THE ANNALS OF TACITUS
EDITED BY HENRY FURNEAUX

SECOND EDITION
Revised by H. F. PELHAM and C. D. FISHER

VOLUME I • Books 1–6
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI LIBRI

THE

ANNALS OF TACITUS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

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VOL. I: BOOKS I—VI

SECOND EDITION

OXFORD
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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In sending out, after nearly thirteen years’ interval, a new edition of this portion of the Annals, much of the Preface of 1883 has to be repeated, with additional acknowledgment of new sources of information since that date.

The text is now that of Halm’s fourth edition (1883), which has, however, been departed from in several places, for reasons given in each case. In accordance with several suggestions, I have now added brief critical notes, which, it is hoped, will sufficiently show the actual Medicean text, wherever it has not been retained, and the originator of that adopted in its place, as well as a few of the other emendations proposed. For all fuller information on this subject, the apparatus criticus of Baiter (in Orelli’s edition) and Ritter (1863) must be consulted.

The sections into which the chapters are sub-divided will be familiar to those acquainted with the Oxford text (Parker, 1869): they have been also specified in

1 See notes on 1, 10, 3; 11, 1; 29, 2; 32, 3; 34, 1; 2, 8, 4; 13, 3; 22, 3; 24, 5; 30, 2; 3, 18, 1; 19, 2; 20, 3; 21, 2; 4, 33, 4; 37, 5; 44, 5; 59, 5; 71, 5; 6.
11, 7; 19, 1; 41, 1.

2 I have omitted notice of many faults of spelling, or other unmistakable corruptions in the MS., corrected once for all in the ‘editio princeps.’ Where Baiter and Ritter differ in their citation of the MS. I have generally followed the latter, but I have sometimes been able to correct both by means of Andresen’s Programm De codicibus Mediceis Annalium Taciti, Berlin, 1892.
all references to other parts of Tacitus; which will, as it is hoped, greatly lessen the labour of consulting them.

In preparing the commentary all the principal editions have been freely used. Among earlier ones, especial obligation must be acknowledged to Walther’s full summary of the chief textual criticism down to his own date (Halle, 1831), and the valuable edition of Ruperti (Hanover, 1834), in which all the Excurus of Lipsius, and the chief results of the labour of other commentators down to that time are brought together. Among later editions those most consulted have been Ritter (Cambridge, 1848), Orelli (2nd ed., by Baiter, Zurich, 1859), E. Jacob (2nd ed., Paris, 1885), Draeger (5th ed., Leipzig, 1887), Pfitzner (2nd ed., Gotha, 1892), and Nipperdey (9th ed., by G. Andresen, Berlin, 1892), also the editions of two American scholars, that of Professor Holbrooke (London, 1882) and that of Professor Allen (Boston, 1890).

To these, most especially to Nipperdey and Andresen, I am repeatedly and constantly indebted; and it is the more necessary for me here to acknowledge my general obligation in the most emphatic manner, inasmuch as the special sources of each note are often too complex to be easily stated.

Among separate works bearing on the criticism and interpretation of the text, those most used have been the old ‘Lexicon Taciteum’ of Bötticher (Berlin, 1830), and as much as has appeared of the complete and exhaustive new Lexicon of Gerber and Greef (Leipzig, 1877-1895), also Draeger’s valuable treatise ‘Ueber

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1 Similar sections are given, in citations of Livy and other prose authors, from the Teubner texts.

2 At the date of my first edition only four ‘fasciculi’ had appeared; I have now been able to use twelve, containing 1,376 pages, down to ‘reliquis.’
Syntax und Stil des Tacitus' (3rd ed., Leipzig, 1882), Pfitzner, 'Die Annalen des Tacitus kritisch beleuchtet' (Halle, 1869), Johann Müller, 'Beiträge zur Kritik und Erklärung des Cornelius Tacitus' (3rd section, Ann. 1–VI, Innsbruck, 1873), and dissertations by Ritter (Rheinisches Museum, 1861, 1862)¹, and E. Wölfflin².

In illustration of the subject-matter much use has been always made of Mommsen's 'Römisches Staatsrecht,' and of his 'Res gestae Divi Augusti,' or edition of and commentary on the 'Monumentum Ancyranum,' also of Marquardt's 'Römische Staatsverwaltung,' Friedlaender's 'Darstellungen aus der Sittengeschichte Roms' (5th ed., Leipzig, 1881), Otto Hirschfeld's 'Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der Römischen Verwaltungsgeschichte' (Berlin, 1876), and Dean Merivale's 'History of the Romans under the Empire.' New editions of some of these works have appeared since the date of my first edition³, and many additions and alterations had consequently to be made in statements based on them; also since then the two parts of the third volume of the 'Staatsrecht' have appeared (Leipzig, 1887, 1888), and a flood of light has been shed on the whole condition of the Provinces by the fifth volume of Mommsen's 'Römische Geschichte' (Berlin, 1885)⁴. Various obligations to a large number of other works, which have been consulted for more special purposes, will be found mentioned in their places.

¹ See Introd. i p. 8, n. 1.
² For full references to these see Introd. v. p. 38, n. 5. References to many other works bearing on special points will be found in various places in the Introduction and notes.
³ The first and second volumes of the 'Staatsrecht' are now cited from the third edition (Leipzig, 1887), the 'R. G. D. A.' from the second (Berlin, 1883), Marquardt's 'Staatsverwaltung' from the second (Leipzig, 1881–1885).
⁴ In citing this I have given references both to the original work, and also to the English translation, 'The Provinces of the Roman Empire' (London, 1886).
The first edition had also derived valuable assistance from two unpublished sources.

Mr. T. F. Dallin, M.A., late Public Orator in the University of Oxford, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, had originally undertaken an edition of this portion of the Annals for the Delegates of the University Press; and the materials collected by him, unfortunately far less than could have been desired, were entrusted to me after his death, to be used as I thought fit.

Most kind and valuable assistance was also rendered to me by the Venerable Archdeacon Edwin Palmer, D.D., then one of the Delegates of the Press, not only in the shape of numerous suggestions tending to improve the substance and form of a large part of the Introduction and notes examined by him, but also by permission given to study and use the materials collected for lectures given on these Books of the Annals during his tenure of the Corpus Professorship of Latin, which were most helpful on a number of points of scholarship throughout the volume. I deeply regret that his lamented death prevented my receiving any additional advice from him in the present revision.

On the other hand, the improvement of this edition has been very greatly assisted by the criticisms made on its predecessor. The reviewers of the work, while most indulgent to its shortcomings, have very much helped me in removing them; and due attention has been also paid to many most valuable suggestions and corrections privately received. Among those friends who have thus

1 This would be fully accounted for by his untimely death, and by the pressure of other occupations in the years immediately preceding it.

2 I have taken from them the chief part of the Excursus on the 'Lex Papia Poppaea,' and several notes or parts of notes, especially on some of the early chapters of Book iii, which are duly acknowledged where they occur.
assisted me I must make special mention of Mr. F. Haverfield, who has called my attention to many points requiring reconsideration, and has directed me to many inscriptions and special treatises of which I should otherwise have been ignorant.

Thanks to such aid, it will, I hope, be found that this edition, whatever its present demerits, shows a considerable advance on the former, both as regards the correction of errors, and the recognition of later means of information. In the Introduction, especially, large portions have been altogether re-written, and the whole carefully revised, and few pages of the notes are without more or less important additions and alterations; while the amount of minor errors to be removed has proved to be far beyond what my critics had noted or I had myself expected to find.

Under these circumstances the size of the volume has been perhaps unfortunately increased; and some apology seems due for an addition of about fifty pages to an amount of commentary which many may have already thought excessive. It was, however, hardly possible to bring the book up to date without some increase in bulk; and I may say that the new matter would have considerably exceeded the amount mentioned if it had not been compensated by omissions and curtailments wherever it seemed possible to make such without loss of usefulness.

To any who have carried their studies deeply into the vast array of literature on Tacitus enumerated in the ‘Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum’ of Engelmann and Preuss (8th ed., Leipzig, 1882)\(^1\), such a list of works

\(^1\) Nearly forty pages, most of them closely printed in small type, are taken up with enumerations of editions or translations of the whole or parts of Tacitus, and the list of separate treatises on special subjects or questions. Several pages more would be required to complete the catalogue to the present date.
made use of as is given above, or to be gathered from the whole of this volume, will seem meagre in the extreme; and even if only well-known writers be taken account of, I fear that the most competent critics will be mainly impressed by the omissions. But whatever hopes I had formed that the book would give more assistance than has been hitherto easily accessible to the general student of this portion of Tacitus have been far more than realized by the reception given to it, and by the demand for a new edition at an earlier date than I had expected. The defects still evident in it will not, I hope, be set down to negligence, but will be excused as those of an editor who has long since lost the experience which those engaged in teaching acquire of what is most likely to interest or perplex intelligent students.

Classical authors are mostly cited from the texts of the Teubner series; and it is hoped that the abbreviations used in referring to them, or to editors or other modern writers, will generally explain themselves. As regards Latin inscriptions, the 'Monumentum Ancyranum' (Mon. Anc.) is cited from Mommsen's edition above referred to; the 'Oratio Claudii' from the Appendix to Book XI, in vol. ii. ; most others from the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum' (C. I. L.) or the collections of Orelli and Henzen or of Wilmanns; Greek inscriptions are cited from Boeckh's 'Corpus' (C. I. G.) or the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum' (C. I. Att.); a few more in both languages from the 'Ephemeris Epigraphica' (Eph. Epig.): any others given are usually cited at secondhand. In numismatics references are made to Eckhel ('doctrina numorum veterum') and to Cohen ('Médailles Impériales,' 2nd ed., 1879); on other works of art, mostly to J. J. Bernoulli ('Römische Iconographie,' Stuttgart, 1882–1894), sometimes to the 'Iconographie
Romaine' of Visconti and Mongez; on questions of Roman topography, mostly to Professor Middleton ('The Remains of Ancient Rome,' London, 1892), sometimes also to Mr. Dyer and Mr. Burn. In references to Dr. Smith's Dictionaries, the authors of the articles are mostly cited by name; on questions of general Latin Lexicography it is to be understood that the Latin Dictionary of Messrs. Lewis and Short is usually referred to.

It hardly needs to be said that, out of the large number of references given, whether to ancient authors, to inscriptions, or to modern works, a vast majority had been already given in previous editions or lexicons, and are due to no research on my part. I may, however, say that, with some allowance for possible oversights, I believe that I have verified all which are not expressly cited at secondhand, and that I have also verified and consulted a very large number more, which, for various reasons, it did not seem necessary to insert.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I. On the life and works of Tacitus; and on the first Medicean MS.

CHAPTER II. Genuineness of the Annals.

CHAPTER III. On the sources of information open to Tacitus for this period, and their probable value.

CHAPTER IV. On the use made by Tacitus of his materials, and the influence of his ideas and opinions on his treatment of history.

CHAPTER V. On the Syntax and Style of Tacitus, with especial reference to the Annals.

CHAPTER VI. On the constitution of the early principate.

CHAPTER VII. On the general administration and condition of the Roman world, at the death of Augustus, and during the principate of Tiberius.

CHAPTER VIII. On the estimate in Tacitus of the character and personal government of Tiberius.

CHAPTER IX. Genealogy of the family of Augustus and of the Claudian Caesars, with notes.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE LIFE AND WORKS OF TACITUS; AND ON THE FIRST MEDICEAN MS.

The personal history of Tacitus is known to us only from allusions to it in his own works, and from the letters of his friend, the younger Pliny; from which sources, scanty as they are, we yet learn something more of his biography than is known of that of many other great writers.

A few fixed dates help to determine others. He was betrothed in marriage during the consulship of his father-in-law, in 830, A.D. 77; he was praetor at the ludi saeculares celebrated by Domitian, in 841, A.D. 88. It is also stated that his 'dignitas' or career of office began with (as is generally assumed) the quaestorship, under Vespasian, and reached a second step, presumably that of a tribunate or aedileship, under Titus. He would thus have filled these offices respectively not later

1 See Agr. 9, 7.  
2 See Ann. 11. 11. 3.  
3 See II. 1. 1, 4.
INTRODUCTION.

than in 832 and 834, A.D. 79 and 81; and would have been, on this supposition, at least twenty-five years old at the earliest of these dates.

On the other hand, Pliny, who must have been born in 814 or 815, A.D. 61 or 62, speaks of Tacitus and himself as 'aetate propemodum aequales;' adding, however, that the oratorical reputation of his friend was already established when his own professional career began. It appears to follow, that the birth of Tacitus, while it cannot be placed later than 807, A.D. 54, can hardly have taken place much before that date. In other words, he must have been born in one of the last years of Claudius, or in the first of Nero.

His parentage and family are unknown. We can assume the nobility of no 'Cornelius,' as such, since the extension of that name to the 10,000 freedmen of Sulla; and the cognomen is one of those which appear to indicate a servile origin. Even if this be so, most of the equestrian, and many even of the senatorial, families in this age could claim no higher origin; and although the Cornelii Taciti are unknown in the Fasti, one of them at least had reached the 'equestris nobilitas' of a procuratorship in the time of the elder Pliny; and, as the name is rare, may probably have been related to the historian. It is again to be inferred that he belonged to a family of some consideration, from his admission to the quaestorship and senate, at the earliest, or almost the earliest, legal age.

Throughout the letters of Pliny, in the allusions of Tertullian, Vopiscus, Jerome, and Orosius, and in the second Medicean MS., he has no fuller name than 'Cornelius Tacitus.' The praenomen 'Gaius' is given to him by Sidonius Apollinaris, a scholar of the middle of the fifth century, but that of 'Publius,' given in the first Medicean MS., is now shown to be correct by an inscription.

Assuming the genuineness of the Dialogue 'de Oratoribus,' we may suppose him to describe in it the studies of his boyhood, and their

1 See Epp. 6. 20, 5. 2 Epp. 7. 20, 3, 4. 3 It is suggested by C. L. Urlichs (De vita et honoribus Taciti, Wiiburg, 1879) that the 'dignitas inchoata' by Vespasian may have been no more than admission to the 'ordor senatorius' as 'tribunus militum laticlavius' (see Momms. Staatr. i. 545), and that the quaestorship and actual admission to the senate may have been granted by Titus, and the further steps by Domitian. This would allow Tacitus to have been born as late as 809, A.D. 56, which would bring his age nearer to that of Pliny, and would diminish the interval (otherwise some-

what long) between his tribuneship or aedileship (which could thus be placed in A.D. 83) and his praetorship. It seems, however, doubtful whether 'dignitas inchoata' could properly be used of anything less than his admission to actual magistracy and to the senate.

4 Appian. B. C. i. 100. 5 See Merivale, Hist. ch. lxviii, p. 605; referring to Zumpt, Bevolkerung im Alterthum, p. 37.

6 Ann. 13. 27, 2. 7 Pl. N. H. 7. 17, § 76.
9 See below, p. 4.
defects\textsuperscript{1}, corrected in his own case by an ardent study of the great classical models of Roman eloquence, particularly Cicero. He lays the scene of this Dialogue in 827, A.D. 74\textsuperscript{2}, when he would be not more than twenty, possibly not more than eighteen years of age; and represents himself in it as even then on terms of friendship with the leaders of the Roman bar\textsuperscript{3}. There is considerable probability in the suggestion that he was also at some time a pupil of Quintilian\textsuperscript{4}.

Three years later, Cn. Julius Agricola, who had already reached the first rank in the state, and established the reputation which he was afterwards to extend, selected him, a young man of from twenty-one to twenty-three, as his son in-law\textsuperscript{5}. The rank, and the personal character of Agricola, justify us in assuming, that the chosen husband of his daughter would be a young man not only of moral excellence, but of already assured position and promise.

Some two to four years later, he entered the senate as quaestor\textsuperscript{6}. By the age of thirty-two or thirty-four, he had attained, besides the praetorship, a place among the 'Quindecimviri sacris faciundis,' one of the old priestly colleges, the members of which were generally men of good rank and family.

Up to this time Tacitus may be assumed to have lived in Rome, employed chiefly in the forensic practice, his eminence in which has been described by Pliny; perhaps also occupied in such literary work as could be safely pursued, or in collecting material for greater things in contemplation.

During the next four years, from 842 to 846, A.D. 89 to 93, he was absent from Rome\textsuperscript{8}, probably in command of some Caesarian province of the second rank\textsuperscript{9}. That of Gallia Belgica has been suggested, as a position in which he may have acquired such personal knowledge as he shows respecting the German peoples.

\textsuperscript{1} Dial. 30–33. His assumption of the 'toga virilis' would about correspond with the beginning of the reaction under the Flavii, which extended not only to morals (3. 55, 5) but also to literature, as seen in the detronement of Seneca (see on 13. 3. 2).

\textsuperscript{2} Id. 17. 2: see Peterson and Gude-

\textsuperscript{3} man, ad. loc.

\textsuperscript{4} Id. 2. 1.

\textsuperscript{5} See Urlich, l. 1. Peterson, Introd. to Dial. xiv.

\textsuperscript{6} Agr. 9. 7. He calls himself 'iu-

\textsuperscript{7} venis' at that time, and describes her as -

\textsuperscript{8} egregiae spei.'

\textsuperscript{9} See above, p. 1. 7 Ann. 11. 11, 3.

\textsuperscript{8} Agr. 45, 4. Some make his absence

\textsuperscript{9} begin and end a year later, but he would appear to have left Rome nearly four years before the death of Agricola (Aug.

\textsuperscript{3} 23, A.D. 93).

\textsuperscript{9} For a list of such see below, ch. vii.

\textsuperscript{p. 116. He could also have been a 'legatus

\textsuperscript{9} legionis' in one of the greater provinces,

\textsuperscript{5} but such a military post would have been

\textsuperscript{6} less suitable to him. As proconsul of

\textsuperscript{7} any of the senatorial provinces held by

\textsuperscript{8} ex-practors, or as legatus to a proconsul,

\textsuperscript{9} he would only have been absent for one

\textsuperscript{10} year, nor would the 'sortitio' for such a

\textsuperscript{11} province have come so soon after his

\textsuperscript{12} praetorship.
The reign of terror during the last three years of Domitian, from 846 to 849, A.D. 93 to 96, he appears to describe as an eye-witness 1.

Hitherto he must have been acceptable to the princes under whom he had lived 2; and even in these last years he appears, by his own confession, to have shown no more courage or independence than the rest of the senate, with whom, in his self-reproach, he identifies himself 3; but the lasting influence on his mind of the memory of this period will be found traceable in all his writings, and strengthened, rather than weakened, by the force of time 4. It is hardly to be wondered at, that one who had lived through such scenes should be haunted through life by the spectre of Domitian.

In 850 or 851, A.D. 97 or 98, he attained consular rank, as 'suffectus,' and in that capacity delivered the funeral eulogy on L. Verginius Rufus, the famous legatus of Upper Germany of A.D. 68 5.

In 853, A.D. 100, he was associated with Pliny in the prosecution, more successful in apparent than in substantial results, of Marius Priscus, proconsul of Africa 6. It is on this occasion only that any particular cause pleaded by the great orator is recorded, or the grave dignity of his oratory especially mentioned 7.

Our only further knowledge of his personal history is given by a recently discovered inscription showing him to have been proconsul of Asia 8. The date, which is not given, would be in the usual course some twelve or fourteen or possibly sixteen years after that of the consulship,

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1 Agr. 45, 4.
2 His language (in H. 1. 1, 4) seems to imply that in his offices he had been a 'candidatus Caesaris.'
3 Agr. 45, 1.
4 See below, ch. viii. p. 157.
5 See Pl. Epp. 2, 1, 6. The question of date turns on that of the death of Verginius, who has been generally supposed from this letter to have died in the lifetime of Nerva; but most recent authorities have followed Ashach in making him still living in 98. Pliny elsewhere (Pan. 58) says to Trajan, 'erat in senatu ter consul, cum tu tertium consulatum reecusabas.' The third consulship refused by Trajan must have been that of A.D. 99, and his refusal must have been made known at that time in 98 when he would have been designated to the office. There was therefore a senator living in that year who had been three times consul; and the rarity of this distinction, coupled with the fact that Verginius was certainly cos. iii in Jan. 97, leads to the supposition that he must be referred to. On the other hand, E. Klebs argues (Rhein. Mus. 44, 1889, pp. 273–279) that, as Trajan gave several third consulships, Nerva may also have done so in more than the one instance known to us: and it is certainly difficult to suppose that the 'princeps optimus atque amicusissimus' whom Verginius left living was other than the one nearest to him in age, to whom he owed his third consulship, and to whom he was returning thanks in the senate when he met with the accident which after some interval caused his death.
8 See Bull. de corresp. Hellénique, 1890, p. 621, No. 21. The inscription, with others there given, is from Mýlása. 'A'kóasí 7avér [άκιωρ] Ἡ. Κορηλίας Ταύρων (some names follow). The people are the kouvôr of the Asíatic Ionians, and the name of the proconsul is inserted to give a date, the dative being used (as often) instead of a genitive. to express the Latin abl. abs.
or about A.D. 110-114. It would thus fall before the publication of the Annals, and adds to the interest of accounts there given of affairs in that province. Among his friends, besides Pliny, were the latter’s friends, Justus Fabius 1 (probably the consul of A.D. 102) and Asinius Rufus 2; and his name appears to occur with other literary men in the will of Dasumius, dated A.D. 109 3.

There is no evidence that he outlived Trajan, nor is he known to have left any children, but he was claimed as an ancestor by the emperor Marcus Claudius Tacitus, in the third century 4, and by Polemius, a friend of Sidonius Apollinaris, in the fifth 5. It was probably at the earlier of these dates that the people of Interamna (Terni), the birthplace of Tacitus the emperor, claimed the historian also as their citizen; and erected a tomb to him, which remained till the latter part of the sixteenth century, when it was destroyed by order of Pius V, as that of an enemy of Christianity 6.

The date of completion and publication of his various works rests on internal evidence.

The Dialogue de Oratoribus is, by most critics, accepted as his, and as his earliest work. It professes to have been written some time after the discourse was held 7, but can hardly be dated later than the earlier part of Domitian’s rule 8.

The Agricola belongs to 850 or 851, A.D. 97 or 98. Some expressions in the beginning best suit the time when Trajan was associated with Nerva. At the end Trajan is styled princeps 9.

The Germania is also to be assigned to the latter of these years, from a computation of time to the second consulship of Trajan 10.

The Histories must have appeared after the apotheosis of Nerva, but probably early in the principate of Trajan, before the Annals were even contemplated 11.

This last work must have been completed when the conquests of Trajan had reached their highest point, in 868 or 869, A.D. 115 or 116, and before the retrocession under Hadrian 12.

1 See Dial. 1, 1.
2 See Pl. Epp. 4, 15, 1.
3 Wilm. 314, p. 101; C. I. L. vi. 1350. The names Secundo Cornelio are taken to be Plinio Secundo Cornelio Tacito. That of Fabius Rusticus (see below, p. 16) also occurs.
4 Vopisc. Tac. c. 16, 3.
7 Cp. Dial. 1, 2, and 17, 2.
8 See Peterson, Introd. to Dial. ch. i. Prof. Gudeman thinks it cannot have been written after the death of Titus: the difference of style requires an interval of several years between it and the Germania or Agricola.
9 Agr. 3, 1; 44, 5.
10 G. 37, 2.
11 H. i. 1, 5. They were in course of composition when the Agricola was written. See Agr. 3, 4.
12 Ann. 2, 61, 2; 4, 4, 6.
INTRODUCTION.

There is no evidence that his intention to write the history of Nerva and Trajan 1, or his later project of writing that of Augustus 2, were ever carried out.

The titles assigned to the two greater works require some remark. In the second Medicean MS., both 'Annals' and 'Histories,' without any distinguishing title, are numbered continuously as the 'Books of Cornelius Tacitus.' The latter, however, are called 'Historiae' by Pliny 3, and are definitely cited, as a separate work under that title, by Tertullian 4.

For the title 'Annales' there is no earlier authority than the edition of Rhenanus (1544), who thought that he found it in the text. Tacitus does indeed, in one place, speak of his work as 'Annales nostri' 5, and, in another, of his general purpose to relate events in their chronological order 6. But there is no evidence that he intended the title distinctively for this work; and he elsewhere uses 'annales' as a general term for 'history' 7. It is with equal generality that Jornandes speaks of him as 'annalium scriptor' 8. In the first Medicean MS. the books are entitled 'ab excessu Augusti,' a title analogous to that of the Histories of Livy, 'ab urbe condita.'

Of the manuscripts, it will be sufficient here to notice the first Medicean, comprising only the Books contained in this volume and forming the sole authority for them 9.

Ruodolphus, a learned monk of Fulda in Hesse Cassel, writing in the ninth century, cites Tacitus as speaking of the Visurgis, and would therefore appear to have known a manuscript containing these Books 10. The next intimation is from Poggio Bracciolini, who writes in 1425 on a communication made to him from Germany, respecting some unknown works of Tacitus said to be preserved at Hersfeld, near Fulda. Nothing further is known till 1509 11, by which time the MS. now

1 II. 1, 1, 5.
2 Ann. 3, 24, 4. The testimony of St. Jerome (see below, p. 12) would show that no such works existed in his time.
3 Epp. 7, 33, 1. Tacitus himself refers to them simply as 'libri' (Ann. 11, 11, 2.)
4 'Is enim (Cornelius Tacitus) in quinta Historiarum saurarum bellum Judaicum exorsus; &c. Tert. Apol. adv. gentes, c. 16.
5 4, 32, 1.
6 4, 71, 1. For exceptions, see below, ch. iv. p. 27, n. 1.
7 3, 65, 1: 13, 31, 1, &c. In one place (Dial. 22, 4) he uses the term in a more restricted sense, of a dry chronicle of facts. In this sense it is distinguished from 'historia' in Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51.
8 Jornand. de Rebus Goth. 1, 2.
9 The information here given is chiefly derived from the Preface to Ritger's edition of 1864 (Leipzig), partly also from Orelli and Baier. An account of the second Medicean MS. will be found in Introduction to vol. ii.
10 The First and Second Books of the Annals contain the only mention of this river in the extant works of Tacitus. His MS. probably contained a good deal more, as he certainly shows knowledge of the Germania: see Introd. to that work, p. 1.
existing, purporting to be only the latter half of its original bulk, appears to have been brought to Rome to Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici (afterwards Leo X), who a few years later entrusted its publication to Beroaldus, in whose edition, published at Rome in 1515, these Books appear for the first time among the works of Tacitus.

There are some discrepancies as to the circumstances of its acquisition, and neither Fulda nor Hersfeld, but the monastery of Corvey, in Westphalia, is mentioned as the place of its discovery. Bandini had assigned it to the eleventh century, but recent scholars think it as early as the tenth or even the ninth, though there seems to be no evidence for Ritter's view that it is the same MS. known to have existed at Fulda. An excellent facsimile of the first page of Book III is given by Vitelli and Paoli, and a photographic reproduction of the first page of Book I in M. Hochart's work.

The text, at various stages of its derivation, has sometimes suffered from a misleading half-knowledge, and more seriously, at a later date, from complete ignorance of Latinity, added to carelessness of eye or ear, in its copyists, whereby words have been mutilated and wrongly divided, letters mistaken or transposed, syllables dropped or assimilated to those next to them, glosses have crept into the text, or 'lacunae' have passed unnoticed.

These errors had not wholly escaped the old revisers, whose erasures, linear and interlinear corrections, and dots placed above or below letters to be expunged, are now carefully noted.

45. 1886, pp. 376-380, and F. Ritter, Praef. p. viii., describes it as a recent arrival, quoting to a friend the mention of the Florentini in r. 79.

1 The 'fasciculi' comprising 137 leaves in all, are numbered xvii to xxxiii. The missing portion, or part of it, probably consisted of a MS. of Pliny's Epistles, now separated, but in the same library (Laur. 47. 36), of the same form and handwriting. It is thought by Ritter and other editors that it may also have contained the 'exemplaria,' now lost, from which the existing MSS. of the minor works (see Introduct. to Germ. and Agr.) were derived.

2 Two editions had already appeared without them; that of Vindelius de Spiro (Venice, 1470), and that of Franciscus Puteolanus (Milan, cir. 1476), besides some five reprints of one or other of these, down to 1512 (Ruperti, Praef. exii).

3 See Ritter, Praef. viii-xii. The mystery respecting its discovery is sufficiently explained by a subsequent letter of Leo X (see Philippi, I. I. Ritt. p. xii), in which it is stated that the MS., which had reached him through several hands, had originally been stolen from Corvey. He mentions, as an argument to induce another monastery to entrust a literary treasure to him, the amends which he had made in this case for the fraud of his agent: the reparation had, however, consisted not in the restoration of the stolen MS., but in the gift of a bound copy of the printed work, supplemented by a grant of perpetual indulgence.

4 See W. Studemund (Hermes 8, 1874, 232) and F. Ruhl (Rhein. Mus. 36, 1881, 25), also Vitelli and Paoli (see next note).

5 Collezione Fiorentina di facsimili palaeographici, Firenze, 1884, Fasc. i.

6 See below, p. 8.

7 See Ritter, Praef. xxvi-xxxv, where instances of such errors are given, as well from this MS. as from those of other parts of the author.

8 See the critical treatise of Pfitzner, p. 2, foll.
INTRODUCTION.

The MS. has also a considerable number of marginal corrections, which are cited by some editors as possessing authority, but which Ritter considers to be generally no more than the conjectures of Beroaldus or of later critics.

From the necessary, many editors have been naturally led on to more questionable corrections. The tendency to imagine an error wherever the language is exceptionally harsh or unusual culminates in the edition of Ritter above mentioned; whose multitudinous excisions, insertions, and corrections, have mostly failed to meet with general acceptance, notwithstanding the ingenuity with which he has advocated them 1. But on the actual state of the MS. text, his work is generally the best source of information 2.

In spite of its errors, the first Medicean is generally considered to be the best, as well as the oldest, MS. of any part of Tacitus; and its orthography is for the most part adopted by Halm throughout his whole edition of the author 3.

CHAPTER II.

GENUINENESS OF THE ANNALS.

It has not hitherto been thought necessary for any editor of this work to establish its genuineness; but the recent attempts 4 to prove it to be a forgery by Poggio Bracciolini in the fifteenth century, while they cannot be said to have found such acceptance as to necessitate a full discussion 5, may make it desirable briefly to subjoin some ex-

1 Of his reasons in support of his changes, the portion affecting this MS. will be found in the Rheinisches Museum, vol. xvi. pp. 454-469; and xvii. pp. 99-137. Criticisms on them will be found in Pfizter (passim), and in Wolfflin's dissertation, in Philologus xxvi. p. 96, foll.

2 Andrenes has, however, shown in a recent treatise (de Codicibus Mediciiis Annalium Taciti), that the collation of Baiter, though earlier, is often more accurate than that of Ritter, and that in some cases both have mistaken or overlooked the real reading.

3 Where the orthography of the same word is not uniform, it may often be supposed that the variation is due to Tacitus himself. See below, ch. v. § 85.

4 Tacitus and Bracciolini. The Annals forged in the fifteenth century' [Ross], London, 1878. 'De l'autheinenticité des Annales et des Histoires de Tacite' par P. Hochart, Paris, 1890; also a second volume, 'Nouvelles considérations,' &c., Paris, 1894. Mr. Ross considers the Histories to be genuine, M. Hochart rejects both works, presumably also the other extant treatises ascribed to Tacitus, and apparently several other classical works.

5 Those who desire a more full statement and examination of the theory of the first of these works may be referred to an article in the Edinburgh Review of October, 1878.
ternal evidence to show that it is at least the work of an ancient author.

We have no reason to suppose that any scholar of the time of Bracciolini had access to historians of this period who are lost to us. Even those whom we have must have been known to him only in manuscripts. The inventor of a Tacitean history of the principate of Tiberius or Nero must act as any scholar would now have to act who desired to compose a Tacitean history of that of Gaius or Domitian. He must make the best use of Dio Cassius and Suetonius, and of whatever could be gleaned from other authors, and must invent the rest of the material, as well as the form and language. Any careful comparison of the Annals with these sources will show how large a proportion of the whole narrative as it stands will have to be set down thus to invention; and in testing such a theory, the details become important, almost in proportion to their intrinsic unimportance.

If it can be shown that even a moderate number of facts, such as would be unlikely to occur to an inventor, stated in the Annals, and in no other extant author, are confirmed by coins and inscriptions, most of which were certainly, and all of them probably, unknown in the fifteenth century; the supposition of so many felicitous accidents will be generally conceded to pass the bounds of reasonable probability.

In the Books comprised in the first Medicean MS., the following confirmations, most of which are already well known to editors, will be found:

1. Germanicus is stated to have been augur¹, flamen², and imperator³; and all these titles are confirmed⁴.

2. His eldest son Nero is stated to have been espoused to the daughter of Creticus Silanus⁵. An inscription gives the name 'Junia Silani [f., spon]sa Neronis Caes[aris]⁶.'

3. The honours decreed to Germanicus at his death are enumerated⁷, and in another place it is stated that those decreed to Drusus were in the main the same⁸. The remains of tablets recording these decrees, though extremely fragmentary, appear to suggest confirmation of some of the details, such as the insertion of the name in the Salian hymn, the exhibition of the effigy at the 'Circenses,' and the erection of arches (Jani) at three different places⁹.

4. L. Apronius, and P. Cornelius Dolabella, stated to have been at different times proconsuls of Africa¹⁰, are shown to have been so by

¹ 1. 62, 3. ² 2. 83, 2. ³ 1. 58, 9. ⁴ Orelli., Inscr. 3064; Wilm. 885; C. I. L. x. 1415. ⁵ 2. 43, 3. ⁶ C. I. L. vi. 914. ⁷ 2. 83, where see notes. ⁸ 4. 9, 2. ⁹ Inscr. Henzen, 5381, 5382. ¹⁰ 3. 21, 1; 4. 23. 2.
coins struck there under their permission. The same fact, and the year of office, are shown respecting L. Asprenas by an inscription. Another shows M. Lepidus to have been proconsul of Asia.

5. It is stated that the tribunitian power, though never given to Germanicus, was afterwards given to Drusus, about a year before his death. This title, absent on all records of Germanicus, appears on coins of Drusus, but without record of more than a second year of office.

6. It is stated, that in the inscription of a statue dedicated by Julia Augusta to Augustus near the theatre of Marcellus, her name was placed before that of Tiberius. The Praenestine Calendar gives (with a date) the fact, and the locality of this dedication, and places the names in this order, thus apparently following the original inscription.

7. An inscription confirms the statement that Drusus, son of Germanicus, held the honorary office of praefectus urbi.

8. The statement, that Smyrna was chosen as the site of the temple to be erected by the cities of Asia to Tiberius, his mother, and the senate, is confirmed by a coin of that city, with a representation of the temple, and having all three names on the superscription.

9. The title of pontifex, given to L. Piso, better known as praefectus urbi, is confirmed by the 'Acta Arvalia.'

10. The statement, that Theophanes of Mytilene had received divine honours from his countrymen, is confirmed by Mytilenean coins bearing his effigy, with the word θεός added to his name.

A few instances of less direct confirmation may here be added:

1. A soldier named Rufus Helvius is mentioned as having received a civic crown. An inscription bears the name of 'M. Helvius Rufus Civica, prim(us) pil(us),' suggesting the assumption of a cognomen recording the distinction.

2. C. Silanus is stated to have had a sister, Torquata, 'priscae sanctimoniae virgo.' Inscriptions mention 'Iunia, C. Silani f., Torquata,' as a Vestal virgin, and as chief of that body.

3. Julius Indus, one of the Treveri, is mentioned as in command of

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1. Eckhel, iv. 139, 142.
2. See 1. 53, 9, and note. The criticisms of M. Hochart on this inscription (the only one which he in any way notices) are not convincing.
3. See on 4. 56, 3; 5. 56, 1.
4. 3. 56, 1.
5. Eckhel, vi. 203, &c.
6. 3. 64, 2.
9. 4. 36, 1.
10. 4. 15, 5; 56, 3.
11. Eckhel, ii. 547; Mionnet, iii. 219; S. vi. 330.
12. 6. 10, 3.
14. 6. 18, 5.
15. Eckhel, ii. 504; Mionnet, S. vi. 36.
16. 3. 21, 4.
18. 3. 69, 9.
19. C. i. L. vi. 1, 2127, 2128.
a 'delecta manus', subsequently called an 'ala.' His name appears to suggest the origin of an 'ala Indiana' mentioned in several inscriptions.  

4. Caninius Gallus is mentioned as one of the quindecimviri, and as 'scientiae caerimoniarumque vetus,' a description suitable to a person who can be shown to have existed at that time, and to have been 'magister fratrum Arvalium.'  

Other instances might, no doubt, be added, but the above will probably be considered sufficient.  

Another curious apparent confirmation will tend, if admitted, to carry back the date of these Books nearly to that of their reputed author. In the account of the Frisian rebellion occurs the sentence 'ad sua tutanda digressis rebellibus.' Ptolemy, writing in the generation next to that of Tacitus, in his list of towns in north Germany inserts Σιαυοντάβδα as the name of a place; which certainly looks as if he had the passage of the Annals before him, and misunderstood it.  

In the later Books of the Annals, the principal inscription to be considered is that containing parts of the speech of Claudius, which indeed from its dissimilarity in many respects to that given in the Annals has been cited as evidence on the other side. It must here suffice to refer to the reasons shown elsewhere for thinking that the composition in the Annals was based on a knowledge of the original speech, though much freedom was used in dealing with it.  

Whatever may be thought of this, there are other and more indisputable confirmations of statements found only in these Books, similar to those above noted in Books I–VI. We may ask from what source Bracciolini could have ascertained, or by what felicity he could have imagined that Caius Rufus was governor of Bithynia, Eprius Marcellus of Lycia, Tarquitius Priscus of Bithynia, L. Antistius Vetus of Asia, that Clodius Quirinalis was 'praefectus classis,' and Gavius Silvanus tribune of a praetorian cohort, that Silanus had a daughter Lepida, that the names of Iulius Aquila, Sextius Africanus, Verulanus Severus, Funisulanus

1 3. 42, 3.  
2 3. 46, 3.  
3 Ins. Orell. 4039; Henzen, 6722.  
4 6. 12, 2.  
5 C. I. L. vi. 1, 2025. 2027.  
6 Ann. 4. 73, 1.  
7 Geog. 2. 11, 27. Orelli refers to Herm. Müller (Die Marken des Vaterlandes, P. p. 118) as first calling attention to this. The MSS. of Ptolemy, however, vary greatly in the word, and the latest editor, C. Müller, cites Ledebur as considering that the name may possibly be that of a real place.  
8 See vol. ii. p. 208, foll.  
9 12. 22, 4.  
10 13. 33, 4.  
11 14. 46, 1.  
12 16. 10, 2.  
13 13. 30, 2.  
14 15. 50, 3.  
15 16. 8, 2.  
16 12. 15, 1.  
17 13. 19, 2.  
18 14. 26, 1; 15. 3, 1.
INTRODUCTION.

Vettonianus\(^1\) are names of persons employed in public service at a time agreeing with that of their mention. None of these facts could have been derived from any other literature known to us; all are confirmed by coins or inscriptions of which Bracciolini and his contemporaries must have been ignorant\(^2\).

It seems hardly worth while to pursue this subject further. If it is thus clear that the ‘Annals’ must have been written in ancient times, when sources of information now lost to us were in existence, and are likely to have been written before the date of Ptolemy, we are entitled to quote the testimony of Jerome, that Tacitus did write, in thirty Books, the history of the whole period, or, as he expresses it, ‘the lives of the Caesars,’ from the death of Augustus to that of Domitian\(^3\); an arrangement of books answering to that of the second Medicean MS., which contains material purporting to be transcribed from an original of the date A.D. 395, or contemporary with Jerome\(^4\). Also on this view the resemblances in Sulpicius Severus\(^5\), Ammianus\(^6\), and other writers will rank as copies not as originals, and such knowledge of these Books as is shown in the Middle Ages becomes relevant\(^7\), especially the grounds for thinking that a MS. answering generally in contents to the second Medicean was known to Boccaccio, who died before the birth of Bracciolini\(^8\).

\(^1\) 15. 7, 2.
\(^2\) See notes on all these places. An inscription also confirms the mention of the exile of Glitus Gallus and his wife Egnatia Maximilia, by showing them to have lived in Andros (see on 15. 71, 7). Another seems clearly to refer to the Vestal virgin Vibidia (see on 11. 32, 5).
\(^3\) Hieron, in Zach. B iii. c. 14: ‘Cornelius Tacitus, qui post Augustum usque ad mortem Domitiani vitas Caesarum triginta voluminibus exaravit.’ The statement undoubtedly involves a difficulty, that of supposing the remainder of the Histories to have been written on so much less ample a scale than that of the extant portion.
\(^4\) See Orelli, Praef. p. xv. This date is appended to the Apuleius part of the MS., and may not belong also to the Tacitus part.
\(^5\) See on 15. 37, 8: 44, 2.
\(^6\) These are freely given in an interesting treatise by E. Cornelius (Marburg, 1888): Quomodo Tacitus, Historiarum scriptor, in hominum memoria versatus sit usque ad renascentes litteras.
\(^7\) Besides Ruodolphus of Fulda (see above, p. 6) several others are cited by Cornelius. It is interesting to note that the old scholiast on Juvenal, besides referring to Tacitus (the Histories) by name (on 2, 99; 14, 102), shows very close verbal resemblance to the Annals in relating the death of Seneca (on 5, 109), possibly also in the account of the death of Thrasea (on 5, 36), where he perhaps preserves words lost in Tacitus.
\(^8\) Cornelius has shown (I. I. p. 42) that Boccaccio (Genalogia deorum, 3. 23) cites Tacitus by name in respect of his account of the Paphian worship of Venus, and transcribes, almost verbally, his description of the symbol of the goddess (II. 2. 3. 5). Also in his de Claris mulieribus he mentions Agrippina the younger, Poppea Sabina, Epicharis, Pompeia Paulina, and Triaria, and takes words and expressions respecting them from 12. 67, 2-3; 15. 23, 1; 57, 3; 64, 2; II. 3. 77, 4. Also in his commentary on Dante (I. 333 and 400) some knowledge is stated to be shown of A. 15. 57 and 60. Also he speaks of his copy of Tacitus in a letter to a friend, and it appears to have once formed part of a library in Florence. I should add, however, that M. Hochart contests the genuineness of several of the treatises and documents above referred to.
CHAPTER III.

ON THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION OPEN TO TACITUS FOR THIS PERIOD; AND THEIR PROBABLE VALUE.

Note.—II. Haupt, writing in 1885 (Philol. 44, pp. 132–163) on the portion of Dio which goes side by side with Tacitus, reviews some twenty-seven treatises up to that date, bearing on this subject or connected with it. The study of his abstract of them tends rather to bewilder than to instruct. A full and clear exposition of the whole subject is given in a recent work by M. Philippe Fabia (Les sources de Tacite, Paris, 1893), the larger part of which, however, deals with the Histories.

I. Written narratives of the general history of the period or of parts of it.

It is not the habit of Tacitus to name his informants; and in the first six Books he has done so twice only, citing the history of the German wars by C. Pliny, and the memoirs of the younger Agrippina, in each case for an incident relating to the elder Agrippina. It is stated in the latter case, and apparently implied in the former, that he is taking from a less usual source something overlooked by those whom he generally follows. In the later Books we have references to the general history of Pliny, to Cluvius Rufus, to Fabius Rusticus, and to Domitius Corbulo.

General references are far more common; and give evidence that there were many such works, and that his history was mainly drawn from them.

1 1. 69; 3. 2. 4. 53; 3.
2 13. 20; 3. 15. 53; 4.; perhaps also 13. 31; 1.
3 13. 20; 3.; 14. 2.; 1.
4 13. 20; 2.; 14. 2.; 3.; 15. 61. 6.
5 15. 16. 1.
6 In the first six Books, besides general references to 'scriptores' (2. 88, 1) 'scriptores annalium' (4. 53; 3), 'auctores' (1. 81, 1), 'auctores rerum' (3. 3. 2), 'temporis eius auctores' (5. 9, 3), and negative expressions as 'nullo auctore certo' and 'neque quisquam scriptor' (4. 11, 1, 5), we have 'quidam tradidere' (1. 13. 3; 53. 9; 2. 17; 7; 29. 2; 40. 3), 'ferunt' (3. 73, 2), also 'tradunt plerique'. 'alius' (1. 29. 4; cp. 2. 70; 3. 6. 7. 6), 'ali' (sc. 'tradunt'). . . 'quidam . . . sunt qui existimant' (1. 80, 3), and even 'qua plurimis maximaque fidei auctoribus memorata sunt rettuli' (4. 10, 1), and 'secessut plurimos auctorum' (4. 57, 2), expressions which, when compared, seem to presuppose not less than some five or six such narratives. In the later Books it has been inferred from 13. 20, 4 that only Cluvius, Rusticus, and Pliny were known to him, but in 14. 2, 4, after mentioning the two former, he adds, 'ceteri quoque auctores.' We have also general plural expressions as 'temporum illorum scriptores' (12. 67, 1) 'plerique corum temporum scriptores' (13. 17, 3), 'sunt qui . . . sunt qui' (14. 9, 1), 'plerique tradidere' (15. 54. 4) 'quidam tradidere' (16. 3, 2), 'sunt qui tradant' (14. 37. 5), 'sunt qui ferant' (14. 59. 2). Josephus plainly states (Ant. 20. 8, 3) that many (πολλοι) had written the history of Nero, and divides them, like Tacitus, sharply into two classes, and holds both to be alike untrustworthy.
INTRODUCTION.

Of these many, a few names only can be now supplied. In extant literature, our only contemporary accounts of the time of Tiberius are contained in one or two passages of Valerius Maximus, and in the work of M. Velleius Paterculus, who, besides considerable notice of the earlier life of Tiberius, gives, in the last nine chapters, a slight sketch, without any regular narrative, of the first sixteen years of his principate, published in 783, A.D. 30, and dedicated to M. Vinicius, then one of the consuls.

If any others published, during the lifetime of Tiberius, any account of his government, their names as well as their writings are lost to us; but some works produced soon afterwards are on record: amongst which a stock of material, of most questionable value, is contributed by the imperial family itself.

Tiberius himself composed a brief summary of his life, which, like that of Augustus, may probably have been appended to his will, and intended for inscription on his tomb. It must, however, have lacked the skill of the famous 'Marmor Ancyranum,' for our solitary reference to it cites it only as containing a glaring and audacious falsehood.

The memoirs of the younger Agrippina have been already mentioned. We have also a stray reference to them in Pliny the Elder, but by the time of Tacitus they seem to be a forgotten book. It is impossible to estimate how far they had already done their work by influencing intermediate writers, or how much of the court scandal, in which Suetonius revels, and which even Tacitus does not always disdain, flowed originally from this polluted source.

Claudius is also recorded to have written an autobiography in eight Books, 'magis inepte quam ineleganter;' and a general history from the close of the civil wars, of which two Books were written in his youth, at the suggestion of Livy and with the assistance of Sulpicius Flavus, and the remaining forty-one Books during his principate. It is not known whether it extended beyond the lifetime of Augustus, though the apparent length of the work may make it probable.

1 See Val. Max. 2. 9, § 6; 5. 3, § 3, and the apparent allusion to the conspiracy of Seianus, 9. 11, § 4.
2 Vell. 2. 126, 1.
3 Dates of events are often computed by him from this year, as 1. 8, 1, etc.
4 'Commentario quem de vita sua summam breviterque composuit,' Suet. Tib. 61.
6 Plin. N. H. 7. 8, 6, § 46.
7 See 4. 53, 3.
8 The chief defenders of Tiberius dilate greatly on the influence of these memoirs, and a treatise on them in 91 pages has been written by R. Raffay (Wien, 1884), but the evidence is very slender to support any general theory. If they were published as late in her life as there seems some reason for thinking probable (see note on 4. 53, 3), they are hardly likely to have been used by writers of the date of Nonianus or Bassus.
9 Suet. Cl. 41.
Turning from these to more neutral authorities, we find first in date the name of M. Seneca the rhetor, whose history, from the beginning of the civil wars to the last days of his own life, would seem, from an expression used by his son, to be intended as a corrective of prevalent untruthfulness; and was therefore probably anti-Caesarian in its tone. He is believed to have died early in the principate of Gaius, so that his work must have been mainly composed before that time, and the death scene of Tiberius, which he described, may have been its closing point.

Next to him, we have two names more distinguished, apparently the best known writers of this period.

M. Servilius Nonianus, who was consul in 787, A.D. 35, and died in 812, A.D. 59, after a successful forensic career, wrote history in his later years. We hear that Claudius himself came to one of his recitals. The elder Pliny once calls him the first man in the state; and Quintilian, who had heard him, blames only his want of conciseness. The period covered by his historical works is unknown, but he is supposed to be the 'vir consularis' cited by Suetonius, as the authority for an incident in the later years of Tiberius.

Aufidius Bassus, though somewhat older than Nonianus, seems to have died a year later. He wrote, besides a separate work on the German wars, a general history, to which a continuation in thirty-one Books was written by the elder Pliny, who also wrote another work, in twenty Books, on all the Roman wars in Germany. Some at least of the work of Bassus, in which the death of Cicero was described, must have been extant in the time of M. Seneca, but it was probably afterwards continued to a later date, perhaps to the time of Claudius,
as Pliny speaks of his own continuation of it as a 'history of his own times'.

The combined works of Bassus and Pliny would cover more than the whole period included in the Annals. Many facts are also known to us through allusions in the Natural History of the latter author and in the works of Seneca and of Josephus, and in the interesting contemporary view of Gaius given by Philo. But the chief authorities used by Tacitus in the later Books must have been those alluded to by him. Of these, M. Cluvius Rufus is known to us as a consular before the death of Gaius, the companion of Nero to Greece, legatus of Spain under Galba, and as one of the train of Vitellius. His work has been thought to have begun as early as the time of Gaius; it would appear to have gone down to the death of Vitellius, whom the historian outlived by about a year. From a remark addressed by him to Verginius we should gather that he had a high view of the obligations of a historian. Pliny, though no doubt diligent, would seem to have been somewhat uncritical and accumulative. The third, Fabius Rusticus, is described as too partial to his patron Seneca, but as being in eloquence and brilliancy the Livy of his age. As he described Britain, his work probably began not later than the time of Claudius. We have no allusion to it later than the time of Nero, but he appears to have been still living in the midst of the principate of Trajan. These writers do not quite belong to the same generation. At the death of Nero, Cluvius

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1 N. H. Praef. 19, 20. The fact that prodigies are noted in the last five, but not in the earlier Books of the Annals, has been taken to indicate that Tacitus here begins to follow an authority more careful to record those reported, such as Pliny. Also Pliny, in speaking of his history as beginning 'a fine Anfidi Bassi,' has been thought to imply that the latter, like Livy, broke off abruptly at some unimportant point.

2 The history of Pliny extended to the time of the Flavian Caesars. See N. H. 1. 1.

3 We have no means of knowing whether Tacitus made any use of Philo, and there are no traces of his having consulted Josephus.

4 See above, p. 13. None of these are mentioned in the 'Dialogus,' the assumed date of which is perhaps too early for them. In the passage of Quintilian following that cited above, the historian whom he strongly praises, but does not venture to name, is thought to be Rusticus. Pliny and Cluvius are not mentioned, but would be included in the 'sunt et alii scriptores boni.' We should infer that they were less remarkable for style, but Cluvius is called 'vir facundus' in H. 1, 8, 2, and 'eloquientia clarus' in H. 4, 43, 1.

5 Jos. Ant. 19, 1. 13.

6 Suet. Ner. 21; Dio, 64, 14, 3.

7 H. 1, 8, 2.

8 H. 2, 65, 1, 4.

9 The evidence of H. 3, 65, 4 is doubtful, but he certainly wrote of Otho. See Plut. Oth. 3. and the discussion noticed below (ch. iv. p. 23, note 1) as to the source of Tacitus (in that part of the Histories) and Plutarch (in those 'Lives').

10 See Pl. Epp. 9, 19, 5.

11 See 15, 53, 5.

12 See note on 13, 31, 1.

13 Ann. 13, 29, 3; Agr. 10, 3.

14 Agr. 1, 1. The description may however have belonged to his account of the rebellion under Nero.

15 He is generally identified with the Fabius Rusticus mentioned in the will of Dasumius, dated 862, A.D. 109. See above p. 5, note 3.
must have been nearly seventy, Pliny was forty-five, Rusticus probably younger, so that, if their date of publication answered to their age, the second could probably have used the first, and the third both the others. The work of Cluvius, if the long account given by Josephus of the death of Gaius was taken from him, must have been voluminous, and the thirty-one Books of Pliny cover the history of probably not more than twenty years.

It has been shown that Tacitus has referred to the special history of Domitius Corbulo; and he may also have used that of Suetonius Paulinus: but with these our definite knowledge of even the names of original authorities for this period ends. Bruttedius Niger, aedile in 775, a.d. 22, was a writer of history, but our only reference is to his notice of the death of Cicero; also Tuscus, the accuser of Scaurus, appears to have written a foolish history of some sort. The references to Lenulus Gaetulicus, the poet and epigrammatist, and to Licinius Mucianus, hardly prove them to have been historians; Cremutius Cordus appears to have left off at an earlier date; Vipstanus Messala to have begun at a later.

Further contemporary materials would no doubt be found in separate notices of famous men, not only in the form of funeral orations, but also in that of more detailed biographies, such as those of Thrasea and Helvidius by Arulenus Rusticus and Herennius Senecio, and such other precedents as Tacitus alludes to for his own biography of Agricola. The fulness of detail found in the description of all the actions of Germanicus, and even of the progress of his remains to Rome, and of the proceedings after his death, appears to suggest the existence of some such special source of information; the more so

1 See above, p. 13.
2 Allusion is also made to it in Pl. N. H. 2. 70 (72), 180.
3 See Id. 5. 1 (17), 14.
4 Ann 3. 66, 2.
5 M. Seneca, Sias, 6. 20, 21.
6 See note on 6. 29, 4.
7 Mart. Praef. 1; Pl. Epp. 5. 3, 5; Suet. Cal. 8.
8 Pl. N. H. (several places).
9 Ann. 4. 34, 1; cp. Suet. Tib. 61.
10 H. 3. 25, 3; 28, 1.
11 Agr. 1, &c.
12 That we trace here some source of a different kind from that of the main narrative, seems suggested by the element of romance entering into the account (see 2. 9, 1; 17. 2; 23, 3; 24, 6, and notes), the apparition of Varus to Caecina (1. 65, 2), the popular misgivings at the triumph (2. 41, 5), oracular presage of Germanicus' death (2. 54, 5), &c. If, as Asbach argues, a similar vein of romance pervades the whole account of both the Pannonian and German mutinies, this also is more likely to have been found in some source than invented by Tacitus himself. Probability is certainly strained in the revulsion of feeling ascribed in the one case to the eclipse and storm, and in the other to the departure of Agrippina, and Dio, while not wholly ignoring such agencies, appears to preserve traces of a more ordinary and matter-of-fact version (57, 4; 4; 5. 7), in which the firmness of all in command is the main cause of their success. The narrative, though partly belonging to Drusus, tends by comparison
as he is known to have been accompanied in Germany by Pedo Albinus, and at the time of his death by another man of letters, Vibius Marsus.

It was perhaps from such biographies that Tacitus enriched his record of the scenes of the last years of Tiberius with cases unknown to or unnoticed by his usual authorities.

Collections of letters, similar to those of the younger Pliny, may also have been made by public men; and the distinguished orators of the period, such as Q. Haterius, L. Arruntius, Domitius Afer, and others, were probably in the habit of revising and publishing their speeches. The speech of P. Vitellius at the trial of Cn. Piso is referred to by the elder Pliny.

2. 'Acta senatus,' also called 'acta patrum,' or 'commentarii senatus.' The composition, or at least the publication of a record of proceedings in the senate was instituted by Julius Caesar in his first consulship. Augustus is said to have suppressed the publication of this journal. By the time of Tiberius the senator superintending the 'acta' was appointed by the princeps, which suggests the possibility of garbling the record. Some account of proceedings in the senate, probably much abridged, appears still to have been made public in the 'acta populi;' and the archives of the senate themselves would presumably have been open to a senator. Though Tacitus refers to them at a later date, it has been thought that for the earlier period he was for some reason unable to consult them. It is certainly remarkable, that in places where we should most expect a reference to them, other authorities are cited. We have on the other hand references to extant speeches or letters addressed by the princeps to the senate, which might more naturally be supposed to exist in the register of its proceedings than in a separate form; and throughout the narrative, nothing to the exaltation of Germanicus, who orders no executions, is made personally responsible for none of the severities, and plays a more dramatic, though really less resolute part generally.

1 See note on i. 60, 2, and Appendix to Book II.
2 See 2, 74, 1, &c. 5 6, 7, 6.
3 4, 61, 1.
4 See on 6, 7, 1.
5 6, 52, 7; Dial. 13, 3; 15, 3, &c.
7 The collection made by Mucianus, of eleven Books of 'Acta' (probably speeches) and three Books of 'Epistles,' was evidently known to Tacitus (Dial. 37, 2), but seems to have been compiled from authors who were then ancient.
8 3, 13, 3.

9 N. H. 11. 57 (71), 187.
10 5. 4. 1. On these records generally see Staatsr. iii. pp. 1015-1021.
11 15. 74. 3. 12 Suet. Jul. 20.
12 Suet. Aug. 36. 11 5. 4. 1.
14 15. 74. 3. This passage and Suet. Aug. 5 are noted by Mommsen (l. l. 1021, 1) as the only distinct references to these documents in ancient literature. The attempt to alter the text of 1, 81, 1, so as to make it also refer to them has not been generally followed.
16 See 1, 81, 1; 2. 88, 1.
17 See 1, 81, 1; 2. 63, 4.
is more apparent than the large proportion of space given to debates in the senate, and the fulness of detail with which they are recorded. Often, the minute relation of somewhat dry particulars would suggest that, if Tacitus had not himself consulted the ‘acta,’ his informant had done so; yet perhaps even this record can be otherwise accounted for, and certainly much else that is given, especially the representations of the feeling in the house and the impression produced by speakers, could have come from no official register, and would most probably be sought in the personal recollections or published letters or other memoranda of senators of the time.

3. ‘Acta populi,’ called also simply ‘acta,’ or ‘acta publica,’ ‘acta diurna urbis,’ ‘diurna actorum scriptura,’ ‘diurna populi Romani,’ or ‘libri actorum.’ This gazette also began with the first consulship of Julius Caesar, and contained much of the matter of a modern newspaper. It was a court journal, and contained the names of those present at the levee of the princeps; also the proceedings in the law courts, taken down by ‘actuarii,’ appeared in it, and probably obituary notices of eminent men. A caricature of its contents may be seen in the mock journal of the estate of Trimalchio. It seems to have been a bare record of the events of the day, often of such as the dignity of history would despise, useful only to check or supplement a descriptive narrative.

4. ‘Commentarii prinicipum,’ the private journals of the princeps, handed down to his successors, could only be a source of history as far as the princeps chose to make them known. Among their contents would be the secret history of the delations; a statement relating to these is made from them by Nero; a vain request for their publication is part of the reaction against informers at the accession of Vespasian, but even then their secrecy was preserved. A question asked by the younger Pliny is answered from them by Trajan. It is thought that Suetonius, as ‘magister epistolarum’ to Hadrian, may

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1. E. g. 1. 79; 2. 47; 3. 60-63; 4-14; 55.
2. E. g. 2. 38; 7; 3. 17; 2; 59; 3; 69.
3. 4-9; 1; 31. 2; 70; 4; 6; 24. 4. Instances in the later Books are fewer, but cp. 12. 5-7; 53; 13. 4-5; and especially 16. 27-32.
4. 3. 24; 4.
5. 13. 31. 1.
6. 3. 3; 2.
7. 16. 22; 6.
8. Juv. 9. 84.
9. Suet. Jul. 20. We should suppose that copies were preserved in public libraries.

10. See Staatsr. ii. 813. Offence was taken at the insertion in it of the names of those paying similar respect to Livia or Agrippina (Dio 57. 12, 2; 60. 33, 1).
13. 31. 1.
14. 13. 43; 4.
16. Pl. Epp. ad Trai. 71; 72 [65; 66 Keill]. Pliny desires to test the accuracy of the copies of imperial edicts or letters current in the province. It appears that even privileges granted to individuals were registered in them.
have had access to them. It is stated that Gaius burnt at his accession an important part of the journals of Tiberius, containing the record of the condemnation of Agrippina and her sons, and made solemn profession that he had never read them. However this may be, other journals of this prince are said elsewhere to have been preserved, and to have formed the favourite study of Domitian.

5. Public Inscriptions. It is needless to speak of the multitude which must have been at the time in existence, or of their manifold value to historians. Tiberius is stated to have taken great pains early in his principate to preserve and restore ancient documents. We have, however, no evidence that Tacitus was in the habit of consulting inscriptions, though he makes mention of decrees so recorded, and once refers to such evidence of the letters added to the alphabet by Claudius.

6. Pamphlet literature, chiefly satirical. Probably, in spite of repression, this existed in considerable amount, and may have been the ultimate source of much that we find in Suetonius.

7. Tradition. The lifetime of Tacitus was not so far removed from the days of even Tiberius, but that many traditional anecdotes were still current. He states a report of this kind, for what it is worth, in his account of the trial of Cn. Piso; he mentions, in order to refute it, an idle tale respecting the death of Drusus, son of Tiberius; he seems to refer to oral testimony of living persons on the reality of the Pisonian conspiracy; and elsewhere contrasts 'fama' with 'auctores,' and some of his vague expressions, such as 'traditur,' 'ferunt,' 'memoriae proditum,' may in some cases designate such floating stories.

It will thus be seen that as far as the mere amount of material is concerned, the resources at the command of Tacitus were as ample as are found at most periods of ancient history.

Much, however, of this abundant material must have been untrustworthy. The first fundamental defect to notice is that which has been prominently put forward by Dio, at the transition point in his narrative.

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1 Suet. Cal. 15. Dio states that Gaius only pretended to burn them (59, 4, 3; 10, 8) but that Claudius really did so (60, 4, 5).
2 'Præter commentarios et acta Tiberii Caesaris nihil lectitabatur' (Suet. Dom. 20).
3 Dio, 57, 16, 2. The expression δημόσια γράμματα may include records in sculpture as well as in writing.
4 3, 57, 2; 63, 7; 12, 53, 5. For a knowledge of the decree noted in the last passage he may have been indebted to his friend Pliny: see note 1, 1. The 'publica acta' of 12, 24, 4, are probably inscriptions.
5 11, 14, 5.
6 We have mention of the lampoons of Cassius Severus (1, 72, 4; 6, 21, 5); Antistius (14, 48, 1); Veiento (14, 50, 1), &c.
7 3, 16, 1.
8 4, 10, 1.
9 See 15, 73, 3. He may also have learnt from some such source the words of Sabrius, spoken of as 'non vulgata' (15, 67, 4).
10 14, 2, 4.
11 See the whole passage, Dio, 53, 19, and the comment in Merivale, ch. xxxiii. p. 67, &c.
He, with all the materials before him which we have, and much more which we have not, finds himself, at the establishment of the principate, passing from daylight into comparative darkness, deepening, no doubt, towards his own time, as publicity was more and more suppressed.

In former days, public affairs were discussed before senate and people, by persons of every shade of opinion; now the forum was silenced, even the minutes of the senate were no longer published, and the vast departments centred in the princeps received their intelligence and transacted their business in private, and communicated no more than they thought fit. What was divulged could not be tested, and those who disbelieved the information had only surmise to substitute for it. Sometimes, no doubt, light was afterwards thrown on a dark place, through the record of their own transactions by public men, or authentic private communications which found their way into history, and exposed the falsifications of an imperial bureau. Tacitus, for instance, or his informants, seem to have had means of knowing that the official report of Tiberius on the Gallic revolt was no more nor less than truth; and that, on the other hand, he had concealed the extent of the losses inflicted by the Frisii. It must be plain, to take no further instances, that our full narrative of the Panonian and German mutiny, and of the German wars, can be no mere transcript of the report laid before the senate.

But as regards all matters not forcing themselves by their magnitude on public notice, much of the most interesting history must have been buried for ever in the archives of the prince. To illustrate this, we may compare the information, scanty as it is, which we have in the Annals, of the grievances, deputations, inner life of a senatorial province such as Asia, with the absence of even any similar accounts of any Caesarian province during this period. We should have known little enough, from official, or indeed from any purely Roman sources, of the grievances brought by Philo before Gaius, or of the oppressions which goaded Judaea to desperation.

Many again of the state trials which form so large a part of domestic history were either before the emperor's private court, or cases in which the senate merely registers a sentence, passed on receipt of a letter or notes of evidence from the prince or even his minister.

Authentic information thus was scanty, but Tacitus notices a further

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1 Such as the memoirs of Paulinus, Corbulo, and Macianus, already noticed. Possibly Sallustius Crispus was authority for the matters in I. 6; 2. 39-40.
2 3. 47, 1.
3 4. 74, 1.
4 1. 52, 2.
5 Note the meagre account which sufficed for a Roman, of all the relations of Rome with the Jewish nation (Hist. 5. 9-10).
6 6. 10, 2; II. 3, 1 (where see notes).
7 4. 70, 1; 6. 47, 4, &c.; Dio, 58. 21, 3.
defect in his authors, from the faint interest taken even in what they might have known. Men were 'ignorant of politics, as being no business of theirs,' but that of their rulers. Whoever has taken notice of the 'indiligentia veri' possible, even now, under circumstances of the utmost publicity and fullest extension of public responsibility, even among politicians and political writers, on such public affairs as do not touch them immediately, will appreciate the profound truth of this remark of Tacitus, at a time when neither such publicity nor responsibility existed.

Lastly, Tacitus divides all the chroniclers under the principate, or at least all the successors of the great historians of Augustus, into two sharply-contrasted classes, the one, of those who wrote to flatter the ruling prince, the other, of those who poured out their pent-up rancour after his death.

We need not assume that each prince had his chroniclers of both these classes. In the case of Tiberius especially, it has been already noticed, that (except the few pages of Velleius already mentioned) no historian is known even by name to us, as having published any account of the 'res Tiberii,' ' florentibus ipso.' Without assuming that none existed where none are known to us, we may reasonably suppose that few, if any, cared to publish contemporary history under a prince whose aversion to flattery is stated to have been at least as great as his fear of freedom; while the subsequent rule of the son, brother, and grandson of Germanicus left abundant opportunity for the multiplication of virulent attacks on the great reputed enemy of that house.

We are really no less in the dark as to those who may have written on Gaius, Claudius, or Nero, 'florentibus ipsius'; but it is obvious that the same historian may have belonged to both classes in different parts of his narrative, even if he could not change sides on the same prince with the versatility of Seneca.

1 'Insicta reipublicae ut alienae' (Hist. I. 1. 2).
2 Hist. l. l.
3 Ann. i. 1.; 5.
4 See above, p. 14.
5 Bruttidius and Tusius (see above, p. 17) if they wrote any contemporary history at all, no doubt belonged to this class. The work of Velleius is criticized below (ch. viii. p. 155). The general tone of such writers may be inferred from the language of literature in general towards the ruling prince; as from that of Vergil and Horace to Augustus, Seneca (see vol. ii. Introd. p. 23) to Claudius, Lucan (Id. p. 76) to Nero, Quintilian, Statius, Silius Italicus, and Martial to Domitian.
6 2. 87, 3.
7 If, for instance, Nonianus and Bassus published under Claudius, they would have written of that prince as courtiers, and of Tiberius probably as enemies.
8 Compare the 'Consolatio ad Polibium' written in the lifetime of Claudius with the 'Ludus' published a month after his death: see vol. ii. Introd. pp. 23, 45.
CHAPTER IV.

ON THE USE MADE BY TACITUS OF HIS MATERIALS, AND
THE INFLUENCE OF HIS IDEAS AND OPINIONS ON HIS
TREATMENT OF HISTORY 1.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use made by Tacitus of his materials</th>
<th></th>
<th>23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His professed purpose in writing history</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His general view hardly affected by his fatalism</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His apparent pains to ascertain truth and preserve impartiality</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Annals, nevertheless, generally charged with unfairness</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General defects of Roman historical criticism</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political sympathies and antipathies of Tacitus</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence of the tendency of the age to satire</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The question of the use made by Tacitus of the sources open to him has been of late chiefly discussed as regards the Histories, and in relation to the close resemblance of portions of that work to Plutarch’s Lives of Galba and Otho 2, which, on the supposition that neither author has used the other 3, would show that both had closely followed some common source, that not only the substance, but sometimes the form, and even an epigrammatic turn of expression had been adopted as it stands by both 4, and that in some cases even a citation of discrepancies between authors is given at second-hand 5. Portions of Livy can be shown to stand in a similar relation to Polybius, and it is contended that such close following of a single author is very general among ancient historians, and that the reputation of great writers rests more on literary skill than industrious research.

The question respecting the Histories, which cannot here be discussed, turns, it should be remembered, only on a small portion, and probably in the author’s opinion a less important portion of that work 6;

1 In the first part of this chapter several obligations have to be acknowledged to the work of M. Fabia (see p. 13.)
2 Many of the works spoken of above (ch. iii. Introductory note) turn on this subject. The most generally known is Mommsen’s Essay (“Tacitus und Cluvius”) in Herm. iv. (1870) pp. 295-325, and the most complete in English is Mr. Hardy’s Introduction to his edition of these two “Lives.”
3 This supposition is by no means uncontested, and can hardly be called established.
4 E. g. ‘cum timeret Otho, timebatur’ (H. i. 51, 1), ‘flagitia invicem obiectavere, neenter falsa’ (H. i. 74, 2).
5 Cp. H. i. 41, 6, with Plut. Galb. 27. Mr. Hardy notes (Introd. p. xxxvi) other, but somewhat less clear instances. See below, p. 24, note 5.
6 Speaking roughly, the First Book, and first half of the Second Book; but a considerable portion even of this part lies outside Plutarch, and the first half of the latter’s Life of Galba is outside the Histories.
in the later and principal part of which Tacitus is not known to have been preceded by any general historian, and is known to have taken pains in collecting material and to have had a reputation for 'diligentia'. It is thus evident that he had formed a habit of research before he came to the composition of the Annals.

As regards this work, we have only its own evidence to go upon; but it seems no more than bare justice to suppose, in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, that when he expressly states that he has consulted an author or other source, he has done so, and such references could hardly be second-hand without some literary dishonesty. This would apply in one instance to the memoirs of Agrippina, in another to the 'acta publica', in another to the 'commentarii senatus', and in a few cases to authors not named.

It should also take positive evidence to make us believe that strong and general negative expressions are made wholly without verification, or that the general imputations of servility or malevolence made against previous historians as a whole do not presuppose some wide reading and personal research; and although in the great majority of references words are used not inconsistent with the supposition of second-hand reference, even these would often be than not be a matter of personal observation, if we credit him with any comparison of his predecessors at all.

In the earlier and larger part of the Annals he may probably have made chief use of Nonianus or Bassus, but we can hardly suppose that his narrative would have been as many-sided as it is if one of these had

1 Pliny's account of the eruption of Vesuvius is written in answer to a request: 'petis ut tibi avunculi mei exitum scribam, quo verius tradere posteris possis.' Elsewhere (Ep. 7. 33), in desiring that some notice of his part in the trial of Bassus, Massa should be recorded, he assumes that what was to be found in the 'acta publica' would not have escaped his research ('demonstro ergo; quamquam diligentiam tuam fugere non possit, cum sit in actis publicis.') Also Oro-ins (7. 10, 4) cites as the chief authority on the Dacian wars of Domitian 'Comelius Tacitus, qui hanc historiam diligentissime contextuit'.

2 4. 33, 3.
3 3. 3, 2.
4 15. 74, 3.
5 2. 88, 1; 3. 3, 2. I should include with these the 'invenio apud quosdam auctores' of H. 2. 37, 1, which has been claimed as a second-hand reference, but which the resemblance in Plut. Oth. 9 does not seem sufficient to prove to Le So.

6 E.g. 'nullo auctore certo firmantur' . . . 'neque quosquam scriptor extitit' (4. 11, 1, 4), 'a scriptoribus annalium non traditum' (4. 53, 3).
7 1. 1, 5.
8 E.g. 'tradunt auctores', 'traditur', &c.; see above, p. 13, note 7.
9 Pliny, who is more likely to underrate than to exaggerate the difficulties of a study only known to him as an outsider, says of the writing of history already treated by others (Epp. 5. 8, 12), 'parata inquisitio sed onerosa collatio.' The latter term, while plainly distinguished from original research for facts hitherto uncollected, seems at least to presuppose a careful comparison of existing narratives. Nor could the obligations of the historian of a special period, like Tacitus, be measured by those of a writer like Livy, whose work covered many centuries.

10 Probably the first twelve Books (see p. 15), but for the latter part of this portion Cluvius and Rusticus (see p. 16) may also have come in.
been followed to the exclusion of the other\(^1\), or both to the exclusion of all besides them. Contemporary history has to be gradually built up by incorporating fragmentary narratives into systematic treatises, and only by degrees attains completeness. Nonianus, a pleader and senator of long standing, would have had much personal knowledge of a limited kind\(^2\): Bassus, who may not have been a senator at all\(^3\), might easily have had greater experience elsewhere, and in his turn may have had shortcomings\(^4\) which Pliny and others could supplement.

Nor are we without positive evidence that Tacitus had noticed omissions in his chief authorities for this period. They had cut short the dreary recital of state trials and left him to search elsewhere to complete the record\(^5\). No previous writer, Greek or Roman, seems to have done full justice to Arminius\(^6\). No one earlier than Pliny had preserved the incident turned to such account by Scianus against Agrippina\(^7\); her important political move in seeking a second husband would have been unknown but for her daughter’s memoirs\(^8\); the presage respecting Galba’s future\(^9\) would have been recorded by no one who wrote before its fulfilment.

Of the three leading authors named for the Neronian period\(^10\), Cluvius alone is never quoted with disapproval. Still, if he were the main source, the references to the others could hardly be second-hand\(^11\), and they may have known much that he did not. He would represent the best element in the ‘comitatus’ of Nero\(^12\); Pliny, besides being the man of widest reading, would have had most knowledge outside Italy\(^13\); Rusticus, with whatever reserve his statements were to be received, would have known most of Seneca’s life and policy\(^14\).

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\(^1\) The allusion to them in Dial. 23, 2 would indicate acquaintance with both, but preference for neither.
\(^2\) The record of senatorial proceedings, occupying so much space in the first six Books, and showing so many traces of an eye-witness (see p. 19), or the notice of the interference of Tiberius in the praetors’ courts (1. 75, 1), or the tumult round Claudia (12. 43, 2) might well have come from him.

\(^3\) He is thought to have been of lower rank, as no notice is taken of his death, which probably occurred before the Annals break off.

\(^4\) He had certainly written on the German wars (see above, p. 15), yet Pliny thought it needful to rewrite that subject, and seems to consider himself the first to do justice to Drusus (Pl. Epp. 3. 5, 4).

\(^5\) 6. 7, 6.

\(^6\) 2. 88, 4.

\(^7\) 1. 69, 3.

\(^8\) 4. 53, 3.

\(^9\) 6. 20, 3.

\(^10\) In what remains of that of Claudius, no authority is cited by name.

\(^11\) It has been suggested above (p. 17) that he is likely to have written before them.

\(^12\) He had never stooped to be an accuser (H. 4. 43, 1), but had taken part in Nero’s performance in Greece (Suet. Ner. 21), and would have no doubt strongly described the pressure put on men of rank to act thus (cp. 14, 14, 5, &c.).

\(^13\) He is known to have been in Africa, Germany, and Spain. Many notices in the later Books of the Annals are such as it would have been characteristic of him to collect, as the prodigies (12. 43, 1, and later) : cp. also 12. 63, 2; 13. 24; 58; 14. 22; 47; 3; 15. 18, 2; 22; 3; 32; 2; 34; 1; 16. 13, 1.

\(^14\) He is cited for an incident in relation to Seneca’s end (15. 61, 6), and may well have been the authority for the last scene (e. 62–64), and other facts (as c. 45, 6), evidently from a laudatory source.
INTRODUCTION.

Speaking generally, we find that Tacitus disdains all notice of adulatory writers; the contrasted opinions being generally more or less hostile; that he only names his chief authors where they disagree 1, but that he sometimes checks them by other sources 2, and does not always follow the same authority in his earlier and later works 3.

The points of contact between Tacitus and Suetonius, more numerous in the earlier 4 than in the later Books of the Annals 5, and far more so in the Histories than in either 6, do not decide the question whether the latter author used the former or both followed a common source 7. On the whole, the differences are far greater than the resemblances, as might be expected from the individualities of the writers, and from the different point of view of a biographer and a historian. Suetonius probably used more numerous sources 8, but took only what suited him from each.

In the case of Dio, even where some direct use seems indicated 9, the question is complicated by the long interval of time, allowing the supposition that he may have known Tacitus through intermediate works 10. We should not suppose that the writer of a complete Roman history could use many sources for any one period, but it is to be noticed that he often gives particulars omitted by Tacitus and sometimes adopts a different scale of proportion 11.

1 See the general rule laid down early in the history of Nero (13. 20, 4): 'nos consensum auctorum secuturi, si qui diversa prodiderint, sub nominibus ipsorum trademus.' It is there applied only to the three leading authors, and apparently not always followed.

2 The solitary reference to the 'acta publica' (3. 3, 2) proves no further use of them. He had noticed an omission in his authors, and looked to see if it was an error. The references to other sources in 1. 69, 3; 4. 53, 3; 15. 74, 3 are different. He had found something in each case, and cannot be supposed to have specially searched for it. This would argue the greater, but not necessarily extensive, study of the source referred to.

3 The account of the relations of Nero and Otho with Poppaea differs materially from that in the Histories (see on 13. 45, 4), and that of the British rebellion from the version in the Agricola (vol. ii. Intro. pp. 143-144).

4 See notes on 1. 6, 5; 11, 1; 72, 4; 6. 25, 4; also the verbal resemblance of 4. 36, 2 to Suet. Tib. 37, and above all the letter of Tibérius (6. 6, 1; Suet. Tib. 57).

5 In these very few are noticed, such as the words on the dedication of the gymnasium (14. 47, 3; Suet. Ner. 33) and some points in the account of the death of Britannicus (13. 15-17; Suet. Ner. 33).

6 See the very full citation of parallel passages in Lehmann's Claudiius, pp. 40-47.

7 The latter view has been generally taken, but E. Cornelius (see p. 12, note 6) argues from scattered Tacitean expressions in Suet., as 'inpatiens secreti' (Ner. 12; H. I. 17, 4), 'spirant adhuc' (Cal. 12; I. 5, 5), 'vergent die' (Oth. 7; I. 13, 38, 7), &c., that he had directly used him.

8 Lehmann collects (p. 49, note 7) a long list of authors cited by him and unknown to us, but almost all of them belong to the first two 'Lives.'

9 The chief passage is that on the case of M. Terentius, in which Dio (58. 19, 3) closely agrees with Tacitus (6. 8), and which the latter tells us was omitted by previous historians. In the presage respecting Galba (see above, p. 25) he shows strong verbal agreement with Tacitus, but with some difference of date and circumstances (see note).

10 It is suggested that he may have used the Exonarthexia (history of the century from Actium to Vespasian) of Appian, who could himself have used Tacitus.

11 For instance, the campaigns in Germany, occupying so large a part of Ann.
In closing this part of the subject, one on which, notwithstanding all
that has been written, certainty of any kind is rendered impossible by
the loss of all the sources which our historian could have followed,
attention should be called to what at least is undeniable, the literary art
with which the heterogeneous material is arranged and handled, especi-
ally the skill with which a framework mainly annalistic is adapted to
dramatic effect, so as to make each successive Book unfold a scene in
the tragedy, and, in spite of much monotony of subject, to sustain from
beginning to end the reader’s interest.

It is of more importance to note the historical purpose of his
work. The chief aim proposed by him as a historian is the elevation of
public morality, by leading those who study the judgment of the present
on the past, to attach value to that of the future on themselves. 1 I hold

1 and 2, are dismissed by Dio (57, 18, 1) in one or two lines. He must have fol-
lowed a source in which small space was given to them and in which (see above,
p. 25) Arminius was almost ignored. Also we have very scanty record of the events
belonging to the latter part of Ann. 4, but here probably some of Dio’s work is lost
to us. On the other hand the funeral and other posthumous honours of Augustus
occupy far more space in Dio (56, 31–47) than in Tacitus. With the later Books of
the Annals comparison is difficult, as Dio is there abridged or in fragments; but here
we should judge that he gave more space (62, 1–12) than Tacitus to the British
rebellion. It is unfortunate that in some places where he gives most detail, as on
the fall of Seianus (58, 8–16) and the last days of Nero (63, 22–29), we are unable to
compare them.

1 See above, p. 6. In one place (6, 38, 1) a departure from chronological order has been introduced to break the
monotony of the domestic record, in another (12, 49, 8) to impress detached events more on the memory, in another
(13, 9, 7) it is noted without reason given, in many others it is left to be seen from the
narrative itself (cp. 11, 8, 1; 13, 53, 1, &c.). Sometimes a previous or sub-
sequent event is brought into connexion with one mentioned in its proper place
(2, 27, 1; 63, 5–7; 88, 3; 3, 55; 12, 56–57; 13, 32, 5, &c.), sometimes ap-
parently misplaced by error (2, 32, 5; 15, 45, 3, and notes). Such departures
are far more numerous in the later than

in the earlier Books, and the two chief instances, the narratives of Eastern and
British affairs, are thereby very difficult to reduce to any chronological order.
See vol. ii. Introd. chaps. 3 and 4.

2 The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Books give each a descending stage in the history of Tiberius (to whose first and best period
the three earlier Books are allotted), and each leads up to an important crisis, the
retirement to Capreae, the fall of Seianus, the death of the emperor himself. The
close of the Eleventh and Twelfth Books are similarly marked. In Nero’s case,
one Book describes his first and best five years, the next begins and ends with his
two chief domestic atrocities, the next and only other complete Book centres in his
triumph over the first attempt at his over-
throw. Often a concluding sentence leads up to what is to come: the last words of the First Book point to the growth of an
iron rule out of the show of freedom, those of the Fourth to the imminent fall of
Seianus, those of the Eleventh to the fatal marriage with Agrippina, those of the
Fourteenth foreshadow the impending conspiracy, those of the Fifteenth give the
first hint of the rising of Vindex and the fall of Nero. Where there is no such
purpose, as in the Second and Third, the Book ends with a sonorous sentence such
as would enhance the effect of oral recita-

3 See the complaints in 4, 32–33; 16.

16. This monotony is often broken by skilful digression, as in 3, 26–28; 4, 5–6;
6, 22; 28; 12, 24, &c.
it the chief office of history to rescue virtue from oblivion, and that base words and deeds should have the fear of posthumous infamy.\footnote{1}

Even his own age, he feels assured, is not without noble characters deserving of such record. The operation of traceable causes, or even the revolution of a kind of cycle, can again bring good after evil, as fertile succeed to barren seasons.\footnote{2} An Agricola is as worthy of imitation as the heroes of antiquity, and, by being recorded for posterity, may receive the imperishable statue erected by those whose lives are formed on his.\footnote{3}

We may compare with this the nearly similar moral purpose professed by Livy; to lead men to avoid the evil and choose the good, by exhibiting the intrinsic character and consequences of both. \textquoteleft This it is that is so salutary and fruitful in historical study, that you see specimens of every type of character conspicuously displayed; and may hence take models for yourself and your country to imitate, or instances of what is vile in its beginning and issues, to avoid.\textquoteleft

Side by side with this runs another, but a closely connected purpose, that of being the means of teaching a political wisdom suitable to the times. He reminds the reader, that as men had of old to study the tempers of the aristocracy or the people, so, under a virtual monarchy, even the apparent trifles which he collects and puts on record will have their use, as men learn what is advantageous or pernicious more readily from the examples of others than from any forethought of their own.\footnote{5}

This purpose, though apparently less exalted than the other, aims no less in result at elevating the character of public men. For the lesson which he desires to teach is that \textquoteleft even under bad princes there can be good citizens,\textquoteleft and that the most admirable is generally also the most successful; neither the base courtier who, by any reaction, or even by the mere desire for a new instrument, is unmade in a moment by the breath that made him, nor the proud and impracticable \textquoteleft irreconcilable,\textquoteleft like Helvidius Priscus, who ostentatiously flings away his life, but the dignified reserve and moderation, \textquoteleft removed alike from perilous disrespect and loathsome servility,\textquoteleft which sustained the position of a Manius Lepidus under Tiberius, a Memmius Regulus under Nero,\footnote{10} and an Agricola under Domitian.\footnote{11}

\footnote{1} Ann. 3. 65, 1; see also Agr. 1. 1. His idea of virtue, as Von Ranke notes (Weltgesch.), is the Roman idea, consisting in courage, resolution, fidelity.
\footnote{2} 3. 55, 6; cp. 2. 88, 4.
\footnote{3} Agr. 46, 3.
\footnote{4} Livy, Praef. 10.
\footnote{5} Ann. 4. 33, 2.
\footnote{6} Agr. 42, 5.
\footnote{7} Ann. 4. 71, 1.
\footnote{8} Agr. 1. 1.
\footnote{9} Ann. 4. 20, 4.
\footnote{10} Ann. 14. 47, 1.
\footnote{11} Agr. 42–44. This idea is on the whole consistently maintained, but his
It is with these purposes that we are to suppose him to have dealt with his materials; on these that his sense of historical proportion, in the topics made more or less prominent or wholly omitted, may be taken to be mainly grounded. Even granting the defects incident to history thus written for a purpose; his aim and range of subject elevate his work above mere biographies, such as those of Suetonius. Much as all history at such a time must dwell on the personal qualities of the prince, he has never made these his subject in themselves; but always in some subordination to their effect on the personal government and administration of the empire. The designation of his work by St. Jerome, as ‘Lives of the Caesars,’ needs but to be mentioned, to show its entire inadequacy.

Yet again, the purpose in view alone justifies to himself, and is expected to justify to the reader, the monotony of his theme; the weary record of ‘cruel mandates, perpetual accusations, treacherous friendships, destruction of the guiltless’; forming in his mind so painful a contrast to the roll of foreign conquests and great domestic struggles which his predecessors were privileged to unfold. Much indeed that would have been far more interesting to ourselves has thus been sacrificed, but he is at least entitled to the credit of having adhered steadily to his plan.

The apparent inconsistency in the profession of a didactic purpose by an author who inclines to fatalism, is to be met by showing that the opinions of Tacitus on this subject are neither so prominent nor so definite as to make such inconsistency palpable, and that the saving clauses in his creed evidently sufficed to prevent his being himself perplexed by it.

The principal passage on the subject does not directly treat of the freedom of human action, but raises the question whether prosperity and adversity and the chief occurrences of life are due to chance or fate.

earliest manifesto (see Introd. to Agr.) is the most strongly directed against the Republican extremists who evidently denounced his own and his father-in-law’s acquiescence under Domitian. In the Histories, Helvidius is on the whole admired, but his defects are noted (H. 4. 4–9, &c.), and the historian’s sympathies are rather with the ‘modestissimus quisque’ who ignored his ‘sententia’ (4. 9, 3); nor is the disinclination of the senate to proceed to extremity against the tools of Nero (H. 4. 44, 1) expressly censured. In the Annals, although moderate men are strongly commended (see above), Thrasea is by no means indiscriminately praised (see vol. ii. Introd. p. 89), the trial and death of this great leader of opposition are described with unstinted admiration, and the imputations against the Stoic creed are only put into the mouth of the accusers.

1 Reasons for the prominence given to particular topics are stated in i. 73, 1; 2. 27, 1; 3. 65, 1; 4. 32–33, &c.
2 See above, ch. ii. p. 12.
3 4. 33, 3.
4 Many such omissions as those noted by Mr. G. A. Simcox Hist. of Latin Literature, ii. p. 175 seem due to the limit which Tacitus thus imposes on himself.
5 6, 22 (where see notes).
INTRODUCTION.

The latter would imply the agency of the gods, who are elsewhere recognized as originators of destiny, and rulers of man and nature, sometimes as caring at least to punish, if not to protect, sometimes as those who would bless us if our sins permitted them, sometimes as pursuing their purpose with sublime indifference to our good deeds or evil.

The Epicurean doctrine, that the deity cares for none of us, that good or bad are fortunate or unfortunate as blind chance may guide, is briefly dismissed in this passage. In an atheistic form it was no doubt unacceptable to Tacitus and to general opinion, though popular enough, as Pliny has shown, when brought into apparent harmony with religion by the elastic theology which worshipped Fortune as a goddess and reconciled opposites by the apotheosis of a negation.

The Stoic theory, as stated in the same place, besides repeating the well-known doctrine, that the good are never really miserable nor the wicked happy, reconciles destiny and freewill by supposing that after man has made his 'choice of life,' its consequences are determined, not by planetary influences but by natural causation. A more extreme, and apparently more popular theory, to which Tacitus evidently inclines, would hold that our destiny is fixed from the moment of our birth, and could be foretold from our horoscope, were we sure of our interpreter; but that the true professors are few, and the art discredited by the multitude of quacks.

Believing in astrology, he believed also in prodigies and omens as means whereby the future was revealed; but here again he would say that misinterpretations were rife, and that many prognostications were only recognized as such after the event.

Elsewhere he often uses popular language in which fortune and

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1 Thus 'fatalem rabiem' is explained by 'deum ira' (1. 39, 8). Cp. also 2. 71, 2.
2 See 12. 43, 3; 14. 5, 1, &c.
3 4. 1, 3; 16. 16, 3.
4 See H. 1. 3, 3, where he appears to follow Lucan, 4. 807.
5 Cp. 'propitius, si per mores nostros liceret, deis' (H. 3. 72, 1).
6 Cp. 'aequitate deum erga bona malaque docentium' (16. 33, 1).
7 Sec N. H. 2. 7 (5), 22, where he looks on such a goddess as a mere invention (cp. Juv. 10. 366), but as the only deity popularly worshipped. He adds that the alternative of astrological fatalism supposes the deity to have ordained once for all, and then to rest for ever.
8 Tacitus often personifies 'fortuna,' as in 3. 18, 6; H. 2. 1, 1; 4. 47, 2, &c. The mixture of sceptical and theological ideas in the first of these passages is noteworthy.
9 See above, p. 16, note 1, also 12. 43, 1; 64, 1; 14. 32, 1; 15. 7, 3; 47, 1, &c. The miracles of Vespasian are viewed as omens, H. 4. 81, 1. He makes no such apology as that of Livy (43. 13, 1).
10 Cp. 'quae adeo sine cura deum evieniet' (14. 12, 4); 'quod in pace fors seu natura, tunc fatum et ira dei vocabatur' (H. 4. 26, 2). Similar misinterpretations are hinted at in 13. 17, 2; H. 2. 91, 1.
11 See H. 1. 10, 7.
destiny are mingled and confused, and the latter appears often to mean no more than the operation of some inexplicable cause, or sometimes only that which would happen in the ordinary course of nature if men made no effort to supersede it. When he has to explain the steady career and position of a Manius Lepidus, he feels that it must be due not altogether to destiny, but in part at least to his own personal qualities.

On the whole, his doctrine has thus neither the precision nor the embarrassing consequences of a philosophical theory, and is rather such as would be expected in one who held that, while a tincture of deeper studies formed part of necessary culture, it was not well for a Roman senator to go too far in them. His creed serves him at times to point a moral, rather than affects his general view of historical events.

Writing with a moral purpose, it is needless to say that Tacitus holds himself bound to tell the truth without prejudice or favour. That he is no careless follower of previously written narratives has been already shown; while the accuracy in detail, both of himself and his informants, is in no slight degree evidenced by confirmatory inscriptions, such as those already cited; and by the paucity and insignificance of such errors of fact as have been clearly brought home to him. What is probably the weakest point in his narrative, the want of precision in its geography, is a defect which he shares with Livy, Sallust, and other authors, who have had to describe military movements on an extensive scale without the aid of maps.

Two points may here be noted, in which this obligation to veracity is consciously relaxed.

Firstly, in the account of battles, at least of disastrous battles, he

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1 See notes on 6, 22.
2 Cp. 3, 30, 7, 55, 6, 13, 12, 2. So when the blindness of Varus, and the power for evil wielded by one so mediocre as Seianus, are referred to fatality or wrath of heaven (1, 55, 4, 4, 1, 3), it is meant that no traceable cause can account for them.
3 Cp. the use of 'fatum,' of natural death (1, 3, 3; 2, 42, 5; 71, 2), implying that a man baulked his destiny by killing himself or by being killed. So Tiberius left to 'fate' what it was too great an effort to settle (6, 46, 5).
4 4, 20, 5.
5 Dial. 19, 5.
6 Agr. 4, 4.
8 Ann. 1, 1, 6; II. 1, 1, 4.
9 See above, pp. 25, 26.
10 See ch. ii, throughout.

11 E.g. 1, 41, 3; 2, 52, 8; 3, 29, 3; 4, 44, 3; 12, 25, 5; 16, 17, 2.
12 See notes generally on the campaigns of Germanicus and Corbulo, the incursions of Tacfarinas, British expeditions, &c.
13 See the defects noted even in Polybius (Arnold, Hist. of Rome, vol. iii. note F.). The defects in the military narratives of Tacitus are, however, not confined to want of geographical precision. The whole scene is conceived in the spirit of an orator, and rhetorical descriptions of battles or episodes illustrating the personality of the leader take the place of any intelligible account of campaigns. If, through these defects he is not, as Mommsen calls him (see vol. ii. Intro. p. 144), 'the most unmilitary of historians,' it is because Livy might well dispute the palm with him.
INTRODUCTION.

considers it a point of patriotism to conceal the number of Roman slain. This reticence, observable throughout his narrative, especially in the account of the campaigns of Germanicus, appears to have been deliberately adopted as a principle, and grounded on precedent, in a lost part of the Histories 1.

The second exception relates to the practice, so common among ancient historians, and never regarded by them as a breach of truth, of composing imaginary speeches purporting to be historical 2. There is, however, reason to believe that Tacitus recognized some limit in this respect, as may be seen by the comparison elsewhere made between the speech assigned to Claudius on the concession of full citizenship to the Gauls 3 with the extant fragments of the actual speech 4, which would lead us to conclude, that in such documents as the recorded letters and speeches of the princeps to the senate, Tacitus while feeling at liberty to condense, rearrange, and generally to deal with the form as he thought fit, and to assimilate the style and language to his own for the sake of literary homogeneity 5, does consider himself under an obligation to preserve the substance of what was really said, and that such passages are, to this extent, historical 6: though a much smaller measure of truth may be supposed -in less known or less famous senatorial speeches 7; and still less, or rather none, in such orations as those of Calgacus to his countrymen 8, or in the address of Germanicus to the mutinous legions, or that to his friends around his death-bed 9.

Besides the emphatic profession of the historian's obligation to impartiality, we have to note the full belief of Tacitus that he has the means

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1 Orosius (vii. 10, 4), speaking of the defeat of Fuscus by the Dacians, says, 'Corn. Tacitus, qui hanc historian dili-gentissime contexuit, de reticendo inter-rectorum numero, et Sallustium Crispum et alios auctores quam plurimos sanxisse, et seipsum potissimum elegisse dicit.' See Merivale, Hist. ch. lxi. p. 105. For exceptions, see 14. 37, 5; Agr. 37, 6.

2 It is noted that this is the form in which motives for actions are commonly traced, with the idea (see Thuc. 1. 22, 1) of making the speaker say what appears to the historian most suitable to the case.

3 11, 24.

4 See Appendix to B. xi.

5 He himself describes such adaptation by the word ' invertere ' (15 63, 7).

6 This would probably apply to the speeches, edicts, or letters of Tiberius (3. 6: 12; 53: 4. 37: as distinct from the one passage in which his actual words are quoted (6. 6, 1). Suet. seems to quote from some speeches more closely (Tib. 67). Shorter quotations of the substance of letters, &c., are very frequent.

7 See 3. 33–34; 14. 43–44, &c. The speech of Lepidus (3. 50) much resembles that given at a later date to Thrasea (14. 48), and both express the more politic attitude of the opposition: while the defence ofCORDUS (4. 34–35) has (as Asbach notes) the character of a manifesto of the historian's own sentiments.

8 Agr. 30–32. Even here the historian speaks as if he was following a tradition (' in hunc modum locutus fuerit'). Asbach notes that rhetorical commonplaces, as the aspiration for liberty, resolution to conquer or die, &c., enter largely into all these speeches (cp. 2. 15; 4; 4. 35, 4, &c.), but that all have a local colouring thrown over them.

9 1. 42; 43; 2. 71. The former speech shows imitation of one in Livy (see note on 1. 42, 4).
of reaching truth, by weighing in the scales of justice the indiscriminate praise or censure of earlier writers. He is more conscious of the difficulty of writing on the Flavian Caesars, to whom he was personally indebted, than on the period covered by the Annals, one in which, as he believed, 'the grounds of resentment or partiality were far removed from him.'

In one case, when he discusses and rejects a scandalous tale, he begs the reader to take it as a specimen, implying that he has rejected many other such; which a comparison with Dio or Suetonius will sufficiently confirm. A single instance may here deserve notice, from the attempts of commentators to force it into compatibility with his narrative. Suetonius tells a story, partly perhaps derived from Seneca and the elder Pliny, that Tiberius, when already princeps, spent thirty-six hours in a continuous drinking bout with L. Piso and Pomponius Flaccus, both of whom were rewarded for their boon companionship—'alteri Syrian provinciam, alteri praefecturam urbis confestim detulit.' But according to the text of Tacitus in the MS., Piso, at his death in 785, A.D. 32, had been twenty years praefect, and had therefore held that office under Augustus. This is got rid of by the supposition that twenty years is a round number, or that in some earlier MS. in which numerals were used, 'xx' and 'xv' have been confused. But the story limps elsewhere; for the appointment of Flaccus to Syria cannot be dated before 785, A.D. 32. This again is met by referring 'confestim' to Piso alone; which, if open to no other objection, spoils the point of the story by destroying the plausible connexion of cause and effect, and by making Suetonius gravely connect this appointment with a debauch of some fifteen years before it, when the consulship and the governorship of Moesia had intervened. The suggestion is surely more probable that Tacitus was aware of this story, saw its inconsistency with facts and dates, and rejected it without even noticing it.

In spite, however, of his diligence, his firm conviction of his own impartiality, and his belief that he treads on firmer ground in describing times further off from his own, it has been the general verdict of modern criticism, that 'the Histories of Tacitus are more to be relied on than his Annals,' and the latter are even maintained to be 'almost wholly satire.' The very excellences of the book are also noted as its defects.

1 H. i. 1, 4. 2 Ann. i. 1, 6. 3 4. 11. 4 Ep. 83, 14. 5 N. H. 14, 22 (28), 145. 6 Suet. Tib. 42. Seneca mentions only that Piso had a habit of drinking; Pliny gives the part relating to him of this story as a mere 'belief of some persons;' but it becomes an undoubted fact with Suetonius.
7 See notes on 6. 11. 8 See notes on 6. 27. 9 2, 41, 2. 10 2, 66, 3. 11 Merivale, Hist. ch. lxxii. p. 467. 12 Id. ch. lxiv. p. 343.
It is not in the bare facts, which, as stated above, are rarely known to be erroneous, and not often suspected of being so; but in the artistic treatment of the facts, the brilliant colouring, the effective contrasts, the dramatic situations, above all, in the subtle interpretation of motives, that the injustice is mostly conceived to lurk.

Again, the further he recedes from his own time, the greater, instead of the less, becomes the suspicion of unfairness. His portraiture of Claudius and Nero is less assailed than that of Tiberius, which, although the most elaborate analysis of character in all his writings, is also most often attacked as untrustworthy.

It will be the work of other chapters to follow him in detail through the whole period, and to point out such inconsistencies and unfairnesses as may seem traceable: but we may here notice such general considerations as make it probable that he has dealt less than justice to the early Caesars.

One chief cause will be found in the fact that in the Annals generally, and in the early portion especially, he is beyond the limits of his own knowledge, and forced to depend on written authorities; and in the defects of his own and their methods of dealing with historical evidence.

The Roman critical faculty, never so keenly on its guard against inaccuracy in substance as against solecisms in language, seems generally to have spent the force of its historical judgment in dealing with discrepancies between informants, without recognizing the insufficiency of even their united testimony to establish what was beyond their means of knowledge. Such is the general attitude of Livy towards his chroniclers; such again appears to be that of Tacitus towards his 'auctores.' He could firmly reject a floating tale which they had never recognized, and which was otherwise improbable; he could supplement their defects in detail, judge freely between their differences; we can imagine him to have rejected, even in the face of testimony, a statement evidently inconsistent with itself or exaggerated: but where a story was generally accepted, and did not bear plain marks of overstatement or incredibility, we cannot suppose it to have occurred to him to ask whether its subject was one on which his authorities were competent to speak. For instance, the details of a private correspondence between Tiberius and Seianus are given without expressed or implied suspicion, though it appears to us almost impossible to imagine authentic evidence of them.

1 See the remarks of Merivale, Hist. ch. lxiv. p. 305.
2 4. 11.
3 His sentiment in relating a prodigy (H. 2. 50, 3) is capable of a general application, 'volgatis traditisque demere fidem non ausim.'
4 Ann. 4. 39; 49. In a similar case,
Any such misleading effect of a 'consensus auctorum' would be aggravated, if, as has been seen to be probable in respect to the principate of Tiberius, the original authorities belonged almost wholly to the hostile section. The critic might feel that he had made a considerable deduction for their prejudices, and might naturally consider that this was sufficient.

It is also noteworthy that he treats the testimony of his authorities as evidence not only for an act but for a motive; and only with diffidence suggests an explanation of his own. Here it is probable that the discrepancy of his witnesses left him much room for choice, and enabled him, without going beyond the alternatives suggested by them, to interpret the acts in accordance with his general conception of the character.

Further explanation must be found in the personal opinions of Tacitus, and in the circumstances of his life.

His political attitude to the early Caesars could not really be one of indifference; for the revolution which they accomplished and consolidated was with him the main cause of the degeneracy of his own age. Loyal as he is to the emperors under whom he wrote; who had 'combined monarchy with freedom' and brought about 'an age of rare felicity, in which men might think what they would and say what they thought,' he could see that the remedy worked far more slowly than the disease, and feel the more resentment against the supposed authors of the latter.

His political sympathies are those of the idealist rather than the statesman; his golden age is before the dawn of history, and his golden age of Rome, the old Republic seen through the mist of ages, the time when 'equitable legislation was crowned by the Laws of the Twelve Tables;' or, at latest, the days before the fall of the great foreign powers had developed the dangers of security and peace. Himself probably no more connected with the old families than was Cicero, he yet cannot divest himself of the reverence inspired by their glories in the history of the early period. Blind to the misgovernment which alone made revolution possible, he can see only the intrigues of ambitious men who brought about the fall of 'liberty.'

the alleged letter of Lentulus Gaetulicus is cautiously given as a mere 'persistent rumour,' 6. 39, 4.

1 See above, ch. iii. p. 22.
2 Cp. 1. 80, 3, &c.
3 See 4. 57, 2.
4 Agr. 3, 1.
5 H. 1. 1, 5.
6 Agr. 1. 1.
7 Ann. 3. 26, 1.
8 3. 27, 1.
9 H. 2. 38, 2.
10 As instances of his sympathy may be noted his tone in speaking of the mendicancy of Hortalus (2. 37) or the crimes of Lepida (3. 23); and the aggravation in his eyes of the guilt of Livia by her adulterer being no more than a 'municipal' (4. 3, 4).
Gracchus with him ranks no higher than Saturninus; not even Sulla or Pompeius had disinterested aims; the dictatorship of the first Caesar seems only to form part of the twenty years of anarchy. There are indications enough that his view of Augustus was as different from that of Vergil or Horace as his Tiberius from the Tiberius of Velleius. The 'weariness of civil strife' which had followed Actium was employed by Augustus first to 'secure his own ascendency,' and then to give 'laws which we were to enjoy in peace and under monarchy.' From this time the old morality disappeared in the revolution; men cast aside their position of civic equality and looked for orders to the prince; hence begins the servile age of sycophants and courtiers. The restoration of the Republic is still so far conceived to have been possible, that Germanicus and his father are imagined to have contemplated it, and popularly held to have been victims of their love of liberty. The vices of the senatorial rule, the improvement of provincial administration under the empire, are ignored even at the moment when they are admitted; and the first Caesars are assumed to be mainly responsible for the degradation which had changed the senate that confronted Pyrrhus or Hannibal to that which had dragged its own members to prison at the bidding of Domitian.

Our estimate must also take account of the author's literary tendencies. In one sense, not the Annals alone, but all the works of Tacitus are satire; for satire, in the various forms which it took under Persius, Petronius, Martial, Juvenal, was the chief literary force of the age; and a writer out of harmony with the times of which he writes had a whole armoury of sharp-edged maxims ready to his hand. In-
mitior quia toleraverat¹: 'acerrima proximorum odia²: 'causae in-
imicitiae acriores quia iniquae³: 'proprium humani generis odisse
quem laeseris⁴'—these and a hundred such are the forms in which
the stern and bitter experiences of the historian's life express themselves.
There are no such arrows in the quiver of Augustan literature; they are
hardly so barbed even in Juvenal. Again, we have the satiric tendency,
prevalent especially in the Annals, to take extreme acts as typical of the
man, and extreme men as typical of the age. Not, however, that such
exaggerations are on one side only: the great literary artist knows too
well the effect of a heightened contrast to neglect the opportunities held
out to him. Even on such neutral ground as the subject of the
'Germania' this is thought to have affected the historical fidelity of
Tacitus; and in the portraiture of Rome under the Caesars, the tempta-
tion was far more irresistible. Hence the effort to idealize a Germanicus,
a Corbulo, or an Agricola, and others who might be mentioned; and the
tendency to surround with glory the death-scene of the martyrs.

Between this sharply-drawn contrast of hideous vices and heroic
virtues, the neutral multitude of ordinary men on the dead level of
average mediocrity of character in all ranks of life, however deeply
interesting to those who would truly trace the general tendencies of an
age, fade as completely out of sight as the shadowy rank and file of
the Homeric armies.

¹ Ann. 1. 20, 2. ² H. 4. 70, 3. ³ Ann. i. 33. 3. ⁴ Agr. 42, 4.
CHAPTER V.
ON THE SYNTAX AND STYLE OF TACITUS, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ANNALS.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Remarks</th>
<th>pp. 38-42</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Nouns and Pronouns</td>
<td>1-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Cases of the Noun</td>
<td>10-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Verbs</td>
<td>38-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Moods and Tenses</td>
<td>43-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Participles</td>
<td>54-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Prepositions</td>
<td>56-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Adverbs and Conjunctions</td>
<td>64-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. New words or new senses of words</td>
<td>69-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Rhetorical and poetical colouring</td>
<td>73-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Influence of the study of brevity</td>
<td>80-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Influence of the study of variety in expression</td>
<td>85-94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Influence of imitation</td>
<td>95-97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Lexicon Taciteum of Bötticher, the Excursus of Roth on the Agricola, and the 'Index Latinitatis' in Ruperti’s edition, represented for some time the chief results of the labour of scholars on this subject; but the literary activity of recent years in Germany has superseded those by a large number of treatises, mostly on special points, many of which are gathered up into and supplemented by the valuable treatise of Dr. Draeger, still the most complete and systematic work on the subject, from which far the greater part of the substance of what is here given has been derived, and to which all who desire further information are throughout referred. In the necessarily limited selection here made, it is intended to illustrate not only such points of usage and style as are

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1 Berlin, 1830. 2 Nürnberg, 1833. 3 Hanover, 1834. 4 Über Syntax und Stil des Tacitus, 3d ed., Leipzig, 1882. Those who desire a more concise treatise may be referred to Gantrelle’s Grammaire et Style de Tacite, 2d ed., Paris, 1882. 5 Much use has also been made of the valuable dissertations by Wöflin in Philosophus (xxiv. 115-123; xxv. 92-134; xxvi. 92-106; xxvii. 113-149), and in Hursian’s Jahresberichte (iii. 756-787); also of the third and fourth parts of Joh. Müller’s Beiträge zur Kritik und Erklärung des Corn. Tacitus (Innsbruck, 1873), and of the notes of Heraeus on the Histories, and of Prof. Gudeman (1894) on the Dialogus.
wholly peculiar to Tacitus, but also the most remarkable of those which, though adopted from earlier writers, are used by him with characteristic boldness and freedom.

Among the features of the Latinity of what is called the silver age, one of the most prominent is the introduction into prose of words and forms of expression from the great classic poets, who had by that time become the text-books of every grammar-school. That this extended to all kinds of prose composition, may be illustrated from the fact that out of a list, gathered from Tacitus, of nearly 100 words, more or less frequent in Augustan poetry, but absent from Augustan or classic prose, more than half had already won a place in intermediate prose literature, mostly in the plain, matter-of-fact descriptions of the elder Pliny. Another such list might easily be framed from Livy, to show by a comparison with Caesar, or even Sallust, the influence of poetic diction on historical prose, in the latter part of the Augustan age itself.

Partly through this adoption of poetic language, partly through the increasing taste for what was Greek, as such, Latinity had also become more tolerant of Greek words and grammatical Graecisms.

In Tacitus, the first of these general tendencies is abundantly prominent; the latter he may probably have looked upon as a corruption, as he shows no disposition to add to the Graecisms or Greek words already in use. His earliest treatise, the 'Dialogus,' shows even a reaction in the direction of Ciceronian Latinity; his later writings, while showing less and less trace of Cicero, have acquired so marked an individuality of style, that even a fragment, long lurking unsuspected in the pages of Sulpicius Severus, has been claimed for Tacitus with good grounds on internal evidence alone.

The special qualities of his style are no doubt due, in no small measure, to his professional career. As the first forensic orator of the day, we might assume that he had perfected such gifts as were prescribed to a pleader by the prevailing fashion; and he has himself described to us the difference between the rolling periods of Ciceronian eloquence and the style demanded in his own age, when jury and

1 Juv. 7. 226.
2 See Draeger, § 249. 1.
3 See Juv. 3. 61, &c.
4 See below, §§ 70, 72, and several others.
5 See § 95.
6 See Dr. § 259, 1, also Peterson and Gudeman.
7 The chief instance is found in the reminiscences of De Orat. 3. 2, 3, in Agr. 44, 45.
8 Prof. Allen well notes (Introd. xxxii) that he is hardly less strongly contrasted with Pliny and Quintilian than with Cicero and Sallust. These writers represented the more simple and colloquial style of the silver age, which stood to earlier Latin somewhat as modern English to that of Johnson.
listeners soon weari ed of a long harangue, were impatient of the speaker's preamble, and recalled him peremptorily from a digression; so that brevity had become the soul of wit, rapidity and incisive brilliancy the qualities most sure to reward the pains taken to acquire them. He tells us of pupils listening eagerly, and reporting to their friends at a distance the last pungent epigram, or glowing poetic passage. 'For poetic grace is now demanded of the orator, not marred with the rust of Accius or Pacuvius, but fresh from the treasury of Horace, of Vergil, or of Lucan.' Tacitus was thus under influences both general or literary and also special or professional, in adopting the poetical colouring so characteristic of him; but it is perhaps due to individual taste that the poetical element in his writings is almost wholly Vergilian.

Besides carrying much of his habitual style into the composition of history, he evidently studied, as modes of historical writing, his chief predecessors in that field, for whom he expresses such genuine admiration. Of this kind, the chief influence on him known to us, is that of Sallust and Livy, who, though rarely expressly mentioned, leave their traces in a number of forms of expression throughout his writings; the former being naturally his model of terseness, the latter of eloquence; with his own taste to blend and modify them.

He has himself told us of his own painful consciousness of the dull monotonv and repulsive sadness of great part of his narrative, compared with the range of subject and free treatment of the old historians. Hence, in the true skill of an advocate with a tedious case, he would

1 See the description given by Aper (the chief representative of the modern school) in Dial. 19-20.
2 The debt of Tacitus to Vergil will be apparent throughout this chapter (see especially §§ 70; 72; 97) and from the notes passim, and is much more fully set forth in the treatise of H. Schmas, Tacitus ein Nachahmer Vergils, Hamburg, 1884. It is there shown that of 319 words apparently originating in Vergil, 57 are found in Tacitus (most of them having, however, found their way into intermediate prose) and that such usages as those noted in §§ 4; 12; 33 e; 49; 41; 43, appear very often to be derived from him.
3 'C. Sallustii rerum Romanarum florentissimis auctore' Ann. 3. 30, 3; 'Livii veterum, Fabii Rusticius recentium eloquentissimis auctore' Agr. 10, 3.
4 The influence of Sallust on Tacitus has been shown by several writers, especially in G. Schoenfeld's treatise De Taciti studiis Sallustiani, Leipzig, 1884. It is most prominent in the Germania and Agricola (see Introductions to those treatises), but is also evident in the Annals in many words and senses of words, see notes passim and many of the syntactical usages noted below, as well as in the imitation of actual expressions (see § 97), in the descriptions of the characters of Seianus and Popaeas (see on 4. 1, 4; 13, 45, 2), and in some speeches (see on 3. 50, 1; 14, 43, 1). If the influence of Livy is least apparent, it is because he also has frequently followed Sallust, and the resemblances in Tacitus could often be assigned to either.
5 The instances in which he is thought by Zimmermann and others to have followed Seneca in the Annals do not seem strong; see notes on 3. 26, 1; 4. 18, 3: 6. 6, 2; 10, 2.
6 Ann. 4. 32.
the more studiously seek to create variety, and stimulate the flagging interest of the reader, even by ever so short an episode; by a departure from his usual order of narrative; by multiplying, artificially and even fancifully, the expressions for constant occurrences; by a hundred small variations in the structure or arrangement of sentences; by straining more and more after novelties, or by occasionally reviving archaisms in vocabulary or phrase; by anything to break the weary sameness of his chronicle of tyranny.

The old criticism, tracing the characteristics of the style of Tacitus to poetic colouring, and to the study of brevity and of variety, will be seen to be well founded, and to be capable of explanation from the circumstances of his life and nature of his subject; and to show the natural gifts, not unmixed with the natural defects, of the most finished pleader of an age which required above all that its orators should be terse, brilliant, and striking.

Historical style was all the more likely to be rhetorical, owing to the custom of oral recitation. From many instances in which the effect on the ear seems to be studied, and others in which oral emphasis would have removed an ambiguity, it is not improbable that Tacitus may have adopted this general practice.

To these should be added the most truly personal of all his traits of style, the elevation and dignity (σεμνότης) known to have characterized the orator, and which, in the relation not only of great matters, but also of what is trivial, or even revolting, appears never to be lost sight of by the historian.

The following instances are almost wholly restricted to the Annals, not only on account of the limits of the present work, but also because these are the most truly Tacitean of all the writings of Tacitus; many uses and expressions, rare or even unknown in his earlier writings, being in them frequent and even habitual.

The arrangement of Draeger, whose sections are cited throughout, is far more elaborate and scientific than that here given, which has been simplified for convenience of general reference. It will be evident that

1 See above, p. 27, note 3.
2 See l. i., note 1.
3 See § 93.
4 See §§ 85-92.
5 This increasing preference of unusual or even obsolete expressions is shown by Wölflin (Phil. xxv. p. 95 foll.) to be the true key to the difference between the earlier and later writings.
6 Töttcher (Proleg. lxvi, &c.), whom I have followed in arranging much of the subject under these heads. See §§ 72-92.
7 Plin. Epp. 2. 11, 17.
8 This has been very fully shown by Wölflin (Phil. xxv. 95-127). See also below, §§ 22 b, 31, 36, 37, 40, 64, 69, 77, 89. The style and language of the 'Dialogus' are exhaustively treated by Guer- man, and more concisely by Peterson; those of the Germania and Agricola briefly in Introd., to those treatises; and material for similar treatment of the Histories is to be found in the notes of Heraeus.
many obligations are also due throughout to the Grammars of Zampt, Madvig, Kennedy, and Roby, especially the last.

SYNTAX.

I. Nouns and Pronouns.

A. Substantives.

1. Abstract Nouns. The use of such in the plural is hardly more frequent in Tacitus than in Cicero or Livy, but is extended to new instances, such as acemulatus (āπ. eιρ.) 13. 46, 6; auditus 13. 5, 2; dignationes (āπ. eιρ.) 2. 33, 5; and to such as are elsewhere very rare, as infamiae (Plaut.) 4. 33, 4; auditus 13. 5, 2; digestiones (πλ. min.) 5. 54, 2; 6. 45, 6, &c.

His use of abstract for concrete is somewhat more characteristic: as amicitia = ‘friends,’ 2. 27, 2; 77, 1; consilia = ‘advisers,’ 4. 40, 2; iura = ‘charters,’ (āπ. eιρ.) 3. 65, 4; liberalitas = ‘gift,’ 2. 37, 2, &c.; matrimonia = ‘wives,’ 2. 13, 3; origo = ‘ancestor,’ (Verg.) 4. 9, 3, &c.; regna = ‘kings,’ (Stat.) 3. 55, 3. Dr. § 2. 3.

2. Rare singular forms are found, as angustia (Pl. mai.) 4. 72, 2; verbere (poet. and Sen.) 5. 9, 2; 6. 24, 4. Also singular and plural are often interchanged, as patres eques 1. 7, 1; 4. 74, 5; eques pedites 3. 46, 5, &c.; cp. 2. 56, 1; 60, 4; 15. 48, 1, &c. Such instances are also found in Livy. Dr. § 4–5. Also rhetorical plurals (as in 1. 10, 3) are common in all his writings.

3. The adjectival use of substantives in apposition is frequent, as in poetry. Thus imperator populus 3. 6, 2; mare Hadria 15. 34, 2; mare Oceanus 1. 9, 6; H. 4. 12, 2; sidus cometes 14. 22, 1, &c. This usage also is found in Livy (Dr. on Ann. 3. 6, 2). Dr. § 76.

On the accusative in (so-called) apposition to a sentence, see below, § 12 a; on the nominative in parenthetical apposition, see § 82.

B. Adjectives.

4. The substantival use of adjectives is more frequent than in the classics. Dr. § 7; Gudeman, Introd. to Dial. civ.

(a) Masculine, as equestres 12. 60, 3; militares 3. 1, 2; nulli 2. 77, 6 (where see Nipp.); also in sing., as equester 13. 10, 3. This usage is extended to participles, as praesidentium 3. 40, 4; vincentium 14. 36, 2, &c. Gudeman cvii.

(b) Neuter singular, without the usual classical restriction to predicates and to the usage with such verbs as ‘dicere,’ ‘facere,’ ‘postulare’
6. (see Nipp. on 6. 24, 3). Thus egregium 3. 70, 4; 6. 24, 3; honestum 3. 65, 1; triste... providum 15. 34, 1, &c.; also often with prepositions, as in lubrico 1. 72, 3; in barbarum 6. 42, 1 (see § 60); and as a simple abl. of place where (see § 25), and with genit. following (see § 32 a).

(c) Neuter plural, often in place of an abstract substantive, as falsa 2. 82, 8, &c.; incerta 2. 39, 5; occulta 2. 88, 1; obscura, vera 4. 58, 3; and very often with a genit. following (§ 32 b). See Nipp. on 2. 39. Here may also be noted the frequent application of neuter adjectives to masc. or fem. substantives, as 1. 46, 1 (where see note). Dr. § 30.

5. The adverbial use of neuter adjectives is extended from the more regular (as multum, nimium, postremum, potissimum, sumnum) to more distinctly poetical usages, as acternum 3. 26, 3, &c.; immensum 3. 30, 2, &c.; praeceps 4. 62, 3; recens 2. 21, 1, &c. (on their use in the accus., see § 13). Dr. § 22, Nipp. on 3. 26, 3. Also the adverbial use of an adjective as secondary predicate (Roby 1069), as diversi 2. 73, 6, &c.; occulti 4. 12, 1, &c.; properus 6. 44, 1, &c.; rarus 2. 57, 4, &c.; is more common than in classical prose. Dr. § 8.

6. The brachylogical uses of an adj. for an objective genit. as externo metu 2. 44, 2; ambitionem militarem 3. 14, 1, and of adjectives of all genders for a subordinate clause (see § 55 b), should also be noted. The latter usage is especially frequent in Hist. and Ann. Gud. on Dial. 5. 23.

7. New forms of comparison, both of adjectives and participles, had been freely introduced by Cicero and Livy. Besides adopting such, from them and others, Tacitus appears to have added analogous forms, such as curatissimus 1. 13, 7; flagrantiissimus 1. 3, 2, &c.; inplacabilius 1. 13, 5; improvisor 2. 47, 1; instantius 6. 35, 4; obaeratior 6. 17, 4; probably vulgarissimus (ἀπ. εἰρ.) 13. 49, 1. Many others are rare or poetical. Dr. § 9.

C. Pronouns.

8. Tacitus omits with unusual frequency pronouns belonging to the third person, especially in the accus., sometimes even so as to involve harshness or obscurity. Among the more notable instances are those of the omission of se in 1. 35, 5; 2. 71, 8; 83, 4; 4. 59, 5; 13. 2, 2, &c.; and of eum in 1. 69, 3; 3. 49, 1; 4. 58, 4; 71, 5; 15. 39, 1, &c. Also an abl., such as iis, or quibus, is constantly omitted in concise uses of the abl. abs. (see below, § 31 c). Omissions are found of the genit. of such pronouns, as in 4. 70, 4; or dat., as in 4. 7, 4. A few instances occur of omissions of pronouns of the first or second person, as
INTRODUCTION.

9. The use of quis for quisque in the constant form ut quis, e.g. i. 69, 2; 2. 24, 6; 73, 6; 83, i, &c., appears to be strictly Tacitean (Bötticher). Other usages, though rare, are not without earlier precedent; e.g. quis for uter i. 47, 2; 3. i, 4 (Livy); quis ille, hic ille (with brachylogy) 11. 7, 1; 12. 36, 2; 14. 22, 4 (Cic.); quidquid istud i. 42, 2; eius for suus 4. 67, 1 (Caes. and Cic.); suus for eius 4. 36, 3, &c. Dr. § 10–20.

II. Cases of the Noun.

A. Accusative.

10. The accusative of place towards which motion takes place (Roby 1108), as used of the names of countries or large islands, is generally confined in classical prose to Greek names with the Latinized ending in ' -us,' as Aegyptum 2. 59, 1 (Madvig 232, Obs. 4), but is also used by Tacitus, as by poets (e.g. Verg. Ecl. 1. 64) with greater latitude, as perhaps Hiberos 12. 51, 4 (where see note), &c.; analogous to this is campos propinquabant 12. 13, 1; and the accus. with proximus 15. 15, 6. Such accusatives, though always rare, are not unexampled in earlier prose. Dr. § 38.

11. The poetical or Greek accusative of the part concerned (Roby 1101, 1102), as coniectus humeros 2. 13, 1, is used more freely by Tacitus than by any prose writer except Apuleius, not only in its more usual application to the bodily members, but in such expressions as clari genus 6. 9, 5; adlevatur animum 6. 43, 3; and in the military phrase frontem . . . tergum . . . latera . . . munitus 1. 50, 2. Dr. § 39, Wölflin (Phil. xxv. 115); Madv. 237 c.

12. Transitive accusatives. Dr. § 40.

(a) Tacitus often expresses the effect or purpose of an action by an accusative clause in (so-called) apposition to the sentence, i.e. explanatory of the notion contained in the verb and its adjuncts; such verb implying some general notion of doing or suffering on which these accusatives depend. See 1. 27, 1 (and Nipp. there); 49, 5; 74, 3; 2. 64, 6; 6. 37, 2, &c. Instances are found in Sallust and Livy and in poets. Dr. § 77; Her. on H. 1. 44, 12. For other parentheses see § 82.

(b) The poetical accusative with verbs expressing affections is not unfrequent in Tacitus, and is extended by him to some instances not found
in earlier prose, as pavescere 1. 59, 7, &c.; expavescere H. 2. 76, 3.
Cp. Madv. 223 c, Roby 1123, Kennedy 127.

(c) A full list is given by Dr. of compound verbs used by Tacitus with
a simple accusative where a repetition of the preposition or a dative would be
regular. To verbs previously so used in prose he would appear to have
added several, as adcurrere 15. 53, 3; advehii (with acc. pers.) 2. 45, 4;
elabi 1. 61, 6, &c.; erumpere 12. 63, 2; exire 6. 49, 3; intervenire 3. 23, 1;
inreperii 4. 2, 3; praeclere 2. 43, 7; praeiacere 12. 36, 4; praerire
2. 83, 2; praeminere 3. 56, 2, &c. His chief characteristic in this respect
is the number of verbs so used by him. On the general usage, see
Roby 1121, Zumpt 387, note.

(d) The Graecism, introduced by Vergil and occasionally found in
prose from Sallust, of an accusative of the object after middle and passive
verbs, generally confined to induor and similar verbs, is used by Tacitus
with more latitude, e.g. falsa externituis 4. 28, 4 (MS.); arguitur plera-
que, . . . quae revincbatur 6. 5, 1, 2; casus . . . expressam H. 3. 74, 2.
This must be carefully distinguished from the usage above (§ 11); as
‘indutus vestem’ is a wholly different accus. from ‘indutus humeros.’
See Roby 1126, 1127, Kennedy 123.

13. The poetical or Greek adverbial accusative of a neuter
adjective is adopted, as falsum renidens 4. 60, 3. To this head belong
several of the adverbial adjectives noted above (§ 5). This construction is akin
to that noted above (§ 12 d); as is also the quasi-cognate accus.
with evincere 12. 60, 5, and pervincere 12. 59, 4. Dr. § 41, Roby 1096,
1100, Kennedy 122, 5.

14. Other adverbial accusatives, such as id actatis, id temporis
(both in Cicero), are adopted, and similar new expressions added, as id
auctorttatis 12. 18, 1; idem actatis 13. 16, 1. Also the day of the
month is put in the accus., 6. 25, 5; 50, 6, &c. Dr. § 44, Roby 1092,
Kennedy 123, 4.

B. DATIVE.

15. The dative of indirect object, with implied local relation
(literal or figurative), where the abl. with prep. would be more usual
(Roby 1144), is adopted chiefly from poets and Livy. Among verbs
with which it is used are abstrahere 2. 5, 1, &c.; excusari 1. 12, 3, &c.;
eximere 1. 48, 2, &c.; extrahere 6. 23, 5; proripere 4. 45, 4. Dr. (§ 46)
refers other instances to this head (see 4. 72, 2; 13. 42, 4).

16. The Greek attracted dative (βουλομένου ἢπ), elsewhere restricted
in Latin to volenti and volentibus, is extended to invitum aut cupientibus
introduction.

erat 1. 59, 1. Dr. § 48. The ordinary usage whereby, in expressions such as cui nomen est, the name itself is attracted to the case of the pronoun, is restricted by Tacitus to adjectives (as i. 31, 2; 2: 8, 1, &c.): the nominative (as i. 45, 1, &c.), or, rarely, the genitive (see note on 4. 59, 2), being used of substantives. (Nipp. on 2. 16.) Cp. Madv. 246, Obs. 2. 3.

17. The 'dativus commodi' is extended to such usages as sibi ... procubuiisse 1. 59, 4; sibi ... firmabat 1. 71, 5; ut mihi informis, sic tibi magnifica 12. 37, 2; perhaps non referre dedecori 15. 65, 2. Dr. § 49.

18. The dative of the agent or subjective dative is used, without restriction to the gerundive or to passive participles or adjectives in 'bilis' (Roby 1146), and without any notion of the interest of the agent (Madv. 250 a), in more than thirty places, e.g. sibi ... adspici 1. 17, 10; propinquis ... removeretur 2. 50, 4. Cp. 2. 57, 5; 3. 3; 3; 20, 3, &c. It is not easy always to distinguish this dative from such ablatives as are noted in § 27. Dr. § 51, Nipp. on 2. 50, Her. on H. 1. 11, 8, Gud. on Dial. 4, 8.

19. The dative of a noun so closely connected with another that a genitive would be expected (Roby 1154), frequent in poets, is also frequent in Livy, and still more in Tacitus; e.g. rector iuveni 1. 24, 3; paci firmator 2. 46, 6; and very many others. Dr. § 53.

20. The dative of the thing as object, often used with adjectives or participles, as promptus 1. 2, 1, &c.; intentus 1. 31, 2; facilis 2. 27, 2, &c.; appears to be an extension of the usage with persons. See Nipp. on 11. 21, Madv. 247.

21. The dative after compound verbs, where accus. with prep. would be usual, is also poetical, as pectori adcreverat 1. 29, 1 (where see note); penatibus induxerit 5. 1, 3, &c.

22. Dative of work contemplated. Roby 1156, 1382.

(a) Gerund. Such expressions as restaurando sufficeret 3. 72, 4; testificando vulgabat 13. 11, 2 (cp. 15. 16, 2); appear to be extensions of the classical phrases solvendo esse, scribendo adesse. Dr. § 206 A.

(b) Gerundive. It is characteristic of Tacitus to employ this usage with increasing, and latterly with great frequency: only three instances being found in the minor works, and thirteen in the Histories, while it abounds in the Annals more than in any other Latin author. It is used with more than twenty adjectives (see 1. 23, 5; 37, 1; 2, 57, 3,
and much oftener with verbs; often so as to be fully equivalent to a final clause: e.g. with deligere 2. 4. 1, &c.; digredi 11. 32, 2; eximere 3. 22, 6; immittere 11. 1, 1; mittere 1. 60, 2, &c.; praemittere 15. 10, 6; venire 6. 43, 3, &c. Dr. § 206 B, Wölflin, Phil. xxv. 114, Madvig 415, Obs. 2, and S. B. Platner, Amer. Journ. of Phil. ix. 4. Compare the genitive below, § 37.

(c) Apparently by an extension of such usages as ‘receptui canere,’ &c..., a simple dative is used with transitive or often with intransitive verbs, with the force of a final clause; as morti depositi 1. 23, 6; incessit itineri et praelio 1. 51, 4; factum est senatus-consultum ultioni iuxta et securitati 13. 32, 1. For other instances, see Dr. § 52, Nipp. on 1. 51.

23. The dative expressing that which a thing (or person) serves as or occasions, or predicative dative (Roby 1158), most frequent in the case of forms in ‘-ui,’ and especially used with the verb esse, is common in Tacitus. Roby has collected (Pref. xxv–lvi) a list of about 180 words so used by writers not later than Suetonius, of which thirty-eight are used by Tacitus, about five by him alone. It is still more characteristic, that out of only eleven instances collected of the use of such a dat. in apposition, eight are from Tacitus, who thus uses usui and ostentui twice (Ann. 11. 14, 5; H. 3. 20, 6; Ann. 12. 14, 6, and probably H. 1. 78, 1), and dehonestamento, documento, obtentui, subsidio once each (12. 14, 6; 15. 27, 2; H. 2. 14, 6; 12. 29, 2). On the distinction between this dat. and that in § 22, see Roby l. l.

C. Ablative.

24. The ablative of place whence, which, as used of countries or large islands (Roby 1258), is not unclassical (though styled a solecism in Quintilian i. 5, 38) in the case of Latinized Greek names in ‘-us’ (cp. § 10, and Nipp. on 2. 69, 1), is used more freely by Tacitus than by any other writer; e.g. Armenia i. 3, 3; Etruria Lucania et omni Italia ii. 21, 2; Suria 13. 35, 2, &c. A similar abl. of common names is used, without the ordinary restriction to domo, rure, humo (Madv. 275), as fuga impediverat 1. 39, 6; progradiantur contubernii 1. 41, 2, &c.; often by exerting the force of a prep. in composition, as in the extension of the usual phrase abire magistratu to abire sedibus 2. 19, 2; and in the abl. with abhorrere 1. 54, 3; deportari 14. 45, 4; depromere 6. 40, 1; effundere 2. 23, 2; emergere 1. 65, 2; eruere 2. 69, 5; extrahere 1. 39, 4, &c. Analogous is the abl. with recens 1. 41. 5, &c. Dr. § 56.

25. The ablative of place at which (Roby 1170) is used with the same freedom as in poetry (Id. 1173, Madv. 273, Obs. 2, Kennedy 155,
INTRODUCTION.

26. The ablative of time throughout which, almost wholly post-Augustan (Roby 1184, 1185), is found not only in such expressions as quattuordecim annis 1. 53, 6 (Cic.); but also such as triumviratu 3. 28, 3; bellis civilibus 6. 11, 3; triumphis, votis 15. 45, 2. On the other hand, Tacitus often uses 'in' to express time when, or in the course of which (Roby 1180, 1182), as tali in tempore 2. 84, 3; eo in tempore 11. 29, 1, &c., whence later authors (as Lactantius) even say 'in hieme,' 'in aestate.' Dr. § 58, Zumpt 596.

27. The extension of the instrumental ablative to personal agents, though poetical in its free use, is not without classical precedents (Roby 1220), as centurione comitatus (Cic.) 14. 8, 5; cp. legionibus petitum 2. 46, 2; corruptoribus tentare 2. 79, 4; Artabano perculus 6. 44. 3; and other instances in which the personality is not prominent. See Nipp. on 2. 79; 6. 44. Such ablatives might often be taken as datives (see § 18). Dr. § 59.

28. The ablative of manner is employed with unusual boldness, without the addition of an adjective (Roby 1236, 1239), as spe vel dolore 1. 59, 1; clamore et impetu 1. 68, 4; ordinibus ac subsidiiis 2. 80, 6; catervis 4. 51, 1; multis milibus 6. 37, 4; convivio 13. 20, 5; &c., often in the gerund, as excusando 1. 10, 7 (see Gud. on Dial. 11, 6). Some instances in which a single word has the force of an abl. abs. are perhaps best thus explained, as visu 3. 14, 3; &c. (see Nipp. on 4. 51, 1). In some instances, as levore flagitio 1. 18, 5, such an abl. is a condensed sentence. Dr. § 60. This abl. is often very near in meaning to those noted in §§ 27, 30, and is sometimes interchanged with such: see Her. on H. 2. 12, 11; 3. 10, 13.

29. The use of the ablative of quality (as of the corresponding genit. see § 34) of persons, without the addition of a common name (see Madv. 287, Obs. 3), rare in Caesar, Cicero, and Livy, is common in Tacitus; as artibus egregis 1. 13, 1, &c. Cp. 1. 19, 2; 4. 29, 1; 6. 48, 7; 16. 18, 1. Often it expresses any circumstance attaching to a person or thing, as legionarii armis 3. 43, 2; mercennario milite 6. 34, 57 pro-
fectio arto comitatu 4. 58, 1; testamentum multo rumore 3. 76, 2: see also notes on 14. 23, 3; 15. 29, 4; 54, 1. Sometimes the adj. is represented by a genit., as mariti animo 1. 57, 5; pacis aribus H. 1. 8, 2. Dr. § 61. See Nipp. on 3. 43; 76; Joh. Müller, Beitr. 4. 39 foll.

30. The causal ablative is used rarely in the Histories, often in the Annals, in cases where the use of a prep. or of a genit. with 'causa' or 'gratia' would be expected; both of subjective motives, as iactantia gloriae 1. 8, 2; caritate aut reip. cura 1. 10, 6; conscientia 1. 57, 2 (cp. 1. 76, 6; 3. 44, 4); and also of objective causes, as dissensione ordinum 3. 27, 2; atrocitate 11. 28, 3; defectione 12. 10, 1; fervore 13. 16, 3; claritudine 13. 23, 1; cohortationibus 14. 30, 3; utilitate 15. 44, 8; adfluencia 16. 18, 4. See notes on 2. 75; 1; 3. 24, 5 (and Nipp. there), Ruperti on 14. 5, Dr. § 64, Roby 1228, Madv. 256, Obs. 2, Zumpt 454.

31. Some characteristic uses of the ablative of attendant circumstances, or ablative absolute, are to be noted.

(a) The use of a participle in this case as predicate, with a sentence as subject (Roby 1252). This usage, very rare before Livy, occurs never in the minor writings ofTacitus, only six times in the Histories, but repeatedly in the Annals. Among the participles which Tacitus appears to be the first so to use are adiecto 4. 70, 7; credito (āp. eip.) 3. 14, 4; distincto (āp. eip.) 11. 38, 2; intellecto 1. 49, 3; pensitato 3. 52, 4; 12. 17, 3 (only); praecepto (āp. eip.) 16. 33, 3; quaeso 2. 9, 1; 6. 15, 1 (only); repetito 3. 33, 1 (āp. eip.); scripto (āp. eip.) 13. 56, 4, &c. Dr. § 213.

(b) The neuter adjectives similarly used, as periculo 1. 6, 6; libero 3. 60, 6, are probably to be taken, with Bötticher, as following the Greek usage with the (not always expressed) participle of eīpō: thus iuxta periculo = ὁμοίως ἐπικινδύνου (ὅτε). Substantives are also so used: see on 11. 12, 3.

(c) An adjective or participle often stands concisely in this case by itself, when the subject has been recently expressed, as cohibita 3. 33, 1; concedente 6. 16, 5; invalido 6. 47, 4: or even when a subject, whether definite or indefinite, can be supplied from the sense, as orantibus 1. 29, 2; subitis H. 1. 7, 4; requirentibus H. 1. 27, 3, &c. (see § 54); such instances are found also in Caes. and Livy, but are not always clearly distinguishable from datives. Dr. § 212 a, b, Nipp. on 1. 29; 5. 10.

(d) The transitive use, in this case, of deponent participles, as secutus 6. 17, 4; 11. 25, 1; ausus 12. 32, 2; adgressus 13. 43, 8; transgressus
H. 2. 11, 5, is an extension of the use of omnia pollicito in Sallust, Jug. 103, 7, and gratum elocuta in Hor. Od. 3. 3, 17. Dr. § 212 c, Wölflin (Phil. xxvi. 134).

D. Genitive.

32. Partitive or quasi-partitive. The abundance of such genitives is characteristic of Tacitus, as also the frequency with which the partitive idea is almost or altogether lost sight of, and the genit. equivalent to a simple adj. as in poetry. Cp. strata viarum (L cruc. and Verg.).

(a) After neuter singular, without the usual restriction to an adj. or pron. in the nom. or accus. (Roby 1296): thus umido, lubrico paludem 1. 61, 2; 65, 6. The use of such a gen. after an adj. or pron. governed by a preposition is especially rare (Madv. 285, Obs. 1), as in prominenti litoris 1. 53, 7; post multum vulnerum 12. 56, 5. Dr. § 66 a, b.

(b) After neuter plural, still more frequent: as cuncta curarum 3. 35, 1; cuncta scelerum 14. 60, 1; tacita suspicionum 4. 41, 1; simulationum falsa 6. 45, 6; ardua Alpium H. 4. 70, 1, &c. Dr. (§ 66 b) gives a full list of words so used; cp. Her. on H. 1. 10, 14, Madv. 284, Obs. 5, Kennedy 172, 8.

(c) Also very common after masculine or feminine, as with pauci, multi, alii, &c., and in such expressions as quinque consularium 3. 28, 6; leves cohortium 3. 39, 1; cunctis civium 11. 22, 4. See the full list given by Nipp. on 3. 39.

(d) With adverbs. Tacitus adopts freely Livy's extension of the Ciceronian usage with ubi, ubicunque, longe, to eo, and huc: as eo furoris 1. 18, 2, &c.; huc adrogantia 3. 73, 1, &c. Dr. (§ 67) notes with this the gen. after sponte 2. 59, 3, &c. (Luc. and Pl. mai.).

(c) The genitivus oppositionis (Dr. § 74), as uligines paludem 1. 17, 5, though more properly to be styled a defining gen. (Madv. 286), is akin in meaning to those mentioned. The gerundial genit. is so used in 3. 63, 5; 4. 2, 4.

(f) The expression pensi habere in Dial. 29, 1 (where see Gudeman); H. 1. 46, 4; Ann. 13. 15, 5, adopted from Sallust, Livy, and Quintilian, and perhaps misunderstood in its construction by Tacitus (Roby 1301), as also the phrase nihil reliqui facere (1. 21, 4), are referred to this head by Madvig (285, Obs. 2); by Dr. (§ 73) to the gen. (or locative, Roby 1186) of price.

33. Objective Genitive (Roby 1312).

(a) The genitivs mei, sui, &c., are used freely for the possessive pronoun, without the usual restriction to cases of special emphasis (Madv. 297 b,
Obs. 2), as nostri origine 2. 54, 3; sui incessu 4. 24, 2, &c. In this usage Tacitus is surpassed perhaps only by Apuleius. Nipp. on 12. 37, Dr. § 68 a.

(b) With verbs, such a genitive is used, by Tacitus alone, with monere 1. 67, 1 (as in classical prose with its compounds); with adipisci 3. 55, 1; and apisci 6. 45, 6 (on the analogy of potiri). The use with egere (4. 20, 4, &c.) and indigere (6. 46, 9, &c.) is more common. Dr. § 68 b.

(c) The elliptical genitive, so constant with verbs of judging or accusing, is extended by Tacitus to some new examples, as postulare 1. 74, 1, &c.; perhaps urguere (a.pr. eip.) 6. 29, 3. Dr. § 69.

(d) With participles. This usage is more common in Tacitus than in any of his predecessors, though perhaps no participle is first so used by him. A list of thirteen is given by Dr. (§ 70), many of which occur frequently, as cupiens 1. 75, 4, &c.; inpatient 2. 64, 4, &c.; intolerans 1. 31, 4, &c.; retinens 2. 38, 9, &c.; sciens 1. 64, 6, &c.; and others.

(e) With adjectives, also characteristic of Tacitus; as regards extreme boldness and frequency. Dr. § 71, Zumpt 437, Gudeman on Dial. 13, 22.

(a) Expressing direct object, like the participles above (d), where a participle with accus. might be substituted (Roby 1312): as with formidolosior 1. 62, 3; pavidus 4. 38, 1; praescius 6. 21, 5; providus, 4. 38, 1, &c.

(2) Expressing a remoter object, where the abl. with prep. would be usual (Roby 1318): so exitii certus 1. 27, 3; incerta ultionis 2. 75, 1; potentiae securus 3. 28, 3; and many others, and gerundial genit. as ambiguis imperandi 1. 7, 4, &c., noted as a characteristic usage of the Annals by Platner (see on 22 b).

(g) Expressing the thing in point of which a term is applied to a person; an especially poetical and Tacitean usage (Roby 1320), but occasionally found in Sallust. A very frequent example is the (perhaps) locative animi (Roby 1168), as 1. 32, 5; 69, 2, &c. (often also in Verg. and Liv.); also the genitives with atrox (a.pr. eip.) 12. 32, 1; manifesius 2. 85, 3, &c.; melior 3. 74, 1; modicus 2. 73, 3; occultus 4. 7, 2; pervicax 4. 53, 1; praeclarus 4. 34, 4; praestantissimus 6. 6, 2; procax (a.pr. eip.) 13. 46, 5; segnis 14. 33, 4; spernendus 14. 40, 3; validus, 4. 21, 5; vetus 1. 20, 2; and others. Sometimes two genitives are coincisely used where accusatives with inter would be expected, as with ambiguis 2. 24, 6; 40, 2; and trepidus 6. 21, 4. The anomalous genit. pers. with aequus in 6. 36, 5, may have some affinity with these.
31. The genitive of quality is used with the same brachylogy as the corresponding abl. (§ 29): so Lentulus senectutis extremae 4. 29, 1; velut eluctantium verborum 4. 31, 4; effusae Clementiae 6. 30, 3; ademptae virilitatis 6. 31, 3. Such brachylogy is also found in Caesar and Livy. Dr. § 72.

35. Such genitives as morum 1. 80, 2; flagitii 3. 20, 2 (where see Nipp.); sui munerosis 15. 52, 4; consilii G. 6, 6; also concise uses of the gen. of sort, as Vannius genitis Quadorum 2. 63, 7 (where see Nipp.); may be taken as qualitative, or may be referred to the class noted in § 32.

36. The elliptical genitive of the gerund is an idiom without real parallel in any other author. The only instances are in the later books of the Annals: nec grave ... retinendi 13. 26, 4 (where see Nipp.); penitus infixum erat ... vitandi 15. 5, 3; mane at ... potentiam ... ostentandi 15. 21, 3. The gerund qualifies the substantival notion of a burden (implied in ‘grave’) or a custom (implied in ‘fixum’ or ‘maneat’). Dr. § 204, Kennedy 185. Some editors consider all three passages corrupt.

37. The gerundive genitive (see the corresponding dat. § 22 b) is used more frequently by Tacitus than by any other writer, and, in its most remarkable forms, is especially characteristic of the Annals (Wöllflin, Phil. xxv. 113). The usages may be thus classified:—

(a) *In its simplest form, it is part of an ordinary defining genitive*: the expressions ‘oratores pacis’ and ‘oratores pacis petendae’ being equivalent (see Roby, Pref. lxvii).

(b) The gerundive becomes a more essential part of the expression, and, with the noun, has the force of a genitive of quality: as bellum abolendae infamiae 1. 3, 6; pecunia omittendae delationis 6. 30, 1. Cp. 3. 27, 1, &c.

(c) The expression above might be used predicatively with ‘esse’ expressed (Liv.) or implied (Sall. Jug. 88, 4), or with ‘videri,’ as quae conciliandae misericordiae videbantur 11. 3, 1.

(d) The genitive qualifies the whole sentence (Roby 1288), as Aegyptum proficiscitur cognoscendae antiquitatis 2. 59, 1. Cp. 3. 9, 2; 41, 4; 13. 11, 2, &c. This usage, though found in Terence, Sallust, and Velleius, is distinctly Tacitean by reason of its comparative rarity both before and after him. It may be best taken as a Graecism, like το ληστικόν καθήμερον τοῦ τᾶς προσώπου μᾶλλον εἶναι αὐτῷ (Thuc. 1. 4). Wöllflin would supply the idea of a substantive, as ‘proficiscitur, quod (sc. proficisci) cognoscendae antiquitatis erat.’ The gerundial gen. is rarely thus used, as in 3. 27, 2.
Nipp. (on 2. 59) gives a somewhat different classification of these usages. See also Platner, as quoted on § 22 b.

III. Verbs.

38. (a) Verbs of speaking or thinking are omitted more freely than by classical writers (see Madv. 479), when the language clearly shows itself to be that of a speech, or when the thought or speech has been indicated in the context: as 1. 9, 4; 38, 3; 2. 5, 3, &c.; also especially in lively descriptions, as 1. 41, 2; 14. 7, 2, &c. Dr. § 34, Nipp. on 1. 9, Gud. on Dial. 10, 33, Roby 1441.

(b) Verbs of moving and acting are also often omitted, especially in vivid description or rhetorical passages, as in 1. 43, 1; 4. 38, 5; 14. 8, 4, &c. Verbs of moving are frequently omitted in Cicero's letters, but such ellipses are rare in historical narrative. Dr. § 35, Nipp. on 4. 57.

In several instances belonging to (a) or (b), the reading is questioned. See notes on 4. 12, 6; 57, 1; 14. 61, 3, &c.

39. Some omissions of parts of the verb 'esse' are characteristic of Tacitus by their frequency. Dr. § 36. For the general rules, see Roby 1442–1444. (In several places, some editors insert the verb.)

(a) In the indicative, the omission of 'erat,' 'erant,' &c., as 1. 34, 1; 2. 6, 2; 3. 65, 2; 6. 35, 2; &c. (rare in Cicero, more common in Sallust and Livy, still more in Vergil), especially the omission in relative or dependent clauses, as in cuius manu 1. 7, 9; and with ubi 2. 83, 3 (Sallus); donec 4. 74, 6; ut quis 1. 69, 2, &c. See Wöflin (Bursian's Jahresberichte, ii. 759).

(b) In the subjunctive, the omission when another subjunctive follows, as 1. 9, 1; 35. 1; 65, 1, &c.; very rarely without it 1. 7, 2; II. 1. 85, 5; also in indirect speech, as 1. 11, 2; 4. 39, 4; 13. 55, 5; rarely (as 11. 35, 2; 15. 49, 1) in the perf. tense (Gud. on Dial. 18, 12). A few instances occur in Cicero, &c., but the usage appears to be rare in prose at all times. See Nipp. on 1. 7; Her. on H. 1. 21, 10.

(c) In the infinitive, the omission of 'fore,' as in 2. 15. 3; and of 'fuisse,' with participles, as in 2. 31, 4; 73, 4; 3. 16, 1; 17, 1; 22, 6, &c.; when the context makes it plain what tense is meant. A few instances occur in Sallust and Livy. All these ellipses of verbs are treated very fully by G. Clemm (see on § 80).

40. The poetical use of simple verbs for compound, occasional in earlier prose, is rare in the minor works, not common in the Histories, but abundant in the Annals. Dr. (§ 25) instances thirty-nine; of which,
in Book I alone, may be noted ardescere 73, 1; asperare 72, 5; firmare 71, 5; gravescere 5, 1; notescere 73, 3; piare 42, 2; ponere (= propone-re) 7, 5; solari 14, 4.

41. The intransitive use of verbs usually transitive, as circumfundere 3, 46, 5; flectere 1, 34, 5, &c.; movere 15, 46, 3; mutare 2, 23, 4; rumpere 2, 17, 6; turbare, 3, 47, 2; vertere 1, 18, 3, &c., is rather more common than in earlier prose. On the other hand some verbs usually in prose intransitive, as festinare and properare, are very often transitive: see Nipp. on 13, 17.

