

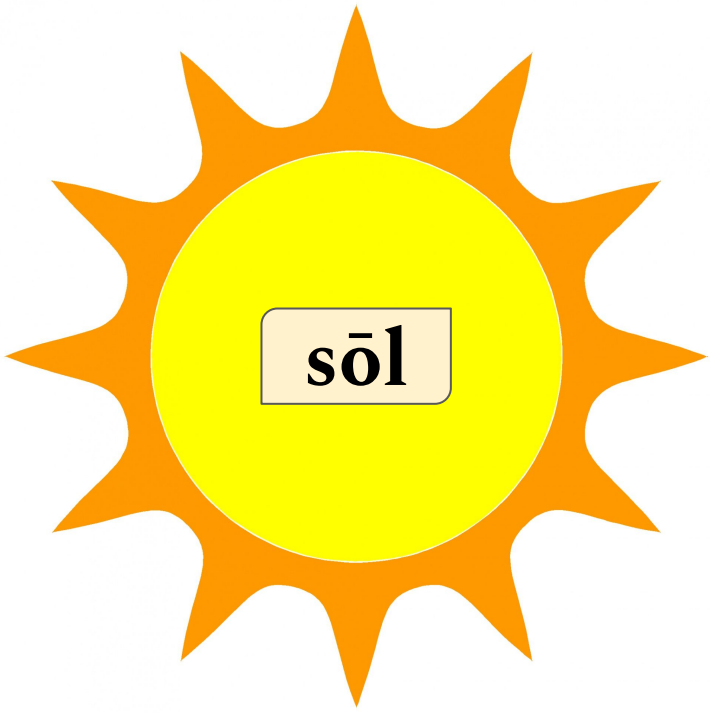
Liber IX, Capitulum IV

In Labyrinthō





Gnaeus et Fēlix multōs diēs sē requiescunt.
Gnaeus ē lectō surgere valdē vult, magis quam
pullum edere vult. ad fīnem hortī exteriōris
ambulāre vult. tandem, post multōs diēs, *pedibus*
sanātis, Gnaeus ad fīnem hortī exteriōris ambulāre
potest.



sōl

Fēlix quoque vult ad fīnem
hortī exteriōris ambulāre, sed
nōn tantum quantum Gnaeus
vult. caput adhūc dolet. caput
Fēlīcis nōn tantum dolet
quantum dolēbat quinque
diēbus abhinc, sed dolet. dolet
sōle *lūcente*. hodiē sōl maximē
lucet.

