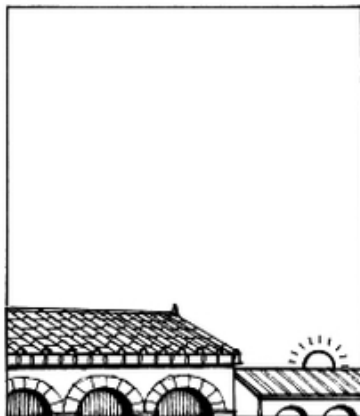




# IN URBE

Stage 31

---



1 diēs illūcēscēbat.



2 diē illūcēscēte, multī saccārī in rīpā flūminis labōrābant.



5 frūmentō expositō, magister nāvis pecūniam saccārīs distribuit.



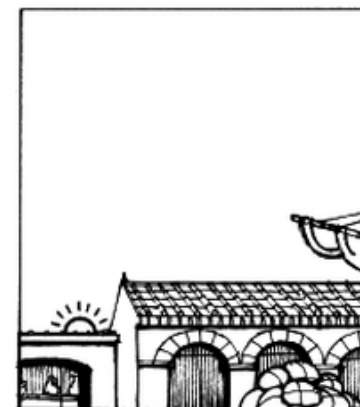
6 pecūniā distribūtā, saccārī ad tabernam proximam festīnāvērunt.



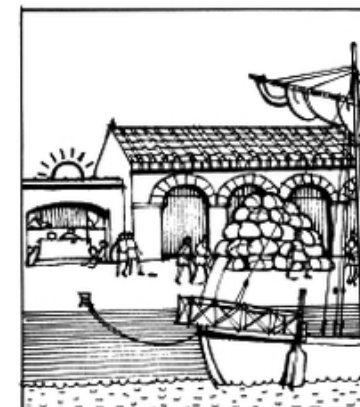
3 saccārīs labōrantibus, advēnit nāvis. nautae nāvem dēligāvērunt.



4 nāve dēligātā, saccārī frūmentum expōnere coepērunt.



7 tandem sōl occidere coepit.



8 sōle occidente, saccārī ā tabernā ēbrī discessērunt, omnī pecūniā cōsumptā.

## adventus

diē illūcēscēte, ingēns Rōmānōrum multitudō viās urbis complēbat. pauperēs ex īnsulīs exībant ut aquam ē fontibus pūblicīs traherent. senātōrēs ad forum lectīcīs vehēbantur. in rīpīs flūminis Tiberis, ubi multa horrea sita erant, frūmentum ē nāvibus ā saccāriīs expōnēbātur. servī, quī ā vēnālīciīs ē Britannīā importātī erant, ē nāvibus dūcēbantur, catēnīs gravibus vīnctī.

ex unā nāvium, quae modo ā Graeciā advēnerat, puella pulcherrima exiit. epistulam ad Haterium scrīptam manū tenēbat. sarcinae eius ā servō portābantur, virō quadrāgintā annōrum. tot tantaeque erant sarcinae ut servus eās ferre vix posset.

sōle ortō, puella ad Subūram advēnit. multitudīne clāmōribusque hominum valdē obstupefacta est. tanta erat multitudō ut puella summā cum difficultāte prōcēderet. mendīcī, quī ad compita sedēbant, manūs ad praetereuntēs porrigēbant. ubīque sonitus labōrantium audiēbātur: ā crepidāriīs calceī reficiēbantur; ā ferrāriīs gladiū excūdēbantur; ā fabrīs tigna secābantur. fabrī, puellā vīsā, clāmāre coepērunt; eam verbīs procācibus appellāvērunt. quae tamen, clāmōribus fabrōrum neglēctīs, vultū serēnō celeriter praeteriit. servum iussit festīnāre nē domum Haterī tardius pervenīrent.

eōdem tempore multī clientēs per viās contendēbant ut patrōnōs salūtārent. alī, scissīs togīs ruptisque calceīs, per lutum lentē ībant. eis difficile erat festīnāre quod lutum erat altum, viae angustae, multitudō dēnsa. alī, quī nōbīlī gente nātī sunt, celeriter prōcēdēbant quod servī multitudīnem fūstibus dēmovēbant. hī clientēs, quī sicut unda per viās ruēbant, puellae prōcēdentī obstābant.

