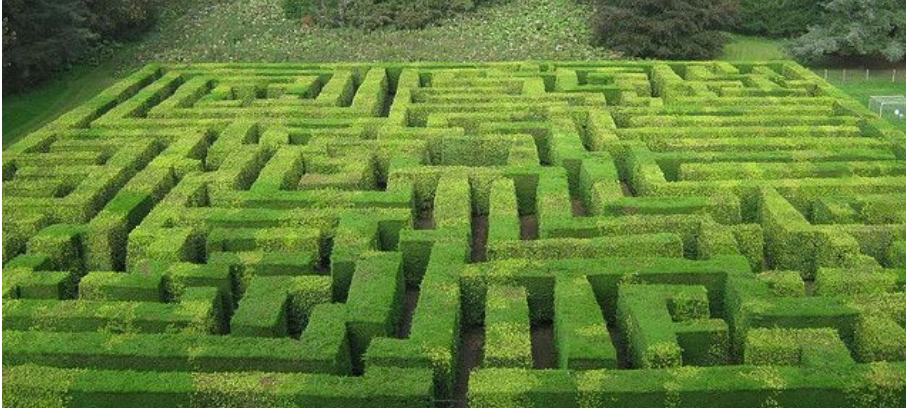


Liber IX, Capitulum V

Paulīna adest!





dum Seneca, Gnaeus et Fēlīcia per hortum ad villam regrediuntur, servus ad Senecam aggreditur.

“salvē, domine,” inquit servus nōmine Epictētus.
“uxor tua revēnit. in villā nunc adest.”

Seneca rēspondet, “grātiās, Epictēte. gaudeō eam adesse! iam regredimur ad villam.”



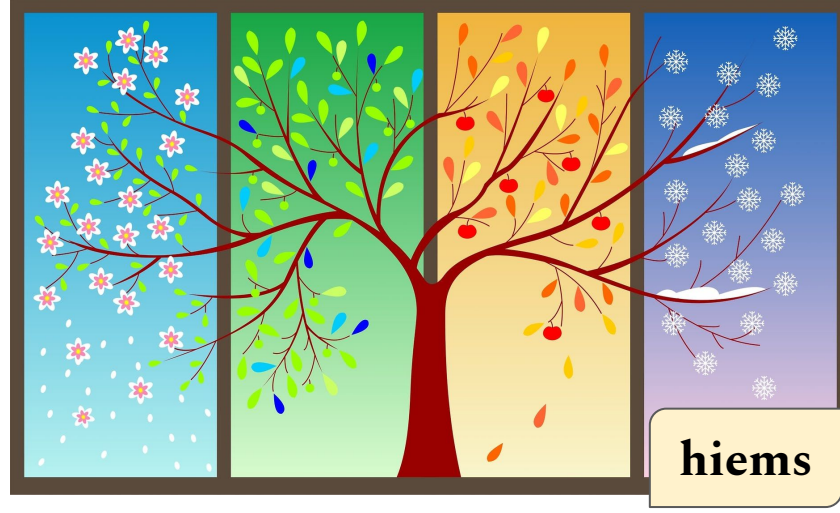
Epictētus ad villam regreditur citius* quam cēterī
quod Gnaeus citō** ambulāre nōn potest.

Seneca magnō cum gaudiō clāmat, “quam mīrum!
quam citō uxor mea revēnit! gaudeō eam adesse, sed
mīror! quōmodo revēnit tam citō?”

Gnaeus rogat, “cūr mīrāris?

*celerius **celeriter

“Paulīna, mea uxor
cārissima, erat Bāiīs. nōn
placet eī Rōmae habitāre. nē
mihi quidem placet Rōmae
habitāre, sed necesse est.



“mense Augustō Baiīs habitābāmus, ut solēmus.
mense Septembrī necesse erat mihi Rōmam revenīre.
Paulīna per hiemem Bāiīs morā**batur** quod regredī
Baiās paucīs mensibus volēbam. at regredī nōn
poteram.”

Seneca pergit, “abhinc
duōbus diēbus epistulam
ad Paulīnam scrīpsī quod
eam Rōmam venīre voluī.
quōmodo ea poterat
epistulam accipere et
venīre tam citō? incrēdibile est!
mīror! est impossibile!”



“cūr tū Bāiās regredī nōn poterās?” rogat Gnaeus.