42. Some other uses are more or less peculiar. Dr. § 26.

(a) The poetical personal passive of intransitive verbs, as triumphari 12, 19, 3; regnari 13, 54, 2; dubitari 14, 7, 1.

(b) Coepi is used freely not only (as in classical prose) with passives having a middle force (as fieri, haberi, duci, augeri, moveri), but without such restriction, as 1, 34, 2; 4, 63, 1; H. 1, 16, 2, &c. (so Livy and Curtius); so also desino, as 1, 13, 6. Tacitus also uses coeptus actively, as in 1, 65, 3, &c., and never uses the passive form coeptus sum.

(c) Some rare or poetical passive uses of deponent participle forms, as ausus 3, 67, 4 (σπ. ἔμπ.); the substantival ausum 2, 39, 3, &c.; and inausum 1, 42, 3; and the adjective inexpertus 1, 59, 7, &c.

(d) The use of a plural verb as predicate to two distinct singular personal subjects, as 1, 68, 6; 2, 53, 3; 3, 18, 3; 62, 3; 11, 32, 2, &c. See the full list in Nipp. 2, 42, and his appendix on 12, 12, showing the contrary use of a singular predicate where a plural would be expected. See also Gud. on Dial. 42, 6. A few instances are found in Livy.

(e) The plural predicate with collectives, as proximus quisque 14, 18, 2, &c.; pars 2, 24, 2; vexillum 3, 21, 2, &c., has ample precedent in Sallust and Livy, but is otherwise rare in earlier prose: see Her. on H. 1, 35, 5; Gud. on Dial. 1, 17. For a very strong instance, see 14, 26, 3.

IV. Moods and Tenses.

A. Infinitive.

43. The simple infinitive (inf. of direct object, Roby 1344) is often used by Tacitus, as by other prose writers of that age and earlier poets, with verbs not usually taking this construction in classical prose; such as those which contain a complete idea in themselves, or which figuratively denote an inclination or effort (Madv. 389, Obs. 2), or such as denote an influence over others and take an accus. or dat. (Id. 390, Obs. 4, 5, 6)
Dr. (§ 145) gives a list of more than fifty such words so used by Tacitus, of which the great majority are used by him only in the Annals. In respect of the following, the usage is altogether confined to him: aemulor H. 2. 62, 4 (ān. 埤); ambio Ann. 2. 43, 3; amplexor H. 3. 84, 3; compono Ann. 3. 40, 3 (ān. 埤); induco 12. 9, 1 (ān. 埤); inilio 2. 37, 2; 4. 12, 7; nuntio (to command by messenger) 16. 11, 1 (ān. 埤); perpello 6. 33, 1, &c.; scribo (to command by letter) 12. 29, 2; 15. 25, 6. Several others appear to be so used in no earlier prose author.

44. The accusative with infinitive (inf., as oblique predicate, Roby 1351) is used, with considerably more freedom than that of earlier writers, with verbs more or less analogous to those falling under the usual rules (see Madv. 394, &c., Roby l. l.). New in Tacitus is the extension of this construction to adnctere 4. 28, 2; illacrimare 2. 71, 4; impetrare 12. 27, 1; urguere 11. 26, 1; also to some verbs of accusing, as incusare 3. 38, 4 (all غا. бря). Many others are elsewhere very rare. Of the whole list of more than twenty given by Dr. (§ 146) by far the larger number are from the Annals. Tacitus follows Livy in extending this construction to negative expressions of doubt, as 2. 26, 2; 36, 2; 43, 4; 3. 29, 2; 4. 70, 7; &c., with which it is used only once by Cicero (ad Fam. 16. 21, 2), never by Caesar or Sallust. On the Graecism by which it is used in a hypothetical clause in oratio obliqua, see notes on 2. 33, 5. For other remarkable uses of this construction, see notes on 1. 69, 1; 72, 2; 79, 3; 14. 18, 1.

45. The so-called nominative with infinitive (inf. as direct secondary predicate, Roby 1353) is used in some cases where the impersonal construction would be usual in classical prose. See Madv. 400 c, Obs., Zumpt 607, note. Among such may be instanced this construction with adnotor 13. 35, 6; dubitor 3. 8, 4; intellegor 1. 61, 3; speror H. 2. 71, 3; and especially with tenses compounded of the past participle, as creditur est 50, 6; 14. 65, 1, &c. On the other hand, we have also the impersonal forms traditur 2. 69, 5, &c.; traditur 4. 57, 4; narratur G. 33, 1; and others. Tacitus appears to prefer the personal construction where a single personal subject is spoken of, and the impersonal in other cases, but even this rule is by no means without exceptions. The personal construction is used generally with verbs of accusing (see § 44), as with accusor 4. 22, 4; arguer 2. 50, 3; convincor 4. 31, 5; deferor 2. 27, 1; incusor 6. 3, 3. Dr. § 152 a, Nipp. on 2. 69; 3. 8; 6. 50; 13. 23.

46. The Historic infinitive (inf. as primary predicate to a subject in the nominative, Roby 1359) is naturally frequent in lively descriptions.
INTRODUCTION.

(a) In place of the principal verb, e.g. six times in 1. 16, ten times in Agr. 38. Even this is surpassed by Sallust, Jug. 66, 1, where it occurs eleven times; and by Apuleius, Met. 8. 7, where it occurs twelve times in one period. Tacitus has it also in the passive, as vitari, deseri 4. 69, 6; 70, 4. Dr. § 28 d.

(b) In temporal clauses, when the time at which a state of things began has been already specified by a finite verb (Madv. 392): thus with cum 2. 31, 1; 40, 1; 4. 50, 6; 6. 44, 3; with ubi 6. 19, 4; with donec 13. 57, 6. This usage is found, but very rarely, in Sallust (as Jug. 98, 1) and Livy (as 2. 27, 1). See Dr. § 172 a.

(c) Tacitus alone uses it with such particles in the first clause of a protasis; but only when a clause with a finite verb depending on the same particle follows; thus with ubi 2. 4, 4; 11. 37, 3; 12. 51, 2; with postquam 3. 26, 3; with donec 13. 57, 6; with ut H. 3. 31, 6. Dr. § 172 b.

47. The epexegetic infinitive (or inf. as genit., or ablat., or adverbial accus.) is used, as by poets, where gerund, or gerundive, or other construction, would be used in classical prose (see Roby 1360, 1361). It is so used by Tacitus with several adjectives or participles; as with certus 4. 57, 1; properus 4. 52, 2 (ἀπε. ἐπὶ); manifestus 2. 57, 4; factus ... et exercitus 14. 56, 5. Among earlier writers, Horace most frequently uses this Graecism. Dr. § 152 b, Roby 1361, Kennedy 180, 2.

B. Indicative and its Tenses.

48. The Historic present is extremely frequent. It is so far treated as a past tense as to be once coupled with the perfect, H. 3. 16, 4 miscetur intulitque; and to be coupled with an imperfect in a dependent clause, as nihil reliqui faciunt quominus ... permoverent 1. 21, 4; especially (as in Cicero, &c.) when such a clause precedes it, as ut omitteret maritum, emercatur 13. 44, 1. Dr. § 27 c.

49. Tacitus carries much further the usage, very rare before Livy, of interposing, in the midst of 'oratio obliqua,' a parenthetical or explanatory relative clause in the indicative. Parenthetical clauses are found chiefly with dum, as 2. 81, 3; 13. 15, 7; 14. 58. 4; 15 45. 6; 59, 6, &c. (see Gudeman on Dial. 32, 33); also with quia 3. 6, 5; 4. 25, 1, &c.; with sive 1. 10, 1; with postquam 4. 10, 3; with quotiens 14. 64, 5. Among the relative clauses are qui fecere 1. 10, 1; quae petiverant 1. 36, 4; quae expresserant 1. 39, 3; and many others. Dr. § 151, Nipp. on 1. 10. On other parentheses see § 80, and on other
50. **The rhetorical use of the indicative for subjunctive** in the apodosis of conditional sentences, when the leading proposition is conceived as independent of the condition (see Madv. 348, Zumpt 519), is remarkable in Tacitus for its frequency.

(a) *In the perfect or historical present*, with suppression or contraction of the proper apodosis, as bellum ... mandat, ni deditio nem properavissent 2. 22, 3 (as though 'et bellum iis illatum esset' had been added). Cp. 16. 28, 3; II. 1. 64, 4; Agr. 4, 1. Dr. § 199.

(b) *In the imperfect.*

(1) Of an incomplete action or tendency, to show vividly what was on the point of happening; the protasis almost invariably (an exception is noted in 1. 23, 3) following the apodosis, and being almost invariably introduced by 'ni,' as ferrum parabant, ni i. 23, 6; deferebat ... , ni 35, 5; trudebantur ... , ni 63, 3; and very many others. Dr. § 194, Zumpt 519 b, Roby 1574. An ellipsis may be supposed here as in the case above.

(2) To express what might, would, or should have been, in forcible contrast to what actually is; as si ... asperraretur, tamen indignum erat i. 42, 5 (where see Nipp.). Roby 1535 c, Madv. 348 e. Here the protasis always precedes, except in H. 4. 19, 4.

(c) *In the pluperfect.* Either to express a state of things which had already existed for some time, and would have continued to exist; or, in a vein of rhetorical exaggeration, as if what would have happened, had happened; as impleverat 4. 9, 1; contremuerant 6. 9, 6; oppressa 6. 43, 1; exstimulaverant 15. 50, 6. Also, without any expressed protasis, to express what is no longer possible, as malueram 15. 2, 3 (where see Nipp.). Dr. §§ 28, 194, Madv. 348 c, Roby 1535 d, 1574. 4.

C. **Subjunctive or Conjunctive.**

51. **The Hypothetical subjunctive, with condition not formally expressed, or Potential subjunctive** (Madv. 350, Roby 1534, foll.), and some forms of the optative or jussive subjunct. (Zumpt 529, Roby 1584, foll.), are used with characteristic freedom in various tenses, and with various meanings.

(a) *Present,* as mereare ... recipias 1. 28, 7, &c.

(b) *Imperfect,* as discerneres 3. 1, 5; requiretes 13. 3, 6, &c.

(c) *Aoristic perfect,* very frequently, in modest assertions, and in nega-
tions of possibility, as with suffecerint 3. 50, 1; abnuerit 4. 3. 3; adpu-
erit 4. 67, 2, &c.; in expressions of prohibition even with the third
person, as nemo . . . contenderit 4. 32, 1. The usage is not common
except in Cic. (Gud. on Dial. 35, 6). See a full list in Dr. § 28, who
notes the rare use of this tense in such dependent sentences as ut sic
dixerim 14. 53, 4; ne . . . abierim 6. 22, 6 (where see notes, also Gud.
on Dial. 34, 7).

(d) With these may be mentioned the use of this mood with quamquam,
frequent in Tacitus (e.g. I. 3. 5; 24. 4; 3. 55. 4; 4. 67. 1, &c.), as in
other post-Ciceronian prose and in poetry. Dr. § 201, Roby 1697.

52. The subjunctive of cases frequently occurring, very rarely
found in Cicero, Caesar, or Sallust, but oftener in Livy, &c., becomes
more common in and after Tacitus (see Dr. §§ 159, 165, Madv. 359,
Roby 1716): with cum, as I. 7. 8; 2. 48. 2; qui 6. 8. 4; quo 4. 70, 3;
quoquo 3. 74. 3; quotiens 2. 2. 5, &c.; seu 4. 60. 3, &c.; ubi I. 44, 8;
unde 13. 45. 3; ut quis I. 27, 1, &c.; and many others. See Dr. I. I.
and § 192, Nipp. on I. 44; 3. 74.

Analogous probably to this usage is that of the subjunct. with quan-
tum, apparently peculiar to Tacitus, and found only in 6. 19, 5; 21, 4;
13. 42, 1. Dr. § 159, Nipp. on 6. 19.

53. Tacitus follows Livy and others in using the subjunctive of
facts with donec, both in the present and imperfect tenses, as
donec . . . misceatur 2. 6, 5; donec . . . deterrerentur I. 1, 4; oraret I.
13, 7; dederetur I. 32, 4, &c. Roby 1670, Dr. § 169. For a complete
list of passages, see Gerber and Gref, Lex. s. v. The subjunct. is also
used to denote a fact, with quamvis, as I. 68, 7; 2. 38, 10; I. 20, 3, &c.;
as also very often in Suetonius and later writers. Dr. § 201.

V. Participles.

On the usage of the ablative absolute of participles, see § 31; on the
genitive with participles, § 33; on the frequency of participial clauses,
§ 81; and on the implied idea of a participle of 'esse' § 31 b, Gud. on
Dial. 9, 20.

54. The frequent concise expressions by means of participles
are noteworthy.

(a) Aoristic present, often with substantival force, as trucidantium . . .
exturbantium 2. 2. 4; accusante 6. 18, 2, &c.; hortante 6. 29, 7; praec-
monente 11. 25, 3; cognoscens 12. 48, 1; and others. A few instances
are found in Sallust, Livy, Vergil: also in Greek, as ἐπαγγελμανον Thuc. 2. 2, 5; ἀναμβάσαντες Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25. Dr. § 207.

(b) **Aoristic perfect**, not only, as in classical prose, of deponents, but also of passive verbs, as occisis, 1. 77, 1; missis 4. 55, 7; deusto 4. 64, 1; exactus 6. 3, 3; spoliatis 15. 45, 2; interfecto 16. 21, 1; and others. Dr. § 209.

(c) In 3. 13, 2, convictum and defensusum are used with the force of condensed conditional clauses.

(d) **The future participle** is constantly used (often with tamquam or quasi: see § 67) to express purpose, as invasurus 1. 36, 2; certaturus 1. 45, 3; adfuturus 2. 17, 1, &c., or result, as mansurae 4. 38, 2, &c. The dat. or abl. absol. of this part. has still more distinctly the force of a condensed clause, as tracturis 1. 31, 1; cessuris 1. 46, 3; pugnaturis 2. 80, 4, &c. This usage is not unfrequent in Livy and Plin. min. and abundant in Curtius. Dr. § 208, Roby 1115, 3; Zumpt 639, note.

55. **Particiles are constantly used**, for brevity, in place of **abstract verbal substantives** or equivalent expressions, especially as subject of a verb.

(a) **Present**, rarely, as Agrippina ... tegens 4. 12, 2; Caesar ... accipientis 4. 34, 2. Dr. § 210, 1.

(b) **Perfect**, very frequently:

(1) Where an abstract noun followed by a genitive would be expected: as occisus Caesar 1. 8, 7; mutatus princeps 1. 16, 1; fama dediti Segestis ... rapta uxor 1. 59, 1, 2; and very many others. This usage is mostly confined to Livy and other historians, and especially common in Tacitus. Adjectives are also constantly thus used, as gnarus ... hostis 1. 36, 2; and others. Dr. § 210, 2, Madv. 426, Roby 1410.

(2) In the neuter nominative, with or without a substantive, where a sentence with quod would be expected. One or two such instances are found in Cicero, none in Caesar or Sallust. Livy has several such, as degeneratum, perlitatum, tentatum, &c. So Tacitus has nihil occulum 3. 9, 3; cuncta ... composita 2. 57, 1, &c. For the participle may stand a substantive (as 1. 19, 5; 33, 6), adjective (as H. 3. 64, 1), or pronoun (as 6. 47, 4). Dr. § 211, Madv. 426, Obs. 1, Roby 1411, Nipp. on 3. 9; 6. 47, Her. on H. 1. 51, 21.

VI. **Prepositions.**

56. Many usages connected with these have been already noticed, such as their omission (§§ 5, 10, 12 c, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30), and the
substitution of other expressions, where constructions with prepositions would be usual (§§ 15, 18, 20, 33 c, 37). On the anastrophe of preps., see § 77. See also Nipp. on 2. 68; and, for other usages not noticed in the following sections, see Dr. §§ 80-105.

57. **Apud** is used, never in the minor writings, rarely in the Histories, and very often in the Annals, with the names of places and countries, or, analogously, with general names, where a simple locative, or the ablative with *in*, would be usual, as *apud urbem Nolam* 1. 5, 5; *Misenum apud et Ravennam* 4. 5, 1; *apud Rhodum* 6. 20, 3; *arae apud quas* 1. 61, 5; *apud paludes* 1. 64, 3. A few instances are found in earlier prose. For a peculiar figurative sense, see 1. 31, 5, and note. Dr. § 82, Roby 1858. Nipp. on 1. 5, Her. on H. 1. 49, Ger and Greef, Lex. s.v.

58. **Circa** has the metaphorical meaning of 'concerning,' or 'in relation to' (like *διὰ*); as *circa artes bonas* 11. 15, 1; *circa necem Gai Caesaris* 11. 29, 1; *circa scelera* 16. 8, 3. This meaning is found in Seneca and Pliny mai., and is very frequent in Quintilian. Dr. § 86, Roby 1867, Gud. on Dial. 3, 17.

59. **Erga** has the sense of 'against,' or 'in relation to,' as *fastus erga ... epulas* 2. 2, 5 (where see note); *erga Germanicum* 2. 76, 3; *fama erga ... exitus* 4. 11, 3; *anxii erga Seianum* 4. 74, 5, &c. These uses are very rare before Tacitus, and prominent in his works. Dr. § 98, Roby 1931, 1932. See the full list of instances in Gerber and Greef, Lex.

60. **In**

(a) *With ablative singular,* often used with neuter adjectives, like *in*, in adverbial phrases expressing circumstances attending an action or person; as in *levi* 3. 54, 6; in *arto* 4. 32, 3; and many others. Some such phrases are found in Cicero and Sallust, and many in Livy. Other uses are noted on 2. 37, 1; 41, 5, § 26. Dr. § 80 a; Roby 1975, 1976.

(b) *With accusative.* The most characteristic usage is that adopted chiefly from Sallust and from Greek usages with *εἰς, εἰπὶ, or πρὸς, whereby this construction expresses the effect intended or resulting; as in the phrases in *maius vulgare, credi, audiri, &c., 3. 12, 6; 44, 1; 4. 23, 2; aucta in deterius 2. 82, 1; in falsum 3. 56, 6. So also in *incertum* 1. 11, 4; in *lacrimas* 1. 57, 5; in *speciem ac terorem* 2. 6, 3; in *mortem* 4. 45, 1; in *eundem dolorem* 6. 49, 3; in *agmen* 15. 71, 10. Roby 1974, Nipp. on 2. 13. Also to be noted is the use of this construction with almost the force of a simple dat., as 1. 76, 5; 2. 39, 3; 48, 1; 4. 2, 1 (see notes in each instance); 9, 2; 6. 22, 2; 12. 32, 4;
and the use of cedere in aliquem 1. 1, 3. For more isolated usages, see 1. 14, 3; 55, 2; 2. 47, 3; 80, 7; 4. 25, 2; 56, 2; 12. 6, 5; 25, 1. Dr. § 50 b.

61. Juxta is often used metaphorically, both as an adverb, in the sense of 'pariter,' as inucta periculo-so 1. 6, 6, &c. (Sall. and Liv.); and as a preposition. in the sense of 'next to,' or 'close upon,' as inucta seditio-nem, iuxta libertatem 6. 13, 1; 42, 3 (a few instances in Sall. Liv. Pl. mal.). Dr. § 100, Roby 2014, 2016.

62. Per. The accus. with this prep. has constantly the force of an instrumental, causal, or modal abl., as per acies 1. 2, 1; per nomen 1. 17, 5; per superbiem 1. 61, 6; per ferociam 2. 17, 1; per occultum 4. 71, 7; per opes 6. 22, 4 (where see note). Hence it is often inter-changed with such constructions, as in 1. 2. 1; 7. 10; 11, 7; 56, 6; 4. 55, 7, &c. See § 88. Dr. §§ 89, 105, G. and G. Lex. pp. 1092-1097.

63. The following preps. are rare, and apparently in no earlier prose:—

Abusque 13. 47, 2; 15. 37, 5 (Verg.).
Adusque 14. 58, 4 (Verg. Hor. Ov.).
Simul 3. 64, 3; 4. 55, 3; 6. 9, 5 (Hor. Ov. Sen. trag. Sil.); apparently a Graecism founded on the usage of δόμα. Dr. § 101.

Among various uses of preps. noted in their places, are those of ab 1. 26, 2; 3. 69, 2; 4. 20, 4; 16. 9, 5; ad 1. 40, 3; 16. 23, 3; ante 1. 27, 1; citra 12, 22, 3; de 1. 12, 5; 15, 3; ex 1. 24, 1; 29, 3; inter 1. 50, 7; intra 3. 72, 5; penes 4. 16, 3; post 1. 68, 6; 4. 40, 2; and note on 1. 27, 1; sub 3. 68, 1.

VII. Adverbs and Conjunctions.

64. Comparative sentences, though almost always fully expressed in the minor writings, are abbreviated, not unfrequently in the Histories, and very often in the Annals; with but few precedents in Sallust and Livy.

(1) By supplying magis or potius from a following quam (as in Greek μᾶλλον from ή), as pacem quam bellum 1. 58, 2; consilii quam formidinis G. 6, 6; cp. 3. 17, 7; 5. 6, 5; 14. 61, 6. The omission of quam in 4. 63, 2, is also a Graecism.

(2) By the use of a positive, with quanto, in the relative clause, without the addition of magis, as quanto inopina, tanto maiora 1. 68, 5. Cp. 1. 57, 1; 3. 5, 4; 46, 4; 4. 48, 5; 6. 21, 4; 45, 2; 12. 11, 2. Sometimes comparative and positive are joined, as 2. 5, 2; 3. 43, 1.
(3) By the omission of tanto or eo magis in the apodosis, as \( \text{quanto incautius efferverat, poenitentia patiens} \) \( \text{i. }74, 7; \) cp. \( \text{i. }2, 1; \) \( \text{4. }69, 4; \) \( \text{6. }19, 5; \) \( \text{26, 3.} \) In \( \text{3. }8, 1, \) tam is similarly omitted. The rule of Nipp. (on \( \text{i. }68, \) see also Roby 1205), that in all such cases the clause so marked is to be taken absolutely, seems hardly to be established. Dr. \( \text{§ 181.} \) Her. on \( \text{H. }2, 99, 7. \)

With these usages may be compared the abbreviation of adversative sentences by using, after non modo, either sed without etiam, as \( \text{i. }60, 1, \&c.; \) or etiam (or quoque) without sed, as \( \text{3. }19, 2; \) \( \text{4. }35, 1; \) or omitting sed after a negative clause, as in \( \text{4. }54, 4. \) This usage is found also in Livy. Dr. \( \text{§ 128, Nipp. on } 4, 35, \) Gud. on \( \text{Dial. }6, 19. \)

65. The omission of conjunctions (asyneton) is very frequent, either in lively narrative, as inserunt ... offerunt ... intendunt \( \text{i. }28, 5; \) amplecti adlevare hortari \( \text{i2. }51, 3 \) (cp. \( \text{41, }4; \) \( \text{64, }1; \) \( \text{70, }4, \&c.); \) or in enumerations, as senatus magistratum legum \( \text{i. }2, 1 \) (cp. \( \text{i. }3, 3; \) \( \text{35, }1; \) \( \text{60, }3, \&c.); \) or in summing up, as legiones provincias classes, cuncta \( \text{i. }9, 6 \) (cp. \( \text{i. }68, 7; \) \( \text{i2. }65, 4, \&c.); \) or to point a climax, as manu voce vulnere \( \text{2. }17, 5; \) sanie odore contactu \( \text{4. }49, 4; \) tempus preces satias \( \text{6. }38, 1, \&c.); \) or an antithesis, as lacrimas gaudium questus adulationem \( \text{i. }7, 2 \) (cp. \( \text{4. }49, 3; \) \( \text{60, }3; \) \( \text{6. }19, 3; \) \( \text{15. }27, 4, \&c.); \) Such asyneta are more or less common in rhetorical writings, as in the orations of Cicero, in Sallust, Livy, \&c. See Ritt. on \( \text{i1. }6, \) Nipp. on \( \text{4. }43; \) \( \text{i2. }19, \) Her. on \( \text{H. }2, 70, 15; \) and a full account in Dr. \( \text{§§ }133-138. \)

66. Tacitus adopts from Livy, but employs oftener, the concise Greek use of adverbs as attributive adjectives, as circum \( \text{4. }55, 8, \&c.); \) superne ... comminus \( \text{2. }20, 3, \&c. \) Dr. \( \text{§ 23, Madv. }301 \) c, Obs. 2.

67. The frequent use of tamquam, quasi, and velut, in expressions of the alleged or imagined reason or purpose of an act, or the grounds of a charge or belief, like that of \( \text{et} \) with participles or prepositions (see L. and S. Lex. s.v. C. \( \text{i. }11), \) has been very fully examined by Wolfflin and others (see below). It would appear that the distinctions which some have attempted to draw between the force of these words can hardly be sustained; that the question of reality or pretense is on the whole left open, though the latter view is not infrequently suggested by tamquam, and still oftener by quasi or velut; and that the chief distinction between the two latter is that velut is preferred in the earlier writings, quasi rarely used except in the Annals. On the use of tamquam, cp. \( \text{i. }12, 6; \) \( \text{2. }84, 3; \) \( \text{i2. }39, 5; \) \( \text{13. }43, 7; \)
14. 41, 1, &c.; on that of quasi, 1. 35, 4; 6. 11, 5; 12. 47, 3; 52, 1; 13. 18, 3; 14. 65, 1, &c.; on that of velut, 6. 50, 4; 15. 53, 3; 16. 2, 1, &c. A similar use of ut may be noted in 1. 47, 5; 3. 74, 5; 12. 52, 1; 14. 8, 2. Nipp. on 3. 72; 6. 11, Dr. § 179, Wöllflin, Philol. xxiv. 115-123, Pfitzner 160-165.

68. Among various uses may be noted those of adeo non 3. 34, 3, &c.; adhuc 3. 26, 1, &c. (Dr. § 24): aeque quam 2. 52, 5, &c. (Dr. § 176); an (in indirect questions) 1. 5, 4; 2. 9, 1; 3. 12, 3; 15. 16, 2 (Dr. § 153); aut 1. 55, 2; 3. 34, 8; 13. 21, 7, &c. (Dr. § 129); ceterum 1. 10, 1, &c. (Dr. § 21); diu 4. 69, 4; donec 1. 68, 6; dum (causal) 2. 88, 4, &c. (Dr. § 168); et (in negative clauses) 1. 4, 1; 38, 4 (see Nipp.); 70, 5, &c. (Dr. § 107); et (with simul in temporal clauses) 1. 65, 5, &c. (Dr. § 110); et alii (= alii ... alii) 1. 63, 7, &c. (Dr. § 117); et ... quaque 4. 7, 4 (Dr. § 121); impune (as predicate) 1. 72, 3, &c. (Dr. § 33); non saltem 3. 5, 5 (Dr. § 24); perinde 2. 88, 4, &c. (Nipp.); perinde quam 2. 1, 2, &c. (Dr. § 175); perinde quam si 1. 73, 5, &c. (Id.); quatenus 3. 16. 5; quin 6. 22, 5; 12. 6, 2; 13. 14, 4; 14. 29, 1, &c. (Dr. § 186); quot 3. 54, 6 (Dr. § 141); quarominus 1. 21, 4, &c. (Dr. § 187); quoque non 3. 54, 11 (Nipp. and Dr. § 122); si 1. 11, 5; 48, 1, &c. (Dr. §§ 191, 193); sive and seu 1. 6, 6; 2. 24, 6, &c. (Dr. § 129); ut (dep. on placitum, sino, subigo, &c.) 1. 36, 4; 43, 3; 2. 40, 5, &c. (Dr. § 142); ut (conditional) 4. 38, 1; ut (restrictive) 4. 62, 4; utcumque 2. 14, 4, &c. (Dr. § 24); vel (= aut) 14. 35, 5 (Dr. § 129). See also §§ 46 b, c, 49, 51 d, 52, 53.

**Style.**

I. **New Words or new Senses of Words.**

69. Even where he follows other writers, Tacitus, especially in the Annals, **constantly prefers unusual forms of diction**, e.g. claritudo and firmitudo to the forms in 'as'; cognomentum and levamentum to the forms in 'men'; medicamen, fragmen, tegumen to the forms in 'mentum' (see Wöllflin, Philol. 25, pp. 99, 100). The same tendency leads him to innovate on his own account, and the following words in the Annals, many of which are *ān. *eip., appear to have been invented by him:—

(1) **Verbal Substantives.**

(a) in -tor, -sor, and -trix, adcumulator 3. 30, 2; concertator 14. 29, 2; condemnator 4. 66, 1; cupitor 12. 7, 4, &c.: defector 1. 48, 1, &c.; detractor 11. 11, 6, &c.; extimulator 3. 40, 1, &c.; patrator 14. 62, 3;
INTRODUCTION.

profligator 16. 18, 1; regnatrix 1. 4, 4; sanctor 3. 26, 6; subversor 3. 28, 1. See Dr. § 6.

(6) in -us (genit. -us), aemulatus 13. 46, 6, &c.; distinctus 6. 28, 3; escensus 13. 39, 6; provisus (only abl.) 1. 27, 2, &c.; relatus 15. 22, 1, &c.; sub vectus 15. 4, 4. Tacitus uses nearly 200 words of this form, most frequently in the ablative.

(c) in -mentum, imitamentum (only in Annals) 3. 5, 6, &c.; meditamentum 15. 35, 4, &c.; vimentum 12. 16, 3. More than sixty words of this form are found in Tacitus, many of which are elsewhere rare.

(2) Negative words formed with 'in,' incelebratus 6. 7, 6; inprosper 3. 24, 2, &c.; in religiose 2. 50, 2; in reverentia 3. 31, 6 (see note); inturbidus 3. 52, 1, &c.

(3) Words with the prefix 'per' and 'prae,' peramoenus 4. 67, 3; perornare 16. 26, 3; perseverus 15. 48, 5; persimplex 15. 45, 6; per stimulare 4. 12, 7; pervigere 4. 34, 6; praecalidus 13. 16, 3; prae colere 14. 22, 4 (see note); praegracilis 4. 57, 3; praerigesescere 13. 35, 6; prae umbrare 14. 47, 1.

(4) Frequentative verbs, appellitare 4. 65, 1; auctitare 6. 16, 1. A general preference of such verbs to the simple forms is noticeable.

(5) Not classified, adulatorius 6. 32, 7; antehabere 1. 58, 6, &c.; ad pugnare 2. 81, 1, &c.; binoctium 3. 71, 3; con caedes 1. 50, 2; delectabilis 12. 67, 1; deprecabundus 15. 53, 2; emercari (only in later books of Ann.) 12. 14, 1, &c.; genticus 3. 43, 3; 6. 33, 3; gladiatura 3. 43, 3; hist rionalis 1. 16, 4, &c.; immuni re 11. 19, 3; infensare (only in Annals) 6. 34, 1, &c.; libitum (subst.) 6. 1, 5, &c.; lucar 1. 77, 5; post scribere 3. 64, 2; prodigentia (only in Annals) 6. 14, 1, &c.; pro fessorius 13. 14, 5; properato (adv.) 13. 1, 4; propolluere (?) 3. 66, 4; provivere 6. 25, 1; quinquiplicare 2. 36, 5; sacrificalis 2. 69, 3; sesqui plaga 15. 67, 8; superstagnare 1. 79, 2; superurgere 2. 23, 4. Dr. § 249, 2.

intemeratus 1. 42, 3 (Verg. Ov.); inviolabilis 3. 62, 1, &c. (Lucr. Verg.); lapsare 1. 65, 6 (Verg.); livere 13. 42, 4 (Ov. participle Verg.); mersare 15. 69, 3 (Lucr. Verg. Hor.); notesere 1. 73, 3, &c. (Cat. Prop.); penetrabilis 2. 61, 1 (Verg. Ov.); praescius 6. 21, 5, &c. (Verg. Ov.); proicere 3. 73, 4 (Plaut. Ov.); properus 1. 65, 4, &c. (Verg. Ov. but only in Tac. with genitive or infinitive); provisor 12. 4, 1 (Hor.); reclinis 13. 16, 5, &c. (Ov. &c.); secundare 2. 24, 4 (Verg. &c.); sonor 1. 65, 1 (Lucr. Verg.); transmovere 13. 35, 2 (Ter. Mart.); trudis 3. 46, 6 (Verg.); valescere 2. 39, 5, &c. (Lucr. Dr. § 249, 1; see above p. 39.

71. The following words in the Annals, besides many of the metaphors noted below (§ 74), are used by Tacitus in a sense peculiar to or originating with himself: advertere (in aliquem = to punish) 2. 32, 5, &c.; amovere (to banish) 1. 53, 6, &c.; auraria (aurifodina) 6. 19, 1; conexus (of relationship) 2. 50, 1; 4. 66, 2; gnarus (notus) 1. 5, 4, &c.; inauditus 2. 77, 5, &c.; proicere (to defer) 2. 36, 3; novissima (the extreme penalty) 6. 50, 8, &c.; repens (= recens) 6. 7, 4, &c.; suspectare 15. 1, &c.; Dr. § 250.

72. The following are used in senses hitherto exclusively poetical:—abitus (outlet) 14. 37, 3 (Verg.); circumflus (surrounded by water) 6. 37, 4 (Ov. &c.); cura (a written work) 3. 24, 4, &c. (Ov.); demissus (descended) 12. 58, 1 (Verg.); educere (to build up) 2. 61, 1, &c. (Verg.); evictus (prevailed upon) 4. 57, 5, &c. (Verg.); intentatus (untried) 1. 50, 3, &c. (Verg. Hor.); sistere (to build) 4. 37, 4, &c. (Sil.). See Dr. § 250, and full lists in Bötticher, Lex. Proleg. p. xlv., liii.

Besides these are to be borne in mind the very numerous syntactical usages introduced by Tacitus into literature, or into prose, mentioned in previous sections.

II. Rhetorical and Poetical Colouring.

To this head really belong a great number of the words and usages already mentioned. Instances of artificial rhetorical structure, such as chiasmus (see 1. 63, 4; 3. 53, 3; 12. 1, 4; 10, 2, &c., Dr. § 235, Gud. Dial. cxvii), also the pathos of such passages as 6. 24, 2; 39, 2; 13. 17, 3: 14. 64 &c., should be noted.

73. Tacitus often adds emphasis by rhetorical repetition (anaphora) of a word common to more than one member of a sentence, not only in speeches, but in narrative; as non 1. 1, 3; ad (three times) 1. 11, 5; ut 1. 62, 1; statim 2. 82, 7; illum 4. 15, 5; quos 4. 49, 4; and many others. Nouns are thus repeated in contrasted parallel sen-
introduction.

74. Metaphors. A full list and classification of these is given in Dr. § 248. Among the most characteristic are some of the metaphorical applications of verbs expressing

(1) Movement; so vergere is often applied to age or time, as 2. 43, 1; 4. 8, 5; 11. 4, 4; 13. 38, 7, &c.

(2) Clothing or stripping; so induere 1. 69, 2, &c.; exuere 1. 2, 1, &c. See note on 1. 69.

(3) Burning; as ardescere, of passions, 3. 17, 2; 54, 2; 11. 25, 8; 16. 29, 1, &c.; or of a sharpened dagger, as 15. 54, 1 (Lucan, and 'ardentes sagittae' Hor.).

(4) Breaking; as abrumpere 4. 50, 3; 60, 2; 16. 18, 6; perrumpere 3. 15, 4; 4. 40, 7; rumpere 1. 42, 4; 6. 20, 1, &c.

(5) Binding or entangling; as veneno inligare 6. 32, 3 (πιπ. cιβ.).

(6) Revolution; as volvere (to ponder) 1. 64, 7; 3. 38, 2, &c.; revolvere 3. 18, 6; 4. 21, 2; provolvere (to dispossess) 6. 17, 4; and (to degrade) 14. 2, 4 (πιπ. cιβ.).

(7) Swallowing, &c.; as hauriri, not only of perishing by water, 1. 70, 4; 2. 8, 3, &c., but also by fire, 3. 72, 4.

(8) Loosing; as exsolvere, of opening veins, 4. 22, 4, &c.; of raising a siege, 3. 39, 1; of simplifying legal intricacies, 3. 28, 6.

We may also note metaphorical senses of adjectives; as aestate adulta 2. 23, 1 (cp. 11. 31, 4; 13. 36, 1); angusta et lubrica oratio 2. 87, 3; tumidi spiritus 4. 12, 7; also adverbs, as colles clementer adsurgentes 13. 38, 5; and substantives, as moles 2. 78, 1, &c.; saevitia annonae 2. 87, 1; locorum fraud 12. 33, 2; locorum facies 14. 10, 5; modestia hiemis 12. 43, 3.

75. Personification is implied in many of the bold figures used; such as seditionis ora vocesque 1. 31, 5; vestigia morientis libertatis 1. 74, 6, &c. The Tiber is personified 1. 79, 4; lux 1. 70, 7; also frequently dies, e.g. 14. 41, 1; nox, e.g. 1. 28, 1; 2. 14, 1; 13. 17, 1; annus (as sometimes in Cic. and Liv.) very often, e.g. 1. 54, 1; 2. 53, 1; 4. 14, 1; 15, 1; 23, 1; 6. 45, 1, &c. Dr. § 257.
76. **Hendiadys**, or the coordination of two words, of which one, usually the second, defines the other like an adjective or genitive (see Madv. 481 a), appears to be used by Tacitus, after the example of poets (as Verg. G. 2. 192), more frequently than by earlier prose writers; and, though many of the examples usually cited (see Ruperti, Ind. iii.) are hardly genuine, many remain; e.g. tempus atque iter 2. 34, 6; gaudio et impetu 3. 74, 6; famam et posteros 11. 6, 1; testamenta et orbos 13. 42, 7, &c. Introd. to Germania, p. 10, Dr. § 243.

77. **Anastrophe of prepositions**, though restricted to the usual limits (see Madv. 469) in the minor works, and rarely extended beyond them in the Histories, is used with more poetical freedom in the Annals, than in the work of any other prose author.

(i) After a substantive without an attribute; e.g. abusque 13. 47, 2, &c.; coram 1. 19, 3, &c.; extra 13. 47, 2; infra 11. 20, 4; inter 6. 41, 2, &c.; intra 3. 75, 4, &c.; iuxta 2. 41, 1, &c.; propter 4. 48, 1, &c.; super 16. 35, 2: sometimes even after a genit. as 3. 1, 1; 13. 15, 8; 14. 9, 3.

(ii) Between two coordinated substantives; e.g. inter 4. 50, 3; 59, 2; 69, 2, &c. This and the above usage do not extend to monosyllabic preps.

(iii) With substantive preceding and attribute following; e.g. ab 3. 10, 4; in 11. 3, 2; 12. 56, 1, &c.; infra 11. 36, 4.

(iv) Between a substantive and dependent genitive; e.g. ab 4. 5, 4; ad 3. 72, 2, &c.; apud 6. 31, 4; inter 4. 16, 6, &c.

(v) Between two substantives in apposition; e.g. ab 2. 60, 1, &c.; apud 4. 43, 6; in 15. 53, 3.

(vi) After two coordinated substantives; e.g. inter 1. 60, 5; coram 4. 8, 7, &c.; simul 4. 55, 3.

Of these, all except (2) are used by Tacitus only in the Annals, and few instances occur in earlier prose. Dr. § 225, Wölflin, Philol. xxv. 115, Nipp. on 1. 60; 2. 60; 3. 1; 10; 72.

78. **Anastrophe of conjunctions** is also very common; among the stronger instances is the position of si as fourth word 14. 3; 3; ut as fifth 12. 49, 3; quasi as seventh 14. 52, 1; cum as tenth 1. 63, 6. But such instances, as well as those of anastrophe of relative pronouns, as in 4. 33, 2; 12. 61, 4; or of adverbs, as adeo 13. 35, 1, &c., are not without classical precedent. Dr. § 227, 228, Nipp. on 12. 51; 15. 39.

79. **The occurrence of metrical lines**, or parts of such in Tacitus requires notice chiefly because it has been noticed (Bötticher, Proleg. p. xcvi., Ruperti Ind. iii., Dr. § 255, Nipp. on 1. 1). Most of
the instances are trivial (see the so-called hexameters in 3. 44, 4; 15. 9, 1; 73, 4; Agr. 10, 4); one only is noteworthy for its rhythm (auguris patrum et prisca formidine sacrum G. 39, 2), and one other for its position, as forming a complete period, and as the opening sentence of the Annals. The hexameter with which Livy begins is, as far as it goes, much more rhythmical, and he has many more such verses or parts of verses than Tacitus. No more can be proved, than that the ear of neither of these historians was so sensitive in avoidance of such cadences, as that of Cicero (see de Orat. 3. 47, 182; Orat. 56, 189) or Quintilian (see 9. 4, 72).

III. Influence of the Study of Brevity.

80. Ellipses, and similar abbreviated expressions. By far the most important of these are found in syntactical usages already noticed, in a large proportion of which the desire of brevity of expression appears prominent; especially in the omission of pronouns (§ 8), of verbs (§§ 38, 39), of prepositions (see references on § 56), and other particles (§§ 64, 65); in the fondness for concise constructions with the infinitive (§§ 42, 43, 44, 46), with gerund and gerundive (§§ 22, 36, 37), with in and the accusative (§ 60 b), with nisi and ni (§ 50). A few other ellipses are noted by Dr. § 238, such as omissions of pars (4. 20, 3), annus (11. 11, 1), dics (4. 45, 4), lex (3. 25, 1), uxor (4. 11, 4), filia (12. 1, 3), &c.; many of which would be common in any approach to colloquial forms, as in comic poets and in the letters of Cicero, as well as in inscriptions. See Gud. Introd. cxviii, and the special treatise of G. Clemm 'De breviloquentiae Taciteae quibusdam generibus,' Leipzig, 1881.

81. The frequent use of participial clauses tends to conciseness (see §§ 31, 54, 55), and is characteristic of Tacitus; as is illustrated by the comparison made by Draeger (§ 238) between simple narrative passages of the same length, in Caes. B. G. 2. 1-2; Sall. Jug. 6-7; Liv. 21. 5; and Ann. 2. 11-12; in which, respectively, the participial clauses are 5, 10, 16, and 24. Instances of such participial and also of adjectival clauses are given by Nipp. on 3. 55; 4. 64.

82. Parentheses. Besides the explanatory accusative already noticed (§ 12 a), Tacitus frequently has a parenthetical word or expression in apposition in the nominative, equivalent to a complete relative clause; as vix credibile dictu 1. 35, 6; mirum dictu 2. 17, 4; incertum is thus used by Livy, &c.; dubium by Ovid, &c.; rarum by Tacitus alone, and chiefly in the Annals, 1. 39, 7; 56, 2; 6. 10, 3; 13. 2, 2; also H. 4. 12, 3. For more complete parenthetical sentences, see 4. 55, 6; 12.
42, 4; and for parentheses inserted in oratio obliqua, see § 49. Dr. § 139. Wolfflin, Philol. xxvi. 107, Nipp. on 1. 39; 12. 42; 61; Her. on H. 1. 62, 11; 3. 31, 20.

83. **Zeugma**, or the reference to two objects of a verb strictly applicable only to the nearest, is also an effort at brevity, even with the risk of harshness; and is more common in Tacitus than in any other writer. See the use of redini 1. 17, 6; probabam 1. 58, 2; permisit 2. 29, 2; appellans 2. 45, 4; intentarent 3. 36, 2; fore 6. 21, 5; nequibat 12. 64, 6; and very many others. Akin to this is the frequent use (by Syllepsis) of a verb with two objects in different senses, as 1. 71, 5; 2. 44, 3, or of a noun exclusively masculine for persons of both sexes, as filii 11. 38, 3; fratres 12. 4, 2; privigni 4. 71, 7; pronepetes 5. 1, 4. Dr. § 239, 3, 4. Also akin to this is the supplying a plural verb from a singular, as in 3. 29, 5; or an affirmative sense from a negative, as in 12. 64, 6; 13. 56, 3.

84. **Pregnant constructions**; many such have been mentioned under other heads (see references on § 80): to which may be added such expressions as ius legationis ... miseratur 1. 39, 8; proruunt fossas 1. 68, 2; pericula polliceri 2. 40, 3; ad principem distulerant 3. 52, 3; iniurias largiri 3. 70, 2; permoveor ... num 4. 57, 2, &c.; also pregnant meanings of words, as venenum 3. 22, 2; 4. 10, 2; aegritudo 2. 69, 4; senecta 11. 26, 2; infantiam 11. 34, 1; gratia 12. 7, 4; Chaldaeos 12. 22, 1; ferrum 15. 55, 3, &c. Dr. § 239, 2.

IV. The Study of Variety in Expression.

85. Besides aiming at novelty through the introduction or adoption of unfamiliar words or senses of words (see §§ 69-72), Tacitus constantly seeks to avoid monotony by varying forms of the same word. Thus Artaxata is twice feminine, five times neuter (see on 2. 56, 3); Tigranocerta four times used in each form (see 14. 24, 6): the form Vologeses is perhaps sometimes changed to Vologesus (see on 12. 14, 8). So also we have alioqui and alioquin; anteire and antire; balneae and balneum; dein and deinde; grates and gratias agere; inermis and inermus; senecta and senectus, &c. In many other cases such variations have been treated by editors as errors of copyists. See Wolfflin, Philol. xxv. 99-106; 121-127.

86. **Names often mentioned are varied.** Thus we have Gallus, Asinius Gallus, and Gallus Asinius, &c.; or the cognomen alone repeated, when the name has been given more fully above, as Trionis 2. 28, 4; Lepida 12. 64, 5, &c.; also the names of relatives mentioned
together are often varied, as hunc [Gracchum] pater Sempronius ... tulerat 4. 13, 4; pater Scriboniani Camillus 12. 52, 2; Crispum ... C. Sallustius 3. 30, 3; Valerius Messalla, cuius proavum ... Corvinum 13. 34, 1, &c. Nipp. on 4. 13. Joh. Müller, 4. pp. 15, 16. Sometimes general terms are thus varied to avoid repetition, as nomen ... cognomentum ... vocabulum 2. 6, 5. Dr. § 234.

87. Prepositions with similar meanings are often interchanged, a in ... ad 1. 28, 7, &c.; inter ... apud 3. 40, 1; in ... apud 6. 22, 2; per ... in 4. 55, 7, &c. Several such instances are found in Livy, few in other works of Tacitus than the Annals. Dr. § 104.

88. Cases with prepositions are interchanged with simple cases: as for instance a dat. with accus. after ad or in; e.g. with opportunus 2. 6, 4; promptus 4. 46, 4; referre 14. 38, 5; and such an accus. with gerundive dat. 2. 37. 6: see also § 62. Dr. § 105.

89. Copulative conjunctions are constantly varied in different clauses, especially in the Annals, sometimes no doubt to graduate the connexion (see on 1. 1, 5), but at other times apparently for elegance. Cp. the change of et and ac 4. 26, 4; ac ... que ... et 15. 25, 6; que ... et ... et ... ac 2. 60, 4. See Dr. § 115, Nipp. on 4. 3.

90. After asvndeta (see § 65) conjunctions are introduced; as classes regna provinciae ... aut ... et ... ac 1. 11, 6; illustres ignobiles dispersi aut aggerati 6. 19, 3; see also 12. 64, 3; 15. 26, 1. Dr. §§ 106, 140, Nipp. on 1. 11; 2. 81; Her. on H. 1. 51, 25. Here again different degrees of connexion are often intended to be expressed.

91. A large number of miscellaneous variations of expression in corresponding clauses are brought together by Draeger (§ 233), from which the following are selected. In a few of them Tacitus has followed Livy.

(1) Change of case or number: Spartanorum ... Atheniensibus 3. 26, 4; clari genus ... summis honoribus 6. 9, 5; effusae clementiae ... modicus severitate 6. 30, 3; see note on 2. 3, 2; on change of number see § 2.

(2) Active and passive: omissa sunt aut ... oblitteravit 2. 83, 5; cp. 6. 44, 2; H. 4. 65, 3; Nipp. on 3. 21, Gud. on Dial. 8, 24.

(3) Ablative and participle: metu ... diffusus 2. 1, 2; metu ... annatus 2. 22, 2; cp. 15. 36, 6; 38, 5; 56, 3.

(4) Preposition and participle or adjective: ad gradum ... procedentibus 1. 64, 2; procaces ... in spe 14. 15, 8.

(5) Adjective and genitive: Parthorum ... Romanas 2. 3, 2.

(6) Present participle and gerundial ablative (only in the
Annals): adflictando...ciens 2. 81, 1; trahens...interpretando 13. 47, 1; adsurgens...populando 15. 38, 4.

(7) Gerundive and ut or ne: appellandam...ut adscribereur 1. 14, 2; habenda...utque 2. 36, 1; cp. 3. 17, 8; 63, 7; 4. 9, 1; 20, 2.

(8) Noun and subordinate clause, with quod or quia, &c.: amicius...et quod 4. 18, 1; gnarus meliorum et quae 4. 31, 2; alii modestiam, multi quia diffideret 4. 38, 4; and many others; as 2. 63, 4; 3. 44, 4; 4. 24, 2; 13. 44, 1, &c. Sometimes an infin. answers to a noun, as 3. 22, 2; 4. 3. 1. &c.

(9) Adjective or participle and final clause: as rati...an ne 3. 3, 3; sive fraudem suspectans sive ut 13. 39, 1.

92. The effort for variety, added to that for brevity, is found sometimes to result in considerable complication of periods; as for instance in the passages beginning 'igitur Tacfarinas' 4. 24, 1; 'nam postulato Votieno' 4. 42, 2; 'at Sabinus' 4. 47, 1: sometimes even in anacolutha, as 12. 52, 3; 14. 9. 1 (Dr. § 254). On the general structure of periods in Tacitus, and on some passages of exceptional complexity, as 1. 2, 1; 6, 6; 13. 54, 5, see Dr. § 232; also the notes on 1. 8, 4; 4. 33, 4; 44, 3; and Joh. Müller on those passages.

93. It is extremely characteristic of Tacitus to introduce the utmost possible variety into the expressions for facts that have to be very often stated. A large collection of such is made in Bötticher, Proleg. lxvii-lxix, and Dr. § 252. Among them may be noted the following:

(1) Death: about fifteen various expressions are found, as obire; oppetere; finire (6. 50, 9 οπτ. είπ.). concedere: excedere; vita cedere; vita concedere; &c.

(2) Suicide: ten or more expressions are found, as se vita privare; vim sibi asserre; finem vitae sibi ponere (6. 40, 4); &c.

(3) Suicide by opening veins: more than ten forms of expression are found, as venas exsolvere, resolvere, abrumpere, interrumpere, &c.

(4) Suicide by stabbing: ferro incumbere; se ipsum ferro transigere; suo ictu mortem invenire; &c.

(5) Suicide by starvation: vitam abstinentia finire: egestate cibi perimi.

(6) Interdiction of fire and water: aqua et igni interdicere, arcere, prohibere.

(7) Approach of evening: about eight distinct expressions are noted. See 1. 16, 5; 65. 9; 2. 21. 4; 39. 5; &c.

(8) Contrast between what is shown and concealed: palam
INTRODUCTION.

94. The monotony of reported speeches in oratio obliqua is often varied (as also not unfrequently in Liv.) by an abrupt transition to oratio recta; as 2. 77, 2; 3. 12, 4; 46. 3; 4. 40, 5; 11. 30, 5; H. 3. 2, 8. The transition has also the effect of a rhetorical climax (Dr. § 256). On smaller parenthetical suspensions of oratio obliqua, see § 49.

IV. Influence of Imitation.

95. Graecisms. Nearly all of those found in Tacitus appear to have been already more or less naturalized in Latin. Most of them have been already noticed (see §§ 11, 12 d, 13, 16, 18, 37 d, 54, 60 b, 63, 64, 66, 67). To these may be added the use of si with expressions of fear, &c., as 1. 11, 5; such a genitive as diversa omnium 1. 49, 1; the construction nisi forte ... plures curas, &c., 2. 33, 5; and the phrase ut quisque audentiae habuisset 1. 15, 53, 3. The list of Greek words used by him (see Nipp. on 14. 15, 6) is not large, and consists wholly of terms more or less technical, and which have no strict Latin equivalent. Dr. §§ 67, 147, 191, 258.

96. Latin archaisms. The desire of novelty in diction appears to have led Tacitus sometimes to revive obsolete words and forms from old writers, in preference to employing those which were usual (Wölflfin, Philol. xxv. 106, &c.). Among such may be noticed dissertare 12. 11, 1 (Cato and Plaut.); mercimonium 15. 38, 2 (Plaut.); perduellis 14. 29, 2 (Enn. Plaut., &c.); truculentia 2. 24, 1 (Plaut.); also the accus. with fungor 3. 2, 2; and with potior 11. 10, 8. Dr. § 258.

97. The debt of Tacitus to previous historians, and to the great classic poets, is chiefly to be seen in very many of the syntactical usages already mentioned, and in the lists of poetical words and senses of words (see §§ 70, 72). Many other instances will be found noticed in the notes throughout; a few of the more striking are here selected from the fuller lists given by Dr. (§ 259) and Wölflfin (Philol. xxvi. 122-134), and in special treatises.

(1) Sallust (see also above, p. 40, note 4). Annals.
Cat. 6. 1 urbem Romam habuere initio Troiani . . 1. 1, 1
Fr. inc. 92 D, 60 K, 37 G. genua patrum advolvuntur . . 1. 13; 7
Jug. 51, 1 fors omnia regere . . . . . . 1. 49, 2
Fr. H. 1. 48, 3 D, 51 K, 144 G. se e contempto metuendaum effectit
Jug. 80. 5 quis omnia honesta atque unhonestae vendere
mos est.
Jug. 6. 3 studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa.
Fr. H. 1. 61 D, 61 K, 81 G, suopte ingenio (of things)
Fr. H. 1. 88 D, 98 K, 63 G neque animo neque auri-
bus aut lingua competere.
Jug. 45, 1 magnum et sapientem virum fuisse comperior.
Jug. 20, 7 cum predatoria manu.
Jug. 4, 9 ad inceptum redeo.
Fr. H. 3. 67, col. 4 D, 77 K, 76 G, iuxta seditionem
erant.
Fr. inc. 55 D, 21 K, 24 G. more equestris proeli sumptis
tergis atque redditis.
Jug. 21, 2 uno die... coeptum atque patrum bellum.
Jug. 70, 2 carum acceptumque popularibus suis.
Fr. H. 1. 18 D, 20 K, 19 G in tempore bellaturi.
Fr. H. 3. 41 D, 53 K, 40 G. vis piscium.
Jug. 73, 5 in maius celebrare.
Jug. 47, 2 frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatuum.
Jug. 25, 3 bonum publicum... privata gratia devictum.
Cat. 2, 3 aequabilius atque constantius.
Fr. H. 2. 30 D, 36 K, 66 G. adversa in pravitatem de-
clinando.
Fr. H. 4. 31 D, 56 K, 33 G. volentia plebi facturus.
Jug. 5, 3 paucas supra repetam.

(2) Livy.
7. 5, 6 stolide ferocem viribus suis.
8. 32, 13 extrema contio et circa Fabium globus.
28. 27, 3 ne quo nomine quidem adpellare debeam, scio,
&c.
3. 49, 3 si iure ageret—si vim adferre conaretur.
3. 53, 2 liberatores haud dubie.
27. 33, 5 prosperam pugnam fecerunt.
6. 8, 2 senecta invalidum.
3. 27, 7 puncto saepe temporis maximarum rerum mo-
menta verti.
7. 37, 14 velut indagine.
7. 17, 3 the whole description sacerdotes eorum, &c.

Annals.
1. 74, 2
2. 38, 7
2. 81, 2
3. 4, 3
3. 26, 2
3. 46, 1
4. 20, 4
4. 24, 3
4. 33, 6
6. 13, 1
6. 35, 2
12. 16, 4
12. 29, 1
12. 50, 4
12. 63, 2
13. 8, 1
14. 33, 1
14. 38, 4
15. 21, 5
15. 26, 3
15. 36, 6
16. 18, 1
1. 3, 4
1. 35, 6
1. 42, 4
2. 80, 4
2. 88, 3
3. 21, 6
3. 43, 4
5. 4, 2
13. 42, 7
14. 30, 1
INTRODUCTION.

(3) Horace.
Ep. 1. 11, 6 odio maris atque viarum (cp. Od. 2. 6, 7) . 2. 14, 6
Od. 2. 16, 25 laetus in praesens . . . . 11. 15, 1
Od. 1. 37, 9 contaminato cum grege . . . . 15. 37, 8

(4) Vergil (see also §§ 70, 72, 74, 76, 77 and above, p. 40, note 2).
Aen. 4, 15 fixum immotumque . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1. 47, 1
" 6, 103 laborum . . . facies . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1. 49, 1
" 10, 308 rapit . . . aciem . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1. 56, 1
" 10, 850 vulnus adactum . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1. 61, 6
" 9, 137 escindere gentem . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2. 25, 4
" 3, 176 tendoque . . . cum voce manus . . . . . . . 2. 29, 2
" 3, 651 omnia conlustrans . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2. 45, 4
" 2, 15 instar montis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2. 61, 1
" 9, 763 ingerit hastas . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2. 81, 2
" 2, 75 quae sit fiducia capto . . . . . . . . . . . . 3. 11, 2
" 1, 359 argenti pondus et auri . . . . . . . . . . 3. 53, 5
" 9, 73 tum vero incumbunt . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4. 24, 1
" 1, 264 populosque . . . contundet . . . . . . . . . 4. 46, 1
" 1, 167 vivo . . . saxo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4. 55, 5
" 4, 388 sermonem abrumpit . . . . . . . . . . . . 4. 60, 2
" 10, 630 manet . . . gravis exitus . . . . . . . . . 4. 74, 5
" 2, 129 rumpit vocem . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6. 20, 1
" 6, 423 fusus humi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11. 37, 4
" 10, 669 expendere poenas . . . . . . . . . . . . 12. 19, 4
" 9, 397 fraude loci . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12. 33, 2
" 2, 374 rapiunt (=diripiunt) . . . . . . . . . . . . 13. 6, 1
" 6, 55 funditque preces . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14. 30, 1
" 10, 532 belli commercia . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14. 33, 6
" 3, 55 fas omne abrumpit . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15. 2, 3
" 11, 335 rebus succurrite fessis . . . . . . . . . . . 15. 50, 1
" 2, 369 mortis imago . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15. 70, 1
" 8, 579 abrumpere vitam . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16. 28, 6

(5) Ovid.
Trist. 2. 127 citraque necem tua constitit ira . . . . 12. 22, 3
CHAPTER VI.

ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EARLY PRINCIPIATE.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Powers and titles acquired by Augustus prior to 72/71, B.C. 27</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution of the principate in that year</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent changes during and shortly after his tenure</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistracies comprised in the principate—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Proconsulare imperium</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tribunitia potestas</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other magisterial powers</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative and judicial powers</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation of the principate to the people and aristocracy</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions left to the magistrates of the state</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions left to the senate</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means taken by the princeps to control the election of magistrates,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and, thereby, of senators</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His modes of influencing the choice of a successor</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power of the senate during vacancy of the principate, and in respect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the deposition of a princeps</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance with Romans of apparent respect for constitutional forms</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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NOTE.—The greatest part of the material of this portion is derived from Mommsen's 'Römisches Staatsrecht,' vol. ii. part 2; part also from his commentary on the 'Marmor Ancyranum,' and from Professor Pelham's article 'princeps' in Dict. of Ant.

The constitution of the principate is dated most properly from the acts of Jan. 13, 727, B.C. 27, and from enactments in the preceding year; but account must be taken both of powers held by the first 'princeps' before that date, and of those which he subsequently acquired.

Gaius Caesar Octavianus, in his nineteenth year, had raised forces on his own authority; and his position was legalized by a decree of the senate proposed by Cicero on Jan. 1, 711, B.C. 43, by which he acquired the rank of propraetor, with a military imperium which during the rest of his long life never left him; so that his 'dies accepti imperii' is either reckoned from this, or from the consulship, which on August 19 in the same year followed it, and was his first actual magistracy.

His permanent imperium, however, during these years comes through the irregular and mainly usurped powers of the triumvirate; a plebiscite having been hurried through the comitia on Nov. 27 of the same year

1 'Privato consilio' Mon. Anc. i. 1; cp. 13. 6. 4; Staatsr. ii. 654.
2 Cic. Phil. 5. 17, 46; Mon. Anc. i. 5.
3 He assumed the fasces on Jan. 7 (C. I. L. x. 8375).
4 See note on Ann. i. 9, 1.
by the tribune P. Titius, creating 'triumviri reipublicae constituendae,' with consular power, for five years; at the end of which they assumed another five years of power by their own act, without any formal vote.

At some early date during this period Caesar had assumed a title of permanent importance, the 'praenomen imperatoris.' Suetonius ascribes this praenomen to the dictator; who, however, appears from inscriptions to have borne the title immediately after his family name, before his titles of office. It is suggested that the title, in this position, became a kind of additional cognomen, such as his heir might adopt; and that, in usage, he might be styled indifferently 'Caesar Imperator' or 'Imperator Caesar,' as men might speak of 'Aemilius Paullus' or 'Paullus Aemilius.' However this may be, this praenomen is henceforth always assumed by Octavianus, his proper praenomen and gentile name drop out of sight, and he becomes 'Imp. Caesar. iii vir R.P.C.7.'

From this must be distinguished the 'nomen imperatoris,' which also he now began to assume as a permanent title. This was given, as in old times, by acclamation on the field of battle, and was received by Augustus twenty-one times in his life, for victories gained in person or through lieutenants; of which he had already numbered seven in 725, B.C. 29.

Also it appears that, in some form, he had received in 718, B.C. 36, a tribunician power. Whether we take the authority followed by Appian and repeated by Orosius, stating that he was in that year chosen tribune for life; or that followed by Dio, according to which the sacrosanctity and seat of a tribune were decreed to him in this year, and the power itself in 724, B.C. 30; he will in either case have held it before 731, B.C. 23, from which date the years of its tenure as a title are numbered.

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1 App. B. C. 4. 7. Tacitus declines to call their forces 'publica arma' Ann. I. 2, 1.
2 App. B. C. 5. 95.
3 Suet. Jul. 76. Dio speaks of it only as a permanent title (43. 44. 2).
4 See the Fasti of 714, B.C. 49, and the Inscr. C. I. L. v. 525; Orell. 505; Wilms. 878.
5 Suet. Jul. 76. Dio speaks of it only as a permanent title (43. 44. 2).
6 Inscr. C. I. L. i. 620; Orell. 582.
7 Staatsr. ii. 799, 5.
8 E.g. Inscr. Orell. 594. This form appears in the Fasti from 714, B.C. 49: Staatsr. ii. 766, 3.
9 This appears thus on the coins of all the triumvirs. 'Those of Antonius bear latterly 'Imp. iii.'
10 See on 3. 74, 6. He was first so saluted after Mutina (Ap. 15, 711, B.C. 43): see Dio, 46. 38. 1.
11 Tiberius received it eight times (see eh. ix, note 28). Claudius twenty-seven times (vol. ii Intro. p. 38).
12 See 2. 18, 2; 22, 1.
13 See below, p. 77, note 6.
14 On this power as held by the dictator Caesar, see on 3. 56. 2.
15 App. B. C. 5. 132; Oros. 6. 18, 34. Dio (53. 32. 5) makes this take place in B.C. 23, but it is an error to suppose that he was ever formally tribune. For the distinction between such office and the tribunician power, see below, p. 83.
16 Dio, 49. 15. 6; 51. 19, 6.
17 See below, p. 79.
By the end of the second 'quinquennium,' at the close of 721, B.C. 33, Lepidus had been deposed, and war with Antonius was imminent. Hence, though Antonius appears to have styled himself 'triumvir' till his death ¹, Caesar (at least in his retrospect) limits the formal term of that office to the ten years ²; and then claims a power quasi-dictatorial, or a virtual concentration of the whole triumvirate in himself, not, apparently, by formal vote, but by general consent. 'Iuravit in mea verba tota Italia sponte sua, et me b[ello] quo vici ad Actium, ducem depoposcit.' ³ 'Per consensum universorum [potitus rerum omnium' (ἐγκρατήσας γενόμενος πάντων τῶν πραγμάτων) ⁴.

Also, after a short second consulship in 721, B.C. 33, he enters on a continuous series of nine consulships, his third to his eleventh, 723-731, B.C. 31-23 ⁵.

The following inscription of the year 725, B.C. 29, shows the titles which he then bore, but makes no mention of the tribunician power:— 'Imp. Caesari, Divi Juli f., cos. quinct., cos. design. sext., imp. sept.' ⁶.

We come now to the acts of 726, 727, B.C. 28, 27, the tendency of which is described from very different points of view. Caesar himself claims to have then restored the Republic: 'Rempublicam ex mea potestate in senatus populique Romani a]bririum transtuli.' ⁷ This statement is echoed by writers near the time ⁸, and a coin of this date describes him as 'libertatis P. R. vindex.' ⁹ On the other hand, Dio alludes to this time as the date of a re-established monarchy ¹⁰, and Tacitus as the period when the ascendency of Caesar was secured ¹¹.

The reconciliation is simple: the extraordinary dictatorial and constituent powers surviving from the triumvirate, after spending their force in these enactments ¹², are surrendered, and all the arbitrary acts of that period cancelled ¹³; but the permanent constitution of the principate begins. The senate and the comitia resume their regular functions; and, after an ostensive restoration of all the provinces, armies, and revenues ⁴, the unarmed provinces are actually given up, and those

¹ Staatsr. ii. p. 718. ² T.p.e.κ[ου]ν ανδρών ἐγενόμενον δ[ημοσίων πραγμάτων κατορθωτός σωβ[εράν] ἐτεινέο[ν δέκα Mon. Anc. Gr. iv. 1. Some power 'reip. constituentae' must be conceived to have survived to B.C. 27; see below, note 12.
³ Mon. Anc. v. 3. ⁴ Id. vi 13, and Gr. xvii. 19.
⁵ Mommsen shows (575, 2) that Suet. (Ang. 26) is probably in error in representing several of these as held for parts of the year only.
⁶ C.I.L. vi. 873; Orell. 596; Wilm. 879.
⁸ Ov. Fast. i. 589; Vell. 2. 89, 3.
⁹ Eckhel, vi. 83; Cohen, i. p. 92.
¹⁰ 'Εκ δέ τοῦ[τον μοναρχ[είας] αὐτος ἀκρι- βῶς ἥραντο 52. 1. 1.
¹¹ 'Potentiae securus, dedit iura quis pace et principe uteremur.' 3. 28, 3.
¹² It is thought by Mommsen that the expression 'dedit iura' (Tac. l. l.) implies autocratic legislation without the comitia.
¹³ Dio, 53. 4, 5.
¹⁴ Id. 53. 4, 3; 9, 6.
requiring military force 1, with the legions stationed in them, are retained, professedly for ten years only 2; while, in his home government, Caesar 'claims only to be consul, and to be satisfied with his tribunician right to protect the people 3.'

It is claimed as proof of his moderation or discretion, that his constitution made him not king or dictator but 'princeps 4;' and he is careful to state that, while thus holding the first rank in the state, he had no more power than his colleagues in any magistracy 5. This appellation has been commonly identified with that of 'princeps senatus,' which had been some thirty-three years dormant; an honorary rank, conferring no other privilege than that of being asked first, when the consuls designate were absent. That Caesar was 'princeps senatus' from the census-list of 726, B.C. 28, to his death, is affirmed by himself 6: and such designation is the natural mode of reminding senators at each revision of the list that he was one of themselves 7. But, from the earliest date, he is always spoken of not as 'princeps senatus,' but as simply 'princeps 8;' and speaks thus of himself 9. Also a saying quoted of Tiberius makes him express by that title his relation, not to the senate, but to the citizens 10; and the earlier Greek writers render the words by ἱγγεμών 11. It is therefore probably to be considered as a separate designation, originating at the same date, which had become confounded with 'princeps senatus' (πρώκρατος τής γεμουσίας), by the time of Dio 12. Such a term would seem to convey no more than the fact that Caesar was the foremost citizen of Rome 13; and had been so used of Pompeius by Cicero 14 and Sallust 15. Even long after it had become distinctive, it is still used informally by the elder Pliny of Servilius Nonianus 16; and at all times so far refused to pass into a definite title,
that it never appears in the regular list of those borne by the Caesar, and when used at all in inscriptions, has almost always some personal term of honour accompanying it, as 'princeps optimus,' 'princeps et conservator,' &c.

His new position is, as it were, consecrated by the title of Augustus, decreed by the senate, and assumed on the 16th of January 727 B.C. 27; a title expressive of sanctity, and a step to the divine honours paid to him, even during life, in various parts of the empire. This title is always distinctive of the 'princeps,' and, until the division of the empire in later times, is shared with no one.

In the middle of 731, B.C. 23, Augustus closed his series of consulships, afterwards holding this office twice only, each time for a few days, on the introduction of his grandsons to public life. Some of the most essential privileges of that office are still reserved to him, but increased stress is now laid on the tribunician power, which from this time is assumed as a title and reckoned annually from June 27. There is no trace of annual re-election, and the object of the change seems to be merely to substitute some other computation of his years of rule for that supplied by his consulships. It has been thought that a nominal change was made from 'ius tribunicium' to 'tribunicia potestas,' and that the power was further defined and amplified.

A further step is marked by the offer made to him in 735, B.C. 19, of such censorial power as belonged to the 'regimen legum et morum.' It is also stated by Dio that he received at the same time for life the consular power, with its insignia, the regular attendance of twelve lictors, and a curule chair between those of the consuls of the year. This is now generally treated as an error, except so far as relates to the mere assumption of the insignia. Augustus himself mentions two facts only that bear upon the point. Firstly, that in 732, B.C. 22, he refused the dictatorship, and also both the annual and perpetual consulship. Secondly, that twice in the latter part of his life he held a census with his colleagues, Germanicus, Drusus, Seianus. Subsequent emperors held the office much oftener (see Staatsr. ii. 109, foll.,) and almost always in the first year after their accession.

1 Inscr. Orell. 25; 617; (C. I. L. ii. 20, 48; Wilm. 906.
2 Δούματι συγκλήτον Σεβαστός προτηγορεύθην) Mon. Anc. Gr. xvii. 22.
4 See on 1. 10, 5. These honours are very sparingly assumed by Tiberius. See 4: 37-38, &c. This sacredness is quite distinct from the personal sacrosanctity conferred by the tribunician power.
5 749, 752, B.C. 5, 2. Tiberius assumed the consulship only three times during his principate, and in each case to add honour to his colleagues, Germanicus, Drusus, Seianus. Subsequent emperors held the office much oftener (see Staatsr. ii. 109, foll.), and almost always in the first year after their accession.
6 See below, p. 81.
8 See note on 1. 2, 1.
9 See below, p. 85, note 8.
10 Dio, 54. 10, 5.
11 Staatsr. ii. 872, note 2.
12 Mon. Anc. Gr. iii. 2, 9.
‘consulare imperium’, censorial power being, in the theory of the constitution, inherent in the consular, before the existence of the censorship as a separate office. It is inferred, both from what he says and from what he appears to imply, that this ‘consulare imperium’ was used for this purpose only, and that no general or permanent consular power was ever assumed.

During the remainder of this principate the chief points to notice are the successive quinquennial or decennial renewals of the ‘imperium’; the assumption, on the death of Lepidus in 742, B.C. 12, of the office of ‘pontifex maximus’, always henceforth held by the princeps until in the fourth century it came to be refused by Christian emperors and passed to the bishops of Rome; and the formal acceptance, on universal acclamation, of the title ‘Pater Patriae’ in 752, B.C. 2.

The following inscription gives his titles nearly at the close of his life: ‘Imp. Caesar, Divi F., Augustus, Pontif. Maxim., Cos. xiii, Imp. xx, Tribunic. Potestat. xxxvii, P.P.’

The first succession to the principate must have been modified by the fact that the successor was already ‘collega imperii,’ and had the tribunician power, and afterwards numbered his years of this office without recognizing any change at the death of Augustus. He also dropped the fiction of periodical renewal of imperium, though a decennial festival was held. He must have at least received by decree the title of ‘Augustus’ which, though he affected some reserve in its use, appears on all his coins and inscriptions; but he never allowed himself to be called ‘pater patriae’.

It is also noteworthy that neither Tiberius, Gaius, nor Claudius, uses the ‘praenomen imperatoris’. The titles borne by Tiberius at the close of his life are seen from an inscription quoted elsewhere.

Gaius appears, from the account of Dio, to have been the first to receive all the powers of the principate by a single decree; while

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1 Mon. Anc. Lat. ii. 5, 8.
2 The same inference is suggested by what appears to be a temporary assumption of consular power by Claudius to hold games (Dio, 60. 23, 4). In the case of Augustus the language is less explicit, and could be understood of calling into action an inherent power.
3 Dio, 53. 16, 2, &c. See Staatsr. ii. 1088, 2.
5 See Staatsr. ii. 1108, 5. The princeps was also member of all the other priestly colleges, but generally without their recognition in his titles.
6 Mon. Anc. vi. 24; Gr. xviii. 9. He is called ‘pater’ many years earlier in Hor. Od. 1. 2, 50.
7 Insr. Orell. 604. Prof. Pelham contrasts such an inscription with the long list of titles accumulated on later emperors.
8 See on 1. 3, 3.
9 Dio, 57. 24, 1; 58. 24, 1.
10 Suet. Tib. 26; Dio, 57. 2, 1.
11 1. 74, 2; 2. 87, 2.
12 Staatsr. ii. 769.
13 See ch. ix. note 28.
14 Dio, 59. 3, 2. For later instances see 12. 69, 3, and note, H. 1. 47, 2; 2. 55, 3; 4. 3, 4.
Claudius was the first to take the name of 'Caesar,' to which he had no family claim, as a name of the princeps and his house.

It has been seen that the term 'princeps' in itself implied no monarchy, or even magistry; but in fact stood for a combination of magisterial powers, so as to be contrasted as a kind of greater magistracy with the office of consul, praetor, or aedile. The boast of Augustus, that his eminence in rank gave him no more power than his colleagues in any office, can only apply, even in the letter, to such a case as that of his consulships, and has no meaning in relation to the most essential powers of the princeps, the 'proconsulare imperium' and 'tribunicia potestas,' in which he had, as a rule, no colleague. Nor were these powers confined to their original limits, but received great successive extensions by steps not now always traceable.

I. The 'imperium,' commonly called 'proconsulare,' is the most essential element of his power. 'Imperium' had always necessarily belonged to some definite magistry, and at the first settlement in 727 B.C., and for four years afterwards, Augustus was continuously consul; whence it is probable that the power exercised by him during this period was no other than the ancient supreme 'imperium' of the consuls over all other authorities at home and abroad, coupled with the assignment of a 'provincia' embracing all the most important portions of the empire. On his permanent deposition of the consulship in 731 B.C., a more formal definition of the 'imperium' still reserved to him was required, and we find from enactments passed in this year and shortly afterwards, that besides the command, which would have become proconsular, of the Caesarian provinces, certain powers, differing from those of ordinary proconsuls, and distinctly consular, were expressly reserved to him, namely, an 'imperium maius' over all governors of provinces, even those appointed by the senate, and the retention of his 'imperium' in Italy and even within the pomerium of Rome, besides

1 3, 53, 4.
2 Mom. Anc. vi. 21. See above, p. 78.
3 For the view here taken, so far as it differs from Mommsen's, I have been indebted to an Essay by Prof. Pelham in Journ. of Philol. xvii. pp. 27-52.
4 Prof. Pelham appears rightly to argue that, though from the time of Sulla the consulship had in fact become an urban and domestic magistry, its foreign and military powers were rather in abeyance than abolished. Cp. the language of Cicero, 'consules quibus more maiorum permissum est omnes adire provincias' (ad Att. 8. 15, 3); 'omnes enim in consulis

iure et imperio debent esse provinciae' (Phil. 4, 4, 9). In recognition of the consular or proconsular imperium of the princeps, the governors of his provinces, even when of consular rank, were only 'legati Augusti propraetore,' while senatorial governors, even when not of consular rank, were styled proconsuls.

5 Dio, 53, 52, 5; 54, 3, 3; 10, 5. The enactments here grouped together belong to 731, 732, and 735. B.C. 23, 22, and 19.

6 On the limitation 'extra urbes' in the case of other holders of this power, see below, p. 98, note 6.
what appears to be a consular, as distinct from his already existing tribunici an power of convoking and consulting the senate, the presidency at its debate, and precedence of others in bringing one subject before it at each sitting, as well as the consular insignia of twelve lictors, and a curule chair between those occupied by the consul of the year.

It is plain to see that he had no reason for desiring or accepting either the consulship itself, or any general or titular consular power, and that his position caused other privileges to attach themselves to it, not perhaps definitely based on powers expressly conferred, but conceived as having been generally inherent in the chief magistracy of Rome, when it embraced in itself the functions afterwards subdivided, as among censors, praetors, and aediles. The powers, as originally assumed by Augustus, might seem only a step beyond several republican precedents, and his action in B.C. 27 and 23, bore the appearance of surrender rather than aggrandizement; but in result the whole power of the sword was surrendered into his hands. He has supreme command over all troops, wheresoever stationed, with him rest all ordinances respecting their levy, payment, and dismissal, the appointment of officers and regulation of the military hierarchy: senatorial proconsuls had not power over the life of a soldier; and even in their provinces he has the right to collect fiscal revenue.

He levies war, makes peace or treaty, and represents the state in relation to all foreign or dependent powers. Again, he is the high

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1 This would appear from Dio's words, in which, after χρηματίζεσθαι πέρι ἑνὸς τινος, καθ' ἵκασυη βοηθήσαν, he adds καὶ μὴ ὑπαρ-τείνῃ. This 'ius primae relationis' was no doubt consular, and subsequent emperors obtained right of precedence for as many as five 'relationes' at a sitting. Prof. Pelham appears rightly to identify this with the privilege 'relationem facere,' given in Lex de imp. Vesp. 4, which Mommsen had formerly (but not in Staatstr. ed. 3) explained of submitting motions in writing, without being present. This the princes could not doubt do, and Tiberius often did so; his letter being apparently by a fiction treated as an 'oratio' (see 3, 57, 1, compared with 56, 1). It is to be noticed that when Caesar put the question, the magistrates, even the consuls, were so far 'privati' as to be asked their 'sententia' (3, 17, 8). It appears also that he could dispense with some legal formalities in summoning the senate (Lex. de imp. Vesp. 8).

2 See above, p. 79. It may be remembered that a consular power, distinct from the actual consulship, was the form under which the triumvirs had ruled (see above, p. 76), and Augustus would hardly wish to revive this memory.

3 Some of these are specified below, to which may be added that of 'nominating' candidates for magistracies, which appears in some sort to assume that the princeps was personally holding the comitia (see below, p. 94), which (in the case of elections to the greater magistracies) would be a consular function.

4 See below, p. 99.

5 Thus the proconsul of Africa reports on military matters to the emperor as his superior officer, not to the senate: see on 3, 31, 1.

6 Dio, 53. 13. 7. For an exception, see on 3, 21, 1.

7 See on 4, 6, 5; 15, 3, and below, p. 99, note 1.

8 'Poeulintse cum quibus volet facere liceat' Lex de Imp. Vesp. 1. See below, p. 84.
the admiral of the empire, with fleets near at hand; and, besides the troops attached to these, not only the praetorian guard, his proper household brigade, but even the police and night-watch of the city, owned no allegiance to any magistrate of the republic, but only to Caesar and his praefects, and formed no insignificant force at his disposal on the spot; while the validity of his imperium within the walls explains his power to put to death citizens even of senatorial rank: and he is so far the 'imperator' of the whole Roman world, that the whole senate and people, and even the provinces, take the 'sacramentum' in his name, binding themselves in the most solemn terms to maintain his authority against all enemies, and not to hold even their own children dearer. Naturally, in time the 'imperator' and 'princeps' became synonymous, and this power was held sufficient in itself to constitute a principate: and, although formally given by senatorial decree, retained an ominous memory of the old popular or military origin of an 'imperator's' title, and of the irregular democratic command of Augustus 'by universal consent,' out of which this form of 'imperium' had risen; so that even a constitutional ruler like Vespasian takes the salutation and 'sacramentum' of the soldiers as a valid title, and reckons from it, not from the senatorial decree, his 'dies accepti imperii.' Hence the revelation of that 'state secret' so fruitful in subsequent history, that 'a "princeps" could be made elsewhere than at Rome;' and hence the 'imperator,' even in profound peace, felt that 'he held a wolf by the ears,' and was safe only as long as the soldiers were contented.

II. The tribunician power, which had belonged, as we have seen, in some form to Augustus from a very early stage of his career, and to the dictator before him, still more emphatically recorded the democratic character of Caesarism, and was not, like the formal office of tribune, untenable by a patrician. Gracchus and others had shown the formidable political strength of the tribunate, not only as regarded its wide and indefinite coercive powers, but also in its legislative initiative. Experience had no less shown its inherent weaknesses, the liability to paralysis by the veto of a colleague, the annual tenure with a doubtful chance of re-election, and the want of armed support in case of the last appeal to

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1 Dio, 53. 17, 6.
2 45, 4.
3 1, 7, 3; 34, 1. The form of oath may be seen from a Lusitanian inscription (Orell. 3665, Wilms. 2839, C. I. L. ii. 172) of the date of the accession of Gaius. See Staatsr. ii. 792.
4 The 'imperium proconsulare' does not appear among the titles of the princeps; but the 'praenomen imperatoris, though originally unconnected with this power (see above, p. 76), may in later times have been taken to denote it.
5 See on 3. 74, 6.
7 Suet. Vesp. 6.
8 H. 1, 4, 2.
9 Suet. Tib. 25.
INTRODUCTION.

force. But from the tribunician power of the Caesar all these weaknesses were removed. The tribunes of the year were in no sense his colleagues, and their voice was powerless against his; the office was held for life; and the power of the sword was known to be in reserve. This office fully retained memory of its popular origin; for the decree of the senate conferring it was only preliminary to a ratificatory 'lex' or 'plebiscite,' which survived even the general abolition of the comitia. A fragment still remains of the so-called 'lex de imperio Vespasiani,' which, while apparently conveying in form the tribunician power, specifies far more prerogatives than such as belong to the conception of that office, and must either be taken to show an almost indefinite extension of its idea, or to include other distinct powers vested in the princeps, perhaps all such as were considered to require a 'lex' to define and ratify them.

That this power would of itself give full right to convolve and consult the senate, is matter of course, and the special privileges mentioned above as belonging to the princeps in doing so, if they are not rightly viewed as part of his 'imperium,' must be taken to belong to his tribunician power. It is at any rate in virtue of that power that he had absolute control of its proceedings when convoked, and we find it his habit either to guide their decision by speaking first or to reserve himself to the end, so as either by formal veto or less formal modification to amend the proposals of others. No less complete and no less indefinite in its extension must have been his tribunician power of controlling the action of other magistrates, and it appears that the 'ius auxiliarum, ad tuendam plebem, and general coercive power even originally extended a mile beyond the pomerium, and must ultimately have been unrestricted by any limit of distance. If we look at this unlimited constitutional power of initiation, revision, coercion, and the formidable elasticity with which it might be made to apply on almost any and all occasions,
and the personal sacrosanctity attached to it, we can readily understand that it was regarded as in some respects more important than even the imperium, and is described by Tacitus as a 'title of supremacy devised by Augustus, to make him pre-eminent over all other authorities, without assuming the name of king or dictator'.

III. The remaining magisterial functions are in their character chiefly censorial or consular-censorial. The censorship itself fell into abeyance from 730, B.C. 24, till it was assumed temporarily by Claudius and Vespasion, and for life by Domitian. But Augustus makes use on one occasion (726, B.C. 28) of his consulship, and twice (746 and 767, B.C. 8, A.D. 14) of an 'imperium consulaire', to hold a 'census populi', with which, on each occasion, a formal 'lectio senatus' appears to have been joined: he also, though he refused the actual office of 'corrector morum' no less than three times pressed upon him, certainly exercised under another form, as did his successors after him, some substantial functions of a 'cura' or 'praefectura morum': it is also clear that in particular, from and after 745, B.C. 9, he revised annually the 'album senatorium,' and either then or as occasion offered, expunged names, though perhaps only of those who had lost their qualification for that rank. We also hear, during and after this principate, of similar regular revision of the 'decuriae equitum' for judicial purposes, and of the 'turmae equitum equo publico'; besides special gifts or withdrawals

1 3. 56, 2. See Pelham, l. l. p. 50.
2 See above, p. 79.
3 Suet. Cl. 16.
4 Suet. Vesp. 8-9.
5 Dio, 67, 4, 3.
6 See above, p. 79.
7 See the whole passage, Mon. Anc. ii. 1-11.
8 It has generally been assumed, on the testimony of Suet. Aug. 27, and Dio, 54. 10, 5; 30, 1, that Augustus was appointed, at first for periods of five years and then permanently, επιμελητης και ἐπιυφορητης των τρόπων, but his own words as now read in the Greek version (iii. 11-21) of the Monumentum Anacyrnum seem decisive the other way. After stating that this office was offered to him in 735, 736, and 743, B.C. 19, 18, 11, he adds: ἀρκὴν οὐδεμιαν παρὰ τὰ πάτρια ἐπὶ διδομένην ἀνδεξιόμενη & διὰ τοῦτο δι᾽ ἐμοῦ η ὑπεχείρητο εἰκονομεῖσθαι ἐσοβιλείστε, τῆς δημοκρατίας εἴσωσις ἄν ἐτέλεσα (another proof of the elastic nature of that power above noted). His 'cura morum' is alluded to by Horace (Od. 4. 15, 9; Ep. 2. 1, 2) and Ovid (Met. 15, 834; Trist. 2, 233). See Mommsen, R. G. D. A. 1. 1. and Staatsr. ii. 706, 1098 foll.
9 Dio, 55. 3, 3.
10 The 'publica morum correctio' of Tiberius is spoken of in Suet. Tib. 42 (see Staatsr. ii. 1600, n. 3), and he is mentioned as striking off the names of some who had become poor by extravagance (2. 48, 3) and of one who had not sworn to the 'acta' of Augustus (4. 42, 3). A similar action of Claudius (12. 52, 4) is to be distinguished from the more general power of expulsion exercised when he was actually censor (11. 25, 5), and by his colleague Vitellius (12. 4, 4). Dio, in speaking of the emperor's general power of enrolling and expelling senators (53. 17, 7) is really referring to his own time.
11 Pl. N. H. 33, 1, 30; Suet. Aug. 32; Tib. 4, 51; Cl. 15. This was originally the function of the praetor. See Cic. Clu. 43, 121.
12 Suet. Aug. 38. We find 'censoria testas,' for the time being, conferred on senators to whom this duty was delegated. See 3, 30, 2.
of equestrian privileges\(^{1}\), and the creation from time to time of new patrician houses\(^{2}\). These functions, as well as various minor censorial duties, such as the regulation of public buildings, of the course of the Tiber, &c., or aedilician, as the ‘cura annonae,’ were undertaken or delegated by the princeps\(^{3}\), whether as possessed of any general quasi consular power\(^{4}\), or as in some way conceived as the chief magistrate of the state.

In describing the growth of the power of Augustus from its modest beginnings, Tacitus says that he gradually engrossed more and more of the senatorial, magisterial, and legislative (or comitial) functions\(^{5}\). His encroachments on the senate and magistrates of the Republic will be readily understood from the sketch already given of his powers; other magisterial encroachments may be seen in the multiplication of his own officers, to whom he delegated duties either purely military, as to the ‘praefectus praetorio;’ or of a mixed character, as to the ‘praefectus urbi’ or ‘praefectus vigilum;’ or purely civil, as to the ‘praefectus annonae,’ by whom he was assisted in superseding a function of the aediles\(^{6}\), and in discharging what Tiberius stated to be his most arduous and unremitting duty\(^{7}\). Besides all these, we find, certainly from the time of Claudius, if not earlier, a constantly increasing staff of imperial procurators either of equestrian rank or freedmen, in Italy and the provinces, whose functions tend more to supersede those of senatorial officers\(^{8}\).

In respect to the laws, Caesar assumed extensive powers both legislative and judicial.

It is obvious that in right of his tribunician power he could initiate legislation; and the ‘leges Iuliae’ of 736, B.C. 18, were proposed by Augustus in person in the forum\(^{9}\); but such instances appear to be very rare. On the other hand, there are abundant instances of direct legislative action, even by the earliest principes, through ordinances\(^{10}\), forming part of their ‘acta,’ and having the force of law\(^{11}\).

Such power is derivable from that exercised in old times by those

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1 H. i. 13, 2; 2. 57, 4.
2 ii. 25, 3 and note; Agr. 9. 1; Mon. Anc. ii. 1.
4 See above, p. 82.
5 1, 2, 1. Prof. Pelham (D. of Ant. ii. p. 486) has fully traced the gradual growth of the powers of the princeps, summing up the changes under four principal heads.
6 See Liv. 10. 11, 9, &c.
7 3. 54. 8.
8 See 4. 15, 3; 12. 69, 1, and notes, vol. ii. Introd. p. 35, and on the whole subject, Hirschfeld, Untersuchungen, passim, and his summary, p. 289.
9 Sen. de Benef. 6, 32, 1: see Staatsr. ii. 832.
10 Gaius 1. 5 ‘Constitutio principis est quod imperator decreto vel edicto vel epistula constituit: nec unquam dubitatum est, quin il legis vicem obtineat, cum ipse imperator per legem imperium acceptat.’
11 On the oath to the ‘acta,’ see on 1. 72, 1; 4. 42, 3, &c.
who held the 'imperium' of the state, and the authority of the senate to 'give laws' in its name. Many such imperial 'leges datae' are mentioned, and fragments of some are preserved; many of them giving colonial or municipal rights, or ordaining statutes for such communities. Again, the citizenship, formerly given, as a rule, by plebiscite, but often also through authority committed to commanders, as Marius, Pompeius, &c., is now formally given by the princeps, both to individuals, usually as the reward of service in the auxiliary forces, and also to whole communities. The legal force of these edicts and rescripts, though strictly limited to the life of the princeps, was in most cases permanent through confirmation of his 'acta' after his death.

Again, by his indirect and direct judicial power, he became practically the sole fountain of justice. Besides framing the lists of 'judices selecti,' and regulating their duties, Augustus had, in 726, B.C. 28, 'and often afterwards,' selected the 'praetor urbanus,' 'extra sortem.' The princeps frequently sat as assessor at the praetor's side, and even in absence appears to have been treated as present by the fiction of a 'calculus Minervae' deposited in his name. Tiberius constantly presides in person at the senatorial high court of justice, influencing it by his manner no less than his vote; and exercises his power of intercession, whether in refusing to admit the case, or in modifying the sentence, either at the time, or before its formal enrolment. The power of pardon, vested in some form and to some extent in every magistrate, and substantially reserved by the old constitution for the people, has now, so far as it exists, passed directly or indirectly to Caesar, as in some sense their representative.

1 Cic. Verr. ii. 2. 49. 12: 'Quas leges sociis amicisque dat est qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum a senatu, hae debent et populi Romani et senatus existimari.'
2 E.g. 'Aes Salpensanum. 'Aes Malacitanum,' belonging to the time of Domitian. See Henzen, p. 524.
3 See 14. 27. 2.
4 See Plin. Ep. ad Traj. 79.
6 See 1. 58. 2; 3. 40. 2; 6. 37. 4, &c.
7 See the 'diplomata militaria' or tabulae honestae missionis,' C. I. L. iii. p. 843, &c., and Wilm. 904, &c.
8 E.g. II. 1. 8. 3.
9 'Adlectus inter selectos ab Imp. Caes. Ang.' Henzen, 615S.
10 Suet. Aug. 32.
11 Dio. 53. 2. 3.
12 1. 75. 1.
14 See 3. 12. 1, &c.
15 See 4. 34. 2, &c.
16 See 3. 79. 2, &c.
17 As 3. 18. 1, &c. See 3. 51, 4.
18 See Plin. Ep. to Traj. 31; 32; 36. 57.
19 By 'leges Valeriane de provocacione' Liv. 2. 8; 3. 55; 10. 9.
20 See Staatsr. ii. 88. 4, and an essay by Mr. A. H. Greenidge in Class. Rev. viii. 429-437. There does not appear to have been in the imperial constitution a formal or regular sovereign power of pardon, but as regards the revision or rescission of sentences, it is clear that the princeps had direct power over those of his own court or those of his vicegerents, and that the senate had not, according to Tacitus (see 3. 51, 4), any power of revising its
The most peculiar judicial prerogative, consisting in the right of the princeps to try offences of all kinds in a private court of his own, is traceable as early as the time of Augustus. This court, usually, but not invariably, restricted to cases of criminals of rank, probably arises from the validity of the 'proconsulare imperium,' and consequent power of life and death, within the pomerium. Its exercise was optional, at the request of the accuser or accused; thus Tiberius was asked to try Cn. Piso, and, after preliminary investigation, exercised his power by 'remitting' the case to the senate; upon which it was his usual practice to devolve judicial responsibility, even in cases most naturally belonging to his personal jurisdiction. We find instances of such private trials after his retirement to Capreae, though even then he more commonly calls in the consuls and senate to pass sentence on the record sent to them. After him, these private courts became such an engine of tyranny as to lead to a reaction at the accession of Nero and again under the first Flavian Caesars. From this high criminal jurisdiction flows that delegated to others, as to the 'praefectus urbi' at home, and 'legati' in the provinces, who however were obliged to allow the appeal to Caesar, in capital charges affecting a Roman citizen.

The civil jurisdiction of the princeps sitting personally, whether as a court of first instance or of appeal, is also found as early as the time of Augustus and Tiberius. This also might be, and was delegated, with appeal from the delegate to the delegant. On this subject most of the information comes from jurists of much later date.

We also trace an informal board of assessors as well as delegates, from the earliest date till the retirement to Capreae, and again under own sentences, and that any subsequent decree of restitution must have been, like all other decrees, subject to the emperor's permission, if not actually originated by him. For instances of pardon, see 4, 31, 1; 12, 8, 3; 13, 11, 2; 14, 12, 6; H. 2, 52, 3. In saying (Cl. 12) that Claudius restored no exiles without authority of the senate, Suet. seems to note something exceptional (cp. Vita Antonini Pii 6, 3), however the action without it might be a stretch of power.

1 Suet. Aug. 32. Staatsr. ii, 919. Some consider this meant by the power ἐκκλητῶν δικαίων, given in 724, B.C. 39 (Dio, 51, 19, 7).
2 Suet. Aug. 51.
3 See above, p. 83, and cp. H. 3, 68, 3; Dio, 53, 17, 6; 32, 5.
4 See 3, 10, 6. 'Relationem remittere' is a special privilege of the princeps. Lex de Imp. Vesp. 5. Cp. Plin. Epp. 4, 9, 1 'accusatus ... ad senatum remisset diu peединit.'
5 E. g. 4, 15, 3. 6 See 6, 10, 2.
7 See 6, 47, 4, &c.
8 See instances under Claudius, see 11, 2, 1, &c.
9 See 13, 4, 2.
10 Suet. Tit. 9; Dio, 67, 2, 4.
11 6, 11, 4. A collision of his jurisdiction with that of the praetor is noted in 14, 41, 2.
13 Val. Max. 7, 7, 4; Suet. Aug. 33.
14 2, 48, 1. For the practice of Claudius, see 12, 43, 2, and note.
15 See Staatsr. ii, 974 foll.
16 Suet. Aug. 33; Ann. 3, 10, 6; Dio, 57, 7, 2.
Claudius\(^1\); which passed, at a later time, into a permanent body of salaried jurists\(^2\).

This body is distinct from the more definite political committee of twenty senators, regularly appointed in virtue of magistracy or by lot\(^3\), for discussion of questions to be afterwards submitted to the full house\(^4\); though these persons might also occasionally act as judicial assessors\(^5\). These again must be distinguished from the confidential advisers of the princeps, as Sallustius Crispus, Seneca, &c., and from the cabinet council of 'proceres' summoned on emergencies\(^6\).

Notwithstanding these powers, the early 'princeps' has no such monarchy as that of Diocletian or Constantine; nor, on the other hand, does the principate follow the democratic lines traced by the dictator Caesar, whose memory Augustan literature seems to have been instructed rather to obliterate than to glorify\(^7\).

The popular assemblies, suspended by the triumviri, restored, but gradually controlled by Augustus\(^8\), are practically abolished at his death\(^9\). From this time, whatever share they may have retained in the forms of legislation\(^10\), their most important function, that of electing the magistrates of the state, survives at most in the plebiscite, following a 'senatus-consultum,' by which tribuniciam power is conferred on the princeps or his associate\(^11\); or, in other elections, in a mere formal 'renuntiatio' of the choice made by the senate\(^12\). The importance of this change is only paralleled by the ease with which it appears to have been effected.

While the people thus cease to have any direct share in government, and find their only representation in the democratic side of imperialism, the Caesars have made their peace with the aristocracy, and in outward form share a dual government with it. There are two sets of magistrates; on the one hand, the old republican and senatorial hierarchy of consuls, praetors, &c.; on the other, the praefects and other delegates of the princeps: the former, as of old, elected to office, grouped in 'collegia,' partitioning duties by lot, with annual tenure: the latter

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\(^1\) Dio, 60. 4. 3.  
\(^2\) Staatsr. ii. 989.  
\(^3\) Dio, 53. 21. 4.  
\(^4\) Suet. Aug. 33.  
\(^5\) Dio, 1. 1.  
\(^6\) See 15. 25. 2, and note, and the mock representation of such a 'concilium' as summoned by Domitian in Juv. Sat. 4, where it consists of the praef, praetorio, praef, urbi, and seven leading senators.  
\(^7\) The silence of Horace, and reserve of Vergil, respecting him, have been often remarked.  
\(^8\) Suet. Aug. 40. 56: see Staatsr. ii. 916.  
\(^9\) 1. 15. 1. The shortlived restoration by Gaius (Suet. Cal. 16) hardly needs mention.  
\(^10\) 'Senatus consulta' and 'leges' are still formally distinct (see 4. 16, 4, &c.), but the former often take the place of the latter (see 12. 7, 3, and note): the mode of enactment of the few 'leges' cited as belonging to the time of Tiberius, such as the 'lex Iunia Norbana' and 'lex Visellia,' is unknown. For a few later 'leges' see D. of Ant. s.v. 'lex,' p. 34.  
\(^11\) See above, p. 84.  
\(^12\) Dio, 58. 20, 4; Suet. Dom. 10.
appointed by Caesar, having no colleagues 1, with duties specifically assigned by him, and holding office during his pleasure.

The old magistrates are indeed styled 'mere names'; still it is admitted that, in the best days of Tiberius, 'consuls and praetors had their proper state, even the lesser magistrates had their powers in exercise 3;' and this admission can be supported by detail.

The office of consul, though no longer, as a rule, tenable throughout the year, and lowered as a distinction by the multiplication of 'consules suffecti,' or of 'consulares' who had received only the 'ornamenta,' yet shares such dignity as remains to the senate; with whom the consuls are the official channel of communication 4, and its regular presidents when it meets either as a deliberative 5 or judicial 6 body. They can also still issue edicts to the people 7, and a survival even of their old summary power of life and death is yet traceable 8. It is indeed probable that the other magistrates, both through increase of their number, and through transference of many of their duties to imperial officers, must have often had merely honorary functions; still, of the twelve praetors, the two foremost have their old 'iurisdiction 9,' and others preside at the 'quaestiones perpetuae 10;' also the important charge of the aerarium 11, and the 'cura ludorum,' transferred from the aediles 12, belonged to this body. The aediles, of whom probably two were curule and four plebeian, though no doubt relieved of their 'cura annonae' by the 'praefectus,' retain a certain 'cura urbis' with power to regulate markets and prices 13, to control places of public resort 14, and to impose fines 15.

The ten tribunes of the people appear still to have retained their seat of honour in senate 16 and theatre 17, their viatores 18, and also their 'ius relationis' 19, and some coercive powers 20, and, on sufferance, even their

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1 A solitary exception is shown in the 'praefectura praetorii,' usually shared between two.
2 'Eadem magistratum vocabula' 1. 3, 7.
3 See Staatsr. ii. 201.
4 See e.g., Dio, 54, 2, 3. 5 See Ann. 1, 73, 5. 6 See Suet. Aug. 36. For subsequent changes under Claudius and Nero, see Dio, 54, 2, 3.
5 Dio, 54, 2, 3. 6 See 13, 26, 2. 7 For the powers conferred by the old 'ultimum senatus consultum' are still, by a fiction, treated as inherent in their office, 4, 19, 2. On the connexion of these powers with the criminal jurisdiction of the senate, see below, p. 93.
8 See 13, 28, 4, and on their office to burn books, 4, 35, 5.
9 See Ann. 1, 15, 5; Agr. 6, 4.
10 See Staatsr. ii. 201.
11 Dio, 54, 2, 3. 12 See Ann. 1, 15, 5; 77, 2, &c.
12 See Dio, 54, 2, 3. 13 See 13, 28, 4, and on their office to burn books, 4, 35, 5.
14 See Staatsr. ii. 201.
15 Dio, 54, 2, 3. 16 See 13, 28, 4, and on their office to burn books, 4, 35, 5.
17 See Staatsr. ii. 201.
18 See Ann. 16, 12, 2. 19 Dio, 49, 15, 6.
20 On the powers of this kind still left to them, see 13, 28 and notes; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2; 9, 13, 19.
Of quaestors. Of the quaestors, two are charged with communication between Caesar and the senate; four, until the time of Claudius, have 'provinciae' in Italy; one is attached to each consul; one accompanies the proconsul to each senatorial province. This office would be always keenly sought, as admitting to the senatorial rank with all its duties and privileges; the praetorship and consulship, again, would be the highest objects of senatorial ambition, not only as adding to the 'nobilitas' of families, but as stepping-stones to provincial governments; the praetorship to those of the second rank, the consulship, both to the greater Caesarian provinces and to the great senatorial prizes of Asia and Africa. On the other hand, the offices of aedile and tribune, though one or other seems usually to have formed part of the 'cursus honorum,' had so far fallen into disrepute, that properly qualified candidates were apt to be wanting. The lesser magistracies, held before the quaestorship, and often collectively designated as the 'vigintiviratus,' consisted of four separate boards. (1) The 'tresviri capitales' were still charged with the duty of executing capital sentences, burning books, &c.; but their summary jurisdiction at the Moenian column soon probably wholly or mainly passed to the praefectus urbis. (2) The 'tresviri monetales,' or 'tresviri aere argento auro flando feriundo,' must have had their office restricted to the copper coinage still struck by the senate. Their names disappear from the coinage from and after the later years of Augustus. (3) The 'quattuorviri viis in urbe purgandis' appear to have been subordinate officers to the aediles. (4) The 'decemviri stilitibus iudicandis,' a very old separate board, became now presidents of the centumviral courts. It is evident that all these greater and lesser magistracies filled considerable departments of the home government; and it is also known that the concurrent, and, ultimately, encroaching functions of Caesar's 'praefecti' at home and

1 See above, p. 84, also 6. 47, 1, and II. 4. 9. 2 (according to Mommsen the last known instance). On an attempt to make the intercession a reality, see 16. 26. 6.

2 The 'quaestores Caesaris' or 'Augusti.' See 16. 27. 2, and note, Suet. Tib. 6.

3 See on 4. 27. 2.

4 See 16. 34. 1: perhaps two (ep. Dio, 48. 43. 1).

5 1. 74. 1; Agr. 6. 2, &c.

6 This is implied in 11. 23. 3, &c.

7 The mere 'oramenta consularia' or 'praetorina,' which might be given to non-senators (see 12. 21. 2, and notes), would be honorary only and would not be a title to provincial governments.

8 See Agr. 6. 3, &c. Probably patricians, who could neither be tribunes nor plebeian aediles, passed at once from quaestors to praetors.

9 This is stated of the tribuneship (Suet. Aug. 40.), and of the aedileship (Dio, 55. 24. 9). An attempt was made to ennoble this office by its tenure by Agrippa, already a consular (Dio, 49. 43. 1), and Marcellus (Ann. 1. 3. 1). On the tribuneship, see also Plin. Epp. 1. 23.

10 See 3. 29. 1; Dio, 54. 26. 6.

11 5. 9, 3; Agr. 2. 1.

12 Cic. Div. in Q. Caec. 16. 50.

13 Staatsr. ii. p. 602.

14 Lex Julia mun. 50; Staatsr. ii. p. 603.

procurators abroad began by being far less than they ultimately became 1.

Thus the two classes of magistrates coexisted; and a similar duality pervades the whole government. We have the two classes of provincial governments; the senatorial proconsuls, appointed by lot, with annual tenure; and Caesar’s legati and procurators, specially designated, and continuing during his pleasure. There are two judicial systems; on one side the consular-senatorial high court, the tribunals of the praetor and iudices, and of the centumviri; on the other, the personal court of the princeps and those of his delegates. There are two treasuries, each of which receives and expends public money 2; even two coinages, as the princeps coins gold and silver, and the senate copper 3.

In some departments, indeed, of the thus divided government the senate has, in outward show, more even than its old constitutional power 4. In form, since the abolition of the comitia, it elects the magistrates of the state, who, through such election, themselves become senators; and its decrees gradually take the place of formal laws 5. In form, again, even the choice of a princeps rests with it. In several other departments, its formal powers, if not increased, are yet retained 6. The domestic history of this period is still mainly a record of its debates and decisions; nor is the right to express opinion limited strictly to the question before the house 7. Formally, again, it is still the fountain of honour; triumphs 8 and triumphal insignia 9, days of public rejoicing 10 and other compliments to the ruling family 11, public funerals 12 and other memorials to the dead 13, are awarded by its decree. By its decrees, again, vices 14, disorder 15, unlawful religions 16, are repeatedly rebuked or dealt with.

Still more remarkable is the institution and development at this time of the senatorial high court of criminal judicature 17, whose proceedings occupy so large a space in the history of this period. It may not im-

1 On the praef. urbis, see 6. 11; on the praef. praetorior, 4. 2; on the original functions of procurators, 4. 15, 3; on a later assignment of jurisdiction to them, 12. 60, 1.
2 The fiscus is probably not recognized as a public treasury before the time of Claudius: see vol. ii. Introd. p. 28.
3 See Staatsr. ii. 1025, &c.
4 On the whole subject of the senate under the emperors, only a general reference can here be given to Staatsr. iii. 1252 foll.
5 See on 4. 16, 4.
6 See the distinction of departments laid down in Nero’s opening speech (13. 4, 3), and the subjects mentioned in 13. 49, 2.
7 See 2. 32, 2; 38, 3; 3. 34, 1, &c.
8 1. 55, 1; 2. 11, 1.
9 1. 72, 1; 2. 52, 9, &c.
10 2. 32, 3; 3. 47, 3, &c.
11 1. 44, 1; 3. 57, 2; 64, 3, &c.
12 3. 48, 1; 4. 15, 3; 6. 11, 7, &c.
13 2. 83, 2; 4. 9, 2, &c.
14 2. 33, 1; 85, 1, &c.
15 1. 77, 5; 4. 14, 4; 6. 13, 3, &c.
16 2. 52, 5; 85, 5, &c.
17 See Staatsr. ii. 118–125.
probably have arisen out of a survival of the old criminal jurisdiction of the consuls, the senate being conceived as his assessors, as the ‘iudices’ were those of the praetor; and cases could be brought before either of these courts or the personal court of the princeps. In practice, the senate becomes under Tiberius by far the most important criminal tribunal of the state, dealing generally with the greatest, especially with political, offences, and with criminals mostly of senatorial or equestrian rank or family. The court is competent to refuse to receive a case, and has some discretion in respect of sentence on the accused or amount of recompense to the informer, but is described as powerless to reconsider a sentence once passed.

Abroad, though no longer controlling the greater provinces, it formally retains its old power over those remaining to it. To these it appoints governors, as of old, by lot or otherwise; from these it receives all deputations for redress of grievances; one such scene, that of the audience of the many embassies on the right of asylum, being described as unusually impressive. Petitions, at other times, are addressed to it for relief of burdens, and for erection or restoration of temples; and judicial questions of boundary, or property. We have even survivals of the old correspondence with foreign princes, and embassies of honour to such as have deserved well of Rome.

The princeps keeps the senate constantly informed by reports of all the more important occurrences in the provinces; and it surprises us to

1 See above, p. 76, note 4.
2 The magistrate presiding appears no less bound by their decision, which was sometimes, but not as a rule, given on oath (see 1. 74, 5; 4. 21, 5). The process is called technically ‘cognitio patrum,’ as distinct from the ‘iudicia’ of the praetor’s court. See 1. 75, 1.
3 This may be illustrated by the trial of Piso, who at first assumes or affects to assume that the process will be the ordinary ‘quaestio de veneficiis’ before the praetor (2. 79, 2). Triio lays a charge before the consuls, when by another move it is carried before the princeps, who after an informal hearing ‘remit’ it to the senate (3. 10), choosing this course rather than that of sending it to the praetor (3. 12, 10). It is implied that any of these three tribunals could have heard the case.
4 That it was not restricted to these would appear from 3. 22, 1; 14. 49, 1; H. 4. 45, 1, &c.; see Staatsr. ii. 120.
5 Criminals of lower rank are mentioned in 2. 32, 5; 15. 20, 1, &c., also foreign princes 2. 42, 5; 67, 3, &c., also slaves (14. 42, 2) or reedmen (Plin. Epp. 8, 14, 12) of senators.
6 4. 21, 4; 13. 10, 3.
7 3. 50, &c.
8 4. 20, 3, &c.
9 3. 51, 4. See above, p. 87, note 21.
10 See 3. 32, 1; 35, 1; 58, 1, &c.
11 3. 60, 6.
12 1. 76, 4; 2. 47, 3; 4. 13, 1; 12. 58; 61; 62, &c. On such questions the initiative appears usually to rest with Caesar.
13 4. 15, 5; 37, 1; 43, 6; 55, 1.
14 4. 43, 1.
15 4. 43, 7.
16 2. 88, 1. Embassies from foreign powers, though addressed to the princeps, are sometimes heard by him before the senate: see 12. 10, 1, and note.
17 4. 26, 4.
18 On the constant consultation of the senate by Tiberius, see Suet. Tib. 39 Dio, 57, 7, 2. He reports to it on the suppression of the mutiny (1. 52, 2), the state of the east (2. 43, 1), the Gallic rebellion (3. 47, 1), &c. Subsequently
find, that even on purely military questions, though their unasked interference is resented, they are represented as sharing a responsibility.

To maintain such double government in true equilibrium would be impossible, even if honestly attempted; but the hollowness of this apparent duality is clearly seen, not only in that the power of the sword is wholly excepted from it, but also in the securities taken by the princeps to ensure a subservient senate.

Admission to this body, as well as promotion to its higher ranks, was ordinarily gained through magistracy; and the abolition of the comitia would have left the senate self-elective, were not the choice of candidates influenced in two distinct modes by Caesar.

(1) Any influential citizen in the old Republic might informally command a candidate, by introducing him to the tribes, and canvassing for him. Augustus originally supported his friends in this manner; but in and after 761, A.D. 8, a formal written 'commendatio' is substituted. Henceforth in each election we have 'candidati Caesaris,' in respect of whom the comitia, and afterwards the senate, have a mere congé d'élire; and this right of 'commendatio' is strictly guaranteed in the 'lex' conferring the principate at each succession. The proportion of such candidates is definite, and not large; in the quaestorship apparently only two out of twenty, in the praetorship four out of twelve; with some unknown proportion of tribunes and aediles.

(2) The presiding magistrate at the old comitia could always refuse to receive the name of, and reject votes tendered for, an unqualified candidate. Out of this grew a right, claimed by Caesar as chief magistrate, to 'nominate' candidates, as well as to 'commend.' Such 'nominatio,' made by publishing a list of candidates, implied no more than that they were qualified to receive votes, and might contain any number of names; but it was the interest, and probably a common practice, of the princeps,

such reports become rare except where request is made for a decree of triumphal honours. See Staatsr. ii. 957.

1 6. 3. 1.
2 1. 25; 3; 26. 1. The words are probably insincere. Tiberius also represents the senate as partly responsible for the choice of Cn. Piso as legatus of Syria (3. 12, 2).
3 Suet. Aug. 56.
4 Dio, 55. 34. 3. A return to the practice of the dictator (Suet. Jul. 41): see Staatsr. ii. 921.
6 'Sine repusa et ambitu designandos' Ann. 1. 1.
7 The lex de Imp. Vesp. 12, fixes no number. There was also right of commendation to priesthoods: see on 3. 19, 1.
8 'Quaestores Caesaris' and 'quaestores candidati Caesaris' are generally identified, Staatsr. ii. 529.
9 11. 22, 9. The doubling of the number by the dictator Caesar (Dio, 43. 47, 2) was probably not permanent.
10 1. 15, 2. The number 12 is sometimes exceeded. See on 2. 32, 1.
11 As to tribunes and aediles, it is only known that some were 'candidati Caesars.' See Staatsr. ii. 926.
12 E. g. Liv. 7. 22; 9. 46. The phrase is 'accipere nomen' or 'rationem habere aliquius.' See also Vell. 2. 92, 3.
13 See Dio, 53, 21, 7; 58. 20, 8.
to name no more nor fewer candidates than there were vacancies\(^1\); and thus to reduce the whole election to a sham; for, though the presiding consul had probably power to publish a supplementary list\(^2\), those 'nominated' by Caesar would be sure of preference. In the choice of consuls this mode of influence seems to have been adopted. There is no trace of formal 'commendatio,' or of special 'candidati Caesaris' for this office, but care seems to have been taken always to control the elections by nominating only two candidates\(^3\).

Again, candidates for the quaestorship, which gave admission to the senate, must have been 'tribuni militum,' or have served on the 'vigintiviratus,' and had usually filled both positions. Of these qualifications, the first, as a military rank, could clearly be only obtained with consent of Caesar\(^4\).

Besides those entering the senate through magistracy, others are mentioned in inscriptions, as early as the time of the censorship of Claudius and that of Vespasian, as 'adlecti a principe\(^5\),' and names were no doubt added at the 'lectiones senatus' held by Augustus\(^7\). Such 'adlecti' have usually a rank assigned as if they had been qualified by office\(^8\). The exclusion of senators on the annual revision of the list has been already mentioned, as well as the constant control of that body by the rights of 'relation' and 'intercession\(^9\);' to which may be added the power of preventing obnoxious senators from drawing lots for provinces\(^10\).

The duality of government is thus shown to be fictitious; but it was the policy of most principes, especially of Augustus and Tiberius, to lay 'public affairs and the most important matters relating to individuals' before the senate, 'to allow the chief men to debate, and even to check their servitii\(^11\).’ Besides the formal share of government already men-

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\(^1\) See 1. 14, 6.

\(^2\) The language of Plin. Pan. 69 appears to imply that those who were neither 'commended' nor 'nominated' by Caesar, had yet hope of election. See Staatsr. ii. 918, 1.

\(^3\) See on 1. 81. Afterwards they seem more directly appointed by Caesar. See H. i. 77, 2; 2. 71, 3; Staatsr. ii. 924.

\(^4\) See on 3. 29, 1.

\(^5\) In form, some are still 'a populo,' others 'Augusti.' See Marquardt, Staatsv. ii. p. 365. Another mode by which emperors designated young men of senatorial families for a senatorial career was by the bestowal of the 'latus clavus' (Staatsr. ii. 920) before or at the time of the military tribuneship (see above, p. 2, note 3).

\(^6\) Henzen, Inscr. 6005, &c. Staatsr. ii. 939. After the time of Domitian, 'adlectio' is made without any special censorial power.

\(^7\) See above, p. 85, and Mon. Anc. ii. 1.

\(^8\) 'Inter tribunicios,' 'praetorios,' &c. Orell. Inscr. 1179, &c. 'Adlecti inter consulares' are not found till the third century. Staatsr. ii. 942.

\(^9\) See above, p. 84.

\(^10\) Ann. 6. 40, 3. Another means of control over the senate consisted in the appointment by Caesar of the registrar of their 'acta' (5. 4, 1), so as to ensure suppression of obnoxious records.

\(^11\) 4. 0, 2. See especially Suet. Tib. 30.
tioned as left to them, we find, as an additional recognition of their dignity, that even the commanders of the legions, and the governors of the greater Caesarian provinces, in whose choice the senate has no share, are yet always chosen from its ranks\(^1\). The subsequent gradual decay of its power is due to its own increasing incapacity, as well as to the encroachments of the emperors\(^2\).

Similar prudent moderation marks the position and demeanour of the early Caesars in other respects; notwithstanding that Oriental ideas of monarchy could not fail to modify the professed idea of the Augustan constitution, whereby the princeps was but the first citizen of Rome\(^3\). The sacrosanctity not only of his person, but of his effigy\(^4\), the reverence paid to it and to his name, could not long remain dissociated from ideas of royalty. The vast patronage at his disposal would of itself surround him with the atmosphere of a court and its crowd of petitioners for favour\(^5\). His daily levee was thronged by magistrates and senators of highest rank, as those of other Roman nobles by their humble clients; while the assemblage on greater occasions approached a national gathering\(^6\). The ‘cohors amicorum,’ though an old Republican institution, acquires a new significance, and has its hierarchy of grades, grounded partly on the rank or official position, but chiefly on the actual personal intimacy of the friend\(^7\). The interchange of presents on gala days\(^8\), the invitation to occasional banquets\(^9\), the selection of a person as a companion in travel\(^10\), were valued as marks of special favour; the formal renunciation of friendship was tantamount to a sentence of banishment\(^11\). Yet, on the other hand, the early princeps disclaims the public title of ‘dominus\(^12\);’ nor has he throne or diadem, but the familiar

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1 Senators were altogether excluded from the provinces (increasing in importance after Augustan times) held by procurators, and from the still more important government of Egypt.
2 See Vol. ii, Introd. 35, Hirschfeld, 283 foll. We can thus understand Nero’s threat (Suet. Ner. 37) to abolish the senate and govern the empire wholly through knights and freedmen.
3 For a full account of the court of the princeps and its ceremonial, see Friedlaender, Sitteng. i. ch. 2, Staatsr. ii. 833 foll. The subject belongs chiefly to a later period. It may here be mentioned that Tiberius prohibited the daily kiss, apparently introduced from the East by Augustus, and limited the gifts (‘strenae’). See Suet. Tib. 34.
4 See 3, 36, 1, and note.
5 See the reasons for retirement, pressed on Tiberius by Seianus (4. 41, 4).
6 See Dio, 56. 26, 3, &c.
7 On the distinction ‘primae et secundae admissionis’ and the republican precedents, see Friedl. l. i. p. 119, who also gives a full list of the friends of the Caesar, from the time of Augustus, p. 182 foll.
8 Especially on the 1st of January. See Dio, 54. 35, 2, &c.
9 ‘Solennes cenae’ (Suet. Tib. 34).
10 The ‘comitatus’ usually included senators and knights, and others of neither rank, who are rather ‘grati’ than ‘amici.’ See note on 4. 58, 1; also Suet. Tib. 46.
11 See 3, 24, 5. The banishment of Ovid was more formal, but apparently by mere command, without judicial process.
12 2. 87, 2 (where see note). On the use of this title in ordinary life, see Friedl. i. p. 393 foll.
curule chair, the laurel-wreath and lictors. His household troops keep the old title of ‘cohors praetoria.’ Nor is Dio right in representing him as ‘legibus solutus;’ his special exemption from some laws implying that he is bound by all others. Again, his family have no dignities except by special decree. Livia, the type in early times of exceptional female privilege, received tribunician sanctity, and was made ‘sui iuris’ in her husband’s lifetime: her honours at his death were strictly limited; her deification at the time of her death refused; her political influence was only personal: not till after Domitian does ‘Augusta’ become a regular title: only Agrippina seems substantially to share the power of husband or son, and to be in very deed an ‘empress;’ the association of the sisters of Gaius in the oath seems a mere freak of power: sons of the ruling house are no more than, and are not always, ‘principes iuventutis’ in youth; and are afterwards enabled only by special decree to forestall the lawful age for magistracies: the households of Caesar are at first no greater than those of other eminent citizens; his secretaries, accountants, &c., no higher than freedmen. It was however inevitable that the extreme importance of the office should exalt its holder, and we find by the time of Claudius that his three principal freedmen, especially the chief treasurer of his ‘fiscus,’ have become the most important functionaries in the state.

Nor could the princeps formally name a successor; much as he could do indirectly to guide the choice of one. The person left heir in his will had a position of vantage by succeeding to the ‘fiscus,’ in which public money was mingled with the ‘res privata principis.’ Yet neither Livia nor Tiberius Gemellus acquired by heirship any share of empire. An act of adoption by the princeps is figuratively called by Tacitus ‘comitia imperii;’ but such adoption was not limited to one, ever from 14. 7, 5, that the praetorians were ‘toti domni obstricti’ in Nero’s time.

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1 See Staatsr. ii. 896.
2 Dio, 53. 18, 1.
3 See Lex de Imp. Vesp. 24. For the language of later jurists see Staatsr. ii. 751. It is noted that the emperor had no constitutional power to depose a magistrate except by passing a ‘lex;’ see H. 3. 37, 3; 4. 47; 2, Staatsr. ii. 936.
4 Dio, 49. 38, 1 (719, B.C. 35). Octavia received the same privilege with her.
5 1. 8, 2; 14, 1. On subsequent marks of respect, see 3. 64, 3; 71, 1; 4. 15, 4; 16. 6.
6 5. 2, 1.
7 Staatsr. ii. 831.
8 On Agrippina’s ascendency, see vol. ii. Introd. p. 43 foll., 53 foll.
9 Suet. Cal. 15. It would seem however from 14. 7, 5, that the praetorians were ‘toti domni obstricti’ in Nero’s time.
10 See on 1. 3, 2; 12. 41, 2.
11 See on 3. 29, 1.
12 See vol. ii. Introd. p. 38. Staatsr. ii. 836 foll., Hirschfeld, passim. Vitellius (H. 1. 58, 1), and after him Hadrian, showed a recognition of the importance of these offices by giving them to knights.
13 See 1. 8, 1; Suet. Aug. 101.
14 Suet. Tib. 76. In this case the will was set aside.
15 H. 1. 14, 1.
16 Gaius and Lucius were adopted together (see on 1. 3, 2), as were afterwards Tiberius and Agrippa Postumus (Suet. Tib. 15).
and hardly receives its full significance till the adoption of Trajan. Similarly the title of 'princeps iuventutis,' though sometimes taken to mark out a successor\(^1\), might be shared by more than one\(^2\), and was usually dropped at manhood. Far more influence would be exerted by the association of an intended heir in the 'proconsulare imperium,' or 'tribunicia potestas,' or, as was the case with Tiberius, in both\(^3\). But this step was rarely taken, and might even be dangerous, for not every heir could be so trusted\(^4\). 'Proconsulare imperium' seems indeed capable of degrees, and was given to Germanicus\(^5\), probably to Drusus\(^6\), probably also to Seianus\(^7\), in a lower form than the full 'consortium' held by Tiberius\(^8\) with Augustus. The tribunician power seems to be treated as more significant, and is shared still more sparingly; with Augustus only by Agrippa and Tiberius, with Tiberius only by Drusus\(^9\); never again, till shared by Titus with Vespasian\(^10\); and even Tiberius, when first admitted to share that power, must have felt that others stood nearer to the succession than he.

But whatever the position of the expectant successor, the formal choice lay with the senate, and its ratification with the comitia\(^11\), and the powers were again defined at each succession\(^12\). In any case, the principate is no monarchy in which 'the king never dies;' there is always an interval, during which its character as an excrecence of the revolution reappears, in that no 'interrex' is needed as if the republic had been left without chief magistrates. The competence of the consuls still survives; to them a living princeps can pretend\(^13\), or even offer\(^14\) to resign; and at his death they carry on government during the interval\(^15\), and the form of the constitution is still complete.

The senate again at these epochs may assert itself by 'condemning the memory\(^16\)' of the dead, whether by omitting his name from the list

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1. Gaius Caesar is called 'iam designatus princeps' in the cenotaph of Pisa, Orell. 643; Wilm. 883.
2. As by Gaius and Lucius.
3. See on 1. 3. 3.
4. See on 3. 59, 3.
5. See 1. 14. 4. It was not valid in the East without a fresh decree (2. 43. 2).
6. It is probable (see 1. 14. 5) that Drusus had it after his consulship; but it was not valid within the pomerium (see 3. 19. 4). So that of Nero under Claudius was only 'extra uralem' (12. 41. 2).
7. Seianus is called 'adiutor,' not 'collega' (4. 7. 2). The term in 5. 6. 2, is of doubtful meaning.
8. Suetonius (Tib. 21) only speaks of an enactment 'ut provincias cum Augusto communiter administraret, simulque censum ageret,' but the command of the guard, taken at once by Tiberius after the death of Augustus, appears to show that he had also imperium within the city. The words of Velleius (2. 121. 3), 'aequum in omnibus provinciis exercitibusque' would probably imply the right to command the praetorians.
9. See 3. 66, 5, and notes.
10. Suet. Tit. 6.
11. See above, p. 84.
12. As in the Lex de Imp. Vesp.
13. As Tiberius, 4. 9, 1.
15. Ann. 1. 7, 4; Dio, 60. 1, 1.
of precedents in the 'lex' of his successor, or by the milder άτυχία of refusing deification. Among other formidable 'secret principles of the constitution' revealed in 821, A.D. 68, was also this, that the senate could even unmake and outlaw a living princeps, through the old formula, invoked by Tiberius against his own natural heirs, of declaring him a public enemy.

Without doubt the early principes owed much of the stability of their rule to their subtle manipulation of republican ideas. Not even 'the extinction of the bolder spirits by proscription and battle, and the growth of 'a generation bent on slavery'; helped them more than the homage paid at least in the letter to constitutional forms, the respect for which, even in the character of fictions and survivals, is so marked a trait of the Roman mind; especially at a time when demoralisation and its remedies were alike felt to be burdensome, and men could neither bear complete bondage nor complete liberty. If Julius Caesar might have pleaded that he had but gone a step further on the path of Sulla; Augustus, with far more prudence, made a show of imitating the great autocrat of the aristocracy only in his wish to abdicate; while ruling under more skilful disguise, and with more complete precedents. Men might recollect, and were, no doubt, industriously reminded, that even his more irregular powers were severally such as their fathers had acquiesced in: that there had always been a constitutional right to commend and to reject candidates for a magistracy: that the senate had always in theory no more than an advising body: that a 'cohors praetoria' was as old as the days of Scipio Africanus: that Gracchus had contemplated, and partly realised, a continuity of 'tribunical power': that Marius and Sulla, and still more Pompeius, and yet more recently Cassius, had held an 'imperium maius,' embracing more than one province: that Pompeius again, most dangerous innovator of all, had been admiral of the state, with power to send his fleets where he would; and had even been consul at home, while holding 'proconsulare imperium' abroad, administered by legati in his name. It was by

1 Thus the names of Gaius and Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, are omitted from the Lex de Imp. Vesp. The 'recessio actorum' rested rather with the successor. See Suet. Cl. i. 11, Staatsr. ii. 1129.
2 Tiberius, though his name was not omitted like those mentioned above, was not deified, nor were his 'acta' included in the annual oath of maintenance. See Dio, 59, 9, 1.
3 Suet. Cal. 7.
4 Suet. Ner. 49, Staatsr. ii. 1133.
5 i. 2, 1.
6 3. 65, 3.
7 'Nec vitia nostra nec remedia pati possumus' Liv. Praef. 9.
8 Imperaturus es hominibus qui nec totam servitutem pati possunt nec totam libertatem' H. i. 16, 11.
9 See above, p. 94.
10 Festus, s. v.
11 See Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30.
12 'Omnem terras Cn. Pompeio atque omnia maria esse permissa' Cic. Leg. Agr. 2. 17, 46.
13 See Staatsr. ii. 870, 3.
INTRODUCTION.

a strange irony of fate that, not only demagogues, but even the last great champions of the 'optimates,' supplied the leading political ideas of the Caesars; and that it was by weapons drawn mainly from its own armoury that the senatorial rule had perished.

CHAPTER VII.

ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF THE ROMAN WORLD AT THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS, AND DURING THE PRINCIPATE OF TIBERIUS.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Population of Rome and its classes—(a) senators, (b) knights, (c) plebs, (d) slaves.  100
Police and general condition of the city and people.  106
Condition and population of Italy.  107
The Provinces—
  Boundaries of the empire at the death of Augustus.  109
  List of senatorial provinces, and further account of the two principal ones, Asia and Africa.  112
Caesarian provinces.  116
General administration of provinces during this period.  119
Dependent states and principalities.  120
Military and naval forces.  121
Consolidation of the empire.  129
Approximation to unity in language, status, religion.  130

In the selection of what can here be said on this great subject, chief stress must be laid on the information furnished by Tacitus himself. Among modern works, especial obligations must be acknowledged to Mommsen, Römische Geschichte, vol. v, Marquardt's Römische Staatsverwaltung, and Friedlaender's Sittengeschichte, to which those who seek further information must be referred.

THE PEOPLE OF ROME.

Towards the aristocracy the policy of Augustus and Tiberius was eminently conservative; and though many noble houses had perished in the revolution, many others were saved from decay by imperial gifts, sufficiently frequent to be almost regarded by a Hortensius as his right.

1 The changes in administration introduced by Claudius and Nero are noticed in vol. ii. Introd. ch. 3.
2 See 1. 75, 5; 2. 37, 1; Suet. Aug. 41.
3 2. 37, 7.
Tiberius is also specially recorded to have considered nobility of ancestry in his award of honours 1. Consequently, we still find under him not only the Aemilii Lepidi 2 and Calpurnii Pisones 3 holding their heads almost as high as under the Republic, but also many other time-honoured names frequent in high positions, such as those of Aurelius Cotta 4, Cassius Longinus 5, Cornelius Lentulus 6, Cornelius Sulla Felix 7, Domitius Ahenobarbus 8, Furius Camillus 9, Junius Silanus 10, Mancerus Scaurus 11, Scribonius Libo 12, Sulpicius Galba 13, Valerius Messalla 14, and others. Such families showed their pride of ancestry in the host of ancestors surrounding their atrium 15 and paraded at their funerals 16; and even their unworthy members seem to have retained no small share of popular reverence 17. Side by side with these are the houses that had come to the front in the revolution, as the descendants of Agrippa 18, Pollio 19, and Taurus 20, or those since ennobled, as the Vitellii 21; while a Sulpicius Quirinius 22 under Augustus, or a Curtius Rufus 23 under Tiberius, are examples of men of the people rising to rank by personal energy. Such decay of old families as belongs to this stage, seems thus to be traceable to little else but their own hideous gluttony and luxury 4, and ruinous ostentation 23; to their vast parks and villas which helped to make the food of Italy dependent on wind and wave 26, and which had seemed, even in the time of Horace, to be crowding the fish out of the sea and leaving on land few acres for the plough 27.

It must be borne in mind that senatorial families must have ranged in wealth from the bare census of a million H.S. 26, exceeded by many knights and even freedmen, to the 400 millions of an augur Lentulus 19. The greatest, with their vast estates and slave-gangs in Italy and the provinces, and often with great sums employed in trade and usury, through indulgent administration of prohibitory laws 30, lived on a princely scale, and rewarded their host of retainers with almost royal

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1 4. 6, 2.
2 See 3. 22, 1; 6. 27, 5; and notes.
3 2. 43, 4.
4 3. 2, 5, &c. 6. 15, 1, &c.
5 4. 46, 1, &c. 7. 15, 1, &c.
6 4. 75, 1, &c. 9. 52, 5, &c.
7 10. 2, 59, 1, &c.
8 11. 13, 4, &c. He is said to have been the last of his house. See note on 6. 29, 7.
9 12. 2, 1, 1, &c.
10 3. 52, 1, &c.
11 4. 8, 5, &c.
12 5. 27, 2, &c. 16. 3. 76, 4, &c.
13 Sympathy is shown on this ground to the undeserving Lepida. See 3. 23, 1.
14 1. 77, 3, &c. His descendants by Julia are not here meant.
15 1. 12, 6, &c.
16 2. 1, 1.
17 See Suet. Vit. 2.
18 3. 48, 2.
19 11. 21, 3.
21 "Studio magnificentiae prolabantur." 1. 1.
22 3. 53, 5; 54, 7; 12. 43, 4.
23 C.p. Hor. Od. 2. 15, 1; 3. 1, 33.
24 See note on 1. 75, 5.
25 See note on 3. 59, 1.
26 "Neque enim quisquam tali culpa vacuius." 6. 16, 5.
munificence. On the other hand, the amount of state and style of life imposed even on the poorest would make many anxious to lay down their rank, and many outsiders of moderate means well-satisfied not to enter it. On the whole, however, such a position was the great object of ambition, and admission to its ranks or a rise in them was sought by fair means or foul. The base side of senatorial character is abundantly brought before us by Tacitus; on the other hand, it is but fair to recollect that from this class come the series of provincial governors, of whom few are unequal to their place, and many show high qualities of the soldier and statesman, while even so low a nature as that of L. Vitellius rises above itself under the responsibilities of power. At home again even the pliant Ateius Capito shares with his nobler rival Antistius Labeo the glory of founding the system of jurisprudence which forms the greatest legacy bequeathed by Rome to the world.

The second or equestrian order had also undergone many changes under Augustus; who, besides reconstituting the judicial body into four decuriae each about 1000 strong, of whom the first three were essentially equestrian, had also reorganized and frequently revised the list of 'equites equo publico,' who, as a more select body within the mass, are alone properly called 'equites Romani.' Their solemn processions were revived, and the expectant heirs of the empire, Gaius and Lucius, became their heads, under the title of 'principes iuventutis.' The 'ius anulorum,' still, as would appear, not permitted beyond this select body, was further subjected in the ninth year of Tiberius to stringent regulations respecting birth as well as census. Within this body again we find from the time of Augustus a still more select equestrian aristocracy

1 Messalinus Cotta (see on 2. 32, 2) was long remembered for his munificence (Juv. 5. 109; 7. 95); which is illustrated by an inscription (C. I. L. xix. 2293), recording repeated gifts of 400,000 H.S. to a freedman, and other bounty to his family. See Friedl. i. 220.

2 In the time of Tiberius, a house rented at 6000 H.S. would be almost too mean for a senator. Vell. 2. 10. 1.

3 1. 75, 5.

4 Cp. the sentiment of Horace, Sat. 1. 6, 100–109.

5 6. 32, 6.

6 See 3. 75.

7 On the position of this body under the early empire see Staatsr. iii. 489 foll., and Prof. Wilkins in D. of Ant. i. 757.

8 See Pl. N. II. 33. 1 (7), 30. It would appear that Augustus did not really reconstitute the 'tribuni aerarii,' to whom, as representatives of the plebs, his fourth 'decuria' practically corresponded; but formed his first three 'decuriae' of senators and knights mixed; and that, when the senate itself became a judicial body, senators probably ceased to sit on the 'decuriae judicium,' which thus came to be called 'decuriae equitum' (3. 20, 2; 14. 20, 7; Suet. Tib. 41). See Marquardt, Hist. Eq. Rom. p. 56, note. Subsequently, the fourth 'decuria' originally plebeian (Suet. Aug. 32), became equestrian, and a fifth was added by Gaius. See Staatsr. iii. 525 foll.

9 See on 2. 83, 5.

10 1. 3, 2.

11 Plin. L. I.

12 Plin. L. I. 32. The regulation was futile, as freedmen and the sons of such constantly attained this rank; see 13. 27, 2, &c.
under the title of ‘equites illustres’ or other similar names; men of senatorial census, or even among the wealthiest in the state, who remained within the equestrian rank from choice. Of these the most famous was Maecenas, and those who filled similar positions in imperial confidence after him, as Sallustius Crispus and Seianus, and many others who by filling such offices as the important ‘praefecturae’ in Rome and that of Egypt held a position superior to most senators. The equestrian order was thus a gainer by the revolution, both through the relative depression of the order above them, and through the special career of emolument and distinction held out to them. Throughout the empire, the ‘sociates’ of persons qualified for this rank farmed the revenue, and the residence of their superiors at Rome left them the aristocracy of municipal Italy and the provinces, and many might pass from the lower to the higher rank of their order by the emperor’s favour. The gift of this higher rank, that of ‘Eques Romanus’ in the proper sense, tenable for life, and always kept by the princeps in his own hands, opened a public career of continually increasing dignity and importance, starting with officerships in the army, and leading up, through one civil appointment after another, to what were in fact the most influential posts in the state. Thus had the emperors set up beside the old hereditary senatorial nobility a personal nobility of their own creation, and turned to their advantage and the public service the long-standing rivalry of the orders.

The resident senators and knights with their wives and children, and many of the families of those absent on foreign service, formed an upper population in Rome, variously estimated at from 10,000 to nearly 50,000. To these wealthy classes belonged most of the ‘domus’ or palaces, filling, with their gardens and grounds, so large a portion of the city; which, with the great addition made by Augustus to the public buildings

1 See note on 2. 59, 4.
2 Vedius Pollio (see on 1. 10, 4) was a knight of enormous wealth, of freedman parentage. Dio, 54. 23, 1.
3 See 3. 30, 4.
4 The ‘praefectus urbi’ was a senator of consular rank, but the ‘praefecti praetorio,’ ‘amnonae,’ and ‘vigilium,’ were knights.
5 H. i. 11, 1.
6 See the account given of Seneca’s brother Annaeus Mela in 16. 17, 3.
7 See 4. 6, 4, and note.
8 Those below equestrian rank could not rise above the position of centurion.
9 The equestrian ‘cursus honorum’ may be illustrated by the inscription to Velerius Proculus (Wilm. 1256), who was successively praefectus cohortis, legionary tribune, praefectus classis, procurator of five provinces rising in importance, praefectus annonae, and lastly praefectus Aegypti. See also Wilm. 1249 b. Tacitus calls a procuratorship ‘equesritis nobilitas’ (Agr. 4, 1), and the vast number and variety of such offices, in and after the time of Claudius, will be seen from Hirschfeld, Untersuchungen passim.
10 Staatsr. iii. 495.
12 On the distinction of ‘domus’ and ‘insulae,’ see 6. 45, 1, &c.
INTRODUCTION. [Chap. VII.

and open spaces, must have compressed into closer and closer quarters the vast crowd occupying the chambers in the 'insulae' or blocks of buildings, towering often seventy feet high, where the 'plebs' found such lodgings as they could afford, and, in the labyrinthine streets of 'vetus Roma' before the fire of Nero, lived in probably even greater discomfort than in the time of Juvenal. The plebs, however, had its many grades of position within its ranks. Many must have been only barely below the equestrian census, and many others, if not, like the senators and equites, great capitalists, must have earned in various ways large incomes, in the thousand callings and trades of Rome. To this class also belonged vast numbers, among freeborn or freedmen, of what are now called the liberal professions. The schoolmaster, as Orbilius or Verrius Flaccus; the rank and file of advocates, who managed cases beneath the dignity of the great senatorial pleaders; many, if not most of the teachers of rhetoric; lawyers even of such reputation as Masurius Sabinus, were still plebeians. Such again, probably not so often freeborn Romans as freedmen or foreigners, were the architects, sculptors, painters, and other artists, the musicians and players, the physicians, and practitioners of the forbidden arts of astrology and magic. Another large class would include the inferior officials in the public service, scribes, apparitors, attendants on magistrates, and many other walks of middle-class life which cannot here be specified.

Below all these lay a great mass of poverty, ranging from those who had more or less scanty or precarious earnings down to the beggars who, as now, infested the public places. For all this poorer section, one so large as to call itself as a whole the 'plebs urbana,' such provision as would answer to a modern poor law was made by the monthly corn dole and other occasional subsidies. Also large numbers of the poorer and

1 Augustus had fixed this limit Strab. 5. 3. 7; p. 235), which would be far below the height of many houses in the old city of Edinburgh. Probably this restriction was not always observed: see note on 15. 43, 1.
2 15. 38, 4; Liv. 5. 55.
3 Juv. 3. 193-225.
4 Hor. Ep. 1. 1, 58.
5 Id. Ep. 2. 1, 70.
6 A freedman, whose reputation as a teacher induced Augustus to employ him to teach his sons, and who became a famous grammarian. Suet. de Ill. Gr.
7 'Cogitaret plebem quae toga eniti-scere't 11. 7. 7. In the time of Juvenal (7. 106, sqq.) they were an ill-paid order.
8 Blandus, in the time of Augustus, was the first knight who ever adopted this profession. See note on 6. 27, 1.
9 He was made a knight by Tiberius, but not till he was fifty years old. On plebeian lawyers, cp. Juv. 8. 49.
10 The singer Tigellius was a Sardinian (Hor. Sat. 1. 3, 3); most of the 'historions' were freedmen. See notes on 1. 54, 3 &c.
11 Antonius Musa, a freedman, was made a knight (Dio, 53. 30, 3). On domestic physicians, see on 4. 93, 3.
12 As Thrasylus (6. 20, 3).
13 Mommsen notes (Staatstr. iii. 461, 2) that in Mon. Anc. 'plebes quae frumentum accipiebat,' 'plebs urbana,' and 'plebs Romana' are synonymous.
14 It is generally supposed that these distributions rested on the basis of the
many also of the better classes got what they could from the position of clients of noble houses. On the 'clientela' under the empire most of our information is of later date; but it would seem even from Horace that the old ideas and old personal relation of clientship had passed away, and that already great men had their ostentatious crowds of such dependents. Still Augustan literature knows nothing of the scramble for the 'sportula,' or the ignominious position of a Trebius at the table of a Virro.

Side by side with the rapidly diminishing 'plebs ingenua' was the swarm of freedmen. Most of these were probably still outside the pale of the tribes, and none had yet the political and social position in which this class are found a generation later. Even at this date there are those whose wealth at least might vie with that of the nobles, and great numbers must have belonged to professions or callings requiring high education and earning high payment. The remainder probably swelled the ranks of the client-class. Augustus endeavoured both to limit manumission by enactment and precept, and also to utilise freedmen in the service of the state; in which they formed the bulk of the 'vigiles,' and were even drafted wholesale into the legions after the catastrophe of Varus; while under Tiberius a large number were deported to be made useful or left to perish in Sardinia, and a law was passed to define the status of a class of this order.

Any numerical estimate of the 'plebs urbana' with their wives and families rests almost wholly on guess-work. We cannot tell how many of the suburban or even nearest rural population may have helped to swell the numbers of the 200,000 recipients of public corn under Augustus, or the 250,000 to 300,000 sharers in his occasional 'congiaria.' It is therefore not surprising that calculations from such

tribes (the richer 'tribules' being excepted), and that it was mainly for this purpose that the tribal organization was kept up: see Staatsr. iii. 445, and Mr. Hardy in D. of Ant. s. v. 'tribus.' On the distinction between the cheap sale and gratuitous assignment of corn, see on 2, 87, 1.

1 'Clienti promere iura' Ep. 2. 1, 104.
2 Horace gives a picture of friendly clientship in the later Republic, in the story of Philippus and Volius (Ep. 1. 7, 46 foll.).
3 'Turba clientium,' Od. 3. 1, 13.
4 4, 27, 3.
5 Those who received corn must apparently have been enrolled, and later the tribes were full of them (13. 27, 1).
data give a result varying from more than a million to less than half that sum 1.

Similar uncertainty attends the attempt to estimate the mass of public and private urban slaves. They are generally called a vast multitude 2; the 'familia' of Pedanius Secundus alone numbers 400 7; still the majority of the plebs must have had none or next to none, and many poor knights or senators very few. A reasonable estimate takes them at 800,000 or 900,000, who, with perhaps 60,000 peregrini, and a garrison of 20,000 4, may make up the million and a half to two millions of souls in Rome 5.

To this vast crowd the chief gift of Augustus was a fairly efficient organization of police. The city was partitioned into fourteen 'regiones,' each allotted to the charge of one of the magistrates for the year 6. Under these were grouped the 265 'vici,' or quasi-parochial corporations, choosing each their four wardens or 'vico-magistri,' whose duties, though mainly religious, were also in part constabulary 7, at least till the institution in 756, A.D. 6, of the 'vigiles,' who were so distributed that each cohort, 1000 strong, had watch and ward of two regions 11, to guard from fire and robbery; both of which were still rise enough in crowded districts, and streets lit only by the poor passenger's lamp-wick, and now and then by the rich man's torch train 12. Besides the 'vigiles,' the urban and praetorian guards were in reserve, if needed, and the police magistracy, beyond such powers as remained to aediles and other magistrates 13, rested with the city praefect 14.

The principate of Tiberius seems on the whole to mark the period when the populace are least considered 15. They take the oath of allegiance at his accession 16, and then seem to retire from prominence. They have no votes to sell 17, the general tie of clientship had thereby become more unmeaning, and the rabble are not yet the 'clientela Caesaris.'

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1 See Marquardt, ii. p. 124; Friedl. i. p. 52; Merivale, Hist. c. xl. p. 495, &c.; Dyer, l. i. p. 747.
2 3-53: 5; 4-27, 3.
3 14-43: 4.
4 I.e. the vigiles, urban cohorts, and, from the ninth year of Tiberius, nine praetorian cohorts.
5 See the authorities above cited.
6 Dio, 55. 8, 6, under the year 748, B.C. 6. On the organization of Rome generally by Augustus see Rushforth, Insc. p. 28 foll.
7 Plin. N. H. 3. 5, 66.
8 Suet. Aug. 30; Dio, 55. 8, 6.
9 Dio, 1. 1. See Marquardt, iii. p. 205.
10 Dio, 55. 26, 4: see Staatsr. ii. 1055; Purser, 1. of Ant. s. v. 'exercitus,' p. 795.
11 Paulus, Dig. 1. 15, 3. See Marquardt, ii. p. 438.
12 Juv. 3, 197, foll.; and 278, foll.
13 See above, ch. vi. pp. 90, 91.
14 6. 11. It seems probable (see Staatsr. ii. 1032, Hirschfeld, 143, 284) that the administration of the city of Rome was modelled on that of Alexandria.
15 See above, p. 89.
16 1. 7, 3.
17 Juv. 10, 77.
Their only interest is in their bread and their amusements, and in both they seem to have their grievances. To keep famine at bay is indeed felt by the princeps to be his most arduous task, and to require efforts far exceeding those of Augustus. Still, the cry for bread, finding expression at the great popular gatherings of the games, is fierce and even menacing; in the general poverty even a small tax seems burdensome; and, beyond doing his utmost for the food supply, Tiberius keeps them at a distance. The legacies of Augustus are paid grudgingly, 'congiaria' are infrequent; and, though the people have the cheap daily lounge of their public baths, thanks to Maecenas and Agrippa, and their 'circenses' and new 'ludi Augustales'; yet the presence of the princeps at their games, if vouchsafed at all, is no longer genial, and the sanguinary excitement of gladiatorial shows so rare, that crowds flock to one given by private speculation in the neighbourhood. Their moods are schooled and rebuked by edicts, their murmurs treated as vapour, their compliments declined. One genuine enthusiasm, that for Germanicus and his house, seems left to them; otherwise those for whom none care, care for none; and find it their one sound instinct to side with fortune and to hate the fallen; worthy parents of those who, half a century later, looked on civil war in the streets as only a more exciting gladiatorial combat.

ITALY.

Few changes of importance in the administration or condition of Italy belong to this period. Augustus was but recognising facts already accomplished, in fixing the western frontier of Italy at the line of the Varus (Var) and of the small province of the maritime Alps: a small semi-independent state being reserved in the district of the Cottian Alps round Segusium (Susa) near Turin. On the east, Istria was included, the Arsia (Arsa) being fixed as the boundary towards Illyricum.

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1 Juv. 10, 80.
2 3. 54, 8; 4, 6, 6.
3 6, 13, 2.
4 Ann. 1. 1.
5 1, 78, 2.
6 Dio, 57, 14, 2.
7 See 2, 42, 1; 3, 29, 3.
8 1, 15, 3; 54, 3; 9, 1, 54, 3; 76, 6.
9 4, 62, 3; Suet. Tib. 47.
10 1, 8, 6; 3, 6, 1; 4, 67, 1.
11 6, 13, 3.
12 1, 15, 2, &c.
13 As the title of 'pater patriae' 1, 72, 2; 2, 87, 2.
14 See 1, 33; 2, 41; 82; 3, 1-6; 11; 5, 3-5.
15 Juv. 10, 73. In 15, 46, 1, the rabble are described as 'novarum rerum cupientes pavidusque.'
16 H. 3, 83, 1.
17 The restoration and extension of the great Italian roads is mentioned below, p. 110. For a general summary see Rushforth, pp. 33-42.
18 Plin. N. H. 3, 5, 44; Luc. 1, 404.
19 Ann. 15, 32, 1; H. 2, 12, 5.
21 Plin. N. H. 3, 5, 44.
Augustus had also given the peninsula its first organization as a whole, by mapping it out into the eleven regions recorded by Pliny; an arrangement which, though probably intended only to facilitate a census, became the permanent basis of its administration, which in other respects appears to have undergone little change till the second century A.D.