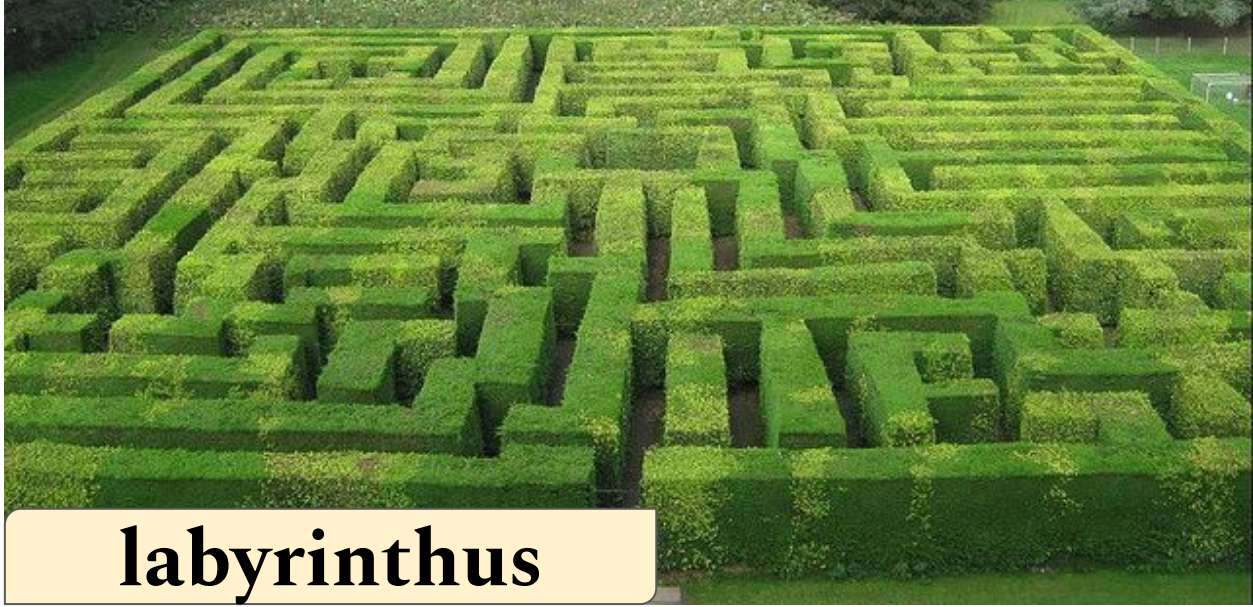


Fēlix in villā manet quod sōl splendidissimē lūcet.
Gnaeus et Fēlīcia autem per hortum cum Senecā
ambulant.

Gnaeus clāmat, “hic hortus est māior Pompeiīs!”



saepes

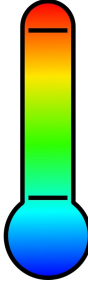


labyrinthus

ad fīnem hortī est labyrinthus ē saepibus **factus**.
Fēlīcia labyrinthum intrāre valdē vult. Gnaeus
intrāre vult, sed nōn tantum quantum Fēlīcia.
timidus est.



frīgidus



Gnaeus sibi dīcit, “fortassē exitus *invenīrī* nōn poterit. fortassē ego *invenīrī* nōn poterō! sī nōn inveniar, fortassē ego perībō! ego erō mortuus, sōlus, sine amīcīs, sine matre! perībō sine aquā ...sine pullō! ēheu! perībō nocte frīgidus sōlusque. fortassē ā bestiīs ferōcibus consūmar! nulla spēs erit mihi. nōn intrābō labyrinthum.”



Seneca timōrem in oculīs Gnaeī vidēre potest.
tranquillā vōce rogat, “fābulam dē Thēseō et
Mīnōtaurō lēgistī, Gnaee?”

“ita,” Gnaeus rēspondet. “abhīnc duōbus diēbus
illam fābulam lēgī. per illōs miserābilēs diēs in lectō
multās fābulās legēbam. multae fābulae mihi ā
Fēlīciā quoque legēbantur.”



Seneca, “narrā mihi fābulam dē Thēseō, quaesō.”

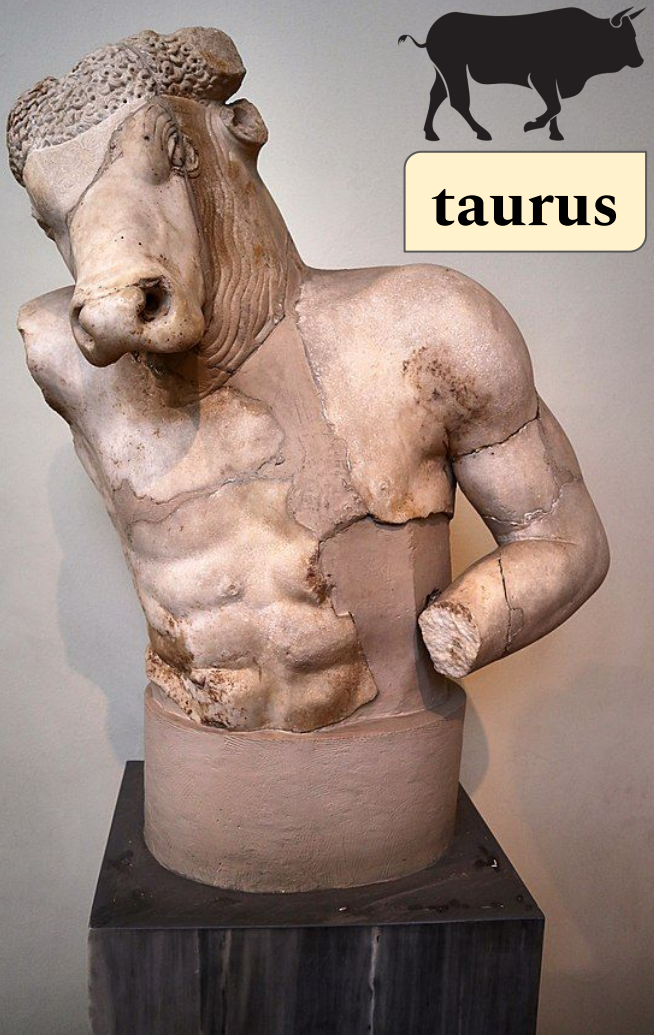
“nunc?” rogat Gnaeus.

