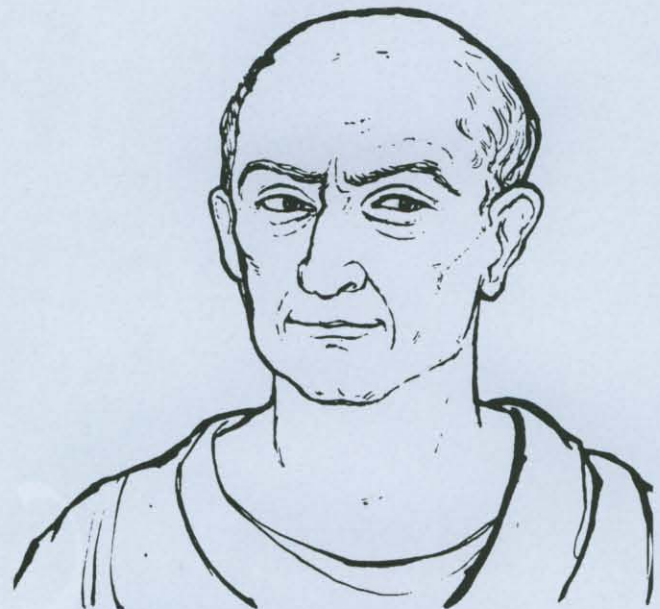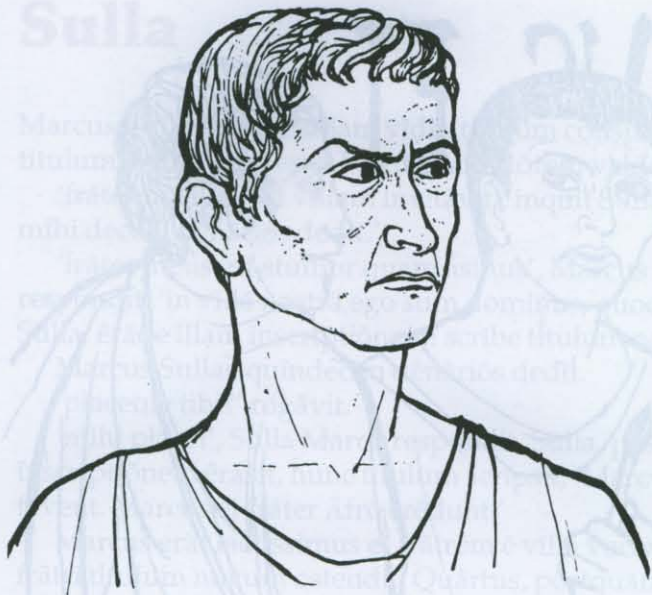1 cīvēs in forō candidātōs spectant.

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

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

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

5 iuvenēs pistōribus respondent,
   'nōs iuvenēs candidātum optimum
   habēmus.'
   'candidātus noster est āthlēta.'
   'nōs āthlētae crēdimus.'
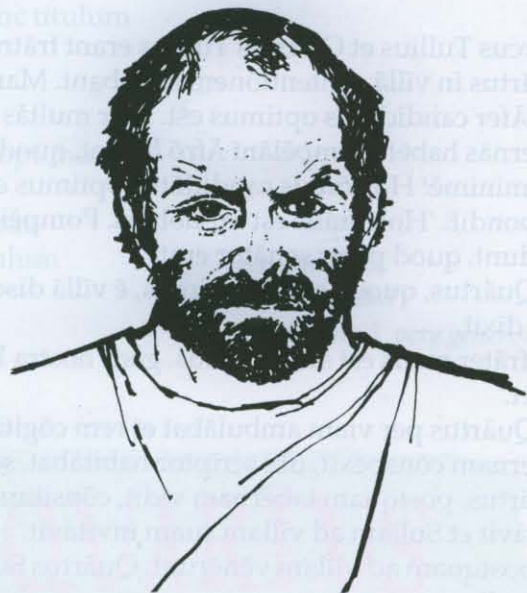
6 fūrēs clāmant,
   'nōs quoque candidātum habēmus.'
   'candidātus noster est fūr.'
   'nōs candidātō nostrō nōn crēdimus sed
   favēmus.'