<b>illūcēscēte:</b>		<b>sarcinae</b>	<i>bags, luggage</i>
<b>illūcēscere</b>	<i>dawn, grow bright</i>	<b>ortō: ortus</b>	<i>having risen</i>
<b>lectīcīs: lectīca</b>	<i>sedan-chair</i>	<b>Subūram: Subūra</b>	<i>the Subura</i>
<b>Tiberis: Tiberis</b>	<i>River Tiber</i>		<i>(noisy and crowded district north of the Forum)</i>
<b>saccāriīs:</b>			
<b>saccārius</b>	<i>docker, dock-worker</i>		
<b>expōnēbātur:</b>		<b>obstupefacta est:</b>	
<b>expōnere</b>	<i>unload</i>	<b>obstupefacere</b>	<i>amaze, stun</i>
<b>catēnīs: catēna</b>	<i>chain</i>	<b>mendīcī: mendīcus</b>	<i>beggar</i>
<b>modo</b>	<i>just</i>	<b>compita: compitum</b>	<i>crossroads</i>



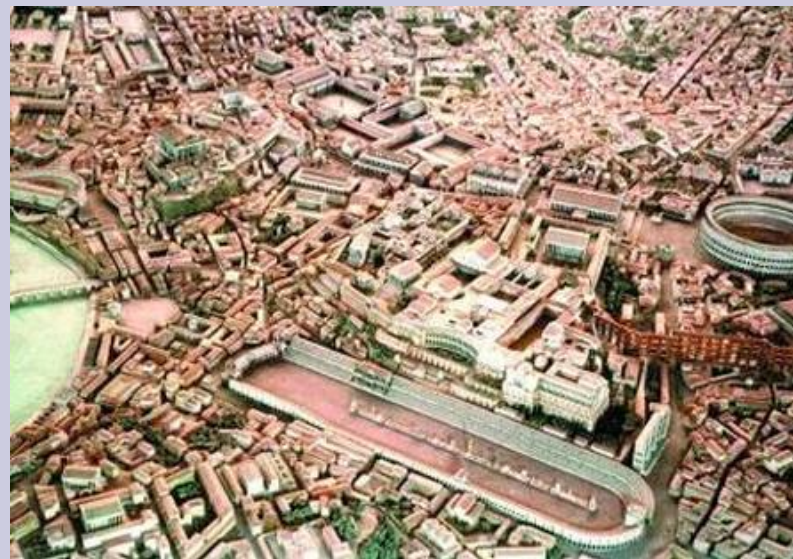
<b>porrigēbant:</b>		<b>procācibus: procāx</b>	<i>impudent, impolite</i>
<b>porrigere</b>	<i>stretch out</i>		
<b>crepidāriīs:</b>		<b>appellāvērunt:</b>	
<b>crepidārius</b>	<i>shoemaker</i>	<b>appellāre</b>	<i>call out to</i>
<b>ferrāriīs: ferrārius</b>	<i>blacksmith</i>	<b>ruptīs: rumpere</b>	<i>break, split</i>
<b>excūdēbantur:</b>	<i>forge,</i>	<b>lutum</b>	<i>mud</i>
<b>excūdere</b>	<i>hammer out</i>	<b>dēmovēbant:</b>	
<b>fabrīs: faber</b>	<i>carpenter, workman</i>	<b>dēmovēre</b>	<i>move out of the way</i>

10

15

20

25



*A model of Rome in the fourth century.*

Notice these important features from Domitian's time: the Tiber River, the Theater of Marcellus, the Circus Maximus, the Capitol with the Temple of Jupiter, the Palatine Hill, the Forum Romanum, an aqueduct, the Flavian Amphitheater, the Subura.





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

prīmā hōrā clientēs ante domum Hateriī conveniebant. omnēs, oculis in iānuam dēfixis, patrōnī favōrem exspectābant. alī beneficium, alī sportulam spērābant. puella, servō adstante, in extrēmā parte multitudinis cōstitit; ignāra mōrum Rōmānōrum, in animō volvēbat cūr tot hominēs illā hōrā ibi starent.

iānuā subitō apertā, in līmine appāruit praecō. corpus eius erat ingēns et obēsum, vultus superbus, oculi malignī. clientēs, praecōne vīsō, clāmāre statim coepērunt. eum identidem ōrābant ut sē ad patrōnum admitteret. ille tamen superbē circumspectāvit neque quicquam prīmō dīxit.

omnibus tandem silentibus, praecō ita coepit:

“dominus noster, Quīntus Haterius Latrōniānus, ratiōnēs suās subdūcit. iubet igitur trēs cīvēs ratiōnibus testēs subscribere. cēdite C. Iūliō Alexandrō, C. Memmiō Prīmō, L. Venūlēiō Aprōniānō.”

quī igitur, audītis nōminibus suis, alacriter prōgressī domum intrāvērunt. cēterī autem, oculis in vultum praecōnis dēfixis, spē favōris manēbant.