“hōc ipsō tempore,” inquit Seneca. “*fābulā narrātā*, timor tuus removēbitur. *fābulā narrātā*, anxietās tua ex animō tuō expellētur.”

Gnaeus nōn intellegit, sed nihilōminus fābulam narrāre incipit...



in insulā Crētā erat monstrum - horribile vīsū!



taurus

monstrum geminam taurī
iuvenisque figūrā
habēbat. caput taurī et
corpus iuvenis habēbat.

monstrum **appellātum** est
Mīnōtaurus, dē nōmine
animālis cuius caput
habēbat et dē nōmine rēgis
Crētae. rex Crētae
appellātus est Mīnos.



Mīnōtaurus herbās nōn ēdit, ut taurus edere solet. monstrum - terribile dictū! - puerōs puellāsque dēvorāvit!

Mīnōtaurus in labyrinthō habitāvit.

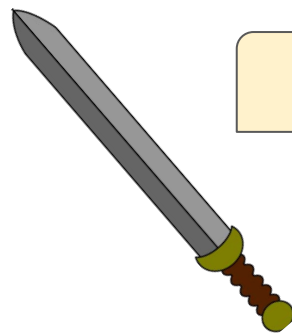


labyrinthus erat magnum aedificium cum multīs
viīs. inventor rērum mīrārum, nōmine Daedalus,
labyrinthum aedificāre ā rēge **iussus erat**.
Daedalus innumerās errōre viās fēcerat, vixque
inventor ipse revertī ad līmen potuit!



quīdam iuvenis, Mīnōtaurum occīdere **cupiēns***,
labyrinthum intrāre volēbat. nōmen eī erat Thēseus.
patrī suō dixit, “necesse est mihi monstrum occīdere.
sī monstrum **occīsum erit**, plūrēs puerī puellaeque
nōn dēvorā**buntur**. ego labyrinthum intrābō. ego
Mīnōtaurum occīdam!”

*cupiēns = valdē volens



glādius

hōc audītō, pater rēspondit, “cavē, mī fili. fer glādium meum tēcum.”

Thēseus glādium cēpit. *glādiō super caput sublātō*, Thēseus clāmāvit, “hōc glādiō Mīnōtaurus occidētur!”



Thēseus urbem intrāvit, labyrinthum **petens**. ā
filiā rēgis Mīnōis **conspectus est**. nōmen filiāe erat
Ariadna. *Thēseō conspectō*, Ariadna magnō
amōre **capta est**.



“mihi nōmen est Ariadna. fīlia rēgis Mīnois sum.
quid est nōmen tibi?” Ariadna Thēseum rogāvit.

“Thēseus vocor. ego ad hanc insulam vēnī quod
illud crūdēle monstrum occīdere cupiō* tantum
quantum spīrāre cupiō!”

*cupiō = valdē volō



Ariadna dixit, “Mīnōtaurus est crūdēlis. pater meus est crūdēlis. ego quoque Mīnōtaurum *occīdī* volō. illud monstrum est horribile. haec insula est horribilis. tantum ex hāc insulā discēdere cupiō quantum Mīnōtaurum *occīdī* cupiō.”



Ariadna addidit, “perīcula in labyrinthō erunt maxima. sed ego tibi auxilium feram, sī tū mihi auxilium ferēs. *Mīnōtaurō occīsō*, dūc mē tēcum ab hāc insulā. dūc mē in mātrimōnium.”



Thēseus Ariadnae dixit, “ego per ipsa perīcula
iurō: tū eris mea dum nōs duo vīvēmus.”



Ariadna fīlum Thēseō dedit, eum **monens** hīs verbīs, “postquam intrāveris, erit difficillimum rursus invenīre exitum labyrinthī. ēvolve hoc fīlum dum per labyrinthum ambulās. deinde, *Mīnōtaurō* **occīsō**, ad exitum fīlō rēdūcēris. fīlum tē ad mē rēdūcet.”



fīlum



fīlō *captō* Thēseus iterum dixit, “ego per ipsa perīcula iurō: tū eris mea dum nōs duo vīvēmus.”