QVARTVS ET

Marcus et Quārtus

Marcus Tullius et Quārtus Tullius erant frātrēs. Marcus et
Quārtus in vīllā contentiōnem habēbant. Marcus Quārtō dīxit,
   'Āfer candidātus optimus est. Āfer multās vīllās 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 īrātissimus, ē vīllā discessit. Quārtus
sibi dīxit,
   'frāter meus est stultissimus. gēns nostra Holcōniō semper   10
favet.'
   Quārtus per viam ambulābat et rem cōgitābat. subitō parvam
tabernam cōnspexit, ubi scrīptor habitābat. scrīptor Sulla erat.
Quārtus, postquam tabernam vīdit, cōnsilium cēpit. tabernam
intrāvit et Sullam ad vīllam suam invītāvit.   15
   postquam ad vīllam vēnērunt, Quārtus Sullae mūrum
ostendit.
   'scrībe hunc titulum!' inquit. 'scrībe "Quārtus et frāter
Holcōniō favent. Quārtus et frāter Holcōniō crēdunt".'
   Quārtus scrīptōrī decem dēnāriōs dedit.   20
   'placetne tibi?' rogāvit Quārtus.
   'mihi placet', Sulla Quārtō respondit. Sulla, postquam
dēnāriōs accēpit, titulum in mūrō scrīpsit.

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

Sulla

Marcus ē vīllā vēnit. Sullam vīdit. titulum cōnspexit. postquam
titulum lēgit, īrātus erat. Marcus scrīptōrem valdē vituperāvit.

'frāter tuus mē ad vīllam invītāvit', inquit Sulla. 'frāter tuus
mihi decem dēnāriōs dedit.'

'frāter meus est stultior quam asinus', Marcus Sullae
respondit. 'in vīllā nostrā ego sum dominus, quod sum senior.
Sulla, ērāde illam īnscrīptiōnem! scrībe titulum novum!'

Marcus Sullae quīndecim dēnāriōs dedit.

'placetne tibi?' rogāvit.

'mihi placet', Sulla Marcō respondit. Sulla, postquam
īnscrīptiōnem ērāsit, hunc titulum scrīpsit, 'Marcus et frāter Āfrō
favent. Marcus et frāter Āfrō crēdunt.'

Marcus erat laetissimus et frātrem ē vīllā vocāvit. Marcus
frātrī titulum novum ostendit. Quārtus, postquam titulum lēgit,
īrātus erat. Quārtus Marcum pulsāvit. tum frātrēs in viā
pugnābant!

'Marce! Quārte! dēsistite! intrō īte!' clāmāvit Sulla. 'cōnsilium
optimum habeō.'

postquam frātrēs vīllam intrāvērunt, Sulla celeriter rem
cōnfēcit.

duōs titulōs in mūrō scrīpsit. tum frātrēs ē vīllā vocāvit.

scrīptor frātribus mūrum ostendit. ecce! Marcus hunc titulum
vīdit: 'Marcus Āfrō favet. Āfer est candidātus optimus.'

'euge! hic titulus mē valdē dēlectat', inquit Marcus.

Quārtus alterum titulum in mūrō cōnspexit:

'Quārtus Holcōniō favet. Holcōnius est candidātus optimus.'

Quārtus quoque laetissimus erat.

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

5	**asinus**	*ass, donkey*
	senior	*the elder*
	ērāde!	*rub out! erase!*
	īnscrīptiōnem	*writing*
10		
	ērāsit	*rubbed out, erased*
15		
	dēsistite!	*stop!*
	intrō īte!	*go inside!*
	rem cōnfēcit	*finished the job*
20		
25		
30	**tertium**	*third*
	addidit	*added*
	līberālissimī	*very generous*

MARCVS ET QVARTVS SVNT LIBERALISSIMI

About the language 1

1   In Stage 9, you met the dative case:

mercātor **Metellae** togam trādidit.
*The merchant handed over the toga **to Metella**.*

Grumiō **hospitibus** cēnam parābat.
*Grumio was preparing a meal **for the guests**.*

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

Quārtus **Holcōniō** favet.   nōs **pistōrī** crēdimus.
*Quartus gives support **to Holconius**.*   *We give our trust **to the baker**.*

3   The sentences above can be translated more simply:

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

4   Further examples:

a   nōs Āfrō favēmus.
b   vōs amīcīs crēditis.
c   mercātōrēs candidātō nostrō nōn crēdunt.