“ad cēnam,” inquit praecō, “Haterius invitat L. Volusium Maeciānum et M. Licinium Prīvātum. Maeciānus et Prīvātus decimā hōrā redire iubentur. nunc autem cēdite aliīs! cēdite architectō C. Rabīriō Maximō! cēdite T. Claudiō Papīriō!”



dum illi per iānuam intrant, cēterīs nūtiāvit praecō:  
“vōs omnēs iubēminī Haterium tertiā hōrā ad forum dēducere.”  
hīs verbis dictis, paucos dēnāriōs in turbam sparsit. clientēs, nē sportulam āmitterent, dēnāriōs rapere temptāvērunt. inter sē vehementer certābant. intereā puella immōta stābat, hōc spectāculō attonita.

salūtatiō	the morning visit (paid by clients to patron)
sportulam: sportula	handout (gift of food or money)
extrēmā parte: extrēma pars	edge
līmine: līmen	threshold, doorway
praecō	herald
malignī: malignus	spiteful
superbē	arrogantly
ratiōnēs ... subdūcit:	draw up accounts, write up accounts
subscribere	sign
alacriter	eagerly
dēducere	escort

### Questions

- At what time of day did these events take place?
- Where did the girl stand? What puzzled her?
- Who was seen on the threshold when the door opened? Describe him. What did the clients do when they caught sight of him?
- Why do you think the herald remained silent at first?
- How can we tell that all the clients mentioned in line 14 are Roman citizens? How can we tell that none of them is a freedman of Haterius?
- What is the effect of the word order in lines 18–19 (**ad cēnam ... Haterius invitat ... et M. Licinium Prīvātum**)?
- In the herald's announcements, find two examples of small tasks that clients have to perform for their patrons, and one example of a favor granted by patrons to clients.
- How did the herald distribute the denarii (line 24)? What was the clients' reaction? What was the girl's reaction? Suggest why the herald distributed the coins in this way.

## About the Language I: Ablative Absolute

A Study the following pair of sentences:

mīlitēs discessērunt.

*The soldiers departed.*

**urbe captā**, mīlitēs discessērunt.

*With the city having been captured, the soldiers departed.*

The phrase in boldface is made up of a noun (**urbe**) and participle (**captā**) in the ablative case. Phrases of this kind are known as **ablative absolute** phrases, and are very common in Latin.

B Ablative absolute phrases can be translated in many different ways. For instance, the example in Section A might be translated:

*When the city had been captured, the soldiers departed.*

Or, *After the city was captured, the soldiers departed.*

C Further examples:

1 arcū dēdicātō, cīvēs domum rediērunt.

2 pecūniā āmissā, ancilla lacrimāre coepit.

3 victimīs sacrificātīs, haruspex ōmina nūntiāvit.

4 duce interfectō, hostēs dēspērābant.

5 mercātor, clāmōribus audītīs, ē lectō perterritus surrēxit.

6 senātor, hāc sententiā dictā, cōnsēdit.

D In each of the examples above, the participle in the ablative absolute phrase is a perfect passive participle. Ablative absolute phrases can also be formed with present active participles. For example:

**omnibus tacentibus**, libertus nōmina recitāvit.

*With everyone being quiet, the freedman read out the names.*

Or, in more natural English:

*When everyone was quiet, the freedman read out the names.*

Further examples:

1 custōdibus dormientibus, captīvī effūgērunt.

2 pompā per viās prōcēdente, spectātōrēs vehementer plausērunt.

3 Imperātor, sacerdotibus adstantibus, precēs dīvō Titō obtulit.

Ablative absolute phrases can also be formed with perfect active participles. For example:

**dominō ēgressō**, servī garrīre coepērunt.

*With the master having gone out, the slaves began to chatter.*

Or, in more natural English:

*After the master had gone out, the slaves began to chatter.*

Further examples:

4 mercātōre profectō, rēs dīra accidit.

5 nūntiīs ā Britannīā regressīs, imperātor senātōrēs arcessīvit.

6 cōnsule haec locūtō, omnēs cīvēs attonitī erant.

