

CAMBRIDGE LATIN COURSE

Unit I

INTEGRATED EDITION

with Language Information



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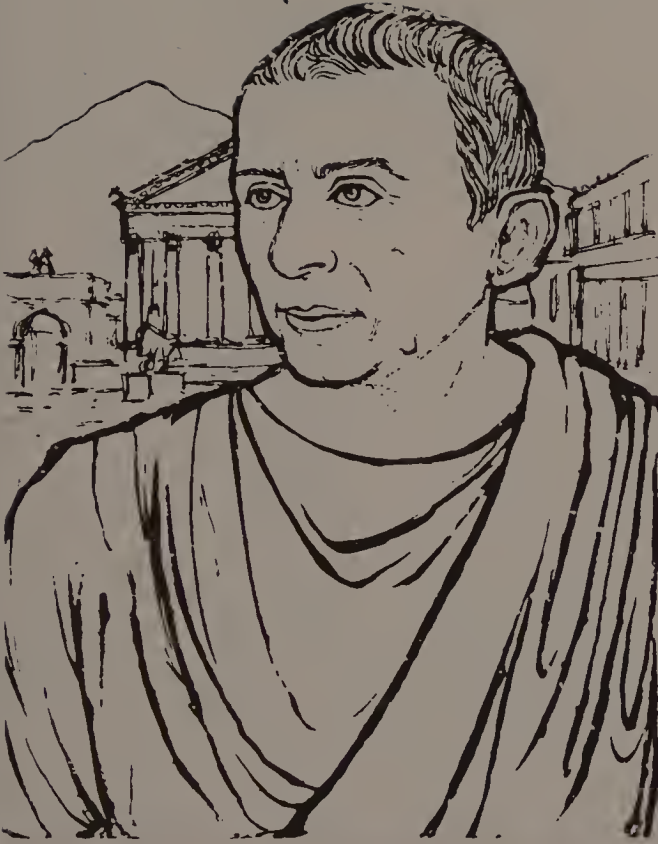
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Cover picture: Detail from the Roman wall-paintings from the Villa of the Mysteries in Pompeii. (Ronald Sheridan's Photo-Library).

Contents

Stage 1	Caecilius	page	1
Stage 2	in villā		17
Stage 3	Pantagathus, Celer, Syphāx		31
Stage 4	in forō		47
Stage 5	in theātrō		63
Stage 6	Fēlix		79
Stage 7	cēna		95
Stage 8	gladiātōrēs		111
Stage 9	thermae		127
Stage 10	rhētor		143
Stage 11	candidātī		159
Stage 12	mōns Vesuvius		175
Language Information			191

Stage 1



Caecilius



Caecilius est pater.



Metella est mātēr.



Quīntus est filius.



Clēmēns est servus.



Grumiō est coquus.



Cerberus est canis.



Caecilius est in tablinō.



Metella est in ātriō.



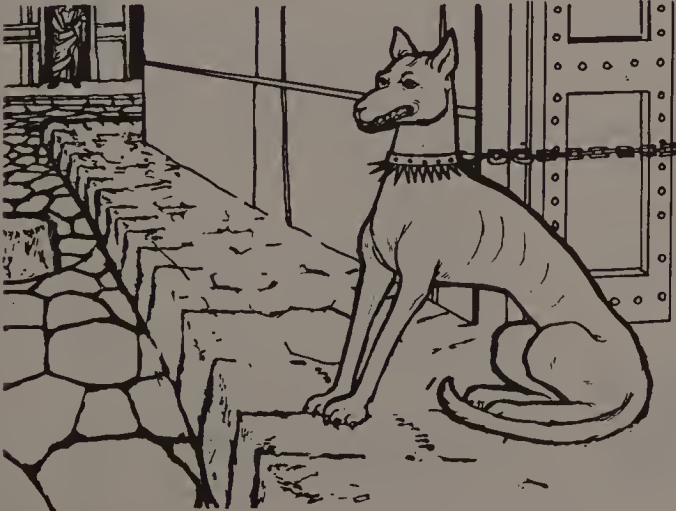
Quīntus est in tricliniō.



Clēmēns est in hortō.



Grumiō est in culīnā.



Cerberus est in viā.



pater est in tablīnō.
pater in tablīnō scrībit.



māter est in ātriō.
māter in ātriō sedet.



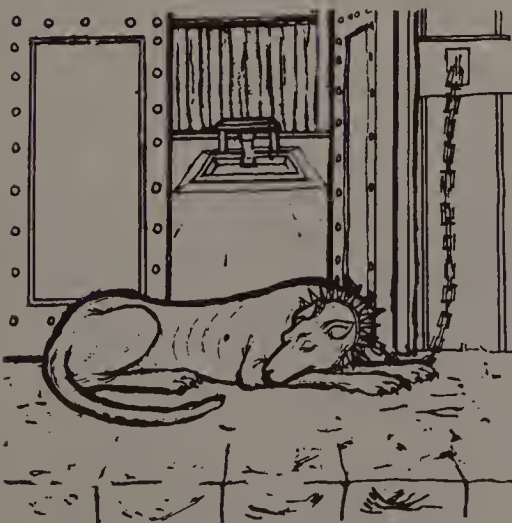
filius est in triclīniō.
filius in triclīniō bibit.



servus est in hortō.
servus in hortō-labōrat.



coquus est in culīnā.
coquus in culīnā labōrat.



canis est in viā.
canis in viā dormit.

Words and phrases

est	is	in tricliniō	in the dining-room
pater	father	in hortō	in the garden
māter	mother	in culīnā	in the kitchen
filius	son	in viā	in the street
servus	slave	scrībit	is writing
coquus	cook	sedet	is sitting
canis	dog	bibit	is drinking
in tablinō	in the study	labōrat	is working
in ātriō	in the hall	dormit	is sleeping

Cerberus

Caecilius est in hortō. Caecilius in hortō sedet. servus est in ātriō. servus in ātriō labōrat. Metella est in ātriō. Metella in ātriō sedet. Quīntus est in tablinō. Quīntus in tablinō scrībit. Cerberus est in viā.

coquus est in culīnā. coquus in culīnā dormit. Cerberus intrat. 5
Cerberus circumspectat. cibus est in mēnsā. canis salit. canis in mēnsā stat. Grumiō stertit. canis lātrat. Grumiō surgit. coquus est irātus. 'pestis ! furcifer !' coquus clāmat. Cerberus exit.

Words and phrases

intrat	enters	lātrat	barks
circumspectat	looks round	surgit	gets up
cibus	food	irātus	angry
in mēnsā	on the table	pestis !	pest !
salit	jumps	furcifer !	scoundrel !
stat	stands	clāmat	shouts
stertit	snore	exit	goes out

About the language

- 1 Latin sentences containing the word 'est' often follow an order similar to that of English.

for example:

Metella est mātēr.

canis est in viā.

Metella is the mother.

The dog is in the street.

- 2 In other Latin sentences, the order is usually different from that of English.

for example: canis in viā dormit.

The dog is sleeping in the street.

servus in culīnā labōrat.

The slave is working in the kitchen.

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with a suitable word from the list below. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it into English.

Quīntus, Grumiō, Caecilius, canis, mātēr, servus

for example: est in hortō.

servus est in hortō.

The slave is in the garden.

1 est in hortō.

4 est in tablīnō.

2 est in viā.

5 est in ātriō.

3 est in culīnā.

6 est in triclīniō.

- 2 Complete each sentence with a suitable phrase from the list below. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it into English.

in viā, in hortō, in ātriō, in tablīnō, in culīnā, in triclīniō

1 Clēmēns labōrat.

4 Metella stat.

2 Caecilius scribit.

5 coquus est

3 canis lātrat.

6 Quīntus est



Caecilius

Caecilius lived in Italy during the first century A.D. in the town of Pompeii. This town had a population of about 20,000, and was situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius on the coast of the Bay of Naples. Caecilius was a rich Pompeian banker. His business accounts, which were discovered when his house was dug up, tell us that he was also an auctioneer, tax-collector, farmer and money-lender.

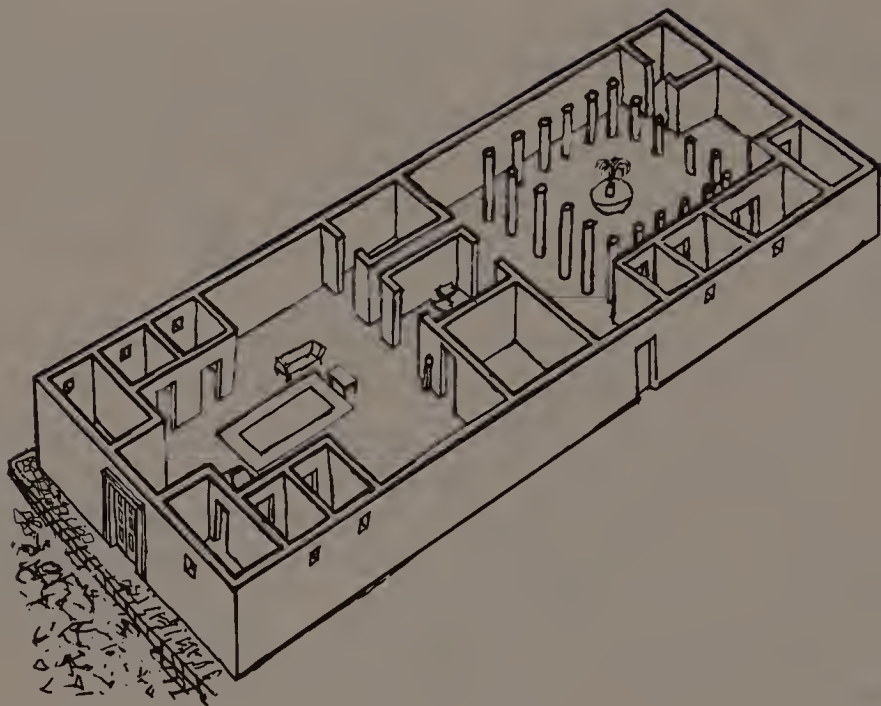
He inherited some of his money from his father, Lucius Caecilius Felix, but he probably obtained most of it through his own shrewd

and energetic business activities. He dealt in slaves, cloth, timber and property. He also carried on a cleaning and dyeing business, grazed herds of sheep or cattle on pastureland outside the town, and he sometimes won the contract for collecting the local taxes. He may have owned a few shops as well, and probably lent money to local shipping companies wishing to trade with countries overseas. The profit on such trade was often very large.

We can discover more about Caecilius by studying his full name, which was Lucius Caecilius Iucundus. Only a Roman citizen would have three names. A slave would have only one, such as Clemens or Grumio. As a Roman citizen, Caecilius not only had the right to vote in elections, but also was fully protected by the law against unjust treatment. The slaves who lived and worked in his house and in his businesses had no rights of their own. They were his property and he could treat them well or badly as he wished. There was one important exception to this rule. The law did not allow a master to put a slave to death without showing good reason.

Caecilius' first name was Lucius. This was the personal name of Caecilius himself, rather like a modern first name. His second name was Caecilius and this shows that he was a member of the 'clan' of the Caecilii. Clans or family groups were very important, and strong feelings of loyalty existed within them. Caecilius' third name, Iucundus, is the name of his own family and close relatives. The word 'iucundus' means 'pleasant', just as in English we find surnames like Merry or Jolly. Whether Caecilius was in fact a pleasant character, you will find out from the stories that you read about him.



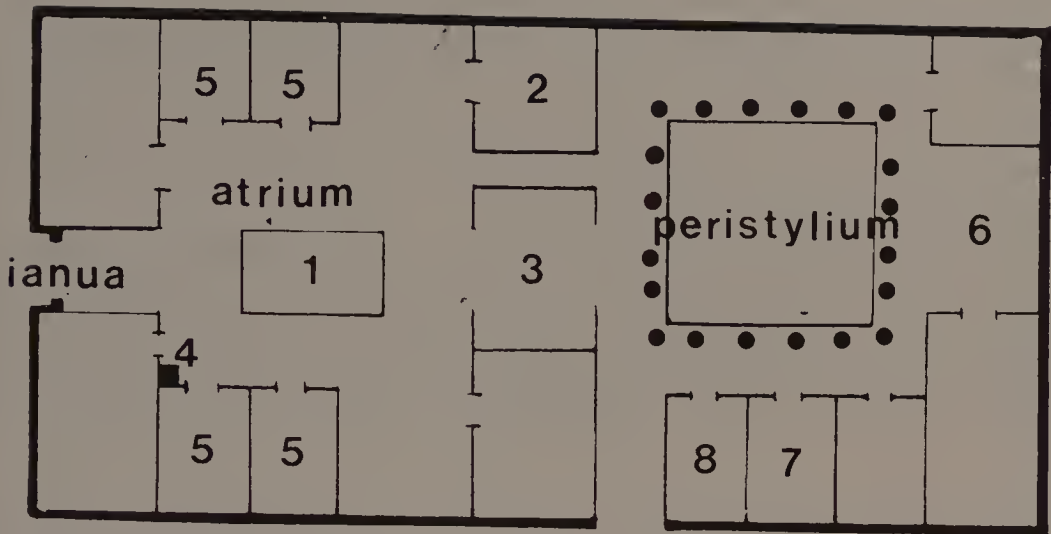


Houses in Pompeii

The house in which a wealthy man like Caecilius lived differed in several ways from a modern house. The house came right up to the pavement; there was no garden or grass in front of it. The windows were few, small and placed fairly high up. They were intended to let in enough light, but to keep out the heat of the sun. Large windows would have made the rooms uncomfortably hot in summer and cold in winter.

The houses usually stood only one storey high. Some houses in Pompeii, however, had a second storey above. From the outside, with its few windows and high walls stretching all the way round, the house did not look very attractive or inviting. It was deliberately designed to shut out noise and heat and to provide as much privacy as possible.

The ground plan of the house shows two parts or areas of about equal size. They look like courtyards surrounded by rooms opening off the central space. Let us look at these two parts more closely.



Plan of a Pompeian house

1 impluvium	pool for rain-water
2 triclīnium	dining-room
3 tablīnum	study
4 larārium	shrine of the household gods
5 cubiculum	bedroom
6 summer triclīnium	
7 culīna	kitchen
8 lātrīna	lavatory

The main entrance to the house was in the side facing the street. It consisted of a tall double door. The Latin word for this door was 'iānua'. On passing through the door, the visitor came into a short corridor which led straight into the main hall or 'ātrium'. This was the most important part of the house. It was large and high and contained little furniture. The roof sloped down slightly towards a large square opening in the middle. The light streamed in through the opening, high overhead. Immediately below was a shallow rectangular pool, lined with marble, which received the rain-water. Round the atrium were arranged the main rooms used by the master's family, the bedrooms, study and dining-room. The entrances to these rooms were not usually provided with a wooden door, but with a heavy curtain that could be drawn across.

One of the most striking things about the atrium was the sense of space. The high roof with the glimpse of sky through the central opening, the large floor area and the absence of much furnishing all helped to give this impression. The only furniture to be seen was a bronze or marble table, a couch, and a chest in which the family treasures were stored. In a corner, near the main door, there was a small shrine at which the family gods were worshipped. The floor was paved with plain marble slabs.

The walls of the atrium were decorated with panels of brightly painted plaster. The Pompeians were especially fond of red, orange and blue. On many of these panels there were paintings of scenes from well-known stories, especially the myths of the Greeks.



Three-legged table in the tablinum of the House of Paquius Proculus

From this first area of the house, the visitor passed by way of the 'tablīnum' (study) or through a passage into the second part. This was the 'peristȳlium'. It was a garden surrounded by a colonnade of pillars. Around the colonnade were the kitchen, the lavatory, the summer dining-room, slaves' quarters and storage rooms. Some houses also had their own set of baths. Like the atrium, the colonnade was often elaborately decorated. In the centre of this area was an ornamental garden, where flowers and shrubs were laid out in a careful plan. In the small fish-pond in the middle, a fountain threw up a jet of water, and marble statues of gods and heroes stood here and there. In the peristylum, the members of the family enjoyed sunshine or shade as they wished; here they relaxed on their own or entertained a few close friends.

Only well-to-do families could afford houses like this; most people lived in much simpler homes. Some of the poorer shopkeepers had only a few rooms above their shops. In large cities such as Rome, many people lived in blocks of flats several storeys high.

Words and phrases checklist

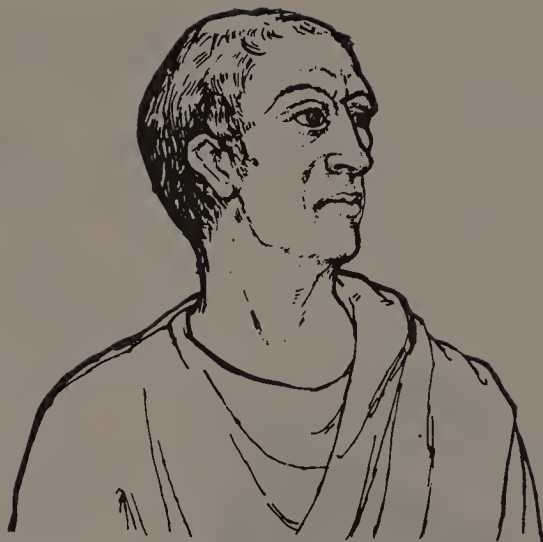
You have now met the following words three times or more. Check that you are able to translate them.

ātrium	hall
canis	dog
coquus	cook
est	is
fīlius	son
hortus	garden
in	in
labōrat	works, is working
māter	mother
pater	father
sedet	sits, is sitting
servus	slave
via	street

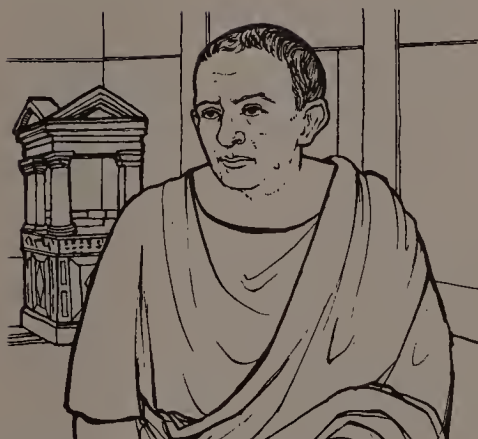
Stage 2



in villā



amīcus



Caecilius est in ātriō.



amīcus Caecilium salūtat.



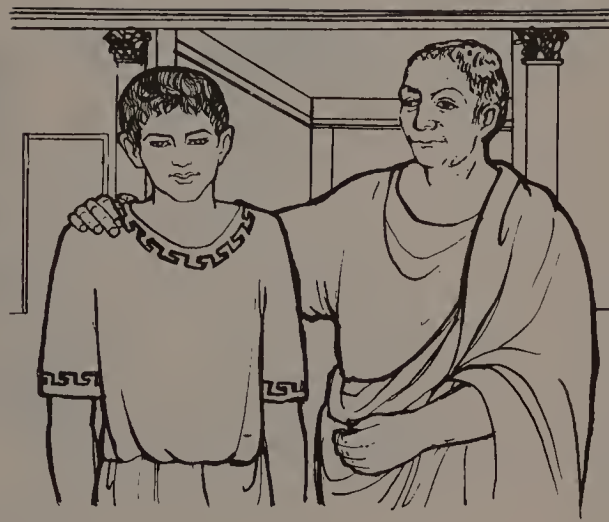
Metella est in ātriō.



amīcus Metellam salūtat.



Quīntus est in ātriō.



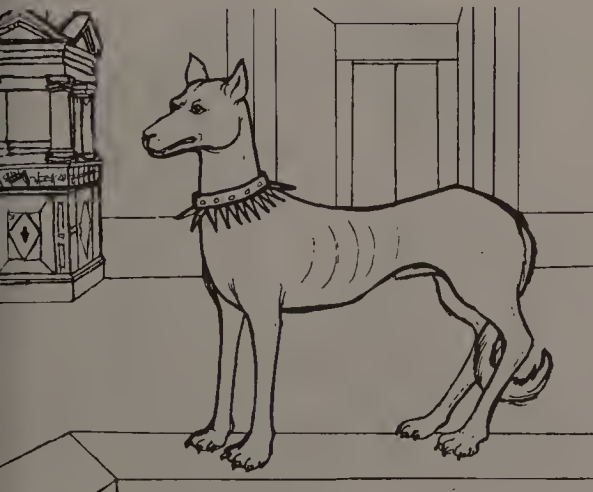
amīcus Quīntum salūtat.



servus est in ātriō.



amīcus servum salūtat.



canis est in ātriō.



amīcus canem salūtat.



Metella



coquus est in culīnā.



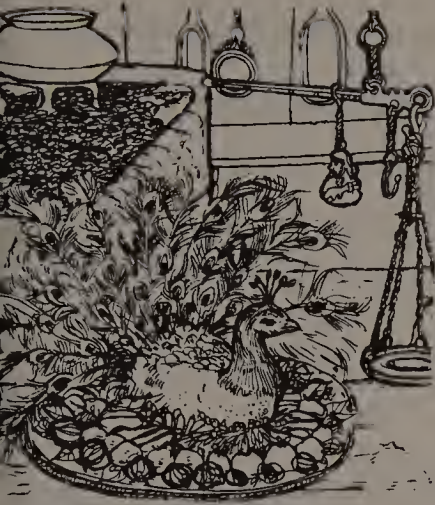
Metella culīnam intrat.



Grumiō labōrat.



Metella Grumiōnem spectat.



cibus est parātus.



Metella cibum gustat.



Grumiō est anxius.



Metella Grumiōnem laudat.



amīcus est in hortō.



Metella amīcum vocat.

mercātor

amīcus Caecilium vīsitat. amīcus est mercātor. mercātor villam intrat. Clēmēns est in ātriō. Clēmēns mercātōrem salūtat. Caecilius est in tablīnō. Caecilius pecūniam numerat. Caecilius est argentārius. amīcus tablīnum intrat. Caecilius surgit.

‘salvē!’ Caecilius mercātōrem salūtat.

‘salvē!’ mercātor respondet.

Caecilius triclinium intrat. amīcus quoque intrat. amīcus in lectō recumbit. argentārius in lectō recumbit.

Grumiō in culīnā cantat. Grumiō pāvōnem coquit. coquus est laetus. Caecilius coquum audit. Caecilius nōn est laetus. Caecilius cēnam exspectat. amīcus cēnam exspectat. Caecilius Grumiōnem vituperat.

Words and phrases

mercātor	merchant
amīcus	friend
vīsitat	is visiting
villam	house
salūtat	greet
pecūniam } numerat }	{ is counting money
argentārius	banker
salvē!	hello!
respondet	replies
quoque	also
in lectō } recumbit }	{ reclines on a couch
cantat	is singing
pāvōnem	peacock
coquit	is cooking
laetus	happy
audit	hears
nōn est	is not
cēnam	dinner
exspectat	is waiting for
vituperat	blames, curses

in tricliniō

Grumiō triclinium intrat. Grumiō pāvōnem portat. Clēmēns triclinium intrat. Clēmēns vīnum portat. Caecilius pāvōnem gustat.

‘pāvō est optimus !’ Caecilius clāmat.

mercātor quoque pāvōnem gustat. mercātor cēnam laudat. dominus coquum laudat. Grumiō exit.

5

ancilla intrat. ancilla suāviter cantat. ancilla dominum dēlectat. ancilla mercātōrem dēlectat. mox dominus dormit. amīcus quoque dormit.

Grumiō triclinium intrat et circumspectat. coquus cibum in mēnsā videt. Grumiō cibum cōnsūmit et vīnum bibit ! Caecilius Grumiōnem nōn videt. coquus in tricliniō magnificē cēnat.

10

coquus ancillam spectat. ancilla Grumiōnem dēlectat. Grumiō ancillam dēlectat. Grumiō est laetissimus.

Words and phrases

portat	is carrying
vīnum	wine
gustat	tastes
optimus	very good, excellent
laudat	praises
dominus	master
ancilla	maid, slave-girl
suāviter	sweetly
dēlectat	pleases
mox	soon
et	and
videt	sees
cibum cōnsūmit	eats the food
magnificē	magnificently, in style
cēnat	dines, has dinner
spectat	looks at
laetissimus	very happy

About the language

- 1 You have now met two forms of the same word:

Caecilius - Caecilium	Metella - Metellam
mercātor - mercātōrem	

- 2 The different forms are known as the *nominative case* and the *accusative case*.

<i>nominative</i>	<i>accusative</i>
Caecilius	Caecilium
Metella	Metellam
mercātor	mercātōrem

- 3 If Caecilius performs an action, such as praising Grumio, the nominative 'Caecilius' is used:

Caecilius Grumiōnem laudat.
Caecilius praises Grumio.

- 4 But if somebody else does something to Caecilius, the accusative 'Caecilium' is used:

amīcus Caecilium salūtat.
The friend greets Caecilius.

- 5 Notice the difference in word order between Latin and English:

coquus culīnam intrat.
The cook enters the kitchen.

Clēmēns vīnum portat.
Clemens carries the wine.

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase from the list below. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it into English.

scribit, in culinā, servus, amicus, sedet, in viā

for example: 'canis stat.

canis in viā stat.

The dog is standing in the street.

1 Grumiō coquit.

2 in hortō labōrat.

3 mercātor in tablīnō

4 Cerberus dormit.

5 Metella in ātriō

6 in tricliniō cēnat.

- 2 Complete each sentence with a word that makes good sense, choosing your answer from the words in brackets. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it into English.

for example: amicus Caecilium (sedet, vīstat)

amicus Caecilium vīstat.

A friend visits Caecilius.

1 Caecilius pecūniam (numerat, dormit)

2 Clēmēns vīnum (labōrat, portat)

3 ancilla hortum (intrat, gustat)

4 Metella mercātōrem (salūtāt, cantat)

5 Quīntus cibum (vīstat, cōnsūmit)

6 servus villam (dormit, intrat, portat)

7 amicus Grumiōnem (spectat, stat, recumbit)

8 māter filium (surgit, dormit, vituperat)

9 mercātor canem (sedet, cōnsūmit, audit)

10 dominus ancillam (scrībit, laudat, numerat)

3 Translate into English:

amīcus Grumiōnem vīsitat. amīcus est servus. servus villam intrat. Clēmēns est in ātriō. servus Clēmēntem videt. Clēmēns servum salūtat. servus culīnam intrat. servus culīnam circum-spectat.

Grumiō nōn est in culīnā. servus cibum videt. cibus 5 est parātus ! servus cibum gustat. cibus est optimus.

Grumiō culīnam intrat. Grumiō amīcum videt. amīcus cibum cōnsūmit ! coquus est irātus.

'pestis! furcifer!' coquus clāmat. coquus amīcum vituperat.



Food excavated at Pompeii: (top) walnuts, (bottom) a loaf, (right) grain

Daily life

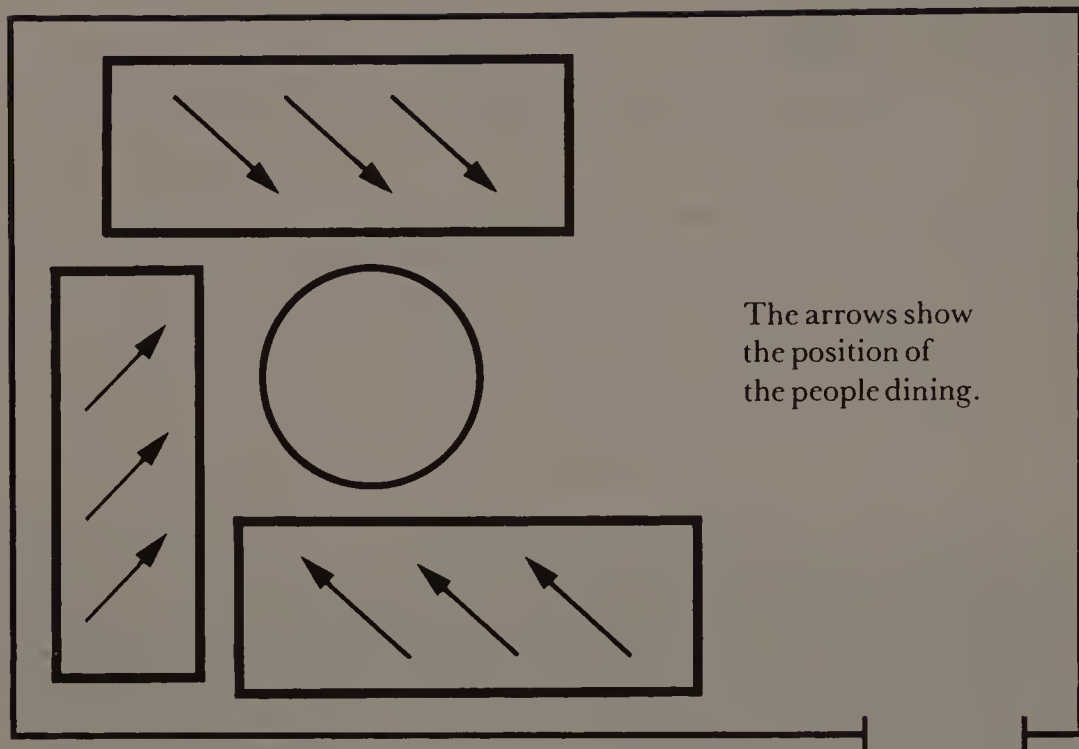
The day began early for Caecilius and the members of his household. He would usually get up at dawn. His slaves were up even earlier, sweeping and dusting and polishing. Caecilius did not spend much time dressing. The first garment that he put on was his tunic, similar to a short-sleeved shirt, then his toga, which was a large woollen cloak arranged in complicated folds, and finally his shoes, which were rather like modern sandals. A quick wash of the hands and face with cold water was enough at that time of the morning; later he would visit a barber and be shaved; and in the afternoon he would take a long leisurely bath.

His wife, Metella, also got up early. She was responsible for the smooth running of the household, and had to organise and supervise the work of the domestic slaves. She would also prepare carefully for social occasions, such as the entertainment of guests. With the help of a skilled slave-woman, she did her hair in the latest style, put on her make-up, including powder, rouge and mascara, and arranged her jewellery, of which she had a large and varied collection.

Breakfast was only a light snack. It was often no more than a cup of water and a piece of bread. The first duty of the day for Caecilius was to receive the respectful greetings of a number of poorer people and freedmen who had previously been his slaves. To these visitors he distributed small sums of money, and, if they were in any kind of trouble, he gave them as much help and protection as he could. In return they helped Caecilius in several ways; for example, they accompanied him as a group of supporters on public occasions, and they might also be employed by him in business affairs. They were known as his 'clientēs' and he was their 'patrōnus'. When Caecilius had finished seeing his clientes, he set out for the 'forum', or market-place, where he spent the rest of the morning trading and banking.

Lunch was eaten about midday and this also was a light meal. It usually consisted of some meat or fish followed by fruit. Business

A dining-room



ended soon after lunch. Caecilius would then have a short siesta before going to the baths. Towards the end of the afternoon, the main meal of the day began. This was called 'cēna'.

During the winter Caecilius used the inner dining-room near the atrium; but in the summer he would generally have preferred the dining-room at the back of the house which looked straight out onto the garden. Three couches were arranged round a circular table. This dining-table, though small, was very elegantly carved and decorated. Each couch had places for three people. The diners reclined on these couches, leaning on their left elbow and taking food from the table with their right hand. The food was cut up by a slave before being served and the diners ate it with their fingers or a spoon. Forks were not used by the Romans. Not all Romans reclined when eating dinner, but it was usual among rich or upper-class families; poor people, slaves and children would eat sitting up.

The meal began with a first course of light dishes to whet the appetite. Eggs and fish were often served. Then came the main course, in which a variety of meat dishes would be offered. Beef, pork, mutton and poultry were all popular and in preparing them the cook would do his best to show off his skill and imagination. Finally, the dessert was brought in, consisting of fruit and cheese. Wine produced locally from the vineyards on Vesuvius was drunk throughout the meal. There was no hurry, for this was the big social occasion of the day. With much talk and laughter, with music and singing, the exchange of gossip and drinking of toasts, dinner sometimes went on until late in the evening.

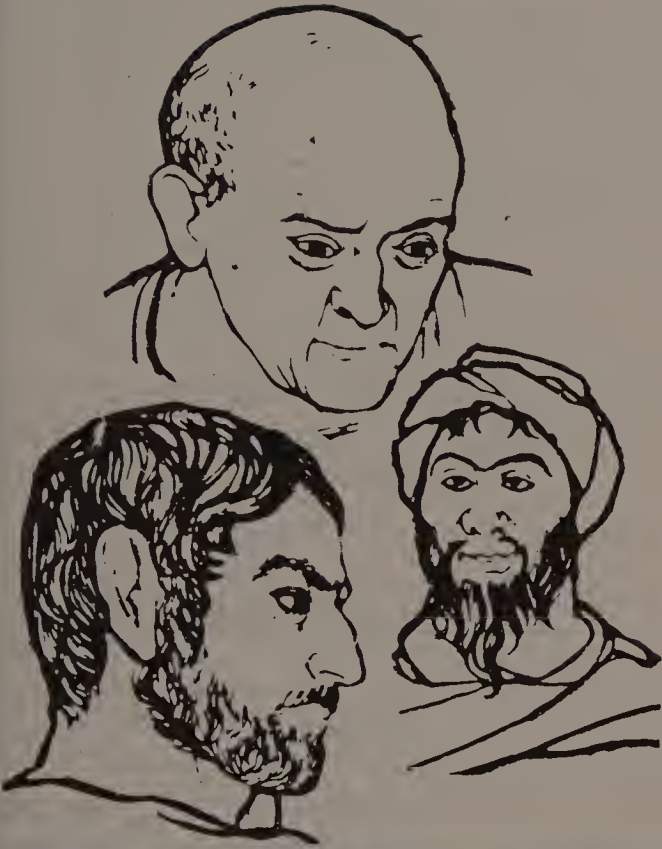


Words and phrases checklist

You have now met the following words three times or more.
Check that you are able to translate them.

amīcus	friend
ancilla	slave-girl, maid
cēna	dinner
cibus	food
dominus	master
dormit	sleeps
gustat	tastes
intrat	enters
lactus	happy
laudat	praises
mēnsa	table
mercātor	merchant
quoque	also
salūtat	greet

Stage 3



Pantagathus, Celer, Syphāx

in forō

Caecilius nōn est in villā. Caecilius in forō labōrat. Caecilius est argentārius. argentārius pecūniam numerat.

