# AQUAE SULIS

Stage 21

1 in oppidō Aquīs Sūlis labōrābant multī fabrī, quī thermās
   maximās exstruēbant. architectus Rōmānus fabrōs
   īnspiciēbat.
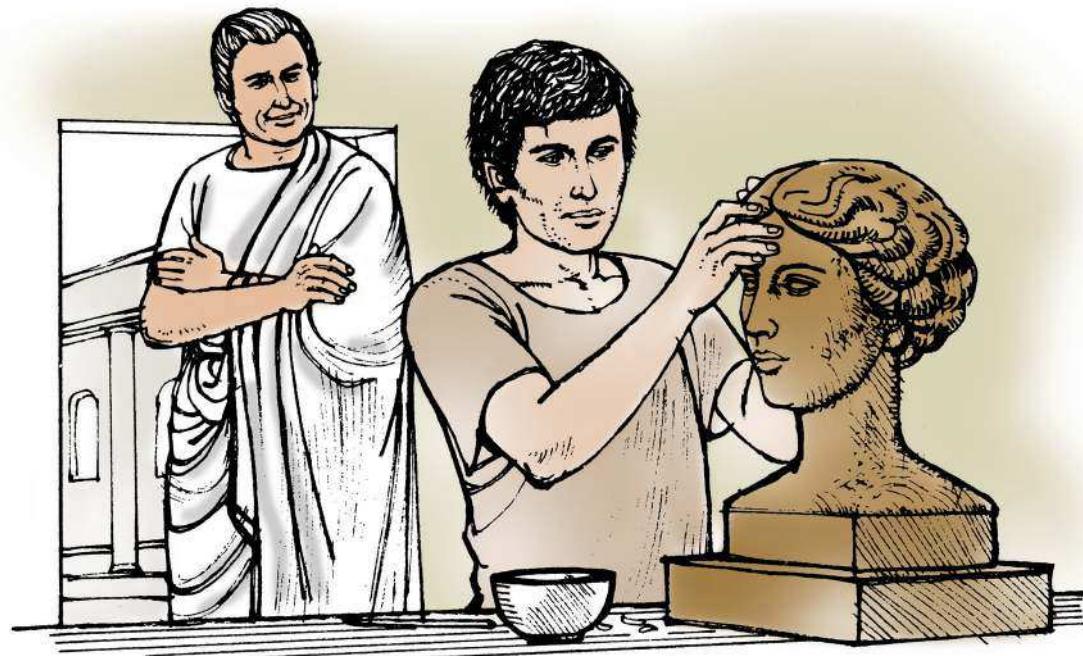
2 faber prīmus statuam deae Sūlis faciēbat.
   architectus fabrum laudāvit, quod perītus erat et dīligenter
   labōrābat.
   faber, ab architectō laudātus, laetissimus erat.

2 Stage 21
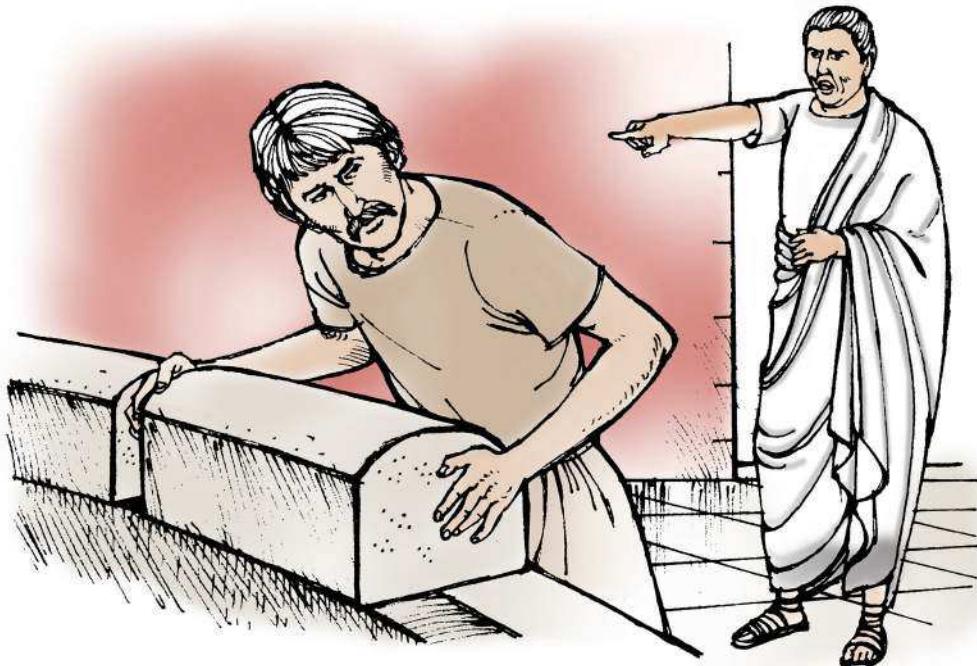
3 faber secundus mūrum circum fontem pōnēbat.
architectus fabrum incitāvit, quod fessus erat et lentē
labōrābat.
faber, ab architectō incitātus, rem graviter ferēbat. nihil tamen
dīxit, quod architectum timēbat.

