



RUS

Stage 35

ex urbe

When you have read this story, answer the questions on the next page.

Mānius Acīlius Glabriō salūtem dīcit Lupō amīcō.

quid agis, mī Lupe, in villā tuā rūsticā? quid agit Helvidius, filius tuus?

quotiēns dē tē tuāque villā cōgitō, tibi valdē invidēō; nam in urbe nusquam est ōtium, nusquam quiēs. ego quidem multīs negōtiīs cotīdiē occupātus sum. primā hōrā ā clientibus meis salūtor; inde ad basilicam ōrātiōnēs habitum vel ad cūriam ōrātiōnēs audītum contendō; aliquandō amīcōs vīsītō, vel ab eīs vīsitor; per tōtum diem officia prīvāta vel pūblica agō. at tū intereā in rīpā flūminis vel in umbrā arboris ōtiōsus fortasse iacēs, et dum ego strepitū urbis vexor, tū carmine avium dēlectāris. sed satis querēlārum!

Imperātor Domitiānus triumphum heri dē Germānīs ēgit. pompa, per tōtam urbem prōgressa, ā multīs laudābātur, ā nōnnūllīs dēridēbātur. aliī, mirābile dictū, “spectāculum splendidissimum” clāmābant. “Imperātor noster, pater vērūs patriae, gentēs barbarās iam superāvit; Germānī per viās urbis iam in triumphō dūcuntur!” aliī tamen “spectāculum rīdiculum” susurrābant. “illī quī per viās dūcuntur haudquāquam Germānī sunt, sed servī, ex prōvinciā Hispāniā arcessītī et vestīmenta Germāna gerentēs!”

litterae cotīdiē ā Britanniā expectantur, ubi Agricola bellum contrā Calēdoniōs gerit. Calēdoniī crēduntur ferōcissimī omnium Britannōrum esse, terribilēs vīsū audītūque. dē Calēdoniā ipsā omnīnō incertus sum, mī Lupe. utrum pars est Britanniāe an īnsula sēiūncta?

ad cōsiliū Imperātōris adesse saepe iubeor. invītus pāreō; quotiēns enim sententiam meam ā Domitiānō rogor, difficile est mihi respondēre; turpe vidētur mentīrī, periculōsum vērā loquī. nam iussū istius tyrannī multi bonī damnātī sunt.

audīvistine umquam poētā Valerium Martiālem recitantem? ego quidem recitātiōnibus eius saepe adsum; tū sī eum audiveris, certē dēlectāberis. versūs eius semper ēlegantēs, nōnnumquam scurrīlēs sunt. eum tamen ideō reprehendō, quod Imperātōrem nimium adulātur.

quandō rūre discēdēs, mī Lupe? quandō iterum tē in urbe vidēbimus? cum prīmum ad urbem redieris, mē vīsītā, quaesō; sī tē mox vīderō, valdē dēlectābor. valē.

salūtem dīcit sends good wishes
quid agis? how are you? how are you doing?

invidēō: invidēre envy

5 ōtium leisure

ōrātiōnēs habitum
(in order) to give speeches

ōrātiōnēs audītum
(in order) to hear speeches

officia: officium duty

prīvāta: prīvātus private

querēlārum: querēla complaint

triumphum ... ēgit:

15 triumphum agere
celebrate a triumph

dē Germānīs over the Germans

mirābile dictū strange to say

patriae: patria country, homeland

20

litterae letters, correspondence

Calēdoniōs: Calēdoniī Scots

25

utrum ... est ... an? is it ... or?