Caecilius forum circumspectat. ecce ! pictor in forō ambulat. pictor est Celer. Celer Caecilium salūtat.

ecce ! tōnsor quoque est in forō. tōnsor est Pantagathus. Caecilius 5
tōnsōrem videt.

‘salvē !’ Caecilius tōnsōrem salūtat.

‘salvē !’ Pantagathus respondet.

ecce ! vēnālīcius forum intrat. vēnālīcius est Syphāx. vēnālīcius
mercātōrem exspectat. mercātor nōn venit. Syphāx est īrātus. 10
Syphāx mercātōrem vituperat.

Words and phrases

in forō	in the forum
ecce !	see ! look !
pictor	painter, artist
ambulat	is walking
tōnsor	barber
vēnālīcius	slave-dealer
nōn venit	does not come



pictor

pictor ad vīllam venit. pictor est Celer. Celer iānuam pulsāt. Clēmēns pictōrem nōn audit. servus est in hortō. Celer clāmat. canis Celerem audit et lātrat. Quīntus canem audit. Quīntus ad iānuam venit. fīlius iānuam aperit. Celer Quīntum salūtat et vīllam intrat.

Metella est in culīnā. Quīntus mātrem vocat. Metella ātrium intrat. pictor Metellam salūtat. Metella pictōrem ad triclīnium dūcit.

Celer in triclīniō labōrat. Celer pictūram pingit. magnus leō est in pictūrā. Herculēs quoque est in pictūrā. leō Herculem ferōciter petit. Herculēs magnum fūstem tenet et leōnem verberat. Herculēs est fortis.

Caecilius ad vīllam revenit et triclīnium intrat. Caecilius pictūram intentē spectat et pictūram laudat.

Words and phrases

ad villam	to the house
iānuam pulsat	knocks at the door
ad iānuam	to the door
aperit	opens
vocat	calls
dūcit	leads
pictūram pingit	paints a picture
magnus	big
leō	lion
ferōciter	fiercely
petit	makes for, attacks
fūstem	club
tenet	is holding
verberat	is striking
fortis	brave
revenit	returns
intentē	intently



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

tōnsor

tōnsor in tabernā labōrat. tōnsor est Pantagathus. Caecilius intrat.

‘salvē, tōnsor!’ inquit Caecilius.

‘salvē!’ respondet Pantagathus.

tōnsor est occupātus. senex in sellā sedet. Pantagathus novāculam tenet et barbam tondet. senex novāculam intentē spectat.

poēta tabernam intrat. poēta in tabernā stat et versum recitat. Caecilius rīdet, sed tōnsor nōn rīdet. versus est scurrīlis; tōnsor est īrātus.

‘furcifer! furcifer!’ clāmat Pantagathus. senex est perterritus. tōnsor barbam nōn tondet. tōnsor senem secāt. multus sanguis fluit.

Caecilius surgit et ē tabernā exit.



Barber's shears

Words and phrases

in tabernā	in the shop	versum recitat	recites a line,
inquit	says		recites a verse
occupātus	busy	rīdet	laughs, smiles
senex	old man	sed	but
in sellā	in the chair	scurrīlis	rude
novāculam	razor	perterritus	terrified
barbam tondet	is trimming	secat	cuts
	his beard	multus	much
poēta	poet	sanguis fluit	blood flows
		ē tabernā	out of the shop

Questions

- 1 Who is working in the shop when Caecilius arrives ? What is he doing ?
- 2 Who comes into the shop after Caecilius ? What does he do ?
- 3 Why is the barber angry ?
- 4 What happens to the old man ?
- 5 What does Caecilius do ? Why ?



vēnālīcius

Caecilius ad portum ambulat. Caecilius portum circumspectat. argentārius nāvem Syriam videt, et ad nāvem ambulat. Syphāx prope nāvem stat.

‘salvē, Syphāx!’ clāmat argentārius. Syphāx est vēnālīcius. Syphāx Caecilium salūtāt.

Caecilius servum quaerit. Syphāx rīdet. ecce ! Syphāx magnum servum habet. Caecilius servum spectat. argentārius nōn est contentus. argentārius servum nōn emit.

‘vīnum!’ clāmat Syphāx. ancilla vīnum ad Caecilium portat. argentārius vīnum bibit.

Caecilius ancillam spectat. ancilla est pulchra. ancilla rīdet. ancilla Caecilium dēlectat. vēnālīcius quoque rīdet.

‘Melissa cēnam optimam coquit’, inquit vēnālīcius. ‘Melissa linguam Latīnam discit. Melissa est docta et pulchra. Melissa . . .’

‘satis ! satis !’ clāmat Caecilius. Caecilius Melissam emit et ad villam revenit. Melissa Grumiōnem dēlectat. Melissa Quīntum dēlectat. ēheu ! ancilla Metellam nōn dēlectat.

Words and phrases

ad portum	to the harbour	pulchra	beautiful
nāvem Syriam	Syrian ship	linguam Latinam	Latin language
prope nāvem	near the ship	discit	is learning
quaerit	is searching for, is looking for	docta	skilful, good at her job
habet	has	satis	enough
contentus	satisfied	ēheu !	alas !
emit	buys		

About the language

- 1 Notice the difference between the nominative case and the accusative case of the following words:

<i>nominative</i>	Metella	Caecilius	mercātor
<i>accusative</i>	Metellam	Caecilium	mercātōrem

- 2 A large number of words, such as 'ancilla' and 'taberna', form their accusative in the same way as 'Metella'. They are known as the *first declension*, and look like this:

<i>nominative</i>	Metella	ancilla	taberna
<i>accusative</i>	Metellam	ancillam	tabernam

- 3 Another large group of words is known as the *second declension*. Most of these words form their accusative in the same way as 'Caecilius'.

For example:

<i>nominative</i>	Caecilius	servus	amīcus
<i>accusative</i>	Caecilium	servum	amīcum

- 4 You have also met several words belonging to the *third declension*.

For example:

<i>nominative</i>	mercātor	leō	senex
<i>accusative</i>	mercātōrem	leōnem	senem

The nominative of the third declension may take various forms; but the accusative nearly always ends in '-em'.

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with a word that makes good sense, choosing your answer from the words in brackets. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it into English.

1 mercātor ē villā (quaerit, ambulat)

2 servus ad hortum. (recitat, venit)

3 coquus ad culinā (revenit, habet)

4 Syphāx servum ad villam (dūcit, ambulat)

5 Clēmēns cibum ad Caccilium (salit, venit, portat)

- 2 Complete each sentence with the right word, choosing your answer from the words in brackets. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it into English.

for example: vīnum portat. (servus, servum)

servus vīnum portat.

The slave carries the wine.

1 amīcus laudat. (servus, servum)

2 senex intrat. (taberna, tabernam)

3 cibum gustat. (dominus, dominum)

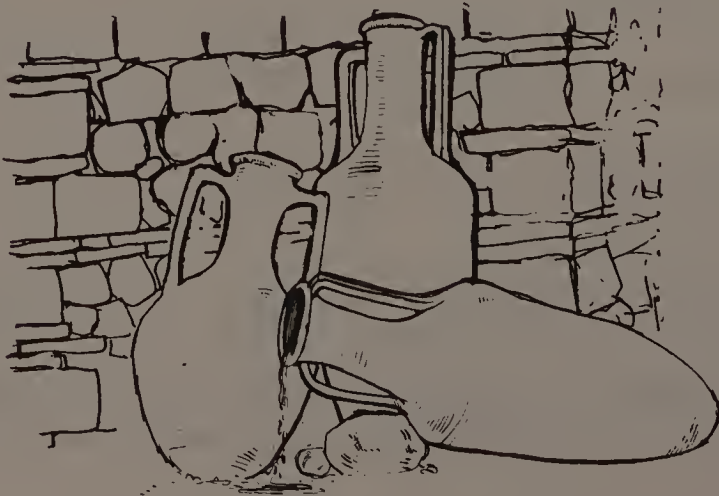
4 Metellam salūtat. (mercātor, mercātōrem)

5 vērālicius videt. (tōnsor, tōnsōrem)

6 versum recitat. (poēta, poētā)

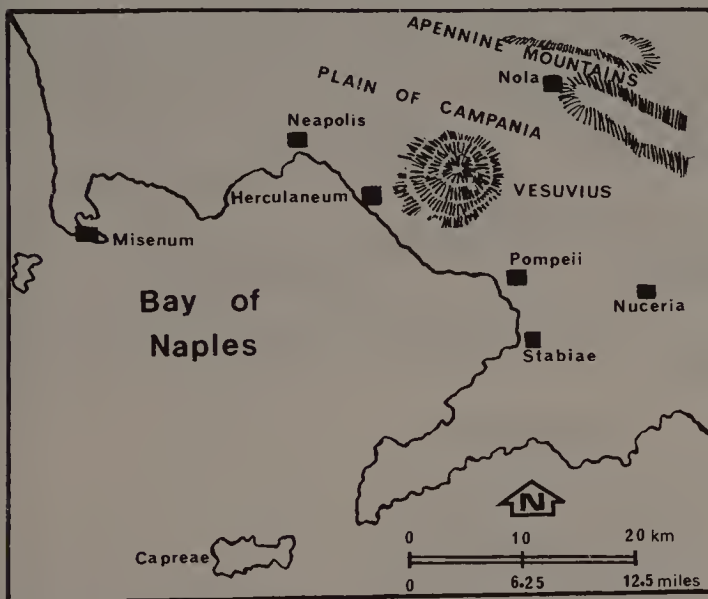
7 in forō ambulat. (senex, senem)

8 ancilla ad ātrium dūcit. (pictor, pictōrem)



The town of Pompeii

The town of Pompeii was built on a low hill of volcanic rock about eight kilometres (five miles) south of Mount Vesuvius and close to the mouth of a small river. It was one of a number of prosperous towns in the fertile region of Campania. Outside the towns, especially along the coast of the bay, were many villas and farming estates, often owned by wealthy Romans, who were attracted to this area by its pleasant climate and peaceful surroundings.



Campania and the Bay of Naples

The town itself covered 66 hectares (163 acres), and was surrounded by a wall. The wall had eleven towers and eight gates. Roads led out from these gates to the neighbouring towns of Herculaneum, Nola, Nuceria, Stabiae, and to the harbour. Two wide main streets, known nowadays as the Street of Shops and Stabiae Street, crossed near the centre of the town; a third main street ran parallel to the Street of Shops.

The other streets, most of them also running in straight lines, divided the town neatly into blocks. There is no evidence that the Pompeians used street names and a stranger visiting the town would have had to ask his way from the local people.

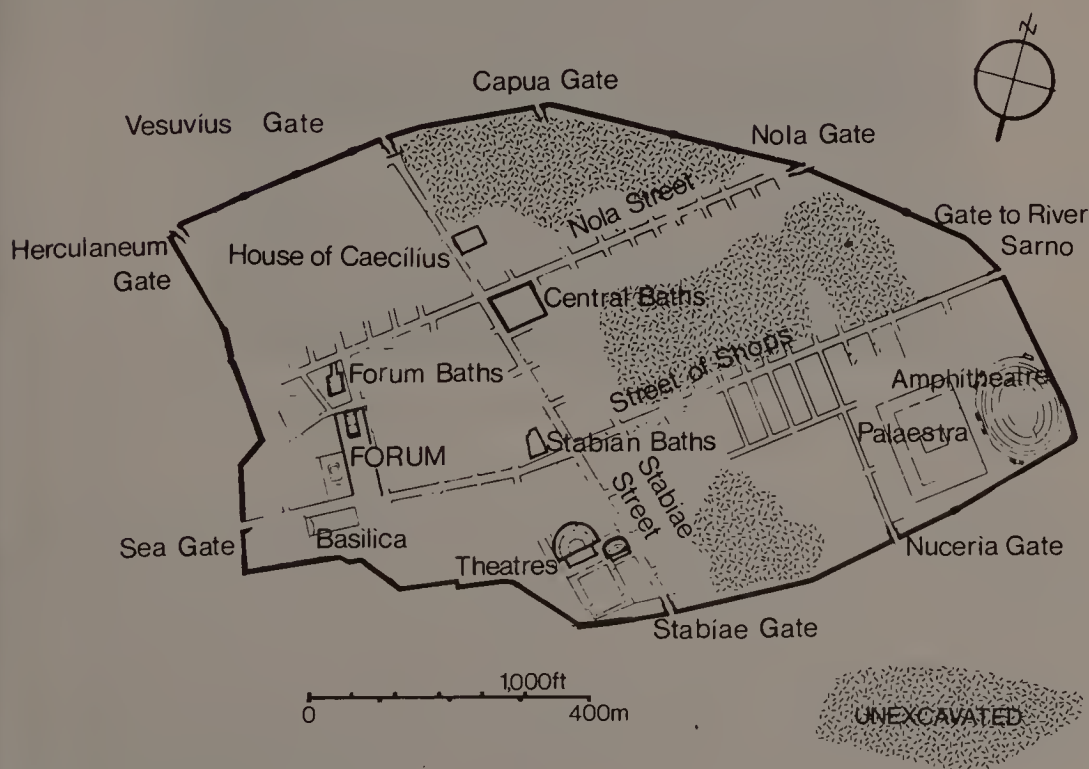


Junction of two narrow streets in Pompeii

The streets, constructed of volcanic stone, had high pavements on one or both sides to enable pedestrians to keep out of the rubbish and avoid the traffic of wagons, horses and mules. Stepping-stones provided convenient crossing places. Public water-fountains stood at many street corners. The town's water-supply was brought from the hills by an aqueduct; on reaching Pompeii it was stored in large tanks on high ground at the northern side. The pressure created by the water in these tanks provided a good flow through underground lead pipes to all parts of the town, including the three sets of public baths. Although most people drew their water from the public fountains, the wealthier citizens paid special rates which allowed them to take a private supply from the public pipes straight into their homes.



In all the main streets there were bakers' shops and bars where hot and cold drinks and snacks could be bought. The main shopping areas were in the forum and along the Street of Shops north-east of the Stabian baths.



Ground plan of Pompeii

Carved or painted signs indicated different kinds of shop. The figures of two men carrying a large jar between them announced a wine merchant; a figure of a goat announced a dairy; a hammer and chisel, a stonemason. General advertisements and public notices were painted on the whitewashed walls outside shops and houses. We can still see notices advertising shows in the amphitheatre and political slogans supporting candidates at the last election.



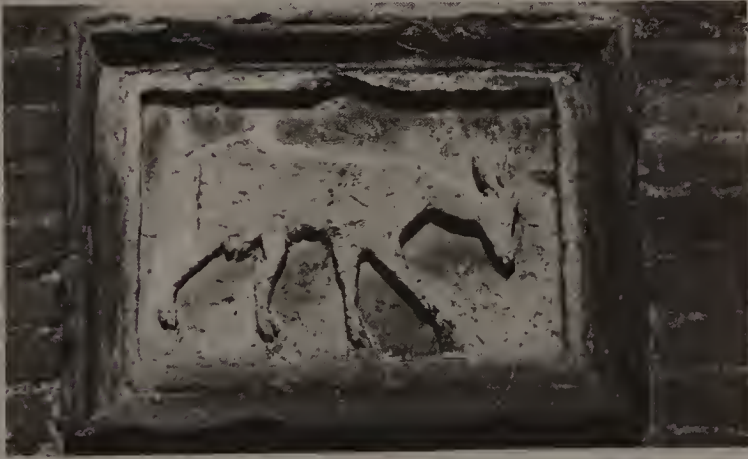
A wine-seller's shop sign

At the western end of the town was the forum. This large open space, with a covered colonnade on three sides, was the centre for business and local government.

There were two theatres. Popular shows for large audiences were performed in the big open-air theatre, which could hold about 5,000 people, while the smaller one, which was roofed, was used for concerts and for other shows. At the eastern end of the town was a huge sports ground or 'palaestra', and next to it an amphitheatre in which gladiatorial combats and wild-animal hunts were staged. This amphitheatre was large enough to seat every inhabitant in Pompeii and visitors from neighbouring towns as well.

Like a modern seaport, Pompeii was a place where people of many nationalities were to be seen: Romans, Greeks, Syrians, Jews, Africans, Spaniards and probably several other nationalities as well, with their different languages and different religions. This regular coming and going of people, many of whom were merchants and businessmen, was made possible by the peaceful conditions that existed throughout the Roman empire at this time.

From Britain in the north-west to Syria and Palestine in the east, Rome maintained peace and provided firm government. The frontiers of the empire were held secure by Roman troops stationed at important points. Travel was made easy by a system of well-built roads; ships carried foodstuffs and luxury goods across the Mediterranean; taxes were collected in the provinces and the wealth of Rome increased. Pompeii was only a medium-sized town but played its part in the flourishing commercial life of the empire.



Shop sign over the door of a dairy

Words and phrases checklist

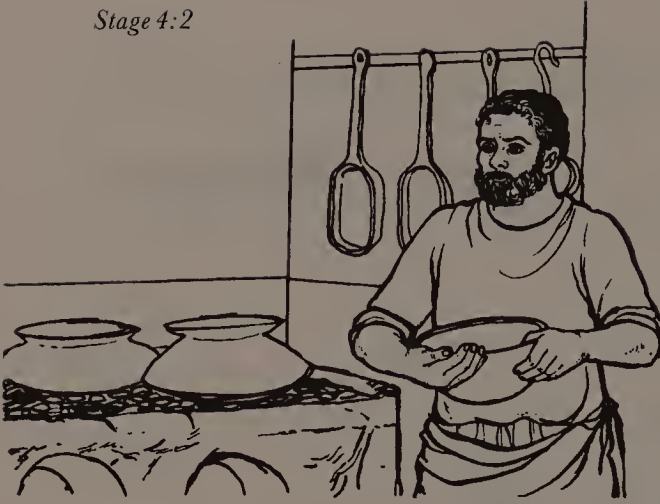
You have now met the following words three times or more. Check that you are able to translate them.

ad	to
bibit	drinks
circumspectat	looks round
clāmat	shouts
ecce !	see ! look !
et	and
exit	goes out
exspectat	waits for
forum	forum
iānua	door
īrātus	angry
leō	lion
magnus	big
nāvis	ship
nōn	not
portat	carries
respondet	replies
rīdet	laughs, smiles
salvē !	hello !
surgit	gets up, rises
taberna	shop, inn
videt	sees
vīlla	house
vīnum	wine

Stage 4



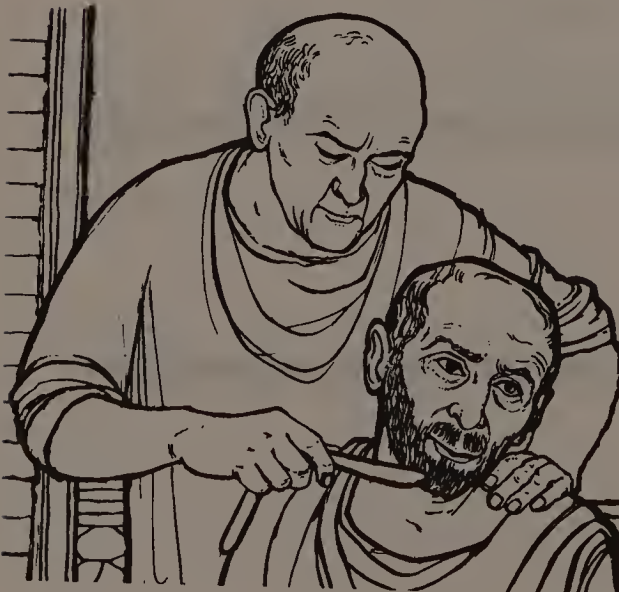
in forō



Grumiō: ego sum coquus.
ego cēnam coquō.



Caecilius: ego sum argentārius.
ego pecūniam habeō.



Pantagathus: ego sum tōnsor.
ego barbam
tondeō.



Syphāx: ego sum v̄nālīcius.
ego servum v̄ndō.



poēta: ego sum poēta.
ego versum recitō.



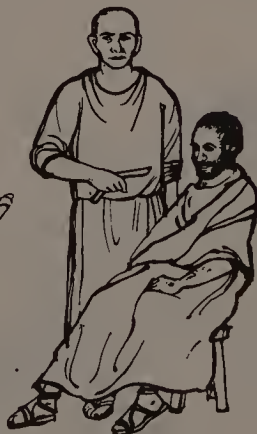
Celer: ego sum pictor.
ego leōnem pingō.



Quīntus: quid tū coquis ?
Grumiō: ego cēnam coquō.



Quīntus: quid tū habēs ?
mercātor: ego pecūniam
habeō.



Quīntus: quid tū tondēs ?
tōnsor: ego barbam tondeō.



Quīntus: quid tū vēdis ?
vēnālīcius: ego servum vēdō.



Quīntus: quid tū recitās ?
poēta: ego versum recitō.



Quīntus: quid tū pingis ?
pictor: ego leōnem pingō.



Metella: quis es tū ?
ancilla: ego sum Melissa.



Metella: quis es tū ?
vēnālīcius: ego sum Syphāx.



Metella: quis es tū ?
servus: ego sum Clēmēns.

Hermogenēs

Caecilius est in forō. Caecilius in forō argentāriam habet. Hermogenēs ad forum venit. Hermogenēs est mercātor Graecus. mercātor Caecilium salūtat.

‘ego sum mercātor Graecus’, inquit Hermogenēs. ‘ego sum mercātor probus. ego pecūniam quaerō.’

5

‘cūr tū pecūniam quaeris?’ inquit Caecilius.

‘ego nāvem habeo’, respondet Hermogenēs. ‘sed nāvis nōn adest; nāvis est in Graeciā. ego tamen sum probus. ego semper pecūniam reddō.’

‘ecce!’ inquit Caecilius. ‘ego cēram habeo. tū ānulum habēs?’

10

‘ego ānulum habeo’, respondet Hermogenēs. ‘ānulus signum habet. ecce! ego signum in cērā imprimō.’

Caecilius pecūniam trādit. mercātor pecūniam capit et ē forō currit.

ēheu! Hermogenēs nōn revenit. mercātor pecūniam nōn reddit. 15
Caecilius Hermogenem ad basilicam vocat.

Words and phrases

argentāriam	banker's stall	cēram	wax tablet
Graecus	Greek	ānulum	ring
probus	honest	signum	seal, sign
cūr?	why?	ego imprimō	I press
nōn adest	is not here	trādit	hands over
in Graeciā	in Greece	capit	takes
tamen	however	currit	runs
semper	always	ad basilicam	to the law court
ego reddō	I give back		

in basilicā

iūdex basilicam intrat.

iūdex: quis es tū ?

Caecilius: ego sum Lūcius Caecilius Iūcundus.

iūdex: tū es Pompēiānus ?

Caecilius: ego sum Pompēiānus.

iūdex: quid tū in urbe agis ?

Caecilius: ego cotīdiē ad forum veniō. ego sum argentārius.

iūdex: cūr tū hodiē ad basilicam venīs ?

Caecilius: Hermogenēs multam pecūniam dēbet. Hermogenēs pecūniam nōn reddit.

Hermogenēs: Caecilius est mendāx !

iūdex: quis es tū ?

Hermogenēs: ego sum Hermogenēs.

iūdex: Hermogenēs, quid tū in urbe agis ?

Hermogenēs: ego in forō negōtium agō. ego sum mercātor.

iūdex: quid tū respondēs ? tū pecūniam dēbēs ?

Hermogenēs: ego pecūniam nōn dēbeō. amīcus meus est testis.

amīcus: ego sum testis. Hermogenēs pecūniam nōn dēbet. Caecilius est mendāx.

Caecilius: tū, Hermogenēs, es mendāx. amīcus tuus quoque est mendāx. tū pecūniam nōn reddis . . .

iūdex: satis ! tū Hermogenem accūsās, sed tū rem nōn probās.

Caecilius: ego cēram habeō. tū signum in cērā vidēs.

Hermogenēs: ēheu !

iūdex: Hermogenēs, tū ānulum habēs ?

Caecilius: ecce ! Hermogenēs ānulum cēlat.

iūdex: ubi est ānulus ? ecce ! ānulus rem probat. ego Hermogenem convincō.

Words and phrases

iūdex	judge	meus	my, mine
quis ?	who ?	testis	witness
Pompēiānus	a citizen of Pompeii	tuus	your
quid tū agis ?	what do you do ?	tū accūsās	you accuse
in urbe	in the city	tū rem nōn } probās }	{ you do not prove the case
cotīdiē	every day	cēlat	is hiding
hodiē	today	ubi ?	where ?
dēbet	owes	ego convincō	I convict, I find guilty
mendāx	liar		
ego negōtium } agō }	{ I work, I do business }		

About the language

- 1 In the first three Stages, you met sentences like this:

servus currit.	The slave runs.
ancilla ambulat.	The slave-girl walks.
mercātor sedet.	The merchant sits.

- 2 In Stage 4, you have met sentences with 'I' and 'you':

ego currō.	I run.	tū curris.	You run.
ego ambulō.	I walk.	tū ambulās.	You walk.
ego sedeō.	I sit.	tū sedēs	You sit.

- 3 Notice the three different forms of each word:

ego currō	tū curris	servus currit
ego ambulō	tū ambulās	ancilla ambulat
ego sedeō	tū sedēs	mercātor sedet

Notice also that the words 'ego' and 'tū' are not strictly necessary, since the endings '-ō' and '-s' make it clear that 'I' and 'you' are being spoken about. The Romans usually left out 'ego' and 'tū'.

4 The following example is rather different:

ego sum īrātus.	I am angry.
tū es īrātus.	You are angry.
servus est īrātus.	The slave is angry.

5 Study and translate the following sentences:

- 1 Caecilius recitat. ego recitō.
- 2 Quīntus dormit. tū dormīs.
- 3 tū labōrās. servus labōrat.
- 4 Syphāx servum habet. ego servum habeō.
- 5 ego pecūniam trādō. tū pecūniam trādis.
- 6 Pantagathus est tōnsor. tū es mercātor. ego sum poēta.
- 7 ambulō; circumspectō; circumspectās.
- 8 audiō; audīs; habēs.

Practising the language

1 Complete each pair of sentences with a suitable word, choosing your answer from the words in brackets, and then translate them into English.

for example: ego sum argentārius.
ego pecūniam (habeō, salūtō)

ego sum argentārius.
ego pecūniam habeō.

I am a banker.
I have money.

- 1 ego sum mercātor.
ego nāvem (stō, habeō)
- 2 ego sum coquus.
ego cēnam (dormiō, coquō)
- 3 ego sum Herculēs.
ego fūstem (teneō, sedeō)

- 4 ego sum servus.
ego in culīnā. (habeō, labōrō)
- 5 tū es amīcus.
tū villam. (intrās, dūcis)
- 6 tū es ancilla.
tū suāviter. (venīs, cantās)
- 7 tū es mendāx.
tū pecūniam. (dēbēs, ambulās)
- 8 tū es iūdex.
tū Hermogenem. (curris, convincis)
- 9 ego sum Syphāx.
ego ancillam. (vēndō, ambulō)
- 10 tū es senex.
tū in tabernā. (tenēs, sedēs)

2 Translate into English:

Celer in villā labōrat. Celer pictūram in tricliniō pingit. magnus leō est in pictūrā. Celer ē villā discēdit.

Grumiō ē tabernā revenit et villam intrat. Grumiō est ēbrius. Grumiō pictūram videt. Grumiō est perterritus.

‘ēheu !’ inquit Grumiō. ‘leō est in tricliniō. leō mē spectat. leō mē 5 ferōciter petit.’

Grumiō ē tricliniō currit et culīnam intrat. Clēmēns est in culīnā. Clēmēns Grumiōnem spectat.

‘cūr tū es perterritus ?’ inquit Clēmēns.

‘ēheu ! leō est in tricliniō’, inquit Grumiō. 10

‘ita vērō’, respondet Clēmēns, ‘et servus ēbrius est in culīnā.’

discēdit	departs, leaves
ē tabernā	from the inn
ēbrius	drunk
ita vērō	yes

The forum

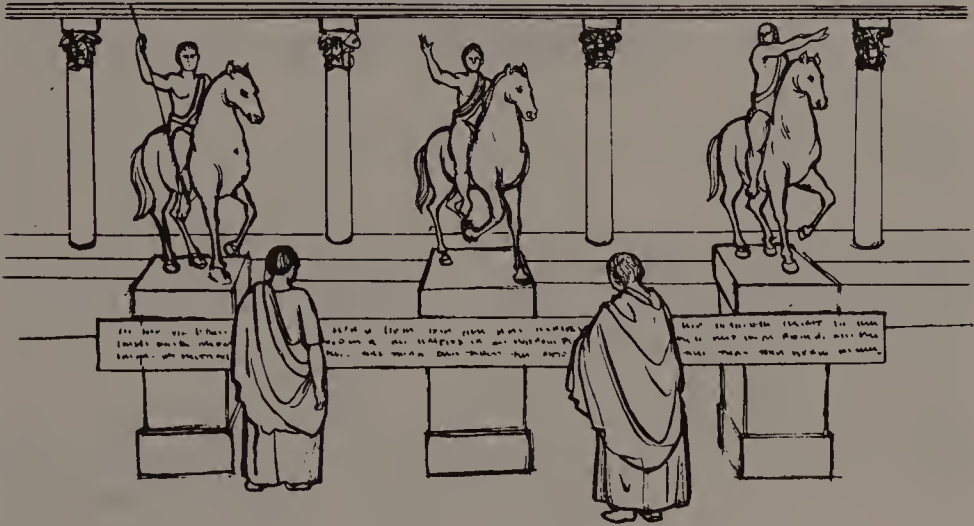
The forum was the civic centre and the heart of the business life of Pompeii. It was a large open space surrounded on three sides by a colonnade, with various important public buildings grouped closely round it. The open area, 143 metres (156 yards) long and 38 metres (42 yards) wide, was paved with stone. In it stood a number of statues commemorating the emperor, members of the emperor's family, and local citizens who had given distinguished service to the town.

The illustration below shows a typical scene in the forum. The trader on the left has set up his wooden stall and is selling small articles of ironware, pincers, knives and hammers; the trader on the right is a shoemaker. He has seated his customers on stools while he shows them his goods. Behind the traders is the colonnade. This elegant structure, supported by columns of white marble, provided an open corridor in which people could walk and do business out of the heat of the sun in the summer and protected from the rain in winter.

On the right of the same drawing are two statues of important citizens mounted on horseback. Behind them is one of the bronze gates through which people entered the forum. Wheeled traffic was not allowed to enter this commercial area. The whole forum was a



pedestrian precinct and a row of upright stones at each entrance made an effective barrier.



In the drawing above, you see a public notice board fixed across the pedestals of three statues, and two people studying the notices. There were no newspapers in Pompeii, but certain kinds of information, such as election results and dates of processions and shows, had to be publicised. This was done by painting notices on the outside walls of various buildings and by putting up notice boards in the forum.

In addition to official announcements, thousands of casual scribbles were made on the walls by ordinary people recording lost property, accommodation to let, lovers' messages and witty remarks. One of these notices says,

'A bronze jar has been lost from this shop. A reward is offered for its recovery.'

