

Liber X, Capitulum V

Agmen Gnaei





post paucōs diēs
omnia sunt **parāta**
itinerī Rōmam. sed
Gnaeus vix **parātus**
est. togam patris
gerere vult, sed nōn
vult iterum *cadere* in
raedam **ascendens**.



Seneca cubiculum Gnaei intrat ut eum hortētur
nē morētur. cubiculum **intrans**, videt Gnaeum
nōndum *vestitum* esse. nē tunicam quidem gerit.
“Gnaee,” inquit, “hortor nē morēris. omnia sunt
parāta. omnēs tē expectant. cūr tū nōn **vestītus**
es?”



Gnaeus rēspōndet, “Rōmam iter **factūrus** sum cum Petrōniō, arbitrō elegantiae principis! mē oportet *gerere* nōbilem togam velut togam patris meī, sed illa toga est nimis longa mihi. sī iterum cadam in raedam **ascendens**, haud nōbilis vidē**bor**.”



“ah! magna difficultās est tibi,” Seneca affirmat.
“sed sī animus...”

Gnaeus interpellat, “Seneca, nōlī *dīcere* mihi,
‘animus facit nōbilem!’ Petrōnius haud Stoicus est
ut tū es.”



“Gnaee,” inquit Seneca, “nōlī *dīcere* mihi tē *velle gerere* eāsdem vestēs quās Petrōnius *gerere* soleat. ha! illae vestēs haud sunt nōbilēs, meā quidem sententiā! certissimē luxuria nōn facit nōbilem.”



“vestēs Petrōniī *gerere* volō tantum quantum volō
gerere vestēs glādiātōrum, quōs nē *spectāre* quidem
mihi placet. at togam puerīlem quoque nōlō *gerere*.
nōlō *vidēri* puer inter virōs,” Gnaeus queritur.



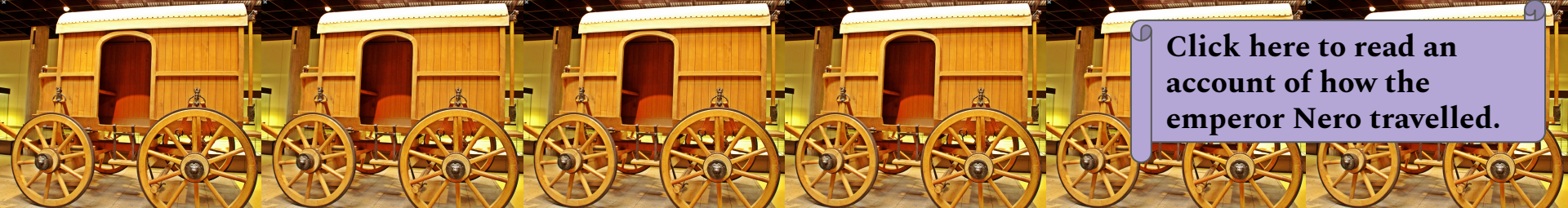
“sī togam virīlem gerēs, omnēs puerum sub togā virīlī vidēbunt. sī autem loquēris sicut vir nōbilis, omnēs virum sub togā puerīlī audient. exemplī grātiā, Nerō togam virīlem gerit sed nihilōminus puerīlitās remanet. etiam sī nōn **velīs** hoc *audīre*, vērūm est. indue togam tuam, nōn patris. tempus est *īre*.”



agmen raedārum

Gnaeus togam puerīlem suam induit et Senecam sequitur ē villā.

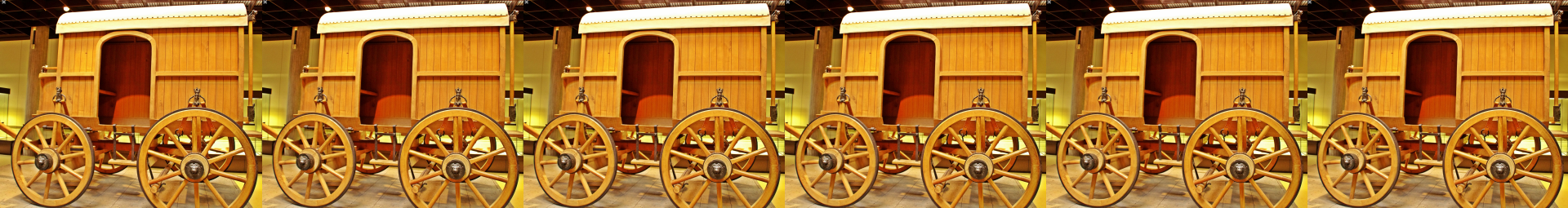
ē villā ēgressus, plūrimās raedās videt. vix potest vidēre fīnem agminis.



[Click here to read an account of how the emperor Nero travelled.](#)

Seneca videt Gnaeum *stupēre* et explānat,
“Petrōnius est vir luxuriae, nōn simplicitātis. solet
iter *facere* cum multīs raedīs plēnīs cibōrum et
vestium et multōrum aliōrum. etiam sunt multī
*ministrī. aliī in vehiculīs vehuntur, aliī ambulant ut
vehicula custodiant.”

*servī ancillaeque



Petrōnius appropinquat et cum rīsū clāmat,
“ecce! imperātor Gnaeus adest! iam imperāvit quō
īrēmus. nunc imperat quō tempore eāmus!”