sēiūncta: sēiūnctus separate

cōsiliū council

turpe: turpis shameful

30 mentīrī lie, tell a lie

tyrannī: tyrannus tyrant

recitātiōnibus: recitātiō

recital, public reading

nōnnumquam sometimes

35 ideō ... quod for the reason that,
because

reprehendō: reprehendere

blame, criticize

adulātur: adulārī flatter

rūre: rūs country, countryside

cum prīmum as soon as

quaesō I beg, i.e. please

Questions

- 1 Who is writing this letter? To whom is it written?
- 2 Where is Lupus?
- 3 **nam ... quiēs** (lines 4–5). What is Glabrio complaining about here?
- 4 In lines 6–9 (**prīmā hōrā ... pūblica agō**), Glabrio explains why he is so busy every day. Write down two of the reasons he gives.
- 5 **at tū ... dēlectāris** (lines 9–12). How does Glabrio imagine that his friend is spending his time?
- 6 What public event has just taken place in Rome?
- 7 What two different reactions did it get from the people (lines 14–15)?
- 8 “**illī ... haudquāquam Germānī sunt**” (lines 19–20). If they were not Germans, who did some people think they were?
- 9 What is going on in Britain (lines 22–23)?
- 10 What has Glabrio heard about the Scots?
- 11 What problem does Glabrio have about the geography of Scotland (lines 25–26)?
- 12 What order does Glabrio often receive (line 27)?
- 13 Why does he find it difficult to give the emperor his opinion (line 29)?
- 14 **versūs eius ... adulātur** (lines 33–35). What is Glabrio's opinion of the work of the poet Martial?
- 15 What evidence is there in this letter to show that Glabrio and Lupus are close friends? Make two points.



dum ego strepitū urbis vexor, tū carmine avium dēlectāris.

vīta rūstica

C. Helvidius Lupus salutem dicit Aciliō Glabriōnī amīcō.
cum epistulam tuam legerem, mī Glabriō, gaudium et dolōrem
simul sēnsī. gaudiō enim afficiēbar, quod tam diū epistulam ā tē
exspectābam; dolēbam autem, quod tū tot labōribus
opprimēbāris.

in epistulā tuā dīcis tē valdē occupātum esse. ego quoque,
cum Rōmae essem, saepe negōtiīs vexābar; nunc tamen vītā
rūsticā dēlector. nam rūrī iūcundissimum est forās ire aliquandō
per agrōs equitātum, aliquandō fundum īnspectum. crās in silvīs
proximīs vēnābor; vīcinī enim crēdunt aprum ingentem ibi latēre.
nōn tamen omnīnō ōtiōsus sum; nam sicut tū ā clientibus tuīs
salūtāris atque vexāris, ita ego ā colōnīs meīs assiduē vexor.

rēctē dīcis Calēdoniōs omnium Britannōrum ferōcissimōs
esse. amīcus meus Silānus, quī cum Agricolā in Britanniā nūper
militābat, dīcit Calēdoniōs in ultimīs partibus Britanniae
habitāre, inter saxa et undās. quamquam Calēdoniī ferōcissimē
pugnāre solent, Silānus affirmat exercitum nostrum eōs vincere
posse. crēdit enim Rōmānōs nōn modo multō fortiōrēs esse
quam Calēdoniōs, sed etiam ducem meliōrem habēre.

dē poētā Martiāle tēcum cōsentiō: inest in eō multum
ingenium, multa ars. ego vērō ōlim versibus Ovidiī poētae
maximē dēlectābar; nunc tamen mihi epigrammata Martiālis
magis placent.

in epistulā tuā Helvidium, filium meum, commemorās. quem
tamen rārissimē videō! nam in hāc villā trēs diēs mēcum
morātus, ad urbem rediit; suspicor eum puellam aliquam in

dolēbam: dolēre grieve, be sad

rūrī in the country
iūcundissimum: iūcundus
pleasant

forās outside, outdoors
vēnābor: vēnārī hunt
vīcinī: vīcinus neighbor
sicut ... ita just as ... so
colōnīs: colōnus tenant farmer
rēctē rightly
affirmat: affirmāre declare

vērō indeed
epigrammata: epigramma
epigram

aliquam: aliquī some



sicut tū ā clientibus tuīs
salūtāris atque vexāris, ita ego
ā colōnīs meīs assiduē vexor.

urbe visitāre. quīndecim iam annōs nātus est; nihil cūrat nisi puellās et quadrīgās. difficile autem est mihi eum culpāre; nam ego quoque, cum iuvenis essem – sed satis nūgārū!

nunc tū mihi graviter admonendus es, mī Glabriō. in epistulā 30 tuā dē quōdam virō potentī male scrībīs, quem nōmināre nōlō. tibi cavendum est, mī amīce! periculōsum est dē potentibus male scrībere. virī potentēs celeriter irāscuntur, lentē molliuntur. nisi cāveris, mī Glabriō, damnāberis atque occīdēris. sollicitus haec scrībō; salūs enim tua mihi magnae cūrae est. valē.