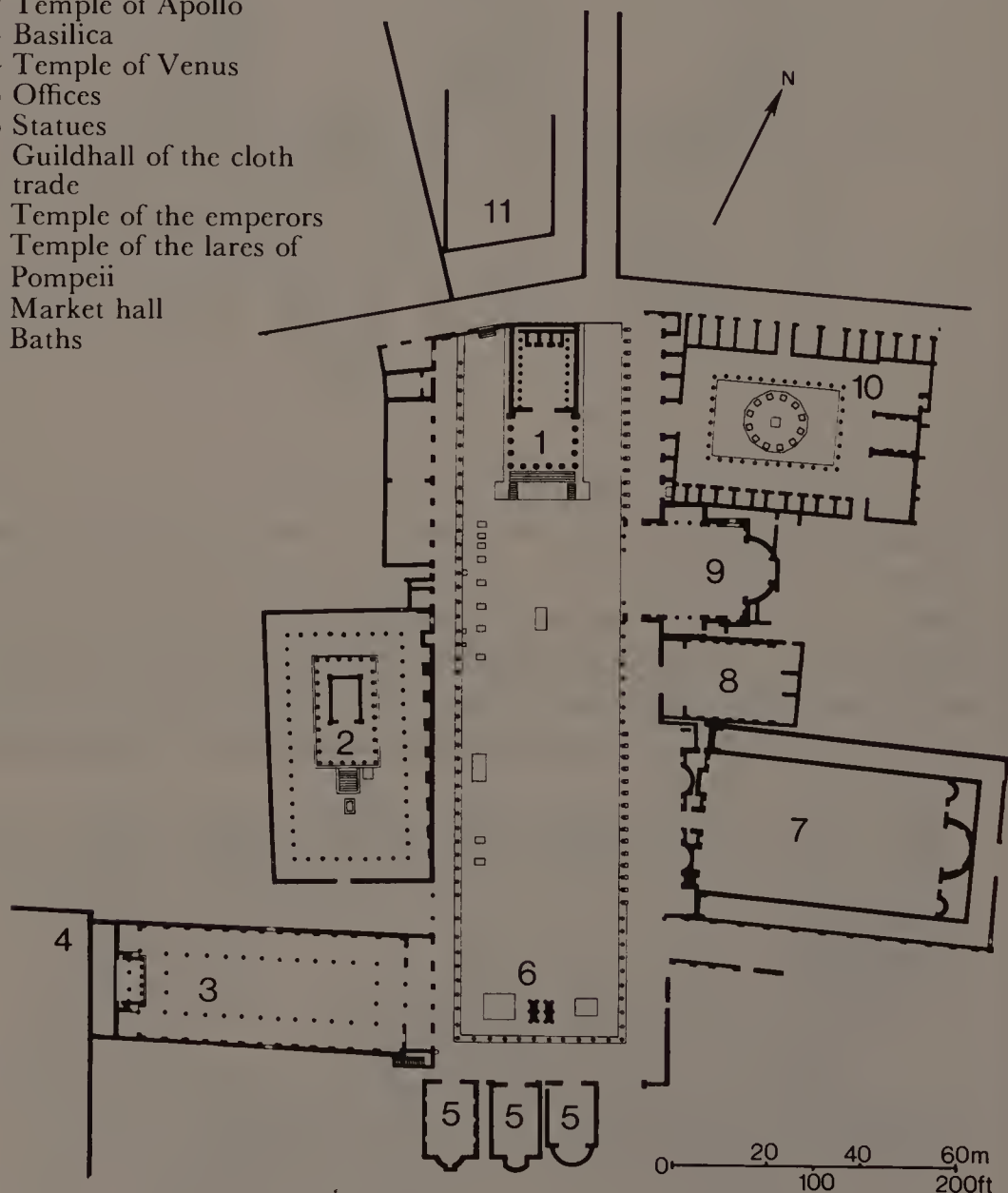
Another complains of noise at night and asks the 'aedile' (the official who was responsible for law and order) to do something about it:

'Macerior requests the aedile to stop people from making a noise in the streets and disturbing decent folk who are asleep.'

Some of the most important public buildings were situated round the forum. In a prominent position at the north end stood the temple of Jupiter, the greatest of the Roman gods. It was probably from the steps of this temple that political speeches were made at

Ground plan of the forum

- 1 Temple of Jupiter
- 2 Temple of Apollo
- 3 Basilica
- 4 Temple of Venus
- 5 Offices
- 6 Statues
- 7 Guildhall of the cloth trade
- 8 Temple of the emperors
- 9 Temple of the lares of Pompeii
- 10 Market hall
- 11 Baths



election times. The temple of Apollo lay just to the south, and nearby was a public weights and measures table. At the south-west corner stood the 'basilica', or law court. This was a large, long building with rows of pillars inside and a high platform at one end on which the two senior officials, called 'duoviri', sat when hearing lawsuits. The basilica was also used as a meeting-place for businessmen. South-west of the basilica was the temple of Venus, an important goddess for the Pompeians who believed she took a special interest in their town.

Along the south side of the forum were three offices in which the town council conducted its business. On the east side was the guildhall of the cloth trade. As this was one of the most prosperous industries in the town, it is not surprising that its headquarters were large and occupied such a prominent site. Next to it stood a temple in honour of the Roman emperors, and by the side of that a temple dedicated to the 'larēs', or guardian spirits of Pompeii. We have now mentioned five religious shrines around or near the forum. There were many others elsewhere in the town, including a temple of Isis, an Egyptian goddess, whose worship had been brought to Italy. In addition to these public shrines, each home had its own gods, called 'the lares and penates'. It is not easy for us to understand clearly the beliefs of the Pompeians about their gods; but perhaps the first point to keep in mind is that it seemed to them quite natural to believe in many gods rather than one. Different gods cared for different parts of human life. Apollo, for example, was concerned with law, medicine and music; Venus was the goddess of love and beauty.

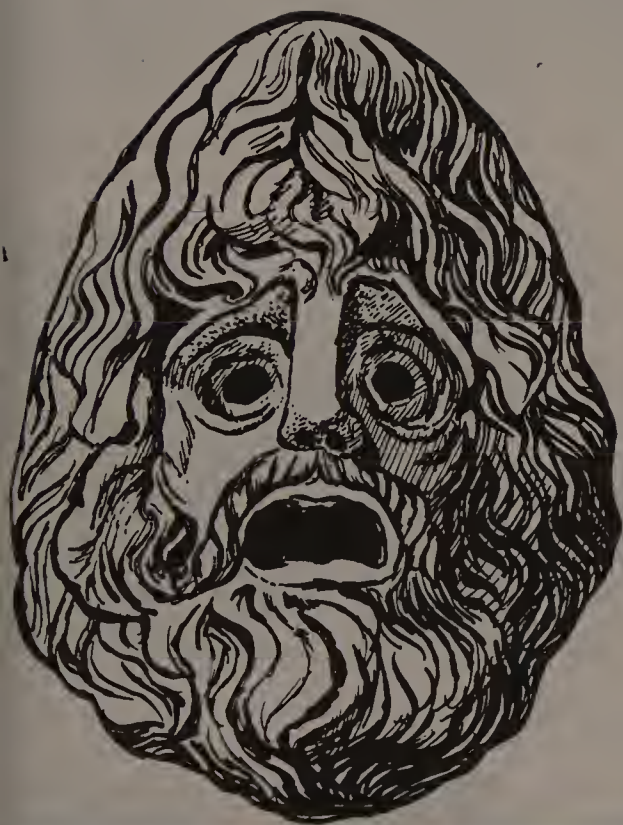
In the north-east corner of the forum was a large covered market which contained permanent shops rather than temporary stalls. The traders here sold mainly meat, fish and vegetables. North-west of the market, just behind the temple of Jupiter, stood a set of public baths.

Business, religion, local government: these were the official purposes of the forum and its surrounding buildings. This great crowded square was the centre of much of the open-air life in Pompeii. Here people gathered to do business, to shop, or just to stroll and gossip with their friends.

Words and phrases checklist

agit	does
negōtium agit	does business
ānulus	ring
cēra	wax, wax tablet
coquit	cooks
cūr ?	why ?
ē	from, out of
ego	I
ēheu !	alas !
habet	has
inquit	says
iūdex	judge
mendāx	liar
pecūnia	money
perterritus	terrified
poēta	poet
quaerit	searches for, looks for
quis ?	who ?
reddit	gives back
satis	enough
sed	but
signum	sign, seal
tū	you
vēndit	sells
vocat	calls

Stage 5



in theātrō



in viā



canis est in viā.



canēs sunt in viā.



servus est in viā.



servī sunt in viā.



puella est in viā.



puellae sunt in viā.



puer est in viā.



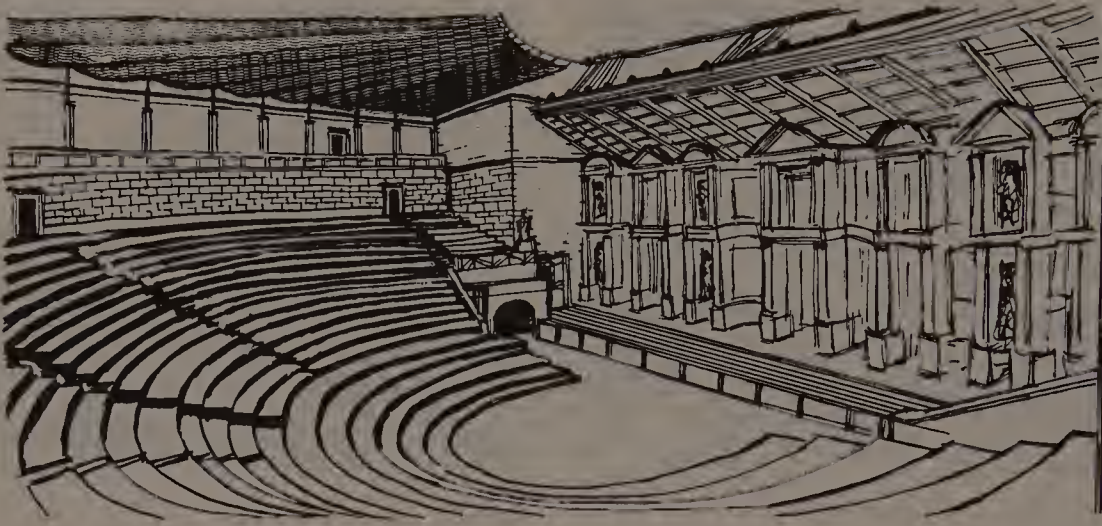
puerī sunt in viā.



mercātor est in viā.



mercātōrēs sunt in viā.



in theātrō



spectātor in theātrō sedet.



spectātōrēs in theātrō sedent.



āctor in scaenā stat.



āctōrēs in scaenā stant.



fēmina spectat.



fēminae spectant.



senex dormit.



senēs dormiunt.



iuvenis plaudit.



iuvenēs plaudunt.

āctōrēs

magna turba est in urbe. fēminae et puellae sunt in turbā. senēs quoque et iuvenēs sunt in turbā. servī hodiē nōn labōrant. senēs hodiē nōn dormiunt. mercātōrēs hodiē nōn sunt occupātī. Pompēiānī sunt ōtiōsī. urbs tamen nōn est quiēta. Pompēiānī ad theātrum contendunt. magnus clāmōr est in urbe.

agricolae urbem intrant. nautae urbem petunt. pāstōrēs dē monte veniunt et ad urbem contendunt. turba per portam ruit.

nūntius in forō clāmat: 'āctōrēs sunt in urbe. āctōrēs sunt in theātrō. Priscus fābulam dat. Priscus fābulam optimam dat. āctōrēs sunt Actius et Sorex.'

Caecilius et Metella ē villā discēdunt. argentārius et uxor ad theātrum ambulant. Clēmēns et Melissa ad theātrum contendunt. sed Grumiō in villā manet.

Words and phrases

āctōrēs	actors
turba	crowd
fēminae	women
puellae	girls
iuvenēs	young men
ōtiōsī	on holiday, idle
quiēta	quiet
ad theātrum	to the theatre
contendunt	hurry
clāmōr	shout, uproar
agricolae	farmers
nautae	sailors
petunt	make for, seek
pāstōrēs	shepherds
dē monte	down from the mountain
per portam ruit	rushes through the gate
nūntius	messenger
fābulam dat	is putting on a play
uxor	wife
manet	remains, stays

Poppaea

Poppaea est ancilla. ancilla prope iānuam stat. ancilla viam spectat. dominus in hortō dormit. dominus est Lucriō. Lucriō est senex.

Poppaea: ego amīcum meum exspectō. ubi est amīcus ?

(*Lucriō stertit.*)

ēheu ! Lucriō est in villā.

5

(*agricolae in viā clāmant.*)

agricolae: euge ! agricolae hodiē nōn labōrant !

Poppaea: Lucriō ! Lucriō ! agricolae urbem intrant. agricolae adsunt.

Lucriō: (*sēmisomnus*) a . . . a . . . agricolae ?

10

puerī: euge ! Sorex ! Actius ! āctōrēs adsunt.

Poppaea: Lucriō ! Lucriō ! puerī per viam currunt.

Lucriō: quid tū clāmās, Poppaea ? cūr tū clāmōrem facis ?

Poppaea: Lucriō, Pompēiānī clāmōrem faciunt. agricolae et puerī sunt in viā.

15

Lucriō: cūr tū mē vexās ?

Poppaea: āctōrēs in theātrō fābulam agunt.

Lucriō: āctōrēs ?

Poppaea: Sorex et Actius adsunt.

Lucriō: quid tū dīcis ?

20

Poppaea: (*īrāta*) senēs ad theātrum ambulant, iuvenēs ad theātrum contendunt, omnēs Pompēiānī ad theātrum ruunt.

Words and phrases

euge !	hurray !	tū vexās	you annoy
adsunt	are here	fābulam agunt	act a play
sēmisomnus	half-asleep	tū dīcis	you say
puerī	boys	omnēs	all
tū clāmōrem	{ you make a noise		
facis			

āctōrēs in theātrō fābulam agunt.

Lucriō: euge ! āctōrēs adsunt. ego quoque ad theātrum contendō.
(*exit Lucriō. amīcus villam intrat.*)

amīcus: salvē ! mea columba !

Poppaea: Grumiō, dēliciae meae ! salvē !

Grumiō: ubi est dominus tuus ?

Poppaea: Lucriō abest.

Grumiō: euge !

Words and phrases

mea columba

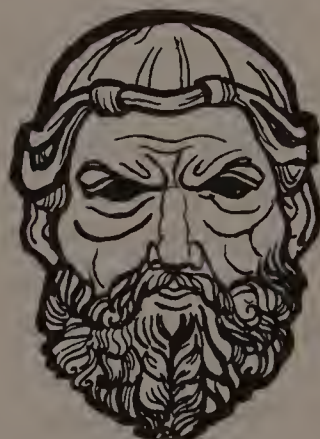
my dove

abest

is out

dēliciae meae

my darling



About the language

1 In the first four Stages, you have met sentences like these:

servus labōrat.

The slave works.

leō currit.

The lion runs.

puella sedet.

The girl sits.

mercātor dormit.

The merchant sleeps.

Sentences like these refer to *one* person or thing, and the form of the words is said to be *singular*.

- 2 Sentences which refer to *more* than one person or thing use a different form of the words, known as the *plural*. Compare the singular and plural forms in the following sentences:

singular

servus labōrat.

The slave works.

puella sedet.

The girl sits.

leō currit.

The lion runs.

mercātor dormit.

The merchant sleeps.

plural

servī labōrant.

The slaves work.

puellae sedent.

The girls sit.

leōnēs currunt.

The lions run.

mercātōrēs dormiunt.

The merchants sleep.

Notice that in each of these sentences *both* words show the difference between singular and plural.

- 3 Study and translate the following sentences:

1 amīcus ambulat. amīcī ambulant.

2 āctor clāmat. āctōrēs clāmant.

3 senēs dormiunt. senex dormit.

4 vēnālīciī intrant. vēnālīcius intrat.

5 ancilla respondet. ancillae respondent.

- 4 Notice the difference between 'is' and 'are' in Latin:

mercātor est in viā.

The merchant is in
the street.

mercātōrēs sunt in viā.

The merchants are in
the street.

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with the right word. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it.

for example: senēs (dormit, dormiunt)

senēs dormiunt.

The old men are sleeping.

1 āctōrēs (adest, adsunt)

2 puellae in theātrō (sedent, sedet)

3 agricolae ad urbem (currunt, currit)

4 Pompēiānī clāmōrem (facit, faciunt)

5 servī ad theātrum (contendit, contendunt)

- 2 Complete each sentence with the right word. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it.

for example: mercātōrēs Caecilium (quaerit, quaerunt)

mercātōrēs Caecilium quaerunt.

The merchants are looking for Caecilius.

1 pāstōrēs ad theātrum (contendit, contendunt)

2 pāstor pecūniam nōn (habet, habent)

3 puella āctōrem (laudat, laudant)

4 fēminae fābulam (spectat, spectant)

5 vērālīcī ad urbem (venit, veniunt)

6 nūntiūs in forō (clāmat, clāmant)

7 senēs in forō (dormit, dormiunt)

8 pater in tablīnō. (est, sunt)

3 Translate into English:

hodiē Pompēiānī sunt ōtiōsī. dominī et servī nōn labōrant. multī Pompēiānī in theātrō sēdent. spectātōrēs Actium exspectant. tandem Actius in scaenā stat. Pompēiānī plaudunt.

subitō Pompēiānī magnum clāmōrem audiunt. servus theātrum intrat. 'euge! fūnambulus adest', clāmat servus. Pompēiānī Actium nōn spectant. omnēs Pompēiānī ē theātrō currunt et fūnambulū spectant.

nēmō in theātrō manet. Actius tamen nōn est irātus. Actius quoque fūnambulū spectat.

multī	many	plaudunt	applaud, clap
spectātōrēs	spectators	fūnambulus	tight-rope walker
tandem	at last	nēmō	no one
scaenā	stage		

About the language

1 Study the following examples of singular and plural forms:

singular

servus ambulat.

The slave walks.

puella rīdet.

The girl smiles.

mercātor contendit.

The merchant hurries.

plural

servī ambulant.

The slaves walk.

puellae rīdent.

The girls smile.

mercātōrēs contendunt.

The merchants hurry.

2 Each of the words in heavy print is in the *nominative* case, because it refers to a person or people who are performing some action, such as walking or smiling.

3 'servus', 'puella' and 'mercātor' are therefore *nominative singular* and 'servī', 'puellae' and 'mercātōrēs' are *nominative plural*.

The theatre at Pompeii

Plays were not performed in Pompeii every day but only at festivals, which were held several times a year. When the notices appeared announcing a performance, there was great excitement in the town. On the day itself the shops were closed and no business was done in the forum. People set off for the theatre early in the morning. Men, women and slaves flocked through the streets, some carrying cushions, because the seats were made of stone, many taking food and drink for the day. The only people who did not need to hurry were the town councillors and other important citizens, for whom the best seats at the front of the auditorium were reserved. These important people carried tickets which indicated the entrance they should use and where they were to sit. The tickets were made of bone or ivory and were often decorated with engravings of the theatre, actors' masks, fruit or animals. Late-comers among the ordinary citizens had to be content with a seat right at the top of the large semicircular auditorium. The large theatre at Pompeii could hold 5,000 people.

A dramatic performance was a public occasion, and admission to the theatre was free. All the expenses were paid by a wealthy citizen, who provided the actors, the producer, the scenery and costumes. He volunteered to do this, not only to benefit his fellow-citizens, but also to gain popularity which would be useful in local political elections.

The performance consisted of a series of plays and lasted all day, even during the heat of the afternoon. To keep the spectators cool, a large canvas awning was suspended by ropes and pulleys across



most of the theatre. The awning was managed by sailors, who were used to handling ropes and canvas; even so, on a windy day the awning could not be unfurled, and the audience had to make use of hats or sunshades to protect themselves from the sun. Between plays, scented water was sprinkled by attendants.

One of the most popular kinds of production was the 'pantomime', a mixture of opera and ballet. The plot, which was usually serious, was taken from the Greek myths. The parts of the different characters were mimed and danced by one masked performer, while a chorus sang the lyrics. An orchestra containing such instruments as the lyre, double pipes, trumpet and castanets accompanied the performance, providing a rhythmical beat. Pantomime actors were usually Greek slaves or freedmen. They were much admired for their skill and stamina, and attracted a large following of fans.

Equally popular were the comic actors, who played in vulgar farces about everyday life. The bronze statue of a comic actor, Sorex, was discovered at Pompeii, together with scribblings on walls naming other popular actors. One of these reads:

'Actius, our favourite, come back quickly.'



Actor playing the part of a slave sitting on an altar

Comic actors also appeared in the short one-act plays which were often put on at the end of longer performances. These short plays were about Italian country life and were packed with rude jokes and horseplay. They used just a few familiar characters, such as Pappus, an old fool, and Manducus, a greedy clown. These characters were instantly recognisable from the strange masks worn by the actors. The Roman poet, Juvenal, describes a performance of a play of this kind in a country theatre, where the children sitting on their



Scene from comedy. A young man returning drunk from a party is met by his angry father

mothers' laps shrank back in horror when they saw the gaping, white masks. These masks, like those used in other plays, were probably made of linen which was covered with plaster and painted.

Sometimes, at a festival, the old comedies of Plautus and Terence were put on. These plays also used a number of familiar characters, but the plots were complicated and the dialogue more witty than that of the farces. There is usually a young man from a respectable family who is leading a wild and carefree life; he is often in debt and in love with a pretty but unsuitable slave-girl. His father, who is old-fashioned and disapproving, has to be kept in the dark by deception. The son is usually helped in this by a cunning slave, who gets himself and his young master in and out of trouble at great speed.

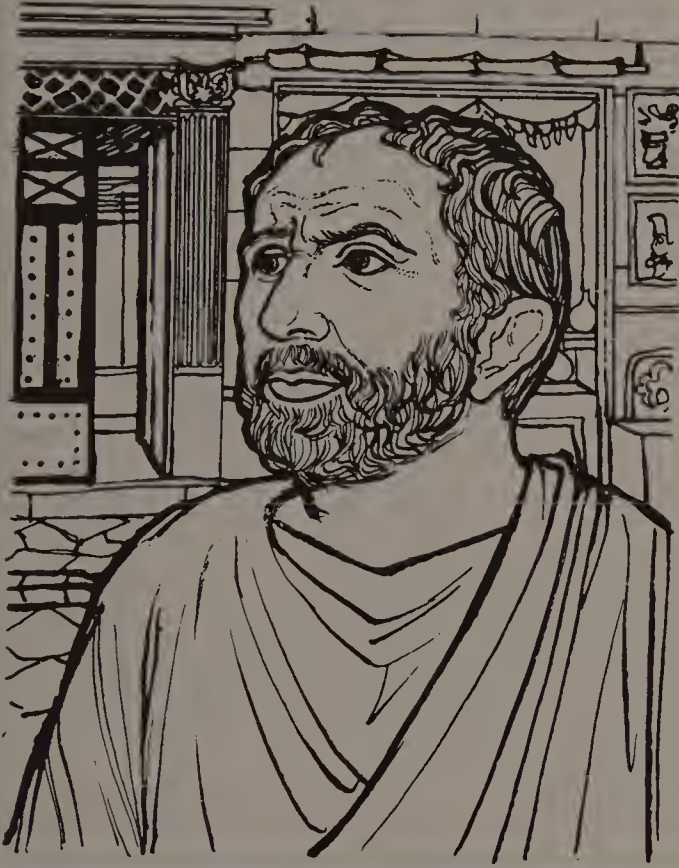
For example, in Plautus' play called the *Mostellaria* (*The Haunted House*), a young man called Philolaches is having a very good time while his father is abroad. Philolaches has also borrowed a lot of money to buy the freedom of the slave-girl he loves. One day he is having a party with friends outside his house, when his slave Tranio interrupts the merry-making to announce that Philolaches' father has returned unexpectedly and will arrive from the harbour at any moment. Amid the general panic, Tranio has an idea. He hustles Philolaches and his friends into the house and locks the door. The father now arrives. Tranio greets him respectfully but pretends that it is dangerous for him to go into the house because it is haunted.

Unfortunately, at this moment a money-lender turns up to claim the money borrowed by Philolaches. Tranio thinks quickly and pretends that the money was borrowed to buy the house next door. Even when Philolaches' father meets the real owner of the house, Tranio manages to hide the truth for some time, but he is found out at last and jumps onto the top of an altar to escape punishment. All ends happily, however, when one of Philolaches' friends arrives and persuades the father to forgive his son. Even Tranio is forgiven.

Words and phrases checklist

adest	is here
adsunt	are here
agricola	farmer
ambulat	walks
audit	hears
clāmor	shout, uproar
contendit	hurries
currit	runs
euge !	hurray !
fābula	play, story
fābulam agit	acts a play
fēmina	woman
hodiē	today
iuvenis	young man
meus	my, mine
multus	much
multī	many
optimus	very good, excellent
petit	makes for, attacks
plaudit	applauds
puella	girl
senex	old man
spectat	looks at, watches
stat	stands
turba	crowd
ubi ?	where ?
urbs	city
venit	comes

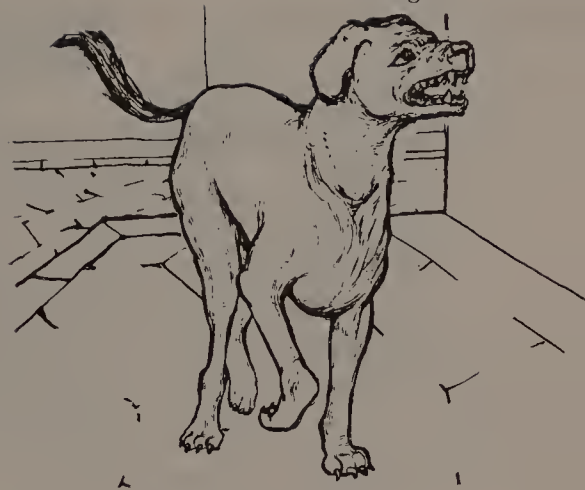
Stage 6



Fēlīx



servī per viam ambulābant.



canis subitō lātrāvit.



Grumiō canem timēbat.



'pestis !' clāmāvit coquus.



Clēmēns erat fortis.



sed canis Clēmēntem superāvit.



Quīntus per viam ambulābat.



iuvenis clāmōrem audīvit.



canis Clēmēntem vexābat.



Quīntus canem pulsāvit.



servī erant laetī.



servī Quīntum laudāvērunt.

pugna

Clēmēns in forō ambulābat. turba maxima erat in forō. servī et ancillae cibum emēbant. multī pistōrēs pānem vēndēbant. poēta recitābat. mercātor Graecus contentiōnem cum agricolā habēbat. mercātor īrātus pecūniam postulābat. subitō agricola Graecum pulsāvit, quod Graecus agricolam vituperābat. Pompēiānī rīdēbant, et agricolam incitābant. Clēmēns, postquam clāmōrem audīvit, ad pugnam festīnāvit. tandem agricola mercātōrem superāvit et ē forō agitāvit. Pompēiānī agricolam fortem laudāvērunt. 5

Words and phrases

pugna	fight
maxima	very large
pistōrēs	bakers
pānem vēndēbant	were selling bread
contentiōnem habēbat	was having an argument
cum agricolā	with a farmer
postulābat	was demanding
subitō	suddenly
pulsāvit	hit, punched
quod	because
incitābant	were urging on
postquam	when, after
festīnāvit	hurried
superāvit	overpowered
agitāvit	chased

Fēlix

multī Pompēiānī in tabernā vīnum bibēbant. Clēmēns tabernam intrāvit. subitō Clēmēns 'Fēlix !' clāmāvit. Clēmēns Fēlicem laetē salūtāvit. Fēlix erat lībertus.

Clēmēns Fēlicem ad vīllam invītāvit. Clēmēns et Fēlix vīllam intrāvērunt. Clēmēns Caecilium et Metellam quaesīvit. Caecilius in 5
tablīnō scribēbat. Metella in hortō sedēbat. Caecilius et Metella ad
ātrium festīnāvērunt et Fēlicem salūtāvērunt. postquam Quīntus
ātrium intrāvit, Fēlix iuvenem spectāvit. lībertus erat valdē com-
mōtus. paene lacrimābat; sed rīdēbat.

tum Clēmēns ad culīnam festīnāvit. Grumiō in culīnā dormiēbat. 10
Clēmēns coquum excitāvit et tōtam rem nārrāvit. coquus, quod erat
laetus, cēnam optimam parāvit.

Words and phrases

laetē	happily
lībertus	freedman
invītāvit	invited
valdē commōtus	very moved, very much affected
paene lacrimābat	was almost weeping
tum	then
excitāvit	aroused, woke up
tōtam rem	the whole story
nārrāvit	told
parāvit	prepared

Fēlīx et fūr

post cēnam Quīntus rogāvit, 'pater, cūr Fēlīx nunc est lībertus? ōlim erat servus tuus.'

tum pater tōtam rem nārrāvit.

Caecilius: Fēlīx ōlim in tablīnō scrībēbat. Fēlīx erat sōlus.
Clēmēns et Grumiō cibum in forō quaerēbant. 5

Metella aberat, quod sorōrem vīsītābat.
Fēlīx: pater tuus aberat, quod argentāriam in forō admi-
nistrābat.

Caecilius: nēmō erat in villā nisi Fēlīx et infāns. parvus infāns
in cubiculō dormiēbat. subitō fūr per iānuam in- 10
trāvit. fūr tacitē ātrium circumspectāvit; tacitē
cubiculum intrāvit, ubi infāns erat. Fēlīx nihil
audīvit, quod intentē labōrābat. fūr parvum infan-
tem ē villā tacitē portābat. subitō infāns vāgīvit.
Fēlīx, postquam clāmōrem audīvit, statim ē tablīnō 15
festīnāvit.

'furcifer!' clāmāvit Fēlīx irātus, et fūrem ferōci-
ter pulsāvit. Fēlīx fūrem paene necāvit. ita Fēlīx
parvum infantem servāvit.

Fēlīx: dominus, postquam rem audīvit, erat laetus et mē 20
liberāvit. ego igitur sum lībertus.

Quīntus: sed quis erat infāns?

Caecilius: erat Quīntus!

Words and phrases

fūr	thief	in cubiculō	in a bedroom
post	after	tacitē	quietly
rogāvit	asked	ubi	where
nunc	now	nihil	nothing
ōlim	once, some time ago	portābat	began to carry
sōlus	alone	vāgīvit	cried, wailed
aberat	was out	statim	at once
sorōrem	sister	necāvit	killed
administrābat	was looking after	ita	in this way
nisi	except	servāvit	saved
infāns	child, baby	liberāvit	freed, set free
parvus	little	igitur	therefore, and so

About the language

- 1 The sentences in the first five Stages have all been in the *present tense*. Study the following examples:

present tense

<i>singular</i>	servus labōrat.	The slave works.
<i>plural</i>	servī labōrant.	The slaves work.

- 2 In Stage 6, you have met the *imperfect tense* and the *perfect tense*. Study the different endings of the two tenses and their English translation:

imperfect tense

<i>singular</i>	poēta recitābat. Metella in hortō sedēbat.	A poet was reciting. Metella was sitting in the garden.
<i>plural</i>	Pompēiānī vīnum bibēbant. servī in forō ambulābant.	The Pompeians were drinking wine. The slaves were walking in the forum.

perfect tense

<i>singular</i>	Clēmēns clāmōrem audīvit. coquus intrāvit.	Clemens heard the uproar. The cook entered.
<i>plural</i>	amīcī Caccilium salūtāvērunt. iuvenēs ad tabernam festīnāvērunt.	The friends greeted Caecilius. The young men hurried to an inn.

- 3 Compare the endings of the imperfect and perfect tenses with the present tense. Notice that in all three tenses the singular ends in '-t' and the plural in '-nt'.
- 4 Notice how Latin shows the difference between 'is', 'are' and 'was', 'were':

present

Caecilius **est** in tablīnō.

Caecilius is in the study.

servī **sunt** in culīnā.

The slaves are in the kitchen.

imperfect

Caecilius **erat** in forō.

Caecilius was in the forum.

servī **erant** in viā.

The slaves were in the street.

Practising the language

- 1 Read the following story, and then answer the questions at the end. Write your answers in English.

avārus

duo fūrēs ōlim ad villam contendēbant. in villā mercātor habitābat. mercātor erat senex et avārus. avārus multam pecūniam habēbat. fūrēs, postquam villam intrāvērunt, ātrium circumspectāvērunt.

‘avārus’, inquit fūr, ‘est sōlus. avārus servum nōn habet.’

tum fūrēs tablinum intrāvērunt. avārus clāmāvit et ferōciter 5
pugnāvit, sed fūrēs senem facile superāvērunt.

‘ubi est pecūnia, senex?’ rogāvit fūr.

‘servus fidēlis pecūniam in cubiculō custōdit’, inquit senex.

‘tū servum fidēlem nōn habēs, quod avārus es’, clāmāvit fūr. tum 10
fūrēs cubiculum petīvērunt.

‘pecūniam videō’, inquit fūr. fūrēs cubiculum intrāvērunt, ubi
pecūnia erat, et pecūniam intentē spectāvērunt. sed ēheu ! ingēns
serpēns in pecūniā iacēbat. fūrēs serpentem timēbant et ē villā
celeriter festināvērunt.

in villā avārus rīdēbat et serpentem laudābat. 15

‘tū es optimus servus. numquam dormīs. pecūniam meam sem-
per servās.’

Words and phrases

avārus	miser	ingēns	huge
duo	two	serpēns	snake
habitābat	was living	iacēbat	was lying
inquit	said	timēbant	were afraid of, feared
pugnāvit	fought	celeriter	quickly
facile	easily	numquam	never
fidēlis	faithful	servās	look after
custōdit	is guarding		

Questions

- 1 How many thieves were there ?
- 2 What did the thieves do immediately after they had entered the house ?
- 3 Why did one of the thieves think the miser would be alone ?
- 4 Who won the fight and why ?
- 5 Where was the money ?
- 6 Why did the thieves run away ?
- 7 What did the miser think of the snake and why ?

- 2 Complete each sentence with the right word. Write out the completed sentence in Latin and then translate it.

for example: in forō ambulābat. (servus, servī)
servus in forō ambulābat.

The slave was walking in the forum.

. forum spectābant. (amīcus, amīcī)
amīcī forum spectābant.

The friends were looking at the forum.