## salūtātiō II

iānuā tandem clausā, abīre clientēs coepērunt. alīi dēnāriīs collēctīs abiērunt ut cibum sibi suisque emerent; alīi spē pecūniae dēiectī invītī discessērunt. Haterium praecōnemque vituperābant.

deinde servō puella imperāvit ut iānuam pulsāret. praecōnī regressō servus,

“ecce!” inquit. “domina mea, Euphrosynē, adest.”

“abī, sceleste! nēmō alius hodiē admittitur,” respondit praecō superbā vōce.

“sed domina mea est philosopha Graeca doctissima,” inquit servus. “hūc missa est ā Quīntō Hateriō Chrȳsogonō ipsō, Hateriū libertō, quī Athēnīs habitat.”

“īnsānīvit igitur Chrȳsogonus,” respondit praecō. “odiō sunt omnēs philosophī Hateriō! redeundum vōbīs est Athēnās unde missī estis.”

**suis: sui**

*their families*

**spē ... dēiectī**

*disappointed in their hope*

**Euphrosynē**

*Euphrosyne (Her name means “cheerfulness” or “good thoughts.”)*

**philosophā**

*(female) philosopher*

**Athēnīs**

*in Athens*

**odiō sunt: odiō esse**

*be hateful*

**redeundum vōbīs est**

*you must return*

servus arrogantia praecōnis irātus, nihilominus perstitit.  
 “sed Eryllus,” inquit, “quī est Hateriō arbiter elegantiae,  
 epistulam ad Chrēsogonum scripsit in quā eum rogāvit ut  
 philosopham hūc mitteret. ergō adsumus!”  
 hīs verbīs audītis, praecō, quī Eryllum haudquāquam amābat,  
 magnā vōce,  
 “Eryllus!” inquit. “quis est Eryllus? meus dominus Haterius est,  
 nōn Eryllus! abī!”  
 haec locūtus servum in lutum dēpulit, iānuamque clausit.  
 Euphrosynē, simulatque servum humī iacentem vidit, eius iram  
 lēnīre temptāvit.  
 “nōlī,” inquit, “mentem tuam vexāre. nōs decet rēs adversās  
 aequō animō ferre. nōbīs crās reveniendum est.”

nihilominus	nevertheless
perstitit: perstāre	persist
arbiter	expert, judge
elegantiae: elegantia	good taste
ergō	therefore
dēpulit: dēpellere	push down
mentem: mēns	mind
aequō animō	calmly, in a calm spirit



## About the Language II: ut and nē

A In Stage 27, you met examples of indirect commands used with **ut**:  
 imperāvit nūntiīs **ut** redīrent.  
*He ordered the messengers **that** they should return.*  
 Or, in more natural English:  
*He ordered the messengers **to** return.*

B From Stage 29 onwards, you have met examples of indirect commands used  
 with the word **nē**:  
 imperāvit nūntiīs **nē** redīrent.  
*He ordered the messengers **that** they should **not** return.*  
 Or, in more natural English:  
*He ordered the messengers **not to** return.*

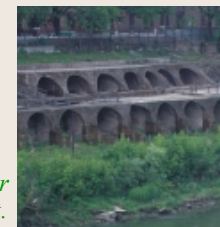
Further examples:

- 1 haruspex iuvenem monuit **nē** nāvigāret.
- 2 fēminae mīlitēs ōrāvērunt **nē** liberōs interficerent.
- 3 mercātor amīcō persuāsīt **nē** gemmās vēnderet.
- 4 cūr vōbīs imperāvit **nē** villam intrārētis?

C You have also met sentences in which **nē** is used with a purpose clause:  
 senex pecūniam celāvit **nē** fūrēs eam invenīrent.  
*The old man hid the money **so** that the thieves would **not** find it.*  
 Or, *The old man hid the money **in case** the thieves should find it.*

Further examples:

- 1 per viās celeriter contendēbāmus **nē** tardī ad arcum advenīrēmus.
- 2 in fossā latēbam **nē** hostēs mē cōspicerent.
- 3 imperātor multum frūmentum ab Aegyptō  
 importāvit **nē** civēs famē perīrent.
- 4 servī ē fundō effūgērunt **nē** poenās darent.



Rome's docklands. A wharf with arched chambers for storing goods in transit.

## Word Patterns: Compound Verbs II

A Study the way in which the following verbs are formed:

īre abīre circumīre inīre  
go go away go around go in

B Using Section A as a guide, complete the table below:

dūcere . . . . .	indūcere
. . . . . lead away . . . . .	
. . . . . auferre circumferre . . . . .	
carry . . . . .	