35

quadrīgās: **quadrīga** *chariot*
nūgārū: **nūgae** *nonsense, foolish talk*
admonendus es: **admonēre** *warn, advise*
male *badly, unfavorably*
nōmināre *name, mention by name*
irāscuntur: **irāscī** *become angry*



A country farm

This small farm (**villa rŭstica**) at Boscoreale, near Pompeii, was buried by Vesuvius in AD 79. It was possible for the archaeologists to trace the holes where the vines were planted and vines have now been planted there again. The wine was fermented in buried jars (below), which were then covered with lids to store it.

Farmers were recommended to have enough jars to store their wine for up to five years, so as to sell at the time when prices were highest.

The owner of this sort of farm would probably have let it out to a tenant (**colōnus**) to run.

About the language: indirect statement

- 1 In Unit 1, you met sentences like these:

“mercātor multam pecūniam habet.”

“The merchant has a lot of money.”

“ancillae cibum parant.”

“The slave girls are preparing the food.”

In each example, a statement is being *made*. These examples are known as **direct statements**. Notice the nouns **mercātor** and **ancillae** and the verbs **habet** and **parant**.

- 2 In Stage 35, you have met sentences like these:

scīmus **mercātōrem** multam pecūniam **habēre**.

We know the merchant to have a lot of money.

Or, in more natural English:

We know that the merchant has a lot of money.

crēdō **ancillās** cibum **parāre**.

I believe the slave girls to be preparing the food.

Or, in more natural English:

I believe that the slave girls are preparing the food.

In each of these examples, the statement is not being made, but is being *reported* or *mentioned*. These examples are known as **indirect statements**. Notice that the nouns **mercātōrem** and **ancillās** are now in the *accusative* case, and the verbs **habēre** and **parāre** are now in the *infinitive* form.

- 3 Compare the following examples:

direct statements

“captīvī dormiunt.”

“The prisoners are asleep.”

“Lupus in villā rūsticā habitat.”

“Lupus is living in his country villa.”

indirect statements

centuriō dīcit **captīvōs dormīre**.

The centurion says that the prisoners are asleep.

audiō **Lupum** in villā rūsticā **habitāre**.

I hear that Lupus is living in his country villa.

- 4 Further examples of direct and indirect statements:

- a “hostēs appropinquant.”
- b nūntius dīcit hostēs appropinquāre.
- c “Agricola bellum in Calēdoniā gerit.”
- d audiō Agricolam bellum in Calēdoniā gerere.
- e rhētor affirmat filium meum dīligenter labōrāre.
- f domina crēdit fugitīvōs in silvā latēre.
- g scīmus mīlitēs nostrōs semper fortiter pugnāre.
- h dīcīsne patrōnum tuum esse virum liberālem?

Word patterns: nouns and adjectives

1 Study the form and meaning of the following nouns and adjectives:

ōtium	<i>idleness, leisure</i>	ōtiōsus	<i>idle, at leisure</i>
spatium	<i>space</i>	spatiōsus	<i>spacious, large</i>
fōrma	<i>beauty</i>	fōrmōsus	<i>beautiful</i>

2 Using paragraph 1 as a guide, complete the table below.

līmus	<i>mud</i>	līmōsus	.....
herba	.....	herbōsus	<i>grassy</i>
bellum	.....	bellicōsus	<i>aggressive, warlike</i>
furor	<i>madness</i>	furiōsus	.....
damnum	.....	damnōsus	<i>harmful, damaging</i>
pretium	.....	pretiōsus	.....
perīculum	.....	perīculōsus	.....
odium	.....	odiōsus	.....
iniūria	.....	iniūriōsus	.....

3 Match each of the following Latin adjectives with the correct English translation:

Latin: fūmōsus, iocōsus, ventōsus, perfidiōsus, annōsus
English: treacherous, smoky, fond of jokes, old, blown by the winds

4 Many Latin -ōsus adjectives come into English as words ending in “-ose” or “-ous.” Give an English adjective and its meaning for each of the following Latin adjectives. Use the meaning of the Latin word in your definitions.

verbōsus, studiōsus, dēliciōsus, cōpiōsus, victōriōsus



Tenants bringing gifts to the villa owner.