Gnaeus ērubescit et vult *fugere* vel *lacrimāre*, sed
tenet memoriā verba Senecae et dīcit, “ignosce mihi,
domine. da mihi veniam. at, sī ego sum
imperātor...imperō ut hōc ipsō tempore **eāmus**!”



Petrōnius et Seneca et Gnaeus cachinnant.
Gnaeus nōn iam ērubescit.

“omnēs,” clāmat Petrōnius ad ministrōs,
“imperātor vōbīs iussa dedit! eāmus!”

deinde Petrōnius Gnaeum rogat, “imperātor,
licetne mihi tē *comitārī* dum agmen tuum Rōmam
prōgreditur?”

agmen



“certissimē!” Gnaeus rēspōndet. “volō tē et Senecam mē *comitārī* Rōmam.”

“mē paenitet,” inquit Seneca, “sed Rōmam vōs nōn comitā**bor**. hīc manēbō cum Paulīnā et matre tuā.”

Gnaeus fit tristis. tum subitō, “Gnaee!” audī**tur**.

agmen



Gnaeus ad vōcem sē vertit. videt Gītōna ē raedā
caput **extendentem**. tum audit, “Gnaee, venī!
pullum habeō!”

Gnaeus nōn iam tristis est. clāmat, “valē,
Seneca!” et ad Gītōna currit. Petrōnius sequitur.
Seneca rīdet et in villam regreditur.

Purpose Clauses

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A subjunctive verb can be used to express the purpose for another action in a sentence. The **ut** is a conjunction that starts the purpose clause.

Seneca ad cubiculum Gnaei it ut eum hortētur nē morētur.

Seneca goes to Gnaeus' bedroom so that he might encourage him not to delay.

Purpose Clauses

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Note from the example below that there are several ways to translate a purpose clause into English.

aliī in vehiculīs vehuntur, aliī ambulant ut vehicula
custodiant.

Some are conveyed in the vehicles, others walk so that they might guard the vehicles.

Some are conveyed in the vehicles, others walk in order to guard the vehicles.

Some are conveyed in the vehicles, others walk to guard the vehicles.

Indirect Questions

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Just as a subjunctive verb is used for commands that are indirectly stated, they are also used in questions that are indirectly stated. Rather than using an *ut* or *nē* as the conjunction to transition into the subjunctive clause, a question word is used. Note the example from the story.

iam imperāvit quō īrēmus.

He already commanded to where we should go.

Present & Imperfect Subjunctive - *eō, īre, iī, itum*

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present

eam

eās

eat

eāmus

eātis

eant

imperfect

īrem

īres

īret

īremus

īretis

īrent

nunc imperat quō tempore *eāmus*.

Now he commands at what time we should go.

Hortatory Subjunctive

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Hortatory is a specific type of independent subjunctive that is used when an action is encouraged and the verb has a first person plural form (the “we” ending). It is often translated with the word “let’s”.

eāmus!

Let’s go!

Greek Accusative

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Gīton is a Greek name. Many Greek names will use an **-a** ending in the Accusative.

videt **Gītōna** caput ē raedā **extendentem**.

He sees **Giton extending** his head out of the carriage

Seneca, *Epistulae Mōrālēs ad Lucium* 44.5

**animus facit nōbilem, cui ex quācumque
condiciōne suprā fortūnam licet surgere.**

*The mind makes a noble person, for whom out of whatever condition it is
allowed to rise above fortune.*

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Seneca, *Epistulae Mōrālēs ad Lucium* 4.1.2

Seneca writes to his friend about how philosophy can help one overcome the fear of death.

Tenes utique memoria quantum senseris gaudium cum praetexta posita sumpsisti virilem togam et in forum deductus es: maius expecta cum puerilem animum deposueris et te in viros philosophia transscripserit. Adhuc enim non pueritia sed, quod est gravius, puerilitas remanet; et hoc quidem peior est, quod auctoritatem habemus senum, vitia puerorum, nec puerorum tantum sed infantum: illi levia, hi falsa formidant, nos utraque.

Surely you hold in memory how much joy you felt when, with the boyhood toga was set aside, you took up the toga of manhood and were led into the forum: expect something greater when you will have cast aside a boyish mind and philosophy will have transferred you among men. For still not boyhood but, what is more serious, boyishness remains; and indeed this is worse, because we have the authority of old men, the vices of boys, not only of boys but of infants: the former dread insignificant things, the latter false things, we both.

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Suetonius, *Vita Nerōnis* 30.3

Suetonius describes Nero's luxurious lifestyle.

**Nullam vestem bis induit.... Piscatus est rete aurato et purpura
coccoque funibus nexis. Numquam minus mille carrucis fecisse
iter traditur, soleis mularum argenteis, canusinatis mulionibus,
armillata phalerataque Mazacum turba atque cursorum.**

He wore no garment twice... He fished with a net decorated with gold and with ropes woven with purple and scarlet dyes. He is said to have never made a journey with less than a thousand coaches, with the silver soles for the mules, with drivers dressed in fine wool, with a crowd of horsemen from Mauretania and men running ahead of his carriage wearing bracelets and quivers.

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