5   Notice the following use of the dative with the verb **placet**:

placetne tibi?   mihi placet.
Is it pleasing to you?   *It is pleasing to me.*

There are more natural ways of translating these examples, such as:

Does it please you?   *Yes, it pleases me.*
Do you like it?   *Yes, I do.*

6   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 lazy. The gods give nothing **to you**.*

Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus

in vīllā

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.
Clēmēns:	num tū Āfrō favēs? Caecilius Holcōniō favet.
Grumiō:	Āfer fautōribus quīnque dēnāriōs prōmīsit. Holcōnius fautōribus duōs dēnāriōs tantum prōmīsit. ego Āfrō faveō, quod vir līberālis est.
Clēmēns:	sed tū servus es. cīvis Pompēiānus nōn es. Āfer cīvibus Pompēiānīs pecūniam prōmīsit.
Grumiō:	Clēmēns, hodiē nōn sum Grumiō. hodiē sum Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus!
Clēmēns:	Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus! mendācissimus coquus es!
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 tē sollicitus sum. rem perīculōsam suscipis.
	(exeunt.)

babae! *hey!*

quō? *where?*

5 **fautōrēs** *supporters*

quīnque *five*
prōmīsit *promised*
10 **tantum** *only*

15 **mendācissimus** *very deceitful*

ad amphitheātrum *at the amphitheatre*
20 **convenīmus** *gather, meet*
ōrātiōnēs *speeches*
mēcum *with me*
dē tē *about you*
perīculōsam *dangerous*
suscipis *you are taking on*
exeunt *they go out*

prope amphitheātrum

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

dīvīsor:	festīnāte! festīnāte! nōs Āfrum exspectāmus.	
Grumiō:	salvē, dīvīsor! ego sum Lūcius Spurius Pompōniānus et hic *(Grumiō Clēmentem 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 līberālis 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

dīvīsor *agent (hired to distribute bribes at elections)*
festīnāte! *hurry!*
amīcissimī *very friendly, very good friends*

tacē! *shut up! be quiet!*
ūtilissimī *very useful*

in forō

pistōrēs cum Clēmente 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. Holcōnium et amīcōs videō.	5
Grumiō:	euge! fēminās videō, ancillās videō, puellās… ēheu! Caecilium videō! Caecilius cum Holcōniō stat! ad vīllam reveniō!	
Clēmēns:	Grumiō, manē! *(Grumiō fugit.)*	10
mercātor prīmus:	Holcōnius est vir nōbilis.	
mercātor secundus:	Holcōnius melior est quam Āfer.	
mercātor tertius:	nōs mercātōrēs Holcōniō favēmus. *(pistōrēs et mercātōrēs conveniunt. īrātī sunt.)*	15
pistor prīmus:	Holcōnius est asinus. vōs quoque estis asinī, quod Holcōniō crēditis.	
mercātor prīmus:	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.	20

caudex *blockhead, idiot*

mercātor secundus:	amīcī! pistōrēs nōs 'asinōs' vocant. nōs nōn	
	sumus asinī. nōs fortiōrēs sumus quam	
	pistōrēs. magnōs fūstēs habēmus.	25
	(mercātōrēs et pistōrēs in forō pugnant.)	

in culīnā

Clēmēns in culīnā sedet. Grumiō intrat.

Clēmēns:	salvē, Pompōniāne! hercle! toga tua scissa est!	**scissa** *torn*
Grumiō:	ēheu! Holcōnius et amīcī in forō mē cēpērunt.	
	postquam fūstem meum cōnspexērunt, clāmābant,	
	'ecce pistor fortis!' tum mercātōrēs mē	5
	verberāvērunt. dēnāriōs meōs rapuērunt. nunc	**rapuērunt** *seized, grabbed*
	nūllōs dēnāriōs habeō.	
Clēmēns:	ego decem dēnāriōs habeō!	
Grumiō:	decem dēnāriōs?	
Clēmēns:	Caecilius mihi decem dēnāriōs dedit, quod servus	10
	fidēlis sum. postquam pistōrēs et mercātōrēs	
	pugnam commīsērunt, Caecilius mē cōnspexit. duo	
	pistōrēs Caecilium verberābant. dominus noster	
	auxilium postulābat. Caecilius mēcum ē forō effūgit.	**auxilium** *help*
	dominus noster mihi decem dēnāriōs dedit, quod	15 **effūgit** *escaped*
	līberālis est.	
Grumiō:	Caecilius est …	
Clēmēns:	valē, Pompōniāne!	
Grumiō:	quō festīnās, Clēmēns?	
Clēmēns:	ad portum festīnō. ibi Poppaea mē exspectat.	20 **ibi** *there*
	placetne tibi?	
Grumiō:	mihi nōn placet!	

