

CHAPTER  
28

## PREPARING TO GO SHOPPING

### Objectives

- to present relative clauses
- to tabulate the forms of the relative pronoun

### The Story

1. The relative pronoun will be quite familiar to students at this stage. It has appeared in the reading passages and exercises since the very beginning of the course (*Cornelia est puella Rōmāna quae in Italiā habitat*, 1:1-2).
2. After reading the story once through, direct students' attention to the relative pronouns, which appear in many forms: *quārum* (1), *quae* (2), *quibus* (8), *cuius* (10). Point out that *quod*, *because* (3) should not be confused with the relative pronoun. Draw attention to the exclamatory *Quam*...! (4).
3. Have students deduced the meaning of *neglegentia* (4), *neglēns* (4), *vocāre* (5), *inīre* (7), and *invītāre* (9).
4. Simply note the intensive *ipsa* (9). The full declension of the intensive adjective will occur later (Chapter 31, page 36).
5. The word *alter* (2) was encountered as early as Chapter 1 in the sense "a second": *Etiam in pictūrā est altera puella* (1:3-4). Point out to the students that here it carries a different meaning: *the one... the other* (of two).
6. Note the following structures:
  - a. Verb and subject inverted: *Crīnēs... cūrābant duae ancillae*.... (1). Have students locate other examples in the story.

- b. Anaphora:... *quārum altera*..., *altera*.... (1-2)
- c. Participial phrases (passive):... *neglegentiā... vexāta*.... (4)

7. Point out that the two 3rd declension nouns, *crīnēs* (1), and *glis* (10) are i-stems.
8. Attention may also be paid to the partitive expressed with the genitive case *quārum altera* (1-2).
9. The *taberna* (10) which is Aurelia's destination for shopping for dormice is in the Forum Boarium, the cattle and meat market of Rome (see map, Chapter 29, page 12). The Forum Boarium will be discussed again in the notes for Chapter 31, pages 31-32, later in this book.
10. The illustration shows toiletry and hair care items that have hardly changed over the centuries. For photographs of ancient hairpins and combs, see *Roman Life*, p. 206, and for the glass perfume and water flasks, see *Roman Life*, p. 232. See the notes accompanying ROMAN LIFE XVII, Hairstyles of Roman Girls and Women, this Chapter, pages 7-9, for more information on this subject.

2. Additional vocabulary for communicative activity on the story and the picture:

*pecten, pectinis, m., comb*  
*scabellum, -ī, n., foot-stool*  
*sella, -ae, f., chair, sedan chair*  
*mēnsa, -ae, f., table*  
*vās, vāsis, n., vase*  
*flōs, flōris, m., flower*  
*unguenta, -ōrum, n., pl., perfume*

### FORMS

Direct students' attention also to the indefinites *quōsdam* (8) and *quendam* (10). Indicate that most forms of this adjective are simply those of *quī, quae, quod* plus *-dam*. The full declension of the indefinite adjective will be given in Chapter 29, on page 14.

### Lectiō:

Mane erat. Aurelia in cubiculō sedēbat. Crīnēs eius cūrābant duae ancillae, quārum altera speculum tenēbat, altera crīnēs pectēbat. Phrygia, quae crīnēs negleganter pectēbat, dominam vexābat; Syra, quod manus tremēbat, speculum nōn bene tenēbat. Aurelia igitur, neglegentiā eārum vexāta, subitō, "Quam neglegentēs estis!" clāmavit. "Abīte! Abīte! Vocāte Cornēliam! Eam mēcum in urbem dūcere volō." Statim exiērunt ancillae.

Mox in cubiculum iniit Cornēlia. "Cūr mē vocāvistī, māter?"

Aurēlia respondit, "Pater tuus amīcōs quōsdam, in quibus sunt senātōrēs praeclārī, ad cēnam hodiē invītāvit. Porcum servus iam ēmit, sed ego in animō habeo ipsa in urbem īre ad mercātōrem quendam cuius taberna nōn procul abest, nam glīrēs optimōs ille vēdere solet. Sī tū vīs mēcum īre, mē in ātriō expectā! Intereā servōs iubēbō sellās ad iānuam ferre.

