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Excerpt

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NOTES

BOOK V

Chapter 1, § 1. C. Fufius Geminus is mentioned again in 1 ch. 2, 2; his father was a legatus of Caesar in Pannonia in 34 B.C. Of the other consul, L. Rubellius Geminus, nothing is known but the name.

Iulia Augusta: she received this name after Augustus' death, 14 A.D., when, by his will, 'Livia in familiam Iuliam nomenque Augustum adsumebatur', i 8, 2.

aetate extrema: at the age of 86 (Dio lviii 2, 1).

per Claudiam familiam: Livia's father was probably one of the sons of C. Claudius, consul in 130 B.C.; he was adopted by Livius Drusus, the famous tribune of 91 B.C.

§ 2. **Tiberius Nero**: he had been both quaestor and praetor before the Perusine War (40 B.C.), in which he actively supported L. Antonius against Octavian. After the fall of Perugia he escaped with Livia and their infant son Tiberius to Sextus Pompeius, from whom he went over to M. Antonius. The peace of Misenum (39 B.C.) made it possible for him to return to Rome, and he agreed with Octavian to divorce Livia, and himself acted the part of her father at the marriage ceremony, giving her to her new husband.

§ 3. **ad enitendum**: she was within three months of the birth of her second son Drusus.

§ 4. **Agrippina**, the daughter (by Agrippa) of Augustus' daughter Julia, married Germanicus, son of the Drusus just mentioned.

§ 5. **sanctitate**, &c.: an ablat. of description (Intr. II 18), 'pure in her home life, in the old style', (or a verb implying 'she approximated' may be supplied with 'priscum ad morem').

impotens, 'as a mother, imperious': the word denotes absence of restraint over one's impulses.

facilis, 'compliant'.

artibus, 'subtily'.

bene composita, 'well matched', a metaphor from the arena.

The verdict of history has acquitted her of Tacitus' unfavourable imputations; she is generally acknowledged to have had a moderating influence, and one wholly for the better, on both her husband and her son.

§ 6. **diu**: until the accession of Gaius, who paid all legacies under her will, 'quod Tiberius suppresserat' (Suet. *Cal.* 16).

Chapter 2, § 1. amoenitate, 'luxury'. The word is usually 2 applied to the charms of scenery.

excusavit, 'pleaded in excuse'.

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imminuit, 'reduced', as he had also done on the occasion of Augustus' death, i 14.

addito: Intr. II 21, a.

ne, &c.: she was subsequently deified after the accession of Claudius (Dio lx 5, 2), and shared a temple with Augustus in the Palatium.

§ 2. **amicitias**: Suetonius (*Tib.* 51) states that he soon struck down all her friends.

§ 3. **oblique perstringens**, 'with an implied censure of'.

Tiberium, 'having often made Tiberius the butt of his sarcastic witticisms'.

- 3 **Chapter 3, § 1. praerupta**: the word is applied to a cliff with a precipitous face; here = 'unmitigated'. Cf. 'praerupta audacia', sheer, or headlong, recklessness, Cic. *pro Rosc. Amer.* xxiv 68.

urgens, 'crushing'. So 'urgentium malorum suffugium', iv 66, 3.

§ 2. **Neronem**: eldest son of Germanicus and Agrippina. As a result of these charges he was banished to Pontia, and was put to death or forced to suicide shortly before the fall of Seianus, 31 A.D. He is called 'nepos' (§ 3), as Germanicus had been adopted as son by Tiberius, i 3, 5.

adlatas: sc. 'ad consules'.

§ 4. **oris**, 'of speech'.

ut referretur, 'that the question be put'.

Cotta Messalinus, son of Messalla Corvinus, who had been next in command under Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, and subsequently became a faithful subject of Augustus, whose colleague he was in the consulship in the year of Actium. (See also vi 11, 4.) Messalinus Cotta is represented by Tacitus as obsequious in furthering Tiberius' cruelty in the senate; cf. ii 32, 2 and vi 5, 1.

§ 5. **magistratibus**: they were anxious because the responsibility of a 'relatio' rested with them, and they were not clear as to what Tiberius really wished to be done.

- 4 **Chapter 4, § 1. Iunius Rusticus**: probably father of Arulenus Rusticus, who, as tribune of the plebs, was prepared to veto the trial of Thræsea when attacked by Nero, in 66 A.D. (xvi 26, 6), and who subsequently suffered death, under Domitian, for his biography of Thræsea.

componendis patrum actis: his office would be that of 'curator actorum senatus' or 'ab actis senatus'. The publication of a record of the proceedings of the senate was instituted by Julius Caesar in his first consulship (59 B.C.), but the practice was discontinued by Augustus (Suet. *Aug.* 36); and it is not certain when it was revived.

eoque . . . creditur: it would appear that minutes of the senate's proceedings were submitted to the emperor before publication.

