

CHAPTER VIII: TABERNA ROMANA

- 1 **taberna, -ae f.** tavern, shop, stall. **in quā:** “in which”. Note the ablative singular of the relative pronoun. **gemma, -ae f.** gem, jewel. **margarīta, -ae f.** pearl.
- 2 **cuius:** “whose?”. The genitive singular of interrogative pronoun *quis, quid*.
- 3 **hanc:** accusative feminine singular of the demonstrative pronoun *haec*. **qui = is qui** (“he who”). Latin often suppresses the personal pronoun antecedent of a relative pronoun.
- 5 **vendō, -ere, vendidī, venditum,** to sell, have on sale. **aliī . . . aliī,** some . . . others.
- 7 **ōrnāmentum, -ī n.** decoration; piece of jewelry. **ānulus, -ī n.** ring.
- 8 **etiam adv.** even; also. **līnea, -ae f.** line, string, thread.
- 12 **cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī,** to stand, stop, halt. **dēlectō, -āre,** to delight, amuse, please.
- 13 **eae:** “they”. Nominative feminine plural of the personal pronoun *is, ea, id*.
- 14 **quae = eae quae** (“they who”). See note on line 3 above.
- 15 **aspiciō, -ere, aspexī, aspectum,** to look at. **tantum adv.** only. **emō, emere, emī, emptum,** to buy.
- 16 **qui = ii qui.**
- 17 **ceteri:** “others” (from the adjective *ceterus, -a, -um*).
- 18 **rūrsus adv.** again; on the other hand. **quārum:** “of whom” or “whose”. This is the genitive plural of the relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod*. Here is it feminine with *fēminae* as its antecedent.
- 20 **cuius:** “of whom” or “whose”. This is the genitive singular of the relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod*. The form *cuius* is the same for all three genders. **pecūniōsus, -a, -um adj.** wealthy.
- 21 **accipio, -ere, accēpī, acceptum,** to receive. **digitus, -ī m.** finger.
- 22 **collum, -ī n.** neck.
- 23 **ornō, -āre,** to adorn, decorate.
- 24 **gemmīs, margarītis, ānulis:** ablatives of means
- 25 **prope + acc. prep.** near.
- 26 **quī? quae?,** interrogative adjectives.
- 28 **Romae:** “in Rome”. What case?
- 33 **alius, alia, aliud,** other, another.
- 45 **eōs:** “them”. This is the masculine plural accusative of the 3rd person pronoun *is, ea, id*.
- 47 **ostendō, -ere, -ī,** to show, display.
- 48 **vīgintī:** 20. Numbers above 3 are invariable.
- 49 **hae:** feminine plural of the demonstrative pronoun. The singular nominative forms are *hic, haec, hoc*. The plural nominative forms are *hī, hae, haec*.
- 52 **īīs:** date plural of *hic, haec, hoc*. The common American and English spelling is *eīs*.
- 56 **quot indecl.** how many? **nummīs:** ablative of price. **constō, -āre,** to cost.
- 57 **in quō:** “on which”. Note the ablative of the relative pronoun.
- 58 **gemmātum:** “jeweled”.
- 61 **huius:** “of this”. This is the genitive singular form of *hic, haec, hoc*.
- 64 **tantus, -a, -um adj.** so great, so large.
- 65 **octōgintā,** 80.
- 70 **ille, illa, illud demonstrative pron.** that.
- 72 **illius:** “of that”. This is the genitive singular of *ille, illa, illud*.
- 75 **tantum . . . quantum:** “as great (large) . . . as”.

- 81 **tam** *adv.* so
- 82 **conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, to be fitting, be suitable; fit.
- 83 **haec verba**: accusative plural. Why must this be so?
- 84 **in quibus**: “on which”. *quibus* is the dative and ablative plural form of *qui, quae, quod*.
- 86 **digitōs ānulōrum plēnōs**: when a genitive is related to a noun/adjective pair, Latin will often place the genitive in the middle.
- 92 **quantus, -a, -um**, how much?
- 93 **nōnāginta**: 90.
- 97 **huic**: dative singular of *hic, haec, hoc*.
- 98 **nimis** *adv.* too (much).
- 104 **parvō pretiō**: ablative of price.
- 110 **numerō, -āre**, to count.
- 124 **quartus, -a, -um**, fourth