BOOK LIX

Τὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ μελέτῃ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν μεταρρυθμίσεων περὶ τῶν πολλῶν Μεταρρυθμίσεων...

6. Πολλὰ τὸ ἀργότερον ἦλθεν ἐνδεικτικῶς.
7. Τί οὐχ Ιωάννης ὁ λαοῦς ἠμαθεῖ οὕτων.
8. Ἡ Τίμοθεος ἑπτάνιν ἔτη.

Σαῦρος πλὴν πλῆξεν τὰ λατρευτά τῆς Γαλατίας 1 Ασπράτος καὶ 2 Παύλου.

月下 μεταρρυθμίσει οὐκ ἔλαβα ἐτὸς τῆς ἑβδομάδος οὐκ ἔλαβεν ἐτὸς εἰς ἡμέραν ἦτο ἐπί τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀγίας.

Μ. Ἐπίσκοπος τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ (6).
N. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος (7).
P. Αρχιεπίσκοπος τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (8).
Q. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (9).
R. Καθηγητὴς Ἰερουσαλήμ (10).
S. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (11).
T. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (12).
U. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (13).
V. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (14).
W. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (15).
X. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (16).
Y. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (17).
Z. Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἰερουσαλήμ (18).

(Εν τῆς ἑβδομάδος ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀγίας.)

Περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Τιβέρίου ταύτα παραδέδοται, διεξάγατο δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ Γάιος ὁ τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ καὶ τῆς Λυκιακῆς παῖς, διὸ καὶ Γερμανικὸν καὶ Καλλιθέουν, διατερεῖ πλὴν, ἐπιφυλακτοῦν, ἐκείνου μὲν ἡμῖν καὶ τοῦ Τιβέριος τῆς ἐβγάλει τὴν αὐτορ-

2 χίαν κατέλειπεν· ὃ δὲ δὴ Γάιος τᾶς διαθήκης αὐτοῦ ἐς τὸ συνεδρίον διὰ τοῦ Μάκρους ἐπέτρε-

πασαν άνεύοντο ὧν τοῦ πολλάκις καὶ ἐντὸ τῶν ἐκείνους τῶν ἐν τῇ μελέτῃ τῶν προτεραπευτικῶν ὁι, ὥστε καὶ Τιβέριος τῆς ἐβγάλει τὴν αὐτορ-

2 Τιβέριος Βελιμ. γνῶσις Μ. 2 καὶ added by R. Steph.
A. "Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Χριστοῦ", Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Μ. 4 "Καθηγητής Ἱερουσαλήμ" ἢ "καθηγητής Ἰερουσαλήμ" Μ. 5 Εκ τῶν ἑπτάνιν ἔτη.

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BOOK LIX

The following is contained in the Fifty-ninth of Dio's History:

About Gaius Caesar, called also Caligula (chs. 1-6).

How the censure of Augustus was declared (ch. 7).

How the Maecennate began to be governed by Romans (ch. 25).

How Gaius Caesar died (chs. 26-30).

Duration of time, the remainder of the conscriptship of Gaius Agrippus and Claudius, together with three additional years, in which there were the magistrates (censors) here enumerated:

A.D.
29 M. Aquila C. Iulius, P. Nowes M. I. Augustianus.
39 C. Caesar Germanicus (II.), L. Aetius L. I. Claudianus.
49 C. Caesar (III.).
41 C. Caesar (IV), Cn. Sentius Ca. f. Saturninus.

(Although this last year is not counted in with the others, since most of its events are recorded in Book LIX.)

These are the stories, then, that have been handed down about Tiberius. His successor was Gaius, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, who was also known, as I have stated,1 by the names of Germanicus and Caligula. Tiberius, to be sure, had left the empire to his grandson Tiberius as well; but Gaius sent his will to the senate by Macro and caused it to be declared null and void by the consuls and the others with whom he had arranged matters beforehand, on the ground that the testator had not

