

BOOK LVIII

1 Ἀπεδήμησε δὲ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τούτου ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης, καὶ οὐκέτι τὸ παράπαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀνεκομίσθη, καίτοι μέλλων τε αἰεὶ καὶ ἐπαγγελόμενος.—Xiph. 142, 18–21.

1^a Πολλοῦ τε πάθους αἴτιος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐγένετο, κοινῇ τε καὶ ἰδίᾳ προσαναλίσκων τοὺς ἄνδρας. ἔδοξε γὰρ αὐτῷ τὰς τῶν κυνηγίων θεάς τῆς πόλεως ἀπελάσαι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτό τινες ἔξω ταύτας τελεῖν πειραθέντες αὐτοῖς συνδιεφθάρησαν τοῖς θεάτροις ἐκ τιῶν σανίδων εἰργασμένοις.—Joann. Antioch. fr. 79 § 5^b. 6 M. (v. 25–30).

1^b Λατιάριος¹ δὲ τις ἐταῖρος Σαβίνου ἀνδρὸς τῶν πρώτων ἐν Ῥώμῃ, τῷ Σεϊανῷ χαριζόμενος, ἐς τὴν τοῦ οἰκήματος ἐν ᾧ διητᾶτο ὄροφὴν βουλευτὰς κατακρύψας ὑπηγάγετο τὸν Σαβίνον ἐς λόγους, καὶ τι εἰπὼν ὧν εἰώθει, ἐπεσπάσατο καὶ ἐκείνον
2 πάνθ' ὅσα ἐφρόνει ἐκκλαῆσαι. τῶν γὰρ τοι συκοφαντεῖν ἐθελόντων ἔργον ἐστὶ λαιδορίας τε τινος προκατάρχεσθαι καὶ ἀπόρρητόν τι ἐκφαίνειν, ἵνα ἀκούσας τι αὐτὸς ἢ καὶ ὁμοίον τι εἰπὼν αἰτιαθῇ· τοῖς μὲν γάρ, ἅτε ἐκ παρασκευῆς τοῦτο δρῶσιν, ἀκίνδυνός ἐστιν ἡ παρρησία (οὐ γὰρ ὡς καὶ φρονούντες τινα, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐτέρους ἐλέγξει

¹ Λατιάριος Xyl., βατιάριος VCL'.

BOOK LVIII

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. A.D. 26

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.D. 27

A certain Latiaris, 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

βουλόμενοι λέγειν αὐτὰ πιστεύονται), οἱ δ' ὅ τι
 3 εἴπωσι, κολάζονται. ὅπερ καὶ τότε ἐγένετο· ἔς
 τε γὰρ τὸ δεσποτικὸν αὐθημερὸν ὁ Σαβίνος
 κατετέθη, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἄκριτος¹ ἐφθάρη, τό
 τε σῶμα αὐτοῦ κατὰ τῶν ἀναβασμῶν ἐρρίφη καὶ
 ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐνεβλήθη. καὶ δεινὸν μὲν τοῦτο
 τὸ πάθος καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸ ἅπασιν ἦν, ἐδείνωσε δ'
 αὐτὸ ἐπὶ πλεον κύων τις τοῦ Σαβίνου, συνεσελθὼν
 τε αὐτῷ ἐς τὸ οἶκημα καὶ ἀποθανόντι παραμείνας
 καὶ τέλος καὶ ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν συνεσπεσῶν.