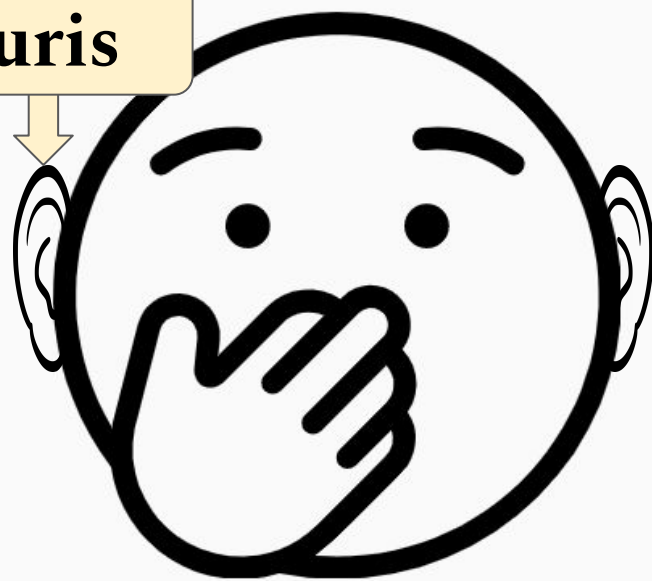
“Rōmā discēdere conātus sum, sed nōn poteram,”
Seneca rēspōndet, *oculīs ad terram versīs*. “Nerōnem
adlocūtus sum. quod ego sum senex, quiētem
petēbam... orābam... reposcēbam, **offerens** etiam hanc
villam eī. ēheu! rēspōnsum eius tamen erat,
‘minimē!’



Seneca addit, “sequor quod princeps vult, nōn quod ego volō.”

deinde silentiō ad villam prōgreditur. nōn iam loquitur.

auris



Gnaeus Senecam sequitur,
plūra rogāre **cupiens**. subito
manum super ōs Gnaeī Fēlīcia
pōnit et Gnaeum ā Senecā trahit.
Gnaeus ambulāre dēsistit.

tacitā sed īrātissimā vōce Fēlīcia in aurem Gnaeī
dīcit, “st! nōlī rogāre plūra! Seneca erat laetus, sed
nunc est miser. nōnne vidēs? nōlī plūra rogāre!”



“sed, Fēlīcia, nōnne tū audīvistī? Seneca principem Nerōnem **adlocutus** est! principem nōvit! hanc villam mīrābilem principī dare voluit?!? quam īsānum! certē plūra rogāre volō!”



“Gnaee, abhinc paucīs momentīs Seneca
gaudēbat. nunc autem ā tē **interrogātus** miser est.
dā eī quiētem quae ā principe nōn **data** est.”

Gnaeus tacet. dum ad villam regreditur, neque
cum Senecā neque cum Fēliciā loquitur.



Seneca, magnō cum
gaudiō villam **intrans**,
uxōrem in atriō videt.
laetus clāmor ē Senecā
oritur, “Paulīna!
cārissima! ades! o
Paulīna, ades! ades,
cārissima!”



**hominēs
complectuntur**

Paulīna Senecam tantō
cum gaudiō quantō
Seneca Paulīnam
complectitur. “adsum,
mī amor,” inquit Paulīna.
“adsum.”

“mea uxor, spēs mea,
adest! nōn iam doleō.
nōn iam dolōrem patior.”



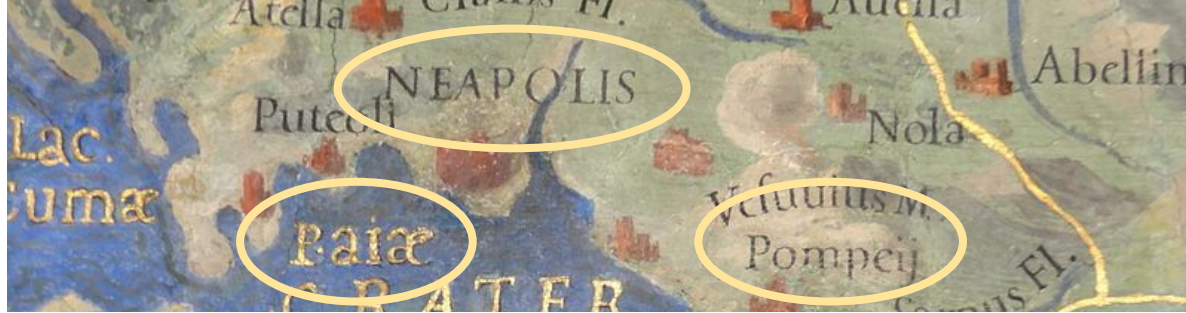
“meus vir, quī est philosophus
maximus et optimus Stōicus Rōmānus,
dolēbat? animus tuus dolōrem
patiē**bātur**? impossibile est!”

