CORNELII TACITI: ANNALIVM LIBER XVI

A Latin to English Translation

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Part 18

- 1. De C. Petronio pauca supra repetenda sunt.
- *supra* here is the adverbial usage in time, i.e. before, previously, formerly. "When pertaining to time it especially refers to any thing previously said or written."
- repetenda sunt from repeto, repetere, repetivi, repetitus is the passive periphrastic (should/ought/had to), meaning to return to.
 - A few things must be returned to previously concerning C. Petronius.
- 2. Nam illi dies per somnum, nox officiis et oblectamentis vitae transigebatur;
- *illi* is just a dative of reference.
- officiis et oblectamentis is an ablative of means.
- transigebatur from transigo, transigere, transegi, transactus is 3rd singular imperfect passive indicative, meaning to finish.
 - For that man was finishing the days through sleep, the night with the duties and the delights of life.
- 3. utque alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, habebaturque non ganeo et profligator, ut plerique sua haurientium, sed erudito luxu.
- protulerat from profero, proferre, protuli, prolatus is 3rd singular pluperfect active indicative, meaning to bring forward or to advance.
- habebaturque from habeo, habere, habui, habitus is 3rd singular imperfect passive indicative, meaning to have.
- What is the sua doing??
- haurientium from haurio, haurire, hausi, haustus is the present active participle, meaning to exhaust.
- *erudito luxu* is an ablative of quality.

and as dilligence had advanced others, thus laziness had advanced this man to fame, and he was not considered a glutton or spendthrift, as the majority of drained men, but a man of educated luxury.

- 4. ac dicta factaque eius quanto solutiora et quandam sui neglegentiam praeferentia, tanto gratius in speciem simplicitatis accipiebantur.
- praeferentia from praefero, praeferre, praetuli, praelatus is the present active participle, meaning to display.
- $tanto\ (+comp.)\ \dots\ quanto\ (+comp.) \implies$ the -er... the -er.
- accipiebantur from accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus is 3rd plural imperfect passive indicative, meaning to accept.
 - and his words and deeds, the freer and the more displaying certain negligence of his, the more agreeably they were being accepted for the appearance of simplicity.
- 5. proconsul tamen Bithyniae et mox consul vigentem se ac parem negotiis ostendit.
- parem takes the thing with which the comparison is made most frequently in the dative, i.e. negotiis.
- ostendit from ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostensus is 3rd singular perfect active indicative, meaning to show. Verbs of showing often taking a predicative accusative alowing with along with the direct object.
 - nevertheless the proconsul of Bithnyia and soon the consul he showed himself as a vigorous man and equal to business.
- 6. dein revolutus ad vitia seu vitiorum imitatione inter paucos familiarium Neroni adsumptus est, elegantiae arbiter, dum nihil amoenum et molle adfluentia putat, nisi quod ei Petronius adprobavisset.
- revolutus from revolvo, revolvere, revolvi, revolutus is the perfect passive participle, meaning to throw back.
- *imitatione* is an ablative of cause.
- familiarium is a partitive genitive.
- adsumptus est from adsumo, adsumere, adsumpsi, adsumptus is 3rd singular perfect passive indicative, meaning to take (to/up/on/from).
- adfluentia is an ablative of respect?? unsure.
- putat from puto, putare is 3rd singular present active indicative, meaning to think.
- adprobavisset from adprobo, adprobare is 3rd singular pluperfect active subjunctive, meaning to approve. This is a subjunctive of repeated action (professor told us). But I can't find anything on this on google, so not entirely sure how to deal with it.

Then having been thrown back to vice or by the imitation of vice he was took on amongst the few people of familiar acquaintance to Nero, a judge of elegance, while he thinks nothing beautiful and pleasant with respect to abundance, unless what Petronius had approved for him.