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IN BRITANNIA

STAGE 13

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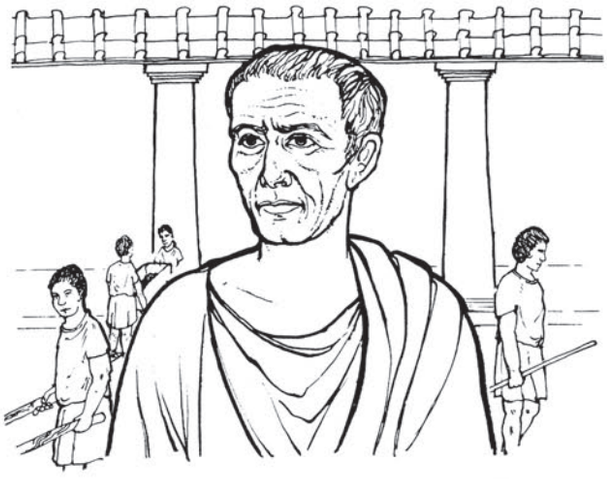

hic vir est Gāius Salvius Līberālis.
Salvius in vīllā magnificā habitat.
vīlla est in Britanniā.
Salvius multōs servōs habet.

uxor est Rūfilla.
Rūfilla multās ancillās habet.
ancillae in vīllā labōrant.

hic servus est Vārica.
Vārica est vīlicus.
vīlicus vīllam et servōs cūrat.

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

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

hic servus est Bregāns.
Bregāns nōn callidus est. Bregāns numerāre nōn potest.
Bregāns fessus est.
Bregāns dormīre vult.

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

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

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

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trēs servī in vīllā labōrant. haec vīlla est in Britanniā. servī dīligenter labōrant, quod dominum exspectant. servī vītam suam dēplōrant.

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

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

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

(*Vārica subitō vīllam intrat. Vārica est vīlicus.*)

Vārica: servī! dominus noster īrātus advenit! apud Canticōs servī coniūrātiōnem fēcērunt. dominus est vulnerātus.

Bregāns: nōs dē hāc coniūrātiōne audīre volumus. rem nārrā!

Britanniā: Britannia *Britain*
dēplōrant: dēplōrāre *complain about*
pluit *it is raining*
sōlem: sōl *sun*
Ītaliam: Ītalia *Italy*
redīre volō *I want to return*
aquam: aqua *water*
bibere nōn possum *I cannot drink*
foeda *foul, filthy*
pavīmentum *floor*
lavat: lavāre *wash*
labōrāre nōlō *I do not want to work*
fessus *tired*
advenit: advenīre *arrive*
apud Canticōs *among the Cantici*
coniūrātiōnem: coniūrātiō *plot*
vulnerātus *wounded*

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Salvius had visited the Cantici to inspect an iron mine. The site of one of these mines has been found near Hastings.

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Vārica rem nārrāvit:

'nōs apud Canticōs erāmus, quod Salvius metallum novum vīsitābat. 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 īnspexit. 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 trādidit. carnificēs 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 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 audīvērunt. in cubiculum ruērunt et Alātōrem interfēcērunt. tum Salvius saeviēbat. statim Pompēium excitāvit et īrātus clāmāvit,

"servus mē vulnerāvit! coniūrātiō 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 trādidit.'

metallum *a mine*
hospes *host*
quamquam *although*
ferrum *iron*
effodiēbant: effodere *dig*
ad sē *to him*

inūtilis *useless*
carnificibus: carnifex *executioner*

nōmen *name*
vindicāre voluit *wanted to avenge*
itaque *and so*
ubi *when*
cēterī *the others*
pugiōnem: pugiō *dagger*
custōdēs: custōs *guard*
ēlūsit: ēlūdere *slip past*
manūs … extendit *stretched out his hands*
veniam petīvit *begged for mercy*
saeviēbat: saevīre *be in a rage*
cōnsciī: cōnscius *accomplice*
supplicium *death penalty*
poscō: poscere *demand*
nocēns *guilty*
innocentēs: innocēns *innocent*
coniūrābant: coniūrāre *plot*
invītus *unwilling, reluctant*