#### Vocabulary List XXVIII A

- |   |              |          |  |
|---|--------------|----------|--|
| 1. crīnēs, crīnium M. Pl. hair  |              |          |  |
| N. B. crīnis, crīnis makes crīnis i-stem because _____                    | crīnis       | crīnēs   |  |
| 2. speculum, ī N. mirror  | crīnis       | *crīnium |  |
| 3. neglegenter Adv. of _____ carelessly                                   | crīnī        | crīnibus |  |
| 4. neglegentia, ae F. carelessness  | crīnem       | crīnes   |  |
| 5. neglegēns ( neglegentis ) careless                                     | crīne (ī)    | crīnibus |  |
| 6. alter ( altera ).....alter ( altera ) the one.....the other ( of two ) |              |          |  |
| 7. vexātus, a, um annoyed   |              |          |  |
| 8. ineō, inīre, inīvī ( iniī ), initus to go in, to enter                 | syn: intrāre |          |  |
| 9. quōcum.M., quācum F., quibuscum Pl. with whom                          |              |          |  |

#### Vocabulary List XXVIII B

- |  |        |          |  |
|--|--------|----------|--|
| 1. in quibus among whom  |        |          |  |
| 2. porcus, ī M. pig ( porcine )  |        |          |  |
| 3. cuius whose   |        |          |  |
| 4. glīs, glīris M. dormouse N. B. This word is i-stem with no rule for it. | glīs   | glīrēs   |  |
| 5. sella, ae F. sedan chair, chair ( general word for "chair" )            | glīris | *glīrium |  |
| 6. vēdō, vēdere, vēdidī, vēditus to sell ( vendor )                        | glīrī  | glīribus |  |
| 7. invītō, invītāre, invītāvī, invītātus to invite                         | glīrem | glīrēs   |  |
| 8. Quam ob causam....? For what reason...? Why...?                         | glīre  | glīribus |  |
| 9. flōs, flōris M. flower  |        |          |  |

#### Illustration P. 6

Hairstyles have been a focal point for human vanity, male and female, all through the ages. For an excellent summary of the vicissitudes of these fashions among the Romans, including the matter of men's beards, see *Rome, Its People, Life, and Customs*, pages 108-111.

According to Michael Grant in *The Birth of Western Civilization* (© Thames and Hudson, London, 1964, p. 203), among the Romans "fashions changed so quickly that one sculptor made a portrait head with detachable scalp so that he could keep the hairstyle always up to date."



# ROMAN LIFE XVII: HAIRSTYLES OF ROMAN GIRLS AND WOMEN

p. 7

1. For further discussion of women's hair-dressing and hairstyles, see *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 110-111; *Roman Life*, pp. 205-206 (with pictures); and *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, pp. 167-168.

2. According to the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, "Blondes were fashionable in Rome, and brunettes could either dye their hair or use the false hair which was freely imported from Germany." (p. 914). Martial's biting epigram (VI:12) confirms the practice:

The golden hair that Galla wears  
Is hers: who would have thought it?  
She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears  
For I know where she bought it.

—tr. Sir John Harington

## Illustration p. 7

Use this stone relief and the chapter opener illustration to invite comparative discussion of Roman hairdressing with modern hair care, including hair salons and beauty parlors. Students may not realize that elaborate hairdressing, manicures, depilatory treatments, and facial massage were all very important elements of Roman beautification both for men and women. Encourage an interested student to do an extra-credit report on Roman hair and beauty products, styles, and specialists, for men as well as women.

## Illustration p. 3

For photographs of ancient hairpins and combs like those in the illustration, see *Roman Life*, p. 206. Encourage some discussion of the contemporary fashion parallels that involve elaborate plaiting of hair, and styling that uses ribbons, beads, ornate combs and clips, and other ornaments. Discuss the multi-ethnic and cross-cultural environment that influences fashions and hairstyles in the United States today, and invite comparisons with similar influences in ancient Rome.

### Exercise A

#### Relative Pronoun Practice

Circle the antecedent in the following sentences and give the gender and number.