4 faber tertius aquam ad balneum ē fonte sacrō portābat.
architectus fabrum vituperāvit, quod ignāvus erat et minimē
labōrābat.
faber, ab architectō vituperātus, īnsolenter respondit.

5   architectus, ubi verba īnsolentia fabrī audīvit, servōs suōs
    arcessīvit.
    servī, ab architectō arcessītī, fabrum comprehendērunt et in
    balneum dēiēcērunt.
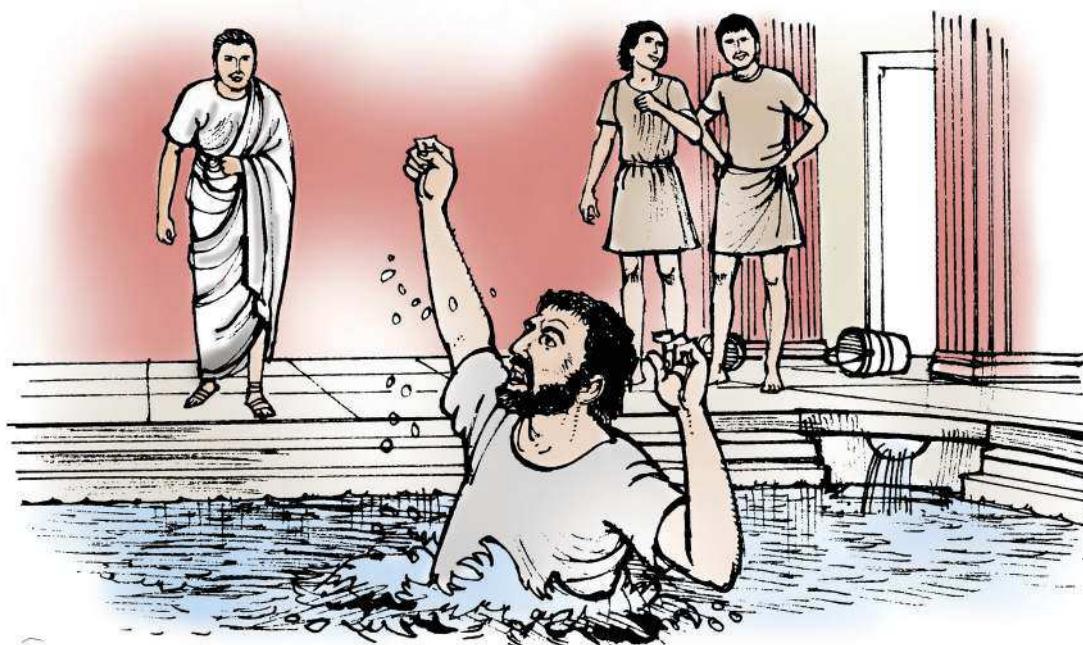
6   "linguam sordidam habēs," inquit architectus cachinnāns.
    "melius est tibi aquam sacram bibere."

4   Stage 21

fōns sacer

fōns *fountain, spring*

Quīntus apud Salvium manēbat per tōtam hiemem. saepe ad aulam Cogidubnī ībat, ā rēge invītātus. Quīntus eī multa dē urbe Alexandrīā nārrābat, quod rēx aliquid novī audīre semper volēbat.

aliquid novī *something new*

    ubi vēr appropinquābat, Cogidubnus in morbum gravem incidit. multī medicī, ad aulam arcessītī, remedium morbī quaesīvērunt. ingravēscēbat tamen morbus. rēx Quīntum et Salvium dē remediō anxius cōnsuluit.