C Give the meaning of the following verbs:  
abicere, āvertere, abesse, abigere;  
circumspectāre, circumstāre, circumpōnere;  
irrumperere, infundere, inicere, inesse.

## Practicing the Language



A Complete each sentence with the correct verb and then translate.

- 1 multī leōnēs in Āfricā quotannīs (capitur, capiuntur).
- 2 ecce! ille senex ā latrōnibus (petitur, petuntur).
- 3 ego ā clientibus nunc (salūtor, salūtāmur).
- 4 vōs ā praecōne (dīmmitteris, dīmittiminī).
- 5 mīlitēs in ōrdinēs longōs ā centuriōnibus (instruēbātur, instruēbantur).
- 6 nōs ā barbarīs ferōcibus (oppugnābar, oppugnābāmur).
- 7 victimae ā sacerdotē (ēligēbātur, ēligēbantur).
- 8 tū lecticā per forum (vehēbāris, vehēbāminī).

B Match the active and passive forms of the following verbs and then translate each form.

vectus es, neglēximus, refectum est, dēmīstis, cōsultus sum, vexistī, volūtī sunt, exstrūctum est, refēcīt, neglēctī sumus, volvērunt, dēmīssī estis, cōsuluī, exstrūxit

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

portābantur, fraude, vītārent, adeptī, morbō, abēgisset

- 1 puerī in fossam dēsiluērunt ut periculum . . . . .
- 2 Haterius, . . . . . Salvī dēceptus, cōnsēsit.
- 3 multae amphorae in triclinium . . . . .
- 4 senex, . . . . . gravī afflictus, medicum arcessivī.
- 5 praecō, cum puellam servumque . . . . ., iānuam clausit.
- 6 clientēs, sportulam . . . . ., abiērunt.

D Select the correct participle for each blank and then translate each sentence.  
neglectīs, temptantibus, admissā, prōgressā, sedentibus, volvente, refectō, vinctō

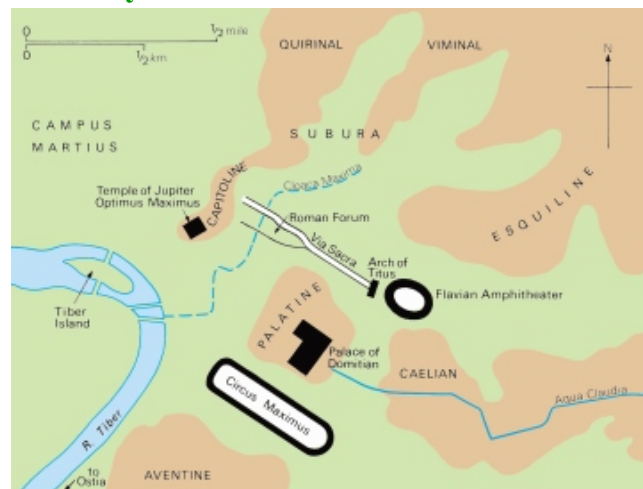
- 1 philosophā nōn . . . . ., servus praecōnem vituperābat.
- 2 clientibus pecūniam rapere . . . . ., praecō iānuam claudere coepit.
- 3 mendicīs ad compita . . . . ., patrōnī in lecticīs vectī sunt.
- 4 turbā per viās angustās . . . . ., nōnnullī liberī celerius prōcēdere poterant.
- 5 mīlite catēnīs . . . . ., dux ē carcere vultū serēnō discessit.
- 6 ratiōnibus multōs per annōs . . . . ., ambō dīvītēs palluērunt.
- 7 opere . . . . ., magister lūdōs spectāre cōstituerat.
- 8 fēminā mōrēs Rōmānōs in animō . . . . ., servus in lutō iacēbat.



*The Pavilion Convention Center in Virginia Beach, VA. Notice how the building's design echoes the arched chambers of Roman storage buildings.*



## The City of Rome



### *Central features of Rome, including the seven hills.*

Rome grew up in a very unplanned and unsystematic way, quite different from the neat grid-pattern of other Roman towns. Huge commercial structures and crowded lower-class neighborhoods lay beside great monumental areas with temples, theaters, circuses, baths, basilicas, and promenades. Rome was also an extremely crowded city, as can be seen by comparing its approximate area and population with those of two modern metropolitan districts in North America. First-century Rome, with an approximate area of 8 square miles (21 square kilometers) and a population of 1,000,000, had a population density of 125,000 people per square mile (48,000 per square kilometer).

city	population density	
	people/sq.mile	people/sq.km.
Rome	125,000	48,000
Los Angeles	8,000	3,000
Toronto	9,900	3,800
New York City	26,500	10,600
Calcutta	108,000	41,700

Rome's coastal port was Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber River, where warships docked and Roman cargo boats brought in merchandise from all over the empire. This hub of commercial and maritime activities boasted a man-made harbor begun by Emperor Claudius and its huge warehouses were indispensable to meet the needs of Rome.