2 Τοῦτο μὲν τοιοῦτον ἐγένετο, ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ τού-
 τῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ Λιουία² μετέλλαξεν, ἔξ καὶ ὄγδοή-
 κοντα ἔτη ζήσασα. καὶ αὐτὴν ὁ Τιβέριος οὔτε
 νοσοῦσαν ἐπεσκέψατο οὔτ' ἀποθανοῦσαν αὐτὸς
 πρόεθετο.³ οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἐς τιμὴν ἄλλο τι αὐτῇ
 πλὴν τῆς δημοσίας ἐκφορᾶς καὶ εἰκόνων ἐτέρων
 2 δὲ αὐτὴν ἀντικρυς ἀπηγόρευεν. οὐ μόντοι καὶ
 μόνα οἱ ἡ βουλή, ὅσα ἐκεῖνος ἐπέστειλεν, ἐψη-
 φίσατο, ἀλλὰ πένθος ἐπ' αὐτῇ⁴ παρ' ὅλου τὸν
 ἐνιαυτὸν ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἐπήγγειλαν, καίπερ τὸν
 Τιβέριον ἐπαίνεσαντες ὅτι τῆς τῶν κοινῶν διοική-
 3 σεως οὐδὲ τότε ἀπέσχετο· καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἀψίδα
 αὐτῇ, ὃ μηδεμιᾶ ἄλλῃ γυναικί, ἐψηφίσαντο, ὅτι
 τε οὐκ ὀλίγους σφῶν ἐσεσώκει, καὶ ὅτι παῖδας
 πολλῶν ἐτετρόφει κόρας τε πολλοῖς⁵ συνεξεδε-
 δῶκει, ἀφ' οὗ γε καὶ μητέρα αὐτὴν τῆς πατρίδος

¹ ἄκριτος v. Herw., ἀκρίτως VCL'.

² Λιουία R. Steph., Λιβία VCL'.

³ πρόεθετο H. Wolf, προσέθετο VCL'.

⁴ ἐπ' αὐτῇ Zon., αὐτῇ VCL'.

real feelings, but because of their desire to convict A.D. 23
 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.
 Sabinus was put in prison that very day, and later
 perished without trial, his body being flung down
 the Stairway¹ 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 Sabinus 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 A.D. 29
 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 further-
 more 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

¹ The *Scalae Gemoniacae*.

⁵ πολλοῖς Xiph., πλείοσι Zon.

τινὲς ἐπωνόμαζον. ἐν δὲ τῷ μνημείῳ ἐτάφη τῷ
τοῦ Αὐγουστοῦ.—Xiph. 142, 21—143, 25.

3^a Οὐδὲν δὲ τῶν τισι καταλειφθέντων ὑπ' ἐκείνης
δέδωκεν ὁ Τιβέριος.—Zon. 11, 2 (p. 8, 18—19 D.).

4 Καὶ αὐτῆς ἄλλα τε καλῶς εἰρημένα ἀποφθέγ-
ματα φέρεται, καὶ ὅτι γυμνοὺς ποτε ἄνδρας ἀπαν-
τήσαντας αὐτῇ καὶ μέλλοντας διὰ τοῦτο θανα-
τωθῆσεσθαι ἔσωσεν, εἰπούσα ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀνδριάντων

5 ταῖς σωφρονούσαις οἱ τοιοῦτοι διαφέρουσι. πυθο-
μένου τέ τινος αὐτῆς πῶς καὶ τί δρῶσα οὕτω τοῦ
Αὐγουστοῦ κατεκράτησεν, ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῇ
τε ἀκριβῶς σωφρονούσα, καὶ πάντα τὰ δοκοῦντα
αὐτῷ ἠδέως ποιούσα, καὶ μήτε ἄλλο τι τῶν
ἐκείνου πολυπραγμοῦσα, καὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια

6 αὐτοῦ ἀθύρματα μήτε ἀκούειν μήτε αἰσθάνεσθαι
προσποιουμένη.¹ τοιαύτη μὲν² ἡ Διοῦια³ ἐγένετο,
ἣ μὲντοι ψηφισθεῖσα αὐτῇ ἀψὶς οὐκ ὀκδομομήθη
διὰ τὸ τὸν Τιβέριον τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ τέλεσι κατα-
σκευάσειν αὐτὴν ὑποσχέσθαι· κατοκνήσας γὰρ τῷ
λόγῳ τὸ δόγμα λῦσαι, τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἀνε-
τρεψεν αὐτό, μὴτ' ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων χρημάτων
ἐπιτρέψας τὸ ἔργον⁴ γενέσθαι μὴτ' αὐτὸς
ποιήσας.