The probable population of Italy at this time can be barely guessed at; but there is abundant evidence that the free rustic people, rapidly diminishing as early as the time of the Gracchi, and further thinned by civil wars, had sunk far below the number that could have been employed or supported; probably even below the δεινή διαγραφωσ of the time of the dictator Caesar. Strabo attests the depopulation of southern Italy: Livy is no less explicit on that of the central districts, and is amazed that the country which once sent forth the Aequian and Volscian armies could now barely recruit the household troops of Rome, and would be a desert, but for the slave-gangs: the most eloquent words ascribed by Tacitus to Tiberius dwell on the scanty produce of a soil that cannot have been cultivated to its best. Pliny traces the evil to the 'latifundia,' which had extinguished all careful and energetic husbandry; the words of Tiberius point scornfully to the tracts made wholly unproductive by the noble mansions with their parks and pleasure grounds. Probably the rich and fertile Transpadane district, less devastated by civil war, and apparently more free from the curse of the chained slave-gangs, may have formed a contrast to the general state of the peninsula, in which the huge city, and many flourishing towns, must have made the desolation of other towns and of the rural districts only more evident.

Love of country life, with its frugal simplicity and healthy habits, is undoubtedly genuine in Horace; and the ideal of such a life, or of that of a retired Italian town, is professedly admired by many a Roman who knew as little of it as the money-lender Alfius, or who had little real intention to take refuge at Cumae with Umbricius, or to change the

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1 N. H. 3, 5, 46, &c. See Marquardt, Staatsv. i. p. 219.
3 Merivale (ch. xxxix. p. 432) would estimate it as high as thirteen millions; which, when all the towns are allowed for, and the rural slaves, would still leave the free rustic population scanty for the area. But probably this total is far too high.
5 Dio. 43, 25, 2.
6 L. g. 6, 1, 2, 253; 3, 5, 281.
7 6, 12, 5.
8 3, 54, 7: cp. 12, 43, 4, and note.
9 N. H. 18, 6, 35.
10 3, 54, 7.
12 Augustus, though apparently unable to deal with rural depopulation, must have materially strengthened the Italian townships by the twenty-eight colonies which he claims to have founded, and to have left populous and flourishing at the end of his rule (Mon. Anc. v. 30). For the list and the difficulties respecting it, see Mommsen ad loc. His political sagacity led him to change the established custom of sending the veterans of a single legion to one and the same place: see 14, 27, 4, and note.
13 Hor. Epod. 2, 67.
14 Juv. 3, 3, sqq.
perilous distinctions of Rome for the simple duties of an aedile at Ulubrae\(^1\). As a fact, the tide still set from Italy, as from the rest of the world, to Rome: nor do sober critics in any age take the ideal pictures of retired life as altogether serious. However the contrasts drawn by Roman writers are so far substantiated, that Vespasian not only learnt, in a municipal home, the habits which trained him to be the reformer of imperial extravagance; but was also enabled, by a stream of new men of similar origin, to recruit the effete Roman aristocracy with an infusion of healthier blood\(^2\).

**The Provinces.**

The great work of Augustus in the enlargement and settlement of the empire can be here but very slightly glanced at. There appears to be substantial truth in his boast that he had advanced the limits of every province which had independent nations on its frontier\(^3\); and if we were to compare the dominion as he left it with that existing at the date of Actium, we should see to how great an extent the coherent ‘Imperium Romanum’ of our maps was his creation. The conquest of Gaul had indeed already pushed the frontier to the ocean, but this was flanked on either side by an imperfectly subdued Spain and a wholly free Germany; a vast independent tract surrounded and isolated Italy itself, Macedonia, and the subdued portion of Illyricum; in the east the provinces of Asia, Bithynia, Cilicia, have a similar isolated and patchwork character. Nor in the earlier part of his sole rule, and the years preceding it, were the dangers of even foreign aggression in various parts by any means visionary. Germans from beyond the Rhine ravaged Gaul\(^4\); a Dacian horde swept over Illyricum as far as Apollonia, and the Bastarnae over large parts of Thrace\(^5\); Parthia had taken advantage of the dissensions of the triumvirs to hold Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor for two years at its mercy\(^6\); in Egypt, Roman territory was invaded by the troops of the Nubian queen Candace\(^7\); in Africa the Garamantes and others had to be kept at further distance\(^8\).

Of all the problems presenting themselves, the most important was that of the central European frontier, and it cannot be matter of surprise

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1 Juv. 10, 102.
2 Suet. Vesp. 2; Ann. 3, 55, 4.
3 ‘Omnium provinciarum populi Romani, quibus finitimae inferunt gentes quae non parent imperio nostro, fines auxi’ Mon. Anc. v. 9, where see Mommsen.
4 The ‘clades Lolliana’ (see on 11, 10, 3) is the most important of these incursions. See Momms. Hist. v. 23, E. T. i. 25.
5 Momms. l. l. 11, E. T. l. 13.
6 In 713-14, B.C. 41-40: see vol. ii. Introd. 97.
7 In 730 or 731, B.C. 24 or 23: see Momms. l. l. 594, E. T. ii. 275.
8 Successes were gained against these by L. Cornelius Balbus (735, B.C. 19) and others. See Momms. l. l. 630, E. T. ii. 315.
INTRODUCTION.

that so cautious a ruler concentrated his attention here, and disregarded the Parthian and British projects of his uncle. It is here that we find his chief achievements, balanced it is true by his one disastrous failure.

When the empire came into his hands Rome had not full access even to the Alpine passes; on the southern slopes of which were still mountain tribes who plundered the Transpadana, and when pressed fell back on their brethren on the northern side; in the Greek peninsula the Romans were hardly masters of the Balkan (Haemus) and had little more of Illyricum than the borders of the Adriatic.

It is impossible here to trace the steps by which, mainly through the instrumentality of his trusted friend and son-in-law Agrippa, and of his stepsons Tiberius and Drusus, this state of things resulted in a succession of new provinces, Vindelicia and Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia, all resting on the natural frontier of the Danube, now for the first time, and almost for its whole course, made a Roman river.

Westward, the aim proposed, and with some exaggeration claimed as realised, was the establishment of an ocean frontier from Cadiz to the mouth of the Elbe. The main portion of this was completed by Agrippa’s slow subjugation of Spain, and it is undoubtedly true that for twenty years a province of Germany from the Rhine to the Elbe was in existence, which, notwithstanding the disaster of Varus, Augustus still affects to regard as ‘de iure’ Roman soil. Even after its abandonment, it is the military rather than the political frontier which recedes to the Rhine, and considerable territories on its right bank still are Roman; and it is possible that the debateable land called the ‘agri decumates,’ afterwards enclosed in the well-known ‘limes’ connecting the Rhine and the Danube, may have begun at an early date to be occupied by Gauls under some sort of Roman protection.

Upon the conquests followed a great work of organization and settlement, which can be only briefly glanced at. The great roads of Italy, themselves thoroughly restored and extended, are connected

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2 Momms. I. l. 14, E. T. i. 15. On the reduction and organization of the Alpine region, see Rushforth, p. 36 foll.
3 Momms. l. l. p. 178, E. T. i. 198.
4 Galliæ et Hispaniæ provinciæ et Germaniæ qua includit Oceanus a Gaudibus ad ostium Albis fluminis pacavi’ Mon. Anc. v. 10.
5 This was substantially completed in 735 B.C. 19, but the country still required a strong garrison: see Momms. l. I. 58, E. T. i. 65.
6 All the standing camps of the legions are on it.
7 The Batavi between the branches of its bifurcation (2. 6, 4) and the Frisii (4. 72, 1) and Chauci (4. 38, 1) altogether beyond it are subject, and the outpost at Aliso (2. 7, 4) and ‘limites’ beyond the river (l. l. and 1. 50, 2) are still kept up.
8 ‘Dubiae possessionis solum’ (G. 29, 4).
9 See G. l. l. and notes.
10 Augustus himself (B.C. 27) undertook the restoration of the via Flaminia to Ariminum and required several ‘trium-
with the Alpine passes opening out regular communication with Gaul and the Danubian provinces, secured by important towns, among which Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), at the meeting point of two great roads, may be specially mentioned. In the newly won territory, Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg) is an important centre of traffic with friendly Germans in the time of Tacitus. Gaul owes to Augustus its organization, the systematic census on which its tribute was permanently based; the constitution of the diet of the sixty-four cantons, and the supreme position of Lugdunum, and the worship of the emperor there established.

In the eastern portion of the empire we have no important conquests. Thrace was still left in what proved to be an unsatisfactory position of vassalage, but the empire in Asia Minor by the annexation of the dominions of the Galatian king and of Paphlagonia became a compact territory extending to the Halys and Mount Taurus, while the great province of Syria, except where it touched the Euphrates, was flanked and protected by vassal kingdoms. To make the statement in the 'Monumentum Ancyranum' correct, we should suppose also that the frontiers of Egypt had been advanced at the expense of the Aethiopian aggressors, and those of Cyrenaica and Africa at that of the Marmaridae and Garamantes.

In the statement that at the death of Augustus the empire was bounded by the ocean or by distant rivers, these provinces are left out of sight; but we know that in the time of Tiberius Egypt ended at Elephantine and Syene, and that the other African provinces must have been always limited to the strip possessed by Hellenic, Phoenician and

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1. On the north were Cappadocia and Commagene (annexed to the empire in 771, A.D. 18: see 2. 66, 4), and others mentioned in 4. 5, 4, and note. On the south, besides Judaea, the city and state of Palmyra, and the Nabataean kingdom, of which Petra is the capital, though outside the actual empire, were in a dependent position. See Momms. l. l. 423, 476, E. T. ii. 93, 148.

2. See above, p. 109.

3. See 1. 9. 6. Taking these to be the Rhine, Danube, Halys, and Euphrates, it has been shown that this is inexact as regards the first of these rivers, and it can be only true of a very small part of the last. After the incorporation of Cappadocia and Commagene, the Euphrates becomes the frontier for some three degrees of latitude.

4. 2. 61, 2.
INTRODUCTION.

Libyan (or Berber) peoples\(^1\), as distinct from the abode of the Aethiopian and Gaetulian races.

The most permanently important change dating from Augustus in the administration of the provincial empire is the division of it between himself and the senate\(^2\). Out of the distinct governments, about thirty in number\(^3\), subsisting at his death, only the following, and these not at all times, remain in the hands of the senate: i. Sicily; 2. Sardinia and Corsica\(^4\); 3. Hispania Baetica; 4. Gallia Narbonensis; 5. Macedonia; 6. Achaia\(^5\); 7. Asia; 8. Bithynia (with part of Western Pontus); 9. Cyprus; 10. Crete and Cyrenaica\(^6\); 11. Africa (with New Africa or Numidia). It has been mentioned above\(^7\) that the governors of these provinces were appointed usually by lot, with annual tenure; Asia and Africa being reserved for consuls, the others, as a rule, given to 'praetorii'; but that both classes of governors are properly styled proconsuls\(^8\), and have, as in old times, each his attendant quaestor; and also, in praetorian provinces one, in consular three 'legati\(^9\)', who are styled 'legati propraetore\(^0\)', though sometimes even consuls\(^1\). The proconsul received a salary from the treasury\(^1\) and had also the lictors and other insignia of his rank, except the military dress and sword, withdrawn to denote that he had no longer power to execute a soldier\(^1\). Some further check was placed on him by the presence of a Caesarian officer, the 'procurator fisci,' whose functions, originally strictly limited\(^1\), received such extension as to encroach considerably on those of both quaestor and proconsul\(^1\).

Some illustration of the mode of appointment to and tenure of these proconsulates may be drawn from such lists as can be compiled of the

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\(^1\) On these see Mommsen, Hist. v. ch. 13. The most ancient account of them is in Hdt. 4. 145 foll. In the time of Claudius this part of the empire was completed to the Straits of Gibraltar by the annexation of Mauretania: see vol ii. Introd. 30.

\(^2\) See chap. vi. p. 77, &c.

\(^3\) The combinations or subdivisions of provinces at various times make the number variable. At the death of Trajan, when the empire stood at its highest point, there appear to have been forty-five provincial governments. See Marquardt, i. p. 489.

\(^4\) These were counted as senatorial in the original division, but, as a fact, were under Caesarian governors from A.D. 6 to 66. See on 2. 85, 5; 13. 30, 1; Marquardt, Staatsr. i. 248.

\(^5\) Macedonia and Achaia were transferred to Caesar from 768 to 797, A.D. 15-44. See 1. 76, 4; Dio, 62. 24, 1.

\(^6\) See 3. 38, 1; 72, 1.

\(^7\) See ch. vi. pp. 92, 93.

\(^8\) See note on i. 74, 1.

\(^9\) See on 4. 56, 3.

\(^10\) Staatsr. ii. 246. The quaestor has also the title 'pro praetore.'

\(^11\) As Vitellius, Suet. Vit. 5.

\(^12\) Salarium proconsulare (Agr. 42, 3); cp. Dio, 52. 23, 1.

\(^13\) Dio, 53. 13. 6. The exceptional position of the proconsul of Africa, in this respect, is noted below. See 3. 21, 1.

\(^14\) 4. 15. 3; Dio, 57. 23. 5.

\(^15\) The great increase in the number and importance of these officers begins to date from Claudius; see 12. 60; Suet. Cl. 12.
proconsuls of Asia and Africa in the time of Tiberius. In Asia the following can be made out:\footnote{1}


2. Q. Poppaeus Q. f. Q. n. Secundus, \textit{cos.} suff. 762, \textit{A. D.} 9; \textit{procos.} about 772, \textit{A. D.} 19.\footnote{4}


5. C. Fonteius Capito, \textit{cos.} 765, \textit{A. D.} 12; \textit{procos.} in some year before 778, \textit{A. D.} 25; perhaps substituted for Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis (\textit{cos.} suff. 763, \textit{A. D.} 10), who was disqualified to be \textit{procos.} in 775, \textit{A. D.} 22.\footnote{8}


7. Sex. Appuleius, Sex. f. Sex. n., \textit{cos.} 767, \textit{A. D.} 14; \textit{procos.} probably between 780 and 783, \textit{A. D.} 27–30.\footnote{11}

8. Sex. Pompeius, Sex. f. Cn. n., \textit{cos.} 767, \textit{A. D.} 14; \textit{procos.} also probably between 780 and 783, \textit{A. D.} 27–30.\footnote{18}


10. C. Asinius, C. f. C. n. Pollio, \textit{cos.} 776, \textit{A. D.} 23; probably not \textit{procos.} till the time of Gaius.\footnote{17}

The \textit{procos.} of Africa can be less fully made out, and appear to have oftener exceeded the limit of annual tenure:—

1. L. Asprenas, \textit{cos.} suff. 759, \textit{A. D.} 6; \textit{procos.} 767, \textit{A. D.} 14.\footnote{18}

2. L. Aelius Lamia, \textit{cos.} 756, \textit{A. D.} 3; \textit{procos.} probably between 763 and 770, \textit{A. D.} 15 and 17.\footnote{19}


\footnote{1} These names are taken from the list in Waddington’s \textit{Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques.}

\footnote{2} See 3. 68, 1; \textit{Sen. de Ira}, 2. 5, 5.

\footnote{3} Dio, 56. 10, 3.

\footnote{4} Coin of Pergamum with heads of Augustus and Tiberius.

\footnote{5} 3. 66, 69.

\footnote{6} See on 3. 32, 2.

\footnote{7} 4. 36, 4.

\footnote{8} 3. 58, 1; 71, 3.

\footnote{9} See on 4. 56, 3.

\footnote{10} 1. 7, 3.

\footnote{11} An Inscr. at Assos (C. I. G. 3571) attests the fact of his \textit{proconsulate}, but the date is conjectural.

\footnote{12} 1. 7, 3.

\footnote{13} Val. Max. 2. 6, 8. The date is conjectural.

\footnote{14} 3. 49, 2; 6. 45, 4.

\footnote{15} For the evidence, see Waddington, p. 119, foll.

\footnote{16} 4. 1, 1.

\footnote{17} Medal at Sardis commemorating Drusus and Germanicus (Waddington).

\footnote{18} See note on 1. 53, 9.

\footnote{19} See note on 4. 13, 5.

\footnote{20} 2. 52.
INTRODUCTION.

4. L. Apronius, C. f. C. n., cos. suff. 761, A.D. 8; procos. for three years, 771-774, A.D. 18-21. 1
5. Q. Junius Blaesus, cos. suff. 763, A.D. 10; procos. extra sortem, in 774 and 775, A.D. 21, 22. 2
6. P. Cornelius Dolabella, cos. suff. 763, A.D. 10; procos. 777, A.D. 24. 3
7. C. Vibius Marsus, cos. suff. 770, A.D. 17; procos. three years, probably 780-782, A.D. 27-29. 4
8. M. Silanus, cos. suff. 772, A.D. 19; procos. apparently for six years, 785-790, A.D. 32-37. 5

Augustus had re-established the rule enforced by Pompeius, prescribing an interval of five years between the tenure of magistracy and the 'sortitio provinciae'. It is however plain from the above lists that the interval in the case of consular provinces was now usually much longer. This would be the natural consequence of the increased number of consulars resulting from the frequent appointment, especially after 742, B.C. 12, of 'consules suffecti'; which would tend to produce an increasing stagnation in the succession to proconsulships. This again was remedied in various ways. Some consulars were disqualified, others set aside by the senate or by Caesar, others declined the 'sortitio'. The lists also show that the order of seniority was not always adhered to; being probably modified by the preference enjoined by the 'Lex Papia Poppaea', and probably also by a postponement of the turn of any who, when their time came, were absent from Rome.

A few words may be added on the extent and resources of these two provinces, the great prizes left to the senatorial award.

Asia on the north was bounded by the line of the Rhyndacus, on the south by that of the Calbis; the two lines enclosing a kind of triangle, having its apex near Philomelium, and comprising, with nearly all Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, the Aelian, Ionic, and Dorian Greek cities, with most of the adjacent islands, inclusive of the Cyclades. The chief city and residence of the governor was Ephesus; but several others are entitled μητροπολίες, two have the rank of coloniae, at least nineteen that of 'civitates liberae'; and it is stated to have contained in all five hundred urban communities, of whose constant rivalries we have a glimpse.

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1 See on 3. 21, 1.
2 3. 35, 2; 58, 1.
3 4. 23, 2.
4 Eckhel, iv. 148; Mionnet, vi. 589.
5 See note on 2. 74, 1.
6 II. 4. 48, 2; Marquardt, i. p. 468; C. I. L. xiv. 3665; Henzen, Seavi, p. 11.
7 Dio. 53. 14, 2.
8 See C. I. L. i. p. 546.
9 As Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis, 3.
10 See 3. 32, 2.
11 As C. Galba, 6. 40, 3.
12 As Agricola, Agr. 42, 1.
13 See 2. 51, 2; Appendix to B. iii.
14 On these boundaries, see Waddington, Fastes des Provinces Asiatiques; and Marquardt, Staatsv. i. p. 334.
15 Marquardt, i. p. 347.
in the contentions for right of sanctuary and respecting the temple to Tiberius. Only a passing reference can here be made to the exceptional knowledge possessed by Tacitus of this province, to its prominence in the business before the senate, and to the evidence of its great resources and high civilization at all times, as well as of its gradual recovery from the ravages of war and extortion; and the general qualities which, in spite of imperial vigilance, made it in the time of Nero, hardly less than in that of Cicero, a snare to governors.

Africa was bounded on the east by Phcenician arae, at the eastern recess of the Great Syrtis, near Muhktar; while on the west, during the independence of Mauretania, the boundary between them was fixed at Saldae, identified with Būdjayā (Bougie). It had thus a coast line extending some fifteen degrees of longitude, and comprising the greater part of modern Tripoli, the whole of Tunis, and a considerable portion of Algeria. In the time of Pliny it contained thirty ‘civitates liberae,’ fifteen ‘oppida civium Romanorum,’ and six coloniae; the most famous towns in these two latter classes respectively being Utica and Carthage.

Our record of African events at this time mentions only the predatory warfare of Tacfarinas; but there is abundant other evidence that Africa was in many respects the most important senatorial government, and therefore with reason the most jealously watched by Caesar. Next to Egypt it was the most important source of the corn supply of Italy; and, probably on this account, the proconsul was assisted or controlled not by one, but by two or more ‘procuratores fisci.’ Again, here alone the senatorial proconsul has regular command of a legion, and the chance of winning military renown; an exceptional position which Gaius

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1 See 3. 60–63; 4. 55–56.
2 On his proconsulate, see above, p. 4.
3 E.g. 2. 47; 66, &c.; 4. 13; 14; 15; 36; and above, n. 1.
4 E.g. Cic. Leg. Man. c. 6; Ep. ad Q. F. 1, 1. Its famous orators are alluded to in Ann. 3. 67, 2.
5 Their gratitude finds expression in the prominent worship of Emperors, as of Augustus at Pergamum, Tiberius at Smyrna. The recovery was not shared by the islands, which are chiefly known as places of exile. On the general condition of the province it is only possible here to refer to Mommsen, Hist. v. ch. 8.
6 In provincia tam corruptrice Cie. ad Q. F. 1. 1, 6, § 19; ‘provincia dives et parata peccantium’ Agr. 6, 2.
7 Plin. N. H. 5. 4, 29; Mela. 1. 7, 33.
8 Strabo, p. 831. On the formation of the provinces of Mauretania, this was the western limit of Mauretania Sitifensis; which reached eastward to the Ampsagas, which is thus the western limit of Africa in Plin. N. H. 5. 4, 29.
11 2. 52; 3. 20; 32; 73; 4. 23; 17. 182. See Mommsen, Hist. v. 633, E. T. iii. 317.
12 Its fertility is often extolled by Horace, e.g. Od. 1. 1. 10; 3. 16, 31; Sat. 2. 3, 87. See Mommsen, Hist. v. 651, E. T. ii. 336.
13 H. 4. 50, 3.
14 The presence of a second legion is exceptional. See note on 4. 6, 3.
removed by introducing a co-ordinate 'legatus Augusti,' who had command of the troops, and perhaps also some territorial government 1.

The Caesarian provinces 2 can be classified in three ranks, of which the two first answer to the two classes of senatorial provinces; the legati being in the greatest provinces always of consular, and in those of the second class, of praetorian rank 3; although, in recognition of the 'proconsulare imperium' as vested in Caesar, all have the uniform title of 'legati Augusti propraetore,' and the same insignia of five fasces, with the military dress and sword 4; their difference of rank being only noted by the addition of their titles of 'vir consularis' 5, by those who were such. To the highest class belong all those provinces involving important military commands; of which the following had been established at the death of Augustus 6: 1. Hispania Tarraconensis; 2. Germania superior; 3. Germania inferior 7; 4. Pannonia; 5. Moesia; 6. Delmatia (or Illyricum) 8; 7. Syria (with Cilicia) 9. The second class, as constituted at the same period, will comprise: 1. Lusitania; 2. Aquitania; 3. Gallia Lugdunensis; 4. Gallia Belgica 10; 5. Galatia 11; 6. Pamphylia. A third class of provinces had no higher officer than the 'procurator Augusti,' who appears as a subordinate officer in greater provinces 12. To this class belong at this time 13: 1. Alpes Maritima; 2. Raetia; 3. Vindelicia 14.

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1 H. 4. 48, 2; Dio, 59. 20, 7. Dio, who is perhaps describing what existed at his own time, indicates the creation of a separate province, which might possibly be that of Numidia. Tacitus speaks of a divided command within the same province analogous to the 'Germaniae.' (See note 7, Rushforth, Inscr. p. 130).
2 On the administration of these provinces generally, see Staatsr. ii. 1087-1095.
3 See the distinction between these two grades of governors in Spain (Strab. 3. 4, 20, 166).
4 Dio, 53. 13. 6.
5 Or 'consularis legatus,' as H. 1. 56, 1; 2. 86, 4.
6 From the time of Claudius, Britannia would be added to this list.
7 The two 'Germaniae' were not at this date exactly provinces, but 'excercitus' under separate command within the limits of Gallia Belgica, with (at first) a supposed right in abeyance over further Germany (see above, p. 110). See Mommsen, Hist. v. 108, E. T. i. 118; Rushforth, Latin Inscr. p. 108. They became, however, fully distinct provinces, and Tacitus, while sometimes speaking more strictly (1. 31, 2; 6. 30, 2; 13. 53, 2, &c.), sometimes calls them such (3. 41, 3; 4. 73, 1; 13. 53, 4).
8 See 4. 5, 5, and note.
9 On the union of Cilicia with Syria, see Ann. 2. 78, 3; 80, 1, &c.
10 During most of the time of Augustus and the first three years of Tiberius, some eminent person, as Agrippa, Drusus, Tiberius, or Germanicus, in charge of the German war, governed also the three Gaulish provinces, with legati under him. See Marquardt, i. p. 267.
11 With 'Pontus Polemoniacus,' from Nero's time, Marquardt, i. p. 360.
12 It is very probable that Hirschfeld is right in maintaining (Unters. p. 287, foll.) that no province except Judaea was governed by a procurator before the time of Claudius, and that to the other provinces of this class only military 'praefecti' of equestrian rank were sent; the civil administration devolving on the staff of some neighbouring province.
13 To these were added Thracia and the two Mauretaniae in the time of Claudius, and the Alpes Cottiae in the time of Nero. See H. 1. 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 18. Also Cappadocia belonged to this class from the time of Tiberius to that of Vespasian, who placed it under a consular legatus. Suet. Vesp. 8.
14 Vindelicia was perhaps at this time...
4. Noricum; 5. Judaea (when not under native princes)\(^1\). The procurator of Judaea was certainly in some cases responsible to the legatus of Syria\(^2\), and perhaps all such governors were at first subordinated to their nearest 'legati.' An exception to all these classes is the position of Egypt, which although recognised in terms as part of the Roman Empire\(^3\), and equal in population and military force to a Caesarian province of the highest rank\(^4\), was held by the emperor not as part of his dyarchy with the senate, but as part of his own domain and as representative of its kings, with an equestrian praefectus as vicegerent\(^5\); senators being not only excluded from all office in it, but even forbidden to enter it\(^6\).

The governors appointed by Caesar held office during pleasure and for no fixed term\(^7\), though a period of from three to five years seems usual\(^8\). Tiberius is especially noted for continuing them in office during periods of indefinite length\(^9\); as may be illustrated from such lists as can be made of the governors of important provinces during this period.

In Syria we find only the following\(^10\):

1. Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus Silanus, cos. 760, A.D. 7; legatus Syriae from at least 763–4, A.D. 10–11\(^11\), to 770, A.D. 17\(^12\).
2. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, cos. 747, B.C. 7; legatus 770–772, A.D. 17–19\(^13\).
3. L. Aelius Lamia, cos. 756, A.D. 3; leg. Syr. for many years ending in 785, A.D. 32\(^14\), and possibly even the next; regular successor to Piso\(^15\).
4. L. Pomponius Flaccus, cos. 770, A.D. 17; leg. Syr. 785–786, A.D. 32–33\(^16\).
5. L. Vitellius, cos. 787, A.D. 34; leg. Syr. 788–792, A.D. 35–39\(^17\).

separate from Raetia (2. 17, 6), but afterwards certainly joined with it. H. I. 14 \(11\) 3 3: 5 4, &c.
1 I. e. 759–794, A.D. 6–41; and again after 797, A.D. 44.
2 The cases in 12, 54, 5; Jos. Ant. 18. 4, 2, seem rather exceptional. See Mommsen, Hist. v. 509, E. T. ii. 182.
4 See 4 5 4, and note.
5 See H. I. 11, 1, and on his then exceptional jurisdiction, 12, 60, 3.
6 See 2. 59, 4, and note, Mommsen (1. 1. 555, E. T. ii. 233) illustrates the position by supposing such a case as that the colonies were governed by the Empress of India without any account taken of ministers or Parliament; a comparison which hardly expresses the difference of Egypt from other Caesarian provinces.
7 Dio, 53. 13, 6.
8 Dio, 52. 23, 2, where this is represented as the advice of Maecenas.
9 Ann. i. 80, 2.
12 12. 43, 6.
13 2. 43–69, &c.
14 'Administranda Suriae imagine tandem exsoluta,' as having been kept in Rome, 6. 27, 2.
15 The irregular appointment of Cn. Sentius intervened for a time; see on 2. 74, 1.
16 6. 27, 3.
17 See 6. 32, 5. Probably the office had been vacant since the death of Flaccus.
INTRODUCTION.

In Lower Germany we have only record of three legati:

1. A. Severus Caecina, legatus probably from about 767-772, A.D. 14-19.

2. C. Visellius Varro, cos. suff. 765, A.D. 12; mentioned as legatus in 774, A.D. 21.

3. L. Apronius, cos. suff. 761, A.D. 8; legatus in 781, A.D. 28; and appearing still to be so in 787, A.D. 34.

The long tenure of appointments under Tiberius is further illustrated by the fact that in Upper Germany C. Silius (cos. 766, A.D. 13) was legatus from 767 to 774, A.D. 14-21; and C. Lentulus Gaetulicus (cos. 779, A.D. 26) from 782 to 792, A.D. 29-39; while L. Arruntius was nominally legatus of Spain for at least ten years; and Poppeaus Sabinus had charge of important provinces for no less than twenty-four years. The procuratores also were constantly retained in office. Among the higher class of such, it is known that Valerius Gratus and Pontius Pilatus were respectively eleven and ten years procurators of Judaea; 768-779, and 779-789, A.D. 15-26, and 26-36.

The legati and procurators had fixed salaries from the treasury; and the former were assisted by their 'legati legionum' as vicegerents, while in financial matters the procurator corresponded to the proconsul's questor.

These vast provinces cannot be here described; by far the most important were the 'Germaniae' and Syria. In each of the two former, the legatus and his four legions lived as in a camp, confronted by warlike tribes, and also liable to furnish troops for a not impossible Gaulish rising, and were well aware of the fatal truth that the existence of the empire and dynasty depended on their fidelity. In Syria, the garrison of similar strength, if actually enervated by peace, had yet the whole prestige of Rome in the East depending on it; while the tact and firmness of its ruler would alike be exercised in controlling the mixed crowd, Greek, Phoenician, and Jewish, made subject to him, especially in his vast capital, Antioch: which, in population surpassed only by Rome and

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1. 1, 2, &c.; 3, 33, 1.
2. 4, 73, 1.
3. 4, 18, 1.
4. 6, 39, 3.
5. 6, 27, 3.
6. 6, 27, 3; Dio, 59, 22, 5.
7. See 4, 6, 5.
9. Id, 18, 4, 2.
10. Dio, 52, 23, 1. For the various amounts, see Marquardt, i. p. 416.
11. The 'legati iuridici' in these provinces seem of later date (Marquardt, i. p. 551), but there may probably have been now some such officers in great provinces such as Syria.
12. Marquardt, i. p. 556.
13. Britain would afterwards fully rank with either of these.
Alexandria, and in area and magnificence rivalled by neither, would, by
its seductions, as well as those of its famous suburb of Daphne, be fatal
to many a soldier's discipline. Next to these, Egypt, with its vast
granaries, strange fanaticisms, and the motley crowd of Alexandria, probably
greater, and certainly far more turbulent than that of Antioch, with its vast granaries, and terrible power of menacing Rome itself with famine; must have been the chief object of solicitude to Caesar.

The amount of provincial revenue was probably not reduced, but the
mode of assessment reorganized; and, in general terms, it is admitted
even by Tacitus, that the provinces were better off under the principate
than under the Republic, and were treated with marked justice and
moderation during at least the early years of Tiberius; and that the
Caesarian provinces were so far more economically governed than the
senatorial, that a change from one to the other was a virtual abatement
of tribute. In both classes of provinces, extortion was severely checked
instead of being criminally connived at; and governors were warned to
shear, not flay, their sheep, whose prosperity had become the common
interest of ruled and ruler.

Nevertheless, it is easy to exaggerate the beneficial results and to
overlook the still existing evils. Conviction of the guilty did not
necessarily imply restitution to the pillaged; and the punishment
must have been often inadequate, and have failed to deter others.
In the last years of Augustus, the atrocities of Volesus Messalla in

1 See Mommsen, l. i. 456, E. T. ii. 126, foll. It was the only city of antiquity
whose streets were lighted at night.
2 Ann. 2. 83. 3. For a description, see
Gibbon, ch. 23.
3 See the description of the Syrian
legions in Corbulo's time (13. 35, 1-3).
4 See H. i. 11, 1, &c.; Mommsen, l. i.
579, E. T. ii. 260, foll. The population
of the whole country is estimated at about
seven millions.
5 See Mommsen, l. i. 581, foll., E. T.
ii. 262, foll. This vast mass of Greeks, Jews, &c., was as alien to the Egyptians
proper as the English in the sixteenth century.
6 It is noticed by Friedlander
(Sitting, ii. p. 124) that Alexandria is far
more celebrated than Antioch in the litera-
ture of the first and second century A.D.
See his description of it (14. p. 133, foll.).
For the probability that it furnished to
Rome a model of civic administration, see
6 By means of the great provincial
census (πολλογραφία), commenced in 727,
R.C. 27, and probably revised every five
years. See note on 6. 41, 1, and Prof.
Wilkins in D. of Ant. i. p. 403.
7 See 1. 2. 2.
8 4. 6. 7.
9 1. 76. 4. The longer tenure of office
by Caesarian legati, even if excessive under
Tiberius (1. 86, 2) must have generally
worked better than the annual change of
proconsuls in senatorial provinces.
10 This is shown by the numerous con-
victions mentioned below. It is noted
that provincials themselves are encouraged
to appear as accusers (3. 67, 2; 70, 1; 4. 15, 3, &c.); and if influential, are even
courted by governors (15. 21, 2).
11 Suet. Tib. 32; Dio, 57. 10, 3.
12 Juvenal's advice to a provincial go-

ever (8, 87-139) gives a sufficiently
dark picture of the cruelty and extortion
still practised in his time.
13 See 4. 20, 1. Cp. 'tu vietrix pro-
vincia ploras' Juv. 1. 50.
14 As that of Marius Priscus, Juv. 1,
Asia\(^1\) were such as could hardly have been exceeded under the Republic: in the same province, within the next ten years, another proconsul\(^2\), and a procurator\(^3\) are convicted of extortion; and proconsuls of two other provinces\(^4\) are condemned on equally serious charges: nor does Silius come with cleaner hands from Germany\(^5\): in Spain a legatus is assassinated through some money grievance, of which we have only the Roman version\(^6\): the Frisii are goaded into rebellion by the exactions of a subordinate officer\(^7\); and the chief Gaulish tribes driven to the same course by a load of debt\(^8\), probably not unconnected with ruinous requisitions for the wars of Germanicus\(^9\): Pontius Pilate was allowed ten years of misgovernment in Judaea\(^10\): and fuller records from the provinces themselves would probably have shown many other such blots on the administration, under even one of the most frugal and vigilant of the Caesars\(^11\).

With the provinces should be enumerated the semi-independent states and kingdoms, whose position must have varied greatly. Some were small free states, as Samos\(^12\), Rhodes\(^13\), Lycia\(^14\); analogous to the many free cities within the provinces. In others the prince had the title of 'praefectus' (as Cottius\(^15\)), or the position in fact (as Herod and his sons) of a procurator\(^16\); or may have been under a similar control to that exercised over the Thracian princes\(^17\). Juba and his sons in Mauretania\(^18\), and the princes left in Cilicia\(^19\), may have been free from other obligations than to furnish troops on demand\(^20\). The Cappadocian king was even liable to be brought before the bar of the senate\(^21\). The relation of Commagene is unknown\(^22\). Beyond this the Armenian kingdom and the smaller Caspian principalities\(^23\) seem to have accepted a kind of Roman suzerainty as their best protection against Parthia. In all these, complications were apt to arise demanding the interposition of the Roman government. Rulers set up by Rome were naturally unpopular, and their subjects showed their insubordination as

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\(^1\) Cum trecentos uno die securi perecssisset, incendens inter cadaveras superbo vultu ... Graece proclamavit: O rem regiam. Sen. de Ira, 2, 5, 5.
\(^2\) 3, 67, 2.
\(^3\) 3, 70, 1; 4, 13, 2.
\(^4\) 4, 43, 5.
\(^5\) 4, 47, 1.
\(^6\) 3, 40, 1 Heavy tribute, cruel and haughty governors are complained of (§ 4).
\(^7\) Offerings, represented as wholly voluntary (1, 71, 3), are yet admitted to have exhausted their means. See 2, 5, 3.
\(^8\) Jos. Ant. 18, 3 and 4.
\(^9\) For the corruption of provincial government in the later years of Claudius, see vol. ii. Introd. 39, and for the salutary action in the early time of Nero, id. 56.
\(^10\) N. H. 5, 31, 135. See on 12, 58, 2.
\(^11\) See on 13, 33, 4.
\(^12\) Inscr. Orell. 626.
\(^13\) See Marquardt, i. p. 468.
\(^14\) Part of Thrace at least had to furnish troops (4, 46, 2), and the prince in his minority had a Roman tutor (2, 67, 4).
\(^15\) His kingdom is distinctly 'domum populi Romani' (4, 5, 3).
\(^16\) 2, 42, 7; 6, 41, 1, &c.
\(^17\) 2, 78, 3; 4, 24, 3.
\(^18\) 2, 42, 5.
\(^19\) 2, 42, 7.
\(^20\) See 4, 5, 4.
best they could. Thrace is more than once disturbed by internal conflict, similar accounts are given from Cilicia, Mauretanian bands join Tacfarinas, the Nabataean prince carries on small hostilities on his own account with Judaea, and the whole Roman policy in the East turns on the dynastic troubles of Armenia; so that from one quarter or another there were rarely wanting causes of anxiety to emperors most of all anxious for the maintenance of existing settlements.

Many of these kingdoms were subsequently incorporated into the empire; but the conquest of Britain is the principal departure, prior to Trajan, from the cautious advice of Augustus. The campaigns of Germanicus did but avenge the fate of Varus, and secure the frontier by spreading terror beyond: though visions may have passed before his own mind of a frontier on the Elbe, which he never really reached, and which fades more and more out of Roman knowledge.

The Military and Naval Forces.

The vast army which had come under the command of Augustus, through the addition of the legions of Lepidus to his own and the subsequent union of as much as he retained of this combined force with the legions of Antonius, was reduced by him after Actium to a standing army apparently not exceeding eighteen legions; of which twelve, numbered consecutively, had been always his own, and six, also bearing numbers below twelve, had belonged to his colleagues. Eight

1 See 2. 64, foll.; 3. 38, foll.; 4. 46, foll.
2 See 2. 42, 7; 6. 41, 1.
3 See 2. 52, 3; 4. 23, 1.
4 See Mommsen, Hist. v. 478, E. T. ii.
150.
5 See vol. ii. Introd. ch. 4.
6 'Ne composita turbarentur' 2. 65, 1.
7 See Suet. Cl 25; Ner. 18; Vesp. 8, vol. ii. Introd. 30, 90.
8 Ann. i. 11, 7. 2. 22, 1.
9 See on 4. 44, 3. 11 G. 41, 2.
10 Mommsen's view (R. G. D. A. pp. 68-75) that the legions originally this reduced and numbered (partly, as he thinks, with a desire to conceal the real number), were augmented by eight at the time of the Illyrian rising in 759, A.D. 6, has found general acceptance, and is defended by him against some objections to his earlier statement of it. For a more recent criticism of it, readers are referred to an essay by Mr. Hardy in Journ. of Phil. xxiii. 29-44. It is admitted that four legions were enrolled at once to meet the Illyrian rebellion, but it is argued that twenty-two existed before that date, and that perhaps the original reduction never went below that number. All the legions numbered above 12, and also several within that number, are absent from all inscriptions or other records before 759, A.D. 6; but if we accept the statement that before the Illyrian outbreak twelve legions had been collected for the attack on Maroboduus (see 2. 46, 2, and note), it seems difficult to suppose that only six were left for Syria, Egypt, Africa, and Spain, though these garrisons may have been temporarily below their normal strength, and thus may not have exceeded perhaps eight legions. The accounts of the extreme gravity of the rebellion justify the supposition of a large increase made in the army to cope with it, and the extreme difficulty found in raising two more legions after the disaster of Varus is perhaps best explained by the severity of the conscription during the years immediately preceding.
more legions, numbered from 13 to 20, can be shown to have existed during the great rising in Pannonia and Illyricum in 759–762, a. d. 6–9; and were probably in great part raised to meet that crisis. Of these eight, three, the 17th, 18th, and 19th, were annihilated with Varus and never reconstituted; but two others, the 21st and 22nd, were enrolled after that disaster.

We can thus explain the absence of some numbers and duplication or even triplication of others, in the following list of the legions as existing in the time of Tiberius. The number and local disposition of several can be supplied from Tacitus; for others, as well as for the titles borne by all, the chief evidence is to be found in numerous inscriptions.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Legion</th>
<th>Where quartered</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Germanica</td>
<td>Lower Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Augusta</td>
<td>Upper Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Augusta</td>
<td>Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Gallica</td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<td>III. Cyrenaica</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV. Macedonica</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>IV. Scythica</td>
<td>Moesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. Macedonica</td>
<td>Moesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. Alaudae</td>
<td>Lower Germany</td>
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<td>VI. Victrix</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI. Ferrata</td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<td>VII. [Claudia]</td>
<td>Delmatia</td>
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<td>VIII. Augusta</td>
<td>Pannonia</td>
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<td>IX. Hispana</td>
<td>Pannonia</td>
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<td>X. Fretensis</td>
<td>Syria</td>
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<td>X. Gemina</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>XI. [Claudia]</td>
<td>Delmatia</td>
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<tr>
<td>XII. Fulminata</td>
<td>Syria</td>
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1 Evidence as to the two latter is furnished by Ann. i. 60, 4, and Inscr. Orell. 621. From the absence of any subsequent mention of a 17th legion, it is inferred that this was the third.

2 Of these the 21st furnishes the 'vernacula multitudo' of i. 31, 4; the other is presumed to have been raised with it. See Mommsen, l. l. On the error of supposing that the 1st legion was also raised at this date, see on 1. 42, 6.

3 Tacitus specifies the legions of Pannonia (1. 23, 6), of Lower Germany (1. 31, 3), and of Upper Germany (1. 37, 4), and two of the Syrian legions (2. 57, 2; 79, 3). The 9th legion was temporarily in Africa (3. 9, 1; 4. 23, 2), and is counted there in the general summary (4. 5, 3). On the whole list, see Mommsen, K. G. D. A. I. 1.; Marquardt, Staatsv. ii. p. 446; Mr. Purser in D. of Ant. s. v. 'exercitus', p. 788.
By the year 882, A.D. 69, we find the number of legions increased to thirty-one, in consequence of the occupation of Britain and other subsequent events; but it is subsequently reduced to thirty. The local disposition is also altered by that time in many cases.\(^1\)

The legion consisted, as at other times, of ten cohorts, divided into thirty maniples and sixty centuries; but we have no certain information of its numerical strength. The estimate of 6100 foot and 726 horse given by Vegetius\(^3\), would certainly not agree with that of this time in respect of the 'equites legionis,' who appear now to have only numbered 120\(^4\), nor is there any evidence that the first cohort was now, as in the time of Vegetius, twice the strength of the others\(^5\). If a medium estimate of about eighty men to the century be taken\(^6\), the total strength of the legion, including its officers, its cavalry, and those in charge of the 'ballistae' and other engines forming its train of artillery\(^7\), would amount to rather more than 5000.

The old names 'hastati,' 'principes,' and 'pilani,' survive; and, though no longer designating any difference of equipment, denote precedence in honorary rank. Each cohort contained two centuries, or one maniple, of each of these; and the cohorts also rank in honour according to their number. This hierarchy of rank serves to place the sixty centurions in a constantly ascending series; the maniple, rather than the century, being the unit of the legion, and being under the command of the first of its two centurions. The lowest centurion would thus be the subordinate centurion of the 'hastati' of the tenth cohort, styled 'decemus hastatus posterioris centuriae,' or 'decemus hastatus posterior;'

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1 For the legions of still later date, as related to these, see Dio, 55. 23, 24.
2 Gell. 16. 4 (quoting Cincius).
3 Veg. 2, 6.
4 Jos. B. J. 3, 6, 2. They were probably on the footing of auxiliaries in respect of not being citizens. See Nipp. on 4. 73.
5 Veg. 2, 6. See note on 3. 21, 2.
6 Hygin. § 1, 2.
7 Cp. 'Quintae decemae legionis ballista' H. 3, 23, 2; Jos. Bell. Jud. 5, 6, 3; Marquardt, ii. p. 526.
8 The older term 'triarii' seems obsolete, and the term for the 'ordo' and its centurion is not 'pilanus' but 'pilus.' See Marquardt, ii. p. 373, n. 2. 'Pilanus' is found in Varro and Ovid.
and the highest, the commander of the maniple of 'pilani' in the first cohort, who would be fully styled 'primae cohortis pilus prior,' or more commonly 'centurio primipilus' or 'primopilus.' In passing through all these gradations, the centurion changed his century at each successive step, and in this highest position had custody of the legionary eagle, with large accompanying emoluments; ranked next to the 'tribuni'; and was admitted with them to the council of the general. The centurions appear to have still appointed their subordinate officers, but to have been themselves now directly appointed by the emperor, often as a personal favour, and, apparently, without previous service.

Augustus had perpetuated the custom introduced by the dictator Caesar, of placing the whole legion under the command of a 'legatus.' These 'legati legionum' are senators of praetorian rank, or in a position to expect such rank, and, as has been seen, ranked also as provincial vicegerents under the 'legatus Augusti.'

The position of the legionary 'tribuni militum' now becomes somewhat anomalous; inasmuch as they are no longer, as formerly, commanders in turn of the legion, and several of their other duties must have been transferred to the 'praefectus castrorum.' Nor do they appear to have commanded the legionary cohorts, which, so far as they had a separate command, may probably have been placed each under its first centurion. Such of their duties as are still traceable can hardly be generally characterized; and this rank becomes hardly so much one of military promotion, as a 'tirocinium' for young men of the highest families, and a stepping-stone to the quaestorship and senate.

Auxiliary Citizen Troops.

1. 'Vexillarii,' or 'veterani sub vexillo retenti.' Augustus had ordained that the legionary soldier should be dismissed with gratuities after a term

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1 The intermediate order of rank of the centurions between the highest and lowest, and the meaning of the expression 'primi ordinis' (see 1. 29, 2), is a question of considerable difficulty; see the discussion of it by Mr. Purser, l. l. p. 799.
2 Vég. 2, 21.
3 'Locupletem aquilam' Juv. 14, 197.
4 Polyb. 6, 24, 2.
5 As 'optiones' Veget. 2, 7, &c.
6 C.p. 'vitem posce libello' Juv. 14, 193. See also Marquardt, ii. p. 377.
7 'Εκ τῶν ἀπ’ ἄρχης ἐκατοντορχησάντων Dio, 52, 25, 7.
8 Caes. B. G. 1, 54, 1; 2, 20, 3; 5, 1, 1, &c.
9 See Ann. 1, 44, 3; 4, 73, 4; 14, 32, 6, &c.
10 2, 36, 1; 14, 28, 1; note on 12, 49, 3.
11 See above, p. 118.
12 Polyb. 6, 34, 1. We find a tribune in command, where the legatus legionis had feld. Cp. H. 2, 85, 3, with 3, 9, 4.
13 See Marquardt, ii. p. 458.
14 See 1, 20, 1.
15 See Marquardt, ii. p. 371. At a later date there is some evidence of command of cohorts by tribunes (Vég. 2, 12).
16 See 1, 37, 1; 44, 4; also Marquardt, ii. p. 460; Mr. Purser, l. l. p. 797.
17 E. g. Suet. Tib. 9. It had often been so under the Republic: see Purser, l. l.
18 See above, ch. vi. p. 95.
of service originally fixed at sixteen, and later at twenty years' service. Probably the same events which led to the enrolment of additional legions, combined with the exhaustion of the 'aerarium militare,' led him to postpone his obligations by a characteristic fiction; by which the veterans, though removed from the legion and released from the oath, were kept together under separate colours, perhaps exempted from camp duties and reserved for battle, but awaiting indefinitely their final discharge and reward. The words 'vexillum,' 'vexillarii,' and 'vexillatio,' though often used of any legionary detachment under separate command, appear to have a special application to these troops, who are distinguished from the legions by Tacitus in several places. They might be quartered with, or separated from their legions, and, perhaps by combination, are sometimes 1000 strong; but if the number 500, the only estimate of such a battalion given in these Books, may be treated as the normal strength of those belonging to one legion, it would agree with the computation of Hyginus, who reckons them as equivalent to an extra cohort.

2. 'Cohortes civium Romanorum' are mentioned in several inscriptions, usually as volunteers, frequently as Italians; and may probably have been generally formed of such as chose a military profession, and who lived in other districts than those from which the home army was raised. There appear to have been at one time at least thirty-two such cohorts; but they are omitted in the general summary of Tacitus, though mentioned with the legions in the will of Augustus.

Other auxiliary forces, 'Cohortes alaeque sociæ.'

These forces are too numerous and manifold to be here described; their titles are given in a multitude of inscriptions, and their total strength is estimated by Tacitus as being much the same in the aggregate

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1 Dio, 54. 25. 6.
2 Id. 55. 23. 1.
3 Id. 55. 25. 2; Ann. 1. 78. 2.
4 See 1. 36. 4. Whether such was already the position of 'veterani sub vexillo' is doubtful. See note there.
5 E. g. 4. 73. 1; 14. 34. 1; H. 2. 24, 5; 66. 1; 89. 2; 100. 2; 3. 22. 2, &c.
6 E. g. 1. 17. 4: 26. 2; 35. 2; 36. 4; 39. 2; 44. 6; 3. 21. 2; H. 2. 11. 6. Cp. 'veteranorum exercitus' Inscr. Orcell. 3877.
7 E. g. 1. 39. 2.
8 E. g. 1. 44. 6.
9 Inscr. Henzen 5456.
10 3. 21. 2.
11 De M. C. § 5. May it be possible that this is the origin of the doubling of the first cohort in the time of Vegetius? See above, p. 123.
12 See Inscr. Henzen 6709. The 'cohors Italica' of Acts 10. 1 appears to be of this description; possibly also the 'cohors Augusta' of Acts 27. 1. Other such were perhaps in Egypt, but the evidence of Strab. 17. 1, 12, 797, is doubtful.
13 Mommsen, R. G. D. A. p. 72, n. 1, inclines to trace their origin to the 'cohortes libertinorum voluntariae,' raised by Augustus.
14 Inscr. Henzen 6756, &c.
15 4. 5.
16 1. 8. 3.
17 See Inscr. Henzen, Index, pp. 134–142; Wilm. Id. 590–596.
as that of the legions¹. Commanded by separate officers², such forces,
when attached to the legion, were under the supreme command of its
‘legatus,’ and compensated for its weakness in cavalry³, besides supple-
menting it with light-armed troops of various descriptions⁴, and with
others armed and disciplined like the legions themselves⁵. Other such
forces were more locally distributed⁶, and furnished protection where no
legionary troops were stationed⁷. It is shown by inscriptions that they
were in early times mostly employed in their own native provinces⁸.
Other more irregular or temporary forces are spoken of as ‘tumultuariae
catervae’⁹, and the ‘juventus’ or militia, kept up in some provinces at
their own cost, are occasionally employed with imperial troops, though
not considered to belong to them¹⁰. The forces of vassal princes were
also placed under requisition when needed¹¹.

Special forces of Italy.

A.—Military.

1. Praetorian cohorts. These are stated to have been nine in number
in the time of Tiberius¹²; each cohort being apparently 1000 strong¹³,
including a force of cavalry¹⁴; and all having their headquarters in the
camp just outside the ‘agger’¹⁵. These cohorts were increased to twelve
probably by Claudius¹⁶, to sixteen by Vitellius¹⁷, reduced again to nine
by Vespasian¹⁸, and subsequently fixed at ten¹⁹.

¹ 4. 5. 5. ‘Cohortes’ and ‘alae’
were sometimes ‘quingenariae,’ sometimes
‘miliariae,’ in round numbers 500 and
1000 strong.
² Usually ‘praefecti,’ sometimes ‘tri-
buni.’ See Inscr.
³ Smaller forces of cavalry were also
attached to such auxiliary cohorts as are
called ‘equitatae.’ See Purser, I. l. 790.
⁴ 1. 51, 7; 2. 16, 5, &c. Cp. the ex-
pression ‘ferentarius miles,’ and the con-
trast of their arms with those of the legion
in 12. 36, 6.
⁵ 3. 43, 2; &c.
⁶ ‘Apud idonea provinciarum’ 4. 5. 5.
⁷ A considerable force of this descrip-
tion was stationed in some provinces, as
Mauretania, Raetia, Noricum, Thrace,
Judaea, Galatia, and a few soldiers served
as police in even senatorial provinces (4.
15, 3); see Purser, I. l. 790.
⁸ The chief exceptions are where a
country required more cohorts than it
could furnish, as the ‘Germaniae,’ or
furnished more than it needed, or those
in which the presence of native troops
might be dangerous, as Britain (cp. Agr.
31. 1).
⁹ 1. 56, 1; 15. 3; 3.
¹⁰ See an article by Mommsen ‘die Römischen
Provincialmilizen’ (Herm. xxii. 547–558), and an abstract of it in
Class. Rev. ii. 158. It is shown that no
such force existed in senatorial provinces,
but that they are found in most of the
Caesarian. Tacitus speaks of them in
Cappadocia (12. 49, 2), Noricum (H. 3.
5, 51), Raetia (H. 1. 68, 2), the Maritime
Alps (H. 2. 12, 5), among the Helvetii
(H. 1. 67, 2), and in Gaul generally (H.
5. 26, 4). The large force raised by Vindex
against Nero (vol. ii. p. 637) must have
mainly consisted of such.
¹¹ See 4. 24, 3; 47, 1; 13. 7, 1; 38, 6;
H. 5. 1, 3, &c.
¹² 12. 5; 4.
¹³ H. 2. 93, 3.
¹⁴ 1. 24, 3; 12. 56, 3. Apparently a
‘turma’ of horse went with each ‘centuria.’
Marquardt, ii. p. 477.
¹⁵ 4. 2, 2.
¹⁶ See vol. ii. Introd. 36, n. 2.
¹⁷ H. 2. 93, 3.
¹⁸ Dipl. C. I. L. iii. p. 853; Wilm. 2866.
¹⁹ Inscr. Henzen 6862.
2. Urban cohorts. Of these, the 'proprius miles' of the 'praefectus urbis', three were kept in Rome under Tiberius, and the total number probably became six under Claudius and Nero, and four under Vitellius and Vespasian; and they are so far joined to the praetorians as to be numbered in a series beginning where the former end, as the tenth to the thirteenth. The praetorian cohorts have titles, as 'pia vindex,' &c., the urban are known by their numbers only.

The home army had the privilege of being professedly enlisted from the old recruiting grounds of the Republic. The rest of Italy, so far as its scanty free population admitted it, might help to keep up the legions and other cohorts of citizens, but for soldiers of all kinds the main supply was now drawn from foreign sources, the auxiliary troops being drawn from the Caesarian provinces only, the legionsaries from all provinces alike, and, even in the time of Augustus, by no means exclusively from those who were already citizens by birth. Voluntary enlistment seems usual, but 'delectus' in the provinces preferable; and the number required was no doubt kept down to a minimum by withholding the 'missio.'

B.—Naval.

The fleets of Misenum and Ravenna are each dignified with the title 'classis praetoria,' but otherwise rank below not only the household troops but the legions. The admiral, 'praefectus,' ranks below the 'praefectus praetorii,' and is either a knight or sometimes a freedman. The marine soldiers, 'classiarii,' are not Roman citizens, and, though of

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1 H. 3. 64. 1.
2 Ann. 4. 5. 4. See note on 3. 41. 2.
3 See vol. ii. Introd. 36, n. 2; Purser.
4 Some consider the increase to have been greater.
5 H. 2. 93, 3; Dipl. I. I. Vespasian added another to serve abroad.
6 See Henzen, Index, p. 132.
7 Id. p. 131. I have followed Tacitus (4. 5. 5), in not here mentioning the 'vigiles,' on whom see above, p. 106.
8 4. 5. 5.
9 See 3. 40, 5 'Inops Italia, inbelii urbana plebes, nihil validum in exercitibus nisi quod externum'.
10 On the whole subject see Mommsen in Heim. xix. 1-78 and 210-231 ('die Conscriptions-ordnung der Rom. Kaiserzeit') also Mr. Hardy in Class. Rev. iii. 112, foll., and Mr. Purser, L. I. 805, foll. Besides the 'vernacula multitudo' enlisted in Rome itself on emergency (see 1. 31, 4, and note), it is shown that although the Illyrican and probably most of the western legions were recruited from countries where civic communities were numerous (cp. 16. 13. 4), those of the East were levied from provinces where such communities were few (cp. 13. 7. 1; 35. 4), and that such recruits could rarely have been citizens before enlistment. But see Seeck, Rh. Mus. 142.
11 'Missiones veteranorum rarissimas fecit' Suet. Tib. 48.
12 Ann. 4. 5. 1; Marquardt, ii. 502.
13 See Inscr. Henzen, Index, p. 142. As a fixed and regular title, the epithet appears to be of later date, (Mommsen, Staat. ii. 865, 5.) It is analogous to that of 'cohortes praetoriae.'
14 The elder Pliny, who held this office at his death, had been previously 'praefectus alae' and procurator.
15 E. g. Lucilius Bassus, H. 2. 100, 4.
16 E. g. Anicetus, Ann. 14. 3. 5; cp. C. I. L. iii. p. 844. At Ravenna there is only record of equestrian praefecti. E. g. 13. 30, 2.
more consideration than the rovers, are so far on a par with them that we find both rewarded with the 'civitas' after twenty-six years' service. The ships are usually either 'triremes' or 'Liburnae,' and are distinguished by names like modern ships. The captains, whether of triremes or Liburnians, are designated as 'trierarchi.' We have no knowledge of the strength of these fleets; which are little mentioned in general, but acquire some prominence in the civil war of 822, A.D. 69.

Various auxiliary fleets, whether of ships of war or transports, existed in the provinces, and are mentioned in various inscriptions.

The total strength of all these forces can be only very roughly estimated. Taking the legion with its auxiliaries at 10,000, we have a total of 250,000 for the main armies; to which the home army, the 'classiarii,' and all the various detached forces may add a further total of 100,000. This it should be remembered represents at that time the whole military and naval force of the civilised world.

On the pay and grievances of the soldier it is sufficient to refer to the narrative of the mutiny, and the contrast there drawn between the legionaries and the praetorians; while a more favourable estimate of military privileges, at a somewhat later date, can be formed from the sixteenth Satire of Juvenal; and some information as to the rewards on retirement, chiefly the gift of 'civitas' to auxiliaries, and the ratification of marriages generally, can be gathered from the various 'diplomata.' To those of higher rank, many further advantages were attainable. Centurions, besides being promoted to such posts as the command of auxiliary cohorts or squadrons, or the rank of 'praefecti castrorum,' had regular pensions on retirement, and the 'primipili' appear to have been appointed to responsible posts in the army, or as subordinate governors of provincial districts.

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1 See on 14. 4. 5.
2 See the 'diplomata' cited by Marquardt, ii. p. 510. 2.
3 The inscriptions show a few ships above triremes: the 'biremes' (4. 27, &c.) are probably the same as the 'Liburnae.'
4 See Henzen, Index, p. 143.
5 H. 2. 16. 3: for 'navarchi,' see 15. 51. 2.
6 'Sociæ triremes' Ann. 4. 5. 5.
7 See 2. 6. &c.
8 E. g. 'classis Germanica,' 'Moesica,' 'Pannonica,' 'Syriaca.' See Henzen, Index, p. 142, and the Gallic fleet, 4. 5. 1.
9 See Ann. 1. 17; 26; 35; 36; 78.
10 On this subject, see Purser, 1. 1. p. 809, foll.
11 These are collected in C. I. L. iii. p. 843, &c. For specimens, see Henzen 6857, &c.; Wilm. 904, &c.
12 Esp. 'primipili,' cp. Henzen, Inscr. 6947.
13 These were reduced by Caligula: see Suet. Cal. 44.
14 'Primipilarios senex' Quint. Inst. Or. 6. 3. 92: see note on 12. 7. 4.
15 Marquardt, ii. p. 376. See 2. 11. 2; 4. 72. 2; 13. 36. 2; H. 1. 31. 3; 87. 2; 2. 22. 6; 3. 70. 1; 4. 15. 6. They had often equestrian rank on retirement. See Mart. 6. 58. 10.
Consolidation of the Empire.

Augustus is said to have bequeathed at his death not a mere aggregate of territories, but an organized whole, and one which seemed to himself to have reached its proper limit. The administration, especially of the provinces and armies, was centralized in a way previously unknown, and the improvement of roads and institution of couriers gave new rapidity to inter-communication: and, not to speak of his periodical financial statements, his summary of the whole position of the empire, published after his death, must have given to the senate a new insight into its organization. If, beyond this, neither he nor his successor had devised any plans for bringing the whole mass into a condition of homogeneous unity, it is none the less evident that tendencies in this direction were constantly operating. The practical recognition of common interests between rulers and ruled; the security of traffic; the vast requirements of the city of Rome, both as regards necessaries of life and luxuries; the local centres of traffic afforded especially by camps and colonies; must have tended, even more than the centralized government, to level the barriers of nations. Two languages again were more and more taking the place of a Babel of tongues: the prevalence of Greek in the East may be estimated from the extent of its use among even a race so tenacious of nationality as the Hebrews; while, in the West, Latin, already prevalent in Gaul, making the vernacular forgotten in many parts of Spain, and generally spoken also in Pannonia, was not wholly lost even by Rome’s bitterest enemies; and, as the general official language of the empire, had some hold even in the East.

Again, though Tiberius probably imitated the reserve of Augustus in bestowing the ‘civitas’; yet even this great equalization of privilege must

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1 'Cuncta inter se conexa' 1. 9, 6.
2 See 1. 11, 9.
3 For his reconstruction of the roads of Italy, see above, p. 110. In the provinces especial mention may be made of the great road connecting Spain and Italy, see Mommsen, Hist. v. 67, E.T. 1. 74.
4 Suet. Aug. 49. On the rapidity of communication, see note on 1. 16, 1.
5 This custom was dropped by Tiberius, and revived by Gaius. Suet. Cal. 16.
6 1. 11, 7.
7 E. g. the corn trade.
8 3. 53, 5, &c. See Friedl. vol. iii. ch. 1.
9 Augustus enumerates ten provinces in which he had planted military colonies (Mon. Anc. v. 35), and Mommsen (ad loc.) enumerates in these and in Illyricum (apparently reckoned with Italy) some nineteen such foundations, many of which became very important. After him, no more were founded till the time of Claudius (see vol. ii. Introd. p. 34).
10 It is implied in Acts 22. 2 that Greek would have been intelligible, though less so than Syro-Chaldaic, to most of the crowd at Jerusalem.
11 Strabo, 3. 2, 15, p. 151.
12 Vell. 2. 116, 5.
13 As Arminius, See 2. 10, 3.
14 Besides the trilingual inscription on the cross, and Latin words in N. T., the mixture in the names of Jewish persons is noticed, as ‘Simon the Cyrenian, the father of Alexander and Rufus’ (Mark 15. 21). See Merivale, ch. xxxix. p. 377.
15 Suet. Aug. 46. We find it however given by Augustus not only to individuals
have been steadily extending itself. By the manumission of slaves, which, in spite of checks imposed upon it, must have been constant, any Roman could call into existence those who at a stroke of the wand succeeded to most 1, and whose sons would succeed to all, civic privileges. Many a Roman pauper by transplantation to a colony became there the parent of a prosperous civic family. Many an auxiliary soldier, already habituated to Roman customs by service under the standards, received the civitas on his discharge 2, and his sons might serve and rise in the ranks of the legions and thus lay the foundation of a career of honour.

Lastly, in spite of the vast diversity of tolerated religions, some traces of common religious ideas begin to develop themselves. The restoration of religion had formed a great part of the policy of Augustus, and his aspirations are devoutly seconded by the poets of his court 3. Besides the rebuilding or restoration of almost every temple in the city 4, he had endeavoured to bring home religion to the mass of the people by a kind of parochial system, in the worship of the 'Lares compitales' at the 300 chapels 5 instituted in the various vici, under the ministration of their freedmen priests ('Augustales'), and superintendence of the 'vicomagistri' 6. With these the worship of his own 'Genius' was associated 7, by which constant usage, as well as by the 'ludi compitalicii' 8, the political order was connected with the sacred ideas of domestic security; not only in Rome and Italy, but in many parts of the empire 9. To this was added afterwards throughout the empire the later cult of the 'Divus Augustus' 10 and his deified successors; as also in some cases, that of the living Caesar, associated with the imperial city 11: the whole forming a kind of apotheosis of order and peace, which appears to have been for the present the nearest approach to an universal religion.

Otherwise there was more interchange than fusion of manifold religions. Temples to Jupiter Capitolineus are found in provinces 12; and, in turn, whatever was attractive in provincial religions struck root in Rome; and supplied, what the colder forms of the state ritual failed to supply, some food for the fervour of religious enthusiasm and for speculative theology. Many foreign religions obtained special licence, and even the

1 See Persius, Sat. 5, 78.
2 See the 'diplomata' above referred to, p. 128.
3 As in Vergil and Horace frequently.
4 Livy, 4. 26, 5; Mon. Anc. iv. 1–26.
5 Verg. Aen. 8, 716.
6 See Marquardt, iii. p. 204.
7 Ovid, Fast. 5, 145; Hor. Od. 4. 5, 34.
8 Suet. Aug. 31.
9 Sacrifice for the health of Augustus was offered daily in the Jewish temple. Philo, leg. ad C. c. 36, 588.
10 See i. 10, 8; 54, 1; 78, 1.
11 For the practice of Augustus in his lifetime, see on i. 10, 51; 78, 1; for that of Tiberius see 4. 15; 37; 55, and notes.
12 Pausan. 2, 4.
illicit might enjoy practical impunity, till circumstances pointed attention to them; as in the suppression of Isiac rites by Agrippa; or the stern vengeance taken by Tiberius on the priests of this cult for a flagrant moral scandal; or the deportation of Jews arising out of a gross pecuniary fraud; the penalty being apparently in neither case such as sensibly to abate the prevalence of such worships.

Nor could any coercion keep out the forbidden mysteries of astrology and magic; the former of which had the direct countenance of Tiberius, though his protection of Thrasylus did not interfere with the chastisement of the meaner herd. The influence of all foreign superstitions on a less strong mind may be seen in the case of Germanicus; in the restless search after foreign oracles, worships, miracles, which seems to have so far guided his movements in the East; and in the belief shared by his friends as well as himself, that the magician was as capable of causing his death as the poisoner.

Meanwhile, the only religion capable of taking the place both of the effete ideas of old Roman worship, and of the gross fanaticisms of foreign superstition, was known as yet only to a few poor Jews, and hardly reaches to the outer world till the time of Claudius.

CHAPTER VIII.

ON THE ESTIMATE IN TACITUS OF THE CHARACTER AND PERSONAL GOVERNMENT OF TIBERIUS.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

First period. Life of Tiberius prior to his principate
Second period, 767-775, A.D. 14-22
Third period, 776-781, A.D. 23-28
Fourth and fifth periods, 782-790, A.D. 29-37
Testimony of other authors
General conclusion

Note.—Several of the works on this subject are mentioned by Nipp. (Introd. p. 34 note); but the most complete sketch of the literature of the question known to me is contained in the treatise of Professor Iginio Gentile, 'L'imperatore Tiberio secondo la

1 In 733, B.c. 21. Dio, 54. 6, 6.
2 Jos. Ant. 18. 3, 4; Ann. 2. 85, 5.
3 Jos. l. 1., Ann. l. l.
4 On the measures taken by Claudius with regard to the Jews, see vol. ii. Introd. pp. 29, &c.
5 See 2. 27, 2, &c. 'Genus hominum
6 6. 20, 3.
7 2. 32, 5.
8 See 2. 54; 61.
9 2. 69, 5.
10 On the first persecution of Christians by Nero see Appendix to B. 15.
modernae criticae historiae (Milan, 1887). Among English works the most thorough-going defences of Tiberius are those of Professor Beesly (Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius, London, 1878) and by Mr. Baring Gould (Tragedy of the Caesars, London, 1892), and the most balanced judgment is that of Dean Merivale (Hist. Vol. v). A clear and fair estimate is also given in the Introduction to Professor Allen’s edition (1890).

Many obligations, not easy to specify in their places, must be here acknowledged to several works, especially that of Professor Gentile; but my chief endeavour has been to give an independent judgment on the facts and interpretations of facts contained in Tacitus and other original authorities.

Tacitus would undoubtedly wish his readers to take, as his most deliberate judgment on Tiberius, the summary at the end of the Sixth Book, where his life is marked out into periods, showing a gradual moral deterioration, affecting both his private habits and personal government. It will therefore be convenient to examine these successively.

1. ‘Egregium vita famaque quoad privatus vel in imperiis sub Augusto vixerat.’

This emphatic praise, from so unfavourable a witness, though perhaps qualified by insinuations of latent cruelty, and tales, which we seem intended to believe, of a foretaste at Rhodes of Capreæ, must at least be taken as an admission that his public life to his fifty-sixth year was unimpeachable, and seems to carry with it a disbelief in the tales of drunkenness caught up by Suetonius.

‘From earliest infancy, his lot was one of peril.’ Born in the year of Philippi (712, B.C. 42), he shared in the very beginning of life the hurried flight of his parents from Perusia: he was only four years old when his mother became the wife of the triumvir; only nine when his father’s death transferred him to the tutelage of his stepfather, who two years later became the undisputed master of the Roman empire. From this point, his life, in the judgment of popular exaggeration, seemed enviable in the extreme. He is ‘brought up from childhood in a reigning family, loaded with consulships and triumphs in his youth.’ To a more careful observer, the thirty-five years next ensuing are a history of harassing intrigues and rivalries and souring disappointments, hardly compensated by ultimate success.

He assumed the ‘toga virilis’ in 727, B.C. 27, and by special privilege

\[1\] 6. 51, 5.  
\[2\] 1. 4, 3.  
\[3\] What is given as a rumour, 1. 4; 4 is assumed as a fact, 4. 57, 4.  
\[4\] Suet. Tib. 42.  
\[6\] Suet. Tib. 5.  
\[7\] Suet. Tib. 6.  
\[8\] 1. 4.  
\[9\] ‘Multis aemulis conflictatus est’ 6. 51, 2.
became quaestor in his nineteenth year, in 731, B.C. 23\(^1\); at which time the death of young Marcellus, who was about a year older, removed the first of his various rivals from his path\(^2\). He was praetor in 737, B.C. 17, at the age of twenty-five, and consul in 741, B.C. 13, at the age of twenty-nine\(^3\).

Side by side with his advancement in civil offices came a succession of military commands. After a ‘tirocinium’ as military tribune in the Cantabrian war, he was sent in 734, B.C. 20, in his twenty-second year, with forces to the East, to give a king to Armenia; and had the honour of bringing back the standards lost with Crassus\(^4\). In 732, B.C. 15, he shared with his brother Drusus the more arduous task of subduing the mountaineers of the Grisons and Tyrol\(^5\); a service which probably gave the youths their ‘nomen imperatorium’\(^6\). About this time he received in marriage Vipsania Agrippina, daughter, by a former wife\(^7\), of Agrippa, who now stood next to Augustus as his son-in-law\(^8\) and his colleague in the tribunician power\(^9\).

Whatever hopes may have been raised by the unexpected death of Agrippa, in 742, B.C. 12, at the age of fifty-one—which left only two boys, aged eight and five\(^10\), between the stepsons and the succession—would fade gradually as time went on and the lads grew older; while the immediate disastrous consequence to Tiberius was the shadow cast over his domestic life, by his forced divorce from Vipsania, to whom he was deeply attached\(^11\), and his marriage, for mere dynastic reasons, to Julia, who may have courted him as a lover, but despised him as her husband, and showed her contempt by her outrageous profligacy\(^12\). Almost immediately after this marriage he was sent to suppress a rising in Dalmatia and Pannonia\(^13\); and after the death in 745, B.C. 9, of his brother Drusus, at the head of whose funeral train he marched on foot in mid-winter from the Rhine to Rome\(^14\), he prosecuted the war in Germany\(^15\); for successes in which he was rewarded in 745 and 747, B.C. 9, 7, by triumphal distinctions of some kind\(^16\) and a second consulship in the latter year. In 748, B.C. 6, he seemed still more fully to fill the

\(^1\) Dio, 53, 28, 3. At about this age he conducted an important accusation, that of Fannius Caepio (see on 1, 10, 3) for conspiracy against the life of Augustus (Suet. Tib. 8).

\(^2\) Dio, 1, 1, 30, 4. Id. 54, 25, 1.

\(^3\) Suet. Tib. 9, Ann. 2, 3, 4.

\(^4\) Suet. Tib. 1, 1.; Hor. Od. 4, 14.

\(^5\) 1, 3, 1.

\(^6\) Vipsania, daughter of Atticus the friend of Cicero. See 2, 43, 7.

\(^7\) Dio, 54, 6, 5.

\(^8\) See 3, 56, 3.

\(^9\) A third was born afterwards.

\(^10\) Suetonius (Tib. 7) gives a touching anecdote of their only meeting after the divorce.

\(^11\) Dio, 54, 31, 2.

\(^12\) Dio, 55, 2, 1; Suet. Tib. 7.

\(^13\) Vell. 2, 97, 2; Suet. Tib. 9; Dio, 55, 6, 1.

\(^14\) On the exact nature of these there appears to be some discrepancy between Vell. 2, 97, 4 and Suet. Tib. 9.
place of Agrippa, by receiving for five years the tribunician power; a position which Augustus felt he could safely trust to one of such an "unambitious temperament."

It was now that he formed his strange resolution of retirement to Rhodes, and with great difficulty obtained the necessary permission. The conduct of his wife is assigned as the most potent reason; an influential second motive can be traced in the rise to manhood of the young Caesars: and his retirement of seven years is characterized by studious, not to say pedantic pursuits, and initiation by Thrasyllus into the dangerous mysteries of astrology, which took so firm a hold upon his mind. After the banishment of Julia in 752, B.C. 2, he had desired, but had not been permitted, to return. The protection of his tribunician power expired, and the rest of his absence was a scarcely disguised exile; in which he was made to feel once for all that a private position to one in such a rank was impossible, by being exposed to insult and even to peril of life, during the progress of Gaius Caesar to the East under the sinister influence of M. Lollius. In 755, A.D. 2, the year of the death of Lucius Caesar, he obtained leave to return to Rome; but lived in complete retirement till the death of Gaius in 757, A.D. 4, caused a complete change in his position.

Now, at the age of forty-six, he was adopted into the family of the Caesars, his tribunician power was renewed for another five years, and he was displayed as the heir before the greatest armies of the state. If we are to believe Velleius, he was welcomed by the legions with raptures of enthusiasm, and his achievements in the next seven years place him in the front rank of Roman generals. The aim of these military operations was to complete the conquest of the great province in further Germany, and to secure a frontier on the Elbe. In the two campaigns of 757 and 758, A.D. 4 and 5, the resistance in North Germany appeared to have been broken; a third campaign was intended, by a concentrated attack with twelve legions on Bohemia, to crush Marobodus, who had organized what might be called an empire of South Germany; when the blaze of rebellion in Pannonia and Delmatia in 759, A.D. 6, taxed all the

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1 3, 56, 4.
2 Suet. Tib. 10. Historians are evidently right in making this period of effacement and peril the chief crisis affecting his character previous to his rule.
3 1, 55, 2.
4 Suet. Tib. 11.
5 6, 20, 3.
6 Suet. Tib. 11–12.
7 3, 48, 3; Suet. Tib. 13.
8 Suet. Tib. 15. His adoption took place J....e 26 (Kal. Amit.) or 27 (Vell. 2, 103, 2), 757, A.D. 4. The renewal of trib. pot. may probably have dated from July 1. See Staatsr. ii. p. 797, 5.
9 See note on 1. 10, 7.
10 1, 3, 3.
11 Vell. 2, 104, &c.
12 The chief authority for these campaigns is Velleius, who served in them. On their strategy, see the remarks of Professor Beesly.
resources of Rome to face a crisis which, with some apparent forgetfulness of the Teutons and the Cimbri, is called the gravest since the Punic wars\(^1\). By the time that this was quelled all had been lost in Germany by the annihilation of the army of Varus in 762, A.D. 9\(^2\); and nothing remained but to exact vengeance and secure the frontier. The schemes of German conquest would seem to have been less nearly executed, or their feasibility more misconceived, than our authorities admit to us; but the restoration of order within the empire at least was complete and permanent, and the triumph of Tiberius in 765, A.D. 12, well earned\(^3\). Nor is there reason to doubt the most distinguishing trait of his generalship, his carefulness of his soldiers' lives\(^4\), a duty more than ever incumbent on a general who knew that almost the last reserve of Rome was in the field\(^5\). Rewarded, besides his triumph, with a permanent renewal of tribunician power\(^6\), and a 'proconsulare imperium' apparently coordinate with that of the princeps\(^7\), he had again set out for Illyricum when the last illness of Augustus recalled him hastily to Italy, which for the remaining twenty-three years of his life he never quitted.

Our attention throughout this period must be mainly directed to the circumstances which formed the character of the future prince. It was evidently always the dearest wish of Augustus to found a family dynasty. The principate could never be formally bequeathed\(^8\), and, by the first princeps, even the custom of succession had wholly to be created; but he seems clearly to have seen that with tact and discretion he could practically name his successor; and, though a sonless man, had no such noble ambition as Galba conceived and Nerva realized, of directing choice to the worthiest. Yet he could see that his intended successor must be ripe in years and tried in service, prominent enough to be such as a free state might be supposed to choose. Again, the precariousness of his own health obliged Augustus always to contemplate the possibility of a speedy as well as a distant succession. Hence it was always his policy to surround his throne with props\(^9\), and to have different heirs in various grades of expectancy. In the first rank were his nearest relatives, to be his choice if time allowed him to make them sufficiently prominent. Such in the earlier years was Marcellus, and such in later times were Gaius and Lucius Caesar. Secondly, there must be another in reserve, already ripe in years and tried in real life, who might fill the chief place

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\(^1\) Suet. Tib. 16. On this war, see Vell. 2. 110-116. On the large force raised to deal with it, see above, p. 121, note 12.

\(^2\) See Vell. 2. 117-120.

\(^3\) Vell. 2. 121, 3. 1 Id. 114.

\(^4\) On the difficulty of finding soldiers, see Dio, 55. 34, 1; 56. 23, 2.

\(^5\) This renewal had probably taken place during his absence. See note on 1. 10, 7.

\(^6\) See above, ch. vi. p. 98.

\(^7\) See ch. vi. p. 97.

\(^8\) 'Quo pluribus munimentis insisteret' 1. 3. 5.
in case of a sudden vacancy; but who, after a sacrifice of the best years of his life for the ruling house, might expect to be summarily set aside for a youth, if circumstances hereafter made it feasible. Such in the earlier years was Agrippa, and such was in later times the position of Tiberius. Each was victim in turn to the matrimonial arrangements which Augustus always carried out with more than a Roman’s disregard of natural affection, often with a cynical contempt even for common decency. Each had endeavoured to escape from an intolerable position by retirement from Rome. Agrippa, had he lived long enough, would probably again have had to retire before his own sons, adopted into the family of the Caesars over his head. Tiberius, even at the death of Gaius, had Germanicus been ten years older or Augustus ten years younger, would probably have been again postponed to the grandson of Octavia, whose children by Agrippina would still more nearly represent the true blood of Augustus.

We may well believe that a sense of public duty co-operated with the solicitations of Livia, in procuring the adoption of her son, which she so often recalled to him in after times as the crowning service of her life. Still, with the tenacity that marked all his policy, Augustus seemed even then to leave a chance open for future family schemes, not only by himself adopting at the same time the worthless Agrippa Postumus, but also by compelling Tiberius, as the price of his own adoption, to adopt Germanicus, and thus to prejudice the position of his son by blood, Drusus, who was a year or two younger. Even the prospect of a possible civil war could not turn the old man from a scheme which might one day bring back the inheritance of the Caesars to his own direct descendants. Hence the undisguised coldness of Tiberius and Livia towards Germanicus and his house, and the suspicions, not the less real because baseless, that the young man might turn his popularity to disloyal use; hence the idea that even Agrippa, though formally banished in per-

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1 To secure one political ally he had himself set aside the daughter of Servilius for Clodia (Suet. Aug. 62); to win another, he married Scribonia (App. B.C. 5, 53), whom he divorced, on the day of her daughter’s birth (Dio, 48, 34, 3), for the scandalous marriage with Livia (Ann. 1, 10, 4). For like reasons he sacrificed Octavia to Antonius, and compelled Agrippa possibly to divorce Pomponia for Marcella, certainly Marcella for Julia, who was given, for mere dynastic reasons, to three successive husbands. The cruel divorce of Tiberius from Vipsania is mentioned above.

2 On the retirement of Agrippa at the rise of Marcellus, see 14, 53, 3, and note; Vell. 2, 93, 2; Dio, 53, 32, 1.

3 See ch. ix. This marriage took place about A.D. 5, but was no doubt previously arranged.

4 Suet. (Tib. 21) states that Augustus declared on oath, ‘se reipublicae causa adoptare ennum.’ The sinister motive imputed to him by his detractors (see 1, 10, 6) is rejected even by Suetonius.

5 4, 57, 4.

6 Suet. Tib. 15.

7 1, 3, 5; Suet. 1, 1.
petuity, was still formidable while he lived, and might any day return to favour.

Augustus again, while addressing Tiberius by letter in a fulsome strain of palpable exaggeration, is said to have often jested to his courtiers of the poor Roman people, who were to be 'so deliberately masticated;' often to have broken off lively conversation at his approach, and even in a public rescript to have 'taunted him with his personal peculiarities under colour of apology.' The epigrammatists who did not spare Tiberius even as a prince, assuredly did not spare him all this time; and even a posthumous stroke was dealt in the will which made him principal heir, by a pointed allusion to those who should have filled his place.

Such circumstances, acting on such a temperament, produced much such a character as we should expect. We are to think of the man Tiberius as one naturally austere, reserved, and distant; the best of whose life had been spent in camps or in retirement; whose position at court had been generally more or less overshadowed by rivals; and whose domestic life had been wrecked for political objects in which he had no primary interest; while he had been schooled for years in represion and disguise, with fatalists always at his elbow to tell him that his day of revenge would come. He had lived in the coldest shade of neglect, as well as in the full sunshine of flattery, and could rate the homage of senate and people at its proper worth. Of all views of his character, none is more amply borne out by facts than that which states that his resolution was as weak as his penetration was keen; so that, the more clearly he could read men's minds, the more he was at a loss to deal with them. It is in this mixture of strength and weakness, as well as in the union of his natural self-distrust, reserve, and austerity, with the souring experiences of a lifetime, that we find the leading traits of character of the future ruler.

II. 'Occultum ac subdolum fingendis virtutibus, donec Germanicus ac Drusus superfuere.'

'This period, the first eight years of this principate, treated by Tacitus

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1 i. 5. 2. 2 See Suet. Tib. 21.
2 Id. 4 i. 10. 7.
3 i. 72. 5; Suet. Tib. 59. 6 Ib.
4 Suet. Tib. 23 'Quoniam atrox fortuna Gaium et Lucium filios mihi eripuit.'
5 'Tristissimum, ut constat, hominum.' Plin. N. H. 28. 2 (5; 23.
6 'Circum deos ac religiones neglegentior, quippe addictus mathematicae, plenusque persansionis, euncta fato agi' Suet. Tib. 69. See on 6, 21.
7 The coldness towards old acquaintances, with which Seneca charges him (de Ben. 5. 25; 2), may often have had just ground.
8 i. 80. 3.
9 Professor Bresly has well noted the indications of such a temperament in his physiognomy, as in the well-known Vatican statue (Mus. Chiarom. 494).
10 See on i. 11, i, &c., and especially 4. 38, 4, where his diffidence is variously explained, as due to modesty, self-depreciation, or mean spiritedness.
in the first three Books, and reviewed at the beginning of the Fourth, is at once that on which his information is most full, and his estimate most questionable: the whole time being thus summarily dismissed, not as that in which the purpose was most sincere, but in which the disguise was best sustained.

The fact of generally just and moderate government is admitted and indisputable. We are told of constant consultation of the senate, even on matters not strictly belonging to their cognizance; and its chief members are encouraged to discuss, and rebuked for servility; that the office of the magistrates of the republic is respected; the laws, with one exception, uprightly administered; that in the bestowal of dignities the worthiest were selected; that Tiberius set an example of frugality, both in the moderate size and number of his Italian estates, amid the vast villas of the nobles, and in unostentatious management and retinue; as well as an example of moderation in conducting disputes with other citizens as between equals in the law-courts. It is further admitted that these characteristics at home were accompanied by clemency and vigilance abroad: that no new burdens were laid on the provinces; the old ones adjusted with care and remitted on occasion; personal violence and confiscation scrupulously avoided; cruelty and extortion in governors duly punished; fiscal procuratorships conferred on men of character, even without personal knowledge; and their tenure indefinitely extended, as if to diminish temptation to peculation, by giving men time to grow rich without it.

Many even of what seemed to Tacitus defects of policy, would be merits to an impartial critic; who, for instance, would hardly be induced to believe that Germanicus, whose chief recorded achievements are those of mere ravage and massacre, or ostentatious and futile obsequies to the remains of those who fell with Varus, or at best barren victories in the field, balanced by disastrous retreats, and entailing untold requisitions on Gaul, was recalled from an all but completed conquest.

The general foreign policy of such a ruler naturally finds little favour with an historian who looked back with fondness to the military glories of the old Republic, and was writing when the star of conquest was again in the ascendant, when the eagles had advanced to the Carpathians and the Pruth, and beyond the Euphrates and Tigris, the fleet to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. His disdain is natural for the old narrow

1 See 4. 6, 2, and note on 1. 52, 2.
2 E.g. 3. 47, 4; 59, 2.
3 On their function at this time, see ch. vi. p. 90, foll.
4 See below, p. 141.
5 See 3. 53, 5.
6 1. 51; 56.
7 1. 61.
8 2. 16, &c.
9 1. 63–71; 2. 23.
10 See 2. 5, 3.
11 2. 26, 2. For a general view of his campaigns, see App. ii. to Book ii.
12 4. 32, 2.
limits of empire\(^1\), for the ‘timid or envious’ advice of Augustus\(^2\), and for a prince who ‘cared not to extend the frontier,’ and under whom ‘peace was slightly if at all disturbed\(^3\).’ Yet this policy, while prudent and consistent, was not undignified. The civil war of Arminius and Maroboduus\(^4\) fully attests the wisdom of leaving Germany to its internal conflicts\(^5\). The anxiety to preserve order\(^6\), and to settle difficulties without recourse to arms\(^7\), will commend itself no less than the just partition of Thrace under its own princes\(^8\); the acquisition of Cappadocia with advantage both to its own inhabitants and to the Roman people\(^9\); and the maintenance of prestige in the East without open breach with Parthia; while Armenia is secured to the Roman interest through a prince of Roman sympathies, yet not too Roman for his subjects\(^10\).

Again, the severe punishment of governors for extortion will be generally held deserving of more praise than is awarded by the historian, who, even when candidly admitting a case of proved guilt in this respect, appears to lay no stress upon it\(^11\). Nor can we share his apparent regret that largess was not lavished on the needy descendant of the Hortensii\(^12\); the more so as it is admitted that Tiberius cared not, at least at this time, to enrich himself\(^13\), or to be sparing of bounty to persons\(^14\) or communities\(^15\) on just occasion.

Again, when all his resources were strained to feed the people\(^16\), we should hardly blame the economy, even if we are allowed to imagine no better motive, from which their mere amusements were curtailed\(^17\).

To say that he was austere and generally feared\(^18\), is to say that his disposition was such as nature and circumstances had made it; nor is his carelessness of popularity unaccompanied with the rational desire of solid approval\(^19\).

The evidence on which the whole of this period is pronounced to be one of mere sustained hypocrisy, is best challenged by taking the leading instances alleged.

The first instance is at the outset, when a show is made of declining the principate which every step had been taken to secure. Undoubtedly the reluctance was so far insincere, that his Rhodian retirement must have taught him, that for one so placed, the only safety was to rule; but free from the defects of Vonones. See 2.

\(^{1}\) 4. 4. 6.\(^{2}\) 1. 11. 7.\(^{3}\) 4. 32. 3.\(^{4}\) 2. 44. 65.\(^{5}\) 2. 26. 3. Many other such conflicts are mentioned in the note there.\(^{6}\) Ne composita turbarentur’ 2. 65. 1.\(^{7}\) 2. 64. 2.\(^{8}\) 2. 67. 4.\(^{9}\) By its revenue the ‘centesima’ was reduced (2. 42. 6) yet the burdens of its people were lessened (2. 56. 4).\(^{10}\) Artaxias was the people’s choice, and
if we suppose his natural irresolution to have mingled with his disguise, he would not be the only one whose self-reliance had failed him at the crisis of his fortunes: and of the reasons given for his conduct, two at least are thoroughly substantial. As regards the armies, he certainly did ‘hold a wolf by the ears’, whether he was aware of the actual mutiny or not: and the constitution of the principate, as well as the absence at this date of any monarchical or dynastic tradition, required him to secure his position by laying all stress on the apparent free choice of the senate.

Another leading instance is sought in his whole conduct to Germanicus, which again, even in its most questionable points, shows habitual irresolution rather than malice. The position in which Germanicus is found at the death of Augustus is strengthened rather than impaired; he is allowed to levy war in such mode and on such scale as he pleases; his distinctions are more than equal to his deserts; his recall, as has been said above, is justifiable. Yet it is but natural that the compulsory adoption should rankle in a mind so disposed to brood on its grievances: and, side by side with the confidence which Tiberius felt when great armies were under his sons, might lurk some distrust of the young man’s popularity, and of the masculine energy of his wife. Thus we discern a motive for sending him to the East, where the legions did not know him, and for replacing a legate so connected with him as Creticus Silanus by one who could be trusted at least to hold his own. Cn. Piso, again, was much to be mistrusted. The proudest member of one of the noblest houses yet left, he had spoken out in the senate, and had perhaps been noted by Augustus as dangerous. Yet his wife stood high in the favour of Augusta, and he could hardly be passed over in the award of provinces. It is reasonable to suppose that the one mistrust was set against the other, that he was to be some check on his young ‘imperator’, who, in turn, was to check him by an ‘imperium maius’ on the spot. Such

1 Suet. Tib. 25. He probably also distrusted the senate and citizens generally and remonstrates with his friends, ‘ut ignaros quanta bella esset imperium.’ The whole passage in Suet. adds some important and apparently true touches to the account in Tacitus.

2 See above, p. 135.

3 1, 7, 10. That republican sentiments were shared by many of the senate (cp. 1, 4, 2) is to be admitted, and that the outward show of adulation covered a treasured recollection of Cato, Brutus, and Cassius: cp. 3, 76, 5; 4, 34, 1, &c.

4 His praise of him is said to betray insincerity by its exaggeration (1, 52, 2; cp. 2, 43, 1), he is made to misinterpret him (1, 62, 3), to recall him ‘per invidiam’ (2, 20, 6), to send him to the East with sinister motives (2, 5, 1; 42, 1), to rejoice secretly at his death (3, 2, 5).

5 1, 3, 5.

6 1, 14, 4.

7 See 1, 55, 1; 58, 9.

8 p. 138.

9 See above, p. 136.

10 See 1, 7, 11, and note there.

11 2, 44, 1.

12 1, 69, 4.

13 2, 43, 3.

14 Ibid.

15 1, 74, 6.

16 1, 13, 3.

17 2, 43, 5, &c.

18 Germanicus is so styled. 3, 12, 4.

19 The language used by Tiberius as to his appointment (3, 12, 2) is remarkable. ‘Germanico adiutorem a se datum auctore senatu.’
a view is consistent with the belief that the full extent to which such rivalry might be pushed was not foreseen. Nor need a word here be said on any insinuation of the complicity of Tiberius in a death ascribed by the superstitious to witchcraft, and by those who dispensed with evidence to poisoning: still less on the imagination apparently for a moment entertained by Tacitus that the really fatal charge against Piso, that of levying civil war in the province, was somehow the outcome of a deep-laid plot of Tiberius to destroy him.

We pass to the state trials, especially those for 'maiestas,' the one point excepted in the summary from the generally just administration of laws during this period.

Tacitus is himself our best authority as to the offences originally and subsequently made indictable under this term; which appears to have been gradually defined, with increasing width, by the 'leges' 'Appuleia' (654, b.c. 100), 'Varia' (663, b.c. 91), 'Cornelia' (during the rule of Sulla), and 'Julia' (enacted by Augustus); and which, even in the time of Cicero, has a formidably elastic meaning, which would hardly require pressing to make it cover the most trifling acts alleged to imply disrespect or the slightest approach to offensive words. This latter application is, however, at least extremely limited until the time of Tiberius, under whom it is extended not only to libels written and published but even to spoken words, an extension involving all the terrors of espionage in private life; and the strict limitation to libels on the prince and his family is disregarded in practice. It should be remembered also that Roman law was not without other means of dealing with either reasonable acts or scandalous libels, and that the law of 'maiestas,' probably from its more sweeping character, was one which it had been apparently thought prudent to hold in reserve. We should gather that it had been for the most part dormant under Augustus, as the praetor asks Tiberius in the year following his accession, whether he is to entertain charges under it.

1 This charge evidently broke down, but was still believed. See 3, 14, 2, 4.
2 See on 1, 13, 3. 4, 6, 3.
3 1, 72, 3, where see notes, and Mr. Whittuck in D. of Ant., s. v.
4 A law prescribing the penalty of exile was passed by the dictator Caesar (Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 23), and Antonius professed to be carrying out his 'acta' by giving the right of 'provacatio' under it (Ibid. 9, 21). For extensions due to Augustus see 1, 72, 4; 3, 24, 3. He also probably defined more stringently its applicability to personal offences against the emperor as the foremost of those 'quibus populus protestatem dedit' (see below).
6 For such charges see 1, 73, 2; 74, 4; 3, 36, 1, and notes, and Suet. Tib. 58, Sen. de Ben. 3, 26.
7 'Maiestatem minuere est de dignitate, aut amplitudine, aut postestate populi aut eorum quibus populus protestatem dedit, aliquid derogare' De Inv. 2, 17.
8 See on 1, 72, 4.
9 We find such a charge (though not a conviction) as early as the second year of his rule (1, 74, 3). For later cases see 4, 21, 3; 42, 2; 6, 7, 4, &c.
10 See 4, 34, 3.
11 E.g. 3, 49, 1; 4, 34, 1.
12 See 1, 72, 4, and note.
He is told that 'the laws are to be enforced,' and an immediate crop of charges is the result. The whole of the rule of Tiberius is thus an exceptional period of the activity of this law, immediately afterwards professedly suspended by Gaius, and really so from the accession of Claudius, till it was revived, as a potent engine of tyranny, in the eighth year of Nero. It should be further mentioned that the strict legal penalty is a severe form of exile, and that all infliction of death under this law is an excess.

During this first period, about twelve trials may be noted, in which this is either the sole charge, or more frequently coupled with others. In two cases acts are alleged, which in any age would have been treasonable, if proved; in the others the charge is grounded either on a more or less strained interpretation of acts, or, in one or two cases, on words. It should be added, that in three cases the charge of 'maiestas' is dismissed before trial; and that three others result in acquittal; and that the one case in which death is inflicted for an offence of words takes place in the absence of Tiberius, who finds fault with, and takes measures to prevent in future so precipitate a sentence.

It may be admitted that the number of cases is not large in itself, and that many among this number seem due to the desire of accusers to secure a conviction by multiplying counts in the indictment, especially by adding a charge not less sweeping and formidable than the modern phrase of 'conduct calculated to bring the government into contempt;' a charge especially difficult to meet under such a constitution as that of the Caesars, resting on innumerable vague lines and fictions. We may also admit that Tiberius, though with frequent vacillations of purpose, shows on the whole at present no disposition to press for convictions, or for extreme sentences upon conviction. On the other hand, even a small

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1 See 14. 48, 3, and note.
2 See 3. 50, 6, and note.
3 Such a case as that of Libo Drusus is here included for convenience, though not strictly one of 'maiestas.' It is not clear that we have before us all the cases on record, for we should suppose from 1. 72, 4, that some charges of 'maiestas' were brought before the praetor's court, but Tacitus mentions only those which came before the senate, perhaps not all of these. It should also here be mentioned that recent writers on the subject vary in their numerical reckoning of such trials throughout this rule. This is probably due to the fact that charges for political offences are often mixed up with others. In Dürür's treatise Die Majestätsprozesse unter dem Kaiser Tiberius (Heilbronn Progr. 1879–80), the list of cases is classified according to the specific heads of 'maiestas' under which they severally fall.
4 'Omnium accusationum complementum,' 3. 38, 1.
5 Cn. Piso, and Antistius Vetus (3. 38, 2).
6 1. 74, 3; 3. 49, 1. In some cases the nature of the charge is unspecified, as in 3. 37, 1; 66, 2. In the later Books this is oftener the case, cp. 4. 31, 7; 66, 1; 6. 9, 5; 47, 1–2.
7 1. 73; 3. 70, 2.
8 1. 74, 7; 2. 50, 4; 3. 38, 1 (comp. with 70, 1).
9 3. 51, 2.
10 See especially the narrative of the trial of Aemilia Lepida, 3. 22, 3.
numerical list of such trials becomes considerable, when viewed in relation to a period of profound tranquillity and acquiescence; when, with insignificant exceptions, the air is stirred by no conspiracies, and the nobles are servile, even to the disdain of their ruler. We are far removed, both from such an open outbreak in the senate as that which had forced Augustus to withdraw the 'Lex Iulia maritalis,' and even from the independent attitude of the Stoic aristocrats under Nero; and the opposition has shrunk into epigrams, the babble of 'dinner parties and places of resort,' 'idle murmurs,' 'whispers or suspicious silence;' in a word, into what no despotism has ever been able to repress, and what no strong government need ever consider dangerous.

Nor are the charges in themselves so noteworthy as the accompanying growth of an organized system of delation, destined to acquire such fatal prominence for nearly a century afterwards. In Rome, at all times, the absence of a public prosecutor threw the duty of accusation on individuals; and the desire to conduct an impeachment was always strong among Roman orators; all the more so under the Empire, from the closing of other roads to distinction, and the increasing prevalence of rhetorical schools, in which the brilliant strokes of a fashionable accuser are held up to the admiration of the rising generation. Even for men of rank and wealth, still more for the needy and obscure, such a career had thus manifold attractions. But Roman moral sentiment drew a strong distinction between those who had a right to accuse or were deputed to do so, and those who volunteered for the duty and made it their professional calling; confining to the latter class the odious name of 'delator.'

1 Libo Drusus, if Tacitus is to be believed, was no real conspirator (2, 30, 2). The only instance of more importance is the attempt of Clemens to personate Agrippa, which is stated to have been influentially supported (2, 40, 6). Even in the later years there is no substantial evidence of any plot against him except that of Seianus, yet it is only by such evidence that, in the case of Elizabeth in England, exceptional repressive severity would be justified. We have, on the whole, more evidence of plots against the life of Augustus, yet in spite of the 'saevitia' of his early character, the list of persons put to death or forced to suicide (see 1, 10, 3) or even banished in his forty-four years of autocracy is as far as we know very small.

2 3, 65, 3. 3 See Dio, 54, 16.
4 1, 72, 5. Some of these were no doubt very gross (see Suet. Tib. 59), yet Julius Caesar had borne with worse from Catullus.
5 'In convivls et circulis' 3, 54, 1.
6 'Inani rumore' 1, 15, 2.
7 3, 11, 3.
8 This was of course the case with many other charges than those of 'maiestas,' especially those of 'repetundae,' &c., which Roman governors so often deservedly incurred.
9 Many famous delators are criticized, from a merely rhetorical point of view, by M. Seneca and Quintilian.
10 'Prinoves senatus' (6, 7, 4), such as Mamercus Scaurus (3, 69, 2, &c.),
11 As Junius Otho (3, 69, 4). By a long established pernicious custom they were to be paid out of the property of the accused, and naturally fastened upon the richest victims. They received at least one-fourth, and often enormous sums: see on 4, 29, 3.
12 Pliny says (Epp. 3, 7, 3) in censure of Silius Italicus 'credebatur sponte accusasse.'
13 The word is wholly post-Augustan.
By considering the strength of the impelling motives, we are led to see a plain truth in the maxim of Domitian at his best time, that 'the prince who does not check accusers stimulates them': and there can be no doubt that Tiberius encouraged them from the first, at least in this sense and even in a more substantial manner; and that (notwithstanding a few precedents under Augustus) his principate is so marked by the development of the profession of delation, chiefly in connexion with charges of treason, as to be not unjustly termed the period of its origin.

We must suppose him to have intended the natural consequence, to let men see that the accuser was always on the watch, that even trivial acts or mere words, even the pasquinades so natural to Italian scurrility, were well within the scope of the law and placed them at his mercy; that by legal fictions their own household might be forced to be witnesses against them, that whatever could be wrung from tortured slaves was evidence, that the senate was only too forward to condemn, while the princeps reserved to himself the credit of extending clemency to the convicted, and that their life and fortune depended on his forbearance.

We need not attribute this to any other motive than to his general policy of keeping himself in the background and using the instrumentality of others, and to that constitutional self-distrust and suspicion, which made him even at the outset feel insecure, unless surrounded by an atmosphere of intimidation. On any interpretation, while giving far more credit than Tacitus gives at this time for a genuine desire to govern well, we are compelled to qualify our praise by 'si maiestatis quaestio eximereetur.'

III. 'Inter bona malaque mixtus, inolumni matre.'

Such is the summary of the six years comprised in Book IV., 776–781.

1 Suet. Dom. 9.
2 Even in the early period we find them rewarded with political promotion, and sharing all the property (2. 32, 1).
3 Besides the case of Cornelius Gallus, we have a more systematic encouragement under the 'lex Papia Poppaea.' See 3. 28, 4.
4 C. p. the language of Tacitus, 'qui formam vitae init,' &c. (1. 74, 1); 'tum primun reperta sunt mala,' &c. (2. 27, 1). Tiberius, in a speech probably among the records of the senate, calls the delators the 'custodes' of the laws (4. 30, 3). Such punishment as some of them receive is either when their charges signal fail, or when they are themselves otherwise incriminated, chiefly as partisans of Seianus.
5 Delation might be private and secret (6. 7, 4).
6 2. 30, 3.
7 The fact, so strongly pressed by the apologists, that Tiberius at first almost constantly, at all times more or less frequently thus intervened, must be considered in the light of the other fact that he alone could do so. The consuls probably had not the power, and certainly would not take the responsibility of refusing to submit to the senate any information laid before them, nor would the senate risk the imputation of laxity in dealing with offences against its ruler. Unless therefore the permanent activity of the law of 'maiestas' was to bring with it a continuous reign of terror, the prince must either check the evil at its source by repressing delation, or intervene to dismiss charges and modify sentences. The better rulers chose the former course, Tiberius the latter, and it can hardly be matter of wonder that he was thought to be acting a part, as was afterwards Nero (14. 48, 3).
A.D. 23-28, the ninth to the fifteenth of the rule of Tiberius, and the sixty-fourth to the seventieth of his life. The words seem a platitude, and the "bona," if not admitted to have been real before, must be supposed less real now. Tacitus must be understood to mean that some evil traits, such as cruelty and covetousness, begin to escape their disguise, but that the appearance of many virtues is kept up.

It is at this stage that the figure of Seianus is brought more distinctly to the front as the leading influence of the period, though still held in check by Augusta. His portrait, if we had it complete, would no doubt have been found to be drawn with only less elaboration than that given to Tiberius himself, and the steps of his rise are still left clearly indicated to us. He is the personal adherent of Tiberius alone, dissociated alike from the rest of the imperial family and from the senate. We have him described, succeeding to the "praefectura praetoria" as an unimportant office, and making it the most important position in the state, already, though only a knight, admitted to some share in the "imperium" of the prince, enabled by skilful pretexts to bring about a change more fraught with results in later Roman history than any other event of this principate, by concentrating the guard in a barrack close outside the walls, and bringing them far closer than before to his personal influence, promptly retrieving the one false move of too bold a request for the hand of Livia, and soon more than restoring his position by a lucky act of self-devotion: step by step his great aims are steadily advanced, Drusus is got rid of, the family of Germanicus undermined by a series of attacks, and by the overthrow of one friend after another: through him alone can the great prizes of state be reached, nobles stooped to compliance to win so much as an interview, and paid court even to his menials, to be accused by one of his creatures was to make condemnation inevitable.

This whole period is described in an eloquent passage as a dreary chronicle of "cruel orders, incessant accusations, treacherous friend-ships." Under an exaggeration, similar to that of earlier passages, we discern this truth, that the record of trials, mostly for state offences, is almost the sole domestic history of the time: and that, besides a large increase in the number of such cases, from about twelve in eight years to about

1 Cp. "Saevire ipse aut saevientibus vires praebere" (4, 1, 1). Greed for confiscation is alleged to show itself first at the trial of Silius. See 4, 20, 2.
2 4, 1, 2.
3 "Vim praefecturae modicam ante intentid" 4, 2, 1.
4 He is styled "adiutor imperii," which is implied to be a step to the full position of "collega" 4, 7, 2. See ch. vi. p. 98.
5 4, 2, 1-3.
6 4, 39-41.
7 4, 59, 1-4.
8 4, 12, 2; 17, 4; 59, 5; 60, 1.
9 4, 18, 1; 52, 1; 68, 1.
10 4, 1, 4; 68, 2.
11 4, 74, 3-7.
12 4, 34, 2.
13 4, 33-3.
14 See 3, 38, 1; 44, 2.
twenty in six, we have also an increase in the espionage of informers and in the severity of sentences.

Many distinctions must however be drawn. Serious charges were brought, and some of them really proved, against Silius, Serenus, Lucilius Capito; and the gratitude of the cities of Asia must be set against the murmurs of Roman nobles. All would now respect the indignant protest of Tiberius against leniency to Suillius, convicted of selling justice; and the later history of the man is admitted to have shown that compassion was undeserved. Nor will any regret the punishment of informers for false or vexatious charges. Three again are acquitted, another saved by indefinite adjournment, another pardoned amidst genuine applause, in another case the gravest part of the charge is allowed to drop, in another expulsion from the senate is the only penalty, in another the sentence is unknown.

Granting however that the numerical list shrinks thus considerably on investigation, many cases will still remain showing an increased sensitiveness to libels and vindictiveness in punishing them. Charges of this kind, if not, in the former case, actually entering into the indictment, help to bring about the downfall of Silius and L. Piso; it is for these that Votienus is condemned to exile, and that Cassius Severus, an old offender, has his punishment increased. By a further stretch, the law is made to reach Cremutius Cordus for a work which, according to one account, was of old standing and had even been recited before Augustus, and for a mere passage in which the eulogy was awarded to Cassius which had once been spoken over him by Brutus. We are assured that the whole circumstances of the trial left the accused no prospect of escaping condemnation but by suicide.

Sometimes again conviction is alleged to have been enforced where proof was wanting; as in the trial of old Serenus on charges of conspiracy preferred by his son; charges which were certainly dismissed as absurd in respect to some of the persons implicated in them, and on which the evidence is stated to have altogether broken down. Yet Tiberius is represented as insisting upon a condemnatory vote, though

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1 Trials for ordinary criminal offences, such as some of those in c. 22; 42; 52, are omitted, but the list is not confined to such as are strictly cases of maiestas. We may add from Dio (57, 22, 5) the name of Aelius Saturninus, thrown from the Tarpeian rock for libellous words in 776, A.D. 23.
2 4. 19, 5.
3 4. 13, 2.
4 4. 15, 4.
5 4. 16, 3.
6 4. 31, 6.
7 4. 31, 7. The most formidable are said to have escaped (c. 36, 5).
8 4. 13, 3; 36, 4.
9 4. 66, 3.
10 4. 31, 5.
11 4. 21, 4.
12 4. 42, 3.
13 4. 52, 6.
14 4. 18, 2.
15 4. 21, 2.
16 4. 42, 3.
17 See 1, 72, 4.
18 4. 21, 5.
19 Suet. Tib. 61.
20 4. 34, 1; Suet. I. I.
21 4. 29, 1.
interposing to modify the proposed penalty of death or stricter banishment, satisfied apparently with the conviction itself.

Lastly, at the close of this period, in the case of Titius Sabinus we are informed of disgraceful expedients to procure evidence, of a hurried vote and immediate execution without trial, on the very opening festival of the new year, in obedience to a missive from the prince. There may have been more in the case than is reported, but the ominous beginning of the terrible letters from Capreac must be noted here.

Informers again appear to be more openly encouraged, sometimes protected from just retribution in case of falsehood, and secured of their reward, even where condemnation was anticipated by suicide. Confiscations also now begin to appear, and so far bear out the imputation that an appetite for them has arisen.

Yet the candour of Tacitus shows much of the better and greater side of the character still remaining in the dignified address on the death of Drusus, energy in public business, prompt investigation of a crime, strict repression of a popular scandal, resolute disdain of extravagant honours; munificence on occasion of a public disaster. Much again of mere gratuitous insinuation may yet be cast aside: such as that he was jealous of honour paid to young Nero and Drusus; attended to public business only to disarm suspicion; refused a temple from mere meanness; suppressed mention of military disasters because he dared trust no one to levy war; and the like. The memoirs of the younger Agrippina are once at least, and probably more than once, laid under contribution, with other matter which must be received with much reserve.

Still, after all deductions made, there seems to be evidence that, besides the increased sensitiveness to attack, already noticed, a change is growing upon him, a consciousness of failing powers, in which even the offer to resign may have been half-sincere, a growing dread of conspiracies and of those in whose interest they might be supposed to take place; whereby the house of Germanicus, still in favour at the beginning of this period, are on the brink of destruction at its close. How far their conduct justified, or could be made to appear to justify, such estrangement, can be never known. We can see that their position
INTRODUCTION.

was sufficiently secure at the outset to have made it their best policy calmly to hide their time for a succession which every year of experience and public life would have the more assured to Nero; we can also see that Seianus had an obvious motive for insidious attacks on them: and may even have forced them to intrigue in self-defence: and that, with or without such incentives, the fiery and domineering nature of Agrippina may have made her play only too readily into his hands.

These causes at any rate tended to promote the ascendency of the only real minister whom Tiberius ever had. It is by playing on these weaknesses that Seianus is represented to have induced him to take the great step which marks the close of this period: that of permanently withdrawing from Rome, and fixing his headquarters in the natural island-fortress of Capreae. Accepting, on general authority, the counsel of this adviser as the primary motive for such seclusion, Tacitus adds, with perhaps more than due stress, others which we may place in the second rank. The dictation still exercised by Augusta, even at the age of eighty-five, is intolerable to an almost septuagenarian son, and amounts to a virtual claim to share the power which she had won for him. His habits of life are said to have driven him to fly the restraint of society: even his personal appearance to have led him to shun the eyes of men. The tall gaunt form, awkward even in its erectness, has contracted an ungainly stoop; the countenance, so refined and distinguished in his busts and coins, is said to have become a loathsome spectacle. Whatever may be the explanation or excuse, the fact itself remains that for the last ten years of his rule he withdraws from all publicity, from all personal intercourse with the senate and almost all with its magistrates, and that the accessibility and civic life hitherto associated with a Roman princeps pass into the seclusion of an Eastern sultan.

The period which begins with the concentration of a body-guard seems aptly to end with almost a self-imprisonment: and we appear to see a picture, neither inconsistent nor indistinct, of a phase intermediate between his best and worst: one of an old age of increasing timidity, suspicion, and isolation, aggravated by a counsellor whose interest it was as are noticed in 4. 67, 6. Some light seems to be thrown upon them by the fact that the letters of indictment against Agrippina and Nero (5. 3), which we should certainly take to be public documents, preserved in the acta senatus, are expressly stated to have contained no such charge (see below, p. 149). As regards the former, even the posthumous invective, (6. 25, 2), no doubt similarly preserved, while bringing an entirely new charge, appears still to be silent on this head. On what evidence, true or false, and at what time the senate was induced to declare Nero and Drusus 'hostes publici' (Suet. Tib. 54; Cal. 7), is wholly unknown.

1 Aequi inpatientis, dominandi auida' 6. 27, 3. See especially the description in 4. 52-54.
2 4. 41, 57.
3 4. 67.
4 4. 57, 5, 4.
5 Suet. Tib. 68.
to aggravate, and tending to bear the fruit naturally borne by such qualities, when, to the misfortune of mankind, they are armed with power.

IV and V. 'Intestabilis saevitia, sed obtectis libidinibus, dum Seianum dilexit timuisse: postremo in scelera simul ac dedecora prorupit, postquam remoto pudore et metu suo tantum ingenio utebatur.'

These two periods, comprising together eight years and a quarter, 782–790, A.D. 29–37, may be taken together, and must in great part be studied without the aid of Tacitus.

The Fifth Book opens with the death of Augusta, who, after having been charged, by hints more or less explicit, with every death in the house of the Caesars, is now represented no longer as the ‘terrible step-mother,’ but as the sole remaining protection of the family supposed to have been most obnoxious to her. In another place such discrepancies are loosely accommodated by saying that she ostentatiously supported in adversity those whom she had secretly undermined in their prosperity. The verdict of historical criticism has generally acquitted her of these imputations, and regarded her, throughout the long and unbroken period of her ascendancy, as a softening and moderating influence on her husband and her son. And indeed, whatever her personal feeling towards the house of Germanicus, we may suppose her sufficiently imbued with the policy of Augustus, to see that her son had far more to gain than to lose by surrounding himself with family support; and that it would not be desirable for him at the age of seventy to be left with no heir but his grandson Tiberius Gemellus, a boy of ten years old.

Her overpowering influence, even to the close of life, is pictured in the description of Tiberius and Seianus ‘breaking loose, as if freed from bit and bridle,’ and hastily despatching to the senate the charges already drawn up, but kept back by her intercession, against Agrippina and Nero. The former is accused of arrogant language, the latter of profligacy, a charge which the general vicious propensities of this family render only too probable, but which we must suppose to have been seized as a handle of attack in default of other charges. It is expressly asserted that no act of treason was alleged against either, and we infer that no evidence of such could have been forthcoming. The characteristic irresolution of the rescript left the senate perplexed, and even a second more peremptory mandate still reserved the sentence to be passed. With precautions against rescue which attest their popularity,

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1 See ch. ix. note 35.
2 5: 3, 1.
3 4: 7, 7.
4 See 1: 3.
5 5: 3, 2.
6 5: 3, 3.
7 5: 5, 2.
8 Suet. Tib. 64.
they were hurried away to their island prisons, and, about a year later, the second son, Drusus, was consigned to a dungeon in the Palatium. The goal at which Seianus was straining seemed within view; yet, in spite of all the honours which he was allowed to enjoy or hope for, his triumph was incomplete, and his position insecure, for Tiberius characteristically stopped short when his mind seemed made up. More than two years passed before the exile of Nero was followed by his execution or compulsory suicide; Agrippina and Drusus still lived on; Gaius was in favour, and was pointed out as heir; Seianus was not yet united to the house by marriage, nor colleague in the tribunician power. Tiberius was never wholly blinded; and from his natural temperament, when other causes of apprehension were removed, could hardly fail to suspect the minister himself. Hence the conspiracy to destroy Tiberius and Gaius is represented as a desperate stroke in self-defence. The plotter had however met his match, and fell with a crash to which Dio could find no parallel till the fate of Plautianus in his own time.

Seianus has not generally found favour even with the defenders of Tiberius, but has rather been made the scapegoat of his prince. He represents no doubt a period in which, from growing distrust of the nobility, Tiberius had resolved to throw himself on the support of novi homines, and his portrait is such as aristocratic painters draw. Yet it is admitted that his influence was, at least at the outset, good; and that his fall was at least as great a calamity as his ascendancy. And when we ask definite questions—Did he poison Drusus? Did he bring about the retirement to Capreae? Did he compass the fall of the family of Germanicus? Did he conspire against his master's life?—we see that the positive evidence is weak. The first charge, resting, it would seem, only on the evidence of tortured slaves, was preferred eight years afterwards by Apicata, whose knowledge could but have been at second hand, and who had every motive for aiming a deadly blow at her rival Livilla, at a time when any genuine investigation was impossible. On the second question, we have the doubts of Tacitus himself, who suggests other motives for our consideration. On the

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1 See the summary of events prefixed to Book VI.
2 See Dio, 58. 8, 4; Suet. Tib. 61.
3 Suet. Tib. 54.
4 Dio, 58. 8, 1.
5 Isidem artibus victus est. 4. 1, 3.
6 58. 14, 1.
7 The additional touch thrown into the guilt of Livia, 'seque ac maiores et posteros municipali adultero foedabat,' (4. 3, 4) has been often noted.
8 'Incipiente adhuc potencia bonis consiliis notescere volebat.' 4. 7, 1.
9 'Pari exitio viguit ceciditique' 4, 1, 3. In 6. 51, 6 his death is represented as having removed the last restraint. Cp. also the language of Suet. Tib. 61.
10 4. 8, 1; 11, 4.
11 She had been divorced some time previously. See 4. 3, 5.
12 4. 57, 2.
third, the loss of the Fifth Book makes our knowledge most imperfect; but the actual charges against Agrippina and Nero, as has been already shown¹, bear no evident marks of fabrication or even exaggeration; and the evident animosity underlying them may be as probably assigned to the suspicious nature of Tiberius himself, as to the promptings of his minister. The final conspiracy, though related as an undoubtedly fact by Josephus², and evidently believed by Tacitus³ as well as Suetonius⁴, would yet seem to have been disbelieved by those whom Dio has followed⁵, and certainly never to have been formally proved to the senate which condemned⁶; and, more strangely still, to have been ignored by Tiberius himself, when seeking to justify the execution to posterity⁷.

On the other hand, if the generally unscrupulous and ambitious character of Seianus be assumed; every act in the drama as described, from the concentration of the guards to the final plot, appears to follow obviously from what had preceded it; to be suggested by an adequate motive; to be the natural step to take at that particular stage. If therefore the familiar story of his career is left to stand, it would seem to be one of those cases in which a history, by its thorough coherency and intrinsic probability, appears to prove itself.

From the point at which we recover the guidance of Tacitus all the rest of his narrative is little more than that of a prolonged reign of terror.

Tiberius is rhetorically described as never tired of trials and condemnations and never satiated⁸, even stimulated by them to further carnage⁹, like a wild beast who has tasted blood. We are told of universal panic, in which even the highest stooped to the informer's trade, for self-preservation, or even as if infected by a plague; that men perished for old offences as much as for recent; for words as well as deeds; even for words spoken in private life¹⁰; that even the walls seemed to have ears.

Here again the description seems to outstrip the facts. We still note

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¹ See above, p. 149 and 5. 3, 3.
² Jos. Ant. 18. 6, 6.
³ He alludes to it in 6. 8, 11; 14, 1; 12, 2, etc., and to Satrius Secundus its betrayer 6. 47, 2.
⁴ 'Seianum res novas molientem'. Suet. Tib. 65.
⁵ Dio represents him as having lost his opportunity to conspire by want of spirit (58. 8, 2).
⁶ Juvenal, who hints at some dark scheme on foot (10, 75), yet makes men ask significantly 'Quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam delator? quibus indiciiis quo teste probavit?'
⁷ Suet. Tib. 61 'Ausus est scribere Seianum se punisse, quod comperisset furere adversus liberos Germanici filii sui.' Suet. adds, to show the evident falsehood, 'Quorum ipse alterum suspecto iam, alterum oppresso demum Seiano interfecit.'
⁸ 6. 38, 1.
⁹ 'Irritatius suppliciis' 6. 19. 2.
¹⁰ 6. 7, 4.
cases of pardon 1 and acquittal 2; some escape by giving information 3; others by adjournment 4; or by being merely ignored 6; others receive less sentences than death 6; in others the sentence is not stated 7; and in all this crash prudent men, like M'. Lepidus 8, L. Piso 9, Aelius Lamia 10, Poppaeus Sabinus 11, can still hold their own in honour.

We have, indeed, a weary list of victims, of whom about forty names are specified; who were either put to death or committed suicide before the last extremity. Among them are Agrippina 12 and her second son 13, and her old enemy Plancina 14; Tigranes, ex-king of Armenia 15; the distinguished senators Asinius Gallus 16 and L. Arruntius 17; and others, noble and ignoble, foreigners as well as native citizens. To these an addition must be made for such names as may have been noted in the lost part of Tacitus 18; also for the recorded execution at once of an unnamed number, detained in prison as accomplices in the conspiracy of Seianus 19. On this occasion, the 'immensa strages' of Tacitus may probably be reduced to the 'twenty in one day' of Suetonius 20; but when all allowance is made, probably not less than 80 lives in all may have perished in the six years' reign of terror; for most of which the responsibility must rest on the prince 21, though at the extreme end Macro appears to have acted in his master's name 22.

Distinctions must be again drawn, as before. Much noble and probably much innocent blood was shed; but much that was noble was probably not innocent, and much was neither noble nor innocent, but that of the creatures of Seianus, who had staked their chances on his success. None need pity Latinius Latiaris 23, Vescarius Flaccus 24, Julius Marinus 25, Fulcinius Trio 26, or any others of the like description; nor is anything recorded even of so prominent a man as Asinius Gallus, or of many others, which should make them deserving of special sympathy: the suicide of Cocceius Nerva 27, probably also of Arruntius 28, is

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1 6. 5, 2. 2 6. 9, 1, 6; Arruntius must also have been accused and acquitted (6. 7, 1). 3 6. 3, 5; 7, 5. 4 6. 9, 7. 5 6. 14, 4. 6 6. 3-3; 18, 2-3. 7 6. 7; 5; 47, 1. 8 6. 27, 4. 9 6. 10, 3. 10 6. 27, 2. 11 6. 39; 3. 12 6. 25, 1. 13 6. 23, 4. 14 6. 26, 4. 15 6. 40, 2. 16 6. 23, 1. 17 6. 48, 2. 18 E. g. Ollius (13. 4-1). Carmus and Paconius (Suet. Tib. 61). Fufius Geminus (Dio, 58. 4, 5). Syracus (Id. 58. 3, 7). Curtius Atticus (Ann. 6. 10, 2). Bruttedius Niger (Juv. 10. 82). 19 6. 19, 3. 20 Suet. Tib. 61.

21 Very few are privately tried before Tiberius (see 6. 10, 2, perhaps also 18, 3), the rest before the senate; but the general mention of letters of indictment from the emperor (cp. 6. 3, 4; 7, 3; 9, 2, &c., and the significance of their absence in 6, 47, 4), or of letters from the consuls to him and his replies to them (6, 39, 2), lead us to conclude that they acted under direct instructions, which, however worded cp. 'facta patribus potestate statuendi' 6. 7, 11, must have been in their judgment peremptory. 22 6. 47, 4. 23 6. 4, 1. 24 6. 10, 2. 25 6. 38, 2. 26 6. 48, 2.
their own gratuitous act. But there are circumstances of horrible cruelty in the execution of the young children of Seianus, and of the aged mother of Fufius Gemins, and in the causes assigned for the destruction of the descendants of Theophas; and even if these were all, such cases are hardly palliated by being few.

It is difficult to discuss the tales of abominable profligacy, which occupy four chapters of Suetonius, and not much more than twice as many lines in Tacitus. The absence of indication of any special source from which they were derived, or of any variance among the authorities in respect of them, would suggest that they were found in the writers whom he chiefly follows. This would lead us to lay less stress on the argument that our earlier extant writers, as Philo and Josephus, Seneca and the elder Pliny, show no knowledge of these stories, the more so as their incidental notices of Tiberius would not have necessitated the mention of what they might have known. But to suppose such tales to be part of the general and probably contemporary tradition is in no way to exempt them from criticism, and they are very strongly criticised.

The age was certainly one of great and increasing profligacy, but the prince himself is represented by hostile authors as shocking even the standard of those times by his enormities, by extreme apologists as almost alone free from the universal taint, and it is more difficult to find grounds for a middle view than to accept either without reserve. Tacitus asserts that latterly less and less concealment was practised, and that victims were sought out from families of position; Suetonius has raked together names and details somewhat harder to fabricate than vague general charges; but the secluded life which would give scope for such outrages no less facilitated unlimited invention of scandal; archives of state trials may often have preserved records of mere unproved or even disproved libels, afterwards accepted as facts.

1. 5. 9. 2. 6. 10. 1.
3. 6. 18. 5.
4. The extreme apologists appear to take for granted that in all such cases the statement of facts is untrustworthy.
5. The same brevity is seen in his account of the enormities of Nero, and appears due to an unwillingness to dwell on such subjects.
6. On these see above ch. iii. p. 13, foll. It would be still open to suppose that these authors had themselves drawn from such a source as the memoirs of Agrippina.
7. Beyond mere absence of mention, perhaps the only passage to be noted is that in which Pliny, speaking of Tiberius as witnessing a drinking feat, speaks of him as 'in senecta iam severo atque etiam saevo alias' (14. 22, 28, 144), but apparently only in contrast to his alleged fondness for wine in youth. We cannot lay much stress on the fact that he speaks of Capcrac (3. 6, 12, 82) as 'Tiberi arce nobiles' (not 'infames'), or that he mentions other qualities, calling him 'minime comis imperator' (35. 4, 19, 28) and 'tristissimus, ut constat, hominum' (28. 2, 5, 23).
8. 6. 51, 6.
9. 6. 1, 5.
11. See 6. 38, 3; Dio, 57. 23, 2, and the remarks of Merivale ch. xlv. p. 172.
INTRODUCTION.

and the little corroborative evidence cited is inconclusive. On the other side, attention is pointed to the description of the train which attends him into his retirement, and to the survival of another version of his life there in the satirist's description of him at the time of the fall of Seianus as surrounded by no worse than a crew of astrologers. In this weakness of evidence, it is natural that great stress should be laid on the strong intrinsic improbability that a self-control apparently well sustained to the age of seventy should then altogether give way, and that a life of such sensuality should last without medical aid to nearly seventy-eight. Upon the whole, therefore, the most just as well as the safest verdict appears to be that of acquittal, or at least 'not proven.'

There are still flashes of vigour, as in the blow which struck down Seianus; and the display of energy in the East into which the taunts of the Parthian king had goaded him. Again, if he was keen to fill the 'fiscus'; he could still be munificent in the use of it, either to restore financial confidence, or, as before, to relieve the sufferers by a fire. He still organizes the corn-supply of Rome; even interests himself in such minor matters as the authenticity of the Sibylline canon.

In general, however, the administration is described as sinking into neglect and disorder; ambassadors and suitors were unable to get a hearing; the 'decuriae equitum' are no longer filled up; Asinius Gallus is kept three years awaiting his trial; the financial statements hitherto published periodically, as by Augustus, cease to appear; the legacies of his mother remain unpaid; the best men hang back from public service; some are kept for years from going to the province which

1 The names of infamy associated, if not certainly with Tiberius, at least with the time and place of his retreat (6. 1, 4; Suet. Vit. 3), seem also to be found in Rome (Suet. Cal. 16); the vile mosaics &c., stated to have been found in the villas at Capreae (Merivale, l. l. p. 293 note), may be of uncertain date; the procuratorship 'a voluptatibus,' described as instituted at this time (Suet. Tib. 42), and known to us from inscriptions, is taken to be an office connected with games and festivals (cp. Hirschf. Unters. 185, 1, and the use of 'voluptates' in 4. 62, 3), but, if so, must have been then little needed.

2 4. 58, 1.

3 Juv. 10, 93.

4 See the remarks of Merivale (l. l.), who while declining to affirm or deny the fidelity of the picture, notes that even were it true, 'the age and the class must bear their share of the common guilt.'

5 6. 31. 6 6. 19, 1. 7 6. 17, 4.

8 6. 45, 1. 9 6. 13, 2. 10 6. 12.

11 The dilatoriness in the whole affair of Herodes Agrippa leads Josephus (Ant. 18. 6, 5) to say with emphasis that Tiberius was μελλητης ει και τις άλλος βασιλεώς ί τυμάνον.

12 Suet. Tib. 41. Galus had to make up a deficiency (Dio, 59. 9, 5).

13 See 6. 23, 3. Suet. (61) and Dio (58, 3) assign such a delay to intentional cruelty.


15 See 5. 1, 6 and note.

16 6. 27, 3. This is hardly to be explained by their diminished power of extortion. Merivale, c. xlvi. p. 333.
the emperor had himself nominally entrusted to them; others are left year after year at their posts with apparent indifference to their merits, whether they were judicious, as Poppaeus Sabinus, feeble, as Apronius, cruel and oppressive, as Pontius Pilate, or contumacious and dangerous, as Gaetulicus. Even the senatorial provinces, as Asia and Africa, seem to feel the effects of the general irregularity; and even the security of the frontier is said to be no longer fully maintained.

Some apparent taint of insanity seems to come in, completing and partly explaining the whole: perhaps traceable sometimes in the clear evidence of public documents; as in the attempt, in his published autobiography, to explain the condemnation of Seianus by a falsehood of childish transparency; or in the famous words preserved of his letter to the senate, publishing to the world his agony of soul. Again, at one time reproach seems to lacerate him, at another he parades it; he hovers round and round Rome and never enters it; shifts his place restlessly in the last stage of decrepitude. It is of little moment to decide between various reports of his end, or to know exactly how the last few sands ran out of a life that to any good purpose had been extinct for years.

As a set off against the judgment of Tacitus has been often sought in the contemporary panegyric of Tiberius by Velleius, a few remarks upon it appear here necessary. This writer's means of information are indeed unquestionable; but his burst of courtly rhetoric, over even the slightest service of his hero, takes away credit from his record of more substantial achievements, even when described by him as an eye-witness.

1 Arruntius was thus kept ten years or more from Hispania Tarraconensis, Aelius Lamia many years from Syria, and yet allowed afterwards to be "praefectus Urbis" (6. 17, 2-3). These great princes must have been left all this time to subordinate officers.

2 On the reason given for this see below, p. 157. The custom must have been so far evil that it blocked the legitimate avenues to distinction.

3 6. 39. 3. See 4. 74, 1, and note.

4 Jos. Ant. 18, 3 and 4. The recall of Pilate is there stated to have been made, not by Tiberius, but by L. Vitellius as legatus of Syria.


7 4. 41). The first statement is clearly untrue, the others we have no means of checking, but it is known that the Frisii (see 4. 74, 1) retained their independence till the time of Claudius (11. 19, 2).

8 6. 6. 1. 11 4. 42, 2.

9 See above, p. 151, n. 7.

10 Ann. 6. 6, 1.


12 6. 1, 1; 15. 6; 39, 2.

13 6. 50, 2. Merivale (I. 1. p. 300) would assign the general execution mentioned in 6. 19, 2 to a fit of madness. Those who accept the accounts of his abnormal profligacy would also generally explain them thus.

14 This history was published in 783, A.D. 30, and dedicated to M. Vinicius, consul of that year.

15 He had served many years under Tiberius, and was one of his first list of praetors. See on 1. 15, 2.
When, for instance, we are given to suppose that Tiberius at the age of nineteen had almost saved Rome from famine as quaestor; and at twenty-five had virtually subjected Armenia and terrified Parthia; we are forced to ask how much similar exaggeration may lurk in the history of the German and Illyrian campaigns. Sometimes, too, this rhetoric is confronted by stubborn realities. Against the alleged all but complete subjugation of Germany must be set the fact, that the single defeat and annihilation of a force of some 30,000 men rolled back the tide of conquest from Germany, not temporarily, but for ever. The account of the passionate enthusiasm, with which the legions are said to have welcomed Tiberius on his return, must be read in the light of our knowledge that his name ten years later had assuredly no magic, either for veteran or recruit, among the armies that had known him best. Even Julius Caesar had to face the mutiny of a legion; but popular generals have not often been met by the wholesale defection of their armies.

In the notice by Velleius of this principate, we have no right to expect details from a sketch of sixteen years contained in eight chapters; yet his suppressions at times are most significant. Four years had passed since Tiberius had permanently left Rome; yet his retirement is not even glanced at. On all the state trials of these years, we have only a line in reproach of the crimes of Libo Drusus, Silius, and Piso; and a hint of the shame and sorrow supposed to have been felt at the conduct of Agrippina and Nero. We seem forced to conclude that on these subjects the silence of Velleins is more eloquent than the epigrams of Tacitus. Are we prepared, again, to take his verdict on Seianus as well as on his master? to see in him the Laelius to this Scipio, the Agrippa or Statilius Taurus to this Augustus? The impression left upon us becomes on the whole that of a fairly skilful apology, saved from palpable falsehood by ignoring what it is difficult to defend, and laying stress upon what is undeniably praiseworthy.

On other authors less need here be said. No critic will expect to find truth of value in the few scattered allusions of Valerius Maximus. Philo,

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1 Vell. 2, 94, 1.
2 Id. 2, 97, 4; 106, 1; 108, 1.
3 Id. 2, 104, 4.
4 That Germanicus had but to give the word, and the legions would have saluted him as their emperor and marched on Rome, is as expressly asserted by Velleius (2, 125, 2) as by Tacitus (1, 35, 3).
5 See 4, 57, 1.
6 Vell. 2, 130, 3; from the order of mention, it seems that L. Piso (see 4, 21, 1) is meant.
7 Vell. 2, 130, 4.
8 Vell. 2, 130, 4.
9 The cautious obscurity with which the death of Agrippa Postumus is touched upon (2, 112, 7) is also noteworthy. The sending of Germanicus to the East is only touched in a single line, and nothing is said of his doings there or of the circumstances of his death.
10 Id. 2, 127.
11 Valerius nowhere names Tiberius, but occasionally alludes to him, especially in the dedication. Another passage speaks of the punishment of a nameless parricide, who is evidently Seianus (9, 11, 4).
it must be borne in mind, has a purpose to serve, in setting off a special grievance by a contrast of general beneficence of imperial government. Seneca speaks most emphatically of the 'accusandi frequens et paene publica rabies' which under this prince caused more loss of civic lives than any civil war. The chief definite statement of Josephus, that the long tenure of office by provincial governors was the result of a deliberate intention to make them less eager pillagers, reads like the mere excuse of Tiberius or his friends for the irresolution and dilatoriness of which we have such abundant other evidence; and might have seemed questionable to Josephus himself if he had thought of the ten years of Pilate.

If we cannot check Tacitus by these, we may in turn check by him the keener appetite for scandal of Suetonius, many of whose tales he must have known but disdained to notice, and some of whose generalisations he has given us the means of reducing to single instances.

Also his more careful discrimination checks the loose credulity of Dio, whose bewildered judgment seems at last to take refuge in a desperate attempt to reconcile conflicting testimony by fusion; in the statement that Tiberius had many virtues and many vices, and exercised each as if they had been his only qualities.

The appeal from Tacitus appears thus to lie to Tacitus alone; to his candour and sense of truth, to his admissions of fact; against his insinuations and interpretations of motives, against his evident prejudices. That he was no friend to the founders of the principate has been already shown; and, with all allowance for the sincerity of his disclaimer, special grounds of animosity against Tiberius appear discernible. He had seen in his own day 'the extremity of slavery, when even the interchange of speech and hearing was destroyed by espionage.' He tracks back this systematic delation to its source, and, as it were, charges this prince with its full-developed iniquity; seeing in these trials for treason far more than the bare facts which he relates, and imagining Carus and Massa, and the rest of the vile brood of his own time, as already appearing within view. It would be natural that the memory of the tyrant under

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1 Leg. ad Gaium, 2.
2 De Ben. 3. 26. 1. He goes on to describe it in terms quite as strong as those of Tacitus in 6, 7, 4. The evidence of Seneca, as far as it goes, is, except for his silence on the subject of profligacy (see p. 153), not more favourable than that of Tacitus: see below, p. 158, n. 6, and notes on 1. 75. 6 ; 2. 27. 1 ; 48. 3 ; 4. 12. 1 ; 34. 1, and G. Dirichlet, Der Philosoph Seneca als Quelle für die Beurtheilung der ersten Römischen Kaiser, Progr. Königsberg, 1890.
3 Ant. 18. 6. 5. See note on 1. 80. 2.
4 For a probable instance, see above, ch. iv. p. 33.
5 Compare e.g. Suet. Tib. 61 with 4. 70, 2 ; 5. 9, 3, and Suet. 32 with 3. 21, 4.
6 Dio, 58. 28. 5.
7 See above, ch. iv. p. 35.
8 1. 1, 6.
9 Agr. 2. 3.
10 See 1. 74. 1 ; 2. 27. 1, and above, p. 141.
INTRODUCTION.

whom the historian had lived should enter into the portrait of that predecessor in whose private memoirs he was said to find his chief mine of political wisdom 1, and whom, notwithstanding many differences, he most nearly resembled.

His own age, again, suggested not only a resemblance but a contrast; between the first encouragement of delation and its first firm repression; between a timid or cautious foreign policy and a career of conquest; possibly even between a prince beyond all others parsimonious in building 2, and the grand architectural achievements of Trajan. Other contrasts were ready to hand within the work itself, helping him to set off the qualities of Tiberius by the idealised virtues of Germanicus 3, or even by the character of the hasty and passionate but not ungenerous Drusus 4.

Still, when all this is allowed for, much remains, and the extreme apologists who appear to construct out of their own inner consciousness an ideal. Tiberius, merciful almost to weakness, and the forbearing victim of almost incessant conspiracies, are compelled to ignore or arbitrarily rule out of court much substantial evidence 5. The stages and periods of change noted by Tacitus can be on the whole made out 6, though we should consider the explanation put into the mouth of Arruntius, that the character of Tiberius 'had been thrown off its balance by the force of despotism' 7, to be nearer the truth than the theory adopted by the historian as his own, that of a true character asserting itself by slow degrees against the disguise of hypocrisy 8.

We have on the whole the character of a prince whose friends might well have written 'infelix vitae diuturnitate' 9 upon his epitaph. Had he died in the lifetime of Augustus, general opinion would have pronounced him 'imperii capax.' At the end of eight years' rule he would have left a name among the best princes of the second rank. Even at seventy his

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1 See above, p. 20, n. 2.
2 6. 45, 2.
3 See 2. 43, 7; 3. 37, 3, etc.
4 See 2. 43, 7; 3. 37, 3, etc. The influence of such a study of contrast has been already alluded to. See ch. iv. p. 37.
5 For instance, the records of the senate, if falsified at all, must have been falsified in the interest of the prince (see ch. iii. p. 18), and the speeches or letters of the emperor to that body must be substantially authentic.
6 The general fact of deterioration is attested by earlier writers. Seneca, in comparing previous good periods with the early rule of Nero, says (de Cl. 1. 1, 6), 'nemo iam divum Augustum, nec Tiberii Caesaris prima tempora loquitur.' Pliny, with significant reserve, speaks of Tiberius (34. 8, 19, 62) as 'imperiosus sui inter initia principatus.' Dio (57. 18, 19) has followed a source making the death of Germanicus a turning point. Perhaps the most probable view is that of Prof. Allen (Introd. § 9), who thinks the great crisis in the character of Tiberius was due to the series of events from A.D. 20, the revelation of the alleged conspiracy of Agrippina and his sons, of the treachery of Seianus, and of the murder of Drusus.
7 'Vi dominations convulsus et mutatus' 6. 48, 4.
8 6. 51, 5.
9 In contrast to Titus, who is styled 'felix brevitate regendi' by Ausonius (Ordo Imperat.); an estimate agreeing with that of Dio (66. 18, 5).
memory would have escaped the worst stains cast upon it. Yet, had he lived up throughout to the level of his best time; his want of originality and self-reliance. his pedantic adherence to the rules, without grasping the great ideas of his predecessor, would have made it no more than a period of good administration without advance; and a rule which in duration is equalled by none till Antoninus Pius, and exceeded by none till Constantine, would probably have been barren of historical interest. To waive all comparison with the great names of Roman Imperialism, even a much weaker ruler, Claudius, has left his mark more on the history of the empire. Nor is a change of character, even late in life, in his case difficult to explain. At the best, his virtues were those of the subject or subordinate ruler rather than of the autocrat; and the principate found him timid, irresolute, and self-distrustful, when he had no superior to rely upon. Hence the necessity always, in estimating his conduct, to allow for the influence of some stronger will, such as the imperiousness of his mother, or the craft of Seianus; and hence, when all these were removed, the neglect even of routine duties for want of a trusted adviser at his side. Hence again the sense of isolation redoubling his fears, and making him see a fresh enemy at every turn, who must be struck down to make life safe to him.

He is, indeed, probably entitled to all the credit that has been claimed for him, as throughout a just and liberal ruler of the provinces; the evidence for which is by no means confined to the early period of his principate. The temple founded in Asia in 776, A.D. 23, the similar request from Hispania Baetica in 778, A.D. 25, appear genuine expres-

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1 Cp. 'Consilium id D. Augustus vocabat, Tiberius praeceptum' Agr. 13, 3. As an instance of this deference in a small matter, see 1. 77, 4.
2 It has been noticed (see Edinb. Rev. Jan. 1894, p. 87) how little this most stay-at-home of emperors did for the city in which so many of his years were passed. He gives it next to no public buildings (6. 45, 2), no such aqueducts as that begun by Gaius and completed by Claudius (see 11. 13, 3, and note), no improvement of the slums of 'vetus Roma,' nor even an enforcement of some existing rules (see on 15. 43, 1). Again, though the 'anonna' is claimed as his constant care (3. 54, 8), it is left for Claudius to improve the harbourage of Ostia (vol. ii. Introd. p. 25). We notice also an absence of any comprehensive legislation even where there seemed to be need of it. The abuses of the lex Papia Poppaea seem to have received but slight and temporary amendment (3. 28, 6), the 'faenebralum' is dealt with by obviating a temporary crisis and then letting it drop (6. 17, 4-5).
3 Suet. states (Tib. 55) that of his old friends and his original council of twenty, but two or three were left; but that he had destroyed most of them himself.
4 Here again we notice the absence of large and comprehensive measures affecting the provinces, such as had been often set on foot by Augustus or such as the extension of the higher civic privileges to Gaul by Claudius (11. 23-25). Also the foundation of provincial colonies ceases entirely from the death of Augustus until its revival by Claudius (vol. ii. Introd. 34). Nor, whatever may have been his intentions (4. 4, 4), did Tiberius ever as princeps set foot in any province.
5 4. 15, 4.
6 4. 37, 1.
INTRODUCTION.

sions of gratitude for punishment of official oppression; and it is probably only because the latter application was refused, that more were not forthcoming. Coinage and statue alike attest the feeling of Asia for his liberality after its ruinous earthquake; inscriptions in the provinces and even in Rome give him epithets by no means constantly applied to princes in such documents.

But, after all, the heart of the empire was still the senate of Rome in its relation to the prince; and if those who should have been the most valued instruments of his administration are seen shrinking terror-stricken from the public service, and absorbed in the effort to save themselves; it is impossible that the general effect could have been other than disastrous.

If our other evidence were more questionable than it is, the decline of literature would go far to confirm it. Not but that even the Augustan age is nearly stripped of literary genius, as the great spirits born and trained under the Republic pass away; and the few survivors at the succession of Tiberius attest by their position the change of times. The great historian of Rome had, as it seems, abruptly closed his work, and retired to his native Padua; the only great living poet was pining in exile on the Euxine. But from even the survival of such names it is indeed a descent, to a generation in which Velleius and Valerius Maximus, the fables of Phaedrus, and the rhetorical writings of M. Seneca, make up all the literature before us; and in which there is little evidence of greater works lost. Thus it was not only the disaffected Roman nobility that felt a leaden rule upon them: far higher elements of national life are stagnating under peril and suspicion; and the result is a barrenness of intellectual activity, compared to which even the time of Nero or Domitian is an age of fertility.

1 This is asserted in the first case, and probable in the second. See notes.
2 For the record of two other such dedications to him, both in senatorial provinces, see note on 4. 38. 4.
3 Civitatis Asiæ restituit' Eckhel, vi. p. 192; Cohen, i. p. 189.
4 See notes on 2. 47. 1.
5 E.g. Princeps et conservator' (Bactica). See Orelli, 616, 617; and C. I. L. ii. 2938 (where its genuineness is vindicated against Henzen).
6 'Optimi ac iustissimi principis' C. I. L. vi. 1, 93; 'principi optimo' Henzen 5393.
7 It must be evident that a periodical revision and 'lectio' of the senate would be desirable and even necessary. Augustus three times held such a 'lectio' (Mon. Anc. ii. 1), and it was revived by Claudius (cp. 11. 25, 5; 12. 4. 4); but Tiberius, though acting in a few individual cases (2. 48, 2; 4. 42, 3), seems to have shrunk from this responsibility.
8 The Geography of Strabo should be considered an Augustan work, though it received additions during the early years of Tiberius. A technical treatise, such as Celsius de Medicina, need not here be taken account of, if rightly assigned to this time.
CHAPTER IX.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF AUGUSTUS AND OF THAT OF THE CLAUDIAN CAESARS, WITH NOTES.

Owing to constant intermarriages between members of the imperial family, the relationships between many of the persons whose names occur in these tables are extremely intricate, even without considering the further complication introduced by adoptions. Thus the children of Germanicus are on their mother's side direct descendants of Augustus, and on their father's side direct descendants of Octavia, as well as descendants of the Claudian house. The emperor Nero, besides partaking of all these relationships through his mother, was also directly descended from Octavia on his father's side. All the descendants of Drusus, brother of Tiberius, trace a similar descent through Antonia; the children of Drusus, son of Tiberius, become members of that family through Livilla; and the children of Claudius by Messalina are again through her father and mother doubly descendants of Octavia. Tiberius and the two Drusi, his brother and son, are thus the only members of the Claudian stock who stand in no blood-relationship to Augustus; and Stem B might have been almost wholly included under A.

It is hoped that the arrangement here adopted will indicate intelligibly all the relationships of consanguinity. Of the adoptions, the most important to bear in mind are those of Octavius by the will of Julius Caesar, of Tiberius by Augustus, of Germanicus by Tiberius, and of Nero by Claudius.

It is impossible here to speak of the multitude of representations existing in art of most of the principal persons here mentioned; specimens of which most students must have had more or less opportunity of inspecting for themselves. For the benefit of those to whom books are more accessible than museums, it is sufficient here to refer to the numerous excellent illustrations and careful judgment on the many questions of identity or of apparent truth of portraiture in J. J. Bernoulli's Römische Iconographie, part ii. vol. i.; and to the older but very beautiful plates in the Iconographie Romaine of Visconti and Mongez. A still larger number of extremely interesting illustrations belonging to the
imperial family of this period is given in Mr. Baring Gould's *Tragedy of the Caesars* (Lond. 1892, see some criticisms in *Quart. Rev.* Oct. 1894, p. 515, and *Class. Rev.* vii. 54, foll.), numerous engravings from coins in Coher's *Médailles Impériales* (2nd ed. Paris, 1879), and portraits from gems &c. belonging to Augustan times in the editions of Horace by Dean Milman (1849) and Mr. C. W. King and Professor Munro (1869).
Direct and collateral descendants of Augustus.

Ancharia... (1) C. Octavius... Atia maior, daughter of M. Atius Balbus, and of Julia, sister of the dictator Caesar. d. 711, B.C. 43.

(2) Octavia maior.

(3) Octavia minor.
b. cir. 690, B.C. 64.
d. cir. 743, B.C. 11.

Scrobiosa... (4) C. Octavius... Livia Drusilla. [CAESAR AUGUSTUS] See B. 1.

b. Sep 23, 691, B.C. 63.
d. Aug 19, 767, A.D. 14. (note 3.)

M. Vipsanius Agrippa... (5) Julia... Ti. Claudius Nero.
b. 691, B.C. 63.
d. 742, B.C. 12. (note 4.)

(6) C. Caesar... Livia. (B. 6.)
b. 737, B.C. 17.
d. Sept 19, 755, (betrothed.)

See also (26). (note 5.)

(7) L. Caesar = Aemilia Lepida.
b. cir. 740, B.C. 14.
m. cir. 758, A.D. 5.
d. Oct 18, 786, A.D. 33.

(9) Agrippina... Germanicus Caesar.
b. 715, B.C. 39.
d. 767, A.D. 14.

(10) Agrippa Postumus.
b. 742, B.C. 12.
d. 767, A.D. 14.

L. Aemilius Paullus... (8) Julia.
d. 781, A.D. 28.

(11) M. Aemilius Lepidus.

Drusilla = (12) Aemilia Lepida. (note 15.)

Julia = (13) Nero Caesar.
b. 759, A.D. 6.
d. 784, A.D. 31. (note 11.)

(14) Drusus = Aemilia Caesar. (CALIGULA.)
b. cir. 760, A.D. 7.
d. 787, A.D. 33. (note 12.)

(15) GAIUS = Caesonia. (note 16.)
d. Jan 24, 794, A.D. 41. (note 13.)

(16) Agrippina...

(17) Drusilla, or Livilla.
b. 779, A.D. 17.
d. 791, A.D. 18.

(18) Julia...

M. Junius Silanus = (12) Aemilia Lepida. (note 10.)

cos. 772, A.D. 19.

(19) M. Silanus.
b. 767, A.D. 14.
d. 807, A.D. 54.

(20) L. Silanus.
b. 802, A.D. 49.
d. 817, A.D. 64.

(21) D. Silanus. (24) Julia Drusilla

d. 794, A.D. 41.

(22) Junia Lepida.

Calvina.

(23) Junia Lepida.

d. 794, A.D. 41.

(25) L. Silanus.
d. 818, A.D. 65.
Family of the Claudian Caesars.