From Ostia, ships brought goods up the Tiber to Rome's river port with its docks, riverside markets (**emporia**) and warehouses (**horrea**). Further upstream, beyond the wharves and warehouses, the river was divided for a short stretch by the Tiber Island (**insula Tiberina**). This elongated island had been built up to look like a ship sailing the river, complete with an ornamental prow (**rostrum**); it contained a Temple of Aesculapius, the god of healing, to which many invalids came in the hope of a cure.



### *The Tiber, looking north, with the Island, center, and bridges.*

In the story on page 214, Euphrosyne and her slave disembark near the Tiber Island and then move off northeastwards. Their route could have taken them around the lower slopes of the Capitoline Hill and through the Forum Romanum (described in Stage 29), passing the Palatine Hill where the Emperor Domitian had his palace.

Euphrosyne and her slave would then have continued through the Subura, a densely populated district north of the Forum, full of stores and large multi-storied, block-long tenement houses or **insulae**. Its inhabitants were mostly poor and some very poor indeed; they included barbers, shoemakers, butchers, weavers, blacksmiths, vegetable sellers, prostitutes, and thieves. Several Roman writers refer to the Subura, and give a vivid impression of its noise, its dirt, and its crowds. The following passage from Juvenal describes a street which might easily be in the Subura:





*One of the Tiber riverboats, the Isis Giminiana, loading grain at Ostia to be taken to Rome. Her master, Farnaces, superintends the measuring of the grain from his place at the stern.*

**We hurry on, but the way is blocked; there is a tidal wave of people in front, and we're pushed and prodded from behind. One man digs me with his elbow, another with the pole of a sedan-chair; somebody catches me on the head with a plank, and somebody else with a wine-barrel. My legs are plastered with mud, my feet are stepped on by all and sundry, and a soldier is sticking the nail of his boot in my toe.**

Many rich and aristocratic Romans settled in the district of the Esquiline Hill, which lay to the east of the Subura. Here they could enjoy peace and seclusion in huge mansions, surrounded by colonnaded gardens and landscaped parks which contrasted very sharply with the Subura's slums and crowded tenement blocks. In our stories Haterius' house, where Euphrosyne's journey ended, is imagined as being on the Esquiline.

Among the well-known landmarks of Rome were the Circus Maximus, where chariot races were held; the Flavian Amphitheater; and the Campus Martius, formerly an army training area, which now provided some much-needed open space for the general population.

Crossing the city in various directions were the aqueducts, which brought water into the city at the rate of 200 million gallons (900 million liters) a day. The houses of the rich citizens were usually connected to this supply by means of pipes which brought water directly into their storage tanks; the poorer people had to collect their fresh water from public fountains on street corners. The city also possessed a very advanced system of drains and sewers: a complicated network of underground channels carried sewage and waste water from the larger private houses, public baths, fountains, and lavatories to the central drain (Cloaca Maxima), which emptied into the Tiber.



*Above: An aqueduct approaching Rome. It carries two water channels, one above the other.*



*Left: Here, remains of the ancient aqueduct system can still be seen, dwarfing the houses. Find the aqueduct on page 215.*

There were many hazards and discomforts for the inhabitants of Rome. As we have seen in Stage 30, fires were frequent and the insulae in the slums were often cheaply built and liable to collapse. The overcrowding and congestion in the streets have already been mentioned above; wheeled traffic was banned from the city center during the hours of daylight, but blockages were still caused by the wagons of builders like Haterius, which were exempt from the ban. Disease was an ever-present danger in the overcrowded poorer quarters; crime and violence were commonplace in the unlit streets at night. Rome was a city of contrasts, in which splendor and squalor were often found side by side; it could be both an exciting and an unpleasant place to live.