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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 īnspicere volō.'
servī ad āream celeriter cucurrērunt, quod Salvium timēbant. servī in ōrdinēs longōs sē īnstrūxērunt. vīlicus per ōrdinēs ambulābat; servōs īnspiciēbat 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. prīmus erat Salvius. postquam ex equō dēscendit, Vāricam salūtāvit.
'servōs īnspicere volō', inquit Salvius. tum Salvius et Vārica per ōrdinēs ambulābant.
puerī puellaeque in prīmō ōrdine 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 īnsolēns.
'servus īnsolentissimus es', inquit Salvius. Bregantem ferōciter pulsāvit. Bregāns ad terram dēcidit. canis statim ex ōrdine ērūpit, et Salvium petīvit. nōnnūllī servī ex ōrdinibus ērūpērunt canemque retrāxērunt. 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*

in ōrdinēs *in rows*
sē īnstrūxērunt: sē īnstruere *draw oneself up*
per ōrdinēs *along the rows*

sēcum *with him*

rēx *king*

equitēs: eques *horseman*
equō: equus *horse*

puerī puellaeque *the boys and girls*
geminī *twins*

simulac *as soon as*

īnsolēns *rude, insolent*
ērūpit: ērumpere *break away*
nōnnūllī *some, several*
retrāxērunt: retrahere *drag back*
sē recēpit: sē recipere *recover*
illud *that*
pūnīre *punish*
facile *easy*

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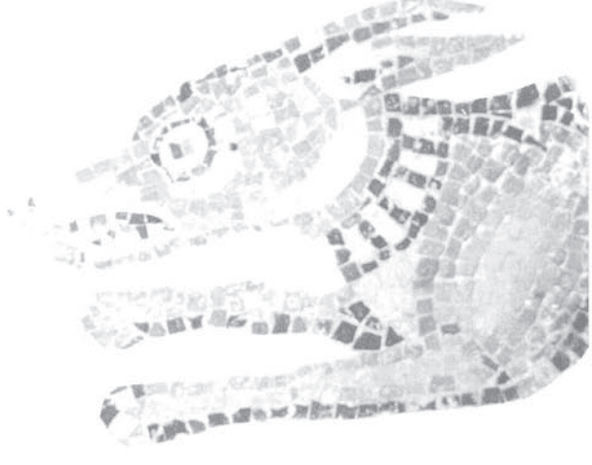
Questions

		Marks
1	Why did Varica want to inspect the slaves? What did he tell the twins to do (lines 2–3)?	2
2	In line 4 which two Latin words show that the slaves were in a hurry? Why did they hurry?	2
3	In lines 8–12 why were the slave-girls and Volubilis missing from the inspection?	2
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)?	1 + 2
5	Salvius is an important Roman official. How do lines 18–19 show this? Give two details.	2
6	How did Salvius react in lines 27 and 29 when Bregans called out to him? Why do you think Salvius called Bregans **īnsolentissimus** (line 30)?	2 + 1
7	What happened to Bregans after Salvius hit him?	1
8	How did the dog nearly cause a disaster (lines 31–2)?	2
9	Who saved the situation? What did they do?	1 + 2
10	**Salvius…gladium dēstrīnxit** (lines 33–4). What did Salvius want to do? Why did he change his mind?	2
11	**ego tē pūnīre possum** (lines 38–9). Did Bregans deserve to be punished? Give a reason.	1
12	Which two words from this list do you think best describe Bregans in this story: brave, stupid, impetuous, cheeky? Give reasons for your choice.	2
	TOTAL	25



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About the language 1: infinitives

1 Study the following pairs of sentences:

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

The form of the verb in bold type is known as the . It usually ends in 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 The verbs **volō, nōlō** and **possum** are often used with an infinitive. They form their present tense as follows:

(ego)	volō	*I want*
(tū)	vīs	*you (singular) want*
	vult	*s/he wants*
(nōs)	volumus	*we want*
(vōs)	vultis	*you (plural) want*
	volunt	*they want*

(ego)	nōlō	*I do not want*
(tū)	nōn vīs	*you (singular) do not want*
	nōn vult	*s/he does not want*
(nōs)	nōlumus	*we do not want*
(vōs)	nōn vultis	*you (plural) do not want*
	nōlunt	*they do not want*

(ego)	possum	*I am able*
(tū)	potes	*you (singular) are able*
	potest	*s/he is able*
(nōs)	possumus	*we are able*
(vōs)	potestis	*you (plural) are able*
	possunt	*they are able*

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