Ex. g. Who are the merchants from whom you bought the books? masc. pl.

1. He gave the men who work in the factory a big raise. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The girls to whom we gave the presents are very happy. \_\_\_\_\_
3. This map shows the road by which we traveled. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The woman, whose car was stolen, is at the police station. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who are the soldiers whom we see in the distance? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who is the man for whom you are now working? \_\_\_\_\_
7. This book, whose cover is torn, is not expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you know the woman by whom this crime was committed? \_\_\_\_\_
9. The temple which we see in the distance is dedicated to the goddess Diana. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I don't know the men whose cars we saw in the parade. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The girl whom we saw in the film is an acquaintance of mine. \_\_\_\_\_
12. They praised the citizens who had saved their country. \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise B

Translate the following fragments while using formal English.

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Oculōs quōs.....      | 5. Urbs per quam...   |
| 2. Virī quibus .....     | 6. Oppida per quae... |
| 3. Fēminae quibuscum ... | 7. Amīcus quem        |
| 4. Puellam quācum .....  |                       |

## Capitulum XXVIII

## Preparing To Go Shopping

Māne erat. Aurēlia in cubiculō sedēbat. Crīnēs eius cūrābant duae ancillae, quārum altera speculum tenēbat altera crīnēs pectēbat. Phrygia, quae crīnēs neglegenter pectēbat, dominam vexābat; Syra, quod manus tremēbat, speculum nōn bene tenēbat. Aurēlia igitur, neglegentiā eārum vexāta, subitō, “Quam neglegentēs estis!” clāmāvit. “Abīte! Abīte! Vocāte Cornēliam! Eam mēcum in urbem dūcere yolō.”

Statim exiērunt ancillae.

Mox in cubiculum iniit Cornēlia. “Cūr mē vocāvistī, māter?”

Aurēlia respondit, “Pater tuus amīcōs quōsdam, in quibus sunt senātōrēs praeclārī, ad cēnam hodiē invītāvit. Porcum servus iam ēmit, sed ego in animō habeō ipsa in urbem īre ad mercātōrem quendam cuius taberna nōn procul abest, nam glīrēs optimōs ille vēndere solet. Sī tū vīs mēcum īre, mē in ātriō exspectā! Intereā servōs iubēbō sellās iānuam ferre.”

### **Exercise 28c**

Here are sentences with relative clauses. Read aloud and translate. Then draw an arrow to the antecedent and explain the gender, number, and case of each underlined relative pronoun:

1. Sextus est puer strēnuus quī saepe in agrīs et in hortō currit.

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2. Dāvus omnēs servōs in āream quae est prope villam venīre iubet.

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3. Aurēlia et Cornēlia spectābant rūsticōs quī in agrīs labōrābant.

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4. Marcus pede vexābat Cornēliam quae dormīre volēbat.

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Verba GrammaticaeRELATIVE PRONOUNS

<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Nominative	quī	quae	quod	who, which, that
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius	whose, of whom, of which
Dative	cui	cui	cui	to (for) whom (which)
Accusative	quem	quam	quod	whom, which, that
Ablative	quō	quā	quō	whom, which (depends on function)
<u>PLURAL</u>				
Nominative	quī	quae	quae	who, which, that
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum	whose, of whom, of which
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus	to (for) whom (which)
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae	whom, which, that
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus	whom, which (depends on function)

**Antecedent**- the noun which precedes (goes before) the pronoun

A **relative pronoun** introduces a clause and takes its **gender and number** from the **antecedent** and its **case** from its **function in this clause**.

Syra est puella. Sextus puellam amat.

Syra is the girl. Sextus likes the girl, Syra.

Syra est puella quam Sextus amat.

Syra is the girl whom Sextus likes.

Syrus raedam agit. In raedā sedeō.

Syrus drives the carriage. I am sitting in the carriage.

Syrus raedam in quā sedeō agit.

Syrus drives the carriage in which I am sitting.

Puerum vīdī. Puerō pecūniam dederās.

I saw the boy. You had given money to the boy.

Puerum cui pecūniam dederās vīdī.

I saw the boy to whom you had given money.