§ 2. **fatali quodam motu**, 'through some (inexplicable) prompting of destiny'. Tacitus elsewhere also uses 'fatum' as a cause of something which he cannot explain; cf. iii 30, 7 'fato potentiae raro sempiternae'.

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BOOK V, CH. 2, § 1 — CH. 5, §§ 1–2

prava, 'misguided', explained by the next clause, 'while he lost sight of the immediate peril in his terror of future contingencies'.

brevibus, &c., 'small things turn the scale in great events'.

§ 3. **effigies . . . gerens**: in the same way the populace, when protesting against Nero's divorce of Octavia, in 62 A.D., carried her images in procession, and threw down those of her rival Poppaea (xiv 61, 1).

faustisque, &c., 'and with expressions of devotion to Caesar kept shouting that the letter (ch. 3, 2) was forged'.

§ 4. **ferebantur**, 'were reported', outside the senate.

libidinem ingeniorum, 'their licence of imagination'; i.e. in regard to the persons to whom they attributed these declarations against Seianus.

§ 5. **novas**, 'seditious', as in the phrase 'novae res'.

legi: said as though these expressions had been entered in the 'acta populi'; Intr. p. viii.

Chapter 5, § 1. **imperatoria**, &c., 'the imperial dignity had 5 suffered public insult'. 'Imperatorius' is usually applied to the emperor's power over the soldiers rather than over the senate.

integra, &c., 'that the decision should be left entirely in his own hands'.

§ 2. **nec**, &c., 'and in their deliberations they went no further than passing, not indeed a decree of condemnation (for that had been forbidden), but one testifying that they were prepared to punish but were compulsorily checked by the emperor'.

testarentur: the MS. here shows a small gap, beginning another line with 'quattuor', which belongs to the narrative of the latter part of 31 A.D. The history of the events of the rest of 29 A.D. to the point where the text begins again was probably missing in the MS. from which the extant MS. was copied. A summary of the chief events of this lost period is given in the Appendix following.

APPENDIX TO BOOK V

SUMMARY OF EVENTS BETWEEN V 5 AND V 6 [VI 1].

The history of this period is drawn chiefly from the writings of Dio and Suetonius; some light upon it is also afforded by references in Philo, Josephus, and Juvenal.

In 29 A.D., shortly after the events mentioned in the opening chapters of Book V, both Agrippina and Nero were sent into banishment, the former to Pandateria, and the latter to Pontia.

In 30 A.D., Tiberius, influenced by Seianus, had Drusus (son of Germanicus) accused, pronounced a public enemy, and imprisoned in the Palatium. Seianus was now at the summit of his power,

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and Tiberius appears even to have affianced him by betrothal to a member of his house, though to whom is unknown (v 6, 2; vi 8, 6).

In 31 A.D., Tiberius and Seianus were colleagues in the consulship for the early part of the year. His office entailed the removal of Seianus to Rome, and Tiberius never again admitted him to his presence, though he added to his honours, giving him a priesthood and a share in his 'proconsulare imperium'. Seianus too was still strong enough to procure the execution of Curtius Atticus, one of the emperor's 'cohors amicorum' at Capreae, of Fufius Geminus, friend of Livia Augusta, and perhaps the death of Nero also, as well as the appointment of one of his own creatures, Fulcinus Trio, as 'consul suffectus' in July.

Gaius, however, was generally regarded as the heir, and indications of the emperor's growing coldness alarmed Seianus, so that he formed a conspiracy¹ to assassinate Tiberius and Gaius. This was revealed, apparently, by Satrius Secundus (vi 47, 2) to Antonia (mother of Claudius), and by her, through her freedman Pallas, to Tiberius. He appointed a man of proved loyalty, Memmius Regulus, as 'consul suffectus', on Oct. 1, and before long, on Oct. 18, came the 'long wordy letter from Capreae' (Juvenal x 71), which contained the emperor's denunciation of Seianus to the senate and the appointment of Naevius Sertorius Macro over the praetorian guards in his place. The 'vigiles', over whom Seianus had no influence, guarded the senate, and carried out his arrest and execution. Sentence of death was shortly afterwards executed on his eldest son, his uncle Iunius Blaesus (v 7, 2), and others. Then followed the exposure by Apicata, the divorced wife of Seianus, of Livia (or 'Livilla'), widow of Tiberius' son Drusus; she was denounced as guilty of conspiring with Seianus for her husband's destruction, eight years before, and was put to death or forced to suicide. Further investigations into the circumstances of Drusus' death took place before the emperor himself and were conducted with atrocities of torture.