1 Cf. vii. 5, 6.

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been of sound mind, as shown by the fact that he...
bequeathed them, amounting to a thousand sestertes 3.9.37
apiece; and he added as much more on his own
account. To the people he paid over the forty-five
millions bequeathed to them, and, in addition, the
two hundred and forty sestertes apiece which they
had failed to receive on the occasion of his assuming
the toga virilis, together with interest amounting to
sixty sestertes. He also paid the bequests to the
city troops, to the night-watch, to those of the
regular army outside of Italy, and to any other army
of citizens that was in the smaller forts, the city
guard receiving five hundred sestertes per man, and
all the others three hundred. He behaved in this
same way also in regard to Livia’s will, executing all
its provisions. And if he had only spent the rest of
the money in a fitting manner, he would have been
regarded as a generous and munificent ruler.
It was, to be sure, his fear of the people and the
soldiers that in some instances led him to make
these gifts, but in general they were made on
principle; for he paid the bequests not only of
Tiberius but also of his great-grandmother,1 as well
those left to private citizens as the public ones. As
it was, however, he lavished boundless sums upon
actors (whose recall2 he at once brought about),
upon horses, upon gladiators, and everything of
the sort; and thus in the briefest space of time he
exhausted the large sums of money that had
accumulated in the treasury and at the same time
convicted himself of having made the earlier gifts,
also, as the result of an easy-going temper and lack of

1 Livia.
2 They had been banished by Tiberius; cf. liv. 21, 3.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

6 καὶ ἱστώσα ἐπάνωσεν. πέντε1 τούτοι μυραίνας μυραίνοντας καὶ τευτακοσίας καὶ ἑσπεριχλίας, ὡς ἂν ἔποιη, ὡστέ το καὶ δεσφίλας καὶ πεντακοσία τεθηραμενῶς εὐρῶν αὐτὸ ἐν τῷ πόλεμῳ ἔσον ὅπ' ἀυτὸν τῆς ἔνδοξες, ἀλλ' αὐτὸν τῇ ἐκείνῳ παράφλαλον προσέβησεν.

3 Τῇ δ' αὐτῇ τούτῃ τρόπῳ καὶ ἐς τάλα πάντα ἢς ἐπέτει ἐχρίσθη. ἀρχικρατιστικὴς τε γὰρ εἶναι τὰ πάντα ἔνδοξα, ὡςτε μήτε τῇ δῆλῳ ἢ τῇ γε βοινῇ γράφεις τι μὲν τῶν ὅνωμάτων τῶν αρχαίων προσβάλει, τι μοναρχικῶς ἐγκατέστη, 2 ὡστε πάντα ὅσα ἦν Ἀργοσοίς ἐν παρειπῇ τῆς ἀρχής ἀρχαῖας μόνος καὶ καθ' ἑκατὸν ἴμηρων αὐτῶν ἐν οὐκ ἔβρετεν, ὡς ἐνα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἅμα ἐπελεύσετο αὐτοῖς ἄλλο ἄνθρωπος2 καὶ ἔκανεν ἐδώ εἰς ἕκατον προσετυπτό·

3 στατ. μαγνηκοσάτος3 τε ἄλλως ἐγενήμενος, καὶ γυναῖκα μιὰ μὲν εὐχερεβῶς ἄδρη ἄρτασες, αὐλας δὲ εὐνοικίας τοιῶν εὑποτᾶσις, ἔπεσα αὐτών πλὴν μιᾶς ἐφύοντας πάντως οὖν καὶ εἰκόνις ἐφύοντας, ἐντὸς πλῶν ἐγενήμενοι. ἐν τῇ τῆν μνήμην καὶ ἐς τὸν ἀδελφὸν τῇ τῇ τῇ ἀντικαίρων πλείστα ὅσα εὐπτωμοῖ τη

4 θερας—παῦσα τὴν ἀγαθονοῦν τῇ πρὸς καὶ ἑτέρας τοῦ Ἀργοσοῦ ἀποδίδεις πάντα αὐτῇ

1 For six: Χιλ. suggested ὧ, which would make the sum the same as given by buxil. Τις (recte ac apudis iterius millia ara = 2,500,000,000 sesterces).
2 τοῦ μᾶτις αὐτῶν Ποιν. ἀμφίβλητον Μ.
3 μαγνηκοσάτος cod. Pors. ἁπλοκλαστον Μ.
4 τοῦ αὐτῶν Χιλ. Zem. τοῦ ἀμφίδα καὶ Pors. 266

BOOK LIX

judgment. At all events he had found in the s.a.t. treasury 2,300,000,000 or, according to others, 3,300,000,000 sesterces,1 and yet did not make any part of it last into the third year, but in his very second year found himself in need of vast sums in addition.