(1) Ti. Claudius Nero, Livia Drusilla.
descended from a son of App. Claudius Caecus.
d. 721, B.C. 33. (note 26.)
b. Jan. 30, 696 or 697.
b.c. 58 or 57, m. to
Augustus, 710, b.c. 38.
d. 782, A.D. 29.

Vipsania (2) Ti. Claudius Nero.—Julia. (A. 5.)
Agrippina. [TIL CAESAR AUGUSTUS.]
d. 773, A.D. 20.
b. Nov. 16, 712, B.C. 42.
d. March 16, 790.
A.D. 37. (note 28.)

Antonia (3) Nero Claudius Drusus,
minor. (A. 30.)

(4) Drusus Caesar, Livia.
d. 776, A.D. 23.
(note 30.)

(5) Germanicus—Agrippina.
Caeser. (A. 9.)
b. May 24, 739,
B.C. 15.
d. 772, A.D. 19.
(note 31.)

(6) Livia or Livilla.
d. 784, A.D. 31.
(note 32.)

See A.

Plautia Aelia Valeria (7) Ti. Claudius Drusus—Agrippina.
Urgulanilla Paetina. Messalina. Nero Germanicus. (A. 41.)

(8) Julia—C. Rubellius Blandus.
Ti. Caesar (9) Germanicus
Caeser. (Gemellus).
A.D. 43.
(note 34.)

(10) Germanicus
Caeser.
b. 772, A.D. 19.
d. 790, A.D. 37.
d. 779, A.D. 23.
(note 35.)

Octavia. (13) Claudia (14) Octavia. (15) Ti. Claudius
b. in or before d. an infant.
(note 33.)

(16) C. Rubellius
Plautus.
d. 815, A.D. 62.

Nero—C. Rubellius C. Rubellius
Caeser. d. 796
(1) Ti. Claudius Nero—Julia. (A. 5.)
Blandus.
A.D. 43.
(note 34.)

(9) Ti. Caesar (10) Germanicus
Caeser. (Gemellus).
b. 772, A.D. 19.
d. 790, A.D. 37.
d. 779, A.D. 23.
(note 35.)
NOTES.

STEM A.

1. A (1). The family history of the Octavii, with further account of the father and mother of Augustus, is given by Suetonius (Aug. 1–4). The distinctions of his father are enumerated in an inscription (Orell. 592), which states that he was twice trib. mil., also quaestor, plebeian aedile, iudex quaestionum, praetor, and proconsul of Macedonia, where he became entitled to the name of imperator. The date of his praetorship was 693, B.C. 61; and he was prevented from becoming a candidate for the consulship in 696, B.C. 58, by his death at the very beginning of that, or at the end of the previous year.

2. A (3). The frequency of betrothal, and even nominal marriage, during mere childhood, among Romans at this time (see Friedlaender, Sitteng. i. p. 504, foll.), makes it possible to reconcile some such a date as that given for Octavia's birth with her betrothal or marriage to C. Marcellus in 700, B.C. 54; in which year it was also contemplated to give her in marriage to Cn. Pompeius (Suet. Jul. 27). Marcellus, who was a leading opponent of Julius Caesar, but subsequently reconciled to him, had just died when Octavia, with contempt for all usual decorum (see Dio, 48. 31, 3), was hastily married to M. Antonius in 713, B.C. 41, by one of the articles of the compact at Brundusium. On the honours paid to her at her death, see Dio, 54. 35, 4, on its date Suet. Aug. 61.

3. A (4). Octavius assumed the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus in consequence of his adoption by the dictator's will: hence Cicero styles him 'C. Caesar' in official language (Phil. 5, c. 16–19), and sometimes in private letters 'Octavianus' (ad Att. 16. 18, 1; 11, 6, etc.). On the subsequent history of his names and titles, see vi. p. 75, foll. He had been first betrothed to a daughter of P. Servilius Isauricus; afterwards, on his first reconciliation with Antonius, to a step-daughter of the latter, Clodia or Claudia, daughter of Fulvia by P. Clodius. His marriage with Scribonia was contracted in 714, B.C. 40, to conciliate Sex. Pompeius, whose father-in-law, L. Scribonius Libo, was her brother. She was much older than Octavianus, had been twice previously married,
and had children by P. Cornelius Scipio; one of whom, Cornelia, wife of Aemilius Paullus, has been immortalised by Propertius (El. 4, 11). He divorced Scribonia the next year, 715, B.C. 39, when her daughter Julia was just born; and early in 716, B.C. 38, took place the marriage with Livia, which, though contracted under scandalous circumstances, resulted at least in a lasting attachment. Scribonia is styled in inscriptions 'Scribonia Caesaris' (Orell. 612, Henzen 5362). She lived to share voluntarily the exile of her daughter in 752, B.C. 2 (Vell. 2. 100, 5).

4. Agrippa inscribes himself on the Pantheon, 'M. Agrippa L. F.,' omitting, as he usually did, his ignoble gentile name. He obtained three consulships, of which two were consecutive (see 1. 3. 1), and the honour, said to be unprecedented, of the 'corona classicia' (Vell. 2. 81. 2). He was also the first ever admitted to share the tribuniciam power of the princeps (see 3. 56. 3). He was first married, probably in 718, B.C. 36, to Pomponia, daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus the friend of Cicero, by whom he had Vipsania Agrippina, married to Ti. Claudius Nero (see B. note 2). Pomponia, if still alive, must have been divorced when he married Marcella in 726, B.C. 28 (Dio, 53. 1, 2), who in her turn was given up in 733, B.C. 21, to enable him to marry Julia (Dio, 54. 6, 5).

5. A (5). Julia was married at the age of fourteen to Marcellus, in 729, B.C. 25, and four years later to Agrippa, who was of the same age as her father. On other projected marriages for her, see note on 4. 40, 8; on her subsequent marriage in 743, B.C. 11, to Tiberius Nero, her exile in 752, B.C. 2, and her death in 767, A.D. 14, see 1. 53; Suet. Aug. 65, 66; Tib. 50.

6. A (6). On Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar, see 1. 3, etc. Their honours and titles are gathered from Mon. Anc. (ii. 46, etc.), and from several inscriptions (Orell. 633–644). Gaius was pontifex, augur, consul (745, A.D. 1), princeps iuventutis, and imperator, apparently for the capture of Artagira (Henzen, p. 60). Lucius was augur, cos. design. and princeps iuventutis. The betrothal of Lepida to him is mentioned in 3. 23, 1. A long inscription is preserved recording the honours paid to the memory of both princes by the magistrates and citizens of the 'colonia Julia Pisana' (Pisae in Etruria), of which they were patrons (Orell. 642, 643). The dates of their deaths are from Insc. Orell. 644.

7. A (8). On the younger Julia, her exile and her death, see 3. 24, 5; 4. 71, 6; Suet. Aug. 64, 65. Her husband was son of the censor Paullus and Cornelia, and thus grandson of Scribonia (see note 3). Her son, M. Lepidus, a man of most profligate character, was put to death by Gaius, who had previously given him Drusilla in marriage, and meditated designating him as his successor. See note on 14. 2, 4; Dio, 59. 22, 6.
8. A (9). The date of Agrippina’s death is given in 6. 25, 5. The dates of her birth and marriage, and those of the birth of her children, are given as determined by Mommsen (Hermes, xiii. 245–365). Her mortuary inscription is preserved (C. I. L. vi. 886, Rushforth 54).

9. A (10). Agrippa Postumus was adopted by Augustus at the same time with Tiberius in 757, A.D. 4; and is styled ‘Agrippa Caesar’ in inscriptions (C. I. L. x. 495, Henzen 5378), and on a medal struck at Corinth, which gives also his effigy (Cohen, i. p. 187). He was removed to Surrentum (Suet. Aug. 65) about 760, A.D. 7, and thence to Planasia. On his death, see 1. 6.

10. A (12). It is generally supposed that the Silanus to whom Aemilia Lepida was married was the consul of 772, A.D. 19, on whom see note on 2. 59, 1. Pliny records (N. H. 7. 13, 11, 51) that their eldest son, M. Silanus (on whom see note on 13. 1, 1), was born in the last year of Augustus, who had thus lived to see his great-great-grandson. For L. Silanus (20), see notes on 12. 3, 2; for D. Silanus (21), see on 12. 58, 1; for Junia Calvina (22), see on 12. 4, 1; for Junia Lepida (23), see on 16. 8, 2. L. Silanus (25) (on whom see 15. 52, 3; 16. 7, 2), who, like his uncle (21), bore the name of Torquatus (on which see 3. 69, 9), appears to have been the last of this family, and, except the emperor Nero, the last surviving male descendant of Augustus.

11. A (13). Nero Caesar was born probably in the middle of 759, A.D. 6 (see Henzen, p. 60), and was betrothed in childhood to a daughter of Creticus Silanus (2. 43, 3), and married to Julia in 773, A.D. 20, on his entry into public life (3. 29, 4). Tacitus describes his character (4. 15; 59), the plots against him (4. 60; 67), and the formal charges brought against him (5. 3). On these he was banished to Pontia, and subsequently pronounced a public enemy (Suet. Cal. 7) and put to death or compelled to suicide (Suet. Tib. 54), shortly before the fall of Seianus. His titles were those of flamen Augustalis, sodalis Augustalis, sodalis Titius, frater arvalis, fetialis, quaestor. C. I. L. vi. 913, Lehmann, Claudius, 95–109.

12. A (14). Drusus Caesar was born probably in the latter part of 760, A.D. 7 (see Henzen, p. 60). His entry into public life is mentioned in 4. 4, 1; his character in 4. 60, 5. He was also denounced as a public enemy (Suet. Cal. 7), and imprisoned in the Palatium, where he died (6. 23, 4). His marriage with Aemilia Lepida was mentioned in the lost part of Book v. (see on 6. 40, 4), his previous betrothal to a sister of Otho in Suet. Oth. 1. His titles are given as follows, praefectus urbi (see 4. 36, 1), sodalis (or flamen) Augustalis (Insc. Orell. 667), and pontifex; Henzen 5386; C. I. L. iii. 1, 380, Lehm. 110–119.

13. A (15). Gaius Caesar, generally known by his nickname ‘Caligula’
(see 1. 41, 3), on the condemnation of his mother and brothers, passed under the tutelage of Antonia, and afterwards lived with Tiberius at Capreae: see 6. 20, 1; Suet. Cal. 10. He is styled at this time ‘C. Caesar Germanicus,’ with the titles of pontifex and quaestor (Henzen, Insc. 5396), to which offices he was elected in 784 and 786, A.D. 31 and 33 (Dio, 58. 8, 1; 23, 1). As princeps he retains the name of Germanicus, after that of Augustus (Insc. Orell. 702). After his first marriage with Junia Claudilla, daughter of M. Silanus (6. 20, 1; Suet. Cal. 12), he had as wives Livia Orestilla and Lollia Paulina, before Caesonia (Suet. Cal. 25). The assassination of Gaius was followed immediately by that of Caesonia and her child (Suet. Cal. 59).

14. A (16). Agrippina was born at ‘Oppidum Ubiorum’ (12. 27, 1), and her birthday is preserved: see on 14. 12, 1. The year has been thought to be A.D. 14 (see note on 1. 44, 2), but is here given as fixed by Mommsen (see note 8) from other dates (cp. note on 1. 69, 1). On her marriage to Cn. Domitius (36) in 781, A.D. 28, see 4. 75, 1. On her banishment by Gaius in 792, A.D. 39, and recall by Claudius in 794, A.D. 41, see Dio, 59. 22, 8; 60. 4, 1; for her second husband Crispus Passienus, see on 6. 20, 2; on her marriage to her uncle Claudius, in 802, A.D. 49, and subsequent history, see 12. 5, etc. In earlier inscriptions she is styled ‘Agrippina’ (or ‘Iulia Agrippina’), ‘Germanici Caesaris filia’ (Orell. 671, 673); but after 803, A.D. 50 (see 12. 26, 2), she is styled on coins and inscriptions ‘Agrippina Augusta,’ or ‘Iulia Augusta Agrippina.’ C. I. L. vi. 921, Henzen, 5387.

15. A (17). The dates of birth of Agrippina and Julia agree with the statement of Suet. (Cal. 7), that the three sisters were born in the space of three years (‘continuo triennio’). Drusilla was born in Germany (Suet. Cal. 8; cp. 2. 41, 2 note). Her marriage to L. Cassius took place in 786, A.D. 33 (6. 15, 4). She was afterwards married to M. Lepidus (Dio, 59. 11, 1). See A (11). In inscriptions during her life she is styled ‘Iulia Drusilla Germanici f.’ (Insc. Orell. 672), but afterwards ‘Diva Drusilla’ (Orell. 674; Henzen 5389), in consequence of the divine honours decreed by order of Gaius at her death in 791, A.D. 38. Suet. Cal. 24; Dio, 59. 11.

16. A (18). Julia is so called by Tacitus, by Dio, and on a coin (Eckhel, vi. p. 231); but this name is borne by all the three sisters (see notes 14, 15); and Suetonius distinguishes her as Livilla (Cal. 7). Each name is supported by inscriptions, as ‘Iuliae Germanici Caesar. filiae,’ and ‘Livilla Germanici f.’ (Insc. Orell. 676, 677). Tacitus gives the year of her birth and the place Lesbos 2. 54, 1; and the year of her marriage to L. Vinicius (786, A.D. 33), 6. 15, 1. She shared the banish-
ment and recall of Agrippina (note 14), but was soon after again banished and put to death at the instigation of Messalina, Dio, 60. 8, 5. Suetonius (Cal. 7) mentions the death in childhood of three other children of Germanicus and Agrippina, born apparently in the years 761–764. A.D. 8–11; and inscriptions are found recording the place of their cremation. One of them appears to have been called Tiberius, another Gaius (Insc. Orell. 668, 669, 670). It is also stated by M. Seneca (Controv. 4) that Quintilius Varus (see on 4. 66, 1) was a son-in-law of Germanicus; but it is not known how this was the case. On the probable birth of another child, see note on 1. 44, 2.

17. A (26). A marriage had been projected in 715, B.C. 39, between Marcellus and the daughter of Sex. Pompeius. His marriage with Julia daughter of Augustus took place in 729, B.C. 25 (Dio, 53. 27, 5), in which year Plutarch states (Ant. 87) that Augustus also adopted him; but this statement appears to require confirmation. He had been admitted to the senatus with praetorian rank; but his first and only actual magistracy was the curule aedileship, held in his twentieth year, which was also the year of his death. See 1. 3, 1; Propert. 3. 18, 13–20; Verg. Aen. 6. 861–884.

18. A (27). It is known that there were two ‘Marcellae’ (Suet. Aug. 63; Insc. Henzen 5373, 5374) and that one of them, generally taken to be Marcella minor, was married to Agrippa (see note 5) and to Iullus Antonius (see note on 4. 44, 5). That the other was married to M. Valerius Barbatus Appianus and to Sex. Appuleius, is a supposition to explain the relationships mentioned in 4. 52, 1; 2. 50, 1; where see notes. Nothing appears to be known of the date of birth or death of either sister.

19. A (28). Suetonius states (Aug. 63) that Agrippa had children by Marcella. That one of these was a daughter, probably another Vipsania, and was married to Q. Haterius, is an inference from the name of Haterius Agrippa, and from the mention made (2. 51, 2) of his relationship to Germanicus.

20. A (29). Tacitus twice (4. 44, 3; 12. 64, 4) speaks of the wife of Domitius as ‘Antonia minor,’ but Suetonius (Cal. 1; Cl. 1; Ner. 5) appears to be right in assigning this marriage to Antonia maior, and in making Antonia minor the wife of Drusus. ‘The marriage with Domitius (on whom see 4. 44, 3; Suet. Ner. 4) is said to have been projected as early as 717, B.C. 37 (Dio, 48. 54, 4); at which time it would appear from dates furnished by Plutarch (Ant. 33, 930; 35, 931) that the elder Antonia was but an infant, and the younger yet unborn.

21. A (30). The statement of Dio (59. 3, 4), that Gaius on his accession
gave his grandmother Antonia the title of 'Augusta,' is confirmed by an Arval Table of Jan. 31, a.d. 38, recording a sacrifice on her birthday (C. I. L. vi. 2028 c). She soon afterwards died or was put to death, and the title, said to have been declined by her in her lifetime, was renewed by Claudius (Suet. Cl. 11), and appears on his inscriptions (Orell. 649, 650, etc.). We hear of a temple erected to her, probably by Claudius (Pl. N. H. 35. 10, 36, 94); and a basilica at Rome appears to have borne the name of both sisters, 'Basilica Antoniarum duarum' (Henzen 7263).


23. A (40). For the original name of Nero, see on 12. 3, 2. After his adoption in 803, a.d. 50 (12. 25, 1), he becomes 'Ti. Claudius Nero Caesar' (Henzen 5405), or 'Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus,' and bears titles of membership in the four priestly colleges, and those of cos. design. and princeps iuventutis (Orell. 650, 726); and had also 'proconsulare imperium extra urbem' (12. 41, 2). As princeps he is usually styled 'Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus' (Orell. 728), and often assumes the 'praenomen imperatoris,' disused since the time of Augustus (Mommsen, Staatsr. ii. p. 769), besides the 'nomen imperatoris,' received eleven times or more (Orell. 732, cp. Henzen 5189). On his marriage to Octavia, see 12. 58, 1; on that to Poppaea, 14. 60, 1; on that to Statilia Messalina, Suet. Ner. 35, and note on 15. 68, 5.

24. On the title of Augusta given to Poppaea, see 15. 23, 1; on her death and funeral, 16. 6; on her deification, 16. 21, 2.

25. A (41). Messalina is thought to have been only thirteen or fourteen at the time of her marriage and twenty-three or twenty-four at her death (see vol. ii. Introd. 42, and note on 11. 38, 4). The title of 'Augusta, not permitted (Dio, 60. 12, 5), is given to her on some provincial coins, and on some inscriptions (Henzen 5402). The relationship of her father to Claudius, mentioned by Suetonius (Cl. 26), is explained above (note 18).

STEM B.

26. B (1). On the family history of the Claudii Nerones, and of the Livii Drusi, see Suet. Tib. 1-4, where it is shown that the father of Livia was also descended from another son of App. Claudius Caecus, and was adopted by a Livius Drusus, probably the famous tribune of 663, B.C. 91 (see note on 5. 1, 1). Two inscriptions (C. I. L. ix. 3660, 3661,
see also Henzen 5365) appear to give the name of her father, 'Livius Drusus Claudianus' (see Vell. 2. 75; 3); and that of her mother as Alfidia. Ti. Nero was quaestor, pontifex, praetor (Suet. Tib. 4), and gave up his wife to Octavianus in 716, B.C. 38, before the birth of Drusus. He died when his eldest son was nine years old (Ibid. 6). Livia became by adoption in 767, A.D. 14, 'Julia Augusta, Divi Aug. f.' (Insc. Orelll. 615, etc.) Though not deified at her death (see 5. 2, 1), she became so after the accession of Claudius (Dio, 60. 5; 2), and shared a temple with Augustus in the Palatium (Insc. Orelll. 2446). Even in her husband's lifetime she was entitled 'Livia Augusti dea' in an inscription in Sicily (Orelll. 614), and at other times received abroad other titles not formally allowed (see notes on 1. 14, 1); and her birthday was kept after her death (see 6. 5, 1).

27. On the parentage of Vipsania (who is called simply 'Agrippina' in Suet. Tib. 7; Insc. Orelll. 658), see note 4. She was betrothed to Tiberius Nero in infancy ('vix annicula' Nep. Att. 19), but the date of their marriage is not known. On the distress of Tiberius at being forced to divorce her and to marry Julia, see ch. viii. p. 133; on her subsequent marriage to C. Asinius Gallus Saloninus see 1. 12, 6; and on her death, 3. 19, 4. She had several children by her second marriage, for whom see on 3. 75, 1; 4. 1, 1; 34, 1; 6. 23, 3.

28. B (2). Tiberius 'down to the time of his adoption bears the name 'Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Nero,' his titles being those of his two consulates, with those of pontifex and imperator, and, after 748, B.C. 6, the years of tribunician power: see Insc. Henzen 5375. After his adoption he becomes 'Tiberius Caesar, Augusti f., Divi nepos' (Insc. Orelll. 683), but usually drops the gentile name Julius. During his principate, the name Augustus, though not allowed by him in ordinary use (Suet. Tib. 26; Dio, 57. 2), always appears on coins and inscriptions. The 'praenomen imperatoris' was not adopted, though found sometimes in provincial inscriptions (see C. I. L. viii. 2, Index, p. 1038). The years of his tribunician power continue to be reckoned, inclusive of those which he shared with Augustus; and the number of times on which he was saluted imperator (see on 2. 18, 2) are added. Hence his mortuary inscription (Orelll. 691) runs thus: 'Ossa Ti. Caesaris, Divi Aug. f., Aug., Pont. Max., Trib. Pot. xxxiiix., Imp. viii., Cos. v.'

29. B (3). Neither Drusus nor his second son was ever adopted into the family of the Caesars. In life, Drusus was entitled augur, consul (745, B.C. 9), and imperator: after his death the surname 'Germanicus' was conferred on him and his family (Suet. Cl. 1; cp. Henzen 5375). His eldest son was thus entitled to bear the name, before his own
NOTES. STEM B. 173

achievements in Germany, and on his adoption into the family of the Caesars in 757, A.D. 4, his brother assumed it (Suet. Cl. 2) as representative of his father's house.

30. B (4). Drusus Caesar bears the titles of augur, pontifex, quaeostor, sodalis Augustalis (see 1. 54, 2), flamen Augustalis (see on 2. 83, 2). Cos. ii (768, 774, A.D. 15, 21), trib. pot. ii (see on 3. 56, 1), xv vir sacris faciundis, Orelli 211, 652. For the grounds on which the date of his birth is assigned, see note on 3. 56, 7; for the honours awarded at his death, see notes on 4. 9, 2.

31. B (5). Germanicus is known only by his adoptive name, as 'Germanicus Caesar;' once apparently (see Henzen, p. 60) as 'Germanicus Iulius Caesar.' There is no record of his praenomen, or of any original cognomen. The date of his birth is given as established by Mommsen (see above, note 8). In life, he bears the titles quaestor (760, A.D. 7, Suet. Cal. 1), augur, flamen Augustalis (see on 2. 83, 2), Cos. ii (765, 771, A.D. 12, 18), Imp. ii (see on 1. 58, 8), sometimes (C.I.L. v. 4308, x. 513), perhaps wrongly, pontifex. See Orelli 655, 660, etc. On the further honours decreed at his death, see 2. 83, and notes.

32. B (6). The name is always given as 'Livia' by Tacitus and in inscriptions (e.g. Orell. 653, 1724, 2846, etc.), but by Suet. (Cl. 1), and Dio (57. 22, 2, etc.) as 'Livilla.' Her first marriage to C. Caesar is mentioned in 4. 40, 5; her complicity in the murder of Drusus in 4. 3, 3, etc.; her death in Dio, 58. 11, 7. On the question whether she was ever betrothed to Seianus, see note on 4. 40, 11.

33. B (7). The original names of Claudius are given in Suet. Cl. 2, and in several inscriptions. His titles, prior to his principate, are those of augur, sodalis Augustalis (1. 54, 2), sodalis Titius, consul (suff. 790, A.D. 37, Suet. Cl. 7): he had also previously received 'ornamenta consularia' (Suet. Cl. 5): see Henzen 5399, etc. As princeps, he is the first who assumed the name of 'Caesar' as an imperial cognomen, without ever having been adopted into the family; but, unlike his predecessors, he always retains his gentile name, and is generally known by it; his full name being 'Ti. Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus.' It may be noted that he accepted the 'nomen imperatoris' no less than twenty-seven times (Insc. on the Aqua Claudia, Porta Maggiore, Rome, Orelli 54). He was betrothed in youth to Aemilia Lepida (A. 12), and to Medullina (Orell. 716), besides contracting the four marriages here given; on all of which, and on his children by the first three, see Suet. Cl. 26, 27.

34. B (8). On the first marriage of Julia, see 3. 29, 4; on the second, 6. 27, 1; on her son Rubellius Plautus, 14. 22, 2, etc.; on
INTRODUCTION.

her death, at the instigation of Messalina, 13. 32, 5; 43, 3; Dio, 60. 18, 4: on her alleged betrothal to Seianus, see note on 4. 40, 11; 6. 27, 1.

35. B (9, 10). On the date of birth and names of the twin sons of Drusus, see note on 2. 84, 1. Tiberius Gemellus was named in his grandfather's will joint-heir with Gaius (Suet. Tib. 76), who adopted him and caused him to be entitled princeps iuventutis (Suet. Cal. 15), but soon afterwards put him to death (Id. 23): see on 6. 46, 1.

36. B (11). On the projected marriage between the daughter of Seianus and young Drusus, see note on 3. 29, 5; on his death, Suet. Cl. 27. His sister Claudia was exposed when a few months old, on suspicion of illegitimacy (Suet. I. 1).

37. B (13). Claudia Antonia (Insc. Orell. 679, 680), the 'Antonia' of Tacitus and Suetonius, is thought to have been born about 780, A.D. 27, and was married to Cn. Pompeius Magnus and Faustus Sulla (Cl. 27). Suet. states (Ner. 35) that on her refusal to marry Nero, she was put to death by him on an improbable charge of complicity in Piso's conspiracy (see 15. 53, 4).

38. B (14). The date of birth of Octavia is not known (see note on 14. 64, 1), but representations in art (see Visconti, Pl. 29) would show her to have been older than her brother. She had been betrothed to L. Silanus (A. 20) before her marriage to Nero (12. 13, 2). On her divorce and death, see 14. 60–64.

39. B (15). On the discrepancy of a year in the dates assigned to the birth of Britannicus, see notes on 12. 25, 3; 13. 15, 1. In 13. 17, 3, he is called 'the last blood of the Claudii,' as the last male representative of that noble house, to which Nero belonged only by adoption.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER I
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Ch. 1–4. Introductory.
1. Periods of Roman History, and reasons for selecting this one. 2. Growth of the power of Augustus. 3. His plans for the succession. 4. His decline of life. Opinions of men respecting the future.


Ch. 5–15. Death of Augustus and succession of Tiberius.
5. Last illness and death of Augustus (August, 19), Tiberius assumes the position of successor. 6. Agrippa Postumus put to death. 7. Servility of the senate and people; caution of Tiberius. 8. The will of Augustus; debate in the senate on his funeral. 9, 10. Favourable and unfavourable judgments of his character and policy. Temple and divine honours decreed to him. 11, 12, 13. Apparent reluctance of Tiberius to accept the principate; offence taken by him at observations of Asinius Gallus, L. Arruntius, Q. Haterius, and Mamercus Scaurus. 14. Honours to Livia Augusta and to Germanicus. 15. Election of praetors; transference of comitia to senate; institution of 'ludi Augustales.'

Ch. 16–30. Mutiny of the Pannonian legions.
16–19. Outbreak of the mutiny; conduct and demands of the soldiers; Blaesus, son of the legatus, sent as their delegate to Rome. 20–23. Further progress of the mutiny, and complete break-down of all discipline. 24–27. Despatch of a force from Rome under Drusus and Seianus; continued contumacy of the legions and danger of Cn. Lentulus. 28. Revulsion of feeling produced by an eclipse of the moon (Sept. 26). 29, 30. Restoration of order; delegates sent to Rome; punishment of the ringleaders, and departure of Drusus.

Ch. 31–52. Mutiny and subsequent campaign of the German legions.
31, 2. Outbreak of mutiny in Lower Germany. 33–35. Action of Germanicus; his address to the soldiers and peril at their hands. 36–38. Concessions made for the time; withdrawal of the legions to their winter camps. 39, 40. Fresh outbreak at Ara Ubiorum on arrival of an embassy from Rome; Agrippina and her son sent away to the Treviri. 41–43. Change of feeling, taken advantage of by Germanicus in his speech. 44. Military trial of offenders and restoration of order. 45–49. Similar measures taken in the other camp at Vetara; state of feeling at Rome; resolution of Tiberius to stay there. 50–52. Expedition against the Marsi; feeling of Tiberius respecting the events.

Ch. 53. Death of Julia, daughter of Augustus; Sempronius Gracchus put to death.

Ch. 54. Institution of sodales Augustales: turbulence at the ludi Augustales.
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


Ch. 55, 56. Arminius and Segestes the heads of parties among the Germans; expedition in the spring against the Chatti.

Ch. 57–59. Segestes rescued from his enemies; the wife of Arminius taken; the Cherusci roused to war by Arminius.

Ch. 60–63. Expedition, chiefly conducted by ships, to the Amisia, and thence against the Cherusci; burial of the remains of the army of Varus.

Ch. 64–69. Difficult and dangerous retreat of Caecina by land; the destruction of the bridge over the Rhine prevented by Agrippina.

Ch. 70, 71. Peril of another force marching by the sea-shore; efforts to repair the losses of the army.

Ch. 72–81. Events at Rome during the year.

72–74. Triumphalia decreed. Title of 'pater patriae' refused by Tiberius; revival of law of maiestas; charges against two knights and Granius Marcellus; conduct of Tiberius. 75. His supervision of the law courts, and liberality to some senators. 76. Flood of the Tiber. Achaia and Macedonia transferred from the senate to Caesar; Drusus presides at a gladiatorial exhibition. 77. Repetition of disturbance at the theatre, and measures taken. 78. Temple to Augustus in Spain. Edict of Tiberius on the centesima and on the dismissal of soldiers. 79. Debate on proposals to obviate the floods of the Tiber. 80. Macedonia and Achaia combined with the government of Moesia; habit of Tiberius to continue the same persons in office; and reasons for it. 81. His mode of conducting the election of consuls.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER I.

1. Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere; libertatem et consulatum L. Brutus instituit. dictatae ad tempus sumebantur; neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium, neque tribunorum militum consulare ius diu valuit. non Cinnae, non Sullae longa dominatio: et Pompei Crassique potentia cito in

Critical Notes. In these the Medicean text is given without any distinguishing letter. Of the others, B. = Beraldus, R. = Rhenanus, L. = Lipsius.

Annalium ins. R.

1. On the praenomen of the author and title of the work, see Introd. i. pp. 2, 6.

4. Urbem Romam, &c. The thought implied in these sentences is that the periods of Roman history coincide with permanent changes in the form of government, in which only temporary changes intervene between the expulsion of the kings and the principate of Augustus; and that the works of previous writers have left no earlier period open to himself than that which he chooses. On the hexameter line formed by these words, see Introd. v. § 79. They show a reminiscence of Sall. Cat. 6, 1.

habuere, 'governed,' as used of provinces, 4, 5, 2; 12, 54, 3.

libertas, used generally of republican institutions, as c. 33, 4, &c.; so also by Livy, as 2, 1, 7; 3, 38, 2, &c.

5. ad tempus, 'for the occasion' (πρὸς καιρόν); so 'dux tumultuarior ad tempus lectus' Liv. 28, 42, 5; cp. 4, 19, 1, and 'in tempus' (c. 37, 1, &c.).

6. ultra biennium. Tacitus may only mean that it did not last out a third year, or probably follows the received account given by Livy and others, according to which the 'potestas' ('insta potestas') in Tacitus of the decemvirs lasted but two years, 303, 304, B.C. 451, 450; their further rule being mere usurpation. Military tribunes with consular power were substituted for consuls during most of the years from 310 to 387, B.C. 444-367 (Liv. 4, 7, to 6, 42); but are not a fixed institution, as consuls or dictators frequently intervene. The 'despotism' ('dominatio') of Sulla lasted during his four successive consulships, 667-670, B.C. 87-84; that of Sulla during his dictatorship, 672-675, B.C. 82-79.

8. potentia, 'political ascendency.' The term distinguishes the coalition of influence, often called 'the first triumvirate,' formed in 69, B.C. 60, at which time Pollio's history of the civil war began (Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1), from the union of the leaders of three armies ('arma'), which brought about the second, or true 'triumvirate.'
Caesarem, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere.
qui cuncta discordiiis civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium acceptit. sed veteris populi Romani prospera vel adversa claris scriptoribus memorata sunt; temporibusque Augusti descendis non defuere decora ingenia, donec gliscente adulatione detrerrerentur. Tiberii Gaique et Claudii ac Neronis res florent:
tibus ipsis ob metum falsae, postquam occidentar, recentibus odiis compositae sunt. inde consilium mihi paucu de Augusto et extrema tradere, mox Tiberii principatum et eetera, sine ira et studio, quorum causas procul habeo.

2. Postquam Bruto et Cassio caesis nulla iam publica arma, Pompeius apud Siciliam oppressus, exutoque Lepido, interfecto

1. cessere, 'passed into the hands of,' used with 'in imperium,' by Livy; by Tacitus also with accusative of a person, as 6. 43, 1, &c., or of a personification, as 2. 23, 2.
2. imperium. This word, like the others, has also its definite meaning, 'took the whole state under military command, with the title of prince.' On this power and title, and the limitation with which 'cuncta' is to be understood, see Introd. vi. p. 77 foll.
3. veteres populi, &c. The expression is varied in 4. 32. 1, to 'veteres populi Romani res.' In H. I. 1, 1 'dum res populi Romani memorabantur' is used to imply an antithesis, perhaps not wholly absent in the other places, between national history and mere 'res principum.'
4. claris scriptoribus. On this dative, see Introd. v. § 18; and on the gerundive dative with 'defuere,' ibid. § 22 b; H. 3. 54, 3. This use of 'dicere,' though mainly poetical, is found in Sall. (Jug. 95, 2) and Liv. (7. 29, 1, &c.).
5. decorus ingenium, e.g. Pollio, Livy, Q. Labienus, Cremutius Corbulo, and others. Some writers of later history, as M. Seneca and Ausidius Bassus, included the time of Augustus in their work. See Introd. iii. p. 15.
6. deterrerentur. On the use of the subj. of facts with 'donec,' see Introd. v. § 53. The reason here assigned may have been that which induced Livy to conclude his history in 745, &c. 9.
7. que . . . et . . . ac. Such variation of conjunctions is often adopted for elegance (see Introd. v. § 89), but here, as Nipp. suggests, is intended to combine in pairs the two Julian and two Claudian Caesars, as in H. 2. 76, 4.
8. falsae, 'falsified,' as 'falsae tabulae' (Suet. Aug. 19), &c.
9. compositae. 'Componere res' is a condensed expression, like 'componere Ilia tempora' Vell. 1. 3. 2, &c. On the chief historical works which Tacitus may have used, see Introd. iii. pp. 13-18.
10. quorum causas, i.e. 'inuria' or 'beneficium.' The whole passage in H. 1. 1 should be compared with this. On the apparent belief of Tacitus in his own impartiality, see Introd. iv. p. 32 foll.
11. caesis, used, like 'interfecto' below, with some rhetorical license, of self-inflicted deaths.
12. publica arma, 'army of the Republic.' It is implied that the forces of the triumvirs, as well as those of Pompeius, were mere 'privata arma,' and that Brutus and Cassius represented the State. Augustus, in Mon. Anc. i. 10, represents them as exiles by judicial sentence, and outlaws in arms against their country.
13. Pompeius, &c. Sex. Pompeius was 'crushed' ('oppressus,' used thus of decisive defeat, 3. 41, 3, &c.) by Agrippa off Naulochus, near Pelorum, Sep. 3. 718, &c. 36. His death took place in Asia in the following year. Lepidus was at the same time 'stripped of power' ('exuto'); his army of twenty legions being induced to desert him, and no office left to him but that of 'Pontifex maximus,' which he was allowed to retain in seclusion at Circiili till his death in 741, &c. 13.
Antonio ne Iulianis quidem partibus nisi Caesar dux reliquis, posito triumviri nomine consulem se ferens et ad tuendam plebem tribunicio iure contentum, ubi militem donis, populum annona, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, insurgere paulatim, munia senatus magistratuum legum in se trahere, nullo adversante, cum ferocissimi per acies aut proscriptione cecidissent, ceteri nobilium. quanto quis servitio promptior, opibus et honoribus extollerentur ac novis ex rebus aucti tuta et praesentia quam vetera et periculoosa mallent. neque provinciae illum rerum statum abnuebant, suspecto senatus populaire imperio ob cer-

8. at: ac B.

1. Iulianis, 'Caesarian.' This term, applied to the troops of Julius Caesar (Suet. Jul. 75), as is also 'Caesariani' (Bell. Afr. 13, 1), is here applied after his death to the party of the triumvirs; as that of the senate or 'optimates' is still, after the death of its leader, styled 'Pompeianae partes' (c. 10, 1). Sex. Pompeius is regarded here as external to both these parties.

2. postio triumviri nomine, &c. On this whole passage, see Introd. vi. pp. 77, 78. It is evident (see Mommsen, Staatsr. ii. 873, 1) that Tacitus must be here speaking of the tribunician power at an earlier date than that of 731, B.C. 23. See Introd. i. 1, p. 78, n. 3.

se ferens, 'displaying himself,' as 12. 37, 6, &c. His consuls and, from 731, B.C. 23, his tribunician power, appear in his list of titles; while the 'proconsulare imperium' and 'principate' do not. See Introd. vi. pp. 78, 81, 83, n. 5.

ad tuendam plebem. This, the original conception of the office of tribune, may well have been put forward by Augustus to conceal the very special and extensive character of the powers assumed by him under that title. See 3. 56; Introd. vi. p. 83 foll.; Mommsen, Staatsr. ii. 878 foll. It is also possible that the original conception of his ius tribunicium' had included no more than this.

3. donis. A gift is specified, out of the spoils of war, of 1000 H. S. each to 125,000 veterans settled in colonies, in 725, B.C. 29 (Mon. Anc. i. 17): cp. also Dio, 51. 17, 7; and, on his more usual bounties to soldiers, Suet. Aug. 49.

4. aunona. This refers not to the regular corn dole, which he limited rather than extended (Dio, 55. 10, 1), but to his careful organization of the supply from Egypt and elsewhere, and to special distributions, gratuitous or at a price below cost, in times of scarcity (Suet. Aug. 41). He records twelve such 'furationes,' given at his own cost in one year (731, B.C. 23), as well as several 'congiaria' in money at various times. Mon. Anc. iii. 7-21.


insurgere paulatim. On the gradual extension and encroachment of the powers of Augustus, see Introd. vi. pp. 86 foll. The expression 'legum et magistratuum munia in se trahens' is repeated 11, 5, 1.

6. ferocissimi, 'the boldest spirits'; often used in a good sense, as is also 'focia' (c. 12, 6); on the use of 'per,' see Introd. v. § 62.

7. servitio. The dative is often thus used by Tacitus with 'promptus,' as c. 48, 3; 4. 46, 4, &c., rarely by other authors, as Liv. 25. 16, 12. See Introd. v. § 20; and, on his frequent abbreviation of comparative sentences, ibid. § 64: 'opes' and 'honores' are often coupled, as in 4. 34, 6; 6. 8, 8, &c.

8. tuta, &c. The stress is on the antithesis of 'tuta' and 'periculoosa'; preferred the present institutions with their security, to the old with their perils.

9. neque . . . abnuebant. This important admission appears to understate the fact. See Introd. vii. p. 119. On the honours given by provinces to Augustus, see Suet. Aug. 59; Dio, 51. 20, 7, &c., and on those to Tiberius, 4. 15, 4; 37, 1.

10. cartamina potentium. Those of rivals, such as Marius and Sulla, Pompeius and Caesar; whose civil wars affected even the provinces.
tamina potentium et avaritiam magistratum, invalido legum auxilio, quae vi, ambitu, postremo pecunia turbabantur.

3. Ceterum Augustus subsidia dominationi Claudium Marcellum sororis filium admodum adolescentem pontificatu et curuli aceditate, M. Agrippam ignobilem loco, bonum militia et victoriae socium, geminatis consulatibus extulit, mox defuncto Marcello generum sumpsit; Tiberium Neronem et Claudium Drusum privignos imperatoriiis nominibus auxit, integra etiam tum domo sua. nam genitos Agrippa Gaium ac Lucium in familiam Caesarum induxerat, necdem posita puerili praetexta principes iuventutis appellari, destinari consules specie recusantis

9. dum (cp. c. 77, 1, &c.): tum Wolf.

1. legum, the laws 'de pecuniis repetundis.'

2. ambitu, 'intrigue,' or 'solicitation'; cp. c. 7, 10; 75, 1 (where it is explained by 'potentium preces'), &c. It is thus here distinguished from bribery, for which it is often a synonymous word.

postremo. This emphasizes the more probable alternative, as 'sive . . ., sen . . ., ad postremum vel odio' H. i. 36, 2.

3. Ceterum. On various uses of this word in Tacitus, see Gerber and Greef, Lex. It marks here merely a transition to another part of the same subject, as in 2, 5, 1; 42, 1; 61, 1, &c.

subsidia dominationi. The dative is used with subsidium by Cic. (Att. 1. 10, 4; de Or. 1. 60. 255.) On the apposition, see Introd. v § 12 a.

Marcellum. On the relationships and other biographical details respecting all the persons mentioned in this chapter, see the pedigrees and notes in Introd. ix.

4. pontificatu. Membership in the great priestly colleges was often given to very young men of high rank : cp. 3. 29, 3; note on 12. 41, 2; Staatsr. ii. 1111, n. 2.

6. geminatis, 'piled one upon another,' i.e. 'consecutive.' This was the case with his second and third consulsips, 726, 727, B.C. 28, 27; his first consulship in 717, B.C. 37, having no peculiar significance. Under the principate, a second consulship is rare, a third very rare, and continuous consulships unknown, except in the case of the princeps himself, or persons extremely near to him.

8. imperatorii nominibus. On this title, and its distinction from the 'praecenomen imperatoris,' see 1. 58, 9; Introd. vi. p. 76; Staatsr. ii. 1155, 4. The date at which it was given to them is uncertain, the inscription usually cited (C. I. L. ix. 2143; Henzen 5375), being subsequent to the death of Drusus.

integra, 'furnished with heirs,' cp. 'plena domus' 4. 3, 1, 'vacui penates' 6. 51, 4.

10. induxerat. This adoption took place in 737, B.C. 17; when Gaius was in the third year of his age, and Lucius just born, Dio. 54. 18, 1.

necedum, &c. It appears from Mon. Anc. (see next note) that these honours were decreed not before, but at the time of the assumption of the 'toga virilis.'

11. appellari . . . destinari . . . cupiverat: 'The sense is equivalent to 'appellati . . . destinati . . . id quod cupiverat.' Augustus represents the facts as follows: 'Gaium et Lucium Caesares honoris mei causa senatus populusque Romanus annum quin tum et decimum agentis consulis designavit, ut eum magistratuum iniret post quinquennium. Et ex eo die quo deducti sunt in forum, ut intercesserent consiliis publicis, decrevit senatus. Equites autem Romani universi principem iuventutis utramque eorum parmis et hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt' Mon. Anc. ii. 46—iii. 6. The title of 'princeps iuventitis' is analogous to that of 'princeps senatus,' and appears to be new at this time, the old priority in the 'centuriae equitum quo publico' being that of 'seviri' (Staatsr. ii. 826). On the significance of the title as designating an heir to the principate, see Introd. vi. p. 98. The 'show of refusal' appears to have been that Augustus thought it prudent to modify the offer of an immediate consulship for the youths,
3 flagrantissimé cupiverat. ut Agrippa vita concessit, Lucium Caesarem cum tem ad Hispanicis exercitus, Galium remeantem Armenia et vulnere invalidum mors fato propera vel noverac Liviae dolus abstulit, Drusoque pridem extincto Nero solus e privignis crat, illuc cuncta vergere: filius, collega imperii, consors tribuniciä potestatis adsunmitur omnisque per exercitus osten-
tatur, non obscuris, ut antea, matris artibus, sed pamal hortatu.  

4 nam semem Augustum devinxerat adeo, uti nepotem unicum: Agrippam Postumum, in insulam Planasiam proiecerit, rudem sane bonarum artium et robore corporis stolide ferocem, nullius tamen flagitiæ concertuum. at hercule Germanicum Druso ortum octo apud Rhenum legionibus inposuit adscirique per adop-
tionem a Tiberio iussit, quamquam esset in domo Tiberii filius iuvenis, sed quod pluribus munimentis insticeret. bellum ea tempestate nullum nisi adversus Germanos supercerat, abolendae


10. sana, concessive, as c. 10, 2; 3, 5, 4, &c. The words 'robore... ferocem' are a close reminiscence of Liv. 7, 5, 6 (see Introd. v. § 97), where, as here, 'ferox' means 'confident.' Cp. also 'adversus singulos ferox' (Liv. 1. 22, 7). Livy also uses 'conpertus' with genit. of crime, 7, 4, 4; 22, 57, 2, &c.

11. hercule, a formula of strong con-
trast (c. 17, 7; 26, 3, 3, 54, 6; 12, 43, 4), here seeming to imply that Livia's influence had failed in this case. Germanicus had served under Tiberius in Germany in 764, A.D. 11; and attained the command there after his consulship in 766, A.D. 13. Suet. Cal. 8.

12. adscirii. This word appears only 
used by Tacitus (H. 4, 24, 2; 50, 1; and 
dub. lect. Agr. 19, 2), and by Vergil (Aen. 12, 38). Tacitus often employs (see Nipp.) the usual word 'adsciscere.'

13. esset. On the subj. with 'quam-
quam,' see Introd. v. § 50. Tacitus also uses, though less frequently, the regular construction with the indec. See Nipp.

14. monimentis: text L.

15. abolendae infamiae. On the ge-
magis infamiae ob amissum cum Quintilio Varo exercitum quam cupidine proferendi imperii aut dignum ob praemium. domi res tranquillae, eadem magistratum vocabula; iuniores post Actiacam victoriam, etiam senes plerique inter bella civium nati: quos quisque reliquis qui rem publicam vidisset?

4. Igitur verso civitatis statu nihil usquam prisci et integri moris: omnes exulta acqualitate iussa principis aspectare, nulla in praesens formidine, dum Augustus aetate validus seque et donum et pacem sustentavit. postquam provecta iam senectus aegro et corpore fatigabatur, aderatque finis et spes novae, pauci bona libertatis in cassum disserere, plures bellum pavescere, alii cupere. pars multo maxima inminentis dominos variis rumoribus differebant: trucem Agrippam et ignominia accensum non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli parem, Tiberium Neronem eminence, as here of those who accept a position of inferiority. The application of the word to political equality (isotomia) appears to be peculiar to Tacitus: see 3. 74, 6; H. 2. 38, 2.

8. seque et. This combination of conjunctions is found in some ten other places in Tacitus and in Sall. and Liv. (Dr. § 123). On the use below of ‘et’ for ‘etiam,’ see Id. § 108. ‘Aderat finis’ is repeated in 2. 71, 1. 11. in cassum, ‘idly,’ as mere declamation.

disserere often takes the accusative in Tacitus (2. 27; 1. 6. 34, 5; &c.), as also in Sall. (Cat. 5. 9), and Liv. (41. 6, 4), without the restriction, usual in Cicero, to the accus. of pronouns, or of adjectives expressing amount, as ‘pauca,’ ‘multa,’ &c. See Nipp.
nulum, i.e. such a military insurrection as was in fact imminent. For the accus. cp. c. 59, 7; 14. 30, 2, &c.

13. differebant. This is explained as equivalent to ‘varios rumorum differebant de principibus’ (Gerb. and Gref, Lex.); but the verb, when used with accus. pers., as in old poets and Propertius, appears to modify its ordinary sense of ‘divulge,’ as found with acc. rei (3. 12, 7; 4. 25, 5, &c.), to one more akin to the force of ‘distrahi familia’ (3. 10, 5). Cp. the analogous uses of ‘diffamare aliquem’ (c. 73, 4, &c.) and ‘aliquid’ (14. 22, 5).

14. experientia, This sense of ‘knowledge gained by practice,’ is almost wholly Vergilian (G. 1. 4, &c.) and Tacitean (as c. 40, 2, &c.).
maturum annis, spectatum bello, set vetere atque insita Claudiae familie superbia, multaque indicia sacavitiae, quamquam premantur, crumpere. hunc et prima ab infantia eductum in domo regnatrice; congestos iuveni consulatus, triumphos; ne iis quidem annis, quibus Rhodi specie secessus exul egerit, alius quam iram et simulationem et secretas lubidines meditatum. accedere matrem muliebri inpotentia: servientium feminae duobusque insuper aduloescentibus, qui rem publicam interim premant, quandoque distrahant.

5. exulém: text Muretus; aliquid: alius Nipp.

moli parem: so 'par negotiis,' 3. 30, 5; 6. 39, 3. &c. 'Moles' of weight of empire, c. 11, 2.

Neronem. This name, though still used here and in c. 5, 6, was dropped on his adoption. See Introd. ix. note 28; and, on his age and services, ibid. viii. pp. 134, 135.

2. superbia. This characteristic of the Claudii is repeatedly insisted on by Livy (e.g. 2. 50), whom Suet. has followed (Tib. 2). For the arguments by which it is maintained that the traditional policy of this family has been misconceived, see Mommsen, Hist., E. T. vol. i. Appendix.

3. et. This would naturally be followed by another 'et' or 'neque,' but the construction, besides the change of subject in 'congestos,' &c., is varied by the introduction of a climax with 'ne . . . quidem.' 'Regnatrix' is án. ëp., used invidiously of the 'domus principis.' On the fondness of Tacitus for such verbal substantives, see Introd. v. § 60.

prima ab infrantia, &c. On the events of the early life of Tiberius, see Introd. viii. pp. 133, &c. He had only held two consulships, at the age of 29 and 35; and his triumphal honours are maintained by himself and his partisans (see 3. 47, 5, and note there) to have been far below what he could have claimed. Tacitus, it should be observed, is not here speaking in his own person.

5. exul: so most ead. giving 'agere' the force of 'degere,' as in 2. 42, 2; 3. 48, 2, &c. Cp. 'ubi specie studiorum nomen exilii tegeretur' 5. 44, 5. 'Exulem' would appear to imply that he had put on the character of an exile, which seems inconsistent with the suggestion contained in 'specie secessus.' It might perhaps be contended that he was not in fact an exile, and that 'exulem egerit' would only mean that, without being, or himself pretending to be such, he appeared to the world to be an exile; as in the similar pas-age 'obnoxium et trepidum egit' (Suet. Tib. 12). On his retirement to Rhodes, see Introd. viii. 134.

alius quam. The MS. text, though retained by Baiter, Ritt., and Allen, has hardly been successfully defended. In Cic. de Inv. 1. 54, 104 'nece aliqui umquam u-u evenierit,' there is no further difficulty than the substitution of 'alieni' for the more natural 'cuiquam'; but here the addition of 'aliusd' seems needed. An alternative suggestion is that of 'aliquid' (Draeger), but this appears rather to mean 'something else'; a meaning which 'aliquid' (see Verg. Aen. 2, 48; 9, 186) might also bear. See Nipp.

iram, 'resentment' against all who slighted him; see 2. 42, 4. The 'lubidines' here only charged against him by popular rumour, are assumed later as a fact; see 4. 57, 4.

7. inpotentia, 'imperiousness': cp. Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14, 2. This, if taken to be the general characteristic of Livia, would seem very wide of truth; but aptly expresses her uncontrolled and exacting demands upon her son. Cp. 4. 57, 4, and the contrast 'mater inpotenis, uxor facilis' (5. 1, 5), where see note. duobus, Germanicvs and Drusus Caesar.

8. interim, opposed to 'mox' 14. 41, 2, as here to 'quandoque.' In post-Augustan Latin it is often nearly equivalent to 'nonnumquam.' 'Quandoque' has the indefinite sense of 'at some time' in 4. 28, 3; 6. 23, 3; also in Liv. and Cic. Ep.

preman . . . distrahant. The first, by monopolizing the prizes of the state, the latter, by disputing the succession.
5. Haec atque talia agitantibus gravescere valetudo Augusti, et quidam scelus uxoris suspectabant. quippe rumor incesserat, paucos ante menses Augustum, electis consciis et comite uno Fabio Maximo, Planasiam vectum ad visendum Agrippam; multas illic utrimque lacrimas et signa caritatis spemque ex eo fore ut iuvenes penatibus avi redderetur: quod Maximum uxori Marciae aperuisse, illam Liviae. gnarum id Caesari; neque multo post extincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, auditos in funere eius Marciae gemitus semet incusantis, quod causa exitii marito fuisset: utcumque se ea res habuit, vixdum ingressus Illyricum Tiberius properis matris litteris accitus; neque satis conpertum est, spirantem adhuc Augustum apud urbem.

7. c. (corr. G.) nauum: text L.

1. Haec atque talia. This, or 'haec ac talia,' is a common formula in Tacitus, as 2. 38, 7; 4. 60, 1; 6. 22, 1; and many other instances given by Nipp. agitantibus. On this concise use of the abl. abs. see Introd. v. § 31 c.

gravescere valetudo. This phrase is repeated 6. 40, 9. The previous use of the verb, except in Pl. N. H. (11. 41, 96, 236), is wholly poetical.

2. scelus, used specifically of poisoning, as in 4. 10, 2; 6. 33, 1. On the tale of poisoned fag, see Dio, 56. 30, 2.
spectabant. This verb is often used in this sense by Tacitus, as 11. 16, 5, &c., and first so used by him.

quippe, suggesting a motive for the alleged crime. 'The story is alluded to by Pliny, N. H. 7. 45, 46, 150. Plutarch, who tells the story with much difference of circumstances (περὶ ἀδόλεχυς c. 11), knows nothing of the voyage to Planasia.

3. consciis ... comite. The 'comes' actually attends him, the 'consilī' may only have been aware of the plan.

4. Fabio Maximo. His full name, Paullus Fabius Q. f. Maximus, is given in the 'Acta Arvalium' (C. I. L. vi. 1, 2023 a), from which it appears that he was still alive on May 14 of this year. He is chiefly known as the friend of Ovid, who addresses epistles to him (ex P. 1. 2, &c.), had hoped for much from his intercession, and deplores his death (ibid. 4. 6, 9-14). Several further particulars about him are collected by Nipp.

7. Marciae. She is also mentioned by Ovid (Fast. 6. 801, &c.), and was cousin of Augustus (C. I. G. 2629); being daughter of the marriage of his mother's sister, Atia minor, to the Philippus mentioned 3. 72, 2, son of the Philippus whom Atia maior secondly married (Borghesi, v. 139): see Nipp. gnarum, often used passively by Tacitus (c. 51; 4; 63, 3, &c.), and so rarely elsewhere (Apul. Mag. 12. 281, 9) that the use may be called peculiar to him. On the less rare similar use of 'ignarus,' see 2. 13, 1, &c.

8. dubium. On such parentheses, see Introd. v. § 82, and note on 14. 64, 1.

quaesita: so used of what is studied or unnatural, 3. 57, 1; 5. 3, 3; 6. 50, 1; here of suicide. The fact is given as doubtful (dubium an 'perhaps,' but as taken for granted by Marcia.

10. utcumque, &c. Tacitus thus dismisses for what it is worth both the charge of poisoning and the tale which supports it. The latter is accepted without question by Dio (56. 30, 1); but that Augustus in his extreme infirmity could take such a voyage at all is improbable, as Pianosa must be some forty miles from the nearest mainland, and much further from any probable port of embarkation; and it is still more unlikely that Livia, who was in constant attendance on him, should have been ignorant of it.

vixdum ingressus, &c. The circumstances of the last journey of Augustus in company with him are given in Suet. Aug. 97, 98.

12. spirantem, &c. That Tiberius found him alive is accepted without question by Vell. (2. 123, 3), and by Suet. (Aug. 98; Tib. 31). Dio (56. 31, 1) thinks the other view better attested.

apud, for 'in': see Introd. v. § 57.
6 Nolam an examinem reppererit. acribus namque custodiis domum et vias saepserat Livia, laetique interdum nuntii vulgarabantur, donec provisis quac tempus monebat simul excessisse Augustum et rerum potiri Neronem fama eadem tulit.

6. Primum facinus novi principatus fuit Postumii Agrippae 5 caedes, quem ignarum inermumque quamvis firmatus animo 2 centurio aegre confecit. nil de ca re Tiberius apud senatum disseruit: patris iussa simulabat, quibus praescripsisset tribuno custodiae adposito, ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere, 3 quandoque ipse supremum diem explevisset. multa sinc dubio 10 saevaque Augustus de moribus adolescentis questus, ut exilium cius senatus consulto sanciretur perfecerat: ceterum in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, neque mortem nepoti pro se 4 curitate privigni inlatam credibile erat. propius vero Tiberium

1. acribus ... custodiis. For similar precautions, see 12. 68, 1: ‘acer’ is often used for ‘diligent,’ as 2. 43, 3; 3. 48, 2, &c. ‘Namque’ is thus in anastrophe in 2, 43, 5, and other authors (see Gud. on Dial. 19, 6).

3. excessisse: so used especially of one defined, as c. 33, 1, and ‘excessus’ c. 7, 2; 14, 4, &c.: cp. ‘post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli’ Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 53.

4. rerum potiri. The will of Augustus was not yet known, nor the successor formally chosen by the senate; but Tiberius was already practically master of the Roman world. Hence the next chapter speaks of the ‘novus principatus.’

5. Primum facinus, &c. See the similar expressions in 13, 1, 1; H. 2. 64, 2.

6. quamvis firmatus animo, ‘notwithstanding his resolve.’ The expression appears to be taken from ‘firmatus animi’ (Sall. II. 3, 17 D, 15 K, 52 G). Tacitus also seems to follow Sallust in using the rarer form ‘inermum.’

7. centurio. Suet. (Tib. 23) loosely confuses the tribune through whom the order passed with the centurion who executed it. These officers probably belonged to the praetorian guard, from which apparently detachments or officers were sent at other times to put persons to death: see c. 53, 7-9; 14. 58, 4; 16. 9, 3; 15, 1.

aegre: his strength is noted, c. 3, 4.

8. praescripsisset. The subjunctive gives the representation of Tiberius.

9. custodiae adposito, ‘set over the guard,’ or ‘set over him for a guard’; the latter is the explanation generally given here and in H. 1. 43, 1 (‘custodiae additus’): the former best agrees with 2. 68, 3 ‘priori custodiae regis adpositus;’ the latter with the ‘adpositi custodes’ of 4. 60, 1. On theative of purpose in Tacitus, see Introd. v. § 23.

10. quandoque, not used as in c. 4, 5, but = ‘quandocunque,’ as 4. 38, 3, &c.

11. saeva questus. He is said to have spoken of him and the two Julias as ‘tres vomicas ac tria carcinomata sua.’ Suet. Aug. 65.

12. senatus consulto. The kinds of sentence by which persons might be banished are compared in 3. 24, 6, and Ov. Trist. 2, 131, &c. 1. By decree of the senate. 2. By sentence of the law-court. 3. By edict of the ‘princeps,’ as in Ovid’s own ‘relegatio’ 4. By mere ‘renuntiatio amicitiae principis.’ This would cease with the life of the prince (3. 44, 5), the others, or at least the two first, were permanent: cp. ‘cavit ctiam S. C. ut codem loci in perpetuum conterminetur’ Suet. Aug. 65. See Staatsr. ii. 1124, n. 1.

13. duravit, ‘hardened himself,’ as 14. 1, 6, &c.: cp. ‘cuius manus in hoc supplicium durassent’ Petr. 165; ‘non durat ultra poenam abdicationis’ Quint. 9. 2, 88; ‘durare ad sanguinem’ Id. Decl. 279. This sense is oftener found in the transitive form, as 3. 15, 4, and passive, as H. 4. 59, 2.

14. erat gives the belief at the time, as ‘credebantur’ c. 53, 5; ‘costantabat’ 4.
ac Liviam, illum metu, hanc novercalibus odinis, suspecti et invisi juvenis cadem festinavisse. nuntianti centurioni, ut mos militiae, factum esse quod imperasset, neque imperasse sese et rationem facti reddendam apud senatum respondit. quod postquam Sallustius Crispus particeps secretorum (is ad tribunum miserat codicillos) comperit, metuens ne reus subderetur, iuxta periculosos facta seu vera promeret, monuit Liviam ne arcana domus, ne consilia amicorum, ministeria militum vulgarentur, neve Tiberius vim principatus resolveret cuncta ad senatum vocando: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur.

7. At Romae nueret in servitium consules, patres, eques. quanto quis inlustrior, tanto magis falsi ac festinantes, vultuque composito, ne lacti excessu principis nefstriones primordio, lacrimas gaudium, questus adulationem misciebant. Sex. Pom.-

Peius et Sex. Appuleius consules primi in verba Tiberii Caesaris iuravere, apudque eos Seius Strabo et C. Turranius, ille praecipitus cohortium praefectus, hic annona; mox senatus miles-que et populus. Nam Tiberius cuncta per consules incipiebat, tamquam vetere re publica et ambiguus imperandi: ne edictum quidem, quo patres in curiam vocabat, nisi tribunicia potestatis praescriptione posuit sub Augusto acceptae. Verba edicti fuere paucar et sensu permodesto: de honoribus parentis consulturum, neque abscedere a corpore, idque unum ex publicis munerus

1. Apuleius: text B; ep. 2. 50, 1, and Inscr.
2. selu strabo: text margin and B.

which explains their continuance in office throughout the year. Pompeius, who is mentioned 3. 11, 2; 32, 2, and as a friend of Ovid (ex P. 4. 1, 4. 8), may have shared in the relationship indicated in 2. 27, 2. That of Appuleius may be gathered from 2. 50, 1.

1. primi...iuravere. This oath (‘sacramentum in nomen Tiberii’ c. 8. 5) taken by the whole people, and by the provinces (c. 34, 1), is a recognition of Caesar’s supreme ‘imperium’ throughout the empire. See Introd. vi. p. 81; Staat-r. ii. p. 792. It must be distinguished from the oath taken to maintain the acta (see c. 72, 2). The consuls, as the chief senatorial magistrates, appear here, after themselves swearing allegiance, to administer the oath to the two chief non-senatorial officers (on whom see Introd. vi. 86). All other magistrates or praefecti appear to take it only as members of the senate or equestrian order. It is thus possible that the absence of separate mention of the ‘praefectus urbis,’ who was always a senator, may no more prove that office to have been in abeyance than the regular senatorial magistracies (see on 6. 11, 6). The ‘praefectus vigilum’ is also unmentioned.

2. Seius Strabo, the father of Seianus (c. 24. 3; 4. 1, 3), afterwards praefectus of Egypt (Dio. 57. 19. 6). His praenomen was Lucius (C. I. L. vi. 9535).

C. Turranius, probably the first holder of the office, which was of recent institution (Sinastr. ii. 1041). He was still holding it thirty-four years later (11. 31, 1), though Seneca makes him already ninety in the time of Gaius (Brev. Vit. 20. 2).

3. senatus milesque et populus.

These are coupled as making up the whole civil population, 11. 30, 5, ‘populus’ being equivalent to ‘plebs’ (ep. ‘militi patribusque et plebi’ 14. 11, 1): and the ‘equites’ being for some not obvious reason included with it.

4. per consules, &c. On the administration during the vacancy of the principate, see Introd. vi. p. 98. On the position of Tiberius at this time, see ibid. viii. p. 139.

5. ambiguus imperandi, ‘as if he had not made up his mind to rule’: ep. ‘ambiguus consili’ (Ii. 2. 83, 2, &c.). On this genitive, see Introd. v. § 33 c. 8. Dr. notes that its use with ‘ambiguus’ is new in Tacitus, but analogous to that with ‘dubius’ and ‘incertus’ in Livy.

7. praescriptione, ‘under the title of.’ Nipp. notes that the edict would run thus: ‘Ti. Caesar trib. pot. xvi. dicit.’ It would thus seem as if he had not power to convene the senate as ‘collega imperi.’

posuit. This verb is used for ‘prononere’ only here and 4. 27, 1. On other such uses of simple verbs for compound, see Introd. v. § 40.

9. neque absedere. These words are added to excuse his absence from Rome. The body of the princeps might be regarded as in charge of the state, and the attendance on it might thus be taken as in Nipp. to be a ‘publicum munus,’ though these words apply better to this summoning of the senate. The edict was issued at Nola; whence the body was borne by local magistrates at each stage to Bovillae, and thence to Rome by knights on the day before the senate met (Suet. Aug. 100; Dio. 56. 31, 2). The respect paid by Tiberius was similar to that shown by Augustus himself to the remains of Drusus (3. 5, 2).
usurpare. sed defuncto Augusto signum praetoris cohortibus 7
ut imperator dederat; excubiae, arma, cetera aulae; miles in
forum, miles in curiam comitabatur. litteras ad exercitus tam-
quam adepto principatu misit, nusquam cunctabundus nisi cum
5 in senatu loquetur.

1. signum = 'tesseram,' as 13. 2, 5, &c. At the death of Caius this was given by
the consuls (Jos. Ant. 19. 2, 3); but the action of Tiberius is fully explained by
his being 'collega imperii.'

2. excubiae. A cohort of praetorians kept guard at the house of the princeps
and attended him elsewhere (I. 1. 24; 29, 2), but dressed only in the toga (ibid.

cetera aulae, 'the other accompaniments of a court.' 'Aula' is generally
used by Tacitus of the 'cohors' or cour-
tiers, as 2. 43, 5; II. 1. 13. 10.

3. in curiam: it is not meant that they
entered the senate house, as Tiberius at a late date requested that a few officers
might do (6. 15, 5): see Staatsr. iii. 909.

4. adepto, here alone passive in
Tacitus: so in Cic., Sall., &c.

5. praecipua. He had also similar
fear of the Pannonian legions; and others bring in here the plots, supposed to be
already in progress, of Libo (2. 27) and Clemens (2. 39). Suet. Tib. 25.

6. apud populum favor: see 2. 41;
82; 4. 57, 5.

7. apud populum favor: see 2. 41;
82; 4. 57, 5.

8. dabat et famae, 'it was his con-
cession to public opinion.' The full ex-
pression 'das aliquid famae?' is found in
Hor. Sat. 2. 2. 94. The accusative, here
and in 13. 49, 5, thus omitted with 'clare,'
is not unfrequently absent from 'tribuere:
the object here is supplied from 'ut...

Thus Cp. 13. or cohors Plut.

9. Nihil primo senatus die agi passus est nisi de suprems Augusti, cuius testamentum inlatum per virgines Vestae Tibe-

11. indutam I. F. Gron. and others.

1. signum = 'tesseram,' as 13. 2, 5, &c.:
'tarma' is used for public opinion in 4.
40, 1, &c.

9. senili, overstated, as Augustus was
only sixty-five at the time of the adoption.
The share of Livia in it is dwelt upon in
3. 3, and 4. 57, 4. Dio (57. 3, 3) strangely puts this explanation as matter
of his own hearsay (ποινησμοι δια την Τ.Λ.).

11. voluntates, i.e. the disposition of
each individual.

indutam, 'was put on,' like a mask.
Thus 'induceere plumas' Hor. A. P. 2. The
metaphor in 4. 70, 5 is different.

12. detorquens, 'misinterpreting.' So
'calumniando detorquentio' Liv. 42.
42, 5.
recondeteb, 'would store in memory,'
so used of Tiberius, c. 69, 7. Cp. 'in
animo revolvende iras' 4. 21, 2; aol o
4. 29, 5; 71, 5. Thus Domitian is said
'reponere odium' Agr. 39, 4.

13. Nihil ... passus. The loss of
'est' from the MS. is not easy to explain,
but perhaps Nipp, is right in thinking its
absence with a transitive deponent so
exceptional as to justify the insertion.

supremis. This appears to mean
'obsequies' in 4. 44, 6; but more com-
monly 'death,' as in 3. 49, 1; 6. 59, 3; 12.
66, 2, &c.

14. per virgines Vestae. Wills, trea-
ties, and other documents, and sums of
money, were deposited for safety with the
Vestals (Suet. Jul. 83; Plut. Ant. 942;
Dio, 48. 37, 1), or in other temples (Juv.
Liber I. Cap. 7, 8.


5. ccccxxxv: sestertium ins. Ritt.

2. rium et Liviam heredes habuit. Livia in familiarum Iuliam non-
menque Augustum adsumebatur; in speam secundam nepotes
proneptosque, tertio gradu primores civitatis scripserat, plerisque
3. invisos sibi, sed iactantia gloriaque ad posteros. legata non
ultra civilem modum, nisi quod populo et plebi quadringentiens
triciens quinquens, praetoriarum cohortium militibus singula

8, 143; 14, 260, &c.). This will is given,
with some variations and additions, by
Suet. (Aug. 101), and Dio, or Xiphil.
(56. 32), whose accounts should be
compared throughout with Tacitus. Suet.
states that it had been deposited with the
Vestals sixteen months previously. Charis-
sius (1. 80, P; 104 Keil' quotes from it, as
still extant in the fourth century,' gausapes,
lodices purpureas et colorias meas.'

1. heredes, in the proportion of two-
thirds to Tiberius, one-third to Livia (Suet.
1. 1). Dio adds that a decree was passed
to exempt her from the disabilities of the
law (Lex Voconia, cp. Dio, 56. 10, 2). On
the relation of heirship by will to
succession in the principe, see Introd.
vi. p. 97; Staatsr. ii. 999, n. 1.

2. Augustum, possibly the original
text of Med. (see crit. note): 'adsumebatur'
could hardly be used with 'Augustae,' as
no such name previously existed.
'Augustum' is an adj., as in 'mensis
Augustus,' &c. Cp. 'nomen Sempronium'
(c. 53, 8), 'Furium' (2. 52, 7), 'Africanum
cognomen' Liv. 30. 42, 6). She is always
called Augusta by Tacitus henceforth.
On the titles borne by her, see Introd. ix.
ote. 26, and on subsequent 'Augustae,'
Momms. Staatsr. ii. p. 788. The title
'Augustus' was conferred on Tiberius
with the principate itself, but not generally
used by him. See Introd. ix. note 28.

in speam secundam, sc. 'scripserat.'
An elegance of expression for 'heredes
secundos,' 'heirs in default.' Suet.
gives the proportion as one-third to Drusus,
two-thirds to Germanicus and his three
sons. Agrippa Postumus and Julia are
disinherited.

3. primores civitatis, 'propinquos
amicosque complures' (Suet.). This
position would be an empty compliment,
and is therefore set down to mere estenation.

4. sed, 'yet he named them:' cp.
'sed quo,' &c., c. 3, 5.

5. gloria, often of 'love of fame,' see
Nipp. on c. 43. Such expressions as 'fama,'
'memoria,' &c., 'ad posteros,' are frequent
in Livy, as 2. 10, 11, &c.: see Nipp.

6. legata. Dio states that many rela-
tives, also strangers, knights as well as
senators, even foreign kings, were among
the legatees. Suet. adds that in the will
Augustus estimated the residue to the
heirs at not more than 150 million II. S.;
and stated that he had himself received
in twenty years legacies amounting to 1,400
(or perhaps 4,000 million II. S., which,
besides two 'patrimonia' and other inher-
itations, had been spent on the public
service. Directions and provision were
made for prompt payment, but some delay
ensued. Suet. Tib. 57; Dio, 57. 14, 1).

5. civilem, that of an ordinary citizen;
so 'civilia' c. 12, 6; 'civile ingenium'
c. 33, 5, &c.

7. populo et plebi. Suet. states these
bequests thus, 'populo R. quadringentiens,
tribunos trices quinquienses sestertium.'
This could hardly be taken otherwise
than as meaning that the former sum was
to be paid into the 'aerarium' (cp. this special
use of 'populns' 6. 17, 4; also 'pecunia
publica' 4. 15, 3; 'publicari' 6. 19, 1);
and the latter sum distributed, 100,000
II. S. to the poorer members of each tribe;
cp. Staatsr. iii. 444, n. 4. We have a
similar payment to the treasury, coupled
with a distribution, in 13. 31, 2. But it
is hardly likely that the 'plebs' were
equally distributed over the rustic as well
as urban tribes; while a total of only 3.2
million II. S. would presuppose either a
very small share or few sharers. If we
accept from Dio (57. 14, 2) that the share
amounted to 260 II. S., and suppose the
recipients to have been even fewer than
the 250,000 to 320,000 who shared the
various 'congiaria' of Augustus (Mon.
Anc. iii. 7—21), we are forced to suppose
that the whole sum, 'populo et plebi,'
must have been distributed. In that case
we should have to set aside the distinction
drawn by Suetonius as an error, and to
suppose that 'populo et plebi' are used,
nummum milia, *urbanis quingenos*, legionariis aut cohortibus civium Romanorum trecentos nummos viritum dedit. tum consultatum de honoribus; ex quis *qui* maxime insignes visi, ut porta triumphali ducetur funus, Gallus Asinius, ut legum la-tarum tituli, victarum ab eo gentium vocabula anteferrentur, L. Arruntius censuere. addebat Messalla Valerius renovandum per annos sacramentum in nomen Tiberii; interrogatusque a Tiberio num se mandante eam sententiam prompsisset, sponte dixisse respondit, neque in iis quae ad rem publicam pertinent

6. Messala; so 3. 34; 6. 11; 11. 6; 13. 34; II. 3 11: Messalla 4. 34; II. 3. 9; 18; 25; 28; 4. 42.

as in the 'populo plebique' of old formulae, &c. (cp. Cic. Verr. 5. 14; 36; pro Mur. 1, 1; Liv. 29. 27, 2, and other references in Staatsr. iii. 6, 4), and that the whole sum was to be distributed among the 'plebs Romana' or 'plebs urbana.' (see Introd. vii. p. 104, n. 13), i.e. the body of citizens who usually shared in imperial gifts.

1. *urbanis quingenos*, inserted from the statement in Suet. and Dio. It has been thought that the force did not yet exist, but we have no record of their institution between this and the mention of them in 4, 5, 5.

cohortibus civium R. On these cohorts see Introd. vii. p. 125. They are omitted by Suet. The expression of Dio (πολιτείας πλήθου) would include them. 'Aut can have the force of 'et vicissim,' as in 2, 47, 4, &c.

3. *ex quis qui maxime insignes visi.* Most critics have felt that this passage can hardly be sound as it stands in the MS.; but the omission of 'visi' is met by the difficulty of accounting for its presence. The suggestion that 'qui' may have dropped out after 'quis,' is free from objection, and allows a demonstrative to be supplied from it as the object of 'censuere.' There is still a confusion of constructions, through the attempt to combine in one sentence the proposals made and the names of the proposers. A similar desire to condense has produced the same effect elsewhere, as in 2, 64, 4 ('ipsorumque regum ingenia,' &c.), and 11. 29, 2 ('dein metu,' &c.). For a full discussion of this passage, see Joh. Müller, Beiträge, sect. 3, pp. 1-5.

4. *porta triumphali.* This gate, probably closed except at triumphs, is supposed to have stood between the 'Porta Flumentana' and 'Carmentalis.' See Burn (p. 46), Dyer (D. of Geog. 'Roma,' p. 752), Middleton, i. p. 127.

5. *tituli, 'inscriptiones,' e. g., 'de adulterii,' 'de maritandis ordinibus,' &c. vocabula, 'names:' cp. c. 3, 7; used of proper names, 2, 6, 5, &c. On Gallus Asinius and L. Arruntius, see more fully c. 12; 13.

6. *addebat.* On the habit 'egrediendi relationem,' see 2, 38, 3. On this day the deliberations were more strictly limited to the question than usual; see above, § 1.

Messalla Valerius, son of Messalla Corvinus, and brother of Cotta Messalinius (2, 32, 2, &c.) He was consul in 751, B.C. 3 (Suet. Galb. 4); as was his son in 773, A.D. 20 (3, 2, 5), and his grandson in 811, A.D. 58 (13. 34, 1). He is also known as having won 'triumphalia' in Pannonia (Vell. 2, 112), as a friend of Tibullus (2, 9, 17), and of Ovid (ex P. 1. 7; 2, 2), a speaker (3, 34, 2), and writer (Suet. Aug. 74); but of servile character (here, and 3, 18, 3). Further references to him are given by Nipp.

renovandum, &c. This annual renewal of the 'sacramentum' had become a regular custom on the first of January by 822, A.D. 69 (II. 1. 55, 1). We also hear of such renewals on the anniversary of accession (Pl. ad Tit. 52). See Staatsr. ii. p. 703.

10. *offensionis.* Dr. notices that this form is used invariably in the Annals, as 'offensa' invariably in the other works.

ea sola species, &c., i.e. this show of independence was the only form of flattery not stale.
8 species adulandi supererat. conclamant patres corpus ad rogum umeris senatorum ferendum. remisit Caesar adroganti moderatione, populumque edicto monuit ne, ut quondam nimii studii funus divi Iuli turbaissent. ita Augustum in foro potius quam in 7 campo Martis, sede destinata, cremari vellent. die funeris milites 5 velut pracsidio stetere, multum inridentibus qui ipsi viderant quique a parentibus acceperant diem illum crudi adhuc servitii et libertatis inprospere repetitae, cum occisus dictator Caesar aliiis pessimum, aliiis pulcherrimum facinus videretur: nunc senem principem, longa potentia, provisio etiam heredum in rem publicam opibus, auxilio scilicet militari tuendum, ut sepultura cius quicta foret.

9. Multus hinc ipso de Augusto sermo, plerisque vana mirantibus, quod idem dies accepti quondam imperii princeps et vitae supremus, quod Nolae in domo et cubiculo in quo pater cius 15

8. inprospera repetita: text L.

2. remisit. 'Caesar, with haughty condensation, excused them,' i.e. from the 'duty,' as they had themselves apparently termed it ('ferendum'). His arrogance may have consisted in the use of 'remitto' or some such word, implying a right to command the service which is thus waived. 'Remittere' has the force of excusing from a duty, as 'remissa cura' (3. 55, 1), 'remississe reipublicae novissimum caenum' (H. 2, 48, 4), 'remitto . . . ne . . . dorsi demulcatis' (Liv. 9, 16, 16). It does not here convey a prohibition; and the body was borne by senators according to Suet. (Aug. 100); which honour had been previously paid to Sulla (App. B. C. 1, 106), and was here the natural climax to the previous bearing by 'decoriones' and by knights. See on c. 7, 6.

3. edicto. This also would be by virtue of his tribunician power (see c. 7, 5). Similar edicts are mentioned 3. 6, 1; 4. 67, 1.

4. funus divi Iulii. The chief authorities for the famous scene at that funeral are Suet. Jul. 84; Plut. Caes. 68; Dio, 44. 36-59.

in Campo Martis. The pile was near the 'mausoleum' built by Augustus in 726, B.C. 28 (Suet. Aug. 160); the lower portion of which still remains. It is called 'tumulus Augusti,' 'Caesarum,' or 'fullo-
orum': see 3. 4, 1; 9, 2; 16. 6, 2.

6. velut: see Introd. v. § 67.

7. acceperant: so of tradition, 2. 59, 2; G. 27, 3 (where see note). &c. crudi adhuc servitii, 'when slavery had not ripened;' cp. 'cruda marito' Hor. Od. 3. 11, 12. Mr. Dallin would take it to mean 'when slavery was not yet incorporated into their system,' the metaphor being that of an undigested meal (cp. Juv. 1, 143; 'cruda studia' Petron. 4, &c.). Mr. Frost takes the metaphor to be that of an unhealed wound.

8. occisus Caesar. On this use of the participle, see Introd. v. § 55 b.

10. in rem publicam, 'resources against the commonwealth.' Cp. c. 10, 4; 3. 24, 2. The allusion here is to the will lately read.

13. plerisque, 'the majority,' as opposed to the ' prudentes.' Usually in Tacitus it means 'permult,' and Nipp. would so take it always: cp. 3. 1, 2: 'vana,' mere accidents.

14. idem dies, August 19, the anniversary of his first election to the consulship; which was his first actual magistracy, though he already had an 'imperium' (cp. c. 10, 1): the date of which (as in C. I. L. xii. 4333, Orell. 2489), or some greater subsequent epoch, is usually observed as an anniversary: see Staatsr. ii. 747. The coincidence here is sufficient for those who sought such.

15. pater: see Introd. ix. note 1.
Octavius vitam finivisset. numerus etiam consulatum celebatur, quo Valerium Corvum et C. Marium simul aequaverat, continuata per septem et triginta annos tribunicia potestas, nomen imperatoris senetl atque viciens partumaliaque honorum multiplicata aut nova. ut apud prudentes vita eius varie tollebatur arguebaturve. hi pictate erga parentem et necessitudo rei publicae, in qua nullus tune legibus locus. ad arma civilia actum, quae neque parari possent neque haberi per bonas artes. multa Antonio, dum interfectores patris ulcisceretur, multa Lepido concessisse. postquam hic sociordia senuerit, ille per libidine pessum datus sit, non aliud discordantis patriae remedium fuisse quam ut ab uno regeretur. non regno tamen neque dictatura, sed principis nomine constitutam rem publicam; mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquus saeptum imperium; legiones, provincias, classes, cuncta inter se conexa; ius apud cerves, mo-

1. numerus. His trenta consulships equalled the sum of those of Marius, who alone had been seven times, and Valerius Corvus, best known of the only two recorded to have been six times consul.

3. septem et triginta, a round number, reckoning from June 27, 731, B.C. 23. On the first beginning, and subsequent reckoning of the years of this power, see Introd. vi. pp. 76, 79.

4. nomen imperatoris: see c. 3, 1; Introd. vi. p. 76; Staatsr. ii. 781. The first occasion appears to have been Munita; the last, subsequent to the date of an inscription of this very year (Introd. l. l. p. 80).

alia honorum. On the genitive, see Introd. v. § 32 b. 'Multiplicata' may refer to the repeatedly bestowed title of 'pater patriae,' and the periodically renewed 'imperium,' &c.; 'nova' to the new forms taken by these and other powers, to the title of 'Augustus,' &c. See Introd. vi pp. 76-80, Mon. Anc. ii. 15-41, vi. 16-21, &c.

6. hi. This has no proper construction, a verb of speaking being supplied from 'extollebatur arguebatur.' On the omission of such verbs by Tacitus, see Introd. v. 38 a. The view in this chapter may be compared to that given by Dio in the funeral oration supposed to be spoken by Tiberius (56. 35-41).


10. concessisse. The meaning is that the crimes of the triumvirate were those of his colleagues, tolerated by himself only to secure his great object: cp. 'Caesar percussoribus patris contentus fuit' Florus, 4. 6. Suetonius (Aug. 27) states that, though more reluctant to begin a proscription, he carried it out more vindictively than his colleagues.

12. non regno, &c.: see Introd. vi. p. 78. The emperor is styled βασιλεὺς in the New Testament and elsewhere in Greek Oriental writing: Staatsr. ii. 764, n. 3.

13. mari Oceano. On these adjectival substantives, see Introd. v. § 3.

14. longinquus. The Rhine, Danube, Ialyssos, and Euphrates. On this description of the frontier, see Introd. vii. p. 111. Stress here is laid on 'longinquus,' to show the distance of any danger.

15. ius apud, 'justice in dealing with,' modestiam, 'moderation,' as 3, 12, 10, &c. On the change in the condition
destiam apud socios; urbem ipsam magnifico ornatu; pausa
admodum vi tractata quo ceteris quies esset.

10. Dicebatur contra: pietatem erga parentem et tempora
rei publicae obtentui sumpta: ceterum cupidine dominandi con-
citos per largitionem veteranos, paratum ab adolescense privato 5
exercitum, corruptas consulis legiones, simulatam Pompeianarum
gratiam partium; max ubi decreto patrum fasces et ius pro-
citoris invaserit, caesis Hirtio et Pansa, sive hostis illos, seu Pansa
venenum vulneri adfusum, sui milites Hirtium et machinator
doli Caesar abstulerat, utriusque copias occupavisse; extortum 10
invito senatu consulatum, armaque quae in Antonium acceperit
contra rem publicam versa; proscriptionem civium, divisiones
2 agrorum ne ipsis quidem qui fecere laudatas. sane Cassii et

of the provinces, see c. 2, 2, and Introd.
vii. p. 119.

1. magnifico ornatu, abl. of quality.
Some of the buildings of Augustus are
noted in Mon. Anc. iv. and vi.; also in
Strab. 5: 3, 8, p. 235. He is said 'Suet.
Aug. 28' to have boasted that he had
found Rome a city of brick, and left it
one of marble. For an account of his
chief works, see Dyer, Hist. of the City
of Rome, sect. iii.
pauca. This refers to the suppression
of such conspiracies as are mentioned in
the next chapter.

3. Dicebatur contra. Lips. remarks
that the leaping of Tacitus to this view is
shown by its fuller statement.

4. obtentui, 'for a pretext.' On this
dative, see Introd. v. § 23.
ceterum = 'revera autem.' This sense is
especially Tacitean, and (except H. 4:
3, 5) found only in the Annals; as c. 14,
3; 44: 6; 14. 58, 3; 15. 52, 3. A
similar sense is found in Sall. Jug. 79, 1,
and in Livy.

5. veteranos. Those settled by the
dictator at Calatia and Casilinum, in-
duced, about October 710, B.C. 44,
by a bribe of 500 denarii 'each,' to join
Octavianus (Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1). Others
joined afterwards (Vell. 2. 61, 1).

privato. Cp. Mon. Anc. i. 1 'anni
undeviginti natus exercitum privato con-
silio et privata impensa comparavi.'
Appian (B. C. 3. 40) rates it at an ill-
organized force of about 10,000.

6. consulis, i.e. 'Antonii.' The
legiones 'Martia' and 'Quarta,' summoned
by him from Macedonia, deserted to
Octavian at the end of November. Cic.
Phil. 3. 3, 9; App. B. C. 2. 45.
Pompeianarum: see on 'Julianae
partes' c. 2, 1. Dräger (§ 223) notes
this arrangement of the four words as a
play of rhetoric very unusual in Tacitus
(cp. 3. 30, 7, and Suet. on Dal. 12, 8)
or Cicero, but more frequent in Livy.

7. ius praetoris. The imperium and
rank of praetor, decreed by proposal of
Cicero, Jan. 1, 711, B.C. 43; see Cic.
Phil. 5, 16, 45. He received the fasces
on the 7th, which was thus his first 'dies
imperii.' See on c. 9, 1.

8. invaserit. This, like 'acceperit'
below, belongs naturally to the 'oratio
obliqua.' On the interposition of indi-
cative clauses, as 'abstulerat' and 'fe-
cere,' see Introd. v. § 49, and Nipp. here.
For the sing, 'abstulerat' see on 12, 12, 3.
caesius. Hirtius was killed Apr. 27;
Pansa died of his wounds at nearly the
same time. This insinuation against
Caesar is alluded to in a letter of uncer-
tain date (pseudo-Brutus ad Cic. 1, 6),
and given more fully in Suet. Aug. 11.

11. senatu; best taken as a form of the
dative, as in 3. 47, 1: cp. 'luxn' 3. 30
4; 'decursu' 3. 35, 3, &c. It rested with
the senate, or rather with the senator
who held comitia as 'interrex,' to allow
him to stand for the consulship without
being duly qualified (Introd. vi. 94).

12. divisiones agrorum, assignments
of lands to soldiers in 713, B.C. 41,
alluded to by Vergil (Ecl. 1 and 9).

13. sane, concessive, as 3. 5: 4; 6. 14.
4: 48, 4, &c.: the parenthetical clause
'quamquam... remittere' qualifies even
Brutorum exitus paternis inimicitius datos, quamquam fas sit privata odia publicis utilitatisbus remittere: sed Pompeium imagince pacis, sed Lepidum specie amicitiae deceptos; post Antonium, Tarentino Brundisinoque foedere et nuptiis sororis infectum, subdolae ad finitatis poenas morte exsolvisse. pacem sine dubio post hacc, verum cruentam: Lollianas Varianasque clades, interfecatos Romae Varrones, Egnatios, Iullos. nec domesticis abstinentibus: abducta Neroni uxor et consulti per ludibrium ponti-

7. iulios: Iulios L., Iulios Andresen: see 3. 18; 1; 4. 44. 5.

this concession, and 'paternis inimicitius' is invidiously substituted for the 'pietate erga parentem' of c. 9; 4: 'remittere,' 'to sacrifice,' as 'memoriam simulatam patriae remitteret' Liv. 9. 38. 12. Augustus maintains that he did not use force against the assas-ins till they had been legally exiled (by the 'lex Pedia,' Vell. 2. 69, 5), Mon. Anc. i. 10.

2. sed ... sed. On such rhetorical repetitions, see c. 38, 3, &c., and Introd. v. § 73. It is implied that there was no palliation in these cases.

imagine pacis: so 'imagine cognitionis' 3. 17, 6. The allusion is to the stipulations towards Sex. Pompeius agreed upon at the treaty of Misenum in 715, B.C. 39 (Dio, 48. 36, 4), which were not fulfilled.

3. specie amicitiae. This refers to the general treatment of Lepidus as triumvir, rather than to the immediate occasion of his being robbed of his army (see c. 2, 1).

post. Nipp. shows that this must be taken only with 'poenas ... exsolvisse,' the treaties referred to being prior to the overthrow of Pompeius and Lepidus. That of Brandusium was made in 714, B.C. 40; that of Tarentum in 717, B.C. 37. Nipp. also explains the inversion here of their chronological order, as meant to lay stress on the marriage with Octavia ('subdola affinitas'), which was one of the provisions of the earlier treaty.

5. sine dubio, concessive, as in c. 6, 3. &c.

6. Lollianas. The defeat of Lollius by some German tribes in 738, B.C. 16 (Dio, 54. 20, 5), though 'maioris infamiae quam detrimenti' (Suet. Aug. 23), involved the loss of an eagle, and caused Augustus to go as far as Gaul (Vell. 2. 97, 1): on the 'clades Variana,' see c. 3, 6, &c.

7. Varrones, &c. These, like 'Lollianas' and 'Varianas,' are rhetorical plurals; 'executions at Rome of a Varro, an Egnatius, an Iullus.' L. Licinius Muraena (Hor. Od. 1 10), afterwards by adoption Terentius Varro Muraena, suffered death with Fannius Caepio for conspiracy against the life of Augustus in 731 or 732, B.C. 23 or 22 (Dio, 54. 3; Vell. 2. 91). He was brother to Proculeins and Terentia (Dio, 1. 1). Egnatius Rufus, a popular ædeile and praecon in two successive years, falling afterwards to reach the consulship, formed a plot with others against the life of Augustus, and was put to death in prison in 735, B.C. 19. Velleius loads him with abuse (2. 91, c). Iullus Antonius, son of the triumvir by Fulvia, was advanced by Augustus to the highest rank, and married to Marcella, daughter of Octavia; see Introd. ix. note 18. He was forced to suicide in 752, B.C. 2, for adultery with Julia (Vell. 2. 100, 4); which was held to amount to treason (see 3. 24, 3). The form 'Iullus' (taken as an unprece-dented praenomen) is supported by Mommsen (Hermes xxiv. 155) from inscriptions (as C. I. L... vi. 12010) and the MSS of Dio (51. 1; 7, &c.), and is probably the true reading here corrupt into 'Iulios' (which could not be thus used by itself as a distinctive name), and is also to be read in Hor. Od. 4. 2, 2; the trisyllabic 'Iulus' being apparently a creation (perhaps from a mistaken Greek etymology) of Vergil. 'Iulius' is formed from 'Iulius' as '밀리아' from '밀리,' Messalina from 'Messalla,' &c.

8. abducta, &c. Some such verb as 'memorabatur' has to be supplied from the negative clause. On the marriage of Livia, see 5. 1, 3. The answer of the pontiffs to this 'mockery of consultation' is given by Dio, 48. 44. 2.
lices an concepto neeundum edito partu rite nuberet; Q. † Tedii et
Vedii Pollionis luxus; postremo Livia gravis in rem publicam
5 mater, gravis domui Caesarum noverca. nihil deorum honoribus
relictum, cum se templis et effigie numinum per flamines et
6 sacerdotes coli vellet. ne Tiberium quidem caritate aut rei
publicae cura successorum aseditum, sed quoniam adrogantiam
saevitiamque eius introverserit, comparatione determina sibi
7 gloriam quasesisse. etenim Augustus paucis ante annis, cum
Tiberio tribuniciam potestatem a patribus rursum postularet,
quamquam honora oratione, quaedam de habitu cultuque et

1. Q. † Tedii. The choice is between a
name otherwise unknown, and a variety
of conjectures, as ‘Q. Pedii’ (Wolf, from
Suet. Jul. 83, &c.), ‘C. Matii’ (Freinsh.,
from 12. 60, 6), neither of whom is
noted for luxury; or ‘Q. Alledii’ (Roth
from Juv. 5, 118), whose date is
known. Hirschfeld’s ‘Q. Vitellii’ is
supported by 2. 48, 3, but we do not
know that he was of such exceptional
prominence under Augustus as to be
classed with Vedius Pollio.

2. Vedii Pollionis, a knight of low
birth and vast wealth (cp. Dio, 54. 23, 1),
noted for throwing live slaves to his
lampsreys, even in presence of Augustus
(Pl. X. 11. 9, 23, 39, 77; Sen. de Ira. 3. 40); who showed his indignation at the
time, and on inheriting his villa at Pausili-
umpm destroyed it for its associations
(Ov. Fast. 6, 639, &c.). It is made a
reflection on him, that such a man was
ever his friend.

gravis. She is ‘gravis, mater,’ as
having forced her son into the succession;
’noverca,’ as having, in popular belief,
caused the deaths of his competitors,
Gaius and Lucius; see cp. 3. 3, &c. ‘In
rem publicam’ may be taken as in c. 8,
7, or as in c. 76, 5. Cp. Cic. Balb. 9, 24,
‘est in populum Romanum grave.’

4. templis et effigie numinum. 
These appear to be better taken as abl.
instrum than resolved, as Nipp. proposes,
into two constructions by taking the
former as abl. of place (as 3. 61, 1, &c.),
the latter as abl. modi. ‘Effigies numi-
num’ = ‘quales numinum esse solent,’
’statures with divine attributes,’ as the
thunderbolt, &c.

5. vellet, used invidiously of mere
permission. According to Suet. Aug. 52,
and Dio, 51. 20, 8, temples to Augustus
in his lifetime were not allowed by him
in Rome, and, in the provinces, only in
association with the worship of Roma
(see on c. 78, 1; Rushforth, p. 44). Dio
wrongly adds that he allowed no such
worship in Italy, where it is plain from
inscriptions, that at least a local wor-
ship and ‘flamines’ of Augustus existed
during his lifetime in various towns: see
Orelli and Henzen, Inc. 642, 643, 3x74,
5814, 5994, 7079; Staats. ii. 757, 1;
Hermes xvii. 642; Rushforth, p. 51. But
the ‘flamineum Augusti,’ dating from the
time of the apotheosis (see below), as
one of the greater priesthoods at Rome,
is rightly distinguished by Nipp. from
these. See Introduct. vii. p. 130.

ne Tiberium, &c. Even Suetonius
rejects this imputation (Tib. 21); nor does
Tacitus elsewhere refer to any other cause
than the influence of Livia (4. 57, 5).

7. determina, concisely for ‘cum de-
terrimo homine’: cp. 3. 72, 2, &c.

8. paucis ante annis, i.e. at the date
of the last renewal. His second tenure
of this power, dating probably from July
1, 757; A. D. 4 (see Introduct. viii. p. 134),
is supposed by Dio (55. 13, 2) to have
been for ten years, and a renewal is dated
in 766, A. D. 13 (66. 28, 1); but probably
Suet. is right in making the term five
years (Tib. 16), whereby the renewal
would fall in 762, A. D. 9. As it had not
expired at the death of Augustus (see
c. 7, 5), the last renewal was probably
for life.

10. honoras: cp. 3. 5, 1; 4. 68, 4; one
of the poetical words of Tacitus (Introduct.
v. § 70). The negative ‘inhonoros’ had
been used in prose by Pl. mai.

habitu, ‘departure.’ He walked
‘service rigidae et obstinata, adducto fere
valitu, plerumque tacitus’ Suet. Tib. 68.
institutis eius iecerat, quae velut excusando exprobraret. ceterum sepultura more perfecta templum et caelestes religiones decernuntur.

11. Versae inde ad Tiberium preces. et ille varia edisserebat de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia. solam divi Augusti 2 mentem tantae molis capacam: se in partem curarum ab illo vocatum experiendo didicisse quam arduum, quam subiectum fortunae regendi cuncta omus. proinde in civitate tot inlustribus 3 viris subnixa non ad unum omnia deferrent: plures facilium munia rei publicae sociatis laboribus executuros. plus in 4 oratione tali dignitatis quam fidei erat; Tiberioque etiam in rebus quas non occulere, seu natura sive adsuetudine, suspensa semper et obscura verba: tunc vero nitenti, ut sensus suos

cultu, 'style of dress' (joined with 'habitum' 2.59, 3); so in 2.75, 3; 6.32, 4. and Livy.
1. institutis, 'manners': cp. 'insti-
tuta Parthorum' 6.32, 4.
2. iecerat, 'had dropped expressions';
so 4.68, 4; 6.4, 3, &c. Sall., Liv.
3. velut: cp. c. 8, 7, &c. The 'tantum under colour of excuse' is said to have been 'natura vitia esse, non animi' Suet. Tib. 68. For the gerundial modal abl. cp. Gud. on Dial. 11, 6.
4. septurta more perfecta. The ceremonies are fully described by Suet. and Dio; the latter gives a long 'laudatio' purporting to be spoken by Tiberius, but probably a mere composition.
5. templum. This was built by Augusta and Tiberius (Dio, 56.40, 3) at the side of the Palatine, near the Forum. For notices of it see Dyer (D. of Geog. 'Roma,' p. 805); for its probable identification with existing remains, see Middleton, i. 273 foll.
6. caelestes religiones. The date of this apotheosis is fixed as 15 Kal. Octob. (Sept. 17) by the kalendar of Amittenum, Orell. Inscr. ii. p. 398. The same decree probably created Germanicus and Augustus 'flamen' and 'flaminica Augustalis': see notes on c. 14, 3; 2.83, 2. 'On the creation of the college of 'sodales Augustales,' see c. 54, 1.
7. Versae inde, &c. On the conduct of Tiberius during this scene, see Introd. viii. p. 139. Velleius, probably an eye-
witness, describes it from his own point of view (2.124). Suet. (Tib. 24) shows some verbal resemblance, but more im-
portant differences.
varia edisserebat: so Bult. and Ritt.; similar errors in division of words in the MS. are 'in editiorae nisus' (c. 70, 6), 'in adiacentiae rupturum' (c. 79, 3), &c. (cp. H. 4.81, 4): 'edissere' is used in H. 3.52, 2. 'Varie disserebat' is supported by 3.59, 1, and read by most editors.
5. modestia, 'dilference.' This quality in him is contrasted in 3.56, 4, with the 'magnitudo' of Augustus, as here with that of the empire; and is elsewhere spoken of by himself as his 'pudor' (c. 12, 3), or 'moderatio' (2.36, 2). Dio (57.2, 4) reports him as also pleading his age, and defective eyesight.
6. quam arduum. On the omission of 'esse,' see Introd. v. § 39 b.
7. non is used instead of 'ne' to emphasize 'ad unum,' the context im-
plying the antithesis 'sed ad plures.' Nipp. illustrates, both from Cic. and Liv., this use, which is more common in poets and silver age prose; e.g. 'non Teucros agat' Verg. Aen. 12.78.
11. fidet, 'honesty': cp. 'fida oratio'
c.52, 3.
12. occulere. On the subjunctive, see Introd. v. § 52.
suspensa, 'hesitating,' as 11.34, 2; H. 3.37, 2. Tiberius is described as 'velut elucubantium verborum' (4.31, 4); 'validus sensibus aut consulto ambiguis' (13.3, 5); and these traits are rhetorically exaggerated by Dio (57.1).
penitus abderet, in incertum et ambiguum magis implicabantur.  
5 at patres, quibus unus metus si intelligere vide rentur, in questus 
lacrimas vota effundi: ad deos, ad effigiem Augusti, ad genua 
ipsius manus tendere, cum proferri libellum recitarique iussit. 
6 opes publicae continebantur, quantum civium sociorumque in 5 
armis, quot classes, regna, provinciae, tributa aut vectigalia, et 
7 necessitates ac largitiones. quae cuncta sua manu perscripserat 
Augustus addideratque consilium coercendi intra terminos im- 
perii, incertum metu an per invidiam. 

12. Inter quae senatu ad infimas obtestationes procumbente, 10 
dixit forte Tiberius se ut non toti rei publicae parem, ita quae-

1. in incertum. On this use of ‘in’ to express result, see Introd. v. § 60 b. 
2. unus metus si intelligere vide rentur, ‘whose only ground of fear lay 
in betraying their insight.’ ‘Metus si’ (cp. 16. 5, 3) is very rare, but may be 
compared with the use of ‘si’ with ‘mirror,’ ‘mirum,’ &c. Here, as in ‘formido ... 
si’ (11. 28, 1), it is meant that they feared the consequence of detection, rather than 
detection itself; as is shown in the fuller expression ‘si intelligere crederetur, vim 
metuens’ (2. 42, 5). The same kind of dissimulation is described in 14. 6, 1 ; II, 
4. 86, 1. 
3. effundi, reflexive pass., ‘burst into’: 
	cp. 3. 23, 1 ; 4. 8, 3, &c. 
4. libellum. This was one of three 
documents deposited by Augustus with his will: see Suet. Aug. 101. Another 
contained instructions for his funeral; the third, the ‘Index rerum gestarum’ to be 
inscribed on his tomb, was the original of the ‘Marmor Ancyranum.’ The docu-
ment here described seems more comprehensive than the balance sheet (‘rationes 
imperti,’ or ‘rationarium’), which he had periodically published: see Staatsr. ii. 
1025. Tiberius orders the recital, to show the magnitude of the whole, and to suggest 
partition of functions. 
5. opes. used of resources, including both the forces and revenue: so ‘opes 
vircisque’ H. I. 61, 1 ; 4. 86, 2. 
6. quot classes, &c. Nipp. notes the 
change from two clauses without connecting 
particles to a third coupled by ‘et,’ as well as from the asyndeta included 
under the first clause to the connexion by 
‘aut’ and ‘ac’ of the subordinate members 
of the two other clauses. Many 
instances of such variations are given in 
his note, and in Dräger § 140 ; see Introd. 
v. § 90. On the fleets, see Introd. viii. 
p. 127 ; and on the dependent kingdoms 
(‘regna’), ibid. p. 120. 
tributa aut vectigalia, ‘direct and 
direct taxes’: see on 13. 50. 
7. necessitates: cp. 2. 27, 2 ; here like 
‘publicae necessitates’ in Liv. 23. 48, 10, 
of regular charges on the revenue, as dist-
inct from the voluntary ‘largitiones,’ such as 
‘frumentationes,’ ‘congiaria,’ &c. (Mon. 
Anc. iii. 7, &c.). ‘Ac’ couples closely 
the two kinds of expenditure, in contrast 
to the kinds of income. 
8. addideratque, &c.: in Dio (Xiphil.), 
56. 33, 3, this is represented as contained 
in a fourth document, which is also stated 
to have recommended some division of the 
functions of government. Nipp. notes that 
the reconquest of Germany to the Elbe 
would not be looked upon as an extension 
of empire. 
9. metu an per invidiam. On the 
variation of construction, see Introd. v. 
§ 62. Tacitus, living in the midst of the 
conquests of Trajan, treats this prudence 
as contemptible: see Introd. viii. p. 138. 
10. Inter quae. Nipp. shows by many 
examples (c. 15, 3, &c.) the fondness of 
Tacitus for this expression, as also for 
‘post quae’ c. 13, 1, &c.), ‘adversus 
quae’ (3. 59, 1, &c.), ‘ob quae’ (2. 30, 4). 
Instances are found in Livy. 
11. dixit forte, ‘dropped the 
expression,’ as if unguardedly. Dio (57. 2, 4) 
states that he definitely offered to take 
one of three departments, either Rome 
and Italy, or the armies, or the provinces. 
ut ... ita, ‘although ... yet.’ In this 
usage (cp. c. 42, 5 ; 3. 43, 4 ; 4. 33, 3 ; 
37, 5 ; 71, 1, &c.) Tacitus follows Livy 
(3. 55, 15, &c.).
cumque pars sibi mandaretur, eius tutelam suscepturn. tum 2
Asinius Gallus 'interrogo' inquit. 'Caesar, quam partem rei
publicae mandari tibi velis.' perculsus improvisa interrogatione
3
Paulum reticuit: dein collecto animo respondit nequaquam de-
5
corum pudori suo legere alicquid aut evitare ex eo, cui in uni-
versum excusari malet. rursum Gallus (et enim vultu.offensionem
4
coniectaverat) non idcirco interrogatum ait, ut divideret quae
separari nequirent, sed ut sua confessione argueretur, unum esse
rei publicae corpus atque unius animo regendum. addidit laudem
de Augusto Tiberiumque ipsum victoriaum suarum quaeque in
toga per tot annos egregie fecisset admonuit. nec ideo iram
6
eius lenivit, pridem invisus, tamquam ducta in matrimonium
Vipsania M. Agrippae filia, quae quondam Tiberii uxor fuerat,
plus quam civilia agitaret Pollionisque Asinii patris ferociam
retineret.

13. Post quae L. Arruntius haud multum discrepans a Galli

8. sed et: text L., perhaps sed ut et Halm, sed et... ut argueretur Müller.
14. polionis here and 2. 86, 2.

2. Asinius Gallus, in full C. Asinius C. f. Gallus Salonicus. He was consul
746, B.C. 8, proconsul of Asia two years later; and is known as an orator and man
of letters (see Nipp.). He is frequently mentioned in these Books, as c. 8, 4; 13,
2; 76, 2; 2. 32, 4; 33, 3; 35, 1; 4. 20,
2; 36, 2; 71, 3; 6. 23, 1. His parentage and marriage are given in this chapter.
On his sons see note on 6. 23, 3.
4. collecto animo, 'recovering self-
possession.' Dio (57. 2, 6) gives his answer as καὶ πᾶς ὁ ὅν ν ἔστι τὸν αὐτὸν
καὶ νέμειν τι καὶ αἵρεσθαι; in the reply of
Gallus, his account agrees exactly with Tacitus.
6. excusari. With the doubtful ex-
ception 'excusatus honoribus' (Pl. Pan.
57), this verb is nowhere found with a
dative of the thing; but the construction
is analogous to that of 'captae prohibere
... Poenos aquilae' (Sili. 9. 27), &c.
Rursum: c.p. c. 80, 3, and note.
8. sed ut. Orelli retains 'et,' which
may be taken as = 'etiam'; but the
change of subject from 'divideret' to
'argueretur' appears to render the repeti-
tion of 'ut' necessary.
9. addidit laudem de Augusto. The
expression is explained by Nipp., who
shows that 'laus' is equivalent to 'oratio
audatoria.' The object of his speech is
to show the advantage of single rule by
reference to Augustus, and the capacity of
Tiberius by reference to his services.
11. ideo, used as in c. 72, 3; 2. 42, 1;
3. 25, 2, &c. in the sense of 'for all that,'
Dio (57. 2, 7) connects the subsequent
fate of Gallus with this speech. Tacitus
(c. 13, 2) gives an additional reason for
the jealousy of Tiberius.
12. tamquam. On the use of this
word, see Introd. v. § 67.
Ducta, &c. On Vipsania, see Introd. ix.
note 27; on her divorce, ibid. viii. 133.
14. civilia: see c. 8, 3, &c.
Ferociam, 'spirit': cp. 2. 43, 3, &c.,
and 'ferocissimi' c. 2, 1. Dio (57. 2, 5)
speaks of the noppia of Pollio. Velleius
(2. 86, 4) gives his refusal to follow Caesar
to Actium, 'discrimini vestro me subtra-
ham, et ero praeda victoris.' Other in-
stances of his freedom of speech are given
in Suet. Aug. 43.
16. L. Arruntius, also very frequently
mentioned in these Books (c. 8, 4; 76, 3;
79, 1; 3. 11; 2; 31, 5; 6. 5, 1; 7, 1;
27, 3; 47, 3; 48), was consul in 759,
A.D. 6. His father, consul in 752, B.C. 23,
is probably the same who held an im-
portant command in Caesar's fleet at
Actium (Vell. 2. 85, 2). Seneca speaks
of one or the other of these as 'vir rarae
frugalitatis' Ep. 114, 17.
Liber I. Cap. 12, 13.

oratione perinde offendit, quamquam Tiberio nulla vetus in Arruntium ira: sed divitem, promptum, artibus egregiis et pari 2 fama publice, suspectabat. quippe Augustus supremis sermo-
nibus cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum suffecturi
abnerent aut inparis vel lent vel idem possent superentque, 5 M'. Lepidum dixerat caparem sed aspernantem, Gallum Asinium
 cuidum et minorem, L. Arruntium non indignum et, si casus
3 darctur, ausurum. de prioribus consentitur, pro Arruntio quidam
Cn. Pisonem tradidere; omnesque prater Lepidum variis mox
4 criminibus struente Tiberio circumventi sunt: etiam Q. Haterius 10
et Mamercus Scaurus suspicacem animum perstrinxe, Haterius

2. artibus, 'accomplishments': cp.
'illustres domi artes' 4, 6, 2; also 3, 70, 1; 12, 6, 2; 14, 55, 6. In 6, 7, 1 he
speaks of the 'sanctissimae artes' of Ar-
runtius; in 11, 6, 4, a speaker mentions
his 'incorupta vita et facundia,' chussing
him even with Poppio and Messalla.
Seneca, however, if he refers to this
Arruntius (see above), considers the style
of his History of the Punic wars an
exaggeration of the mannerisms of Sallust.

pari fama publice, 'with correspon-
ding public reputation,' 'Publice' is
best taken, with Ruperti, as = 'iudicio
omnium.'

4. principem, adjective, as 3, 75, 1;
4, 38, 1; 60, 4 &c. On the frequency
of such adjectival substantives, see c, 9, 6.

suffecturi is best taken absolutely, as
in G, 13, 1, &c., so as to leave 'adipisci'
dependent only on the verbs: though
'sufficere' takes an infitive in Verg.
Aen. 5, 22.

5. vel certainly stands sometimes in
Tatitus for 'aut,' as 13, 41, 3; 14, 35, 4.
&c.; but here Nipp. appears rightly to
show that, as in 14, 3, 1 ('in hortos aut
Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum'), he
is not so much contrasting three classes
with each other, as two of them with a
third; those who, with or without
capacity, would desire the position, with
those who would not. 'idem' nom. plur.

6. M'. Lepidum. This praenomen is
given in full, 3, 22, 2. Elsewhere the MS.
always reads M., thus confusing this
Lepidus with another, whose praenomen
'Marcus' is written full in 3, 32, 2 (where
see note). On Manus Lepidus see further
3, 35, 1; 50, 1; 4, 20, 3; 56, 3; 6, 27, 4.
He was consul in 764, A.D. 11.

7. et is a variation for the preceding
'sed,' and often stands for an adversative
particle, where the words sufficiently
convey the opposition, as 'turbidos et
nihil ausos' c, 38, 4. Cp. 12, 52, 3; 14,
65, 2; and 'neque' (= 'sed non') 6, 37, 3.

casus, 'opportunity'; so 11, 9, 1; 12,
28, 1; 50, 1; 13, 36, 2: chiefly from Sall.,
e.g. Jug. 25, 9, &c.

9. Cn. Pisonem: see c, 74, 6; 2, 43,
3, &c.

omnes. This should apply to all the
other three; but the absurdity of supposing
that Tiberius contrived the fall of Piso
makes Nipp. contend that the remark
about him is periphrastic, and that only
two out of the three originally mentioned
are referred to. In any case Tacitus over-
steps his own facts, for Tiberius is ad-
mitted to have been probably not cognisant
of the charge against Arruntius (6, 47, 4);
so that 'omnes' is justified only by the
fate of Gallus some sixteen years later:
see on 6, 23, 1.

10. Q. Haterius, a consular (2, 33, 1),
probably cos. suff. in 745, B.C. 9 (Borghesi);
a man of servile disposition (3, 57, 3),
and a fluent but careless speaker (4, 61, 2).
On his probable marriage with a daughter
of Agrippa, see Introd. ix. note 19.

11. Mamercus Scaurus, of similar
character (3, 66, 3), was cos. suff. probably
in 774, A.D. 21 (Borghesi: see Nipp. on
3, 66, and Klein, Fasti Cons.). On his
accomplishments and fate see 6, 29, 4;
where his death, twenty years after this
date, is ascribed to the influence of
Macro.

animum perstrinxe, prob. like
'aures perstringere' ('to jar') in Dial.
27, 2; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18.
cum dixisset 'quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput rei publicae?' Scaurus quia dixerat, spem esse ex eo non inritas fore senatus preces, quod relationi consulium iure tribuniciae potestatis non intercessisset. in Haterium statim invectus est; Scaurum, cui inplacabilius irascebatur, silentio tranim. fessusque clamore omnium, expostulatione singularum flexit paulatim, non ut fateretur suscipi a se imperium, sed ut negare et rogari desineret. constat Haterium, cum deprecandi causa Palatum introisset ambulantisque Tiberii genua advolveretur, prope a militibus interfectum. quia Tiberius casu an manibus eius imperius procererat. neque tamen periculo talis viri mitigatus est, donec Haterius Augustam oraret eiusque curatissimos precibus protergemur.

14. Multa patrum et in Augustam adulatio. alii parentem, 2

1. quousque. &c. The whole sentence might give offence from its tone of impatience, like the 'ar atag, art desistat' of some other speaker (Suet. Tib. 24); and 'caput reipublicae' is an expression more suited to the senate (cp. H. 1. 84, 6), than, at this early date, to the 'princeps.' The words of Scaurus would be more offensive, as insinuating that Tiberius was not in earnest.

3. relationi consulium. The terms of such a 'relatio' can be gathered from H. 1. 47, 2, and more fully from the 'Lex de Imp. Vespasiani.' On the present occasion the powers already possessed by Tiberius (see Introd. vii. pp 50, 98) would require fresh definition: see Staatsr. ii. 786, foll.

5. transmit. This verb is used in this age in the sense of 'praetermittere,' with 'silentio' or similar words, and with accus. of the thing (as 14. 12, 2, &c.) or the person (as 13. 22, 3, &c.).

6. flexit, sc. 'se,' as 4. 37, 2, &c. Suet. (Tib. 24) says that he complained 'miserae et onerose inimigi servi tutem,' and consented only with the reservation 'dum veniam ad id tempus, quo vobis aequum possit videri, dare vos aliam senectuti meae requiem.' From the silence of Tacitus it has been doubted whether any formal decree was passed; but we can hardly suppose that Tiberius thus left his position unsecured, and he could not have formally become 'princeps' or 'Augustus' without such decree.

7. ut fateretur, 'to declare'; ep. 2. 13, 1; Dial. 17, 4.

8. constat Haterium. Suet. (Tib. 27) tells this story without the name of the person, only to illustrate the aversion of Tiberius to such prostrations.

9. genua advolveretur. This constr., taken from Sall. (see Introd. v. § 97, 1), is used by Tacitus, 6. 49, 3; 15. 71, 1; H. 4. 81, 2. On other such accusatives after compound verbs, see Introd. v. § 12 c. He has the more usual dat. with 'adovoli' c. 23, 2, &c., and 'provolvi' 12. 18, 3, &c.

10. an, used in expressions of doubt with almost the force of 'aut,' often in Tacitus, as c. 65, 3; 2. 38, 91, 42, 5; H. 1. 7, 2, sometimes in Cic. Sall. Liv.: see Nipp. and Madv. 453, 1.

12. oraret. On the subjunctive of facts with 'donec,' see on c. 1. 4.

14. parentem . . . matrem. Probably Walther is right in thinking the question between these titles merely one of sound. Both 'pater' and 'parents' 'patr' appear to have been used of Cicero (Juvin. 8, 243) and Julius Caesar (Suet. Jul. 76; 85). On the titles borne by the wife or mother of the princeps, see Staatsr. ii. p. 821. Provincial coins and inscriptions exist giving to Augusta titles formally disallowed, as 'mater patriae' and even 'generetrix orbis' see Eekel, v. 154-156; Cohen, i. p. 169, 3; Rushforth, Insc. p. 67.
ali matrem patriae appellandam, plerique ut nominis Caesaris
3 adscriberetur 'Iuliae filius' censebant. ille moderandos femi
norum honores dictitans cademque se temperantia usurum in
iis quae sibi tribuerentur, ceterum anxius invidia et multibrem
fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens ne licorem quidem
ei decerni passus est aramque adoptionis et alia huinse modi
4 prohibuit. at Germanico Caesari proconsulare imperium petivit,
missique legati qui deferrent, simul maestitiam eius ob excessum
5 Augusti solaentur. quo minus idem pro Druso postularetur, ca
6 causa quod designatus consul Drusus praecensque erat. can
datos praeturae duodecim nominavit, numerum ab Augusto
traditum; et hortalte senatu ut augeret, iure iurando obstrinxit
se non excessurum.

15. Tum primum et campo comitia ad patres translata sunt:

4. his: iis Muretus.

1. appellandam... ut. On this varia
tion of construction, see Introd. v. § 91, 7.
f.' is regularly borne by Tiberius on
inscriptions. For him to have also borne
his mother's name is noted by Orelli as
wholly without precedent, though an
old Etruscan custom.
3. ceterum: cp. c. 10, 1.
4. fastigium, used of 'rank' by Livy
and later authors. When the highest
rank is spoken of, as here, an adjective
is usually added; but cp. 'initia fastigi'
3. 29, 2; and 'stare in fastigio elo-
quentiae' Quint. 11. 1, 20.
5. in. This hardly expresses here result,
as in c. 11, 4, &c.; but rather how an act
or event is interpreted, as in 6. 13, 4; 12.
43, 2; 16. 18, 2: cp. 'in omen acceptum'
Liv. 21. 63, 14.
6. ne licorem quidem. It appears from
Dio (56. 46, 2) that she had a licor
when in performance of her duties
as priestess of Augustus. Two were
assigned to Agrippina, evidently as
'flaminica Claudialis' (13. 2, 6).
7. aram adoptionis. Altars are often
created as monuments, without implying
any act of worship. Thus we have 'ara
ob Agrippinae puerperium' (Suet. Cal.
8); and altars to personifications, as
'ultionis' (3. 18, 3); 'clementiae,' 'ami-
citiae' (4. 74, 3).
8. proconsulare imperium, probably a
renewal, in consequence of the death of
Augustus (Staatsr. ii. 1158, 3), of that
which he had received in 764. A.D. 11, as
an 'imperium maius' in Gaul and Ger-
many (c. 31, 2). That he was not fully'
collega imperii' with Tiberius is im-
plicated in 2. 43, 2. See Introd. vi. p. 98;
Staatsr. ii. 1151, &c.
9. solaentur. On the frequent poetical
use in Tacitus of simple for compound
verbs, see Introd. v. § 40.
10. quod designatus consul. &c. The
explanation appears to be, that such an
'imperium,' valid only 'extra urbem'
(12. 41, 2), would not be suitable to one
who was to hold an urban magistracy.
Nipp. and Mommusen (Staatsr. ii. 1152, 1)
think that the allusion to his presence
points to the delicacy of his having him-
selves to give the first vote. This, however,
appears not to hold in a 'relatio Caesaris'
(3. 17, 8); and, in any other 'relatio,'
might be obviated (3. 22, 6). Drusus, no
doubt, had this imperium when sent to
Illyricum (2. 44, 1).
11. nominavit. On the 'nominatio
candidatorum,' see Introd. vi. p. 94. The
number twelve was occasionally exceeded
both by Augustus (Dio. 56. 25, 4) and
by Tiberius (2. 32, 1; Dio. 58. 20, 5);
but is retained as the normal number.
See 2. 36, 1; Staatsr. ii. p. 919.
12. obstrinxit. This verb is used ab-
solutely, as in 4. 31, 5; 'se' being here
taken with 'excessurum.' In 13. 11, 2,
Tacitus has 'clementiam suam obstrin-
gens,' in the sense of 'solemnly promising.'
14. Tum primum, i.e. in the election
nam ad eam diem, etsi potissima arbitrio principis, quaedam
tamen studiiis tribuum fiebant. neque populus ademptum ius
questus est nisi inani rumore, et senatus largitionibus ac precibus
sordidis exsolutus libens tenuit, moderante Tiberio ne plures
quam quattuor candidatos commendaret, sine repulsa et ambitu
designandos. inter quae tribuni plebei petivere, ut proprio
sumptu cedrent ludos, qui de nomine Augusti fastis additi
Augustales vocarentur. sed decreta pecunia ex aerario, utque
per circump triumphali veste uterentur: curru vehi haud per-
imissum. mox celebratio annua ad praetorem transfiga, cui inter
cives et peregrinos iurisdiction evenisset.

10. ann : annua or annum margin, [annum] Nipp.

of these praetors. The first consular
elections are spoken of in c. 81. It is
implied in the context, and in Vell. 2,
126, 2, that the new rule obtained hence-
forth in all elections. On this important
change, see Introd. vi. p. 89.

1. ad eam diem. Augustus is stated,
after the restoration of the comitia (Suet.
Aug. 40), to have superseded them in
cases of exceptional turbulence (Dio, 54.
10, 2; 55, 34, 2). The general prevalence
of ordinary canvassing is seen from the
description of Horace, Epp 1, 6, 49, &c.

potissima. This may probably refer
to the choice of consuls, which appears
to have passed from popular control in
the later years of Augustus (Dio, 1.1).

3. inani rumore, 'in idle murmurs,'
Rumor 'used of popular talk; as 3, 29,
5, &c. On the temper of the people,

precibus exsolutus. Senators were
themselves the candidates for all offices
above the quaestorship.

5. quattuor... commendaret. On
the 'commendatio,' as distinct from the
'nomination' of candidates by the prince,
see Introd. vi. p. 94; Staatsr. ii. 921, foll.
The proportion of four applies to the
election of praetors only, but the in-
sertion of 'praeturae' appears unneces-
sary (see Staatsr. ii. 926, 2). Velleius
states (2, 124, 4) that on this occasion
the two first 'candidati Caesaris' were
'nobilissimi ac sacerdotales viri,' the two
others Velleius himself and his brother;
and that Tiberius was in fact giving effect
to a previous designation by Augustus.

5. tribuni plebei. Dio (56, 46, 4)
connects the selection of the tribunes
for this duty with the sanctity of their
office (as Kai lepopoπεις οίρες). A more
natural explanation may be found in the
tribunician power of the person com-
memorated.

7. de nomine, 'named after': cp. 6.
34, 4. The phrase is poetical: cp. Lucr.
6, 908; Verg. Aen. 1, 277, &c.

fastis additi. The 'Ludi Augustales,'
or 'Augustalia,' were held either on Oct. 9
(Kal. Ant.), or Oct. 12 (Kal. Amit.): see
Orelli, Inscr. ii. p. 400; C. i. l. ix. 493.
That they date as a fixed institution from
this time is stated here and in c. 54, 1; but
the first celebration is inferred from Kal.
Amit. (cp. Dio, 54, 10, 3) to have been
decreed in 735, B.C. 19, and stated by
Dio (54, 34, 2) to have been held in 743,
b.c. 11, where perhaps the distinction
drawn between them and the festival on
his birthday, Sept. 23 (Kal. Maff., Orelli,
ii. p. 398), is, as Nipp. thinks, incorrect.
The two seem confused in Dio (Xiphil.),
56, 29, 2.

8. vocarentur carries on the 'oratio
obliqua.'

decreta pecunia... utque. A
similar double construction is used with
this verb in 4, 16, 6; 14, 12, 1; &c. also
with 'perspecto' 3, 63, 2; 'noeenda'
4, 33, 2; 'circumspecta' 14, 33, 2.

9. curru. The praetor celebrating the
'Ludi Magni' had the charioty as well as
the triumphal robe (Plin. N. H. 34, 5, 11,
20; Juv. 10, 36; 11, 192); but the for-
mer belonged to such only as had ordi-
narily the 'sella curulis,' its symbol and
survival (Staatsr. i. 394), and would
therefore naturally be out of place for
tribunes.

10. annua. Neither this nor 'annum'
appears needed; and it is suggested by
16. Hic rerum urbanarum status erat, cum Pannonicas legiones seditione incessit, nullis novis causis, nisi quod mutatus princeps licentiam turbarum et ex civili bello spem praemiorum ostentabat. castris aestivis tres simul legiones habebantur, praesidente Iunio Blaeso, qui fine Augusti et initiis Tiberii auditis ob iustitium aut gaudium internimserat solita munia, eo principio lascivire miles, discordare, pessimi cuiusque sermonibus praebere aures, denique luxum et otium cupere, disciplinam et laborem aspernari. crat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim thea-


Nipp. that 'annum ad' is corrupted from 'ad cum,' or that the text preserves part of a marginal note explaining 'mox' by 'post anum,'

11. evenissst, sc. 'sorte': 'obvenire' is thus used 3 33: I: 4: 56: 3: Agr. 6: 4: and both verbs thus by Livy, &c.

1. Hic . . . status erat. An important date in connexion with this mutiny is furnished by the eclipse (see c. 28, 1) which marks its close. Though the precise locality of the 'castra aestiva' is unknown, some inference as to the rapidity of communication within the empire may still be drawn from the fact that, between August 19 and September 26, time was found, (1) for the news of the death of Augustus to reach Pannonia, (2) for the mutiny to develop itself, and for news of it to reach Rome, (3) for the march of Drusus and a considerable force from Rome to the spot. For many other such evidences, see Friedländer, ii. p. 18. &c. The impossibility is not as great as Asbach represents it; especially as it may be (see c. 5, 6) that Augustus really died before Aug. 19, and that news was sent to the armies (cp. 6, 50, 6) before it was published in Rome. Dio (57, 3, 1) may be right in saying that Tibetrius had already suspicions of this and the German army, when he hesitated to accept the principate; but the mutiny can hardly have been already known to have broken out, as Suet. (Tib. 25) states.

Pannonicas. Pannonia was among the most important Caesarian provinces, its 'legatus' being always of consular rank (see Introd. vii p. 116). It extended along the Danube from Carnuntum, below Vienna, to Belgrade, its western boundary from that river to the Drave being nearly that of Hungary. Most of Illyricum was placed under its 'legatus,' and that name is sometimes given to it (see on c. 46, 1); though the maritime part of Illyricum, the 'Delmatia' of 4, 5, 5, was at this time separately governed by P. Dolabella (Vell. 2, 125, 5). See Marquardt, i. 292, 295; Momms. Hist. v. ch. 6.

2. incessit, so with acc. pers. in 3, 71; 3; H. 2, 2, 4; 5, 23, 1, after Livy. nullis novis causis, best taken as abl. abs.: cp. c. 31, 1; 4, 22, 1, &c.

4. tres simul legiones. These are specified in c. 23, 6; 30, 4. On their full titles, see Introd. viii. p. 122. The winter quarters of each legion were usually separate (see 2, 57, 2, &c.), or at most two were quartered together (c. 39, 2; 45, 1). Domitian enforced strictly the separation of the legions (see on c. 20, 1).

5. Iunio Blaeso. Inscriptions, cited by Nipp., show that Blaesus had been proconsul of Sicily after his praetorship, and consul succ. in 763, A.D. 16. Afterwards we hear of him as having for his nephew Seianus, through whose influence he became 'extra sortem' proconsul of Africa, and gained the 'triumphalia' and the title of 'imperator' (3, 35, 2; 72, 6; 74, 6); and at whose fall he perished (see 5, 7, 2).

6. aut gaudium. These words may be an insertion; but it is certainly in the manner of Tacitus to add such an alternative clause answering to 'initis Tiberii' and 'aut' may be taken as in c. 8, 3: though the 'iustitium' is sufficient reason by itself for suspension of military activity, and is referred to as such in the case of the German army (c. 50, 1).

9. dux . . . theatralium operarium. Any persons employed in theatres as scene-shifters, stage-carpenters, &c. might be called 'theatrales operae'; but from
tralium operarum, dein gregarius miles, procax lingua et miscere coetus histrionali studio doctus. is inperitos animos et quanam post Augustum militiae condicio ambigentes inpellere paulatim nocturnis conloquii aut flexo in vesperan, die et dilapsis melioribus deterrimum quemque congregare.

17. Postremo promptis iam et alis seditioinis ministris velut contentionabundus interrogabat, cur paucis centurionibus, paucioribus tribunis in modum servorum oboedirent. quando ausuros exposcere remedia, nisi novum et mutatem adhuc principem precibus vel armis adirent? satis per tot annos ignavia peccatum, quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes et plerique truncato ex vulneribus corpore tolerent. ne dimissis quidem finem esse militiae, 4

4. delapsis: text Muretus.

the mention here of a body organized under a 'dux,' and from the special acquisition of Percennius ('miscere coetus . . . doctus'), it is generally inferred that the 'operae' here spoken of were the professional 'claqueurs,' of whose existence there is abundant evidence (see Friedländer, ii. 450; Marquardt, iii. p. 542), and whose 'fuglern' are styled 'duces' (Suet. Ner. 20), or 'signiferi' (Id. 26), or 'capita factionum' (Id. Tib. 37). Such service in applauding is itself spoken of as 'theatrals operas' in Plin. Epp. 7. 24, 7, and is here called 'histrionale studium'; an expression apparently equivalent to the 'histrionalis favor' of Dial. 20. 3 (the only other place in which the adj. is found), which certainly means 'favor erga histriones.'

1. miscere, 'to stir': cp. 'turbidus miscendiis seditionibus' H. 4. 68, 7.

4. dilapsis. The full expression 'in tentoria dilabi' is found in H. 3. 10, 7.

6. iam et. Wolffin notes that Tacitus, apparently for euphony, always uses this expression for 'iam etiam' (G. 15, 3; H. 1. 22, 3, &c.). It seems therefore undesirable to follow Nipp., who separates 'promptis' from 'ministris' by placing a comma at 'iam.' These 'abettors' are distinguished from the 'duces' of the mutiny, of whom more were afterwards added to Percennius: see c. 22, 1.

contionabundus, elsewhere found only in Livy, who uses it in several times, and whose expression 'prope contionabundus' (3. 47, 3; 21. 53, 6) conveys the same idea as 'velut' here; that of colloquial speech so public and emphatic as almost to amount to a set harangue; in contrast to the more secret 'nocturna colloquia' of c. 16, 5.


8. ausuros. The regular use of the accus. with infin. where the first person ('audebimus') would be used in 'oratio recta': cp. H. 3. 13, 6, &c.; Madv. § 405.

9. mutantem, 'tottering,' not yet firmly seated.

10. tricena aut quadragena. On the regular term of military service, and its prolongation by Augustus through the institution of 'vexillarii,' see Introd. vii. p. 125. Mommsen notes 'De prov. Delmatiae re militari' (C. I. L. iii. p. 282), that such long periods of service as are here mentioned are borne out by inscriptions earlier than the time of Claudius; one of which (2014) records a veteran of thirty-three 'stipendia,' another (2818) would apparently, if complete, record one of thirty-eight, another (2710) a centurion of forty, and Delmatian military tomstones suggest twenty-five or twenty-six years' service as usual. Juvenal (14, 191) makes a man become 'primipilus' at the age of sixty.

12. dimissis, used here like 'ditimterentur' in c. 78, 2, and 'exauctorari' in c. 36, 4, of the fictitious discharge by which men were removed from the ranks of the legion to the condition of 'vexillarii.' If the latter were always exempt from camp duties (see on c. 36, 4), the 'eosdem labores' of this passage is an exaggeration;
sed apud vexillum tendentes alio vocabulo eosdem labores per-
ferre. ac si quis tot casus vita superaverit, trahi adhuc diversas
in terras, ubi per nomen agrorum uligines paludum vel inculta
montium accipiant. enimvero militiam ipsam graven, infruc-
tuosam: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari: s
hinc vestem arma tentoria, hinc saevitiam centurionum et vaca-
tiones munerum redimi. at hercule verbena et vulnera, duram
hiemem, exercitas aestates, bellum atrox aut sterilem pacem
sempiterna. nec aliud levamentum quam si certis sub legibus
militia iniretur, ut singulos denarios mererent, sextus decumus 10

1. 1 | tenentes (with space of two letters at the end of the line): retentos B, text Iac.

2. | tenentes, 'living in tents,' as 13. 36, 5; H. i. 31, 2, &c. The alternative re-


4. | adhuc = 'insuper,' as c. 48, 1; 4. 55, 7; 14. 52, 2, &c.; so once in Plautus,

5. | and often in post-Augustan writers.

6. | diversas, ' distant:' as 2. 60, 2; 4. 46, 3, &c.; after Vergil (Aen. 3. 4, &c.) and

7. | Ovid (Trist. 4. 2, 69).

8. | per nomen agrorum, &c. On this use of the accus. with 'per' for a simple abl., see Introduct. v. § 62 ; and on

9. | the genitives 'uligines paludum' and 'inculta montium,' ibid. § 32. The pecunary

10. | gratuities given by Augustus to soldiers on discharge (see Mon. Anc. iii. 37, and

11. | Mommsen ad loc. ; Dio. 54. 25. 5 ; 55. 23. 1), are either rhetorically ignored, or

12. | must have been discontinued, and an as-

13. | signment of land substituted.

14. | enimvero, used, like ἀλλὰ μὴν. to anticipate an objection, such as, that soldiers

15. | might save out of their pay.

16. | denis in diem assibus: see below, on ' singulos denarios.'

17. | hinc vestem, &c. The enactment

18. | stated (Plut. C. Gracch. 5. 837) to have been procured by Gracchus, providing the

19. | soldier with clothing at the public

20. | cost, must have become obsolete; while the later enactments providing for their

21. | arms and equipment (Marquardt, ii. 97,

22. | n. 1) had not yet come into force. From the

23. | absence of any allusion to food, it

24. | appears that they received rations of corn

25. | besides their pay, a privilege not granted

26. | to the praetorians till the time of Nero

27. | (see 15. 72, 1; Suet. Ner. 10).

28. | saevitiam centurionum et vaca-
tiones munerum: both expressions de-

29. | note the same practice. If centurions

30. | knew that a soldier had money to spare,

31. | they laid additional tasks on him to make

32. | him purchase furlough or exemption.

33. | A full description of this system,

34. | and of the demoralization resulting from

35. | it, is given in H. 1. 46.

36. | 7. redimi. This verb can be used, in
different senses, as well with 'saevi-
tiam' as with 'vacationes'; having often
the meaning of 'buying off' what is
unpleasant, as well as of 'buying' what is
desirable. It would not however be used
with equal propriety of the stoppages for
necessaries, such as 'clothes, &c.; so that
for these the sense of the simple verb
'emii' appears to be supplied from its
compound, as 'petivere' from the follow-

37. | ing ' repetivere' in 15. 11, 2.

38. | hercule. This points the contrast
between scanty pay and abundant hard-

39. | ships.

40. | 8. exercitas, 'spent in toil': cp. 'aes-
tatem inquietam exercitamque' Pl. Epp.

41. | 7. 2. So ' exercita militia' c. 35, 2.

42. | 9. certis ... legibus, 'fixed condi-

43. | tions,' as opposed to the illusory rules by

44. | which their discharge was now delayed.

45. | 10. singulos denarios. Pliny, in his
account (N. H. 33. 3, 13, 43) of the low-
ering of the copper standard in the Han-
nibalic war, whereby the 'as' became
only ⅓ of the 'denarius,' adds 'in militari-
tamen stipendio semper denarius pro de-

cem assibus datum;' which may be ex-

46. | plained to mean that the soldiers received

47. | CP. 16, 17.
stipendii annus finem adferret, ne ultra sub vexillis teneretur, sed isdem in castris praemium pecunia solveretur. an praetoriam cohortes, quae binos denarios acceperint, quae post sedecim annos penatibus suis reddantur, plus periculorum suscipere? non obtrectari a se urbanas excubias: sibi tamen apud horridas gentes e contubernii hostem aspici.

18. Adstrepebat vulgus, diversis incitamentis, hi verberum notas, illi canitiem, plurimi detrita tegmina et nudum corpus exprobrantes. postremo eo furos venere, ut tres legiones mis-2 10 cere in unam agitaverint. depulsi aemulatione, quia suae quisque legioni eum honorem quarebant, alio vertunt atque una tres aquilas et signa cohortium locant; simul congerunt caespites, 4

3. accepit (for accepi): text margin and B, aciperent Faern.

the same fraction of the 'denarius' as before. At that time their pay was reck- oned by L'olybius (6, 39, 12) at two obols or ¼ of the 'denarius,' = 51 of the reduced 'asses.' It would appear that subse- quently, when the pay was nominally doubled by Julius Cesar (Suet. Jul. 26.), it was really raised, not to 10¢, but only to 10 'asses,' and that the account given by Pliny is so far untrue. But they now demand, not merely this extra fraction, but the full 'denarius,' alleging that the praetorians, whos: pay was, by regulation, only the double of theirs (Dio, 53, 11, 5), received actually two full 'denarii,' = 32 'asses.' For further information, see Marquardt, ii. 95, f livestock. Mr. Purser in D. of Ant. s.v. 'excitus,' p. 809. It has been thought that we have here the ex- aggeration of the speaker, and that the pay of the praetorians cannot really have been so much greater. This grievance is certainly throughout less prominent than that of the delayed discharge (see c. 19, 4, &c.), and the concessions offered even in the extreme crisis (c. 36, 4) con- tain no allusion to it.

sexitus decemus: the limit of the earlier regulation of Augustus (Dio, 54, 25, 6).

2. isdem in castris, i.e. at the time and place of their discharge. This is opposed to 'ultra . . . tenerentur, as 'pe- cunia' is to the assignations of land.

3. acceperint. The tense refers back to the time (727, B.c. 727) when double pay was assigned to the praetorians (Dio, 53, 11, 5). 'Accerent' would not answer well to 'reddantur.'

post sedecim annos. Instances of longer service among praetorians are found, but may probably have been vol- untary. An inscription (Hfenzen 6849) mentions one of thirty years' service.

5. obtrectari. This verb has an ac- cus. of the thing in Liv. 45, 37, 6. Here it is ironical. 'We do not speak dis- respectfully of a sentinel's watch in Rome; but our quarters are among savage races, with the enemy in sight.' On the dative 'sibi,' see Intro. v. § 18.

7. Adstrepebat, 'were chiming in.' The word is post-Augustan, and rare except in Tacitus, which often uses it, repeating this expression, 11, 17, 5; 12, 34, 4; II, 2, 90, 2. 'Incitamentum' is also rare except in Tacitus; see Gude, Ann. Introduction, xlv.

9. exprobrantes, 'showing indignant- ly.' Cp. the description in c. 35, 1.

eo furos. Nipp. points out that the object of confusing the legions might be to make their comparative guilt indis- tinguishable. The atrocity of the act would consist in its being a violation not merely of 'esprit de corps,' but of the 'cultus' of the emperor and the eagles, of which each legion was a separate centre: see c. 39, 7; 4, 2, 4, &c. For the use of the perf. subj. 'agitaverint,' see on c. 80, 4.

11. eum honorem. The distinction, though not expressly mentioned, must be supposed to be that of giving its name to the combined body.

12. signa cohortium. Vegetius (2, 13) states that in his time the legionary cohorts had their distinctive ensigns
5 exstruunt tribunal, quo magis conspicua sedes foret. prope-

rantibus Blaesus advenit, increpabatque ac retinebat singulos,

clamitans 'mea potius caede imbuite manus: leviore flagitio

6 legatum interficietis quam ab imperatore desciscitis. aut inco-

lumis fidem legionum retinebo, aut iugulatus paenitentiam ad-

5 celerabo.'

19. Aggerabatur nihil minus caespes iamque pectori usque

aderoverat, cum tandem pervicacia victi ingentem omiser.

2 Blaesus multa dicendi arte non per seditionem et turbas des-

ideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda ait, neque veteres ab im-

peratoribus priscis neque ipsos a divo Augusto tam nova peti-

visse; et parum in tempore incipientes principis curas onerari.

3 si tamen tenderent in pace tempore quae ne civilium quidem

bellorum victores expostulaverint, cur contra morem obsequii,

contra fas disciplinae vim meditentur? decernerent legatos sce

15

7. Aggerabatur. This correction is supported by c. 61, 3, &c., and by the

fact that the MS. text should have been written 'aderoverat,' in consistency with

such places as 2. 57, 3, and with the orthography of similar words, as here

'adcelerabo' and 'aderoverat.'

pectori... aderoverat. Such a dative is used with 'advolutus' (c. 23, 2), with

'adrepere' (c. 74, 2; 3. 50, 9), &c.; cp. 'adpulsas litori' (I. 4. 84, 4, from Vett.

Acn. 7, 39): see Introduct. v. § 21.

9. multa dicendi arte, an abl. of

goodness: see Introduct. v. § 29.

12. parum in tempore... onerari,

'It was a most inopportune aggravation.'

For this use of 'in tempore' (= in adverso) cp. 3. 41, 3; and for that of 'onerari,

c. 69, 7; 16. 30, 4; H. 2. 52, 3; 64, 3, &c.

14. cur... meditentur. Ernesti's

recognition 'meditentur' has been re-

jected by all modern editors. In cases

where either the subjunct. pres. or imperf.

might be used, they are sometimes inter-

changed (cp. H. 4. 81, 4, and other in-

stances here given by Nipp.); besides

which Mr. Frost notes special reasons

here for the use of the presc.; as 'si...-

tenderent' puts a supposition, while

'cur... meditentur' implies a fact.
coram mandata darent. adclamavere ut filius Blaci tribunus legatione ea fungeretur pateretque militibus missionem ab sedecim annis: cetera mandaturos, ubi prima provenissent. profectione iuvene modicum otium: sed superbire miles, quod filius legati orator publicae causae satis ostenderet necessitate expressa quae per modestiam non obtinuissent.

20. Interea manipuli ante coeptam scditionem Nauportum missi ob itinera et pontes et alios usus, postquam turbatum in castris accepero, vexilla convellunt direptisque proximis vicis ipsoque Nauporto, quod municipii instar erat, retinentis centuriones inrisi et contumelios, postremo verberibus insectantur, praecipua in Aufidium Rufum praefectum castrorum ira, quem dereptum vehiculo sarscinis gravant aguntque primo in agmine,
per ludibrium rogantes an tam immensa onera, tam longa itinera
2 liberter ferret. quippe Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio,
nox castris praefectus, antiquam duramque militiam revocabat,
vetus operis ac laboris et eo inimitior, quia toleraverat.

21. Horum adventu redintegratur seditio, et vagi circumieicta 5
2 populabantur. Blaesus paucos, maxime praeda onustos, ad ter-
orem ceterorum adfici vereribus, claudi carcere iubet; nam
etiam tum legato a centurionibus et optimo quoque manipularium
3 parebatur. illi obniti trahentibus, presens circumstantium genua,
ciere modo nomina singulorum, modo centuriam quisque cuius 10
manipularis erat, cohortem, legionem, cadem omnibus inminere
4 clamantibus. simul propra in legatum cumulant, caelum ac deos
obtestantur, nihil reliqui faciunt quominus invidiam misericor-
5 diam metum et iras permoverent. adecurrur ab universis, et
 carcere effracto solvunt vincula desertoresque ac rerum capitalium 15
damnatos sibi iam miscent.

22. Flagrantior inde vis, plures seditioni duces. et Vibulenus
4. intus: invictus margin, vetus L, intentus Heins.

4. vetus operis. This emendation is generally adopted; such a genitive
with 'vetus' being in accordance with the usage of Tacitus (as in 6, 12, 2, 44,
1, &c.), and suited to 'quin toleraverat.' The alternative 'intentus' has in its
favour the fact of similar accidental omissions of a syllable in the MS. (as
'reditus' for 'rediturns' 2, 63, 5); and
though no genitive with this word is found, such a construction would be
analogous to 'ferox sedulium' (4, 12, 3), or other genitives of relation.

7. carcer. Such a place of custody formed part of all 'castra stativa': cp.
'militari custodia' 3, 22, 5; 'longo castrorum in carceri, maniti' Juv. 6, 501.

8. etiam tum. This period is dis-
tinguished from the complete break-down of discipline described in c. 23.

10. centurium...cuius manipularis
erat, 'the century in whose ranks he served.' 'Manipularis' is related no less
to 'centuria' than to 'manipulus,' being merely a term for the rank and file of a
legion as distinct from its officers: cp.
'manipularis, dein centurio' (c. 20, 2).

12. propra in legatum cumulant. This construction 'cumulare aliquid in
aliquem' is almost confined to Tacitus: cp.
13. nihil reliqui faciunt, 'leave
nothing undone.' The phrase is used in this sense in Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 5; Sall.
Cat. 11, 17; and Atticus (ap. Nep. 21, 5); as also 'nihil reliquum heri' Sall. Jug.
76, 4; the expression being in all places negative. On the genitive, see Introd. v.
§ 32 f.

14. pernoverent. 'stir to their depths.'
In the use of this word with an accus. of
the feeling excited (as 3, 23, 1; 16, 32, 2) Tacitus is preceded only by Quintilian
(12, 10, 36). The imperfect is adapted
to the really past force of the historic
present; see Introd. v. § 48.

15. iam, perhaps too forcible to be
taken (as by Mr. Frost) in the sense of
'etiam' 'from this point,' as 'cetera iam
fabulosa' (G. 46, 5). Walther would take it to mean ḏή ('even associate with them-
elves'), and considers that in II. 1,
15, 8, 'etiam' has similarly the force of
kal ḏή.

17. plures seditioni duces. These
are distinguished from the 'ministri' previously abetting Percennius (c. 17, 1).
On the dating, see Introd. v. § 19.
quidam gregarius miles, ante tribunal Blaesi adlevatus circum-
stantium uemeris, apud turbatos et quid pararet intentos 'vos
quidem' inquit 'his innocentibus et miserrimis lucem et spiritum
reddidistis: sed quis fratri meo vitam, quis fratrem mihi reddit?
5 quem missum ad vos a Germanico exercitu de communibus
commodis nocte proxima iugulavit per gladiatores suos. quos in
exitium militum habet atque armat. responde, Blaese, ubi 2
cadaver abieceris: ne hostes quidem sepultura invident. cum 3
osculis, cum lacrimis dolorem meum implevero, me quoque
10 trucidari iube, dum interfectos nullum ob seclus, sed quia utilitati
legionum consulebamus, hi sepeliant.'

23. Incendebat haec fletu et pectus atque os manibus ver-
berans. mox disiectis quorum per ueros sustinebatur, praeceps 2
et singulorum pcdibus advolutus tantum constellationis invi-
diaeque concivit, ut pars militum gladiatores qui e servitio Blaesi
erant, pars ceteram ciusdem familiam vincirent, alii ad quae-
rendum corpus effunderentur. ac ni propere neque corpus ullum 3
reperiri, et servos adhibitis cruciatibus abnuere caedem, neque
illi fuisse unquam fratrem pernotuisset, haud multum ab exitio


2. quid pararet intentos, 'watching what he would do,' an unprecedented
construction, due to the desire of brevity; 'intentos' for 'inte observantes.'
5. a Germanico exercitu, perhaps
a touch thrown in by Tacitus or his
authority. The revolt of the German
army could not have been then known.
6. gladiatores. Provincial governors
kept troops of gladiators, to court popu-
larity by shows (see Friedl. ii. p. 327),
till the practice was forbidden by Nero
(13. 31, 4). The subject of 'iugulavit'
is supplied from the sense, as in c. 52, 1;
2. 70, 2, &c.
7. ubi ... abieceris; equivalent to
'ubi abiecuit reliqueris': cp. 'abiciet in
via cadaveris 'Suet. Ner. 48; 'co loco ...
abiecit' Id. Galb. 20.
8. sepultura invident. The com-
plete form of this construction would
have also a dative of the person. It
is noticed by Quint. (6. 3, 1) among
the concuits of his day, 'paene iam, quidquid
loquimur, figura est, ut hac re invide re,
non ut omnes vetere et Ciceru praecepue,
huc rei.' It is especially common in the
Epistles of Pliny (as 2. 10, 2, &c.), but is
found earlier, as 'non inviduerunt laude
sua mulieribus' (Liv. 2. 40, 11), and
'invidet igne rogi miscris' (Luc. 7. 798).
Walther explains it as a Latin equivalent
of the Greek genit. with φθάνοντα, also
directly imitated in Latin, as 'neque ille
sepso est ciceris, nec longeae invidit avenae'
(Hor. Sat. 2. 6, 84).

12. Incendebat haec, 'he was giving
these words more power to kindle;' cp.
'sermones audita mors ... incendit' (2. 82,
4), and 'hace acenderad' (c. 69, 7):
derived from such Vergilian metaphors
as 'pudor incendit vires' (Aen. 5. 455),
and 'incendentem luctus' (9. 500).
14. pcdibus advolutus. This con-
struction here, and in c. 32, 4, is analo-
gous to that of 'pectori adceravat' c. 19,
1. Elsewhere Tacitus uses the accusa-
tive with this verb, as c. 13, 7, &c.
12. 67, 1; 13. 25, 2; 14. 8, 2) Quintil-
ian alone appears to use this word. A
similar anecdote to this, though without
the additional touch, that no such bro-
ther had existed, occurs in early Roman
history (Liv. 3. 13; 24). Bacon 'De
Augm. vi. 4, sub fin.), confounding Vi-
4 legati aberant. tribunos tamen ac praefectum castrorum extrusere, sarcinae fugientium direptae, et centurio Lucilius interficitur, cui militaribus facetiis vocabulum 'cedo alteram' indiderant, quia fracta vite in tergo militis alteram clara voce ac rursus aliam poscebat. ceteros latebrae texere, uno retento Clemente Iulio, qui perferendis militum mandatis habebatur idoneus ob promp-
tum ingenium, quin ipsae inter se legiones octava et quinta decuma ferrum parabant, dum centurionem cognomento Sirpicum illa morti deposcit, quintadecumani tuentur, ni miles nonanus preces et adversum aspernantis minas interiecisset.

