

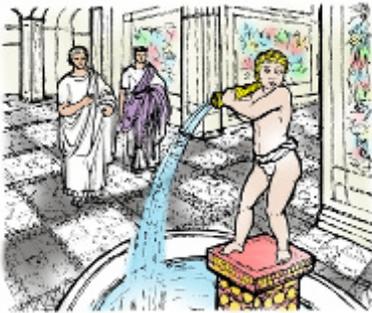
Navigation



- 1 Cogidubnus Quīntum per aulam dūcēbat. in aulā erant multae pictūrae, quās pictor Graecus pīnserat.



- 2 rēx iuvenem in hortum dūxit. in hortō erant multī flōrēs, quōs Cogidubnus ex Ītaliā importāverat.



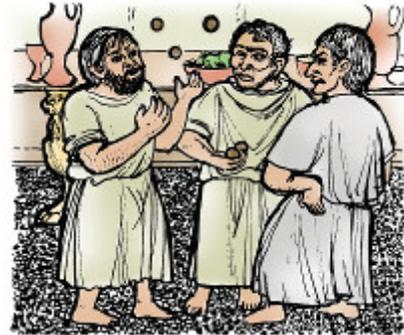
- 3 tum ad ātrium vēnērunt. in mediō ātriō erat fōns marmoreus, quī aquam effundēbat.



- 4 rēx et hospitēs in aulā cēnābant. cēna, quam coquī Graecī parāverant, optima erat. servī magnum ōvum in mēnsam posuērunt.



- 5 ex ōvō, quod servī in mēnsam posuerant, apparuit saltātrīx.



- 6 tum pūmiliōnēs, quōs rēx in Ītaliā ēmerat, intrāvērunt. pūmiliōnēs pilās iactābant.

Navigation



Belimicus ultor

Belimicus, princeps Canticus, postquam Dumnorix in certamine nāvālī vīcit, rem graviter ferēbat. Irātissimus erat. omnēs hospitēs, quōs rēx ad aulam invītāverat, eum dērīdēbant. Cantici quoque eum dērīdēbant et vituperābant. etiam servī, quī dē naufragiō cognōverant, clam rīdēbant.

“iste Dumnorix mē dēcēpit,” Belimicus sibi dīxit. “mē in scopulum impulit et praemium iniūstē cēpit. decōrum est mihi eum pūnīre.”

Belimicus sēcum cōgitāvit et cōnsilium callidum cēpit. erant in aulā multae bēstiae, quās rēx ē multīs terrīs importāverat. inter hās bēstiās erat ursā ingēns, quam servus Germānicus custōdiēbat. Belimicus ad hunc servum adiit.

“hoc animal est magnificum,” inquit. “mē valdē dēlectat. ursam tractāre volō; eam nōn timeō.”

itaque princeps ad ursam cotīdiē veniēbat; ursae cibum et aquam dabat. paulātīm ursam mānsuētā fēcit. tandem sōlus ursam tractāre potuit.

mox Cogidubnus cēnam et spectāculum nūntiāvit. amīcōs ad aulam invītāvit. Belimicus statim ad servum Germānicum contendit.

“rēx hodiē spectāculum dat,” inquit. “hodiē hanc ursam in aulam dūcere volō. nunc eam tractāre possum. hospītibz eam ostendere volō.”

servus invītus cōnsēnsit. Belimicus cachinnāns sibi dīxit, “parātus sum. nunc Dumnorigem pūnīre possum.”

ultor *avenger*

graviter ferēbat *took badly*
dē naufragiō

about the shipwreck

5 **cognōverant: cognōscere**
find out, get to know

clam *secretly, in private*
impulit: impellere *push, force*

praemium *prize*

10 **iniūstē** *unfairly*
sēcum *to himself*

ursa *bear*

Germānicus *German*
adiit: adire *approach,*

go up to

15 **tractāre** *handle*
paulātīm *gradually*
mānsuētā *tame*



Salvius et Quīntus prope rēgem recumbēbant.

rēx spectāculum dat

I

rēx cum multīs hospītibz in aulā cēnābat. Salvius et Quīntus prope rēgem recumbēbant. Britannī cibum laudābant, Rōmānī vīnum. omnēs hospītēs rēgī grātiās agēbant.

subitō Belimicus tardus intrāvit.