He went through this same process of deterioration, too, in almost all other respects. Thus, he had seemed at first most democratic, to such a degree, in fact, that he would send no letters either to the people or to the senate nor assume any of the imperial titles; yet he became most autocratic, so that he took in one day all the honours which Augustus had with difficulty been induced to accept, and then only as they were voted to him one at a time during the long extent of his reign, some of which indeed Tiberius had refused to accept at all. Indeed, he postponed none of them except the title of Father,2 and even that he acquired after no long time. Though he had proved himself the most libidinous of men, had seduced one woman at the very moment of her marriage,3 and had dragged others from their husbands,4 he afterwards came to hate them all save one; and he would certainly have detested her, had he lived longer. Towards his mother, his sisters, and his grandmother Antonia he conducted himself at first in the most duteous manner possible. His grandmother he immediately saluted as Augusta, and appointed her to be priestess of Augustus, granting to her at once all the privileges

1 See note on Greek text.
2 Pater patriae.
3 See chap. 21, 1.
4 See chap. 25, 1.

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of the Vestal Virgins. To his sisters he assigned the privileges of the Vestal Virgins, also that of witnessing the games in the Circus with him from the imperial seats, and the right to have uttered in their behalf, also, not only the prayers annually offered by the magistrates and priests for his welfare and that of the State, but also the oaths of allegiance that were sworn to his rule. He himself sailed across the sea, and with his own hands collected and brought back the house of his mother and of his brothers who had died; and wearing the purple-bordered toga and attended by lictors, as at a triumph, he deposited his remains in the tomb of Augustus. He annulled all the measures that had been voted against them, punished all who had plotted against them, and recalled such as were in exile on their account. Yet, after doing all this, he showed himself the most impious of men toward both his grandmother and his sisters. For he forced the former to seek death by her own hand, because she had rebelled for something; and as for his sisters, after ravishing them all he confined two of them on an island, the third having already died. He even demanded that Tiberius, whom he called grandfather, should receive from the senate the same honours as Augustus; but when these were not immediately voted (for the senators could not, on the one hand, bring themselves to honour him, nor yet, on the other hand, make bold to dishonour him, because they were not yet clearly acquainted with the character of their young master, and were consequently postponing all action until he should be present), he bestowed upon him no mark of distinction other than a public funeral, after causing

1. Prooileis Louni, prooileis M.
the body to be brought into the city by night and laid out at daybreak. And though he delivered a speech over it, he did not say so much in praise of Tiberius as he did to remind the people of Augustus and Germanicus and incidentally to commend himself to them.

For Gaiaus invariably went so by contaries in every matter, that he not only emulated but even surpassed his predecessor’s licentiousness and bloodthirstiness, for which he used to censure him, whereas of the qualities he praised in the other he imitated not one. Though he had been the first to insult him and the first to abuse him, so that others, thinking to please him in this way, indulged in rather reckless freedom of speech, he later lauded and magnified Tiberius, even going so far as to punish some for what they had said. These, as enemies of the former emperor, he hated for their abusive remembrance; and he hated equally those who in any way praised Tiberius, as being the other’s friends. Though he put an end to the charges of seditiousness, he nevertheless made these the cause of a great many persons’ downfall. Again, though, according to his own account, he had given him his anger against those who had conspired against his father and mother and brothers, and even burned their letters, he yet put to death great numbers of them on the strength of those letters. He did, it is true, actually destroy some letters, but they were not the originals containing the absolute proof, but rather copies that he had made. Furthermore, though he at first forbade any one to set up images of him, he even went on to manufacture statues of himself; and though he once requested the annulment of a decree ordering sacrifices to be offered to
his Fortune, and even caused this action of his to be inscribed on a tablet, he afterwards ordered temples to be erected and sacrifices to be offered to himself as to a god. He delighted by turns in vast throngs of men and in solitude; he grew angry if requests were preferred, and again if they were not preferred. He would display the keener enthusiasm about various projects, and then carry out certain of them in the most indolent fashion. He would spend money most unscrupulously, and at the same time show a most sordid spirit in exacting it. He was alike irritated and pleased, both with those who flattered him and with those who spoke their mind frankly. Many who were guilty of great crimes he neglected to punish, and many who had not even incurred any suspicion of wrong-doing he slew. His associates he either flattered to excess or abused to excess. As a result, no one knew either what to say or how to act toward him, but all who met with any success in this respect gained it as the result of chance rather than of shrewd judgment.

This was the kind of emperor into whose hands the Romans were then delivered. Hence the deeds of Tiberius, though they were felt to have been very harsh, were nevertheless as far superior to those of Gaius as the deeds of Augustus were to those of his successor. For Tiberius always kept the power in his own hands and used others as agents for carrying out his wishes; whereas Gaius was ruled by the charioteers and gladiators, and was the slave of the actors and others connected with the stage. Indeed, he always kept Apelles, the most famous of the
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