Right: *Pompeians listening to a candidate speaking from the steps of the temple of Jupiter.*

Above: *Candidates also made speeches from a special platform in the forum.*

About the language 2

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

- By tone of voice, indicated in writing by a question mark:

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

- 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 tū lacrimās?	*Why are you crying?*

- By adding **-ne** to the first word of the sentence:

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

2   Further examples:

a   cūr tū in hortō labōrās?
b   quis est āthlēta ille?
c   tū discum habēs?
d   vōsne estis īrātī?
e   ubi sunt mercātōrēs?
f   quid quaeris, domina?
g   tūne Pompēiānus es?
h   quis vīnum portat?
i   cēnam parās?
j   ubi sumus?

Practising the language

1 Complete each sentence with the right form of the verb from the box below. Then translate the sentence. Do not use any word more than once.

contendō	faveō
contendis	favēs
contendimus	favēmus
contenditis	favētis

   a ego ad forum . . . . ego sum candidātus.
   b tū Āfrō . . . . tū es stultus.
   c ego Holcōniō . . . ., quod Holcōnius est candidātus optimus.
   d nōs Holcōniō nōn . . . ., quod Holcōnius est asinus.
   e Clēmēns, cūr tū ad portum . . . . ?
   f vōs Āfrō . . . ., quod vōs estis pistōrēs.
   g nōs ad vīllam . . . ., quod in forō sunt Holcōnius et amīcī.
   h ēheu! cūr ē forō . . . . ? vōs dēnāriōs meōs habētis!

2 Complete each sentence with the right form of the noun. Then translate the sentence.

   a Quārtus Sullae decem dēnāriōs dedit. Sulla . . . . in mūrō scrīpsit. (titulus, titulum)
   b fūr thermās intrābat. . . . . eum agnōvit. (mercātor, mercātōrem)
   c multī candidātī sunt in forō. ego . . . . videō. (Holcōnius, Holcōnium)
   d ego ad portum currō. . . . . mē exspectat. (ancilla, ancillae)
   e hodiē ad urbem contendō. in amphitheātrō sunt. . . . . (leō, leōnēs)
   f rhētor est īrātus. rhētor . . . . exspectat. (puerī, puerōs)
   g fēminae sunt in tabernā. mercātōrēs fēminīs . . . . ostendunt. (stolae, stolās)
   h postquam Holcōnius et amīcī Grumiōnem cēpērunt, quīnque . . . . rapuērunt. (dēnāriī, dēnāriōs)

Local government and elections

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 supporters held processions through the streets and the candidates spoke at public meetings in the forum.

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 **aedīlēs,** 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 candidates wore a toga, specially whitened with chalk, in order to be easily recognised. The word **candidātus** is connected with **candidus** which means 'dazzling white'. As they walked around attended by their clients and greeting voters, their agents 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. 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.

The meeting place of the town council.

The public officials might provide free bread for the poor. One election slogan recommends a candidate who 'brings good bread'.

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. They came from two groups: a small core of wealthy families, like the Holconii, whose members were regularly elected to the most important offices, and a larger, less powerful group which changed frequently.

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 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 does not seem to have stood as a candidate, although in many ways he was an outstanding citizen and had made a considerable fortune. Perhaps he preferred to concentrate on his business activities and was content to support candidates from the great political families like the Holconii.

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 AD 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.