Thēseus labyrinthum intrāvit, fīlum manū sinistrā et dextrā glādium *tenens*.

difficile erat vidēre. sōl nōn lucet in labyrinthō.
etiam sī diēs est extrā labyrinthum, semper nox est
intrā labyrinthum.

magnā anxietāte Theseus per viās labyrinthī
ambulābat, fīlum **ēvolvens**.

cor, cordis



Theseus lentē tacitēque ambulābat. sonitum
facere nōlēbat quod *audīrī* nōlēbat. vōlēbat audire
sonitūs monstrī, sed nullī sonitūs **audītī sunt**
...praeter sonitum cordis suī ipsīus.



subitō Mīnōtaurus apparuit. **audītus est**, sed nōn **vīsus est**.

labyrinthus tantum obscūrus erat quantum nox est. fortassē erat obscūrior nocte.

ubi sunt manūs monstrī? ubi est caput monstrī? monstrum quoque glādium habet? Thēseus nescīvit.

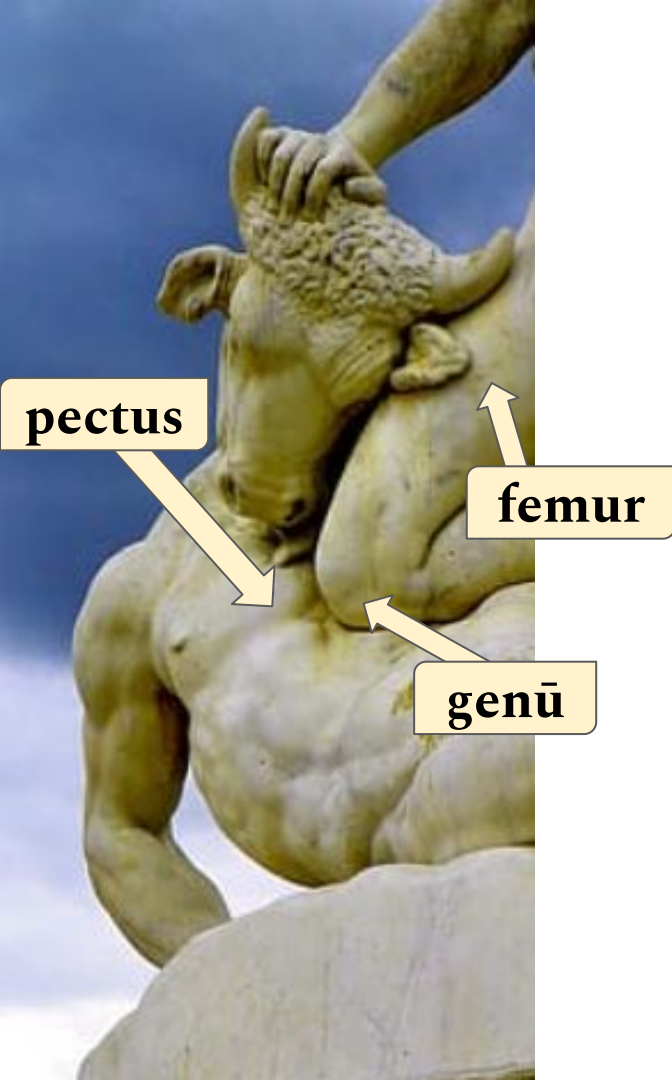


Thēseus, alterā manū glādium **tenens**, alterā manū Mīnōtaurum quaesīvit. oculīs monstrum quaerere nōn poterat. tandem cornū eius **inventum est**. Thēseus cornū arripuit.



genū

Mīnōtaurus ad ūnum genū **dēductus** est.



deinde Mīnōtaurus ad
terram cecidit. Thēseus,
genū suum in pectus
Mīnōtaurī **impōnens**, caput
eius contrā femur suum
manū dextrā tenuit.
Mīnōtaurus surgere nōn
poterat.



lapis
magnus

Mīnōtaurus, lapidem
magnum sinistrā manū
tenens, parvum lapidem
dextrā manū arripuit.
Mīnōtaurus autem neque
magnum neque parvum
lapidem iacere poterat
quod Thēseus celeriter
glādium in pectus mīsit.

lapis
parvus



fīlum viam dēmonstrāvit
Thēseō, quī Mīnōtaurum ē
labyrinthō trahēbat.

sanguis, quī ē vulnere
monstrī fluxit, viam ē
labyrinthō adhūc
dēmonstrat.