7 Ὁ δὲ δὴ Σεϊανὸς ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον ἤρετο, καὶ
ἐψηφίσθη ὅπως τὰ γενέθλια αὐτοῦ δημοσίᾳ
εορτάζηται. τὸ γὰρ τοι πλήθος τῶν ἀνδριάντων ὧν
ἦ τε βουλὴ καὶ ἡ ἑπὶ αἶ τε φυλαὶ καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες
οἱ πρῶτοι ἔστησαν αὐτοῦ, οὐδὲ ἐξηρίθμησεν ἂν
8 τις· πρέσβεις τε ἰδίᾳ μὲν ἢ γερονσία ἰδίᾳ δὲ οἱ

¹ ἀθύρματα μήτε ἀκούειν μήτε αἰσθάνεσθαι προσποιουμένη Xiph.,
Ehc. Plan., Zon., ἐπὶ δάματα . . . μήτε αἰσθάνεσθαι προσποιου-
μένη V, ἐπὶ δάματα . . . μήτις εἰσθάνεσθω παραποιουμένη C,

some were calling her Mother of her Country. She A.D. 29
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
chaste women such men are no whit different from
statues. When someone asked her how and by
what course of action she had obtained such a com-
manding 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 nei-
ther to hear of nor to notice the favourites that were the
objects of his passion. Such was the character of
Livia. The arch voted to her, however, was not
built, for the reason that Tiberius promised to con-
struct 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 envoys were sent to him and to Tiberius by

ἀθύρματα μήτε διάκουσα μήτε αἰσθάνεσθαι προσποιουμένη L',
ἀθύρματα μηδὲ αἰσθάνεσθαι προσποιουμένη Petr. Patri.

² μὲν V, οὖν L'.

³ Διοῦια R. Steph., λιβία VL'.

⁴ ἐπιτρέψας τὸ ἔργον VC, τὸ ἔργον ἐπιτρέψας L'.

ἰππῆς¹ τό τε πλήθος ἕκ τε τῶν δημάρχων καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀγορανόμων τῶν σφετέρων πρὸς ἀμφοτέρους² αὐτοὺς ἐπεμπον, καὶ εὐχόντο ὑπὲρ ἀμφοῖν ὁμοίως καὶ ἔθνον, τήν τε τύχην αὐτῶν ὤμνυσαν.—Xiph. 143, 25—144, 19.

- 3 Τῷ δὲ δὴ Γάλλῳ ὁ Τιβέριος, τῷ τήν τε γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ ἀγαγομένῳ³ καὶ τῇ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς παρρησία χρησαμένῳ,⁴ καιρὸν λαβὼν ἐπέθετο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ τὸν Σεϊανὸν ἦτοι καὶ ἀληθῶς ὡς αὐταρχήσουσα⁵ ἢ καὶ τῷ τοῦ Τιβερίου δέει θεραπεύων,⁶
 2 ἢ καὶ ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, ἵνα καὶ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ διὰ κόρου γενόμενος φθαρῆ, τά τε πλείω οἱ καὶ τὰ μείζω ἐσηγήσατο καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρεσβευταῖς γενέσθαι ἐσπούδασεν, ἐπέστειλε περὶ αὐτοῦ τῇ βουλῇ τά τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι τῷ Σεϊανῷ τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν φιλίας φθοροῖη, καί περ αὐτὸς Συριακῷ φίλῳ⁷
 3 χρώμενος. καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐξέφηνε τῷ Γάλλῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶν αὐτὸν ἐδεξιώσατο, ὥστε συμβῆναί οἱ⁸ πρᾶγμα παραδοξότατον, καὶ ὁ μηδενὶ ἄλλῳ συνηέχθη· ἐν γὰρ τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ παρὰ τε τῷ Τιβερίῳ εἰστιάθη καὶ φιλοτησίας ἔπιε, καὶ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ κατεψηφίσθη, ὥστε καὶ στρατηγὸν τὸν δῆσοντά τε⁹ αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς τὴν τιμωρίαν⁸
 4 ἀπάξοντα⁹ πεμφθῆναι. καὶ μέντοι τοῦθ' οὕτως ὁ Τιβέριος πράξας οὐδ' ἀποθανεῖν αὐτῷ ἐθέλη-

¹ ἰππῆς Bs., ἰππεῖς VCL'.