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 town council might erect a statue to a leading politician. This is M. Holconius Rufus (also seen on page 145).
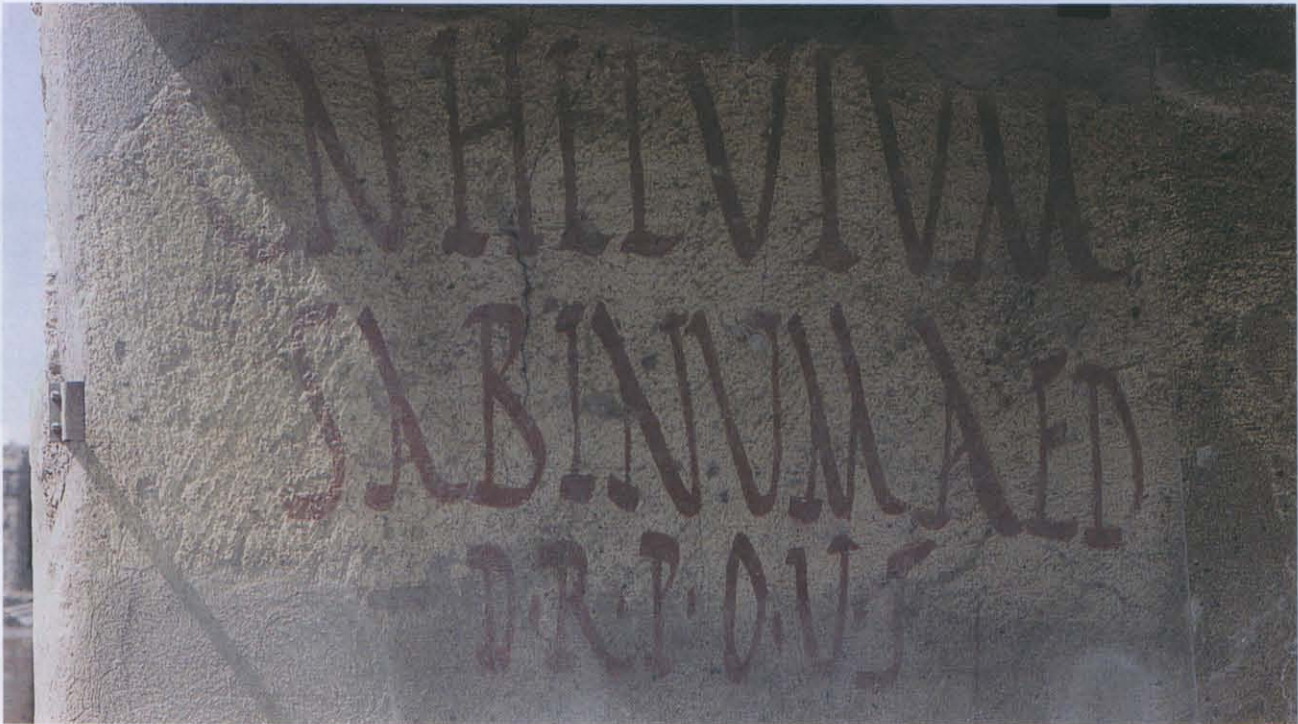
This notice reads: 'Vote for Cnaeus Helvius Sabinus as aedile. He deserves public office.'

Election notices

Many of the thousands of graffiti found in Pompeii refer to the elections held there in March, AD 79. Here are two of them:

Casellius for aedile.

We want Tiberius Claudius Verus for duovir.

Political supporters represented all kinds of people and interests. Sometimes they were groups of neighbours who lived in the same area as the candidate. They would certainly include the candidate's personal friends and his clients. Sometimes, however, appeals were made to particular trade groups. One notice reads:

Innkeepers, vote for Sallustius Capito!

Others are addressed to barbers, mule-drivers, pack-carriers, bakers and fishermen. It is thought that most of the slogans were organised by the agents of the candidates and groups of their supporters rather than by private individuals.

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. There are, for example, several slogans written by the girls who worked in a bar belonging to a woman called Asellina.

Painting election notices

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

At top right there is part of a notice advertising a fight of ten pairs of gladiators. It may have been paid for by a candidate in the elections.

Vocabulary checklist 11

capit	takes
cīvis	citizen
convenit	gathers, meets
crēdit	trusts, believes
dē	about
favet	supports
invītat	invites
it	goes
legit	reads
līberālis	generous
minimē!	no!
mūrus	wall
noster	our
nunc	now
placet	it pleases
prīmus	first
prōmittit	promises
pugna	fight
senātor	senator
sollicitus	worried, anxious
stultus	stupid
valē!	goodbye!
verberat	strikes, beats
vir	man

L. Ceius Secundus is proposed for aedile.