“ecce! naufragus noster intrat,” clāmāvit Dumnorix. “num tū aliam nāvem amīsistī?”

cēterī Belimicum dērīsērunt et Dumnorigī plausērunt. Belimicus tamen Dumnorigī nihil respondit, sed tacitus cōnsēdit.

rēx hospītibz suis spectāculum nūntiāvit. statim pūmiliōnēs cum saltātrīcibus intrāvērunt et hospītēs dēlectāvērunt. deinde, ubi rēx eīs signum dedit, omnēs exiērunt. Salvius, quem pūmiliōnēs nōn dēlectāverant, clāmāvit,

“haec cēna est bona. numquam cēnam meliōrem cōsūpsī. sed ursam, quae saltat, vidēre volō. illa ursā mē multō magis dēlectat quam pūmiliōnēs et saltātrīcēs.”

tardus *late*

5 **naufragus** *shipwrecked*
sailor

tacitus *silent, in silence*

cōnsēdit: cōnsidere

10 *sit d*

pūmiliōnēs: pūmiliō *dwar,*
cum saltātrīcibus

with dancing

saltat: saltāre *dance*

15 **multō magis** *much more*



pūmiliō



ursa



saltātrīx

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II

When you have read this part of the story, answer the questions on [page 65](#).

rēx servīs signum dedit. servus Germānicus, quī hoc signum expectābat, statim cum ursā prōcessit et hospitibus eam ostendit.

Belimicus, simulatque hoc vīdit, surrēxit, et ad medium triclinium contendit.

“mī Dumnorix!” clāmāvit. “facile est tibi iocōs facere. sed ursam tractāre nōn audēs! ego nōn timeō. ego, quem tū dērīdēs, ursam tractāre audeō.”

omnēs Belimicum spectābant attonitī. Belimicus, quī servum iam dīmiserat, ursam ad Dumnorigem dūxit.

“nōnne tū quoque ursam tractāre vīs?” rogāvit īnsolēns. “nōnne tū hospitibus spectāculum dare vīs?”

Dumnorix impavidus statim surrēxit et Belimicum dērīsit.

“facile est mihi,” inquit, “hanc ursam superāre. tē quoque, homuncule, superāre possum.”

tum cēterī, quī antea timuerant, valdē cachinnāvērunt.

Belimicus, ubi cachinnōs audīvit, furēns ursam pulsāvit, et eam ad Dumnorigem impulit. subitō ursā saeva sē vertit, et Belimicum ferōciter percussit. tum prīncipēs perterritī clāmōrem magnum sustulērunt et ad iānuās quam celerrimē cucurrērunt. etiam inter sē pugnābant, quod exīre nōn poterant. ursā, quam hic clāmōr terruerat, ad lectum cucurrit, ubi rēx sedēbat.

rēx tamen, quod claudicābat, effugere nōn poterat. Dumnorix in ursam frūstrā sē conīcīt. Salvius immōtus stābat. sed Quīntus hastam, quam servus Germānicus tenēbat, rapuit. hastam celeriter ēmisit et bēstiam saevam trānsfixit. illa dēcidit mortua.

5

iocōs: iocus *joke*
audēs: audere *dare*

10

15 **homuncule:** homunculus *little man*

cachinnāvērunt: cachinnāre *roar with laughter*

cachinnōs: cachinnus *laughter*

20

furēns: furious, in a rage
saeva: savage

sē vertit: sē vertere *turn around*

25

conīcīt: conicere *hurl, throw*

immōtus: still, motionless

hastam: hasta *spear*

trānsfixit: trānsfigere *pierce*

Questions

- 1 What two things did the German slave do at the king’s signal?
- 2 What boast did Belimicus make (lines 7–8)? How did he show in lines 9–10 that he meant what he said?
- 3 What two challenges did Belimicus make to Dumnorix (lines 11–12)?
- 4 Look at lines 14–15. What two things did Dumnorix say that showed he was **impavidus** (line 13)?
- 5 What two things did Belimicus do when he heard the guests laughing at him (lines 17–18)?
- 6 What unexpected effect did this have on the bear? Give two details.
- 7 **perterriti**. How did the chieftains show that they were terrified (lines 19–20)?
- 8 Why did the guests fight among themselves?
- 9 Why did the bear run towards the king’s couch?
- 10 Why could the king not escape?
- 11 In lines 23–26 how did each of the following people react?
 - a Dumnorix
 - b Salvius
 - c Quintus
- 12 What did their reactions show about each of their characters?



Exotic animals and birds were collected from Africa and Asia, and other parts of the ancient world. Some animals were destined for collections like that held by King Cogidubnus; others ended up being hunted and killed in the amphitheater. This mosaic shows two ostriches being carried up the gangplank of a ship.