² ἀμφοτέρους VC, om. L'.

³ ἀγαγομένῳ Pflugk, ἀγομένῳ VCL'.

⁴ παρρησία χρησαμένῳ VC, χρησαμένῳ παρρησία L'.

⁵ αὐταρχήσουσα Val., αὐταρχήσαντα cod. Peir.

⁶ οἱ cod. Peir., αὐτῷ VCL'.

⁷ τε om. cod. Peir.

⁸ τιμωρίαν cod. Peir. L', ἐξορίαν V, ἐξορίαν C.

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. 30 Gallus, who had married the former wife of Tiberius¹ 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 cause his ruin; at any rate he proposed the greater and the more important part of the honours voted to him and strove to be one of the envoys. 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, pledging him in the cup of friendship, and was condemned 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. lviii. 2, 5.

⁹ ἀπάξοντα cod. Peir., ἄξοντα VL', ἄξοντες C.

σαντι, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα τῶν δεδογμένων ἦσθετο,¹
 ἐπέτρεψεν, ἀλλ' ἐκείνῳ τε, ἵνα ἐπὶ πλείστον
 κακωθεῖν, θαρσεῖν ἐκέλευσε καὶ τῇ βουλῇ² ἐνε-
 τεύλατο ὅπως ἐν φυλακῇ ἀδέσμῳ ἦ, μέχρις ἂν
 αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀφίκηται, ἢ, ὅπερ εἶπον, ἐπὶ
 μακρότατον καὶ τῇ ἀτιμίᾳ ἅμα καὶ τῷ φόβῳ τα-
 5 λαιπωρήσειε. καὶ ἔσχεν οὕτως· πρὸς τε γὰρ τῶν
 αἰὲ ὑπάτων ἐτηρεῖτο (ἔξω τῆς τοῦ Τιβερίου ἀρχῆς·
 τότε γὰρ πρὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐφυλάχθη), οὐχ
 ἵνα μὴ φύγη, ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ τελευτήσῃ, καὶ οὔτε
 ἐταίρος τις οὔτ' οἰκέτης αὐτῷ συνεγίγνετο, οὔτ'
 6 λαβεῖν ἠναγκάζετο. καὶ ἦν αὕτη τοιαύτη καὶ
 τοσαύτη ὥστε μήτε τιὰ ἡδονὴν ἢ καὶ⁶ ῥώμην
 αὐτῷ παρασχεῖν μήτ' ἀποθανεῖν αὐτὸν εἶαν·
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν τὸ δεινότατον. ὃ καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων
 συχνῶν ὁ Τιβέριος ἐποίει· δήσας γοῦν τινα τῶν
 ἐταίρων, ἔπειτα λόγου περὶ τῆς θανατώσεως αὐ-
 τοῦ γενομένου ἔφη ὅτι "οὐδέπω αὐτῷ διήλλαγα-
 7 μαί." ἕτερον μέντοι τιὰ καὶ πάνυ ἰσχυρῶς
 βασιάνισας, ἔπειτα γνοὺς ὅτι ἀδίκως κατηγορήθη,
 καὶ πάνυ σπουδῇ ἀπέκτεινεν, εἰπὼν ὅτι χαλεπω-
 τέρως ὑβρισται ἢ ὥστε καλῶς δύνασθαι ζῆν.
 Συριακὸς δ' οὔτ' ἀδικήσας τι οὔτ' αἰτιαθεῖς, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ ἐπὶ παιδείᾳ ἐλλόγιμος ὢν,⁷ ἐσφάγη διὰ τοῦτο
 μόνον ὅτι φίλον αὐτὸν τοῦ Γάλλου ὁ Τιβέριος
 εἶπεν εἶναι.—Exc. Val. 191 (p. 667), Xiph. 144,
 19-145, 22.