- 1 per viam festīnābat. (lībērtus, lībērtī)
- 2 pecūniam portābant. (servus, servī)
- 3 ātrium circumspectāvit. (fūr, fūrēs)
- 4 clāmōrem audīvērunt. (mercātor, mercātōrēs)
- 5 fūrem superāvērunt. (puer, puerī)
- 6 ad urbem festīnāvit. (nauta, nautae)

Slaves and freedmen

Wherever you travelled in the Roman world, you would find people who were slaves, like Grumio, Clemens and Melissa. They belonged to a master or mistress, to whom they had to give complete obedience; they were not free to make decisions for themselves; they could not marry; nor could they own personal possessions or be protected by courts of law. The law, in fact, did not regard them as human beings, but as things that could be bought and sold, treated well or treated badly. These people carried out much of the hard manual work but they also took part in many skilled trades and occupations. They did not live separately from free people; many slaves would live in the same house as their master and occupy rooms in the rear part of the house. Slaves and free people could often be found working together.

The Romans and others who lived round the Mediterranean in Classical times regarded slavery as a normal and necessary part of life; even those who realised that it was not a natural thing made no serious effort to abolish it. Good masters showed kindness to their slaves by giving them decent living conditions, by taking care of them and sometimes by setting them free.

People usually became slaves as a result either of being taken prisoner during a time of war or of being captured by pirates; the children of slaves were born into slavery. They came from many different tribes and countries, Gaul and Britain, Spain and North Africa, Egypt, different parts of Greece and Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. By the time of the Emperor Augustus at the beginning of the first century A.D., there were perhaps as many as three slaves for every five free citizens in Italy. Most families owned at least one or two; a merchant like Caecilius would have no fewer than a dozen in his house and many more working on his estates and in his businesses. Very wealthy men owned hundreds and sometimes even thousands of slaves. A man called Pedanius Secundus, who lived in Rome, kept four hundred in his house there; when one of them murdered him, they were all put to death, in spite of protests by the people of Rome.

Slaves were employed in all kinds of work. In the country, their life was rougher and harsher than in the cities. They worked on farms, on big cattle ranches in southern Italy, in the mines and on the building of roads and bridges. Some of the strongest slaves were bought for training as gladiators.



Two customers (sitting down), attended by a slave, are inspecting a piece of cloth. The salesman in the centre and his two assistants may also be slaves

In the towns, slaves were used for both unskilled and skilled work. They were cooks and gardeners, general servants, labourers in factories, secretaries, musicians, actors and entertainers. In the course of doing such jobs, they were regularly in touch with their masters and other free men; they moved freely about the streets of the towns, went shopping, visited temples and were also quite often present in the theatre and at shows in the amphitheatre. Foreign visitors to Rome and Italy were sometimes rather surprised that there was so little visible difference between a slave and a poor free man.

Some masters were cruel and brutal to their slaves; but others were kind and humane. Common sense usually prevented a master from treating his slaves too harshly, since only fit, well-cared-for slaves were likely to work efficiently. A slave who was a skilled craftsman, particularly one who was able to read and write, keep accounts and manage the work of a small shop, would have cost a large sum of money; and a Roman master was generally too prudent to waste an expensive possession through carelessness.

Not every slave remained in slavery until the end of his life. Freedom was sometimes given as a reward for particularly good service, sometimes as a sign of friendship and respect. Freedom was also very commonly given at the death of a master by a statement in his will. But the law laid down certain limits. For example, a slave could not be freed before he was thirty years old.

The act of freeing a slave was called 'manūmissiō'. This word is connected with two other words, 'manus' (hand) and 'mittō' (send), and means 'a sending out from the hand' or 'setting free from control'. Manumission was performed in several ways. One method, the oldest, took the form of a legal ceremony before a public official, such as a judge. A witness claimed that the slave did not really belong to the master at all; the master did not deny the claim; the slave's head was then touched with a rod and he was declared officially free. There were other simpler methods. A master might manumit his slave by declaring him free in the presence of friends at home or merely by inviting him to recline on the couch at dinner.

The ex-slave became a 'libertus' (freedman). He now had the opportunity to make his own way in life, and possibly to become an important member of his community. He did not, however, receive all the privileges of a citizen who had been born free. He could not stand as a candidate in public elections, nor could he become a high-ranking officer in the army. It was common for a freedman to become one of the *clientes* of his former master; he would visit him regularly to pay his respects, usually at the start of the morning, and help and support him whenever he could. This connection between them is seen very clearly in the names taken by a freedman. Suppose that his slave-name had been Felix and his master had been Lucius Caecilius Iucundus. As soon as he became free, Felix would take

some of the names of his former master and call himself Lucius Caecilius Felix.

Some freedmen continued to do the same work that they had previously done as slaves; others were set up in business by their former masters. Others became priests in the temples or servants of the town council; the council secretaries, messengers, town clerk and town crier were all probably freedmen. Some became very rich and powerful. Two freedmen at Pompeii, who were called the Vettii and were possibly brothers, owned a house which is one of the most magnificent in the town. The colourful paintings on its walls and the elegant marble fountains in the garden show clearly how prosperous the Vettii were. Another Pompeian freedman was the architect who designed the large theatre; another was the father of Lucius Caecilius Iucundus.

Words and phrases checklist

abest	is out, is absent
aberrat	was out, was absent
avārus	miser
cubiculum	bedroom
emit	buys
ferōciter	fiercely
festīnat	hurries
fortis	brave
fūr	thief
īnfāns	child, baby
intentē	intently
lībertyus	freedman, ex-slave
ōlim	once, some time ago
parvus	small
per	through
postquam	after
pulsat	hits, thumps
quod	because
rēs	thing
scrībit	writes
subitō	suddenly
superat	overcomes, overpowers
tum	then
tuus	your, yours
vituperat	blames, curses

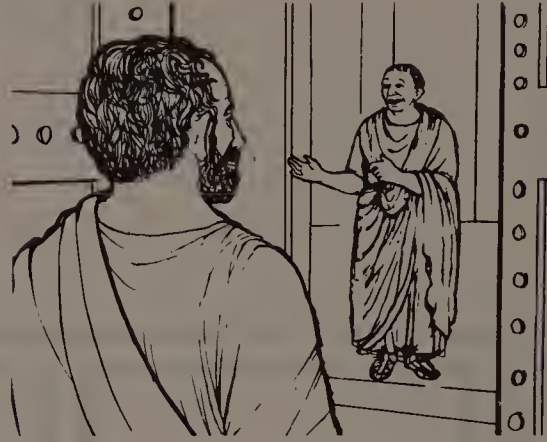
Stage 7



cēna



amīcus Caecilium vīsītābat.
vīllam intrāvit.



Caecilius amīcum expectābat.
amīcum salūtāvit.



amīcus cum Caecilīo cēnābat.
cēnam laudāvit.



amīcus pōculum īnspexit.
vīnum gustāvit.



amīcus pōculum hausit.
tum fābulam nārrāvit.



Caecilius plaussit.
'euge !' dīxit.



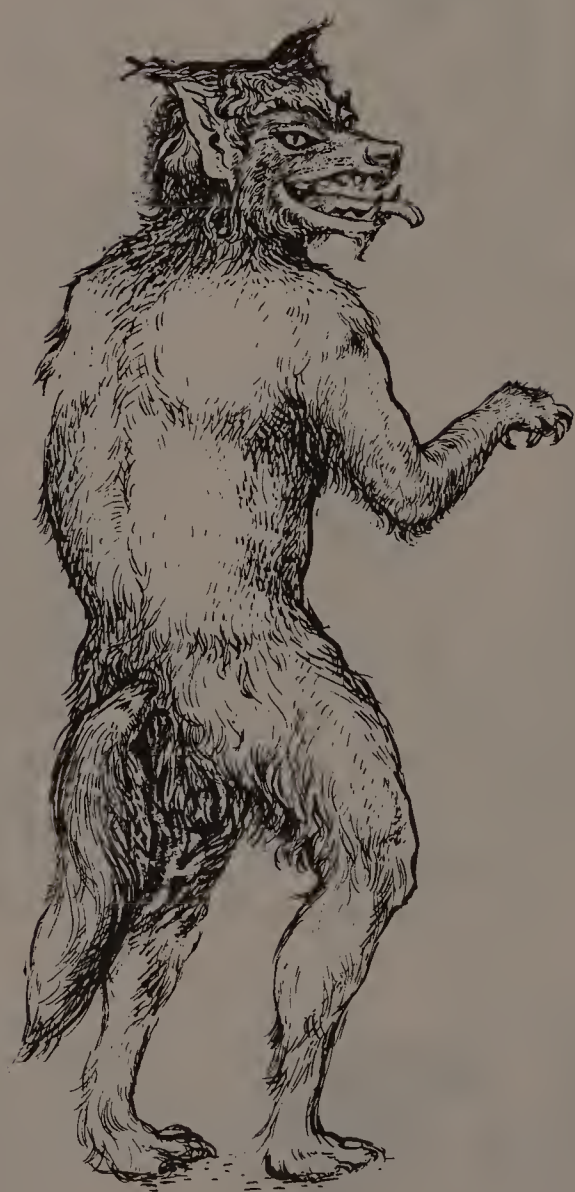
amīcī optimum vīnum
bibērunt.
tandem surrēxērunt.



servī in ātriō stābant.
iānuam aperuērunt.



Caecilius et amīcus 'valē'
dīxērunt.
amīcus ē villā discessit.



fābula mīrābilis

multī amīcī cum Caeciliō cēnābant. Fēlix quoque aderat. omnēs amīcī coquum laudāvērunt, quod cēna erat optima.

postquam omnēs cēnāvērunt, Caecilius clāmāvit, 'ubi est Decēns ? Decēns nōn adest.' tum Caecilius Clēmentem ē villā mīsīt. servus Decentem per urbem quaesīvit. 5

postquam servus ē villā dīscessit, Fēlix pōculum hausit. tum libertus fābulam mīrābilem nārrāvit:

'ōlim amīcus meus ex urbe discēdēbat. nox erat obscūra, quod lūna nōn lūcēbat. amīcus per viam festīnābat, ubi silva erat, et subitō centuriōnem cōspexit. amīcus meus centuriōnem salūtāvit. 10 centuriō tamen nihil dīxit. tum centuriō tunicam dēposuit. ecce ! centuriō ēvānuit. ingēns lupus subitō appāruit. amīcus meus valdē timēbat. ingēns lupus ululāvit et ad silvam festīnāvit. tunica in viā iacēbat. amīcus tunicam cautē īnspect. ecce ! tunica erat lapidea. tum amīcus rem intellēxit. ille centuriō erat versipellis.' 15

Words and phrases

fābula	story	dīxit	said
mīrābilis	marvellous, strange	tunicam	tunie
mīsīt	sent	dēposuit	took off
dīscessit	departed, left	ēvānuit	vanished
pōculum hausit	drained his wine-cup	lupus	wolf
ex urbe	from the city	appāruit	appeared
nox	night	ululāvit	howled
obscura	dark, gloomy	cautē	cautiously
lūna	moon	īnspect	looked at, examined
nōn lūcēbat	was not shining	lapidea	made of stone
silva	wood	rem intellēxit	understood the truth
centuriōnem	centurion	ille centuriō	that centurion
cōspexit	caught sight of	versipellis	werewolf

About the language

1 Study the following example:

mercātor Caecilium vīsītābat. mercātor vīllam intrāvit.

A merchant was visiting Caecilius. The merchant entered the house.

2. In Stage 7, you have met a shorter way of saying this:

mercātor Caecilium vīsītābat. vīllam intrāvit.

A merchant was visiting Caecilius. He entered the house.

The following sentences behave in the same way:

amīcī cum Caeciliō cēnābant. coquum laudāvērunt.

Some friends were dining with Caecilius. They praised the cook.

ancilla in ātriō stābat. dominum salūtāvit.

The slave-girl was standing in the hall. She greeted the master.

3 Further examples for study and translation:

1 Grumiō in culīnā labōrābat. cēnam parābat.

2 āctōrēs in theātrō clāmābant. fābulam agēbant.

3 Metella nōn erat in vīllā. in hortō ambulābat.

4 lībertī in tabernā bibēbant. Grumiōnem salūtāvērunt.

5 iuvenis pōculum hausit. vīnum laudāvit.

4 Notice that Latin does not usually include a separate word for 'he', 'she' or 'they'.

Decēns

postquam Fēlīx fābulam nārrāvit, omnēs plausērunt. tum omnēs tacēbant et aliam fābulam expectābant. subitō Caecilius et hospitēs clāmōrem audīvērunt. omnēs ad ātrium festīnāvērunt, ubi Clēmēns stābat.

- Caecilius: hērcle ! quid est ? cūr tū clāmōrem facis ?
 Clēmēns: Decēns, Decēns . . . 5
 Caecilius: quid est ?
 Clēmēns: Decēns est mortuus.
 omnēs: quid ? mortuus ? ēheu !
 (duo servī intrant.)
 Caecilius: quid dīcis ? 10
 servus prīmus: dominus meus ad vīllam tuam veniēbat; dominus
 gladiātōrem prope amphitheātrum cōspexit.
 servus secundus: gladiātor dominum terruit, quod gladium ingen-
 tem vibrābat. tum gladiātor clāmāvit,
 ‘tū mē nōn terrēs, leō, tū mē nōn terrēs! leōnēs 15
 amīcum meum in arēnā necāvērunt, sed tū mē nōn
 terrēs!’
 Decēns valdē timēbat.
 ‘tū es īnsānus’, inquit dominus. ‘ego nōn sum
 leō. sum homō.’ 20
 gladiātor tamen dominum ferōciter petīvit et

Words and phrases

plausērunt	applauded	secundus	second
tacēbant	were silent	terrui	frightened
aliam	another	gladium	sword
hospitēs	guests	vibrābat	was brandishing,
herele !	by Hercules !		was waving
mortuus	dead	in arēnā	in the arena
prīmus	first	īnsānus	mad, crazy
gladiātōrem	gladiator	homō	man
prope	} { near the		
amphitheātrum			
	} { amphitheatre		

eum ad amphitheātrum trāxit. dominus perterritus clāmāvit. Clēmēns clāmōrem audīvit. Clēmēns, quod fortis erat, amphitheātrum intrāvit. Decentem in arēnā cōspexit. dominus meus erat mortuus. 25

Caecilius: ego rem intellegō! gladiātor erat Pugnāx. Pugnāx erat gladiātor nōtissimus. Pugnāx ōlim in arēnā pugnābat, et leō Pugnācem necāvit. Pugnāx nōn vīvit; Pugnāx est umbra. umbra Decentem necāvit. 30

Words and phrases

eum	him	vīvit	is alive
trāxit	dragged	umbra	ghost
nōtissimus	very well known		

post cēnam

postquam Caecilius rem explicāvit, omnēs amīcī tacēbant. mox amīcī 'valē' dīxērunt et ē villā discessērunt. per viam timidē prōcēdēbant. nūllae stēllae lūcēbant. nūlla lūna erat in caelō. amīcī nihil audīvērunt, quod viae dēsertae erant. amīcī per urbem tacitē prōcēdēbant, quod umbram timēbant. 5

subitō fēlēs ululāvit. amīcī valdē timēbant. omnēs per urbem perterritī ruērunt, quod dē vītā dēspērābant. clāmōrem mīrābilem faciēbant. multī Pompēiānī erant sollicitī, quod clāmōrem audīvērunt. Caecilius tamen clāmōrem nōn audīvit, quod in cubiculō dormiēbat. 10

Words and phrases

explicāvit	explained	dēsertae	deserted
valē	goodbye	fēlēs	cat
timidē	fearfully	ruērunt	rushed
prōcēdēbant	were advancing, were proceeding	dē vītā	} { were despairing for their life
nūllae stēllae	no stars	dēspērābant	
in caelō	in the sky	sollicitī	worried, anxious

About the language

- 1 In Stage 6 you met examples of the perfect tense. They looked like this:

senex ad tabernam **ambulāvit**.

The old man walked to the inn.

amīcī in urbe **dormīvērunt**.

The friends slept in the city.

This is the commonest way in which Latin forms the perfect tense.

- 2 In Stage 7 you have met other common forms of the perfect tense. Compare them with their imperfect forms:

	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>perfect</i>
<i>singular</i>		
	appārēbat	appāruit
	he was appearing	he appeared
	dīcēbat	dīxit
	he was saying	he said
	discēdēbat	discessit
	he was departing	he departed
<i>plural</i>		
	appārēbant	appāruērunt
	they were appearing	they appeared
	dīcēbant	dīxērunt
	they were saying	they said
	discēdēbant	discessērunt
	they were departing	they departed

- 3 If you are not sure whether a particular word is in the present tense or the perfect tense, you can check by looking it up in the 'Words and phrases' part of the Language Information section.

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with the right phrase, and then translate it.

for example: amīcī (vīllam intrāvit, cēnam laudāvērunt)
amīcī cēnam laudāvērunt.
The friends praised the dinner.

- 1 mercātor (ē vīllā discessit, clāmōrem audīvērunt)
- 2 amīcī (pōculum īnspexit, rem intellēxērunt)
- 3 leōnēs (gladiātōrem terruit, gladiātōrem cōspexērunt)
- 4 lībertī (lūnam spectāvit, ad portum festīnāvērunt)
- 5 centuriō (fābulam audīvīt, servum laudāvērunt)
- 6 fūr (per urbem ruit, centuriōnem terruērunt)
- 7 Caecilius et amīcus (leōnem cōspexit, portum petīvērunt)
- 8 ancillae (ad vīllam ambulāvit, in vīllā dormīvērunt)

- 2 Complete each sentence with the right word, and then translate it.

for example: cēnam parāvit. (coquus, coquum)
coquus cēnam parāvit.
The cook prepared the dinner.

- 1 Clēmēns excitāvit. (coquus, coquum)
- 2 fābulam nārrāvit. (lībertus, lībertum)
- 3 gladiātōrem cōspexērunt. (amīcus, amīcī)
- 4 ad forum festīnāvērunt. (agricola, agricolae)
- 5 ancilla aperuit. (iānua, iānuam)
- 6 clāmōrem audīvīt. (poēta, poētae)
- 7 fūrēs necāvērunt. (centuriō, centuriōnem)
- 8 cēnam laudāvit. (gladiātor, gladiātōrem)
- 9 cibum ad theātrum portāvērunt. (spectātor, spectātōrēs)
- 10 ē vīllā discessit. (senex, senēs)

vēnātiō

Quīntus amīcum suum vīsītābat. amīcus erat Gāius. Gāius erat vir fortis et vēnātor. in villā magnificā habitābat. Quīntus, postquam ad hanc villam vēnit, ātrium intrāvit. pictūra pretiōsa et maxima erat in ātriō. vēnātorēs et canēs et cervī erant in pictūrā. Gāius hanc pictūram amābat, quod pulcherrima erat.

5

postquam Quīntus amīcum salūtāvit, Gāius dīxit:

‘tū opportūnē venīs. ingēns aper latet in monte Vesuviō. servī meī sunt ignāvī; aprum timent. num tū timēs?’

‘aper est animal ferōx’, respondit iuvenis. ‘ego tamen nōn timeō.’ tum Quīntus longum vēnābulum cēpit et amīcī ad vēnātiōnem contendērunt. multī servī et multī canēs aderant. omnēs ad montem prōcessērunt, ubi aper latēbat.

10

servī, postquam aprum vīdērunt, clāmōrem fēcērunt. aper ferōx, quod clāmōrem audīvit, impetum fēcit. Quīntus fortiter prōcessit et vēnābulum ēmīsīt. ecce ! aprum trānsfixit. ingēns aper ad terram mortuus dēcidit. multus sanguis ex ōre fluēbat.

15

Words and phrases

vēnātiō	hunt	animal	animal
suum	his	ferōx	ferocious
vir	man	longum	long
vēnātor	hunter	vēnābulum	hunting spear
magnificā	magnificent	cēpit	took
hanc	this	prōcessērunt	proceeded, advanced
vēnit	came	vīdērunt	saw
pretiōsa	precious, expensive	clāmōrem	{ made a noise, shouted
cervī	deer	fēcērunt	
amābat	liked, loved	impetum fēcit	made an attack, charged
pulcherrima	very beautiful	vēnābulum	
opportūnē	just at the right time	ēmīsīt	threw his spear
aper	boar	fortiter	bravely
latet	lies hidden	trānsfixit	pierced
in monte } Vesuviō }	{ on Mount Vesuvius	terram	ground
ignāvī	cowards	dēcidit	fell down
num tū } timēs ? }	{ surely <i>you</i> are not afraid ?	ex ōre	from its mouth

Metella et Melissa

Metella Melissam in villā quaerēbat. Metella culīnam intrāvit, ubi Grumiō labōrābat. Grumiō erat irātus.

‘cūr tū es irātus, Grumiō ? cūr ferōciter circumspectās ?’ rogāvit Metella.

‘heri Melissa cēnam optimam parāvit’, respondit coquus. ‘hodiē ego cēnam pessimam parō, quod nūllus cibus adest. heri multus cibus erat in culīnā. ancilla omnem cibum coxit.’

Metella ē culīnā discessit et ad tablīnum festīnāvit, ubi Clēmēns labōrābat. Clēmēns quoque erat irātus.

‘Melissa est pestis !’ clāmāvit servus.

‘quid fēcit Melissa ?’ rogāvit Metella.

‘heri Melissa in tablīnō labōrābat’, respondit Clēmēns. ‘hodiē ego in tablīnō labōrō. ecce ! cērae et stilī absunt. nihil est in locō propriō.’

Metella, postquam ē tablīnō discessit, hortum intrāvit. Metella Melissam in hortō vīdit. ēheu ! ancilla lacrimābat.

‘Melissa, cūr lacrimās ?’ rogāvit Metella.

‘lacrimō quod Grumiō et Clēmēns mē vituperant’, respondit ancilla.

‘ego tamen tē nōn vituperō’, inquit Metella. ‘ego tē laudō. ecce ! tū crīnēs meōs optimē compōnis. stolam meam optimē compōnis. fortasse Grumiō et Clēmēns tē nōn laudant; sed ego tē laudō, quod mē dīlīgenter cūrās.’

Words and phrases

heri	yesterday	erīnēs	hair
pessimam	very bad	optimē	very well
coxit	cooked	compōnis	arrange
stilī	pens (used for writing on wax tablets)	stolam	dress
		fortasse	perhaps
		dīlīgenter	carefully
in locō propriō	in the right place	cūrās	look after

About the language

- 1 Notice how the following words form their perfect tense. Compare their present and perfect forms.

<i>present</i>		<i>perfect</i>	
facit	faciunt	fēcit	fēcērunt
he makes	they make	he made	they made
capit	capiunt	cēpit	cēpērunt
he takes	they take	he took	they took

- 2 Compare this with the way some words behave in English:

I run	I ran
I give	I gave
I come	I came

Roman beliefs about life after death

The Romans did not place the tombs of the dead in a quiet, lonely place, but by the side of the road just outside the town, where they could be seen and admired by the passers-by. The tombs at Pompeii can still be seen along the roads that go north from the Herculaneum Gate and south from the Nuceria Gate.

Some were grand and impressive and looked like small houses; others were much more plain and simple. It was a common custom to decorate them with garlands of flowers and put offerings of food and wine before them.

In burying the dead along busy roads, and not in a peaceful cemetery, the Romans were not showing any lack of respect. On the contrary, they believed that unless the dead were properly buried and looked after, their ghosts would haunt the living and possibly do them harm. It was most important to provide a dead man with a tomb or grave, where his ghost could have a home. But it was also



Tombs outside the Nuceria Gate

thought that he would want to be close to the life of the living. One tomb has this inscription: 'I see and I gaze upon all who come from and to the city', and another, 'Lollius has been placed by the side of the road in order that all passers-by may say to him "Good day, Lollius".'

It was believed that the dead in some way continued the activities of life, and therefore had to be supplied with the things they would need. A hunter would want his spear, a farmer his farming tools, a woman her spindle. If the body of the dead person was buried, his possessions were buried with him; if he was cremated, they were burnt with him.

A Greek writer called Lucian tells the story of a husband who had burnt all his dead wife's jewellery and clothes on the funeral pyre, so that she might have them in the next world. A week later he was trying to comfort himself by reading a book about life after death, when the ghost of his wife appeared. She began to reproach him because he had not burnt one of her gilt sandals, which, she said,

was lying under a chest. The family dog then barked and the ghost disappeared. The husband looked under the chest, found the sandal, and burnt it.

The ghosts of the dead were also thought to be hungry and thirsty, and therefore had to be given food and drink. Offerings of eggs, beans, lentils, flour and wine were placed regularly at the tomb. Sometimes holes were made in the tomb so that wine could be poured inside. Wine was offered because it was a convenient substitute for blood, the favourite drink of the dead. However, at the funeral and on special occasions animals were sacrificed, and their blood offered.

It was thought, however, that in spite of these attempts to look after them, the dead did not lead a very happy existence. In order to help them forget their unhappiness, their tombs were often decorated with flowers and surrounded by little gardens, a custom which has lasted to this day, although its original meaning has changed. With the same purpose in mind, the family and friends of a dead man held a banquet after the funeral and on the anniversary of his death. Sometimes these banquets took place in a dining-room attached to the tomb itself, sometimes in the family home. The ghosts of the dead were thought to attend and enjoy these cheerful occasions.

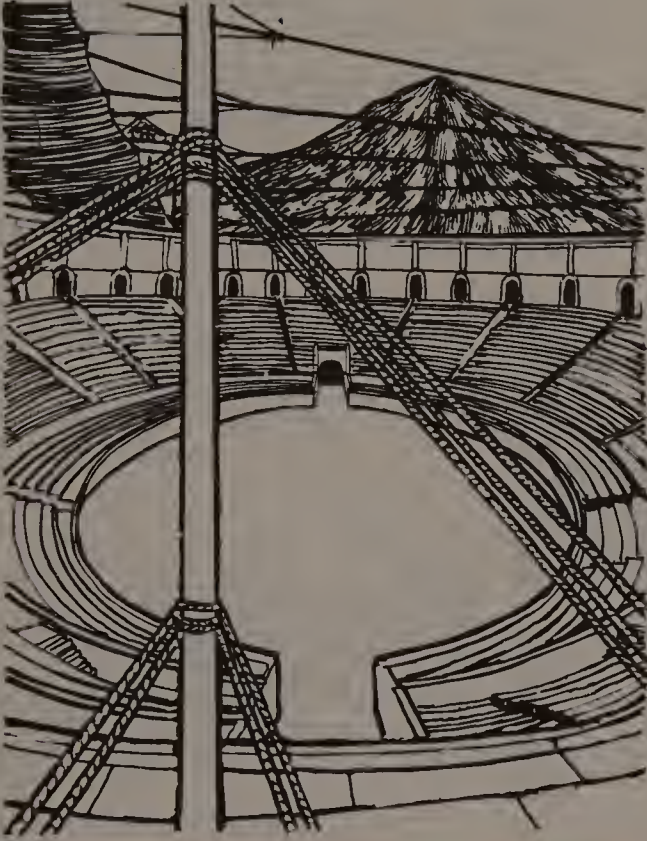
Some people also believed in an underworld where the wicked were punished for the misdeeds they had committed when alive and where the good lived happily for ever. Stories were told about the punishments suffered by famous evil-doers such as the wicked Tityus, who had his liver pecked out by vultures, and the daughters of Danaus, who were condemned to pour water for ever into jars that had holes in the bottom. In the first century A.D. most people did not take these stories seriously, but they continued to tell them to naughty children to make them behave themselves.

There were a few people who did not believe in any form of life after death. These were the followers of a Greek called Epicurus, who taught that, when a man died, the breath that gave him life dissolved into the air and was lost for ever. Men had therefore no need to fear the next world, and could devote all their energies to making the most of this one.

Words and phrases checklist

cēnat	dines
centuriō	centurion
cōspicit	catches sight of
cum	with
facit	makes, does
heri	yesterday
ingēns	huge
intellegit	understands
lacrimat	weeps
mortuus	dead
nārrat	tells, relates
necat	kills
nihil	nothing
omnis	all
parat	prepares
pestis	pest
pōculum	wine-cup
prōcēdit	advances, proceeds
prope	near
pulcher	beautiful
rogat	asks
tacitē	quietly
tamen	however
terret	frightens
umbra	ghost
valdē	very much

Stage 8



gladiātōrēs



nūntiū spectāculum nūntiābant.
Pompēiānī nūntiōs audiēbant.



gladiātōrēs per viam
prōcēdēbant.
Pompēiānī gladiātōrēs
laudābant.



puellae iuvenēs salūtāvērunt.
iuvenēs quoque ad
amphitheātrum contendēbant.



servī fēminās spectābant, quod
fēminae ad spectāculum
contendēbant.



puerī per viam festīnābant.
puellae puerōs salūtāverunt.



Pompēiānī tabernās nōn
intrābant, quod tabernae
erant clausae.



Pompēiānī gladiātōrēs intentē
spectābant, quod gladiātōrēs
in arēnā pugnābant.



postquam gladiātōrēs
Pompēiānōs salūtāverunt,
Pompēiānī plausērunt.



spectātōrēs murmillōnēs
incitābant, quod murmillōnēs
saepe victōrēs erant.

gladiātōrēs

Rēgulus erat senātor Rōmānus. in villā magnificā habitābat. villa erat prope Nūceriam. Nūcerīnī et Pompēiānī erant inimīcī. Nūcerīnī, quod amphitheātrum nōn habēbant, saepe ad amphitheātrum Pompēiānum veniēbant; saepe erant turbulentī.

Rēgulus ōlim spectāculum splendidum in amphitheātrō ēdidit, 5
quod diem nātālem celebrābat. multī Nūcerīnī igitur ad urbem
vērunt. cīvēs Pompēiānī erant irātī, quod Nūcerīnī viās
complēbant. omnēs tamen ad forum contendērunt, ubi nūntiī erant.
nūntiī spectāculum optimum nūntiābant:

‘gladiātōrēs adsunt! vīgintī gladiātōrēs hodiē pugnant! rētiārī 10
adsunt! murmillōnēs adsunt! bēstiārī bēstiās ferōcēs agitant!’

Pompēiānī, postquam nūntiōs audīverunt, ad amphitheātrum
quam celerrimē contendērunt. Nūcerīnī quoque ad amphitheātrum
festīnāvērunt. multī Pompēiānī igitur nōn intrāvērunt. hī Pompēi-
ānī Nūcerīnōs et Rēgulum vituperābant, quod tōta cavea plēna erat. 15
spectātōrēs tamen prīmam pugnam exspectābant.

Words and phrases

senātor Rōmānus	a Roman senator	complēbant	were filling
Nūcerīnī	the people of Nuceria	nūntiābant	were
inimīcī	enemies		announcing
saepe	often	vīgintī	twenty
turbulentī	rowdy, disorderly	bēstiārī	beast-fighters
spectāculum	show, spectacle	bēstiās	beasts
splendidum	splendid	quam celerrimē	as quickly
ēdidit	presented		as possible
diem nātālem	birthday	hī	these
celebrābat	was celebrating	cavea	seating area
cīvēs	citizens	plēna	full

in arēnā

duo rētiārii et duo murmillōnēs arēnam intrāvērunt. postquam gladiātōrēs spcctātōrēs salūtāvērunt, tuba sonuit. tum gladiātōrēs pugnam commīsērunt. murmillōnēs Pompēiānōs valdc dēlectābant, quod saepe victōrēs crant. Pompēiānī igitur murmillōnēs incitābant. sed rētiārii, quod crant expediti, murmil- 5 lōnēs facile cēvitāvērunt.

‘rētiārii nōn pugnant ! rētiārii sunt ignāvi !’ clāmāvērunt Pompēiānī. Nūcerīnī tamen respondērunt, ‘rētiārii sunt callidī ! rētiārii murmillōnēs dēcipiunt !’

murmillōnēs rētiāriōs frūstrā ad pugnam prōvocāvērunt. tum 10 murmillō clāmāvit, ‘ūnus murmillō facile duōs rētiāriōs superat.’

Pompēiānī plausērunt. tum murmillō rētiāriōs statim petīvit. murmillō et rētiārii ferōciter pugnāvērunt. rētiārii tandem murmillōnem graviter vulnerāvērunt. tum rētiārii alterum 15 murmillōnem petīvērunt. hic murmillō fortiter pugnāvit, sed rētiārii eum quoque superāvērunt.

Pompēiānī, quod īrātī erant, murmillōnēs vituperābant; missiōnem tamen postulābant, quod murmillōnēs fortēs erant. Nūcerīnī mortem postulābant. omnēs spectātōrēs tacēbant, et Rēgulum intentē spectābant. Rēgulus, quod Nūcerīnī mortem 20 postulābant, pollicem vertit. Pompēiānī erant īrātī, et vehementer clāmābant. rētiārii tamen, postquam Rēgulus signum dedit, murmillōnēs interfēcērunt.

Words and phrases

tuba	trumpet
sonuit	sounded
pugnam	
commīsērunt	began the fight
victōrēs	victors, winners
expediti	lightly armed
cēvitāvērunt	avoided
callidī	clever, cunning
dēcipiunt	are deceiving, are tricking
frūstrā	in vain

prōvocāvērunt	challenged
ūnus	one
graviter	seriously
vulnerāvērunt	wounded
alterum	the second
hic	this
missiōnem	release
mortem	death
pollicem vertit	turned his thumb up
vehementer	violently, loudly
dedit	gave
interfēcērunt	killed

About the language

- 1 From Stage 2 onwards, you have met sentences like these:

amīcus puellam salūtat.	The friend greets the girl.
dominus servum vituperābat.	The master was cursing the slave.
nautae mercātōrem laudāvērunt.	The sailors praised the merchant.