Navigation



About the language: pluperfect tense

1 In this Stage, you have met examples of the **pluperfect** tense. They looked like this:

in aulā erat ursa ingēns, quam rēx ex Ītaliā **importāverat**.
In the palace was a huge bear, which the king had imported from Italy.

sacerdōtēs, quī ad āram **prōcesserant**, victimās sacrificāverunt.
The priests, who had advanced to the altar, sacrificed the victims.

2 The complete pluperfect tense is as follows:

portāveram	<i>I had carried</i>	portāverāmus	<i>we had carried</i>
portāverās	<i>you (singular) had carried</i>	portāverātis	<i>you (plural) had carried</i>
portāverat	<i>s/he had carried</i>	portāverant	<i>they had carried</i>

3 Further examples:

- Rūfilla ancillās, quae cubiculum parāverant, laudāvit.
- in ātriō sedēbant hospitēs, quōs rēx ad aulam invitāverat.
- agricola nōs laudāvit, quod per tōtum diem labōrāverāmus.
- Belimicus, quī nāvem amīserat, irātissimus erat.
- Salvius mē pūnīvit, quod ē villā fūgeram.

4 Look at the differences between the present, perfect, and pluperfect tenses:

	PRESENT	PERFECT	PLUPERFECT
<i>first conjugation</i>	portat <i>s/he carries</i>	portāvit <i>s/he carried</i>	portāverat <i>s/he had carried</i>
<i>second conjugation</i>	docet <i>s/he teaches</i>	docuit <i>s/he taught</i>	docuerat <i>s/he had taught</i>
<i>third conjugation</i>	trahit <i>s/he drags</i>	trāxit <i>s/he dragged</i>	trāxerat <i>s/he had dragged</i>
<i>fourth conjugation</i>	audit <i>s/he hears</i>	audīvit <i>s/he heard</i>	audīverat <i>s/he had heard</i>

5 Translate these further examples of third conjugation verbs.

- discēdit discessit discesserat
- scrībit scrīpsit scrīpserat
- facit fēcit fēcerat

Quīntus dē sē

postrīdiē Quīntus per hortum cum rēge ambulābat, flōrēsque variōs spectābat. deinde rēx

“quō modō,” inquit, “ex urbe Pompēiīs effūgistī? paterne et māter superfuērunt?”

Quīntus trīstis

“periiit pater,” inquit. “māter quoque et soror in urbe periērunt. ego et ūnus servus superfuimus. ad urbem Neāpolim vix effūgimus. ibi servum, quī tam fortis et tam fidēlis fuerat, liberāvī.”

“quid deinde fēcistī?” inquit rēx. “pecūniam habēbās?”

“omnēs villās, quās pater in Campāniā possēderat, vēndidī. ita multam pecūniam comparāvī. tum ex Ītaliā discēdere voluī, quod trīstissimus eram. ego igitur et libērtus meus nāvem cōnscedimus.

“přimō ad Graeciam vēnimus et in urbe Athēnīs habitābāmus. haec urbs erat pulcherrima, sed cīvēs turbulenti. multī philosophī, quī forum cotīdiē frequentābant, contrōversiās inter sē habēbant.

“post paucōs mēnsēs, aliās urbēs vidēre voluimus. ad Aegyptum igitur nāvigāvimus, et mox ad urbem Alexandriam advēnimus.”

variōs: varius *different*
quō modō *how*
superfuērunt: superesse

5 *sur*

Neāpolim: Neāpolis *Naples*
vix *with difficulty*
tam *so*

10 **fuerat** *had been*
possēderat: possidēre *posse:*
comparāvī: comparāre

ob
cōnscedimus: cōnscedere

15 *embark on, go on bc*
přimō *first*
Athēnīs: Athēnae *Athens*
frequentābant: frequentāre

20 **mēnsēs: mēnsis** *month*
Aegyptum: Aegyptus *Egypt*



The Acropolis (or citadel) of Athens. The prominent building is the Parthenon, the temple of Athena (whom the Romans called Minerva).

Navigation



Practicing the language

- 1 Complete the verb in each relative clause by adding the correct pluperfect ending. Then translate the sentence.

For example: *fabrī, quōs imperātor mīs. . . , aulam aedificāvērunt.*

fabrī, quōs imperātor mīserat, aulam aedificāvērunt.

The craftsmen, whom the emperor had sent, built the palace.

