and Volubilis missing from the inspection?
- 4 **canem ingentem sēcum habēbat** (lines 13–14). How did Bregans come to have the dog with him? What did he say about the dog (lines 15–17)?
- 5 Salvius is an important Roman official. How do lines 18–19 show this? Give two details.
- 6 How did Salvius react in lines 27 and 29 when Bregans called out to him? Why do you think Salvius called Bregans **insolentissimus** (line 30)?
- 7 What happened to Bregans after Salvius hit him?
- 8 How did the dog nearly cause a disaster (lines 31–32)?
- 9 Who saved the situation? What did they do?
- 10 **Salvius ... gladium destrinxit** (lines 33–34). What did Salvius want to do? Why did he change his mind?
- 11 **ego tē pūnīre possum** (lines 38–39). Did Bregans deserve to be punished? Give a reason.
- 12 What impression of Bregans do you get from this story and why?



Mosaic of a hunting dog.

About the language 1: infinitives

1 Study the following pairs of sentences:

Loquāx cantat. <i>Loquax is singing.</i>	Loquāx cantāre vult. <i>Loquax wants to sing.</i>
servī dominum vident. <i>The slaves see the master.</i>	servī dominum vidēre nōlunt. <i>The slaves do not want to see the master.</i>
puerī currunt. <i>The boys are running.</i>	puerī celeriter currere possunt. <i>The boys are able to run quickly.</i>
Salvius Bregantem pūnit. <i>Salvius punishes Bregans.</i>	Salvius Bregantem pūnīre potest. <i>Salvius is able to punish Bregans.</i>

The form of the verb in **boldface** 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 Anti-Loquāx currit. Anti-Loquāx currere potest.
- b Bregāns labōrat. Bregāns labōrāre nōn vult.
- c geminī fābulam audīre volunt.
- d senēs festīnāre nōn possunt.

3 Verbs, like nouns, belong to families. Verb families are called **conjugations**. The vowel that precedes the **-re** of the infinitive determines the conjugation to which the verb belongs.

For example:

<i>first conjugation</i>	cantāre
<i>second conjugation</i>	vidēre
<i>third conjugation</i>	currere
<i>fourth conjugation</i>	pūnīre

To which conjugation do the following verbs belong?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a dūcere | e festīnāre |
| b dormīre | f manēre |
| c postulāre | g audīre |
| d habēre | h facere |

- 4 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 (singular) want</i>	(tū)	nōn vīs	<i>you (singular) 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 (plural) want</i>	(vōs)	nōn vultis	<i>you (plural) 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 (singular) are able</i>			
	potest	<i>s/he is able</i>			
(nōs)	possumus	<i>we are able</i>			
(vōs)	potestis	<i>you (plural) are able</i>			
	possunt	<i>they are able</i>			

- 5 **possum**, **potes**, etc. can also be translated as “I can,” “you can,” etc.:

nōs dormīre nōn possumus. *We are not able to sleep or We cannot sleep.*
 ego leōnem interficere possum. *I am able to kill the lion or I can kill the lion.*

- 6 Further examples:

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a | ego pugnāre possum. | e | celeriter currere potestis. |
| b | nōs effugere nōn possumus. | f | in villā manēre nōlō. |
| c | tū labōrāre nōn vīs. | g | labōrāre nōlunt. |
| d | coqus cēnam optimam parāre potest. | h | vīnum bibere volumus. |



British hunting dogs were prized all over the Roman world. One is shown here on a Romano-British cup.

Salvius fundum inspicit

postrīdiē Salvius fundum inspīcere voluit. Vārica igitur eum per fundum dūxit. vīlicus dominō agrōs et segetem ostendit.

“seges est optima, domine,” inquit Vārica. “servī multum frūmentum in horreum iam intulērunt.”

Salvius, postquam agrōs circumspēctāvit, Vāricae dīxit, “ubi sunt arātōrēs et magister? nōne Cervīx arātōribus praeest?”

“ita vērō, domine!” respondit Vārica. “sed arātōrēs hodiē nōn labōrant, quod Cervīx abest. aeger est.”

Salvius eī respondit, “quid dīxisti? aeger est? ego servum aegrum retinere nōlō.”

“sed Cervīx perītissimus est,” exclāmāvit vīlicus. “Cervīx sōlus rem rūsticam cūrāre potest.”

“tacē!” inquit Salvius. “eum vēndere volō.”

simulatque hoc dīxit, duōs servōs vīdit. servī ad horreum festīnābant.

“quid faciunt hī servī?” rogāvit Salvius.

“hī servī arātōribus cibum ferunt, domine. placetne tibi?” respondit Vārica.

“mihi nōn placet!” inquit Salvius. “ego servīs ignāvīs nūllum cibum dō.”

tum dominus et vīlicus ad horreum advēnērunt. prope horreum Salvius aedificium vīdit. aedificium erat sēmirutum.

“quid est hoc aedificium?” inquit Salvius.

“horreum novum est, domine!” respondit vīlicus. “alterum iam plēnum est. ego igitur horreum novum aedificāre volūi.”

“sed cūr sēmirutum est?” inquit Salvius.

Vārica respondit, “ubi servī horreum aedificābant, domine, rēs dīra accidit. taurus, animal ferōx, impetum in hoc aedificium fēcit. mūrōs dēlēvit et servōs terruit.”

“quis taurum dūcēbat?” inquit Salvius. “quis erat negligēns?”

“Bregāns!”

“ēheu!” inquit Salvius. “ego Britannīs nōn crēdō. omnēs Britannī sunt stultī, sed iste Bregāns est stultior quam ceterī!”

agrōs: ager field

segetem: seges crop, harvest

frūmentum grain

5 horreum barn, granary

intulērunt: inferre bring in

arātōrēs: arātor plowman

magister foreman

nōne? surely?

10 praeest: praesesse

be in charge of

eī to him

perītissimus: perītus skillful

sōlus alone, only

15 rem rūsticam the farming

cūrāre look after, supervise

simulatque as soon as

hī these

ferunt: ferre bring

20 ignāvīs: ignāvus lazy

aedificium building

25

dīra dreadful, awful

30 taurus bull

impetum: impetus attack

neglegēns careless

Britannīs: Britannī Britons