In each of these examples, the person who has something done to him or her is indicated in Latin by the *accusative singular*.

- 2 In Stage 8, you have met sentences like these:

amīcus puellās salūtat.	The friend greets the girls.
dominus servōs vituperābat.	The master was cursing the slaves.
nautae mercātōrēs laudāvērunt.	The sailors praised the merchants.

In these examples, the people who have something done to them are indicated in Latin by the *accusative plural*.

- 3 You have now met the following forms:

<i>singular</i>		<i>plural</i>	
<i>nominative</i>	<i>accusative</i>	<i>nominative</i>	<i>accusative</i>
puella	puellam	puellae	puellās
servus	servum	servī	servōs
mercātor	mercātōrem	mercātōrēs	mercātōrēs
leō	leōnem	leōnēs	leōnēs

- 4 Further examples for study and translation:

- 1 agricola gladiātōrem laudāvit. agricola gladiātōrēs laudāvit.
- 2 servus agricolam interfēcit. servus agricolās interfēcit.
- 3 centuriō servōs laudāvit.
- 4 puer āctōrēs ad theātrum dūxit.
- 5 senex āctōrem ad forum dūxit.
- 6 amīcus fābulās nārrāvit.
- 7 amīcī ancillam salūtāvērunt.
- 8 agricolae nūntiōs audīvērunt.

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

vēnātiō

postquam rētiārīi ex arēnā discessērunt, tuba iterum sonuit. subitō multī cervī arēnam intrāvērunt. cervī per tōtam arēnam currēbant, quod perterritī erant. tum canēs ferōcēs per portam intrāvērunt. canēs statim cervōs perterritōs agitāvērunt et interfēcērunt. postquam canēs cervōs superāvērunt, lupī arēnam intrāvērunt. lupī, quod valdē ēsuriēbant, canēs ferōciter petīvērunt. canēs erant fortissimī, sed lupī facile canēs superāvērunt.

Nūcerīnī erant laetissimī et Rēgulum laudābant. Pompēiānī tamen nōn erant contentī, sed clāmābant, 'ubi sunt leōnēs? cūr Rēgulus aprōs et leōnēs retinet?'

Rēgulus, postquam hunc clāmōrem audīvit, signum dedit. statim trēs leōnēs per portam ruērunt. tuba iterum sonuit. bēstiārīi arēnam audācissimē intrāvērunt. leōnēs tamen bēstiārīōs nōn petīvērunt. leōnēs in arēnā recubuērunt. leōnēs obdormīvērunt!

tum Pompēiānī erant irātissimī, quod Rēgulus spectāculum rīdiculum ēdēbat. Pompēiānī Rēgulum et Nūcerīnōs ex amphitheātrō agitāvērunt. Nūcerīnī per viās fugiēbant, quod valdē timēbant. Pompēiānī tamen gladiōs suōs dēstrīnxērunt et multōs Nūcerīnōs interfēcērunt. ecce! sanguis nōn in arēnā sed per viās fluēbat.

Words and phrases

iterum	again	obdormīvērunt	went to sleep
ēsuriēbant	were hungry	irātissimī	very angry
fortissimī	very brave	rīdiculum	ridiculous, silly
retinet	is holding back	ēdēbat	was presenting
hunc	this	fugiēbant	began to flee
trēs	three	suōs	their
audācissimē	very boldly	dēstrīnxērunt	drew
recubuērunt	lay down		

Questions

- 1 What happened when the trumpet sounded ?
- 2 When did the wolves enter the arena ?
- 3 What was the attitude of the citizens of Pompeii to the first part of the show ?
- 4 What did Regulus do ?
- 5 What went wrong with the show ?
- 6 Why did the Pompeians attack the citizens of Nuceria ?
- 7 What made this riot so serious ?

pāstor et leō

ōlim pāstor in silvā ambulābat. subitō pāstor leōnem cōspexit. leō tamen pāstōrem nōn agitāvit. leō lacrimābat ! pāstor, postquam leōnem cōspexit, erat attonitus et rogāvit,

‘cūr lacrimās, leō ? cūr mē nōn agitās ? cūr mē nōn cōsūmis ?’

leō trīstis pedem ostendit. pāstor spīnam in pede cōspexit, 5
tum clāmāvit,

‘ego spīnam videō ! spīnam ingentem videō ! nunc intellegō ! tū lacrimās, quod pēs dolet.’

pāstor, quod benignus et fortis erat, ad leōnem cautē vēnit et spīnam īnspect. leō fremuit, quod ignāvus erat. 10

‘leō !’ exclāmāvit pāstor, ‘ego perterritus sum, quod tū fremis. sed tē adiuvō. ecce ! spīna !’

postquam hoc dīxit, pāstor spīnam quam celerrimē extrāxit. leō ignāvus iterum fremuit et ē silvā festīnāvit.

Words and phrases

attonitus	astonished	fremuit	roared
trīstis	sad	ignāvus	cowardly
pedem	foot, paw	exclāmāvit	shouted
ostendit	showed	adiuvō	help
spīnam	thorn	hoc	this
dolet	hurts	extrāxit	pulled out
benignus	kind		

postea, Rōmānī hunc pāstōrem comprehendērunt, quod 15
 Chrīstiānus erat, et eum ad arēnam dūxērunt. postquam arēnam
 intrāvit, pāstor spectātōrēs vīdit et valdē timēbat. tum pāstor
 bēstiās vīdit et clāmāvit, 'nunc mortuus sum ! videō leōnēs et
 lupōs. ēheu !'

tum ingēns leō ad eum ruit. leō, postquam pāstōrem olfēcit, nōn 20
 eum cōnsūmpsit sed lambēbat ! pāstor attonitus leōnem agnōvit et
 dīxit,

'tē agnōscō ! tū es leō trīstis ! spīna erat in pede tuō.'

leō iterum fremuit, et pāstōrem ex arēnā ad salūtem dūxit.

Words and phrases

postea	afterwards	lambēbat	began to lick
comprehendērunt	arrested	agnōvit	recognised
Chrīstiānus	Christian	ad salūtem	to safety
olfēcit	smelled, sniffed		

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with the most suitable word from the list below, and then translate it.

ego, tū, amīcōs, leōnēs, vēndō, spectās

1 multās vīllās habeo.

2 ego servōs

3 tū gladiātōrēs

4 ego salūtō.

5 ancillās laudās.

6 tū agitās.

- 2 Complete each sentence with the right word, and then translate it.

1 tū es vēnālīcius; tū servōs in forō (vēndō, vēndis, vēndit)

2 ego sum gladiātōr; ego in arēnā (pugnō, pugnās, pugnat)

3 Fēlīx est libertus; Fēlīx cum Caeciliō (cēnō, cēnās, cēnat)

4 ego multōs spectātōrēs in amphitheātrō (videō, vidēs, videt)

5 tū in villā magnificā (habitō, habitās, habitat)

6 Rēgulus hodiē diem nātālem (celebrō, celebrās, celebrat)

7 tū saepe ad amphitheātrum (veniō, venīs, venit)

8 ego rem (intellegō, intellegis, intellegit)

About the language

1 Study the following pairs of sentences:

Pompēiānī erant īrātī.

Pompēiānī erant **īrātissimī**.

The Pompeians were angry. The Pompeians were very angry.

Milō est nōtus.

Milō est **nōtissimus**.

Milo is famous.

Milo is very famous.

Grumiō erat laetus.

Grumiō erat **laetissimus**.

Grumio was happy.

Grumio was very happy.

The words in heavy print are known as *superlatives*. Notice how they are translated in the examples above.

2 Further examples:

1 mercātor est trīstis. senex est trīstissimus.

2 canis erat ferōx. leō erat ferōcissimus.

3 amīcus fābulam longissimam nārrāvit.

4 murmillōnēs erant fortēs, sed rētiārīi erant fortissimī.

3 A few superlatives are formed in a different way:

mōns est pulcher.

mōns Vesuvius est **pulcherrimus**.

The mountain is beautiful. Mount Vesuvius is very beautiful.

Gladiatorial shows

Among the most popular entertainments in all parts of the Roman world were shows in which gladiators fought each other. These contests were held in an amphitheatre. This was a large oval building, without a roof, in which rising tiers of seats surrounded an arena. Canvas awnings, supported by ropes and pulleys, were spread over part of the seating area to give shelter from the sun. The amphitheatre at Pompeii was large enough to contain the whole population as well as many visitors from nearby towns. Spectators paid no admission fee, as the shows were given by wealthy individuals at their own expense.

Among the many advertisements for gladiatorial shows that are to be seen painted on the walls of buildings is this one:

‘Twenty pairs of gladiators, given by Lucretius Satrius Valens, priest of Nero, and ten pairs of gladiators provided by his son will fight at Pompeii from 8 to 12 April. There will also be an animal hunt. Awnings will be provided.’

Soon after dawn on the day of a show, the spectators would begin to take their places. A trumpet blared and priests came out to perform the religious ceremony with which the games began. Then the gladiators entered in procession, paraded round the arena and saluted the president of the show. The gladiators were then paired off to fight each other and the contests began.

The gladiators were usually slaves or condemned criminals; they lived and trained in a school or barracks under the supervision of a professional trainer. They were not all armed in the same way. Some, who were known as Samnites, carried an oblong shield and a short sword; others, known as Thracians, had a round shield and a sword or dagger. Another type of gladiator armed with sword and shield wore a helmet with a crest shaped like a fish; the Greek name for the fish was ‘mormillos’ and the gladiator was known as a ‘murmillō’. The ‘murmillōnēs’ were often matched against the ‘rētiārīi’ who were armed with ‘rētia’ (nets) and three-pronged tridents. Other types of gladiator fought with spears, on horseback, or from chariots.

Part of the programme of one particular show, together with details of the results, reads as follows:

A Thracian versus a Murmillo

won : Pugnax from Nero's school : 3 times a winner

died : Murranus from Nero's school : 3 times a winner

A Heavily-armed Gladiator versus a Thracian

won : Cycnus from the school of Julius : 8 times a winner

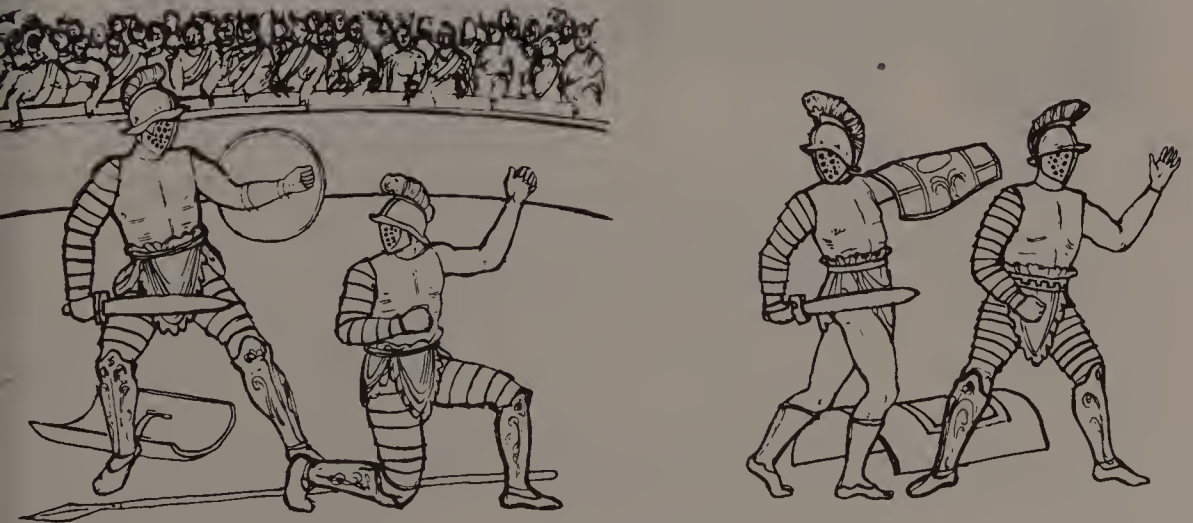
set free : Atticus from the school of Julius : 14 times a winner

Chariot Fighters

won : Scylax from the school of Julius : 26 times a winner

set free : Publius Ostorius : 51 times a winner

The fight ended with the death or surrender of one of the gladiators. The illustrations below, taken from the tomb of a wealthy Pompeian, show the defeated gladiator appealing to the spectators; the victor stands by ready to kill him if they decide that he deserves to die. Notice the arm raised in appeal. The spectators indicated their wishes by turning their thumbs up or down; probably turning the thumb up towards the chest meant 'kill him', while turning it down meant 'let him live'. The final decision for death or mercy was



made by the president of the games. It was not unusual for the life of the loser to be spared, especially if he were a well-known gladiator with a good number of victories to his credit. The most successful gladiators were great favourites with the crowd and received gifts of money from their admirers. One popular Pompeian gladiator was described as 'suspīrium puellārum' : 'the girls' heart-throb'. Eventually, if a gladiator survived long enough or showed great skill and courage, he would be awarded the wooden sword. This was a high honour and meant he would not have to fight again.

Many shows also offered a 'vēmātīō', a hunt of wild animals. The 'bēstiae' (wild beasts) were released from cages into the arena, where they were hunted by specially trained beast-fighters called 'bēstiārīi'. In the drawing below, you can see wolves, hares, a wild boar, a bull, a stag and a lion.



The hunters, who wore light clothing, relied upon a thrusting spear and nimble feet. By the end of the hunt all the animals and occasionally a few hunters had been killed, and their bodies were dragged out from the sandy floor of the arena to be disposed of.



The great riot in the amphitheatre
(based on a wall-painting found in Pompeii)

The riot at Pompeii

The story told in this Stage is based on an actual event which occurred in A.D. 59 and is described by the Roman historian Tacitus in these words:

‘About this time, a slight incident led to a serious outburst of rioting between the peoples of Pompeii and Nuceria. It occurred at a

show of gladiators, sponsored by Livineius Regulus. While hurling insults at each other, in the usual manner of country people, they suddenly began to throw stones as well. Finally, they drew swords and attacked each other. The men of Pompeii won the fight. As a result, most of the families of Nuceria lost a father or a son. Many of the wounded were taken to Rome, where the Emperor Nero requested the Senate to hold an enquiry. After the enquiry, the Senate forbade the Pompeians to hold such shows for ten years. Livineius and others who had encouraged the riot were sent into exile.'

Words and phrases checklist

agitat	chases, hunts
cōnsūmit	eats
dūcit	leads
eum	him
facile	easily
ferōx	fierce
gladius	sword
habitat	lives
hic	this
ignāvus	cowardly
incitat	urges on, encourages
nūntius	messenger
pēs	foot
porta	gate
postulat	demands
puer	boy
pugnat	fight
recumbit	lies down, reclines
saepe	often
sanguis	blood
silva	wood
spectāculum	show, spectacle
statim	at once
tōtus	whole
tuba	trumpet
vēnātiō	hunt

Stage 9



thermae



Quīntus ad thermās vēnit.



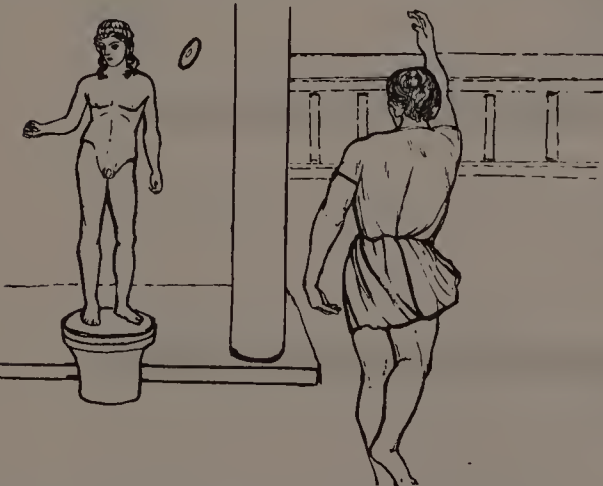
Quīntus servō pecūniam dedit.



amīcī Quīntum laetē salūtāvērunt,
quod diem nātālem celebrābat.



Quīntus discum novum ferēbat.
Quīntus amīcīs discum ostendit.



postquam Quīntus discum ēmīsit,
discus statuam percussit.



ēheu ! statua nāsum frāctum
habēbat.



Metella et Melissa in forō
ambulābant.

Metella filiō dōnum quaerēbat.



fēminae mercātōrem
cōspexērunt. mercātor
fēminīs togās ostendit.



Metella Quīntō togam ēlēgit.
Melissa mercātōrī pecūniam
dedit.



Grumiō cēnam optimam in
culīnā parābat.

coquus Quīntō cēnam parābat,
quod diem nātālem celebrābat.



multī hospitēs cum Quīntō
cēnābant.

Clēmēns hospitibus vīnum
offerēbat.



ancilla triclinium intrāvit.

Quīntus ancillae signum dedit.
ancilla suāviter cantāvit.

thermae

cīvēs Pompēiānī trēs thermās habēbant. cīvēs cotīdiē ad thermās ībant. servī post dominōs ambulābant. servī oleum et strigilēs ferēbant.

cīvēs et servī, postquam thermās intrāvērunt, āthlētās et pugilēs vidēbant. āthlētāe in palaestrā sē exercēbant. multī saliēbant, multī discōs ēmittēbant. servī cīvibus discōs quaerēbant. servī, postquam discōs invēnērunt, ad cīvēs reveniēbant. tum servī cīvibus discōs trādēbant.

cīvēs, postquam sē exercuērunt, apodytērium intrābant. omnēs in apodytēriō togās dēpōnēbant, et tepidārium intrābant. cīvēs in tepidāriō paulīspēr sedēbant, tum ad caldārium ībant. in caldāriō erant multae sellae. ibi dominī sedēbant et garriēbant. servī dominīs oleum et strigilēs ferēbant. servī dominōs dīligenter rādēbant. thermae Pompēiānōs valdē dēlectābant.

Words and phrases

thermae	baths
ībant	used to go
oleum	oil
strigilēs	strigils, scrapers
ferēbant	used to carry
āthlētās	athletes
pugilēs	boxers
in palaestrā	in the palaestra
sē exercēbant	were exercising
discōs ēmittēbant	were throwing the discus
invēnērunt	found
apodytērium	changing-room
togās	togas
tepidārium	warm room
paulīspēr	for a short time
caldārium	hot room
ibi	there
garriēbant	gossiped
rādēbant	scraped

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

in palaestrā

Caecilius Quīntō discum dedit, quod diem nātālem celebrābat. tum Caecilius filium ad thermās dūxit, ubi palaestra erat. servus Quīntō discum ferēbat.

Caecilius et filius, postquam thermās intrāvērunt, ad palaestram contendērunt. turba ingēns in palaestrā erat. Quīntus multōs iuvenēs, āthlētās, pugilēs cōspexit. Quīntus multās statuās in palaestrā vīdit.

‘Pompēiānī āthlētīs nōtissimīs statuās posuērunt’, inquit Caecilius.

in palaestrā erat porticus ingēns. spectātōrēs in porticū stābant. servī spectātōribus vīnum offerēbant.

Quīntus turbam prope porticum vīdit. āthlēta ingēns in mediā turbā stābat.

‘quis est āthlēta ille?’ rogāvit Quīntus.

‘ille est Milō, āthlēta nōtissimus’, respondit Caecilius.

Caecilius et Quīntus ad Milōnem contendērunt.

Quīntus āthlētae discum novum ostendit. Milō, postquam discum īnspect, ad mediam palaestram prōcessit. āthlēta palaestram circumspectāvit et discum ēmīsit. discus longē per aurās ēvolāvit. spectātōrēs āthlētam laudāvērunt. servus Milōnī discum quaesīvit. servus, postquam discum invēnit, ad Milōnem rediit. servus āthlētae discum offerēbat. āthlēta tamen discum nōn accēpit.

‘discus nōn est meus’, inquit Milō.

servus Quīntō discum trādīdit. tum iuvenis quoque discum ēmīsit. discus iterum per aurās ēvolāvit. discus tamen statuam percussit.

‘ēheu!’ clāmāvit Caecilius. ‘statua nāsum frāctum habet.’

Quīntus rīdēbat. Pompēiānī rīdēbant. Milō tamen nōn rīdēbat. ‘cūr tū nōn rīdēs?’ rogāvit iuvenis.

Milō erat irātissimus.

‘pestis!’ respondit āthlēta. ‘mea est statua!’

Words and phrases

statuās	statues	longē	far
posuērunt	have placed, have put up	per aurās } ēvolāvit }	{ flew through the air
porticus	colonnade	rediit	came back
offerēbant	were offering	nōn accēpit	did not accept
in mediā turbā	in the middle of the crowd	trādidit	handed over
novum	new	percussit	struck
		nāsum frāctum	a broken nose

Questions

- 1 Why did Caecilius give Quintus a discus ?
- 2 Where did Caecilius and Quintus go ?
- 3 What did Quintus see in the palaestra ?
- 4 Why were the statues in the palaestra ?
- 5 What happened when Milo threw the discus ?
- 6 What happened when Quintus threw it ?
- 7 What sort of person do you think Milo was ?

About the language

- 1 Study the following examples:

iuvenis servō pecūniam trādidit.	The young man handed over money to the slave.
dominus mercātōrī statuam ēmit.	The master bought a statue for the merchant.
Clēmēns puellae vīnum offerēbat.	Clemens was offering wine to the girl.
Quīntus amīcīs discum ostendit.	Quintus showed the discus to his friends.
servī leōnibus cibum dedērunt.	The slaves gave food to the lions.

The words in heavy print are in the *dative* case.

- 2 You have now met three cases. Notice the different ways in which they are used:

nominative **servus** dormiēbat. The slave was sleeping.

accusative dominus **servum** excitāvit. The master woke the slave.

dative dominus **servō** signum dedit. The master gave a sign to the slave.

- 3 Compare the nominative singular with the dative singular and dative plural in each declension:

	<i>nominative</i>	<i>dative</i>	<i>dative</i>
	<i>singular</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>first declension</i>	puella	puellae	puellis
<i>second declension</i>	servus	servō	servīs
<i>third declension</i>	mercātor	mercātōrī	mercātōribus

- 4 Further examples:

1 ancilla dominō cibum ostendit.

2 servus Metellae togam trādīdit.

3 mercātor gladiātōribus tunicās offerēbat.

4 agricola uxōrī ānulum ēmit.

- 5 Notice the different cases of the words for 'I' and 'you':

<i>nominative</i>	<i>accusative</i>	<i>dative</i>
ego	mē	mihi
tū	tē	tibi

ego senem salūtō.

I greet the old man.

senex **mē** salūtat.

The old man greets me.

senex **mihi** statuam ostendit.

The old man shows a statue to me.

tū pictūram pingis.

You are painting a picture.

āthlēta **tē** laudat.

The athlete praises you.

āthlēta **tibi** pecūniam dat.

The athlete gives money to you.

in tabernā

Metella et Melissa ē villā māne discessērunt. Metella filiō togam quaerēbat. Metella et ancilla, postquam forum intrāvērunt, tabernam cōspexērunt, ubi togae optimae erant. multae fēminae erant in tabernā. servī fēminīs stolās ostendēbant. duo gladiātōrēs quoque in tabernā erant. servī gladiātōribus tunicās ostendēbant. 5
mercātor in mediā tabernā stābat. mercātor erat Marcellus. Marcellus, postquam Metellam vīdit, rogāvit,
‘quid quaeris, domina?’
‘togam quaerō’, inquit Metella. ‘ego filiō dōnum quaerō, quod diem nātālem celebrat.’ 10
‘ego multās togās habeō’, respondit mercātor.
mercātor servīs signum dedit. servī mercātōrī togās celeriter trādidērunt. Marcellus fēminīs togās ostendit. Metella et ancilla togās inspexērunt.
‘hercle!’ clāmāvit Melissa. ‘hae togae sunt sordidae.’ 15
Marcellus servōs vituperābat.
‘sunt intus togae splendidae’, inquit Marcellus.
Marcellus fēminās intus dūxit. mercātor fēminīs aliās togās ostendit. Metella Quīntō mox togam splendidam ēlēgit.
‘haec toga, quantū est?’ rogāvit Metella. 20
‘quīnquāgintā dēnāriōs cupiō’, respondit Marcellus.
‘quīnquāgintā dēnāriōs cupis! furcifer!’ clāmāvit Melissa. ‘ego tibi decem dēnāriōs offerō.’

Words and phrases

māne	in the morning	ēlēgit	chose
domina	madam	haec	this
dōnum	present, gift	quantū est?	how much is it?
haec togae	these togas	quīnquāgintā dēnāriōs	fifty denarii
sordidae	dirty	cupiō	I want
intus	inside	decem	ten
aliās	other		

‘quadrāgintā dēnāriōs cupiō’, respondit mercātor.

‘tibi quīndecim dēnāriōs offerō’, inquit ancilla.

‘quid ? haec est toga pulcherrima ! quadrāgintā dēnāriōs cupiō’, respondit Marcellus.

‘tū nimium postulās’, inquit Metella. ‘ego tibi trīgintā dēnāriōs dō.’

‘cōsentiō’, respondit Marcellus.

Melissa Marcellō pecūniam dedit. Marcellus Metellae togam trādīdit.

‘ego tibi grātiās maximās agō, domina’, inquit Marcellus.

Words and phrases

quadrāgintā	forty	trīgintā	thirty
quīndecim	fifteen	cōsentiō	I agree
nimium	too much	ego grātiās agō	I thank

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with a word that makes good sense, and then translate it.

for example: mercātōrēs fēminīs tunicās (audīvērunt, ostendērunt, timuērunt)

mercātōrēs fēminīs tunicās ostendērunt.

The merchants showed the tunics to the women.

- 1 ancilla dominō vīnum (timuit, dedit, salūtāvit)
- 2 iuvenis puellae stolam (ēmit, vēnit, prōcessit)
- 3 fēminae servīs tunicās (intrāvērunt, quaesīvērunt, contendērunt)
- 4 cīvēs āctōrī pecūniam (laudāvērunt, vocāvērunt, trādīdērunt)
- 5 centuriō mercātōribus decem dēnāriōs (trādīdit, ēmit, vīdit)

- 2 Complete each sentence with the right word, and then translate it.

for example: gladiātōrēs amīcīs togās (ostendit, ostendērunt)

gladiātōrēs amīcīs togās ostendērunt.

The gladiators showed the togas to their friends.

1 puella gladiātōribus tunicās (dedit, dedērunt)

2 cīvēs Milōnī statuam (posuit, posuērunt)

3 mercātor amīcō vīnum (trādīdit, trādīdērunt)

4 coquus ancillae ānulum (ēmit, ēmērunt)

5 vērālīciī fēminīs servōs (ostendit, ostendērunt)

6 servus Quīntō discum (quaesīvit, quaesīvērunt)

7 nautae uxōribus stolās pulchrās (ēlēgit, ēlēgērunt)

8 Clēmēns et Grumiō Metellae cēnam optimam
(parāvit, parāvērunt)

- 3 This exercise is based on the story 'in tabernā', on page 9. Read the story again. Complete each of the sentences below with the right word or phrase, and then translate it.

1 Metella ad forum ambulāvit. (cum Quīntō, cum Grumiōne, cum Melissā)

2 postquam forum intrāvērunt, cōspexērunt. (portum, tabernam, villam)

3 Metella gladiātōrēs et in tabernā vīdit. (āctōrēs, fēminās, centuriōnēs)

4 servī fēminīs ostendēbant. (tunicās, stolās, togās)

5 servī gladiātōribus ostendēbant. (togās, stolās, tunicās)

6 mercātor servīs dedit. (signum, togam, gladium)

7 servī mercātōrī trādīdērunt. (togam, togās, stolās)

8 mercātor vituperāvit, quod togae erant sordidae.
(gladiātōrēs, fēminās, servōs)

in apodytēriō

duo servī in apodytēriō stant. servī sunt Sceledrus et Anthrāx.

Sceledrus: cūr nōn labōrās, Anthrāx? num dormīs?

Anthrāx: quid dīcis? dīlīgenter labōrō. ego cīvibus togās custōdiō.

Sceledrus: togās custōdīs? mendāx es!

Anthrāx: cūr mē vituperās? mendāx nōn sum. togās custōdiō.

Sceledrus: tē vituperō, quod fūr est in apodytēriō, sed tū nihil facis.

Anthrāx: ubi est fūr? fūrem nōn videō.

Sceledrus: ecce! homō ille est fūr. fūrem facile agnōscō.

(Sceledrus Anthrācī fūrem ostendit. fūr togam suam dēpōnit et togam splendidam induit. servī ad fūrem statim currunt.)

Anthrāx: quid facis? furcifer! haec toga nōn est tua!

fūr: mendāx es! mea est toga! abī!

Sceledrus: tē agnōscō! pauper es, sed togam splendidam geris.

(mercātor intrat. togam frūstrā quaerit.)

mercātor: ēheu! ubi est toga mea? toga ēvānuit!

(mercātor circumspectat.)

ecce! hic fūr togam meam gerit!

fūr: parce! parce! pauperrimus sum . . . uxor mea est

aegra . . . decem liberōs habeo . . .

mercātor et servī fūrem nōn audiunt, sed eum ad iūdicem trahunt.

Words and phrases

induit	is putting on
abī !	go away !
pauper	a poor man
geris	you are wearing
parce !	mercy !
aegra	sick, ill
liberōs	children

The baths

About the middle of the afternoon, Caecilius would make his way, with a group of friends, to the public baths. These were not a swimming-pool but something rather like a modern Turkish bath. Let us imagine that Caecilius decides to visit the baths situated just to the north of the forum, and let us follow him through the various rooms and activities.

At one of the entrances, he pays a small admission fee to the 'ōstiārius' (doorkeeper) and then goes to the 'palaestra' (exercise area). This is an open space surrounded by a colonnade, rather like a large peristylum. Here he spends a little time greeting other friends and taking part in some of the popular exercises, which included throwing a large ball from one to another, wrestling, and fencing with wooden swords. These games were not taken too seriously but were a pleasant preparation for the bath which followed.

From the palaestra, Caecilius and his friends walk along a passage into a large hall known as the 'apodytērion', or changing-room. Here they remove all their clothes and hand them to one of the slave attendants, who places them in niches arranged in rows along the wall. Leaving the apodyterium, they pass through an arched doorway into the 'tepidārium' (warm room) and there spend a little time sitting on benches round the wall in a warm steamy atmosphere, perspiring gently and getting their bodies ready for the higher temperatures in the next room. This is the 'caldārium', or hot room. At one end of the caldarium there was a large marble bath, oblong in shape, and stretching across the full width of the room. This bath was filled with hot water in which the bathers sat or wallowed. The Romans did not have soap, but used olive oil instead. After soaking in the bath, Caecilius summons a slave to rub him down with the oil that he has brought with him in a little pot. For this rubbing down, Caecilius lies on a marble slab while the slave works the oil into his skin, and then gently removes it and the impurities with a blunt metal scraper known as a strigil.



Plan of Forum Baths

Next comes the masseur to massage skin and muscles. Refreshed by this treatment, Caecilius then goes to the large stone tub at the other end of the caldarium for a rinse down with cold water.

Before dressing again he might well visit the 'frigidārium' (cold room) and there take a plunge in a deep circular pool of unheated water, followed by a brisk rub down with his towel.

The Roman taking his bath did not hurry, nor did he take it quietly. He liked the company of his friends and he was not shy about expressing his enjoyment. Here is a description of the sounds that could be heard, written by Seneca, who lived in Rome uncomfortably close to a set of baths.

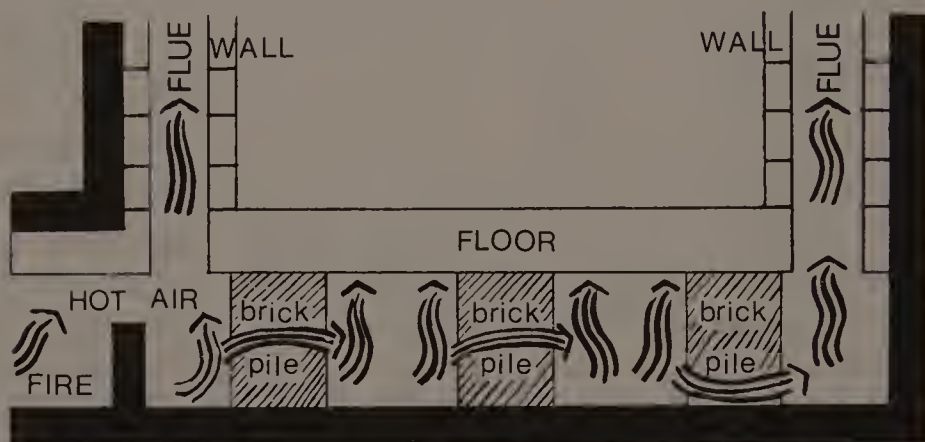
‘I am surrounded by uproar. My lodgings are over a set of baths. Just imagine the babel of sounds that strike my ears. When the athletic gentlemen below are exercising themselves, lifting lead weights, I can hear their grunts. I can hear the whistling of their breath as it escapes from their-lungs. I can hear somebody enjoying a cheap rub down and the smack of the masseur’s hands on his shoulders. If his hand comes down flat, it makes one sound; if it comes down hollowed, it makes another. Add to this the noise of a brawler or pickpocket being arrested down below, the racket made by the man who likes to sing in his bath or the sound of enthusiasts who hurl themselves into the water with a tremendous splash. Next, I can hear the screech of the hair-plucker, who advertises himself by shouting. He is never quiet except when he is plucking hair and making his victim shout instead. Finally, just imagine the cries of the cake-seller, the sausage-man, and the other food-sellers as they advertise their goods round the bath, all adding to the din.’