“rē vērā, iter tuum est impossibile!
abhinc duōbus diēbus epistulam ad tē
scrīpsī. *Nerōne absente*, tē mēcum
Rōmae adesse volēbam. quōmodo tam
citō vēnistī?”



“animum tuum legere possum. nōn
necesse est mihi epistulās tuās legere.

“Nerō Bāiīs morā**batur** antequam
Pompeiōs iter perrexit. nōlēbam esse
Bāiīs *Nerōne praesente*. certissimē scīvī
tē nōlle mē mōrārī Bāiīs *Nerōne*
praesente. tam citō Bāiīs **ēgressa** **sum**
quam Thēseus ē Crētā!



“certē Nerō diū morābitur Bāiīs Neāpolīque
antequam Rōmam regrediētur, ut solet. Nerō dīcit
sē velle auxilium Pompeiānīs ferre, sed rē vērā
cantāre vult. musicam, nōn hominēs, cūrat. abhinc
paucīs annīs prōdit Neāpolī primum ac nē *concussō*
quidem repentē mōtū terrae theātrō ante cantāre dēstitit,
quam *incohātum* absolveret nomon.”



eō ipsō tempore Paulīna videt
Gnaeum Fēlīciamque ad iānuam
stantēs. Senecam rogat, “mī vir, quī
sunt hī līberī adōrābilēs?”

“o! oblītus sum! hī sunt meī novī
discipulī amīcīque. hīs diēbus amīcōs
bonōs invenīre difficile est, sed abhinc
paucīs diēbus quinque amīcī bonī ā
fatīs ad mē **mīssī sunt**.”



“opus est igitur” inquit
Paulīna, “magnificā cēnā, mī vir.”
Paulīna ad Gnaeum
Fēlīciamque sē vertit, “līberī,
facite mē certiōrem. cēnāvistisne
bene, *mē absente*? dīc mihi vēra.
hīs diēbus vir meus semper
simplicēs cibōs edit.”

Fēlīcia rēspondet, “ita, domina, bene cēnāvimus.”
Gnaeus tandem loquitur, “pullum semper ēdī!”





Paulīna clāmat, “mī vir! SŌLUS
PULLUS **appositus** est?”

Fēlīcia celeriter addit, “Gnaeus nihil
nisi pullum edit. aliī cibī quoque
appositī sunt. semper bene cēnāvimus.”

“gaudeō, sed hāc nocte vōs cēnābitis
optimē!” Paulīna declārat. “multa
rogāre volō sed nunc necesse est mihi
servōs adloquī dē cēnā.”

Verba Ūtilia

incrēdibile est!

It is incredible!

Slide 5

impossibile est!

It is impossible!

opus est (+Abl)

There is a need for...

Slide 17

Try using these words in class!

Deponent Verbs

[Click here to
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Deponent verbs have passive forms but translate like an active verb. You will be introduced to several deponent verbs in this story. They will be identified by grey endings.

One of the most common deponent verbs is the word meaning “step, walk, go” - ***gradior, gradī, gressus sum***. The thing that makes it so common is the fact that it is seen as the root of numerous other deponent verbs. If you combine the root meaning of “step, walk, go,” and the meaning of the prefix, you can usually figure out what these other related words mean.

aggredior, aggredī, aggressus sum (ad = to, towards)

ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum (ē = out of)

ingredior, ingredī, ingressus sum (in = in, into)

prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum (prō = in front, forward)

regredior, regredī, regressus sum (re = back)

quod

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quod has multiple meanings depending on the context:

Meaning	Context
“because”	starts a clause that explains the reason for what happened in a previous clause
“which”	starts a relative clause that refers back to something neuter and singular
“that which” “what”	starts a relative clause but also acts as the direct object of a verb without anything neuter and singular to go back to

sequor **quod** princeps vult, nōn quod ego volō.

I follow that which the emperor wants, not what I want.

Deponent Verbs, cont.

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Some deponent verbs have multiple possible meanings, some of which sound active and some of which sound passive. Depending on which meaning you choose, it could look passive in Latin but sound active in English or it could look and sound passive in both Latin and English. Often this difference depends on whether there is a direct object or not.

mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum - to wonder at, be amazed

gaudeō eam adesse, sed mīror!

I am happy that she is here, but I am amazed!