24. Hace audita quamquam abstrusum et tristissima quaeque maxime occultantem Tiberium perpulere ut Drusum filium cum primoribus civitatis duabusque praetoriiis cohortibus mitteret,

4. facta uitate: text B.
nullis satis certis mandatis, ex re consulturum. et cohortes delecto milite supra solitum firmatae. additur magna pars praetoriani equitis et robora Germanorum, qui tum custodes imperatori aderant; simul praetorii praefectus Aelius Seianus, collega Straboni patri suo datus, magna apud Tiberium auctoritate, rector iuveni et ceteris periculorum praemiorumque ostentator. Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, non laetae, ut adsolet, neque insignibus fulgentes, sed inlucie deformi et vultu, quamquam maestitiam imitantur, con tumaciae propiores.

25. Postquam vallum introiit, portas stationibus firmant, globos

11. introit: text L (cp. 15. 64, 4; inuit c. 34, 2, &c.).

1. nullis satis certis mandatis. Nip. notes that Tacitus often tolerates three 'homonoteleuta,' as in c. 5, 5 ('properis matris litteris'), and in one place five, 'ignis, patulis magis urbis locis' (15. 40, 2).

ex re consulturum, 'to decide according to circumstances': so 'ex memoria' (2. 63, 1); 'ex delicto' (3. 27, 2); and commonly 'ex sententia,' &c.

2. delecto, i.e. chosen from the other cohorts.

3. praetoriani equitis. On this force, see Introd. vii. p. 126.

Germanorum. A body of Batavian horsemen had been attached to the person of Augustus (Dio. 55. 24, 7). These and any other Germans of the bodyguard had been dismissed after the defeat of Varus (Suet. Aug. 49), but had evidently been already restored. A similar force is mentioned under Gaius (Suet. Cal. 43), and Nero (13. 18, 4 ; 15. 58, 2), but their dismissal by Galba (Suet. Galb. 12) was probably final, as Tacitus speaks of them in the past. They were armed slaves rather than soldiers, and were divided not into 'turmae' or 'centuriae,' but as a 'collegium' into 'decuriae.' See Marquardt, Staatsr. ii. 487, 1. of Ant. i. 795. Afterwards, the 'equites singulares' appear to take their place (Staatsr. ii. 808, Marquardt, ii. 488).

4. Seianus. Here first mentioned. His early history is given in 4. 1. His father has been mentioned (c. 7, 3).

5. collega. Maecenas is represented (Dio. 52. 24, 1) as advising Augustus, as a measure of safety, to share the 'praefectura praetori' between two; and this was generally the rule, though with many exceptions, such as the sole command later of Seianus, of Macro, of Burrus (12. 42, 2), Arrius Varus (H. 4. 2, 1), &c. (see Staatsr. ii. 866). All other 'praefacturae' were administered by a single praefect.

6. rector iuveni. On the dative, see Introd. v. § 19.

ceteris periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, 'to hold before the rest their perils and rewards.' 'Ceteri' must apparently refer only to the troops sent from Rome, as the legions do not appear in view till the next sentence. The praetorians, whose privileges were the eyesore of the legions (c. 17, 9), were not likely to make common cause with them, but might flinch from confronting them. Hence their own commanding officer, whose influence with the princes was a guarantee that he could make good his words, is specially charged to warn them how much they had to lose or gain by their behaviour.

7. per officium, 'by way of respect.' cp. 6. 59, 4; 12. 50, 4, &c., and, for the use of 'per,' Introd. v. § 62.

8. neque insignibus fulgentes, 'nor glittering with decorations,' i.e. with the 'dona militaria' (cp. c. 44, 7 ; 3. 21, 3, &c.), forming the full dress of the Roman soldier. The eagles and standards might be more or less adorned, to show joy (15. 29, 4) or mourning (3. 2, 2).

11. portas stationibus firmant, &c. These precautions appear intended to bar the entrance of the force with Drusus, the main body of which appears to have remained outside (see c. 30, 1), though some escort entered with him (cp. 'ut quis praetorianorum,' &c., c. 27, 1). As
armatorum certis castrorum locis opperiri iubent: ceteri tribunal
2 ingenti agmine circumveniunt. stabat Drusus silensium manu
poscens. illi quotiens oculos ad multitudinem rettulerant, vocibus
truculentis strepere, rursus viso Caesare trepidare; murmur
incertum, atrox clamor et repente quies; diversis animorum motibus
3 pavebant terrebantque. tandem interrupto tumultu litteras patris
recitat, in quas perscriptum crat, praecipuam ipsi fortissimam
legionum curam, quibuscum plurima bella toleravisset; ubi
primum a luctu requiesset animus, acturum apud patres de pos-
tulatis eorum; misisse interim filium, ut sine cunctatione con-
cederet quae statim tribui possent; cetera senatus servanda, quem
neque gratiae neque severitatis expertem haberi par esset.

26. Responsum est a contione, mandata Clementi centurioni
2 quae perferret. is orditur de missione a sedecim annis, de
praemii finitae militiae, ut denarius diurnum stipendium foret, 15
ne veterani sub vexillo habenterunt. ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium
3 senatus et patris obtenderet, clamore turbatur. cur venisset
neque augendis militum stipendiis neque adlevandis laboribus,
denique nulla bene faciendi licentia? at hercule verbera et necem
3. sedutelant: text B.

The winter camp of one or more of the
legions was chosen by Lentulus as a
refuge, and had been previously occupied
by Drusus and his retinue (cp. "repe-
tentem" c. 27; 2), it is inferred that it
was near, and may have formed the night
quarters of the praetorians, who appear
to be now watching the issue close out-
side the gates of the summer camp (cp.
"adcursum multitudinis" c. 27, 3).
2. stabat. Nipp. notes the verb here,
as often, placed first to give liveliness
to the description: cp. "stabant" (c. 44
4), "inctedebat" (c. 49, 4), &c.; and the
present, "sternuntur," &c. c. 70, 4.
4. murmur incertum, &c., "there
were confused utterances, fierce cries, and
sudden hulls; they were terrified or terrible
as their emotions changed." "Pavere"
and "terrere" stand thus in contrast in
c. 29, 3, and answer here to the "quis" and
"clamor" above. In the passage of Silius (10, 396), which Tacitus seems
to have in mind, "clamor saepe repens
et saepe silentia fixis in tellurem oculis;
the cries and silence are both marks of
fear.
8. plurima bella. This refers to the
earlier war from 742 to 745, B.C. 12-9,
and to the great rebellion of 759-762,
11. quae neque, &c., "which should
not be treated as having no right to
concede or to resist." The opposition
between "severitas" and "largitio" in c. 36,3, seems to show that this is its meaning
here in opposition to "gratia." Nipp.
takes it as alluding to the power to punish
(cp. c. 46, 2, &c.). Here, however, the
only question reserved by Drusus is
whether certain concessions should be
made or not (c. 26, 5). The retort
below (c. 26, 6), that if the senate be
consulted on military rewards it should
also be consulted on punishments, is
made by the soldiers themselves, to show
that they saw through the pretext.
16. arbitrium . . . obtenderet, "was
pleading the authority," i.e. that they
must decide. "Obtendere" is often thus
used by Tacitus, as also by Quint. and
Pl. Min., in speaking of a plea or pretext,
c.e.g. 3. 17, 2; 35, 2, &c.: cp. the subst.
"obtulit" (c. 10, 1, &c.).
18. augendis. On this gerundive dative,
see Introd. v. § 22 b.
cunctis permitti. Tiberium olim nomine Augusti desideria legionum frustrari solitum: casdem artes Drumin ret tulisse. numquam ad se nisi filios familiarum venturos? novum id plane quod imperator sola militis comoda ad senatum reiciat. eundem ergo senatum consulendum, quotiens supplicia aut proelia indicantur: an praemia sub dominis, poenas sine arbitro esse?

27. Postremo deserunt tribunal, ut quis praetorianorum militum amicorum Cæsaris occurreret, manus intentantes, causam discordiae et initium armorum, maxime insensi Cn. Lentulo, quod is ante alios actet et gloria bellorum Drusum credebatur et illa militiae flagitia primus asperrarni. nec multo post

3. nisi ad se: text L, nisi [ad se] Ritt.

1. cunctis, a rhetorical exaggeration. Even the centurion had his vine-rod (see c. 23, 4); but capital punishment could be inflicted on a soldier, in Cæsarian provinces, by no lower officer than the 'legatus Augusti;' in senatorial provinces, not even by the proconsul. See Dio, 53, 13, 6.

2. ret tulisse, 'had repeated': cp. 4, 4, 3; also 'veterem Valeriae gentis... laudem ret tulisset' (Cic. Flacc. 1, 1); 'cum aditus consul idem illud responsum ret tulit' (Liv. 37, 6, 7); 'nota reft meretricis acuminam' (Hor. Epp. 1, 17, 55).

numquam ad se nisi. The general agreement with this transition (cp. 'adversum ferri' c. 65, 7) makes it needless to examine Walthe's explanation of the words as they stand in the MS., as an exaggeration put into the mouth of the speaker, making the grievance peculiar to themselves.

3. filios familiarum, i.e. persons not 'sui iuris.' The incompetence to redress a military grievance has no real connexion with the disabilities of a 'filius-familias,' which may be illustrated by the account of Tiberius after his adoption (Suet. Tib. 15), 'neque donavit neque manus misit, ne hereditatem quidem aut legitima percept aliter, quam ut peculio referret accepta.' The word is merely contemptuous, and means, 'Are our rulers never themselves to visit us?'

novum id plane. Here 'plane' (on which cp. 3, 34, 4) is ironical, as in Dial. 26, 32 (Gud.). The main stress is laid upon 'comoda;' but 'militis' is also emphatic in relation to 'imperator.' That the senate could never interfere with military matters not specially referred to it, is plain from 6, 3, 1; and the reference to it, as in c. 6, 5, appears to be an evasive devolution of responsibility. On the practice of Tiberius, see note on c. 52, 2.

6. sub dominis; this is used invidiously, 'under despotism.' Augustus and Tiberius alike repudiate the title of 'dominus' as an insult. See 2, 87, 2; Suet. Aug. 53; Tib. 27.

sine arbitro, 'wholly uncontrolled,' used of mere intervention, as 'Armenii sine arbitro reliict sunt' 15, 17, 5; 'mortem sine arbitro permittit' 16, 11, 6.

8. manus intentantes, 'using threatening gestures': cp. 3, 36, 1; II. 1, 69, 2, &c.; and 'intenderat manus' 4, 3, 2.

causam discordiae. On this apposition, see Introd. v. § 12 a, and many other instances given by Nipp. here.

9. Cn. Lentulo. The allusion to his age and military reputation appears to show that the person intended is Cn. Cornelius L. f. Lentulus, who was cos. in 736, B.C. 18, and had gained triumphal distinctions for his victory over the Getae or Daci. See the notice of him at his death in 778, A.D. 25 (4, 44, 1). He is also evidently the person mentioned in 2, 31, 2; 3, 68, 3; 4, 20, 1.

10. ante alios: cp. 'nobilitate opibusque ante alios' II. 4, 55, 1; 'muri labore et opere ante alios' II. 5, 12, 1. The construction resembles others (see Introd. v. § 31 b) in which the idea of a participle of 'sum' is supplied (cp. 2, 43, 4, &c.). The use of 'ante' (as 13, 54, 5, &c.) and 'post' (as II. 2, 77, 1) to express superiority and inferiority, is very rare in classical Latin: see Gud. on Dial. 26, 31.
digredientem cum Caesare ac provisum periculi hiberna castra repetentem circumcisistunt, regitantem quo pergeret, ad imperatorem an ad patres, ut illic quoque commodis legionum adver-
sunt; simul ingruunt, saxa iaciunt. iamque lapidis ictu cruidentus et exitii certus ad cursum multitudinis quae cum Druso 5 advenerat protectus est.

28. Noctem minace ct in scelus erupturam fors lenivit: nam luna claro repente caelo visa languescere. id miles rationis

1. cum: cum margin and B. cum cum Ritt. 8. clamore pena: text L, claro plena Weissenborn and Baiter, clariore plena Salinerius.

1. digredientem cum Caesare. This reading has been generally adopted, and is most fully discussed by Joh. Müller (Beiträge, sect. 3), Pfützer (p. 114), and Wolfflin (Philol. xxv. 103). The interpretation of 'cum Caesare' as equivalent to 'a Caesare,' cannot be justified by such phrases as 'discipere cum aliquo,' or by general Latin usage. Nor does Tacitus seem to mean that Drusus was also himself intending to retreat to the winter camp; for so important a fact would hardly have been mentioned thus incidentally. But it may be that Drusus, with such small retinue as he had about him, was escorting Lentulus to the gate, outside which the main body of his own troops were waiting, and close to which the scene probably occurred. Thus 'cum Caesare' would mean 'prosequente Caesare,' as 'cum custodibus' (Sall. Cat. 46, 5), 'cum Cassio' (Id. Jug. 33, 1). The retention of 'cum,' with the supposition that a prep. (as 'a' or 'cum') has dropped out after it, is open to the objection that this pronoun would usually be omitted by Tacitus; cp. 'abuentem' (2. 34, 2); 'sacri-
ficantem' (4. 52, 3), &c.; see Introd. v. § 8.

provisum. This word, used only in the abl., is peculiar to Tacitus, and has generally the meaning of 'forethought.' Here, as in H. 3. 22, 3 'ne oculi quidem provisui iuvabant,' it has the force of 'foreseeing' (cp. 'providebat' 4. 41, 3, &c.; 'ubi ... provideri nequeat' Liv. 44. 35, 12), usually expressed by 'praedepio.'

2. repetentem. See note on c. 25, 1,

5. multitudinis. 'The main body.' The words 'quae cum Druso adverterat' do not express their position at this moment, but merely serve to distinguish this force from the Pannonian troops. Probably, though outside (see c. 30, 1), they were close at hand, and might thus be able to see the danger of Lentulus, and to rescue him by a demonstration, if we suppose the assault to have been made when he was close to the gate, and thus seen to be quitting the camp.

7. Noctem minace. On such personifications, see Introd. v. § 75.

8. claro repente. Most editors adopt this emendation. The position of 'repente,' though hardly natural, would be such as often results in Tacitus from an apparent desire to improve the sound of the sentence; and the eclipse, though itself gradual, may have suddenly attracted notice. The reading 'claro plena' supposes a reminiscence of Cic. de Rep. 1. 15, 23 'quod serena nocte ... plena luna defecisset,'

languescere. This word is nowhere else used of an eclipse, but Pliny (N. H. 27, 13, 109, 113) uses it of paling colour, 'color in luteum languescens.' This eclipse took place Sept. 26, 3 to 7 a.m., and thus fixes the chronology of these events. See on c. 16, 1.

rationis ignarus. The scientific explanation of eclipses was well known to educated Romans as early as Lucretius (5, 731, &c.) and Cicero (de Divin. 2. 6, 17), and, if the story of C. Sulpicius Gallus (Liv. 44. 37) be true, even as early as B.C. 168 (see also Cic. de Rep., 1. 1). A similar contrast is shown by the ignorance of the Athenian army, and even of Nicia (Thuc. 7. 50, 4), of the scientific theory which had been laid down, though in the face of much prejudice, by Anaxagoras (Plut. Nicia, c. 23), and which, from the account of Herodotus (1. 74, 3), was known even to Thales. We may notice that even Vergil (G. 2. 475) speaks in language adapted to popular superstition ('Defectus solis variis lunaeque la-
bores'); and that this idea of a conflict with enchantment, in which the moon was
to be aided by the din of metal, though deployed as a superstition by Pliny (see below), was not only rife in the time of Juvenal (Sat. 6. 442), but even, as Lipsius notes, was a belief among Christians in the time of Maximus Taurinensis (A.D. 450).

1. suis. Most editors have adopted this reading. "Ac suis" is accepted by Walker, who considers that "ac" joins "ad simulans" to "ignarus"; but we can hardly suppose that Tacitus would have put such a clause after "accepit." Fritscher (p. 61) conjectures that "suis" may represent "assiduis" (cp. "tentes" c. 17, 4); which is supported by "aeternum laborem" below; but we appear here to require the pronoun to show to what "labores" those of the moon are compared.

2. prospereque cessura qua pergerent. Halm follows Nipp. in reading "quon," but appears rightly to think the further alteration of "cessura" to "cessuram" needless. The sentence is equivalent to "resque prospere cessuras, ea via qua pergerent,""that the course on which they were advancing (that of mutiny) would succeed." "Quae," which is retained by Orcelli, might be taken as a quasi-cognate accusative, analogous to "pergere iter," &c., but has no direct parallel. In any interpretation, the sense of such a participle as "putans" is supplied from "ad simulans."}

3. claritudo: see note on c. 43, 3.

4. aeternum sono... strepere. An explanation of this practice may be gathered from Pliny (N. 11. 2. 12, 9, 54) "misera hominum mente in defectibus scellera aut mortem aliquam siderum pavente... at in luna venefica argentea mortalitate et ob id crepitu dissimo auxiliane." For other allusions to it, see Liv. 46. 5, and passages referred to in note above.

5. deum: prospere: text K. 8. aduersari: text S.

9. in vulgus: cp. c. 76, 5; Introd. v. § 60 b.

10. vigiliis, stationibus, custodiis portarum se
6 inscrunt, spem offerunt, metum intendunt. 'quousque filium imperatoris obsidebimus? quis certaminum finis? Percennione et Vibuleno sacramentum dicturi sumus? Percennius et Vibulenus stipendia militibus, agros emeritis largientur? denique pro
7 Neronebus et Drusis imperium populi Romani capessent? quin potius, ut novissimi in culpam, ita primi ad paenitentiam sumus? tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur: privatam gratiam statim mereare, statim recipias.' commotis per haec mentibus et inter se suspectis, tironem a veterano, legionem a legione
dissociant. tum redire paulatim amor obsequii: ommittunt portas, signa unum in locum principio seditionis congregata suas in sedes referunt.

29. Drusus orto die et vocata contione, quamquam rudis dicendi, nobilitate ingenita incusat priora, probat praesentia; negat se terrore et minis vinci: flexos ad modestiam si videat, si supplices audiat, scripturum patri ut placatus legionum preces exciperet. orantibus rursum idem Blaesus et L. Aponius, eques

17. aponius: Apronius B.

1. intendunt, often used in the sense of 'angere,' but such meaning, though suitable, is probably not thought of here. The similar expressions 'intento morituri metu' (c. 39, 4), 'intenta pericula' (3. 48, 4), and 'offerunt' in the corresponding clause, suggest that it is here equivalent to 'intendant,' and a metaphor from threatening gestures.

2. obsidebimus. That Drusus was in some sense a prisoner in the camp, would appear from their conduct on his entry ('portas stationibus firmant,' &c., c. 25, 1), and from the exclusion (as has been suggested above; see c. 25, 1, 27, 3) of the main body of his escort. Dio adds, perhaps from another version of the story (57, 4, 4), καὶ αὐτῶν τῆς νυκτὸς περεκφορρήσας, μὴ διαφυγή: see Introd. iii. p. 17, n. 12.

5. Neronebus et Drusis. The plural, as in 11, 35, 2, denotes the ruling family; which both represent both the 'Claudii Nerones,' and also the 'Livii Drusi.'

6. in culpam...ad paenitentiam: ep. 'in audaciam...ad formidinem' (4. 51, 3), and other such change of prepositions for the sake of variety (Introd. v. § 87). That those addressed, as well as the speakers, are among the less guilty, is skillfully assumed to quiet their fears (Nipp.).

8. mereare...recipias, potential subjunctives. See Introd. v. § 51.

9. tironem. This word, here and in c. 42, 7, seems extended to include all who had not completed their term of service. Elsewhere, as in 2, 78, 3, it has its ordinary meaning.

13. orto die. Only one day and night had passed since he entered the camp (c. 25, 1). On the whole time covered by these events, see on c. 16, 1.

14. nobilitate. This word has here something of a moral sense like that of γενναίοτης, 'generosity.' It appears also to have a similar though less definite sense in H. 1, 30, 1 'niili adrogabo mihi nobilitatis aut modestiae.'

15. terrore et minis. Here, as in 'nihil...prisci et integri' (c. 4, 1), and other uses of 'et' in negative clauses, the words are more closely coupled than if 'nec' had been used.

17. exciperet. The tense probably (see Walther) is used to denote a more uncertain consequence. 'Excipiat' would have implied a tone of authority, orantibus, 'on their petition,' i.e., that he would so write. On this abl. abs., see Introd. v. § 31 c.

idem Blaesus: see c. 19, 4.
Romanus e cohorte Drusi, Iustusque Catonius, primi ordinis centurio, ad Tiberium mittuntur. certatum inde sententiis, cum 3 alii opperiendos legatos atque interim comitate permulcendum militem censerent, alii fortioribus remediis agendum: nihil in 5 vulgo modicum; terrere, ni pavecant; ubi pertimuerint, inpune contemni: dum superstitione urget, adiciendos ex duce metus sublatis seditionis auctoribus. promptum ad asperiora ingenium 4 Druso erat: vocatos Vibulenum et Percennium interfici iubet. tradunt plicere intra tabernaculum ducis obtutos, alii corpora 10 extra vallum abiecta ostentui.

30. Tum ut quisque praecipuus turbator conquisiti, et pars, extra castra palantes, a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohort- tium militibus caesi; quosdam ipsi manipuli documentum fidei tradidere. auxerat militum curas praematura hiems imbrisbus 2

L. Aponius. Nipp. appears rightly to retain here the original text; the description given of the person being more suitable to a less known name (cp. H. 1. 79, 8, &c.) than to that of a consular family such as the Aponii (see c. 56, 1, &c.). The identification with the Aponius Caesians of 3, 21, 6 appears to be impossible (see note there).

1. cohorte, 'the retinue,' as 6, 9, 2. The idea of such a 'cohors amicorum' attending the princeps or members of his family in travel, appears to be derived from the 'cohors praetoria' or staff of a provincial governor under the Republic (Cie. Ver. 2. 1, 14, 36, &c.). See Fried- laender, i. p. 122, &c.

Iustus Catonius. This is probably the same person who was afterwards 'praefectus praetorio,' and was put to death by Messalina in 796, A.D. 43 (Dio, 60. 18, 3). 'I'rimi ordinis centurio' and other similar expressions are found often in and after Caesar, and from about the time of Hadrian the term appears definitely to denote perhaps, as Mommsen thinks (Eph. Epig. iv. 239), the three leading centurions of the first cohort, or perhaps, as Marquardt contends (Staatsh. ii. 371), the 'centurio pilus prior' of each of the ten cohorts: see Dict. of Ant. i. p. 799. At this date it is probably not a technical term: in some cases (as here and c. 61, 5) it might mean 'centurio primipilus,' and where it evidently denotes a larger number (e.g. H. 3. 22, 5; 5. 20, 2), it might mean those personally most prominent.

3. opperiendos legatos, i.e. that no punishment should be inflicted till they returned.

6. ex duce metus. The phrase 'metus ex aliquo,' even without a verb, is frequent in Tacitus (e.g. 2. 38, 6; 72, 2; 3. 65, 1, &c.), and appears grounded on such expressions in Livy as 'ira ex clade' (2. 51, 6), and 'luctus,' 'dolor,' &c., 'ex re aliqua.'

7. promptum ad asperiora. On the temperament of Drusus, see c. 76, 5; 4. 3, 2. Dio (57, 13, 1) calls him άνεξάλθητος και άλωτος, exaggerating the worst side of the passionate but generous nature ascribed to him by Tacitus, and appealing to the slight evidence that the sharpest swords were called from him άλωτάρα.

9. obtutos, 'were hastily buried': cp. 'cadaver levi escrete obtatum est' (Suet. Cal. 59). This version of the story is adopted by Dio (57, 4, 5), who gives no other.

10. ostentui, 'as a gazing-stock' (cp. 15. 29, 7). On this dative, see Intro. v. § 23. This word had been already thus used by Sallust (Jug. 44, 10; 46, 6), but with a different meaning.

11. turbator. This word is almost confined to Livy and Tacitus, and here only (a.c.c. to Dräger) used without genit.

12. centurionibus, &c. The centurions had fled for refuge (c. 23, 5), probably to the protection of the praetorians remaining outside.
continuis adeoque saevis, ut non egredi tentoria, congregari inter se. vix tutari signa possent, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur.

3. durabat et formido caelestis irae, nec frustra adversus impios hebescere sidera, ruere tempestates: non aliud malorum leva-

mentum quam si linquenter castra infausta temerataque et soluti

4. piaculo suis quisque hibernis redderentur. primum octava, dein quinta decuma legio redire: nonan us opperiendas Tiberii epis-

tulas clamitaverat, mox desolatus alienorum discessione inminen-

tem necessitatem sponte praevenit. et Drusus non expectato legatorum regressu, quia praesentia satis consederant, in urbem 10

rediit.

31. Isdem ferme diebus isdem causis Germanicae legiones turbatae, quanto plures, tanto violentius, et magna spe fore ut Germanicus Caesar imperium alterius pati nequiere daretque

2. se legionibus vi sua cuncta tracturis. duo apud ripam Rheni 15

10. considerant: text R.

1. egredi tentoria. The active use of this verb originates with Caesar and Livy. Tacitus uses it also thus meta-

phorically, as ‘egredi relationem’ 2. 38, 3; ‘neque . . . prae
eram egressa’ 3. 30, 2.

congregari. Ritter’s repetition of ‘non’ before this word receives support from H. 4. 33, 2; Dial. 23, 3; but it is

not impossible that Tacitus may have omitted it here, as having an ill sound before ‘con,’ though such a juxta-
position is sometimes tolerated by him 2. 55, 2.

tutari, ‘to keep them standing.’ The fall of the eagles would be thought omenous, and was so regarded in the ex-

pedition of Crassus. See Flor. 3. 11, 3 (1. 49).

3. formido . . . nec . . . hebescere. The idea of the principal verb is supplied from ‘formido’; the words being their own expression of their fears.

frustra. In several passages of Cicero the ordinary meaning, ‘without effect,’ passes into that of ‘without a purpose’; whence, by another step, the word comes to mean ‘without cause’ or ‘reason,’ ‘groundlessly’; as here, and in 3. 58, 1; 6. 6, 2, and in several other places in Tacitus (see Nipp.), as also often in Quintilian.

4. hebescere, ‘grew dull.’ This word, like ‘languescere’ in c. 28, 1, is nowhere else used of an eclipse. The figure may

perhaps have been suggested by the ‘stellis aeeis obtusa videtur’ of Vergil (G. 1, 395).

6. piaculo, ‘from guilt.’ This meaning is found in old writers, also in Vergil (Aen. 6. 569), and Livy 5. 52, 8. Ta-

citus does not elsewhere use it in this sense.

7. epistulas. This use of the plural, as in c. 36, 4; 2. 70, 3; 78, 1; and many other places (see Nipp.), is peculiar to this age, but probably suggested, as Nipp, notes, by the classical use of ‘lit-
terae,’ which has this meaning in the plural only.

8. desolatus, ‘isolated’: so ‘filia . . . desolata’ 16. 30, 4. This use of the word appears to originate in such an expression as ‘desolati manipli’ of Vergil (Aen. 11, 870).

10. praesentia, ‘affairs on the spot’: so in c. 45, 1; 2. 47, 4; and ‘ubi praes-
tentia satis composita sunt’ (11. 18, 2).

consederant. The MS form is found in Enn. ap. Gell. 4. 7 ‘qui propter Han-

nibalis copias considerant’; also in Liv. 28. 12, 15. Tacitus, though fond of such archaisms, always uses elsewhere the ‘e’ form of this perfect (c. 61, 3, &c.).

15. tracturis. On this concise use of the future participle, see Introd. v. § 54 d.

The text has been generally thus cor-
exercitus erant: cui nomen superiori, sub C. Silio legato, inferiorem A. Caecina curabat. regimen summam rei penes Germanicum, agendo Galliarum censui tum intentum. sed quibus 3 Silius moderabatur, mente ambigua fortunam seditionis alienae 5 speculabatur: inferioris exercitus miles in rabiem prolapsum est, orto ab unetvicensimani quintansisque initio, et tractis prima quoque ac vicensesima legionibus: nam isdem aestivis in finibus Ubiorum habeabantur per otium aut levia munia. igitur audit 4 fine Augusti vernacula multitudo, nuper acto in urbe dilectu,

rected; 'sua,' here, as at the end of this chapter, being more properly referred to the legions; and 'trahere' being elsewhere used (cp. 'tractis' below, and H. 2. 86, 4; 3. 44. 1) of troops inducing others to follow their lead.

duo ... exercitus. It has been noted (Introvi. vii. 116, n. 7) that we have not at this date, strictly speaking, provinces of 'Germania superior' and 'inferior,' but rather a 'superior' and 'inferior exercitus in Germania,' occupying a military district within Gallia Belgica, coinciding with the line drawn between subject Germans (whether beyond or within the Rhine) and Gauls; a line coinciding in the Upper district mostly with the Vosges, in the Lower partly with the lower course of the Scheldt (Pl. N. H. 4. 14, 28, 98).

These armies were under consular legati, independent of each other, but under obligation to furnish troops for each other's district or for Gaul when required (see 3. 42; 2. 43; 4. 4. 73; 1. 13; 56, 4).
The headquarters were at Mainz and Köln. It is thought (but see Momms. Hist. v. 108; E. T. i. 118) that in the early period the civil government still belonged to the legatus of Belgica, but before the end of the first century, perhaps from the time of Domitian, they are two distinct provinces. See Marquardt, i. 275; Riese, in West-Deutsche Zeit- schrift, Korrespondenz-Blatt. xiv. 146-159. For the legions, see Introvi. vii. 112.

1. C. Silio. He had been cos. in 766, A.D. 13; and received the 'triumphalia' later (c. 72, 1). On his subsequent achievements, see 3. 42, 2, &c.; on his trial and death, 4. 18-19; on his son's share in the infancy of Messalina, 11. 12, &c. The poet Silius Italicus may have been related to him.

2. A. Caecina. As legatus in Lower Germany, he must have been of consular rank; he also received 'triumphalia' (c. 72, 1), was a veteran soldier (c. 64, 1), and had won distinction in Pannonia and Moesia in 759, 760; A.D. 6, 7 (Yell. 2. 112, 4; Dio, 55, 29-32). He is subsequently mentioned with the cognomen 'Severus' (3. 18, 3; 33, 1). 'Curare' and 'cura' are used by Tacitus (after Sall.) of military command (cp. 6. 30, 3; 13. 20, 2; and Herneus on H. 2. 24, 11), and often in inscriptions. Nipp. notes here the variation of expressions, 'sub,' 'curabat,' 'regimen summae rei,' 'moderabatur.'

regimen summam rei. Silius and Caecina were the 'legati Augusti praetore' in the two 'exercitus'; Germanicus had 'proconsulare imperium' (see on c. 14, 4) over these and the 'Galliae.'

3. agoendo Galliarum censui: 'censum agere' is a common phrase (14. 46, 2; Liv. 3. 22, 1, &c.), as also 'censum acce- pere' (c. 33, 1), of those who received the returns of property which the subjects had to furnish ('censum deferre,' as 6. 41, 7, &c.). On such returns would rest the apportionment of the great tribute of forty million H. S., laid on Gaul as a whole (Suet. Jul. 25). The first systematic census of Gaul appears to have been held by Augustus in 727, b.c. 27 (Dio, 53, 22, 5), and revised by Drusus in 744, b.c. 12 (Tac. Epir. 136; 137; 'Oratio Claudii' ii. 37); and again revised now, and later (2. 6, 14; 46, 2). See Staatr. ii. 1091; Marquardt, ii. 213.

8. Ubiorum. This tribe in the time of Julius Caesar lived beyond the Rhine, but was already assimilated to Gallic civilization (B. G. 4. 3. 3), and transplanted, with its own consent, by Agrippa (12. 27, 2; G. 28, 5; Strab. 4. 3. 4, p. 194), probably in 716, b.c. 38 (Dio, 48, 49). On its 'oppidum,' see c. 36, 1.

lasciviae sueta, laborum intolerans, implore ceterorum rudes animos: venisse tempus quo veteranis maturam missionem, iuvenes largiora stipendia, cuncti modum miseriaum exposcere

sacavitiamque centurionum ulciscerentur. non unus haec, ut Pannonicas inter legiones Percennius, nec apud trepidas militum aures, alios validiores exercitus respicientium, sed multa seditionis ora vocesc: sua in manu sitam rem Romanam, suis victorii augeri rem publicam, in suum cognomentum adscisci imperatores.

32. Nec legatus obviam ibat: quippe plurium vaecordia con-

stantiam exemerat. repente lymphiati dextritis gladiis in cen-
turiones invadunt: ea vetustissima militaribus odiis matrones et saeviendi principium. prostratos verberibus multant, sexa-

1. impellere Acid. 2. uenisset: text B. 13. sexageni: see note.

Hisp. 7, &c.), legions levied from natives of a province are called 'vernaculae' (see Momms. Hermes, xix. 13-18). Here the term is used in the lowest and mostly non-civic class of Roman population; for in the levy held 'nuper,' i.e. in 763, A.D. 10, after the defeat of Varus, freeborn citizens were so scarce and so reluctant to serve, that Augustus, besides taking other strong measures (Dio, 56. 23. 3), enlisted numbers of freedmen, and even slaves manumitted for the purpose (Suet. Aug. 25). This δαστικὸς ὀξύνος (Dio, 57. 5. 4), may have been drafted into others, besides the newly-formed Twenty-first legion (see Introduct. vii. p. 122). Suetonius (I. 1), so far as he refers to these, seems to be wrong in saying that this 'libertinus miles' was kept distinct from the legions.

1. sueta. This part. thus takes a dat. in 2. 52, 2, &c.; and the verb in 2. 44. 1.

intolerans, used with the genit. in 2. 75, 1; and Livy 9. 18, 1; as is also 'tolerans' 4. 14.

implere, needlessly altered to 'implere' to assimilate the expression to c. 16, 5; 'implere animos' is used in 4. 9, 1, and Sil. 1, 105. The speech with which their minds were filled is to be gathered from the context.

5. apud . . . aures. A not uncommon phrase in Tacitus (2. 39, 4; 4. 29, 4, &c.) = 'apud alium'; 'aures' being quasi-personified. See note on 13. 22, 3.

8. augeri rem publicam. 'The empire was being extended.' They consider themselves as not merely defending a frontier, but as still engaged, under Germanicus, in a project of conquest.

in suum cognomentum adscisci, 'took from them their name,' i.e. that of 'Germanicus,' conferred at the death of Drusus on his posterity (Dio, 55. 2, 3), and hence borne by their present leader, and by his brother Claudius (Suet. Cl. 1). It was also, rarely, borne by Tiberius (Dio, 57. 8, 2, perhaps also C. I. I. vi. 2023 a). Compare 'adscivit in nomen,' of adoption, 3. 39, 3, &c.

9. imperatores. The elder Drusus had the permanent 'nomen imperatori' (see c. 3, 1); as, perhaps, already had Germanicus (see on c. 58, 9), who is at any rate called 'imperator' (c. 41, 2; 44, 7), probably in virtue of his 'imperium proconsulare.'

10. Nec legatus, &c., in contrast to the action of Blaesus (c. 18, 5).

plurium, 'the more part,' as 2. 38, 7; 3. 42, 1, &c.; cp. Her. on H. 1. 39, 5; also in Plaut. as Trin. 2. 2, 14 'quin prius me ad pluris penetravi.'

constantiam exemerat, 'had un-nerved him': cp. 'eximere consilium,' 'dissimulationem' (11. 32, 4; 13. 15, 3).

11. lymphiati, a poetical word, but already in Livy (7. 17, 3), equivalent to νυμφαίης, 'Lymphia' being another form of 'Nymphia' (Hor. Sat. 1. 5, 97; Orell. Insc. 1037, 1038, &c.).

12. invadunt, with prep. here and c. 67, 4, and usually in Cic.: elsewhere Tacitus uses the simple accusative.

13. sexagenis singulos. This emendation appears to have occurred inde-
genis singulos, ut numerum centurionum adaequarent: tum convulso laniatosque et partim examinos ante vallum aut in annm Rhenum proiciunt. Septimius cum perfugisset ad tri-

bunal pedibusque Caecinae advolventur, eo usque flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur. Cassius Chaerea, mox caede Gai Caesaris memoriam apud posteros adeptus, tum adulscens et animi ferox, inter obstantes et armatos ferro viam patefecit. non tribunus ultra, non castrorum praecepsius ius obtinuit: vi-
gilias, stationes, et si qua alia praeceptus usus indixerat, ipsi par-
tiebantur. id militares animos altius coniectantibus praecipuam indiciurn magni atque inplacabilis motus, quod neque disiecti aut paucorum instincu, set pariter ardescen, pariter silen, tanta aequalitate et constantia, ut regi cedere


pendently to many minds. Mr. H. D. Darbishire suggests it in Rhein. Mns. xlv. (1889), 319; and according to Wolfflin (I. I, 448) it had been also suggested by Speijer (1886), Ortmann (1882), and Zumpt. It has also been independently suggested to me by Mr. Raper. It would be clearly impossible for sixty to scourge at once, and they would think it tedious to give each a blow in succession. The grim humour consists in giving each centurion as it were one stripe for himself, and one for each of his colleagues. With the usual reading we must suppose that the legion views itself as one body, chastised by sixty, each of whom was to suffer the same in turn.

2. convulso laniatosque, with limbs dislocated and mangled. Thus Lucretius has 'artus... convulsu' (3, 343), and M. Seneca 'convulsos laniatosque membri,' of persons racked (Contr., 2, 13, 6). This seems better than Nipp's explanation, 'plucked from the ground,' like 'vesillia convallent.' (c. 20, 1).

3. Septimius... Cassius Chaerea. It is implied that both these were centurions. The former is otherwise unknown (perhaps a praetornen T. is lost); Chaerea was in 794, A.D. 41, a tribune in the praetorian guard, and, if rightly then called 'elderly' (Suet. Cal. 56), cannot have been now much under thirty.

7. animi ferox. See Introd. v. § 33 e 7. With this particular word such a genitive appears elsewhere to be found only in 4. 12, 3; H. 1. 35, 2; Ov. Met. 8, 614.

et armatos. This adds force to 'obstantes,' = et quidem armatos. Cp. 'vetera et inania' 3, 13, 2, &c.


10. altius coniectantibus, 'to more penetrating judges of the soldier's character': 'altius' is thus concisely used with 'maerere' (2, 82, 5), 'disserere' (3, 25, 3), 'exponere' (3, 62, 4), 'expedire' (H. 4, 12, 1). For 'coniectare aliquem,' in the sense of 'estimating,' cp. 'ne ceteri ex Paeligno coniectarentur' (12, 49, 3).

11. disiecti = 'parsii,' as c. 61, 3; 3, 2; 5; 4, 46, 3, &c.

12. aut. The various emendations of the MS. text are hardly felicitous. 'Neque' might have the force of 'ne... quidem' (cp. 4, 34, 3), or might have been repeated with another word before 'neque disiecti,' or an erroneous transposition (see crit. note) like that of 'ad se nisi' (c. 2, 5), may have taken place: in either of which latter cases 'nil' might stand, with a verb such as 'agerent' supplied from the context (see Introduction, v. § 38 b).

pariter, 'as one man.' This word often has the force of 'simul,' as c. 47, 3, &c.

ardescerent, for 'exardescerent': one of many simple verbs used poetically for compounds (Introd. v. § 40).

13. aequalitate, 'uniformity.' This
33. Interea Germanico per Gallias, ut diximus, census accipienti excessisse Augustum adseritur. neptem eius Agrippinam in matrimonio pluresque ex ea liberos habebat, ipsa Druso fratre Tiberii genitus, Augustae nepos, set anxius occultis in se patrui aviaque odiis, quorum causae aciores, quia 3 iniquae. quippe Drusi magna apud populum Romanum memoria, credebatque, si rerum potitus foret, libertatem redditurus; unde in Germanicum favor et spec cadem. nam iuveni civile ingenium, mira comitas et diversa ab Tiberii sermone vultu, adrogantibus et obscuris. accedebant muliebres offensiones novercalibus Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, atque ipsa Agrippina paulo commotor, nisi quod castitate et mariti amore quamvis indomitus animum in bonum vertebat.


Augustus retained him till his death, at the head of his greatest army; he may have used expressions suggesting this belief as to his republican sentiments, which was evidently prevalent (see 2, 41, 5; 82, 3; Suet. Cl. 1), though Tacitus nowhere expressly endorses it, as regards him or Germanicus.

9. civile: cp. c. 8, 3, &c.

10. adrogantibus et obscuris. Both adjectives belong to both substantives, as a countenance may be called obscuris, in the sense of 'inscrutable.' The application of this word to personal character (as 4, 1, 3; 6, 24, 4; Agr. 42, 4), is sanctioned by Cicero and Horace.

muliebres offenseiones, 'feminine jealousies': cp. 'muliebres causae' 12, 64, 3. The 'novercales stimuli' are one cause of such jealousies, and the irritability of Agrippina is another; but the construction is changed by supplying 'accedebat' from above, with the sentence 'Agrippina ... commotor' as its subject; like the participial construction so frequent in Tacitus (Introd. v. § 55).

11. novercalibus. Augusta was really her mother's stepmother; but many such terms are carried back a step, as 'amita' (2, 27, 2), 'avunculus' (2, 53, 3), &c.

12. commotor, 'the fact that (cp. c. 36, 2) she was excitable': cp. 'verbis commotor' (2, 25, 3); also 4, 3, 2; 6, 45, 6; 11, 12, 1. The temper of Agrippina is uniformly described as to the last degree passionate and ungovernable.

Cp. 2, 72, 1; 3, 1, 1; 4, 52, 3; 53, 1, &c.
34. Sed Germanicus quanto summae spei propior, tanto imperius pro Tiberio niti, seque et proximos et Belgarum civitates in verba eius adigit. dehinc audito legionum tumultu 2 raptim profectus obvias extra castra habuit, deiectis in terram 5 oculis velut paenitentia. postquam vallum inuit, dissoni questus audiri coeppere. et quidam prensa manu eius per speciem ex- 3 osculandi inseruerunt digitos, ut vacua dentibus ora contingeret; alii curvata senio membra ostendebant. adsistentem contionem. 4 quia permixta videbatur, discedere in manipulos iubet: sic 10 melius audituros responsum; vexilla praeferri. ut id saltem discernere cohortes: tarde obtemperavere. tunc a veneratione 5 Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias triumphosque Tiberii, prac-

2. seque, with 7 (probably = ‘et’) written above in a later hand: sequanos margin and B, sequanos, proximas et Nipp., text Haase, Baiter.

 nisi quod, ‘were it not that.’ The use of this expression to qualify what has been stated (as 6. 24, 2; H. 4. 39, 2) is Ciceronian; but its use here (as in 14. 14, 6; Agr. 6, 1) is noteworthy, as qualifying something only implied in thought: as that her temper would have deserved a bad name but for the course it took.

 quamvis indomitum, ‘a temper however ungovernable.’ ‘Quamvis’ is thus used in 6. 50, 1; 15. 24. 1; 16. 16, 1; and ‘quamquam’ in c. 76. 5.

 in bonum vertebat, ‘gave a good direction to’; i.e. by enlisting such qualities on the side of virtue and in the cause of her husband. Thus it is said of her ‘virilibus curis feminarum vita exuerat’ (6. 25, 3). Orelli less well explains it by ‘redimebat’ (‘compensated’).

 2. pro Tiberio niti: cp. ‘nullo pro Galba nitente’ H. 1. 55, 4.

 sequ et proximos: see critical note. ‘Sequos proximos’ which Halm adopts) couples a portion of a single tribe to the whole province of ‘Gallia Belgica’; while Nipp’s reading would necessitate the explanation of ‘et’ as = ‘etiam’ (as ‘aegro et corpore’ c. 4. 2, &c.), which seems here without force. Germanicus would naturally take the oath himself, and then tender it to those about him (see on c. 7, 3), such as his ‘amicorum cohors’; who might be spoken of as ‘proximi’ (cp. 4. 12, 7, &c.).

 3. in verba eius. The ‘princeps,’ though absent, is conceived as dictating the oath of allegiance to him: cp. H 2. 14, 1, &c. This is the first instance on record, and probably the first actual instance, of extension of the ‘sacramentum,’ not only (as in c. 7, 3) to civilians, but even to provincials. A similar course was taken in Syria on the death of Tiberius (Jos. Ant. 18. 5. 3). For the practice later, see Pl. ad Trai. 52. Cp. Staatsr. ii. 793.

 6. audiiri coeppere. On the inf. pass. with this verb, cp. Introd. v. § 42 b.

 exosculandi. This word is confined to writers of this age, and appears to be stronger than the simple verb.

 9. sic melius audituros responsum, ‘they replied that they would hear better as they were,’ i.e. crowding round him in a mass. This refusal is contrasted with the reluctant obedience (‘tarde obtemperavere’) to his next order. On this use of ‘sic’ cp. ‘sic quoque’ (4. 40. 4; 15. 17. 3). Some have thought that ‘est’ which occurs with ‘responsum’ in c. 26, 1, should be here inserted.

 10. vexilla: sc. ‘manipulorum’; see note on c. 18. 3. The inaccurate use of ‘vexilla’ (see on c. 17. 1) for ‘signa’ may be compared with H. 1. 36, 1; 3. 82, 2; and ‘vexillarius’ for ‘signifer’ in H. 1. 41. 1. To bring the standards to the front would infuse some order into the mass, as the soldiers would instinctively group themselves round them (see c. 38, 4), and a kind of formation in cohorts would result.

 11. veneratione, expressions of reverence.’ The word is especially suitable to a deified emperor, though not restricted to such: cp. 12. 42, 3.

 12. flexit. This verb is used intransitively by Verg. Liv., &c. Its application
cipuis laudibus celebrans quae apud Germanias illis cum legionibus pulcherrima fecisset. Italiae inde consensus Galliarum fidem extollit; nil usquam turbidum aut discors. silentio haec vel murmure modico audit a sunt.

35. Ut seditionem attigit, ubi modestia militaris, ubi veteris disciplinae decus. quonam tribunos, quo centuriones exegissent, rogitans, nudant universi corpora, cicatrices ex vulneribus, verberum notas exprobrant; mox indiscretis vocibus pretia vacationum, angustias stipendii, duritiam operum ac propriis nominibus incusan tum vallum, fossas, pabuli materiae lignorum adgestus, et si qua alia ex necessitate aut adversus otium 2 castrorum quaeruntur. atrocissimus veteranorum clamor oriebatur, qui tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, mederetur fessis, neu mortem in isdem laboribus, sed finem tam exercitae

8. uniersa: text L.

to a turn of speech (cp. 6. 15, 5; 13, 3, 2), or thought (cp. 4. 37, 2; 41, 2), appears to be Tacitean.

1. illis cum legi onibus. In c. 42, 6, the First and Twentieth are particularly mentioned. On the German campaigns of Tiberius, see Introd. viii. p. 134.

3. nil usquam, &c. This general acquiescence in the succession of Tiberius is recorded by Dio (57, 7, 1).

modestia, here 'subordination,' as in c. 49, 6, &c. Cp. c. 11, 1.

8. exprobrant: cp. c. 18, 1.

indiscretis, 'undi-stinguishable': so 'proles indiscreta' Verg. Aen. 10, 392: not opposed to 'propriis.' The several cries are shouted at once confusedly.

preetia vacationum: see on c. 17, 6.

9. propriis nominibus, 'specifically.' They complain of hard work generally, and particularize these kinds of it.

10. incusan tum. A similar position of a verb belonging to two or more sentences is noted by Nipp. in 'tradidit' (2, 48, 1); 'labes fecit' (6, 29, 8); 'veni' (H. 1, 83, 2); 'cinxerant' (H. 2, 25, 1); but as otherwise rare except in poetry.

materiae lignorum, 'timber and firewood.' The terms are thus distinguished by Ulpian, Dig. 32, 55, pr., 'ligni appellatio nomen generale est; sed sic separatur, ut sit aliq uid materia, aliq uid lignum: materia est, quae ad aedificandum, faciendum necessaria est; lignum quidquid comburendi causa paratum est.' A similar distinction is drawn by Pliny (N. H. 10, 40, 76, 206), 'cornus non potest videri materies propter existimat, sed lignum'; and 'materies' has this specific sense as early as Caesar (B. G. 4, 17, 8).

11. si qua alia, &c. 'whatever other employments are suggested by their needs, or devised to prevent idleness': for works undertaken with the latter object, see c. 20, 1; 11, 20, 2; 13, 53, 3.

12. veteranorum: see c. 17, 4. On the question whether 'in isdem laboribus' here, and 'eosdem labores' there, are to be taken as exaggerations, see on c. 36, 4.

13. mederetur . . . mortem . . . sed finem . . . orabant. The harshness of such a combination of constructions with 'orabant' appears to be unprecedented; nor is any other instance given of a verb followed by 'neu' or 'neve' except as coupling a coordinate verb (e.g. 16, 34, 2). Ernesti maintained that 'mortem' should either be altered to 'morerentur' or followed by 'obirent'; the latter is inserted by Nipp. after 'laboribus,' where it might have dropped out through resemblance of sound. The change of construction which would still remain, from a dependent clause to a simple case, may be paralleled by that of 'angebatur' (c. 52, 1), and by several instances of such a change in the reverse order (Introd. v. § 91: Diäger, Synt. und Stil, § 233). The construction may be designedly abrupt, like that in c. 41, 2, and the accusatives exclamatory.

militiae neque inopem requiem orabant. Fuere etiam qui legatam 3 a divo Augusto pecuniam reposcerent, faustis in Germanicum ominibus; et si vellet imperium, promptas res ostentavere. Tum vero, quasi scelere contaminaretur, praeceps tribunali desiluit. Opposuerunt abeunti arma, mimitantes, ni regrederetur; at ille 5 moriturum potius quam fidem exuceret clamitans, ferrum a latere diripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, ni proximi presam dextram vi adintuisserunt. Extrema et conglobata inter se pars 6 contionis ac, vix credibile dictu, quidam singuli proprius incedentes, feriret hortabantur; et miles nomine Calusidius strictum obtulit gladium, addito acutiorem esse. Saevum id malique 7 moris etiam furentibus visum, ac spatium fuit quo Caesar ab amicis in tabernaculum raperetur.

36. Consultatum ibi de remedio: etenim nuntiabatur parari 15 legatos qui superiorem exercitum ad causam eandem traherent: destinatum excidio Ubiorum oppidum, imbutasque praeda manus

2. reposcerent, 'demanded of him.' Orelli notes that this implied a recognition of Germanicus as the lawful heir; which was also probably expressed in more distinct terms ('faustis ominibus'). Dio (57, 5, 1) represents them as going to greater length (αὐτοκράτορα ἐπικάλεσαν). On the legacy demanded see c. 8, 3.

3. promptas res ostentavere. This reading is supported by 'promptasque res ostentante' (12, 12, 5). Those who read 'promptos' suppose 'se' to be supplied, as with 'moriturum,' below, and in other instances, such as 4, 59, 5; 5, 5, 2; &c. Other corrections are 'promptos se' (Jahn), or 'prompta' (Heinsius), which appears to need such a word 'studia,' as in 2, 76, 1.

4. desiluit. This verb has a simple abl. 15, 28, 5; elsewhere the usage is almost wholly poetical.

5. moriturum potius quam fidem exuceret. The full construction would be 'potius quam ita victorum, ut,' &c. For similar abbreviations see 'excedendum potius, quam... pellerentur' (Agr. 25, 3) and 'perpessus est omnia potius, quam... indicaret' (Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52, where Kühner gives other instances).

7. diripuit. The alteration to 'deripuit' is wrong; 'diripit censem' being the Melicene text in Verg. Aen. 10, 475; and the proper word, as Nipp. shows, for the wearer, who could not be said to 'snatch down' his sword.

8. adintuisserunt. This word is constantly used for 'retinere' by Tacitus (as c. 50, 1, 2; 2, 10, 2, &c.); but otherwise so only by Plaut. and Sall.

9. quidam singuli. In contrast with 'conglobata,' as 'propius incedentes' with 'extrema pars.'

12. spatium, 'a pause,' during which their attention was drawn to Calusidius, and Germanicus could be got away unobserved. Orelli.

14. etenim. This introduces considerations which make the need of remedial measures more pressing.

15. superiorem: see c. 31, 2.

16. Ubiorum oppidum, 'the capital': so 'Batavorum oppidum,' H. 5, 19, 2: see on c. 37, 3 ('civitas Ubiorum'). The conversion of this town into the famous 'Colonia Agrrippinensia' (Köln) in 803, A. D. 50, is mentioned in 12, 27, 1. Agrippina, from whom it took this title, was born here probably in 788, A. D. 15. See Introd. ix. note 14.

imbutas praeda manus, 'troops steeped in plunder.' This sense of 'manus,' if less suited to 'imbutas,' is more so to 'rupturas'; and the whole
2 in directionem Galliarum erupturas, augebat metum gnarus Romanae seditioinis et, si omitteretur ripa, invasurus hostis: at si auxilia et socii adversum abscendentis legiones armarentur, 3 civile bellum suscipi. periculosa severitas, flagitiosa largitio: seu nihil militi sive omnia concederentur, in ancipiti res publica. 4

igitur volutatis inter se rationibus placitum ut epistulae nomine principis scriberentur: missionem dari vicina stipendia meritis. exauctorari qui sena dena fecissent ac retineri sub vexillo ceterorum inmunes nisi propulsandi hostis, legata quae petiverant exsolvi duplicarique.

37. Sensit miles in tempus conflictat statimque flagavit. missio per tribunos maturatur, largitio differebatur in hiberna

5. sibi omnia: seu margin et Buit., sive Iac. Grun. concedentur: text R.

metaphor resembles that of II. 3. 15. 4 'ut civili praeda milites imbuerentur.'
3. auxilia et socii, perhaps a hendiadys, but probably to be distinguished, as by Kitter; the former being those already under arms, the latter those who might be levied.
4. suscipi. The construction, though varied, still depends on 'augebat metum.'
'That to arm the allies, &c., was to undertake a civil war.'
severitas. This appears to mean 'rigour,' i.e. peremptory refusal (as probably in c. 25, 3), and answers to the 'seu nihil' below, as does its opposite 'largitio' to 'sive omnia.' The notion of 'punishment' (as in c. 46, 2, &c.) seems out of place here, as such measures could not have been at present contemplated as practicable.
5. concederentur. The MS. text is defended by Nipp., Pfitzer, &c., as the language of dramatic description; the historic present 'est' being supplied with 'periculosa,' &c., and with 'in ancipiti.' On the other hand it is more natural to suppose the same construction to be carried through; and the omission of a syllable is shown by Baiter (from 3. 2, 1; 3. 1; 67; 3; 4. 59, 5; probably also 3. 17, 8) to be a characteristic error of this MS.
6. inter se. A comparison of one plan with another is implied in 'volutatis.' Nipp. notes 'artificiumque manus inter se... miratur' Verg. Aen. 1. 455.
7. missionem dari... exauctorari. The latter of these words usually implies full discharge, whether honourable or otherwise; but here it is qualified by the context, so as to express such relaxation of the 'sacramentum' as may have taken place when the legionary soldier became a 'vexillarius' (see c. 17, 4). Similar qualification attaches to 'dimissis' (c. 17, 4); 'missi' (c. 39, 2); and 'dimitterentur' (c. 78, 8); and 'missio' is used of both kinds of discharge (c. 37, 1; 40, 1; 52, 3). The terms offered are a compromise between two regulations of Augustus by which the time of full discharge was fixed, first at sixteen, afterwards at twenty years (Dio, 54. 25, 6; 55. 23, 4): but this concession, though carried out at present (see below, and c. 39, 1), was not perpetuated (see c. 78, 3). The prominent mention of immunity from camp duties would show it to have been a new concession, not a standing privilege of the veterans, who are certainly made to assert (c. 17, 4) that they have the same work as others ('eosdem labores'). Their language in c. 35, 2, is thought to point the other way, as they do not there expressly join in the complaint made by the others respecting camp duties.
10. duplicari. This gift, noted by Suetonius (Tib. 48) as the only donative from Tiberius to the soldiers, except that to the praetorians and some others at the fall of Seianus, was hardly a voluntary gift here, but was voluntarily extended to the Pannonian army (c. 52, 3).
11. in tempus, 'to meet the emergency'; cp. 'ad tempus' c. 1, 2.
12. missio, used here and below of both kinds of discharge: cp. c. 36, 4.

differebatur, 'was to be deferred.'
cuiusque. non abscessere quintani unetivicensimanique, donec 2
isdem in aestivis contracta ex viatico amicorum ipsiusque
Caesaris pecunia persolveretur. primam ac vicensimam legiones 3
Caeclina legatus in civitatem Ubiorum reduxit, turpi agmine,
cum fisci de imperatore rapti inter signa interque aquilas ve-
herentur. Germanicus superiorem ad exercitum profectus se-
cundam et tertiam decumam et sextam decumam legiones nihil
cunctatas sacramento adigit. quartadecumani paulum dubita-
verant: pecunia et missio quamvis non flagitantibus oblata est.

38. At in Chaucis coeptavere seditionem praeidium agi-
tantes vexillariii discordium legionum et praesenti duorum
militum supplicio paulum repressi sunt. iusserat id M'. Enniius 2

1. quintanimm etuicissimanique: text B. Ruperti and Nipp.

1. non abscessere, 'would not leave.' It is implied that after receiving payment
they departed to 'Vetra' (c. 45, 1).
2. viatico, us'd generally of a sold-
ner's private stock or savings, as II. 1.
3. primam, &c. The previous sen-
tence would lead us to suppose that these
legions had not, like the two others,
insisted on immediate payment: also
Caeca is next mentioned (c. 48, 1) as
in command, not of these legions at Köln,
but of the two others at Vetra. This
would give support to Mommsen's sug-
gestion Hermes, xiii. 256, n. 3; that the
passage is mutilated and should run
somewhat thus: 'primam ac vic-en-imam
legiones Germanicos in civitatem Ubio-
rum reduxit, quintam et unetivicensiman
Caecina legatus in Castra Vetra, turpi
agmine.' &c.

4. civitatem Ubiorum. This expres-
sion could be used of the whole distric,
as in 13, 57, 4; but the locality is here
certainly identical with that of 'ana Ubio-
rum' (see on c. 39, 1).

5. de imperatore rapti. These words
are emphatic, and contain the explana-
tion of 'turpi agmine.' The plundered money
may have been pointed to with pride;
but the practice in itself of depositing
money with the standards was usual,
and was encouraged, and even to some
extent enforced, to make the soldier
thirty, and to bind him to the colours
(Veg. 2, 20). Domitian however con-
sidered it prudent to limit each man's
deposit to 1000 H. S. (Suet. Dom. 7).

6. superiorem: cp. c. 31, 2. On
these legions see Introd. vii. p. 122.

10. In Chaucis. This tribe occupied
a very large space (G. 32), apparently
on either side of the lower Weser. Pliny
(N. H. 16, 1, 2) divides them into
'maiores' and 'minores'; one or the
other of whom, along the coast between
the Weser and Ems (cp. 2, 24, 3), came
under Roman control (cp. c. 60, 3), but,
like their neighbours the Frisii (4, 72, 1),
afterwards revolted (11, 18, 1; II. 4, 79,
3; 5, 19; 2; Suet. Cl. 24).

coeptavere. This verb, rare else-
where in prose, is often used by Tacitus
to express an attempt, whether successful
or otherwise: cp. c. 45, 2; 2, 81, 1; 4,
19, 4; 24, 2, &c.

11. vexillarii, 'detachments' (see on
(c. 17, 4). The 'veterani sub vexillo'
cannot be here meant, as they were still
at headquarters (cp. c. 35, 2; 39, 1).

discordium, 'disaffected.' Thus 'dis-
sidet' (c. 49, 1); 'discordare' (3, 40, 4);'
di-cordia' (II. 2, 76, 9), &c., are used
of soldiers, not as disagreeing among
themselves, but as mutinous.

12. M'. Ennius. 'Mennius' is not a
known Roman name; and the correction
is supported by the error 'Lennium' for
L. Ennius in 3. 70, 2, and by the general

231

castrorum praefectus, bono magis exemplo quam concessa iure. 3 deinde intumescente motu profugus repertusque, postquam intutae latebrae, praesidium ab audacia mutuatur: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem 4 violari. simul exterritis qui obstiterant, raptum vexillum ad 5 ripam vertit, et si quis agmine decessisset, pro desertore fore clamitans, reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos.

39. Interea legati ab senatu regressum iam apud aram Ubi- 2orum Germanicum adeunt. duae ibi legiones, prima atque 3 vicensima, veteranique nuper missi sub vexillo hiemabant. pa- 4 vidos et conscientia vaecordes intrat metus, venisse patrum iussu 5 qui inrita facerent quae per seditionem expresserant. utque mos vulgo quamvis falsis rcum subdere, Munatium Plancum con- 6 sulatu functum, principem legationis, auctorem senatus consulti 7 incusant; et nocte concubia vexillum in domo Germanici situm 8

practice of mentioning officers of this rank by two names (c. 29, 1; 13, 39, 2). The preference of M', rather than M, as the praenomen, rests on a suggestion of the possible identity of this person with a Marco Eros mentioned in the Pannonian war (Dio, 55, 33-2).

1. concessa iure: see on c. 20, 1; 26, 3.

2. intumescente motu: cp. 'quoniam Galliae tumeant' (H. 2, 32, 1). Similar metaphors, originating apparently in the 'monet... tumescere bella' of Verg. G. 1, 465, are found in Liv., &c.

6. ripam. Taetus perhaps did not know what river was meant, or may have thought it to be the Rhine (as in c. 36, 2). From the position of the Chauci, we should take it to be the Ems.

7. hiberna, probably at 'Vetera'; which would be nearer to the Chauci than the other winter camp.

turbidos. This is best taken in its usual sense as 'seditious' (cp. c. 34, 6; 43, 5, &c.), in which case 'et' would contain an adverbial force (see note on c. 13, 2). On the use of 'et' with a negative, instead of 'neque', see Madvig, § 458 a, Obs. 1. Nipp. shows by many instances the fondness of Tacitus for such constructions, especially for 'et' with 'nullus,' 'numquam,' 'nihil,' and 'nemo.'

8. legati. Their mission had probably no connexion with the mutiny; but was to convey to him the 'proconsulare imperium' (cp. c. 14, 4).

regressum, i.e. from the Upper army (cp. c. 37, 4).

aram Ubiorum. In 822, A.D. 69, the winter camp of the first legion was at Bonn (H. 4, 25, 1). But that the 'oppidum Ubiorum' is here meant is clear from the distance of Vetera (c. 45, 1), and from the fact that the subsequent 'Colonia' derives a title from an altar situate in it, being styled in some inscriptions and coins 'Claudia ara' or 'Colonia Claudia ara Agrippinensis' (see Mar- quardt, Staatsv. i. 272, 5). On this altar and worship see on c. 57, 2.

16. sub vexillo. It appears to be best to take these words as qualifying 'missi' (i.e. 'ita missi ut sub vexillo renitentur'). The other explanation, joining 'sub vexillo hiemabant,' forces us to apply the verb with these words to the veterans, and without them to the legions.

11. conscientia, 'consciousness of guilt,' as in c. 57, 2, &c.

12. expresserant: cp. c. 19, 5, &c.

13. subdere: cp. c. 6, 6, &c.

Plancum. His title in the Fasti (as cos. in 766, A.D. 13, with C. Silius) is L. Munatius L. f. L. n. Plancus. He might be son or grandson of the famous consul of 712, B.C. 42, well known in the history of the triumvirate, and stigmatized by Velleius (2, 83). Plancina (2, 43, 4) was probably his sister.

15. vexillum. The absence of any explanation of this word suggests that the flag is that already mentioned above ('sub vexillo'). Germanicus is living in
flagitare occipiunt, concursuque ad ianuam facto moliiuntur fores, extractum cubili Caesarem tradere vexillum intento mortis metu subiunt. mox vagi per vias obvios habuere legatos, audita 5 consternatione ad Germanicum tendentes. ingerunt contumee 6 lias, caedem parant, Plano maxime, quem dignitas fuga impediverat; neque alius periclitanti subsidium quam castra primae legionis. illic signa et aquilam amplexus religione sese tuta- 7 batur, ac ni aquilifer Calpurnius vim extremam arcuisset, rarum etiam inter hostes, legatus populi Romani in castris

a house, probably the regular winter residence of the 'legatus,' and the soldiers assaulting him are also outside the legionary camp. It is suggested that these are the veterans, whose 'vexillum' had no place among the standards of the legions, and was retained in the keeping of Germanicus. They had their discharge, but had possibly not, like the legions (see c. 37, 3, and note), received their money, or had further expectations on final dismissal, and in their vague fear that all might be revoked, demand possession of their 'vexillum' as a guarantee; see Nipp. and Domaszewski, 'Fahnen,' p. 25. The legions, who had less to lose, seem less prominent in this outbreak, though even among them Plancus was not safe. The alternative supposition, that the 'vexillum' is the red flag of the general-in-chief, by which signal for battle was given (Caes. B. G. 2. 20, 1; Plut. Fab. 15. 182), would make the demand for it imply an intention to elect a new general, of which there is no evidence; though Germanicus (c. 43, 2) is represented as imagining such an act in the case of his death. 

situm = 'positum.' So used of statues, &c., c. 74, 4; 2. 37, 3; 4. 64, 3. See also 2. 7, 3.

1. occipliant; cp. 3. 2, 5; 6. 45, 6, &c. A word generally archaic, but adopted from Tacitus from Livy.

molientur, 'break open'; cp. 2. 82, 8; H. 2. 22, 3; Liv. and Curt.

2. extractum. This implies some compulsion, but not necessarily physical force; cp. 'contuberinis extracti' (15. 13, 2); 'rare extractus in urbem' (Hor. Sat. 1. 1. 11). The case is probably abl., as in Horace (1. 1.) ; but in 6. 23, 5, 6 the MS. text 'extractum custodiae' is generally accepted.

4. consternatione, 'the tumult'; cp. c. 63, 3; 13. 16, 6, &c. This noun appears to originate with Livy, but the verb (cp. H. 3. 79, 3) is found earlier.

5. impediverat, here alone in Tacitus with simple abl. on the analogy of 'prohibere.'

6. castra primae legionis. The context implies perhaps that his assailants followed him into this camp, and certainly that some of the legion, who are addressed as guilty by Germanicus, attacked him there. Domaszewski (see on c. 42, 6) notes that when there were only three legions in Lower Germany, two had winter quarters at Vetera and one at Köln; hence when a second legion was allotted to the latter place, the two had separate camps.

7. religione: see note on c. 18, 2. On the sanctity of the eagles and other standards cp. 2. 17, 2, and 'conversus ad signa et bellorum deos' (H. 3. 10, 7); also Dion. Hal. 6. 45 ταύτα...ἀπὸ τοῦ θυσίαν τοῦ Θεού τῶν εἰρήνη πάντων τῆς κοινῆς. Catiline kept an eagle of Marius in a shrine within his house (Cic. Cat. 1. 9. 24); and the legionary eagle is stated by Dio (49. 18, 1) to have been kept in camp in a portable shrine. Even in old times it was a practice to swear by the standards (see Liv. 26. 48, 12). See other evidence of their sanctity in Marquardt, ii. 438.

8. aquilifer. The eagle of the legion, placed under charge of its 'centurio primipilus' (see Introd. vii. p. 124) was actually borne by a lower officer of this title, mentioned in several inscriptions: see Henzen and Wilmanns, Indices, Caver in Eph. Epig. iv. 371, and representations in art of the eagle and its bearer in Domaszewski, 'Fahnen,' p. 29, foll. 

rarum etiam, &c. On such parentheses see Introd. v. § 82. A similar outrage on 'legati' is similarly spoken of in H. 3. 80, 3.
sanguine suo altaria deum commaculavisset. luce demum, post-
quam dux et miles et facta noscebantur, ingressus castra Ger-
manicus perduci ad se Plancum imperat recepitque in tribunal.
 tum fatalem increpans rabiem, neque militum sed deum ira
resurgere, cur venerint legati aperit; ius legationis atque ipsius
Planci gravem et inmeritum casum, simul quantum dedecoris
adierit legio, facunde miseratur, attonitaque magis quam quieta
contione legatos pr acsidio auxiliari um equitum dimittit.

40. Eo in metu arguere Germanicum omnes, quod non ad
superiorem exercitum pergeret, ubi obsequia et contra re blellis
 auxili um: satis superque missione et pecunia et mollibus con-
sultis peccatum. vel si vilis ipsi salus, cur filium parvulum, cur
gravidam coniugem inter furentes et omnis humani iuris viola-
tores haberet? illos saltem avo et rei publicae redderet. diu
unctatus asperrantem uxorem, cum se divo Augusto ortam
 neque degenerem ad pericula testaretur, postremo uterum eius
et communem filium multo cum fictu complexus, ut abiret
perpulit. incedebat muliebre et miserabile agmen, profuga ducis

1. altaria deum. These, as well as the
standards and the image of the emperor,
stood in the principia. See 4. 2, 4.
2. noscebantur, ‘were capable of
recognition’: cp. c. 62, 1; 4. 62, 5; H.
1. 90, 3.
 ingressus castra: see above.
3. imperat recepitque. The his-
torical present is easily interchangeable
with a perfect, as 2. 7, 1; 20, 2; 14. 4,
6, &c.
4. fatalem increpans rabiem. ‘Ra-
bies’ is thus used of mutiny in c. 31, 3.
The use of ‘fatalem’ (cp. 5. 4, 2; 15. 61,
6; and note on 3. 30, 2), which is ex-
plained by ‘deum ira’ (cp. 16. 16, 3),
treats them as hardly responsible beings,
and softens the censure conveyed in ‘in-
crepans’; from which word some such
sense as that of ‘dicens’ is supplied by
‘zeugma’ with ‘resurgere.’
5. ius legationis, sc. ‘violatum.’
On such pregnant constructions see In-
trod. v. § 84.
7. miseratur, ‘expresses sorrow for.’
So ‘defendere;’ ‘to plead in excuse,’ 13.
43, 4, &c.
9. metu, perhaps here used of circum-
stances causing fear, rather than fear itself;
ep. ‘ostendere metum ex Tiberio’ (2. 72,
2); ‘metus temporum’ (H. 1. 49, 6); ‘pro-
visum adversum metus’ (H. 2. 12, 3), &c.
A similar use of ‘terror’ (11. 19, 1, &c.)
is classical, and ‘formido’ (Agr. 22, 1) is
so used by Sallust.
14. avo. On the use of terms of adop-
tive relationship see on c. 33, 3. That
of the boy alone is mentioned, as he,
in virtue of this adoptive relationship,
stood nearer than Agrippina to Tiberius.
Nipp.
diuunctatus asperrantem . . . perpulit.
Two distinct causes are assigned
for the delay; his own hesitation, and the
pride of his wife; which latter is explained
by ‘cum sc . . . testaretur.’
16. degenerem. This poetical word
had been introduced into prose by Liv.
and Fl. Mai. The construction, appearing
to be shortened for ‘ad pericula subeunda,’
is analogous to that of ‘praecepius ad
scelera,’ ‘ad pericula’ (6. 7, 3; 14. 58, 1),
and many other uses of ‘ad’ with the
force of ‘in reference to’; see 2. 2, 2;
Her. on H. 2. 97, 7.
18. incedebat. This implies the ab-
sence of such vehicles as would usually be
provided. ‘Muliebre’ and ‘miserabile’
are also emphatic, and the order of words
is studied for effect. ‘They were starting
on foot, a train of women, and in pitiable
plight.’
uxor, parvulum sinu filium gerens, lamentantes circum amicorum coniuges, quae simul trahebantur, nec minus tristes qui mane-

bant.

41. Non florentis Caesaris neque suis in castris, set velut in urbe victa facies; gemitusque ac plantus etiam militum aures oraque advertere: progrediantur contubernii. quis ille flebilis 2 sonus? quod tam triste? feminas inlustres, non centurionem ad tutelam, non militem, nihil imperatoriae uxoris aut comitatus soliti: pergere ad Treveros [et] externae fidei. pudor inde et 3 miseratio et patris Agrippae, Augusti avi memoria, socer Drusus,

7. quid Heins., Nipp., Ritt. 9. Treviros here twice and in most places in Hist., but Treveri, five times in 3. 40-45. [et] Halm, fidei sedem Muller, externam fideum Nipp., tradi (committi, dedi) fidei others.

2. qui maneabant, i.e. the husbands and friends parting from them.

4. florentis, 'in prosperity': cp. c. 53, 2; 16, 33, 1, &c.

5. facies. Gronov. has rightly ex-

plained this, as not 'facies Caesaris,' but 'facies rerum' (cp. c. 49, 1; H. 2. 89, 3, &c.) 'non florenti Caesaris, sed urbi captae conveniens.' It seems better, with Nipp., to place a semicolon at 'facies,' and to take the sentence in apposition with the last of the preceding chapter, than, with Halm, to join it with 'gemi-
tusque,' &c., as subject of 'advertere.'

6. advertere, 'attracted,' as 2. 17, 2; 4. 21, 5; 6. 44, 1, &c. For other uses of the word see 3. 52, 2; 4. 54, 2, &c.

progrediantur contubernii: cp. 'progredior portu' Verg. Aen. 5, 300, and other such ablatives in Introd. 5. § 24.

quis ille, &c. The construction is here to be taken as designedly broken and exclamatory, to express the agitation of the speakers. 'What is this sound of mourning? What this sight so sad? Here are women of rank—not a centurion—not a soldier as escort—not a mark of the general's wife or of her usual retinue—setting out for the Treveri!' &c. Such exclamatory sentences are given in 14, 8, 4, and, according to some, in c. 35, 2 ('neu mortem,' &c.). With 'quod,' we should expect a substantive (cp. 'quod nomen' c. 42, 4); and, though 'triste' may have a substantial force (as 'triste . . . eventit' 15. 34, 1; 'triste lupus stab-

ulis' Verg. Ecl. 3, 80), the addition of 'tam' supports the conjecture that 'iter' (E. Jacob) or 'spectaculum,' answering to 'sonus,' may have dropped out.

9. ad Treveros [et] externae fidei. If we are to follow most commentators in taking the last words as a concise genitive of quality (cp. Introd. v. § 34); they should certainly be joined closely to 'Treveros,' without a needless and even misleading conjunction. 'Et' appears also redundant before 'externae' in H. 5. 10, 3. But the force of such an expression here (as of 'externa superbia' in 15. 31, 2), should be 'hominis talis fidei, quals apud exter-

nos esse solet,' i.e. 'parvae fidei'; an interpretation which, if open to no other objection, misrepresents the thought of the speakers, which is not one of anxiety for Agrippina's safety, but of self-reproach, that the fidelity of foreigners should be the refuge of a Roman general's wife against a Roman army. The alternative explanation, taking 'externae fidei' as a dative adapted in construction to the idea of some such verb as 'committi,' supplied by zeugma from 'pergere,' is hardly justified even by the boldness with which Tacitus uses this figure (see Introd. v. § 83). It is possible, as suggested by Mr. Haver-

field, to put a stop after 'Treveros,' and read 'externae fidei pudor inde,' which would not perhaps be harsher than some other concise expressions; otherwise some corruption is to be suspected; though no emendation has won general acceptance. On the Treveri see 3. 40, 1, &c.

10. socer Drusus, &c. All these clauses express the thoughts influencing the sol-

diers, and lead up to 'sed nihil,' &c. The passage begins regularly, but ab-

ruptly passes from 'patris . . . memoria' to a pregnant construction, in which men-

tion of the object of thought implies the
ipsa insigni secunditate, pracclara pudicitia; iam infans in castris
genitus, in contubernio legionum eductus, quem militari vocabulo
Caligulam appellabat, quia plerunque ad concilianda vulgi
studia eo tegmine pedum induebatur. sed nihil aeque flexit
quam invidia in Treveros: orant obsistunt, redirect maneret,
pars Agrippinae occursantes, plurimi ad Germanicum regressi.
isque ut erat recens dolore et ira, apud circumfusos ita
coepti.

42. 'Non mihi uxor aut filius patre et re publica cariores
sunt, sed illum quidem sua maiestas, imperium Romanum ceteri
exercitus defender. coniugem et liberos meos, quos pro gloria
vestra libens ad exitium offerrem, nunc procul a furentibus sum-
moveo, ut quidquid istud sceleris imminet, meo tantum sanguine
pictur, neve occisus Augusti pronepos, interfecta Tiberii nurus
thought itself. For a similar transition
cp. 'cum . . . ad memoriam coniugi et
infantian litemorum revolveretur' (11, 34, 2). Wolf remarks that here the change
seems designedly introduced, as if to de-
note that not merely the recollection, but
the image itself of Drusus, their former
beloved commander, is as vividly before
them as those whom they actually saw.
The relationship expressed is throughout
that of Agrippina.
1. insigni secunditate. Of the nine
children whom she had in all, three were
now living, and six had been born. See
Introd. ix.

In castris genitus. Gaius was now
just two years old. Tacitus here follows
the popular belief, as expressed in an
epigram quoted by Suetonius (Cal 8),
'In castris natus,' &c. But he was born
when his father, as consul, was in Rome;
and Suetonius (1. 1) shows, from a letter
to Augustus, that the child was in Italy
not long after the date of birth; and that
the birthplace was stated in the 'acta
publica' to have been Antium.

2. militari vocablo: see on c. 23, 4.
3. ad concilianda vulgi studia. The
'caliga' was not worn by officers above
the rank of centurion, and is thus so far
characteristic of the common soldier, that
'caligatus' is used for 'miles gregarius'
(Suet. Aug. 25; Vit. 7), and 'in caliga,' or
'a caliga' for 'in,' or 'from the ranks' (Pl.
N. H. 7, 42, 44, 135; Sen. de Bcnet. 5 16, 2).
Hence it is called 'habitus gregalis'
(c. 69, 5), or 'manipularius' (Suet. Cal. 9).

4. aeque . . . quam: cp. 14, 38, 3, &c.
In prose from Livy, who appears to take
it from Plautus.
5. orant obsistunt, &c. The con-
struction is again designedly abrupt:
'orant' is explained by 'rediret,' 'ma-
eret'; 'obsistunt' refers strictly to 'pars
occursantes,' and more loosely to
'plurimi . . . regressi.' The alliteration
adds to the rhetorical effect of the asyn-
deta: cp. 'pergerent properarent' c. 51, 7,
and a different form in c. 58, 6.
6. recens dolore et ira, 'fresh from,'
i.e. with their influence still strong upon
him: cp. 'recens victoria' l. 3, 77, 5. So
one who had been lately praeator is
called 'recens praetura' (4, 52, 2). The
more classical construction would be with
the prep., as 'recens a vulnere Dido'
Verg. Aen. 6, 450, but the usage here is
analogous to that of the abl. of place
whence (see Introd. v. 24).

11. liberos; a rhetorical plural, one
child only being present.

13. istud sceleris, partitive genitive, like
'quicquid . . . auctoritatis' 14, 43, 2.
On the freedom with which such are used
by Tacitus cp. Introd. v. §32.
14. pictur. Nipp has noticed the pecu-
liar use of this word here to denote, not
an expiration of guilt, but an act on which
19, 18 (of Medea) 'quo tempore maris
naturum caede piavit amor.' The
word is generally poetical, the usual prose
word being 'expirare.'
nocentiores vos faciant. quid enim per hos dies inausum inte-meratumve vobis? quod nomen huic coetui dabó? militesne appellant, qui filium imperatoris vestri vallo et armis circumse-distis? an cives, quibus tam proiecta senatus auctoritas? hos-tium quoque ius et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis. divus Iulius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando qui sacramentum cius detrectabant: divus Augustus vultu et aspectu Actiacas legiones exterruit: nos ut nondum eosdem, ita ex illis ortos si Hispaniae Suriaeve miles aspenara-retur, tamen mirum et indignum erat. primane et viscerina 6

1. faciat: text Ritt. 9. syriae: Med. i. has this form eleven times, suria eight times, Med. ii. almost always the former; Baiter and Ritt. follow the MSS., Halm reads uniformly Suria.

1. inausum intermeratumve. Both words appear first in Vergil (Aen. 7, 308; 2, 143, &c.). The former, found here alone in Tacitus, occurs in earlier prose (Sen. Ep. 91, 15); the latter seems introduced into prose by Tacitus, but used freely by him, even where the passage is not rhetorical (as c. 49, 6, &c.).

2. quod nomen, &c. That this speech is mainly composed by the author, would appear from the evident reminiscence here of that purporting in Livy (28. 27) to have been addressed by Scipio Africanus to his mutinous troops: 'ad vos quemadmodum loqvar, nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat; quos ne quo nomine quidem appellare debeam, scio. Cives? qui a patria vestra descistis: an milites? qui imperium auspiciumque abnustis, sacramentis religioneum rupistis.'

3. vallo et armis circumsedistis. Walther rightly treats this as rhetorical and figurative; as neither the occurrences in the summer camp (c. 35), nor those in the winter quarters (c. 39), bear out a literal interpretation.

4. proiecta, 'trampled under foot': so 'proiectum consulaire imperium' Liv. 2. 27, 11. In 3. 65, 4, it is adjectival, in the sense of 'abject.' The contempt for the senate is that implied in their treatment of its delegates (c. 39, 6).

hostium quoque ius, 'even rights accorded to enemies'; i.e. 'laws of war.' This and the two following expressions are all a rhetorical amplification of one idea, the conjunctions being epecegetical.

5. sacra, 'sanctity': cp. 2. 65, 4.

fas gentium, 'international obligation'; i.e. 'law of nations.' Cp. 'fas disciplineae' (c. 19, 3); 'fas patriae' (2. 10, 1), &c.

6. divus Iulius, &c. Two mutinies in his time are mentioned by Suetonius (Jul. 69; 70); and this circumstance is referred to the latter of them (that of the tenth legion near Rome in 707, B.C. 47) by him, as also by Appian (B.C. 2, 93), and Dio (42, 53, 3). Merivale (ch. xvi. p. 222) prefers the authority of Lanen (5, 358), who tells this story of the earlier mutiny at Placentia in 705, B.C. 49. In H. 3. 24, 3, Antonius Primus is made to reproach soldiers as 'pagani '; and Alexander Severus is recorded (Lamprid. 52) to have often disbanded legions by merely styling them 'Quirites.'

7. divus Augustus, &c. Other accounts of this mutiny represent Augustus as having hastily returned to Brundisium in the winter following Actium, and appealed the military discontent by rewards (Suet. Aug. 17; Dio, 51, 3, 4). There may be here some confusion with the incidents of an earlier mutiny, in 719, B.C. 35, which appears to have been more formidable, and more energetically dealt with: Liv. Epit. 131; Dio, 49, 34.

8. nos. The context shows that this refers to himself alone; Tiberius not being of the blood of Augustus, nor unknown (see 2. 3, 4) to the Syrian legions. ut . . . ita. See on c. 12, 1.

9. Hispaniae Suriaeve; i.e. 'an army to which I was personally unknown.'

10. erat. On the force of this indicative see Introd. v. § 50 b, 2. Nipp. has here collected instances of it, as also of the subjunctive in similar expressions.

primane, &c. The construction is
legiones, illa signis a Tiberio acceptis, tu tot proeliorum sociæ, 7 tot praemiiis aucta, egregiam duci vestro gratiam refertis? hunc ego nuntium patri, lacta omnia aliis e provinciis audienti, seram? ipsius tirones, ipsius veteranos non missione, non pecunia sati- atos; hic tantum interfici centuriones, ceci tribunos, includi le- 5 gatos, infecta sanguine castra, flumina, meque precariam animam inter insensos trahere.

43. Cur enim primo contionis die ferrum illud, quod pectori meo infigere parabam, detraxistis, o improvidi amici? melius 2 et amantius ille qui gladium offerebat. cecidissem certe nondum 10 tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius; legissetis ducem, qui meam quidem mortem inpunitam sinceret, Vari tamen et trium 3 legionum ulciscetur. neque enim di sinant ut Belgarum quam-

partly interrogative, partly exclamatory, as suited to the excitement of the speaker. In the following words we should naturally refer 'illa' to the First, 'tu' to the Twentieth legion; but the latter was certainly newly raised at the time of the Pannonian rebellion (see Introd. viii. p. 122), and possibly by Tiberius himself, whereas there must have been always a First legion in the Roman army, and the supposition that it may have been cut to pieces in the 'clades Lolliana' or 'Variana,' and afterwards reconstituted under the same title, rests on no evidence, and is not probable. The true solution seems to be that which I had suggested in the first edition, and which is now strengthened by the argument of Domaszewski (West-Deutsche Zeitschrift, Korrespondenzblatt, xii. 1893, p. 262, foill.; see also Mr. Hardy in Journ. of Philol. xxiii. p. 38), that the reference, as sometimes elsewhere (see c. 70, 6, and note), is determined by other circumstances than the order of mention. The scene is in the camp of the First legion (c. 59, 6), which confronts the tribunal of the speaker, and is addressed as 'tu,' the 'prima Germanica' which may well have shared in all the warfare of Tiberius. The Twentieth, though nearer in the order of previous mention, is supposed to stand in the background, more remote in fact and thought, and is spoken of as 'illa.'

2. egregiam. In his frequent ironical use of this word (c. 59, 3; 3. 17; 5; H. 1. 33; 3; 4. 32, 4), Tacitus appears to follow Vergil (Aen. 4. 53).

duci: sce. 'Tiberio.' The allusion to their former service under him is still sustained.

5. includi legatos. The mention of these as a climax to centurions and tribunes, as well as the inapplicability of ' includi' to the delegates of the senate, who had already departed (c. 39, 8), suggests that the 'legati legionum' are meant. No act of violence to these has been mentioned, but all the superior officers must have been under some constraint, which would justify their being spoken of as 'imprisoned,' without greater rhetorical licence than that of 'infected sanguine castra, flumina' (cp. c. 32, 3), &c.

6. precariam, 'on sufferance': cp. 'precaria vita' H. 4. 76, 5; 'precariam imperium' H. 1. 52, 6 (where see Her.), &c.

8. Cur enim, &c. The thought is, 'I am living on sufferance, and it is the fault of my short-sighted friends that I am living at all.'

9. melius, sce. 'fecit.' On the omission of such verbs see Introd. v. § 38 b.

11. tot flagitiorum...consens, 'implicated with my army in so many out- rages.' As responsible for its discipline, he treats himself as involved in what he had not prevented. Cp. 'quasi sceleri contaminaretur' (c. 35, 4). On the construction, cp. 'alius alii tanti factornis consciis' Sall. Cat. 22, 3; 'si conscius Dymno tanti scleris fuissem' Curt. 6. 10, 26. The construction avoids the awkwardness of a double genitive, and, with the dative of a personal pronoun, is usual.

13. sinant, ut. This construction is found only a few times in Terence, and
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM

quam offerentium decus istud et claritudo sit, subvenisse Romano nominis, compressisse Germaniae populos. tua, dive Auguste, caelo recepta mens, tua, pater Druse, imago, tui memoria isdem instis cum militibus, quos iam pudor et gloria intrat, eluant hanc maculam irasque civiles in exitium hostibus vertant. vos quoque, quorum alia nunc ora, alia pectora contueor, si legatos senatui, obsequium imperatori, si mihi coniugem et filium redditis, discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos: id stabile ad paenitentiam, id fidei vinculum crit.'

10 Supplices ad haec et vera exprobrari fatentes orabant puniret noxios, ignosceret lapsis et duceret in hostem: revocaretur coniunx, rediret legionum alumnus neve opses Gallis tradetur. reditum Agrippinae excusavit ob inimitem partum 2

4. fluant: text B.

once in Curtius, 'nec di siverint ut ... quisquam ... possit' (5, 8, 3).

1. claritudo. Wölflin notes (Philol. xxv. 99) that Tacitus shows a growing preference for this more archaic form ('Cato, Sisenna) instead of the Ciceronian 'claritas,' throughout the Annals, especially in the last six Books, where the latter word occurs once (16. 30, 1), the former twenty times. Except in c. 28, 2, it is used always figuratively, whether of personal renown (as here, and 11. 10. 5; 14. 53, 4, &c.), or of distinguished ancestry (as 2. 43, 6; 6. 47, 3, &c.).

3. imago, to be taken figuratively, and 'tui memoria' as its explanation. That the legions still bore the effigy of one long dead and never deified is most improbable; and the apostrophe to Augustus ('tua ... caelo recepta mens') appeals equally to the imagination.

4. gloria, 'pride'; as 'iacentia gloriaque' (c. 8, 2). Thus 'pudor' and 'gloria' are joined in H. 2. 21, 6; cp. 'generandi gloria mellis' (Verg. G. 4, 205). It is also used in a bad sense, as 'vaingloriousness' (14. 15, 3, &c.);

hanc maculam. This is by some wrongly referred to the defeat of Varus, of which 'illam' would rather have been used. It means the stain of mutiny, and is explained by 'iras civiles,' as 'eluant' by 'in exitium hostibus vertant.' The expedition in c. 49, 5, is called 'plaeculum furoris': cp. also c. 51, 7.

5. vos quoque, &c. The speaker is represented as skilfully imagining the existence of the change of feeling which he desires to produce.

6. si legatos senatui ... redditis. They would give him back his wife and son by so behaving that he could safely recall them. The figure of 'giving back to the senate its delegates' seems more farfetched, and merely to denote due recognition of them as such; unless we suppose him to represent them rhetorically as still in the power of the legions, and not yet in safety.

8. a contactu, 'from contagion': so used properly in 4. 49, 4, and figuratively often in Tacitus, as 6. 7, 4, &c.

dividite = 'secernite': cp. 'provinciae quae mari dividuntur' (2. 43, 2); 'dividere defensionem' (3. 15, 3). Earlier prose writers appear always to add the prep. and abl. of separation.


11. et duceret. The conjunction here couples a future action to the clauses referring to the settlement of the mutiny itself. For instances of such combinations see Her. on H. 1. 51, 25.

13. reditum Agrippinae excusavit. Elsewhere, the accusative with this verb either denotes that which has been done, and is apologized for; or as in 3. 11, 2, &c.) that which is pleaded in excuse. Here it means 'excusavit Agrippinam, quod non dixerit.'

inimitem. This belongs properly
to ‘partum,’ but may extend its force somewhat to ‘hlemem.’ An altar at Ambitarium, a Treveran village near Coblenz, inscribed ‘ab Agrippiniae puer-perum,’ is recorded to have been seen by Pl. Mai. (Suet. Cal. 8). It has been held by some that the birth must have been that of the younger Agrippina, and that either this narrative, or the statement in 12. 27, 1, must be wrong. The supposition of Mommsen (Hermes, xiii. 256, foll.) is more probable, that neither of the children born in Germany (Introd. ix. nole 14; 15) were born in this year; and that we must suppose at this time the probably premature birth of a child which never lived, and has no place in the list given by Suetonius.

2. vincatos: for the pl. see Introd. v. § 42 c.

3. legatum legionis. On these officers see Introd. vii. p. 124.

poenae...exercuit, apparently taken from Vergil (Aen. 6, 543); with its strangeness softened by combination with the regular phrase ‘indiction exercere.’

4. pro contione. This construction is familiar in the phrase ‘laudare aliquem pro contione’ (2. 22, 1; Sall.; Liv., &c.), where it is generally explained to mean ‘before the assembly.’ But here the legions are the assembly. Also, there appears to be some evidence that the ‘tribunal’ may itself be called ‘contio.’ Even thus, if ‘pro contione’ were equivalent to ‘pro tribunal,’ and analogous in Tacitus to ‘pro rips,’ ‘pro munimentis,’ ‘pro muris’ (2. 9, 3; 13, 4; 81, 1): it would describe the position of the speaker standing forth on the platform, rather than the audience facing it. Unless therefore we take the phrase to mean no more than that they stood forth assembled, we must explain it (with Nipp.) to signify ‘after the fashion of an assembly’ (cp. 4. 38, 2), i.e. not an irregular crowd, yet with the implied meaning that it was not strictly a ‘contio’ convened by the general, but one self-constituted. No such use of the phrase has been however found elsewhere. A rude trial of this kind, in which soldiers were allowed to butcher those whom they pronounced guilty, is called ‘priscus mos’ in Ammian. 2. 9, 5.

5. suggestu. This is the regular term for the ‘tribunal’ or platform in camps, as H. 1. 56, 1; 55, 5; Caes.; Liv., &c. The construction of such with piled up turf is described in c. 18, 4, but it might often be a more permanent structure.

9. secuti exemplum; sc. ‘legionum.’ The ‘veterani sub vexillo’ are here clearly distinguished from the legions.

10. Raetiam. This name strictly answers to the modern Grisons and Tyrol, but often, as here, is taken to include the frontier country of Vindelicia; which comprised southern Bavaria between the Inn and the upper Danube, and extended later to the ‘limes Romanus.’ See Introd. vii. p. 110. Both countries were reduced to subjection by Drusus and Tiberius in 739, B.C. 15 (Liv. Epit. 138; Vell. 2. 39, 3; Hor. Od. 4. 4 and 14). Their only important town was ‘Augusta Vindelicorum’ (Augsburg); see G. 41, 1.

11. Suebos. The various tribes grouped under this name extended in the time of Tacitus from the Baltic to the Danube (cf. G. 38-43); here the Marcomani of Bohemia and others subject to Maroboduus are meant: see on 2. 44, 5.

ceterum: cp. c. 10, 1.

castris. Nipp. takes this as dat.; but Vergil has the abl. ‘complexu avolsus Tuli’ (Aen. 4, 6:6).
trucibus adhuc non minus asperitate remedii quam sceleris memoria. centurionatum inde egit. citatus ab imperatore nomen, ordinem, patriam, numerum stipendiorum, quae strenue in praec- liis fecisset, et cui erant dona militaria, edebat. si tribuni, si legio industria innocentiamque adprobaverant, retinebat ordinem: ubi avaritiam aut crudelitatem consensu objectavissent, solvebatur militia.

45. Sic compositis praesentibus haud minor moles supererat ob ferociam quintae et unetvicensimae legionum, sexagensimum apud lapidem (loco Vetera nomen est) hibernantium. nam primi 2


2. centurionatum inde egit. The sense required is that of 'centuriones re- censuit,' or 'creavit'; the former process alone being described, but the latter implied; as the vacancies of those dismissed or killed (c. 32, 3) had to be filled up. But 'centurionatus,' which (according to Nipp.,) is found only in Val. Max. 3. 2, 23, and in an inscription of Antonine times (C. I. L. x. 3340), must mean, like the rather less rare 'centuritius' (Cic. and Suet. Gramm. 24), 'the office of centurion' (cp. 'optionatus,' 'decurionatus,' &c.); and thus the centurion himself should rather be said 'centurionatum agere.' It is perhaps possible, on the analogy of 'dielectum agere,' to make the phrase mean 'to hold an election of centurions'; but more probably the passage is corrupt. The most plausible emendation, however, 'centurionum reatum' (Bernhardy, cited by Bailer), introduces a word unknown in Tacitus and very rare otherwise; and one which hardly seems to bear the meaning here required.

4. dona militarit, 'decorations.' Such are mentioned in 3. 21, 3; Juv. 16. 57-60; and many inscriptions (see Henzen, Index, p. 144). The brilliant appearance of an army when these were worn, as in full dress, is described in II. 2. 89, 3.

5. adprobaverant, . . . ubi . . . objectavissent. 'Si' and 'ubi' are interchanged (both with indic.) in 4. 17, 1; 'ei' and 'ut' (both with subj.) in 11. 28, 3; and such changes are frequent: see Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 233. The moods are interchanged, as here, in 6. 18, 5 (where see note), &c. Here there appears to be a compromise between the subj. of re- peated action, usual in writers of this age, and the indic. of earlier writers. See Intro. v. § 52. Walther takes it to imply that approval was the rule and disapproval the exception.

6. avaritiam, in selling 'vacationes.' See on c. 17, 6.

7. solvebatur militia. This would have the character of an 'ignominiosa missio'; as distinct from the 'honesta,' on completion of service, and 'causaria,' for disease. Dig. 49. 16, 13.

8. praesentibus: cp. c. 30, 5; 11. 18, 2.

9. moles, 'difficulty'; as 2. 78, 1, &c. This use of the word had been already adopted by Livy (25. 11, 18) from Vergil (Aen. 1, 33, &c.).

9. quintae et unetvicensimae. On the departure of these legions from the summer camp cp. c. 37, 3.

10. Vetera. This station, though here described as if unknown to the reader, had been frequently mentioned in the 'Histories.' The full name, 'Vetere castra,' is given in H. 4. 21, 1; 5. 14, 1. The locality is identified by Schneider (Rhein. Geschichtblätter, ii. 85) with the Fürstenberg, near Xanten (below Wesel), where remains exist. This would well suit the distance sixty Roman miles), if reckoned from Köln. The Itinerary of Antoninus (p. 370, cited by Orelli), placing it at a distance of sixty-three 'milia passuum' from Bonn, cannot on this supposition be correct. From observing that Tacitus says 'nomen est' (not 'erat'), and at the first mention in Hist. (4. 18, 6) uses similar words ('castra quibus Veterae nomen est'), and from the fact that in his day this camp was no longer kept up, being superseded by 'Colonia Traiana' nearer Xanten, it has been thought by Schneider that he
seditio nem coeptaverant: atrocissimum quodque facinus horum manibus patratum; nec poena commilitonum exterriti nec paec-

3 nitentia conversi iras retinebant. igitur Caesar arma classem socios demittere Rheno parat, si imperium detrectetur, bello certaturus.

46. At Romae nondum cognito, qui fuisset exitus in Illyrico, et legionum Germanicarum motu audito, trepida civitas incusare Tiberium quod, dum patres et plebem, invalida et inermia, cunctatione ficta ludificetur, dissidet interim miles neque du-

orum adolescentium nondum adulta auctoritate comprimis qucat. 10

2 ire ipsum et opponere maiestatem imperatoriam debuisse cces-

suris, ubi principem longa experientia eundemque severitatis 3 et munificentiae summum vidissent. an Augustum fessa aetate


speaks of it as 'the old (i.e. disused) camp,' and that its name during its occupation is unknown to us. The alternative view (see Düntzner, Bonn, Jahrb. Lxxiii. 21) would make it a Celtic name like Bonna, Novestum, &c.

primi coeptaverant: see c. 31, 3.

2. paenitentia. With this 'commi-


tionum' it may be again supplied, or it may be taken (with Nipp.) to mean their own penitence.

3. arma. This is often used for 'mil-


ites,' as in c. 1, 3, &c. Here the legions especially are meant, as the 'socii' are mentioned separately.

classem. This was perhaps a flotilla temporarily got together for use on the river. It is known, however, that a standing German fleet of seagoing ships existed in the time of Drusus Flor. 4, 12, 26; Suet. Cl. 1), and was employed in 758, A.D. 5, by Tiberius, who carried it to the Elbe (Vell. 2, 106, 2), and even to the Cimbri, or Jutland (Mon. Anc. v. 14). Germanicus used it (c. 60, 3) and augmented it (2, 6, 2). It is styled in later inscrip-

tions 'Classis Germanica' (or 'Augusta Germanica') P. F. ('pia fidelis'); Orelli 3600; Henzen 6865-6867.

6. Illyrico. This term had originally a very wide ethnographical sense (see Marquardt, i. p. 265), and is often taken to include not only Delmatia and Pan-

nonia, but even Moesia: see Suet. Tib. 16, &c.

8. invalida et inermia, 'the feeble and defenceless element': cf. 'quod im-


cellum aetate,' &c. (c. 56, 3). Nipp. has here collected many instances from Tacitus of the substantival application of neuter adjectives to masc. or fem. sub-

stantives. To denote them as beings, or things, of a certain class. It is not however peculiar to him, but classical: see Madv. 211 b, Obs. 1, Dr. Synt. u. Stil., § 30, Her. on H. 2, 20, 11.

9. cunctationes: see c. 11, &c.

dissidet, 'mutinies': cp. 'discors,' c. 38, 1, &c.

10. adolescentium. Germanicus was twenty-nine, Drusus about twenty-six years old. See Introd. ix. note 30, 31.

11. opponere, 'to confront them with.'

cessuris: cp. 'traucturis' c. 31, 1.

12. experientia: cp. c. 4, 3.

severitatis et munificentiae sum-
mum, 'with sovereign power to punish and reward,' 'Severitas,' though ap-

parently used differently in c. 25, 3; 36, 3, has certainly this force in 3, 21, 4, &c. On the genitive see Introd. v. § 33, e. 7. The words might also be taken, with Zumpt: 447, n. 1), like 'praestantissimum sapientiae' (6, 6, 2), to mean 'severitatis et munificentiae summam'; but the position of Tiberius, as compared with that of his sons, seems here to be thought of rather than his character.

13. an Augustum, &c. The speakers exaggerate the frequency of these expedi-

tions, and invent the contrast of age. We know of no later expeditions of Augustus to Germany (or rather Gaul) than those of 738, B.C. 16, and 746, B.C. 8
totiens in Germanias commeare potuisse: Tiberium vigentem annis sedere in senatu, verba patrum cavillantem? satis pro-
spectum urbanae servitutii: militaribus animis adhibenda
fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint.

5 47. Inmotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit
non omittere caput rerum neque se remque publicam in casum
dare. multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Ger-
maniam exextitus, propior apud Pannoniam; ille Galliarum
opibus subnixus, hic Italiae inminens: quos igitur anteferet?
ac ne postpositi contumelia incenderentur. at per filios pariter
adiri maiestate salva, cui maior e longinquo reverentia. simul
adolescentibus excusatum quaedam ad patrem reicere, resis-
tisque Germanico aut Druso posse a se mitigari vel infringi:
quod aliud subsidium, si imperatorem spreissent? ceterum ut 5

(Dio, 54. 19; 55. 6), in the forty-seventh and fifty-fifth years of his age. Tiberius,
though far stronger for his years, was
already fifty-six. The absence of any
warning of this exaggeration suggests that
Tacitus was himself misled by it.

fessa aetate. This is a common
expression in Tacitus, as 3. 59, 6; 14. 33,
4. &c.

2. cavillantem, 'quibbling at.' The
word usually means 'to jest' or 'satirize,
but is so used in Liv. 3. 20, 4 'cavillari
tum tribuni': cp. 'cavillante circa crux'
(of the cobbler) Pl. N. H. 35. 10, 36, 85.
servituti, invindiosi contrasted
with 'pacem.'

5. Inmotum ... fixumque, one of the
many imitations in Tacitus of Vergil (see
Introd. v. § 97. 4).

6. omittere, 'to leave unguarded'; as
c. 36, 2, &c.
caput rerum: so 'caput rerum
Urbem' (of Rome) II. 2. 32, 5. On a
similar occasion, later, we have the same
idea in other words, 'omissa urbe, unde
in omnia regimine' (3. 47, 2).

se ... in casum dare. Cp. 12. 14, 3
'rem in casum dare'; and 2. 11, 1: such
phrases are analogous to 'rem in casum
... committere' (Liv. 4. 27, 6), and 'dare
se in viam' (Cic. Fam. 14. 12), or 'in
fugam' (Id. Verr. 4. 43, 95).

7. per, 'throughout,' i.e. distributed
over.

9. subnixus, 'supported by': cp. c.
II. 3; 11. 1, 2.

quos. The use of this pronoun in
the sense of 'uter' is rare, but found in
the best authors: cp. 'controversias ... quinasam antefretur' (Caes. B. G. 5. 44,
2); 'quem velis, nescias,' i.e. Antonius
or Octavianus (Cic. Att. 16, 14, 1): cp.
also Cic. ad Fam. 7. 3, 1; Verg. Aen.
12, 719; 727; and several other instances
cited by Nipp. Gudeman notes (Int. to
Dial. cxvi) the rarity of the post-positive
use of 'igitur' in Tacitus (seven out of
174 instances in Gerber and Grefe).

10. ac ne. From 'angebant' are supplied
both the idea of doubt (with 'quos
anteferet'), and of fear (with 'ne ...
incenderentur'). 'Ac ne' is used in H.
2. 34. 2; 3. 46, 3, to subjoin an additional
motive for an action. The correction of the
text is needful: 'intendo' has often
the sense of 'to intensify,' but is not used
with an accusative of the person.

12. excusaturn. This participial
adjective, in the sense of 'exusable,' is post-
Augustan and rare. The adverbial com-
parative is found in 3. 68, 1, and other
adverbial or adjetival uses in Sen., Quint,
and Pl. Min.

14. ut ... iturus. Drager notes
that, before Livy, this rendering of the Greek
construction of a participle with ος is
very rare, and not found with the future
participle. Tacitus has 'ut ... arguens'
(4. 33, 6; 'ut ... transmissurus' (H. 2.
58, 4); 'ut ... positurus' (H. 3. 68, 4).
See other instances in Introd. v. § 67.
iam iamque iturus legit comites, conquisivit impedimenta, adornavit naves: mox hiemem aut negotia varie causatus primo prudentes, dein vulgum, diutissime provincias fceellit.

48. At Germanicus, quamquam contracto exercitu et parata in defectores ultione, dandum adhuc spatium ratus, si recenti 5 exemplo sibi ipsi consulerent, praemittit litteras ad Caecinam, venire se valida manu ac, ni supplicium in malos praesumant, 2 usurum promiscacacde. eas Caecina aquileris signiferisque et quod maxime castrorum sincerum erat occulte recitat, utque cunctos infamiae, se ipsos morti eximant hortatur: nam in pace 10 causas et merita spectari: ubi bellum ingruit, innocentes ac 3 noxios iuxta cadere. illi temptatis quos idoneos rebantur, post- quam maiorem legionum partem in officio vident, de sententia legati statuunt tempus, quo foedissimum quemque et seditioni 4 promptum ferro invadant. tunc signo inter se dato inrumpunt 15 contubernia, trucidant ignaros, nullo nisi consciis noscente quod cadis initium, quis finis.

8. promiscac: so Med. i. and Halm always, Med. ii. sometimes (14. 14, 3; 15. 9, 2; 16. 16, 4) promiscus.

1. legit . . . conquisivit . . . adornavit. On the fondness of Tacitus for asyndeta in lively narrative see Introd. v. § 65. In such clauses he often uses the historical infinitive (as 2. 31, 1), or present (as H. 2. 22, 3), and puts the verb usually at the beginning of its clause, but sometimes for variety at the end in the last clause (as c. 68, 2; 2. 20, 1). Other examples are here collected by Nipp.

2. causatus, 'pleading': cp. 13. 44, 2, &c.: freq. in poets and Livy.

primo. 'at first,' i.e. for a short time. These were the first, the people the next, the provinces the last to see through it.

3. vulgum. This accus., found in Lucr., Verg., and Liv., is not unfrequent in Tacitus: cp. 3. 76, 2; 4. 14, 4; 6. 44, 1; and several references given by Nipp.

5. dandum . . . spatium. This is equivalent to 'exspectandum'; with which verb, or with such as express or imply design, or attempt, 'si' is often used in the sense of 'whether,' or 'in case that.' See Madv. 45; d; Her. on H. 1. 31, 10. Dräger (§ 193) notes the usage as found in Cicero and Caesar, and especially in Livy, and that it is not really a Graecism. For 'sibi consulere' cp. H. 1. 54, 4.

6. exemplo, that of the two other legions (c. 44).

Caecinam. Unless there is some error (see note on c. 37, 3), he must have gone on to 'Vetera' soon after leading the two other legions to the 'civitas Ubiorum,' as he is not mentioned in the events there (c. 39-44).

7. praesumant: cp. 2. 73, 6; 3. 49, 2, &c. The word is confined to poets and post-Augustan prose.

8. aquileris signiferisque. Of the former (see c. 39, 7) there would be one in each legion, of the latter, one in each maniple (see on c. 18, 3; 34, 4; and Doma- zewski, 'Fahnen,' p. 36 foll.). As there were no centurions left (c. 32, 3), he has to act through these as the next officers in rank.

10. eximant. The dative with this verb, frequent in poets and post-Augustan prose, is generally used by Tacitus (cp. c. 64, 4; 2. 55, 3; 3. 18, 1, &c.), except in Agr. 3, 3, and perhaps in 14. 64, 1.

11. causas, 'excuses': so 'causam seditionem' (H. 4. 19, 1); 'accipio causam' (Cic. Fam. 16. 19).

15. promptum. On the dative with this word see c. 2, 1.

16. nullo . . . noscente. 'None being able to ascertain': cp. c. 62, 1; and 'arma,' 'principia noscere' ('to distinguish') H. 1. 68, 1; 2. 93, 1.

quod . . . initium, quis finis. Wal-
49. Diversa omnium, quae umquam accidere, civilium armorum facies. non proelio, non adversis e castris, sed isdem e cubilibus, quos simul vescentis dicas, simul quietos nox habuerat. discedunt in partes, ingerunt tela. clamor vulnera sanguis palam, causa in occulto; cetera fors regit. et quidam bonorum caesi, postquam intellexto in quo saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant. neque legatus aut tribunus moderator adfuit: permissa vulgo licentia atque ulti et satietas. mox ingressus castra Germanicus, non medicinam illud plurimis cum lacrimis sed cladem appellans, cremari corpora iubet.

Truces etiam tum animos cupido involat eundi in hostem, piaculum furoris; nec aliter posse placari commilitonum manes, quam si pectoribus impis honesta vulnera accepissent. sequitur ardores militiae Caesar iunctoque ponte tramittit duodecim milia e legionibus, sex et viginti socias cohortis, octo equitum alas, quarum ea seditione interemerata modestia fuit.

ther would explain the interchange of 'qui' and 'quis,' by supposing that more stress is laid in the first clause on the noun, in the second on the pronoun. But often the use of 'quis' for 'qui,' or the reverse, seems to turn on euphony. See Zumpt 134, note; Madvig 89, Obs. 1.

1. Diversa omnium. The words might be rendered 'unlike this was the appearance,' &c.; but more probably the genitive is a Graecism like that found often in Horace with words expressing separation; as 'abstineto iraram,' 'seceleris putus,' 'operum vacus,' &c.; cp. Zumpt 469; Madvig 290, Obs. 3.

2. facies. This word is used in the sense of 'aspectus rei' by Sallust (Jug. 78, 3, &c.) and Vergil, from whom (Aen. 6, 104) Tacitus adopts 'laborum facies' (H. 3. 39, 1); cp. 'facies belli' (Il. 1. 85, 2), 'pugnae' (H. 2. 44, 4), 'locomurum' (Ann. 14. 10, 5), 'victoriae' (Agr. 38, 2). See above, cp. 41, 1.

4. discedunt in partes. Nipp. notes the ideas supplied from this above by zemgma; as 'not confronted in battle, nor starting from opposite camps.'

5. cetera, 'the issue,' 'Fors omnia regere' is found in Sall. Jug. 51, 1.

7. arma rapuerant, a Vergilian phrase (Aen. 7. 340; 8. 220); cp. 2. 19, 2, &c.

9. illud. This use of a pronoun in the neuter, where its gender would more classically be attracted to that of the noun referred to, is common in Tacitus, who thus uses 'istud' (2. 38, 4), 'illud' (4. 19, 3), and 'id' (16. 22, 2). Several other instances are collected by Nipp. The usage appears to occur first in Vergil, e.g. Aen. 3. 173 'nee sopor illud erat.'

11. etiam tum: this is taken closely with 'truces.'

animos cupido involat. This phrase is noted by Draeger as är. eip.; but the construction of 'involare' with the accusative, found also II. 4. 33, 2, and in Pl. Mai. &c., is analogous to that of many verbs compounded with 'in,' as 'inrumpere,' &c.

13. honesta, i.e. the wounds of honourable battle, contrasted with 'impis,' polluted by civil war. Cp. 'impius ... miles' (Verg. Ecl. 1. 71).

sequitur, 'seconds': cp. 'adulationem ... sequitur' (3. 69, 1). Dio (57. 6, 1) makes Germanicus himself originate the expedition, φοβητεις μη και αυτος στασια-σωσαν.

15. e legionibus, i.e. from the four legions of the Lower army. These detachments, amounting to about half their strength, are designated by the legionary names in c. 51, 5.

16. quaram applies to 'cohortes' and 'alae.' The auxiliary troops generally had no share in this mutiny. See c. 36, 2, 'modestia, 'subordination'; as c. 35, 1.
50. Laeti neque procul Germani agitabant, dum iustitio ob
2 amissum Augustum, post discordis attinemur. at Romanus
agmine propero silvam Caesiam limitemque a Tiberio coeptum
scindit, castra in limite locat, frontem ac tergum vallo, latera
3 concaedibus munitus. inde saltus obscuros permeat consultat-
que ex duobus itineribus breve et solitum sequatur an inpe-
ditius et intemptatum eoque hostibus incautum. delecta longiore
via cetera accelerantur: etenim attulerant exploratores festam

coeptum, ‘laid out.’ So ‘hortos) a Lucullo coeptos’ 11. 1, 1. The word
does not in such places imply incompleteness of work, but rather the capa-
bility of extension. Nipp.

4. scindit, ‘penetrates,’ or ‘passes through.’ It is hardly likely that this
first march, ‘propero agmine,’ through a forest within the ‘limes,’ involved any
considerable clearance of obstacles, such as Caecina was sent on to effect in the
further march; nor need we suppose that the ‘limes’ had to be cut away to pass
it; as such barriers had always passages at one or more points secured by forts.

in limite. The expression would seem to imply that this ‘limes’ was a broad
embankment with a double ‘vallum,’ on which could be formed a long narrow
camp, secured in front and rear, and requiring only a slight protection on the
flanks to complete it. It is perhaps also possible to take the words, with Walther,
to mean only that the camp was at or close to the barrier.

frontem . . . munitus. On the fre-
cency of this poetical or Greek accus. in
Tacitus see Intr. v. § 11.

5. concaedibus. The word appears
to be found only in Vegetius and Aum-
ianus, but such barricades of felled
trees to protect the flanks are described
in Caes. B. G. 3. 29, 1.
saltus obscuros. These lay between
the ‘limes’ and the ‘Marsi’ (see below).
It is suggested by Knöke that he may
have left the line of the Lippe at Dorsten,
and struck south, taking one of the roads
leading to Herdecke, at the meeting-point
of the streams of the upper Ruhr.

7. incantum. This passive sense is
found in poets; also in Sallust ‘incantos
agros invasit.’ II. Fr. inc. 46 D, 12 K,
3. 71 G, and Livy ‘quod neglexeris in-
cantum . . . habeas’ 23. 38, 14.

8. ostera, in contrast with ‘delecta
longiore via.’
eam Germanis noctem ac sollemnibus epulis ludicram. Caecina cum expeditis cohortibus praetere et obstantia silvarum amoliri iubetur: legiones modo intervallo sequuntur. iuvit nox si-8 deribus inlustris, ventumque ad vicos Marsorum et circumdatae stationes stratis etiam tum per cubilia propterque mensas, nullo metu, non antepositis vigiliiis: adeo cuncta incuria disiecta erant neque belli timor, ac ne pax quidem nisi languida et soluta inter temulantos.

51. Caesar avidas legiones, quo latior populatio foret, quattuor in cuneos dispersit; quinquaginta milium spatium ferro flammisque pervastat. non sexus, non actas miserationem attulit:2 profana simul et sacra et celeberrimum illis gentibus templum

1. sollemnibus epulis ludicram, 'a night of games at the festival banquet.' The great national game of the Germans is described in G. 24, 1 'genus spectaculorum unum atque in omni coetu idem. Nudi iuvenes, quibus id ludicrum est, inter gladios se atque infestas framae saltu iaciant.'

4. Marsorum. This people appear in these Books (cp. c. 56, 7; 2, 25, 2) as one of the chief names in this part of Germany, like the Cierusci and Chatti, and are mentioned by Strabo (7. 1, 3, p. 290) as having retreated before the Romans into the interior, but in the 'Germania' appear only as an 'antiquum nomen' (c. 2, 4). Nipp. gives the probable explanation, that the name is that of a combination or aggregate of some such tribes as those mentioned in G. 34, 1, and that it had become dissolved by the time of Tacitus.

circumdatae: probably, as Joh. Müller suggests, 'viels' should be supplied, and 'stratis' should be taken as abl. abs.

6. antepositis, 'placed in front of them'; so 'antepositis propugnaculis' 12. 56, 3.

disiceta, 'disorganized'; cp. 'disiectas per catervas' 2. 45, 3. For other senses of the word cp. c. 32, 7, &c.

7. ne pax quidem, &c., 'even their peace was but the stupified and reckless ease of the drunken.' Dräger notes the application in Cicero of 'languidus' to such conceptions as 'senecus,' 'studium,' 'voluptates': 'inter temulentos' is repeated from H. 1. 26, 2; 80, 3; and this prep. is often used thus concisely cp. H. 1. 1, 2; 34, 2; 2, 92, 2; G. and G. Lex. p. 667 a, where an abl. abs., or such a causal clause as 'cum temulentis esset,' would be expected.

9. avidas. Tacitus appears to follow Horace (Od. 3, 4, 58) in using this word, without qualification, of eagerness for battle.

10. cuneos. This formation would appear suitable rather to battle than to marching; but the word is capable of a more general meaning, equivalent to 'columns,' as in 16. 27, 1; also as used in opposition to 'catervas' (H. 2, 42, 4), and to 'porecto agmine' (H. 5. 16, 1), and by Curtius (3. 2) of the Macedonian phalanx. The four 'cunei' answer, no doubt, to the four legions. It is suggested by Knöke that the area of fifty miles devastated may have been that of the four valleys of the upper Ruhr and its three chief tributaries.

11. non sexus, &c. We have similar complacent descriptions of massacre in c. 56, 3; 2, 21, 3, 25, 4; yet 'mansuetudo in hostes' is noted as a special characteristic of Germanicus (2. 72, 3). Orelli supposes that the duty of avenging Varus would justify such extremities of warfare in the mind of a Roman. It is more probable that such acts towards barbarians would not appear to require justification; though the soldiers are made to express special indignation against 'perfidious peacebreakers' (2. 13, 1).

12. templum quod Tanfanae vocabant. As the Germans are stated to have had no temples (G. 9, 3), it is thought that here and in G. 40, 4 the word may be used of a consecrated grove containing the altar, like the 'locus Baduhennae' in 4. 73, 7. The attributes of this deity are unknown; the form 'Tanfanae' is nearer
3 quod Tanfanæ vocabant solo aequantur. sine vulnere milites, 
4 qui semisomnos, incermos aut palantis ceciderant. excivit ea 
caedes Bructeros, Tubantes, Usipetes; saltusque per quos exer-
citui regressus insedere. quod gnarum duci incessitque itineri 
5 et proelio. pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, max 
prima legio, et medii impedimentis sinistrum latus unctivensis-
mani, dextrum quintani clausere, vicensima legio terga firmavit,
6 post ceteri sociorum. sed hostes, donec agmen per saltus por-
rigeretur, immoti, dein latera et frontem modice adsultantes,

1. t½fanæ: Tanfanæ B.

ordered his advance alike for marching and fighting.' Such a disposition of 
troops is similarly described in 13. 40, 2 'viae pariter et pugnae componerat 
exercitum'; in Livy (3. 27. 6) by 'non 
itineri magis apti quam praelio'; and in 
Curtius (3. 8) by 'itineri simul paratus 
et praelio.' On the dative see note on 
c. 23. 6. Here (through use of an 
transitive verb) the substantive on which 
such dative usually more or less depends 
(see Roby, 1156) is absent. 'Incessit' 
has the force of 'incessum instituit,' as 
'honori decurrit' (2. 7, 4) is equivalent to 
'honori decursum duxit,' and as 'sig-
num' is supplied in the phrase 'receptui 
canere.'

5. auxiliariae cohortes. As it is 
plain from what follows that these did 
not all march in front, the suggestion of 
Nipp. is probable, that some numeral, 
such as x, may have dropped out after, 
or become altered into 'et.

ducebant; absolutely, as ἑγοίματι is 
often used. The arrangement, nearly 
the same as in c. 64, 8, is one of the forms of 
the 'quadratum agmen,' other dispositions 
of which are given in Marquardt, Staatsv. 
ii. p. 423.

8. porrigeretur. This verb is here 
used of extension of columns in file, 
more usually of extension in line (as 11. 5, 
16, 1; Agr. 35, 4).

9. adsultantes. The accus. with this 
verb, as also that with 'incurrere' below, 
is instances of the fondness of Tacitus 
for such constructions with compound 
verbs: see Introd. v. §12c. 'Adsultare,' 
not apparently found earlier than in Pl. 
Mai., and chiefly in Tacitus, is elsewhere 
used by him with a dat. (as 2. 13, 4, &c.) 
or absol. (as 11. 31, 5, &c.).
totae vi novissimos incurrere. turbabanturque densis Germanici
norum catervis levem cohortes, cum Caesar adventus ad vice
manos voce magna hoc illud tempus obliterandae seditionis
clamitabant: pergerent, properarent culpam in decus vertere.

5 exarsere animis unoque impetu perruptum hostem redigunt in
aperta caduntque: simul primi agminis copiae evasere silvas
castraque communivere. quietum inde iter, fidensque recentibus
ac priorum obitus miles in hibernis locatur.

52. Nuntiata ea Tiberium laetitia curaque adsecre: gaudebat-
oppressam seditionem, sed quod largiendis pecuniis et missione
festinata favorem militum quaesivisset, bellica quoque Germani-
icis gloria angebatur. rettulit tamen ad senatum de rebus
2 gestis multaque de virtute eius memoravit, magis in speciem
verbis adornata quam ut penitus sentire crederetur. paucioribus
3 Drusum et finem Illyrici motus laudavit, sed intention et fida
oratione. cunctaque quae Germanicus indulserat, servavit etiam
apud Pannonicos exercitus.

1. incurrere, used with simple acc.,
here and in 2. 17, 1, after Sall. H. inc.
64, 30, K. 13 G.
3. illud tempus, 'the opportunity
they had desired' (c. 49, 5).
6. evasere, often transitive in Tacitus
(3. 14, 5; 5. 10, 4, &c.), also in Livy, but
mostly in poets.
7. recentibus. Gerber and Grefe note
several certain datives with 'fido' in
Tacitus, and no certain instance of abl.
11. festinata. This passive (as 6, 40,
1, &c.), like the transitive active (c. 6, 4),
is poetical, but already used in prose
by Sallust.

quaesivisset, 'had courted'; in sub-
junct., as part of the thought of Tiberius,
who is taken by some to be the subject of
the verb, and supposed to view himself as
compromised by what was done in his
name (c. 36, 4). But 'Germanicus' can
be supplied from the following words, as
is the object of 'raperet' in 2. 55, 3; and
the change, from a dependent clause to a
simple case, would resemble that noted
on c. 35, 2.

bellica quoque... gloria, &c. Prob-
ably, as c. 55, 1 would show, the insig-
nificant campaign just concluded had
been greatly overrated at Rome through
the popularity of Germanicus. Other-
wise, it seems incredible that it could have
excited jealousy, or dread of his
increased importance. The feelings of
Tiberius seem to be imagined from the
conception of his character.

12. rettulit... ad senatum. Dio
(57, 6, 2) states that he also sent compli-
mentary letters to Germanicus himself
and to Agrippina. The practice of laying
before the senate even matters not strictly
within their proper business is charact-
eristic of Tiberius, and appears in 2. 43, 1;
63, 3; 88, 1; 3. 47, 1; 4. 15; 3; and
several other cases are referred to in Suet.
Tib. 30: see Introd. vi. pp. 93, 95.

13. magis in speciem, &c., 'with a
verbiage too ostentations to win credit
for sincerity.' For 'in speciem' cp. 2.
6, 3; and for other such uses of 'in' see
Introd. v. § 60 b.

15. intention, 'more in earnest': cp.
3. 35, 2; 13, 31; 15, 62, 2, &c.
fida. The application of this word
to inanimate things, though common in
poets and post-Augustan prose writers,
seems confined to them.

16. indulserat, 'had conceded': cp. 2.
38, 3; 11. 20, 3, &c. The passive is
found in Liv. 40, 15, 16; otherwise this
use appears only in the silver age.

17. exercitus. This plural might be
understood here of the separate armies
of Pannonia and Delmatia (cp. 4, 5, 4),
both loosely styled 'Pannonici.' But
nothing has been said about the Delma-
53. Eodem anno Iulia suprema accepit, ob impudicitiam" olim a patre Augusto Pandateria insula, mox oppido Reginorum, qui Siculum fretum accepit, clausa. fuerat in matrimonio Tiberii florentibus Gaio et Lucio Caesaribus spondeoique ut inparem; nec alia tam intima Tiberio causa cur Rhodum abscer- deret. imperium adeptus extorrem, infamem et post interfecerum Postumum Agrippam omnis spei egenam inopia ac tabae longa peremit, obscuram fore necem longinquitate exilii ratus. par causa saevitiae in Sempronium Gracchum, qui familia nobili, sollers ingenio et prave facundus, candem Iuliam in matrimonio Marci Agrippae temeraverat. nec is libidini finis: traditam

tian army, and 'exercitus' appears to be often equivalent to 'legiones,' e.g. 3, 12, 6; 4, 47, 11; H. 3, 15, 1, &c.

1. Iulia, the only child of Augustus. On her marriage see Introd. ix. note 5. All authorities are agreed upon her vices: see 3, 24, 2; Vell. 2, 100, 3; Sen. de Ben. 6, 32, 1; Suet. Aug. 65, Dio, 55, 10, 12. Some of her sayings and personal traits have been preserved by Macrobius (Sat. 2, 5). She was fifty-three years old at her death, and had lived fifteen years in exile, which at first was voluntarily shared with her by her mother (Dio, l. l.).

2. Pandateria, Vandotena, a little north of the bay of Naples. It was afterwards the place of exile of Agrippina (Suet. Tib. 53), and of Octavia (14, 63, 1). Julia was kept there five years, her removal to Regium being a slight indulgence (Suet. Aug. 65).

Reginorum. The orthography of the MS. is confirmed by inscriptions (e.g. Orell. 3508, 3838, &c.). Nipp. notes that the clause 'qui ... acculent' is added to distinguish it from Regium Lepidi (Reggio), between Parmo and Modena. Banishment often took the form of restriction to a town: cp. 13, 47, 4.

3. fuerat in matrimonio, &c. On her marriage to Tiberius, his retirement to Rhodes, and the death of her sons, see Introd. viii. pp. 133, 134.

4. inparem, 'beneath her'; so 'maternum genus impar' (H. 2, 50, 1). Cp. Sall. Jug. 11, 3; Liv. 6, 34, 9. In family, Tiberius was far above her former husband, Agrippa, but had hardly as good a position in the state; and her sons, as adopted into the house of the Caesars, and heirs-designate of Augustus, would rank above her husband.

5. tam intima, 'so real.' 'Tam' is used to add force to a superlative by Cic., as 'tam gravi-simis iudiciis' (Phil. 12, 5, 11) and 'tam maxime' (de Am. 23).

7. egenam. Livy, in a poetical passage (9, 6, 4), adopts the Vergilian 'omnium egeni' (Aen. 1, 599); and Tacitus uses this poetical word with genit. (as 4, 30, 2, &c.), or abl. (as 12, 46, 2).

inopia ac tabae longa, 'by privation and slow decay,' i.e. 'tabae per inopia facta.' Suetonius (Tib. 50) says that, after the death of Augustus, Tiberius aggravated her restrictions, and withdrew her peculium and annual allowance. Though she died within the year, her privations may thus have lasted three or four months. At the time of her exile Tiberius is described as at least outwardly acting with generosity on her behalf (Suet. Tib. 11).

8. longinquitate, 'duration.' She had been forgotten so long that none would ask how she died. This sense is fully supported cp. 'longinquitas morbi' Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 16; and Ritter's reference to 6, 14, 4. hardly proves that any place within Italy could be called distant.

9. Sempronium Gracchum. There is evidence (Eckel, v. 304: C. I. L. vi. 1, 1515) that his praenomen was 'Tiberius,' and that he had been 'iii vir monetalis' and 'quaest. design.'; and Nipp. suggests that he may be the same who is mentioned as a tragedian by Ovid (ex P. 4, 16, 31), and of whom three or four lines and some titles are preserved by Priscian and others (Kibbeck, p. 196).

10. prave facundus, 'of unscrupulous eloquence': cp. 'pudens prave' (with false modesty) Hor. A. P. 88.

11. temeraverat. This poetical word
Tiberio pervicax adulter contumacia et odiis in maritum accedebat: litteraeque quas Iulia patri Augusto cum insectione Tiberii scripsit a Graccho compositae credebantur igitur amotus 8 Cercinam, Africi maris insulam, quattuordecim annis exilium toleravit. tunc milites ad caedem missi invenere in prominenti 7 litoris, nihil laetum opperientem. quorum adventu breve tempus 8 petivit, ut suprema mandata uxori Alliaiae per litteras daret, cervicemque percussoribus obtulit, constantia mortis haud indignus Sempronio nomine: vita degeneraverat. quidam non 9 Roma eos milites, sed ab L. Asprenate pro consule Africae missos tradidere auctore Tiberio, qui fiamam caedis posse in Asprenatem yerti frustra speraverat.

54. Idem annus novas caerimonias accepit addito sodalium Augustalium sacerdotio, ut quandam Titus Tatius retinendis

is also brought into prose by Livy (26. 13; 13; &c.): it is generally figurative in Tacitus, as c. 30, 3, &c.

1. contumacia et odiis, 'through defiance and antipathy,' i.e. by rousing these feelings in her. Nipp. compares 'ira magis quam metu . . . accenderant' (15. 4. 4).

2. scripsit. This is a mere aorist, denoting a past event, as 'aposuit' (6. 31, 2), 'patelecit' (11. 9, 4), &c., whereas 'credebantur' expresses the belief at the time when the letters were written.

3. Cercinam, the 'Karkenah' or 'Kerkenn' islands, in the Lesser Syrtis.

4. factorial annis. On this ablative see Introd. v. § 26. As this computation would make his exile date from a year later than that of Julia, Nipp. suggests that he was the person whose punishment was deferred till the expiration of his tribuneship (Dio, 55. 10. 15).

5. constantia mortis: cp. 'constantia eius' 15. 49, 2; 63, 4.

6. vita, best taken as a modal abl., similar to 'constantia.' Mr. Frost takes it as the subject of the verb.

10. L. Asprenate. L. Nonius Asprenas was cos. suff. in 759, A.D. 6 (Henzen 7130). An African inscription in duplicate (C. I. L. viii. 10018, 10023) records the making of a road by the Leg. iii. Augusta in his proconsulate, and the words 'Imp. Caes., Augusti f., Augustus, tri. pot. xvi,' give a date exactly agreeing with this year, the inscription being apparently written so soon after the death of Augustus that the writer was uninformed of his deification, or of the refusal of the praenomen 'Imp.' by Tiberius. Another inscription (C. I. L. vi. 1371) gives the names of his wife Calpurnia, daughter of L. Piso, and of three sons. Probably a grandson is mentioned in H. 2. 9, 1. Other family particulars are given by Nipp. He takes part in a debate in 3. 18, 5, and is perhaps the orator, whose name had died with him, mentioned in M. Seneca Controv. 10, proef. 2; probably also the nephew of Varrus honourably mentioned in Vell. 2. 120.

12. speraverat. This expresses the opinion of Tacitus, whereas 'speraverit,' the conjecture of Freinsh. and Erm., would express that of his authorities.

13. annus . . . accepit. On such personifications see Introd. v. § 75.

sodalium Augustalium. These are mentioned in 3. 64, 3; H. 2. 95, 3; Suet. Cl. 6; Galb. 8; and in numerous inscriptions (see Henzen 6245; Index, p. 46, &c.). They ranked with the great priestly colleges, and rose to the number of twenty-eight members: when, after the deification of Claudius, his cultus devolved on them, they are sometimes styled 'sodales Augustales Claudiae.' Afterwards their institution served as a precedent for the creation of 'sodales Flaviae,' 'Hadrianae,' &c. See Marquardt, iii. 469, foll., and a treatise by H. Dessau in Eph. Epig. iii. 205-229.
2 Sabinorum sacrís sodales Titios instituerat. sorte duci et primoribus civitatis unus et viginti: Tiberius Drususque et Claudius et Germanicus adiciuntur. ludos Augustales tunc primum coeptos turbavit discordia ex certamine histrionum. indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, dum Mæcenati obtemperat effuso in amoræ Bathylli; neque ipse abhorrebat talibus studiis, et civile rebatur misceri voluptatibus vulgi. alia Tiberio morum via: sed populum per tot annos molliter habitum nondum audebat ad duriora vertère.

1. sodales Titios. This old religious brotherhood is mentioned by Lucan (1, 602; Suetonius (Galb. 8), and in many inscriptions, e.g. Orell. 748, 890, 2364, 2365, 2366, &c. Tacitus elsewhere (H. 2, 95, 3) ascribes the foundation to Romulus in honour of Tatius; which is more likely to have been the received form of the legend, inasmuch as Tatius, who (see Liv. 1. 10-14) is really known only as the eponymous of this priesthood and of the old century or tribe of the Tatenses, was certainly honoured by sacrifices (Dion. Hal. 2, 52), and may be a god 'Enhemerized' into a man. See Seeley, Hist. Exam. of Livy, ii. 1. pp. 37, 73, &c. Nothing is known of the functions of this priesthood; but Varro (L. 'L. 5, 8'), in connecting their name with 'aves Titii,' appears to associate them with augury. Tatius here supposes them to have kept up the Sabine religion. See Marquardt, iii. 446.

sorte duci, &c. In Suet. Galb. 8, we find evidence of subsequent elections by cooptation, but the general mode of election is not known. On 'primo civitatis' see note on c. 24, 1.

3. adiciuntur: i.e. as supernumerary or honorary members. Such were often added by senatorial election (see on 3. 19, 1). The addition of Claudius is remarkable, as he was not included in the Julian family. On the distinct office of 'flamen Augusti' see on c. 10, 5, 8.

tunc primum coeptos. On the apparent earlier existence of these games see on c. 15, 3.

4. discordia, probably 'turbulence': cp. 'discors' c. 38, 1, &c. Dio (56, 47, 2) states that one of the actors struck for higher pay, and that the people supported him so warmly that the tribunes were forced on the same day to convene the senate to authorize the increase.

histrionum. This word (interchanged with 'minus' in c. 73, 2, 4) is generally applied by Tacitus (e.g. c. 77, 2, &c.) and writers of his age (e.g. Juv. 7, 90) to the ἄρχονταί, who, from the time of Augustus (see Suet. Aug. 45, &c.) are called 'pantomimi.' The art of representing characters by dumb-show described as 'saltare Agamemnona,' 'Oedipum,' 'Ledam,' &c., though in some form as old as the earliest Italian drama (see 4, 14, 4; Liv. 7, 2), received such development at that time from Bathyllus, Pylades, and Hylas, that they have been called its inventors (Zosimus 1, 6). Some description of it may be seen in Macrobi. 2, 7; Lucian de Salt. c. 67, &c.

indulserat. Suetonius (Aug. 45) describes his interest in all public amusements, but adds that his indulgence to the 'histriones' was not untempered by severity; for Hylas and another were scourged, and Pylades temporarily banished (see Dio, 54, 17, 4) by his order.

5. dum. See note on c. 23, 6.

6. Bathylli; he was a freedman and client of Mæcenas, and the chief rival of Pylades. See Dio, 54, 17, 4.

abhorrebat talibus studiis. In Tacitus (14, 21, 2; H. 4, 55, 3; 5, 24, 1) the case is doubtful; a simple abl. would correspond to Ov. Met. 3, 145 ('meta distabat utraque'), a dat. would follow Liv. 2, 14, 1 ('professioni abhorrens'). With such verbs both usages are poetical, the former especially (see Zumpt 468).

7. morum via, 'his character took a different course.' Cp. the use of 'via' alone, 4, 7, 1. Tiberius is described as 'tristissimum hominum'; see Introd. viii. 137.

8. habitum, 'held in hand,' 'governed'; cp. 'Hispaniae...habebantur' 4, 5, 2; 'corruptius habiti [liberti]' H. 1, 22, 1.

nondum audebat. Dio states (57, 11, 5) that he was constantly present at

1. tation; Titios Vertran.
55. Druso Caesare C. Norbano consulibus decernitur Germanico triumphus manente bello; quod quamquam in aestatem summa ope parabat, initio veris et repentino in Chattos excursu praecepit. nam spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium 2 ac Segestem, insignem utrumque perfidia in nos aut fide. Ar-3

the regular entertainments during the earlier years of his rule. Occasional treats, as gladiatorial shows, became very rare under him: see 4. 62, 3.

ad duriora, 'to sterner courses'; 'durus iudicibus' is used in a good sense (15. 55, 5). Cp. 'dura virtus' G. 31, 5.

1. Druso Caesare C. Norbano.

'Flaccus,' the cognomen of the latter, is given in Suet. Vit. 3, and in Fast. Ant. (C. I. L. x. 6639, Henzen 6442), which also give M. Silanus (see on 3. 24, 5) as cos. suff. Flaccus had been praetor in 764, a.d. 11 (see Nipp. and Henzen, Act. Arv. Index, p. 192).

2. triumphus, celebrated two years later (2. 41, 2). See on c. 52, 1, Append. ii. to Book ii. On the reservation of the full honours of a triumph, or of an ovation (3. 11, 1 for the imperial family, see note on c. 72, 1.

manente bello. This was irregular, though not without precedent. At the time of the actual celebration of this triumph, the war was held to be virtually concluded: see 2. 41, 3.

3. initio veris et repentino... excursu. Nipp. has collected many instances of the somewhat unusual, and especially Tacitean, insertion of a conjunction in such sentences. It is intended here to indicate two distinct contrasts, that of 'in aestatem' to 'initio veris,' and that of 'summa ope' to 'reptenino excursu.'

Chattos. On this tribe, the most powerful of western Germany, see G. 30-31, and notes, Momms. Hist.v. 135, foll., E. T. i. 149, foll. Though always hostile to the Cherusci (see 12. 28, 2, &c.), they are also constant enemies of Rome, and are mentioned down to the fourth century. Their district formed part of the widespread 'Hercynius saltus' (G. 30, 1), and their name is considered to survive in the modern Hessen, which, with part of Nassau, represents their locality at this time.

4. praecepit, 'anticipated'; cp. 2. 35, 3, and 'tempore pracepto' Liv. 1. 77, 1, &c.

nam, apparently explanatory of 'quamquam... parabat'; the dissension opened an opportunity for a vigorous attack on the Cheruci. The weakness of central authority among German tribes may be noted here. Arminius is no doubt the 'dux' (G. 7, 1), but his opponent Segestes would be politically his equal, if equally popular (c. 57, 1). Inginium has a position of his own, changes from the Roman to the national side (c. 60, 1), divides the generalship (c. 68, 1), and afterwards goes over to Marobodius (2. 45, 2), and the 'comitatus' of each of these chiefs follows their leader, not the nation (c. 57, 4; 2. 45, 2): see E. Heyck, Neue Heidelb. Jahrb. 1895, p. 133.

dissidere... in, 'were forming factions of.' This new construction is explained by Nipp. as analogous to the personal accus. with 'in' after verbs of distribution, as 'distribuo' (2. 8, 1; Cic. Clu. 16, 74), 'divido' (2. 67, 4; Liv. 49, 59, 2), 'partior' (H. 3. 58, 3; Verg. Aen. 1, 194), &c. The present is used, as it is hoped that this had already begun: cp. 2. 34, 1.

Arminium. This prince, here first mentioned by Tacitus, is in Strabo 'Ap-\muinos, both forms being equivalents of 'Hermann.' His character and career are summed up in 2. 88. It is to be gathered that he was of the royal race of the Cheruci, son of Segimerus, and nephew of Inginiumus, that he had a brother Flavus, who married a princess of the Chatti, and had a son Italicus. Cp. c. 60, 1; 2. 9, 2; 88; 11, 16: 17: Vell. 2. 118, 2. On his wife and son see c. 57; 58. Velleius states (I. 1) that he had gained Roman citizenship and even equestrian rank by military service (cp. 2. 10, 3); whence it is inferred that he must have borne, though he had no doubt renounced, a full Roman name, probably including the 'gentile nomen' of 'Julius' (cp. 3. 49, 1). See Hübner (Herms x. 393-407).

5. Segestem: his son Segimmundus is mentioned (c. 57, 2), as also (c. 71, 1) a brother Segimerus and his son.

perfida... aut fide, 'the one for treachery, the other for fidelity.' On this use of 'aut' cp. 'pro... decore aut... libertate' (2. 49, 3); 'cultus... utrisque
minius turbator Germaniae, Segestes parari rebellionem sacep alias et supremo convivio, post quod in arma itum, aperuit suasitque Varo ut se et Arminium et ceteros proceres vinciret: nihil ausuram plebem principibus amotis, atque ipsi tempus 4 fore, quo crimina et innoxios discerneret. sed Varus fato et 5 vi Armini cecidit: Segestes quamquam consensu gentis in bellum tractus discors manebat, auctis privatim odiis, quod Arminius fiiam eius alii pactam rapuerat, gener innoxios inimici 5 soceri; quacque apud concordes vincula caritatis, incitamenta irarum apud innoxios erant.

56. Igitur Germanicus quattuor legiones, quinque auxiliarium milia et tumultuarios catervas Germanorum cis Rhenum co- lentium Caecinae tradit; totidem legiones, duplicem sociorum numerum ipse ducit, positoque castello super vestigia paterni

Dianam aut Apollinem venerandi' (3. 63, 6); and Nipp. on 2, 30.
1. parari rebellionem ... aperuit. His conduct is stated below as represented by himself (c. 58), and is mentioned by Velleius (2. 118, 4); but he does not appear in the narrative of Dio (56. 18, &c.). Germans used to discuss important matters over their feasts (G. 22, 3; H. 4. 14, 3); but on this occasion the chiefs appear to have been guests of Varus (c. 58, 4).
4. principibus, here apparently equivalent to 'proceres,' but usually denoting German magistrates rather than nobles: see Introd. to Germany, p. 21.
5. crimina et innoxios. This interchange of persons and things, similar to 'insontibus . . . manifestis flagitiis' (11. 26, 2), and one of many variations noted by Dräger (§ 233), is made more natural by the frequent use in Tacitus of abstract for concrete (Introd. v. § 1).

fato. On the conception of fate in Tacitus see Introd. iv. p. 29. The blindness of Varus is similarly explained by Velleius (2. 118, 4).
8. fiiam. See c. 57, 5.
inimici soceri. These words are taken by Halm as in the nominative plural, on the supposition that the father of Arminius is the Seginerus mentioned by Dio (56. 19, 2) as sharing in the rebellion, and that he and Segestes were therefore enemies. But Segernerus, who was probably now dead (see 2. 10, 1), seems not here thought of; so that it is better to take the words as genit. sing., and explain them by supposing that 'invisus' and 'inimici' are to be distinguished; the meaning being that Arminius, already at enmity with Segestes on public grounds, was additionally hateful to him from the way in which he became his son-in-law. This would be expanded in the next sentence ('qua- que . . . erant'), where 'apud innoxios' answers to 'inimici,' and 'incitamenta irarum' to 'invisus.' Nipp. had formerly read 'inimicos soceri' from the analogy of 'invisus avunculo innoxiosus' (H. 4. 79, 3), and from the likelihood of a loss here of the terminal 's.'

11. Igitur: this takes up the narrative from 'praecipit' (c. 55, 1).
12. tumultuarios: so in 15. 3, 3; H. 4. 20, 2; 66, 1; and often in Livy, for troops levied on an emergency. Such are also called 'subitus miles' (H. 4. 76, 2), and 'subitarii' (Liv. 3. 4, 11).
13. Caecinae. The service for which he was detached is shown below, where the mention of the Marsi suggests that his advance was in the same direction as that of last year (c. 50, 51).
totidem legiones. The four legions of the Upper army (cp. c. 37, 4) are under the special command of Germanicus in this campaign; hence their legatus, Silius, is unmentioned. See c. 72, 1.
praesidii in monte Tauno expeditum exercitum in Chattos rapit, L. Apronio ad munitiones viarum et fluminum relictum. nam 2 (rarum illi caelo) siccitato et amnibus modicis inoffensum iter properaverat, imbresque et fluminum auctus regredienti metuebat. sed Chattis adeo improvisus advenit, ut quod imbecillum aetate ac sexu statim captum aut trucidatum sit. iuventus flumen Adranam nando tranmisserat, Romanosque pontem coeptantis arcebant. dein tormentis sagittisque pulsi, temptatis frustra condicionibus pacis, cum quidam ad Germanicum per- fugissent, reliqui ommissis pagis vicisque in silvas dispersguntur. Caesar incenso Mattio (id genti caput) aperta populatus vertit ad Rhenum, non auo hoste aebuintium lascessere, quod illi moris, quotiens astu magis quam per formidinem cessit. fuerat animus Cheruscis iuvare Chattos, sed exterrit Caccina 7

4. metuebatur: text L.

28, 1; Mela 3, 3, 30) is the high tract, now again known by the name, extending, nearly parallel with the Main, from the Rhine to the Nidda between Wiesbaden and Homburg. The fort might be that described in Dio (54. 33, 4), as built by Drusus. 1. rapit = 'raptim ducit': so 4. 25, 2, &c.: Liv. 3. 23, 3: taken apparently from Vergil (Aen. 7, 725; 10, 178; 308).

7. L. Apronio. This legatus, who received 'triumphalia' this year (c. 72, 1), appears from the Fasti (C. I. L. i. p. 548) to have been cos. suff. in 761, A.D. 8. He is generally identified with the Apronius who had served in Delmatia (Vell. 2. 116, 2), and with the proconsul of Africa in 773, A.D. 20 (3, 21, 1); probably also with the legatus in Lower Germany of 781, A.D. 28 (4, 73, 1; 6, 30, 3).

3. rarum: cp. the similar parenthesis, c. 39, 7. For the climate see G. 5, 1. inoffensum, 'uninterrupted,' poetical, and in prose from L. Seneca: the transitive 'properare,' found in Sallust, is also chiefly poetical: see Nipp. on 13, 17.

4. metuebantur. This correction seems required, as 'auctus' is probably plural, as well as 'imbres.'

7. Adranam, the Eder, which takes a north-easterly course, and, a little above Cassel, joins the Fulda, itself a tributary of the Weser.

10. pagis vicisque. Roman writers probably learnt from Caesar to apply these familiar terms to definite local subdivisions of Gauls and Germans. Among the latter (cf. G. 12, 3, &c.), they probably more or less corresponded with the later 'Gau' and 'Dorf,' and thus with the English 'shire' (or perhaps 'hundred') and 'township.' See Intro. to Germania, pp. 22-23.

11. Mattio. This place must be north of the Eder, and has been identified with various localities, one of which, Maden, near Gudensburg, appears to preserve the name. The Mattiaci, mentioned later as under Roman rule (11, 20, 4; G. 29, 3, where see note), lived in Nassau; their hot springs (Pl. N. H. 31, 2, 17, 20) being those of Wiesbaden, and their chief town 'Mattiacum' (Ptol. 2. 11, 29) probably Marburg on the Lahn.

13. quotiens astu, &c.: see 2. 14, 5, and note.

14. Cheruscis. This great tribe, known by name to Caesar (B. G. 6, 10, 5), was at the head of the German resistance from the rising against Varus to the death of Arminius, but in the time of Tacitus they had been overpowered by the Chatti, and are spoken of as peace-loving and indolent (G. 36). The name survives in the fourth century (Claud. Bell. Got. 420). Their country was north-east of that of the Chatti, and between the Weser and the Elbe, in portions of Hanover, Brunswick, &c.; with a confederation embracing many of the western tribes.
57. Neque multo post legati a Segeste venerunt auxilium orantes adversus vim popularium, a quis circumsedebatur, valdiore apud eos Arminio, quoniam bellum suadebat: nam barbaris, quanto quis audacia promptus, tanto magis fidus rebusque motis potior habetur. addiderat Segestes legatis filium, nomine Segimundum: sed iuvenis conscientia cunctabatur. quippe anno quo Germaniae descivere sacerdos apud aram Ubiorum creatus ruperat vittas, profugus ad rebelles. adductus tamen in spem clementiae Romanae pertulit patris mandata benignaque exceptus cum praeidio Gallicam in ripam missus est. Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, pugnatumque in obsidentis, et ereptus Segestes magna cum propinquorum et clientium manu. 5 inerant feminae nobiles, inter quas uxor Arminii eademque filia Segestis, mariti magis quam parentis animo, neque evicta in

5. quó (quoniam) : quando B ; cp. c. 59, 7.
6. rebus commotis: text L.
16. uicta (so Müll., Ritt., Nipp.): text Spengel.

6. quanto: cp. 'quanto inopina' c. 68, 5. On the abbreviation of comparative sentences in Tacitus see Introd. v. § 64.

audacia promptus: so in 14. 40, 3; cp. the similar ablatives 'animo,' 'sermone promptus' (14. 58, 2; H. 2, 86, 3). The dative is more usual, as in c. 2, 1, &c.

rebusque motis. This correction is generally followed (cp. 14. 61, 4); the simple verb, as noted by Walther, being chiefly used by Tacitus of political disturbance (as 2. 1, 1; 43, 1, &c.).

8. conscientia: cp. c. 39, 3. The abl., as also 'memoria' below, is causal: see Introd. v. § 30.