*In the Subura, Euphrosyne would have passed a variety of stalls including blacksmiths' shops.*



*Views of shopping developments in Rome. Left: Tenements on the Via Biberatica. Right: Inside a shop, looking across the street towards two more. The one opposite has a window above the shop doorway to light the shop after the shutters were closed; the shopkeeper would probably live there. Above that is the support for a balcony belonging to the apartment above – the apartment block is several stories high. We can see the groove (left) to hold the shutters of the shop on this side, and also two square holes for the bars that held the shutters in place.*

## Patronage and Roman Society

The story on pages 216–217 shows an aspect of Roman society known as patronage, in which a patron (**patrōnus**) gave help and protection to others less rich or powerful than himself, who performed various services for him in return. The people waiting outside Haterius' house hoped for various things: money, a meal, a favorable referral for an architect or other craftsman or businessman. In return they might serve as witnesses for documents, pack an audience when the patron gave a recitation of his poems, or swell the importance of their patron by accompanying him through the forum: the more clients, the more important the patron.

The habit of the morning call (**salūtatiō**) had started in Republican times. In a society where the upper classes had the power, clients needed their patrons' favor and advice for any number of financial or legal transactions. In return, the patrons needed their votes in politics and the addition to their prestige that a large number of clients gave. Freedmen would automatically become the clients of their former owner who might help them in setting up a business and then expect part of the profit; soldiers who had served under a particular general would probably become his clients.



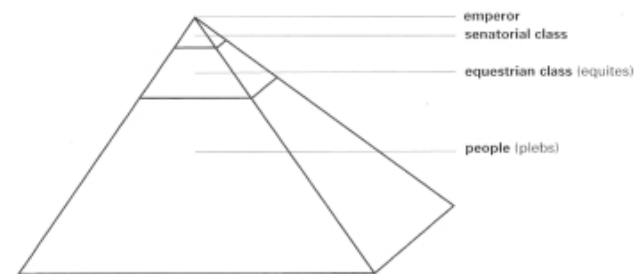
*The patronage system.*

By the time of Domitian, however, a more routine set of formalities had been introduced, and most callers were people down on their luck, ready to dress in the cumbersome (and easily soiled) toga that custom required, and, early each morning, make their way across the city, for as little, sometimes, as the **sportula** handed out to them. The sportula (little basket) might contain food or money – not much money, according to Martial – not even enough to buy a decent dinner. But Martial, as a poet, needed a patron, and so he put up with the inconvenience and sometimes humiliation of being a client. The humiliations might occur not just at the salutatio itself, but later at dinner when the client might be served food and wine inferior to that given to the higher ranking friends and clients of the host. Moreover, being a client gave Martial (or Juvenal) opportunities for satire, and in fact, because much of our information about the salutatio comes from satirists, we really do not know how widespread the practice was.

However, we do know that people of considerably higher rank than the miserable crowd Euphrosyne saw were clients themselves. Haterius depended on the good will of his patron, Salvius. Salvius, in turn, like everyone else, and in particular other senators like himself, looked to the emperor for notice and favors.

The system of patronage shows how society in Rome was organized along clearly defined ranks. By the time of our stories, the emperor was at the head of all other patrons. He would have his lines of callers waiting for the announcement: **Caesarem iam salūtārī** (The emperor is receiving). Lists of callers would be published and it was a bad sign if someone was refused admission.

Below the emperor were the senators, who formerly had been the leaders of the state and society in the Republic. Salvius and Agricola were men of this class. Men could attain the rank of senator because they were the sons of senators, by election to the financial post of quaestor (in the Republic), or by special gift of the emperor. Senators wore togas with broad purple stripes, sat in special reserved places at public ceremonies, and served as high-ranking priests. They would have been required to have a fortune of at least 1,000,000 sesterces. Magistrates called censors periodically checked the lists of people of the senatorial class to see if they could still be financially ranked as senators.



### *Roman society.*

Haterius was a member of the equestrian class or **equitēs**. Members of this class could be very rich indeed, although their fortune needed to be only 400,000 sesterces, but they did not usually attain the same political or military heights that senators could achieve. Whereas a senator was expected to derive his wealth from property, and could not participate in his own name in trade, the equites could and did. Although many equites might be primarily businessmen, many were active in politics, too, and only a member of the equestrian class might be governor of Egypt. The equestrians were also allowed to wear a gold ring as a status symbol and a toga with a narrow stripe.

The majority of people in Rome, however, were members of the **plebs**, or plebeian class. These might be small businessmen or craftsmen, with reasonably comfortable lives for themselves and their families, or they could be near destitution, as some of the people outside Haterius' door seemed to be. There had been a distribution of free grain for Roman citizens in the city since Republican times, but even with this help, many lived in extreme poverty as day laborers of one kind or another, and really depended on any help they could get from a patron, if they were lucky enough to have one. In theory they could, by hard work and luck, rise to the equestrian class, but on the whole, power and prestige were beyond their reach.