5 morbum: morbus *illness*
gravem: gravis *serious*

cōnsuluit: cōnsulere *consult*
cōnsilium *advice*

    "mī Quīnte," inquit, "tū es vir sapiēns. volō tē mihi cōnsilium dare. ad fontem sacrum īre dēbeō?"

10 oppidō: oppidum *town*
Aquīs Sūlis: Aquae Sūlis
    Aquae Sulis (Roman name of modern Bath)

    "ubi est iste fōns?" rogāvit Quīntus.

    "est in oppidō Aquīs Sūlis," inquit Cogidubnus. "multī aegrōtī, quī ex illō fonte aquam bibērunt, posteā convaluērunt. architectus Rōmānus, ā mē missus, thermās maximās ibi exstrūxit. prope thermās stat templum deae Sūlis, ā meīs fabrīs aedificātum. ego deam saepe honōrāvī; nunc fortasse dea mē sānāre potest. Salvī, tū es vir magnae calliditātis; volō tē mihi cōnsilium dare. quid facere dēbeō?"

aegrōtī: aegrōtus *invalid*
15 convaluērunt: convalēscere *get better, recover*
exstrūxit: exstruere *build*
deae Sūlis: dea Sūlis
  the goddess Sulis (a Celtic deity)

20 vir magnae calliditātis *a man of great shrewdness, cleverness*

    "tū es vir magnae sapientiae," respondit ille. "melius est tibi testāmentum facere."

sapientiae: sapientia *wisdom*
testāmentum *will*

Lūcius Marcius Memor

When you have read this story, answer the questions at the end.

oppidum Aquae Sūlis parvum erat, thermae maximae.
prōcūrātor thermārum erat Lūcius Marcius Memor, nōtissimus
haruspex, homō obēsus et ignāvus. quamquam iam tertia hōra
erat, Memor in cubiculō ēbrius dormiēbat. Cephalus, haruspicis
lībertus, Memorem excitāre temptābat.   5

    "domine! domine!" clāmābat.

    haruspex, graviter dormiēns, nihil respondit.

    "dominus nimium vīnī rūrsus bibit," sibi dīxit lībertus.
"domine! surge! hōra tertia est."

    Memor, ā lībertō tandem excitātus, ūnum oculum aperuit.   10

    "fer mihi plūs vīnī!" inquit. "tum abī!"

    "domine! domine! necesse est tibi surgere," inquit Cephalus.

    "cūr mē vexās, Cephale?" inquit Memor. "cūr tū rem
administrāre ipse nōn potes?"

    "rem huius modī administrāre nōn possum," respondit   15
lībertus. "sunt multī servī, multī fabrī, quī mandāta prōcūrātōris
exspectant. tē exspectat architectus ipse, vir magnae dignitātis.
tē exspectant aegrōtī. adsunt mīlitēs, ab hostibus vulnerātī.
adsunt nōnnūllī mercātōrēs, quōs arcessīvistī. tū rem ipse
administrāre dēbēs."   20

prōcūrātor *manager*
haruspex *diviner, soothsayer*
obēsus *fat*

graviter *heavily, soundly*
nimium vīnī *too much wine*
rūrsus *again*

fer! *bring!*
plūs vīnī *more wine*

huius modī *of this kind*
mandāta: mandātum
        instruction, order
dignitātis: dignitās
        importance, prestige
hostibus: hostis *enemy*

6 Stage 21

"numquam dēsinit labor," clāmāvit Memor. "quam fessus
sum! cūr ad hunc populum barbarum umquam vēnī? vīta mea
est dūra. nam in Britanniā ad magnōs honōrēs ascendere nōn
possum. necesse est mihi virōs potentēs colere. ēheu! in hāc
īnsulā sunt paucī virī potentēs, paucī clārī."

"quid vīs mē facere, Memor?" inquit lībertus.

"iubeō tē omnēs dīmittere," clāmāvit Memor. "nōlī mē iterum
vexāre!"

