

BOOK LIX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ πεντηκοστῷ ἐνάτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν·

- α. Περὶ Γαίου Καίσαρος τοῦ καὶ Καλλιγόλου.
 β. Ὡς τὸ Ἀυγούστου ἠρώων ὤσιώθη.
 γ. Ὡς αἱ Μαυριτανίαὶ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀρχεσθαι ἤρξαντο.
 δ. Ὡς Γάιος Καίσαρ ἀπέθανεν.

Χρόνου πλῆθος τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Γραίου¹ Ἀκερραγίου καὶ² Ποντίου Νιγρίνου ὑπατείας καὶ ἄλλα ἕτη τρία ἐν οἷς ἀρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε ἐγένοντο

- Μ. Ἀκύλας Γ. υἱ. Ἰουλιανός ὕπ.
 Π. Νόνιος Μ. υἱ. Ἀσπρήνας
 Γ. Καίσαρ Γερμανικὸς τὸ β'
 Λ. Ἀπρώνιος³ Λ. υἱ. Καισιανός⁴ ὕπ.
 Γ. Καίσαρ τὸ γ' ὕπ.⁵
 Γ. Καίσαρ τὸ δ'
 Γν. Σέντιος Γν. υἱ. Σατουρνίνος ὕπ.

(Οὗτος ὁ ἔνιαυτός οὐ συναριθμεῖται διὰ τὸ τὰ πλείω αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ ἕξηκοστῷ γεγράφθαι.)

Περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Τιβερίου ταῦτα παραδέδοται, διεδέξατο δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ Γάιος ὁ τοῦ Γερμανικοῦ καὶ τῆς Ἀγριππίνης παῖς, ὃν καὶ Γερμανικὸν καὶ Καλιγόλαν,⁶ ὥσπερ εἶπον, ἐπωνόμαζον. ἐκείνους μὲν γὰρ καὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ τῷ ἐγγόνῳ τὴν αὐταρχίαν κατέλιπεν· ὁ δὲ δὴ Γάιος τὰς διαθήκας αὐτοῦ ἐς τὸ συνέδριον διὰ τοῦ Μάκρωνος ἐσπέμψας ἀκύρους ὑπὸ τε τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν προπαρεσκευασμένων οἱ, ὡς καὶ

¹ Γραίου Reim. γαίου Μ. ² καὶ added by R. Steph.

³ Λ. Ἀπρώνιος Xyl., λαυρώνιος Μ.

⁴ Καισιανός Bs., κελιανός ἢ κεστιανός Μ.

⁵ ὕπ. added by Bs.

BOOK LIX

The following is contained in the Fifty-ninth of Dio's *Rome*:—

About Gaius Caesar, called also Caligula (chaps. 1-6).
 How the shrine of Augustus was dedicated (chap. 7).
 How the Mauretaniae began to be governed by Romans (chap. 25).
 How Gaius Caesar died (chaps. 29-30).

Duration of time, the remainder of the consulship of Gnaeus Acerronius and Pontius Nigrinus, together with three additional years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls) here enumerated:—

- A. D.
 38 M. Aquila C. f. Julianus, P. Nonius M. f. Asprenas.
 39 C. Caesar Germanicus (II), L. Apronius L. f. Caesianus.
 40 C. Caesar (III).
 41 C. Caesar (IV), Cn. Sentius Cn. f. Saturninus.

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

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. lviii. 5, 6.

⁶ Καλιγόλαν H. Steph., καλλιγόλαν M (but with one λ in lviii. 5, 6).