- a *rēx, quī multōs hospitēs invītāv. . . , eīs cēnam optimam dedit.*
- b *prīncipēs, quī ex ātriō discess. . . , in āream prōcessērunt.*
- c *dōnum, quod ego rēgī ded. . . , pretiōsum erat.*
- d *ancillae, quae ad aulam vēr. . . , hospitēs dēlectāvērunt.*
- e *nōs, quī Belimicum cōspex. . . , valdē rīsimus.*
- f *tū, quī ursam tractāv. . . , nōn timēbās.*

The palace at Fishbourne

When Cogidubnus was made their king, the Regnenses received not only a new leader, but also a new capital town, Noviomagus. It was founded near the south coast, where Chichester now stands. Three miles (five kilometers) to the west is the modern village of Fishbourne, where the remains of a large Roman building were found in 1960 by a workman digging a trench. During the eight years of excavation that followed, the archaeologists discovered that this was no ordinary country house. It was a palace as large and splendid as the fashionable houses in Rome itself, with one set of rooms after another, arranged round a huge courtyard. It is now thought to be one of the largest Roman domestic buildings in northern Europe. No inscription has been found to reveal the owner's name, but the palace was so large, so magnificent, and so near to Noviomagus that Cogidubnus seems a likely owner.

The palace, however, was not the first building erected on the site. Underneath it, the remains of earlier wooden buildings were found, and these go back to the time of the Roman invasion of AD 43, or possibly even before it. One of the wooden buildings was a granary. Pieces of metal and a helmet were also found nearby. These discoveries indicate the presence of soldiers; they may have been the soldiers of the Second Legion, commanded by Vespasian, a brilliant young general who led the attack against the Durotriges, a tribe in the southwest of the province. There was a harbor nearby, where Roman supply ships tied up. It is therefore likely that the Romans first used the site of Fishbourne as a military port and depot where Vespasian assembled his troops,



Model of military store buildings at Fishbourne.

and it is possible that there was a Roman presence at Fishbourne in advance of the campaign of AD 43.

In the years after the soldiers moved on, many improvements were made. The roads were resurfaced, the drainage improved (it was a low-lying, rather marshy site), and the harbor developed. Merchant ships called regularly. A guesthouse was begun and a fine new villa with a set of baths was built in the late 60s.

In about AD 75 a vast area was cleared and leveled, and the villa and baths became part of the southeast corner of a huge new building. Vespasian had become emperor in AD 69: perhaps he was now remembering the loyalty of Cogidubnus and presenting him with the palace in return for his continued support of the Romans. Specialist craftsmen were brought in from Italy: makers of mosaics, marble-workers, plasterers to make friezes, painters, carpenters, ironsmiths, hydraulic engineers to construct the fountains, and many others. Many traces of the activity of the craftsmen have been found. The floor of the area used by the stonemasons was littered with fragments of marble and colored stone which had been imported from quarries in Italy, the Greek island of Scyros, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. In another area were signs of ironworking where the smiths had manufactured door hinges, handles, and bolts. The craftsmen and the materials were brought in from outside, but all the construction and detailed manufacture was carried out on the site itself, where the builders lived and worked for many years.



The bathhouse (with the white roof) of the original villa was incorporated into the late palace.

As elsewhere in the Roman world, the hypocaust system was used at Fishbourne for heating rooms at the palace.

This aerial view of Fishbourne shows the extent of the palace excavations.



