Social class in Pompeii and Herculaneum was characterised with a strong variety of classes, from slaves to upper class Romans, and yet, primarily due to the increasing influence of freedmen and freedwomen caused by the earthquake of 62 AD, led to a reordering in the social class structure of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This can easily be seen in both sources D and E, whereas Source D depicts Ennius Ennius, a freedwoman, and her important contribution to Pompeii, and wealth overiding the social barriers, and allowing for the statue to be built. This overlap of social classes is also closely seen in both the graves of the two tombs, seen in Source E, which both contain mentioning freedmen/women in two of the 4 inscriptions as being buried next to the upper class of society. This alone can also be seen in the decorations of the tombs, of which many freedmen had much more lavish and elaborate graves than the upperclass. This combined with the earlier sources reveals the rise in power of the freedmen, and the accumulative power of their wealth, granting them strong political power, seen in the influence of both Ennius and the Vetti brothers.