



ius Priscus,

12 Pages

1. Please give the information requested in the boxes below.
2. Enter your name in the space provided to the right, fold over and seal down (using the label provided) to hide your name.
3. The answers must be legibly written. The Examiners can either ignore illegible script or have it typed and the expense of typing charged to the candidate.
4. Write your answers in ink.
5. Begin each answer on a fresh page. Do all rough work in the answer book and cross it through.
6. No part of this book is to be torn out; it must be handed in complete.
7. If more books than one are used, fasten them together using the tags available from the invigilator(s).
8. **Every book must be handed in. In no circumstances may answer books, used or unused, be taken out of the examination venue.**

1	Student Number	1602342
2	Title of Examination Paper	ADVANCED LATIN PROSE
3	Module Code	CELA 7036
4	Date and Time of Examination	16 TH JANUARY 2019
5	Examination Venue	ECB Brussel
6	Seat Number	1
7	Number of Answer Books handed in	1

[illegible]

To the greatest and best Jupiter, Aulus Larcius Priscus,
son of Aulus, of the tribe Quirina, ⁽¹⁾Virum
stilibus indicandis ⁽²⁾, quaestor of the province Asia,
legate of Augustus of the 4th legion Scythica, consular
prolegate of the province Syria, tribune of the plebe,
praetor of the legion of the province Hispania Baetica,
praefect of the grain providers, legate of Augustus of the
2nd legion Augusta, legate of Augustus as the praetor
of the African army, he has willingly fulfilled his vow.
[---] immius Valens, centurio of the 3rd legion Augusta.

(1) member of the college of six

(2) member of the college of ten, law magistrate

To Attia Paterna, daughter of Lucius, flaminica⁽¹⁾
for life without paying the summum, by the decree
of the ordo⁽²⁾ of the city Iuliana Aptaens, for the liberalities
of her father, who among other deeds has given 300.000 aesterces
to the public funds of the Vlirini⁽³⁾ in order to celebrate
for ever the games of the Vlirini, her freeman Daphnion
set up this in accordance with the decree of the decurions.

- (1) priestess of the imperial cult
- (2) local Senate
- (3) college of six members

This text is an extract of the Law of the Colonia Genetiva, which has been drafted by Caesar in 44 BCE. Only a fragment has survived. The law overlaps ^{with} some other municipal legislations (as the Lex Flavia) and is mostly concerned with the power of magistrates and other legal dispositions.

The current extract alludes to the organisation of religious festivals by the decurions in the colony. Such texts give a good insight on the gradual Romanization of Italy, as municipalities adopted Roman legal procedures, while preserving and legitimating the power of local magistrates. As other Roman laws, the text is characterised by several repetitions, an accumulation of tenses and the use of some archaic Latin.

This is a curse tablet, known as "defixiones", and might be one of the numerous curse tablets found in Bath. A curse tablet is an invocation to a deity to punish someone who has done something wrong to the writer of the tablet - generally an unknown robber, but it can also allude to a family dispute.

The current text is addressed to Mercury and the supplicant is asking the god to punish the person who has robbed his "inwentum" (farm house).

Such tablets give an insight in the lives of the sub-elite people: who they are, what are their possessions, their social life - but also their level of literacy.

The Romanization and the Latinisation of Italy and the Roman

West was a slow and gradual process, in which natives have adopted some Roman customs, while retaining local traditions.

Similarly, the native languages have survived for long, along Latin, resulting in bilingualism and the influence of Latin on local languages until complete Latinisation under the reign of Augustus.

Inscriptions in Southern Gaul give a good insight into this bilingualism. The inscription found in Vercelli, for instance, is a religious text in both Latin and Celtic versions, showing that the two languages were in use. The inscription found in Briona is a Celtic text mentioning "Kintus Legatos" which is an adaptation of "Quintus Legatus", a Roman name and a Roman title, showing the influence of the Roman language and institutions on a local community. Lepontic inscriptions, which existed since the 7th BCE, show some changes in the 2nd-1st BCE, like the style of the letters and the direction of the writing,



clear evidence of Latin influence.

All this shows that people in Italy and in the Roman West did not "Romanize" all of a sudden following the conquest, but had a "hybrid" identity mixing Roman and local elements.

This hybrid identity was the result of a personal "negotiation" between the old native identity and the appealing parts of the

Roman identity. The local elite, more specifically, had a

clear interest to enter the Roman network of influence and to

make alliances and marriages with powerful Roman families, prompting

them to willingly "Romanize" - especially as the Roman societal order could be used to enforce their power in their own community.

The use of local language along Latin and the mix of Latin

elements within native inscriptions are evidence of this "hybrid"

identity and the "negotiation" people operated to gradually "Romanize".