9. Germaniae. This plural, analogous to 'Galliae,' &c., is used of the parts which were or had been subject to Rome (2, 73, 3; 3, 46, 2; 11. 19, 7; Agr. 15, 4), as distinct from 'Germania,' the general name of the country: Marquardt, i. 272, n. 4.

aram Ubiorum: cp. c. 39, 1. The selection of a Cheruscan, not a Ubian, as priest, would show that this altar, probably dedicated to Augustus and Roma, or perhaps to Augustus and Julius (see on c. 59, 6) was intended to be a centre of this worship, and of Roman government generally, for all the then subject part of Germany, as was Lugdunum for Gaul, and Camulodunum afterwards (see 14.

31, 6) for Britain. Segimundus was probably chosen as being, through his father (cp. c. 58, 2), a Roman citizen.

11. benignus exceptus. He was evidently yet treated as a prisoner, and, according to Strabo (7. 1, 4, p. 291), was exhibited as such in the triumph.

12. Gallicam. Nipp. compares 'in Gallias trajecti' (12. 39, 4), as showing that, though now peopled by Germans, this side of the Rhine was still regarded as Gallic soil.

13. pretium. This abbreviation of 'operae pretium' (2. 35, i; H. 3, 8, 2) appears to occur in Tacitus alone.

convertere. He was in retreat to the Rhine (c. 56, 6), and wheels round to some point in the enemy's country.


15. uxor, &c.: cp. c. 55, 4. Strabo (l. l.) gives her name as θοιβάλδα, which Grimm takes to be intended for Thursilda, Thusshilda, or Thursinilda.

16. maritiae animo. Nipp. notes a similar genit., depending on an abl. of quality, in H. 1. 8, 2 ('pacis artibus'); and H. 5, 6, 5 ('specie mariis').

evicta in lacrimas. For this emendation cp. 11. 37, 4; H. 2, 64, 4; for the use of 'in,' Introd. v. § 60 b.
lacrimas neque voce supplex, compressis intra sinum manibus gravidum uterum intuens. ferebantur et spolia Varianae cladis, plerisque corum qui tum in deditione veniebant praeda data: simul Segestes ipse, ingenis visu et memoria bona societatis inpavidus.

58. Verba eius in hunc modum fuere: 'non hic mihi primus erga populum Romanum fidei et constantiae dies. ex quo a divo Augusto civitate donatus sum, amicos inimicosque ex vestris utilitatisibus delegi, neque odio patriae (quippe proditores etiam iis quos anteponunt invisi sunt), verum quia Romanis Germanisque idem conducere et pacem quam bellum probabam. ergo raptorem filiae meae, violatorem foederis vestri, Arinium apud Varum, qui tum exercitui praesidebat, reum feci. dilatus segnitia ducis, quia parum praesidii in legibus erat, ut me et Arinium et conscious vinciret flagitavi: testis illa nox, mihi utinam potius novissima! quae secuta sunt, defleri magis quam defendi possunt: ceterum et inieci catenas Arminio et a factione eius inicctas perpressus sum. atque ubi primum tui copia, vetera novis et quieta turbidis antehabeo, neque ob praemium, sed ut me perfidia exsolvam, simul genti Germanorum idoneus conciliator, si paenitentiam quam perniciem maluerit. pro iuventa et errore filii veniam precor: filiam necessitate huc adductam fateor. tuum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit an quod ex me genita est.' Caesar elementi responso liberis propinquisque eius incolutimatem, ipsi sedem vetere in provincia

21. permitiem Med. i, constantly.

4. bona societatis. 'alliance faithfully kept,' like 'bona fides,' &c.

8. civitate donatus. On the bestowal of the 'civitas' by the princeps see Introd. vi. p. 87; Staatsr. ii. 891.

ex. 'in accordance with'; analogous to 'ex sententia,' 'ex more,' &c.

11. conducere, sc. 'iudicabam,' supplied by zeugma from 'probabam.' On the omission of 'magis' before 'quam' cp. Introd. v. § 64.

12. raptorem... violatorem. These poetical words are suited to a rhetorical passage, the former being thus used in Vell. 2. 27; 1; the latter in Liv. 4. 19. 3.

15. nox, that of the banquet, c. 55, 3.

16. quae secuta. This glances at his share in hostilities, as 'consensus gentis in bellum tractus' (c. 55, 4).


18. tui copia. 'access to you'; so 'eius copia' Plaut. Trin. 3. 2, 45; Ter. Phorm. 1. 2, 63; oftener with 'conveniendi.'

19. antehabeo, a new word (Introd. v. 69, 5), only here and 4. 11, 5.

21. paenitentiam quam perniciem. The alliteration here (cp. c. 41, 4) adds to the antithesis: cp. 6. 8, 2; II. 148, 8, and other instances given by Nipp. This rhetorical figure is especially common in the Germania and Agricola. See Introd. G. p. 10.

23. praevaleat, sc. 'apud te': cp. 12. 64, 6.

25. vetere in provincia. The expression 'vetus provincia' distinguishes, in such cases as Africa (3. 74, 5) and Sicily (Liv. 24. 44, 2; 25. 3, 5), the original
9 pollicetur. exercitum reduxit nomenque imperatoris auctore Tiberio accepti. Arminii uxor virilis sexus stirpem edidit: educatus Ravennae puer quo mox ludibrio conflictatus sit, in tempore memorabo.

59. Fama dediti beneigneque excepto Segestis vulgata, ut qui-5 busque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, spe vel dolore accipitur. 2 Arminium super insitam violentiam rapta uxor, subiectus servitio uxoris uteru vaecordem agebant, volitabatque per Cheruscos, 3 arma in Segestem, arma in Caesarem poscens. neque probis temperat: egregium patrem, magnum imperatorem, fortum 10 exercitum, quorum tot manus unam mulierculam avexit. sibi tres legiones, totidem legatos proculuisse; non enim se prodi-tione neque adversus feminas gravidas, sed palam adversus portion from later acquisitions; and the 'German' districts within the 'victa ripa' (c. 59, 6) may possibly be thus designated, if we suppose the country which had risen against Varus to be still regarded as a province in a state of revolt; which other expressions (e.g. 'rebellio,' 'rebelles,' &c.) appear to assume.

1. nomen imperatoris: see on c. 3, 1. The words 'auctore Tiberio' show that it the Germanicus had this title twice (Inscr. Orell. 625, 660, &c.), and is thought to be the second time; as a fragment of an inscription seems to give him the title during the life-time of Augustus (see Mommsen, R. G. D. A. p. 18).

2. virilis sexus stirpem. His name is given by Strabo (7, 1, 4, p. 291) as 

3. Ravennae. This was also the place of exile of Maroboduus (2, 63, 5). Such persons were no doubt held in custody by the officers of the fleet there.

ludibrio. In the case of Vonones (2, 4, 5), this term is used of the mockery of royal state kept up in captivity. The allusion here is unknown, and may perhaps be to some insult by Gaius.

conflictatus, 'harassed': cp. 6, 51, 2. in tempore, 'at the proper time': cp. c. 19, 2. This mention must have been included in some lost part of this work. It would certainly appear, as Nipp. suggests, from 11, 16, 1, that the son of Arminius was not living at that date.

4. memorabo. Wolfflin notes (Philol. xxv. p. 97) that Tacitus, in referring to his own writings, generally uses a plural verb in the Histories (e.g. 1, 10, 6; 64, 3, 2; 63, 1; 4, 3, 5, &c.), and a singular in the Annals (e.g. 2, 32, 4; 43, 1; 16, 14, 1, &c.); the change being part of the growing preference for unusual forms of expression, generally traceable in his style.

6. invitis...erat. On this Graccius cp. Introd. v. § 16. Nipp. notes that only 'volens' is elsewhere so used, Agr. 18, 3; H. 3, 43, 2; Sall. Jug. 8, 3, 100, 4; Liv. 21, 50, 10.

spe vel dolore, abl. of manner: cp. Introd. v. § 28.

7. super, 'besides'; so in 3, 63, 3; 67, 2; 4, 11, 1, &c., and often in Livy.

rapta uxor, &c., 'the thought of his wife's seizure, and enslavement of her unborn child': cp. 'an excidit trucidatus Corbuli' H. 2, 76, 6, &c.

9. probis, probably dat.: cp. 13, 3, 4.

10. egregium, &c. Tacitus seems here to have in mind the passage of Verg. Aen. 4, 93, &c.

11. sibi. On this dative see Introd. v. § 17; cp. 'quibus... legiones proculuisse' H. 4, 17, 6. On the three legions see Introd. vii. p. 122.

12. totidem legatos. Varus was himself the 'legatus Augusti,' but he is separated from the legati in c. 61, 6, and the context seems to show here that the 'legati legionum' are meant. The fate of a legatus named Numonius Vala is mentioned in Vell. 2, 119, 5.

13. palam. His attack, though by way of stratagem, is viewed as open war, compared to the treason of Segestes.
armatos bellum tractare. cerni adhuc Germanorum in lucis signa 5
Romana, quae dis patriis suspenderit. coleret Segestes victam 6
ripam, redderet filio sacerdotium hominum: Germanos numquam
satis excusaturos, quod inter Albim et Rhenum virgas et secures
et togam viderint. alii gentibus ignorantia imperi Romani 7
inexperta esse supplicia, nescia tributa; quae quoniam exerint
iritusque discesserit ille inter numina dicatus Augustus, ille
delectus Tiberius, ne inperitum adolescentulum, ne seditionis
exercitum pavescent. si patriam parentes antiqua mallent 8
quam dominos et colonias novas, Arminium potius gloriae ac
libertatis quam Segestem flagitiosae servitutis ducem sequentur.

3. sacerdotium: hominum Germanos.
(cp. c. 57, 1): quando B.

1. bellum tractare: cp. 6. 44, 3; Hi. 4. 73, 4. A phrase formed on the analogy
of 'negotium tractare,' &c.

3. sacerdotium hominum. In the MS. text the colon appears to be from the
same late hand as the 'e,' and inserted to
indicate that 'hominem' is to be taken
with the following words, and referred to
Segestes. But the sense thus given is not
good (see next note), and if we suppose
the priesthood to be to Augustus, or to
him and Julian; (see c. 57, 2), 'sacerdotium
hominum' may well be a contemptuous
expression, like 'inter numina dicatus'
below, from a German who recognised no
such divinities. For other conjectures see
Bülte, Ritt. and Halm. That of 'hostium'
(Nipp from Halm, Ed. 1, and 'hoc numum'
(Bezenberiger, retaining the colon of the
MS.), seem best.

Germanos numquam ... excusaturos, &c. 'True Germans could never
make sufficient apology to themselves,
for that they have seen the fasces and the
toga between the Rhine and Elbe.' 'Germ-
anos' is no doubt in indignant contrast
to Segestes; but to read 'hominem,' or
supply 'Segestem' with 'excusaturos'
sounds beside the mark. The sentence
'quod ... viderint' describes the insignia,
not of Roman military invasion, but of
Roman rule, as they had seen it before the
defeat of Varus; and Segestes could hardly
be regarded as the cause of this. The
thought is that the Germans could never
forgive themselves for having allowed
Roman dominion to exist at all among
them, and would now be doubly culpable
to suffer its restoration,

5. alii gentibus, &c.; i.e. those who
knew it not might think it good for them;
those who have felt it and cast it off,
should not now fear enemies less for-
midable than those whom they baffled.
'Ignorantia' is a causal abl.: cp. c.
57, 2.

6. nescia. This is passively used in
16. 14, 3, and in Plautus: cp. 'ignarns,'
ignarns' c. 5. 4, &c.

7. dicatus. 'Dico' appears to be
very rarely (as Pl. Pan. 11), 'dedico' not
frequently, used of consecration or defi-
ication of persons.

8. delectus. Nipp. appears rightly
to see in this an ironical allusion to him
as professedly the princeps of the state's
free choice (c. 7, 10). The explanation
'chosen for this war,' like 'Titus per-
domandae Iudaicae delectus' (H. 5.
1, 1), would have no special significance
here.

adolescentulum. The age of Arminius
(see 2. 88, 4) was very nearly the same as
that of Germanicus, but he had had far
more experience in war.

10. colonias novas. The antithesis to
'antiqua' would show that 'novas' be-
longs to the general contrast, and does
not merely distinguish new colonies from
older ones; but a special contrast appears
to be drawn between dwelling in their
fatherland, and migrating to 'new settle-
mants,' such as those of many tribes,
and now of Segestes and his train, on
the victa ripa.' That the Romans, if
they conquered Germany, would plant
Roman colonies in it, is not here to the
point.
60. Conciti per haec non modo Cherusci sed conterminae gentes, tractusque in partis Inguiomerus Arminii patruus, vetere apud Romanos auctoritate; unde maior Caesari metus. et ne bellum mole una ingrueret, Caecinam cum quadraginta cohortibus Romanis distrahendo hosti per Bructeros ad flumen Amisiam mittit, equitem Pedo praefectus finibus Frisiorum ducit. ipse inpositas navibus quattuor legiones per lacus vexit; simulque pedes eques classis apud praedictum amnem convenere. Chauci cum auxilia pollicerentur, in commilitium adsicti sunt. Bructeros sua urentis expedita cum manu L. Stertinius missu Germanici fudit; interque caedem et praedam repperit undevicensimae legionis aquilam Varo amissam. ductum inde agmen ad

1. sed, without 'etiam': for such abbreviations see c. 77, 1; 81, 1; Introd. v. § 64, and other forms given by Nipp. here.
2. Inguiomerus, mentioned in this and the next campaign (c. 68, 1; 2. 17, 8; 21, 2), and with Marobodunus (2. 45, 2).
3. quadraginta coh. Romanis. This appears, as Nipp. notes, to be merely a change of expression for four legions, being those of the Lower army (c. 64, 8).
4. distrahendo hosti...mittit; on this dative see Introd. v. § 22, 6. It is similarly joined to 'mitto' in 2. 1, 2.
5. per Bructeros. Cp. c. 51, 4. His route would be across the Lippe, and through Westphalia.
6. Pedo; probably Pedo Albinoanus, to whom Ovid addresses an epistle (ex P. 4. 10), and who wrote a poem on the campaigns of Germanicus, of which M. Seneca (Suns. 1, 15) has preserved a fragment. See Appendix I to Book ii.
7. Iacus. See 2. 8, 1; G. 34, 1. One of these is the lake Flevo of Mela 3. 2, 24. Since it is the great inundations of the thirteenth century, these lakes have become merged in the Zuider Zee. He must have gone round by sea to the mouth of the Ems.
8. praedictum. Nipp. takes this to mean 'before-mentioned,' as in Liv. 10. 14, 7; and often in Velleius. In 2. 6, 4, &c., it means 'appointed,' and may be so taken here. Knoke suggests Rheine, others some place lower down the Ems or at its mouth, as the meeting-point.

Chauci. See c. 38, 1.
9. in commilitium adsicti, repeated from H. 3. 5, 2. 'Commilitium' is found first in Ovid and Velleius.
10. L. Stertinius, mentioned often during these campaigns, and always as a leader of cavalry and light troops. Cp. c. 71, 1; 2. 8, 4; 11, 4; 17, 1; 22, 3.
11. undevicensimae legiones aquilam. This passage identifies one of the legions lost with Varus. See Introd. vii. p. 122. Respecting the recovery of other eagles see on 2. 25, 2; 41, 1.
12. ductum inde agmen, &c. The 'agmen' seems clearly to be not the advanced force of Stertinius, but the whole army, on the route of which from the mouth of the Ems we are left wholly in the dark. The district between the Ems and Lippe would geographically be that between Münster and Paderborn, where alone they approach each other; and Germanicus after his long circuit would thus have got to a point which could have been reached in a few days by a direct route from Vetera: see Appendix ii.
ultimos Bructerorum, quantumque Amisiam et Lupiam amnes inter vastatum, haud procul Teutoburgiensi saltu, in quo reliquiae Varii legiunumque inspullatae dicebantur.

61. Igitur cupido Caesarum invadit solvendi suprema militibus ducique, permoto ad miserationem omni qui aderat exercitu ob propinquos, amicos, denique ob casus bellorum et sortem hominum. praemissio Caccina, ut occulta saltuum scrutaretur pontesque et aggeres umido paludum et fallacibus campis inponeret, incidunt maestos locos visque ac memoria deformis. prima Varii castra 3 to Book ii. Dünzelmann: 'Das Römische Strassenetz in Norddeutschland,' Jahrb. f. Class. Philol. Supp. xx, pp. 96-109) argues that the Lupia of Tacitus (cp 2, 7, 1; H. 5, 22, 5) is not the Lippe but the Hunte (falling into the Weser), noting that the Aunies of Strab. 7, 1, 3, 291, is described as flowing northward like the Amisia and Visurgis. Such a supposition, if it recurred, would not remove the difficulty of explaining the line of march here, and is open to other objections. The Lupia in Hist. 1.1 must surely be a tributary of the Rhine; and Romans from the time of Mela (3, 3, 30) knew it to be such; nor does the Hunte suit well with Dio 54, 33, 1. It is best to suppose that the Lippe is meant, but that Tacitus had not a clear idea of its course, and that at what point the 'ultimi Bructerorum' are to be placed, and what distance from the 'saltus Teutoburgiensis' may here be meant by 'haud procul' (see G. and G. Lex.), are wholly insoluble questions.


Teutoburgiens saltu. The name is given only here, and the identification, notwithstanding all the industry spent on it, is most uncertain. In I. Knöke's work 100 pages are given to the discussion of other views and establishment of his own; but the data furnished by our accounts of the disaster (see Vell. 2, 118; Dio 56, 20-22) are very slender. The summer camp of Varus was probably near the junction of the Werra and Weser, whence he could no doubt have securely retreated to Vetera, probably by way of Aliso (see 2, 7, 5); to make him take a more circuitous route, a rising was concerted in some other quarter; in his route to or from which he was surprised and surrounded in a region of forest and marsh. His line of march may thus have been almost any other than the direct course to Vetera, and the scene of the disaster might be almost anywhere between the middle Weser and the Ems. Of the localities thought most probable, that of Detmold and the Osnung, or that between Beckum and the Lippe, are generally thought too near the Roman territory; but both have found recent advocacy, the former district that of P. Höfer ('die Varusschlacht,' Leipzig 1888), the latter that of Prof. Allen ('Excursus'), both of whom consider that the whole narrative points to a spot near to the Bructeri (see here), and to Aliso (see 2, 7, 5, and note). Mommsen, whose view is probably the most generally accepted (see Hist. v. 43, n. 1, E. T. i. 47, n. 1, and other writings), inclines to place it near Barenau, north of Osnabrück, where a very large number of Roman coins, dating not later than B.C. 1, have been found, which might have sunk into the marshy ground and escaped the captors. Knöke would place the locality south of Osnabrück, in the defile north-west of the pass of Ilburg, on a small stream called the Dite, a tributary of the Hase; Dünzelmann (see previous note), east of the Dümmer-see, near Diepholz.

7. occulta saltuum; on this genus and 'umido paludum,' see Introd. v. § 32.

Pontes et aggeres: these are coupled again in 4, 73, 2. On the former see note on c. 63, 6; the latter appear here, and in 2, 7, 5, to be roads roughly constructed by embankment.

8. Incedunt. This verb has an accusative of place only here and in 14, 15, 6; 22, 6.

9. Maestos locos: such an application of 'maestus' is frequent in poetry. Tacitus uses another such figure ('tacentis loci') in H. 3, 84, 6. The plural 'loci' used rather of distinct spots than of localities (cp. 13, 36, 1), is rare, but in Sall. and Liv. as well as in poets.
lato ambitu et dimensis principiis trium legionum manus ostenta:bat; dein semiruto vallo, humili fossa accisae iam reliquiae consedisse intellegebantur: medio campi albentia ossa, ut fugerant, ut restiterant, disiecta vel aggerata. adiacebant fragmenta telorum equorumque artus, simul truncis arborum antefixa ora. 5 lucis propinquis barbarae arae, apud quas tribunos ac primorum ordinum centuriones maactaverant. et cladis eius superstites. pugnam aut vincula clapsi. referebant hic eccidisse legatos, illic raptas aquilas: primum ubi vulnus Varo adactum, ubi infelici dextera et suo ictu mortem invenerit; quo tribunali continentus 10

visu, 'the actual appearance,' as opposed to the association 'memoria'.'

prima . . . castra. It is noticed that the order of description follows that of the retreat of Varus. This may have been adopted for pictorial effect; as the advance of Germanicus was probably in the reverse direction (except on Knöke's supposition). Details of the march and encampments of Varus are given in Dio, 56. 20–22; but some part of his narrative, occupying at least a leaf of MS., is lost.

1. principiis, 'the headquarters,' or central space, from the measurement of which that of the whole camp was taken, containing the 'praetorium,' 'augurale,' &c., and space to collect the troops for an address (c. 67, 1, &c.). This camp, besides having a wide circuit ('lato ambitu'), had this space regularly marked out, on a scale suitable to the whole force.

trium legionum manus ostenta:bat, 'showing the work of three legions,' i.e. of the undiminished army.

2. semirute, 'half-levelled'; cp. 4. 25, 1. The word is frequent in Livy, who opposes it to 'integer' (36. 24, 6). It is implied that the first camp was still comparatively perfect, and that this second must have been slantly constructed. Dio (56, 22, 2) speaks also of three phalanx, not mentioned here.

accisae, 'diminished': cp. 'accisae res' Liv. 6, 5, 2, &c.

3. consedere intellegebantur. On this infinitive cp. Introd. v. § 45.

medio campi, i.e. in the space beyond the second camp, where the final carnage took place. Some take it of the space between the two camps.

ut fugerant . . . aggerata, 'scattered or heaped, according as the men had fled or rallied': 'dispersi' and 'aggerati' are thus opposed in 6, 19, 3.

4. fragmenta. Tacitus prefers this chiefly poetical word to the classical fragmentum: cp. Introd. v. § 69.

5. simul. The idea of proximity is supplied from adiacebant.

ora. Nipp. rightly maintains that this can only mean the skulls of men; though the Germans are said (see Orelli) to have sometimes set up the heads of horses offered in sacrifice.

6. barbarae, so called with special allusion to the human sacrifices. To some of their gods such were regularly offered (G. 9, 1); and sometimes (cp. 13. 57, 3) the whole conquered army, and all belonging to it, was massacred in discharge of a vow.

primorum ordinum: cp. c. 29, 2.

7. superstites: some were rescued by the reserve force under Asprenas, others subsequently ransomed. Dio, 56, 22, 4.

8. elapsi, with accus. in 4. 64, 3; H. 3, 59, 4. The usage is apparently peculiar to Tacitus: cp. Introd. v. § 12 c.

legatos: see on c. 59, 4.

9. vulnus . . . adactum, from Verg. Aen. 10, 850. Cp. 'vulnus adegit' in 6, 35, 4; and 'vulnra (for 'ictus') derigere' (Verg. Aen. 10, 140, and H. 2, 35, 2).

infelici, i.e. that could only help him in his despair.

10. invenerit. Nipp. gives other instances (c. 76, 6; 6, 45; 5; H. 1, 34, 3) where this tense stands, in 'oratio indirecta,' where that of the principal verb would naturally require a pluperfect. Here it seems intended to assist the liveliness of the description by a nearer approach to the words of the describers.
Arminius, quot patibula captivis, quae scrobes, utque signis et aquilis per superbiam inluserit.

62. Igitur Romanus qui aderat exercitus sextum post cladis annum trium legionumossa, nullo noscente alienas reliquias an
suorum humo tegeret, omnes ut conjunctos, ut consanguineos, aucta in hostem ira, maesti simul et insensì concedebant. primum 2
extruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, gratissimo munere in
defunctos et praesentibus doloris socius. quod Tiberio haud 3
probatum, seu cuncta Germanici in deteriorius trahenti, sive exerci-
tum imagine caesorum inseptrorumque tardatum ad proelia et
formidolosiorem hostium credebat; neque imperatorem auguratu
et vetustissimis caerimonii praeditum adrectare feralia debuisse.

Andr.

1. patibula. This word appears usually to denote a kind of cross; as 4. 72, 5; H. 4. 3, 3 (cp. 'patibulum eminus adlù-
In 14, 33, 6 it is distinct from 'crux,' as in a fragment of Plautus, 'patibulatum
ferar per urbern, deinde adfigur cruci,' where it appears to be the same as the
'furca,' or yoke, in which the head and
hands were held as in a pillory.

scrobes. As they plainly did not
care to bury the dead, this apparently
refers to living burial. The Germans
(G. 12, 1) used to bury cowards and
famous proligates alive in morasses.

ut, 'how': see 3, 9, 1, and note.

3. Igitur. This seems to take up
the relation of what was done, from that
of the intention (c. 61, 1).

qui aderat exercitus. The repeti-
tion of these words from c. 61, 1 has been
treated by Ern. as an interpolation, by
Nipp, as a kind of lyrical antistrophe, or
imitation of the repetitions of sentimental
poetry. The contrast of the living with
the dead, the victorious with the slaugh-
tered army, is evidently prominent in the
mind of the writer; and it seems hardly
possible, where the composition is so
elaborate, to suppose such an oversight as
that of the repetition noted by Dräger of
ad eas res conficiendas' in two succes-
soes sentences of Caesar (B. G. 1. 3, 2, 3).

sextum post cladis annum. The use
of such an expression for 'sexta anno
post cladem,' is noted as rare (Madv.
276, Obs. 6); but several instances from
writers of this age are collected by
Nipp., e.g. 'post decimum mortis annum'

262  P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM  [A. U. C. 758.

Pl. Epp. 6. 10, 3; 'ante quinimum mensem
divortii' Suet. Cl. 27; see also II. 2. 70, 2.

9. trahenti, 'interpreting'; so used
with 'in' or 'ad,' after the example of
Sall. and Liv., of the judgement formed
on an action (as 4. 64, 1 &c.), or the
motive assigned to it (as 3, 22, 6; H. 2.
10, 1, &c.); cp. 'varie trahebant' c. 76, 6.
11 formidolosiorem, 'more timorous';
really so used, and (according to Dräger)
here only with genitive of the object, on
the analogy of 'pavidus,' &c.

auguratu . . . praeditum, 'invested
with the augurship, and its time-honoured
rìcult.' Caerimoniae,' from denoting the
duties of a religious office, comes in
Tacitus, almost to stand for the office
itself: cp. c. 54, 1, and 'ad capessendas
caerimonii' 4. 16, 6. On the priest-
hoods held by Germans see 2. 83, 2.

12. adrectare feralia. Suetonius
(Cal. 3) represents him as collecting the
remains with his own hand, which is more
likely to have amounted to technical pol-
lution than what is here stated; though
the line drawn is uncertain, and probably
varied in different priestly colleges. Gel-
lius (10, 15) says of the flamen Iialis;
'mortum nunquam attingit.' Funus
tamen exsequi non est religio.' Tiberius,
than one of the pontiffs, is said by Dio
(59. 31, 3) to have received a kind of in-
demnity for touching the body of Augus-
tus and escorting it; and afterwards,
when 'pontifex maximus,' to have inter-
posed a veil when pronouncing the 'laun-
dattio' of his son, lest the sight of a corpse
should pollute him (Sen. cons. ad Mar-
63. Sed Germanicus cedentem in avia Arminium secutus, ubi
primum copia fuit, evehi equites campumque, quem hostis inse-
derat, eripii iubet. Arminius colligi suos et propinquare silvis
monitos vertit repente: mox signum prorumpendi dedit iis quos
per saltus occultaverat. tunc nova acie turbatus eques, missae-
que subsidiariae cohortes et fugientium agmine impulsae auxer-
ant consternationem; trudebanturque in paludem gnaram vince-
tibus, iniquam nesciis. ni Caesar productas legiones instruxisset:
4 inde hostibus terror, fiducia militi; et manibus aequis abscessum.
5 mox reduux ad Amisiam exercitu legiones classe, ut advexerat, 10
reportat; pars equitum litore Oceani petere Rhenum iussu;
Caecina, qui suum militem ducebat, monitus, quamquam notis
itineribus regredercetur, pontes longos quam maturrime superare.

ciam 15, 3): yet Dio rejects this explana-
tion (though offering no other, of a
similar action of Augustus at the funeral
of Agrippa (5.4, 28, 4). Again, holders
of priestly offices constantly commanded
armies, and seem to have incurred no
pollution from the carnage of battle.
1. Sed Germanicus, &c. It is to
be noted (see Appendix ii to Book ii)
that we have in these few lines the ac-
count of the chief object of this campaign,
the attempt to bring Arminius to battle.
The direction of march is in no way
indicated. Knocke's view, that this battle
took place at Bareana (where Mommsen
places the defeat of Varus) is consistent with
his scheme of the whole campaign,
but otherwise unsupported.
2. copia, 'opportunity'; usually with
genit., as c. 58, 6; 2. 7; 2, &c.
evethi, 'to charge'; cp. 'longius
evectum' 12, 14, 4; 'evectus ... equo'
Liv. 4. 33, 7.
3. eripii, 'to be carried by a rush,'
probably a military term, used also in
the circus of a driver who takes his
opponent's ground (cp. 'aecuore eripio'
Sil. 16, 390).
6. subsidiariae, 'of the reserve,' as
Caes. B. C. 1. 83, 2; Liv. 9. 27, 9.
7. gnaram: cp. c. 5, 4.
9. manibus aequis; so used by Livy
(27. 13, 5), as 'aecua mann' by Sallust
(Cat. 39, 4). It is to be noted that the
Romans certainly retire with loss, and
that we have thus an admission of failure
in the only engagement of the whole
army recorded in this campaign.
10. ad Amisiam. The point of dis-
embarkation (see on c. 60, 3) appears to
be intended.
legiones ... reportat. These words
appear to be both inaccurate and out of
place. The legions of Caecina have to
be excepted; and, of the remaining four,
two were to make part of their retreat
by land; nor does the narrative of the
movements of any part of this body begin
till c. 70. The conjecture of Doed.,
'duas legiones,' would stand very awk-
wardly, unaccompanied by any statement
about the others.
11. pars equitum. The retreat of this
body may have been unaccompanied by
important incidents. Probably we have,
in c. 71, an account of the movements of
the other portion (see note there); as the
narrative of Caecina's retreat mentions no
troops but the legions.
litore Oceani: cp. 'inibus Friio-
rum' (c. 60, 2).
13. notis itineribus. His retreat was
not by the same route as his advance
'per Bructeros' (c. 60, 2), for the 'pontes'
are mentioned below as fallen into dis-
use and decay; but his knowledge might
date from other times of his forty years'
service (c. 64, 6).
13. pontes longos. Nipp. notes the
practice of making such causeways by
mere timbers laid roughly over marshy
ground, as probably in c. 61, 2: cp.
'pontibus palude constrata' (Hist. B. G.
8. 14, 4); but the narrative here seems to
describe more regular, though decayed,
structures. The locality could only be
fixed by knowledge of the point of de-
parture. If Caecina was not detached
angustus is trames vastas inter paludes et quondam a L. Domitio aggeratus; cetera limosa, tenacia gravi cacno aut rivis incerta erant; circum silvae paulatim adclives, quas tum Arminius inplevit, compendiis viarum et cito agmine onustum sarcinis armisque militem cum antevenisset. Caecinae dubitanti, quonam modo ruptos vetustate pontes reponeret simulque propulsaret hostem, castra metari in loco placuit, ut opus et alii proelium inciperent.

64. Barbari perfringere stationes seque inferre monitoribus nisi lacessunt, circumgregiuntur, occursant: miscetur operantium bellantiumque clamor. et cuncta pariter Romanis adversa, locus uligine profunda, idem ad gradum instabilis, procedentibus lubricus, corpora gravia loricis; neque librare pila inter undas poterant. contra Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia, proeera 9. sequi: text B.

till after the retreat of the whole army to the lower Ems, his line of march to Vetera would lie across the great Bour-
tanger morass. But this route would lie through the friendly Frisii and Chauci, far from the strongholds of Arminius, and from any heights deserving the name of mountains (c. 64. 7). If he was sent off after they had reached the Ems, but at a higher point on that river, a suitable locality can be found, with Nordhoff and Westhoff (Bonn. Jahrb. xvi. 189, foll.) in the Merfelder Bruch, near Coesfeld, on an apparently Roman road leading from near Greven to Borken and thence to Xanten. If, as seems suggested by the descrip-
tion of Arminius overtaking him (§ 6), his march began nearer to the scene of the battle, the route can in no way be fixed, and even such a circuit as that supposed by Knoke, round the east and north of the Dümmer See, is possible. At all these places remains of ancient causeways have been found. It will be observed that we have only a record of three days' march (c. 63, 7; 65, 9; 68, 7), the re-

1. L. Domitio, the grandfather of Nero, whose achievements in Germany are mentioned in 4. 44, 3; Dio, 55. 10 a. His great exploit, the crossing of the Elbe, took place (see Dio l. 1. and note on Ann. l. 1.) at some point reached from Vindelicia and southern Germany, so that we cannot connect his route to it with any probable situation of these causeways.

2. gravi, perhaps 'foul': cp. "odor caeni gravis" Verg. G. 4, 49. The word 'caenum' generally carries the idea of loathsomeness: cp. 'male olere omne caenum' Cic. Tusc. 4. 24, 54.

7. in loco, 'where he was,' i. e. where he had to repair the bridge: cp. 4. 47, 3; 13. 41, 1.

opus et alii proelium. Such an expression is not strictly identical with 'alii ... alii,' but rather distinguishes the action of the smaller from that of the larger body: cp. 'virgis caedi, alii securi subici' Liv. 3. 37, 8; 'navibus inunctis ... alii vadis ... conati' Caes. B. G. 1. 8, 4. The novelty in Tacitus, as Dräger points out, lies in the insertion of 'et': cp. "fictis causis et alii per speciem honoris" 12. 41, 5; "libertate et alii pecunia donati" 15. 54, 2. Several other instances are given by Nipp. on c. 17. The 'opus' appears to be that of repairing the road (cp. 'quod effectum operis' c. 64, 5).

9. monitoribus, 'the working party.' The word is uncommon, but the phrase 'munire viam' familiar and classical.

10. nisi. The inf. is used with this verb by Sallust (Jug. 25, 9), Nepos, and Ovid; as also, rarely, with 'admitter' (H. 5. 8, 2), and 'obmitter' (Vell. 1. 9, 6).

12. ad gradum, 'to take firm stand upon.' Nipp. compares 'gradum immota' (14. 37, 1), 'stabi gradu' (11. 2, 35, 2), and the frequent phrase 'gradu decedere.'

14. sueta. The application of this word to things, as in 'sueto ... contuberno' (11. 2. 80, 5), is rare, and chiefly found in Apuleius.
membra, hostae ingentes ad vulnera facienda quamvis procul.

4. nox demum inclinantis iam legiones adversae pugnae exemit.

5. Germani ob prospera indefessi, ne tum quidem sumpta quiete, quantum aquarum circum surgentibus iugis oritur vertere in subjecta, mensaque humo et obruto quod effectum operis duplicatus:

6. militi labor. quadragensimum id stipendium Caccina parendi aut imperitandi hactebat, secundarum ambiguarumque rerum

7. sciens coque interritus. igitur futura volvens non aliud reperit quam ut hostem silvis cocercret, donec saucii quantumque gravioris agminus anteirent; nam medio montium et paludum porri-

8. gebatur planities, quae tenuem aciem pateretur. delicentur legiones quinta dextra lateri, unetvicensina in laevum, primani dutendum ad agmen, vicisimans adversum secururos.

65. Nox per diversa inquies, cum barbari festis epulis, laeto cantu aut truci sonore subiecta vallium ac resultantis saltus compleverat, apud Romanos invalidi ignes, interruptae voces, atque ipsi passim adiacerent vallo. oberrarent tentorius, insomnes magis

2. nox: nox ed. Froben, 1519.

procera membra: cp. the description of the Germans in 2. 14, 5; and the citation in note there from G. 4, 1.

1. hastae ingentes: cp. ‘enormes hastas’ 2. 14, 3; the ‘maiores lanceae’ of G. 6, 1.

2. inclinantis iam: cp. ‘acies inclinitas iam’ G. 8, 1. The verb is used of troops giving way, in the active in H. 3. 8, 3, 1, and in both voices by Livy.

pugnae exim: cp. c. 48, 2, 3. in subjuncta, i.e. ‘in loca iugis subjicit’ cp. ‘subiecta vallium’ c. 65, 1.

6. quadragensimum: see note on his own speech, 3. 33, 1. ‘Stipendia mereri’ would not be strictly used of a magistrate in military command: see Staatsr. iii. 540.

7. aut: see above, c. 55, 2.

8. volvens, ‘pondering’; for ‘volvens animo’ cp. c. 38, 2, &c.; so in Sall., Verg., and Liv.: cp. the similar use of ‘volutare’ c. 30, 4 (also in Livy).

9. quantum, ‘what there was of the whole’: c. 2. 38, 2, &c.


11. tenuem, ‘a thin line’: ‘pateretur’ is a potential subjunctive.

delicentur legiones, &c. The same legions are similarly disposed in c. 51, 5. The variation of expression, both in the subject forms and in those denoting the action, is noted by Wölflin (Philol. xxv. p. 121) as characteristic of the later style of Tacitus, compared with the Ciceronian symmetry of such periods as ‘studium . . . industrius’ (Dial. 5, 2), ‘praepone’ . . . numerare’ (G. 30, 2).

14. per diversa, from different causes on each side.

inquies: cp. c. 68, 1, &c. The word is first found in Sall., thence passing to Vell. and Pl. Mai. Within these few lines four poetical words are noted, ‘sonor,’ ‘resulto,’ ‘obbero,’ and ‘pervigil’; the first of which, as also ‘indefessas’ (c. 64, 5), is introduced into prose by Tacitus (Introd. v. § 70).

15. cantu . . . sonore. On the German war songs and cries (‘barditus’), see G. 3, 1, and notes.


17. adiacerent vallo. In 4. 48, 5, ‘munitionibus adiacerent’ is used of troops listless from negligence, as here from despondency.
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 768.

quam pervigiles. ducentaque terruit dira quies: nam Quintilium 2
Varum sanguine oblitum et paludibus emersum cernere et audire
visus est velut vocantem, non tamen obscurus et manum inten-
dentis repulsisse. coepta luce missae in latera legiones, metu 3
an contumacia, locum deseruere, capto propere campo uementia
ultra. neque tamen Arminius quamquam libero incursu statim 4
prorupit: sed ut haesere caeno fossisque impedimenta turbati
circum milibus, incertus signorum ordo, utque tali in tempore sibi
quisque properus et lentae adversum imperia aures, inrumpere
10 Germanos iubet, clamitans 'en Varus codemque iterum fato
vinctae legiones!' simul haec et cum delectis scindit agmen 5

1. dira quies, taken apparently from
Lucan 7. 26 'dira quies et imagine
moesta diana.' In this and similar uses
of 'quies' in Tacitus (2. 14. 1; 11. 4; 3;
12. 13, 3; 16, 1, 1), the word can always
bear its usual meaning; the dream by
which the rest is accompanied being
indicated by the epithet or context.
But in Vergil's 'Par levibus ventis, volucrique
simillima sommo' (Aen. 2, 794; 6, 702),
'somnus' stands for the dream itself.

2. paludibus emersum. On the
abl. see Introd. v. § 24. Thus Sallust
has 'navigia fundo emergunt' (H. 4. 22
D. 37 K, 17 G), but Livy 'ex... palude
emersa' (I. 13. 4).

3. manum intendentes repulsisse,
'thrust aside his hand as he held it out
to him.' Usually 'manum intendere'
expresses a hostile gesture, as a. 3, 2, &c.

4. coepta luce. On the use of this
verb in Tacitus see Introd. v. § 42 b.

missae in latera, according to the
plan formed in the night (c. 64, 8).

5. campo uementia ultra. This would
appear not to be the 'planities' (c. 64, 7)
bordering on the wooded heights occu-
pyed by the enemy, which they were in-
tended to occupy so as to hold him in
check; but another solid spot, on the
further side of the mora; the occupation
of which left the baggage, struggling
along by way of the causeways through
marshy ground, exposed.

6. caeno fossisque. Nipp. rightly
takes these as abl., as also 'criminibus
haerebant' (4. 19, 5). Cp. 'haeret pede
pes' (Verg. Aen. 16, 361); 'currus illuvie
haerebant' (Curt. 8, 4): see note on c. 68,

3. In earlier prose we should have ex-
pected 'in caeno,' &c., but such an abl.
may be regarded as quasi-instrumental.
It seems necessary to suppose the 'fossae'
to be natural holes or fissures; a mean-
ing somewhat supported by Bell. Afr. 50,
4 'ne in fossa... opprimetur' (where
the word means a ravine).

8. utque. We have here, as Nipp.
shows, two concurrent constructions with
'ut.' The 'ut' before 'haesere,' in the
sense of 'when,' extends its force to
'aures'; and the parenthetical 'ut tali
in tempore' (= 'ut fieri solet tali in tem-
po': cp. 2. 82, 1; II. 3. 71. 4; G. 2,
4; 22, 1; Agr. 11, 1) is interposed. The
words 'tali in tempore' (2. 84, 3; 16,
26, 8) may be a reminiscence of Lucr.
1, 94.

sibi... properus. Cp. 'sibi... ten-
dentes' H. 1. 13, 3.

10. eodemque: see crit. note. In two
similar errors in the second Medician MS.,
'argenti et autique' (H. 4. 53, 4),
'Gallias et Germaniasque' (H. 4. 54, 1),
an accidental transposition appears not
improbable, and the 'que' may well have
belonged originally to 'argenti' and to
'Gallias.' Here possibly some word
after 'et' has been lost: possibly, as
Ritter suggests, the copyist of some
earlier MS. overlooked 'que' in an ab-
 breviation, and added 'et.'

11. vinctae. The dot in the MS.
has given rise to the correction 'victae,'
which would be a natural exaggeration
of the success described in c. 64, 4. On
the other hand, 'vinctae' would resemble
the language of Calgacus, 'vinctos di
8 equisque maxime vulnera ingerit. illi sanguine suo et lubrico paludum lapsantes excussis rectoribus disicere obvios, protere
7 iacentes. plurimus circa aquilas labor, quae neque ferri adversum
8 ingenuit tela neque figi limosa humo poterant. Caecina dum sustentat aciem, suffosso equo delapsus circumveniebat, ni 5
9 prima legio sese opposuisset. iuvit hostium aviditas, omisa caede praedam sectantium; enisaeque legiones vesperascente die 10 in aperta et solida. neque is misieriurum finis. struendum vallum, petendus agger, amissa magna ex parte per quae egeritur humus aut exciditur caespes; non tentoria manipulis, non fomenta 10 sauciis; infectos caeno aut cruore cibos dividendes funestas tenebras et tot hominum milibus unum iam reliquum diem lamentabantur.

66. Forte equus abruptis vinctulis vagus et clamore territus
2 quosdam occurrientium obturavit. tanta inde consternatio inru- 15 pisse Germanos credentium, ut cuncti ruerent ad portas, quarum
decumana maxime petebatur, aversa hosti et fugientibus tutor. 3 Caecina comperto vanam esse formidinem, cum tamen neque

3. "adversi" feri ("" in later hand).

9. perque geritur: text R.

nobilis traditionis (Agr. 32, 3); and "velut vinici" is used of troops encumbered by baggage and sticky ground (H. 1. 79, 3): cp. Liv. 28. 2, 9.

simul haec et. a poetical expression (Stat. Theb. 2, 659). The usual formula "simul et...et" is modified to "simul et...et" in 4. 25, 2; H. 3. 13, 3; Sall. Jug. 97, 4.

2. lapsantes: cp. II. 1. 79, 5. In Vergil (Aen. 2, 551), and apparently not in prose before Tacitus.

3. ferri adversum. The transposition taken to be indicated by the double connass is now generally adopted. Otherwise "adversum ferri" must be supposed to take an accusative, like such compounds as "inrumpere" (c. 48, 4), &c.


5. suffosso equo; so in 2. 11, 4, and v. l. in Verg. Aen. 11. 671. Cp. "equis...ilia subfodere" Liv. 42. 59, 3.

7. vesperascente die: also in 16. 34; I. 2. 49. 2. On the variety of expressions for this fact used by Tacitus see Introd. v. § 93.

8. aperta et solida. This again seems different from either of the solid spots before mentioned, and beyond the morass traversed by the "pontes." Cp. c. 68, 4 "non hic silvas nec paludes.

9. agger, "material for the mound"; cp. "aggeris petendi causa" (Caes. B. G. 2. 20, 1), "longius agger petendum" (Id. B. C. 1. 42, 1). See note on 2. 81, 2. The mound is here distinguished from the palisade (vallum) surmounting it.

amissa, &c. Nipp. notes the circumstance used to avoid "calling a spade a spade."

10. fomenta, "appliances": cp. c. 69, 2, &c.

11. funestas. The darkness was "that of the grave," i.e. ominous of their fate. Cp. "feralis...tenebris" 2. 31, 2.

14. equus abruptis vinctulis, probably a reminiscence of Verg. Aen. 11. 492.

17. decumana. The "porta praetoria," to which this was opposite, faced the enemy, or the direction of march, or, in stationary camps, the east. Veget. 1. 23.

aversa hosti. In no other place is "aversus" certainly used with the dat.; but possibly so in "aversus mercaturis" (Hor. Sat. 2. 3, 107), "aversum praecipientibus" (Sall. Jug. 93, 2), "aversus contubemio" (Col. 2. 1. 4).

18. comperto. On this abl. abs. see
autoritate neque precibus, ne manu quidem obsistere aut re-
tinere militem quiret, proiectus in limine portae miseratione
demum, quia per corpus legati eundum erat, clausit viam: simul
tribuni et centuriones falsum pavorem esse docuerunt.

67. Tunc contractos in principia iussosque dicta cum silentio
accipec temporis ac necessitatis monet. unam in armis salutem,
scia consilio temperanda manendumque intra vallum, donec
expugnandi hostes spe propius succederent; mox undique erum-
pendum: illa eruptione ad Rhenum perveniri. quod si fugerent, 2
pluris silvas, profundas magis paludes, saevitiam hostium supe-
resse; at victoribus deicus gloriam. quae domi cara, quae in 3
castris honesta, memorat; reticuit de adversis. equos dehinc, 4
orsus a suis, legatorum tribunorumque nulla ambitione fortissimo
cuique bellatori tradit, ut hi, mox pedes in hostem invaderent.

68. Haud minus inquies Germanus spe, cupidine et diversis
ducum sententiis agebat, Arminio sinerent egredi egressoque
rursum per umida et inpedita circumvenirent suadente, atrociara
Ingiuomcro et laeta barbaris, ut vallum armis ambi rent: 

4. docuerant Haase.

Introd. v. § 31 a. 'Comperto' is so used
in 4. 36, 4. &c., also in Sall. and Liv.
1. proiectus in limine portae. A
similar action is recorded of Cn. Pompeius
as a young man, at a time of treason in
the camp (Plut. Pomp. 3, 2, 620).
5. in principia: see on c. 61, 3.
6. temporis ac necessitatis, 'of the
crisis and urgency.' The words are nearly
a hendiadys, and are taken by Roth as such.
7. monet. The construction is analogous
to that of 'admonere.' The simple verb
is nowhere else used with a genitive,
except probably in 2. 43, 5.
8. expugnandi hostes spe. Nipp.
explains this inversion as an affectation
of style, indulged in where no misunder-
standing could result. Several instances
are cited by him, the most striking being
'ardore retinendae Agrippinam potentiae
eo usque propecatum' 14. 2. 1.
9. perveniri. Mr. Frost appears
rightly to understand the present tense as
a stroke of rhetoric: 'This sally carries
you to the Rhine.' It may not be meant
that they were near it, but that there would
be no further difficulty.
11. quae domi cara, quae in castris
honesta, 'all that was dear to them at
home, all that had been honourable to
them in camp'; i. e., their past victories.
Nipp. takes it of military honour in
general.
12. adversis, 'disasters' (cp. 14. 38, 5;
15. 26, 3, &c.), e. g., those of the previous
days, in contrast to 'honesta.'
13. orsus a suis, 'frst his own, then
those of the legati and tribunes.' Officers
may have had more than one horse each,
and even the addition of a few to the
mounted troops would be important, if we
suppose that he had only his 'equites
legionum' (see note on c. 63, 5), who
would be less than 500 in all (see Introd.
vii. 123); and that many horses had been
killed the day before (c. 65, 5).
14. nulla ambitione, 'without respect of
persons'; i. e. to the bravest, whoever
they might be, and irrespective of any
solicitation on their part: cp. 'sine ambiti-
one' 4. 64, 2; also 2. 38, 4, &c.
16. agebat, absol. as 3. 19, 2; 38, 4;
H. 3. 44, 2, &c.: cp. 'agito' c. 50, 1.
17. atrociara, 'more spirited': cp.
pagna atrocior 'Liv. 1. 27, 17, 'atrox
animus' Hor. Od. 2. 1, 24; and the similar
sense of 'ferox' and 'ferocia' c. 2, 1;
12, 6, &c.
18. promptam, 'easy': cp. 'promptam
... possessionem' 2. 5, 4, &c.
2. *proruunt fossas.* The full expression, as used by Livy (9. 14, 9), ‘cum pars fossas exolerent, pars vellereant vallum atque in fossas proruerent,’ is here condensed into a pregnant construction. On other such in Tacitus cp. c. 39, 8, and Introd. v. § 84.

*iniciunt crates.* Caesar describes the use of such temporary bridges at Alesia: B. G. 7, 79, 4. ‘fossam cratibus integunt, atque aggere explant.’

*premsant:* cp. ‘premsant fastigia dextris’ Verg. Aen. 2, 444.


*defixo,* ‘rooted to the spot’; cp. ‘pavore defixis’ 13. 5, 3; also 14. 10, 1; Agr. 34, 3.

4. *haesere munimentis.* This is taken by Nipp. as a dative, but seems very similar to ‘inequallibust locis haerent’ (Agr. 36, 3); which is generally explained to be an ablative, whether of place, or of instrument (cp. c. 65, 4). Thus it would here mean ‘were impeded by’ (i.e. ‘were trying to surmount’) ‘the outworks.’ As a dative, it would mean ‘were clinging to.

5. *impetu,* abl of manner: cp. c. 59, 1, &c., and Introd. v. § 28.

*tergis . . . circumfunduntur,* i.e. by a sally from the gates.

6. *exprobrantes,* ‘with the taunt’; used absol. in 14. 62, 3; also with accus. of the thing, as c. 18, 1, &c.

8. *quanto inopina:* cp. c. 57, 1; Introd. v. § 64, 2; and the full illustration of this usage in Nipp.’s note here.

10. *avidi,* taken absol. as in c. 51, 1, &c., as is also ‘incauti’; ‘rebus secundis’ and ‘adversis’ being abl. abs. The dative is used with both (11. 26, 4; H. 1. 7, 4); but would not suit the sense here.


12. *quamvis.* On the subjunct. of facts with this word cp. Introd. v. § 53.

13. *egestas.* This has a genit. obj. in 6. 23, 1; Sall. Jug. 44. 4. &c.
Rheno pontem solvi probibusset, erant qui id flagitium formidine auderent. sed femina ingens animi munia ducis per eos dies 2 induit, militibusque, ut quis inops aut saecius, vestem et fomenta dilargita est. tradit C. Plinius, Germanicorum bellorum scriptor, 3 5 statisse apud principium pontis, laudes et grates reversis legionibus habentem. id Tiberii animum altius penetravit: non enim 4 simplices eas curas, nec adversus externos studia militum quaeris. nihil relictum imperatoribus, ubi femina manipulos intervisat, 5 signa adeat, largetionem temptet, tamquam parum ambitiose filium ducis gregali habitu circumferat Caesaremque Caligulam appellari velit. potiorem iam apud exercitus Agrippinam quam 6 legatos, quam duces; compressam a muliere seditionem, cui no-


1. pontem; probably that mentioned in c. 49, 6.

prohibuisset. This verb is used with accru. and inf. pass. in 4. 37; 4. H. 1. 62, 4, where Her. cites Cic., Caes., Liv. The fact of Agrippina's presence in this locality at this date supports the received account of the birthplace of her daughter (see on c. 44, 2).

formidine. It is evident from the prominence of Agrippina that Germanicus and the main body had not returned. The camp must therefore have been very slenderly garrisoned.

2. auderent. Tacitus has nearly fifty instances (more than any other prose author) of the accus. with this verb.

ingens animi: cp. c. 32, 5.

3. induit. The metaphorical uses of this word, as 'induere seditionem' (2. 15, 2); 'habitu ac voces' (4. 12, 1); 'dies' (6. 20, 1); 'diversa' (6. 33, 3); 'adulationem' (6. 42, 1); 'hostilia' (12. 40, 3); 'prodigio et hostem' (16. 28, 3), &c. are among those most characteristic of Tacitus; still more frequent are those of 'exuere'; e.g. c. 2, 1; 4, 1; 59, 7; 75, 4; 2. 72, 1; 5. 12, 4; 4. 72, 1; 6. 8, 1, &c. See Introd. v. § 74.

vestem et fomenta; i.e. 'clothes to the former, medicaments to the latter.' Of the instances cited by Nipp. of this use of 'et,' the most apposite is 'truncar ... manu et professura lingua' (of Burrus and Seneca) 13. 14. 5.

4. C. Plinius. On his historical works see Introd. iii. p. 15.

5. laudes et grates ... habentem. The nearest to this new expression for 'gratias,' or 'grates,' or 'laudes gratesque agere' (see instances in Nipp.), is 'laudibus ... quas ... de nosis haberi ... renunciationem' Cic. Att. 13. 38, 1; 'grates ago habequo' Curt. 9. 6, 17.

6. penetravit: 'penetrare aliquid' (4. 44, 3; 15. 27, 1, &c.) is poetical and post-Augustan.

non enim. The verb of 'thinking' is supplied from 'id animum penetravit.'

7. simplices, 'without ulterior purpose.' Thus 'simplicius' (4. 40, 3; H. 3, 53, 6), 'simplicissime' (H. 1. 15, 8), and 'simplicitas' (6. 5, 2, &c.), are used to express sincerity or frankness.

studia militum quaeris. The correction 'militem' might bear a sense somewhat like that of 'umnitos ... sibi ... firmahat' c. 71, 5. On the supposition that a word is lost, the insertion of 'studia' is better supported (cp. 2. 5, 2; 3. 12, 6; H. 1. 23, 1; 64, 4) than that of 'gratiam' (Haase) or 'favorum' (Kitt.); this, and as 'externos' ends a page, it is more likely to have dropped out here than after 'militum.'

9. tamquam parum ambitiose = tamquam non satis ambitiose,' 'as if she did not court them enough by,' &c. On the 'gregalis habitus' cp. c. 41, 3.

10. Caesarem, emphatic, 'likes to hear a Caesar called Caligula.'

12. compressam ... seditionem, an invidious exaggeration of the facts mentioned c. 40-41.

nomen principis, probably alluding
7 men principis obsistere non quiverit. accendebat haec onerabatque Seianus, peritia morum Tiberii odia in longum iacien, quae recondere auctaque promeret.

70. At Germanicus legionum, quas navibus vexerat, secundam et quartam decumam itinere terrestri P. Vitellio ducendas tradit, quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret.

2 Vitellius primum iter sicca humo aut modice adlabente aestu quietum habuit: mox impulsi aquilonis, simul sidereae aequinociti, quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, rapi agique agmen. et appellebatur terrae: cadem freto litori campis facies, neque discerni poterat incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis. sternuntur fluctibus, hauriuntur gurgitibus; iumenta, sarcinæ, corpora examina interfuerunt, occursant. permiscentur inter se manipuli, modo pectore modo ore tenus exstantes, aliquando subtraxto solo disiceti aut obruti. non vox et mutui hortatus iuvabant adversante unda; nihil strenuus ab ignavo, sapiens ab inprudenti, consilia a

16. apnenti: text L.

to their treatment of the letters written ' nomine principi' c. 36, 4.

1. accendebat haec: cp. ' incendebat haec' c. 23, 1.

onerasbat: cp. c. 19, 2, &c.

2. odia in longum iacien, 'sowing seeds of jealousy for a distant future.' A less bold similar metaphor is 'futuris ... caedibus semina iacientantur' 6. 47, 1.

qua reconderet, &c., 'for him to bury and bring to light with increase.' These words explain 'in longum,' and describe the same trait in Tiberius which is mentioned in c. 7, 11; 3. 64, 2; 4. 71, 5.

4. At Germanicus, &c. This narrative is taken up from the end of the movement described by 'reducto ad Amisian exercitu' (c. 63, 5), and the tense of ' vixerat' (used for 'adsererat,' as 'vexum' for 'advehitur' 11, 14, 2) is referred to the time mentioned in c. 60, 3.

5. P. Vitellio, uncle of the subsequent emperor, often mentioned as with Germanicus, and an accuser of Cn. Piso (see 2. 6, 1; 7, 4, 2; 3. 10, 2; 13, 3; 17, 4; 19, 1) also thought (see Nipp. on 2. 7, 4) to have been pros. of Bithynia in 771, A.D. 18: on his death see 5. 8.

6. vadoso mari, that off the coast near the mouth of the Ems.

reciproco sideret, 'ground less heavily at ebb-tide,' i.e. sooner get afloat again after grounding. 'Reciprocus' has this sense frequently in Pl. N. H.; and 'sido' is thus used in 2. 6, 2, and in Livy and poets.

8. impulsi. This abl. might be instrumental, but being here coordinate with 'sidere,' is probably to be taken as causal.

sidereae aequinociti: 'sidus' is used of the season of the year by Vergil, 'iberno moliris sidere classem' (Aen. 4, 39). The autumnal equinox gives a date of the conclusion of this campaign.

9. rapi agique, 'lose footing and are swept away.' Walther thus distinguishes these nearly synonymous words.

11. brevia. This poetical term (Verg. Aen. 1, 111; Luc. 9, 3, 8), taken apparently from the Greek Μακάριον ἥ τις, Thuc., &c.), is used in prose by Tacitus alone. Cp. 6. 33, 5 (where 'fretum' is again used, as here, poetically for 'the sea'); also 'brev et incertum' 14. 29, 3.

sternuntur; sc. 'homines,' supplied from 'agmen.' Individuals are spoken of here, and whole 'manipuli' further on.

14. subtraxto solo. 'out of depth.' Tacitus seems to take the words, but not the meaning, from Vergil (Aen. 5, 191).

15. vox et mutui hortatus. The words are here joined closely in a hendecasyllabus = 'the voice of mutual encouragement'; whereas 'nece' would distinguish the former, as the word of command, from the latter, as the encouragement of comrades. See note on c. 4, 1.

16. ab imprudenti. This correction
casu differre: cuncta pari violentia involvebantur. tandem Vitellius in editiora enius eosdem agmen subduxit. pernoctavere sine utensilibus, sine igni, magna pars nudo aut mulecato corpore, haurd minus miserabiles quam quos hostis circumsidet: quippe illic etiam honestae mortis usus, his inglorium exitium. lux reddidit terram, penetratumque ad annem [Visurgin], quo Caesar classe contenderat. inpositae dein legiones, vagante fama submersas; nec fides salutis, antequam Caesarem exercitumque reducem videre.

71. Iam Stertinius, ad accipiendum in ditionem Segimerum fratrem Segestis praemissus, ipsum et filium eius in civitatem

4. (circum)sedebat Uriichs, Nipp. Unsingim Alting.

is supported by the occurrence of a similar error (‘non prudentem,’ for ‘non prudentem’) in 4. 70, 6. Some have here followed Wolf in reading ‘abs rudi’: but ‘sapientes’ is opposed to ‘inprudentissimi’ by Seneca (Epp. 14, 2; 90, 33); also ‘sapientes’ has the force of ‘prudentes’ in Agr. 27, 2, and here corresponds to ‘prudentes’ in a similar passage (2, 23, 2). The two terms are here explained by ‘consilia’ and ‘casi,’ denoting the mode of action of persons of each class.


3. usensilibus, ‘necessaries,’ used specially of food in 2. 60, 5; 15. 39, 2; and in 3. 52, 3, even of luxuries of diet.

5. illie = ‘apud illos’; so H. 2. 47, 3; 5. 4, 1; and ‘hinc’ Ann. 3. 10, 6, &c. ‘Hic’ and ‘ille’ are referred here to the nearer and more remote objects of thought, irrespective of the order of mention; as in 6. 37, 2; H. 2. 77, 4; 4. 27, 3; cp. ‘huc’ Ann. 2. 77, 1; ‘illii’ 2. 82, 7; and note on c. 42, 6.

honestae mortis usus, ‘have the resource of even honourable death.’ Cp. ‘bene morte usum’ 6. 48, 5.

lux, personified, as in Liv. 9. 39, 10, ‘lux... opprimit.’ See Introd. v. § 75.

6. reddidit, ‘showed again’; ‘the tide and flood having receded.

annem [Visurgin]. It seems impossible to retain this name by supposing (with Knoke) a sudden change of movement eastward. We have here described evidently a part of the retreat along the coast, and apparently occupying only two days and a night. To make the ships more manageable at sea, these two legions must have been sent on from the naval rendezvous, at or near the mouth of the Ens, by much the same route as the ‘pars equitum’ (c. 63, 5); and must have been taken on board at the mouth of another river further on, perhaps left unnamed and then wrongly named in a gloss. The conjecture ‘Vidrum’ is taken from the Osiris of Ptol. 2. 11, § 1 (supposed to be the Vecht, now falling into the Zuidere Zee); ‘Unsingim’ is imagined as a Latin name for the Hunse, which suits the geography best.


10. Iam Stertinius, &c. It is suggested by Nipp. that, as this officer usually commands cavalry and light troops (see on c. 60, 4), the ‘pars equitum,’ mentioned in c. 63, 5, were led by him, and after their retreat are sent again from Köln on this service. It is also possible that we have here some account of the other ‘pars equitum,’ who are otherwise unnoticed.

Segimerum. Vell. (2. 118, 2) gives this name also to the father of Arminius. On the family see notes on c. 55, 57.

11. filium: Strabo (7. 1. 4, p. 192) gives his name as Σισθίκος, and that of his wife as Ρημίς, Ωδερομίδος βυγιττρ, ἕγεμος Χάτταν. Ακτομπάρον has been suggested as a correction (see 11. 16, 2).
Liber I. Cap. 70–72.

2 Ubiorum perduxerat. data utrique venia, facile Segimero, cunctantius filio, quia Quintili Vari corpus inlusisse dicebat. ceterum ad supplenda exercitus damna certavere Galliae Hispaniae Italia, quod cuique promptum, arma equos auro formenteres.

3 quorum laudato studio Germanicus, armis modo et equis ad bellum sumptis, propria pecunia militem iuvit. utque clades memoriam etiam comitate leniret, circumire saucios, facta singulorum extollere; vulnera intuens alium spe, alium gloria, cunctos adloquio et cura sibique et proelio firmabat.

72. Decreta co anno triumphalia insignia A. Caccinae, L. 10

2 Apronio, C. Silio ob res cum Germanico gestas. nomen patris patriae Tiberius, a populo saepius ingestum, repudiavit; neque in acta sua iurari quamquam censente senatu permisit, cuncta

7. circumire saucios: charge of the wounded probably still devolved on the chief officers abroad, as on the nobility in old times at Rome (see on 4. 63, 3). Military hospitals, or 'valetudinaria' are mentioned (Veg. 2. 10, &c.), and legions had 'medici' (cp. Inscr. Orell. 448, 3508); but from what date is doubtful.

8. spe... gloria: the hope of future or memory of past victories.

9. sibique et proelio firmabat: 'sibi firmare' ('to secure to oneself') is used in 3. 60, 1; H. 5. 4. 1. Here, the double application involves a syllepsis.

10. triumphalia insignia. The regular phrase in inscriptions (e.g. Henzen, Index, p. 150; Wilmanns, Index, p. 609) is 'triumphalia ornamenti'; and the term is thus analogous to that of 'consularia ornamenti' (bestowed from the time of the dictator Caesar: cp. Suet. Jul. 76), and others, signifying that the dignity and insignia of an office were given without the office itself. Thus, without an actual triumph, persons were entitled to be called 'triumphales' (3. 30, 4, &c.), and to ennable their family by 'laureatae statuae' (4. 23, 1): see Staatsr. 1. 465. Some suppose this minor honour to have been first given to Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 9). The full or 'iustus triumphus,' though freely given during the earlier part of the rule of Augustus (Suet. Aug. 38), is ever afterwards, probably from 749, B.C. 14 (see Dio, 54. 24, 8), reserved for the imperial family: see c. 55, 1, &c.

A. Caccinae, L. Apronio, C. Silio. The selection appears to be grounded on rank (these three legati alone being consulars); for the personal service of Silius is unmentioned, and that recorded of Apronius (c. 50, 1) trivial. The award, as that in c. 55, 1, seems to show that the success was exaggerated at Rome.

11. nomen patris patriae. This title, already given by acclamation to Cicero (Juv. 8, 243), and in 709, B.C. 45, to Julius Caesar (App. B. C. 2. 106), was formally accepted by Augustus, from the united voice of senate, knights, and people, on Feb. 5, 752, B.C. 2 (see Mon. Anc. vi. 34, and Mommsen, ad loc.); but had been informally used much earlier (cp. Hor. Od. 1. 2, 50). The case of Cicero negatives the supposition of Dio (53. 18, 3), that some recognition of a general 'patria potestas' was implied in it. Tiberius persisted in refusal (2. 87, 2; Dio, 58. 12, 8); and the title is absent from his coins and inscriptions.

12. ingestum, 'imposed by acclamation'; more usually of reproaches, &c., as 4. 42, 1, &c.

13. in acta sua iurari. This oath, an outgrowth of that taken in respect of the laws by the old magistrates (Staatsr. i. p. 621), is found in 709, B.C. 45, the formula being 'se nihil contra acta Caesaris facturum' (App. B. C. 2. 106), and was enforced more stringently, in respect of the 'acta' of the late dictator, by the triumvirs on Jan 1, 712, B.C. 42 (Dio, 47. 18, 3): in respect of the acta of Augustus, it is first mentioned as taken in 729, B.C. 29 (Id. 51. 20, 1). Tiberius
mortalium incerta, quantoque plus adeptus foret, tanto se magis in lubrico dictitans. non tamen ideo faciebat fidem civilis animi; 3 nam legem maiestatis reduxerat, cui nomen apud veteres idem, sed alia in iudicium veniebant, si quis priditione exercitum aut 5 plebem seditionibus, denique male gesta re publica maiestatem populi Romani minuisset: facta arguebantur, dicta inpune erant. primus Augustus cognitionem de famosis libellis specie legis eius 4 tractavit, commotus Cassii Severi libidine, qua viros feminasque inlustres procacibus scriptis diffamaverat: mox Tiberius, consul tante Pompeio Macro practore, an iudicia maiestatis redderentur, himself took the oath to the acta of Augustus (Id. 57. 8, 5), and enforced it strictly (see 4. 42, 3); and the oath, as time went on, upheld the 'acta' of all princes not specially passed over, as became the case with Tiberius himself (Dio, 59. 9, 1). It was taken on Jan. 1, first by magistrates, then by all senators (see 13. 11, 1; 16. 22, 1; Dio, 53. 28, 1; 58. 17, 2); and is distinct from the 'sacramentum in nomen principis' (see c. 7, 3).

permisit. The use of this verb with accus. and inf. pass., as in 14. 12, 6; H. 1. 47, 3, &c., as also that of 'oro' (11. 10, 8), and other verbs denoting permission, request, or direction, is noted by Madvig (396, Obs. 1) as contrary to the usage of the best writers: see on c. 74, 7; 79, 3; and Dräger, § 149.

2. in lubrico: cp. 6. 51, 3. Other metaphorical uses of the word occur in 2. 87, 2; 6. 49, 3, &c.

3. legem maiestatis reduxerat. On the history of this law and its application under the Republic see Introd. viii. p. 141. The same expression is used in Pliny, Pan. 11 'dicavit caelo Tiberius Augustum, sed ut maiestatis legem reducere'; but the implied assertion that it had become obsolete must be qualified by the fact of its extension and recent enforcement by Augustus: see below.

4. si quis . . . seditionibus. These two instances seem cited from Cicero, who specifies them as cases falling under the law (de Orat. 2. 39, 164; Parittis. 39, 105). The idea of some such verb as 'laesisset' is supplied by zeugma from 'minuisset.'

6. populi Romani. These words seem intended to stand in contrast to its application in later time to the 'maiestas' of the princes only.

dicta inpune erant. That pasquinades were capitaly punishable, even by the laws of the Twelve Tables, is affirmed in Cic. de Rep. 4. 10, 12; cp. Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 130, &c. On the applicability of the law of 'maiestas' to them, see next note. 'Inpune esse' is found again, 2. 52, 9: 3. 28, 2; 12. 54, 1; G. 25, 2; 'impune habendum' 3. 70, 3.

7. primus Augustus: cp. Suet. Aug. 55. Seneca says (de Ben. 3. 27, 1) 'sub divo Augusto nondum hominibus verba sua periculosa erant, iam molesta.' Yet the 'Lex Cornelia,' even if allowed to slumber, appears definitely to have brought the public utterance of libels under this offence. 'Est maiestas, et sic Sulla voluit, ne in quemvis impune declamari liceret' (Cic. ad Fam. 3. 11, 2).

famosis, 'slanderous': cp. 16. 29, 4; Hor. Sat. 2. 1, 68, &c.

8. Cassii Severi. On his character see 4. 21, 5. He was probably banished in 765, A.D. 12, when Dio (56. 27, 1) mentions proceedings taken against libelers, but does not give their names. The chronology of Jerome (see on 4. 21, 5) would give a date four years earlier.

diffamaverat. This verb, first found in Ovid, is used of a personal object also in 13. 49, 6, and with accus. of the report spread in 14. 22, 5: cp. the similar uses of 'differe' c. 4, 3.


iudicia . . . redderentur. This is not strictly equivalent to 'ius reddere' ('to give sentence,' e.g. 6. 11, 1; 13. 51, 1, &c.), but rather to 'iudices dare,' i.e. to receive a case and assign jurors to try it:
exercendas leges esse respondit. hunc quoque asperavere carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata in saevitiam superbiarumque eius et discordem cum mater animum.

73. Haud pigebit referre in Falanio et Rubrio, modicis equitibus Romanis, praetemptata crimina, ut quibus initiis, quanta Tiberiī arte gravissimum exitium inrepsérīt, dein repressum sit. postremo arsēritis cunctaque corripuerit, noscatur. Falanio obiciēbat accusator, quod inter cultores Augusti, qui per omnes domos in modum collegiorum habeabant, Cassium quendam minum corpore infamem adscivisset, quodque venditis hortis statuām in Augusti simul mancipassēt. Rubrio crimini dabatur violatum

cp. 'iusdictum redditur an reus sit causa mortis' (Quinl. 7. 4. 43).

1. exercendās leges. Suet. (Tib 58) gives the same words. We should infer that, besides the numerous trials for 'maiestas' held before the senate, which alone are reported by Tacitus, other persons, probably of lower rank, must have been tried under this law before the praetors.

carmina. Some such pasquinades are quoted by Suetonius (Tib. 59). Pacornianus was charged later with a similar offence (6. 39, 1). We are not told that these charges were taken up; and Suet. states (Tib. 28) that he was first tolerant of libels.

2. discordem cum mater animum:

cp. 3. 64, 1; 4. 57, 4.

modicis equitibus. Those are meant who had little or no more than the bare equestrian census, as distinct from the 'illustres equites'; on whom see 2. 59, 4. Cp. 'modicos senatores' 11. 7, 7.

praetemptata, 'essayed'; a poetical word, found in prose from Pl. Mai.

6. dein repressum sit, &c. It is possible to extend 'Tiberiī arte' to these words, as denoting not any special period of repression during his time (for the reference to 3. 56, 1 is irrelevant to this law), but his general tendency, during all the years immediately succeeding this revival of the law, to moderate the zeal of accusers under it. See Introd. viii. p. 144. n. 7. Or we may limit 'Tiberiī arte' to 'inrepsērit,' and find the period of repression in the interval before its revival noted in 815, A. D. 62 (14. 48, 3). Lipsius understands it of the reaction under Vespasian and Titus; but the words of Tacitus seem to confuse the periods at least within the limits of this work. The subsequent outburst ('postremo arserit,' &c.) might, no doubt, equally suit the history of the last years of Tiberius, or of Nero, or of Domitian.

8. cultores Augusti. Similar titles are found in inscriptions, e.g. 'imagination domus Aug. cultores' (Orell. 738); 'cul-tores domus divinæ et fortunæ Aug.' (Id. 1662). The 'cultus' of Augustus and his family in private houses is illustrated by the description in Ovid (ex I. 4. 9, 105-110) of a shrine in his own house with images of Augustus, Augusta, Tiberius, and the two grandsons. This passage shows that such private 'cultus' had existed while Augustus was living, in a form probably analogous to the municipal worship (see on c. 10, 5); also that the greater houses ('domus') kept up for it, each for themselves or in combination, a body or bodies of persons of low rank, constituted, as it were, in 'collegia,' i.e. analogous to the 'collegia cultorum' of a less private character. On this 'cultus' generally see Marquardt, iii. 403, &c.

9. habeabant, 'were kept up': cp. 'mos habeabant' (13. 16, 1), and many instances, collected here by Nipp., of more or less kindred uses of this verb in Tacitus and Sallust.

10. statuām Augusti... mancipassēt. Lipsius quotes the maxim of jurists 'non videri contra maiestatem fieri ob imagines Caesaris nondum consecrata,' implying that consecrated statues might not be sold.

11. violatum periuero numen. A charge apparently of this character ('violatum Augusti numen') is afterwards more seriously taken up (3. 66, 2). That men
perierio numen Augusti. quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulibus non ideo decretum patri suo caelum, ut in perniciem civium is honor verteretur. Cassium histrionem solitum inter alios eiusdem artis interesse ludis, quos mater sua in memoriam Augusti sacrasset; nec contra religiones fieri, quod effiges eius, ut alia numinum simulacra, ventionibus hortorum et domuum accedant. ius iurandum perinde aestimandum quam si Iovem 5 fefellisset: deorum iniurias dis curae.

74. Nec multo post Granium Marcellum praetorem Bithyniae quaeator ipsius Caepio Crispinus maiestatis postulavit, subscri-

swore by the ‘numen Augusti’ in his lifetime, appears from 11or. Epp. 2. 1, 16. Specimens of such oaths are given by Marquardt (Staatsr. iii. p. 463) from C. I. L. ii. 172, and C. I. G. 1983.

1. notuere. This verb, frequent in the Annals (e.g. 4. 7; 6. 8, 10; 12. 8, 3, &c.), is one of those found in no earlier prose (Introd. vi. p. 92).

2. consulibus. As the praetor presided in the law-courts, so the consuls preside at all judicial proceedings in the senate; on which see Introd. vi. p. 92.

3. caelum (=‘caelestes honores’), an expression somewhat startling from its conciseness: see E. Jacob.

4. Ludis, &c. Dio (56. 46, 5) describes this three days’ festival held by Livia in the Palatium, as dating from the apostheosis; but the words of Tacitus imply its earlier existence. It is generally identified with the scenic ‘ludi Palatini’ (Suet. Cal. 56) described by Josephus (Ant. 19. 1, 13), in his account of the assassination of Gaius during them.

7. perinde... quam si: cp. 13. 49, 3. The expression is peculiar to Tacitus, who has also ‘perinde quam’ (2. 1, 2, &c.). ‘Perinde’ and ‘proinde’ are often confused in the MS. through abbreviations (cp. 3. 17, 5; 4. 20, 6, and notes there).

8. deorum iniurias dis curae. This is an old maxim of Roman Law, which therefore refrained from imposing legal penalties for perjury: cp. the juristic rule ‘jurisurandi contempta religio satis deum ulterior habet’ (Cod. 4. 1, 2). In some cases however perjury ‘per Genium principis’ was ‘maiestas’: see Staatsr. ii. 810.

9. praetorem. Bithynia was governed by senatorial proconsuls of praetorian rank. Its governor is properly styled ‘proconsul’ (cp. 16. 18, 3, but here, as in 4. 43, 5 (‘praetorem Achalae’), ‘praetor’ is used, as also by Cic. Liv. &c. (see Staatsr. ii. 240, 5), of a governor as such: cp. 4. praetorium, 4 cohors praeatoria, &c. In 4. 15, 3, it is used even of the consular proconsul of Asia. The name of Granius Marcellus is found on coins of this date of the Bithynian Apameia: see Nipp.

Bithyniae. This province included not only the country generally known by that name, separated from Mysia and Phrygia by the Rhymadas and Olympus, and extending eastward to the Parthenius; but also the western part of the Pontic kingdom, added to it by Cn. Pompeius, and extending along the Paphlagonian coast to the Halys. The chief towns in Bithynia are Nicomedea and Nicea, and in the Pontic portion Amassis and Sinope (the latter a colony of Julius Caesar). The province was subsequently Caesarian, and much of our knowledge of it is derived from the correspondence of the younger Pliny, as its governor, with Trajan. See Staatsr. i. 349, foll.

10. quaeator ipsius. This was contrary to Roman sentiment. See Cic. Div. in Caecc. 11, 18.

postulavit. The genitive with this verb, on the analogy of ‘accumus,’ &c. is confined to Tacitus (3. 66, 2; 70, 2, &c.) and Suetonius.

subscribente. This term, in the sense of ‘signing the accusation,’ might be used of the principal or sole accuser; but evidently here, as in many other places (cp. Cic. ad Q. F. 3, 3, 2; Vell. 2. 69, 5); and ‘subscriptor,’ ‘subscriptio’ Cic. Div. in Caecc. 15, 47-49), denotes that he appeared as subordinate to Crispinus.
bente Romano Hispone: qui formam vitae iniit quam postea
2 celebrem misericiae temporum et audaciae hominum secerunt. nam
egens, ignotus, inquies, dum occultis libellis saevitiae principis
adrept, mox clarissimo cuique periculum facessit, potentiam apud
unum, odium apud omnis adeptus dedit exemplum, quod secuti e
ex pauperibus divites, ex contemptis metuendi percierem alii ac
3 postremum sibi invenere. sed Marcellum insimulabat sinistros
de Tiberio sermones habuisse, inevitabile crimen, cum ex moribus
principis foedissima quaque deligeret accusator obiectaretque
4 reo. nam quia vera crant, etiam dicta credebantur. addidit 10
Hispo statuam Marcelli alterius quam Caesarum sitam, et alia in
5 statua amputato capite Augusti effigiem Tiberii indicam. ad
quod exarist adeo, ut rupta taciturnitate proclamaret se quoque
in ea causa laturum sententiam palam et iuratum, quo ceteris
6 eadem necessitas fieret. manebant etiam tum vestigia morientis 15

7. insimulabat Caepio Kii; insimulabat Muller.

1. Romano Hispone. M. Seneca, who
gives his name as 'Hispum Romanum,'
mehants him often, and once Contr. 26,
17 says of him 'erat natura qui asper-
riorer dicingis viam sequeret.'

qui formam, &c. This probably re-
fers to Hispoe, who, besides being nearest
in order of mention, is known, if not as a
professional informer, at least as a pro-
fessional rhetorician (see above); and
who is more likely to be 'egens' and
'ignotus,' than a quaeor, who was pre-
sumably a senator. But it is difficul-
t, after so long a parenthesis, to take
'Crispinus' to be the subject of 'insimul-
labat'; and also difficult to refer that
verb to Hispo, whose separate charge is
specified below. Nip. thinks that 'qui'
must refer to Crispunus, and that 'sub-
scribentes...Hispo' is parenthetical,
and cites parallels from Caes. and Cic.
The reading 'insimulabat' would make
this part their joint charge.

2. celebrem, probably 'often prac-
tised': cp. 12. 61, 1, and note on 16. 29, 1.

misereae...audaciae. On such
plurals of abstract nouns see Introd. v.
§ 1; Dieger, Syntax Und Stil, § 2.

adrept. The dative with this
verb (cp. 3. 50, 5) is otherwise only used
by Pl. Mai.

4. postremum sibi: see 4. 71, 1, &c.

sed, used to mark a return from a
digression, as in 3. 62, 3; 63, 5, &c.

9. obiectaretque reo, 'and charged
the accused with mentioning them.'

10. quia vera, &c., 'their truth would
stand for evidence of their utterance.'

11. sitam = 'positam': cp. c. 39, 4.

12. amputato, &c. The destruction
of a statue was a significant act cp. 3.
14, 6; Juv. 10, 58; but adaptation of
new heads was common in Pliny's time.
who says (N. H. 35. 2, 4) 'suldo figu-
rum discrimine statuam capita permu-
tan.'

inditam. This verb generally takes
dat., or 'in' and acc., here alone abl.
with 'in.'

14. palam et iuratum. 'The former
word is in contrast to voting secretly
by 'tabellae' (see Stastsr. iii. 993). the latter
implies such a formula as that in 4. 31,
5 'ut iureiurando obstinaret, e re-
publica id esse.' Cp. C. 14, 6, and
'indicio iurati senatus.' 4. 21, 5; also
Stasr. iii. 979, 5.

quo...fieret. The explanation is
that of the historian, the 'necessitas'
that of also voting openly and on oath.

15. vestigia morientis libertatis.
On the personifications in Tacitus see
on c. 70, 7. For the figure 'maneat
vestigia' cp. 15. 42, 4; H. 5. 7, 1; and
'manebat imago reipublicae' 13. 28, 1.
The figurative use of 'morior' is Cice-
ronian, but hardly appropriate to the
metaphor here.
libertatis. igitur Cn. Piso 'quo' inquit 'loco censebis, Caesar? si primus, habebo quod sequar: si post omnis, vereor ne inprudent dissentiem.' permutis his, quantoque incautius esserverat, 7 paenitentia patiens tulit absolvit reum criminibus maiestatis: de 5 pecuniis repetundis ad recipiatores itum est.

75. Nec patrum cognitionibus satiatus iudiciis adsidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne praeclorem curuli depelleret; multaeque eo corum adversus ambitum et potentium preces constituta. set 2 dum veritati consultitur, libertas corrumpat. inter quae Pius 3 Aurelius senator questus mole publicae viae ductuque aquarium

quo ... loco. On the usual custom of the princes, to vote first or last, see Intro. vi. p. 84. Dio (57. 7, 4) describes Tiberius as interposing his 'sententia' also at other stages, or sometimes informally intimating his opinion.

3. quantoque, &c., 'with a repentant submission proportioned to the indignation of his outburst.' On the use of the positive see c. 68, 5.

4. tulit, possibly 'permitted,' but probably best interpreted by 'laturum sententiam' above, as meaning that he gave the first vote for acquittal. On the acc. and inf. cp. c. 72, 2.

absolvit. Suetonius Tib. 58), if he is telling the same story, appears to speak inaccurately. 'Statuae quidam Augusti caput demerat, ut alterum imponeret: actas res in senatu est, et quis ambiguebatur. per tormenta quaesitam est. Damnato reo,' &c.

5. recipiatores. Frequent mention is made of such a judicial board; one of their chief functions being the assessment of claims preferred by provincials against Romans. Thus in Liv. 43. 2, 3, five senators, under this title, are appointed by the prator at the instance of the senate, to adjudicate on the complaint of Spain. See also Liv. 26. 48, 8; and Weissenborn ad loc. It is here implied that the trial of Marcellus became a mere civil question of damages, the criminal charges being dropped, though perhaps his senatorial rank was forfeited (see Pl. Ep. 4. 9, 19). Pliny (Epp. 2. 11, 2) protests against an attempt to give a similar turn to the trial of Marius Priscus, 'excessisse Priscum immanitatem et saevitiam crimina quibus iudices dari possent, cum ob innocentes condamnatos, interficiendos etiam, pecunias accepiissent.' Cp. also Id. 4. 9, 16; 6. 29, 10.

6. cognitionibus, used specially of trial before the senate (2. 28, 4, &c.) or the princes (3. 10, 3): see Staatsr. ii. 121, 994.

in cornu tribunalis. Suet. states (Tib. 33) that he sat 'iuustim vel ex adverso in parte primori'; i.e. on another tribunal facing that of the prator (see also Dio, 57. 7, 6).

7. curuli, so used without 'sella' by writers of the silver age: cp. H. 2. 59, 4; Pl. Mi., Suet.

8. potentium preces, i.e. those of influential 'advocati,' rather a particular form of 'ambitus' than a synonym for it. Suetonius (I. 1) gives a more detailed description, 'si quem reorum elabri gratia rumor esset, subitus aderat, indicisque aut e plano aut e quaesitores tribunali legem et religiones et noxae, de quo cognoscerem, adnunebat.' Cp. 'accessit ... iudiciis gravitas' Vell. 2. 126, 2.

9. veritati. This word is here nearly equivalent to 'aequitas': 'veritas mea' 3. 16, 5; 'ex vero statuisse' 4. 43, 4; also 'verum' Hor. Epp. 1. 7. 98; 12, 23; Liv. 2. 48, 2; 3. 40, 11; and 'indicem a veritate depelli' Quint. 5. Pr. 1.

10. libertas, 'the independence of judges.' Tacitus, though he has been blamed for this sentiment, is plainly no defender of judicial corruption, but may have rightly held the coercion of judges by the princes to be liable to result in still more flagrant injustice than that which it might prevent.

inter quas. These words appear only to connect this case with his general interest in questions of justice; for the context, 'auxilli um patrum invocabant,' shows that this is not an action at law, but a petition to the senate.

10. senator. The apparently superfluous use of this word here and in 3.
his munificence, we must set against these insinuations the fact that one, at least, of its chief instances (6.45, 1) is among the last acts of his life.

2. **veniam ordinis**, 'leave to resign senatorial rank.' The establishment of a senatorial census (see next note) involved loss of rank by impoverishment, and those who did not thus ask leave were compelled to resign or struck off: see 2.48, 3; 12.52, 4. 'Or'o is used specially of the senate (e.g. 11.25, 5; 13.11, 2; 32, 2), and of its municipal counterpart (13.48, 1; H.2.52, 3).

3. **paternas**, 'inherited,' i.e. not due to his own extravagance. Cp. 3.32, 2.

7. **alia**: Seneca (de Ben. 2.7, 2) mentions Marius Nepos, on whom see 2.48, 3. To another applicant, Acilius Buta, who had spent a large patrimony, he said 'se qui experrectus es' (Sen. Ep. 122, 10).

8. **acerus**. The demand for proof was 'rite factum'; the publicity imposed on it is here called harshness: cp. S. n. de Ben. 2, 8, 1. Dio (57.10, 4) says that he also paid over his gifts openly, finding that many private gifts of Augustus had been filed in transit.

10. **Tiberis**, &c. The frequency of these insinuations is noted throughout Roman History (cp. Gibbon, ch. lviii; Merivale, ch. xli; Friedländer, i. p. 27, &c.), and (notwithstanding the rise of the soil by accumulations) in modern times also.
stagnaverat; relabentem secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages. igitur censuit Asinius Gallus ut libri Sibullini adirentur. 2 renuit Tiberius, perinde divina humanaque obtegens; sed remedium coercedi fluminis Ateio Capitoni et L. Arruntio mandatum. Achaiam ac Macedoniam onera deprecantis levari in praesens proconsulari imperio tradique Caesari placuit.

2. sybillin: sibylla twice in 6. 12, sibylla in 15. 44. 1.

1. stagnaverat, 'had flooded.' The verb is mostly poetical and post-Augustan, and very rarely transitive. Cp. ('loca stagnata paludibus' Ov. Met. 15, 260.

relabentem . . . strages. Probably 'relabentem' is aoristic (see Introduct. v. § 54 a., and 'strages' is to be taken in two senses, of the fall of buildings, and of mortality among human beings; as the stagnant water may have bred a pestilence, which was the most usual occasion for consulting the Sibylline books. In a similar flood in H. 1. 86, 2, the river is described as 'strage obstantis molis refusus,' 'strages' having its more proper meaning of a confused heap. To make the passage here mean that such a mingled mass of building material and human bodies was carried along with the retreating waters, we should require 'sequabatur'; but it may possibly be meant that such a mass 'ensued,' i.e. was the spectacle presented to view.

2. libri Sibullini. The new collection of these prophecies, formed after the destruction of the old books with the Capitoline temple in 671, B.C. 53 (Dion. Hal. 4. 62), had been revised by order of Augustus (see on 6. 12, 3), who placed those approved in gilded caskets in the pedestal of the statue of Apollo in the Palatine temple (Suet. Aug. 31). Tiberius, annoyed at the circulation of a professed prophecy, is said to have ordered a further revision and the destruction of the spurious (Dio, 57. 18, 4). On the whole subject see Marquardt, iii. 350, foll.

3. perinde. The combination of this word with 'et' or 'que' is Tacitean (2. 2. 6; H. 5. 6. 5). Cp. c. 73. 5.

divina . . . obtegens. It is an obvious explanation, that he considered this a case for the engineer rather than the prophet. His fatalism (see 6. 20, 3; Suet. Tib. 69) may also have influenced his refusal. That he did, however, consider the suppression of prophecy politically desirable, would appear from his action (see above): respecting the Sibylline prophecies, and also from his attempt (see Suet. Tib. 63) to restrict the consultation of 'haruspices,' and to abolish all the oracles near Rome.

remedium coercedi, defining genitive: cp. 'effugium . . . prorumpendi' 2. 47, 2, &c. See Madv. § 286.

4. Ateio Capitoni. This great jurist (see 3. 76, 2; 75, 1) was 'curator aquarum,' in succession to Messalla, from 766-776, A.D. 13-23. Frontinus de Aquaed. c. 102.

L. Arruntio: cp. c. 13, 1, &c. Their recommendations are discussed below (c. 79). It is probable that Dio 57. 14, 7 is right in assigning to this time the institution of a permanent board of five 'curaiores alvei Tiberis,' ascribed by Suetonius (Aug. 37) to an earlier date. See Staatar, ii. p. 1046.

5. Achaia. Achaia, governed before with Macedonia, appears not to have been formed into a separate senatorial province till 727, B.C. 27. It included Thessaly and Epirus (cp. 2. 53, 1), besides Greece proper. Of its many famous cities, the metropolis, and seat of government, was the great Julian colony of Corinth. See Marquardt, i, 330, foll.

Macedoniam. This country was reduced to a province in 608, B.C. 146, some twenty years after its submission. It was separated by the Drilo and Mt. Scordius from Delmatia and Moesia, and by the Nestus from Thrace; its southern limits being the northern boundaries of Achaia. Its chief cities were Thessalonica and the colonies of Dyrhachium and Philippi: Marquardt, i, 318.

levari . . . proconsulari imperio. It is implied that the Caesarian government was less costly. One explanation is suggested by c. 89, 1, that the expense of separate staffs was saved by giving one 'legatus' charge of two or more provinces. Macedonia and Achaia were restored to the senate by Claudius in 797, A.D. 44 (Dio, 60. 24, 1; Suet. Cl. 25).
gladiatoribus, quos Germanici fratris ac suo nomine obtulerat, Drusus præsedidit, quamquam vili sanguine nimis gaudens; quod
6 in vulgus formidolosum et pater arguisse dicebatur. cur absti-
nuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant; aliæ taedio coetus, quidam
tristitia ingenii et metu conparationis, quia Augustus comiter;
7 interfuisset. non crediderim ad ostentandam saevitiam moven-
dasque populi offensiones concessam filio materiem, quamquam
id quoque dictum est.

77. At theatri licentia, proximo priore anno coepta, gravius
tum erupit, occisis non modo e plebe set militibus et centurione. 10
vulnerato tribuno praetoriae cohortis, dum probra in magistratus
2 et dissensionem vulgi prohibent. actum de ea seditione apud
patres dicebanturque sententiae, ut praetoribus ius virgarum in
3 histriones esset. intercessit Haterius Agrippa tribunus plebei
increditusque est Asinii Galli oratione, silente Tiberio, qui ca
4 simulacra libertatis senatui praebat. valuit tamen intercessio,
}

2. præsidit: text B. 3. in ins. from margin, vulgo J. F. Gron. 10. et
militibus: sed margin, etiam Nipp.

2. quamquam vili, 'true, that it was
but worthless blood': cp. 'quamquam
fasi' c. 10. 2. The exequation is
characteristic of Roman sentiment. On
the character of Drusus see on c. 29. 4.
quod in vulgus formidolosum, &c.
 Cp. 'in vulgus' c. 28, 5; 2. 59, 2, &c.
(see Her. on H. 1. 71, 12); Liv. 2. 8, 2; Cic.
(HER. I. 1.), and other uses of this
construction with nearly the force of a
simple dat. (c. 75, 1; Introd. v. § 60 b).
With 'formidolosum,' erat' might be
supplied, or it might be in apposition
with 'quod,' and 'et' might have the
force of 'etiam'; 'which even his father
was said to have censured, as alarming to
the people' (the 'vilis sanguis' of Rome).
3. abstinerit. On the tense see on
c. 61, 6.
4. varie trahebant. On this sense of
'trahere' cp. c. 62, 3.
alii ... quidam, 'abstinnuisse dicebant'
is to be supplied.
5. taedio coetus, 'because a crowd
was irksome.'
6. tristitia. On his character, and
the contrast in this respect with Augustus,
see c. 54, 4, and note, Suet. Aug. 45.
6. non crediderim, &c. On the re-
jection of scandals by Tacitus, and on his
reference to tradition as an authority for
motives, see Introd. iv. pp. 33, 35.
7. proximo priore anno: see c. 54.
3. 'Proximo' could have well stood
alone, as in c. 22, 1; 78, 3, &c.; but
'proximus superior' and 'inferior' are
used with apparently equal redundancy
by Cicero (Orat. 64, 116; de N. D. 2.
20. 57).
10. occisis, aoristic perfect; cp. Introd.
v. § 54 b.
set. The 'et,' closely followed by
another 'et,' can hardly stand. 'Set' i.
suggested by the marginal 'sed,' and
can stand without 'etiam,' as in c. 60, 1.
'Etiam,' followed by 'militibus,' could
have been easily corrupted into 'et,'
and is used thus without 'sed' in 4. 35, 1,
where similar stress is laid on the
colone clause.
11. praetoriae cohortis. One of these
cohorts was usually present, and an
attempt afterwards to dispense with it only
resulted in riot: see 13. 24, 1; 25. 4.
14. intercessit. On the position of
tribunes, and permissive exercise of their
veto at this time, see Introd. vi. p. 91.
Haterius Agrippa, mentioned as a
relation of Germanicus and as praetor
2. 51, 2, where see note, as consul
(3. 49. 4; 52. 1), and as a man of pro-
ligate character (6. 4. 5).
16. simulacra: cp. 'durat simulac-
rum' 6. 11, 2. A similar dispute between
quia divus Augustus immunes verberum histriones quondam responderat, neque fas Tiberio infringere dicta eius. de modo lucaris et adversus lasciviam fautorum multa decernuntur; ex quis maxime insignia, ne domos pantomimorum senator introiect, ne egredientes in publicum equites Romani eingerent aut alibi quam in theatro sectarentur, et spectantium immodestiam exilio multandi potestas praetoribus fœcret.

78. Templum ut in colonia Tarraconensi strueretur Augusto

practor and tribune is called 'imago reipublicae' in 13. 28, 1. Cp. 'imago libertatis' c. 81, 4; 'antiqutatis' 3. 60, 1.

1. immunes verberum. Augustus appears from Suetonius (Aug. 45) to have allowed the magistrates some power of chastising actors ('coercitio') at the actual time and place ('indis et scena'); and to have him-self ordered some to be scourged (see on c. 54, 3). But this resolution appears to have aimed at the restoration of the general power as existing 'omni loco et tempore, lege vetere' (Suet. i. 1.). The penalty substituted seems to be banishment from Italy (4. 14, 4; 13. 25, 4); which had also been inflicted under Augustus: see Suet. i. 1.

2. neque fas, &c. This obligation is stated, professedly in his own words, 4. 37, 4. Cp. Agr. i. 3, 3 ('consilium id Augustus vocabat, Tiberius praecipsum'); and Intro. viii. p. 159.

de modo lucaris. These words, and 'mercedibus scenicorum recisis' (Suet. Tib. 34), show that the high pay at first demanded at the 'Augustalia' (see on c. 54, 3) was not kept up. 'Lucar' is elsewhere found only in juristic writers or inscriptions.

3. fautorum. The context shows that all patrons are meant, not merely the 'theatrales operae' (c. 16, 4). 'Lascivia' is here 'recklessness,' as in H. 1. 48, 4; G. 24, 2, &c.

4. ne domos, &c. The laxity here condemned probably dated from the patronage of Augustus and Maceenas (see on c. 54, 3); and these prohibitions appear to have been wholly ineffectual. Seneca says (Ep. 47, 17) 'ostendam nobilissimos iuvenes mapeia pantomimorum,' and (Quaest. Nat. 7. 32, 3) 'mares inter se uxoruesque contudent uter det latus illis' ('successoribus Py-

8. terra conensi : text B.
petentibus Hispanis permesso, datumque in omnes provincias
2 exemplum. centesimam rerum venalium post bella civilia institutam deprecante populo edixit Tiberius militare aerarium co subsidio niti; simul imparem oneri rem publicam, nisi vicensimo
3 militae anno veterani dimitterentur. ita proximae seditiosis
male consulta, quibus sedecim stipendiorum finem expresserant,
abolita in posterum.

79. Actum deinde in senatu ab Arruntio et Ateio, an ob
moderandas Tiberis exundationes vertercen tur flumina et lacus,
per quos augescit; auditaeque municipiorum et coloniarum

1. datum...exemplum. Soon after Actium, Augustus had allowed temples,
to himself and Roma, at Pergamum in Asia, Nicomedia in Bithynia, Ancyra
in Galatia, and elsewhere (see 4. 37, 4; Dio, 51. 29, 7); besides altars (see above,
also c. 39, 1); but the example now set may well have consisted in its being
the first national temple to 'divus Augustus' alone, and in the necessity imposed
on other provinces to act likewise.

2. centesimam rerum venalium. Possibly the idea of this tax was suggested
by its use in Egypt: see Marquardt, ii. 278. On its further history see 2. 42, 6.

3. militare aerarium. Augustus thus describes the institution of this treasury
(Mon. Anc. iii. 35), 'M. Lepido et L. Arruntio cos (759, A.D. 6), in aerarium
militare, quod ex meo consilio constitutum est, ex quo praemia darentur mili-
tibus, qui vicena plura stipendia emeruissent, H. S. miliens et septingentiens
Ti. Caesarius nomine et meo detuli.' This treasury was placed under three 'praec-
feci' (Inscr. Orell. 946, &c.) of praetorian rank, chosen at first by lot, afterwards
by selection; and, as funds fell short, received other taxes, as the 'vicemiva
hereeditarium' (Dio, 55. 24, 5; some confiscated property, that of Agrippa
Postumus (Dio, 55. 32, 2), and some foreign revenues (2. 42, 6). A deficiency
in its funds may have caused the substitution of land gifts for money, which
seems implied in c. 17, 5.

4. simul, 'even with its help.'

nisi vicensimo, i.e. unless the con-
cession lowering the time of their 'mis-
sio' from the twentieth to the sixteenth
year of service (see c. 36, 4) were re-
voked. As the discharge then given after
sixteen years, was only 'missio sub
vexillo,' it would here seem that some
gratuity was payable at that stage. In
the 'diplomata,' twenty years' service is
a minimum, the formula for legionaries
being 'qui vicena aut plura stipendia
meruerant.' The praemium given by
Augustus on full discharge was 12,000
H S. to the legions (Dio, 25. 23, 1); but
Tiberius is said to have avoided
'missiones' as much as possible (Suet.
Tib. 48), and Gaius to have reduced the
gratuity by one half (Suet. Cal. 44).

6. sedecim stipendiorum finem.
Nipp follows Walther in explaining this
as a genitive of quality.

expresserant: cp. c. 19, 5.

8. Actum...an, 'the question was
raised, whether,' &c. Their appointment
was mentioned in c. 76, 3.

10. augescit; ind. pres. because this
fact is no part of the question.

municipiorum et coloniarum. These
terms are constantly used together by
Tacitus (cp. 3. 55, 4; 4. 67, 1; 15. 33,
3; II. 2. 20, 1; 56, 1; 62, 4, &c.) to
designate the towns of Italy; the term
'praefectura' being obsolete, and 'co-
lonia' taken to include both Roman and
Latin colonies. The old distinction
between these terms (see Watson, Select
Letters of Cicero, Appendix xii; D. of
Ant. i. p. 483) had become very obscure
and obsolete, and Tacitus appears, be ow
in this chapter, and perhaps in 3. 2, 2,
to use 'coloniae' as a common term for
both; but to attain colonial rank was
still an honour to an Italian town (14.
27, 2). Of the towns here mentioned,
Florentia alone was a colony, and that
from recent date. These 'legationes'
were generally addressed to the senate:
cp. 13. 4. 3; 48, 1, &c., Staatsr. iii.
1198.
legationes, orantibus Florentinis, ne Claxis solito alveo demotus in amnem Arnum transscreretur idque ipsi perniciem adferret. congruentia his Interamnates disseruere: pessum ituros fecun-
dissimos Italiae campos, si amnis Nar (id enim parabatur) in
rivus diductus superstagnavisset. nec Reatini silebant. Velinus
lacum. qua in Narem effunditur, obstruì recusantes, quippe in
adiacentia erupturn; optume rebus mortalium consulisse
naturam, quae sua ora fluminibus, suos cursus utque originem, ita
fines decerit; spectandas etiam religiones sociorum, qui sacra et
lucos et aras patriis annibus dicaverint: quin ipsum Tiberim
nolle prorsus accolis fluvii orbatum minore gloria fluere. seu
preces coloniarum seu difficultas operum sive superstitionem valuit,
ut in sententiam Cn. Pisonis concederetur, qui nil mutandum
censuerat.

text L, concederent Doederlein.

1. ne Claxis, &c. The marshes near Cortona and Arretum are the source of
the Chiana (Claxis); and also of streams flowing north into the Arno.
2. idque . . . adferret. On 'idque' see note on c. 77, 5. ‘Adferret’ is used as
‘traheret’ (2. 58, 1), ‘maneret’ (2. 81, 3), ‘exstrueret’ (4. 37, 1), &c.; in
all of which cases a request that something may or may not happen, is
addressed to those with whom it rests to permit or hinder it. See Nipp. on 2. 58.
5. Interamnates, of Interarna Terni, in Umbria, between two branches of
the Nar (Nera).
5. superstagnavisset, âpr. eìp. On the simple verb cp. c. 76, 1.
Reatini. Of Reate (Keti) in Sabina. Between this place and Interarna, the
lake and river Velinus are discharged into the Nar through the passage cut by
M'. Carius 'Cic. Att. 4. 15, 5), forming the famous Falls of Terni. The
expressions here used seem to show that it had come to be regarded as a work of nature.
6. lacum . . . obstrui recusantes. The accus. and inf. with this verb occurs
only here and Pl. N. H. 29. 1, 8, 16; but, like that with 'obsisto' (G. 34, 3), and
the more common use with 'prohibeo' (c. 69, 1, &c.), is analogous to the usage
with verbs having the opposite sense of permitting, &c. See on c. 72, 2; 74, 7.
8. ora, 'outlets.'
9. sociorum. Those who alter the
argue that the Italians, who can
alone be meant, could not at this time be called 'socii.' But the term would
suit the original dedicators; who, though their own descendants would no longer
generally so style them, might still be spoken of under such a title in the Roman
senate.
sacra, &c. A worship of the Clitum,
us, at its source, is mentioned in Pl.
Epp. 8, 8, 5.
10. patriis, 'of their fatherland': cp.
'signifinibus patriis' (5. 79, 4); 'abietibus patriis' Verg. Aen. 9, 692, &c.
Tiberim, &c. On this personification
cp. Introd. v. § 75.
13. Pisonis. The last mention of
Cn. Piso (c. 74, 6) is perhaps sufficiently
recent to make it unnecessary to insert
'Cn.' No other Piso has as yet been
mentioned.
concederetur. This has been
generally adopted. The instances given
by Baier of a similar error are, however,
all in the second Metecean MS.; and
'senatus,' mentioned at the beginning of
the chapter, might possibly be supplied
as the subject of this sentence recording
their final decision.

nil mutandum. A 'fossa' made by
Nerva or Trajan is mentioned in Pl. Epp.
8, 17, 2.
80. Prorogatur Poppaeo Sabino provincia Moesia, additis
2 Achaia ac Macedonia. id quoque morum Tiberii fuit, continuare
imperia ac plerisque ad finem vitae in isdem exercitibus aut
3 iurisdictionibus habere. causae variae traduntur: alii tacdio novae
curae semel placita pro acternis servavisse, quidam invidia, ne 5

1. Prorogatur. The tenure of a Caesarian province was strictly during the
pleasure of Caesar (Dio, 53. 13. 6); but a period of three to five years appears, from
the advice attributed to Maceenas (Dio, 52. 23. 2), to have been customary. Sa-
binus had probably been appointed in 764, A.D. 11. See next note.

Poppaeo Sabino. His full name in the Fasti Cap. as cos. 762 A.D. 0, is C.
Poppeaeus Q. I. Q. n. Sabinus. He was the father of Poppaea Sabina (on whom see
11. 2, 2.; and, through her, the grand-
father of Poppaea the wife of Nero
(13. 45, 1, &c.). He received triumphal
honours in 779, A.D. 26 (4. 46, 1), and
died in 788, A.D. 35; having governed
important provinces for twenty-four years
'quod par negotii neque supra crat,'
(6. 39, 3).

Moesia. This was a Caesarian pro-
vince of the first rank, bounded north and
east by the Danube and Euxine (see note on 2. 65, 5), and parted from Thrace,
Macedon, and Illyria, by the range of
Haemus and Scordus, and the Drinus
and Savus; thus comprising the whole of
Servia and Bulgaria, and having a gar-
rison of two legions (4. 5. 5). It was
established at some time late in the life
of Augustus (cp. Ov. Trist. 2, 197),
and was divided into two by Domitian.
The importance of most of its towns is of
later date; but Tomi, on the coast, is
known as the place of exile of Ovid. See
Marguardt, i. 301, foll.

additis Achaia ac Macedonia. According
to Dio (58. 25. 5) this arrange-
ment held throughout the lifetime of Sabinus, and was continued under his
successor Memmius Regulus, and ap-
parently till the restoration of these pro-
vinces to the senate (see c. 76. 4). Tacitus
bears out this account by speaking of
him as commanding in the Thracian war
troops sent from Moesia (4. 46-51), as
governing Macedonia and Achaia still
later (5. 10. 3), and as holding 'maximae
provinciae' up to his death (see note
above). On the other hand he mentions
at various times other governors of Moesia;
namely, Ti. Latinus Pandusa and his successor Pomponius Flaccus in 772,
A.D. 19 (2. 66, 3); probably P. Velle-
aeus in 774, A.D. 21 (3. 39, 1; and
Pomponius Labeo in 779, A.D. 26 (4. 47,
1: 6. 29, 1): but of these only Flaccus,
who was appointed for a special purpose,
is known to have been a consular, and
Labeo was certainly not such (see on
4. 47, 1). It is therefore possible that
these were subordinate to Sabinus, whose
position may have resembled that of
L. Vitellius in 788, A.D. 35 (6. 32, 5).

2. morum. This plural form of the
classical 'moris est,' appears to be new.
On similar genitives see Introd. v. § 35.
continuare imperia. For instances see Introd. vii. pp. 117, 118. The same
rule applied to his fiscal officers: see
4. 6. 5.

3. iurisdictionibus. In Cicero's time
the government of a peaceful province
was mere 'jurisdiction' (ad Q. F. 1. 1. 7).
Hence Ern. and others refer this term
to the senatorial provinces. But
only the direct appointments of Tiberius
seem here spoken of, and among the
Caesarian there were peaceful provinces,
to which the term may well be applied.

causae, &c. To those here mentioned
may be added that which Josephus (Ant.
18. 6, 5) quotes as assigned by Tiberius
himself, that 'it is better to leave the
gorged flies on a sore than to drive them
off' (see Introd. viii. p. 157); and the
complaint, also alleged by himself, that
the best men constantly declined the
office (6. 27, 3). Dio (58. 23. 5) alleges
the reduction in the ranks of the senate
as the cause, in later years, of the pro-
longed tenures of all provinces.

alii, sc. 'tradunt,' supplied from 'tra-
duntur.'

5. semel placita. Orelli illustrates
this habit, even in small matters, from
the fact that the types of his coinage
show hardly any change after this year
(Eckh. vii. 188).
plures fruerentur; sunt qui existiment, ut callidum eius ingenium, ita anxium iudicium; neque enim eminenitis virtutes sectabantur. et rursum vitia oderat: ex optimis periculum sibi, a pessimis dedecus publicum metuebat. qua haesitatione postremo eo pro-

5 vectus est, ut mandaverit quibusdam provincias, quos egredi urbe non erat passurus.

81. De comitiis consularibus, quae tum primum illo prince
ac deinceps fuere, vix quiquam firmare ausim: adeo diversa
non modo apud auctores sed in ipsius orationibus reperientur.
modo subtractis candidatorum nominibus originem cuiusque et 2

1. ut callidum, &c., 'that his decision was as irresolute, as his perception was acuete.' On the apparently true insight here shown into his character, see Introd. viii. p. 137, &c.

3. rursum, 'on the other hand.' cp. c. 12, 4; 2, 39, 4; 11, 28, 3; 13, 14, 5, &c.

5. ut mandaverit. Tacitus uses the historical perf. subj. as an aorist, in consecutive sentences, with more freedom than any other writer except Suetonius: cp. c. 18, 2; 56, 3; 2, 30, 1; 55, 3; 81, 1, &c.; Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 182; Madv. 382, Obs. 1; and Mr. Kirkpatrick in Class. Rev. iv. 343.

quibusdam. The only cases known are those of L. Arruntius and Aelius Lamia; see 6, 27, 2, 3. It is stated by Suetonius (Tib. 63) that he treated them as governors, and gave them instructions, to be executed by their 'legati': a governor of Syria was similarly kept at home by Nero (13, 22, 2).

6. non erat passurus. Nipp. notes this as implying, not that he had made up his mind at their appointment (in which case there would be 'no hacsita-
tio'), but that the moment never came when he would let them go.

7. comitiis: used of election by the senate, as in c. 15, 1. That the consular as well as other elections were so conducted, is shown by an inscription cited below, and by the temporary restitution to the people under Gaius (Dio, 59, 29, 3).

tum primum. The consuls for this year had been de-ignated before the death of Augustus (c. 14, 5). With 'deinceps', 'illo principio' is again supplied; no allusion being here made to the practice of his successors.

8. firmare, for 'adfirmare'; so 6, 6, 2; 28, 6; 59, 6, &c.

9. non modo. Nipp. here notes the apparently inadvertent repetitions found sometimes in Tacitus, as here 'modo . . . modo,' also 'exixeretur . . . exemit' (3, 18, 1); 'nisi . . . nisi' (3, 57, 2; 'simul' . . . simul' (4, 16, 1), &c. On the other hand, the repetition here of 'subtractis' . . . 'subtraca'; as of 'parentur' . . . 'parentur' (2, 33, 4); 'venas' . . . 'venas' (6, 9, 4), are intentional. Many instances of each kind are cited here by Nipp. from a much larger list in Joh. Müller (Beiträge, sect. 4, 11-18).

ipsius orationibus. These would probably be recorded in the 'acta senatus'; but it is remarkable that Tacitus does not cite the 'acta' themselves as evidence. See Introd. iii. p. 18.

10. modo, &c. Although an inscription (C. I. L. ix. 2342) records a person as 'per commendation(em) Ti. Caesarius Augusti ab senatu co(n)s(ul) dest(inatus),' this passage appears clearly to show that his control of these elections was informal, and not analogous to the special 'com-
mandatio' of 'candidati Caesarii' for other magistrates. See on c. 15, 2; and Introd. vi. p. 94. Tacitus is here describing three modes of informal recommendation: (1) by giving two names to the consuls, and stating that no others had offered themselves; which amounts to a 'nominatio' (see on c. 14, 6; and Introd. 1. 1.) of two candidates only: (2) and (3) without even formal 'nominatio'; by indicating in a speech or letter (without names) the persons whom he preferred; or by intimating to 'candidati' that they need not canvas, and leaving it apparently to them to make this known.

subtractis, 'being suppressed': cp. 'aliis nominatis me unum subtraherat' (Curt. 6, 10, 7).
vitam et stipendia descripsit, ut qui forent intellegentur: aliquando ea quoque significatione subtracta candidatos hortatus, ne ambitu comitia turbarent, suam ad id curam pollicitus est.plerumque eos tantum apud se professos disseruit, quorum nomina consulibus edidisset; posse et alios profiteri, si gratiae aut meritis confiderent: speciosa verbis, re-inania aut subdola, quantaque maiore libertatis imagine tegabantur, tanto eruptura ad insensius servitium.

S. FINIT P. CORNELI LIB. I. INCIPIT LIBER II.
BOOK II.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


1, 2. Unpopularity of Vonones, who had been educated in Rome and had succeeded to the throne of Parthia. 3, 4. Vonones, driven out by Artabanus, accepted as king of Armenia, but afterwards removed by the Romans into Syria.

Ch. 5-26. Campaign of Germanicus.
5, 6. A large fleet formed and concentrated at the ‘Insula Batavorum.’ 7. Expedition against the Chatti and to the Lupia. 8. Route of the army to the Amisia and thence to the Visurgis. 9, 10. Colloquy of Arminius and Flavus. 11. The Romans cross the Visurgis. 12, 13. The temper of the soldiers ascertained by Germanicus. 14. His dream, and address to the army. 15. Address of Arminius. 16-18. Battle of Idisiaiso; Tiberius saluted as ‘imperator,’ and trophy erected.

Ch. 27 31. Impeachment of Iibo Drusus for revolutionary designs; his suicide.
32. Rewards of the accusers; servility of senators; punishment of astrologers and magicians.

Ch. 33-38. Debates in the senate. 33. On the luxury of the age. 34. Outspoken words of L. Piso; his suit with Urgulania. 35. On the adjournment of business. 36. On holding elections five years in advance. 37, 38. The petition of Hortalus rebuked.

Ch. 39, 40. Attempt of a slave to personate Agrippa Postumus.


Ch 41. Triumph of Germanicus (May 16); feeling of the people. 42. Cappadocia reduced to a province on the death of Archelaus. 43. Germanicus appointed with general powers to settle matters in the East; Cn. Piso made governor of Syria. 44-46. Drusus sent to Illyricum to watch the struggle between Maroboduus, king of the Suebi, and Arminius, who had defeated him with the Cheruscans. 47, 48. Liberality of Tiberius to the cities of Asia ruined by an earthquake, and to various persons at Rome. 49. Dedication of temples. 50. Trial of Appuleia Varilla. 51. Contest on the election of a praetor. 52. Beginning of the predatory war of Tacfarinas in Africa; his defeat by Camillus.
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


Ch. 52-58. Actions of Germanicus in the East.

52. His route to Athens. 53. Birth of Julia at Lesbos; journey of Germanicus to the Euxine and return by Ilium and Colophon. 55. Conduct of Piso at Athens; corruption of the Syrian legions by him and Plancina. 56. Germanicus crowns Artaxias king of Armenia and sends governors to Cappadocia and Commagene. 57. Dissensions between Germanicus and Piso. 58. Overtures from Artabanus king of Parthia; Vonones removed to Cilicia.


Ch. 59-61. Travel of Germanicus in Egypt; displeasure of Tiberius; visit to Thebes, the Memnon, Syene, and Elephantine.

Ch. 62, 63. Maroboduus forced to take refuge in Italy and kept at Ravenna; similar fate of Catualda who had overthrown him.

Ch. 64-67. Rhescuporis, king of Thrace, who had seized and killed his brother Cotys, entrapped by Pomponius Flaccus, and condemned at Rome; Thrace divided between his son and nephews.

Ch. 68. Vonones attempts to escape, and is killed.

Ch. 69-73. Illness and death of Germanicus.

69. Illness of Germanicus; conduct of Piso; suspicions of poison and witchcraft. 70. Final breach with Piso, who is ordered to leave the province. 71, 72. Last words and death of Germanicus. 73. His funeral; comparison with Alexander the Great.

Ch. 74-81. Events in the East after his death.

74. Sentius chosen governor of Syria; evidence collected against Piso. 75. Agrippina sets out for Rome. 76, 77. Advice given to Piso. 78. His resolution to reclaim his province by force. 79. His meeting with the ship of Agrippina. 80, 81. His occupation of a fort in Cilicia and surrender.

Ch. 82, 83. Feeling in Rome, and honours decreed to the memory of Germanicus. 84. Twin sons born to Drusus and Livia.

Ch. 85. Decrees against female profligacy, and against the Isiac and Jewish worships. 86. Election of a vestal. 87. Corn sold at a fixed price, with compensation to dealers; Tiberius refuses the title of 'pater patriae.' 88. Offer to poison Arminius rejected; notice of his death and achievements.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER II.

1. SiSenna Statilio [Tauro]. L. Libone consulibus mota Orientis regna provinciaeque Romanae, initio apud Parthos orto; quipetitum Roma acceptumque regem, quamvis gentis Arsacidarum, ut externum aspernabatur. is fuit Vonones, obses 2 Augusto datus a Phraate. nam Phraates quamquam depulisset exercitus ducesque Romanos, cuncta venerantium officia ad


4. SiSenna Statilio [Tauro]. The name is thus given in the Fasti (C. I. L. i. p. 475, x. 6639), but the mention of another cognomen, after one cognomen and a gentle name, is noted as contrary to the usage of Tacitus. The full names in Dio (Argum. of B. 57) are T. Statiliius T. f. SiSenna Taurus, and L. Scribonius L. f. Libo. On the latter see c. 29, 2.

6. gentis Arsacidarum. This dynasty created, cir. B.C. 250, the Parthian Empire, which lasted till cir. A.D. 230, and included nearly all the eastern portion of the Syro-Macedonian dominions, from the Euphrates to the Hindoo Koosh and the desert of Carmania; the chief exceptions being the partially, and, at times, wholly independent kingdoms of Northern Medía (Atropatene), and of Armenia maior. Its history is fully treated in Prof. Rawlinson's 'Sixth Oriental Monarchy' (London, 1873), and the chronology has been determined from numismatic data. See Prof. Percy Gardner, 'Coinage of Parthia' (Part v. of 'Numismata Orientalia,' London, 1877), whence most of the dates here given are taken.

7. is fuit. Nipp. notes the recurrence of this mode of expression in 4. 15, 2; 13. 42, 1; 11. 3. 47, 1; 4. 11, 3.

8. nam Phraates. For a general sketch of the policy of Rome towards Parthia and Armenia, from the time of Augustus to that of Nero, see vol. ii. Introd. ch. iv. This Phraates was the fourth of that name and fifteenth king of the dynasty, and reigned from B.C. 37 to B.C. 2. The repulse of the Romans alluded to is that of M. Antonius and his lieutenant Oppius Statianus in 718, B.C. 36. The force under the latter was annihilated. See Dio, 49. 24–32.

9. venerantium, a form of defining genitive equivalent to 'venerantibus propria': cp. 'supplicia civium' 6. 40, 2; 'illecebrae peccantium' Agr. 4. 3; 'servientium poenae' ibid. 32, 5.

officia. The chief mark of respect
Augustum vererat partemque prolis firmandae amicitiae miserrat, haud perinde nostri metu quam fidei popularium diffus.

2. Post finem Phraatis et sequentium regum ob internas caedes venere in urbem legati a primoribus Parthis, qui Vonones nem vetustissimum liberorum eius accirent. magnificentum id sibi 2 credidit Caesar auxitque opibus. et acceperae barbari laetantes, ut ferme ad nova imperia. mox subit pudor degeneravisse 3 Parthos: petitum alio ex orbe regem, hostium artibus infectum; iam inter provincias Romanas solium Arsacidarum haberi dari-10que. ubi illam gloriam trucidantium Crassum, exturbantium 4 e

6. acceperae: cp. c. 38, 7.

lay in his restoration, in 734, B.C. 20, of the standards taken from Crassus and others (Dio, 54, 8, 1). Cp. 'Parthos trium exerexit Romanorum spolia et signa reddere mihi, supplice-que amicitiam populi Romani petere coegi' (Mon., Anc. v. 40). The homage alleged here, and in Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 27, would appear from Dio (l. i) to be overstated.

1. partemque proli. Strabo (16, 1, 28, 748) states that he sent four sons. Seraspadanes, Rhodaspis, Phraates, and Vonones, with two wives and four sons belonging to them. In Mon. Anc. vi, 3, these are described as 'filios suos nepotesque omnes.' This surrender was made to M. Titius (Strabo, l. i., legatus of Syria between 743 and 747, B.C. 11-7 (Rawlinson, p. 211). The first two are shown by an inscription (C. I. L. vi. 1799, Or, 628) to have died in Rome.

firmandae amicitiae. On this dative with 'mittere' cp. l. 60, 2.

2. haud perinde...quam: cp. c. 5, 3, &c.; also without a negative in 6, 30, 4; 11, 10, 5, &c., and in Suet. The same reason for this action of Phraates is given by Strabo (l. i.) 'sedaw Roma seistsis kai tos lapthmeinous auteg.' Cp. Mon. Anc. (l. i.) 'non bello superfatus, sed amicitiam nostram per [liberorum] suorum pignora petens.' It would thus appear that 'obses datus,' above, is not to be taken strictly.

3. Post finem, &c. Phraataces, a natural son of Phraates, murdered his father and succeeded him, and was himself forced to give way to Orodus, also an Arsacid, who was assassinated by his subjects (Jos. Ant. 18, 2, 4). Phraataces was king as early as August B.C. 2, and had an interview with Gains Caesar in the East: see Dio, 55, 10 a, 4 (Dindorf): cp. Vell. 2, 101, 2. His coins date to A.D. 4; and the assassination of Orodus appears to have taken place in A.D. 7 or 8, in the latter of which years the coinage of Vonones begins. He may have been sent for earlier, as we hear of a Parthian embassy to Rome apparently in 758 or 759, A.D. 5 or 6 (Suet. Tib, 16).

internas, 'domestic,' used of 'discordiae,' (c. 26, 3), 'certamina,' (c. 54, 2), and domestic affairs generally (4, 32, 2).

4. primoribus, more properly called 'megistanes,' ('mehestan'), 15, 27, 4; Suet. Cal. 5.

5. vetustissimum. Of the others, Phraates was certainly alive (6, 31, 4); so that either Strabo (l. i.), who places Vonones last, may not give a correct order of seniority, or Josephus (l. i.) may be right in saying that he was selected as the fittest.

6. Caesar. Augustus, who has been mentioned (c. 1, 2), is intended by this name here and in c. 3.

auxit, 'enriched him'; so in 11, 8, 6: cp. 1, 3, 1; 42, 6; 11, 16, 3, &c.

laetantes...ad: so 'laeto militae ad mutationem ducent' H. 2, 30, 4. This mode of expressing relation is frequent in Tacitus with adjectives or participles, e.g. 1, 40, 3; 43, 5; 6, 7; 3; 8, 4; 29, 5, &c.

8. alio ex orbis. The Parthians are made to speak of their empire as a world in itself, as the Romans would speak of 'nostro orbis' (G. 2, 1; Agr. 12, 3) or ò oikoumy (St. Luke 2, 1, &c.).

10. trucidantium...exturbantium, used aoristically: see Introcl, v. § 54. On the defeat and death of Crassus in 701, B.C. 53, see Plut. Crass. 27-31, 560-563; Dio, 40, 16-27, &c.; on that of Antonius see above, c. 1, 2.
Antonium, si mancipium Caesaris, tot per annos servitutem perpessum, Parthis imperitet? accendebat decolignantes et ipse diversus a maiorum institutis, raro venatu. segni equorum cura; quotiens per urbes incoderet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas. inridebantur et Graeci comites ac vilissima utenis- silium anulo clausa. sed prompti aditus, obvia comitas, ignotae Parthis virtutes, nova vitia; et quia ipsorum moribus aliena. perinde odium pravis et honestis.

3. Igitur Artabanus Arsacidarum e sanguine apud Dahas adultus excitur, primoque congressu fusus reparat vires regnoque

7. maioribus: text Muretus.

2. accendebat: cp. 'incendebat' 1. 23, 1, &c. 'Dedignor' is chiefly poetical, and elsewhere in Tacitus takes an infin. (c. 34, 8, &c.) or accus. (14. 46. 2. 

ipse, his character, as distinct from his antecedents.

3. raro venatu, segni . . . cura, usually taken as abl. of quality; but 'gestamine' and 'fastu' would be more naturally instrumental, and no change of construction need be supposed. Justin states (41. 3, 3) that the Parthians ate no flesh but that taken in the chase, and were never seen out except on horseback.

4. quotiens . . . incenderet, subjunct. of repeated action: cp. Intro. v. § 52.

lecticae gestamine: cp. 'gestamine sellae' 14. 4, 6; 15. 57, 3; and 'codem gestamine' 11. 33, 3. The word, generally poetical and post-Augustan, is otherwise almost exclusively used of that which is worn or borne.

erga. The use of this word to express any feeling or mere relation towards a person or thing, is especially, though not exclusively, Tacitean. See Intro. v. § 59; Nipp. on c. 76. For other instances of its use in application to things or abstract conceptions, cp. 4. 20, 2; 11. 25, 8; 16. 33, 1, &c.; and a few earlier instances, as 'erga meam salutem' Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1; Att. 8. 3. 2.

5. epulas, the feasts with the 'mugistanas,' only suspended as an act of mourning ('iusti sing car'), Suet. Cal. 5.

Graeci comites, probably men of letters, as those with Tiberius (4. 58, 1).

utenstilium, 'stores': cp. 1. 70, 6.

6. anulo clausa: cp. Plin. N. H. 33. 1. 6. 26 'mine cibi quoque ac potu-anulo vindicabantur a rapina'; also Pllaut. Cas. 2. 1. 1; Cic. ad Fam. 16. 26, 2; Hor. Ep.

1. 2. 134; Juv. 14. 132, &c. These precautions against pilfering slaves would seem mean to Parthians.

prompti aditus, &c. It seems best to supply 'erant,' not with these clauses, but with 'nova vitia,' taken as predicate to the whole, and explained by 'et quia,' &c., following.

obvia, 'affable,' i.e. ready to meet all halfway: cp. 'obviam obsequium' II. 1. 19, 2; and 'obvius' thus used of a person in Plin. Epp. 1. 10, 2.

9. Arsacidarum e sanguine, by his mother's side only (6. 42, 4): on his father's side he was probably a Dahan, or of Hyrcanian or Carmanian blood; see 6. 36, 5. According to Josephus (Ant. 18. 2, 4), he was king of Media, i.e. of the independent part, Atropatene.

Dahas. This Scythic race, bordering on the Arii (11. 10, 3), and grouped by Strabo (11. 8, 2, 511) with the Sacae and Massagetae, must have then lived between the Caspian, the sea of Aral, and the Oxus; though the modern Daghestan shows trace of them at some other time further west. They are known as a warlike race to Vergil (Aen. 8, 728).

10. primo congressu fusus. This victory is commemorated by coins, dating A.D. 9-11, inscribed Βασίλειος Ο ἄρατε γεννήσας Αρτάβανων. It is seen that these coins are wholly distinct from the usual Parthian types, and thus illustrative of the difference of Vonones from the national character: see the engraving, Rawl., p. 223; Gardner, p. 47, and Pl. v.

reparat vires, by a retreat to Media: see Josephus (I. 1), who adds further particulars. The coinage of Artabanus begins in A. D. 10 or 11.
Dein iussu Augusti impositus Artavasdes et non sine clade

1. vacua, without a head: cp. 6. 34, 3; 51, 4, &c.
   interque, &c. As only their alienation from Rome is spoken of, Nipp. is perhaps right in taking this not with 'infusa,' but of geographical position only.

2. Parthorum et Romanas. On such variations see Intro. v. § 91: cp. c. 17, 6; 60, 4; 3, 2, 1; 15, 6, 6: also 'inter regem Macedonum Poenunque ducem' Liv. 23. 34, 7, 'inter Macedonum Romanaque castra' Id. 39. 29, 5.

3. sccus Antonii. Artavasdes I was son of Tigranes I (known in the campaigns of Lucullus and Pompeius), and after a reign of twenty years was captured by Antonius in 720, B. c. 34: Dio, 40. 39, 4; Vell. 2, 82, 3. He was put to death by Cleopatra, after Actium, to win the alliance of the Median king, his enemy (Dio, 51. 5, 5).

4. flius Artaxias. He had been made king by the military chiefs on the capture of his father, and though at first defeated, had made good his position in the following year: see Dio, 49. 39, 6; 40, 1; 44, 4. He put to death all Romans in his dominions (Id. 51. 16, 2).

5. quo... quo, see on 16. 16, 1.

6. occiso Artaxia, &c.: cp. Mon. Anc. v. 24 'Armeniam maiorem interfecto regis eius Artaxia cum facere possem provinciam, malu maiorum nostrorum exemplo regnum id Tigrani regis Artavasdis fuiio, necpoti autem Tigranis regis, per Ti. Neronom tradere.' Josephus (Ant. 15. 4. 3) represents Artaxias as expelled by Tiberius.

The date is that of the restoration of the standards (see note on c. 1, 1); and the statement of Augustus above, that Armenia lay at his mercy, is magnified into a conquest by Horace (Epp. 1, 12, 16) and Velleius (2. 94, 2), and in coins of this date (see Momms. on Mon. Anc. p. 112), inscribed 'Armenia capta.'

8. neo Tigrani, &c. The confused record of this period has been reduced to some order by Visconti (Icon. Greecque, iii. p. 306, fol.), Rawlinson (p. 206, &c.), and Mommsen (Mon. Anc. pp. 109-117). The children of this Tigranes II, joined in marriage and in regal power, were Tigranes III and Erato, who are recorded on the two sides of the same coin, as Βασίλειος Βασίλειων Τιγρανος, and 'Ερατώ Βασίλειος Τιγρανος άδελφή (Visconti, Pl. 57).

9. more externo. As examples of this Eastern custom may be cited Mau solus and Armenia in Caria, and several during the Ptolemaean dynasty in Egypt.

11. Artavasdes. This prince is un noticed in Mon. Anc. which speaks generally (v. 28) of a period of revolt ('gentem postea desiciscendum et rebellantem'). A solitary coin is however extant, bearing the head and title of Artavasdes, and on the reverse the head of Augustus, with the inscription θεόν Καίσαρος Ευεργετόν; which must belong to the son of Ario barzanes (see on § 3) or to this king, to whom Prof. Percy Gardner (Num. Chron. N. S. 12. pp. 9-15) inelines to refer it. Nipp. thinks he may have been a brother of Artaxias and Tigranes II. Tigranes and Erato, who had been set aside for Artavasdes, appear to have inflicted this 'clades' and driven him out with Par thian aid. The only evidence of date is supplied by the statement that Tiberius was to have gone to deal with the Armenian revolt at the death of Tigranes, but for his retirement to Rhodes, 748, B. c. 6 (Vell. 2. 100; Dio, 55. 9, 4; Zon. 10. 35, 36). All was thus left unsettled till the mission of Gaius.
2 nostra deiectus. tum Gaius Caesar componendae Armeniae deligitur. is Ariobarzane, origine Medum, ob insigne corporis formam et praecelarum animum volentibus Armenis praeficit. Ariobarzane morte fortuita assumpto stirpem eius haud toleravere; temptatoque feminae imperio, cui nomen Erato, 5 eaque brevi pulsa, incerti solutique et magis sine domino quam
4 in libertate profugum Vononen in regnum accipient. sed ubi minitari Artabanus et parum subsidii in Armeniis, vel, si nostra vi defenderetur, bellum adversus Parthos sumendum erat, rector Suriae Creticus Silanus excitum custodia circumdat, manente 10 luxu et regio nomine. quod ludibrium ut effugere agitaverit Vonones, in loco reddemus.

5. Ceterum Tiberio haud ingratum accidit turbari res Orientis, ut ea specie Germanicum suetis legionibus abstraheret novisque 2 provinciis impositum dolo simul et casibus obiectaret. at ille, 15 quanto acriora in eum studia militum et aversa patrui voluntas, celerandae victoriae intentior, tractare proeliorum vias et quae

8. si nos aui: text B.

1. Gaius Caesar. He was in the East from 753, B.C. 1, till his death on Feb. 21, 757, A.D. 4. Tigranes had fallen in battle with his neighbours, Erato retired, and Phraataces was induced to withdraw his support (Dio, 55. 10, a, 5).
2. origine Medum: cp. Mon. Anc. 1. 1, 'domitam per Gaian filium meum regi Ariobarzani, regis Medorum Artabazi filio, regendam tradidi.' The royal house of Media was related to those of Armenia and Parthia (Strab. 11. 13, 1, 523). Some hostilities ensued, in the course of which Gaius received his death-wound.
4. stirpem eius: cp. Mon. Anc. 1. 1, 'et post eius mortem filio eius Artavasdi, Quo interfecit Tigranem, qui erat ex regio genero Armeniorum oriundus, in id regnum misi.' It has been thought that there was only one Artavasd, and that Tacitus has in error placed him earlier (see § 1). This Tigranes IV, unnoticed here by Tacitus, is identified by Mumm- sen with the one mentioned in 6. 40, 2, and appears to have been son of Alexander (son of Herod the Great) and of a daughter of Archelaus of Cappadocia (see c. 42, 2), who had apparently married an Armenian princess.
5. Erato, supposed to be the same mentioned on c. 3, 5, who would thus have returned a third time to the throne. Of this there is no other evidence.
6. soluti, 'disorganized': cp. 'soluta pax' 1. 50, 7.
7. ubi minitari. On this use of the historical infinitive see Introd. v. § 46 c.
9. defenderetur, sc. 'Vonones,' supplied from the sense.
10. Creticus Silanus: cp. c. 43, 3. 12. in loco: cp. 'desipere in loco.' Hor. Od. 4. 12, 28; also 'in tempore' 1. 19, 2; 'suo loco' H. 4. 67, 3: see c. 68.
14. suetis legionibus, probably a dative: cp. c. 26, 6; Introd. v. § 15.
16. aversa. On the positive, and the ellipse of 'tanto,' see Introd. v. § 64.
17. celerandae victoriae: cp. 'ob- pagnationem . . . celerare' 12. 46, 4. This verb seems found in no earlier prose. 'Intentus' takes a gerundial dative in 1. 31, 2; Liv. 10. 42, 1, &c.
proeliorum vias, 'methods of at- tack': cp. 'viam belli' Liv. 38. 18, 9; ὅδοι πολέμου Thuc. 1. 122, 1; and other metaphorical uses of 'via,' as 1. 54, 4; &c.; 'eloquentiae itineria' Dial. 19, 5; 'vias pecuniae' Cic. ad Q. F. 1. 1, 5, 15. Pfitzner explains it of the land and sea routes compared below; Schmaus would read 'vices' (cp. Agr. 18, 1; Stat. Theb. 10, 754), explained by 'saeva vel prospera.'
sibi tertium iam annum belligeranti saeva vel prospera evenissent. fundi Germanos acie et iustis locis, iuvari silvis, paludibus, brevi acestate et praematura hieme; suum militem haud perinde vulneribus quam spatiiis itinerum, damno armorum ade mici; fessas Gallias ministrandis equis; longum impedimentorum agmen opportunum ad insidias, defensantibus iniquum. at si mare intretur, promptam ipsis possessionem et hostibus ignotam, simul bellum maturius incipi legionesque et commecatus pariter vehi; integrum equitem equosque per ora et alveos fluminum media in Germania fore.

6. Igitur hoc intendit, missis ad census Galliarum P. Vitellio et C. Antio. Silius et Anteius et Caecina fabricandae classi praeponuntur. mille naves sufficere visae properataeque, aliae breves, angusta puppi proraque et lato utero, quo facilium fluctus tolerarent; quacad planae carinis, ut sine noxa siderent; plures adpositis utrimque gubernaculis, converso ut repente re-

1. tertium. Besides previous service under l'iberius, he had been in command from 766, A. D. 13; but his first campaign was that of the next year (1. 49–51).

2. iustis locis, 'on fair ground,' equivalent to 'aequis locis' (1. 68, 4, &c.), i.e. such as Romans thought fair to themselves. The expression is 'ar. eip., and seems borrowed from, though not strictly analogous to, 'iustum praecium,' 'insta acies,' 'iustus amnis,' &c.

3. fessas Gallias, &c. In 1. 71, 3, these supplies were said to have been eagerly offered.

4. promptam ipsis, &c., either 'it was an element which they could readily occupy, and was unfamiliar to the enemy,' (the Germans having no ships), or 'they could thus easily occupy the enemy's country, and without his knowledge.' On this use of 'promptus' cp. c. 2, 6; 1. 68, 1, &c. On this sense of 'possessio' cp. 'possessa Vicetia,' 'Mevania,' H. 3, 8, 2; 59, 1.

5. maturius incipi. Nipp. notes that the sea route is practicable earlier in the season than the forest roads; also that, as is implied, the march is not retarded by the baggage. In the advance of Tiberius from the Rhine to the Elbe in 758, A. D. 5, the army marched by land, but was supported by a fleet. See Vell. 2. 106, 3.

6. oportum (so elsewhere).


7. Igitur hoc intendit: cp. 3, 37, 3; 'illuc intenderat' H. 4, 79, 3; 'huc inclinarat' H. 3, 27, 1, and the full expression ('intendere animum alicui rei') c. 61, 1.

8. ad census Galliarum: see on 1. 31. 2.

9. P. Vitellio: see 1. 70, 1. The reading 'C. Antio' is supported by the name 'C. Antius Titi fr.' on a votive inscription at Langres (Orelli 1415). Nipp. takes 'et Anteius' to be a repetition from it. It is certainly strange to find an unknown person mentioned by one name only, side by side with Silius and Caecina; but a praenomen 'A' or 'T' may have dropped out. The name occurs in 13, 22, 2.

10. utero. This word, though nowhere else used for the 'alveus' of a ship, is used of the wooden horse (Verg. Aen. 2, 52), and of a 'dolius' (Col. 12, 4, 5).

11. planae carinis. Similar ships were built to attack Mona (14, 29, 3), and the Gaurs used such in Caesar's time 'quo facilius vada ac decessum aestus excipere possent' B. G. 3, 13, 1.

12. plures ... gubernaculis. Ships able to go either way are described as used on the Euxine (H. 3, 47, 4), and by the Suiones (G. 44, 2). Their chief use here would seem to be for narrow rivers.
migio hinc vel illinc adpellerent; multae pontibis stratae, super quas tormonta veherentur, simul aptae ferendis equis aut com-

5 meatui; velis habiles, citae remis augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrem. insula Batavorum in quam convenient praedicta, ob faciles adpulsus accipiendisque copiis et transmit-
tendum ad bellum opportuna. nam Rhenus uno alveo continu-

4 nus aut modicas insulas circumveniens apud principium agri

Batavi velut in duos annes dividit, servatque nomen et vio-
lentiam cursus, qua Germaniam praevehitur, donec Oceano

miscatur: ad Gallicam ripam latior et placidior adfluentes

verso cognomento (Vahalem accolae dicunt), mox id quoque

vocabulum mutat (Vahalem multae eiusque inmenso orce undum in

Oceanum effunditur.

1. pontibus. The word appears nowhere else to mean a 'deck,' though the 'pontes' of a tower have been taken to mean its floors in Verg. Aen. 9, 530; 12, 675. Possibly some partial deck across the midships is meant, which would have the appearance of a bridge when viewed from the prow or stern.

super quas. The ships are the main subject of reference throughout, so that Ern's correction 'quos,' as referring to 'pontes,' is needless.

3. velis habiles, &c. This applies to the whole fleet, which is subject of auge-
bantur, and to which the other nominatives ('aliae, &c.) are in apposition. Nipp. 'Citae' may be a participle.

augebantur. This may mean that the soldiers showed their zeal by building them higher than was usual, to look more imposing (cp. 15. 9. 1, and 'vallum turesque castrorum augebat' H. 4. 34. 8); or perhaps better, that the spirit of the soldiers made the fleet seem still more imposing and formidable. On the force of 'in' cp. Introd. v. § 63 b. The form of the similar expression 'acies in speciem simul ac terrem... consisterat.' (Agr. 35. 3, would show that the words are not here strictly a hendiadys, though in meaning nearly such.

4. insula Batavorum: see G. 29. 1; H. 4. 12. 2, &c. It was known to Caesar (B. G. 4. 10. 1, and is called 'nobilissima' by Pliny (N. H. 4. 15. 29. 101). The modern district Betuwe preserves the name. The true mouth of the Rhine as here described is the now insignificant stream still called the old Rhine, passing by Utrecht and Leyden. For a further

account see Mr. Long in Dict. of Geog., s. v. 'Batavi.'

5. adpulsus, 'landing-places': cp. 'ad-
pellerent,' above.

accipiendis... transmittendum ad bellum. On such variations see Introd. v. § 88. Dräger notes this one in particular as peculiar to the Annals: cp. e. 37. 6; also 'accipiendis... ordinibus... ad ex-
plicandas... turmas' 13. 38. 5, and others.

transmittendum, 'to carry across the frontier': cp H. 2. 17. 1; 3. 5. 1, and 'transmittant bellum' Liv. 11. 26. 4.

8. velut, i.e. not strictly two; for only one branch retains the name.

9. praevehitur. Tacitus often uses verbs compounded with 'praevit' for those with 'praevit': as 'praefluere' e. 63. 1; 'praegredi' 14. 23. 4; 'praecogere' e. 79. 1; 'praebat' H. 2. 35. 1; 'praebatur' 6. 35. 5; cp. Hor. on H. 4. 71. 22. In most of them he follows Livy or poets.

donec, with subjunct. of facts: cp. 1. 1. 4. &c.; Introd. v. § 53.


11. cognomento: cp. 1. 23. 6. Nipp. notes here the interchange for variety's sake, of 'nomen'... 'cognomento'... 'vocabulum'; and similar changes in 3. 56. 2; also 'nominibus'... 'appel-
tiones'... 'nomina'... 'vocabulum' (G. 2. 3, &c. The construction passes on from 'adfluentes' to 'mutat,' as if 'Vahalis... vocatur' had intervened.

Vahalem. In Caes. B. G. 4. 10. 1 the Waal is called 'Vacalns,' in Sid. Apoll. (see Nipp.) 'Vachalis.' In H. 5. 19. 3, Tacitus calls the Waal the Rhine,
7. Sed Caesar, dum adiguntur naves, Silium legatum cum expedita manu imruptionem in Chattos facere iubet: ipse audito castellum Lupiae flumini adpositum obsideri, sex legiones eo duxit. neque Silio ob subitos imbres aliud actum quam ut 2 5 modicam praedam et Arpi principis Chattorum coniugi filiamque raperet, neque Caesari copiam pugnae oppressores fecere, ad famam adventus eius dilapsi: tumulum tamen nuper Varianis 3 legionibus structum et veterem aram Druso sitam disiecerant. restituit aram honorique patris princeps ipse cum legionibus 4 decucurrit; tumulum iterare haud visum. et cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque per-munita.

6. facere.

and in H. 5. 23, 2 speaks as if the Maas received the whole Rhine.

1. adiguntur: 'naves adigere' seems a regular phrase (cp. 11. 18, 2; II. 2. 83, 2; 3. 47, 3) to express the concentration or collection of a fleet at one spot.

2. Chattos. This expedition, like that of last year (1. 55, 1), seems intended to prevent their assisting the Cherusci.

3. castellum. Nipp. thinks that, had Aliso been meant, the name would have been given here, and that some fort further eastward must be meant. If however Aliso was as far distant as most suppose it to be (see below), it is unlikely that any further point on the Lippe could have been occupied.

5. principis. The Chatti appear to have had no kings (cp. c. 88, 1; 11. 16, 2). Whether in such states there was one preeminent 'princeps' is doubted: see Introd. to G. p. 19, and note on G. 10, 4.

7. nuper: see 1. 62, 1.

9. sitam. The use of this word in the sense of 'conditus' (as in 3. 38, 6; 4. 55, 6; 6. 41, 2, &c.) is peculiar to Tacitus. Drager, connecting it with a particular use of 'sistere' (see 4. 37, 4), appears to take it as a form of passive participle of that verb. But the use noted on 1. 39, 4 connects this with the ordinary senses of the participle of 'sine.' 'Druso' must be dat. commod. answering to 'legionibus.' The altar may have been commemorative (see on 1. 14, 3), or set up for the private worship of his 'Di Manes' (cp. c. 83, 3), probably at the place of his death, which was some 200 Roman miles from the Rhine (Val. Max. 5. 5, 3), probably near the middle Weser (see Momms. Hist v. 27, E. T. i. 30). We gather that it must have been near the scene of the disaster of Varus, but the distance of either from Aliso can hardly be inferred from what is here stated.

10. decucurrit. The 'decursio fune-bris' is alluded to in Verg. Aen. ii. 118; Luc. 8, 735; and described with more detail in Stat. Theb. 6, 213, &c. The custom is described as observed even by the army of Hannibal (Liv. 25. 17, 5), and corresponds to the procession of chariots round the dead Patroclus (II. 23, 13). For the dat. 'honori' cp. Introd. v. § 23.

haud visum. He may not have actually reached the spot, though he seems to have been near it.

11. Alisonem. This fort is mentioned as defended for a time, and then evacuated, after the disaster of Varus (Vell. 2. 120, 2). It is inferred that it had been afterwards reoccupied by Tiberius. It can hardly be other than that built by Drusus at the junction of the Aunias and Eˈliōn (Dio, 54. 35, 4), and, if its site could be fixed, would help to determine that of other places. Knoke, with whom Nipp. and Allen agree, placed it near Hamm, where the Ahse meets the Lippe; but the best supported view, that of Mommsen, Hofer, and others, takes it to have been much further eastward, at the junction of the Alme and Lippe, near Paderborn, at or close to a place still called Elsen, and thus probably where Tiberius once had a winter camp 'ad caput Lupiae' (Vell. 2. 105, 3). This view is favoured by the fact that roads, apparently Roman, are
8. Iamque classis adventaret, cum praecimso commetatu et distributis in legiones ac socios navibus fossam, cui Drusianae nomen, ingressus precatusque Drusum patrem ut se eadem asum libens placatusque exemplo ac memoria consiliorum atque operum iuvaret, lacus inde et Oceanum usque ad Amisiam fluent 5

men secunda navigatione pervehitur. classis Amisiae ore relictà laevo amne, erratumque in eo quod non subvexit aut transposuit militem dextras in terras iturum; ita plures dies efficiendis pontis absumpti. et eques quidem ac legiones prima aestuaria, nondum adacrescente unda, intrepidi transiere: postremum auxilium agmen Batavique in parte ea, dum insul tant aquis artemque nandi ostentant, turbati et quidam hausti sunt. metanti castra Caesari Angrivariorum defectio a tergo nuntiatur: missus


traced considerably beyond Hamm, and that the valley of the Alme affords a good starting-point for a march to the Weser, the presumed object for which this outpost was maintained: see Momms. Hist. v. 31. E. T. i. 34.

limitebus aggeribusque: for the former see note on 1. 50, 2; for the latter, on 1. 61, 2.

2. distribuitis in: cp. 1. 55, 2; c. 67, 4; 3. 38, 4, &c.

Drusianae: see Suet. Cl. 1. This work included both the construction of the 'New Yssel,' connecting the Rhine near Arnheim with the old Yssel at Doesburg, and a widening of the latter river to its mouth.

3. eadem ausum. Drusus was in 742, B.C. 12 (Dio, 54. 32, 2), the first Roman to sail on the northern ocean. Suet. Cl. 1; cp. Strab. 7. 1, 3, 290. The same route was taken in 768 A. D. 15, by a part of the army (1. 60, 3), and afterwards by Corbulon (11. 18, 2).

6. classis Amisiae ore, &c. 'Ore' could easily have been lost before 'relicta.' Tacitus would not have called the river 'amnis Amisiae,' but 'amnis (or 'flumen') Amisia.' (cp. c. 23, 1; 1. 32, 3, &c.) and, though there appears to have existed a place called 'Amisaia ('Iot. 2. 11, 28), or 'Amissoa (Steph. Byz.), he would hardly have spoken of it without removing ambiguity by adding 'oppido.' In the next line, the addition of 'aut' would make the criticism assert that Germanicus ought either to have sailed his fleet up the river (cp. 'subvehebatur' c. 60, 1) to a part where little or no bridging would have been required, or to have landed the troops at once on the right bank see other readings). As regards the fact, Germanicus probably thought it necessary to secure his retreat by a bridge (cp. c. 11, 1), and it is probable (see App. ii. to Bk. ii.) that only a part of the fleet was left here.

8. pontibus. That this plural might be used of a single bridge, would appear from 'pontem' and 'ponies' being used of the same structure interchangeably in Cic. Fam. 10. 18, 4; 13, 3. The chief use of this bridge would be for the baggage; the troops being represented as taking advantage of the low tide for at least part of the way.

9. aestuaria, 'tidal marshes': cp. 4. 73, 2; 11. 18, 2; 14. 32, 3, &c.; the 'stagna . . . irrigua aestibus maritimis' of Livy 10. 2, 5. By 'prima' would appear to mean those next to the channel of the river.

11. in parte ea, i.e. 'in extremo agmine.'

12. metanti castra. This should naturally be at the close of the first day's march; but as no mention is made of the route from the Amisa, and the next words speak of the Viurigis, a camp near that river may be meant, which would better suit the mention of the Angrivarii.

13. Angrivariorum. This people is mentioned as bordering on the Cheruel beyond the Weser (c. 19, 3). To imagine
ilicis Stertinius cum equite et armatura levi igne et caedibus perfidiam ultus est.

