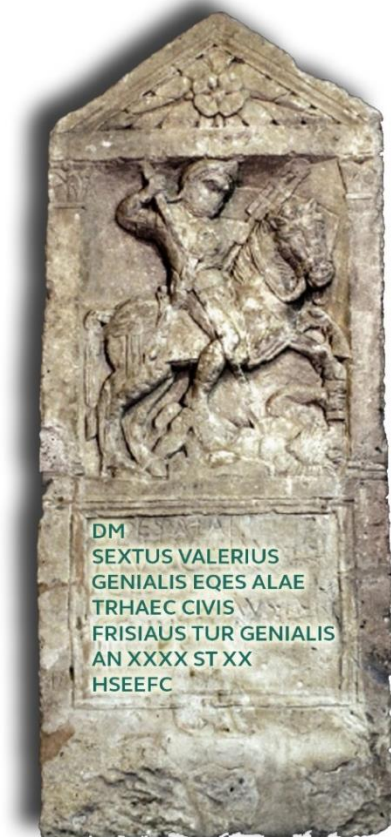


## Latin Inscriptions Trail

There are examples of Latin used in Roman Britain on archaeological artefacts from across the country. Corinium has some interesting examples from the 1<sup>st</sup> through to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Answer the following questions about Latin inscriptions on objects displayed throughout the Roman galleries. Start in the gallery as you leave the shop.



Try and translate the tombstone here -

Find the Cavalry tombstone for Genialis :

i) Who is this tombstone dedicated to?

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ii) The first line of this tombstone stops halfway through Valerius' name. It says '*Sextus Vale*'. This might be a joke. What does *vale* mean?

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iii) What word that tells us they were in the cavalry. \_\_\_\_\_

iv) Write down where the stonemason made a spelling mistake. Clue: Thrace.

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v) Can you think of an English word meaning 'yearly' that comes from *annus*?

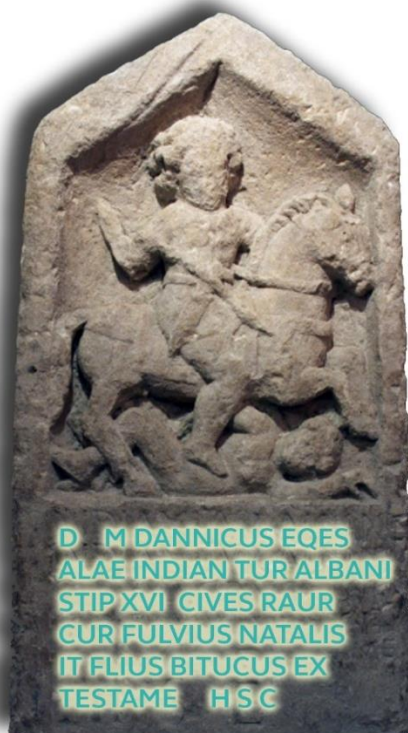
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vi) What does XXXX mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
What does XX mean? \_\_\_\_\_

vii) H.S.E. stands for *hic situs est* on Roman gravestones. It means 'is buried here'. What English saying often found on gravestones means the same thing?

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Find the tombstone for Dannicus :



Try and translate the tombstone here -

i) Which country does *Indian(ae)* refer to?

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ii) Why do you think some letters are in brackets?

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iii) What does XVI mean? \_\_\_\_\_

iv) How many people are mentioned on this gravestone?

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v) Why do you think the people paying for and putting up the gravestone had their names inscribed on it?

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Walk into the main Roman Galleries. Find the altar dedicated to Genius Loci.

G(enio) S(ancto) HUI(U)S LOC(I)

i) Circle the word that means 'sacred'.  
Can you think of any English words that come from this word?

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iii) Circle the word that means 'place'.  
Can you think of an English word that comes from this word?

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Go into the main Roman Galleries. Find the Septimius Stone (near the Jupiter Column)

- i) These inscriptions are on three sides of a column base. Why do you think some parts are in square brackets?

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- ii) What does a dash (-) at the end of a line mean?

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Go upstairs to the tombstones. Find the tombstone for Publia.

- i) What does *coniux* mean?

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- ii) *Dis* is the dative plural of *deus*. What does *deus* mean?

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Look at the tombstone for Nemonius.

- i) Is *vixit* in the first, second, or third person?

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- ii) Is it singular or plural?

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- iii) What tense is *vixit* ?

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- iv) *Posuit* is from *pono, ponere, ponui, positum*.  
What does *posuit* mean?
- 

Look at the tombstone for Aurelius.

- i) Aurelius Igennus was how old when he died?
- 

- ii) Aurelius Euticianus put up this gravestone. Who was he?
- 

Look at the tombstone for Mettus.

- i) What tribe was Mettus from?
- 

- ii) Which two words tell us this?
- 

- iii) Can you translate the tombstone in the box below?



Look at the tombstone for Bodicacia.

i) How old was she when she died? And what word means 'has lived'?

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ii) What can we learn from the name Bodicacia?

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iii) What does D.M. stand for?

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iv) Who does the image represent at the top of the tombstone? Why do you think Romans used this images on a tombstone?

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Try and translate the tombstone here -

Go to the Acrostic word square near the religion cases.

- i) What is clever about this word square?

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- ii) What shape does *TENET* form?

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- iii) The letters in this word square are an anagram for *pater noster* with an Alpha and Omega (A and O are the beginning and end of the Greek alphabet). What does *pater noster* mean?

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- iv) What religion could the words *pater noster*, the shape formed by *TENET*, and the Alpha and Omega symbolise?

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Go to the brooches case and find the Turkdean brooch.



Utere Felix

- i) What does *felix* mean?

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- ii) This inscription is on a Roman brooch. Why do you think the craftsman used this phrase in their design?

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Well done! You have finished the trail!