BOOK VI

- 6 V 6 (vi 1), § 1. The account of most of the year 29 A. D., all 30 A. D., and the first ten months of 31 A. D. is lost. The traditional division, making Book VI begin with the year 32 A. D., is that of Lipsius; most editors however, following Haase, now consider that the early part of Bk. VI, as well as the latter part of V, has been lost, and that V ended with the death of Seianus. The two systems of the numbering of the chapters are given in the text for convenience of reference.

¹ On the doubts as to the fact of this see Intr. p. xliii.

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BOOK V, CH. 6, § 1 — CH. 8, § 1

super ea re: the subject is conjectured to be the punishment of Livia for her complicity with Seianus in the murder of her husband Drusus, Tiberius' son, in 23 A. D. (iv. 3, 3 and foll.). This sentence is a mere fragment, quite disconnected from § 2, where the continuous narrative begins with the concluding words of an address made to his friends by some person unknown, attacked as a friend of Seianus.

§ 2. **collegam**: the word may refer to more than his association with Tiberius in the consulship of 31 A. D., and may imply that latterly he had even been 'collega imperii', filling a position comparable to that of Tiberius in the latter years of Augustus. [Even in 23 A. D. Drusus complained that he was called 'adiutor imperii', iv 7, 2.]

generum: in 25 A. D., Seianus had asked the emperor for permission to marry Livia (iv 39), but the emperor's reply, while offering promise of some connexion by marriage with the imperial house (iv 40, 11), discouraged him from pressing his suit (iv 41, 1).

The word 'gener' used here in reference to Seianus indicates that Tiberius had announced his betrothal to some member of the imperial family; to whom is not known.

sibi ignoscit, 'excuses his own error'.

cum scelere insectantur, 'shrink from no wickedness in attacking'; because they accuse the innocent.

§ 3. **amicum accusare**: an allusion perhaps to Satrius Secundus (vi 8, 10; 47, 2), the follower and subsequent accuser of Seianus.

§ 5. **per maerorem**: Intr. p. xxi.

quam laeti: for the omission of 'potius' see Intr. II 47.

adiciendo: Intr. II 22, b.

V 7 (vi 2), § 1. **superesse**, &c., 'that there was yet time to spare 7 before the end'. For 'novissima' = 'end of life', cf. vi 50, 8.

§ 2. **Blaesus**, uncle of Seianus, executed after his fall. He was in charge of Pannonia at the time of the death of Augustus (iii 16, 2), when his relaxation of discipline prompted the mutiny of the legions there. Thanks to Seianus' influence he subsequently became 'extra sortem' proconsul of Africa in 21 A. D., and gained the 'triumphalia insignia', and the title of 'imperator'.

V 8 (vi 3), § 1. **P. Vitellius**, the uncle of the subsequent emperor, 8 is often mentioned in the earlier books of the *Annals* as companion and subordinate officer of Germanicus. He became proconsul of Bithynia, probably in 18 A. D., and was one of the most vehement accusers of Cn. Piso at his trial for the alleged murder of Germanicus in 20 A. D.

Pomponius Secundus, a distinguished poet and tragedian of his day, and a personal friend of the elder Pliny.

aerarii: the 'aerarium militare', a fund for providing soldiers with pension on discharge, instituted in 6 A. D. by Augustus, supported chiefly by the tax 'centesima rerum venalium'. The fund was administered by three 'praefecti' of praetorian rank.

Aelii Galli: this is believed to be the name of the eldest son of

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Seianus. Seianus himself was son of an 'eques' named Seius Strabo, and was adopted by an 'eques' Aelius Gallus.

§ 2. **fratrum**: the best known of these is L. Vitellius, father of the emperor; for whom see vi 28, 1.

vades exstitere: they undertook their custody till their appeal should be heard by Caesar. Delivery into the charge of 'vades' or 'fideiussores' was one of the recognized kinds of 'custodia'; cf. vi 3, 3.

§ 3. **spem ac metum**: governed by 'gravatus'; cf. 'sane gravaretur aspectum civium', iii 59, 6.