παραφρονήσαντος, ἐποίησεν, ὅτι παιδίῳ, ᾧ μηδὲ
 ἐσελθεῖν ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐξήν, ἀρχεῖν σφᾶς
 3 ἐπέτρεψε. τότε τε οὖν παραχρῆμα οὕτως αὐτὸν
 τῆς ἀρχῆς παρέλυσε, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ποιησά-
 μενος ἀπέκτεινε, καίπερ ὁ Τιβέριος πολλαχῆ τὰ
 αὐτὰ γράψας, ὡς καὶ ἰσχύιν τινα παρὰ τοῦτο
 ἔξοντα, κατέλιπε, καὶ πάντα τότε ἐκείνα ὑπὸ
 τοῦ Μάκρωνος ἐν τῇ γερουσίᾳ ἀνεγνώσθη. ἀλλ'
 οὐδὲν γὰρ οὔτε πρὸς τὴν ἀγνωμοσύνην οὔτε
 πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν τῶν διαδεχομένων τινα ἐπι-
 4 σκευῆς τις ἰσχύει. ταῦτό¹ οὖν ὁ Τιβέριος
 ἔπαθεν ὅπερ τὴν μητέρα ἐπεποιήκει, πλὴν καθ'
 ὅσον αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν οὐδενὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐκείνης
 διαθηκῶν ἀπήλλαξε, τὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καταλει-
 φθέντα πᾶσι πλὴν τοῦ ἐγγόνου αὐτοῦ ἀπεδόθη.
 ἀφ' οὐπερ κατάδηλον οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐγένετο ὅτι
 5 διὰ τὸ παιδίον πᾶν τὸ κατὰ τὰς διαθήκας
 αἰτίαμα συνεσκευάσθη. ἐξήν μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ
 μὴ ἐκφήναί σφας (οὐ γάρ που τὰ γεγραμ-
 μένα ἠγνόησεν). ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλοὶ τε αὐτὰ ἤδεσαν,
 καὶ ἔμελλεν ἐκ μὲν τοῦ αὐτοῦ² ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἢ
 βουλή τὴν αἰτίαν, ὡς γε καὶ ἐδόκει, λήψεσθαι,
 ἀνατρέψαι μᾶλλον αὐτὰς δι' ἐκείνης ἢ συγκρῆναι
 2 ἢ θέλησε. πρὸς δὲ τὰ καταλειφθέντα ὑπ'³ αὐτοῦ
 πάντα, ὡς καὶ παρ' ἑαυτοῦ δὴ, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις
 ἀποδοῦς μεγαλοψυχίας τινα δόξαν παρὰ τοῖς
 πολλοῖς ἐκτήσατο. τοὺς τε οὖν δορυφόρους
 εὐθύς γυμνασίαν ποιουμένους θεασάμενος μετὰ
 τῆς γερουσίας, τὰς τε καταλειφθείσας σφίσι

¹ ταῦτό Reim., ταῦτα M.

² αὐτοῦ Oddey, ὁ αὐγουστος M.

been of sound mind, as shown by the fact that he A.D. 37
 had permitted a mere boy to rule over them, who
 did not yet possess the right even to enter the
 senate. Thus Gaius at the time promptly deprived
 the lad of the throne, and later, in spite of having
 adopted him, he put him to death. It availed
 naught that Tiberius in his will had expressed the
 same purpose in a number of ways, as if this would
 lend it some force, nor yet that it had all been read
 at this time by Macro in the senate. But, of course,
 no injunction can have any weight against the in-
 gratitude or the might of one's successors. Thus
 Tiberius suffered the same treatment that he had
 accorded to his mother, with this difference only,
 that, whereas he had discharged none of the obli-
 gations imposed by her will in the case of anybody,
 his bequests were paid to all the beneficiaries except
 his grandson. This, in particular, made it perfectly
 plain that the whole fault found with the will had
 been invented on account of the lad. Gaius, it is
 true, need not have published it, as he surely was
 not unacquainted with the contents; but inasmuch
 as many knew what was in it, and it seemed probable
 that he himself in the one case or the senate in the
 other would be blamed for its suppression, he chose
 rather to have it overthrown by the senators than to
 keep it concealed. At the same time, by paying all
 the bequests of Tiberius, as if they were his own, to
 every one else, he gained with the multitude a
 certain reputation for generosity. Thus, in company
 with the senate, he inspected the Pretorians at drill
 and distributed to them the money that had been

³ ὑπ' Reim., ἀπ' M.