¹ ἦσθετο L', καθ' ἐν V. space left in C.

² ἐκέλευσε καὶ τῇ βουλῇ supplied by Sylburg.

³ οὐχ ἵνα μὴ φύγη (φάγη C) ἀλλ' VC, ἵνα μὴ φύγη οὐ μὰ
 δὲ L'.

⁴ οὐθ' L', οὐχ VC.

his victim to die, in spite of the other's desire for A.D. 30
 death as soon as he learned of the decree. Instead,
 in order to make his lot as cruel as possible, he bade
 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. Syriacus, who had neither com-
 mitted nor been charged with any wrong, but was
 renowned for his culture, was slain merely because
 Tiberius declared he was a friend of Gallus.

⁵ ὁπότε Bk., ὁπότεν VCL'.

⁶ ἢ καὶ VC, καὶ L'.

⁷ ἐλλόγιμος ἂν L' (and V by corr.), ἀλλδ ἂν (s'c) V
 first hand, ἀλλ' ὅμως ἂν C.

- 8 Ὅτι ὁ Σεϊανὸς καὶ τὸν Δρούσον διέβαλε διὰ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ. πάσας γὰρ ὡς εἰπεῖν τὰς τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν γαμετὰς μοιχεύων τὰ τε λεγόμενα ἢ καὶ πραττόμενα ὑπ' ἐκείνων ἐμάνθανε, καὶ προσέτι καὶ συνεργοὺς σφας ὡς καὶ γαμηθησομένης οἱ ἐποιεῖτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ Τιβέριος ἀπλῶς τὸν Δρούσον ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμφεν, ὁ Σεϊανὸς δείσας μὴ μεταβάλληται, ἔπεισε τὸν Κάσσιον χρηματίσαι τι κατ' αὐτοῦ.—Exc. Val. 192 (p. 669).
- 9 Τὸν δὲ Σεϊανὸν ὁ Τιβέριος ἐπὶ μέγα δόξης ἐπάρας καὶ κηδεστὴν ἐπὶ Ἰουλία τῇ τοῦ Δρούσου θυγατρὶ ποιησάμενος ὕστερον ἔκτεινε.—Zon. 11, 2 (p. 8, 31-9, 1 D.).
- 4 Ὁ δὲ δὴ Σεϊανὸς καὶ μείζων καὶ φοβερώτερος αἰεὶ ἐγίνετο, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς βουλευτὰς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκείνῳ μὲν ὡς καὶ αὐτοκράτορι προσέχειν, τὸν δὲ Τιβέριον ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι. μαθὼν οὖν ταῦτα ὁ Τιβέριος οὔτε ἐν ἐλαφρῷ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐποίησατο, φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ αὐτοκράτορα ἄντικρυς αὐτὸν ἀποδείξωσιν, οὔτε ἠμέλησεν. ἐκ μὲν δὴ 2 οὖν τοῦ προφανοῦς οὐδὲν ἔδρασε· τό τε γὰρ δορυφορικὸν πᾶν ἰσχυρῶς ᾤκείωτο, καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν τὸ μὲν εὐεργεσίαις τὸ δὲ ἐλπίσι τὸ δὲ καὶ φόβῳ προσεπεποιήτο, τοὺς τε περὶ τὸν Τιβέριον ὄντας οὕτω πάντας προσηταίριστο ὥστε τὰ μὲν ἐκείνου πάντα ἀπλῶς, καὶ ὅσα ἔλεγε καὶ ὅσα ἔπραττε, παρατυκὰ οἱ ἀγγέλλεσθαι, τὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ 3 δρώμενα μηδένα τῷ Τιβερίῳ δηλοῦν. ἄλλως οὖν αὐτὸν μετεπορεύετο, καὶ ὑπατόν τε αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε

¹ Drusus, the son of Germanicus. Cf. lvii. 22, 4^a.