§ 4. **Tiberio superstes fuit**: he was released from imprisonment, apparently by Gaius, and subsequently rose to the consulship. In 50 A.D. he gained 'ornamenta triumphalia' as legatus of the army of Upper Germany (xii 28, 2).

- 9 **V 9** (vi 4), § 1. **placitum**: the expression shows that the sentence was passed by the senate.

reliquos: there were three, of whom the eldest (c. 8, 1) appears to have perished at the same time as his father.

adverteretur: here and in ii 32, 5 used in the sense of 'punishing'; usually it = 'notice'.

plebis ira: at the fall of Seianus the populace had massacred those of his creatures whom they saw in the streets (Dio lviii 12, 1).

§ 2. **intellegens**: so with genit. in xii 26, 2.

puella: she may have been eleven or twelve years old. She had been betrothed in infancy to Claudius' son, Drusus, who died in childhood (Suet. *Cl.* 27).

neque, &c., 'she would not do so any more, and she could be corrected with a child's chastisement'.

verbere: the sing. is a poetical use; so in vi 24, 4.

§ 3. **triumvirali supplicio**: the 'tresviri capitales' continued, as under the Republic, to superintend the custody of the convicted and the execution of capital punishment.

iuxta, 'just before'.

compressam = 'violatam'.

oblisis faucibus, 'after being strangled'. This was the form of execution inflicted on the free; slaves were crucified.

id aetatis: a classical use (cf. 'id aetatis duo filii', Cic. *pro Rosc. Am.* 64), extended by Tacitus to other phrases; cf. xii 18, 1 'nemo id auctoritatis'.

Gemonias: the 'scalae Gemoniae', leading down from the Capitol to the forum, near the 'Tullianum' (state prison).

- 10 **V 10** (vi 5), § 1. **Asia, &c.**, 'there was a scare in Asia and Achaia, causing intense excitement, but soon dying away'.

Drusum: he was really at this time a prisoner in the Palatine (vi 23, 5).

§ 2. **velut**, 'as they professed'.

per dolumque, &c.: supply 'iis' from 'libertis' above; cf. a similar construction in vi 47, 4: 'And while they fraudulently gave him their support, the ignorant also were attracted to his cause'.

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BOOK V CH. 8, § 1 — BOOK VI, CH. 1, § 1

fama: abl. of cause, followed by abl. abs.; cf. Intr. II 64, iv.

paternos: the armies of the East, commanded by Germanicus in his last years, 17–19 A. D. (ii 43 and foll.).

§ 3. **iuventutis**, &c., ‘he was thronged by crowds of able-bodied followers and assured of the devotion of various communities (‘publicis’)’.

inanium spe, ‘hopefulness as to his visionary schemes’.

Poppaeus Sabinus: grandfather of Poppaea who became wife of Nero. He received triumphal honours for crushing a rebellion in Thrace, in 26 A. D. (iv 46); his death, 35 A. D., is recorded in vi 39, where it is said that he had governed important provinces for twenty-four years.

Macedoniae, &c.: Macedonia and Achaia had been transferred from the senate to the emperor in 15 A. D. (i 76, 4), and, to lessen the expense of government, these two provinces were put in charge of a single ‘legatus’. For some time, as in the case of Sabinus [i 80], this legatus had also the charge of Moesia. Achaia and Macedonia were restored to the senate by Claudius in 44 A. D.

§ 4. **Nicopolis** was founded by Augustus, opposite to Actium, on the north side of the Ambracian Gulf, where his camp had stood before the battle. The town was not really a ‘colony’, but had the status of an autonomous Greek city, like Athens and Sparta.

M. Silano: probably the person mentioned in vi 20, 1 as the father-in-law of Gaius. He is mentioned in iii 24, 5 as having prevailed upon Tiberius and the senate, in 20 A. D., to permit the return of his brother, D. Silanus, who had been exiled by Augustus as the paramour of his grand-daughter Julia.

V 11 (vi 6), § 1. **consulum**. These were ‘suffecti’, L. Fulcinus 11 Trio, appointed in July, and P. Memmius Regulus, appointed in October of this year.

Trio had made his mark as a ‘delator’, and was a creature of Seianus. He was forced to suicide in 35 A. D. (vi 38).

Regulus succeeded, in 35 A. D., to the governments held by Poppaeus Sabinus, and died in 61 A. D. So highly was he esteemed that at one time Nero spoke of appointing him as his successor (xiv 47, 1).

facilis, &c., ‘ready to take up enmities’.

oblique perstrinxerat: cf. v 2, 2.