κατὰ πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίας δραχμὰς διένειμε
 2 καὶ ἑτέρας τοσαύτας προσπέδωκε· καὶ τῷ δήμῳ
 τὰς τε πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν καὶ χιλίας
 μυριάδας (τοσαῦται γὰρ αὐτῷ κατελείφθησαν)
 καὶ προσέτι τὰς ἐξήκοντα κατ' ἄνδρα δραχμὰς,
 ἃς ἐπὶ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἐς τοὺς ἐφήβους ἐσγραφῆ οὐκ
 εἰλήφεσαν, μετὰ τόκου πεντεκαίδεκα ἄλλων
 3 δραχμῶν ἀπέδωκε. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἀστικοῖς καὶ
 τοῖς νυκτοφύλαξι, τοῖς τε ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐκ
 τοῦ καταλόγου οὖσιν, εἴ τι ἄλλο στράτευμα
 πολιτικὸν ἐν τοῖς μικροτέροις τείχεσιν ἦν, τὰ
 καταλειφθέντα διέλυσε, τοῦτ' ἔστι τοῖς μὲν ἀστι-
 κοῖς ἀνὰ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν δραχμὰς,
 τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ἅπασιν πέντε καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα.
 4 τὸ δ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ περὶ τὰς τῆς Λιουίας δια-
 θήκας ἔπραξε· καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνα πάντα ἀπήλλαξε.
 καὶ εἶπερ καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ χρήματα δεόντως ἀνα-
 λώκει, μεγαλόνονος τε ἂν καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῆς εἶναι
 ἔδοξεν. ἔστι μὲν¹ γὰρ ὅτε φοβηθεῖς καὶ τὸν
 δῆμον καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ταῦτ' ἐποίησε, τὸ δὲ
 δὴ πλείστον ἀπὸ γνώμης· οὐ γὰρ ὅτι τοῖς ἄλλοις
 ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, οὐχ ὅπως τὰ παρὰ τοῦ
 Ἰβηρίου ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῆς προτήτης δωρη-
 5 θέντα διέλυσε. νῦν δὲ καὶ ἐς ὄρχηστὰς (αὐτίκα
 γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπανήγαγε) καὶ ἐς ἵππους τοὺς τε
 μονομάχους καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τοιοῦτότροπα ἀπλή-
 στως δαπανήσας τοὺς τε θησαυροὺς μεγάλους
 γενομένους διὰ βραχυτάτου ἐξεκένωσε, καὶ αὐτὸν
 προσεξήλεγξεν ὅτι εὐχερέα τέ τιμι καὶ ἀκρισία

¹ μὲν supplied by Bk.

bequeathed them, amounting to a thousand sesterces A.D. 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 sesterces apiece which they
 had failed to receive on the occasion of his assuming
 the *toga virilis*, together with interest amounting to
 sixty sesterces. 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 sesterces 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. lvii. 21, 3.