Clearly this was more than just a place to get clean in. It was much more like a popular social club.

The Romans were not the first people to build public baths. This was one of the many things they learned from the Greeks. But with their engineering skill the Romans greatly improved the methods of heating them. The previous method had been to heat the water in tanks over a furnace and to stand braziers in the warm room and the hot room to keep up the air temperature. The braziers were not very efficient and they failed to heat the floor.

In the first century B.C., a Roman invented the first central heating system. The furnace was placed below the floor level; the floor was supported on small brick piles leaving space through which hot air from the furnace could circulate. In this way, the floor was warmed from below. The hot bath was placed near the furnace and a steady temperature was maintained by the hot air passing immediately below. Later, flues were placed in the walls and warm

air from beneath the floor was drawn up through them. This ingenious heating system was known as a hypocaust. It was used not only in baths but also in private houses, particularly in the colder parts of the Roman empire. Many examples have been found in Britain. Charcoal was the fuel most commonly burnt in the furnaces.



Plan of hypocaust

Words and phrases checklist

agnōscit	recognises	īnspicit	looks at,
celebrat	celebrates		examines
celeriter	quickly	iterum	again
cīvis	citizen	manet	remains, stays
cupit	wants	medius	middle
dat	gives	mox	soon
diēs	day	nōtus	well known,
diēs nātālis	birthday		famous
ēmittit	throws,	offert	offers
	sends out	ostendit	shows
exercet	exercises	paulīspēr	for a short time
fert	brings, carries	post	after
homō	man	revenit	comes back,
hospes	guest		returns
ille	that	suus	his
		trādit	hands over

Stage 10



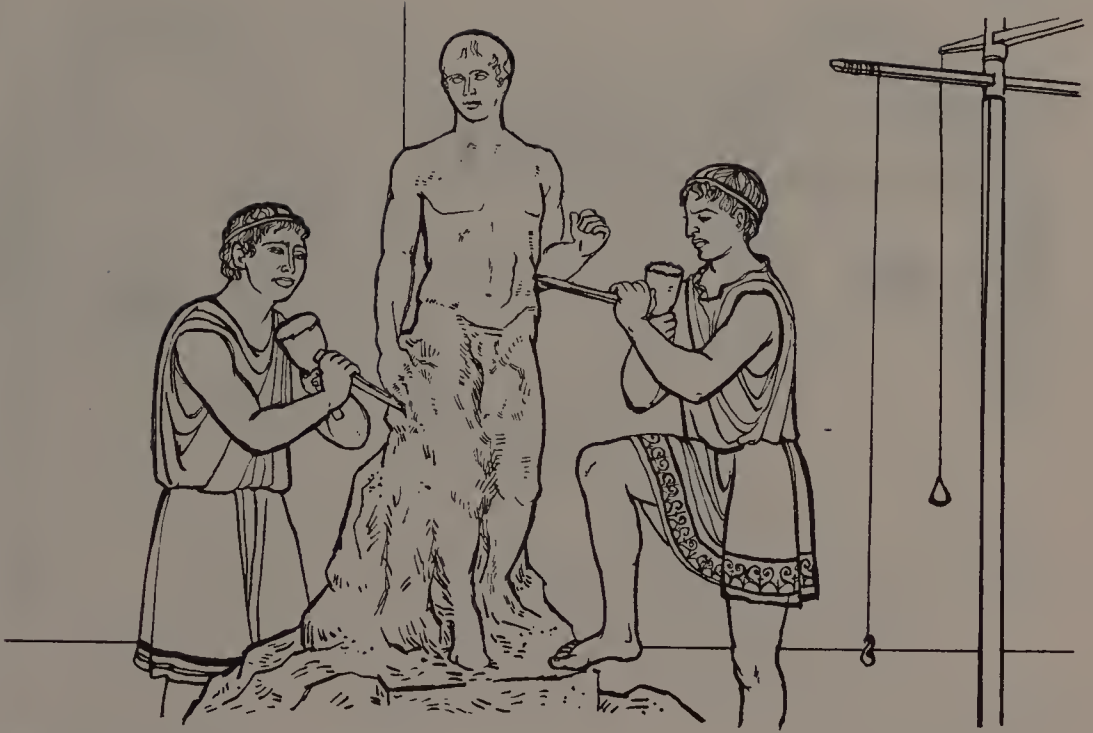
rhētor



Rōmānus dīcit,
'nōs Rōmānī sumus architectī. nōs viās et pontēs aedificāmus.'



'nōs Rōmānī sumus agricolae. nōs fundōs optimōs habēmus.'



Graecus dīcit,
 ‘nōs Graecī sumus sculptōrēs. nōs statuās pulchrās facimus.’



‘nōs Graecī sumus pictōrēs. nōs pictūrās pingimus.’



Rōmānus dīcit,
'vōs Graecī estis ignāvī. vōs āctōrēs semper spectātis.'



Graecus dīcit,
'vōs Rōmānī estis barbarī. vōs semper pugnātis.'



Rōmānus dīcit,
'nōs sumus callidī. nōs rēs ūtilēs facimus.'



Graecus dīcit,
'nōs sumus callidiōrēs quam vōs. nōs Graecī Rōmānōs docēmus.'

contrōversia

Quīntus amīcum Graecum habēbat. amīcus erat Alexander. Quīntus et Alexander ad palaestram ībant, ubi rhētor Graecus erat. hic rhētor erat Theodōrus et prope palaestram habitābat. in palaestrā erat porticus longa, ubi Theodōrus iuvenēs docēbat. postquam ad hanc porticum vērunt, Alexander et Quīntus rhētorem audīverunt. rhētor iuvenibus contrōversiam nūtiāvit, 'Graecī sunt meliōrēs quam Rōmānī.'

Quīntus vehementer exclāmāvit,

'minimē ! nōs Rōmānī sumus meliōrēs quam Graecī.'

Theodōrus, postquam hanc sententiam audīvit, respondit,

'haec est tua sententia. nōs tamen nōn sententiam quaerimus, nōs argūmentum quaerimus.' tum Quīntus rhētorī et amīcis argūmentum explicāvit.

'nōs Rōmānī sumus fortissimī. nōs barbarōs ferōcissimōs superāmus. nōs imperium maximum habēmus. nōs pācem servāmus. vōs Graecī semper contentiōnēs habētis. vōs semper estis turbulenti.'

'nōs sumus architectī optimī. nōs viās et pontēs ubīque aedificāmus. urbs Rōma est maior quam omnēs urbēs.

'postrēmō nōs Rōmānī dīligenter labōrāmus. deī igitur nōbīs imperium maximum dant. vōs Graecī estis ignāvī. vōs numquam labōrātis. deī vōbīs nihil dant.'

postquam Quīntus hanc sententiam explicāvit, iuvenēs Pompēiānī vehementer plausērunt et eum laudāverunt. deinde Alexander surrēxit. iuvenēs Pompēiānī tacuerunt et Alexandrum intentē spectāverunt.

'vōs Rōmānī estis miserandī. vōs imperium maximum habētis, sed vōs estis imitātōrēs; nōs Graecī sumus auctōrēs. vōs Graecās statuās spectātis, vōs Graecōs librōs legitis, Graecōs rhētorēs audītis. vōs Rōmānī estis rīdiculī, quod estis Graeciōrēs quam nōs Graecī !'

iuvenēs, postquam Alexander sententiam suam explicāvit, rīsērunt. tum Theodōrus nūtiāvit,

'Alexander victor est. argūmentum optimum explicāvit.'

Words and phrases

contrōversia	debate	maior quam	greater than, bigger than
rhētor	teacher		
docēbat	used to teach	postrēmō	lastly
meliorēs quam	better than	deī	gods
minimē!	no !	dant	give
sententiam	opinion	ignāvī	lazy
argūmentum	proof	deinde	then
barbarōs	barbarians	surrēxit	got up
imperium	empire	miserandī	- pathetic, pitiful
pācem	peace	imitātōrēs	imitators
architectī	builders, architects	auctōrēs	creators
pontēs	bridges	librōs	books
ubique	everywhere	legitis	read
aedificāmus	build	rīsērunt	laughed

statuae

postquam Theodōrus Alexandrum laudāvit, iuvenēs Pompēiānī ē porticū discessērunt. Alexander et Quīntus ad vīllam ambulābant, ubi Alexander et duo frātrēs habitābant.

Alexander frātribus dōnum quaerēbat, quod diem nātālem celebrābant.

5

in viā īnstitor parvās statuās vēndēbat et clāmābat:

‘statuae ! optimae statuae !’

Alexander frātribus statuās ēmit. statuae erant senex, iuvenis, puella pulchra. Alexander, postquam statuās ēmit, ad vīllam cum Quīntō contendit.

10

duo frātrēs in hortō sedēbant. Diodōrus pictūram pingēbat, Thrasy-machus librum Graecum legēbat. postquam Alexander et Quīntus vīllam intrāvērunt, puerī ad eōs cucurrērunt. Diodōrus statuās cōspexit.

frātrēs brothers
īnstitor pedlar

ad eōs to them



‘Alexander, quid portās?’ inquit.

‘vōs estis fēlicēs’, inquit Alexander. ‘ego vōbīs dōnum habecō quod vōs diem nātālem celebrātis. ecce!’ Alexander frātribus statuās ostendit.

‘quam pulchra est puella’, inquit Diodōrus. ‘dā mihi puellam!’

‘minimē! frāter, dā mihi puellam!’ clāmāvit Thrasymachus. puerī dissentiēbant et lacrimābant.

‘hercle! vōs estis stultissimī puerī!’ clāmāvit Alexander irātus. ‘semper dissentītis, semper lacrimātis. abīte! abīte! ego statuās retineō!’

puerī, postquam Alexander hoc dīxit, abiērunt. Diodōrus pictūram in terram dēiēcit, quod irātus erat. Thrasymachus librum in piscinā dēiēcit, quod irātissimus erat.

tum Quīntus dīxit,

‘Alexander, dā mihi statuās! Thrasymache! Diodōre! venīte hūc! Thrasymache, ecce! ego tibi senem dō, quod senex erat philosophus. Diodōre, tibi iuvenem dō, quod iuvenis erat pictor. ego mihi puellam dō, quod ego sum sōlus! vōsne estis contentī?’

‘sumus contentī’, respondērunt puerī.

‘ecce, Alexander’, inquit Quīntus, ‘vōs Graeculī estis optimī artificēs sed turbulentī. nōs Rōmānī vōbīs pācem damus.’

‘et vōs praemium accipitis’, susurrāvit Thrasymachus.

Words and phrases

fēlicēs	lucky	venīte hūc !	come here !
quam !	how !	philosophus	philosopher
dā !	give !	sōlus	lonely
dissentiēbant	were arguing	vōsne estis	are you satisfied ?
stultissimī	very stupid	contentī ?	
retincō	am keeping	Gracculī	poor Greeks
abiērunt	went away	artificēs	artists
in terram	onto the ground	praemium	profit
dēiēcit	threw	susurrāvit	whispered,
in piscinam	into the fish-pond		muttered

About the language

- 1 In this Stage, you have met sentences with ‘we’ and ‘you’:

nōs labōrāmus. vōs labōrātis.

We work. You work.

nōs currimus. vōs curritis.

We run. You run.

Notice that ‘vōs labōrātis’ and ‘vōs curritis’ are *plural* forms. They are used when ‘you’ refers to more than one person.

- 2 You have now met the whole of the present tense:

(ego)	portō	I carry
(tū)	portās	you (singular) carry
	portat	he carries
(nōs)	portāmus	we carry
(vōs)	portātis	you (plural) carry
	portant	they carry

- 3 Notice that ‘nōs’ and ‘vōs’ are not strictly necessary, since the endings ‘-mus’ and ‘-tis’ make it clear that ‘we’ and ‘you’ are being spoken about. The Romans normally left out ‘nōs’ and ‘vōs’, just as they left out ‘ego’ and ‘tū’.

- 4 Further examples:

1 nōs pugnāmus. vōs dormītis.

2 vōs clāmātis. nōs audīmus.

3 ambulāmus. dīcimus. vidēmus.

4 vidētis. nūntiātis. intrāmus.

5 The Latin for 'we are' and 'you (plural) are' is as follows:

nōs sumus iuvenēs. vōs estis pictōrēs.
We are young men. You are artists.

nōs sumus fortēs. vōs estis ignāvī.
We are brave. You are cowardly.

So the complete present tense of 'sum' is:

(ego)	sum	I am
(tū)	es	you (singular) are
	est	he is
(nōs)	sumus	we are
(vōs)	estis	you (plural) are
	sunt	they are

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

ānulus Aegyptius

Syphāx in tabernā sedēbat. caupō Syphācī vīnum dedit. Syphāx caupōnī ānulum trādīdit.

'pecūniam nōn habeo', inquit, 'quod Neptūnus nāvem meam dēlēvit.'

caupō, postquam ānulum accēpit, eum īnspectit.

'ānulus antīquus est', inquit.

'ita vērō, antīquus est', Syphāx caupōnī respondit. 'servus Aegyptius mihi ānulum dedit. servus in p̄yamīde ānulum invēnit.'

caupō, postquam tabernam clausit, ad villam suam festīnāvit. 10
caupō uxōrī ānulum ostendit. caupō uxōrī ānulum dedit, quod ānulus eam dēlectāvit.

uxor postrīdiē ad urbem contendēbat. subitō servus ingēns in viā appāruit. pecūniam postulāvit. fēmina, quod erat perterrita, servō pecūniam dedit. servus ānulum cōspexit. ānulum postulāvit. 15
fēmina servō eum trādīdit.

fēmina ad tabernam rediit et maritum quaesivit. mox eum invēnit. caupō incendium spectābat. ēheu ! taberna ardēbat ! fēmina marito rem tōtam nārrāvit.

‘ānulus infēlix est’, inquit caupō. ‘ānulus tabernam meam dēlēvit.’ 20

servus ingēns, postquam pecūniam et ānulum cēpit, ad urbem contendit. subitō trēs servōs cōspexit. servī inimīcī erant. inimīcī, postquam pecūniam cōspexērunt, servum verberābant. servus fūgit, sed ānulum āmīsīt. 25

Grumiō cum Poppaeā ambulābat. ānulum in viā invēnit.

‘quid vidēs ?’ rogāvit Poppaea.

‘ānulum videō’, inquit. ‘ānulus Aegyptius est.’

‘euge !’ inquit Poppaea. ‘ānulus fēlix est.’

Words and phrases

Aegyptius	Egyptian	cam	her
caupō	innkeeper	postrīdiē	on the next day
Neptūnus	Neptune	maritum	husband
	(god of the sea)	incendium	blaze, fire
dēlēvit	has destroyed	ardēbat	was on fire
antīquus	old, ancient	infēlix	unlucky
in p̄ramide	in a pyramid	āmīsīt	lost
clausit	shut		

Questions

- 1 How did Syphax pay for his drink ?
- 2 Why did he pay for it in this way ?
- 3 How did the innkeeper comment on what Syphax had given him ?
- 4 Where, according to Syphax, had it come from ?
- 5 What did the innkeeper do with the gift ?
- 6 What happened to the innkeeper’s wife ?
- 7 What happened to the innkeeper ?
- 8 What happened to the big slave in the city ?
- 9 What did Grumio see in the road and what did Poppaea think of it ?
- 10 Who have the ring at the end of the story ? What do you expect to happen as a result ?

Practising the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with the most suitable phrase from the list below, and then translate it.

fābulam agimus, contrōversiam habēmus, cibum offerimus,
stolās compōnimus, pānem parāmus

1 nōs sumus rhētorēs Graecī; nōs in palaestrā

2 nōs sumus āctōrēs nōtissimī; nōs in theātrō

3 nōs sumus ancillae pulchrae; nōs fēminīs

4 nōs sumus coquī; nōs dominīs

5 nōs sumus pistōrēs; nōs cīvibus

- 2 Complete each sentence with the most suitable word from the list below and then translate it.

servī, āthlētae, pictōrēs, vēnālīciī, gladiātōrēs

1 vōs estis. callidī; vōs pictūrās magnificās pingitis.

2 vōs estis fortēs; vōs in arēnā pugnātis.

3 nōs sumus ; nōs in thermīs togās custōdīmus.

4 vōs servōs in forō vēnditis, quod vōs estis

5 nōs ad palaestram contendimus, quod nōs sumus

About the language

- 1 Study the following pairs of sentences:

nōs Rōmānī sumus callidī.

We Romans are clever.

nōs Rōmānī sumus **callidiōrēs**
quam vōs Graecī.

We Romans are cleverer
than you Greeks.

nōs Rōmānī sumus fortēs.

We Romans are brave.

nōs Rōmānī sumus **fortiōrēs**
quam vōs Graecī.

We Romans are braver than
you Greeks.

The words in heavy print are known as *comparatives*. They are used to compare two things or groups with each other. In the examples above, the Romans are comparing themselves with the Greeks.

2 Further examples:

1 Pompēiānī sunt stultī. Nūcerīnī sunt stultiōrēs quam Pompēiānī.

2 Diodōrus erat īrātus, sed Thrasy-machus erat īrātior quam Diodōrus.

3 mea vīlla est pulchra, sed tua vīlla est pulchrior quam mea.

3 The following word forms its comparative in an unusual way:

Nūceria est magna. Nuceria is large.

Rōma est **maior** quam Nūceria. Rome is larger than Nuceria

Schools

Quintus would have first gone to school when he was about seven years old. Like other Roman schools, the one that Quintus attended would have been small and consisted of about thirty pupils and a teacher known as the 'ludī magister'.

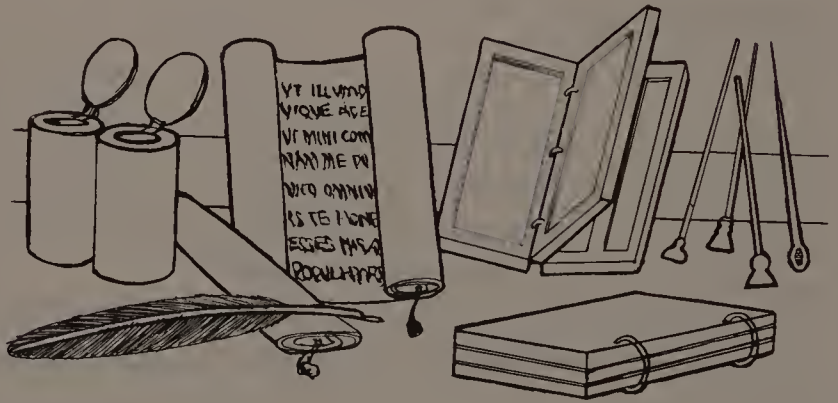
Parents were not obliged by law to send their children to school, and those who wanted education for their children had to pay for it. The charges were not high and the advantages of being able to read and write were so widely appreciated that many people were prepared to pay for their sons to go to school at least for a few years. Daughters were usually educated at home, but rich people sometimes sent them to the schoolmaster.

On the journey between home and school, pupils were normally escorted by a slave known as a 'paedagōgus'. Another slave carried their books and writing materials.

The materials that Quintus used for writing were rather different from ours. Frequently he wrote on 'tabulae' (wooden tablets) coated with a thin film of wax; and he inscribed the letters on the wax surface with a thin stick of metal, bone or ivory. This stick was called a 'stilus'. The end opposite the writing point was flat so that it

could be used to rub out mistakes and make the wax smooth again. Several tablets were strung together to make a little writing-book. At other times he wrote with ink on papyrus, a material that looked rather like modern paper but was rougher in texture. It was manufactured from the fibres of the papyrus reed that grew along the banks of the River Nile in Egypt. For writing on papyrus he used either a reed or a goose-quill sharpened and split at one end like the modern pen-nib. Ink was made from soot and resin or other gummy substances, forming a paste that was thinned by adding water. The best inks were so hard and durable that they are perfectly legible even today on the pieces of papyrus that have survived.

In the drawing below you see tabulae joined together, stili, inkwells and a goose-quill, and rolls of papyrus.



Writing materials

Pictures of scenes in school show that there were generally no desks and no blackboard. Pupils sat on benches or stools, resting tablets on their knees. The master sat on a high chair overlooking his class. Discipline was usually strict and sometimes harsh.

The school-day began early and lasted for six hours with a short break at midday. Holidays were given on public festivals and on every ninth day which was a market-day; during the hot summer months fewer pupils attended lessons, and some schoolmasters may have closed their schools altogether from July to October.

When he was eleven, Quintus would have moved to a secondary school run by a 'grammaticus'. This teacher introduced his pupils to the work of famous Greek and Roman writers, beginning with the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer. Then the pupils moved on to the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, Greek

playwrights who had written their plays in Athens in the fifth century B.C. The Roman poet most frequently read at school was Virgil. Besides listening to works of literature and reading them aloud, the pupils learnt long passages by heart; many educated people could remember these passages in later life and quote or recite them. The pupils were also taught a little history and geography, mainly in order to understand references to famous people and places mentioned in the literature.

When he left the grammaticus at the age of fifteen or sixteen, Quintus would have a good knowledge of Greek as well as Latin. This knowledge of Greek not only introduced the pupils to a culture which the Romans greatly admired and which had inspired much of their own civilisation, but it was also very useful because Greek was widely spoken in the countries of the eastern Mediterranean where Roman merchants and government officials frequently travelled on business.

Many children finished their schooling at eleven years of age, having learnt to read, write and do simple arithmetic. Most of those who went on to the school of the grammaticus finished at about fifteen; but a few then proceeded to a third stage. They went to a 'rhētor', like Theodorus in our story. This teacher, who was often a highly educated Greek, gave more advanced lessons in literature and trained his students in the art of public speaking. This was a very important skill for young men who expected to take part in public life. They needed it to present cases in the law courts, to express their opinions in council meetings, to address the people at election time and in many other situations. The rhetor taught the rules for making different kinds of speeches and made his students practise arguing for and against a point of view. Students also learned how to vary their tone of voice and emphasise their words with gestures.

We have not so far mentioned the teaching of science and technical subjects in Roman schools. It is true that the Greeks had made important discoveries in mathematics, philosophy and some aspects of physics; it is also true that the Romans were experienced in such things as the methods of surveying and the use of concrete in building. But these things played little part in school work. The

purpose of ordinary Roman schools was to teach those things which were thought to be most necessary for civilised living: the ability to read and write, a knowledge of simple arithmetic, the appreciation of fine literature and the ability to speak and argue convincingly. Philosophy and science were taught in only a few special schools; and technical skills were learned by becoming an apprentice in a trade or business.

Words and phrases checklist

abit	goes away	nōs	we
accipit	accepts	nūntiat	announces
callidus	clever, cunning	pāx	peace
capit	takes	portus	harbour
contentus	satisfied	quam	than
exclāmat	exclaims	semper	always
frāter	brother	sententia	opinion
hercle !	by Hercules !	servat	saves, looks after
imperium	empire	sōlus	alone
inimīcus	enemy	tacet	is silent, is quiet
invenit	finds	uxor	wife
it	goes	vehementer	violently, loudly
liber	book	vōs	you (plural)

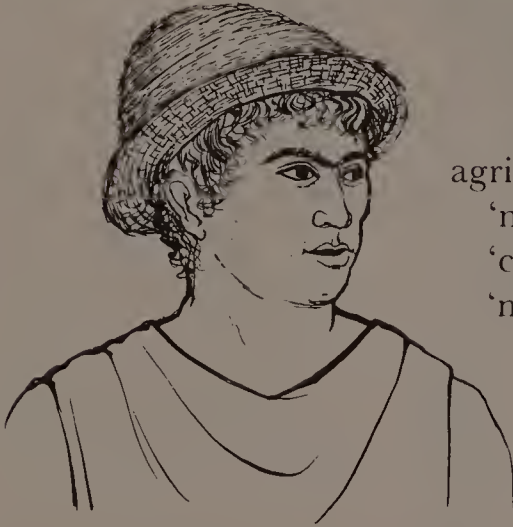
Stage 11



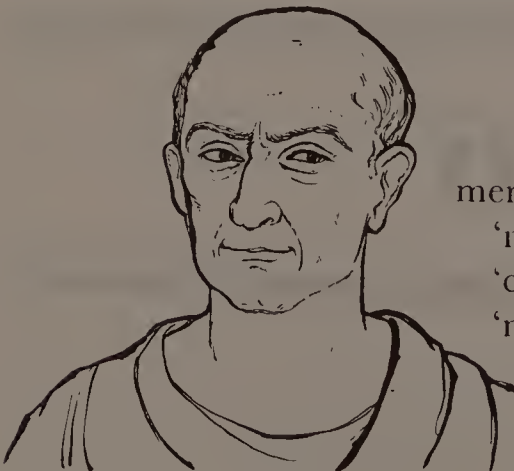
candidātī



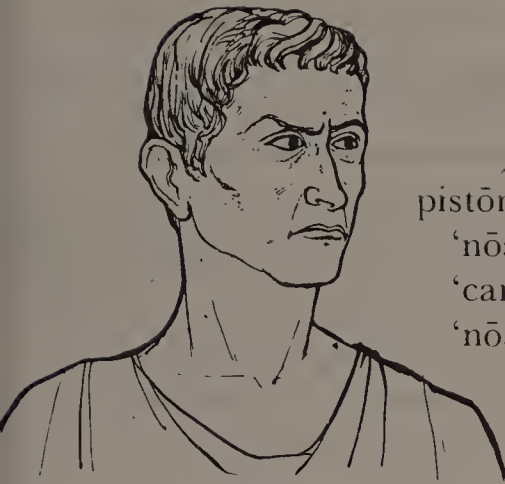
cīvēs in forō candidātōs spectant.



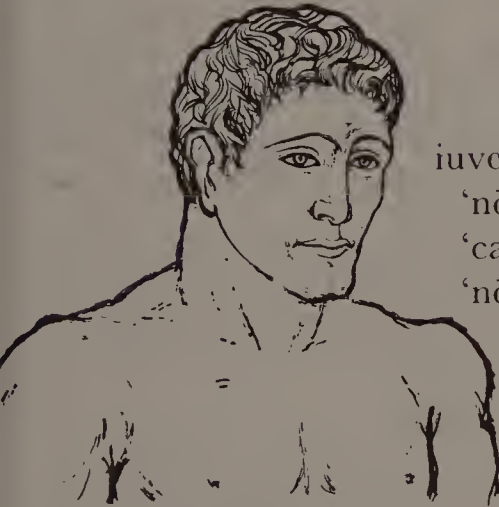
agricolae clāmant,
'nōs candidātum optimum habēmus.'
'candidātus noster est Lūcius.'
'nōs Lūciō favēmus.'



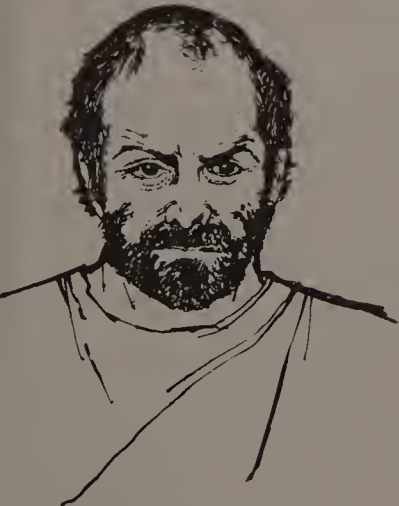
mercātōrēs agricolīs respondent,
'nōs candidātum optimum habēmus.'
'candidātus noster est mercātor.'
'nōs mercātōrī favēmus.'



pistōrēs in forō clāmant,
‘nōs pistōrēs candidātum optimum habēmus.’
‘candidātus noster est pistor.’
‘nōs pistōrī crēdimus.’



iuvenēs pistōribus respondent,
‘nōs iuvenēs candidātum optimum habēmus.’
‘candidātus noster est āthlēta.’
‘nōs āthlētae crēdimus.’



fūrēs clāmant,
‘nōs quoque candidātum habēmus.’
‘candidātus noster est fūr.’
‘nōs candidātō nostrō nōn crēdimus
sed favēmus.’

Marcus et Quārtus

Marcus Tullius et Quārtus Tullius erant frātrēs. Marcus et Quārtus in villā contentiōnem habēbant. Marcus Quārtō dīxit,

‘Āfer candidātus optimus est. Āfer multās villās et multās tabernās habet. Pompēiānī Āfrō favent, quod vir dīves est.’

‘minimē ! Holcōnius candidātus optimus est’, Quārtus frātrī 5 respondit. ‘Holcōnius est vir nōbilis. Pompēiānī Holcōniō crēdunt, quod pater senātor erat.’

Quārtus, quod erat irātissimus, ē villā discessit. Quārtus sibi dīxit,

‘frāter meus est stultissimus. gēns nostra Holcōniō semper favet.’ 10

Quārtus per viam ambulābat et rem cōgitābat. subitō parvam tabernam cōspexit, ubi scrīptor habitābat. scrīptor Sulla erat. Quārtus, postquam tabernam vīdit, cōsilium cēpit. tabernam intrāvit et Sullam ad villam suam invītāvit.

postquam ad villam vērunt, Quārtus Sullae mūrū ostendit. 15

‘scrībe hunc titulum!’ inquit. ‘scrībe “Quārtus et frāter Holcōniō favent. Quārtus et frāter Holcōniō crēdunt ”.’

Quārtus scrīptōrī decem dēnāriōs dedit.

‘placetne tibi ?’ rogāvit Quārtus.

‘mihi placet’, Sulla Quārtō respondit. Sulla, postquam dēnāriōs 20 accēpit, titulum in mūrō scrīpsit.

Words and phrases

candidātus	candidate	scrīptor	sign-writer
favent	favour, give support to	cōsilium cēpit	had an idea
dīves	rich	mūrū	wall
vir nōbilis	a man of noble birth	scrībe !	write !
crēdunt	trust, have faith in	titulum	notice, slogan
sibi dīxit	said to himself	placetne tibi ?	does it suit you ?
gēns nostra	our family	scrīpsit	wrote
rem cōgitābat	was considering the problem		

Sulla

Marcus ē villā vēnit. Sullam vīdit. titulum cōspexit. postquam titulum lēgit, irātus erat. Marcus scrīptōrem valdē vituperābat,

‘frāter tuus mē ad villam invītāvit’, inquit Sulla. ‘frāter tuus mihi decem dēnāriōs dedit.’

‘frāter meus est stultior quam asinus’, Marcus Sullae respondit. 5
‘in villā nostrā ego sum dominus, quod sum senior. Sulla, ērāde illam īnscrīptiōnem ! scrībe titulū novum !’

Marcus Sullae quīndecim dēnāriōs dedit.

‘placetne tibi ?’ rogāvit.

‘mihi placet’, Sulla Marcō respondit. Sulla, postquam 10
īnscrīptiōnem ērāsīt, hunc titulum scrīpsīt, ‘Marcus et frāter Āfrō favent. Marcus et frāter Āfrō crēdunt.’

Marcus erat laetissimus et frātre mē villā vocāvit. Marcus frātrī titulum novum ostendit. Quārtus, postquam titulum lēgit, irātus erat. Quārtus Marcum pulsāvit. tum frātrēs in viā pugnābant ! 15

‘Marce ! Quārte ! dēsistite ! intrō īte !’ clāmāvit Sulla. ‘cōnsilium optimum habeo.’

postquam frātrēs villam intrāvērunt, Sulla celeriter rem cōnfēcīt. duōs titulōs in mūrō scrīpsīt. tum frātrēs ē villā vocāvit.

scrīptor frātribus mūrū ostendit. ecce ! Marcus hunc titulum 20
vīdit: ‘Marcus Āfrō favet. Āfer est candidātus optimus.’

‘euge ! hic titulus mē valdē dēlectat’, inquit Marcus.

Quārtus alterum titulum in mūrō cōspexit:

‘Quārtus Holcōniō favet. Holcōnius est candidātus optimus.’

Quārtus quoque laetissimus erat. 25

frātrēs Sullae trīgintā dēnāriōs dedērunt. Sulla rīdēbat. postquam Marcus et Quārtus discessērunt, tertium titulum addidit:

‘Marcus et Quārtus sunt liberālissimī.’

asinus	ass, donkey	intrō īte !	go inside !
senior	the elder	rem cōnfēcīt	finished the job
ērāde !	rub out ! erase !	tertium	third
īnscrīptiōnem	writing	addidit	added
ērāsīt	rubbed out, erased	liberālissimī	very generous
dēsistite !	stop !		

Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus

in villā

Grumiō ē culīnā contendit. Clēmēns Grumiōnem videt.

Clēmēns: babae! togam splendidam geris!

Grumiō: placetne tibi?

Clēmēns: mihi placet. quō festīnās, Grumiō?

Grumiō: ad amphitheātrum contendō. Āfer fautōrēs exspectat. 5

Clēmēns: num tū Āfrō favēs? Caecilius Holcōniō favet.

Grumiō: Āfer fautōribus quīnque dēnāriōs prōmīsīt. Holcōnius fautōribus duōs dēnāriōs tantum prōmīsīt. ego Āfrō faveō, quod vir liberālis est.

Clēmēns: sed tū servus es. cīvis Pompēiānus nōn es. Āfer cīvibus 10 Pompēiānīs pecūniam prōmīsīt.