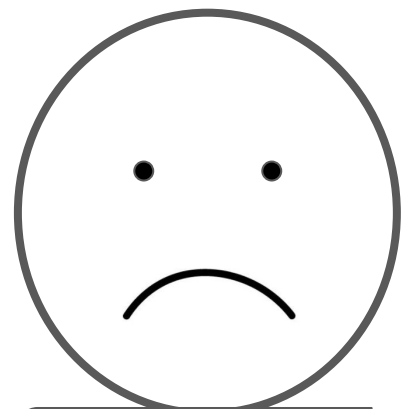


“illa fābula magnificē **narrāta** est ā tē, Gnaee!”

Seneca Gnaeum laudat.

laudātus, Gnaeus iam laetus, nōn iam anxius est.

laudārī semper amat Gnaeus. anxietās, quae in animō eius erat, in gaudium **versa** est.



faciēs

“Ariadna Thēseō auxilium tulit,” Seneca inquit,
“et nunc illa fābula tibi auxilium feret, Gnaee.”

“nōn intellegō,” dīcit Gnaeus, *gaudiō ā faciē suā
discēdente.*



“ecce.” Seneca fīlum extrahit. “rēbus difficilibus et timōrēs et solūtiōnēs semper in animō *invenīrī* poterunt. tū timōrēs inveniēbās, sed fābulam dē fīlō Ariadnae iam lēgerās. tū solūtiōnem huius labyrinthī in mente tuā iam tenuistī. nunc cape hoc fīlum et intrā labyrinthum magnō et fortī animō.”

Verba Ūtilia

tantum...quantum...

as much as

Slide 3

Try using these words in class!

Ablative of Comparison

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There are two ways to express comparison of two objects in Latin. You can use the word **quam** to mean ‘than’ or you can put the word compared into the Ablative case. When **quam** is used, the two words are put into the same case.

Both sentences below mean, “This garden is bigger than Pompeii.”

hic hortus est māior quam Pompeiī!

hic hortus est māior Pompeiīs!

Future Tense - ere & īre verbs

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Future Active

inveniam
inveniēs
inveniet
inveniēmus
inveniētis
invenient

Future Passive

inveniar
inveniēris
inveniētur
inveniēmur
inveniēminī
invenientur

sī nōn inveniar, fortassē ego perībō!

If I **will** not **be** found, perhaps I will perish!

Future Tense - āre & ēre verbs

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Future Active

removē**bō**
removē**bis**
removē**bit**
removē**bimus**
removē**bitis**
removē**bunt**

Future Passive

removē**bor**
removē**beris**
removē**bitur**
removē**bimur**
removē**biminī**
removē**buntur**

timor tuus removē**bitur**.

Your fear **will be** removed.

Imperfect Tense

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Imperfect Active

legē**bam**
legē**bās**
legē**bat**
legē**bāmus**
legē**bātis**
legē**bant**

Imperfect Passive

legē**bar**
legē**bāris**
legē**bātur**
legē**bāmur**
legē**bāminī**
legē**bantur**

multae fābulae mihi ā Fēlīciā quoque legē**bāntur**.

Many stories **were being** read to me by Felicia also.

Present Tense

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Present Active

vocō
vocās
vocat
vocāmus
vocātis
vocant

Present Passive

vocor
vocāris
vocātur
vocāmur
vocāminī
vocantur

Thēseus vocor

I am called Theseus.

4th Declension Neuter

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There are very few words in Latin that have endings that belong to what is known as the 4th Declension neuter. Two of the most common words appear in this story: **cornū** (horn) and **genū** (knee).

	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Nom	cornū	cornua
Gen	cornūs	cornuum
Dat	cornū	cornibus
Acc	cornū	cornua
Abl	cornū	cornibus

tandem cornū eius **inventum** est.

Finally its horn **was** found.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.169-170

**Quo postquam geminam tauri iuvenisque figuram
clausit, et Actaeo bis pastum sanguine monstrum...**

*In which after he enclosed the twin figure of bull and young man, and the monster twice fed
with Athenian blood...*

**Click here to
return to the story**

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.166-168

ita Daedalus implet

innumeras errore vias vixque ipse reverti

ad limen potuit: tanta est fallacia tecti.

*Thus Daedalus fills countless paths by wandering and scarcely he himself was able to to be returned to the threshold:
so great is the deceit of the structure.*

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return to the story**

Ovid, *Heroides* 10.73-5

**Tum mihi dicebas: 'per ego ipsa pericula iuro,
te fore, dum nostrum vivet uterque, meam'**

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return to the story](#)

Then you kept saying to me: "I swear by the dangers themselves that you will be mine as long as both of us will live."

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