- 6 καὶ ἐκεῖνα ἐπεποιήκει. πέντε¹ γοῦν μυριάδας μυριάδων καὶ πεντακοσίας καὶ ἑπτακισχιλίας, ὡς δὲ ἕτεροι, οἰκτώ τε καὶ δισχιλίας καὶ πεντακοσίας τεθησανρισμένας εὐρῶν οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ τρίτον ἔτος μέρος ἀπ' αὐτῶν τι διέσωσεν, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς τῷ ἑτέρῳ παμπόλλων προσεδέθη.
- 3 Τῷ δ' αὐτῷ τούτῳ τρόπῳ καὶ ἐς τὰλλα πάντα ὡς εἰπεῖν ἐχρήτο. δημοκρατικώτατός τε γὰρ εἶναι τὰ πρῶτα δόξας, ὥστε μήτε τῷ δήμῳ ἢ τῇ γε βουλῇ γράψαι τι μήτε² τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἀρχικῶν προσθέσθαι τι, μοναρχικώτατος ἐγένετο,
- 2 ὥστε πάντα ὅσα ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐν τοσοῦτῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς χρόνῳ μόλις καὶ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστῳ ψηφισθέντα οἱ ἐδέξατο, ὧν ἕνια ὁ Τιβέριος οὐδ' ὄλως προσήκατο, ἐν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ λαβεῖν. πλὴν γὰρ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπικλήσεως οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἀνεβάλετο³ καὶ ἐκείνην δὲ οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν προσεκτήσατο. μοιχικώτατός⁴ τε ἀνδρῶν γεγενημένος, καὶ γυναῖκα μίαν μὲν ἐκδιδομένην ἀνδρὶ ἀρπάσας, ἄλλας δὲ συνοικούσας τισὶν ἀποσπάσας, ἔπειτα αὐτὰς πλὴν μιᾶς ἐμίσησε· πάντως δ' ἂν καὶ ἐκείνην ἤχθηρεν, εἰ ἐπὶ πλείον ἐβεβιώκει. ἐς τε τὴν μητέρα καὶ ἐς τὰς ἀδελφάς⁵ τὴν τε τῆθην τὴν Ἀντωνίαν πλείστα ὅσα εὐσεβῶς ποιήσας—ταύτην τε γὰρ Αὐγουστὴν τε εὐθὺς καὶ ἱέρειαν τοῦ Αὐγουσίου ἀποδείξας πάντα αὐτῇ

¹ For πέντε Xyl. suggested ἕξ, which would make the sum the same as given by Suet., *Gai.* 37 (*vicies ac septies millies sestertium* = 2,700,000,000 sesterces).

² τι μήτε cod. Peir., τιμῆι τε M.

³ ἀνεβάλετο cod. Peir., ἀνεβάλλετο M.

⁴ μοιχικώτατός cod. Peir. Xiph. Zon., μοιχιώτατός M.

⁵ τὰς ἀδελφὰς Xiph. Zon., τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς M cod. Peir.

judgment. At all events he had found in the 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. A.D. 37

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 seized 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 dutiful 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. 8, 7.

⁴ See chap. 12, 1.

καθάπαξ, ὅσα ταῖς ἀειπαρθένους ὑπάρχει, ἔδωκε, καὶ ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς ταυτά τε τὰ τῶν ἀειπαρθένων καὶ τὸ τὰς ἵπποδρομίας οἱ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ προεδρία¹ συνθεᾶσθαι, τό τε τὰς τε εὐχὰς τὰς κατ' ἔτος ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἱερέων ὑπὲρ τε ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δημοσίου ποιουμένης καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους τοὺς ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτοῦ φέροντας
 5 καὶ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ὁμοίως γίνεσθαι ἔνειμε· τὰ τε ὅσα τὰ τε τῆς μητρὸς καὶ τὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τῶν ἀποθανόντων αὐτὸς τε πλεύσας καὶ αὐτὸς αὐτοχειρία ἀνελόμενος ἐκόμισε καὶ ἐς τὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου μνήμα κατέθετο, τὸ ἱμάτιον τὸ περιπόρφυρον ἐνδὺς καὶ ῥαβδούχοις τισὶν ὥσπερ ἐν ἐπινικίῳς
 6 κοσμηθεῖς· τὰ τε ψηφισθέντα κατ' αὐτῶν πάντα ἀπήλειψε, καὶ τοὺς ἐπιβουλευσάντας σφίσι πάντας ἐκόλασε, τοὺς τε φεύγοντας δι' αὐτοὺς κατήγαγε—ταυτ' οὖν ποιήσας ἀνοσιώτατος ἀνθρώπων καὶ περὶ τὴν τήθην καὶ περὶ τὰς ἀδελφὰς ἐγένετο· ἐκείνην τε γὰρ ἐπιτιμήσασάν τι αὐτῷ ἐς ἀνάγκην ἐκουσίου θανάτου κατέστησε, καὶ τὰς ἀδελφὰς πάσας διαφθείρας ἐς νῆσον τὰς δύο
 7 κατέκλεισεν· ἡ γὰρ τρίτη προαπέθανε. τὸν τε Τιβέριον αὐτόν, ὃν καὶ πάππον προσωνόμαζε, τῶν αὐτῶν τῷ Αὐγούστῳ τιμῶν παρὰ τῆς βουλῆς τυχεῖν ἀξιώσας, ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ μὴ παραχρῆμα ἐψηφίσθησαν (οὔτε γὰρ τιμήσαι αὐτὸν ὑπομένοντες οὔτ' ἀτιμάσαι θαρσοῦντες, ἅτε μηδέπω τὴν τοῦ νεανίσκου γνώμην σαφῶς εἰδότες, ἐς τὴν παρουσίαν αὐτοῦ πάντα ἀνεβάλλοντο), οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ πλὴν τῇ δημοσίᾳ ταφῇ ἤγηλε,