Memor, postquam haec verba dīxit, statim obdormīvit.
Cephalus, ā dominō īrātō territus, invītus exiit. in thermīs
plūrimōs hominēs invēnit, vehementer clāmantēs et Memorem
absentem vituperantēs. eōs omnēs Cephalus dīmīsit.

dēsinit: dēsinere *end, cease*	
labor *work*	
populum: populus *people*	
umquam *ever*	
25 **honōrēs: honor** *honor, public position*	
potentēs: potēns *powerful*	
colere *seek favor of, make friends with*	
30 **paucī** *few*	
clārī: clārus *famous, distinguished*	
verba: verbum *word*	
territus: terrēre *frighten*	
absentem: absēns *absent*	

Questions

1 **oppidum … maximae** (line 1). Why might a visitor to Aquae Sulis have been surprised on seeing the town and its baths?

2 **prōcūrātor … ignāvus** (lines 2–3). Read this sentence and look at the picture. Which two Latin adjectives describe Memor as he appears in the picture? Translate them.

3 **tertia hōra** (line 3). Was this early or late in the morning? Give a reason for your answer.

4 In line 7, the soothsayer is described as **graviter dormiēns**. Which Latin word in line 4 explains the reason for this? What does this word and the word **rūrsus** (line 8) suggest about Memor?

5 After Memor was awake, what two orders did he give to Cephalus? What did he think Cephalus should do (lines 11–14)?

6 **mandāta prōcūrātōris** (line 16). Why do you think Cephalus used these words rather than **mandāta tua**?

7 **numquam … fessus sum** (lines 21–22). What do you think Cephalus' reaction would be on hearing Memor say this? Give a reason for your answer.

8 **ad magnōs honōrēs ascendere nōn possum** (lines 23–24). What, according to Memor, is the reason for his failure?

9 In lines 27–29, how did Memor react to Cephalus' question? Make three points.

10 Which two Latin words show how Cephalus was feeling when he left Memor's bedroom?

11 What did he find when he arrived in the baths (lines 30–32)?

12 Read Cephalus' speech in lines 15–20 again. Pick out two different words or phrases which he repeats and suggest why he used each of them to try to get Memor to act.

senātor advenit

Cephalus ā thermīs rediit. cubiculum rūrsus intrāvit
Memoremque dormientem excitāvit. Memor, simulac
Cephalum vīdit, īrātus clāmāvit,

"cūr prohibēs mē dormīre? cūr mihi nōn pārēs? stultior es
quam asinus."

"sed domine," inquit Cephalus, "aliquid novī nūntiāre volō.
postquam hinc discessī, mandāta, quae mihi dedistī, effēcī. ubi
tamen aegrōtōs fabrōsque dīmittēbam, senātōrem thermīs
appropinquantem cōnspexī."

Memor, valdē vexātus,

"quis est ille senātor?" inquit. "unde vēnit? senātōrem vidēre
nōlō."

"melius est tibi hunc senātōrem vidēre," inquit Cephalus.
"nam Gāius Salvius est."

"num Gāius Salvius Līberālis?" exclāmāvit Memor. "nōn
crēdō tibi."

Cephalus tamen facile eī persuāsit, quod Salvius iam in
āream thermārum equitābat.

Memor perterritus statim clāmāvit,

"fer mihi togam! fer calceōs! ōrnāmenta mea ubi sunt? vocā
servōs! quam īnfēlīx sum! Salvius hūc venit, vir summae
auctōritātis, quem colere maximē volō."

Memor celerrimē togam calceōsque induit. Cephalus eī
ōrnāmenta trādidit, ex armāriō raptim extracta. haruspex
lībertum innocentem vituperābat, lībertus Salvium.

prohibēs: prohibēre *prevent*
5 **pārēs: pārēre** *obey*
hinc *from here*
effēcī: efficere *carry out, accomplish*