[Click here to listen to a Latin song created in 2021 that features the word *mīror*!](#)

Deponent Verbs, cont.

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Deponent verbs may have developed because they have both an active and a passive quality to them. The subject is doing the action but often can also be considered to be controlled by some other force that makes the situation somewhat passive at the same time. Examine the meanings of this verb:

moror, morārī, morātus sum - delay, linger, wait

All the meanings of this word imply that some outside force is preventing the subject from moving on. The subject may be doing the delaying, but something else is also delaying it.

Paulīna Bāiīs morā**bātur** quamquam ego Rōmam **regressus** **eram**.

Paulina was lingering at Baiae although I **had gone back** to Rome.

Deponent Verbs, cont.

Examine the meanings of these common deponent verbs to see if you can discover how the subject doing that action can also be considered to be impacted by an outside force.

complector, complectī, complexus sum - embrace

Slide 12

cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum – try

Slide 6

(ad)loquor, loquī, locūtus sum – talk, speak (to)

Slide 6, 7

oblīviscor, oblīviscī, oblītus sum - forget

Slide 16

orior, orīrī, ortus sum - rise

Slide 11

sequor, sequī, secūtus sum - follow

Slide 7

patior, patī, passus sum – suffer, endure, allow

Slide 12

Quid est “*Bāiae*”?



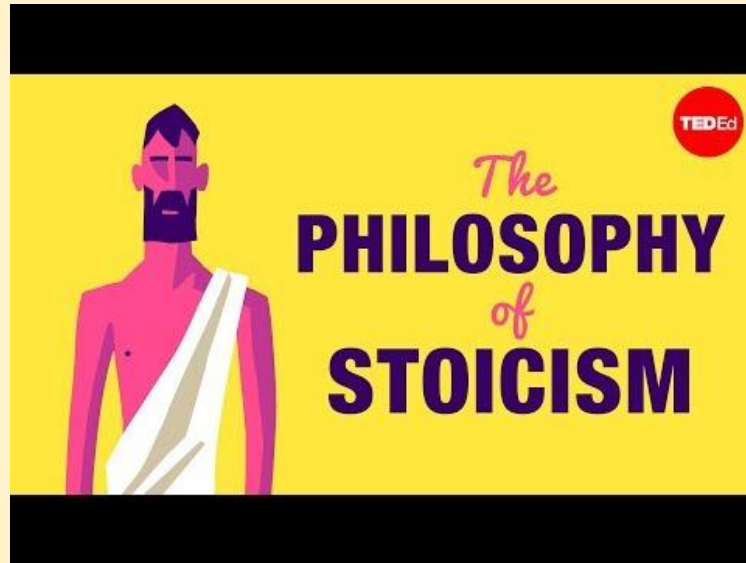
Bāiae was a resort town on the bay of Naples near Pompeii where many wealthy Romans had large seaside estates. Julius Caesar, Augustus and Nero all had large villas there. Seneca called it the “vortex of luxury” and “harbor of vice” because it had a reputation for wild parties and fancy bath houses that took advantage of the volcanic hot springs and mineral water there.



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Quid est “**Stoicus**”?

A ***Stoicus*** is a person who practices Stoic philosophy, which focuses on managing life’s difficulties with logic and tranquility.



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Quae erant “fāta”?

Fāta literally means “the things having been uttered” and comes from the deponent word *for, fārī, fātus sum* - to utter, say.

It refers to things about a person’s life that have been predetermined. We get our word ‘fate’ from this. This word was also used to stand for beings known as “the Fates” who controlled what would happen in a person’s life, most notably how and when they would die.



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Tacitus *Annales* 14.53

**Seneca...tempus sermoni orat et accepto ita incipit:
...ita in hoc itinere vitae senex...praesidium peto.
quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae
seponitur, in animum revocabo.... possumus seniores
amici quietem reposcere.**

Seneca requests a time for a talk and with it accepted thus begins: ...thus as an old man on this journey of life...I seek assistance. What amount of time is set aside for the care of my gardens and villas, I will regain for my spirit [i.e. philosophical studies and meditations]... we older friends are able to demand a rest.

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Suetonius *Dē Vītā Nerōnis* 20.2

Prodit Neapoli primum ac ne concusso quidem repente motu terrae theatro ante cantare destitit, quam incohatum absolveret nomen. Ibidem saepius et per complures cantavit dies.

He first went out on stage at Naples and not even with the theater struck suddenly by an earthquake did he stop singing before he finished the tune he had begun. In the same place he sang more often and even throughout several days.

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