Sejanus brought false accusation also against Drusus¹ 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 promising to marry them. When, now, Tiberius merely sent Drusus to Rome, Sejanus, fearing that he might change his mind, persuaded Cassius² to propose some action against him.

After exalting 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 absolutely 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 Sharer of

² The consul of that year, either C. Cassius Longinus or his brother L. Cassius Longinus.

καὶ κοινῶν τῶν φροντίδων ὠνόμαζε, “Σείανός”
 τε “ὁ ἐμός” πολλὰκις ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἔλεγε,
 καὶ τοῦτο καὶ γράφων πρὸς τε τὴν βουλὴν καὶ
 4 πρὸς τὸν δῆμον ἐδήλου. τούτοις οὖν οἱ ἀνθρωποὶ
 ἀπατώμενοι καὶ πιστεύοντες χαλκοῦς τε αὐτοῦς
 ἀπανταχοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἴσασαν, κὰν ταῖς γραφαῖς
 συνέγραφον, δίφρους τε ἐπιχρῦσους ἐς τὰ θέατρα
 ἀμφοῖν ἐσέφερον· καὶ τέλος ἐψηφίσθη ὑπάτους
 τέ σφας διὰ πέντε ἐτῶν ἅμα ἀποδείκνυσθαι, καὶ
 ἀπάντησιν, ὅποτε ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐσίειεν, ἀμφο-
 τέροις ὁμοίως γίγνεσθαι. καὶ τέλος καὶ ταῖς
 εἰκόσιν αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ καὶ ταῖς τοῦ Τιβερίου
 ἔθνον.

5 Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ¹ τὸν Σείανον τοιαῦτα ἦν,²
 τῶν δὲ ἄλλων πολλοὶ καὶ ὀνομαστοὶ ἐφθάρησαν,
 ὧν ἦν καὶ Γάιος Φούφιος³ Γέμιος.⁴ ἀσεβείας
 γὰρ ἐς τὸν Τιβέριον ἐγκληθεὶς τὰς διαθήκας ἐς
 τε τὸ συνέδριον ἐσεκόμισε καὶ ἀνέγνω, δηλῶν ὅτι
 τὸν κλῆρον ἐξ ἴσου τοῖς τέκνοις καὶ ἐκείνῳ κατα-
 6 λελοιπῶς ἦν· καὶ μαλακίας αἰτιαθεὶς ἀπῆλθεν
 οἴκαδε πρὶν ψηφισθῆναι τι, καὶ μαθὼν τὸν ταμίαν
 ἐπὶ δικαιοῦσαι αὐτοῦ παρόντα αὐτὸς τε ἑαυτὸν
 ἔτρωσε, καὶ ἐκείνῳ τὸ τραῦμα δείξας “ἀπάγγελον”
 ἔφη “τῇ γερουσίᾳ ὅτι ἀνὴρ οὕτως ἀποθνήσκει.”
 καὶ ἡ γυνὴ δὲ αὐτοῦ Μουτία⁵ Πρίσκα ἐγκλημά-
 τι λαβοῦσα ἐσῆλλε τε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον, κὰν-
 ταῦθα ἑαυτὴν ἐγχειρίδιῳ τινί, ὃ λάθρα ἐσεκε-
 κομῖκει, ἔσφαξεν.—Xiph. 145, 22–146, 30.

7 Ἐπὶ τούτοις τε Μουκίαν καὶ τὸν ταύτης ἄνδρα

¹ περὶ VL', πρὸς C.

² ἦν VC, om. I'.

³ Φούφιος Nipperdey, βούφος VCL'.

⁴ Γέμιος Nipperdey, γεμίσιος VCL'.

his Cares, often repeated the phrase “My Sejanus,” A. D. 30
 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 every-
 where 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 Gaius Fufius Geminus. This man, having been
 accused of *maiestas* 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 quaestor 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, Mutilia Prisca, 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 Mucia¹ and her husband and

¹ An error for Mutilia.

⁵ Μουτία Freinsheim, πομπλία VCL', μουκία Joann.
 Antioch.

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