9. Flumen Visurgis Romanos Cheruscosque interfuebat. eius in ripa cum ceteris primoribus Arminius adstitit, quaesitoque an Caesar venisset, postquam adesse responsum est, ut liceret cum fratrē conloqui oravit. erat is in exercitu cognomento Flavus, insignis fide et amissō per vultus oculo paucis ante annis deuce Tiberio. tum permissa . . progressusque salutatur ab Arminio; qui amotis stipatoribus, ut sagittarii nostra pro ripa dispositi abscedērent postulat, et postquam digressi, unde ea deformatas oris interrogat fratern. illo locum et proelium referente, quod nam praemium recepisset exquirit. Flavus aucta stipendia, torquem et coronam aliaque militia dona memorat, iniridente Arminio vilia servitiæ pretia.

10. Exim diversi ordiuntur, hic magnitudinem Romanam, opes Caesaris et victis graves poenas, in ditionem venienti

8. permussus: permisson B, permisso praesidio Müller.

them as on the rear of Germanicus, and
to explain 'defectio,' we must suppose that a part of the race lived west of the Weser, and had been subject to Rome. This is consistent with the mention of them at a later date as bordering on the Frisii (G. 34, 1), though perhaps hardly so with the position assigned to them by Ptolemy (2. 11, 16) between the greater Chauci and Suebi. The view that those meant are here, and in c. 22, 3; 24, 5, the Ampsivarii makes the name ('Emsfahrer') denote their position, and points out that their chief, Boiocalus, is stated to have served under Tiberius and Germanicus, and that they ceased to exist after 811, A.D. 58 (see 13. 55-56). It is very probable that the two are closely related, and are here confused by Tacitus.

1. Stertinius: see 1. 60, 4.

3. Visurgis. We have no clue to the locality, but it has been pointed out that the Romans would have to occupy the pass of the 'Porta We-tphalica' before crossing, as they probably did, a little above it. Mercivale (c. xliii. p. 50) remarks that the probable breadth of the river gives an air of romance to this alleged conversation across it. The dream (c. 14, 1) and the omen (c. 17, 2) are conceived in a similar spirit.

interfluebat. The verb is used with this construction in H. 3. 5, 5; Liv. 27. 29, 9: cp. 'interluo' 6. 1, 1, and other verbs so used in poets and late authors: see Introd. v. § 12 c.

4. adstitit. He was in advance of his main body (c. 11, 1).

6. Flavus. On his wife and son see 11. 16, 2.

7. paucis ante annis, probably during the later campaigns of Tiberius after the defeat of Varus, 762 764, A.D. 9-11.

8. tum permisson. It is supposed that 'Caesarian deductor,' or other words to that effect (see Nipp.), have dropped out. This abl. is thus used with a verb in 2. 59, 4. The correction 'permussion' is supported by similar omissions of the final letter; but we should expect 'tum' to introduce something more than the bare fact of permission.

13. militaria dona: see on 1. 44, 7, &c.

14. vilia, i.e. from the view of Arminius himself, 'the low wages he had earned by bondage.'

15. diversi, 'in opposite strains': cp. 'diversi interpretabantur' c. 73, 6; 'diversos reperies' 6. 22, 2.

ordiuntur, perhaps with accus. as in 12. 5, 4; 15. 26, 3; 51, 4; but the sense of some such word as 'referens' is certainly supplied below, and probably throughout.
paratam clementiam; necque coniugem et filium eius hostiliter haberi: ille fas patriae, libertatem avitam, penetralis Germaniae deos, matrem precum sociam: ne propinquorum et adfinition, denique gentis suae desertor et proctor quam imperator esse mallet. paulatim inde ad iurgia prolapsi quo minus pugnam consererent ne flumine quidem interiecto cohibebantur, ni Sterтинius adcurrens plenum irae armaque et equum poscentem Flavum additisset. cernebatur contra minitabundus Arminius proeliumque denuntiassit; nam pleraque Latino sermone interiaciebat, ut qui Romanis in castris ducor popularium meruisset.


1. coniugem et filium: see 1. 57, 5; 58, 9. They may be supposed to have been in 'libera custodia' at Ravenna.
2. fas patriae: cp. 1. 42, 4. penetralis ... deos. In 11. 16, 8, Flavus is called the enemy of the 'Dii penates' of his country; for which 'dii penetrales' is, according to Cicero (N. D. 2. 27, 68), a poetical equivalent, and is so used in Sen. Trag.
3. matrem. From the mention of his mother only, it is inferred that his father was dead. See on 1. 55, 4.
4. desertor et proctor, so joined in H. 1. 72, 2; 2. 44, 3; not strictly synonyms.
impater, used of barbarian leaders, as in c. 45, 3; 12. 33, 1.
10. Romanis in castris: cp. Vell. 2. 118, 2 'adsidus militiae nostrae prioris, com: sum' iure etiam civitatis Romanae ius equestris consequens gradus.' His position would be like that of Chariovella (c. 11. 3) or the Nervian chiefs under Drusus (Liv. Epit. 141).

12. dare in discriminem: see note on 1. 47, 1.
13. imperatorius. Dräger notes as a novelty the substantival use of this word (= 'good generalship').
14. primipiliarum, those who had served the office of 'primipilius'; analogous to 'consulares,' &c. On the 'centurio primipili,' and on the privileges of a 'primipilari,' see Intro.dii, vii. 11, 12. 128.
Aemilius, probably the same mentioned in 4. 42, 2. Nipp. refers to him the following inscription, found at Capua (C. I. L. x. 3881), 'Paulo Aemilio, primipili, bis praefecto equitum,' tribuno choris att praetor iae.' He is evidently here acting as 'praefectus equitum.'
16. erupit, sc. 'ex anne'
17. circumiectam, 'surrounded by'; usually with a dative of the thing surrounded, as 'moenia regine circumiecta' H. 5. 11, 7; but here with a construction analogous to that usual with 'circumdatum.'
21. globo, 'massed together,' abl. of
congestis telis et suffosso equo labitur, ac multi nobilium circa: ceteros vis sua aut equites cum Stertino Aemilioque subvenientes periculo exemere.

12. Caesar transgressus Visurgim indicio perfugiae cognoscit delectum ab Arminio locum pugnae; convenisse et alias nationes in silvam Herculi sacram ausurosque nocturnum castrorum oppugnationem. habita indici fides et cernebantur ignes, suggestioe propius speculatores audiri fremitum equorum immensusque et inconditi agminis murmur attulere. igitur propinquum summae rei discrimine explorandos militum animos ratus, quonam id modo incorrupturn foret, secum agitatam. tribunos et centuriones laeta saepius quam comperta nuntiare, libertorum servilia ingenia, amicis inesse adulationem; si contio vocetur, illic quoque quae pauci incipiant reliquos adstreperu. penitus noscendas mentes, cum secreti et incustoditi inter militaris cibos spem aut metum proferrent.

13. Nocte coepse egressus augurali per occultu et vigilibus ignara, comite uno, contectus umeros ferina pelle, adit castrorum manner: cp. Intro. v. § 28. The term is often used of soldiers (e.g. 1. 25, 1; 4. 50, 4; 12. 43, 2; 14. 61, 2, &c.; and Liv.), but appears not to denote any definite formation: cp. Veg. 3. 19 'globus autem dicitur, qui a sua aecie separatus, vago superventu incurset inimicos, contra quem alter populosor vel fortior inimicitur globus.' See Marquardt, ii. 425.

ipse... inrumpens. The simple accusative with such verbs is often found (Intro. v. § 12 c); and Nipp. points out that 'inrumpere aliquid,' and 'in aliquid,' are distinct in Tacitus; the former meaning 'to break into' (as 1. 48, 4, &c.), the latter 'to break loose against' (as 6. 16, 1). For an exception see Guedem on Dial. 11. 15.

1. suffosso equo: cp. 1. 65, 8.

2. labitur, used by poets to express falling in death: cp. Verg. Aen. 2. 250; Ov. A. A. 3. 742; Luc. 2. 265, &c.

3. transgressus, crossing with the army by the bridge (c. 11, 1).

4. Hercule. The Romans appear to have identified with Hercules both a German hero and a German god, the former being taken to be Irmin, the latter Thor. See G. 3. 1; 9. 1, and notes. It is noted (see Orelli) that at Bückeberg (see on c. 16, 2) remains of an ancient German altar have been found.

7. suggesti. This verb has been thought to be confined to the Annals 4. 47. 2; 13. 57, 6; 14. 37, 1; 15. 11, 1, but is found in Sall. H. 4. 67 D, 68 K, 76 G.

9. summae rei discrimine: cp. H. 5. 15, 3; also 'summa bellii' c. 45, 5; 'sumnum discrimen' H. 3. 6, 3.

10. explorare, 'to test.' This sense originates in poets and Livy, and is frequent in Tacitus, e.g. c. 12. 66, 5; 13. 16, 2, &c.: cp. 'secundae res... animos explorant' H. 1. 15, 5; 'pace exploratos' Agr. 29, 2.

11. incorrupturn, 'genuine'; so used with 'fides,' 'iudicium,' &c.


17. egressus augurali. Hyginus (de mun. cast. 11) speaks of an 'auguratorio' on the right of the general's tent, leading to the 'via principalis.' See Marquardt, ii. 412. If 'augurali' is so taken here, it is an abl. of direction (cp. 1. 60, 2, &c.); but Quint. states (8. 2, 8) that in his time the general's tent was itself called 'augurala,' a meaning better suited to this passage, and not less so to 15. 30, 1. The abl. could depend on 'egressus,' the direction being indicated by 'per occultu,' &c.

18. ignara = 'ignota': cp. 3. 69, 3; 4.
vias, adsistit tabernaculis fruiturque fama sui, cum hic nobilitatem ducis, decorem alius, plurimi patientiam, comitatem, per seria per iocos eundem animum laudibus ferrent reddendamque gratiam in acie faterentur, simul perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos. inter quae unus hostium, Latinae linguae sciens, acto ad vallum equo voce magna coniugis et agros et stipendii in dies, donec bellareetur, sestertios centenos, si quis transfugisset, Arminii nomine pollicetur. intendit ea contumelia legionum kas: veniret dies, dearetur pugna; sumpturum militem Germanorum agros, tracturum coniugis; accipere omen et matrimoniac ac pecunias hostium praedaevae destinare. tertia feria vigilia adsultatum est castris sine coniectu teli, postquam crebras pro munimentis cohortes et nihil remissum sensere.

14. Nox eadem lactam Germanico quietem tulit, viditque se operatum et sanguine sacri respersa praetexta pulchriorem alienam 15

8. intendit (wrongly read as incendit): see Andrense de codd. Med. p. 4. 15. sacro margin, B, Ritt., Nipp.

8, 3: 6, 22, 5, &c.; also in Sall., Verg., Ox., Sen. On the similar use of 'gnarus' see 1, 5, 4.

ferina pelle; perhaps to assume the appearance of a German auxiliary. See G, 17, 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5.

1. adsistit, with dat. as 'adsisto divinis' Hor. Nat. 1, 6, 116, &c.

3. eundem animum, 'his even temper in grave or gay moments.' Nipp. thinks that Germanicus, as he is described in c. 72, 3, could not jest with his men, and that we must read 'eundem in animum'; i.e. 'with words, whether in jest or earnest, to the same purpose.' This correction can hardly recommend itself.

4. ruptores pacis, in their rising against Varus.

5. mactandos, 'must be offered as victims to vengeance and glory.' On such personifications cp. 4, 74, 3, &c.

7. centenos, i.e. twenty-five 'denarii' or one 'aureus.' Germans near the frontier were more or less familiar with Roman money (G. 5, 4). Such a bribe might be given to small bodies of soldiers on occasion (H. 1, 24, 2); but the offer of regular pay so vastly above the Roman scale (see on 1, 17, 6) implies an almost hopeless attempt.

8. intendit. the true MS. text (see crit. note), and the usual verb with acc. of the thing increased (4, 2, 1; 12, 35, 2; 13, 15, 4, &c.), as 'incendere' with acc. pers. (1, 47, 2; 4, 35, 3, &c.).

10. matrimonia, for 'coniuges': cp. Introd. v. § 1. Here the concrete has been already twice used.

12. adsultatum: see note on 1, 51, 6.

13. pro munimentis. There might be outposts beyond the enclosure (see 13, 30, 5; Marquardt, ii 409) ; but in such use of 'pro' the meaning is generally 'upon,' or 'at the front of,' as 'pro ripa,' c. 9, 3: see on 1, 44, 4.

14. quietem: see on 1, 65, 2.

15. operatum. The use of this participle, with an aoristic or present force, in the special sense of 'sacrificing' (like the Greek use of ἐδεῖν or ἔδειν), is found in Vergil G. 1, 339, Tibullus (2. 5, 95), and Propertius (2. 33, 2). The expression 'operari sacris' (Hor. Od. 3, 14, 6; Liv. 1, 31, 8) connects this with the general sense of the word, as used in 3, 43, 1; H. 5, 20, 2, &c.

sanguine sacri. The use of 'sacrarium' for 'hostia,' though strictly only supported by the old formula 'inter sacrum saxumque stare' (Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 84; Cas. 5, 4, 7; Aenul. M. 11. p. 271, 813), is hardly a violent transition from the general use of the word. 'Sacro' was supposed to be the MS. text by the older editors.

praetexta. Lips. cites Quint. Decl.
manibus aviae Augustae accepisse. auctus omine, addicentibus 2
auspiciis, vocat contionem et quae sapientia provisa aptaque
inminenti pugnae dissert. non campos modo militi Romano 3
ad proelium bonos, sed si ratio adsit, silvas et saltus; nec enim
inmensa barbarorum scuta, enormis hastas inter trunços arborum
et enata humo virgulta perinde haberi quam pila et gladios et
haerentia corpori tegmina. denserent ictus, ora mucronibus 4
quacerent: non loricam Germano, non galeam, ne scuta quidem
ferro nervove firmata, sed viminum textus vel tenuis et fucatas
10 colore tabulas; primam utcumque aciem hastatam, ceteris prae-
uesta aut brevia tela. iam corpus ut visu torvum et ad brevem
5 impetum validum, sic nulla vulnerum patientia: sine pudore
2. praenisa: text Iac. Gron.

340, speaking of this as the sacred robe ‘quo sacerdotes veluntur, quo magis-
tratus.’ Germanicus was angur and flamen Augustalis (see on 2, 83, 2), and
had ‘imperium proconsulare.’
1. auctus, ‘invigorated’; as if ‘auctus animo’ had been used: cp. ‘novis ex
rebus aueti’ (sc. ‘dignitate’) 1. 21. 1.
addicentibus. This verb in this sense has usually ‘aves’ as subject; so that
‘auspicia,’ as ‘augurium’ in c. 17, 2, is used of the actual omen.
2. quae sapientia provisa, ‘what by his wisdom had been taken thought for’;
cp. ‘quaes providentiae duces opportunist, provisa’ H. 5. 17, 4; ‘cuncta praetorii
provisa’ 4. 25, 3; ‘omnia suis provisa’ Sall. Jug. 49, 2. Tacitus omits this part
of the speech, as less suitable to rhetorical treatment.
3. enormis hastas: see c. 21, 1; 1.
64, 3; H. 5. 18, 1. That these were
few, is stated below, and in G. 6, 1 ‘rari
glaäis aut maioribus lanceis utuntur.’
4. haberi — ‘habilia esse’; ‘could be
managed.’
5. tegmina. Lips. takes this of the
‘scutum pectori adpressum’ (c. 21, 1);
but the expression better suits the Roman
armour generally.
denserent. Neither ‘denso’ nor the
more common ‘denso’ are found else-
where in Tacitus; and in other authors
the MSS, appear often to confuse the
forms. The command here is to ‘plant
blows thickly’: cp. ‘hostilia denset’
Verg. Aen. 11, 659.
6. non loricam: ‘paucis loricae; vix
uni altereae cassis aut galea’ G. 6, 3.
The latter fact explains the command
here to strike at the face (cp. c. 21, 1),
which, even in fully armed soldiers was
the most unguarded part. The Romans
strike thus at the Latins (Liv. 8. 10, 6,
and Merivale (c. xvii. p. 297) thus
explains the command of Caesar at Phar-
salus (‘miles, faciem feri’).
9. nervo, rhetorically for leather,
as ‘subtextaque tegmina nervis’ Sil. 4,
293.
viminum textus; like the shields of
the Aquitani (Caes. B. G. 2, 32, 2).
fucatas colore: cp. ‘nulla cultus iact-
tatio: scuta tantum lectorissimis coloribus
distinguunt’ G. 6, 2 (where see note).
Orelli traces in this the origin of the
mediaeval devices on shields.
10. utcumque, ‘somehow’; i.e. the
first rank (and that only) had‘lances,
such as they were (their defects having
been already noted). The word is to be
taken closely with ‘hastatam’; as in 12,
51, 2 (‘primam utcumque fugam...’
toleravit’), with ‘toleravit.’ Its use as
limiting a verb or participle is especially
frequent in Livy (e.g. 29. 25, 1).
11. brevia. These would be the ‘fra-
mente’ described in G. 6, 1 (where see
note), as ‘angusto et brevi ferro,’ and as
the German general weapon for distant
and close fighting. The ‘praestua tela’
would have no iron head at all.
corpus: see below, c. 21, 1, and the
description in G. 4, 1 ‘omnibus trucce
et caerulii uoci, rutlæae comae, magna
corpora et tantum ad impetu valida.’
Livy thus describes the military qualities
of Gauls, 5. 44, 4; 10. 28, 2.
12. sine pudore, &c. To give way
before a direct attack was part of their
flagitii, sine cura ducum abire, fugere, pavidos adversis, inter
secunda non divini, non humani iuris memores. si taedio via-
rum ac maris finem cupiant, hac acie parari: propiorem iam
Albim quam Rhenum neque bellum ultra, modo se, patris
patruique vestigia prementem, isdem in terris victorem sis-
terent.

15. Orationem ducis secutus militum ardos, signumque
pugnae datum. ncc Arminius aut ceteri Germanorum proceres
omittingat suos quisque testari, hos esse Romanos Variani ex-
ercitus fugacissimos, qui ne bellum tolerarent, seditionem indu-
erint; quorum pars onusta vulneribus terga, pars fluctibus et
procellis fractos artus insensis rursus hostibus, adversis dis obi-
ciant nulla boni spe. classcm quippe et avia Oceani quaesita,
ne quis venientibus occurreret, ne pulsos premeret: sed ubi
miscuerint manus, inane victis ventorum remorumve subsidium.

11. tergu: text Muretus.

regular tactic (G. 6. 6); but the chival-
rrous courage of at least the chiefs and
their ‘‘comitatus’’ is celebrated (Id.
14, 2).

1. adversis, inter secunda. The
interchange of prepositional clauses with
simple cases is very common in Tacitus.
Most commonly the dative is so inter-
changed (e.g. c. 6, 4; 4, 2: 1: 46, 4;
11, 21, 4, &c.: cp Dräger, Synt. und Stil,
§ 165); but probably here Nipp, is right
in taking ‘‘adversis’’ as an abbreviated abl.
asb., akin to those noted in Introd. v.
§ 31. He also thus explains ‘‘fimus ad-
versis’’ Agr. 35, 4; ‘‘sicut infestis, metuit
secundis’’ Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13.

2. viarum ac maris, one of the few
direct reminiscences of Horace apparent
in Tacitus: see Introd. v. § 97.

4. ultra. If this force was crushed,
no hostile tribes remained in north Ger-
many. Marobodius in the south (c. 44,
&c.) and the Snieli beyond the Elbe were
neutral.

patris patruque. Drusus had reached
the Elbe in 745, B. C. 9 (Dio, 55, 1, 2):
Tiberius in 745, A. D. 5 (Vell. 2, 106, 2).

5. sistenter: cp. ‘‘ut cum in Siria . . .
sistenter’’ H. 2, 9, 2; and the uses in
Vergil, as ‘‘o qui me . . . sistat’’ G. 2,
488; ‘‘te limine sistat’’ Aen. 2, 610;
‘‘classem . . . sistat in oris’’ Aen. 3,
117.


9. hos esse . . . fugacissimos. There
were some survivors of that disaster in
the present army (cp. 1, 61, 6); and the
preservation of the reserve force of two
legions under Aspresnas (Vell. 2, 120, 1)
may give more colour to the sarcasm,
in which Tacitus appears to imitate that
already ascribed by him to Agricola, ‘‘hi
ceterorum Britannorum fugacissimi, ideo-
tique tamdii superstites’’ (Agr. 34, 1).

10. induerint. The metaphor is usually
that of assuming a character (cp. 1, 69, 2),
not necessarily a false one; but it is
here meant that mutiny was a mere pre-
text to get out of service.

11. terga. The objection of Walther,
that an advancing army could not be said
‘‘terga obicere,’’ need not be pressed. The
point is that as they had fled before they
might be expected to fly again: ‘‘some
meet the enemy again with wounds on
their backs, some with limbs maimed by
wave and storm;’’ alluding to those who
had retreated with Caecina (1, 63-68), or
with Vitellius (ibid. 70). The thought is
repeated from H. 5, 16, 3 ‘‘superesse, qui
fugam animis, qui vulnera tergo ferant.’’

15. miscuerint manus, a poetical
phrase: cp. Prop. 2, 27, 8, as also ‘‘mi-
cere iactus’’ (Agr. 36, 2); ‘‘proelia,’’ ‘‘vul-
nera’’ (Verg.); ‘‘arma’’ (Lucan).

inane, sc. ‘‘fore’’: cp. H. 3, 60, 5, &c.;
Sall. Jug. 88, 4.
meminissent modo avaritiae, crudelitatis, superbiae: aliud sibi reliquum quam tenere libertatem aut mori ante servitium?

16. Sic accensus et proelium poscentes in campum, cui Idisiaviso nomen, deducunt. is medius inter Visurgim et colles, ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, inaequaliter sinuat ut. pone tergum insurgebat Silva, editis in altum ramis et pura humo inter arborem truncos. campum et prima silvarum barbarae actes tenuit: soli Cherusci iuga insedere, ut proeliantibus Romanis desuper incurrerent. noster

3. idista uiso: Idisiaviso Mullenhoff.

1. meminissent: cp. ‘meminissent... proeliorum’ c. 45, 5; equivalent to an imperf., as ‘memini’ to a present.

aliud sibi reliquum. The omission of an interrogative particle, though not unusual with Tacitus in energetic passages in oratio directa, as ‘sequitur, ut omnes,’ &c. 12, 37, 3. ‘vivere ego... poteram’ 13, 21, 8, and in other authors (cp. Madvig, § 400), is most unusual in oratio obliqua. No other instance appears to be given but 14, 61, 5. ‘malle populum Romanum,’ &c., where the reading (see note) is questioned.

3. Idisiaviso, explained by Grimm to mean ‘Nympharum pratum’ (‘Elfenwiese’); the first part being the plural of the old German ‘Idis’ (‘nympha’); such nymphs being represented in an old poem as controlling destiny like the Valkyries (see the quotation in Orelli’s note). Nipps. takes the case here as nom. according to the general usage of Tacitus in respect of substantives: e. g. c. 1, 45, 1: c. 4, 3: 80, 1; 3, 21, 2; 43, 2, &c. For other instances, see his note; for exceptions, and for the usage with adjectives, see note on 4, 59, 2; Intr. v. § 16.

4. is medius, &c. The obscurity of the whole geography of this campaign (see c. 9, 1) must affect all attempts to fix this locality, supposed to lie between the ‘porta Westphalica’ and Hamein, not far from Bückeberg (Momms. Hist. v. 49, E. T. i. 54). Knöp, in a very full dissertation, based on a most careful study of the locality, but attaching too much weight to the details of Tacitus, thinks that the Germans occupied the hills rising above Eisbergen and facing west; that the Roman position faced east and had an opening on the left suitable for the movement of Scertinus (c. 17, 1):

see his map or the reduced copy in Allen’s edition.

ut ripae, &c. This passage is very fully discussed by Knöp (cp. 405–415). There is apparently an antithesis between ‘ripae fluminis’ and ‘prominentia montium,’ also between ‘cedunt’ and ‘resistent,’ and the whole sentence expands ‘inaequaliter sinatur.’ This seems best explained, with Ernst and Duebner, by supposing the meaning to be that the winds prevail in breadth, being broader where the river gives way to (recedes from) the mountains, narrower where the mountain spurs resist its approach (project against it). The chief alternative view, that of Doed., Nipps., &c., would take the meaning to be that the plain winds irregularly, i.e. southward and northward, the former, when the river recedes from the hills, the latter, when the mountain spurs come to a standstill (cp. 13, 57, 6), or abruptly cease. The antithesis of ‘cedunt’ and ‘resistent’ seems here weakened.

6. tergum, &c. ‘Germanorum’ Duebn. observes that the description is that of a pine wood; and the epithet ‘pura’ (‘without brushwood’) seems taken from the ‘purus campus’ of Vergil (Aen. 12, 771) and Livy (24, 14, 6).

7. campum, &c. The main body was drawn up on the plain or in the outskirts of the wood rising behind it: the heights occupied by the Cherusi were probably those extending towards the north, forming the extreme German right, whence they could take the Romans in flank as they advanced. Nipps. places them on the heights to the east, forming the German centre (c. 17, 5).

9. proeliantibus. Nipps. takes this to be abl. abs., as Tacitus usually has the
exercitus sic incessit: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii; dein quattuor legiones et cum duabus praetoriiis cohortibus ac delecto equite Caesar; exim totidem aliae legiones et levis armatura cum equite sagittario ceteraque sociorum cohortes. intentus paratusque miles, ut ordo agminis in aciem adsisteret.

17. Visis Cheruscorum catervis, quae per ferociam proruperant, validissimos equitum incurrire latus, Stertinum cum ceteris turmis circumgrcde tergaque invadere iubet, ipsa in tempore adsuturus. interca pulcherrimum augurium, octo aquilae petere silvas et intrare visae imperatorem advertere. exclamat irent, sequeruntur Romanas aves, pr aliqua legionum numina. simul pedestris acies infertur et prae-missus eques tergaque: text L.

accus. with \'incurrire\' (e.g. c. 17, 1; 1. 51, 6, &c.).

1. **sic incessit**: compare the marching order in 1. 51, 5, and note there.

3. **praetoriiis cohortibus**: these are mentioned again c. 20, 6. It is possible that each of the two legati, Silius and Cæcina, had a personal guard, as under the Republic (ep. Sall. Cat. 60, 5; Cic.Ep. ad Fam. 10, 30, 1, &c.). But Nipp. appears rightly to argue that the term must at this time naturally refer to the force so well known under the name; and that, as two such cohorts were sent with Drusus to Illyricum (1. 24, 1), two others may have been sent out to Germanicus at the time of the mutiny or afterwards. The mission of praetorian cohorts to meet him on his return (Suet. Cal. 4) is rather against the supposition that he had such a force permanently attached to him (see also 3. 2, 1), though he would probably have had a small guard of honour at Rome (Staatsr. ii. 824).

5. **ceteraque**, possibly, as Ritt. thinks, the troops specially enrolled (1. 56, 1); the auxiliaries regularly belonging to the legions having been already mentioned, as \'levis armatura,\' &c.

**intentus paratusque.** These words are a kind of formula, used in Sall. Cat. 27, 2: Jug. 49, 3; and often in Livy.

6. **adsisteret.** Tacitus has often this word in a military sense, usually meaning to take up a position, as c. 17, 4; 19, 4; 12, 56, 3; 14, 34, 3; H. 3. 63, 1; 82, 3. Here it is taken with brachylogy, as equivalent to \'consistere et se expicaret\'; \'that the order of march might deploy into line of battle,\' i.e. that each should stand next in line to those to whom they had been next in column. The head of the column appears to have formed the left wing, facing the Cherusci (c. 17, 6).

7. **Visis Cheruscorum catervis.** It would seem that the height which they occupied, though prominent, afforded cover; and that they were to have been concealed till the moment of attack (c. 16, 4); but their impetuosity betrayed their position. The attack in flank seems directed against them, that in the rear against those in the wood. See § 3.

10. **augurium**, used, like \'auspicis\' (c. 14, 2), of the omen. So in Liv. &c. The verb is adapted to the noun in apposition, as in 3. 21, 2; 13. 37, 4 (where see Nipp.); 14. 27, 2, &c.

**octo aquilæ.** Critics have superfluously noted, that eagles are now rarely if ever seen in those parts, and that their nearest representative, the \'vultur albucillus,\' is not gregarious. The number, one for each legion, shows the vein of romance. See on c. 9, 1.

**advertere:** see on 3. 41, 1.

13. **numina.** The passages cited on 1. 39, 7, justify the rhetorical application of this term to the eagles. Nipp. notes that the word has the special meaning of \'guardian\' or \'guiding spirits.\'

**infertur = immittitur.** The more usual expressions are \'inferre arma,\' \'signa,\' \'pedem,\' &c., as often in Liv. eques. The words \'postremos et latera\' would show that both divisions of cavalry mentioned above are meant.
postremos ac latera impulit. mirumque dictu duo hostium ag-
mina diversa fuga, qui silvam tenuerant, in aperta. qui campis
adstiterant, in silvam ruebant. medi inter hos Cherusi collis-
bus detrudebantur, inter quos insignis Arminius manu voce
5 vulnere sustentabat pugnam. incubueratque sagittariis, illa rupt-
turus ni Ractorum Vindelicorumque et Gallicae cohortes signa
obiessit. nisi tamen corporis et impetu equi pervasit, oblitus
faciem suo cruore, ne nosceretur. quidam adgnitum a Chaucis
inter auxilia Romana agentibus emissumque tradiderunt. virtus
10 seu fraus eadem Inguiomero effugium dedit: ceteri passim
trucidati. et plerosque tranare Visurgim conantes inicta tela
aut vis fluminis, postremo moles ructium et incidentes ripae
operuere. quidam turpi fuga in summa arborum nisi ramsque


1. impulit, 'drove from their position':
cp. 'impulsæ' i. 63, 3.

duo . . . agmina. It may be sup-
posed that Sertinius had driven forward
the Germans from the rear, the advance
of infantry had driven back their front
into the wood, and the flank attack was
dislodging the Cheruscans, who would
thus be forced into the space between
these two routed masses. For another
view see Nipp.

2. campis. Nipp. thinks that 'in' is
required, as in Agr. 36, 2 'qui in aequo
adstiterant,' and 12. 56, 3 'in ratibus ad-
stiterant'; but the text may be defended
by the general free use in Tacitus of the
local abl. Introd. v. § 25.

3. collibus. On this abl. cp. Introd.
v. § 24.

4. manu voce vulner. These asy-
deta appear to form a partly alliterative
climax (see Introd. v. § 65; 'voce vultu
oculis' 16. 29. 1; and II. 3. 58, 5); so
that 'manu' as the weaker word would
mean mere gesture (cp. 'manu ac voce'
II. 3. 29, 4); and 'vulner' by displaying
his wound,' and as it were demanding
the same sacrifice from his men. Nipp.
takes 'manu' to mean 'by dealing
blows,' and thinks that from the order of
the words the ablatives depend on
'sustentabat,' as in H. 3. 17. 1 ('con-
silio manu voce insignis hosti') on 'in-
signis.'

5. incubuerat, 'had thrown the
force of his attack': cp. 'eodem incubuerat'
H. 3. 29, 1.

sagittariis, i.e. the 'pedites sagit-
tarii,' whose position (see c. 16, 5) would
be on the right of the Gaulish and
German auxiliaries; who, being in the
front of the order of march, would form
the left wing in line of battle (cp. 16, 5).
Among the German cohorts would be the
Chauci; and the Raetian and Vindelician
contingents are reckoned with them.

illa, sc. parte: cp. 'ne pervium illa
foret' H. 3. 8, 3; and G. 34, 2, and
note.

rupturus. The intras. use of this
verb is extremely rare, but follows a fre-
quently and classical use of 'pervumpere.'
On the participle cp. 'adfuturus' above,
and see Introd. v. § 54 d. He tried to
break through with his force, but escaped
singly ('pervasit').

6. Ractorum Vindelicorumque: see
1. 44, 6. On the service of such co-
horts in other provinces than those from
which they were raised see Introd. vii.
126, n. 8.

signa obiessit. That each aux-
iliary cohort had its standard, is shown
by such passages as Liv. 25. 14, 4; 27,
13, 7; and by mention of their 'signiferi'
in inscriptions. By bearing their standards
against him they opposed a compact body
of resistance (see note on 1. 34. 4).

8. Chaucii: see I. 38, 1; 60, 3.
10. Inguiomero: see I. 60, 1.
13. operuere, used by zeugma with
'tela' and 'vis fluminis.'

 nisi, 'climbing,' a poetical use: e. g.
Verg. G. 2, 448; Aen. 2, 443.
se occultantes admotis sagittariis per ludibrium figebantur, alios prorutae arbores adfixere.

18. Magna ea victoria neque cruenta nobis fuit. quinta ab hora diei ad noctem caesi hostes decem milia passuum cadaveribus atque armis opplevere, repertis inter spolia corum ctenis, quas in Romanos ut non dubio eventu portaverant. miles in loco proclii Tiberium imperatorem salutavit struxitque aggerem et in modum tropaeorum arma subscriptis victarum gentium nominibus imposuit.

19. Haud perinde Germanos vulnera, luctus, excidia quam ea species dolore et ira adfecit. qui modo abire sedibus, trans Albidam concedere parabant, pugnam volunt, arma rapiunt: plebes primores, iuventus senes agmen Romanum repente incursant, turbant. postremo deligunt locum flumine et silvis clausum,

2. adfixere, 'dashed to the ground'; so Sall. Jug. 101, 11; Liv. 28. 19, 11.
3. Magna, &c. The victory is shown to be exaggerated by the speedy collection of the Germans again.
4. catenis, &c. A similar story is told of the expedition of Flamininus against Hannibal (Polyb. 3. 82), and of M. Antonius when invading Crete in 680, B.C. 74 (Florus 3. 7, 2).
6. in Romanos. The force of 'in' approaches to that noted on 1 76, 5.
7. Tiberium imperatorem salutavit. For the ancient custom see 3. 74.
8. in modum tropaeorum. The expression shows that this structure was not in the strict form of a trophy (see Verg. Aen. 11, 5-11). Another such is described below (c. 22, 1). The adoption of this Greek custom by the Romans does not appear to be traceable earlier than 633, B.C. 121 (see Flor. 3. 2, 6; Strab. 4. 1, 11, 185); and such commemoration of victories on the spot was less common with them than triumphal arches or other memorials at Rome or in provincial towns: see 15. 18, 1, &c.
11. ea species, 'that spectacle': cp. 3. 60, 6; Cic. Phil. 11. 3, 7, &c.
12. delitigunt locum, 'abire Soria' c. 69, 3; 'abire incepto' 6. 22, 6; also Plaut. Am. 1. 1, 54; Verg. Ecl. 7, 50; Val. Max. 4. 5, 4; Just. 4. 5, 2; 7. 3, 4. The use is classical in such phrases as 'abire magistratu'; the extension in these passages similar to many noted in Introd. v. § 24.
arta intus planicie et umida: silvas quoque profunda palus ambibat, nisi quod latus unum Angrivarii lato aggere extulerant, quo a Cheruseis dirimerentur. hic pedes adstitit: equitem propinququis lucis texere, ut ingressis silvam legionibus a tergo foret.

20. Nihil ex his Caesari incognitum: consilia locos, prompta occulta noverat astusque hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat. Seio Tuberoni legato tradit equitem campumque; peditum aciem ita instruxit, ut pars acquo in silvam aditu incederet, pars obiectum aggerem eniteretur; quod arduum sibi, cetera legatis permisit. quibus plana evenerant, facile inrupere: quis in pugnandus agger, ut si murum succederent, gravibus superne ictibus conflictabantur. sensit dux inparem comminus pugnam remotisque paulum legionibus funditores libritoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem iubet. missae e tormentis hastae, quantoque conspicui magis propugnatores, tanto pluribus vulneribus deiecti. primus Caesar cum praetoriis cohortibus capto

6. iis: his Oberlin.

14. libritores B.

6. cavalry were tied. The Roman position had mountains and the river in its rear (c. 20, 7). Knöke finds a locality suitable to this description and containing remains of such an 'agger' at Lese, some twenty miles north of Minden, and notes (p. 545) a find on the spot of such stones as 'libritores' (c. 20, 4) would have used.

2. Angrivarii. Ritter connects the name of this people with 'Agar,' as 'lowlanders.' They occupied part of Hanover east of the Weser, and, if the MS. text in c. 8, 4 is correct (see note), extended on the west also of that river.

extulerant, 'had raised'; so in Caes., &c.; cp. 'clatum' 1. 35, 5, &c.

3. hic, sc. 'in agger.'

6. prompta refers to the cavalry in sight on the 'agger,' as 'occulta' to the horsemen hidden in the woods. This sense of 'promptus' is rare, but found in Cic., Sall., &c.

8. Seio Tuberoni: see 4. 29. 1. He was afterwards cos. suff. (see on c. 53, 1) and is one of the 'consulares frates' (Vell. 2. 127, 3) of Seianus. Nipp. thinks he had succeeded to L. Apronius, who is noted (c. 32, 4) as in Rome.

10. eniteretur; with simple accus. only here and II. 1. 23, 2; Colum. 2. 2, 27; often with 'in,' as c. 80, 7; 1. 65, 9; 70, 6.

12. succederent = 'scanderent': cp. c. 81, 2, and several passages in Livy. With the accus. the word has this sense usually, but not invariably (cp. Liv. 38. 9. 7).

superno: this and 'comminus' are here attributive: see Introd. v. § 66.

14. funditores libritoresque. In 13, 39, 5, these are coupled as different kinds of slingers of 'glandes,' and both distinguished from the engineers of the 'tormenta.' Festus describes as 'librilla,' or 'librilla,' certain 'instrumenta bellica,' saxa slicate ad braccii crassitudinem in modum flagellorum loris revineta'; and Caes. (B. G. 7. 81, 4) says 'fundis, librilibus, sudubusque... ac glandibus Gallos perterrent' (where some take 'librilibus' as an adj.). In both passages of Tacitus, the Medician MSS. give this form; the 'libritores' mentioned in inscriptions appear to be a special rank in the legions (see Orell. 3493; Wilmanns 785, 1478, 1553), perhaps more akin to the civil engineers known under this name: see Pl. Epp. ad Trai. 41 (50), 3, &c.

17. praetoriis cohortibus: see c. 16, 5.
1. dedit impetum, noted as a favourite expression of Liv. (e.g. 2. 19, 7; 51, 4; 3. 5, 10; 4. 28, 1, &c.), who also has ‘dant impressionem’ 4. 28, 4. 

2. conlato gradu, ‘foot to foot’; so II. 2, 42, 4; cp. Liv. 7. 33, 11; and ‘pede conlato’ Id. 6, 12, 10, &c.

3. colligeret, ‘to recover.’ This metaphor, nowhere else thus used, is explained by Nippl as grounded on the resemblance of the hand of hand movement to that of gathering in a rope. Pliny (Epp. 2, 1, 5) has ‘librum colligere,’ to catch or recover a falling book. Cp. also ‘gressum,’ gradum colligere,’ &c.

4. adpressum, probably borrowed from Verg. Aen. 5. 442, the only previous instance of the word.

5. adpressum. The participle appears only here, the verb only in 16. 15, 4, and Pl. Mai. The curved form of the Roman scutum is contrasted with the broad flat German shield.


7. ora foderet: see c. 14, 4.

8. imprompto, only in Liv. 7. 4, 5; and Auson. For the following ‘sive’ (‘or perhaps’) cp. 13, 15, 6; H. i. 18, 2.

10. Arminio ins. margin and B. 18. congeriem marmorum: congeriem marmorum margin, text B.

11. recens, adverbial; cp. Introd. v. § 6; so in Sall. and Liv. Wolfflin notes that it is only so used with participles or adjectives taken participially.

12. tota volitantem acie, local abl. The whole expression is taken from Livy (4. 19, 2), who closely follows Cicero in Pis. 12, 26 ‘cum... volitaret tota urbe.’

14. insisterent, ‘persist in the carnage’: cp. ‘perdondandae Campaniae insistere’ H. 3. 77, 4. On these extremities of warfare see 1. 51, 2.

15. sero diei. This substantial use of ‘serum’ is from Livy (e.g. 7. 8, 5; 26. 3. 1. &c.; so ‘medium diei’ 11. 21, 2), also from Livy: cp. Her. on H. ii. 62, 7; 3. 79, 1.

17. ambiguum, ‘with doubtful issue’ (cp. c. 88, 3; a virtual admission of defeat. The body, ‘quiibus planta evenerant’ c. 20, 3; were the second division of infantry.

18. pro contione: see on 1. 44, 4.

congeriem, here alone in Tacitus, after Liv., Plin. Mai., &c. This trophy would resemble that described in c. 18, 2.
Albinque nationibus exercitum Tiberii Caesaris ea monimenta Marti et Iovi et Augusto sacravisse. de se nihil addidit, metu 2 invidiæ an ratus conscientiam facti satis esse. mox bellum in 3 Angrivarios Stertinio mandat, ni deditio nem prope raviissent. 5 atque illi supplices nihil abnuendo veniam omni accepere.

23. Sed aestate iam adulta legionum aliae itinere terrestri in hibernacula remissae; plures Caesar classi inpositas per flumen Amisiam Oceanco invexit, ac primo placidum aequor mille 2 navium remis strepere aut velis inpeelli: mox atro nubium globo 10 effusa grando, simul variis undique procellis incerti fluctus prospectum adimere, regimen impedire; milesque pavidus et casuum maris ignarus dum turbat nautas vel intempestive iuvat, officia prudentium corrumpbat. omne delinc caelum et mare 3 omne in austrum cessit, qui umidis Germaniae terris, profundi

1. munimenta: text L. 3. factis: text Aldus. 4. Ampsivarios (c. 8) Halm.

1. Tiberii Caesaris: see on c. 18, 2. 3. bellum ... mandat, ni prope raviissent. On the ellipse with this construction see Intro. v. § 50 a.
4. Angrivarios Germanicus had crossed their frontier at the 'agger' (c. 20, 2), and they are named among the conquered nations (c. 41, 2); so it is possible to suppose that they were there invaded. But 'mox' seems to imply an interval of time, and at the beginning of c. 23 Germanicus had returned to the Ems; and the expressions used ('supplies,' &c.) lead us to suppose that the same kindred tribe, or western portion of the tribe, whose 'defectio' was chastised (c. 8, 4), are here spoken of as reduced to full submission.
6. aestate adulta. Lips. cites Servius, on Verg. G. 1, 43, as stating that each season was divided into periods of a month each, during which it was said to be 'novus,' 'adultus,' or 'praeceps.' The terms answer to the Greek ἵσταμαι, με- σάωντας (or ἀκμάζοντας), and λήγωντος; and the time here specified would answer to the middle of July. Tacitus has also 'adulto autumno' 11, 31, 4; 'donec ver adolescet' 13, 36, 1; 'adulta nocte' H. 3, 23, 4; and other such uses.
8. invexit; with dat. in Suet. Aug. 41; C. u. S. 9, 2, 27; mille navium: cp. c. 6, 2.
9. velis impelli, 'was stirred by the sailing.' The sails which move the ship may seem meditately to move the sea as oars do; cp. Verg. G. 1, 254 'remis inpellere marmor.' Mr. Goodhart (Class. Rev. ii. 227) would put a colon at 'aequor,' so as to take 'mille navium' as subject of the infinitives; but Tacitus never uses the sing. 'mille' as subst. with genit. 
10. globo effusa. This simple abl. is found in Sall. Jug. 69, 2 ('effusum oppido'), and often in Liv.
11. regimen, 'the steering'; used of the rudder itself by Ovid (M. 11, 552), &c. The word, especially frequent in Tacitus, is therefore almost confined to poets and Livy.
12. officia prudentium corrumpbat: the verb means 'to nullify' in 15, 71, 4; H. 4, 34, 8. Similar terms are used in H. 4, 16, 5; Liv. 22, 19, 8, in describing scenes of confusion at a sea-fight.
14. in austrum cessit. For this expression cp. 1, 1, 3. Here a contrast is intended to the 'variae procellae.' Nipp. notes that the wind was strictly S.W. umidis. Orelli and Nipp. retain 'umidis'; the former explaining it to mean 'mountainous,' on the theory that mountains cause or collect storms (see Agr. 10, 6); the mountains here being those of the interior to the south. Nipp. adopts Walther's explanation, 'swollen with moisture'; such being the description of the country (H. 5, 14, 3; 17, 3), and the expression like 'vere tument terrae' (Verg. G. 2, 324). The ablatives are probably absol., explaining 'immensum nubium tractur,'
24. Quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus et truculentia caeli praestat Germania, tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, hostilibus circum litoribus aut ita vasto et profundo, ut ercadatur novissimum ac sine terris mare. pars navium haustae sunt, plures apud insulas longius sitas eictae; milesque nullo illic hominum cultu fame absumptus, nisi quos corpora equorum codem elisa toleraverant. sola Germanici triremis \( \text{Chaucorum terram adpulit; quem per omnes illos dies nocentes} \)

which contains the cause: cp. Sen. Nat. Quaest. 5.12, 5 ‘facit ergo ventum resoluta nubes.’

2. disiecit naves; so also Liv. 30. 24, 7; from Verg. Aen. 1. 43.

3. insulas. These appear to be distinct from the distant islands of c. 24, 2, and must be those near the mouth of the Ems or Weser. The quicksands described would perfectly suit the islands bordering on the ‘Wadden’ shoals, but no rocky island can be found nearer than Heligoland. The rocks appear therefore to be the addition of romance, as in c. 24, 3.

4. paulum, ‘for a time’ (cp. 1. 12, 3; 37, 5, &c.), not synonymous with ‘aeger.’ postquam mutabat, &c. The tide had hitherto offered some resistance to the wind. The sentence shows reminiscence of Livy (26, 45, 8), ‘acer... Septemtio... inclinatum stagnum eodem quo aester ferebat.’ ‘Muto’ is intrans. in 12. 29, 1, and often in Livy; as is also ‘fero’ in such phrases as ‘via... res’ (cp. 3. 15, 2), ‘animus fett’; and, in Caes. (B. G. 3. 15, 3), in the same expression as here, ‘quo ventus ferebat;’ also in Livy 1. 7, 6 ‘si... co vestigia ferret.’

7. manantes... superurgente. ‘Manantes’ is best taken as belonging to both clauses. The ships are dripping, from leakage through the sides (cp. ‘laxis laterum compagibus,’ &c. Verg. Aen. 1, 122), and from waves breaking over. ‘Superurgeo’ is otherwise unknown, and perhaps ‘with Doed.) the word should be written ‘divisim.’

9. truculentia, one of the words which Tacitus appears to have resuscitated, from Plaut. Truc. 3. 2, 7 (see Introd. v. § 96). The adj. is used figuratively of the sea in Catull. 63, 16; 64, 179.

10. praestat... excessit. That which is exceeded is supplied from the context. Cp. c. 33, 4, and ‘praestitisset’ c. 73, 4.

11. ita vasto et profundo. It seems better to supply ‘mari’ from the following ‘mare,’ than to alter the latter to the former (with J. F. Gron.), or (with Nipp.) to take ‘vasto et profundo’ as having an indefinite subject, or as sub-tantives. ‘Around them were shores peopled with enemies, or (on the other side) a sea so wide and deep that they imagined it to be the end of the world, with no land beyond.’ On the use of ‘circum,’ cp. 4. 55, 8; ‘nullis contra terris’ (Agr. 10, 2); and the use of ‘palam’ 11. 22, 1; 16. 5, 3; also Introd. v. § 69.

13. insulas longius sitas, distinct from those mentioned in c. 25, 3, and probably those off the west coast of Schleswig.

15. elisa, ‘aili litus iecta.’ toleraverant, ‘had maintained,’ i.e. up to the time of their discovery. The verb, in this sense, has a personal accus. in Caes. and Plin. Mal.

16. adpulit. Suet. thus uses ‘Derto-sam adpellere,’ ‘Regium... nave adp-
que apud scopulos et prominentis oras, cum se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, vix cohibuere amici quo minus codem mari oppeteret. tandem relabente aestu et secundante vento claudae naves raro remigio aut intentis vestibus, et quaedam a validioribus tractae, revertere; quas raptim refectas misit ut scrutarentur insulas. collecti ca cura plerique: multos Angrivarii nuper in fidem accepti redemptos ab interioribus redidere: quidam in Britanniam rapti et remissi a regulis. ut quis ex longinquo revererat, miracula narrabat, vim turbinum et inauditas vulnera cres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et beluarum formas, visa sive ex metu credita.

25. Sed fama classis amissae ut Germanos ad spem bell, ita Caesarem ad coercendum egress. C. Silio cum triginta peditum, tribus equitum milibus ire in Chattos imperat; ipse maioribus copiis Marsos inrumpit, quorum dux Malloventus nuper in deditionem acceptus propinquus luco defossam Varianae legionis aquilam medico praesidio servi ir indicat. missa extemplo


pellere' (Galb. 10; Tit. 5); and also (Aug. 98) uses the verb, of a ship, absolutely, as in 4. 27, 1. Both constructions are rare.

1. scopulos: cp. c. 23, 3.
2. oppeteret, used without 'mortem' by Vergil (Aen. 1. 96, &c.), and in prose by Pl. Mai. 'Eodem mari,' local abl.
3. secundante vento, after the wind had changed (as well as the tide), and blew towards land. The same expression occurs in Just. 26. 3. 4; otherwise this verb is confined to poets, and takes an accus.

claudae, 'crippled'; used of ships in L. 4. 436; Liv. 37. 24. 6; Curt. 9. 9. 13. Vergil (Aen. 5. 271, &c.) compares a shattered ship to a wounded serpent.

4. intentis vestibus. Similar contrivances are described in H. 5. 23. 1; Juv. 12. 67.

6. Angrivarii: see c. 22. 3 and note. The contrast 'ab interioribus' perhaps points only to tribes more remote from the frontier (cp. 6. 43, 1, &c.). Any who were wrecked on the coast beyond the Weser were probably in hostile hands. The mention of the British princes here is an evidence of friendly relations then between that country and Rome.

10. monstra maris. Pedo Albinova-
manus quae hostem a fronte eliceret, alii qui terga circumgressi
recluderent humum; et utrisque adfuit fortuna. eo promptior
Caesar pergit introrsus, populatur, excindit non asum congregi
hostem aut, sicubi restiterat, statim pulsum nec umquam magis,
ut ex captivis cognitum est, paventem. quippe invictos et nullis 5
casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, qui perdita classe,
amissis armis, post constrata equorum virorumque corporibus
litora eadem virtute, pari ferocia et velut aucti numero in-

26. Reductus inde in hiberna miles, laetus animi quod ad-
versa maris expeditione prospera pensavisset. addidit munifi--
centiam Caesar, quantum quis danni professus erat. exsolvendo.
nec dubium habebatur labare hostes petendacque pacis consilii
silia sumere, et si proxima actas adiceretur, posse bellum
patrari. sed crebris epistulis Tiberius monebat rediret ad de-
cretum triumphum: satis iam eventuum, satis casuum. prospera
illi et magna proelia: eorum quoque meminisset quac venti et
fluctus, nulla ducis culpa, gravia tamen et saeva damna in-
tulissent. se noviens a divo Augusto in Germaniam missum
plura consilio quam vi perfecisse. sic Sugambros in ditionem

given by Florus (4, 12, 38), of the pres-
servation of one at the time by its bearer,
appears to be a fiction.
recluderent: so 'tellus ... recludi'
VerG. 2, 423. The verb is often
used by Tacitus, but otherwise almost
exclusively in poets.
excindit, used of extermination,
with 'gentem,' by Vergil (Aen. 9, 137),
whom Tacitus appears here, and perhaps
in H. 5, 16, 2, to follow: cp. also 12.
39. 4. The language is that of Roman
exaggeration, and need not be softened
(as by some) into 'destroys the property
of.'
restiterat: cp. 1, 61, 5.
adiceretur, sc. 'bello' = 'adsum-
oversom': cp. 'noctes quoque dedecori ad-
ictas' 14, 20, 8.
patrari: cp. 3, 47, 1; H. 3, 64, 3;
an archaism (acc. to Quint. S. 3, 44), but
used also by Sall. and Vell. The pos-
sibility alleged is not borne out by facts;
for we have no trace of any ground per-
manently secured, or tribes permanently

triumphum: see 1, 55, 1.
eventuum . . . casuum. These words
 come together in H. 1, 4, 1; 5, 10, 3;
and the former is used specially of success
in Agr. 8, 2; 22, 3; 27, 2, &c. The latter
would here ostensibly refer to the storms,
&c.; but the words of Tiberius probably
suggest the censure which they disclaim;
as in 4, 40, 7, &c.
gravia . . . damna, best taken with
Nipp. as in opposition to 'quae.'

noviens. Seven campaigns appear
to be made out; those of 745, 746, 757,
758, 762, 763, 764 (b.c. 9, 8; AE. 4, 5,
9, 10, 11). To these Nipp. adds an
insignificant mission in 747, b.c. 7 (Dio, 55,
8, 3), and the projected campaign against
the Suebi in 759, A.D. 6, frustrated by the
revert of Pannonia.
Sugambros. These were partly
destroyed, partly settled on the Gallic
bank (12, 39, 4; Suet. Aug. 21), ap-
parently by Tiberius (Id. Tib. 9), and
probably in 746, b.c. 8 (Dio, 55, 6, 2).
See II. Od. 4, 2, 34; 14, 51; Strab. 7,
1, 4, 291. The name is found among the
auxiliaries (4, 47, 5); but those within the
Rhine seem later to be absorbed into the
Cugerni (Momms. Hist. v. 113, E. T. i.
124).
acceptos, sic Suebos regemque Maroboduum pace obstrictum. posse ct Cheruscos ceterasque rebellium gentes, quoniam Romanae ultiones consultum esset, internis discordiis reliqui. precante Germanico annum efficendis coeptis, acrius modestiam eius adgreditur alterum consulatum offerendo, cuius munia praecens obiret. simul adnectebat, si foret adhuc bellandum, re linqueret materiem Drusi fratris gloriae, qui nullo tum alio hoste non nisi apud Germanias adsequi nomen imperatorium et deportare lauream posset. haud cunctatus est ultra Germanicus, quamquam fingi ca seque per invidiam parto iam decori abstrahi intellegaret.

27. Sub idem tempus c familia Scriboniorum Libo Drusus defertur moliri res novas. eius negotii initium, ordinem, finem.

1. Suebos. On this people see 1, 44, 6; and on Marobodum, c. 44, 3, &c. For the sing. predicate cp. 1, 70, 8; 12, 12, 3, &c.

2. consultum esset. It is perhaps possible, with Pfitzner, to retain 'est' as giving a remark of the historian, but 'esset' or 'sit' are generally read.

3. internis discordiis. As an illustration of this, may be quoted the hostilities between the Cheruscii and Suebi in the very next year (c. 44, 2), the plot of the prince of the Chatti against the life of Arminius (c. 85, 1), the massacre of the Chatti by the Hermunduri in 811, A.D. 58 (13, 57), the almost complete destruction of the Bructeri by their neighbours, and subjection of the Cheruscii by the Chatti, at the date of the 'Germania' (G. 53, 1; 36, 1).

4. modestiam, 'his deference.' Tiberius is throughout not recalling him peremptorily, but persuading him to retire from the command; and the offer of a consulship is another motive for him to give way.

5. praessens, i.e. at Rome. He became consul, but in absence (c. 53, 1).

6. adnectebat. This verb here, and in 4, 28, 2, has the construction of 'addere.'

7. nomen imperatorium: see on 1, 3, 1, &c. Drusus never received this title.

8. deportare laurem, 'to earn the laurel wreath'; so 'deportare triumphum.' Cic. Off. 1, 26; and other phrases. The deposition of the laurel branch in the lap of the god was part of the ceremony; and in Suet. Dom. 6 'lauream modo Capitolino Iovi retulit' is contrasted with a regular triumph; here no such difference is implied.

9. abstrahi: cp. c. 5, 1.

12. Sub idem tempus. The alleged offences are said to have begun from or before the accession of Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 25). Velius (2, 129, 130) and Suetonius (1, 1) appear to view him as a more formidable conspirator. The calendar of Ammianum (C. I. L. ix. 497; Orelli, ii, p. 395) charges him with 'necfaria consilia de salute Ti. Caes. liberorumque, eius et aliorem principium civitatis inita.' Seneca (Ep. 70, 16) describes him as 'adolescentis tam stolidus quam nobilis, maiora sperans quam illo seculo quisquam sperare poterat aut ipse ullo.' Dio (57, 1, 5) speaks of him only 'as deostra ti ventre pustulo'; and it is in Tacitus alone that any detailed charges are specified, and the whole shown to shrink into mere questions of astrology and magic.

Libo Drusus. The calendar cited above calls him 'M. Libo'; Suet. (1, 1) calls him 'L. Scribonius Libo,' confusing him apparently with the consul c. 1, 1, supposed to be his brother (c. 29, 2).

13. defertur moliri. The infin. with this verb (as 3, 22, 1; 6, 19, 1; 13, 23, 1) and other verbs of accusing is especially common in the Annals; see Intro. c. 8, 45. Drager notes its use with 'convincer' by Liv. (45, 40, 2), and with 'arguer' and 'insinuari' by Cic. (Rose. Am. 13, 17; Verr. 2, 2, 24, 59, &c.): but Cic. does not say 'deferre aliquem' (as in 13.
curatius disseram. quia tum primum reperta sunt quae per tot
2 annos rem publicam excedere. Firmius Catus senator, ex intima
Libonis amicitia, iuvenem inprovidum et facilem inanibus ad
Chaldacorum promissa, magorum sacra, somniorum etiam in-
terpretes impulit, dum proavum Pompeium, amitam Scriboniam 5
quae quondam Augusti coniunx fuerat. consobrinos Caesares,
plenam imaginibus domum ostentat, hortaturque ad luxum et
aes alienum, socius libidinum et necessitatum, quo pluribus indi-
diciis inligaret.

6. consobrinus Caesaris: text I.

33. 3, &c.), but 'alicieus nomen,' using the verb with a personal object only in
the sense of 'recommending' (as Arch.
5. 11).

res novas: cp. c. 78, 1; 3, 13, 3,
&c. This charge is distinct from, and more
specific than that of 'maniestas.'
1. curatus: cp. i. 13, 7.

reperta sunt. Delation has already
appeared (see on 1. 72; 74); but we here
first find persons entrapped by intimate
friends, who keep up private communications
to Caesar. 'Per tot annos' probably
dates to the death of Domitian.
2. Firmius Catus: see 4. 31. 7: 'ex
intima amicitia' for the concrete 'in-
tinus amis'; cp. c. 77, 1; Suet. Tib. 51.

3. facilem inanibus, 'easily led to
empty projects': cp. 5. 11, 1; also 'fa-
ciles occupantibus' II. 2, 17, 1; and
similar uses in Verg. and Liv.

4. Chaldaeorum, the astrologers,
known also as 'mathematici' (c. 32, 5;
H. I, 12, 1, &c.), 'periti caelestium' (4.
58, 2), and by other names; who pro-
fessed to predict a person's destiny from the
position of the heavens at his birth.
Though sufficiently important as early as
625, B. C. 139, to be expelled by a praetor's
edict (Val. Max. 1, 3, 3), their great
ascendancy belongs to this age; those
who dealt severely by some being them-
selves the patrons of others, as Augustus
(Suet. Aug. 94, Tiberins 6, 21, 5; Suet.
Tib. 14), and many following emperors.
The prevalence of astrology in the time of
Augustus is seen in the allusions in
Hor. Od. 1. 11; 2, 17, &c; its subse-
quent importance is illustrated by the
collection of passages from ancient authors
given by Mayor on Juv. 14. 248; also
Marquardt, iii. 92-94. That Tacitus him-
self believed some astrological predictions
to be genuine, is seen from 4. 58, 2; 6.
22, 5, &c.; his contempt for the common
herd of impostors is shown in II. 1. 22,
1, &c.

magorum sacra, 'the rites of magi-
cians.' These 'magi' also profess an
Oriental title, and are sometimes con-
fronted with the 'Chaldaei'; but the
name properly belongs to the dealers in
philtres and other drugs, spells, and in-
cantations (see c. 28, 3; 69, 5, &c.).
The art in some form is so old in Italy as to
have fallen under the ban of the Laws of
the Twelve Tables (Sen. Q. Nat. 4. 7, 3);
and 'venefica' is a term of abuse as early
as Plautus and Terence: the witchcraft of
the Augustan age may be illustrated from
Verg. Ecl. 8; Hor. Od. 1. 27, 21; Epod.
5; Sat. 1. 8; Ov. Am. 1. 8, &c. See
Marquardt, iii. pp. 108-114.

somniorum interpretres. This art
belonged old of the Eastern 'magi'
proper (Hdt. 1. 107, &c.); and its pro-
fessors, known in Italy as early as the
time of Ennius (Cic. de Div. 1. 58, 132),
are generally called 'coniectores' (Plaut.
Curt. 2. 1, 34; Cic. de Div. 1. 22, 45;
Quint. 3. 6, 30, &c.). See Marquardt,
iii. p. 100; and the account of the Roman
belief in dreams in Friedl. iii. p. 532, foll.

5. proavum Pompeium. A full pel-
drige is given by Nipp. from Borghesi
(v. 201), showing that his mother Pompeia
was daughter of Sex. Pompeius and of
Scribonia, niece of the wife of Augustus,
who was thus his great-great-aunt, and
whose descendants through Julia were
distant cousins. Also the adoption of his
father, M. Drusus Libo, by M. Drusus
Claudianus, the father of Livia Augusta,
connected him with her issue.

7. plenam imaginibus. The 'ius
imaginum' was now literally interpreted,
as appears from 3. 5; 2; 76, 4, &c.

8. necessitatum. This word, used
in a somewhat different sense in 1. 11,
6, appears here, as in Suet. Tib. 47, 10
28. Ut satis testium et qui servi eadem noscerent repperit, aditum ad principem postulat, demonstrato crimen et reo per Flaccum Vescularium equitem Romanum, cui propior cum Tiberio usus erat. Caesar indicium haud aspernatus congressus 2 abnuit: posse enim eodem Flacco internuntio sermones com- meare. atque interim Libonem ornat præitura, convictibus ad- hibet, non vultu alienatus, non verbis commotior (adeo iram con- siderat); cunctaque eius dicta factaque, cum prohibere posset, scire malebat, donec Iunius quidam, temptatus ut infernas 10 umbras carminibus eliceret, ad Fulcinium Trionem indicium de- tulit. celebre inter accusatores Trionis ingenium erat avidumque 4 famae malae. statim corripit reum, adit consules, cognitionem senatus poscit. et vocantur patres, addito consultandum super 5 re magna et atroci.

29. Libo interim veste mutata cum primoribus feminis cir- cumire domos, orare ad fines, vocem adversum pericula poscere, abnuentibus cunctis, cum diversa praetenderent, eadem formi- dine. die senatus metu et aegritudine fessus, sive, ut tradidere 2 quidam, simulato morbo, lectica delatus ad fores curiae innisus-

9. ut . . . umbras . . . elicet. Such evocation, known in some form among Greeks as early as the Odyssey, was at this date a recognized branch of magic. Cp. Verg. Ecl. 8, 98; Aen. 4, 490; Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 29; Tibull. 1, 2, 45, &c.

10. Fulcinium Trionem. On this famous delator, subsequently consul at the time of the fall of Scianus, and afterwards forced to suicide, see 3, 10, 1; 19, 1; 5, 11, 1; 6, 4, 3; 38, 2.

11. Trionis: on the repetition of the cognomen alone see Introd. v. § 86.

12. corripit, constantly used of accu- susers: cp. 3, 28, 5; 49, 1; 66, 2, &c.

13. convictibus adhibet. This honour was so prized that Vespasian is said (Suet. Vesp. 2) to have thanked Gaius in the senate for an invitation: cp. a fulsome epigram of Martial (9, 92), and other passages cited by Friedländer (i. 147).

Liber II. Cap. 28–30.

que fratri et manus ac supplices voces ad Tiberium tendens immoto eius vultu excipitur. max libellos et auctores recitavit Caesar iter moderans, ne lenire neve asperare crimina videtur.

30. Accesserat praeter Trionem et Catum accusatores Fonteius Agrippa et C. Vibius, certabantque cui ius perorandi in reum daretur, donec Vibius, quia nec ipsi inter se concederent et Libo sine patrono introisset, singillatim se crimina obiecturam professus, protulit libellos vaecordes adeo, ut consultaverit Libo, an habiturus foret opes quis viam Appium Brundisium usque 2 pecunia operiret. inerant et alia huiusce modi stolida vana, si mollis acciperes, miseranda. uni tamen libello manu Libonis nominibus Caesarum aut senatorum additas atroces vel occultas 3 notas accusator arguebat. negante reo adgnoscentes servos per

5 and 6. liuius: text Gruter.

1. fratri, supposed to be the consul of this year (c. 1, 1); not now noted as such, because succeeded by a 'successor.'

2. manus ac ... voces ... tendens. 'Tendere' is thus used with 'voces' by zemig in Verg. Aen. 2, 688; 3, 176. Tacitus has 'voces ... manus intentare' 3, 36, 1 (in a different sense), and 'placenta ... tendebantur' II. 1, 63, 2.

3. libellos et auctores. 'the informations and names of the informers.'

4. Fonteius Agrippa; mentioned again in c. 86, 1. Another, probably his son, is mentioned in H. 3, 46, 5.

5. C. Vibius: from 4, 29, 4, it appears that the elder Vibius Scerenus (4, 13, 2; 28, 1) is the person meant.

6. ius perorandi, 'the privilege (cp. Gud. on Dial. 40, 1) of making the formal oration.' The verb often means no more than this (cp. 3, 17, 7; Dial. 38, 1; and 'perorare causam' in Cic., &c.). The proper place of such oration was at the close of the evidence.

7. singillatim, 'one by one'; so that they might be argued separately without a continuous oration on either side; a rule enforced by Nero in trials before himself: 'cognoscendo morem cum tenuit, ut continuo actionibus omisis, singillatim quaeque per vices aget' (Suet. Ner. 15). Cicero, by a similar course, expedited the trial of Verres.

8. libellos, papers belonging to Libo. consultaverit = 'consultavisse monstraretur.'

9. uno ... libello. 'Nominibus' must be taken as a dative depending on 'additas'; and it is possible to extend the same construction or to supply 'inesse' (from 'inerant') for 'libello.' The correction 'uno' still leaves no less awkwardness in the juxtaposition of two different ablatives, 'libello' and 'manu.' It seems therefore necessary to suppose some negligence in the original composition.

10. Caesarum aut senatorum, i.e. some to the one set of names, others to the other: see on 1, 55, 2, and Nipp.'s note here.

11. atroces vel occultas notas, 'deadly, or at least mysterious symbols.' It is meant that, if no meaning could be made out of them, the mystery was itself suspicious. We are to suppose that cabalist characters were attached to the names; and that it was suggested that these might be a magical 'devotion' see on c. 69, 5. It is implied by 'tamen' that this document was the only relevant evidence; so that the whole charge turned on these unintelligible marks.

12. negante, denying the handwriting. adgnoscentes: cp. 'noscerent' c. 28, 1. Nipp. notes that slaves were forced to confirm, under torture, even what they were willing to state without it; their evidence being not otherwise legal.
tormenta interrogari placuit. et quia vetere senatus consulto quae

torio quae de rebus;

31. Respomum est ut senatum rogaret. thinbabitur interim

militi domus, strepebant etiam in vestibulo, ut audiri, ut aspici

possent, cum Libo ipsis quas in novissimam volupatem adhi-

1. vetere senatus consulto. This rule, called 'mos maiorum' by Cicero

(pro Deiot. 1, 3), had even in his time exceptions in cases of incest and con-

spiracy (Mil. 22, 59; Partt. Oratt. 34, 118). Lips. states that the later jurists also

make exception in charges of 'maiestas' (without the fiction here introduced),

adultery, and 'fraudatio censorum.'

2. novi iuris. Dio (55, 5, 4), repre-

sents this as a contrivance of Augustus as early as 746. B.C.8. In later times

he represents Tiberius (57, 19, 2) as de-

parting much further, in such trials, from the old custom: τέθαναν προφύλαξιν οὐχ ἤκτε

μίνων κατὰ τῶν ἱδίων δεσπότων, ἀλλὰ καὶ

ἐλευθεροὶ καὶ πολίται.

3. repertor, 4, 11, 3, &c.; chiefly a poetical word, but in prose from Sall.

actori publico: cp. 3, 67, 3; 'the

agent of the treasury' (cp. 'publicari,' 'pecunia publica,' &c.), a person gene-

rally a slave or at most a freedman,

'Actores' of private persons, apparently

much the same as 'viciici,' are often mentioned in inscriptions (see Henzen,

Ind. p. 181; Wilmannus, Ind. p. 645); also those of municipal towns. Of the latter,

one such at least, M. Paquinius Aulus (Henzen 6432), is cited by Nipp. as

evidently not a slave. Property given to the community was in form made over to

its 'actor publicus' (Pl. Epp. 7, 18, 2).

5. domum digressus. Scenec (Ep.

79, 10) describes at some length his de-

sension by his friends, his hesitation, and the recommendation of suicide by his

aunt Scribonia.

6. P. Quirinio: cp. 3, 22, 1; 23, 1;

and esp. 3. 48; where the chief account of

him is given. That the correction by old

editors to 'Quirino' is wrong, is shown by its Greek form Κύρινου (Strab. 12, 6,

5, 569), and Κύρινος (St. Luke 2, 2; Jos. Ant. 18, 1, 1), as also by Latin

inscriptions (Orcil. 3693, &c.). Nipp. notes it as one of the earliest instances of

a person bearing two gentile names. He was not one of the noble Sulpicii (3. 48,

2), and his only connexion with Libo was probably by his marriage with Aemilia

Lepida, a descendant from Pompeius (see 3, 22, 1).

8. milite He appears to have been in

his own house in their custody, as was

Cn. Fiso in the custody of a tribune (3,

14, 7); but they had received or were

supposed by him to have received in-

structions to hasten his end. He would

be still treated as free, by another such

fiction as that adopted towards the Catili-

narian conspirators.

ut audiri, ut aspici, rhetorical em-

phasis, like 'dum' ... 'dum' below.

9. cum ... vocare. On the historical

inf. with a temporal conjunction see In-

tr. v. § 46 b.

ipsis ... epulis, 'during the very

feast' (see Introd. v. § 26). 'It is better to

take the words thus, and to suppose

the cause of torment to have been the

sight of the soldiers, than (with Nipp.)

to ascribe it to indigestion consequent

upon excitement. Andersen suggests

'excitatus.'

11. inserere, sc. 'dextris': cp. 'inse-

riculum digits.' 1, 34, 3.

12. in mensa. The MS. text can
3 sibi tenebris duos ictus in viscera derexit. ad gemitum conla-
bentis adcurrere liberti, et caede visa miles abstitit. accusatio
tamen apud patres adseveratione cadem peracta, iuravitque Ti-
berius petitorum se vitam quamvis nocenti, nisi voluntariam
mortem properavisset.

32. Bona inter accusatores dividuntur, et praelae extra or-
dinem datae iis qui senatorii ordinis erant. tunc Cotta Messa-
linus, ne imago Libonis exsequias postrerorum comitantet, cen-
suit, Cn. Lentulus, ne quis Scribonius cognomentum Drusi

2. adstitit: text L.

7. his: iis Bekk.

3. sibi tenebris duos ictus in viscera derexit. ad gemitum conla-
bentis adcurrere liberti, et caede visa miles abstitit. accusatio
tamen apud patres adseveratione cadem peracta, iuravitque Ti-
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berius petitorum se vitam quamvis nocenti, nisi voluntariam
mortem properavisset.

3. adstitit: text L.

7. his: iis Bekk.
adsumernet. supplicationum dies Pomponii Flacci sententia consistit. dona Iovi, Marti, Concordiae, utque iduum Septembris dies, quo se Libo interfecerat, dies festus haberetur, L. Piso et Gallus Asinius et Papius Mutilus et L. Apronius decreverebant quorum auctoritates adulationesque rettuli, ut sciretur vetus id in re publica malum. facta et de mathematicis Italia pellendis senatus consulta; quorum c numero L. Pitiusanus saxo diecitus est, in P. Marcium consules extra portam Esquilmam, cum classicum canere iussissent, more prisco advertere.

1. constituti ut: at, et, al., text Freinsh.

1. supplicationum. According to Dio (I. 1.) this was held by Tiberius oâχ εαυτοῦ μόνον ἐνεκα ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ Ἀὐγοῦστου τοῦ τε πατρὸς αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἰουλίου.

Pomponii Placei, now cos. design. (c. 41, 2), afterwards legatus of Moesia (c. 66, 3), and subsequently of Syria, where he died (6. 27, 3). On his alleged drinking bout with Tiberius see Introd. iv. p. 33. His brother Pomponius Graecinus, a friend of Ovid (ex P. 4, 9), was cos. suff this year (Klein, Fast. Cons.).

2. dona: cp. 3. 71, 1, &c. Some inscriptions (C. I. L. vi. 1, 91-94) record such votive offerings to Concordia for the 'inculimitas' or 'salus' 'Tiberei,' but not as a public act, and perhaps not on this occasion.

iduum, Sept. 13. These 'sireae' are recorded in the Kal. Amim. cited on c. 27, 1: such 'sireae ex senatus consulto' are often noted in Kalendaris (see Stat. iii. 1053).

3. L. Piso. The lost name is thus generally supplied. Four persons of that name are mentioned (cp. 4. 21, 1; 45, 1; 62, 1; 6. 10, 3), and their character (except in 3. 68, 2) is the reverse of servile. The one who was praef. urbi appears (6. 10, 3) to have been sometimes obliged to stoop to servility, and may have done so here. Nipp. thinks that the one mentioned in c. 34. 1 was here subjected to some such pressure, and that Tacitus notices it the more for his general independence.

4. Gallus Asinius: cp. 1. 8, 4, &c. Papius Mutilus. M. Papius M. f. M. n. Mutilus (Fast. Cap.) was cos. suff. in 79, 2, A.D. 9, and, with his colleague, gave in the name to 'Lex Papia Poppea.'

L. Apronius: cp. 1. 59, 1, &c.

5. auctoritates. This term, used properly of resolutions or informal decrees of the senate as a body (cp. Cic. ad Fam. 1, 2, 4, &c), is perhaps used here of the 'sententia' of which an individual senator was 'auctor'; see Stat. iii. 978, 2. Nipp. takes it to mean 'weighty names,' as apparently in Cic. pro Sull. 13, 37 ('auctoritates principum coniurationis'). All those here mentioned are persons of the highest rank.

7. senatus consulta. Dio (57, 15, 7) describes stringent measures taken both against citizens and non-citizens. A fragment of Ulpian (see Lips. Exc. vii. and Nipp.) speaks of an enactment of the following year ('Pomponio et Rufo cos.') 'ut mathematicis Chaldaeis ariolis et ceteris qui similem artem (v. I. 'quae-stum') fecerunt aqua et igni interdictur,' &c.; which Tacitus has perhaps related out of its place to connect it with Libo's trial, or may have confused with some decree of this year. Subsequent, and equally futile, decrees are mentioned in 12, 52, 3; II. 2, 62, 3. Cp. II. 1, 22, 1.

saxo: cp. 4. 29, 2, and the full expression 'saxo Tarpeio' 6. 19, 1 Tribunes as well as consuls could inflict this sentence (Dio, 58. 15, 3).

8. extra portam Esquilmam, i.e. in the 'campus Esquilmus,' the usual place of execution (Suet. Cl. 25, &c.), within the present Porta Maggiore.

classicum canere. By old custom, in summoning a citizen to trial on a capital charge (Plut. C. Graec. 3, 8, 6; Sen. de Ira 1, 16, 5), the trumpet was sounded on the day of the comitia centuritata, in various public places and before the house of the accused (Varr. L. L. 6, 92). Here the summons could be only to witness the execution. From the difference of procedure Kitter concludes that Pitiusanus was not a citizen and that Marcus was; but Dio (57, 15, 7) says τούτῳ μὲν ξίνους ἱδανίτας, τοῖς δὲ πόλιτας . . οπερίψας.

9. more prisco: cp. 'more maiorum'
33. Proximo senatus die multa in luxum civitatis dicta a Q. Haterio consulari, Octavio Frontone praetura functo; decre-tumque ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, ne vestis
serica viros fodaret. excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, supellectili, familiae: erat quippe adhuc frequenti sena-
toribus, si quid e re publica crederent, loco sententiae promere.
3 contra Gallus Asinius disseruit: auctu imperii adolevisse etiam
privatas opes, idque non novum, sed e vetustissimis moribus:
aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam; et

4. serica: text R.

(4. 30. 1; 14. 48. 4). Such a sentence
was passed on Neto, who is described
(Suet Ner. 49) as ignorant of its meaning,
and as having been informed 'nudi
hominiis cervicem inseri furcae, corpus
virgis ad necem caedi.'

advertere; so used with the accus. 'in
aliquem' (= 'to punish') only here and
5. 9. 1. In 3. 52, 2; 4. 35, 1; 13. 28, 3,
it has a sense more approaching that of
'noticing' (as 4. 54, 2, &c.); which is
common in Tacitus and Pl. Mai.

1. multa in luxum. On this subject,
see 3. 52-55; Suet. Tib. 34, &c.

2. Q. Haterio: see on 1. 13, 4.

praetura functo. Tacitus often uses
this expression (e.g. c. 67. 4; 3. 31. 4;
65. 2, &c.): 'praeatorius' (c. 47. 5; 3. 28,
6. 3. 4, &c.) is a wider term, and
would include those who had only re-
ceived the insignia, or who had been 'ad-
lecti inter praetorios': cp. 'consulatu
functus' 1. 39, 4, &c.

3. auro solida. This form of expres-
sion, here and in 13. 10, 1, is taken from
Verg. Aen. 2. 765. Nipp. notes a similar
abl. of material in 12. 16, 3 'moenia non
saxo, sed cratibus' &c.

ministrandis cibis, i.e. that they
should be used only in sacrifice. Dio (57.
15. 1), who assigns these decrees to Tibe-
rius himself, says άπείπε ... χρυσός σκέπτεις
μηδένα πληρο ποσα έτε ιερα νομίζοις. This
prohibition would appear to have re-
stricted the use of gold plate at table to
the princes (see Friedl. 1. p. 150); but
golden drinking cups were in use later
among rich private persons (Juv. 5. 39).

4. viros, 'the male sex.' Silk was worn
by women in the Augustan age, when
the same transparent garments called
'sericae' by Seneca (de Ben. 7, 9, 5; Ep.
90, 20) were known as 'Coae' to Horace,
Propertius, Tibullus, and Ovid. Such
dresses, unusual amongst modest women,
were worn for summer lightness, even
after this decree (cp. 3. 53, 5), by effe-
minate men (Sen. Ep. 114, 20; Plin. N.
H. 11. 23, 27, 78), and formed one of
the notable extravagances of Galus (Suet.
Cal. 52; Dio, 50. 12, 2). On the 'Seres,'
see Mr. Dyer, in Dict. of Geog.

excessit, 'went further': cp. c. 24, 1.
This interpretation is rather against the
genuineness of the words below; but in
any case such a word as 'ceteros,' instead
of 'relationem,' can be supplied.

postulavit modum, 'demanded that
limit be set': cp. H. 4. 9. 1.

5. erat ... promere. Nipp. con-
siders these words an interpolation, as
they describe a practice of introducing
matter wholly outside the question (see
on c. 38, 3), whereas Fronto's proposal
was not irrelevant. It was, however, at
least, a great extension of the motion,
from a restriction dealing with two definite
points, to a general attack on ostentation
in domestic life. If the passage is genuine,
we gather that this privilege of digression
was rarely used in the writer's own time.
That it was not extinct is to be gathered
from Plin. Ep. 6. 19, 3; 9. 12, 9: see
Staatsr. iii. 949, 4.

6. e re publica, 'for the public good;
so 3. 53, 1, &c., and often in Cic. &c.

Ioco sententiae, 'when their turn to
speak came': see c. 37, 3; 38, 3.

7. Asinius Gallus. The fact that he,
though a consular, speaks after Fronto,
would show that the latter's suggestion
had been afterwards put by the consuls as
a 'relatio': cp. 13. 26, 2; 49, 2; Staatsr.
iii. 975, n. 1.

9. Fabricios, pl. for sing.: cp. 1. 10,
3, &c.

pecuniam, 'wealth,' as in 3. 72, 3;
13. 50, 3, &c.; Cic., Liv.
cuncta ad rem publicam referri, qua tenui angustas civium domos, postquam eo magnificentiae venerit, gliscere singulos. 4 neque in familia et argento quaque ad usum parentur nium aliquid aut modicum nisi ex fortuna possidentis. distinctos 5 senatus et equitum census, non quia diversi natura, sed, ut locis ordinibus dignationibus antistent, ita iis quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, maior ambitus subcunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse. facilem adsumum Gallo 6 sub nominibus honestis confessio vitiorum et similimudo au- 7 dientium dedit. adicerat et Tiberius non id tempus censurae nec, si quid in moribus labaret, defuturum corrigendi auctorem.

5. ut sicut locis Urichi, ut et locis Walther. 6. Talis: ita iis Ruperti, et iis, et alius, ita alius al.

1. referri = ἰσαφέρεσθαι, 'are relative to.'
2. gliscere; used of increase in number (4.5, 5; 27, 3), but very rarely (10, 22, 9) of persons in any other sense.
3. nium aliquid, &c., 'could this or that thing be called excessive or moderate.'
4. ex, 'in relation to': cp. 'ex . . . utilitatis' 1. 58, 2, &c.
5. distinctos, sc. 'a censa plebis' (so Walth. and Nipp.); see below ('diversi natura'). On the senatorial census see 1.
6. diversi, sc. 'senatores equitesque a plea.' This meaning seems required, as both are subject of 'antistent.'
7. sed, ut, &c. This passage has been very variously read and interpreted. It has generally been seen that a comparison is drawn, and that the best correction of 'Talis' is 'ita iis'; the dot marking the loss of a letter such as the first 'i,' and the second 'i' being corrupted into 'i.' As regards the first part of the sentence, recent editors mostly agree with Clemm (Khein, Mus. xxxiii. 1878, 318) that no alteration is needed, and that 'ut' is not final, but answers to 'ita,' with which 'antistare' is supplied from 'antistent.'
8. It is not because they are beings of another nature that senators and knights are marked off from others by a standard of property; but as they have a superiority in place, rank, honours, so they have in whatever is devised for reposure of mind or recreation of body: in other words their luxury goes naturally with their position. The use of an independent clause in antithesis to 'quia' is paralleled by H. 1. 15, 3. If the ellipse of 'antistare' appears unusually harsh, its insertion after 'parentur' would not be a more violent remedy than others proposed.
9. locis ordinibus dignationibus: the first refers to the theatre, the second to their position as orders of aristocracy, the third (ἀν. ἐπ. in plural) perhaps to their qualifications for offices, or to social consideration. 4. 52, 2.
10. salubritatem; so 'salubris' is used of the body for 'sanus' or 'validus' by Sall. and Liv.; see Gad. on Dial. 41, 11.
11. nisi forte, &c. This Greek construction with accus. and infin. in oratio obliqua, though not without parallel in modal and causal clauses, is noted by Dräger (Synt. und Stil., § 147) as without Latin precedent in hypothetical clauses.
12. adicerat = 'addiderat'; so used of speakers, with accus. and infin., 4. 21, 3; 70, 7; 14, 50, 2; 15, 16, 2; apparently not so used earlier than Vell. (2, 27, 1, &c.).
34. Inter quae L. Piso ambitum fori, corrupta iudicia, saecviam oratorum accusationes minitantium increpans, abirce se et cedere urbe, victurum in aliquo abdito et longinquu rure testabatur; simul curiam relinquebat. commotus est Tiberius, et quamquam mitibus verbis Pisonem permulsisset, propinquis quoque eius impulit ut abeuntém auctoritate vel precibus tent rent. haud minus liberi doloris documentum idem Piso mox dedit vocata in ius Urgulania, quam supra leges amicitia Au gustae extulerat. nec aut Urgulania optemperavit, in domum Caesaris preto Pisoni vecta, aut ille abscessit, quamquam Augusta se violati et immagini quereretur. Tiberiæ hactenus indulgere matri civilis ratus, us se itur ad prætoris tribunal, adfuturum Urgulaniam diceret, processit Palatio, procul sequi iussis milites spectabatur occurrante populo compositus ore et ser monibus variis tempus atque iter ducens, donec propinquus Pisonem frustra coercentibus desperi Augusta pecuniam, quae petebatur, iuberet. isque finis rei, ex qua neque Piso inglorius


have originated such measures as those in c. 32, 5; 85, 1. The apparently magisterial 'correctio morum' mentioned in Suet. Tib. 42, may have been exercised, like that of Augustus (Introd. l.1.), by an extension of tribunician power.

1. Inter quae. This would be a distinct 'egressio relationis': cp. 3. 33, 1.

L. Piso. His accusation and death are mentioned in 4. 21. He has been taken to be the same mentioned in c. 32, 4 (see note), in 3, 11, 2, and perhaps in 3, 68, 1; and also to have been brother of Cn. Piso, and consul in 753, B.C. 1.

ambitus, 'the solicitation used.' As there were no elections, ' fori ' must refer to the law-courts; and the words may be distinguished from ' corrupia iudicia ' as ' ambitus ' from ' pecunia ' in 1, 2, 2. That these taints still cling to the courts would appear from 1, 75, 1.

2. abire ... cedere: the present expresses immediate intention.

7. liberi doloris, 'out-spoken indignation': cp. 'liberrima indignatio, 'libera bilis' Hor. Epod. 4, 10; 11, 16.

8. Urgulania, grandmother of Plautius Silvanus (4, 22, 3), probably also of Plautia Urgulanilla, wife of Claudius (Suet. Cl. 26, 27). On her relations see Borghezi (v. 308), Nipp. on 4, 21, and pedigree in Lehmans, 'Claudius,' p. 88.

9. nec ... optemperavit. Piso, who claimed some sum of money, must have cited her publicly ('veni mcum in ius'), and, on her disregard, would have dragged her by force, after 'ante statio,' from the house of Tiberi: cp. 'trahere in ius Urgulania domo principi excire ausus ' 4, 21, 1. Tiberius offers to appear as her 'advocatus,' and manages to gain time, during which the money is paid into court by Augusta. All this 'takes place in one day.

10. abscessit: cp. 'abscedebat' (6, 36, 1), and the full expression 'abscedere incepto' (Liv. 26, 7, 2).

11. volatori et immuni, 'was being affronted and lowered.' The latter has acc. pers. only here and in 14, 57, 1.

hactenus ... ratus, 'considering that, on the footing of any other citizen (cp. 1, 12, 6, &c.), he could so far gratify his mother, as to say,' &c.

13. processit Palatio. On the abl. cp. c. 19, 2, &c.

militibus: see 1, 7, 7.

15. tempus atque iter, hendiadys. On such in Tacitus see Introd. v. § 76.

17. neque ... et = 'et Piso non inglorius, et,' &c. 'Nec ' and 'neque ' have, in and after the Augustan age, the force of 'ne ... quidem,' whether in the sense of 'not either,' as here and in c. 51, 3;
et Caesar maiore fama fuit. ceterum Urgulaniae potentia adeo nimia civitati crat, ut testis in causa quadem, quae apud senatum tractabatur, venire dedignaretur: missus est praetor qui domi interrogaret, cum virgines Vestales in foro et iudicio audiri, quotiens testimonium dicerent, vetus mos fuerit.

35. Res eo anno prolatas haud referrem, ni pretium foret Cn. Pisonis et Asinii Galli super eo negotio diversas sententias noscere. Piso, quamquam afuturum se dixerat Caesar, ob id magis agendas censebat, ut absente principe senatum et equites posse sua munia sustinere decorum rei publicae foret. Gallus, quia speciem libertatis Piso praeciperat, nihil satis inlustre aut ex dignitate populi Romani nisi coram et sub oculis Caesaris, eoque conventum Italiae et adflucentis provincias praesentiae eius servanda dicebat. audiente haec Tiberio ac silente magnis utrimque contentionibus acta, sed res dilatae.

36. Et certamen Gallo adversus Caesarem exortum est. nam

82; 5; 4, 26, 2, &c.; or in that of 'not even,' as 4, 34, 3. For instances from other authors see Roby 2232: cp. also note on c. 40, 6; 3, 54, 11.
1. maiore fama, for his 'civilitas.' On his practice in causes between himself and citizens see 4, 6, 7.
3. missus, &c. This practice seems to have been later more common: cp. 'ad personas egregias, eosque qui vale- tudine impeditur, domum mitti oportet ad iurandum' Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 1, 15.
5. quotiens, with subjunctive, c. 2, 5.
6. Res prolatas, the regular expression for the vacation, during which the senate and courts were adjourned for the 'villeggiatura' ('ubi res prolatae sunt quum homines res eunt' Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10); cp. Cic. Mur. 13, 28; Att. 14, 5, 2, &c. The question here was whether this was to be arranged to suit the convenience of Caesar, who had professed an intention to be absent at a time when important Italian and provincial business was to have been transacted. It would appear to have been still his frequent habit to be present in the law courts (cp. 1, 75, 1), as well as the senate.

pretium : cp. 1, 57, 4.
8. afuturum, &c. This would seem to have been a pretence (cp. 1, 47, 5; 4, 4, 4), if Suet. (Tib. 38) is to be believed: 'biennio continuo post adeptum princi- patum pedem porta non extulit; sequenti tempore, praetquam in propinqua oppida et, cum longissime, Antio tenus, nusquam afuit, idque perraro et paucos dies.' Suet. describes this as his habit till the final withdrawal from Rome, ignoring the absence mentioned in 3, 31-64.
9. agendas. The ellipse seems due to a desire to avoid the repetition of 'res,' and to vary the natural expression 'non proferendas.'
equites, i.e. the 'judices,' 'Decuriae equitum' and 'icidum' are often used as synonymous terms: cp. 3, 30, 2; 14, 20, 7; Suet. Tib. 41, &c. See Introd. vii. p. 102, n. 8.
11. speciem libertatis praeciperat, 'had forestalled him in a show of independence.' This was the newest form of flattery: cp. 1, 8, 5. On 'praecipere' cp. 1, 55, 1, &c.
13. conventum Italiae. 'Conventus' usually has a provincial application, but is here used of the 'concourse of Italians' coming to Rome at stated times on such business as that arising out of 'vectigalia,' scripturae, lawsuits, &c.
adflucentis provincias, 'the influx of the provinces'; i.e. of those provincials whose suits, &c. were carried by appeal to Rome.

15. dilatae, a variation from the usual 'prolatae.'
censuit in quinquennium magistratuum comitia habenda, utque legionum legati, qui ante praeturam ca militia fungebantur, iam tum praetores destinarentur, princeps duodecim candidatos in 2 annos singulos nominaret. haud dubium erat eam sententiam altius penetrare et arcana imperii temptari. Tiberius tamen, quasi augeretur potestas eius, disseruit: grave moderationi suae 3 tot eligere, tot differre. vix per singulos annos offensiones vitari, quamvis repulsam propinqua spes solctur: quantum odii fore ab is qui ultra quinquennium proiciantur. unde prospici posse quae cuique tam longo temporis spatio mens, domus, fortuna? 4 superbire homines etiam annua designatione: quid si honorem 5 per quinquennium agitent? quinquiplicari prorsus magistratus,


1. in quinquennium, 'for five years in advance,' Julius Caesar had already thus arranged elections (Suet. Jul. 76), in view of his absence—ως γαρ ἐν χρόνον στρατιῶν ἵζων ἐκ πολεμίων φυτῆν (App. B. C. 2, 128); and afterwards Vitellius 'comitia in decem annos ordinavit, seque perpetuum consulem' (Suet. Vit. 11). The language of Tiberius below, implying that the list would always be full for five years, shows that the proposal was, not for elections to be held once in five years only, but to designate at once magistrates for five years to come, and then, annually, those for the fifth year from date.

utque legionum legati, &c. The former part of the motion applied to magistrates generally, while this is a special rule affecting the praetorship. The use of the indicative 'fungebantur' shows that the twenty-five actual 'legati legionum' alone (see Introd. vii. p. 124) are meant; so that this part of the proposal would relate to the immediate election only, which provided for the next five years. As at other times (cp. H. i. 48, 5; Agr. 7, 4; Suet. Vesp. 2, 4), some of these 'legati' would have been already prae- tors; the remainder would be from the date of this motion ('tiam tum') destined as such; with them the princeps would nominate others up to sixty, and distribute them in groups of twelve over the five years. The reason for some special provision respecting these 'legati' might be their necessary absence at the time of candidature. The 'nominatio principis' here, as in 1, 14, 6, would be tantamount to 'commendatio,' from its exact correspondence with the number of vacancies: see Introd. vi. p. 94.

2. destinarentur. This verb appears used less strictly than 'designo,' so as to denote elections arranged but not yet formally promulgated: cp. 1. 3, 2; Agr. 9, 1, &c., and the inscription cited on 1. 81, 2; also note on 3. 29, 5.

3. arcana imperii, not, as in H. 1, 4, 2, 'secrets relating to the constitution,' but 'secret principles of autocracy': cp. c. 59, 4; 1, 6, 6. Such a scheme really bound the choice of the princeps five years in advance, precluding a change of purpose, and making those chosen more independent and those not chosen more disaffected.

4. quasi augeretur. His power would nominally by five years outlast his life; but such posthumous choice was in fact always liable to be set aside.

moderationi: cp. 'modestia' 1, 11, 1, &c. 'Moderationi,' with an effigy, is inscribed on some of his coins (Eckh. vi. 187; Cohen, I. 190, 5). For 'grave' cp. 6. 26, 2.

7. tot eligere, &c. This refers to the first election of sixty prae- tors, &c.

10. domus, family connexions, or possibly number of children (c. 51, 2).

11. annua, 'a year in advance.' Probably the usual period of designation was less (see 1. 14; 15); but the subject is one of some difficulty: see Nipp. here.

12. agitent, sc. 'animo,' 'assumed the airs of magistrates'; answering to 'super- bile,' above: cp. 13. 14, 1, and note.
subverti leges, quae sua spatia exercendae candidatorum industriae quaerendisque aut potiusque honoribus statuerint. favorabili in speciem oratione vin imperii tenuit.

37. Censurque quorundam senatorum iuvit. quo magis mirum fuit. quod preces Marci Hortali. nobilis iuuenis, in paupertate manifesta superbius accepisset. nepos erat oratoris Hortensii, inlectus a divo Augusto liberalitate deciens sestertii ducere uxorlem, suscipere liberos, ne clarissima familia extingueretur. igitur quattuor filios ante limen curiae adstantibus, loco sententiae, cum in Palatio senatus habetur, modo Hortensi inter oratores sitam imaginem, modo Augusti intuens, ad hunc modum coepit: 'patres conscripti, hos, quorum numerum et pueritiam videtis, non sponte sustuli, sed quia princeps monebat; simul maiores mei meruerant ut posteros haberent. nam ego, qui non pecuniam, non studia populi neque eloquentiam, gentile domus nostrae bonum, varietate temporum accipere vel parare


'Magistratus designati' had a quasi-official position; and thus magistrates themselves might rhetorically be said to be multiplied fivefold.

quinquuplicari, àr. èp., coined on the analogy of 'multiplicari,' &c.

2. favorabili, 'popular'; so again 12, 6, 1: cp. II. 2. 97. 4; Dial. 7, 1; first in Vell., also in Quint. and Pl. min.

4. Censurq... invit. Other such gifts are mentioned in 1. 75, 5; and this practice is spoken of as frequent with him by Vell. (2, 129, 3) and Dio (57, 10, 3).

5. Hortali. The orator is called Hortalus in Cic. Att. 4. 15, 4.

in paupertate manifesta. The habits of the family seem to explain this. The extravagances of the great orator (see Dean Liddell, in Dict. of Biog. p. 527), and the low tastes and profigacy of his son (Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; 10, 4, 6), are on record; and the remnant of the latter’s property must have been lost by his prescription (Plut. Brut. 28, 996). This Hortalus seems to have got through the gift of Augustus; and Hortensius Corbó, probably his brother, has an infamous character in Val. Max. 3, 5, 4. For the use of 'in' (‘in a case of’; although his poverty was evident’) cp. 3, 79, 2; 15, 57, 3; note on G. 19, 2; Gud. on Dial. 6, 12.

6. accepisset. This mood and tense are used as giving the view of those whose wonder is mentioned.

7. inlectus, ‘induced.’ The word is thus used without a bad sense in 13, 37, 4. Vell. 2, 89, 4. On its use with simple inf. see Introd. v. § 43.

liberalitate. abst. for conser. (Introd. v. § 1); used especially of imperial gilt to persons (4, 20, 1; II. 1, 20, 2); as also by Suet. (Tib. 46, &c.).

deciens sestertii: see on 1. 75, 5. Suet. (Aug. 41), who seems wrong in stating that the senatoral census was fixed at 1,200,000 H. S., says that Augustus ‘soplevit non habentibus.’ On the support given by him and Tiberius to aristocratic families, see Friedl. i. p. 233.

9. loco sententiae: see c. 33, 2.

10. in Palatio: cp. 13, 5, 1. Probably in the library of Apollo, where Augustus in old age often held the senate (Suet. Aug. 29), and where were the medallions (‘clips’ e. 83, 4) of orators, &c. For places in which the senate was held see Staats. iii 926, foll.

11. sitam: cp. c. 7, 3; 1, 30, 4, &c.

12. gentile... bonum. Nipp. notes that the combination of ‘gentile’ and ‘domus’ (‘the family gift of our house’) strengthens the expression. According to Val. Max. (8, 3, 3), the oratory of Hortensius passed on only to his daughter, who once pleaded before the triumvirs against a ‘tributum’ laid on matrons.

15. accipere vel parare potuisse. His paternal inheritance was, no doubt,
potuissem, satis habebam, si tenues res meae nec mihi pudori nec cuiquam oneri forent. iussus ab imperatore uxorem duxi. 6 en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum. nec ad 7 invidiam ista, sed conciliandae miscricordiae refero. adsequentur florente te, Caesar, quos dedecris honores: interim Q. Hortensii 5 pronepotes, divi Augusti alumnos ab inopia defende.'

38. Inclinatio senatus incitamentum Tiberio fuit quo promp-
tius adversaretur, his ferme verbis usus: 'si quantum pauperum est venire huc et liberis suis petere pecunias coeperint, singuli 3 numquam exsatiabantur, res publica deficit. nec sane ideo a 10 maioribus concessum est egredi aliquando relationem et quod in commune conducat loco sententiae proferre, ut privata negotia et res familiares nostras hic augenam, cum invidia senatus et 4 principum, sive indulserint largitionem sive absuerint. non enim preces sunt istud, sed efflagitatio, intempestiva quidem et in- provisa, cum aliis de rebus convenerint patres, consurgere et numero atque aetate liberum suorum urguere modestiam senatus, candum vin in me transmieret at vel perfringere acerarium,

5. florente aetate P. Voss. 18. transme | ei: text margin, transferre Hiller.

lost (see above); but the change of times interposed no such bar to his advancement as is here pleaded. The tenses of 'potuissem' and 'habebam' refer to the time before his marriage; 'qui' is causal. 1. satis habebam. si; so 4, 38, 1.
3. stirps. Tacitus seems to repeat Ovid, 'stirps haec progeniesque mea est' (Trist. 3. 14. 14); the word is used by poets of the scion or descendants (Verg. Aen. 6, 864, &c.); but perhaps, as Nipp. here takes it, with the distinction that the scion is viewed as the stem of yet further offspring.

tot. Among the Hortensii, one dictator, the author of the 'Lex Hortensia' (468, B. C. 286), one consul, the orator (465, B. C. 69), and one cos. design. (646, B. C. 168), can alone be found. But this rhetorical flourish may have had further support from the honours of other families connected with them. The orator had married a Lutatia and a Marcia.

ad invidiam, &c. On the variation of construction cp. c. 6, 4.
7. incitamentum, &c. Nipp. sees in this mere malignity; but probably Walther is right in laying the stress on 'promptius.' He had made up his mind, and seeing the sympathy of the senate, spoke before it had gone too far.

11. egredi aliquando relationem, &c.: see c. 33, 2. As earlier instances we have the famous 'sententia' of Cato ('ceterum censeo delendam esse Karthaginem'), and an extant speech of Cicero (Phil. 7), in which the 'relationes,' on wholly different matters, are noticed in a few words at the beginning and end. For later instances see 3-33, 1; 4, 74-3; 11, 5, 3; 13, 26, 1, Staatsbr. iii, 939, foll. In 15, 20-22, a speech of this kind is suggested by some matter before the house. Such a speech might also be made at the beginning of a sitting, 'ante relationem' (ibid. 948, foll.), and a 'relatio' upon it demanded: cp. 12, 5, 4; 13, 49, 2.

13. augenam, taken by zeugma with 'negotia,' 'push our own business and increase our means.'

14. indulserint... absuerint. These are explained by Nipp. as fut. exact.

15. istud : cp. 1, 49, 4.

17. modestiam. Orelli explains this as the delicacy which would make them unwilling to refuse a brother senator.
quod si ambitione exhauserimus, per scelera supplendum crit. dedit tibi, Hortale, divus Augustus pecuniam, sed non compel-
5 latus nec ea lege, ut semper dare tur. languescet aliqui industria, 6 intendetur socordia, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, et securi-
non sita subsidia expectabant, sibi ignavi, nobis graves.' hacc atque talia, quamquam cum adsensu audita ab iis, quibus 7 omnes aliena subsidia expectabant, si bine ignavi, nobis graves.' 8 Tiberius; et cum paulum reticuisset, Hortalo se respondisse ait:
10 ceterum si patriibus videretur, daturum liberis eius ducena se-
tertia singulis, qui sexus virilis essent. egere allii gratas: siluit 9 Hortalus, pavore an avitae nobilitatis etiam inter angustias for-
utnac retinens. neque miseratus est posthac Tiberius, quamvis 10 domus Hortensii pudendam ad inopiam delabebatur.

15 39. Eodem anno mancipii unius audacia, ni mature sub-
ventum foret, discordiis armisque civilibus rem publicam per-
culisset. Postumi Agrippae servus, nomine Clemens, comperto 2
fine Augusti pergere in insulam Planasiam et fraude aut vi
raptum Agrippam ferre ad exercitus Germanicos non servili
20 animo concepit. ausa eius in pipedit tarditas onerariae navis; 3


1. ambitione, 'by favouritism': cp. 1. 67, 4, &c.
3. aliqui, 'otherwise,' i.e. if help were always to be given: cp. 11. 6, 2; and note on 4. 11. 4. The use of 'intendere' in the sense of 'to magnify,' as in c. 57, 3, 4. 11, 4: 26, 2; 49, 4, &c., is almost wholly Tacitean.
4. ex se metus. Nipp. takes this to mean 'self-respect'; but it appears to answer to 'socordia,' as 'spes' to 'industria.' He also notes instances from Cic. &c., of a reference of 'se' and 'suum' to a subject implied in the context.
6. quibus ... est, a resemblance to Sallust; see Introd. v. § 97; also Cat. 30, 4; Jug. 31, 12.
8. excipere. Here, as in c. 2, 2, &c., the MS. text could stand as hist. inf. 10. ducena sestertia, the census of the fourth decury of 'judges' (Suet. Aug. 32). As there were four sons (c. 37, 3), this gift amounts to four-fifths of that of Augustus.
12. pavore an ... retinens. On the use of 'an,' see 1. 13, 7. 'Retinens' has

a genitive in 5. 11, 2; 6. 42, 1, &c.: also in Cic. Cp. Introd. v. § 33 d.
15. Eodem anno. Dio (57, 16, 3) agrees with Tacitus in assigning this event to this year. The time of the year is not fixed in either author. Suetonius (Tib. 25) confuses the original with the subsequent design, and states that Clemens, at the death of Augustus, 'non contemnendum manum in ulterior domini comparatur.'
16. perculisset: cp. II. 1, 53, 5; so of persons metaphorically 'struck,' by accusation, &c., 4. 31, 7; 13. 32, 2; 14. 65, 2, &c.
19. Germanicos. He had no such personal connexion with them as that which recommended this course to Agrippina (4. 97, 6; but this army was known to be ripe for revolt.
20. concepit. This verb takes sometimes a simple inf. or accus. and inf., as 'ut mens concineret fieri oportere' Cic. Off. 3. 29, 107; 'concepit esse homines,' &c., Vell. 2. 117, 3.
ausa. This subst. appears first in
atque interim patrata caede ad maiora et magis praecepsitita conversus furatur cineres vectusque Cosam Etruriae promunturium ignotis locis sese abdit, donec crinem barbamque promitteret:

4 nam aetate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat. tum per idoneos et secreti eius socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, occultis primum sermonibus, ut vetita solent, mox vago rumore apud imperitissimi cuiusque promptas aures aut rursum apud turbidos eoque nova cupientes. atque ipse adire municipia obscurae diei, neque propalam aspici neque diutius isdem locis, sed quia veritas visu et mora, falsa festinatione et incertis valescunt, relinquent at famam aut praeveniebat.

40. Vulgatatur interim per Italian servatum munere deum Agrippam, credebatur Romae; iamque Ostiam invectum multitudo ingens, iam in urbe clandestini coetus celebrabant, cum Tibe-


Vergil, and in prose from Plin. Mai.: cp. 3. 66, 4; 13. 47, 4.
1. patrata caede: see 1. 6. praecipitia, used of desperate or dangerous courses in 15. 29, 1 'omissis praecipitibus tuta... capessentem.'
2. furatur cineres: to destroy the chief evidence of Agrippa's death.

Cosam. Cos or Cosae (Verg. Aen. 10. 167; Strab., &c.) is properly the name of the city, situate on a hill on the main-land (Strab. 5. 2, 8, 225); the peninsular promontory projecting in front of it being known from the fifth century (Rutilius) to the present day by a distinct name as Mons Argentarius.

promunturium. This form (cp. 6. 50, 2; 15. 46, 3) is supported by C. I. L. iii. 567 (Or. 3671), of the time of Trajan, and x. 6430 (Henzen 5148): see 4. 67, 1.
3. crinem barbamque promitteret: 'nam' implies that this would increase the resemblance. Nipp. notes that such was not the normal Roman mode, but might represent the unekempt state of Agrippa in his banishment.

4. dissimili in. The preposition has the force of ἀπό, and the expression is nearly equivalent to a simple dative: see on 1. 76, 5. Nearly parallel to this are 'similibudo... rei... ad... rem' Cic. Inv. 1. 44, 82; 'in deae... speciem similis' Apul. Met. 10. 30, 738.

tum, &c. These few lines describe his action for nearly two years. Tacitus would imply that he merely skulked about Italy and spread rumours; Dio (57. 16, 3) gives a less probable version, making him collect a large body of followers in Gaul and Italy, and almost descend in force on Rome.

5. secreti, 'place of retreat': cp. 4. 54. 4; 57. 2; 14. 53. 3. So used, in pl., by Vergil (4. 403, &c.). crebrescit, 'the story grows.' The verb is first found in Verg., and is used by Tacitus in this sense in H. 2. 67, 1; here alone with acc. and inf. For the more usual sense see 3. 60, 2, &c.

6. apud... rursum: see note on 1. 31, 5; 80, 3.

 obscuro diei: cp. c. 21, 4; 'obscuro... coeptae lucis' H. 4. 59, 2.

10. incertis; in contrast to 'visu,' as 'festinatione' to 'mora.' On neuter plurals for abst. nouns see Introd. v. 5 4 c. valescunt: cp. 4. 61, 2; 6. 42, 2; H. 1. 32, 4. The verb appears to be taken from Lucr. 1. 942, &c.

relinquebat famam aut praeveniebat; i.e. when he left a place, it was because he was becoming too well known; when he chose another to visit, it was one where the story had not spread. We should rather have expected 'et.'

14. celebrabant = 'celebant,' as 'obsqueo alium celebrem' 16. 33, 1: cp. the similar use of 'frequentabatur' of the pseudo-Drusus (5. 10, 3). It has probably the same sense in both clauses, and it seems otherwise to be implied that he had reached Rome itself.
rium anceps cura distrahere, vine militum servum suum coeceret an inanem credulitatem tempore ipso vanescere sinister: modo nihil spennendum, modo non omnia metuenda ambiguus pudoris ac metus reputabat. postremo dat negotium Sallustio Crispo. ille e clientibus duos (quidam militesuisse tradunt) deligit atque hortatur, simulata conscientia adeant, offerant pecuniam, idem atque pericula polliceantur. exsequitur ut iussum erat. dein speculati noctem incustodiam, accepta idonea manu, vinctum clauso ore in Palatium traxere. percontanti Tiberio, quo modo Agrippa factus esset, respondisse furtur 'quo modo tu Caesar.' ut ederet socios subigi non potuit. nec Tiberius poenam eius palam ausus, in secreta Palatii parte interfici iussit corpusque clam auferri. et quamquam multi e domo principis equitesque ac senatores sustentasse opibus, iuvisse consiliis dicentur, haud quacitum.

41. Fine anni arcus propter aedem Saturni ob recepta signa cum Varo amissa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, et aedcs Fortis Fortunae Tiberim iuxta in hortis, quos Caesar dictator

5. diligit (perhaps from diliget).

1. suum, emphatic, as 'libertum suum' H. 2. 65, 3. The establishment of Agrippa, irrespectively of his banishment, vested strictly in Augustus as his adoptive father (see Suet. Tib. 15); and any slaves retained, when his property was made over to the 'aerarium militare' (Dio, 55. 32. 2), would have passed to the heirs of Augustus.

2. vanescere: cp. c. 82, 8; 4. 37, 5; 5. 9, 1, &c. The verb is poetical, but once in Quint., also in Pl. Ep.

3. ambiguis: cp. c. 24, 6.

4. Sallustio Crispo: see i. 6, 6.

6. conscientia, 'complicity': cp. concisi i. 48, 4, &c. Their pretence was not that they believed him to be Agrippa, but that they understood his plot, and would help it.

7. pericula. This may possibly mean 'daring deeds,' as perhaps 'evilissent pericula sua' (H. 3. 53, 1); or the construction may be pregnant (='societatem periculorum'), as others noted in Introd. v. § 84.

9. quo modo Agrippa. Halm inclines to agree with Wolflin (Philol, xxx. 744), that probably 'quonam modo' should be read.

10. quo modo tu, osuros &s kai so

16. edem satnio praecepta: text B.

Kaisar (Dio, 1. 1.), i.e. by fraud (as his enemies would say: cp. i. 7, 10).

11. subigi, usually with inf. (as i. 30, 4), which would here be awkward.

nee Tiberius . . . ausus, for 'et Tiberius non ausus.' 'Nec' is thus used in 12. 7, 3; 59, 3; 14. 58, 2, &c.: see note on c. 34, 7, and Nipp. here.

16. arcus. Fragments have been found in this locality, on which the words 'RECEP,' possibly 'signis reciperris,' can be made out. C. I. L. vi. 906.

aedem Saturni, in the Forum, near the 'miliarium aureum' (H. i. 27, 3), at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The prominent group of eight Ionic columns still standing there has been generally supposed to have formed part of it. It was also used as the aerarium.

recepta signa: see i. 60, 4, and c. 25, 2. A coin is extant, representing Germanicus in a triumphal chariot, holding in each hand an eagle, with the inscription, 'Signis Recept. Devictis Germ. S.C.' Eckhel, vi. 209; Cohen, i. 225, 7.

17. auspiciis: cp. c. 18, 2; 22, 1.

18. Fortis Fortunae: cp. 'O Fortuna, O Fors Fortuna' Ter. Phorm. 5. 6, 1, where Donatus explains the latter expression to mean 'Fortunae adventus
populo Romano legaverat, sacrarium genti Iuliae effigiesque divo Augusto apud Bovillas dicantur.
2 C. Caecilio L. Pomponio consulibus Germanicus Caesar a. d. VII. Kal. Iunias triumphavit de Cheruscis Chattisque et Angri-
3 variiis quaque aliae nationes usque ad Albim colunt. vecta spolia, captivi, simulacra montium, fluminum, proeliorum; bel-
4 lumque, quia conficere prohibitus erat, pro confecto accipiebat.
5 augebat intuentium visus eximia ipsius species currusque quinque liberis onustus. sed suberat occulta formido reputantibus haud prosperum in Druso patre eius favorem vulgi, avunculum eius-
3. ad: a. d. L.

bonus' The gardens bequeathed by the dictator Caesar (Suet. Jul. 83) were be-
yond the Tiber (Hor. Sat. 1. 9, 18); so that this temple would be probably on or near the site of the older ones dedi-
cated in that quarter by Servius Tullius (Varr. L. L. 6, 17) and, in 461, B. C. 293, by Sp. Carvilius (Liv. 10. 46, 14); where the festival of the goddess was held on the 24th of June (Ov. Fast. 6, 771., &c.). See Marquardt iii. 177.
1. sacrarium, &c. At Bovillae, about ten 'milia passuum' from Rome on the Via Appia, an altar had stood in the last cen-
tury of the Republic inscribed 'Vediovei Patrei Gentielis Iuliei. Aara Lege Albana dicata' (Inser. Orell. 1287 = C. I. L. i. 807. See also a drawing of it in Gell, Rome and Vicini. I. p. 218). The connec-
exion of the Iulii with the place is explained by its claim to have been a daughter city of Alba Longa (cp. 'Albani Longani Bovillenses' C. I. L. xiv. 2405, Orell. 119, &c.), and by the well-known claim of this gens to have sprung from Julius the founder of Alba. Circensian games were held there in their honour (15. 23, 3); and the sanctuary was in charge of the 'sodales Augustales,' frag-
ments of whose register have been found there. See Marquardt, iii. 147.
3. C. Caeilio. This name and Ka-
kiados, that of Dio. 57. 17, 1, are both confirmed by old calendars. For the first see C. I. L. x. 6630, Henzen 6442; and for the latter, C. I. L. xi. 1356, Henzen 6444. The 'Argumentum' to Dio 57 adds, Νέπος ἡ Ρωσος; whence Nip-
pi thinks it probable that this consul (otherwise unknown) bore by adoption or otherwise the names both of 'Caecilius Metellus Nepos,' and of 'Caecilius Rufus.' On the other consul see c. 32, 3.

a. d. VII. Kal. Iunias, May 26. Stra-
bo, who may have been an eyewitness, de-
scribes this triumph (7. 1, 4, p. 292), mention-
ing the principal persons led in it (see on i. 57, 3; 58, 9; 71, 1), and the conquered tribes represented in it by captives, some of whom, as the Campsani, Chattuarii, Landi, also some persons, as Deudorix, a Sugambrian, and Libes, a Chattan priest, have not been mentioned by Tacitus.
4. Angrivariius. He had certainly crossed their frontier (c. 19, 3; 20, 2; so that this does not depend upon the reading in c. 8, 4, &c.
5. ad Albim: cp. c. 22, 1.
6. simulacra. Thus a plan of Sar-
dinia was exhibited in 177, B. C. 177 (Liv. 41. 28. 10), and many such models in the triumph of Titus (Jos. B. I. 7. 5, 5).
7. pro confecto: cp. 3. 74, 6.
8. augebat intuentium visus. This is generally taken to mean, 'made the sight offered to spectators more splendid'; 'visus' being taken as in 12. 13, 5, &c., and pl. for sing. as in H. 4. 83, 2. But the addition of 'intuentium' seems to show that we are to take the words to mean that 'their gaze was made more intense,' riveted by his appearance.

quinque. Of the six who survived him, one was yet unborn: see c. 54, 1.
9. reputantibus. Nipp. explains this as abl. als. (see Introd. v. § 31 c), and 'suberat' as absol.: cp. 3. 30, 5.
10. In Druso, 'in the case of Drusus': cp. Roby 1975; Madv. 230, Obs. 1. Tacitus has usually 'favor in aliquem,' as i. 33, 4: cp. 73, 6; 13. 10, 3, &c.
avunculum. Marcellus (see 1. 3, 1) was half-brother to Antonia, the mother of Germanicus. He was twenty, Drusus thirty years old at his death.
42. Ceterum Tiberius nomine Germanici trecenos plebi septertios viritim dedit seque collegam consulatui eius destinavit. nec ideo sinceræ caritatis fidem adscecutus amoliri iuvenem specie honoris statuit struxitque causas aut forte oblatas arripuit. rex Archelaus quinquagensimun annum Cappadocia potiebatur, invisus Tiberio, quod eum Rhodi agentem nullo officio coluisse. nec id Archelaus per superbiam omiserat, sed ab intimis Augusti monitus, quia florente Gaio Caesare missaque ad res Orientis intuta Tiberii amicitia credebatur. ut versa Caesarum subole imperium adeptus est, clicit Archelaum matris litteris, quae non dissimulatis filii offensionibus clementiam offerebat, si ad precandum veniret. ille ignarus doli vel, si intellegere crederetur, vim metuens in urbem properat; exceptusque immitti a princepe et mox accusatus in senatu, non ob crimina quae fingebantur, set angore, simul fessus senio et quia regibus acqua, nemun infima insolita sunt, finem vitae sponte an fato implavit. regnum

13. ad deprecandum Haæse.

14. gnarus: text R.

3. trecenos. The 'congiaria' of Augustus, as enumerated by himself (Mon. Anc. iii. 7–21), are given in shares of from 240 to 400 H. S. to a number usually not less than a quarter of a million. Marquardt (ii. 138) estimates the recipients at this time at 200,000.

4. collegam consulatui: see c. 53, 1.

5. amoliri, 'to get rid of'; so 'Octavian amoliri' (14. 59, 4; II. 1, 13, 8.

7. quinquagensium. The narrative is shown below to date back to the accession of Tiberius, which was about fifty years after Antonius had set Archelaus on the throne, in 718. B. C. 36 (Dio, 49. 32. 3). He was descended from the famous general of Mithridates (Dio, i. 1.). Augustus had confirmed and added to his dominions (1d, 54. 9, 2), and Tiberius had once defended him against the complaint of his subjects (1d, 57. 17, 3). He bears on his coins the title Philopatris.

Cappadocia. The inland country properly so called is separated by Mts. Taurus and Amanus from Cilicia and Commagene, by another mountain range from Pontus on the north, by the Euphrates from greater Armenia on the east; and borders west on Lycaonia and Galatia. The chiefofitsunimportant towns (Strab. 12. 537) were Mazaca and Tyana, and the chief article of commerce appears to have been its slaves (Hor. Epp. 1. 6, 39). See Strab. 12. 534, &c.; and Marquardt, f. 566; Momms. Hist. v. 566, L. T. i. 322. Besides this country, Archelaus had Armenia Minor (on which see 11. 9, 3; 13. 7, 2, and notes), and some districts on the Cilician coast (Dio, 54. 9, 2): see on 6. 41, 1.

8. Rhodi agentem; Introd. viii. 134. coluisse: the subjunctive expresses the generally supposed cause.

11. versa. The use of this verb for 'everto' (as 3. 36, 3; 54. 1; 12. 45, 5, &c.) is mostly poetical.

16. mox accusatus. This interval brings down the narrative to the date of the current year.

crimina, ὡς καὶ νεωτεριοντά τι Dio, 57. 17, 4; where it is added that he escaped condemnation (κάθαρθι) but died soon after. Philostratus (Vit. Apoll. Ty. 1, 12) states that the governor, probably the procurator (Marquardt, i. 387), of Cilicia was involved in the charge.

17. acqua, 'equality': cp. 'aequi i patiens' 6. 25, 3.

18. finem vitae implevit, a new expression: cp. Introd. v. § 93.
1. in provinciam The decree passed now was carried out next year (c. 56, 4).

centesimae: see 178, 2. If Dio is to be trusted, the tax was again raised to its former amount after the fall of Scipio (58, 16, 2), and abolished by Gaius in 791, A.D. 38 (59, 9, 7). But coins of 792, A.D. 39, are inscribed R. C. C. = remissa ducentesima. Eckel, vi. p. 224.

Suetonius (Cal. 16 makes that remission only apply to one kind of sales (ducentesima auctionem).

3. Antiocho Commagenorum. Commagene, a strip of land bounded N. by Mt. Amanus, E. by the Ephrætes, S. and W. by the provinces of Syria and Cilicia, may be called the last vestige of the domain of the Seleucidae, with whom its kings still claimed affinity. In this dynasty, the Antiochus here mentioned was third of the name. On the establishment of the province, and subsequent restoration of royalty, c. 56, 5. Its most noted city was Samosata, at an important ford of the Ephrætes.

Philopatore Cilicum. This prince, the second of his name, held the petty kingdom ruled by Tarcondimotus in Cicero's time (ad Fam. 15, 1, 2). It lay on the slope of Amanus, adjoining Commagene, and appears to have shared from this time the fortune of that country: see Marqardt, ii. 228, and Walther here.

4. regibus. Nippl gives instances of this use of the plural, as 'pulsis' 3, 62, 1; 'dominantibus' 6, 28, 4; 14, 57, 1; H. 3, 85, 3; on the parallel use of the plural of verbs in such cases see Intro. v. § 42 d.

plerisque Romanorum, &c. As regards Commagene, Josephus (Ant. 18, 2, 5) states that the nobles were for Roman, the people for kingly rule.

5. Suria. On this, the greatest and most important eastern province, see Intro. vii. p. 118; Marquardt, i. 392; Momms. Hist. v. ch. 10. Its legatus at this time also governed Cilicia (see c. 78, 3; 80, 1), and was also the immediate superior of the procurators of Judæa.

6. Judæa. This country was then under the procurator Valerius Gratus (Jos. Ant. 18, 2, 2). This petition for reduction of tribute appears to be not elsewhere mentioned; but we have full evidence of the feeling of the Jews as to tribute generally, and towards the publicans who collected the ' vectigalia.' On their taxation see Momms. Hist. v. 511, E. T. ii. 186.

7. supra: see c. 4.

9. vergere, 'was declining.' This verb is used of time (as 4, 8, 5; 11, 4, 4; 12, 44, 5; 13, 38, 7), or inclination (Sen., &c.), by writers of this age only. Tiberius was fifty-nine, Germanicus thirty-one, Drusus about twenty-nine. See Intro. ix.

11. quae mari dividuntur. In the parallel expression 'qui quid armorum mari dirimitur' (H. 1. 76, 5), the Asiatic and African provinces are meant. Macedonia and Achaia would also fall within such a definition, and the latter was visited by Germanicus (c. 53), though probably not officially. Egypt, though seemingly within the terms of the decree, was not meant to be included (c. 59, 3).

maiusque imperium. This appears, though not distinctly stated as such, to have been an extension to the East of the 'proconsulare imperium' held by Germanicus in the West (see 1. 14, 4). It would thus naturally be an 'imperium maius,' not only to that of 'legati propraetore,' but also, as was that of Caesar (Intro. vi. p. 81), to that of ordinary proconsuls. Gaius Caesar, whose mission was the most
adisset, quam iis qui sorte aut missu principis obtinerent. sed Tiberius demoverat Suria Creticum Silanum, per adfinitatem connexionem Germanico, quia Silani filia Neroni vetustissimo liberrorum eius pacta erat, praececratque Cn. Pisonem, ingenio violentum et obsequii ignarum, insita feroecia a patre Pisone, qui civili bello resurgentibus in Africa partes acerrimo ministerio adversus Caesarem iuvit, mox Brutum et Cassium secutus, concesso reditu petitione honorum abstinuit, donec ultro ambiretur delatum ab Augusto consulatum accipere. sed praeter paternos spiritus uxoris quoque Plancinæ nobilitate et opibus accedebatur; vix Tiberio concedere, liberos eius ut multum infra spectaret. nec dubium habebat se delectum, qui Suriae impone-retur ad spes Germanici coercendas. credidere quidam data et a Tiberio occulta mandata; et Plancinam haud dubie Augusta

natural precedent to have been followed, is stated to have held this rank (Zon. 10. 36, 1539 c); and such may also be supposed to have been the position of Agrippa in the demae (Jos. Ant. 16. 3, 3) to have been held by him in the East; also Corbulo subsequently had a power which is compared to that formerly given to Cn. Pompeius (cp. 15. 25, 6).

1. sorte . . . obtinerent; a general designation of the proconsuls of senatorial provinces; see on 3. 32, 2, &c.


3. filia. For the inscription recording this betrothal see Introd. ii. p. 9. She must have died in or before 773, A.D. 20 (see 3. 29, 4).


5. violentum: 'cui placebat pro constantia rigor' is the character given to him by Seneca (de Ira, 1. 18, 3 6), who illustrates it by his unjust and passionate execution of three soldiers as proconsul. Hence Nipp. argues that his proconsulate must have been that of Africa, where the proconsul had a legion under him.

feroecia: cp. 1. 12, 6, &c.

6. in Africa, in 757, 758, B.c. 47, 46. Cn. Piso is mentioned as a leader of Numidian auxiliaries in Bell. Afr. 3. 1; 18, 1.

8. ambiretur, 'was solicited.' On the inf. with such verbs see Introd. v. § 43. Piso was cos. suff. June 15, 731, B.C. 23, the year of the eleventh consulship of Augustus (see Klein). The Arg. to Dio 55 confuses the father and son and implies this to have been the first consulship of the latter, by styling him cos. ii. in 717, B.C. 7.

10. Planeinae. Her full name was Munatia Planeina (Dio, 58. 22, 5); so that she was probably sister of the person mentioned in 1. 39, 4, and daughter or granddaughter of the famous Plancus, whose honours are collected on his tombstone at Gacta (C. I. L. x. 6087, Orell. 590). 'L. Munatius, L. f., L. n., L. pron., Plancus, cos., cens. imp., iter., vii vir epulon., triumph. ex Raetis, aedem Saturni fecit de manibis, agros divisit in Italia Beneventi, in Gallia colonias deduxit Lugudunum et Rauricam.' His censorship, in 732, B.C. 22, was, to this date, the last tenure of that office.


despectare: so in H. 2. 30, 2; Sall. H. 2. 32, D. 40 K, 93 G, and poets. Tacitus often uses, and sometimes (Introd. v. § 69) coins such frequentatives. On the pride still retained by old families under the early principate, see Introd. vii. p. 101, and further illustrations in Friedl. i. p. 215.
monuit aemulatione muliebri Agrippinam insectandi. divisa
namque et discors aula erat tacitis in Drusum aut Germanicum
6 studiis. Tiberius ut proprium et sui sanguinis Drusum fovebat:
Germanico alienatio patrui amorem apud ceteros auxerat, et
quia claritudine materni generis antecibat, avum M. Antonium, 5
7 avunculum Augustum ferens. contra Druso proavus eques Ro-
manus Pomponius Atticis dedecere Claudiorum imagines vide-
batur: et coniunx Germanici Agrippina fecunditae ac fama
Liviam uxorem Drusi praecellebat. sed fratres egregie con-
cordes et proximorum certaminibus inconcussi.

44. Nec multo post Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut sues-
cret militiae studiue exercitus pararet; simul iuvenem urbano
luxu lascivientem melius in castris haberi Tiberius seque tuti-
orem rebatur utroque filio legiones obtinente. sed Suebi pra-
tendebantur auxilium adversus Cheruscos orantes; nam discessu 15
Romanorum ac vacui externo metu gentis adsuetudine et tum

1. insectans Madvig et Beesenberger.
2. namque. This explanation is to make it probable that such instructions were
given.
3. patrui. On the terms of relationship used see note on 1. 42. 1. and on the relationship here mentioned see Intro. iv.
4. avunculum, 'great uncle': cp. c. 53. 3., &c., and 'amita' c. 27. 2.
6. imagines, 'the ancestry.'
7. praecellebat. The accus. with this verb is noted only in Dig. 2. 6. § 5
('ceteros . . . praecellit'), and (acc. to Nipp.) in a doubtful reading in Sil. 9.

478. Elsewhere Tacitus uses the verb absolutely; possibly with dat. in 12. 15. 2.
For analogous uses see Drager, § 40 c.

egregie concordes. On a Sardian coin, the brothers are styled νέοι θεοί
φιλαδέλφων (Eckh. vi. 211). 'Inconcussus' seems found first in Sen. and Luc.

11. Illyricum. This must here be taken to include the frontier province of
Pannonia (cp. 1. 16. 11; 46. 1, &c.), probably also Rhaetia and Noricum: c. 63. 1.
Drusus would appear to have been sent with 'imperium maius,' and therefore, like
Germanicus to have had 'imperium pro-
consulare': see note on 3. 19. 4. Moesia may also have been within the terms. but
must have been outside the practical
scope of his commission.

suesceret, with dat. as 1. 31. 4. &c.
13. luxu. This trait in him is noted in
3. 37. 3.

sequer tuiorem rebatur. This thought would qualify, without wholly
removing, his suspicions of Germanicus.
See Intro. viii. p. 140.

44. 6.
16. ac vacui. The conj. might be taken, with Nipp., as implying that not
only were the Romans gone, but that the
Germans were free from all fear of any
foreigner; and 'discessu' might be, like
'visu' 3. 14. 3), an abl. of circumstance,
aemulatione gloriae arma in se verterant. vis nationum, virtus ducum in aequo; set Marobodum regis nomen invisis apud populares, Arminium pro libertate bellantem favor habebat.

45. Igitur non modo Cherusci sociisque eorum, vetus Arminii miles, sumpsere bellum, sed e regno etiam Marobodui Suebæ gentes, Semnones ac Langobardi, defecere ad eum. quibus adstitis praepollebat, nis Inguiomerus cum manu clientium ad Marobodum perfugisset, non aliam ob causam quam quia fratris filio iuveni patruus senex parere dcdignabatur. deri- guntur acies, pari utrimque spe, nec, ut olim apud Germanos, vagis incursibus aut disiectas per catervas: quippe longa adversum nos militia insueverant sequi signa, subsidiis firmari, dicta imperatorum accipere. ac tunc Arminius equo conlustrans cuncta, ut quosque adventus erat, recuperatam libertatem, truci-

2. aequos et: text R.

closely akin to an abl. absol. But perhaps Orelli is right in treating 'ac' as an error of repetition from the first syllable of 'vacu.'

externo = 'externorum': cp. 3. 14, 1;
12. 51, 2, &c.

gentis aduetudine: see note on c. 26, 3.
1. vererant. The subject is not so much the Cherusci as the Germans generally, implied in 'gentis.'

2. Marobodum. The position, power, and character of this prince are noticed below (c. 63), and more fully described in Vell. 2. 108, 109; where he is shown to have consolidated under a royal title (cp. 'regis nomen' here) in Bohemia, the most powerful combination that had yet been seen among the Germans, with a standing force of 70,000 foot and 4,000 horse, in alarming proximity to the Roman frontier. Müllenhof derives the name from 'Marapato,' ἵππαμαχας.

3. habebat. Dräger appears rightly to explain this harsh zeugma by resolving the verb in the first clause, into 'reddetbat,' and in the last, into 'sequetbat.' Nipp. takes it, in the second clause, to mean 'held him to be a champion of freedom,' supposing the historian to imply (see c. 88, 3) that he was not really so. But the zeugma would be thus still harsher, and the word wholly ambiguous.

5. sumpsere bellum. This expression, frequent in Sall. and Liv., appears to be taken from Greek: cp. πολέμου ἱππαρτο. Thuc. 3. 39, 3.

6. Semnones. These lived beyond the Elbe (Vell. 2. 106, 2), between that river and the Oder; and were reached by Tiberius in 758, A.D. 5, and made terms (Mon. Anc. v. 17; Vell. 1. i.). Strabo (7. 1, 3, 290) notes them as Suebi, and subject to Marobodus. In G. 39, they are stated to be the oldest, most famous, and most numerous Suebic tribe.

Langobardi. This famous people, 'gens etiam Germana feritate ferocior,' (Vell. 1.1), were attacked by Tiberius on the south side of the lower Elbe, next to the Chauci, and perhaps driven across it (Suet. Aug. 21). Strabo (L 1) calls them Ἀγγκόβαρδοι, and places them beyond the Elbe. In the time of Tacitus they were distinguished, though not numerous: see G. 40, 1 and note.

7. Inguiomerus: see i. 60, 1, &c., and, on the 'clientes' of a German prince, 1.

57, 4.

9. iuveni: see c. 88, 4.

deriguntur: see on c. 31, 2.

11. vagis incursibus, probably a modal abl. (Introdr. v. § 28), answering in the next clause to the accus with 'per' (expressing formation, as in H. 4. 66, 1; 78, 1; G. 6, 5), and denoting the mode of attack, so closely connected with the mode of arrangement as to be equivalent to it. It seems less well to take the words as abl. abs., with Orelli, or dative, with Doed.

14. ut quosque adventus erat, 'as he rode up to each division': the expression is repeated from H. 5. 16, 2, and similar
for 'ut quosque accesserat' H. 3. 24, 2: 
cp. 14. 35, 1. 'Advexor' has acc. pers. elsewhere only in Vergil (Aen. 8, 136),
and an accusative of place rarely except in poets (cp. 3, 1, 1).
1. deropta, apparently from Hor. Od.
3. 5, 19, or Verg. Aen. 11, 193.
2. ostentatbar, taken by zeugma with
'liberatat' and 'legiones,' in some such
sense as 'memorabat.'

fugacem. Under him the Marcomani
are described as retreating before the
Romans into the Hercynian forest (Vell.
2. 108, 2). He might thus be called
'proeliorum expers,' in spite of warfare
(Vell. l. l.) against Germans.
3. Hercyniae. This term is applied
to a very wide tract: see G. 28, 2; 30,
1, and notes. Bohemia is here specially
intended. Cpr. Strab. 7. 1, 3, p. 290
etessa v estin s Eranois drusces et t
an Sa6en ini, t6 den okov6ta in6t
ov dromoe, katap6r t6n Koadov6n en
m t'6 eti k6n Toviainymo, to t6v
Marobodou balsaikon: also Vell. 2. 109,
3 'Boidoasemum, id regiones quam incolebat Maro-
boeus nomen est' (cp. c. 62, 3).
4. per dona, &c. According to Vellei-
us, the general tone of his emblems ranged
from that of a supplicant to that of an
equal. His claim (c. 46, 2) to have
made peace 'aequis conditionibus' is prob-
ably true, as the Illyrian revolt forced the
Romans to make terms with him.
5. satellitem Caesaris. He had been
in Rome as a young man and had received
presents from Caesar: Strab. 7. 1, 3,
290.
8. penes utros summam belli fuerit,
'who were masters in the war as a whole':
cp. 'de summam belli judicium' Caes. B. G.
1. 41, 3, &c. 'summa pacis' 13. 38, 1.
'Ueros' does not compare the Cherusci
with the Suehi, but with the Romans;
and this boast is confirmed by Tacitus
himself, who speaks of Arminius (c. 88, 3)
as 'proeliiis ambiguus, bello non victus.'
10. illo in corpore, 'in that person': so
in illo corpore (Dario) posita est
victoria nostra' Curt. 5. 35, 4. The
'consilia' of Inguiomerus are not re-
presented as successful in 1. 68, 1.
13. vagas, explained by Nipp. of their
ignorance of the country, by Drager of
their want of concentration. 'Vacuas'
can hardly mean 'duce destitutae,' as 'et
ducem' follows it, but might be taken to
mean 'off their guard,' as in Agr. 37, 1;
Bell. Al. 2, 3: cp. ὁτ δὲ φάθας δίων
(Dio, 56. 19, 4).
15. coniunx ... filius: 1. 57, 5;
58, 9.
16. duodecim legionibus. This num-
ber is given only here, and if not exag-
libetam Germanorum gloriam servavisse, mox condicionibus acquis discessum; neque paenitere quod ipsorum in manu sit, integrum adversum Romanos bellum an pacem incruentam malint. his vocibus instictos exercitus propriae quoque causae stimulabant, cum a Cheruscis Langobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate et contra augendae dominationi certaretur. non alias maiore mole concursum neque ambiguo magis eventu, fusis utrimque dextris cornibus; sperabaturque rursum pugna, ni Maroboduus castra in colles subduxisset. id signum perculsi fuit; et transfugiis paulatim nudatus in Marcomanos concessit misitque legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia. responsum est non iure cum adversus Cheruscos arma Romana invocare, qui pugnantis in eundem hostem Romanos nulla ope iuvisset. missus tamen Drusus, ut rettulimus, paci firmator.

15 47. Eodem anno duodecim celebres Asiae urbes conlapsae

6. recente: text L.

10. marcomannos: see note.

Roman invaders into Bohemia. Their subsequent extension to the Danube made them formidable in the time of Domitian and Marcus Aurelius. The name, 'dwellers on the Mark' or borderland (see on G. 1.1.), may not always have been used of the same people.

paci: on the dative see Introd. v. § 19.

15. duodecim. In giving this number, Tacitus may have followed Pliny, who says (N. H. 2, 84, 86, 200) 'maximus terrae memoria mortalium extitit nomen, Tiberii Caesaris principatu, duodecim urbis Asiae una nocte prostratis.' Also an inscription of A.D. 71 found in this part of Asia (Bull. de Corresp. Hell. 1887, p. 96) calls Tiberius θρησκή ευ τη θεια κωσμον πολιων. In Hieron. Chron. (Opera, vol. viii. p. 566, Migne) thirteen names are given. Ephesus being added to those here mentioned; and a well-known pedestal preserved at Naples, copied from that of the colossus erected to Tiberius at Rome by the cities, and dating from 783, A.D. 30, has the names and symbolic effigies of fourteen; the additional one being that of Cibyra, which suffered
nocturno motu terrae, quo inprovisor graviorque pestis fuit. 
2 neque solitum in tali casu effugium subveniebat, in aperta pro-
rumpendi, quia diductis terris hauriebantur. sedisse inmensos 
montes, visa in arduo quae plana fuerint, effulsisse inter ruinam
3 ignes memorant. asperrima in Sardianos lues plurimum in 5 
cosdem misericordiae traxit: nam centiens sestertium pollicitus
Caesar. et quantum aerario aut fisco pendebant, in quinquennium 
4 remisit. Magnetes a Sipylo proximi damno ac remedio habiti-

3. duxit: so Pfitzner, text ii.

at a later date (see 4. 13, 1); as may also 
have been the case with Ephesus. See 
C. I. L. x. 1624, Orelli 687: cp. Henzen, 
p. 66, Rushforth, pp. 123, 124. The 
mention of this earthquake by Strabo (12. 
8, 18, p. 576,) is one of the latest events 
(see also on c. 67, 3) recorded in his work. 
On the frequent earthquakes in those parts 
see Friedl. III. p. 178.
1. quo, i.e. because at night. The 
comparative 'inprovisor' is noted by 
Drager as elsewhere only in Apuleius.
2. prorumpendi, genitive of definition: 
see Madv. 286; Koby 1302.
3. sedisse, from 'sido': cp. 'sidebant 
campi' Lucr. 5, 493, and the description 
of a similar scene in Sallust II. 2, 43 D, 
52 K, 77 G) 'rupti aliquot montes tumu-
lique sedere.'
4. in arduo. 'on an elevation': 'in 
plano' would have been the natural anti-
thesis to this; but such changes of expres-
sion are so habitual to Tacitus, that we 
need not, with Heins. and Nipp., intro-
duce such a correction as 'enisa in arduum.'
5. asperrima in Sardianos lues . . . 
traxit. 'Bellus lues' is found in II. 3, 15, 
3; and the subject of 'traxit' is not really 
' lues,' but the idea contained in the 
sentence (cp. i. 19. 5; 3. 9, 3, &c.) 
With 'in Sardianos' a partitivum 
notion like 'cadiens' is to be supplied, as perhaps 
also in 12. 6. 5; 25. 1; II. 2. 93, 2.
Sardianos. The disaster of this city is 
described in an epitgram of Ilianor 
(Anth. Pal. 9, 423) διὰ δυστηρότιεν κακῶν 
ἀρπαθείας, ἵνα βοῶν ἐκ ἄμφος ἄδαιμα 
ζητέτη. This ancient capital of the 
Lydian kings and Persian satraps was still 
a considerable city, and seems to have 
rapidly recovered from this disaster (see 
4. 55, 6'. Its site is still called Sart.
6. centiens sestertium, &c. This 
whole passage is important, as showing a

7. aerario aut fisco. The distinct men-
tion of the 'fiscus' belongs probably to later 
date (see on c. 48, 1; 62. 2, 1; 109, 1'); but 
it appears that the emperor's procurators 
in Asia (on whom see 4. 13, 3 and note) 
collected not only what belonged to him 
personally, but also public or quasi-public 
money. Whether this was then the case 
in other senatorial provinces also seems 
doubtful: see Staatsr. ii. 1005; Hirschf. 
Unters., p. 13, 1; Marquardt. ii. 397. 
The remission of tribute due to the sena-
torial treasury, here described as granted 
by Caesar, was no doubt so granted by a 
'senatus-consultum' originated by him, as 
is expressly stated in 4. 13, 1. ' Aut' is 
to be taken as in 1. 64, 6; c. 39, 2; 43, 
5, &c.

8. Magnetes a Sipylo. This addition, 
given also in Livy (37, 44, 4) and on 
coins ἢπο Σιπιλοῦ, appears, as Ritter 
suggests, to indicate the direction in which 
the town is usually approached. Strabo 
(13. 3, 5, p. 621) calls it ἢπο Σιπιλοῦ. It 
lay on the north-western slope of that 
mountain, on the south bank of the 
Hermus, at Mani-a, and needs to be 
distinguished from Magnesia on the 
Maenander (see 3. 62, 1; 4. 55, 3. 
According to Strabo 1. 1.) and others, 
it was a free city; but such might be liable 
to some payments: see Staatsr. III. 693, 4. 
habiti, 'were considered to be next in 
suffering and treated as next in their 
relief.' For the zeugma cp. c. 44, 3.
Temnios, Philadelphos, Aegaeatas Apollonidenses, quique Mos- 
teni aut Macedones Hyrcani vocantur, et Hierocaesariam, My- 
rinam, Cymen, Tmolon levari idem in tempus tributis mittique 
ex senatu placuit qui praesentia spectaret refoveretque. de- 
lectus est M. Ateius e praetorisi, ne consulari obtinente Asiam 
aemulatio inter pares et ex eo impedimentum oreretur.

48. Magnificam in publicum largitionem auxit Caesar haud 
minus grata liberalitate, quod bona Aemiliiae Musae, locupletis 
intestatea, petita in fiscum, Aemilio Lepido, cuius e domo vide-
batur, et Patulei divitis equitis Romani hereditatem, quamquam 
ipse heres in parte legeretur, tradidit M. Servilio, quem priori-
bus neque suspectis tabulis scriptum compererat, nobilitatem

1. apollonijenses: text Ern., Apollonidenses Or. 2. aut qui Müller, et qui 
Freinsh. 5. aletus: Aletus Or., text Mommsen.

1. Temnios, &c. These are mostly small cities. Temnos, Aegae, Myrina, 
and Cyme, had formed part of the old Aeolic confederation (Hist. 1. 140. 1): 
the others are in Lydia; of these Philadelpia is well known, and stood on the 
site now occupied by Allascher.

2. aut Macedones Hyrcani; so called also in Pl. N. II. 5. 29, 31, 120. This 
town, inhabited by an older race of Hyr-
cano-Persians, who had given their name to the 'Hyrcanian plain' (Strab. 13. 4. 13. 
629), mixed with Macedonian settlers, is not the same with, though near to, Mos-
tenii. Both are noted by Nipp. as among the 

military colonies planted by the 
Seleucidae to check the Gauls. The use of 'aut' might no doubt be explained as 
in the sentence a few lines above, but the word is at least misleading. The change 
from names of people to those of places is for variety: cp. c. 60, 4 &c.

4. refoveret; a word chiefly post-
Augustan, frequent in Tacitus, as c. 54, 
2, &c.

5. Ateius. 'Aletus' is no Roman name. We find from Dio (57. 17, 7) 
that he had the five faces which would mark his position as temporarily that of 
a 'legatus Augusti propraetore.' On Asia and its proconsuls see Introd. vii. pp. 113, 
114.

7. in publicum. This depends on 
'magnificam,' and is similarly used with 
'exitiosi' and 'laetum' (11. 17, 4; 12. 8, 
3): cp. 'laeta in renumpublica' 11. 25, 
4; and note on 1. 76, 5; also 'petita in 
fiscum' here.

auxit, 'enhanced.'

8. liberalitate: see note on c. 37, 2.

Aemiliiae Musae. Doed. notes that 
she was probably a freed-woman (as 
Antonius Musa the physician of Augustus 
appears to have been a freedman), and 
that the family of her patronus was not 
clearly traceable; whence her property 
was claimed as an escheat, by the 'pro-
curatoris hereditatum' (see Hirschi. 
Unters. 54, foll.). The use of 'videbatur' 
below implies that the proof was not plain.

9. petita in fiscum: formerly such 
'bona vacantia' fell to the aeronium, and 
it is possible that Tacitus is here using 
the language of his own time rather than 
than that of Tiberius (Hirschi. 57. 2).

Aemilio Lepido, evidently the same 
M. Lepidus, who is called 'impos' (3. 32, 
2) and 'pecuniae modicus' (3. 72, 3).

10. Patulei. This name, or 'Pantu-
linus,' is found with the cognomen 'Parra' 
in Varr. R. K. 3, 5, and with that of 'Grapt-
inus' and 'Anatellon' in later inscrip-
tions (Ruin. 126, 895; C. I. L. iii. 6121; 
iii. 4027). A praenomen may be lost, 
as Tacitus generally, in a single mention 
of persons of rank, gives two names.

11. in parte, 'to half.' Later, such 
legacies to the princes were frequently 
given to save the rest (cp. 14. 31, 1; 16. 
11, 2; Agr. 43, 4; Plin. Pan. 43), and 
even insisted on (cp. Suet. Cal. 38; 
Ner. 32).

M. Servilio: cp. 3. 22, 4; consul in 
746, A. D. 3, and father of the historian, 
who was consul in 788, A. D. 35 (6. 31, 1).

12. scriptum, sc. 'heredem ex asse.'
2 utiusque pecunia iuvandam praefatus. neque hereditatem cuiusquam adiit nisi cum amicitia meruisset: ignotos et alios infensos
3 eoque principem nuncupantes procul arcebat. ceterum ut honestam innocentin maupertatem levavit, ita prodigos et ob flagitia egentes, Vibi dum Virronem, Marium Nepotem, Appium Ap. 5 pianum, Corneliurn Sullam, Q. Vitellium movit senatu aut sponte cedere passus est.

49. Isdem temporibus deum aedes vetustate aut igni abolitas coeptasque ab Augusto dedicavit, Libero Liberaeque et Cere niuxta circum maximum, quam A. Postumius dictator voverat, 10 codemque in loco aedem Florae ab Lucio et Marco Publiciis aedilibus constitutam, et Iano templum, quod apud forum holitorium C. Duilius struxerat, qui primus rem Romanam prospere


2. meruisset, sc. 'heres scribi.' The subjunctive is that of cases of constant occurrence (Introd. v. § 52).

5. Virronem. This correction is supported by two Greek inscriptions: see note on II. 32. 5.

Marium Nepotem. Seneca records (de Ben. 2. 7, 2), a previous payment of his debts on request: 'Tiberius Caesar rogatus a Nepote Mario praetorio, ut aeri alieno eius succurreret, edere illum sibi nominam creditorum iussit...: cum edita essent, scripserat Nepoti iussisse se pecuniam solvi.'

Appianum. This cognomen suggests a relationship to M. Valerius Barbatus Appianus: see on 4. 52. 1.

6. Q. Vitellium, an uncle of the emperor Vitellius (Suet. Vit. 2), and formerly quaestor of Augustus (Id. 1). On his brothers see 1. 70. 1; 6. 28. 1, &c.

movit senatu: cp. 'albo senatorio erasit' (4. 42. 3). On the exercise of this power by the emperor see Introd. vi. p. 85. The senate also could expel its own members by judicial sentence (cp. 3. 17. 8; 6. 48. 7, &c.); and Suet. (l. l.) speaks as if in this case Tiberius acted through it ('cum auctore Tiberio secrern minus idoneos senatorcs removerique placuisset').

8. igni. A fire which destroyed aυτω

2 του ἵπποδρόμου πολύ τὸ τε Δημήτριων καὶ ἔτερων ναῶν Ἐλαιος had taken place in
3 723, b. c. 31 (Dio, 50. 10. 3). It is alluded to by Strabo (8. 6. 23, 380).

9. Libero Liberaeque et Cerei, Dion. Hal. gives (6. 17) the tradition that this temple (Δήμητρι καὶ Διονύσου καὶ Κύρη) was vowed by Postumius out of the spoils of the battle at the lake Regillus, A. U. c. 258, b. c. 496; also (Id. 94) that it was dedicated by Sp. Cassius during his second consulship, in 261, b. c. 493. On the worship of these associated deities see Marquardt, ii. 361, foll.

11. Publiciis. These brothers, surname (dalled Malleoli, are called curule aediles by Festus (s. v. 'Publicius clivus'), and plebeian by Varro (L. L. 8. 158) and Ovid (Fast. 5. 287). The latter states that they inflicted fines for illegal occupation of public land, and from the proceeds instituted the Flaversal (Apl. 28-May 3), on which see Id. Fast. 5. 183, &c. The date of institution is either 514, b. c. 240 (Vell. 1. 14. 7), or 516, b. c. 238 (Plin. N. H. 18. 29, 69, 286). The worship is of Sabine origin: see Marquardt, ii. 378.

