BOOK LVIII

1 'Apodeýmase de kata ton kaiwo toýtou ék tis 'Iṓph, kai oíketo to parástath ék tis pólou ánukómosse, kai toú ellhnon te leí kai epaggelíaímene.—Xiph. 142, 18-21.

10 Polloû te pásous aítous tov 'Iṓphaiouv égheto, evn Íhí prospapanáshouv tois ádhras. deité gar aítta tov tòn kωnúntiow thias tòs pólous ápélēsai, kai déi toútou tòs Íhí toútai teleioi parabátheis aútov súndioðfíghma tòs Íhí toúteis ék tòv evn aíthous eíghmasteis.—Joann. Antiocch. fr. 79 § 57. 6 M. (v. 25-30).

11 Louteiarqai de tis étairos Sabínon ánthrópos tòu próstwn ou 'Iṓph, tov Séinou chrísthmoson, ék tòv tòs aíthmon ouv Íhí Íhí tòs koumpia ékkoîntai, katakeríphas upgrágheta tòs Sabínon ék lámpes, kai to elipw ouv éwthei, éntepánasto kai ékatíto 2 páthei ouv érphwv ekphrontai. tov gar tov anafkóntow Íhíntai Íhí xeramois tòs próstwn prósprakhtetan kai ápárhothi to évkrinaí, Ía akóunthi aítta h kai Íhí to elipw aúthi thum mi yýr. Ía kai eúparxhíne toútou Íhíntai, úmíntwv Íhí xeramois Íhí metabolh, ouv yýr Íhí kai Íhí koumrasth, Ía. Ía ouv étairous elíptwv

1 Louteiarqai Xyl., parágywv VCL.

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Tiberius left Rome at this time and never again returned to the city, though he was forever on the point of doing so and kept sending messages to that effect.

He caused the Romans a great deal of calamity, since he wasted the lives of men both in the public service and for his private whim. For example, he decided to banish the hunting spectacles from the city; and when in consequence some persons attempted to exhibit them outside, they perished in the ruins of their own theatres, which had been constructed of boards.

A certain Latarius, a companion of Sabinus (one of the most prominent men in Rome), wishing to do Sejanus a favour, concealed some senators in the garret of the apartment where his friend lived and then led Sabinus into conversation; and by throwing out some of his usual remarks he induced the other also to speak out freely all that he had on his mind. For it is the practice of such as desire to play the informer to lead off with some abusive remarks about someone and to disclose some secret, so that their victim, either for listening to them or for saying something similar, may lay himself liable to indictment. For the informers, naturally, inasmuch as they are acting thus with a purpose, this freedom of speech involves no danger, since they are supposed to speak as they do, not because of their
real feelings, but because of their desire to convict others; their victims, on the other hand, are punished for the least word out of the ordinary that they may utter. This is what happened in the case in question. Sabinius was put in prison that very day, and later perished without trial, his body being flung down the Stairs and cast into the river. This affair was tragic enough in itself in the eyes of all; but it was rendered still more tragic by the behaviour of a dog belonging to Sabinius that went with him to prison, remained beside him at his death, and finally leaped into the river with his body. So much for this affair.

At this time also Livia passed away at the age of eighty-six. Tiberius neither paid her any visits during her illness nor did he himself lay out her body; in fact, he made no arrangements at all in her honour except for the public funeral and images and some other matters of no importance. As for her being deified, he forbade that absolutely. The senate, however, did not content itself with voting merely the measures that he had commanded, but ordered mourning for her during the whole year on the part of the women, although it approved the course of Tiberius in not abandoning the conduct of the public business even at this time. They furthermore voted an arch in her honour—a distinction conferred upon no other woman—because she had saved the lives of not a few of them, had reared the children of many, and had helped many to pay their daughters’ dowries, in consequence of all which

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1 The Scipio Seminace.
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some were calling her Mother of her Country. She was buried in the mausoleum of Augustus. Tiberius did not pay to anybody a single one of her bequests.

Among the many excellent utterances of hers that are reported are the following. Once, when some naked men met her and were to be put to death in consequence, she saved their lives by saying that to chastise women such men are no wh. different from statues. When someone asked her how and by what course of action she had obtained such a commanding influence over Augustus, she answered that it was by being scrupulously chaste herself, doing gladly whatever pleased him, not meddling with any of his affairs, and, in particular, by pretending neither to hear nor to notice the favourites that were the objects of his passion. Such was the character of Livia. The arches voted to her, however, was not built, for the reason that Tiberius promised to construct it at his own expense; for, as he hesitated to annul the decree in so many words, he made it void in this way, by not allowing the work to be done at public expense nor yet attending to it himself.