Practicing the language

- 1 Complete each sentence with the most suitable verb from the box below, using the correct form of the future tense. Then translate the sentence. Do not use any verb more than once.

terrēbit	reficiet	dabit	pugnābit	dūcet
terrēbunt	reficient	dabunt	pugnābunt	dūcent

- a hī fabrī sunt perītissimī; nāvem tuam celeriter
b crās dominus libertātem duōbus servīs
c leōnēs, quī ferōciōrēs sunt quam cēterae bēstiae, spectātōrēs fortasse
d sī templum vīsītāre vīs, hic servus tē illūc
e frāter meus, gladiātōr nōtissimus, crās in amphitheātrō
- 2 Turn each of the following pairs into one sentence by replacing the word in **boldface** with the correct form of the relative pronoun **quī, quae, quod**. Use paragraph 8 on page 268 to help you. Then translate the sentence.

For example: prō templō erant duo virī. **virōs** statim agnōvī.
This becomes: prō templō erant duo virī, **quōs** statim agnōvī.
 *In front of the temple were two men, **whom** I recognized at once.*

- a in fundō nostrō sunt vīgintī servī. **servī** in agrīs cotīdiē labōrant.
b in hāc villā habitat libertus. **libertum** vīsītāre volō.
c prope iānuam stābat fēmina. **fēminae** epistulam trādīdī.
d audī illam puellam! **puella** suāviter cantat.
e in viā erant multī puerī. **puerōrum** clāmōrēs senem vexābant.
f vīdistīne templum? **templum** nūper aedificātum est.
- 3 Select the participle which agrees with the noun in **boldface**. Then translate the sentence.
- a **hospitēs**, dōna pretiōsissima , ad villam principis contendēbant. (ferentēs, ferentia)
b versūs **poētae**, in forō , ab omnibus audītī erant. (recitantis, recitantium)
c **pecūniā** , fūr in silvam cucurrit. (raptā, raptō, raptīs)
d **sacerdōtibus**, ē templō , victimās ostendimus. (ēgressōs, ēgressīs)
e **nāvēs**, in litore , inspicere volēbam. (instrūcta, instrūctae, instrūctās)
f **puer**, canem , arborem quam celerrimē cōnscendit. (cōnspicātus, cōnspicāta, cōnspicātum)
g fēminae **militēs** vidērunt captīvum (pulsantem, pulsātōs, pulsātūrōs)
h puella nesciēbat cūr **pater** ancillam , esset. (pūnitūrus, pūnitūra, pūnitūram)

Country villas

Many wealthy Romans, like Lupus on pages 2–5, owned both a town house in Rome and at least one villa in the country. There they could escape from the noise and heat of the city, especially during the unhealthy months of late summer, and relax from the pressures of private business and public duties.

Some of these country houses were fairly close to Rome; their owners could get a day's work done in the city and then travel out to their villa before nightfall. The villas were generally either on the coast, like Pliny's villa at Laurentum, or on the hills around Rome, for example at Tibur, where the Emperor Hadrian owned the most spectacular mansion of all, surrounded by specially constructed imitations of buildings that had impressed him on his travels.



An emperor's villa

Hadrian's villa near Tibur, 19 miles (30 kilometers) from Rome: a vast, sprawling complex covering 300 acres (120 hectares). The photograph of the model shows only part of it.

There were two theaters and three bath buildings; huge state rooms contrasted with more homely quarters for the emperor's private use. He loved to enjoy the landscape. A terrace (top, foreground) has views over a valley he called the Vale of Tempe after a famous Greek beauty spot. An outdoor dining room (below) looks over a canal which may have recalled the Canopus at Alexandria.