10

15

20 **calceōs: calceus** *shoe*
ōrnāmenta: ōrnāmentum *badge of office*
auctōritātis: auctōritās *authority*
25 **raptim** *hastily, quickly*
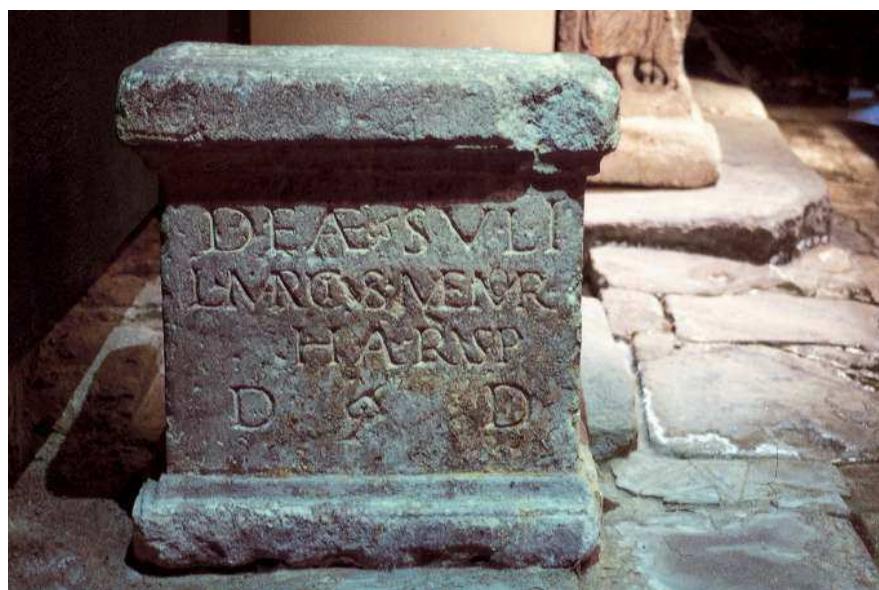
Memor set up a statue near the altar of the goddess Sulis. The statue has disappeared, but this is the statue base with his name on it. The altar is in the background.

8 Stage 21

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About the language: perfect passive participles

1 In Stage 20, you met sentences like these, containing present participles:

> servī per vīllam contendērunt, dominum **quaerentēs**.
> *The slaves hurried through the house, **looking for** their master.*

> puella mātrem in hortō **sedentem** vīdit.
> *The girl saw her mother **sitting** in the garden.*

2 In Stage 21, you have met sentences like these:

> Memor, ā lībertō **excitātus**, īrātissimus erat.
> *Memor, **having been awakened** by the freedman, was very angry.*

> thermae, ā Rōmānīs **aedificātae**, maximae erant.
> *The baths, **having been built** by the Romans, were very big.*

The words in **boldface** are **perfect passive participles**.

3 A participle is used to describe a noun. For instance, in the first example in paragraph 2, **excitātus** describes **Memor**. Participles change their endings to agree with the nouns they describe. In this way they behave like adjectives. Compare the following pair of sentences:

> *singular* faber, ab architectō **laudātus**, rīsit.
> *The craftsman, **having been praised** by the architect, smiled.*

> *plural* fabrī, ab architectō **laudātī**, rīsērunt.
> *The craftsmen, **having been praised** by the architect, smiled.*

4 Translate the following examples:

   a servus, ā dominō verberātus, ex oppidō fūgit.
   b nūntiī, ā rēge arcessītī, rem terribilem nārrāvērunt.
   c ancilla, ā Quīntō laudāta, laetissima erat.
   d templum, ā fabrīs perītīs aedificātum, erat splendidum.
   e mīlitēs, ab hostibus vulnerātī, thermās vīsitāre voluērunt.
   f uxor, ā marītō vexāta, ē vīllā discessit.

In each sentence, write down the perfect passive participle and the noun which it describes. State whether each pair is singular or plural, and masculine, feminine, or neuter.

5 Notice that the perfect passive participle can be translated in a number of ways:

> architectus, ā Cogidubnō ipsō missus, thermās exstrūxit.
> *The architect, having been sent by Cogidubnus himself, built the baths.*

Or, in more natural English:

> *The architect, sent by Cogidubnus himself, built the baths.*

> servī, ā dominō arcessītī, statim ad tablīnum festīnāvērunt.
> *The slaves, having been summoned by their master, hurried at once to the study.*

Or, in more natural English:

> *When the slaves had been summoned by their master, they hurried at once to the study.*
> *The slaves, who had been summoned by their master, hurried at once to the study.*

Memor rem suscipit

I

Salvius et Memor, in hortō sōlī ambulantēs, sermōnem gravem habent.