*The curia or senate house in the Forum Romanum.*





*Much free grain was distributed to the poor. Here a consignment of grain is being measured.*

For the plebs, as for everyone else, the emperor was their patron. Vespasian, Domitian's father, had been approached by an engineer who suggested a labor-saving device to haul some columns up to the Capitol. The emperor did not want to hear about it. He did not want to deprive his "little plebs" (**plebicula**) of the opportunity to earn a living.

## Word Study

A Complete the following analogies with words from the Stage 31 Vocabulary Checklist:

- 1 appropinquāre : adīre :: portāre : \_\_\_\_
- 2 homō : vir :: ōs : \_\_\_\_
- 3 salvē : valē :: solvere : \_\_\_\_
- 4 servus : dominus :: cliēns : \_\_\_\_
- 5 vērus : falsus :: \_\_\_\_ : privātus
- 6 gladius : secāre :: \_\_\_\_ : vincīre
- 7 semper : numquam :: omnīnō : \_\_\_\_
- 8 poēta : recitāre :: \_\_\_\_ : nūntiāre
- 9 laetus : gaudium :: \_\_\_\_ : arrogantia
- 10 plausus : laudāre :: \_\_\_\_ : dēcipere

B Copy the following words. Then put parentheses around the Latin root from this Stage contained inside these derivatives; give the Latin word and its meaning from which the derivative comes.

For example: conservation con(serva)tion servāre – to save

- 1 convoluted
- 2 identical
- 3 concatenation
- 4 extemporaneous
- 5 intersection
- 6 invective
- 7 altimeter

C Match the meaning to the derivative.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1 fraudulent  | a a dining hall in a college or school                                       |
| 2 vehicle     | b a moving forward   |
| 3 preterition | c acting with deceit   |
| 4 refectory   | d calmness, tranquility  |
| 5 desperation | e any means of carrying or communicating                                     |
| 6 serenity    | f recklessness resulting from lack of hope                                   |
| 7 progression | g mentioning something by saying that it is going to be omitted, passed over |



## Stage 31 Vocabulary Checklist



<b>altus, alta, altum</b>	<i>high, deep</i>
<b>angustus, angusta, angustum</b>	<i>narrow</i>
<b>ante (+ ACC)</b>	<i>before, in front of</i>
<b>catēna, catēnae, f.</b>	<i>chain</i>
<b>cliēns, clientis, m.</b>	<i>client</i>
<b>dux, ducis, m.</b>	<i>leader</i>
<b>favor, favōris, m.</b>	<i>favor</i>
<b>fraus, fraudis, f.</b>	<i>trick</i>
<b>haudquāquam</b>	<i>not at all</i>
<b>īdem, eadem, idem</b>	<i>the same</i>
<b>mōs, mōris, m.</b>	<i>custom</i>
<b>neglegō, neglegere, neglēxī, neglēctus</b>	<i>neglect</i>
<b>ōrō, ōrāre, ōrāvī</b>	<i>beg</i>
<b>patrōnus, patrōnī, m.</b>	<i>patron</i>
<b>praecō, praecōnis, m.</b>	<i>herald</i>
<b>praetereō, praeterīre, praeterī</b>	<i>pass by, go past</i>
<b>prōgressus, prōgressa, prōgressum</b>	<i>having advanced</i>
<b>pūblicus, pūblica, pūblicum</b>	<i>public</i>
<b>rationēs, rationum, f.pl.</b>	<i>accounts</i>
<b>reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus</b>	<i>repair</i>
<b>secō, secāre, secuī, sectus</b>	<i>cut</i>
<b>serēnus, serēna, serēnum</b>	<i>calm, clear</i>
<b>spērō, spērāre, spērāvī</b>	<i>hope, expect</i>
<b>superbus, superba, superbum</b>	<i>arrogant, proud</i>
<b>tempus, temporis, n.</b>	<i>time</i>
<b>ubīque</b>	<i>everywhere</i>
<b>vehō, vehere, vexī, vectus</b>	<i>carry</i>
<b>vīnciō, vīncīre, vīnxī, vīnctus</b>	<i>bind, tie up</i>
<b>volvō, volvere, volvī, volūtus</b>	<i>turn</i>
<b>in animō volvere</b>	<i>wonder, turn over in the mind</i>
<b>vultus, vultūs, m.</b>	<i>expression, face</i>

*Originally a Roman sewer cover, this large stone disk is now called the Bocca della Verità, or Mouth of Truth.*