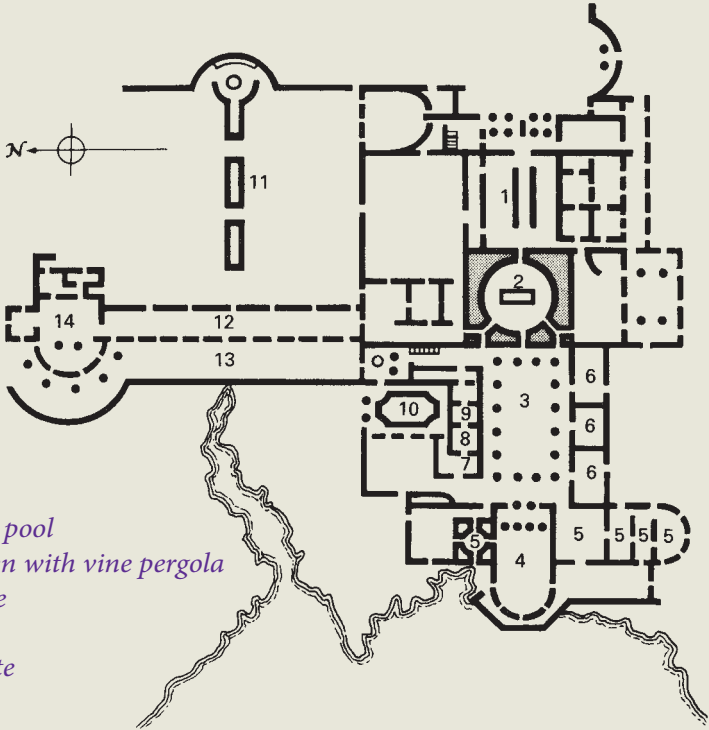



Other country villas were further afield. A popular area was Campania; the coastline of the Bay of Naples was dotted with the villas of wealthy men, while vacation resorts such as Baiae had a reputation for fast living and immorality.

Country villas naturally varied in design, but they usually contained some or all of the following features: a series of dining and reception rooms for entertaining guests, often with extensive views of the surrounding countryside; a set of baths, heated by hypocausts, containing the full range of apodyterium, tepidarium, caldarium, and frigidarium; long colonnades where the owner and his friends might walk, or even ride, sheltered from the rain or from the direct heat of the sun; and extensive parkland, farmland, or gardens, preferably with plenty of shade and running water. In a corner of the estate there might be a small shrine, dedicated to the protecting gods.

Pliny's letters include descriptions of two of his villas. Although detailed, the descriptions are not always clear, and many scholars have tried to reconstruct the plans of the villas, without reaching agreement. An attempt at the plan of Pliny's Laurentine villa is shown below, together with a model based on the plan. Among

Pliny's villa at Laurentum



1 atrium	8 apodyterium
2 courtyard	9 caldarium
3 inner courtyard	10 heated swimming pool
4 dining room	11 ornamental garden with vine pergola
5 bedrooms	12 covered colonnade
6 slaves' rooms	13 terrace
7 tepidarium	14 Pliny's private suite

the villa's special features were the heated swimming pool (10), the big semicircular recess at the end of the chief dining room (4), designed to provide the dinner guests with an impressive panorama of the sea, and the covered colonnade (12) leading to Pliny's private suite (14). This suite was Pliny's own addition to the building, and it provided him with quiet and privacy; at the noisy mid-winter festival of the Saturnalia, for example, Pliny could retire to his suite while his slaves enjoyed themselves in the main villa, so that he did not get in the way of their celebrations and they did not disturb his peace.

Country pursuits

One of the most popular recreations for a wealthy Roman on his country estate was hunting. Hares, deer, or wild boar were tracked down and chased into nets where they could be speared to death. Long ropes, to which brightly colored feathers were attached, were slung from trees to cut off the animal's retreat and frighten it back towards the nets. The actual chasing was often left to slaves and dogs, while the hunter contented himself with waiting at the nets and spearing the boar or deer when it had become thoroughly entangled. Pliny, for example, in reporting a successful expedition on which he caught three boars, says that he took his stilus and writing tablets with him to the hunt and jotted down ideas under



The hunter (bottom left) has been gored by the cornered boar.



People with fishing rods (left and center) in a Pompeian painting of a seaside villa.

the inspiration of the woodland scene while he waited for the boars to appear. But although Pliny's description of hunting is a very peaceful one, the sport still had its dangers: a cornered boar might turn on its pursuers, and a hunter who was slow with his spear might be gashed severely, even fatally.

Fishing also seems to have been popular, and could easily be combined with rowing or sailing, either on the sea (in the Bay of Naples, for example) or on such lakes as the Lucrine lake, famous for its fish and its oysters. A lazier method of fishing is described by Martial, who refers to a villa with a bedroom directly overlooking the sea, so that the occupant could drop a fishing line from the window and catch a fish without even getting out of bed.