¹ προεδρία Leuncl., προσεδρεία M.

of the Vestal Virgins. To his sisters he assigned these 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 bones 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 their 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 rebuked him 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

νυκτός τε ἐς τὴν πόλιν τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ ἐσαγαγὼν
8 καὶ ἅμα τῇ ἑῷ προθέμενος. ἐποίησατο μὲν γὰρ
καὶ λόγους ἐπ' αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' οὔτι γε καὶ ἐκείνον
οὔτως ἐπαινῶν ὡς τοῦ τε Αὐγούστου καὶ τοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ τὸν δῆμον ἀναμνησκῶν καὶ ἑαυτὸν
αὐτοῖς παρακατατιθέμενος.

4 Οὕτω γὰρ καὶ πρὸς πάντα ἐναντίος ἐπεφύκει
ὥστε τὴν μὲν ἀσέλγειαν καὶ τὴν μαιφονίαν
αὐτοῦ, ἐφ' οἷσπερ καὶ διέβαλλεν αὐτόν, οὐ μόνον
ἐζήλωσεν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερέβαλεν, ὧν δὲ δι' ἐπήγει
2 οὐδὲν ἐμιμήσατο. πρῶτός τε ὑβρίσας αὐτὸν καὶ
πρῶτος λοιδορήσας, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκ
τούτου χαριεῖσθαι οἱ νομίσαντας προπετεστέρα
παρρησία χρῆσασθαι, ἔπειτα καὶ ἐνεκωμίαζε καὶ
ἐσεμνυνεν, ὥστε καὶ κολάσαι τινας ἐφ' οἷς εἰρή-
κεσαν. καὶ ἐκείνους τε ἅμα ὡς ἐχθροὺς τοῦ
Τιβερίου διὰ τὰς βλασφημίας, καὶ τοὺς ἐπαινοῦν-
3 τὰς πῆ αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ φίλους, ἐμίσει. τὰ τε τῆς
ἀσεβείας ἐγκλήματα παύσας πλείστους ὄσους
ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἀπώλεσε. καὶ τοῖς συστᾶσιν ἐπὶ
τε τὸν πατέρα καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν μητέρα τοὺς τε
ἀδελφοὺς αὐτοῦ τὴν τε ὄργην ἀφείς, ὡς ἔλεγε,
καὶ τὰ γράμματα αὐτῶν καταφλέξας, παμπλη-
θεῖς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε· διέφθειρε μὲν γὰρ ὡς
ἀληθῶς γράμματά τινα, οὐ μέντοι κἀκεῖνα τὰ
αὐτόχειρα τὰ¹ τὸν ἀκριβῆ ἔλεγχον ἔχοντα, ἀλλὰ
4 ἀντίγραφα αὐτῶν ποιήσας. πρὸς δὲ τοῦτοις
εἰκόνας τε ἀπαγορεύσας κατ' ἀρχὰς μηδένα αὐτοῦ²
ἰστάναι, καὶ ἐς ἀγαλμάτων ποίησιν προεχώρησε,

¹ τὰ supplied by Rk.