§ 2. **nisi lacesseretur**: the subjunctive is frequentative. Intr. II 41.

noxium coniurationis, ‘guilty of complicity’, in Seianus’ plot.

infensi: see also vi 4, 2.

VI 1 (vi 7), § 1. **Cn. Domitius**, husband of Agrippina, and father 1 of Nero. He was related by marriage to Augustus, since his father was husband of Antonia daughter of Octavia. He is described by Suet. (*Ner.* 5) as ‘omni parte vitae detestabilis’. He died about three years after the birth of Nero, which took place in 37 A. D.

Camillus Scribonianus: his name properly was M. Furius Camillus Arruntius, his father having been apparently adopted by

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L. Arruntius, whose death is described in ch. 48. The name Scribonianus was subsequently acquired, but is given here, as that by which he is best known through the rebellion which he started in 42 A. D., when legatus of Dalmatia (xii 52, 2).

§ 2. *degressus*, 'landing', perhaps used like *κατάγεσθαι*.

hortis: probably those bequeathed to the people by Julius Caesar.

saxa et solitudinem maris: probably referring to Capreae.

regio: the term is due to the conception of the oriental Macedonian despotisms.

§ 5. *dona*: a verb must be supplied, by zeugma, from 'exercebant'. Intr. II 60.

si retinerent: frequentative subjunctive. Intr. II 41.

libita: a rare substantival use; so in xii 6, 3; cf. 'moram cupitis adferebant', iv 3, 1.

- 2 Chapter 2, § 1. *Liviae*: she had been put to death at the time of Seianus' downfall, towards the end of the previous year, for her complicity in the poisoning of Drusus in 23 A. D.

in *effigies*, &c.: cf. the similar procedure in the case of Messalina, xi 38, 4.

in *Fiscum*: this term had probably not yet become current, the first use of it being found in Seneca. 'Res', or 'bona, Caesaris' were used. Cf. also ch. 19, 1. All 'publicata bona' properly went into the 'aerarium', but Caesar could alter this arrangement, especially if the condemned had previously received imperial bounties. Later, confiscated property always went to the emperor, and 'confiscare' and 'publicare' became synonymous terms.

tamquam referret, 'as if it made any difference'. Caesar could control the 'aerarium' by originating 'senatus consulta' to deal with its funds.

§ 2. *Scipiones*, &c.: the plurals are probably used of single persons = 'men like S.', &c. A Scipio is mentioned in xi 2, 5; Silanus, v 10, 4; Cassius, ch. 15, 1.

adseveratione, 'seriousness'.

Togonius Gallus: unknown, apart from this 'sententia'.

§ 3. *orabat deligere*: Intr. II 31.

§ 4. *epistulae*: the letter in which Tiberius had denounced Seianus. In accordance with it the consul Regulus had presented himself at Capreae, but had been refused an audience.

§ 5. *iuvenes*: the only senators who had as yet gone through no magistracy would be those actually holding the quaestorship; these would be twenty-five years old or more.

§ 6. *neque ut*, &c., 'and without advising anything beyond the cancelling of the proposal'; i. e. its omission from the 'acta', without punishment of the proposer.

- 3 Chapter 3, § 1. *Iunius Gallio*, a famous orator of the time. Ovid addressed to him a condolence on the death of his wife (*ex P.* 4, 11). He adopted one of Seneca's brothers, who took the name

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BOOK VI, CH. 1, § 1 — CH. 5, § 1

Iunius Gallio and was the proconsul of Achaia mentioned in Acts xviii 12.

actis stipendiis: they served sixteen years.

in quattuordecim ordinibus: the 'lex Roscia theatralis', carried by the tribune L. Roscius Otho in 67 B.C., assigned to the equites the fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to the senators. Gallio's measure would raise discharged praetorians to equestrian dignity. This was already the privilege of a 'primipilaris'.

increpuit: the rebuke was administered in a letter.

dicta, 'orders'. If 'imperatoris' is read, it must go with 'dicta', 'orders of a commanding officer'; but this is very awkward, as the word is used immediately afterwards in the sense of 'emperor'.

§ 2. **ad corrupendum**, &c., 'to a breach of discipline'. Gallio's proposal might lead the praetorians to look to the senate, and not only to the emperor, for rewards.

§ 3. **incusabatur . . . toleraturus**: Intr. II 33.

domibus: Intr. II 14. For such custody cf. the proposal of Julius Caesar as to the treatment of the Catilinarian conspirators; Sall. *Cat.* xlvii 3.