Grumiō: Clēmēns, hodiē nōn sum Grumiō. hodiē sum Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus!

Clēmēns: Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus! mendācissimus coquus es! 15

Grumiō: minimē! hodiē sum pistor Pompēiānus. hodiē nōs pistōrēs ad amphitheātrum convenīmus. nōs Āfrum ad forum dūcimus, ubi cīvēs ōrātiōnēs exspectant. ego ad amphitheātrum contendō. tū mēcum venīs?

Clēmēns: tēcum veniō. Āfrō nōn faveō. dēnāriōs nōn cupiō, sed dē 20 tē sollicitus sum. rem periculōsam suscipis.
(*exeunt.*)

Words and phrases

babae !	hey !	convenīmus	gather, meet
quō ?	where ?	ōrātiōnēs	speeches
fautōrēs	supporters	mēcum	with me
quīnque	five	dē tē	about you
prōmīsīt	promised	periculōsam	dangerous
tantum	only	suscipis	you are taking on
mendācissimus	very deceitful	exeunt	they go out

prope amphitheātrum

multī pistōrēs ad amphitheātrum conveniunt. Grumiō et Clēmēns ad hanc turbam festinant.

dīvīsor: festināte! festināte! nōs Āfrum expectāmus.

Grumiō: salvē, dīvīsor! ego sum Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus et hic (*Grumiō Clēmēntem pulsat*) servus meus est. ego et Āfer amīcissimī sumus. 5

dīvīsor: ecce quīnque dēnāriī!
(*dīvīsor Grumiōnī dēnāriōs dat. dīvīsor Grumiōnī fūstem quoque trādit.*)

Grumiō: Āfer mihi dēnāriōs, nōn fūstem prōmīsit. 10

Clēmēns: Āfer vir liberālis est.

Grumiō: tacē, pessime serve!

dīvīsor: fūstēs ūtilissimī sunt. Holcōnius et amīcī sunt in forō.

pistor: ecce Āfer! Āfer adest!
(*Āfer et fautōrēs per viās ad forum contendunt.*) 15

Words and phrases

dīvīsor	distributor (hired to distribute bribes at elections)
festināte !	hurry !
amīcissimī	very friendly, very good friends
tacē !	shut up ! be quiet !
ūtilissimī	very useful

in forō

pistōrēs cum Clēmēnte et cum Grumiōne Āfrum ad forum dūcunt.

pistor prīmus: Pompēiānī Āfrō favent.

pistor secundus: Āfer est melior quam Holcōnius.

pistor tertius: nōs Āfrō crēdimus.

Clēmēns: Grumiō! in forō sunt Holcōnius et amīcī. 5
Holcōnium et amīcōs videō.

- Grumiō: euge! fēminās videō, ancillās videō, puellās . . .
ēheu! Caeciliū videō! Caecilius cum Holcō-
niō stat! ad villam reveniō!
- Clēmēns: Grumiō, manē!
(*Grumiō fugit.*)
- mercātor p̄mus: Holcōnius est vir nōbilis.
mercātor secundus: Holcōnius melior est quam Āfer.
mercātor tertius: nōs mercātōrēs Holcōniō favēmus.
(*pistōrēs et mercātōrēs conveniunt. irātī sunt.*)
- pistor p̄mus: Holcōnius est asinus. vōs quoque estis asinī,
quod Holcōniō crēditis.
- mercātor p̄mus: Āfer est caudex. vōs quoque estis caudicēs,
quod Āfrō crēditis.
- pistor secundus: amīcī! mercātōrēs nōs 'caudicēs' vocant. nōs
nōn sumus caudicēs. fortissimī sumus. fūstēs
habēmus.
- mercātor secundus: amīcī! pistōrēs nōs 'asinōs' vocant. nōs nōn
sumus asinī. nōs fortiōrēs sumus quam pis-
tōrēs. magnōs fūstēs habēmus.
(*mercātōrēs et pistōrēs in forō pugnant.*)

caudex blockhead, idiot

in culīnā

Clēmēns in culīnā sedet. Grumiō intrat.

- Clēmēns: salvē, Pompōniāne! hercle! toga tua scissa est!
- Grumiō: ēheu! Holcōnius et amīcī in forō mē cēpērunt. postquam
fūstem meum cōspexērunt, clāmābant, 'ecce pistor
fortis!' tum mercātōrēs mē verberāvērunt. dēnāriōs
meōs rapuērunt. nunc nullōs dēnāriōs habeō.
- Clēmēns: ego decem dēnāriōs habeō!
- Grumiō: decem dēnāriōs?
- Clēmēns: Caecilius mihi decem dēnāriōs dedit, quod servus fidēlis
sum. postquam pistōrēs et mercātōrēs pugnam commīs-
ērunt, Caecilius mē cōspexit. duo pistōrēs Caeciliū
verberābant. dominus noster auxilium postulābat.

Caecilius mēcum ē forō effūgit. dominus noster mihi
decem dēnāriōs dedit, quod liberālis est.

Grumiō: Caecilius est . . . 15

Clēmēns: valē, Pompōniāne!

Grumiō: quō festīnās, Clēmēns?

Clēmēns: ad portum festīnō. ibi Poppaea mē exspectat. placetne
tibi?

Grumiō: mihi nōn placet! 20

Words and phrases

scissa	torn	auxilium	help
rapuērunt	seized, grabbed	effūgit	escaped

About the language

1 In Stage 9, you met the dative case:

Quīntus **servō** pecūniam dedit. Quintus gave money **to**
the slave.

2 In Stage 11, you have met some further examples:

mercātōrēs agricolīs respondent.	The merchants reply to the farmers.
Quārtus Holcōniō favet.	Quartus gives support to Holconius.
nōs pistōrī crēdimus.	We have faith in the baker.

3 Some of the sentences above can be translated more simply:

Quārtus Holcōniō favet.	Quartus supports Holconius.
nōs pistōrī crēdimus.	We trust the baker.

4 Further examples:

1 nōs Āfrō favēmus.

2 vōs Holcōniō crēditis.

3 mercātōrēs candidātō nostrō nōn crēdunt.

4 pistōrēs mercātōribus respondent.

5 Notice the dative of 'nōs' and 'vōs':

nōs sumus fortēs. deī **nōbīs** imperium dant.

We are brave. The gods give an empire to us.

vōs estis ignāvī. deī **vōbīs** nihil dant.

You are cowardly. The gods give nothing to you.

6 Notice the following use of the dative:

'placetne **tibi**?' 'mihi placet.'

'Is it pleasing to you?' 'It is pleasing to me.'

There are many other ways of translating these examples, such as:

'Does it please you?' 'It pleases me.'

'Is it all right for you?' 'Yes, it is.'

Practising the language

1 Complete each sentence with the right word from the list below, and then translate it. Do not use any word more than once.

contendō	faveō
contendis	favēs
contendimus	favēmus
contenditis	favētis

1 ego ad forum ego sum fautor.

2 tū Āfrō tū es caudex.

3 ego Holcōniō, quod Holcōnius est candidātus optimus.

4 nōs Holcōniō nōn, quod Holcōnius est asinus.

5 Clēmēns, cūr tū ad portum?

6 vōs Āfrō, quod vōs estis pistōrēs.

7 nōs ad villam, quod in forō sunt Holcōnius et amīcī.

8 ēheu ! cūr ē forō? vōs dēnāriōs meōs habētis !

2 Complete each sentence with the right word, and then translate it.

- 1 Quārtus Sullae decem dēnāriōs dedit. Sulla in mūrō scrīpsit. (titulus, titulum)
- 2 fūr villam intrābat. subitō lātrāvit. (canis, canem)
- 3 multī candidātī sunt in forō. ego videō. (Holcōnius, Holcōnium)
- 4 ego ad portum currō. mē expectat. (ancilla, ancillae)
- 5 hodiē ad urbem contendō. in amphitheatrō sunt (gladiātor, gladiātōrēs)
- 6 rhētor est irātus. rhētor expectat. (puerī, puerōs)
- 7 fēminae sunt in tabernā. mercātōrēs fēminīs ostendunt. (stolae, stolās)
- 8 postquam Holcōnius et amīcī Grumiōnem cēpērunt, quīnque rapuērunt. (dēnārii, dēnāriōs)

About the language

1 So far you have met the following ways of asking questions in Latin:

1 (From Stage 4 onwards) By means of a question-word such as 'quis?' 'quid?' 'ubi?' 'cūr?'

quis est Quīntus?	Who is Quintus?
quid tū facis?	What are you doing?
ubi est ānulus?	Where is the ring?
cūr lacrimās?	Why are you crying?

2 (From Stage 4 onwards) By tone of voice, indicated in writing by means of a question-mark:

tū pecūniam dēbēs?	Do you owe the money?
tū ānulum habēs?	Do you have the ring?

3 (From Stage 10 onwards) By adding '-ne' to the first word of the sentence:

vōsne estis contentī?	Are you satisfied?
placetne tibi?	Does it please you?

4 (From Stage 7 onwards) By means of the question-word 'num?' This word is used to suggest that the answer to the question will be 'no'. Notice the different ways of translating it:

num tū timēs?

Surely you're not afraid?

You're not afraid, are you?

num vīnum bibis?

Surely you're not drinking wine?

You're not drinking wine, are you?

2 Further examples:

1 cūr tū in hortō labōrās?

2 quis est āthlēta ille?

3 tū discum habēs?

4 vōsne estis īrātī?

5 ubi sunt mercātōrēs?

6 quid quaeris, domina?

7 tūne Pompēiānus es?

8 quis vīnum portat?

9 cēnam parās?

10 num cēnam parās?

Local government and elections

Pompeii, like other Roman towns, was responsible for managing its own local government. Every year two pairs of officials were elected by the people. The senior pair, called 'duovirī', were responsible for hearing evidence and giving judgement in the law court. The other pair, called 'aedilēs', had the task of supervising the public markets, the police force, the baths, places of public entertainment, the water supply and sewers. It was their duty to see that the public services were efficiently run and the local taxes spent wisely.

In addition to these four officials, there was a town council of one

hundred leading citizens, most of whom had already served as *duoviri* or *aediles*. New members were chosen not by the people but by the council itself.

The Pompeians took local politics seriously and the annual elections, which were held at the end of March, were very lively. As soon as the names of candidates were published, election fever gripped the town. Slogans appeared on the walls, groups of ‘*fautōrēs*’ (supporters) held processions through the streets and the candidates spoke at public meetings in the forum.

Many of the thousands of wall notices found in Pompeii refer to the elections held there in March A.D. 79. Here are two of them:

‘Casellius for *aedile*.’

‘We want Titus Claudius Verus for *duovir*.’

It appears that these notices were often painted on the walls at night by torchlight, either because the streets were then more or less deserted and so there was less risk of trouble from rival supporters, or because it was easier at night to put up a ladder for an hour or two without causing congestion on the pavements.

Political supporters represented all kinds of people and interests. Sometimes they were groups of neighbours, ‘*vīcīnī*’, who lived in the same area as the candidate. They would certainly include the candidate’s personal friends and his *clientes*. Often, however, a candidate was nominated and supported by a particular trade group. One notice reads:

‘The barbers recommend Trebius for *aedile*.’ •

Another says:

‘Innkeepers, vote for Sallustius Capito!’

Mule-drivers, pack-carriers, bakers, fishermen: all expressed their support for their chosen candidate.

This method of electioneering by wall slogans naturally invited replies by rival supporters. One candidate, Vatia, was made to look ridiculous by this comment:

‘All the people who are fast asleep vote for Vatia.’

Pompeian women did not have the right to vote. Only adult male citizens were allowed to cast votes in the voting hall on election day. Nevertheless, women certainly took a lively interest in local politics and supported the various candidates vigorously. They

painted slogans and marched through the streets carrying placards.

The candidates themselves wore a specially whitened toga in order to be easily recognised. The word 'candidātus' is connected with 'candidus' which means 'dazzling white'. As they walked around greeting voters, they were accompanied by agents, who praised their qualities, made promises on their behalf, and distributed bribes in the form of money. This financial bribery was illegal but was widely practised. Legal forms of persuasion included promises of games and entertainments if the candidate won. In fact, it was expected that those who were elected would show their gratitude to the voters by putting on splendid shows in the theatre and amphitheatre at their own expense.

A successful candidate would also be expected to contribute from his own wealth to the construction or repair of public buildings. We know that the temple of Fortuna Augusta, situated just to the north of the forum, was built largely by the generosity of Marcus Tullius who owned the whole of the site on which it was built. The family of the Holconii, whose names often appear in the lists of Pompeian duoviri and aediles, were connected with the building of the large theatre, and another wealthy family, the Flacci, helped to pay for other civic buildings. The Flacci also had a reputation for putting on first class entertainments.

This tradition of public service was encouraged by the emperors and was an important part of Roman public life. It made it possible for a small town like Pompeii to enjoy benefits which could not have been paid for by local taxes alone. It also meant that men who wanted to take part in the government of their town had to be wealthy. The number of families in Pompeii who could afford to hold office regularly was about fifty.

Although public service was unpaid and was not a means of making money, it gave a man a position of importance in his town. The wide seats in the front row of the theatre, which gave a close-up view of the chorus and actors, were reserved for him; he also had a special place close to the arena in the amphitheatre. In due course the town council might erect a statue to him and he would have his name inscribed on any building to whose construction or repair he had contributed. The Romans were not particularly modest people.

They were eager for honour and fame amongst their fellow citizens. There was therefore no shortage of candidates to compete for these rewards at election time.



Caecilius, who in many ways was an outstanding citizen and who had made a considerable fortune by his ability as a businessman, was prevented by law from standing as a candidate for public office

because he was the son of a freedman. His son Quintus, however, could have been a candidate if had wished, when he was old enough.

We said at the beginning of this account of local government that Pompeii was free to run its own affairs. But if the local officials were unable to preserve law and order, the central government at Rome might take over and run the town. This actually happened after the famous riot in A.D. 59 described in Stage 8, when the people of nearby Nuceria quarrelled with the Pompeians at a gladiatorial show given by Livineius Regulus, and many were killed or wounded. The Nucerians complained to the Emperor Nero; Regulus himself was sent into exile and games in Pompeii were banned for ten years. In the following year, A.D. 60, Nero dismissed the duoviri and appointed a special officer or 'praefectus' to run the affairs of the town. This was a strong sign of official disapproval and two years passed before the local people were again trusted to look after themselves.

Words and phrases checklist

convenit	gathers, meets	prīmus	first
crēdit	trusts, believes	prōmittit	promises
dē	about	pugna	fight
favet	supports	rapit	seizes
gēns	family	secundus	second
invitat	invites	senātor	senator
legit	reads	sollicitus	worried, anxious
liberālis	generous	stultus	stupid
minimē !	no !	tertius	third
mūrus	wall	ūtilis	useful
noster	our	valē !	goodbye !
nunc	now	verberat	strikes, beats
placet	it pleases	vir	man

Stage 12



mōns Vesuvius



Syphāx et Celer in portū stābant.
amīcī montem spectābant.



Syphāx amīcō dīxit,
'ego prope portum servōs
vēndēbam. ego subitō
sonōs audīvī.'



Celer Syphācī respondit,
'tū sonōs audīvistī. ego tremōrēs
sēnsī. ego prope montem
ambulābam.'



Poppaea et Lucriō in ātriō
stābant. solliciti crant.



Poppaea Lucriōnī dīxit,
'ego in forō eram. ego tibi
togam quaerēbam. ego
nūbem mīrābilem cōspexī.'



Lucriō Poppaeae respondit,
'tū nūbem cōspexistī. ego
cinerem sēnsī. ego flammās
vīdī.'



Marcus et Quārtus in forō erant.
Sulla ad frātrēs contendit.



Sulla frātribus dīxit,
‘ego ad theātrum contendēbam.
ego sonōs audīvī et tremōrēs
sēnsī. vōs sonōs audīvistis ?
vōs tremōrēs sēnsistis ?’



frātrēs Sullae respondērunt,
‘nōs tremōrēs sēsimus
et sonōs audīvimus.
nōs nūbem mīrābilem vīdimus.
nōs sollicitī sumus.’

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

tremōrēs

Caecilius cum Iūliō cēnābat. Iūlius in vīllā splendidā prope Nūceriam habitābat.

Iūlius Caeciliō dīxit, ‘ego sollicitus sum. ego in hortō heri ambulābam et librum legēbam. subitō terra valdē tremuit. ego tremōrēs sēnsī. quid tū agēbās?’

‘ego servō epistulās dictābam’, inquit Caecilius. ‘ego quoque tremōrēs sēnsī. postquam terra tremuit, Grumiō tablīnum intrāvit et mē ad hortum dūxit. nōs nūbem mīrābilem vīdimus.’

‘vōs timēbātis?’ rogāvit Iūlius.

‘nōs nōn timēbāmus’, Caecilius Iūliō respondit. ‘ego, postquam nūbem cōspexī, familiam meam ad larārium vocāvī. tum nōs laribus sacrificium fēcimus.’

‘vōs fortissimī erātis’, clāmāvit Iūlius. ‘vōs tremōrēs sēnsistis, vōs nūbem cōspexistis. vōs tamen nōn erātis perterritī.’

‘nōs nōn timēbāmus, quod nōs laribus crēdēbāmus’, inquit Caecilius. ‘iamprīdem terra tremuit. iamprīdem tremōrēs vīllās et mūrōs dēlēvērunt. sed larēs vīllam meam et familiam meam servāvērunt. ego igitur sollicitus nōn sum.’

subitō servus triclinium intrāvit.

‘domine, Clēmēns est in ātriō. Clēmēns ex urbe vēnit. Caecilium quaerit’, servus Iūliō dīxit.

‘nōn intellegō’, Caecilius exclāmāvit. ‘ego Clēmentem ad fundum meum māne mīsī.’

servus Clēmentem in triclinium dūxit.

‘cūr tū ē fundō discessistī? cūr tū ad hanc vīllam vēnistī?’ rogāvit Caecilius.

Clēmēns dominō et Iūliō rem tōtam nārrāvit.

Words and phrases

tremōrēs	tremors	familiam	household
tremuit	shook	larārium	domestic shrine
sēnsī	felt	laribus	household gods
agēbās	were doing	sacrificium	sacrifice
epistulās	letters	iamprīdem	a long time ago
dietābain	was dictating	fundum	farm
nūbem	cloud		

Questions

- 1 Why was Iulius worried ?
- 2 What had Caecilius been doing when the tremors began ?
- 3 What did Caecilius and Grumio see when they went into the garden ?
- 4 What did Caecilius do then ?
- 5 Why was Caecilius so sure that his household gods would look after him ?
- 6 What news did Iulius' slave bring ?
- 7 Why did this news puzzle Caecilius ?

ad urbem

‘ego ad fundum tuum contendī’, Clēmēns dominō dīxit. ‘ego vīlicō epistulam tuam trādidī. postquam vīlicus epistulam lēgit, nōs fundum et servōs īnspiciēbāmus. subitō nōs ingentēs sonōs audīvimus. nōs tremōrēs quoque sēnsimus. tum ego montem spectāvī et nūbem mīrābilem vīdī.’

‘quid vōs fēcistis?’ rogāvit Iūlius.

‘nōs urbem petīvimus, quod valdē timēbāmus’, respondit Clēmēns. ‘ego, postquam urbem intrāvī, clāmōrem ingentem audīvī. multī Pompēiānī per viās currēbant. fēminae cum īfantibus per urbem festīnābant. filiī et filiae parentēs quaerēbant. ego ad vīllam nostram pervēnī, ubi Metella et Quīntus manēbant. Quīntus mē ad tē mīsīt, quod nōs omnēs perterritī erāmus.’

Caecilius ad urbem contendit, quod sollicitus erat. Iūlius et Clēmēns quoque ad urbem festīnāvērunt. maxima turba viās complēbat, quod Pompēiānī ē vīllīs festīnābant.

prope urbem Holcōnium cōspexērunt. Holcōnius cum servīs ad portum fugiēbat.

‘cūr vōs ad urbem contenditis? cūr nōn ad portum fugitis?’ rogāvit Holcōnius.

‘ad vīllam meam contendō’, Caecilius Holcōniō respondit. ‘Metellam et Quīntum quaerō. tū Metellam vīdistī? Quīntum cōspexistī?’

‘ēheu!’ clāmāvit Holcōnius. ‘ego vīllam splendidam habēbam. in vīllā erant statucae pulchrae et pictūrae pretiōsae. iste mōns vīllam meam dēlēvit; omnēs statucae sunt frāctae.’

‘sed, amīce, tū uxōrem meam vīdistī?’ rogāvit Caecilius.

‘ego nihil dē Metellā scio. nihil cūrō’, respondit Holcōnius.

‘furcifer!’ clāmāvit Caecilius. ‘tū vīllam tuam āmisistī. ego uxōrem meam āmisī!’

Caecilius, postquam Holcōnium vituperāvit, ad urbem contendit.

Words and phrases

vīlicō	bailiff, manager
sonōs	noises
fīliac	daughters
parentēs	parents
pervēnī	reached, arrived at
iste mōns	that mountain
scio	know
nihil cūrō	I don't care



The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in March 1944

ad villam

in urbe pavor maximus erat. cinis iam dēnsior incidēbat. flammae ubique erant. Caecilius et amīcī, postquam urbem intrāvērunt, villam petēbant. sed iter erat difficile, quod multī Pompēiānī viās complēbant. Caecilius tamen per viās fortiter contendēbat.

nūbēs iam dēnsissima erat. subito Iūlius exclāmāvit,

‘vōs ad villam contendite ! ego nōn valeō.’

statim ad terram dēcidit exanimātus. Clēmēns Iūlium ad templum proximum portāvit.

‘tū optimē fēcistī’, Caecilius servō dīxit. ‘tū Iūlium servāvistī. ego tibi libertātem prōmittō.’

tum Caecilius ē templō discessit et ad villam cucurrit.

Clēmēns cum Iūliō in templō manēbat. tandem Iūlius respīrāvit.

‘ubi sumus ?’ rogāvit.

‘sumus tūtī’, servus Iūliō respondit. ‘dea Īsis nōs servāvit. postquam tū in terram dēcidistī, ego tē ad hoc templum portāvī.’

‘tibi grātiās maximās agō, quod tū mē servāvistī’, inquit Iūlius. ‘sed ubi est Caecilius ?’

‘dominus meus ad villam contendit’, respondit Clēmēns.

‘ēheu ! stultissimus est Caecilius !’ clāmāvit Iūlius. ‘sine dubiō Metella et Quīntus mortuī sunt. ego ex urbe quam celerrimē discēdō. tū mēcum venīs ?’

‘minimē, amīce !’ Clēmēns Iūliō respondit. ‘ego dominum meum quaerō !’

Words and phrases

pavor	panic	exanimātus	unconscious
cinis	ash	templum	temple
iam	now	proximum	nearest
dēnsior	thicker	libertātem	freedom
incidēbat	was falling	respīrāvit	recovered breath, recovered consciousness
flammae	flames		
iter	journey, progress	tūtī	safe
difficile	difficult	dea	goddess
valeō	I feel well	sine dubiō	without doubt

fīnis

iam nūbēs ātra ad terram dēscendēbat; iam cinis dēnsissimus incidēbat. plūrimī Pompēiānī iam dē urbe suā dēspērābant. multū in flammīs perībant. Clēmēns tamen nōn dēspērābat, sed obstinātē villam petīvit, quod Caeciliū quaerēbat. tandem ad villam pervēnit. sollicitus ruīnās spectāvit. tōta villa ardēbat. Clēmēns fūmum 5 ubīquē vīdit. per ruīnās tamen fortiter contendit et dominum suum vocāvit. Caecilius tamen nōn respondit. subitō canis lātrāvit. servus tablīnum intrāvit, ubi canis erat. Cerberus dominum custōdiēbat.

Caecilius in tablīnō moribundus iacēbat. mūrus sēmirutus eum paene cēlābat. Clēmēns dominō vīnum dedit. Caecilius, postquam 10 vīnum bibit, sēnsim respīrāvit.

‘quid accidit, domine?’ rogāvit Clēmēns.

‘ego ad villam vēnī’, inquit Caecilius. ‘Metellam nōn vīdī! Quīntum nōn vīdī! villa erat dēserta. tum ego ad tablīnum contendēbam. subitō terra tremuit et pariēs in mē incidit. tū 15 es servus fidēlis. abī! ego tē iubeō. dē vītā meā dēspērō. Metella et Quīntus periērunt. nunc ego quoque sum moritūrus.’

Clēmēns recūsāvit. in tablīnō obstinātē manēbat. Caecilius iterum clāmāvit:

‘Clēmēns, abī! tē iubeō. fortasse Quīntus superfuit. quaere 20 Quīntum! hunc ānulum Quīntō dā!’

Caecilius, postquam Clēmētū ānulum suum trādīdit, statim exspīrāvit. Clēmēns dominō trīste valedīxit et ē villā discessit.

Cerberus tamen in villā mānsit. dominum frūstrā custōdiēbat.

Words and phrases

fīnis	end	sēmirutus	half-collapsed
ātra	black	sēnsim	slowly, gradually
dēscendēbat	was coming down	accidit	happened
plūrimī	most	pariēs	wall
perībant	were dying, were perishing	iubeō	order
obstinātē	stubbornly	moritūrus	going to die
ruīnās	ruins, wreckage	recūsāvit	refused
fūmum	smoke	superfuit	has survived
moribundus	almost dead	exspīrāvit	died
		trīste	sadly
		valēdīxit	said goodbye

About the language

1 In Stage 6 you met the imperfect and perfect tenses:

imperfect

portābat

he was carrying

portābant

they were carrying

perfect

portāvit

he carried

portāvērunt

they carried

2 In Stage 12 you have met the imperfect and perfect tenses in sentences with 'I', 'you' and 'we':

imperfect

(ego) portābam

I was carrying

(tū) portābās

you (singular) were carrying

(nōs) portābāmus

we were carrying

(vōs) portābātis

you (plural) were carrying

perfect

(ego) portāvī

I carried

(tū) portāvistī

you (singular) carried

(nōs) portāvimus

we carried

(vōs) portāvistis

you (plural) carried

'ego', 'tū', 'nōs' and 'vōs' are usually left out.

3 The words for 'was' and 'were' are as follows:

(ego)

eram

I was

(tū)

erās

you (singular) were

erat

he was

(nōs)

erāmus

we were

(vōs)

erātis

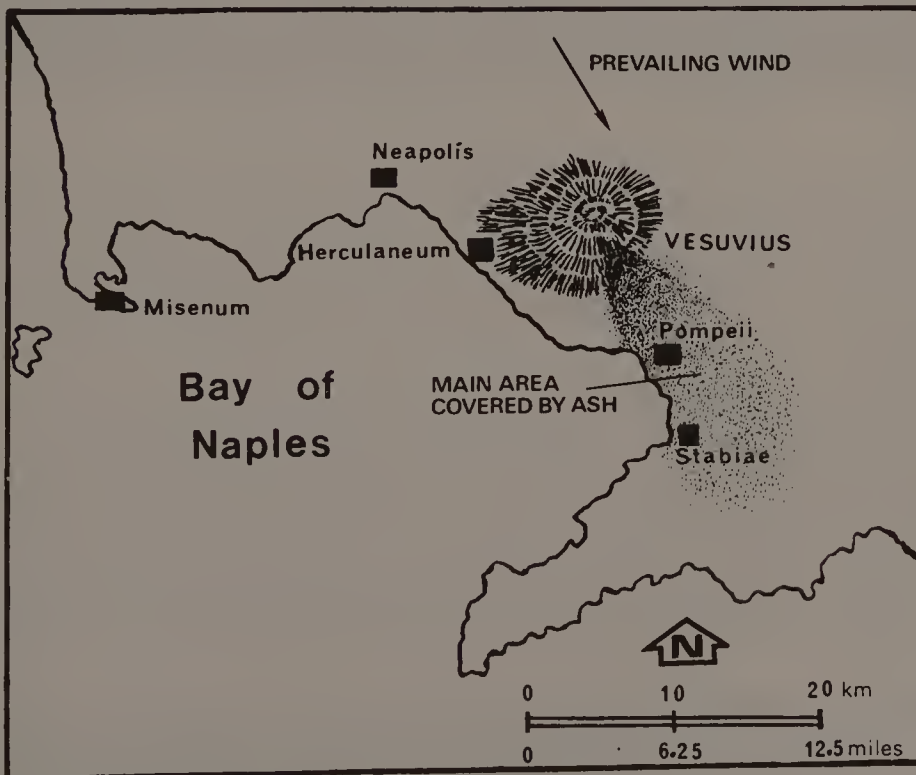
you (plural) were

erant

they were

The destruction and excavation of Pompeii

On the night of 23-4 August A.D. 79, it rained hard; a strong wind blew and earth tremors were felt. During the following morning, Vesuvius, which had been an inactive volcano for many centuries, erupted with enormous violence. A huge mass of mud poured down the mountainside and swallowed the town of Herculaneum; hot stones and ash descended in vast quantities on Pompeii, burying everything to a depth of four-and-a-half to six metres (fifteen to twenty feet). Most people, with vivid memories of the earthquake seventeen years before, fled into the open countryside carrying a few possessions, but others remained behind, hoping that the storm would pass. They died, buried in the ruins of their homes or suffocated by sulphur fumes.



The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79

The next day, the whole area was a desert of white ash. Here and there the tops of buildings could be seen, and little groups of survivors struggled back to salvage what they could. They dug tunnels to get down to their homes and rescue furniture, valuables and paintings. But nothing could be done to excavate and rebuild the town itself. The site was abandoned; thousands of refugees made new homes in Naples and other Campanian towns. Gradually the ruins collapsed, a new layer of soil covered the site and Pompeii disappeared from view.

During the Middle Ages, nobody knew exactly where the town lay. Only a vague memory survived in the name 'cività' by which the local people still called the low hill. But what city it was or whether there really was a city buried there, they did not know and certainly did not care.

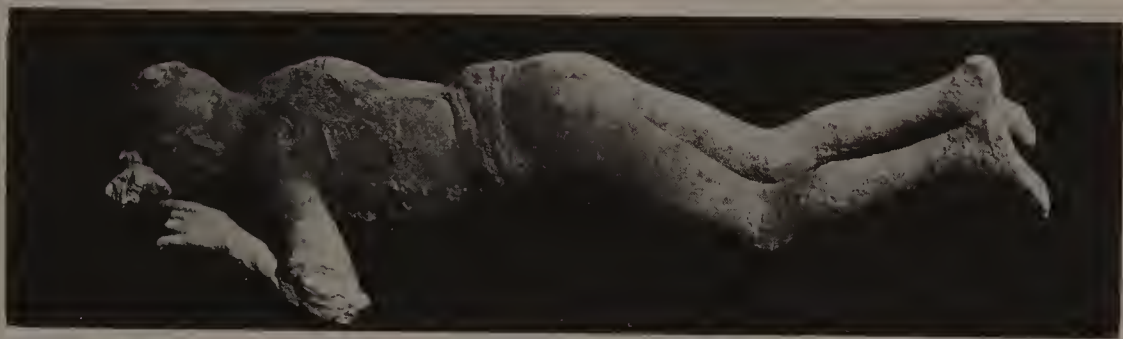
The first remains were found in 1594 when an Italian architect called Fontana was constructing a water channel from the River Sarno to a nearby town. He discovered the remains of buildings and an inscription. But these were misunderstood as it was thought that a villa belonging to the famous Roman politician, Pompeius, had been discovered. Nothing much was done for another 150 years, until in 1748, Charles III, King of Naples, began to excavate the site in search of treasure. In 1763, the treasure seekers realised they were exploring the lost city of Pompeii. At Herculaneum the excavations were much more difficult because the volcanic mud had turned to hard rock and the town lay up to twelve metres (forty feet) below the new ground level. Tunnelling down was slow and dangerous work.

In the early days of excavation, no effort was made to uncover the sites in an orderly way; the methods of modern archaeology were unknown. The excavators were not interested in uncovering towns in order to learn about the people who had lived there, but were looking for jewellery, pictures, bronze statues and other works of art, which were then taken away to decorate the palaces of kings and rich men.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, the looting was stopped and systematic excavation began. Section by section, the soil and rubble were cleared. The most fragile and precious

objects were taken to the National Museum in Naples, but everything else was kept where it was found. As buildings were uncovered, they were partly reconstructed with original materials to preserve them and make them safe for visitors.

From time to time, archaeologists still find a hollow space in the ash where an object of wood or other organic material has perished. To find out what it was, they pour liquid plaster into the hole, and when it has hardened they carefully remove the surrounding ash, and are left with a perfect image of the original object. In this way, many wooden doors and shutters have been discovered, and also bodies of human beings and animals.



The work is not yet finished. Only about three-fifths of Pompeii has so far been uncovered and less of Herculaneum. Whenever a new house is opened up, the archaeologist finds it just as it was abandoned. He may discover the remains of a meal, pots on the stove, coins in the tablinum, lampstands in various rooms, paintings (often only slightly damaged) on the walls, the lead pipes which supplied water to the fountains in the garden, brooches, needles, jars of cosmetics, shoes and writing-tablets; in fact all the hundreds of small things that went to make up a Roman home. If he is lucky, he may also discover the name of the family that lived there.

Thus, through the efforts of the archaeologist, a remarkably detailed picture of the life of this ordinary Roman town has emerged from the disaster which destroyed it 2,000 years ago.