Salvius:	Lūcī Marcī Memor, vir summae prūdentiae es. volō tē rem magnam suscipere.	**prūdentiae: prūdentia** *good sense, intelligence*
Memor:	tālem rem suscipere velim, sed occupātissimus sum. exspectant mē aegrōtī et sacerdōtēs. vexant mē architectus et fabrī. sed quid vīs mē facere?	5 **tālem: tālis** *such* **velim** *I would like*
Salvius:	Tiberius Claudius Cogidubnus, rēx Rēgnēnsium, hūc nūper advēnit. Cogidubnus, quī in morbum gravem incidit, aquam ē fonte sacrō bibere vult.	10
Memor:	difficile est mihi tē adiuvāre, mī senātor. Cogidubnus est vir octōgintā annōrum. difficile est deae Sūlī Cogidubnum sānāre.	**octōgintā** *eighty*
Salvius:	nōlō tē reddere Cogidubnum sānum. volō tē rem contrāriam efficere.	**reddere** *make* 15 **sānum: sānus** *well, healthy* **rem contrāriam: rēs contrāria** *the opposite*
Memor:	quid dīcis? num mortem Cogidubnī cupis?	
Salvius:	ita vērō! porrō, quamquam tam occupātus es, volō tē ipsum hanc rem efficere.	**porrō** *what's more, furthermore*
Memor:	vīsne mē rēgem interficere? rem huius modī facere nōlō. Cogidubnus enim est vir clārissimus, ā populō Rōmānō honōrātus.	20

Salvius:	es vir summae calliditātis. hanc rem efficere potes. nōn sōlum ego, sed etiam Imperātor, hoc cupit. Cogidubnus enim Rōmānōs saepe vexāvit. Imperātor mihi, nōn Cogidubnō, cōnfidit. Imperātor tibi praemium dignum prōmittit. num praemium, ab Imperātōre prōmissum, recūsāre vīs?
Memor:	quō modō rem facere possum?
Salvius:	nescio. hoc tantum tibi dīcō: Imperātor mortem Cogidubnī exspectat.
Memor:	ō mē miserum! rem difficiliōrem numquam fēcī.
Salvius:	vīta, mī Memor, est plēna rērum difficilium. *(exit Salvius.)*

25
30

nōn sōlum … sed etiam *not only … but also*

dignum: dignus *worthy, appropriate*
recūsāre *refuse*
nescio: nescīre *not know*

II

Memor:	Cephale! Cephale! (*lībertus, ā Memore vocātus, celeriter intrat. pōculum vīnī fert.*) cūr mihi vīnum offers? nōn vīnum, sed cōnsilium quaerō. iubeō tē mihi cōnsilium quam celerrimē dare. rēx Cogidubnus hūc vēnit, remedium morbī petēns. Imperātor, ā Cogidubnō saepe vexātus, iam mortem eius cupit. Imperātor ipse iubet mē hoc efficere. quam difficile est!
Cephalus:	minimē, facile est! pōculum venēnātum habeō, mihi ā latrōne Aegyptiō ōlim datum. venēnum, in pōculō cēlātum, vītam celerrimē exstinguere potest.
Memor:	cōnsilium, quod mihi prōpōnis, perīculōsum est. Cogidubnō venēnum dare timeō.
Cephalus:	nihil perīculī est. rēx, quotiēns ē balneō exiit, ad fontem deae īre solet. tum necesse est servō prope fontem deae stāre et pōculum rēgī praebēre.
Memor:	(*dēlectātus*) cōnsilium optimum est. nūllīs tamen servīs cōnfīdō. sed tibi cōnfīdō, Cephale. iubeō tē ipsum Cogidubnō pōculum praebēre.
Cephalus:	ēheu! mihi rem difficillimam impōnis.
Memor:	vīta, mī Cephale, est plēna rērum difficilium.