§ 4. **Paconianum**: for his death see ch. 39, 1. For the conspiracy in which he was implicated see App. to Book V, p. 4.

§ 5. **decernebatur, ni professus . . . foret**: Intr. II 38.

indicium: cf. v 8, 1.

Chapter 4, § 1. ingressus est, 'proceeded to deal with'; cf. 4 'ingredi defensionem' (xi 2, 3), and the use of 'loqui' with a personal accusative, as 'etiam Catilinam loquebantur', Cic. *pro Mil.* xxiii 63.

Latinius Latiaris: his part in the overthrow of Titius Sabinus, a friend of Germanicus, at the instance of Seianus in 28 A.D., is described in iv 68 and foll.

circumveniendi . . . luendae: cf. Intr. II 24, c.

§ 2. **Haterius Agrippa**: mentioned in the *Annals* (as a relative of Germanicus) as tribune in 15 A.D., praetor in 17 A.D., and consul in 22 A.D.

consules: see v 11.

intenta: so 'intento mortis metu', i 39, 4.

noxae conscientiam, 'complicity in guilt'.

§ 3. **si qua discordes iecissent**, 'any taunts which they had uttered in their quarrel'.

§ 4. **Sanquinius Maximus**: he had been cos. suff., probably in 23 A.D., was 'praefectus urbis' and again cos. suff. in 39 A.D., and died legatus of Lower Germany in 47 A.D. (xi 18, 1).

acerbitatibus, 'troubles'.

dilatatio exitii: for his death see ch. 38, 2.

§ 5. **somno**, &c., 'enervated by somnolence or nights spent in debauchery'.

Chapter 5, § 1. Cotta Messalinus: see v 3, 4.

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TACITUS ANNALS: NOTES

die natali Augustae: this was Jan. 30.
novendialem. This name was given to a feast for the dead, held on the ninth day after a funeral.

M'. Lepidus: see note on ch. 27, 4.

L. Arruntius: another eminent senator and pleader. He had been mentioned by Augustus as a possible successor (i 13). He was appointed in 15 A. D. as one of the commissioners whose duty it was to prevent the flooding of the river Tiber. In ch. 27 it is mentioned that Tiberius prevented his tenure of the province of Spain for which he was qualified. Chapters 47 and 48 record his accusation and death in 37 A. D.

§ 2. **quae cuncta**: possibly accusative as object of 'revincatur' used with the force of a middle voice.

simplicitas, 'frankness'.

in crimen duceretur: cf. xi 34, 2 'quo ducerentur inclinatura'.

- 6 **Chapter 6, § 1. his verbis**: the letter was probably extant in the 'acta senatus'. Its opening words are quoted also by Suetonius (*Tib.* 67).

§ 2. **ipsi quoque**, i. e. 'ut et aliis tyrannis' [or perhaps the words mean that his wickedness brought unhappiness upon himself as well as causing suffering to the victims of his cruelty].

praestantissimus sapientiae: for the genitive see Intr. II 24, c. The term is applied to Socrates in allusion to his having been pronounced wisest of men by the Delphic oracle (Plato, *Apol.* v *ad fin.*). The sentiment quoted may be found in the *Gorgias* (524 E), but the words 'solitus est' imply that more than one passage is referred to.

firmare: so in ch. 50, 5; see Intr. II 28.

malis consultis, 'evil designs'.

§ 3. **fortuna**, 'rank', 'position'.

- 7 **Chapter 7, § 1. C. Caeciliano**: not known, apart from this passage.

prompserat, 'had uttered', 'stated'; so also xii 65, 2.

Aruseium et Sanquinium: these persons, and their accusation of Arruntius, must have been mentioned in the lost part of the *Annals*. Aruseius is, perhaps, again mentioned in ch. 40, 1: this Sanquinus is not the same as the person in ch. 4, 4.

nobilis: he was son of Messalla Corvinus (ch. 11, 4).

sanctissimis, &c., 'was, by the honour of the vengeance exacted for him, set on a par with the stainless accomplishments of Arruntius'. The penalty inflicted on his accuser was probably exile.

§ 2. **Q. Servaeus**: he had been the first governor of Commagene, 18 A. D., and was one of the witnesses against Piso in 20 A. D.

Minucius Thermus: father, perhaps, of the praetor mentioned in xvi 20, 2 as victim of Tigellinus in 66 A. D.

modeste habita, &c., 'both of whom had enjoyed, without abusing it, the friendship of Seianus'.

§ 3. **increpans**, 'denouncing them as foremost in crime'.