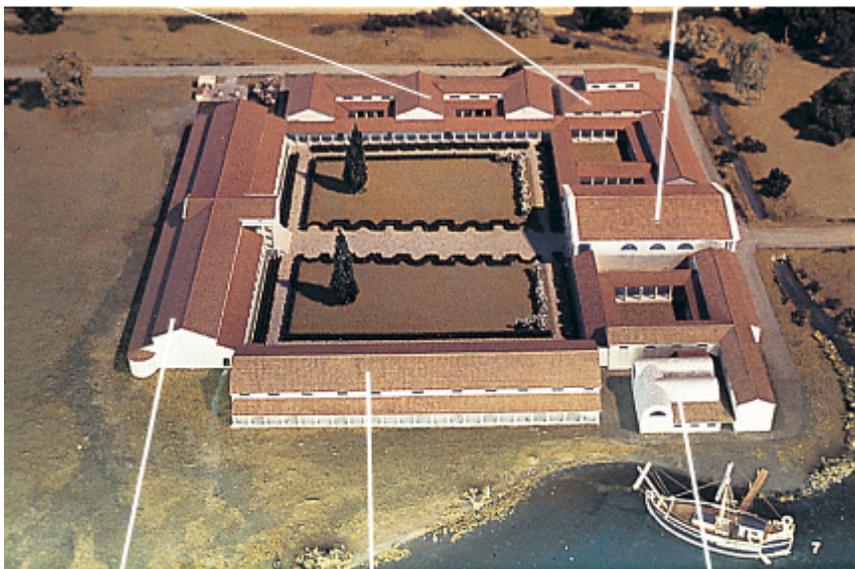
A Roman palace for a British king

The palace at Fishbourne was laid out in four long wings around a central garden.

The north wing contained three suites of rooms arranged around two internal courtyards where important guests could stay.

The hall was possibly used for religious purposes, or for meetings.

Visitors entered the palace through the entrance hall in the middle of the east wing. Some other rooms in this wing may have provided guest accommodations for less important visitors.



The west wing was built on a platform five feet (1.5 meters) higher than the rest of the palace. In the center stood the audience chamber where the king received his subjects and interviewed officials; the other rooms may have been used as offices, or for formal entertaining.

Today the south wing lies under a modern road and houses, but excavations suggest that it may have been the residential suite for King Cogidubnus and his family. Later excavations, undertaken after this model was made, showed that it overlooked a large garden (as large as the main courtyard) leading down to the sea.

The bathhouse in the southeast corner was part of the original villa.

The palace gardens

Like the palace, the garden was planned, laid out and decorated in the most fashionable Italian style. Whether the owner was Cogidubnus or somebody else, he wished his palace in Britain to be as Roman as possible.

The open area, which measured approximately 100 by 80 yards (90 by 70 meters), was laid out as a formal garden. The two lawns were not rolled and mown like a modern lawn, but the grass was kept short and tidy. Along the edges of the lawns archaeologists have found deep bedding trenches filled with a mixture of loam and crushed chalk where shrubs and flowers such as roses, flowering trees, box, rosemary, lily, and acanthus would probably have been planted.

A line of holes across the eastern side of the garden shows where wooden poles stood to support a trellis for climbing plants. These may have been rambler roses: the Romans were fond of roses and good at growing them.

A broad path, approximately 13 yards (12 meters) wide and surfaced with gravel, ran through the middle of the garden leading from the entrance hall to the audience chamber. Paths ran round the outside of the lawns, and a system of underground pipes brought water to the fountains which stood at intervals along the paths. Small marble and bronze statues would have been placed here and there to provide further decoration.



The reconstruction of the garden Fishbourne features plants which Cogidubnus might have had in his garden, including the lily and roses.



Box hedges have been planted exactly where the Roman bedding trenches were found.

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Elegant walls



The Romans' decorative schemes have been reconstructed from fragments.



One fragment of painted wall plaster from Fishbourne (left) is similar in style to a painting from Stabiae (right).



A frieze made of fine plaster (left) and some of the marble pieces that decorated the walls (right).



Fashionable floors

Above and right: *Cogidubnus'* floors were covered with elegant black-and-white mosaics in geometric patterns. Try drawing the different shapes and work out how they fit together.



This floor, laid by a later owner, had a more complicated pattern. In the center, Cupid rides a dolphin, and legendary sea creatures swim in the semicircular spaces around.

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Vocabulary checklist 16

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī	<i>build</i>	nōnne?	<i>surely?</i>
auxilium	<i>help</i>	pereō, perīre, perī	<i>die, perish</i>
bonus	<i>good</i>	pōnō, pōnere, posuī	<i>place, put</i>
cōsentīō, cōsentīre, cōsēnsī	<i>agree</i>	postrīdiē	<i>(on) the next day</i>
cōsilium	<i>plan, idea</i>	pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī	<i>punish</i>
deinde	<i>then</i>	simulac, simulatque	<i>as soon as</i>
dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī	<i>delight</i>	summus	<i>highest, greatest, top</i>
effugiō, effugere, effūgī	<i>escape</i>	tollō, tollere, sustulī	<i>raise, lift up</i>
flōs	<i>flower</i>	vertō, vertere, vertī	<i>turn</i>
imperātor	<i>emperor</i>		
inter	<i>among</i>		
ita	<i>in this way</i>		
melior	<i>better</i>		
nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī	<i>sail</i>		



Mosaic tendril border from Fishbourne showing a bird, which probably served as the mosaicist's signature or trademark.

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