Words and phrases checklist

āmittit	loses
cinis	ash
complet	fills
custōdit	guards
dēnsus	thick
epistula	letter
flamma	flame
fortiter	bravely
frūstrā	in vain
fugit	runs away, flees
fundus	farm
iacet	lies
iam	now
igitur	therefore
incidit	falls
mīrābilis	strange, wonderful
mittit	sends
mōns	mountain
nūbēs	cloud
optimē	very well
paene	nearly, almost
sentit	feels
tandem	at last
templum	temple
terra	ground, land
timet	is afraid, fears

You have also met the following numbers:

ūnus	one
duo	two
trēs	three

Unit I

Language Information

Contents

PART ONE: About the language	page 195
Nouns ('puella', 'servus', 'mercātor', 'leō', etc.)	196
Verbs ('portō', 'doceō', 'trahō', 'audiō', etc.)	198
Ways of forming the perfect tense	201
Word order	203
Longer sentences with 'postquā' and 'quod'	205
PART TWO: Words and phrases	207

PART ONE :

About the language

Nouns

1 Words like 'puella', 'servus', 'mercātor' and 'leō', which change their endings to form a nominative case, accusative case, etc., are known as *nouns*. They often indicate people (or animals), e.g. 'amīcus' and 'canis'; they can also indicate places (e.g. 'taberna', 'hortus') or things (e.g. 'discus', 'statua').

2 In Unit I, you have met the following cases:

	<i>first declension</i>	<i>second declension</i>	<i>third declension</i>	
	<i>singular</i>			
<i>nominative</i>	puella	servus	mercātor	leō
<i>accusative</i>	puellam	servum	mercātōrem	leōnem
<i>dative</i>	puellae	servō	mercātōrī	leōnī
	<i>plural</i>			
<i>nominative</i>	puellae	servī	mercātōrēs	leōnēs
<i>accusative</i>	puellās	servōs	mercātōrēs	leōnēs
<i>dative</i>	puellīs	servīs	mercātōribus	leōnibus

3 Notice again the way the cases are used:

nominative: **mercātor** cantābat. The merchant was singing.
 servī labōrābant. The slaves were working.

accusative: Grumiō **puellam** Grumio greeted the girl.
 salūtāvit.
 Caecilius **servōs** Caecilius cursed the
 vituperāvit. slaves.

dative: senex **mercātōrī** The old man showed the
 pictūram ostendit. painting to the merchant.
 libertī **puellīs** vīnum The freedmen handed
 trādiderunt. over the wine to the girls.

- 4 Translate each sentence, then change the word in heavy print from the singular to the plural, and translate again.

For example: puerī **servum** vīdērunt.

The boys saw the slave.

This becomes: puerī **servōs** vīdērunt.

The boys saw the slaves.

1 puerī **leōnem** vīdērunt.

2 dominus **puellam** audīvit.

3 centuriō **amīcum** salūtāvit.

4 agricolae **gladiātōrem** laudāvērunt.

5 cīvēs **servō** pecūniam trādīdērunt.

6 coquus **mercātōrī** cēnam parāvit.

- 5 Translate each sentence, then change the word in heavy print from the plural to the singular, and translate again.

For example: vēnālīciī **mercātōribus** pecūniam dedērunt.

The slave-dealers gave money to the merchants.

This becomes: vēnālīciī **mercātōrī** pecūniam dedērunt.

The slave-dealers gave money to the merchant.

1 dominus **servōs** īnspexit.

2 āthlētae **mercātōrēs** vituperāvērunt.

3 vēnālīcius **ancillās** vēndēbat.

4 senex **āctōrēs** spectābat.

5 gladiātōrēs **leōnibus** cibum dedērunt.

6 iuvenēs **puellīs** statuam ostendērunt.

Verbs

1 Words like ‘portō’ (‘I carry’), ‘doceō’ (‘I teach’), ‘trahō’ (‘I drag’) and ‘audiō’ (‘I hear’), which change their endings in the way shown below, are known as *verbs*. They usually indicate an action, e.g. ‘currō’ (‘I run’), ‘necāvit’ (‘he killed’), or a state of affairs, e.g. ‘dormiēbant’ (‘they were asleep’).

2 In Unit I, you have met the following forms of the verb:

<i>first conjugation</i>		<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
<i>present tense</i>				
I carry	portō	doceō	trahō	audiō
you (sing.) carry	portās	docēs	trahis	audīs
he carries	portat	docet	trahit	audit
we carry	portāmus	docēmus	trahimus	audīmus
you (plural) carry	portātis	docētis	trahitis	audītis
they carry	portant	docent	trahunt	audiunt
<i>imperfect tense</i>				
he was carrying	portābat	docēbat	trahēbat	audiēbat
they were carrying	portābant	docēbant	trahēbant	audiēbant
<i>perfect tense</i>				
he carried	portāvit	docuit	trāxit	audīvit
they carried	portāvērunt	docuērunt	trāxērunt	audīvērunt

The other forms of the imperfect and perfect are given on page 12 of Stage 12.

- 3 'portō' belongs to a group of verbs known as the *first conjugation*. Other verbs in this group are 'ambulō' and 'labōrō'.
- 'doceō' belongs to a group of verbs known as the *second conjugation*. Also in this group are 'sedeō' and 'videō'.
- 'trahō' belongs to a group of verbs known as the *third conjugation*. Also in this group are 'currō' and 'dīcō'.
- 'audiō' belongs to a group of verbs known as the *fourth conjugation*. Also in this group are 'dormiō' and 'veniō'.
- Each of the four conjugations has a slightly different way of changing its endings.

- 4 In paragraph 2 above, find the Latin words for:

- 1 They were carrying; they were teaching; he was dragging.
- 2 He heard; they dragged; he taught.
- 3 I teach; we drag; he hears; you (plural) drag.

- 5 Translate these examples of the present tense:

- 1 ego dormiō; servus dormit; nōs dormīmus; servī dormiunt.
- 2 servī labōrant; tū labōrās; servus labōrat; ego labōrō.
- 3 intrans; intrās; intrat; intrō.
- 4 sedēmus; sedeō; sedent; sedēs.
- 5 venit; venīmus; veniunt; venītis.

- 6 Further examples of all three tenses:

- 1 servī ambulat; servī ambulābant; servī ambulāvērunt.
- 2 servus labōrat; servus labōrābat; servus labōrāvit.
- 3 clāmat; clāmābat; clāmāvit.
- 4 dormit; dormiēbat; dormīvit.
- 5 parābat; parāvit; parat.
- 6 intrābant; intrāvērunt; intrans.
- 7 dīxērunt; dīcunt; dīcēbant.
- 8 appārēbant; appārent; appāruērunt.

- 7 English has more than one way of translating each of these tenses. In the present tense, for example, 'portat' can mean either 'he carries' or 'he is carrying'. In the imperfect tense, 'portābat' can mean either 'he was carrying' or 'he used to carry' or sometimes 'he began to carry'. In the perfect tense, 'parāvit' can mean 'he prepared' or 'he has prepared'.
- 8 A few verbs which do not belong to any of the four conjugations are known as *irregular* verbs. This is the most important one:

present tense

sum	I am
es	you (singular) are
est	he is
sumus	we are
estis	you (plural) are
sunt	they are

imperfect tense

erat	he was
erant	they were

The other forms of the imperfect tense are given on page 12 of Stage 12.

Ways of forming the perfect tense

- 1 Notice the way in which most verbs in the first conjugation (e.g. 'portat', 'salūtat') form their perfect tense:

present

portat

he carries

perfect

portāvit

he carried

portant

they carry

portāvērunt

they carried

Further examples for study and translation:

salūtant

ambulat

salūtāvērunt

ambulāvit

- 2 Most verbs in the second conjugation (e.g. 'docet', 'terret') form their perfect tense like this:

docet

he teaches

docuit

he taught

terrent

they frighten

terruērunt

they frightened

Further examples:

terret

appārent

terrui

appāruērunt

- 3 Third conjugation verbs (e.g. 'trahit', 'dīcit') form their perfect tense in various ways. This is one of the commonest:

trahit

he drags

trāxit

he dragged

Further examples:

dīcit

dīcunt

intelligunt

dīxit

dīxērunt

intellēxērunt

- 4 Most fourth conjugation verbs (e.g. 'audit', 'dormit') form their perfect tense like this:

audit
he hears

audīvit
he heard

Further examples:

dormit
dormiunt

dormīvit
dormīvērunt

- 5 But many verbs, especially in the third conjugation, form their perfect tense in other ways:

discēdit
he leaves

discessit
he left

mittit
he sends

mīsit
he sent

Further examples:

currit
facit
capit

cucurrit
fēcit
cēpit

- 6 Notice the following example:

venit
he comes

vēnit
he came

The Latin words for 'he comes' and 'he came' are spelt the same, but are pronounced differently; the word for 'he came' is often printed as 'vēnit' to show the different pronunciation. Compare this with the two ways of pronouncing the English word 'read':

'What's for homework?' 'Read the story on page 6.'
'Where did you find that out?' 'I read it in a book.'

Word order

- 1 The following word order is very common in Latin:

Milō discum īnpexit.	Milo looked at the discus.
mercātor togam vēndidit.	The merchant sold the toga.

- 2 From Stage 7 onwards, you have met a slightly different example:

discum īnpexit.	He looked at the discus.
togam vēndidit.	He sold the toga.
amīcum salūtāvit.	He greeted his friend.
theātrum intrāvērunt.	They entered the theatre.

- 3 The following sentences are similar to those in paragraphs 1 and 2:

- 1 spectātōrēs Milōnem laudāvērunt.
- 2 Milōnem laudāvērunt.
- 3 senex agricolam cōspexit.
- 4 agricolam cōspexit.
- 5 canēs et servī leōnem necāvērunt.
- 6 mercātor poētā et vēnālīcium vīdit.
- 7 poētā vīdit.
- 8 āthlētā salūtāvit.
- 9 mē salūtāvit.
- 10 tē salūtāvērunt.
- 11 Metella clāmōrem audīvit.
- 12 clāmōrem audīvit.

- 4 Notice that such words as 'audīvit' can be translated not only as 'he heard' but also as 'she heard' or 'it heard'.

5 Further examples:

- 1 Caecilius amīcum salūtāt.
- 2 amīcum salūtāt.
- 3 amīcum salūtās.
- 4 leōnem videō.
- 5 mē salūtās.
- 6 tē vituperō.

6 From Stage 9 onwards, you have met longer sentences, involving the dative. The following word order is common in Lātin:

vēnālīcius mercātōrī ancillam ostendit.

The slave-dealer showed the slave-girl to the merchant.

Further examples:

- 1 iuvenis Milōnī discum trādīdit.
- 2 Metella filiō dōnum ēmit.
- 3 dominus ancillīs signum dedit.
- 4 nūntiī cīvibus spectāculum nūntiāvērunt.
- 5 Quīntus mercātōrī et amīcīs togam ostendit.

Longer sentences with 'postquam' and 'quod'

1 Compare these two sentences:

Pompēiānī gladiātōrēs vīdērunt.

The Pompeians saw the gladiators.

Pompēiānī, postquam amphitheatrum intrāvērunt, gladiātōrēs vīdērunt.

The Pompeians, after they entered the amphitheatre, saw the gladiators.

Or, in more natural English:

After the Pompeians entered the amphitheatre, they saw the gladiators.

2 The next example is similar:

servī umbram timēbant.

The slaves were afraid of the ghost.

servī, quod erant ignāvī, umbram timēbant.

The slaves, because they were cowardly, were afraid of the ghost.

Or:

Because the slaves were cowardly, they were afraid of the ghost.

3 Further examples:

1a Metella ad tablīnum festīnāvit.

1b Metella, postquam ē culinā discessit, ad tablīnum festīnāvit.

2a amīcī Fēlicem laudāvērunt.

2b amīcī, postquam fābulam audīvērunt, Fēlicem laudāvērunt.

3a tuba sonuit.

3b postquam Rēgulus signum dedit, tuba sonuit.

4a Caecilius nōn erat sollicitus.

4b Caecilius nōn erat sollicitus, quod in cubiculō dormiēbat.

5a Nūcerīnī fūgērunt.

5b Nūcerīnī, quod Pompēiānī erant irātī, fūgērunt.

PART TWO:

Words and phrases

- 1 Nouns are usually listed in the form of their nominative singular, as follows:

servus – slave

- 2 3rd declension nouns are usually listed with both nominative and accusative singular, as follows:

leō: leōnem – lion

This means that 'leō' is the nominative singular and 'leōnem' the accusative singular of the word for 'lion'.

- 3 *Practice examples*

Find the nominative singular of the following words:

novāculam, lupum, sanguinem
stēllae, īfantēs, mūrō, cīvibus

- 4 Verbs are usually listed in the form of their present and perfect tenses, as follows:

parat - prepares: parāvit

This means that 'parat' means 'he prepares' and 'parāvit' means 'he prepared'.

- 5 If only one of these two tenses is used in Unit I, then only that tense is listed.

For example: expīrāvit - died

6 *Practice examples*

Find the meaning of the following words, some of which are in the present tense and some in the perfect:

laudat, laudāvit, salūtāvit, intellēxit, tenet, accēpit.

- 7 Some Latin words have more than one possible translation. Always choose the most suitable translation for the sentence you are working on.

cīvēs perterriti urbem petēbant.

The terrified citizens were making for the city.

iuvenēs irātī mercatōrem petivērunt.

The angry young men attacked the merchant.

- 8 All words which are given in the 'Words and phrases checklists' for Stages 1-12 are marked with an asterisk (*) in the following pages.

a

- *abest - is out, is absent
*abit - goes away: abiit
accidit - happened
*accipit - accepts: accēpit
accūsāt - accuses
āctor: āctōrem - actor
*ad - to, at
addidit - added
*adest - is here
adiuvat - helps
administrat - looks after
aedificat - builds
aeger: aegrum - sick, ill
Aegyptius - Egyptian
*agit - does, acts
* fābulam agit - acts a play
grātiās agit - gives thanks
* negōtium agit - does
business, works
*agitat - chases, hunts: agitāvit
*agnōscit - recognises: agnōvit
*agricola - farmer
alius - other, another
alter: alterum - the other, the
second
amat - likes, loves
*ambulat - walks: ambulāvit
*amīcus - friend
*āmittit - loses: āmīsīt
amphithecātrum - amphitheatre
*ancilla - slave-girl, maid
animal - animal
antīquus - old, ancient
*ānulus - ring
anxius - anxious
aper - boar
aperit - opens: aperuit
apodytērium - changing-room
appāret - appears: appāruit
architectus - builder, architect
ardet - burns, is on fire
arēna - arena
argentāria - banker's stall
argentārius - banker
argūmentum - proof, evidence
artifex: artificem - artist,
craftsman
asinus - ass, donkey
āter: ātrum - black
āthlēta - athlete
*ātrium - hall
attonitus - astonished
auctor: auctōrem - creator
audācissimē - very boldly
*audit - hears: audīvit
aurae - air
auxilium - help
*avārus - miser

b

babae! - I say! hey!
 barba - beard
 barbarus - barbarian
 basilica - law court
 benignus - kind

bēstia - wild beast
 bēstiārius - a gladiator who
 fights animals, beast-
 fighter
 *bibit - drinks: bibit

c

caelum - sky
 caldarium - hot room
 *callidus - clever, cunning
 candidatus - candidate
 *canis: canem - dog
 cantat - sings: cantāvit
 *capit - takes: cēpit
 caudex: caudicem - blockhead,
 idiot
 caupō: caupōnem - innkeeper
 cautē - cautiously
 cavea - seating area
 cēlat - hides: cēlāvit
 *celebrat - celebrates
 *celeriter - quickly
 quam celerrimē - as quickly
 as possible
 *cēna - dinner
 *cēnat - dines, has dinner: cēnāvit
 *centuriō: centuriōnem -
 centurion
 cēpit - took
 *cēra - wax, wax tablet
 cervus - deer
 Christiānus - Christian
 *cibus - food
 *cinis: cinerem - ash

*circumspectat - looks round:
 circumspectāvit
 *cīvis: cīvem - citizen
 *clāmat - shouts: clāmāvit
 *clāmor: clāmōrem - shout, uproar
 clausit - shut, closed
 clausus - closed
 cōgitat - considers
 columba - dove
 commisit - began
 commōtus - moved, affected
 *complet - fills
 compōnit - arranges
 comprehendit - arrested
 cōnfēcit - finished
 cōnsentit - agrees
 cōnsilium - plan, idea
 cōnsilium capit - makes a
 plan, has an idea
 *cōnspicit - catches sight of:
 cōnspexit
 *cōnsūmit - eats: cōnsūmpsit
 *contendit - hurries: contendit
 contentiō: contentiōnem -
 argument
 *contentus - satisfied
 contrōversia - debate

*convenit - gathers, meets
convincit - convicts, finds guilty
*coquit - cooks: coxit
*coquus - cook
cotīdiē - every day
*crēdit - trusts, believes, has
 faith in
crīnēs: crīnēs - hair
*cubiculum - bedroom

cucurrit - ran
culīna - kitchen
*cum - with
*cupit - wants
*cūr? - why?
 cūrat - looks after
 nihil cūrō - I don't care
*currit - runs: cucurrit
*custōdit - guards

d

*dat - gives: dedit
 fābulam dat - puts on a
 play
*dē - down from; about
dea - goddess
dēbet - owes
decem - ten
dēcidit - fell down
dēcipit - deceives, tricks
dedit - gave, has given
dēiēcit - threw down
deinde - then
dēlectat - delights, pleases:
 dēlectāvit
dēlēvit - destroyed
dēliciae - darling
dēnārius - a denarius (coin)
*dēnsus - thick
 dēnsior - thicker
 dēnsissimus - very thick
dēpōnit - puts down, takes off:
 dēposuit

dēscendit - comes down
dēsertus - deserted
dēsistit - stops
dēspērat - despairs
dēstrīnxit - drew out
deus - god
dīcit - says: dīxit
dictat - dictates
*diēs: diem - day
* diēs nātālis: diem nātālem -
 birthday
difficilis - difficult
dīlīgenter - carefully
discēdit - departs, leaves:
 discessit
discit - learns
discus - discus
dissentit - disagrees, argues
dīves: dīvitē - rich
dīvīsor: dīvīsōrem - distributor,
 a man hired to bribe electors
dīxit - said

docet - teaches
 doctus - educated, skilful
 dolet - hurts, is in pain
 domina - mistress, madam
 *dominus - master

dōnum - present, gift
 *dormit - sleeps: dormīvit
 dubium - doubt
 *dūcit - leads: dūxit
 *duo - two

e

*ē - from, out of
 eam - her
 ēbrius - drunk
 *ecce! - see! look!
 ēdit - presents: ēdidit
 effūgit - escaped
 *ego - I
 *ēheu! - alas!
 ēlēgit - chose
 *emit - buys: ēmit
 *ēmittit - throws, sends out:
 ēmīsīt
 eōs - them
 *epistula - letter
 ērādit - rubs out, erases: ērāsīt
 erat - was
 *est - is
 ēsurit - is hungry

*et - and
 *euge! - hurray! -
 *eum - him, it
 ēvānuit - vanished
 ēvītāvit - avoided
 ēvolāvit - flew
 ex - out of, from
 exanimātus - unconscious
 excitāvit - aroused, woke up
 *exclāmat - exclaims, shouts:
 exclāmāvit
 *exercet - exercises: exercuit
 *exit - goes out
 expeditus - lightly armed
 explicāvit - explained
 *exspectat - waits for
 expīrāvit - died -
 extrāxit - pulled out

f

*fābula - play, story
 *facile - easily
 *facit - makes, does: fēcīt
 familia - household
 fautor: fautōrem - supporter
 *favet - favours, supports
 fēcīt - made, did
 fēlēs: fēlem - cat

fēlīx: fēlīcem - lucky, happy
 *fēmina - woman
 *ferōciter - fiercely
 *ferōx: ferōcem - fierce, ferocious
 ferōcissimus - very fierce
 *fert - brings, carries
 *festīnat - hurries: festīnāvit
 fidēlis - faithful, loyal

filia - daughter
*filius - son
finis: finem - end
*flamma - flame
fluit - flows
fortasse - perhaps
*fortis - brave
 fortior - braver
 fortissimus - very brave
*fortiter - bravely
*forum - forum, market-place

g

garrit - chatters, gossips
*gēns: gentem - family
gerit - wears
gladiātor: gladiātōrem -
 gladiator
*gladius - sword
Graccia - Greece

h

*habet - has
*habitat - lives
hae - these
haec - this
hanc - this
hausit - drained, drank up
*hercle! - by Hercules!
*heri - yesterday
hī - these

fractus - broken
*frāter: frātrem - brother
fremit - roars: fremuit
*frūstrā - in vain
*fugit - runs away, flees: fūgit
fūmus - smoke
fūnambulus - tight-rope walker
*fundus - farm
*fūr: fūrem - thief
furcifer! - scoundrel!
fūstis: fūstem - club

Graeculus - poor Greek
Graccus - Greek
grātia - thanks
 grātiās agit - gives thanks
graviter - seriously
*gustat - tastes: gustāvit

*hic - this
hoc - this
*hodiē - today
*homō: hominem - man
*hortus - garden
*hospes: hospitem - guest
hūc - here, to here
hunc - this

i

- *iacet - lies
- *iam - now
- iamprīdem - a long time ago
- *iānua - door
- ībat - was going
- ibi - there
- *igitur - therefore, and so
- *ignāvus - cowardly, lazy
- illam - that
- *ille - that
- imitātor: imitātōrem - imitator
- *imperium - empire
- impetus - attack
- imprimit - presses
- *in - in, on; into, onto
- incendium - fire, blaze
- *incidit - falls: incidit
- *incitat - urges on, encourages
- induit - puts on
- *īnfāns: īnfantem - child, baby
- īnfēlīx: īnfēlicem - unlucky
- *ingēns: ingentem - huge
- *inimīcus - enemy
- *inquit - says, said
- īnsānus - mad, crazy
- īnscrīptiō: īnscrīptiōnem - inscription, notice, writing
- *īnspicit - looks at, inspects, examines: īnspexit
- īnstitor: īnstitōrem - pedlar
- *intellegit - understands: intellēxit
- *intentē - intently
- interfēcit - killed
- *intrat - enters: intrāvit
- intrō īte! - go inside!
- intus - inside
- *invenit - finds: invēnit
- *invitat - invites: invītāvit
- *īrātus - angry
- īrātior - angrier
- īrātissimus - very angry
- iste - that
- *it - goes: iit
- ita - in this way
- ita vērō - yes
- iter - journey, progress
- *iterum - again
- iubet - orders
- *iūdex: iūdicem - judge
- *iuvenis: iuvenem - young man

l

- *labōrat - works: labōrāvit
- *lacrimat - weeps
- laetē - happily
- *laetus - happy
- lactissimus - very happy
- lambit - licks
- lapideus - made of stone
- larārium - domestic shrine
- larēs - household gods
- latet - lies hidden
- Latīnus - Latin
- lātrat - barks: lātrāvit
- *laudat - praises: laudāvit
- lectus - couch

*legit - reads: lēgit

*leō: leōnem - lion

*liber - book

*liberālis - generous

liberālisissimus - very generous

liberāvit - freed, set free

liberī - children

libertās: libertātem - freedom

*libertus - freedman, ex-slave

lingua - tongue, language

locus - place

longē - far, a long way

longus - long

longissimus - very long

lūcet - shines

lūna - moon

lupus - wolf

m

magnificē - splendidly,

magnificently

magnificus - splendid,

magnificent

*magnus - big, large, great

maior - bigger, larger, greater

māne - in the morning

*manet - remains, stays: mānsit

marītus - husband

*māter: mātrem - mother

maximus - very big, very large,
very great

mē - me

mēcum - with me

*medius - middle

melior - better

mendācissimus - very deceitful

*mendāx: mendācem - liar

*mēnsa - table

*mercātor: mercātōrem -
merchant

*meus - my, mine

mihi - to me

*minimē! - no!

*mīrābilis - marvellous, strange,
wonderful

miserandus - pitiful, pathetic

missiō: missiōnem - release

*mittit - sends: mīsīt

*mōns: montem - mountain

moribundus - almost dead,
dying

moritūrus - going to die

mors: mortem - death

*mortuus - dead

*mox - soon

*multus - much, many

murmillō: murmillōnem - a kind
of gladiator

*mūrus - wall

n

- *nārrat - tells, relates: nārrāvit
- nāsus - nose
- nauta - sailor
- *nāvis: nāvem - ship
- *necat - kills: necāvit
- negōtium - business
- nēmō: nēminem - no one,
nobody
- *nihil - nothing
- nihil cūrō - I don't care
- nimium - too much
- nisi - except
- nōbilis - noble, of noble birth
- nōbīs - to us
- *nōn - not
- *nōs - we, us

- *noster: nostrum - our
- *nōtus - well known, famous
- nōtissimus - very well known
- novācula - razor
- novus - new
- nox: noctem - night
- *nūbēs: nūbem - cloud
- Nūcerīnī - people of Nuceria
- nūllus - no
- num? - surely . . . not?
- numerat - counts
- numquam - never
- *nunc - now
- *nūntiat - announces: nūntiāvit
- *nūntius - messenger

o

- obdormīvit - went to sleep
- obscūrus - dark, gloomy
- obstinātē - stubbornly
- occupātus - busy
- *offert - offers
- oleum - oil
- olfēcit - smelled, sniffed
- *ōlim - once, some time ago
- *omnis - all

- opportūnē - just at the right
time
- *optimē - very well
- *optimus - very good, excellent,
best
- ōrātiō: ōrātiōnem - speech
- ōre - from its mouth
- *ostendit - shows: ostendit
- ōtiōsus - idle, on holiday,
on vacation

p

- *paene - nearly, almost
- palaestra - palaestra, exercise ground
- pānis: pānem - bread
- *parat - prepares: parāvit
- parātus - ready
- parce! - mercy!
- parēns: parentem - parent
- pariēs: parietem - wall
- *parvus - small
- pāstor: pāstōrem - shepherd
- *pater: patrem - father
- *paulisper - for a short time
- pauper: pauperem - poor
- pauperrimus - very poor
- pāvō: pāvōnem - peacock
- pavor: pavōrem - panic
- *pāx: pācem - peace
- *pecūnia - money
- *per - through
- percussit - struck
- periculōsus - dangerous
- perit - dies, perishes: periit
- *perterritus - terrified
- pervēnit - reached, arrived at
- *pēs: pedem - foot, paw
- pessimus - worst, very bad
- *pestis: pestem - pest, scoundrel
- *petit - makes for, attacks, seeks: petīvit
- philosophus - philosopher
- pictor: pictōrem - painter, artist
- pictūra - painting, picture
- pingit - paints
- piscīna - fish-pond
- pistor: pistōrem - baker
- *placet - it pleases, suits
- *plaudit - applauds, claps: plausit
- plēnus - full
- plūrimus - most
- *pōculum - wine-cup
- *poēta - poet
- pollex: pollicem - thumb
- Pompēiānus - Pompeian
- pōns: pontem - bridge
- *porta - gate
- *portat - carries: portāvit
- porticus - colonnade
- *portus - harbour
- *post - after
- postea - afterwards
- *postquam - after, when
- postrēmō - finally, lastly
- postrīdiē - on the next day
- *postulat - demands: postulāvit
- posuit - placed, put up
- praemium - profit
- pretiōsus - expensive, precious
- *prīmus - first
- probat - proves
- probus - honest
- *prōcēdit - advances, proceeds: prōcessit
- *prōmittit - promises: prōmīsit

*prope - near
proprius - right, proper
prōvocāvit - called out,
 challenged
proximus - nearest
*puella - girl
*puer - boy
pugil: pugilem - boxer

*pugna - fight
*pugnat - fights: pugnāvit
*pulcher: pulchrum - beautiful
 pulcherrimus - very beautiful
*pulsat - hits, knocks at, thumps,
 punches: pulsāvit
p̄yramis: p̄yramidem - pyramid

q

quadrāgintā - forty
*quaerit - searches for, looks for:
 quaesīvit
*quam - than, how
 quam celerrimē - as quickly
 as possible
quantī? - what price?
 how much?
quid? - what?

quiētus - quiet
quīndecim - fifteen
quīnquāgintā - fifty
quīnque - five
*quis? - who?
quō? - where, where to?
*quod - because
*quoque - also, too

r

rādīt - scrapes
*rapit - seizes, grabs: rapuit
recitat - recites
*recumbit - lies down, reclines:
 recubuit
recūsāvit - refused
*reddit - gives back
rediit - went back, came back,
 returned
*rēs: rem - thing
 rem cōgitat - considers the
 problem
 rem cōfēcīt - finishes the job
 rem intellegit - understands
 the truth
 rem nārrat - tells the story
 rem probat - proves the case
 respīrāvit - recovered, revived

*respondet - replies: respondit
 rētiārius - gladiator who
 fought with net
 retinet - holds back, keeps
 *revenit - comes back, returns
 rhētor: rhētozem - teacher
 *rīdet - laughs, smiles: rīsīt

S

sacrificium - offering, sacrifice
 *saepe - often
 salit - leaps, jumps
 salūs: salūtem - safety
 *salūtāt - greets: salūtāvit
 *salvē! - hello!
 *sanguis: sanguinem - blood
 *satis - enough
 scaena - stage, scene
 scissus - torn
 scit - knows
 *scrībit - writes: scrīpsit
 scrīptor: scrīptōzem -
 sign-writer
 sculptor: sculptōzem - sculptor
 scurrīlis - rude
 sē - himself, themselves
 secat - cuts: secuit
 *secundus - second
 *sed - but
 *sedet - sits
 sella - chair
 sēmirutus - half-collapsed
 sēmisorpnus - half-asleep
 *semper - always
 *senātor: senātōzem - senator
 *senex: senem - old man

rīdiculus - ridiculous, silly
 *rogat - asks: rogāvit
 Rōma - Rome
 Rōmānus - Roman
 ruīna - ruin, wreckage
 ruit - rushes: ruit

 senior - older, elder
 sēnsim - slowly, gradually
 *sententia - opinion
 *sentit - feels: sēnsit
 serpēns: serpentem - snake
 *servat - saves, looks after:
 servāvit
 *servus - slave
 sibi - to himself
 *signum - sign, seal, signal
 *silva - wood
 sine - without
 *sollicitūs - worried, anxious
 *sōlus - alone, lonely
 sonuit - sounded
 sonus - sound
 sordidus - dirty
 soror: sorōzem - sister
 *spectāculum - show, spectacle
 *spectat - looks at, watches:
 spectāvit
 spectātor: spectātōzem -
 spectator
 spīna - thorn
 splendidus - splendid
 *stat - stands
 *statim - at once

statua - statue

stēlla - star

stertit - snores

stilus - pen, stick

stola - dress

strigilis: strigilem - strigil,
scraper

*stultus - stupid

stultior - more stupid

stultissimus - very stupid

suāviter - sweetly

*subitō - suddenly

*superat - overcomes,
overpowers: superāvit
superfuit - survived

*surgit - gets up, rises: surrēxit

suscipit - undertakes, takes on

susurrāvit - whispered,
muttered

*suus - his, their

Syrius - Syrian

t

*taberna - shop, inn

tablīnum - study

*tacet - is silent, is quiet: tacuit

*tacitē - quietly, silently

*tamen - however

*tandem - at last

tantum - only

tē - you (singular)

tēcum - with you (singular)

*templum - temple

tenet - holds

tepidārium - warm room

*terra - ground, land

*terret - frightens: terruit

*tertius - third

testis: testem - witness

theātrum - theatre

thermae - baths

tibi - to you (singular)

*timet - is afraid, fears: timuit

timidē - fearfully

titulus - notice, slogan

toga - toga

tondet - shaves, trims

tōnsor: tōnsōrem - barber

*tōtus - whole

*trādit - hands over: trādidit

trahit - drags: trāxit

trānsfīxit - pierced

tremor: tremōrem - trembling,
tremor

tremuit - trembled, shook

*trēs - three

triclīnium - dining-room

trīgintā - thirty

trīste - sadly

trīstis - sad

*tū - you (singular)

*tuba - trumpet

*tum - then

tunica - tunic

*turba - crowd

turbulentus - rowdy, disorderly

tūtus - safe

*tuus - your, yours

u

*ubi - where

ubique - everywhere

ululāvit - howled

*umbra - shadow, ghost

*ūnus - one

*urbs: urbem - city

*ūtilis - useful

ūtilissimus - very useful

*uxor: uxōrem - wife

v

vāgīvit - cried, wailed

*valdē - very much, very

*valē - goodbye

valedīxit - said goodbye

valet - feels well

*vehementer - violently, loudly

vēnābulum - hunting spear

vēnālīcius - slave-dealer

*vēnātiō: vēnātiōnem - hunt

vēnātor: vēnātōrem - hunter

*vēndit - sells

*venit - comes: vēnit

*verberat - strikes, beats:

verberāvit

versipellis: versipellem -

werewolf

versus - verse, line of poetry

vertit - turned

vexat - annoys

*via - street

vibrat - waves, brandishes

victor: victōrem - victor, winner

*videt - sees: vīdit

vīgintī - twenty

vīlicus - bailiff, manager

*vīlla - house, villa

*vīnum - wine

*vir - man

vīstat - visits

vīta - life

*vituperat - blames, curses:

vituperāvit

vīvit - is alive

vōbīs - to you (plural)

*vocat - calls: vocāvit

*vōs - you (plural)

vulnerāvit - wounded, injured



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