Sejanus was rising to still greater heights. It was voted that his birthday should be publicly observed, and the multitude of statues that the senate and the equestrian order, the tribes and the foremost citizens set up, would have passed anyone’s power to count. Separate eunuchs were sent to him and to Tiberius by

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the senate, by the knights, and also by the people, a.D.29
who selected theirs from the tribunes and from the
plebeian aediles. For both of them alike they
offered prayers and sacrifices and they took oaths by
their Fortunes.

Tiberius now found an opportunity to attack a.D.28
Gallus, who had married the former wife of Tiberius 1
and had spoken his mind so freely regarding the
empire. 2 He was now paying court to Sejanus,
either sincerely, because he believed this minister
would become emperor, or out of fear of Tiberius,
or perhaps by way of a plot to make Sejanus irksome
to the emperor himself and so ease his ruin; at any
time he proposed the greater and the more important
part of the honours voted to him and strove to be
one of the envoy's. Tiberius, accordingly, sent a
message about Gallus to the senate, declaring among
other things that this man was jealous of the
emperor's friendship for Sejanus, in spite of the
fact that Gallus himself had Syriacus as his friend.
He did not make this known to Gallus, but instead
entertained him in a most hospitable manner. Thus
this man had a most remarkable experience, one that
never happened to anyone else: on one and the
same day he was banqueted at the house of Tiberius,
pleading him in the cup of friendship, and was con-
demned in the senate, so that a praetor was sent to
bind him and lead him away to execution. Yet
Tiberius, after acting in this manner, did not permit
1 Vipsania Agrippina, whom Tiberius had divorced at
Augustus' command, in order to marry Julia. See liv. 31, 2.
2 Cf. Frt. 2, 8.

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his victim to die, in spite of the other's desire for death as soon as he learned of the decree. Instead, in order to make his lot as cruel as possible, he had Gallus be of good cheer and instructed the senate that he should be guarded without bonds until he himself should reach the city: his object, as I said, was to make the prisoner suffer as long as possible both from the loss of his civic rights and from terror. And so it came to pass; for he was kept under the eyes of the consuls of each year, except when Tiberius held the office, in which case he was guarded by the praetors; and this was done, not to prevent his escape, but to prevent his death. He had no companion or servant with him, spoke to no one, and saw no one, except when he was compelled to take food. And the food was of such quality and amount as neither to afford him any satisfaction or strength nor yet to allow him to die. This was, in fact, the most terrible part of his punishment. Tiberius did the same thing in the case of several others. For instance, he imprisoned one of his companions, and then, when there was talk about executing him, he said: "I have not yet made my peace with him." Another man he tortured very severely, and then, on ascertaining that the victim had been unjustly accused, he caused him to be killed with all speed, declaring that he had been too terribly outraged to live with honour. Syracus, who had neither committed nor been charged with any wrong, but was renowned for his culture, was slain merely because Tiberius declared he was a friend of Gallus.
8 "Ostia the Σειανός καὶ τὸν Δρύον οἰδίπολεί δὲ ἣ τῆς γυναῖκος αὐτοῦ. τάδει γὰρ οὐ εἶπεν τός τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀδερφῶν γυναικὸς μεγεθοῦς τὰ τὰ λεγήματα ὃ καὶ πρακτικάμενα ζῆσον ὑπὲρμονέαν, και προστάτη καὶ συνεργός ἠφαί αὐτό καὶ γαμήλιοι· κάτω εἰς τὴν ἐπαύσεις, ὃ Σειανός ἔλεγα μὴ μεταβάλλεται, ἤπειρος τοῦ Καίσαρος χρησιτάται τι καὶ αὐτῶς.—Ἑξο, Val, 192 (p. 660).