² αὐτοῦ Bk., αὐτοῦ 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 him-
self to them. A.D. 37

For Gaius invariably went so by contraries 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 some¹ for
what they had said. These, as enemies of the former
emperor, he hated for their abusive remarks; 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 *maiestas*, he nevertheless made these
the cause of a great many persons' downfall. Again,
though, according to his own account, he had given
up 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
himself; and though he once requested the annul-
ment of a decree ordering sacrifices to be offered to

καὶ ψηφισθέν ποτε τῇ τύχῃ αὐτοῦ θύεσθαι παρέ-
 μενος, ὥστε καὶ ἐς στήλην αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἐγγραφήναι,
 καὶ ναοὺς ἐαντῷ καὶ θυσίας ὡς καὶ θεῷ γίγνεσθαι
 5 ἐκέλευσε. πλήθει τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐρημίᾳ αὐ
 ἔχαιρεν, αἰτούμενός τε τι καὶ μὴ αἰτούμενος αὐ
 ὠργίζετο. ὀξύτατά τε πρὸς πράξεις τινὰς ἐφέρετο,
 καὶ νωθέστατα ἔστιν ἄς¹ αὐτῶν μετεχειρίζετο.
 τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ ἀφειδέστατα ἀνήλισκε καὶ
 ῥυπαρώτατα ἠργυρολόγει. τοῖς τε θωπεύουσιν
 αὐτὸν καὶ τοῖς παρρησιαζομένοις τι καὶ ἤχθετο
 6 ὁμοίως καὶ ἤδετο. καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν μεγάλα
 ἀδικήσαντας οὐκ ἐκόλασε, πολλοὺς δὲ μηδὲ²
 δόξαντας³ ἀπέσφαξε. τῶν τε ἐταίρων τοὺς μὲν
 ὑπερεκολάκευε τοὺς δὲ ὑπερύβριζεν. ὥστε
 μηδένα μὴθ' ⁴ ὅ τι εἰπεῖν μὴθ' ὅ τι ποιῆσαι χρῆ
 πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰδέναί, ἀλλ' ὅσοι τι καὶ κατωρ-
 θωσαν, ἐκ συντυχίας μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμης τυχεῖν
 αὐτοῦ.

5 Τοιοῦτῳ μὲν τότε αὐτοκράτορι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι
 παρεδόθησαν, ὥστε τὰ τοῦ Τιβερίου ἔργα, καίπερ
 χαλεπώτατα δόξαντα γεγονέναι, τοσοῦτον παρὰ
 τὰ τοῦ Γαίου ὅσον τὰ τοῦ Αὐγουστοῦ παρ' ἐκείνα
 2 παρενεγκεῖν. Τιβέριος μὲν γὰρ αὐτός τε ἦρχε
 καὶ ὑπέρειταις τοῖς ἄλλοις πρὸς γε τὸ αὐτοῦ
 βούλημα ἐχρήτο, Γάιος δὲ ἦρχετο μὲν καὶ ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἀρματηλατούντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπλομαχοῦν-
 των, ἐδούλευε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὀρχησταῖς καὶ τοῖς
 ἄλλοις τοῖς περὶ τὴν σκηνὴν ἔχουσιν τὸν γοῦν
 Ἀπελλῆν τὸν εὐδοκιμώτατον τῶν τότε τραγωδῶν

¹ ἄς St., ἂ M Xiph. cod. Peir.

² μηδὲ M, μηδὲν cod. Peir. Zon., καὶ μηδὲν Xiph.

³ δόξαντας Polak, ἀδικήσαντας M.

his Fortune, and even caused this action of his to be
 A.D. 37
 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 keenest enthusiasm about
 various projects, and then carry out certain of them
 in the most indolent fashion. He would spend
 money most unsparingly, 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 carry-
 ing 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

⁴ μὴθ' Xiph. cod. Peir., μὴδ' M.

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