Some of Pliny's letters describe his daily routine at his country villas. He spent most of his time in gentle exercise (walking, riding, or occasionally hunting), working on a speech or other piece of writing, dealing with his tenant farmers (*colōnī*), entertaining friends, dining, or listening to a reading or to music. He often spent part of the afternoon reading a Greek or Latin speech aloud "for the sake of both voice and digestion." (Pliny often spoke in the law courts and the senate, and he was naturally anxious to keep his voice in good trim.)

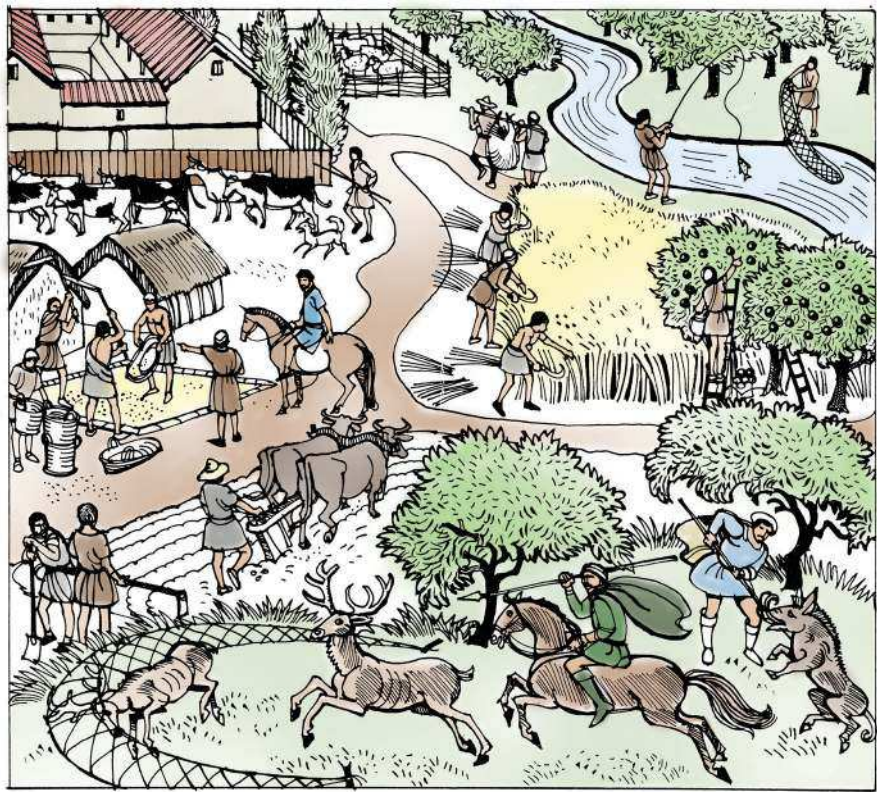
The economy of the villa

A country villa of this kind, however, was not just for vacation relaxation: it was an important investment. Often there was a farm

attached to the house, and the property would usually include an extensive area of land which the owner might farm himself or lease to tenant farmers. In the ancient world, by far the commonest way of investing money was to buy land. It is not surprising that many of Pliny's letters deal with the day-to-day problems of land management. He agonizes over whether to buy a neighboring piece of land, fertile and conveniently situated but long neglected; he asks the emperor to excuse him from Rome so that he can be on one of his estates at a time when the tenancy is changing hands; and when his tenants get into difficulties and are heavily in debt, he arranges for them to pay their rent with part of their crops rather than in cash. He likes to present himself as an ignorant amateur with no interest in the running of his villas, but some of his comments give the impression that he was in fact enthusiastic, practical, and shrewd. One of his villas brought him an income of 400,000 sesterces a year. If you compare this with the annual pay of a centurion – about 6,000 sesterces a year – and remember that Pliny owned other villas and property, you can see that he was a very successful landowner.



Tenants paying their rent.



What country activities can you find in this picture?

Vocabulary checklist 35

ager, agrī, m.	field
an	or
utrum ... an	whether ... or
carmen, carminis, n.	song
caveō, cavēre, cāvī	beware
culpō, culpāre, culpāvī	blame
inde	then
magis	more
male	badly, unfavorably
moror, morārī, morātus sum	delay
multō	much
nusquam	nowhere
quandō?	when?
quidem	indeed
quotiēns	whenever
rūs, rūris, n.	country, countryside
simul	at the same time



A grand country villa, with symmetrical wings and a formal garden in front. A painting in Pompeii.