9 Τὸν δὲ Σειανόν ὁ Τιβέριος ἐπὶ μέγας δοξῆς ἔτοιμος καὶ κράσιον ἐτοι Ιουλία τῇ τοῦ Δρύονος θυγατρία τοῦ φιλόσοφος οὕτων ἐκτείνει.—Ἑλεοσύνη, 11, 2 (p. 8, 31–9, 1 D.);

4 ὁ δὲ καὶ ὁ Σειανός καὶ μὲν τὸν φοβητικὸν οὐκ ἔφανε χρείαν, διότι καὶ τοῖς βοηθείσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔναν μὲν ἄλλο τοὺς αὐτοπάριστος προσέχειν, τὸν δὲ Τιβέριον ἐν δικαίῳ ποιεῖται. μονομελὲς εἰδὺς ἄν τιτά τὸν Τιβέριον οὕτοι ἐν δικαίῳ ποιεῖται. μονομελὲς εἰδὺς ἄν τιτά τὸν Τιβέριον οὕτοι ἐν δικαίῳ ποιεῖται. μονομελέτως ἢδη ἔναν φοβητικὸν τὸ τὸν βοηθοῦν τὸν μὲν εὐχεροὶς τὸ δὲ ἑλεύσι οὐδὲν ἀκοῦντα προσεχόμενος, τοὺς δὲ τοῖς λαοῖς καὶ φόβος προσεχόμενος, τοὺς δὲ τοῖς Τιβέριος δοκεῖ ὅτι αὐτὸν πλὴνα προσεχόμενον ὅπως τὸ πλεῖον ἄλλων ἐνδέχεται, καὶ δοκεῖ ἑκατον καὶ ἕκατον ἑκατον, παραπέμπεις ὑπάρξει ταῖς ὑποῖς ἑπί αὐτῶς ἑλεύσει μᾶλλον τῇ Τιβέριον δολιάσαι. Αἰκής εἰς αὐτὸν μεταφορεῖ, καὶ ὑπάτου του ἐπὶ την ἐνδέχεσθαι

1 Drusa, the son of Germanicus. Cf. lxi. 22, 4.

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Sejanus brought false accusation also against

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Drusus through the medium of the latter's wife. For by maintaining illicit relations with the wives of nearly all the distinguished men, he learned what their husbands were saying and doing; and he furthermore made them accessories to his crimes by intriguing to murder them. When, now, Tiberius merely sent Drusus to Rome, Sejanus, fearing that he might change his mind, persuaded Cassius to propose some action against him.

After exiling Sejanus to a high pinnacle of glory and making him a member of his family by his alliance with Julia, the daughter of Drusus, Tiberius later killed him.

Now Sejanus was growing greater and more formidable all the time, so that the senators and the rest looked up to him as if he were actually emperor and held Tiberius in slight esteem. When Tiberius learned this, he did not treat the matter lightly or disregard it, since he feared they might declare his rival emperor outright. He did nothing openly, to be sure, for Sejanus had completely won over the entire Pretorian guard and had gained the favour of the senators, partly by the benefits he conferred, partly by the hopes he inspired, and partly by intimidation; he had furthermore made all the associates of Tiberius so completely his friends that they immediately reported to him about everything the emperor either said or did, whereas no one informed Tiberius of what Sejanus did. Hence Tiberius proceeded to attack him in another way; he appointed him consul and termed him Storer of
his Cares, often repeated the phrase "My Sejanus," and published the same by using it in letters addressed to the senate and to the people. Men were accordingly deceived by this behaviour, taking it to be sincere, and so set up bronze statues everywhere to both alike, wrote their names together in the records, and brought gilded chairs into the theatres for both. Finally it was voted that they should be made consuls together every five years and that a body of citizens should go out to meet both alike whenever they entered Rome. And in the end they sacrificed to the images of Sejanus as they did to those of Tiberius.

While matters were going thus with Sejanus, many of the other prominent men perished, among them Galus Fufius Gemminus. This man, having been accused of seditious against Tiberius, took his will into the senate-chamber and read it, showing that he had left his inheritance in equal portions to his children and to the emperor. Upon being charged with cowardice, he went home before a vote was taken; then, when he learned that the questor had arrived to look after his execution, he wounded himself, and showing the wound to the official, exclaimed: "Report to the senate that it is thus one dies who is a man." Likewise his wife, Mutilis Priscus, against whom some complaint had been lodged, entered the senate-chamber and there stabbed herself with a dagger, which she had brought in secretly.

Next he destroyed Mucia and her husband and

1 An error for Mutilia.
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