5
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venēnātum: venēnātus *poisoned*
datum: dare *give*
venēnum *poison*
exstinguere *extinguish, destroy*
prōpōnis: prōpōnere *propose, put forward*
nihil perīculī *no danger*
quotiēns *whenever*
balneō: balneum *bath*
praebēre *offer, provide*
difficillimam: difficillimus *very difficult*
impōnis: impōnere *impose*

Stage 21   **11**

Word patterns: adjectives and adverbs

1   Study the form and meaning of the following words:

laet**us**	*happy*	laet**ē**	*happily*
perīt**us**	*skillful*	perīt**ē**	*skillfully*
stultissim**us**	*very foolish*	stultissim**ē**	*very foolishly*

2   As you already know, the words in the left-hand columns are adjectives. The words on the right are known as **adverbs**.

3   Using the pattern in paragraph 1 as a guide, complete the following table:

adjectives		*adverbs*	
cautus	*cautious*	cautē	. . . .
superbus	*proud*	. . . .	*proudly*
crūdēlissimus	*very cruel*	. . . .	. . . .

4   Divide the following words into two lists, one of adjectives and one of adverbs. Then give the meaning of each word.

   intentē, gravissimus, callidus, tacitē, ignāvus, dīligentissimus, firmē, saevissimē

5   Choose the correct Latin words to translate the words in **boldface** in the following sentences:

a   Memor was a **very hard** master. (dūrissimus, dūrissimē)
b   The merchant always treated his customers **honestly.** (probus, probē)
c   The senator **very generously** promised a large donation. (līberālissimus, līberālissimē)
d   A **cautious** (cautus, cautē) man proceeds **slowly**. (lentus, lentē)

Practicing the language

1 Complete each sentence with the correct case of the noun. Then translate the sentence.

   a omnēs aegrōtī . . . . vīsitāre volēbant. (fōns, fontem, fontis)
   b plūrimī servī in fundō . . . . labōrābant. (dominus, dominum, dominī)
   c "fortasse . . . . morbum meum sānāre potest," inquit rēx. (dea, deam, deae)
   d . . . . Cogidubnum laudāvērunt, quod līberālis et sapiēns erat. (prīncipēs, prīncipum)
   e mercātor, postquam . . . . accēpit, ē forō discessit. (dēnāriī, dēnāriōs, dēnāriōrum)
   f senex, quī in Aegyptō diū habitāverat, magnum numerum . . . . comparāverat. (statuae, statuās, statuārum)

2 Translate each English sentence into Latin by selecting correctly from the pairs of Latin words.

   For example: *The messenger heard the voice of the old man.*

   | nūntius | vōcem | senem | audīvī |
   | nūntium | vōcī | senis | audīvit |

   Latin translation: nūntius vōcem senis audīvit.

   a *The priests showed the statue to the architect.*

   | sacerdōtēs | statuam | architectum | ostendit |
   | sacerdōtibus | statuās | architectō | ostendērunt |

   b *The king praised the skillful doctor.*

   | rēx | medicus | perītum | laudāvit |
   | rēgēs | medicum | perītī | laudāvērunt |

   c *A friend of the soldiers was visiting the temple.*

   | amīcus | mīlitis | templum | vīsitābat |
   | amīcō | mīlitum | templī | vīsitāvit |

   d *The shouts of the invalids had annoyed the soothsayer.*

   | clāmōrem | aegrōtī | haruspicem | vexāverant |
   | clāmōrēs | aegrōtōrum | haruspicēs | vexāvērunt |

   e *We handed over the master's money to the farmers.*

   | pecūnia | dominum | agricolās | trādidimus |
   | pecūniam | dominī | agricolīs | trādidērunt |

3 Complete each sentence with the correct word. Then translate the sentence.

   a tū ipse hanc rem administrāre . . . . (dēbeō, dēbēs, dēbet)
   b cūr mē vituperās? herī per tōtum diem . . . . (labōrāvī, labōrāvistī, labōrāvit)
   c ego, quod fontem sacrum vidēre . . . ., iter ad oppidum Aquās Sūlis fēcī. (cupiēbam, cupiēbās, cupiēbat)
   d lībertus, quī senātōrem . . . ., in cubiculum haruspicis ruit. (cōnspexeram, cōnspexerās, cōnspexerat)
   e ē lectō surrēxī, quod dormīre nōn . . . . (poteram, poterās, poterat)
   f in hāc vīllā . . . . Memor, haruspex nōtissimus. (habitō, habitās, habitat)