12. forum holitorium. This was between the Capitol and the river, outside the porta Caprimentalis. Much of its space had been taken by the theatre of Marcellus. This temple of Janus is distinguished from the famous Janus 'ad iinimum Argiletum' (I. iv. 19. 2).

13. C. Duilius. His naval victory in 494. b. c. 260, was commemorated by the 'columna rostrata,' to the inscription of which an existing fragment now in the Capitol purports to belong: cp. C. I. L. 1. 195, and annotations there.
mari gessit triumhumque navalem de Poenis meruit. Speci 2 aedes a Germanico sacratur: hanc A. Attilius voverat eodem bello.

50. Adolescebat interea lex maiestatis. et Appuleiam Varillam, sororis Augusti neptem, quia probrosis sermonibus divum 5 Augustum ac Tiberium et matrem eius inlussisset Caesarique conexa adulterio teneretur, maiestatis delator arcessebat. de 2 adulterio satis caveri lege Iulia visum: maiestatis crimen distingui Caesar postulavit damnarique, si qua de Augusto in- religiose dixisset: in se iacta nolle ad cognitionem vocari, interrogatus a consule, quid de iis censeret quae de matre eius 3 locuta secus argueretur, reticuit; dein proximo senatus die illius quoque nomine oravit, ne cui verba in cam quoquo modo habita crimini forent. liberavitque Appuleiam lege maiestatis: adul- terii graviorem poenam deprecatus, ut exemplo maiorum pro-

2. in Germanico: a Germanico B, Germanico Or. iatillius: Attilius B, text Nipp.

3. Appuleiam B (see on 1, 7, 3). varillam: Varilliam B, text Borghesi and Furlanetto.

1. Spei ades, probably that in the 'forum holitorium' : see Liv. 21. 62. 4.

2. a Germanico. This would imply that Tiberius had dedicated the others personally, not 'per alium.' From the statement of Dio (57, 10, 1) τα μὲν αυτός καθισεν, τα δὲ τῶν παιδισκῶν τινι προσίτασε, we should gather that when he thus acted (ep. 4, 57, 1; 67, 1), it was as pontifex maximus, and Germanicus may have acted as augur. On the old custom of dedication by the chief magistrates, or by 'duoviri,' see Statius. ii. 618.

A. Attilius. The MS. text shows traces of a praeconem, and the passage in Cic. Legg. 2, 11, 28 ('a Calatino Spes consecrata est'), shows that the person is A. Attilius A. f. C. n. Calatinus, cos. 496 and 500, b. c. 258, 254; dict. 505, b. c. 149; who gained a triumph in his first consulship.

3. et. This seems to instance a case, and to imply others not mentioned: ep. 3, 38, 1. Nipp.'s reference to 11, 35, 6 ('et Titium Proculum') is to a very corrupt and doubtful passage.

Appuleiam Varillam. Her relationship to Augustus is best explained by supposing that her mother was a Marcella (see Introd. ix. note 18); or that, as Nipp. thinks, she may have descended from Octavia major, who was only on the father's side sister to Augustus (Suet. Aug. 4). Sex. Appuleius, cos. 725, b. c.

29, may have been her father, and the consul of 767, A. D. 14 (see note on 1, 7, 3), her brother.

6. conexa, 'being related': so 4. 66, 2, and (with 'per adfinitatem') e. 43, 3. Augustus strained the law in treating adultery among members of his family as treason: ep. 3, 24, 3.

teneretur, 'was implicated in'; so in 3, 13, 2; 11, 6, 5; and (with ell. gen.) 3, 67, 2: cp. 'criminibus hancere' 4, 19, 5.

arcessebat, 'was summoning'; so with gen. criminis, in 4, 29, 1; Cic. and Sall.

7. lege Iulia, the law of Augustus, 'de adulteris et stupris,' passed in 737, b. c. 17. On its penalties see below (on § 4). In referring the charge to this law, it is implied that it was not to be dealt with as one of 'malesias,'

distingui. The distinction to be drawn is implied in the context.

11. locuta secus argueretur, 'Arguer' is used with an inf. clause in Cic., and 'secus' is also used by him in the sense of 'otherwise than as should be': cp. c. 50, 1, &c.

14. graviorem: the full penalty of the lex Iulia imposed on both parties ' relegatio' to different islands; the man to forfeit half his property, the woman one third of her property and half her dowry (Paul. Sent. Recpt. 2, 26, 14).
pinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur suasit. 5 adultero Manlio Italia atque Africa interdictum est.

51. De praetore in locum Vipstani Galli, quem mors abstulerat, subrogando certamen ingressit. Germanicus atque Drusus (nam etiam tum Romae erant) Haterium Agrippam propinquum 5 Germanici asevabant: contra plerique nitebantur, ut numerus liberorum in candidatis praecipulrerat, quod lex iubebat. laetabatur Tiberius, cum inter filios eius et leges senatus discipletaret. victa est sine dubio lex, sed neque statim et paucis suffragiis, quo modo etiam cum valerent leges vincebantur.

52. Eodem anno coeptum in Africa bellum, duce hostium Taefarinate. is natione Numida, in castris Romanis auxilia lia stipenda meritus, mox desertor, vagos primum et latrocinii suctos ad praedam et raptum congregare, dein more militiae per vexilla et turmas componere, postremo non inconditac turbae 15 sed Musulamiorum dux haberii. valida ea gens et solitudinibus

16. musula maiorum: Musulamiorum B, text Bekk.

exemplo maiorum: this refers not to the penalty, which in old times would have been more severe, but to its infliction through the relations. Such a trial of the wife before her husband and other relatives is mentioned in 13. 32, 4: also in the case of the Bacchanalia (A. u. c. 566, B. c. 186), by Livy (39. 18, 6). This jurisdiction would be a survival of primitive law (cp. G. 19, 2), and as such is ascribed to Romulus by Dion. Hal. (2. 25): cp. Gell. 10. 23.

propinquis. On this dative see Introd. v. § 18.
1. ducentesimum lapidem. On such limited banishment see 13. 26, 3, and other citations in Staatsr. ii. 1076, 4.
3. Vipstani. This name is found with the cognomen Gallus in C. i. l. iii. 1, 4791, and is to be read for the MS. text in ii. 11, 23; 14. 1, 1.
5. etiam tum. This must thus have taken place before Drusus went to Illyricum (c. 43; 44). On the departure of Germanicus cp. c. 53.
Haterium Agrippam: see 1. 77, 3, &c. On his relationship see Introd. ix. note 19. His father was probably the Quintus Haterius of 1. 13, 4, &c.
7. lex. the 'lex Papia Poppaea,' cap. viii: see Appendix to Book iii. The municipal ordinance of Malaca (Henzen 7421. c. 50) contains a similar clause, to decide between candidates who had received equal votes: see also on 15, 19, 1. laetabatur. This insinuation must mean that all such triumphs over law were in the interest of autocracy.
9. sine dubio: this weakens the assertion, as in 1. 6, 3, &c. 'The law certainly was defeated; but (as laws used to be defeated when they had real force) not at once, or by many votes.' On the force of 'neque' cp. c. 34. 7.
12. Taefarinate. On his subsequent incursions see 3. 20; 32; 72; 4. 23. Mommsen points out (Hist. v. 633, E. T. ii. 317) that such warfare with border tribes must have been permanent, though we have only record of this instance.

Numida. Numidia was not then a distinct province: see Marquardt, i. 366.
15. vexilla. As applied to cavalry, this term would be synonymous with 'tumae.' The Numidians had been always a nation of horsemen, and this force must have been mainly such, but may have included some light-armed foot, organized like Roman auxiliaries.

16. Musulamiorum. The name is restored from 4. 24, 2, and from a mention of them in the rising against Claudius (Aur. Vict. Caes. 4). In the account of their subjection in 753, B. C. 1,
Africæ propinquæ, nullo etiam tum urbium cultu, cepit arma Mauroques accolas in bellum traxit: dux et his, Mazippa, divisusque exercitus, ut Tacfarinas lectos viros et Romanum in modum armatos castris attineret, disciplinae et imperii suceseret, Mazippa levit cum copia incendia et caedes et terrem circumferat. conpulerantque Cinithios, haud spennendam nationem, in eadem, cum Furius Camillus pro consule Africæ legionem et quod sub signis sociorum in unum conductos ad hostem duxit, modicam manum, si multituidinem Numidarum atque Maurorum spectares; sed nihil aequo cavebatur quam ne bellum metu eluderent: spe victoriae inducti sunt ut vinceren-

4. disciplina : text Pichena.

given by Florus (4. 12, 40), 'Musulami' and other forms (see Ritt.) are found, and Ptolemy (4. 3, 24) calls them Μισολαμαῖοι. He describes them as living south of the Cittenses and Numidia under (south of) Mount Audos (Aurez), a situation fairly coinciding with that here given by Tacitus. Later inscriptions place them near Theveste: see Momms. Hist. v. 634, E. T. ii. 318.

2. Mauros accolas, i.e. such of the Mauri as bordered on them. Some of the tribes dwelling in what was afterwards called 'Mauretanias Stiftensis', west of the Ampasagas, appear to be meant. 'Maured' and 'Maurusii' are general names for the inhabitants of Mauretania, whose modern representatives are the Berbers.

3. Romanum in modum armatos, those who are described above as organized 'per vexilla et turmas,' i.e. like similar forces under Roman standards.

4. disciplinae ... suceseret. The simple verb is nowhere else transitive, though such use is implied in that of 'sucus.' Nipp. retains 'disciplina,' noting the use of such an abl. with 'adsuefacio,' and, occasionally, with 'adsuescor.' Here however the 'e' would be easily lost before 'et,' and the dative is usual with the intrans. (c. 44, 1; 1. 31, 4, &c.). Horace has (Sat. i. 4, 105) 'insuevit . . . hoc me'; which is apparently a double accusative.

5. copia; so 4. 4, 6; 27, 2; 47, 1; 56, 1, &c. The singular, though far more rarely found in this sense than the plural, is so used in Cic., Caes., and Sall.

6. Cinithios. This people, according to Ptolemy (4. 3, 22), lived near the Lesser Syrits: οὐ αὐτὴν Κινίδων, καὶ ἀνατολικῶ-τέρω µέχρι τοῦ Κινίδων ποταµῶν Νηγήτωι. The Cinyps is nearly equi-distant from the two Syrits, and the Cinithii are placed eastward of lake Tritonis.

7. Camillus, M. Furius P. f. P. n. Camillus, cos. 761, A. D. 8; ep. C. I. L. i. p. 548. Nipp. notes that he was one of the 'Arvalis, and probably died in 790, A. D. 37. His son was consul in 785, A. D. 32 (6. 1, 1).

pro consule. This, and 'pro praetore,' are the regular forms used in Tacitus for 'proconsul' and 'propraetor' (e.g. c. 66, 1; 3. 32, 1; 35, 1; 38, 1; 66, 2, &c.).

8. legionem, the one legion ('Tertia Augusta'), usually stationed here: see Intrid. vii. p. 123. Its headquarters were probably at Theveste: Rushforth, p. 128.

quod sub signis, i.e. the standing auxiliary force attached to the legion.

conductos, 'concentrated'; so 'con- ducenter' c. 47, 1. The gender is adapted not only to 'socos' but to the soldiers of the legion: cp. 14. 20, 7.

9. Numidaruam, the Musulamii as distinct from the Maures.

10. aequo . . . quam. Tacitus often (e.g. c. 65, 1; 4. 49, 2; 71, 4; 14. 38, 3, &c.) adopts, from Plaut. and Liv., this construction with a negative, once only (H. 4. 5. 4) the Ciceronian 'aque ac.'

ne bellum . . . eluderent; i.e. if a larger force was brought against them. 'Metu' is explained by 4. 24, 2, as their fear both of the Roman name; and of the attack of regular infantry.

11. ut vincereantur, i.e. to make a stand (and thus incur a defeat). The idea is repeated in 'nee . . . detreceturavit' and 'fusi Numidae'; but it is hardly likely that so Tacitean an antithesis is (as Nipp. thinks) a corruption of 'iungerentur.'
tur. igitur legio medio, leves cohortes duaeque alae in cornibus locantur. nec Tacfarinas pugnam detrectavit. fusi Numidae, multosque post annos Furio nomini partum decus militiae. nam post illum recipratorem urbis filiumque eius Camillum penes alias familias imperatoria laus fuerat; atque hic quem memo-

9 ramus bellorum exprs habebatur. eo prrior Tiberius res gestas apud senatum celebravit; et decrevere patres triumphalia insignia. quod Camillo ob modestiam vitae impune fuit.

53. Sequens annus Tiberium tertio, Germanicum iterum consules habuit. sed cum honorem Germanicus iniit apud urbem Achaiae Nicopolim, quo venerat per Illyricam oram, viso fratre Druso in Delmatia agentes, Hadriatici ac mox Ionii maris ad-

versas navigationem perpassus. igitur paucos dies insumpsit reificiendae classi; simul sinus Actiaca victoria inclutos et sacra-

tas ab Augusto manuibus castraque Antonii cum recordatione maiorum suorum adiit. namque ei, ut memoravi, avunculus Augustus, avus Antonius erant, magnaque illic imago tristium

1. medio. On this abl. of place see Introd. v. § 25.

4. filiumque eius. The great man's son, L. Furii Camillus, though consul (405, B.C. 349) and twice dictator, and not without the reputation of victories (Liv. 7. 28), is of less note than the grandson of the same name, who gained a triumph in 416, B.C. 338, and was again consul in 429, B.C. 345 (Liv. 8. 13; 29).Tacitus appears to confuse these.

5. alias familias. The explanation of Orelli and others, that this means 'other families of the Furian gens,' can hardly stand, as Tacitus had implied above that the whole 'Furium nomen' had been during this time without military renown: he may have overlooked the not very famous triumphs of P. Furii Philus in 531, B.C. 223 (C. I. L. i. p. 458), and L. Furii Purpureo in 554, B.C. 200 (Liv. 31. 49, 2). 'Família' is used for 'gens' in 1. 4; 3. 3; 3. 48, 2; 76, 4; 12, 12, 2.

6. prrior, 'more readily'; cp. 'ita pronò' 4. 2, 4.

7. triumphalia insignia: cp. 1. 72, 1; 8. modestiam: cp. 1. 11, 1; 4. 7; 4; 5. 11, 2; impune: cp. 1. 72, 3.

9. tertio. Nipp. reads 'tertium,' on the authority of Varro (ap. Gell. 10. 1, 6), that 'tertio practor' could only mean 'praetor in the third place,' i.e. with two elected above him. But there could be no such ambiguity in 'tertio consul'; the same passage in Gellius shows that Cicero considered the question between the two expressions an open one; 'tertio consul' is found in Vell. 2. 40, 5; Pl. Pan. 20; and a writer would naturally avoid the use of four consecutive words ending in 'um.' Tiberius was consul only for a few days (Suet. Tib. 26), and was succeeded by L. Seus Tubero (Insc. Orell. 1495 = Wilm. 1713; Henzen 6442), on whom see c. 20, 2.

11. Achaiae. See on 1. 76, 4. Later, perhaps from the time of Vespasian, Epirus with Acarnania formed a separate province under a procurator. See Marquardt, i. 331.

Nicopolim. This colony (5. 10, 4) was founded by Augustus, opposite to Actium, on the north side of the Ambracian gulf, where his camp had stood before the battle. Here were held the revived quinquennial games to the Actian Apollo. See Suet. Aug. 18; Dio, 50. 12, 3; 51, 1, 3; Strab. 7. 7. 6; 325.

12. in Delmatia: see e. 44, 1.

14. reificiendae classi. This gerundive dat. (see Introd. v. § 22 b) is used with 'insumo' in 3. 1, 1; 16. 23, 1; Agr. 23, 1; with 'addsumo' in 16. 3, 2, and Pl. Mai.

16. ut memoravi, c. 43, 6.

5 54. Petita inde Euboca tranmisit Lesbum, ubi Agrippina novissimo partu Iuliam edidit. Tum extrema Asiæ Perinthumque ac Byzantium, Thraecias urbes, max Propontidis angustias et os Ponticam intrat, cupidine vetere locos et fama celebratos noscedi; pariterque provincias internis certaminibus aut magistratuum iniuris fessas reliebebat. Atque illum in regessu sacra 3

1. foederi. Athens and Sparta were 'civitates liberae,' and removed from the jurisdiction of the proconsul; see Marquardt, i. 329. 'Civitates foederatae' were always more or less 'liberae'; some independence, variable in different cases, being implied in the existence of a 'foedus': see Stat. iii. 725.

2. uno licitore. As holding 'proconsulare imperium,' or as consul, Germanicus would be attended by twelve lictors. A Roman magistrate, visiting a sovereign or confederate state, usually took none with him; but the single lictor, such as priests or women might have, is, in the case of a magistrate, equivalent to none, and merely in the place of an 'accen-us': see Stat. i. 373, 4; 378, 1.

Antonius, out of compliment or from indolence, so acted at Athens: see Appian, B. C. 5, 76.

Graeci. The general term may be used to speak of his reception at other cities besides Athens.

3. vetera suorum facta dictaque. The Greeks are called 'laetum antiquitatis genus' in H. 2, 4, 1; and Sulla, during the siege of Athens, was incensed by a deputation which talked to him 'of Theseus, Emmopius, and the Persian war' (Plut. Sall. 13, 460). See Momms. Hist. v. 257, E. T. 1, 280. The expression 'facta dictaque' is used as a formula in c. 28, 3; 3, 65, 1; 4, 3, 77, 4; 6, 24, 1, &c.

praeferenles. 'Making a display of'; so 'modestiam,' 'imitationem,' 'libertatem,' 'auctoritatem praefere' (13, 45, 2; 14, 57, 5; 16, 22, 8; 32, 3); also 'avunculum praeferebat' 4, 75, 2.

4. quo plus dignationis. &c., 'to add to the honour of their obscessionem,' by dignifying those from whom it came. Tacitus gives much the same estimate of the Greek character as Juvenal (3, 74, 108). 'Dignatio' is used by Tacitus elsewhere in this sense (cp. 4, 52, 2; 6, 27, 2; 13, 42, 8; H. 3, 80, 3); often in that of political dignity or rank (3, 75, 2; 4, 16, 6, &c.; see on G. 13, 2). The word is rare in earlier writers.

5. transmisit Lesbum, an unusual construction with this verb in this sense, but Livy has 'Utica...transmisit' (25, 31, 12).

6. Iuliam: see Intro. ix, note 16. Eckhel (vi, 214) mentions Mytilenaean coins inscribed ΘΕΑΝ ΑΙΩΑΙΝ ΑΡΤΙΠΙΝΑΝ. There is also an inscription (see Orelli's note) to young Nero, as son θεού νέου Ρωμαίικου κατασκευασμένου θανάτου Αρεώταις. Agrippa had received similar titles there (C. I. G. 2176).

Perinthum; on a promontory projecting into the Propontis; an old and famous city, which in or after the fourth century took the name of Heraclea, whence the modern name 'Ereghi' or 'Erekl'i.

7. Byzantium. On the relations of this city to Rome to this date see 12, 61, 1.

Thraecias; so Halm, wherever the word occurs; this being the prevalent reading in this MS., which has also the form in 'α' and 'ε'; of which the latter (3, 38, 33, 4, 48, 5) is rejected by Ritter (1814), who otherwise follows the MS. in its variations. On Thrace at this time see c. 6, 43, &c.

angustias, the Bo-ponus.

9. magistratuum. Bithynia had certainly recently suffered from its governor (1, 74, 1); but probably the local magistrates who had pillaged their own treasuries (cp. 4, 45, 5) are chiefly meant. Thus Cicero speaks of communities in Cilicia 'perditas...et magistratus suos' (ad Fam. 3, 8, 5; cp. ad Att. 6, 2, 5), and Pliny found a similar state of things in Bithynia (Ep. ad Traj. 17, 3).

10. sacra Samothracum, the worship of the 'Kabeiri': see Hdt. 2, 51, 3; 3,
Samothracum visere nientem obvii aquilones depulere. igitur adito Ilio quaerique ibi varietate fortunae et nostri origine vene-randa, relegit Asiam adpeltitque Colophona, ut Clarii Apollinis oraculo uteretur. non femina illic, ut apud Delphos, sed certis e familiae et ferme Mileto accitus sacerdos numerum modo consulantium et nomina audit; tum in specum degressus, hausta fontis arcani aqua, ignarus plerumque litterarum et carminum edit responsa versibus compositis super rebus quas quis mente concepit. et fercebatur Germanico per ambages, ut mos oraculis, matrum exitium cecinisse.

55. At Cn. Piso, quo properantius destinata inciperet, civitatem Atheniensium turbudo incessu exterritam oratione saeva increpat, oblique Germanicum perstringens, quod contra decus

1. igitur alio: ab Ilio Heins., text J. Sev. Vater, 1796 (see Ritt.).

2. adito Ilio. The correction is evident from the context. The Ilium here spoken of, to which the most recent remains at Hisarlik belong, dates only from the restoration of Sulla, consequent on an almost complete destruction by the Thracian kingdom, and was a free state in the subsequent province (Maiquardt, i. 315).

3. relegit, 'again coasted along.' This sense is rare, and the word mostly poetical: Vergil so uses 'lego' (G 2, 44, &c.).

4. Colophona, one of the Ionian cities. Its oracle of Clarian Apollo is spoken of by Strabo (14. 1, 27, 642) as of the past; but it was again in repute in Pliny's time (N. H. 2, 103, 166, 232): see also note on 12. 22, 1. Several later notices of the oracle are referred to by Marquardt (iii. 98, 1). Considerable remains are found in the locality, but the sites of Colophon, Claros and Notium seem to be close together and confused. A cave, containing a spring as here described, is to be seen at Ghiour-keui: see Texier and Pullan. Asia Minor, p. 32.

5. Mileto. The oracle was probably an offshoot from that of Apollo Didymaenus (on which see on 3. 63, 5).

6. litterarum et carminum, 'of writing and metre.'

7. properantius: cp. 3. 74, 5, &c.; Sall. Jug. 8, 2; 96, 2. Tacitus has the positive in 16. 24, 2; elsewhere both forms are poetical. 'Destinata,' his purpose of opposing Germanicus.

8. incessu. The use of this word to denote an entrance upon a place or country, especially by way of hostile invasion (cp. 3. 33; 2; 4. 24; 2; 12. 50, 2), appears to be wholly Tacitean; in 6. 33, 5, probably also in 4. 74, 1, it is used of approaches or means of access.

9. oblique ... perstringens: cp. 5, 2, 2; 11, 1; probably making allusion without mentioning his name.
Romani nominis non Athenienses tot cladibus extinctos, sed conlувиem illum nationum comitate nима coluisse: hos enim esse Mithridatis adversus Sullam, Antonii adversus divum Augustum socios. etiam vetera obiectabat, quae in Macedones inpriospere, violenter in suos fecissent, offensum urbi propria quoque ira, quia Theophilum quendam Areo iudicio falsi damnatum precibus suis non concederent. exim navigatione celeri per Cycladas et compendia maris adsequitur Germanicum apud insulam Rhodum, haud nescium quibus insectationibus petitus foret: sed tanta mansuetudine agebat, ut, cum orta tempestas rapcret in abrupta possetque interitus inimici ad casum referri, miserit tres remis quorum subsidio discrimi eximeretur. neque tamen mitigatus Piso, et vix diei moram perpessus linquit Germanicum praevenitque: et postquam Suriam ac legiones attigit, largitione, ambitu, insimos manipulium iuvando, cum vetere centuriones, severos tribunos demoveret locaque eorum clientibus sui vel deterrimo cuique attribueret, desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus, vagum ac lascivientem per agros militem sineret, eo usque corruptionis provocetus est, ut sermone vulgi parens legionum habetur. nec Plancina se intra decora feminis.

1. tot cladibus. Attica had suffered severely from the last Philip of Macedon in B.C. 200 (Liv. 31. 26), and Athens itself still more from its siege and storm by Sulla in 668, B.C. 86 (App. Mithr. 30-40), after which its long walls and fortifications had never been restored: its last fleet was lost at Actium. 

2. conlувiems . . . nationum : cp. 14. 15, 4 and note. The easy acquisition of its citizenship by purchase, formerly denounced perhaps by Demosthenes (peri συντόξως, § 24), had been forbidden by Augustus in 73 B.C. 21 (ἀπηγόρευται σφαίραι μηδένα πολιτείν ὄργυρον ποιεῶν Dio, 54. 7, 2). 

hos enim. Velleius (2, 23, 4) excuses the Athenians as having been forced, in the Mithridatic war, to act against their sympathies.

3. violenter in suos, their many instances of ingratitude to their own public men, throughout their history.

4. Areo iudicio, ὁπερ. εἰπόν, for 'Arci pagi iudicio.' Nipp. shows, by several references, that in Roman writers, though the orthography of 'Areus' varies, the best MSS always follow the Greek usage, and do not give 'Areopagus' as one word. Athens, a free state, had its own courts.

falsi damnatum, 'convicted of forgery'; so also II. 2. 86, 2: cp. Prof. Mayor on Juv. 1. 67.

5. concederent = 'condonarent': cp. 4. 31, 1; 16. 33, 3; Cic. pro Marc. 1. 3.

6. compendia maris: cp. 'compendiis viarium' 1. 63, 6.

7. petitus foret. The tenor refers to the past speech at Athens.

11. raperet in abrupta, 'was driving him on a reef'; cp. 'insulae saxis abruptis' c. 23, 3; also 15. 42, 3; and the metaphorical uses in 4. 20, 5; II. 1. 48, 7; Agr. 42, 5. The object of 'raperet' is supplied from 'inimici' below. On the dat. with 'eximere' cp. 1. 48, 2, &c.: 'eximere discrimini' is repeated in 6. 9, 6.

16. centuriones . . . tribunos demoveret. This passage illustrates the discretion of appointment left by Caesar to his legati. See also that left to the 'praefectus praeorium' (which seems exceptional). 4, 2, 3.

20. habetur, here, as Nipp. notes, used for 'perhibetur': cp. 'qui nune Albanus habetur' Verg. Aen. 12, 134.
tenebat, sed exercitio equitum, decursibus cohortium interesse, in Agrippinam, in Germanicum contumeliae iacere, quibusdam etiam bonorum militum ad mala obsequia promptis, quod haud invito imperatore ca fieri occultus rumor incedebat. nota haec Germanico, sed praeverti ad Armenios instantior cura fuit.

56. Ambigua gens ca antiquitus hominum ingenii et situ terrarum, quoniam nostris provinciis late practenta penituit ad Medos porrigitur; maximisque imperii intericcti et saepius discordes sunt, adversus Romanos odio et in Parthum invidia.

2 regem illa tempestate non habebant, amoto Vonone: sed favo nationis inclinabat in Zenonem, Polemonis regis Pontici filium, quod is prima ab infantia instituta et cultum Armeniorum acemulatus, venatu epulis et quae alia barbari celebrant, proceres plebemque iuxta devinxerat. igitur Germanicus in urbe Ar-

4. incidebat (cp. 3. 26, 3): text L. quo E. Jacob.

1. exercitio equitum, decursibus cohortium. Nipp. shows from the parallel passage (3. 33, 3) that 'exercitium' and 'decursus' are used indifferently for 'manœuvre'; 'cohortes' being here foot as opposed to horse, there auxilaries as opposed to legions.

5. praeverti ad: so 'praevertere ad' 4. 32, 2. As a deponent, the verb has often this sense, more usually with dat.

instantior, 'more urgent': cp. 'species instantior' II. 4. 83, 4. The participle is used in this sense by Nep. and Quint.

cura fuit. Diäger notes this construction in Vergil, also 'erit mihi curae explorare provinciae voluntatem' Plin. Epp. 7. 10, 2, and the inf. with 'cupido erat' (14. 14, 1), 'ratio fuit' (II. 3. 22, 1), &c.: see Introd. v. § 43.

6. Ambigua, 'fickle': cp. c. 67, 1. On the circumstances of Parthia and Armenia at this time see c. 1-4.

7. late praetenta, 'bordering far along.' The expression is Vergililian (Aen. 3. 692; 6. 60), and hardly suits the time of Tiberius, when Armenia touched only the new provincial frontier of Cappadocia and Commagene on the Euphrates. Its other limits are at this time given by Strabo (11. 14, 1, 527): for its general geography see vol. ii. Intro. p. 110 and map. It mainly coincides with the Transcaucasian dominion of Russia and the Turkish province of Erzeroum.

ad Medos. The independent Media Atropatene (see c. 4, 2, &c.) is meant, described by Strabo (11. 13, 2, 523) as east of Armenia and Matiene, and west (or rather north-west) of Greater Medea: see map in vol. ii. and Nipp. on 12. 14. It mainly answers to the present Persian province of Azerbaijan.

8. discordes, 'hostile to them.' The word in this sense is used with a dative in 3. 42, 3; 11. 6, 1; 14. 38, 4, and in Ovid and Velleius.

10. amoto Vonone: see c. 4, 4.

11. Zenonem, Polemonis . . . filium. Polemo I., who had received Pontus and Lesser Armenia from Antonius, and Bosporus from Augustus, had lost his life cir. B.C. 1; but Pontus was still governed by his widow Pythodoris (who had afterwards married Archelaus of Cappadocia) assisted by her son and successor Polemo II. (Strab. 12. 3, 29, 555, 556). This other son Zeno is mentioned by Strabo (L. I.): and an inscription in his honour has been found at Smyrna, which states that his maternal grandmother was Antonia, apparently a daughter of M. Antonius by Fadiva: see Mommsen in Eph. Epig. i. 270.

13. celebrant, 'use constantly'; so in 15. 44, 4; II. 2. 49, 7; Dial. 24, 2.

14. Artaxata. Here, and in 6 33, 2, this appears not to be indecl., but to be abl. sing., in apposition with 'urbe'; elsewhere it is a plural (as in 14. 23, 1).
taxam, adprobantibus nobilibus, circumfusa multitudine, insigne regium capiti eius imposuit. ceteri venerantes regem Artaxiam consalutavere, quod illi vocabulum indiderant ex nomine urbis. at Cappadoes in formam provinciae redacti Q. Veranium legatorem accipere; et quaedam ex regis tributis deminuato, quo mitius Romanum imperium speraretur. Commagenis Q. Servaeus praecipitatur. tum primum ad ius praetoris translatis.

57. Cunctaque socialia prospere composita non ideo laetum Germanicum habebant ob superbiam Pisonis, qui iussus partem legionum ipse aut per filium in Armeniam ducere utrumque neglexerat. Cyri demum apud hiberna decumae legionis convenerat, firmato vultu, Piso adversus metum, Germanicus, ne

2. Artaxiam here: Artaxian c. 64, 1. text R.

Similar variations in the form of words are noted in Introd. v. § 85. The city, afterwards burn’d by Corbulon (13. 41, 3), was on the Araxes, near Erivan.

1. insigne regium, the tiara and diadem. A coin, struck apparently in the East, bearing on one side the head of Germanicus and the title ‘Germanicus Caesar Ti. Aug. f.’ and on the reverse the coronation of Artaxias and the inscription ‘Germanic Artaxias’ (Cohen, i. 225, 6), is noted by Mommsen (Staatsr. ii. 831) as probably struck without authority, and not in accordance with the usual limits of right of representation on coins at this time.

3. ex nomine urbis: his name was really, no doubt, taken from that of two of his predecessors; the city itself having been named after Artaxias I., who founded it under the advice of Hannibal Strab. 11. 14, 6, 528; Plut. Luc. 31, 513.


Q. Veranium. He was legatus of Germanicus and one of the accusers of Piso (3. 10, 2; 13, 3; 19, 1). Some identify him with the consul of 802, A.D. 49 (12. 5, 1), afterwards legatus of Britain (14. 29, 1; Agr. 14, 3), who may more probably have been his son.

legatum aceperere. He appears only to have organized the province and returned (c. 74, 2). Cappadoes became a Caesarian province under a procurator or praefectus (incei inreipr., Dio, 57, 17; 7: cp. 12 49, 1; Suet. Vesp. 8.

6. speraretur, sc. ‘fore’: cp. 3. 8, 1; 6. 41, 2, where Nipp. cites ‘superos sperare secundos’ (Luc. 7, 349); ‘quem . . . adiutorem speraret’ (Suet. Aug. 10).

Commagenis: see on c. 42, 7 : viv 6’ inapriia nigove (Strab. 16, 2, 3, p. 749).

Q. Servaeus. This name is restored from 3. 13; 6. 7, 2. The first of these passages shows that he also was not a permanent governor.

7. ad ius praetoris, i.e. to the jurisdiction of the ‘legatus Augusti præfatores’ of Syria. In 791, A.D. 28, Gaius again set up a king of Commagene, Antiochus III. (Dio, 59, 8, 2; and it was again taken under Roman government, apparently united with Syria, by Vespasian (Suet. Vesp. 8): see Marquart, i. 399. The dominion of Philopator of Cilicia (cp. c. 42, 7), not here mentioned, was also probably annexed to Syria.

8. socialia. This neuter appears to be here alone used for ‘res sociales.’ The idea contained in the whole sentence is subject of ‘habebant’: cp. Introd. v. § 65 b, 2.

laetum . . . habebant, ‘did not keep him pleased’: cp. c. 65, 1; also ‘solicium habere aliquem’ Huet. Men. 4, 2, 21; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1, &c. For ‘ideo’ cp. 1. 12, 6.

10. filium, M. Piso: see c. 76, 2, &c. utrumque, i.e. he had sent only a legatus of lower rank in charge of them.

11. Cyri. Cyrrus, now Choros, gave its name to Cyrrestica, the northern division of Syria. It lay on the chief road connecting Antioch with the place of crossing the Euphrates at Zeugma.

3 minari crederetur: et crat, ut rettuli, clementior. sed amici
accendendis offensionibus callidi intendere vera, adgerere falsa
4 ipsumque et Plancinam et filios variis modis criminar. post-
remo paucis familiarium adhibitis sermo coeptus a Caesare,
qualen ira et dissimulatio gignit, responsum a Pisone precibus 5
contumacibus; discesseruntque apertis odiis. post quae rarus
in tribunal Caesari Piso, et si quando adsideret, atrox ac dis-
sentire manifestus. vox quoque eius audita est in convivio, cum
apud regem Nabataeorum coronae aureae magni pondere Caes-
sari et Agrippinae, leves Pisoni et ceteris offerrentur, principis 10
Romani, non Parthi regis filio eas epulas dari; abiccitque simul
coronam et multa in luxum addidit, quae Germanico quamquam
acerba tolerabantur tamen.

58. Inter quae ab rege Parthorum Artabano legati venere.

miserat amicitiam ac foedus memoraturos, et cupere renovari
dextras, daturumque honori Germanici ut ripam Euphratis
accederet: petere interim ne Vonones in Suria haberetur neu
proceres gentium propinquis nuntius ad discordias traheret. ad 2
ea Germanicus de societate Romanorum Parthorumque magni-
fice, de adventu regis et cultu sui cum decore ac modestia re-
respondit. Vonones Pompeiopolim Ciliciae maritimam urbem 3
amotus est. datum id non modo precibus Artabani sed con-
tumeliae Pisonis, cui gratissimus erat ob plurima officia et dona,
quibus Plancinam devinixerat.

59. M. Silano L. Norbano consulibus Germanicus Aegyptum
profiscitur cognoscentiae antiquatatis. sed cura provinciae 2
praetendebatur, levavitque apertis horreis pretia frugum multaque
in vulgus grata usurpavit: sine milite incedere, pedibus intactis

1. cuperere novari: text B, cuperere novari Nipp.

1. memoraturos, 'to call to mind';
so in 4, 46, 4. The friendship is that
between Augustus and Phraates (c. 1).
renovari dextras. In H. 1. 54, 1,
'mittere dextras' is used of sending actual
figures of hands as a symbol of friend-
ship. Here the expression is probably
only a bold figure to avoid repeating
'amicitiam' or 'foedus': cp. 'fallere
dextras' Verg. Aen. 6, 613.
2. daturum: cp. 'datum id' below,
and 1. 7, 10, &c.
3. accederet: so used with simple
acc. 12, 31, 3; H. 2. 27, 3. &c.; also in
poets, and Nepos, Varro and Sallust.
Vonones: see c. 4, 4.
haberetur, 'be kept in custody'; so
with 63, 5; 11, 16, 1, &c.
neu . . . traheret: see note on 1. 79,
6. cultu sui. The compliment offered
above.
cum decore, 'gracefully,' from 'decor.'
7. Pompeiopolim. This town, for-
ermerly Ξαλων, took its name from Cn.
Pompeius its restorer: it is now Mezeltu.
On the end of Vonones cp. c. 68.
8. datum: by zeugma with 'contu-
meliae.'
11. M. Silano L. Norbano coss.: on
the order of events see note on c. 62.
The full names of these consuls (C. I. L.
vi. 1437, x. 1964) are M. Iunius, M. f.
Silanus, L. Norbanus Balbus: see Klein.
The former, not identical with the better
known M. Silanus, C. f. (cp. 3, 24, 5), is
identified by Henzen with the Arvalis of
793–807, A. D. 40–54 (C. I. L. vi. 2030,
2032, 2035), and the proces. of Africa
(Introd. vii. p. 114), and is also thought
to be the Silanus who married Aemilia
Lepida (Introd. ix. note 10); but the
relationships of this family are extremely
perplexing: see the pedigree in Lehmann's
Claudius. These consuls give their names
to the Lex Iulia Norbana, on which see
note on 13, 27, 4.
Aegyptum profiscitur: on the whole
subject of Roman travel in Egypt,
see Friedl. ii. pp. 123–152.
12. cognoscentiae antiquatatis: on
this gen. see Introd. v. § 37 d.
cura provinciae praetendebatur.
Tacitus appears to consider the famine
there not so pressing as Suetonius makes
it, who speaks (Tib. 52) of 'immensa et
repentina fames.' Josephus (c. Ap. 2, 5)
mentions a distribution of corn by Ger-
manicus at Alexandria, which is implied
to have been necessarily meagre in amount.
Egypt (see below) is hardly in strictness
a 'provincia' (Stattsr. ii 859).
13. horreis. Such public granaries,
though especially important here, appear
to have existed in all provinces, to assist
the local, and, if possible, the Roman
corn-market: see Marquardt, ii. 135. It is
possible that the action of Germanicus
seriously affected the supply of Rome for
this year: see c. 87, 1.
14. in vulgus: cp. 1. 76, 5.
inteitis, i.e. 'with only sandals on
et pari cum Graccis amiciu, P. Scipionis aemulatione, quem
cadem factitavisse apud Siciliam, quamvis flagrante adhuc Poe-
norum bello, accepimus. Tiberius cultu habituque eius lenibus
verbis perstricto, acerrime increpuit quod contra instituta Augusti
non sponte principis Alexandriam introisset. nam Augustus 5
inter alia dominationis arcana, vetitis nisi permissum ingredi sena-
toribus aut equitibus Romanis inlustribus, seposuit Aegyptum.
nc fame urgeret Italian, quisquis eam provinciam claustraque
terrae ac maris quamvis levi praesidio adversum ingentes exer-
citus insedisset.

60. Sed Germanicus nondum comperto professionem eam
2 incusari Nilo subvehebatur, orsus oppido a Canopo. condidere
id Spartani ob sepultum illic rectorem navis Canopum, qua
tempestate Menelaus Gracciam repetens diversum ad mare

6. permissum suo E. Wurm.

them.' The word is first found in Sall. and common in Tacitus: cp. 3. 41, 4; 4. 1, 3 &c.

1. P. Scipionis. Africanus is described by Livy (29. 19, 11) as going about at
Syracuse 'cum palio crepidisique,' the Greek ἵππον and ὄνομα, as distinct from
the Roman 'toga' and 'calcei': see also Suet. Tib. 13, and other instances
in Staatsr. iii. 220. 1.

2. cultu habituque: see on 1. 10, 7.

3. increpit. According to Suet. Tib. 52, this complaint was made pub-
licly in the senate.

5. non sponte, 'without leave of.'
The word is used with gen. some ten or more times in the Hist. and Ann. (e. g. 4.
7. 3; 51. 5; 6. 31. 4. &c.), also in Varro, Luean, and Pl. Mai.

6. arcana: see on c. 36. 2.

7. equitibus ... inlustribus: cp. 4.
58. 1; 6. 18. 4. &c. They are also called
'insignes' (11. 5. 2.), 'primores' (H. 1.
4. 3.), 'equites dignitatem senatoria' (16.
17. 1.), 'splendidissimi' (Pl. Epp. 6. 15. 1; 25.
1). The difference between these and
'equites modici' (see i. 73. 1; Introd. vii.
p. 102; Staatsr. iii. 563. 1; Prof. Wilkins
in D. of Ant. i. 757) is not a constitutional
distinction.

seposuit, 'kept to himself'; so (with
'sibius') 6. 19. 1; 13. 19. 2. Elsewhere
(H. 1. 11. 1) Egypt is said 'domi retineri,' i.
e. to be reserved to the 'house,' or 'per-
sonal government' of the 'princeps'; who
here in reality represented its ancient
kings, and appointed no legatus, but
governed it through an equestrian 'praec-
fectus' as viceroy ('equites Romani ob-
tinent vice regum' H. 1. 11. 1); see
Strab. 16. 1, 12, 797; and further in
Introd. vii. p. 117; Staatsr. ii. 749. 1;
764. 1; 859. 2; 953. 1; Marquardt, i.
441, foll. 10.

8. fama urgeret Italian. Vespasian
occupied Alexandria with this object
(H. 3. 48. 4). On the inability of Italy
to feed itself see 3. 54. 6. &c.

c. &c. claustra. According to Hirtius (B.
Alex. c. 26) 'tota Aegyptos maritunno
accessu Pharo, pedestri Pelusio velut
claustros munita existimatur': cp. H. 2.
82. 4. and 'claustrum pelagi Pharoun' Luc.
10. 509.

9. quamvis, &c., i.e. even if he had
but a small garrison and was opposed by
great armies.

12. oppido a Canopo: on the position of the
prep. see Introd. v. § 77. 5. Cano-
pus, or Canopus, gave its name to the
western branch of the Nile (Hdt. 2. 17.
&c.), and was an important city until
the foundation of Alexandria. Its ruins
are traced about three miles west of
Abu-Kir.

13. ob sepultum ... rectorem. This
tradition is not in the old story of the
voyage of Menelaus (see Hdt. 2. 113), but
was known to Strabo (17. 1, 17. 801),
and Pliny (N. H. 5. 31. 34. 128).

14. diversum: cp. 1. 17. 5. &c.
Vestigia, and text Kanobic est on Opulen-


1. delectus est. The error 'delectus' is noted again in 4. 25, 6, and a similar one ('prolectae') in 3. 65, 4. The insertion of 'est' is questioned (cp. Walther and Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 36), but defended by Nipp., who maintains that Tacitus would not omit the verb in such a position with a masc. or fem. subject.

inde: supply 'visit' from below.

proximum ... os. The mouth itself is called the 'Kanobic' by Hdt. (2. 17, 4) and Strabo (17. 1, 18. 802).

2. Herculi: on the temple near Canopus see Hdt. 2. 113, 3; and on the deity (apparently one of the forms of the sun-god) so called by the Egyptian Greeks, Id. c. 43-15, and the commentators there. Strabo (1. 1) also mentions the temple.

3. mox. Tacitus omits a story given by Pliny (N. II. 8. 46, 71, 185), that Germanicus visited Memphis, where the bull Apis refused food at his hand, a presage of his death.

veterum Thebarum. The epithet appears to be used to mark it as the oldest city of that name. It was known to Greeks in Homeric times (II. 9. 383), apparently as the richest and most populous in the world. 'Vestigia,' 'ruins'; cp. H. 2. 54. 5, &c.

5. struætis molibus litterae, the hieroglyphics, more accurately described in 11. 14. 1.

opulentiam complexae, 'giving a summary of its ancient might;' so 'complecti oratione,' &c. (Cic.). 'Opulentia,' like 'opex,' is sometimes used of resources in general; cp. 4. 55. 7; Sall. Cat. 6. 3; so perhaps 'opulentior' 3. 43. 1.

7. septingenta. We can hardly suppose this sentence to mean that such was the number in Thebes alone or its district. If it be taken to mean those of that age in all Egypt, it may be compared with other estimates of the population, on which see Mr. Donne, in Dict. of Geog. P. 38. Hdt. (2. 165, 166) reckons the Egyptian force (i.e. that of its military caste) at a maximum of about 400,000.

8. Rhamsen, Ramses II. or Ramses Miamum, the great king of the nineteenth dynasty, in the fourteenth century B.C. His popular name Setūra is the origin of that of Sesostris (Hdt., Strabo, &c.). He is the king represented in the great colossi at Abu-Simbel.

9. Libya. This, as in Hdt. and elsewhere, denotes the north coast of Africa; and 'Aethiopia' especially Nubia and Abyssinia. The monuments and national poems, as interpreted by recent authority, reduce the legends of these conquests to more moderate limits. He is credited with the subjugation of some minor tribes in Nubia and Libya (Brugsh Bey, ii. 81); and for the rest we have record of his long and arduous war with the Hittite confederacy, of which the centre was in Syria and Palestine, but which extended eastward, and also westward into Asia Minor. This war, in which signal victories and captures were claimed for him, was however ended not by conquest but by treaty of alliance; and Scythia and Thrace (Hdt. 2. 103) must have been wholly outside its sphere.

Medisque ... et Bactriano. The expressions are changed from names of countries to names of people, plural to singular, and again to plural, to avoid the monotony of a long list; so 'Sannis Pelignis et Marsi' H. 3. 59. 2; cp. Intro. V. § 2; Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 5.
colunt, inde Bithynum, hinc Lycium ad mare imperio tenuisse. legebantur et indicta gentiumque tributa, pondus argentii et aur. numerus armorum equorumque et dona templis cibus atque odores, quasque copias frumenti et omnium utensilium quaeque natio penderet, hau minus magnifica quam nunc vi Parthorum aut potentia Romana iubentur.

61. Ceterum Germanicum aliis quoque miraculis intendit animalm, quorum praecepta suae Memnonis saxae effigies, ubi radius solis ista est, vocalet sonum reddens, disiectasque inter et vix pervias arenas instar montium eductae pyramides certa- mine et opibus regum, lacusque effossa humo, superfluentis Nili receptacula; atque alibi angustiae et profunda altitudo, nullis inquirentium spatii penetrabilis. exim ventum Elephantinen.

1. Bithynum... Lycium mare. The former of these would appear to be taken to mean the Euxine and Propontis, the latter the northern part of the Levant. The whole expression would include Asia Minor, but not Thrace.

4. utensilium: cp. 1. 70, 6. Corn is not here excepted from the term, but mentioned for prominence.

5. vi Parthorum. This appears here inviudiously contrasted with 'potentia Romana,' though 'vis Romana' is used of the Roman government in 3. 60, 6.

8. Memnonis saxae effigies. One of two sitting colossi of Amunoph III. (eighteenth dynasty), still remaining among the ruins of Thebes, had been partially overthrown by an earthquake (probably in 728 B.C. 26); and the sound proceeding at sunrise from its remaining part is first mentioned by Strabo (17. 1, 49, p. 816); and described as φώσος ὄς ἐν πληγείᾳ ῥω megaλην. Pausanias (1. 42, 3) describes it as like the breaking of a harp-string. The word 'vocalum' probably suggests that Tacitus thought it a more articulate sound. The Greek belief, that the statue was that of Memnon, appears to have arisen between the time of Strabo and that of Pliny (N. H. 36. 7, 11, 58). A number of inscriptions, dating A.D. 65-196, are written on the legs and base, by persons who heard the sound; among them by Hadrian and Sabina. See C. I. G. 4719-4761; and Ald. iii. p. 1200, foll.; C. I. L. iii. 1, 30-66: specimens of these are given in Wilmanns 2731-2733; Orelli 517-524; Henzen 5304-5306, 6864. From a comparison of similar sounds heard now in the buildings of Thebes and elsewhere, it is suggested that these may have been due to the effect of a sudden increase of heat on the chilled air in crevices. The cessation of the sounds since the restoration of the statue (probably by Septimius Severus), and consequent alteration of its structure, confirms this. For the literature of the subject see Mommsen on C. I. L. l. l., and Prof. Mayor on Juv. 15. 5.

9. disiectas, 'drifted.' The general idea of the verb is that of dispersion. 1. 32, 7; 91, 3: c. 23, 3, &c.; though the result in some cases, as here, may be the formation of almost impassable drifts in places. Attention seems intended to be drawn to the difficulty of building pyramids on such foundation. They stand in reality on a plateau of rock.

10. eductae: cp. 12. 16, 3, &c. This sense of the word is Hephragian, and apparently not found in earlier prose.

11. Iacus, the lake Meeres of Hilt. (2. 14, 9), near Memphis. Tacitus appears to have thought that this and the pyramids lay above Thebes.

12. altitudo, sc. 'Nili.'

13. inquirentium spatii, 'lengths of line used by those who would sound it.' Hilt. (2. 28, 6) mentions such a story, himself believing that the lines were carried away by the current; as appears to be the case near the cataract of Syene.

penetrabilis, here alone in Tacitus, from poets and Seneca.
ac Syenen, claustra olim Romani imperii, quod nunc rubrum ad mare patescit.

62. Dum ea aetas Germanico plures per provincias transigitur, haud levè deus Drusus quaesivit inlicos Germanos ad discordias. utque fracto iam Marobodu usque in exitium insisteretur. erat inter Gotones nobilis iuvenis nomine Catualda, profugus olim vi Marobudui et tunc dubius rebus eius ultionem ausus. is valida manu fines Marcomanorum ingreditur corruptisque primoribus ad societatem inrumpit regiam castellumque iuxta situm. veteres illic Sucborum praedae et nostris e provinciis lixae ac negotiatores reperti, quos ius commercii, dein cupido augendi pecuniam,

Elephantinen ac Syenen. The former is an island opposite the latter (Essouan): and these still form the boundary between Egypt and Nubia. Neither Hdt. (2. 28-29), nor Pliny (N. H. 5. 9, 10, 59), appear aware of the close proximity of the two places. There is some evidence that the empire extended further at this date: cp. Momms. Hist. v. 594, L. T. ii. 276.

1. claustra, not used as in c. 59, 4, but = ' fines'; so ' claustra imperii ' (Cic. Flacc. 13. 39); ' Eturiae ' (Liv. 9. 32, 1). According to Strabo (17. 1, 12, 797), three Roman cohorts were stationed here.

nunc, at the height of the conquests of Trajan in A.D. 115: see on 4. 4, 6, and Introd. i. p. 5. Ashbacht less well refers to the conquest of Nabataea in A.D. 110.

rubrum ... mare. Here, as in 14. 25, 3; Plin. N. H. 6. 24, 28, 107, the Persian gulf seems meant (the ' Ερυθρή θάλασσα ' of Hdt. 1. 180, 2, &c.); where Trajan had formed a fleet to attack India (Entr. 8, 3).

3. Dum ea aetas, &c. Though I have not followed Nipp. in the actual transposition, it must be admitted that there is great force in the arguments cited from Steup (Rhein. Mus. xxiv. 72) to show that ch. 62-67 belong to the narrative of the preceding year, and should be placed before ch. 59-61. That year, rather than this, is recorded as ' spent by Germans in many provinces'; Drusus had left for Illyricum before the end of 770, A.D. 17 (cp. c. 44. 1; 53, 1), and is hardly likely to have done nothing all the next year; and the news of his success (c. 64, 1) reached Rome simultaneously with that of the coronation of Artaxias (c. 56, 3). The narrative is taken up from c. 46.

4. inliciens. This should be repeated with ' ut ... insisteretur'; such a construction with ' inicere ' being in the manner of Livy (10. 17, 6, &c.) and others.

6. Gotones, the ' Goths ' of later history. The earliest notices of this people, from Ptolemy's Massilia, cit. B. c. 300 (cited in Pl. N. H. 37. 2, 11, 35), to Tacitus (G. 44. 1) and Plut. (3. 5, § 20), place them at the furthest limit of Germany on the coast east of the Visula. A tribe called in the MSS. of Strabo (7. 1, 2, 290) Boiriaves, possibly a corruption of Γοτονες, is specified by him as subject to Marobodus. The Celtic ' Gotini ' of Silesia, supposed by some to be here meant, are more generally read as ' Cotiti ' (G. 43, 1).

8. Marcomanorum: see c. 46, 5, ad societatem, &c. ' incedam ' : so ' corrupta ad seculus ' (4. 10, 2), and similar constructions, with gerund or gerundive, after ' exterrius ' (3. 49, 3; 16, 8, 1). Walther notes the similar Greek constr. with eis, as καταστάφατο εἰς ναόν ἀπαγωγή (Hdt. 1. 27, 1).

9. regiam, the basileios of Strabo see c. 45, 4 in Bohemia; where Plut. (2. 11, § 29) mentions a place called Μαξάβοβοι, probably at or near Budweis.

11. ius commercii. This was probably given in the treaty between him and the Romans (c. 45, 4). On the commerce on the German frontier cp. H. 4. 65, 4, &c. augendi pecuniam, &c ' fenore.' Such dealings carried on by the negotiatores often made them liable to sudden attack: cp. 3. 42, 1; Vell. 2. 110, 6.
postremum oblivio patriae suis quemque ab sedibus hostilem in agrum transtulerat.

63. Maroboduus undique deserto non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit. transgressus Danuvium, qua Noricam provinciam praefluist, scripsit Tiberio non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae: nam multis nationibus clarissimum quondam regem ad se vocantibus Romanam amicitiam praetulisse. responsum a Caesarre tutam ei honoratamque sedem in Italia fore, si maneret: sin rebus eius aliud conduceret, abiturum sive qua venisset. ceterum apud senatum disseruit non Philippum Atheniensibus, non Pyrrhum aut Antiochum populo Romano perinde metuendosuisse. extat oratio, qua magnitudinem viri, violentiam subjecularum ei gentium et quam propinquus Italiae hostis, suaque in destruendo eo consilia ex tulit. et Maroboduis quidem Ravennae habitus, si quando insolescerent Suebi, quasi redivurus in regnum ostentabatur: sed non excessit Italia per duodeviginti annos consenuitque multum imminuta claritate ob nimiam vivendi cupidinem. idem Ca-

2. translata: text Ern. 11. pyrrhum here, pyrrum c. 83, 2 (and IIalm in both). 15. nisi quando : ne si quando B, text R, unde si al. 16. redivurus: text R.

1. postremum. Wolfflin, as elsewhere (see on II. 2, 1), would read 'postremo'; but here Tacitus may have purposely avoided a similar ending to that of the next word.

oblivio patriae: on the tendencies operating to break down the barriers of nationality, see Introd. vii. p. 129.

4. Danuvium, the correct classical form, now read uniformly in Tacitus (see on G. 1, 1), and in inscriptions (Or. 648, &c.): 'Danibus' being a later corruption.

Noricam. The province of Noricum, formed soon after 738, B.C. 16, extended along the Danube from the junction of the Inn to a little above Vienna, and thus intervened between Illyria and Pannonia (see notes on i. 16, 1; 44, 6), and would correspond mainly with the present Austria, Styria, and Carinthia. It was under a 'procurator': see H. i. 11. 3; Marquardt, i. 290.

5. praefluist = 'praeterfluit'; so in i. 15, 15, i. &c.; Liv. i. 45, 6; Hor; Pl. Mai, &c.; see note on c. 6, 5.

6. nam, explaining 'ex memoria.' Such elliptical uses (cp. 15, 15; 16, 18, &c.) follow a very common use of γάρ.

10. sive qua. The full expression, 'cadem sive, qua,' occurs in c. 78, 1: such an ellipse (as in c. 67, 12, 24, 4; 16, 17, 3) is noted by Dräger as not found earlier than in the Annals.

12. oratio, perhaps cited from the 'acta senatus'; see Introd. iii. p. 18.

13. magnitudinem... et quam... &c.; see Introd. v. § 91, 8. On the power of Marobodius see note on c. 44, 3.

14. destruendo eo. Dräger notes that the use of this verb with a personal object (as here and in H. 1. 6, 1) is confined to Tacitus and Pl. Min.

15. si quando. The MS. text seems incapable of satisfactory explanation: see the attempts of Walther, Dubeiner, and Doederlein.

insolescerent: cp. c. 75, 3; H. 2, 7. 2. The verb is rare, but in Sall. Cat. 6, 7.

17. duodeviginti. This would show to him who died in 789, A.D. 36. Velius (2. 129, 4) alludes to him as 'honorate nec secure,' in an honourable condition, yet not carelessly

18. vivendi cupidinem: cp. the sentiments in Juv. 8, 84; 15, 107; quoted as part of the Stoic morality.
tualdae casus neque aliud perfugium. pulsus haud multo post Hermundurorum opibus et Vibilio duce receptusque, Forum Iulium, Narbonensis Galliae coloniam, mittitur. barbari utrumque comitati ne quietas provincias immixtii turbarent, Danuvium ultra inter flumina Marum et Cusum locantur, dato rege Vannio gentis Quadorum.

64. Simul nuntiato regem Artaxian Armeniis a Germanico datum, decrevere patres ut Germanicus atque Drusus ovantes urbem introirent. structi et arcus circum latera templi Martis Ultoris cum efigie Caesarum, lactiore Tiberio, quia pacem sapientia firmaverat, quam si bellum per acies confeccisset.igitur Rhescuporim quoque, Thraeciae regem, astu adgreditur. omnem 3

2. Hermundurum. These are described as a friendly and privileged people bordering on Rhetaia (G. 41, 1), between the Marcomani and Chatti (Id. 42, 1; Ann. 13, 57, 1), and thus occupying part of Franconia and north-eastern Bavaria: see note on G 1, 1. Vibilio. He was still their leader thirty-two years later (12, 29, 2), unless Ruperti is right in thinking that the word may be a general name, \textquoteleft Weibel,' = \textquoteleft dux.' The abl. is instrumental, corresponding to \textquoteleft opibus' (cp. Introd. v. § 27).

Forum Iulium, Frejus, a colony of Augustus, and naval station (4, 5). barbari ... comitati, the \textquoteleft clientela': cp. i, 57, 4, &c. The precaution here taken shows their numbers.

5. Marum et Cusum. The first of these, separating the Suebi from the Iaci (Pl. N. H. 4, 12, 25, 81), is the March or Morava, joining the Danube at Pressburg; the latter probably the Wang, joining it at Komorn; but possibly the Gran, or, as Mommsen thinks, the Gusen. Vannio: see 12, 29-30 and notes, and Momms. Hist. v, 196, E. T. i, 215, where it is stated that the \textquoteleft regnum Vannianum' (Pl. N. H. 4, 12, 25, 81) must have latterly included the whole territory of the Marcomani and Quadi. Within the memory of Tacitus the Marcomani had still kings of the race of Maroboduus, but supported by Rome: see G. 42, 2.

6. gentis. This kind of genit. is used with similar brachylogy to that observed in the genit. of quality (Introd. v. § 34). Nipp. compares \textquoteleft Piraeum Atticæ orae' (5, 10, 4); \textquoteleft Alligianum ... Liguriae' (H. 2, 15, 4); \textquoteleft fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae' (Caes. B. G. i, 10, 5).

Quadorum. This powerful people adjoining the Marcomani (G. 42, 1) inhabited the present Moravia and part of Hungary, and were formidable enemies in the time of Marcus Aurelius.

7. regem Artaxian: cp. c. 56, 3, and note on c. 62, 1.

8. ovantes. The ovation, like the full triumph (cp. c. 41, 2), was at that time reserved to the imperial family. As the general celebrating it then rode on horseback instead of, as formerly, marching on foot, it is distinguished by Dio as the triumph \textquoteright i\textquoteleft kalyptr. (54, 33, 5, &c.).

9. Martis Ultoris. This temple, in the centre of the Forum of Augustus, was built by him to commemorate his vengeance on his father's murderers, and appropriated as the place where insignia of victories, &c., should be deposited. Some remains of it still exist: see Middleton, ii, 6-8, 11-13.

10. Caesarum. \textquoteleft Germanici et Drusi.'

12. Rhescuporim. The orthography of this name varies even on coins, and still more so in the MSS. of various authors: see Lips. and Walther.

Thraeciae. The Nestus (Karasu) was in Roman times the boundary between this country and Macedonia, but the south coast of Thrace and the Chersonesian belonged to that province (Marquardt, i, 312). Thrace had been dependent on Rome for some time, the last rising having been crushed in 743, b. c! 11 (see
eum nationem Rhoeometalces tenuerat; quo defuncto Augustus partem Thraecum Rhescuporidi fratri eius, partem filio Cotyi 
permisit. in ea divisione arva et urbets et vicina Graecis Cotyi, 
quo indultum, ferox, adnexum hostibus, Rhescuporidi cessit: 
ipsorumque regum ingenia, illi mite et amoenum. huic atrox, 
avidum et societatis inpatientis erat. sed primo subdola con-
cordia egere: mox Rhescuporis egredi fines, vertere in se Cotyi 
data et resistenti vim facere, cunctanter sub Augusto, quem 
auctorem utriusque regni, si sperneretur, vindicem metuebat. 
enimvero audita mutatione principis inmittere latronum globos, 
excindere castella, causas bello.

65. Nihil acue Tiberium anxium habebat quam ne composita 
turbae turbinentur. deligit centurionem, qui nuntiaret regibus ne armis 
disceptrant; statimque a Cotye dimissa sunt quae paraverat 
auxilia. Rhescuporis dicta modestia postulat eundem in locum 
coicurur: posse de controversiis con quoquio transigi. nec diu 
dubitatum de tempore, loco, dein condicionibus, cum alter facili-

8. resistentium facere: text R.

note on 6. 10. 4), but remained under 
native princes until Clandins made it a 
province in 799, A.D. 46: see an account of this dynasty by Mommsen (Eph. Epig. 
ii. pp. 250-263 and Hist. v. 191, E. T. 
i. 209, fol.), and in Marquardt, i. 1.
1. Rhoeometalces, the first of that 
name, son of Sadala and Polemocratia 
(Mommsen). He bears the head of Au-
gustus on the obverse of his coins, 
in token of suzerainty, and his own on the 
reverse only, a practice followed by others 
of this dynasty: see Mr. Donne, in Dict. 
of Biog. Mommsen (Eph. Ep. 254) dates 
his death about 795, A.D. 12, before the 
composition of Ov. ex P. 2. 9.
3. arva et urbes, i.e. the south-eastern 
part.
4. adnexum, a variation for ‘vici-
um’ and nowhere else used for it (Dräger). 
The ‘hostes’ are the subdued tribes of the 
Ibalcan: see 3. 38, 5; 4. 46, 1.
5. ingenia . . . erat. The sentence is 
so condensed as to have no construction 
; the sense being that their tem-
perament answered to the nature of the 
country under their rule; the one being 
gentle, the other fierce: see on 1. 8, 4; 
6. 48, 6; Caes. B. G. i. 53, 4.
mite et amoenum; so ‘ingenium 
amoenum’ ('attractive'), used of Seneca 
(13. 3, 2). Ovid, who addresses Cotys as 
a brother poet (ex P. 2. 9), calls him 
‘juvenem mitissime’ (l. 19).
6. societatis, ‘of partnership in 
power.’
7. verte in se; ‘appropriate’; so 
‘occasio in se vertenda gloriae’ (Liv. 21. 
53, 6) ; cp. ‘trahere in se’ (1. 2, 1).
10. enimvero. Hildebrand (on Apul. 
Met. 4. 12, 263) cites this as an adversa-
rive use of the word, and Dräger here 
notes that such use is confined to Tacitus, 
Florus (2. 7, 10), and Apuleius. Among 
the twelve instances of this word in 
Tacitus see Gerber and Grefl, Lxx.), 
this does perhaps approach nearest to an 
adversative use; but really here, as else-
where e.g. 1. 17, 6; 4. 60, 3; 6. 25, 2; 
35. 1: 12. 64, 6’, it marks the transition 
from the less to the more important: 
Rhescuporis, who had been timidly ag-
gressive in the lifetime of Augustus, now 
becomes boldly and openly so: see 
Zumpt, Gr. 348, note; Hand, Turs. ii. 
407.

inmittere latronum globos, repeated in 
12. 54. 4.
11. causas bello. On the apposition 
ep. 1. 27. 1, &c.; Introil. v. § 12 a.
12. anxium habebat: cp. c. 57. 1.
composita, ‘a settlement,’ such as that 
made by Augustus: cp. c. 57. 1.
tate, alter fraude cuncta inter se concederent accipercntique. Rhescuporis sanciendo, ut dictitabat, foederi convivium adicit, tractaque in multa nocem laetitia per epulas ac vinolentiam inacutum Cotyn et, postquam dolum intelleixerat, sacra regni, eiusdem familiae deos et hospitalis mensas obtestantem catenis onerat. Thracciisque omni potitus scripsit ad Tiberium structas sibi insidias, praeventum insidiatorum; simul bellum adversus Bastarnas Scythasque praetendens novis peditum et equitum copiis sese firmabat. molliter rescriptum, si fraus abesset, posse cum innocentiae fidere; ceterum neque se neque senatum nisi cognita causa ius et inuiarm discretionus: proinde tradito Cotye veniret transferretque invidiam criminis.

66. Eas litteras Latinius Pandusa pro praetore Moesiae cum militia, quis Cotys traderetur, in Thracciis misit. Rhescu-215 poris inter metum et iram cunctatus maluit patrati quam inepti facinoris reus esse: occidi Cotyn iubet mortemque sponte sumptam ementitur. nec tamen Caesar placitas semel arces 3

2. dictitabat. The verb is rare in Tacitus (3. 16, 1; 15. 20, 1), the participle frequent.
4. sacra regni, 'the sanctity of royal; y,' often called 'sanctitas regnum' (as Sext. Jul. 6). The expression is analogous to 'sacra legationis' (1. 42, 4); 'studiorum' (Dial. 11, 2) and perhaps 'mensae' (13. 17, 3; 15. 52, 2).
5. hospitalis mensae. In a similar thought (15. 52, 2), the 'di hospitales' are mentioned: thus the Greeks appeal to Zeus Εὐπορος and Φίλος.
8. Bastarnas; so in G. 46, 1, Mon. Anc. v. 52, and Inscr. Or. 570, 'Bastarnea,' in MSS. of Ov. and Pl. Mai. This people are regarded as German (G. l. 1), and were known to the Romans as early as the Macedonian wars (Liv. 40. 57, 2). A section of them called Pecuni (G. l. 1) inhabited the Delta of the Danube; and Ovid looks on these frontier races as the dangerous neighbours of his place of exile, 'Proxima Bastarnea Siuromataque tenent' (Trist. 2. 168). It is hardly likely, that as Nipp. thinks, the actual Thracian kingdom now extended along the Euxine to the Danube; for Ovid (see Trist. 2. 197-200) seems clearly to regard himself at Tonti as living on Roman soil: but the right bank of the Lower Danube was called Thracian, and peopled by that race (Pl. N. H. 3. 26, 29, 149), and no Roman legions were then stationed in Lower Moesia (Momms. Hist. v. 194, E. T. i. 213, 1); so that the Thracian king was probably charged with the defence of that part of the frontier.
10. se, used as if 'Tiberius rescriptis' had been written: cp. 'a Caesare ... invitor sibi ut sim legatus.' Cic. Att. 2. 18, 2; Madv. 490 c, Obs. 1.
12. transferret, sc. 'in Cotyn.' It is implied that he was himself 'prima facie,' the aggressor, and had to prove his countercharge.
13. Pandusa. An inscription (C. I. L. xiv. 2166) gives 'Ti. Latinius, Ti. f. Pandusa' (who Nipp. thinks might be this person), and two or three other instances of the name are there noted.
pro praetore Moesiae. On the question as to the tenure of this province by Poppaeus Sabinus, see on 1. 80, 1.
15. inter metum et iram cunctatus, 'after a struggle between,' &c.; repeated (with 'pudorem' for 'metum') 14. 49, 3.
17. placitas, adjectively, as 3. 69, 6; 4. 37, 4; Sall. Jug. 81, 1. The use is mostly poetical.
mutavit, sed defuncto Pandusa, quem sibi infensum Rhescuporis arguesbat, Pomponium Flaccum, veterem stipendiis et arta cum rege amicitia eoque accommodatiorem ad fallendum, ob id maxime Moesiae praefecit.

67. Flaccus in Thraeciam transgressus per ingentia promissa 5 quamvis ambiguum et sclera sua reputantem perpluit ut prac-
2 sidia Romana intraret. circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, tribunique et centuriones monendo, suadendo, et quanto longius absecedebatur, apertiore custodia, postremo gna-
3 rum necessitatis in urbem traxere. accusatus in senatu ab 10
4 uxore Cotyis damnatur, ut procul regno teneretur. Thraecia in
Rhometalceen filium, quem paternis consiliis adversatum con-
stabat, inque liberos Cotyis dividitur; iisque nondum adultis
Trebellenus Rufus praetura functus datur, qui regnum interim
tractaret, exemplo quo maiiores M. Lepidum Ptolemaei liberis 15

11 and 13. cotys: text B. 14. trebellenus here: in 3, 38, 4; 6, 39. 1 four
times trebellenus.

2. Pomponium Flaccum: see on c. 32, 3. That he had already held a com-
mmand in Moesia appears from an allusion in Ovid (ex P. 4, 9, 75), 'praefuit his,
Graecine, locus modo Flaccus.' Ovid probably died in this or the preceding
year.

veterem stipendiis. This must be
distinguished from the use of 'vetus'
with the genitive (1, 20, 2, &c.), with the
force of 'experienced in.'

6. ambiguum, used of persons, as in
1. 7: 4; c. 49, 2; 56, 1, &c.
praesidiae, 'outposts': ep. 1. 56, 1; 3.
21, 2; 4. 49, 2, &c. The caution used
in dealing with him is explained by his
warlike power (c. 65, 5).

11. uxore Cotyis. According to Strabo
(12, 3, 29, 5; 66) she was the daughter of
Polemo and Pythodoris (see on c. 56, 2).
An inscription (Momms. Eph, Ep. ii. 255)
gives her name as Antonia Triphena.

12. Rhometalcean. This prince has
been confused with the son of Cotys of
the same name (see next note), but is evi-
dently the one mentioned in 3. 38, 4; 4.
5, 5; 47, 1 (where see note).
13. liberos Cotyis. There were named
Rhometalles, Cotys, and Polemo.
Mommsen shows (l. i. p. 257) that till the
death of Tiberius they were kept at Rome
and brought up with Gaius; the 'tutela'
here mentioned are in fact an occupa-
tion of the country; and that it was to
this Rhometalles that Gaius gave the
kingdom of Thrace, when he gave Cotys
that of Lesser Armenia (Dio, 59. 12, 2,
where Cotys the father and the son appear
to be confused; whereas Rhometalles
places the head of Gaius on the obverse
of his coins (see Dict. of Biog.).

dividitur: with 'in': see on 1. 55, 2.
14. Trebellenus. In the variation of the
MS it is best to read, as here, the
form shown to be correct by an inscrip-
tion found at Concordia: 'T. Trebelleno L.
f. Clauidia sc. tribu, Rufo, q. tr. pl.
legato Caesaris Aug. plebs' (C. I. L. v.
1878, where Mommsen maintains that
the name should be also thus read here).
On another inscription at Samothrace,
probably belonging to him, see Friedl. ii.
p. 78, n. 7.
15. exemplo quo: ep. 'fide qua' c.
63, 2.

M. Lepidum. This Lepidus, cos. 567,
579, B. C. 187, 175, and pont. max., was
sent on the death of Ptolemaeus Epiphanes
(573, B. C. 181) as guardian of his sons,
Philometer and Physeon: a coin (Eckh. v.
123) having on the obverse a female head
inscribed 'Alexandria,' represents him on
the reverse crowning a youth, with the
legend M. Lepidus, Pont. Max., Tut.
Reg., S. C. It is engraved in Dict. of Biog.
ii. p. 763.
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 772]

tutorem in Aegyptum miserant. Rhescuporis Alexandriam de-
 vectus atque illic fugam temptans an ficto crimine interficitur.

68. Per idem tempus Vonones, quem amotum in Ciliciam
memoravi, corruptis custodibus effugere ad Armenios. inde
Albanos Heniochosque et consanguineum sibi regem Scytharum
conatus est. specie venandi omissis maritimis locis avia sal-
tuum petitt, mox pernictate equi ad annem Pyramum con-
tendit, cuius pontes accolae ruperant audita regis fuga: neque
vado penetrari poterat. igitur in ripa fluminis a Vibio Frontone
praefecto equitum vincitur, mox Remmius evocatus, priori cus-
todiae regis adpositus, quasi per iram gladio eum transigit.
unde maior fides conscientia sceleris et metu indicii mortem
Vononi inlatam.

69. At Germanicus Aegypto reemans cuncta, quae apud le-

4. memoravi, c. 58, 3.
inde. The ‘in’ of the MS. could not
go with ‘regem,’ and ‘inde’ is generally
‘deinde’ before a vowel (Wolllin, Philol.
xxv. 106). Such an extension of the
force of a single preposition over more
than one clause is shown in many in-
stances given by Nipp., in the case of
‘per’ (3. 9, 1), ‘de’ (4. 16, 1, ‘in’ (6.
51, 1, &c.), ‘ad’ (12. 24, 3), and others.
5. Albanus: cp. 6. 34, 2; 12. 45, 2,
&c. This people occupied a tract sepa-
rated on the south by the Cyrus from
Armenia maior, bordering west on the
Iberians, and extending to the Caspian
on both sides, but chiefly on the south
of the Caucasus. (Strab. 11. 4, 501; Pl. N.
H. 6. 13, 15, 38.) The tract would
answer mainly to Daghestan and the
eastern part of Georgia. Being dependent
on Rome (4. 5, 4) they could hardly have
protected him; so that we should perhaps
suppose, with Mommsen (Hist. v. 394,
E. T. ii. 62, 1), that the Alani beyond
the Caucasus are meant.

Heniochos. These were one of the
Colchian tribes, and appear to have occu-
pied a narrow strip between Caucasus and
the Euxine (Strab. 11. 2, 12, &c. 496; Pl.
N. II. 6. 4, 4, 12, 14). The country would
answer to part of Mingrelia and Abasia.

Scytharum, some Scythic people north
of the Caucasus. The Scythic Dahae, to
whom Artabanus was related (c. 3, 1), are
east of the Caspian.

6. avia saltuum; so ‘avia Oceani’
(c. 15, 3), ‘Armeniae’ 13. 37, 4, &c.

7. Pyramum. This river, mentioned
by Xen., Strab., Plin., &c., is the most
easterly river of Cilicia, and flows from
Cappadocia, entering the sea at Mallus.
The modern name appears to be Jukoon
or Jechun. As the Sarus, an equally con-
siderable stream, would have to be crossed
first in this route, it is possible that the
two rivers may be confused.

9. penetrari: cp. 15. 27, 1.
10. praefecto equitum, a less usual
term for ‘praefectus alae.’

evocatus These were formerly veterans
cited ‘nominatim’ for special service (cp.
Caes. B. G. 3, 20, 2; B. C. 1, 39, 2, &c.). At this time there was a special class,
termed ‘evocati Augusti,’ the ἀνάκληται
of Dio, who (45. 12, 3) suppose them to
have originated with the veterans called
out’ in 710, B. C. 44. They had the
position and insignia of centurions (Dio,
55. 24, 8), and appear at this time to have
been chosen chiefly out of the praetorians:
see Purser, 1. of Ant. i. 792.
custodiae . . . adpositus: see note
on 1. 6, 2.
12. unde maior fides, ‘this increased
the belief.’ The expression is repeated
from II. 4. 34, 3; G. 10. 5.

conscientia sceleris, i.e. that the
officer had connived at his escape and
feared betrayal. As showing the difference
between Tacitus and Suetonius, note that
the latter makes this murder a charge
against Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 49).

14. Aegypto reemans. Quintilian
(1. 5, 38) ranks ‘Aegypto venio’ among
solicisms; but it is admitted that in good prose the Latinized Greek names of countries in 'us' may be used, like names of towns, in the corresponding accusative without a prep. (cp. c. 59, i; and Madv. 233, Obs. 4); and the usage of Tacitus, in respect of names of places to which and from which motion takes place, is marked by peculiar freedom: see Introd. v. § 24, and the instances cited here by Nipp.

3. intentabuntur: the MS. text is retained by Orelli and Ritt.; but the correction is supported by many analogous passages (e.g. 1. 27, 1; 3. 28, 6; 36, 1; 12, 47, 5, &c.); and 'temptare contumelias in aliquem' appears to give no satisfactory meaning here.

abire Suria: cp. c. 19, 2, and Nipp. here.

5. admotas, sc. 'altarius.' The full expression is given in Suet. Cal. 32.

6. sacrilealem, a new word in Tacitus: see Introd. v. § 60. For 'apparatus' (cp. H. 3. 56, 1, &c.), elsewhere in the Annals 'paratus' is used.

festam. The use of this word, otherwise than with expressions of time, is chiefly poetical: cp. 3. 9, 3: 14, 13, 2, &c.

Antiochensium. Germanicus was lying ill at its suburb called by Tacitus Epidauphna (c. 83, 3). On this great and magnificent city see Introd. vii. p. 118, Momms. Hist. v. 456, E. T. ii. 126, foll.

7. per lictores proturbat. Possibly such 'vota' for a male member of the Imperial house were not permitted: cp. 4. 17, 1; Staatrr. ii. 825.

Seleucian, Seleucia Pieria, a well-known coast city near the mouth of the Orontes, described by Polybius (2. 59, 3, &c.), Strabo (14. 5, 20, 676), and others.

It was the usual port of embarkation from Antioch: cp. Acts 13, 4.

degreditur. Many prefer 'digreditur.' The two forms seem to be confused in both Med. MSS., and have often been altered by editors (see Gerber and Gref, Lex.). But 'degreditor' seems to be naturally used of a person (as here) going down to the coast, or (as perhaps in 4. 74, 4; 6. 1, 2) landing from sea. It may also mean to set forth; and Nipp, so renders it here.

opperiens, 'awaiting the issue of'; so 'opperiri senectam' 11. 26, 2: cp. also 3. 45, 2 and the reading in 4. 71, 5, 9. persuasio venen. Tacitus, as elsewhere, does not affirm this charge of poisoning (cp. c. 73, 5; 3. 14, 2), but here says only that the belief aggravated the illness.

et reperiebantur; i.e. these were not merely imagined, but actually found.

10. erutae. The simple abl. with this verb seems elsewhere confined to poets.

humanorum corporum reliquiae. Of the use of these in magic we have frequent evidence e.g. Hor. Epod. 17, 47; Sat. 1. 8, 22; Lucan, 6. 533, &c.). On the magic of the age see notes on c. 27, 2; 30, 2.

11. carmina et devotiones, hendiadys, = 'incantations,' 'devotions carminibus scriptae.' The following words describe them more particularly.

nomen Germanici, &c. The 'deixio magica' (a rite in some form prehistoric and almost universal) consisted properly in transfixing the name or effigy with a needle (Ov. Her. 6, 91; Am. 3. 7, 29). Otherwise the name was written on a tablet, with solemn imprecations to the
sculptum, semusti cineres ac tabo oblii alias malefica, quis creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrar. simil missi a Pisoni incusabantur ut valetudinis adversa rimantes.

70. Ea Germanico haud minus ira quam per metum accepta. si limen obsideretur, si effundendus spiritus sub oculis inimi-
corum foret, quid deinde miserrimae coniugi, quid infantibus liberis eventurum? lenta videri veneficia: festinare et urguere, ut provinciam, ut legiones solus habeat. sed non usque co de-
fectum Germanicum. neque praemia caedis apud interfurem mensura. componit epistulas, quis amicitiam ei renuntiabat: addunt plerique iussum provincia decedere. nec Piso moratus

1. tabe: tabo L. maleficia B.

11. nec ipso: text B.

infern deities. Several such leaden or bronze tablets have been found, especially a number, with Greek inscriptions, in the ‘temenos’ of Demeter and other deities at Cnidus (see Newton, ‘Halicarnasus, Cnidus, and Branchidae,’ ii. pt. 2, pp. 719-715). Full references are given in Marquardt, iii. 111: for specimens in Latin see Henzen, p. 219; Wilmanns 2747, 2750. Among the formulae are ‘Dite pater tibi commend’; ‘hanc hostiam acceptam habec et consumas’; ‘hunc ego aput vosse nomen demando devoevo desacricio.’

1. semusti, i.e. human remains snatched from the pile (cp. Luc. l. 1). This would explain their being ‘tabo oblii.’ Doed. less probably takes it to mean ashes of the cypress or fig-tree, burnt in spells (Hor. Sat. 1. 8, 24).

tabo: Orelli retains ‘tabe,’ and gives instances of its use in this sense in other writers; but Tacitus appears to be else-
where careful to distinguish the words, and to use ‘tabes’ only of disease or decay (i. 53, 3; ii. 6, 3; 12. 50, 3; H. 1. 26, 1; 4. 81, 2; 5. 3, 1), ‘tabum’ of putrefied animal matter (H. 2. 70, 2; 3. 35, 1).

malefica = ‘res maleficae.’ The word does not seem to be elsewhere used substantively for ‘charms,’ and ‘maleficia’ has that sense in Apul: (de Mag. c. 42, 495, &c.) but the adjective is so used of magical arts and magicians as to make the correction (adopted by Nipp.) needless.

2. creditur. The acc. with inf. after this passive (14. 48, 3, &c.) is frequently used in Livy (see Nipp.); but Tacitus generally prefers the construction with

nom. and infin. (e.g. c. 72, 2; i. 52, 2, &c.): cp. Introd. v. § 45. The expression appears to imply that Tacitus himself was not a sharer in this belief.

missi = oi περιθέντες: cp. ‘transgressi’ H. § 5, 4; a rare use, but in Caesar and Livy.

3. valetudinis adversa rimantes, ‘prying into the bad symptoms of the disease.’ The expression is somewhat varied from ‘valetudine adversa’ above; and ‘valetudo,’ as often (cp. c. 82, 1), here means sickness. Such suspicious visits (‘sive cura illud sive inquisito erat’) were paid by emissaries of Domitian in the last illness of Agricola (Agr. 43, 2).

4. ia quam per metum. On this change of construction cp. Introd. v. § 62.

5. effundendus: cp. ‘animam... effun-
dere’ Verg. Aen. 1. 98.

7. liberis. The two with him (3, 1, 5) were Gaius (Suet. Cal. 10) and the infant Julia (c. 54, 1).

8. defectum, ‘encebeled’; so ‘defecto corpore’ (4. 29, 1). The participle is not ante-Augustan, and chiefly poetical: cp. Ov. Met. 10, 194; Tibull. 2. 5, 75.

10. amicitiam... renuntiabat. This was a formal act, part of ancient custom, not only between individuals (cp. 6. 29, 3; Suet. Cal. 3), but as one of the formalities of declaring war against states which had been friendly (Liv. 36. 3. 8; 42. 25, 1). When the princeps thus acted, some form of sentence of banishment generally ac-
compained the renunciation (cp. ‘domo et provincie sui interdicti’ Suet. Aug. 66), or was sometimes taken as tacitly implied (3. 24, 5); see Lips. Excursus xi.

11. iussum. It is the contention of Piso and his friends (cp. c. 76, 1; 77, 1;
ultra navis solvit, moderabaturque cursui, quo propius regrederetur. si mors Germanici Suriam aperuisset.

71. Caesar paulisper ad spem erectus, dein fesso corpore, ubi
2 finis aderat, adstistentes amicos in hunc modum adloquitur: 'si
3 fato concederem. iustus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod me parentibus liberis patriae intra iuvetam praecmaturo
4 exitu raperent: nunc scelere Pisonis et Plancinac interceptus
ultimas preces pectoribus vestris relinquo: referatis patri ac
5 fratri, quibus acerbitatus dilaceratus, quibus insidiis circum-
6 ventus miserrimam vitam pessima morte finierim. si quos spes
7 meae, si quos propinquus sanguis, etiam quos invidia erga vi-
8 ventem movebat, inlacrimabunt quondam florentem et tot bell-
lorum superstitem muliebri fraudc cecidisse. erit vobis locus
9 querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges. non hoc praecipuum
10 amicorum munus est, prosequi defunctum ignavo questu, sed
11 quae volucrit meminisse, quae mandaverit exsequi. flebunt
12 Germanicum etiam ignoti: vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam
13 fortunam meam fovebatis. ostendite populo Romano divi Au-
gusti neptem candemque coniugem meam, numerate sex
liberos.

8a, 3), that Tiberius alone could supersede his own legatus. But the subsequent
position of Piso seems to show that he was no longer 'de iure' legatus of Syria
(cp. c. 74. 1, &c.), and therefore that
Germanicus by his 'imperium maius'
(c. 43, 2) could depose him. In 3, 12, 4,
he is called his 'imperator.'

1. propius, 'from a shorter distance,'
μακρον εγγύσιον; so in 6, 26, 3; 13, 57, 1;
and 'procul' (= 'from a distance') in 4. 5,
5 also in Caes., Cic., Sall., and Livy.

4. in hunc modum. This speech is
evidently a rhetorical composition; but Tacitus
may probably have followed some
traditional version.

5. fato concederem. It would be
simplest to take 'fato' as a dative; but as
'concedo,' apparently shortened from
'vita concedo' (1. 3, 3, &c.), stands by
itself in the sense of 'morior' (4, 38, 3;
&e.), the case seems best taken with Nipp.,
as abl., answering to 'scelere.'

6. parentibus: cp. 'nos parentis'
(3. 12, 5). The term seems to include
Antonia, Tiberius, and Augusta.

7. interceptus, used especially by post-
Augustan writers of persons whose years
are cut short by a treacherous or violent
death: cp. c. 84, 3; 3, 12, 7; Agr. 43, 2.
9. fratric: as in 3, 5, 5. Drausus is meant,
and Clavius (cp. 3, 18, 4) ignored.
10. spes meae, 'my prospects.' Those
of heirship to the principate are meant:
'cp. 'in spem secundam' 1, 8, 2.

11. propinquus sanguis, repeated in
3, 12, 9; 4, 75, 2. The expression is too
weak to be used of near relations; but
Germanicus had more distant relatives on
his mother's side: see Introd. ix.

quos invidia . . . movebat; i.e. even
these would now experience a reaction of
feeling.

12. bellorum superstitem, repeated
from G. 6, 6. The genit. with 'superstes,'
though rare, occurs in Cic. and Liv.

13. muliebri fraude, repeated 11. 3, 2,
in similar antithesis to more manly modes
of attack.

17. ignoti, active, for 'ignari': cp. 3,
1, 2; A. 43, 1; rare, but in Cic., &c.
18. fortunam, 'my rank': cp. c. 72,
3; 4, 13, 4; 18, 2; 6, 6, 3, &c. (see
Nipp. on 4, 18).

fovebatis: cp. c. 43, 6, &c.

19. sex liberos: see Introd. ix.
misericordia cum accusantibus erit, fingentibusque scelestà mandata aut non credent homines aut non ignoscant.' iuravere amici, dextrae morientis contingentes, spiritum ante quam ultionem amissuros.

5 72. Tum ad uxorem versus per memoriam sui, per communes liberos oravit, exueret ferociam, saevienti fortunae submitteret animum, neu regessa in urbem aemulatione potentiae validiores inritaret. haec palam et alia secreto, per quae ostendere credebatur metum ex Tiberio. neque multo post extinguitur, ingenti luctu provinciae et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerer ex-3 terae nationes regesque: tanta illi comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostis; visuque et auditu iuxta venerabilis, cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiam et adrogantiam effugerat.

8. ostendisse (?): see Andresen, codd. Med. p. 7; cp. 2. 54. 5.

1. cum accusantibus; not, as usual, with the accused.

mandata, such as are alluded to in c. 43, 5.

2. non ignoscant, ' will not excuse their obedience to such.'

4. amissuros, 'would part with.' The verb is nearly equivalent to 'omittere,' as in 4. 3, 3; 13. 46. 3; 14. 26. 1. On the omission of 'se' see Introd. v. § 8.

6. ferociam: cp. 1. 12, 6; and on the character of Agrippina see 1. 33, 6, &c. The next words are a close reminiscence of Sen. de Pen. 5. 3, 2: 'saevi tis fortunae vi oppressum non submittit animum.'

7. neu regessa, 'nor after her return.' That she should return to Rome was natural and necessary, but when she should not seek political influence.

8. credebatur. The tense expresses the surmise of friends at the time.


extinguitur. The date of his death appears to be Oct. 10, from a notice 'Infer. Germanic.' ('inferiae Germanico'), added to that day in the Antian Calendar (C. 1. L. i. p. 329; Henzen 6445).

10. luctu provinciae. Probably at Antioch took place the scene described in Suet. Cal. 5: 'quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templum, subversae deum ara, Lares a quibusdam familiares in publicum abieci, partus coniugam expositi.'

indoluerer: cp. 4. 17, 2 ; chiefly in Ovid and post-Augustan prose.

11. reges. Suetonius (Cal. 5) states that the Parthian king suspended his hunting and banquets, 'quod apud Parthos institi instar est,' and adds marks of respect paid by other kings.

mansuetudo. The term can be applied only from a Roman point of view to his conduct of war (cp. 1. 51, 2, &c.), but may perhaps be intended rather to refer to his treatment of captives (1. 58, 8; 71, 2, &c.).

12. visuque et auditu, &c., 'to see him and to hear him alike inspired reverence.' He is called κάλλιστος τó ἀμα by Dio (57. 18. 6), but Suet. (Cal. 3) instances as a defect his 'gracilitas currum.' The extant supposed representations of him are examined in J. J. Bernoulli, 'Römische Iconographie,' ii. i. pp. 232–241. Those on coins (see on c. 41, 1; 56, 3) are mostly posthumous or struck abroad, and the statues and busts are mostly doubtful; that from Gabii in the Louvre (see Visconti, Ic. Rom. Pl. xxiv, Bernoulli, Pl. x) being probably the most authentic. On his reputation as a speaker see on c. 83, 4.

venerabilis. The construction changes, and this is the subj. of 'effugerat'; 'cum (= 'quamvis') retineret' being interposed.

magnitudinem, 'dignity': cp. c. 79, 5: 14. 54, 2: 16. 23, 3. This sense seems not to be found earlier, and from it the word passes later into a title of honour.

13. invidiam. This should be taken
Liber II. Cap. 71-73.

73. Funus sine imaginibus et pompa per laudes ac memoriam 2 virtutum eius celebre fuit. et erat qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis, ob propinquitatem etiam locorum, in quibus interiit, 3 magni Alexandri fatis adaequarent. nam utrumque corpore decoro, genere insigni, haud multum triginta annos egressum 5 suorum insidiis externas inter gentes occidisse: sed hunc mitem erga amicos, modicum voluptatum, uno matrimonio, certis liberis egisse, neque minus proeliatorem, etiam si temeritas afuerit praepeditusque sit perculsas tot victoriis Germanias servitio 4 premere. quod si solus arbiter rerum, si iure et nomine regio 10

5. [genere insigni] Nipp.

actively, to suit 'adrogantiam'; 'he was wholly free from jealousy and pride'; cp. οὗτε πρὸς τὸν Δρούσαν ἐπιθεων ... ἐπιταττεῖν (Dio, l. 1).

effugerat; so 'cupiditates ... effugerit.' II. 1. 15, 4, &c. This panegyric is apparently followed by Suet. (Cal. 3. and Dio (l. 1.), and may be taken from a 'laudatio' of the time.

1. imaginibus et pompa, hendiadys for 'imaginum pompa.' These were of course left behind at Rome.


3. ob propinquitatem, &c., thrown in as an additional circumstance suggesting the comparison. With 'interiit,' 'uterque' must be supplied from the sense. That, to a Roman, Antioch and Babylon should seem near each other, is probable enough to make it needless to take 'propinquitas,' with Pfitzner, to mean the resemblance of the places of death to each other, as being both 'externas inter gentes.' Tacitus would surely have expressed this by a less misleading

4. fatis, here u.ed of the circumstances or 'sors vitae' in general.

adaequarent, 'compared.' The verb appears to be nowhere else used exactly in this sense; but we have 'aquire et conferre scelera' (Cic. Verri. ii. 8, 21), and other similar instances.

5. genere insigni. Nipp. thinks these words a marginal note of some one who overlooked 'mortis' following 'genus' above. Certainly the words are in themselves a weak expression for persons so exalted, and destroy the symmetry of the passage, the rest of which answers to 'formam, aetatem, genus mortis,' above.

triginta. Germanicus died in his thirty-fourth year (Suet. Cal. 1), Alexander in his thirty-third.

6. suorum insidiis. 'Suorum might be understood of professed friends, as Piso, or the speakers may be supposed to assume the guilt of Tiberius and Augustus. The story that Alexander died of poison concocted by Aristotle, sent by Antipater, and administered by his son, appears to rest on equally slender evidence; see Grote, vol. xii. p. 349. note. sed hunc, &c. It is assumed as notorious that Alexander was the opposite to him in all these points. The comparison of characters is suggested by the resemblance of circumstances.

7. voluptatum. 'Modicus' takes such a genit. (cp. Introd. v. § 33 e 7) in 3. 72, 3; 4. 52, 2, &c.; earlier perhaps only in Vell. 1. 12, 3. (cp. 15. 23, 5.

certis, 'legitimate.'

8. proeliatorem. a very rare word, found in Dial. 37; Val. Max. 3. 2, 24, and later: cp. Gud. on Dial. 37, 33.

etiam si temeritas afuerit, 'though without rashness'; an invidious word, used to depreciate the daring of Alexander, whose military genius Romans are not magnanimous enough to acknowledge freely. See the brilliant, but partial criticism of Livy (9. 17-19), who however owns that the enterprise of Alexander involved no rashness: 'nihil aliud quam bene auxus vana contenmovere' (c. 17, 16).

9. praepeditus, used of a tethered horse, 4. 25, 2: cp. also 3. 3, 2; 15. 66, 3. On the use of the inf. cp. Introd. v. § 43. That the Germans were on the point of yielding is stated in e. 26, 2; 41, 3; elsewhere (G. 37) more justice is done to their power of resistance.

Germanias. On the plural here cp. 1. 57, 2.
fuisset, tanto promptius adsecuturum gloriam militiae quantum
clementia, temperantia, ceteris bonis artibus praestitisset. corpus 5
antequam cremaretur nudatum in foro Antiochensium, qui locus
sepulturae destinabatur, praetuleritne veneificentia signa, parum con-
stitit; nam ut quis misericordia in Germanicum et praesumpta
suspicione aut favore in Pisonem prornior, diversi interpretabantur.

74. Consultatum inde inter legatos quique alii senatorum
aderant, quisnam Suriae praeficeretur. et ceteris modice nisis,
inter Vibium Marsum et Cn. Sentium diuo quaesitum: dein
Marsus senior et acrius tendenti Sentio concessit. isque in-

6. suspicione: so in five other places in this MS. and in Ritt. always. interpre-
tantur: text B.

1. adsecuturum, sc. 'fuisse': see Introd. v. 8 39.
quartum, answering to 'tanto':
Dräger compares H. 2. 69, 2; Liv. 5. 12, 5.
2. corpus, &c. 'Two distinct facts
are stated in one sentence: (1) that the
body was stripped in the forum at An-
tioch (cp. 3. 12, 7): (2) that the presence
of signs of poison was not clearly proved.
4. sepulturae = 'cremationi': cp. c.
83, 3, and 'sepultum' Liv. 8. 24, 16.
veneicientia signa. According to Suet.
(Cal. 1) there were dark spots on the body
and foam at the mouth, and the heart
would not burn. The latter point, ac-
cording to Pliny (N. H. 11. 57; 71, 187),
was insisted on by Vitellius at the trial,
and met by the defence that it might be
the result of a heart disease.

6. interpretabuntur. The present
could be taken either as referring to the
opinions of historians (Walther), or to a
still existing controversy (Plitzner, cp.
'secutis temporibus' 3. 19, 2); but with
that tense we should have also expected
'constat' for 'constitit.' The omission of
a syllable in this MS. is very common.

7. Consultatum, &c. It would ap-
pear from this passage that the arrange-
ment by which, in case of sudden vacancy,
as under the Republic a quaestor could
represent his proconsul (Marquardt, i. 536),
so the 'legati legionum' in common (H.
1. 60, 3; 2. 97, 2), or the 'procurator'
(Marquardt, i. 556) could represent the
'legatus Augusti,' was not in force; but
that the chief authority devolved on the
senators present; who, as no one could
represent the princes, could in some sort
represent the senate, and, by a kind of
interregal authority, appoint a legatus 'ad
interim.' Sentius evidently becomes right-
ful legatus, and has command of the
troops; and Piso, in resisting him, commits
civil war.
quique alii. All legati, including the
'legati legionum' (cp. c. 36, 1), were ne-
ncessarily senators; and possibly some
other senators were among the 'cohors
amicorum' of Germanicus.

9. Marsum. C. Vibius Marsus was cos.
suff. in 770, a. d. 17, as is shown by the
Antian Kalendar (Henzen 6442; C. I. L.
x. 6639). He is mentioned again in c. 79,
1: 4; 56, 3; and, as narrowly escaping
death, 6. 48, 1. On his proconsulate of
Africa see Introd. vii. p. 114. He was
afterwards legatus of Syria (11. 10, 1),
is known as a man of letters, 'indulser
studios' (6. 47, 3), and may have been
one of those to whom we owe our details
of the death of Germanicus.

Cn Sentium. By combining the frag-
ment of a Gabine Kalendar (Or. 644;
C. I. L. i. p. 473) with another inscrip-
tion (Orelli 3260; cp. Henzen, p. 316),
he can be shown to have been cos. suff.
in 755, a. d. 4, and to have had the cog-
nomen 'Saturninus.' He is not heard of
after these events (c. 79, 4; 81, 2; 3. 7, 2);
but a mutilated inscription found in
the province (Eph. Ep. v. 1336), describ-
ing Tiberius as 'cos. iii.' (a. d. 21-30),
preserves 'Saturninus Leg. Caes.,' showing
apparently that this appointment was con-
figured by Tiberius, and lasted at least
two years.

quaesitum, 'the question lay'; so
'de principatu quaesitum' H. 2. 38, 4.
10. concessit; so 'Varro ... Silio
concessit.' 3. 43, 4: cp. 'vix Tiberio
concedere' (c. 43, 4): the full expression
with ablative of the thing occurs in 11.
24; 4; 15; 2, 1.
famem veneckiis ea in provincia et Plancinae percaram, nomine Martinam, in urbe misit, postulantibus Vitellio ac Veranio ceterisque qui crimina et accusationem tamquam adversus receptos iam reos instruebant.

75. At Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore agro, omnium tamen quae ultionem morarentur intolerans, ascendit classem cum cineribus Germanici et libris, miserantibus cunctis, quod femina nobilitate princeps, pulcherrimo modo matrimonio inter venerantissimam gratissimique aspici solita, tunc feralis reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis, anxia sui et infelici secunditate fortunae totiens obnoxia. Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur excessisse Germanicum. quo intertempanter accepto caedit victimas, adit templum, neque ipse gaudium moderans et magis insolescente Plancina, quae luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit.

76. Adfluebant centuriones moncbantique prompta illi legio-

1. nomine. Nipp. notes that Tacitus uses this mode of introducing foreign names, as Laestza (13. 15, 4), Boioicus (13. 55, 2), Basilides (11. 4, 82, 2), Calgacus (Agr. 29, 4). The name 'Martina' seems Syrian, and akin to 'Martha.'
2. Vitellio: see 1. 70, 1. He is shown to have recently been proconsul of Bithyinia by a medal of Germanicus struck at Nicomedia in his proconsulate (Eckh. ii. 400).
3. crima et accusationem, 'charges and an indictment.' The latter term comprehends the former.
4. receplos; so 4. 21, 4: cp. 'recipi inter reos' 3. 70, 2. The accuser is said 'defere,' the praeator 'reciperere nomen.' That this action of the accusers, before any formal charge was laid, was irregular, is here admitted by the historian, and is implied in the retort of Piso c. 79, 2.
5. instruebant. 'Instrue reas causam' is the regular legal term, and the evidence and other documents are termed 'instrumenta' (Paul. Dig. 22. 4, 1).
6. pulcherrimo modo matrimonio. Nipp. takes this as a causal abl. (cp. Introd. v. § 30), but it would seem simpler to take it as a brachylogical abl. of quality (ibid. § 29).
7. gratantis. This poetical verb is adopted 6. 21, 5; 12. 7, 3; 14. 8, 2 &c.) from Livy (7. 13, 16 &c.), and preferred by Tacitus to 'gratulor.'
8. incerta ultionis, anxia sui. On these genitives see Introd. v. 33 c 7. 'Incertus' has this construction (cp. 6. 46, 5) in Livy, 'anxius' (cp. 4. 12, 6; 59. 4 &c.) in Pl. mai., and both in poets.
9. insolescente: text Halm.
10. fortunae totiens obnoxia, 'had given so many hostages to fortune'; i.e. she could be attacked through each one of her children: cp. 'dedimus tot pignora fatis' Luc. 7, 661. 'Obnoxius' often means 'liable to attack,' e.g. 3. 58, 4; 14. 40, 1; 15. 38, 4 &c.
11. Com, Kos, north of Rhodes, with a chief town of the same name, often now called 'Stanko' (es τῆς Κάω). Piso had left Syria (c. 70, 4); these islands being part of the province of Asia.
12. excessisse: cp. 1. 5, 6, &c.
13. neque ... moderans. These words, which seem superfluous, are taken by Nipp. to refer to his subsequent conduct, and to distinguish it from the still more demonstrative behaviour of Plancina.
15. laeto cultu, i.e. resuming gay colours, jewels, &c.: cp. the opposite term 'culu lugubri' (13. 32, 5).
16. centuriones, i.e. those of Syria, mostly his creatures: cp. c. 55, 4.
num studia: repeteret provinciam non iure ablatam et vacuum. igitur quid agendum consultanti M. Piso filius properandum in urbem censebat: nihil adhuc inexpiabile admissum, neque suspicione inbecillas aut inania famae pertimescenda. discordiam erga Germanicum odio fortasse dignam, non poena; et ademp-tione provinciae satis factum inimicis. quod si regredetur, obsistente Sentio civile bellum incipi; nec duratuors in partibus centuriones militesque, apud quos recens imperatoris sui memoria et penitus infixus in Caesares amor praeveraret.

77. Contra Domitius Celer, ex intima eius amicitia, disseruit utendum eventu: Pisonem, non Sentium Sueiae praepositionum; huic fasces et ius praetorius, huic legiones datas. si quid hostile ingruat, quem iustius arma oppositum quam qui legati auctori-tatem et propria mandata acceperit? relinquendum etiam ru-moribus tempus quo senescent: plurumque innocentes recenti invidiae inpares. at si teneat exercitu, augaeat vires, multa, quae provideri non possint, fortuito in melius casura. 'an festin-namus cum Germanici cineribus adpellere, ut te inauditum et

prompta, 'ready to serve him'; with dat., as c. 78, 1; 4. 60, 5.
1. non iure: see c. 77, 1, and notes on 70, 3; 74, 1.
2. consultanti. It seems best to suppose that 'censeo' has here the force and construction of 'suadeo,' as in Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 4 ('tibi igitur hoc censeo'). Thus in 11. 3, 1 ('consultanti super absolu-tione Asiatici ... permissit'), 'permissit' is equivalent to 'permittendum suasit.'
5. erga: cp. c. 2, 5; 71, 4.
ademptione provinciae. This seems to admit, what was denied above, that he was lawfully deposed.
8. imperatoris, used of Germanicus, as in 3, 12, 4.
10. ex intima ... amicitia: cp. c. 27, 2.
11. utendum eventu, 'he should profit by the occurrence,' i.e. by the opening caused by the death of Germanicus, leaving him the only rightful governor of Syria.
12. huic, referred to Piso, as the nearest in thought, though not last mentioned: cp. c. 82, 7; H. 4, 27, 3; Madv. 485 a: see note on 1, 42, 6.
ius praetorius: cp. c. 56, 5.
13. quam qui. Ruperti retains the MS. text, making 'qui ... acceperit' the answer to the question 'quam ... oppositum,' which is hardly suitable to 'oratio obliqua.' Nor can 'eo' be well supplied, and its insertion after 'arma' (Bezzenb.) is less felicitous than that of 'quam,' which could here have dropped out by a somewhat similar error to that of the omission of one of the syllables of 'quamquam' or 'tamquam' (1. 13, 1; 6, 2, 1).
14. propria, 'personal'; i.e. instructions at first hand from Tiberius himself, in contrast with the second-hand authority of Sentius. The context shows that direc-tions for the administration of the province are meant, not such 'occulta mandata' as are hinted at in c. 43, 5.
rumoribus. Nipphi. notes that this expression, as well as 'suscipiones in-becillas' (c. 76, 2), should be taken as real or assumed expressions of disbelief on the speaker's part, not as indicating the historian's opinion of the charge of poisoning, which is rather that it was 'not proven' (c. 73, 5; 3, 14, 2; 19, 2).
17. an festinamus? 'are we to hasten?' On such future force of the present cp. Madv. 339, 0bs. 2 a. On the change to 'oratio recta' see Introd. v. § 94.
18. inauditum et indefensum. The
indefensum planctus Agrippinae ac vulgus imperitum primo rumore rapiant? est tibi Augustae conscientia, est Caesaris favor, sed in occulto; et perisse Germanicum nulli iactantius maerent quam qui maxime lactantur.

78. Haud magna mole Piso, promptus ferocibus, in sententiam trahitur missisque ad Tiberium epistulis incusat Germanicum luxus et superbiae; scue pulsum, ut locus rebus novis patefret, curam exercitus cadem fide qua tenuerit repetivisse. simul Domitium inpositum triremi vitare litorum oram præterque in sulas lato mari pergere in Suriam iubet. concurrentes deseriores per manipulos conponit, armat lixas traiectisque in continentem navibus vexillum tironum in Suriam euntium intercipit, regulis Cilicum ut se auxillis iuvarent scribit, haud ignavo ad ministeria belli iuvene Pisone, quamquam suspiciendum bellum abnusset.

79. Igitur oram Lyciae ac Pamphyliae prælegentes, obviis same words are thus coupled in H. 1, 6, 2; Dial. 16, 3; and, inversely, H. 2, 19, 4. The former is not found, in this sense, before Tacitus (ep. also 4, 11, 2; 12, 22, 2); the latter is used by Livy.

2. rapiant, sc. 'ad mortem.' For the popular feeling see 3, 14, 5. conscientia, i.e. her knowledge that her instructions (c. 43, 2) were followed.

3. nulli. This substantive use of the plural is rare, but has examples in good authors (e.g. Cic. Tuscul. 1, 39, 93). Tacitus has it again in H. 2, 20, 2. Several instances are collected by Nipp., in most of which there are special reasons making 'nemo' less appropriate.

6. epistulis, used of a single letter, as in 1, 30, 4, &c.

7. luxus et superbiae. The evidence alleged for the former charge is to be inferred from c. 57, 5. The latter may be supposed to have consisted in contemptuous treatment of Piso himself.

sequ pulsum, sc. 'dicit,' latent in 'incusat.' His dismissal was the act of Germanicus, whom he may have meant to accuse of a disloyal seeking after popularity (cp. c. 55, 1; 59, 2), amounting to 'res novaec,' to shift a charge made against himself (cp. 3, 13, 3). He may also imply that the appointment of Senius was the unlawful act of a knot of private conspirators.

10. alto L.

15 litorum oram, a combination suggested by 'loris oram' (Verg. G. 2, 44). Livy has 'ora litoris' and 'ora litora' (7, 25, 4; 38, 18, 12).

10. lato mari. Nipp. and others adopt 'alto,' but 'lato' may be explained by its connexion with 'praeter insulas.' Several islands lay in his course from Cos to Rhodes; and he was to pass outside these, probably also south of Rhodes and Cyprus, or at least not to take the usual course along the coast of Lycia and Pamphylia. He would thus avoid the chance of collision with Agrippina (cp. c. 79, 1), and reach Syria before his movements were known.

deseriores, from the Syrian legions.

12. vexillum. On the use of this and its cognate words of any kind of legionary detached force, see on 1, 38, 1, &c. These are a body of recruits to be drafted into the Syrian legions. A number of wounded men from several legions are thus united 'sub vexillo' in Caes. B. C. 6, 36, 3.

13. Cilicum, i.e. those of Trachea (see 6, 41, 1, and Olbe (Marquardt, i. 385). A third principality had lately come to an end (cp. c. 42, 7). His action here and in c. 80 shows that Cilicia belonged then to Syria. See Marquardt, i. 387.

16. prælegentes, 'coasting along';
navibus quae Agrippinam vehebant, utrimque infensi arma primo expediere: dein mutua formidine non ultra iurgium processum est, Marsusque Vibius nuntiavit Pisoni Romam ad dicendam causam veniret. ille eludens respondit ad futurum, ubi praetor, qui de veneficiis quaereret, reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset. interim Domitius Laodiciam urbem Suriae adpulsus, cum hiberna sextae legionis pector, quod eam maxime novis consiliis idoneam rebatur, a Pacuvio legato praevenitur. idSentius Pisoni per litteras aperit monetique ne castra corruptoribus, ne provinciam bello tempetur. quosque Germanici memor5 aut inimici cius adversos cognoverat, contradit, magnitudinem

3. uibimus: text R.

4. praedixisset B.

a Tacitean sense of the word: cp. 6. 1, 1, and analogous uses noted on c. 6. 5.

1. utrimque, i.e. they did so, and the others did also.

3. Marsusque Vibius: cp. c. 74. 1. A repetition of the latter name seems here intended in the MS., though Tacitus usually repeats one name only of a person recently mentioned. Nipp. shows several exceptions to this rule, such as the repetitions ' Junio Othoni ' 3. 66: 4; ' C. Silani ' 3. 69: 1; ' Largus Caecina ' 11. 31: 2, &c.

nuntiavit. The proper word would be ' demuntiavit ' ; but ' nuntiae ' has in Tacitus the meaning of ' to command by message,' as in c. 65: 1; 11. 37: 2.

4. eludens, ' turning it into jest ' : cp. 5. 5: 1; 6. 46: 9, &c. The sense of the word found in 3. 67: 2, &c., seems less suitable here.

praetor, qui . . . quaereret, i.e. the praetor to whom the ' Quaecstio perpetua, ' de sicariis et veneficiis, ' fell by lot. The taint of Piso contains two assumptions, in both of which he is technically correct: (1) that the citation of Marsus was premature (see on c. 74: 2); (2) that the trial would be by ordinary process of law. The words of Tiberius at the trial (3. 12, 10) contain a full admission that such would have been the regular course (cp. Staatsr. ii. 119); though from the rank of the parties concerned it might have been taken for granted that the case would be brought before the senate or the princes. See Introd. vi. p. 93.

5. diem prodixisset, i.e. after formally receiving the charge (see on c. 74: 2), had named a later day on which both parties should appear. ' Prodico ' is very rare, and usually means to adjourn a trial already begun (Liv. 2. 61: 7; 6. 20: 11; 38: 51: 5); and the only reference relevant to this place, ' ne nisi prodicata (v. l. ' ne improdieta ') die quis accuse5, tur,' is to a most obscure and confused passage (Cic. Dom. 17: 45); so that possibly the old editors were right in reading here ' praedixisset. ' 6. urbem Suriae. Even in Syria there were two cities of the name; but plainly the maritime Laodicea is meant (Strab. 16. 2: 9: 751), opposite Cyprus; which preserves its name in the modern ' Latakia,' better known as ' Latakiya.' 7. sextae: see Introd. vii. p. 123.

8. legato, i.e. of that legion. The specification of his rank makes it suffice to mention him by one name; as ' augur Lentulus ' (3. 59: 1); ' Iunii senatoris ' (4. 64: 3), &c.; see several instances collected by Nipp. on 5. 8. This Pacuvius is described by Seneca (Ep. 12. 8), as ' qui Syriam usu suam fecit ' (probably as virtual governor under the absent Lamia, 6. 25: 2), and as having daily rehearsed his own funeral obsequies.

9. corruptoribus, extension of instrumental ablative; cp. c. 46: 2.

11. magnitudinem, ' the majesty. ' The word is used of Germanicus in c. 72: 3, and he is also called ' imperator ' (3. 12: 4: 14: 1); but Orellii can hardly be right in referring this expression to him, as the association of ' res publica ' points clearly to the living ' imperator,' Tiberius, whom Sentius claims to represent.
Liber II. Cap. 79, 80.

imperatoris identidem ingerens et rem publicam armis peti; ducitque validam manum et proelio paratam.

80. Nec Piso, quamquam coepta secus cadebant, omisit tutissima e praesentibus, sed castellum Ciliciae munitum admodum, cui nomen Celenderis, occupat; nam admixtis desertoribus et tirones nuper intercepto suisque et Plancinæ servitiis auxilia Cilicum, quae reguli miserant, in numerum legionis composuerat. 3 Caesarisque se legatum testabatur provincia, quam is dedisset, arceri, non a legionibus (earum quippe accei venire), sed a

Sentio privatum odium falsis criminibus tegente. consistent in acie, non pugnaturis militibus, ubi Pisonem ab ipsis parentem quondam appellatum, si iure ageretur, potiorem, si armis, non invalidum vidisset. tum pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicant, colle arduo et derupto; nam cetera mari einguntur. 6 contra veterani ordinibus ac subsidiis instructi: hinc militum. 15


1. ingerens, 'repeatedly proclaiming': cp. H. 4, 78, 1; Cic. Att. 11. 6, 3. rem publicam armis peti: cp. the expression of M. Piso: 'civile bellum incepti' (c. 76, 4).

3. secus cadebant: cp. 6, 22, 5; also for 'secus' cp. c. 50, 3, &c.; for 'cado' c. 77, 4; 6, 8, 2, &c.

4. praesentibus: cp. 1. 30, 5, &c.

5. Celenderis. Orelli retains 'Celenderis', which appears also to be the MS. text in Mela 1. 13, 77. Whatever Tactius may have written, the form of the name here given is correct according to the evidence of coins (Eekh. iii. 51, &c.), and is that used by Strabo (14. 5, 3, 670), Pliny (N. H. 5. 27, 22, 92), &c.

The town belonged to Cilicia Trachea (see on c. 78, 3), and had a harbour (Strab. 1. 1. 8, 1), and preserves its name as Chelendri or Kilindri.

6. tirones, sing. for pl., as frequently 'miles', 'eques'. &c. On the forces here spoken of above, c. 78, 3.

7. in numerum legionis composuerat, 'he had formed into a body numerically equal to a legion.' A similar expression is used of Catiline in Sall. Cat. 56, 2 'legiones (duns) numera expleverat'; but 'in numeros legionis composuerat' (H. i. 87, 1) has a different meaning, akin to that of 'numeri' elsewhere. On this force of 'in' cp Introd. v. § 60 b.

8. provincia. We cannot say 'arceor provinciam': nor can we take the words to mean that the province (i.e. its population) was debarred from joining him; for 'arceri' must have the same subject as 'venire.'

9. accei, only used in abl. sing., and apparently only here and in Cic. Verr. ii. 3. 28, 68; Verg. Aen. 1, 677.

10. consistent, i.e. they had only to stand in line, there would be no battle.

11. pugnaturis, concise abl. abs., as 'daturis' 15. 51, 3, &c.: cp. Introd. v. § 54 d.

12. si iure ageretur. On the remiscence of Livy see Introd. v. § 97, 2.

13. pro munimentis. This like 'pro castris' 3. 20, 2; 'pro muris' 14. 25, 1, appears clearly from the rest of the passage to mean 'outside the fortifications.' On the more usual meaning cp. c. 13, 4.

14. derupto, 'precipitans': cp. 4. 45, 1; 6, 21, 2; Lucr., Liv., &c.

15. veterani. This word is not here strictly used, but only of trained legions, as opposed to 'tirones' cp. 1. 28, 8, or to mixed troops.

ordinibus ac subsidiis, 'in centuries and reserves.' On the abl. see Introd. v. § 28. Nipp. explains it to mean that the steep ascent was made in separate centuries supported by reserves; the raw troops of Piso being drawn up in close order in maniples.
inde locorum asperitas, sed non animus, non spes, ne tela quidem nisi agrestia aut subitum in usum properata. ut venire in manus, non ultra dubitatum. quam dum Romanae cohortes in aquem eniterentur: vertunt terga Cilices seque castello 5 claudunt.

81. Interim Piso classem hauad procul opperientem adpugnare frustra temptavit; regressus et pro muris, modo semet adfictando, modo singulos nomine ciens, praemiis vocans, seditionem coeptatbat, adeoque commoverat, ut signifer legionis sextae 10 signum ad eum transtulerit. tum Sentius occanere cornua tu-basque et peti aggerem, erigi scalas iussit. ac promptissimum quemque succedere, alios tormentis hastas saxa et faces ingerere. tandem victa pertinacia Piso oravit ut traditis armis maneret in 3


hine ... inde, opposed, like "hinc" ... "illinc": cp. 13. 38, 3.

1. asperitas. The strong difference in the senses of this word as applied to soldiers and places makes the syllepsis harsh; but the alterations proposed seem needless. 'Asperitas' is used, of persons, generally in a bad sense; but 'asper' is a Vergilian general epithet of battle, and of warlike nations (Aen. 1, 14) or persons (ibid. 11, 664).

2. agrestia. Nipp. compares the description in 3. 43, 2; also 'agrestibus telis, falcibus gaesisque' (Liv. 9. 36, 6), and the description of the Catilinarian army in Sall. Cat. 50, 3.

aut, &c. The reading of the old editions would make the sentence further describe the rustic weapons; it is perhaps better thus to make it describe other weapons, more distinctly warlike, but extemporized.

in manus, to close quarters ('ηπιστα). In this sense Tacitus seems to prefer to use this form (as H. 4. 71, 6; 76, 5), with Sall. (Jug. 86, 2' and Liv. (2. 46, 3), rather than 'ad manus.'

4. eniterentur: cp. 'enius' 1. 70, 6, 6. classem. A 'classis Syriae' is mentioned in inscriptions (Orelli 3604; Henzen 6924; Wilhmanns 1637; C. I. G. 2349 e, 3125, &c.).

adpugnare: a Tacitean word, only here and in 4. 48, 4; 15, 13, 1; in each instance denoting a feint attack.

7. pro muris: not in the sense of 'pro munimentis' (c. 80, 5), but as in c. 13, 4, &c.

adfictando, 'buffeting himself': cp. 6. 35, 3; 'mulieres adfictare se' Sall. Cat. 31, 3.

8. seditionem coeptatbat: cp. 1. 38, 1, &c.

9. signifer: see on 1. 48. 2. The Sixth legion was supposed to be most inclined to favour Piso (c. 79, 3).

10. occeanere. Tacitus appears to follow Sallust (see Introduct. v. § 97, 1) in the use of a verb not found elsewhere. The form 'occino' is used only of the note of birds.

11. peti aggerem. This is best explained like 'etendus agger'. 1. 65, 10 (where see note). Material was to be collected to fill the ditch or make the wall easier to scale: hence the addition 'erigi scalas.' (cp. Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 6 'aggere ad munitionis adiecto locum ceperunt.' Vegetius (4, 15) also describes a mound raised against a wall 'de quo tecta tectaurit.' Some take the words to mean 'that the wall be assaulted'; but Tacitus would hardly use 'agger' of the wall of a strong fort; though Vergil (Aen. 10, 23) has 'aggeribus murorum,' and Servius (ad loc.) says that all fortifications are loosely called 'aggeres.'

12. et faces. On the conj. after asyn. deta see Introduct. v. § 90, and instances collected here by Nipp.
4 castello, dum Caesar, cui Suriam permetteret, consulitur. non receptae condiciones. nec alius quam naves et tutum in urbem iter concessum est.

82. At Romae, postquam Germanici valetudo percrebuit cunctaque ut ex longinquum aucta in deterius adferuntur, dolor 5 ira: et crumpebat questus. ideo nimium in extremas terras relegatum, ideo Pisoni permisset provinciam: hoc egisse se-3 cretos Augustae cum Plancina sermones. vera prorsus de Druso seniores locutos: displicere regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, neque ob alius interceptos, quam quia populum Romanum 10 aequo iure complecti reddita libertate agitaverint. hos vulgi sermones audita mors adeo incendit, ut ante edictum magistra- tum, ante senatus consultum sumpto iustitio deserentur fora, 5 clauderentur domus. passim silentia et gemitus, nihil composi- tum in ostentationem; et quamquam neque insignibus lugen-15

4. percrebuit B. 5. cunctique: text B. adferuntur: text B.

1. dum ... consulitur. Phitzner notes the indic. after 'dum' in or. obl. as common in poets, and in prose in and after Livy: cp. 14. 58, 4, &c.; see also Introd. v. § 49.

4. At Romae: a favourite form of transition: cp. 1. 7, 1; 46, 1; 3. 22, 1; 6. 29, 1, &c.

valetudo, sc. 'adversa': cp. 3. 3, 2; § 8, 2; 6. 7, 4, &c.

percrebuit. This form occurs three times in the two MSS. (cp. 12. 6, 5; 15. 19, 1), 'percrebuit' twice (6. 20, 2; and probably H. 2. 26, 3), and it is perhaps best to follow the variations. Halm with Sirker reads the latter throughout. See Introd. v. § 85.

5. ut = 'ut hic solet': cp. 1. 65, 4, &c.

aucta in deterior: 'exasperated for the worse.' On the force of 'in' in such constructions see Introd. v. § 60 b.

dolor ira. It seems best so to punc- tuate as to suppose 'erant' to be sup- plied with these words, as in H. 2. 29, § ('gaudium miserratio favor'): thus 'erumpabant questus' is more emphatic than if 'erumpabet' were to be supplied from it in the former place.

6. extremas terras. Syria was one of the 'imperii extrema' (cp. 4. 74, 2); but the use of 'relegatum' shows that the whole is rhetorical.

7. hoc egisse, 'this was the result of.' For the 'sermones' cp. c. 43, 5.

8. de Druso. On the supposed repub- lican meanings of Drusus see 1. 33, 4. Even Suetonius, who mentions the story that he was poisoned, wholly disbelieves it (Cl. 1); and the weighty contemporary evidence of Livy (Epit. 140) assigns his death to an accident: 'ex fractura, equo super crus eius collapso, tricesimo die, quam id accident, mortuis est.'

9. regnantibus. This term is invidiously used by the people of the princeps; also 'filiorum' is used loosely, as Drusus was not even an adopted son of Augustus.

10. interceptos: cp. c. 71, 3.

11. aequo iure complecti, 'to comprehend under equal rights,' i.e. to bring into unity on a footing of equality: cp. 'multas insigne families paterna nobilitate complexus.' 15. 48, 2.

12. incendit: cp. 1. 23, 1.

13. sumpto. sc. 'sponte.' Livy des- scribes such a spontaneous 'iustitium' after the Caudine disaster 9. 7, 8). Cp. 'fertile per urbem iustitium' Luc. 2, 17; and the 'Epicleon Drusi' (185) 'iura silentia mutaeque tacent sine vindice legis.'

14. domus, 'great houses': cp. 1. 73, 2, &c.

silentia; not opposed to 'gemitus,' but to the hum of business. The plural is elsewhere wholly confined to poets.

15. neque ... abstinerent: see note on c. 34, 7.

insignibus; as change of dress: cp. 'atra plebes' 3. 2, 2; 'pullati proceres' Juv. 3. 213, where see Mayor.
tium abstinerent, altius animis maerebant. forte negotiatores, vivente adhuc Germanico Suria egressi, lactoria de valetudine eius attulere. statim credita, statim vulgata sunt: ut quisque obvis quamvis leviter audita in alios atque illi in plures cumulata gaudio transferunt. cursant per urbem, molintur templorum fores; iuvat credulitatem nox et promptior inter tenebras adfirmatio. nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, donec tempore ac spatio vanescent: et populus quasi rursum erepturn acris doluit.

83. Honores, ut quis amore in Germanicam aut ingenio validus, reperti decretique: ut nomen eius Saliari carmine cancertur; sedes curules sacerdotum Augustalium locis superque cas quer-


1. altius . . . maerebant: cp. 1. 32, 7.
2. leviter, 'uncritically,' i.e. without waiting for authentication.
3. illi, the last-mentioned, as here more remote in thought: cp. c. 77, 1.
4. molintur ... fores: cp. 1. 39.
5. The scene is graphically described by Suet. (Cal. 6), who says 'paene revolucc slempi (sc. 'Capitolii') fores.'
6. iuvat. The present should not be altered. The sentence 'nec obstitit,' &c. is no part of the descriptive narrative, in which the historical present is natural. On the sentence as subject of the verb cp. 1. 19, 5, &c.
7. tempore ac spatio. This hendiadys (cp. Intro. v. § 76) appears to be a common expression, being found in Cic. pro Quint. 1, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 2.
8. acris doluit. Suet. (Cal. 6) says that the mourning lasted even through the feast of December, i.e. the Saturnalia (Dec. 17); which would be more than two months after the death (see note on c. 72, 2), and probably some time after the news had reached Rome.
9. Honores ... reperti. Mutilated fragments are preserved, both of the decree relating to Germanicus (C. I. L. vi. 911; Henzen 5382), and of that relating to Drusus (C. I. L. vi. 912; Henzen 5381); which, as having been mainly similar (cp. 4. 9, 2), will in some places confirm what is stated here. An inscription from the plebs urbana of the thirty-five tribes is also extant (C. I. L. vi. 909; Or. 3664; Wilm. 679), but its date is not fixed.
10. Saliari carmine. See the collection and explanation of fragments of this hymn in Bp. J. Wordsworth's Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin, p. 564, foll., also Marquardt, iii. 437. The old portions ('axamenta'), unintelligible to Horace (Epp. 2. 1, 86), and, according to Quintilian (1. 6, 40), even to the priests themselves, are to be distinguished from the 'carmina in universos homines composita,' in which modern names could be inserted. The name of Augustus had been inserted in his lifetime (Mon. Anc. ii. 21), apparently as early as 725, B. c. 29 (Dio, 51, 20, 1); but whether the precedent was followed in the case of succeeding princes, is unknown. In the decree respecting Germanicus ['canitur in Palatio'] is thought to be traceable, and a less successful attempt has been made to trace words to a similar effect in that of Drusus (see Marquardt, 1, 1). The only other name recorded as inserted is that of Verus, son of Marcus Aurelius (Vita M. Ant. 21, 5).
11. sedes curules. The curule chair crowned was placed in the theatre at feasts. Such an honour was paid to Julius Caesar in his lifetime (Dio, 44, 6, 3), 'ἐστιν τοίς τῶν βίων, and to Marcellus at his death (Dio, 53, 39, 6): see also Staatsr. i. 452. A place is here assigned among those reserved for the 'Augustales,' because Germanicus had been one of them (1. 54, 2). Words apparently referring to a similar honour are found in the decree to Drusus. The crown described is in the form of the civic crown, but made of precious materials ἡλίκον ναὶ διάξυμαν οἶος (Dio, 44, 6, 3); such as that which had been decreed to Augustus, as saviour of the citizens, in 727, B. c. 27 (Dio, 53, 16, 4), and which formed a
ceac coronae statuere tur; ludos circenses eburna effigies praec-iret, neve quis flamen aut augur in locum Germanici nisi gentis
3 Iuliac crearetur. arcus additi Romae et apud ripam Rheni et in monte Suriae Amanu, cum inscriptione rerum gestarum ac mortem ob rem publicam obisse, sepulchrum Antiochiae, ubi 5 crematus, tribunal Epidaphnæ, quo in loco vitam finierat. statu- arum locorumve in quis coleretur haud facile quis numerum
4 inierit. cum censeretur clipeus auro et magnitudine insignis inter auctores eloquentiae, adseveravit Tiberius solitum parcm-


permanent decoration of the palace 'qua postes augustae domus semitena gloria triumphat' (Val. Max. 2. 8. 7).

1. ludos . . . effigies praeciret. The words 'imagines pone rentur' are found in the inscription, and 'Circenses' in that of Drusus. Dion. Hal. (7. 72) describes at these games processions of images of the gods, borne by men on their shoulders. An ivory figure of Julius Caesar was so borne in a 'tensa' in his lifetime (Suet. Jul. 76; Dio, 43. 45. 2); and such a posthumous honour was decreed to several of the imperial family see Marquardt, iii. 510. 'Praeco' takes such an accus. in 6. 21, 2; 15. 4, 1; otherwise in such a phrase as 'praecire verba,' &c.

2. flamen, sc. 'Augustalis.' His tenure of this priesthood (on which see Marquardt, ii. p. 473), and his augurship are recorded in many inscriptions (e.g. Orell. 601, 3094); and the former is distinct from his membership in the 'sodales Augustales' (see on 1. 54. 2). Germanicus appears to have been succeeded as augur and flamen by Drusus, and afterwards in the latter office by his son Nero: see Introduct. ix. notes 31 and 11.

3. arcus. The inscription has the words 'alter Ianus fieret,' and 'tertius Ianus.' After the latter, the words 'Ger'manis' and ['tum}i]um Drusi' are traceable, apparently referring to the arch near the Rhine.

4. monte . . . Amanu. This term is used by Strabo (12. 2. 2, 535) to include all the mountains encircling the gulf of Issus, and the passes from Syria to Cilicia, on one of which the arch probably stood.

5. mortem . . . obisse: cp. 3. 6. 1. Similar words were used of the elder Drusus ('cui fuit heu mortis publica causa'), Epic. Drusi, 458.

sepulchrum, a cenotaph. The place would be in the forum of Antioch (C. 73. 5).

6. tribunal. Probably, as Nipp., thinks, this took the form of a scaffold or bier, to represent that on which the body was laid out; such an erection being sometimes part of an important funeral (C. 1. L. ix. 1783), or afterwards set up as a monument (ibid. 1729, Or. 4548). It need not therefore (as Walther thinks) be commemorative of his imperium.

Epidaphnæ. The name is an error of Tacitus; for this famous grove and sanctuary of Apollo, described by Gibbon (c. 23), was really called Διοφηνε, and gave to this Antioch its distinguishing title, ἤτοι Διοφηνε, or 'Antiochia Epidaphines' (Pl. N. H. 5. 21, 18, 79). It was really five miles from Antioch, but considered a suburb of it: see Momms. Hist. v. 457, E. T. li. 128.

7. coleretur. Halm and Nipp. adhere to this old correction, on the ground that 'coleretur' would appear to imply that the places where statues were honoured might be other than those in which they stood. The 'cultus' was probably that of his 'Dii Manes' (see on c. 7, 3).

numerus inierit, 'could enumerate': cp. 15. 41, 1. The phrase is in Caes. and Liv.: for the tense cp. Introduct. v. § 51.

8. clipeus, 'a medallion bust.' Pliny (N. H. 35. 3, 3, 12) says that such had been set up at Rome from the consulship of Appius Claudius in 259, B.C. 495. An 'imago clipeata,' perhaps of Cicero, not apparently in bronze, but marble, is engraved in Visconti, 1c. Rom. pl. xii.

9. inter auctores eloquentiae, among those set up in the Palatine library: cp. c. 37. 3. Germanicus is recorded to have pleaded causes from a date before the
que ceteris dicaturum: neque enim eloquentiam fortuna discerni, et satis inlustre. si veteres inter scriptores haberetur. equester ordor cuneum Germanici appellavit qui iuniorum dicebat, institutisque uti turmae idibus Iuliis imaginem eius sequerentur. plicaque manent: quaedam statim omissa sunt aut vetustas oblitteravit.

84. Ceterum recenti adhuc maestitia soror Germanici Livia, nupta Druso, duos virilis sexus simul enixa est. quod raram 2

1. 8. uirtutes: text B, virile se corpus alia, historia inter litem et legem.

exile of Ovid (Fasti 1, 21), until after his triumph (Suet. Cal. 3); and the above authors, as well as l'Iny (N. H. 8. 42, 64, 155), speak of him also as a poet; but the authorship of the translation of Aratus and other remains ascribed to him is matter of question.

solitum paremque, 'of the usual material' (bronze) 'and size'; as opposed to one 'aurum et magnum' insignia.

1. dicaturum, sc. 'se': ep. Introd. v. § 8.

fortuna: ep. c. 71, 6.

3. equester ordus. For other instances of the corporate action of this body see 3. 71, 1; Staatr. iii. 525, foll.

euneum. The military sense of this word (1. 51, 1) is not applicable to 'equites': we must therefore suppose one of the wedge-shaped divisions of the quatuordecim ordinem in the theatre to be here meant (cp. Suet. Dom. 4). These fourteen rows were apparently divided into cunei 'seniorum' and 'juniorum' (Marquardt, Hist. Eq. Rom. p. 71). This honour was paid to Germanicus as having been 'princeps iunventus' (Ov. ex P. 2, 5, 41); on which title see 1. 3, 2, &c.

4. turmae. The centuries of 'equites Romani eque publico' (on whom see Introd. vii. p. 102; Staatr. iii. 482, foll.; Secley, Hist. Exam of Livy, B. I. pp. 73, 79 foll.) were arranged at their 'transvection' (see below) into six 'turbas', each commanded by a 'sevir': see Staatr. iii. 522.

idibus Iuliis. On July 15 took place the review or 'transvection equum,' when Dion. Hal. (6. 13. 1699) describes them as riding in a procession of about 5,000, dressed in the 'traja' and crowned with olive, in commemoration of the supposed appearance of the Dioscuri at the battle of lake Regillus. The institution is said to date from 450, b. c. 304 (Liv. 9. 46, 15), and to have been revived by Augustus after long disuse (Suet. Aug. 38): see Staatr. iii. 493.

imaginem ... sequerentur. This again would be in recognition of his having led the procession as 'princeps iunventus.' Cp. the figure of speech in 5. 4. 5 'quorum imaginum pro vexillis securi forent.' The decree respecting Drusus contains words apparently ordaining a similar honour to him.

7. recenti ... maestitia. Hirschfeld argues (Herm. xxv. 1890, pp. 363-373) that this event is inserted here for pathetic contrast, and must have taken place at least a year later, as Tiberius Gemellus, who would thus have been eighteen at the death of Tiberius, was then still 'prae- textatus' (see on 6. 46, 1), and is even rhetorically called by Gaius maior (Dio, 59. 1, 2) and ἡμών (Philo, Leg. 4). Admitting that Gaius himself did not take the 'toga virilis' till his nineteenth year (Suet. Cal. 19), it is argued that Tiberius, while perhaps desiring to reward his career, would rather have accelerated that of his own grandson, whom he made co-heir with him. But as the 'toga virilis' might be, and often was taken on completion of the fourteenth year (Marquardt, Privat. 129), this youth, if born in A.D. 20, or even A.D. 21, could well have taken it in the lifetime of Tiberius, even without such anticipation as that in Nero's case (12. 41, 1 and note); so that some delay must anyhow be allowed, and we cannot say how much, due to the general decay of faculties and vigour of Tiberius in those years (Introd. viii. p. 154).

Livia. On her, and on Tiberius Gemellus, see Introd. ix. notes 32, 35. The other twin, whose death is mentioned four years later (4. 15. 1), appears to have been called Germanicus: see C. I. G. 2630, and coins here referred to by Nipp.
lactumque etiam modicis penatibus tanto gaudio principem ad-
secit, ut non temperaverit quin iactaret apud patres, nulli ante
Romanorum eiusdem fastigii viro geminam stirpem editam;

3 nam cuncta, etiam fortuita, ad gloriaem vertebat. sed populo
tali in tempore id quoque dolorem tulit, tamquam auctus liberis
Drusus domum Germanici magis urgueret.

85. Eodem anno gravibus senatus decretis libido feminarum
corcita cautumque, ne quaestum corpore faceret cui avus aut
2 pater aut maritus eques Romanus fuisse. nam Vistilia prac-
toria familia genita licentiam stupri apud aediles vulgarverat, 10
more inter veteres recepto, qui satis poenarum adversum in-
3 pudicas in ipsa professione flagitii credebant. exactum et a
Titidio Labeone Vistilieae marito, cur in uxore delicti manifesta
4 ulationem legis omisisset. atque illo praetendente sexaginta dies

12. exacta: text Vertran.

1. modicis penatibus, 'in a house of
moderate rank,' Ritter's insertion of 'in'
is needless, as the construction may be
abl. abs. 'penatibus' is used of the
household in 13. 4. 2, &c., and, in 3. 34. 3,
even of family circumstances.
2. temperaverit, 'refrained from':
ep. 3. 67, 2, &c.
3. auctus liberis. Apparently the
expression is usual: ep. Agr. 6. 3; Cie.
Att. 1. 2, 1. 'filiolo me auctum scito,' As
Drusus had already a daughter, he thus
acquired the 'ius trium liberorum,'
6. urgeret, 'depressed.' The house of
Germanicus had more children, but
was without a head; so that its forlorn
condition was set off by this increased
consequence of the head of the rival
house.
7. libido feminarum coercita. Suetonius
(Tib. 35) speaks of other cases, or
generalizes 'siu more' from this.
9. eques Romanus. The same pro-
hibition extended 'a fortiori' to senatorial
families.
praetoria familia. Sex. Vistilius, of
this rank, mentioned as an old man in
6. 9. 2, was probably her father. 'Familia
consulari' is thus used of the son of a
consular in 13. 12. 1.
10. Iicentiam... vulgarverat, 'had
made open profession of prostitution.'
Suetonius says 'lenocinum profiteri coe-
perat,' and adds that women could thus
be exempt from penalties for adultery, as
no longer legally 'matronae'; but the
juri-affirm that such could still be dealt
with by the senate (Pap. Dig. 48. 5. 10).
apud aediles. On the supervision
exercised by these magistrates over 'bal-
nea,' 'lupanaria,' and other places of
public resort, as part of their 'cura urbis,'
see Introd. vi. p. 90; Staatsr. ii. 511.
12. exactum = 'quaesitum.' Most edi-
tors have preferred this to 'exacta,' which
might possibly be defended as taken from
Vergil (Aen. 1. 309). The verb has this
sense in Ov. A. A. 2. 130 ('Calypso
exigit Odrysii fata crenata ductis').
13. Titidio Labeone, mentioned in Pl.
N. II. 35. 4. 7. 20, as of praetorian rank,
and procus of Gallia Narboensis,
and as a bad amateur artist.
manifesta. Such a genit. (cp. Introd.
v. 33 e.) is used with this word in the
Annals (e.g. 4. 53. 2; 12. 51, 5, &c.),
also in Plaut. and Sall. So Dryden has
'manifest of crimes' (Abs. and Achit. 204).
14. ulationem legis, 'enforcement of the
legal penalty,' i.e. that of 'lex Julia de
adulteris' (cp. c. 50. 2). By this law he
was bound at once under penalty of being
charged with connivance) to separate
from his wife (Dig. 48. 5. 2, § 6),
and having done so, had during the next sixty
days exclusive right of proceeding against
her (ibid. 11, § 6). Nipp. adds that he
was not usually liable to be called to
account for not having exercised this
prerogative, even after the sixty days had
expired, but that this whole case was re-
garded as exceptionally flagrant.
ad consultandum datos neendum practerisse, satis visum de Vistilia statuere; caque in insulam Seriphon abdita est. actum et de sacris Aegyptiis Judaicisque pellendis factumque patrum consultum, ut quattuor milia libertini generis ea superstitione infecta, quis idonca actas, in insulam Sardiniam vecherentur, coercendis illic latrocinis et, si ob gravitatem caeli interissent, vile damnum; ceteri cederent Italia, nisi certam ante diem profanos ritus exuissent.

86. Post quae retulit Caesar capiendam virginem in locum Occiae, quae septem et quinquaginta per annos summa sancti-

1. neendum = 'nondum,' a post-Aug. use; as in II. 1. 31, 5; Plin. Pan. 14.
satis visum, repeated from II. 4. 59, 2; Liv. 7. 11, 9, &c.
de Vistilia statuere, 'to deal with Vistilia': cp. 6. 29, 2; 12. 54, 6, &c.
2. in insulam Seriphon. Such relegation was part of the penalty of the 'lex Julia' (see on c. 50, 4). This island, one of the Cyclades, now Serpo, was the place of exile of Cassius Severus (4. 21, 5), and, like Gyaros, is with Juvenal (10. 170) typical of such places.
3. de sacris Aegyptiis Judaicisque pellendis. Tacitus dismisses briefly a subject of small interest to himself and his readers, but Josephus (Ant. 18. 3, 4, 5) gives a full account of the circumstances which appear to have led to these decrees. A scandalous outrage had been committed by a knight named Decius Mundus, on a noble Roman lady named Paulina, in the temple of Isis and with the connivance of the priests; and Tiberius had crucified the priests, demolished the temple, and caused the statue of Isis to be thrown into the Tiber. At the same time a vagabond Jew, with three accomplices, had persuaded a noble proselyte named Fulvia to send costly gifts to the temple at Jerusalem, which they had embezzled. On the Isiac worship at Rome, introduced probably soon after the second Punic war, prevalent in spite of many attempts to suppress it, and reluctantly tolerated by Augustus outside the pomerium (Dio, 53. 2, 4), see Marquardt, iii. 77, &c. The Jews in Rome, their only important settlement in the West (Momms. Hist. v. 499, E. T. ii. 173), probably date from the conquest of Pompeius; they were certainly numerous in the time of Cicero (pro Plac. 28, 67), and are noticed by Horace, Ovid, &c. See references in Marquardt. iii. 82: Mayor, on Juv. 14. 96-106.
4. ea superstitione. Josephus represents this enlisting and expulsion as relating not to both these bodies but to Jews only. The large number of Jewish freedmen, and the large Jewish settlement in the trans Tiberine district, are attested by Philo, who also speaks of a persecution, but ascribes it to the influence of Scianus: Leg. ad Gaium, 23, 24.
5. Sardiniam. This island, with Corsica, had originally formed a senatorial province of the second rank, but, owing to the prevalence of brigandage, allowed to also by Varro (K. R. 1. 16, 2), was handed over to a praefect or procurator with a military force, from 759, A. D. 6 (Dio, 55. 28, 1), until the time of Nero (Introd. vii. p. 112). Its 'gravitas caeli' had been already mentioned by Livy (23. 34, 11); Mela (2. 7, 133) calls it 'ut secunda, iuxta pacem pestilens'; and Pausanias (10. 17, 11) speaks of its άπόθεσις και υπόθεσις.
7. vile damnum; cp. 'facili damno' II. 4. 28, 51; 'utile damnum' Vell. 2. 40, 3; 'actio vilior' Stat. Theb. 1. 649. The sentiment resembles that on the blood of gladiators (1. 76, 5).
9. capiendam virginem. The qualifications and the mode of selection for this office are given fully in Gell. 1. 12, where it is shown that 'capere' (cp. Ann. 4. 16, 6; 15. 22, 4), is strictly used; as the pontifex maximus took her by the hand from her father, as if captive in war, with the words 'te, Amata, capio,' whereby she passed out of the 'potestas patria.' The law had prescribed a 'sortitio' out of twenty candidates selected by the comitia, but this custom seems to have been already departed from, and, when Gellius wrote, was obsolete: the practice being for persons thus to offer their daughters.
10. Occiae. Nipp. notes the name of
monia Vestalibus sacris praesederat; egitque grates Fonteio Agrippae et Domitio Pollioni, quod offerendo filias de officio in rem publicam certarent. praclata est Pollionis filia, non ob aliud quam quod mater eius in eodem coniugio manebat; nam Agrippa discidio domum imminuerat. et Caesar quamvis post-habitam deciens sestertii dote solatus est

87. Saevitiam annonas incusante plebe statuit frumento pretium, quod emptor penderet, binosque nummos se additurum negotioribus in singulos modios. neque tamen ob ea parentis patriae delatum et antea vocabulum adsumsit, acerbque in crepituit eos, qui divinas occupationes ipsumque dominum dixerant. unde angusta et lubrica oratio sub principe, qui libertatem metuebat, adulationem oderat.

2. comicio: Domitio L.

Occius Flamma, procos. of Crete at about this time (M. Sen. Controv. 27, 19).

septem et quinquaginta. They were chosen at from six to ten years old (Gell. 1. 1), and were legally bound for thirty years; after which time they might retire and marry, but usually continued in office for life: see Marquardt, iii. 339.

1. praesederat. Any Vestal might be said 'praesidere Vestalibus sacris': the head of the college was the eldest virgin (ep. 11. 32, 5; Òv. Fast. 4, 639), the 'virgo Vestalis maxima' of inscriptions.

Fonteio Agrippae: cp. c. 30. 1.

5. discidio = 'divortio,' as 3. 34, 10, &c.; imminuerat, 'had lowered in dignity': cp. c. 34. 4.

6. decions sestertii: cp. c. 37, 2; 1. 75, 5.

7. Saevitiam annonas. Dräger notes this as a novel metaphor, analogous to 'saevitia hisenis,' 'maris,' &c. Tacitus has also 'gravitas annonas' (6. 13, 1), 'aceris annona' (4. 6, 6).

incusante plebe. Probably, as at other times (cp. 6. 13, 1), these complaints found utterance at the theatre and other public gatherings.

statuit... pretium: i.e. it was to be sold at less than the current price, and the difference made up to the dealers. This has nothing to do with the usual monthly corn-dole, but corresponds rather to the occasional 'frumentationes,' such as are mentioned in Mon. Anc. iii. 10, 40; Suet. Aug. 41, &c.: cp. 15. 39, 2 'pretium frumenti minutum usque ad ternos nummos.' On the regulation of the corn-market at Rome by the government see Marquardt, ii. 126, foll. and Prof. Wilkins in D. of Ant. i. p. 879.

9. negotioribus: cp. c. 62, 4; 3, 42, 1, &c.; here specially used of corn-dealers.

10. antea: cp. 1. 72, 2.

increpit. Suetonius (Tib. 27) speaks with more detail: 'Dominus appellatus a quodam, denuntiavit ne se amplius contumeliae causa nominaret. Alium dicentem sacras eius occupationes et rustus alium, auctore eo senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem, pro sacris laboriosiss dicere coegit' (cp. the speech in 4. 38). He considered that he could properly be addressed as 'dominus' only by his slaves (see his saying quoted in Introd. vi. p. 78, n. 10); and, though the example set by him and Augustus (Suet. Aug. 53) gradually found exceptions (among which may be noted the regular use of 'domine' as the address of Pliny to Trajan), the title does not become established as that of the princes till the time of Diocletian. See Staatsr. ii. 760, and a complete history of the use of the term in daily life, in Friedländer, i. 395, foll.

12. angusta et lubrica, 'constrained by narrow limits and perilous.' The words are joined together (but not in a metaphorical sense) in H. 3. 82, 4: 'angustae sententiae' is used in Dial. 32, 3; and 'lubrius' has often this meaning, as 6. 49, 3; 51, 3; H. 1. 10, 2.
88. Reperio apud scriptores senatoresque eorundem temporum Adgandestrii principis Chattorum lectas in senatu litteras, quibus mortem Arminii promittebat, si patrandae neci venenum mittetur; responsumque esse non fraude neque occultis, sed palam et armatum populum Romanum hostes suos ulisci. qua 2 gloria equabat se Tiberius priscis imperatoribus, qui venenum in Pyrrhum regem vetuerant prodiderantque. ceterum Arminius 3 abscedentibus Romanis et pulso Maroboduo regnum affectans libertatem popularium adversam habuit, petitusque armis cum varia fortuna certaret, dolo propinquorum cecidit: liberator haud dubie Germaniae et qui non primordia populi Romani, sicut alii reges ducesque, sed florentissimum imperium lacesserit, proclis ambiguus, bello non victus. septem et triginta annos vitae, duo- 4

2. ad Gandestri ... responsum esse Grimm, senatoriiisque ... actis Gandestrii Momms. 3 and 7. armeni ... armenius: cp. 1. 55, 4. 7. pyrum : see on c. 63, 3. 10. haudubie: hau dubie Bait. and Ritt.; cp. c. 36, 2.

1. scriptores senatoresque eorundem temporum, 'contemporary writers who were senators': cp. 'libero et accusatorii' (16, 12, 2), where only one person is meant. The fact that they were senators is mentioned to show their means of information; but it is remarkable that Tacitus does not cite the 'acta senatus' themselves: see Intro. v. iii. 18.

2. Adgandestrii. The impossibility of finding any German name of which this might be reasonably supposed to be a rendering has suggested the probability of a corruption. Jac. Grimm thought the name might be 'Gandiseurus' ('Ganter' = 'Mannchen der Gans'), but the sentence as read by him gives a construction very unlike the style of Tacitus, and Mommsen's reading is open to the objection (see Nipp. Pref. p. 24) that as the 'acta senatus' must be contemporary, 'eorundem temporum' would be surplusage.

principis: cp. c. 7, 2.

4. non fraude: cp. the sentiment of Livy (1. 53, 4) 'minime arte Romana, fraude et dolo'. Tacitus elsewhere (11, 19, 4) approves of such an act, in a case not very dissimilar, and perhaps here thinks Tiberius quixotic.

6. priscis imperatoribus. The general authorities (e.g. Liv. Epit. 13, &c.) tell this story only of C. Fabricius Lascinius in his second consulship, A. U. C. 476, B. C. 278; but Claudius Quadrigarius (ap. Gall. 3. 8) makes the letter run in the names of both consuls, the other being Q. Aemilius Papus. Probably Tacitus does not mean the plural to be taken strictly.

venenum, i.e. the preparation of poison. On such pregnant uses of words cp. Intro. v. § 84.

8. abscedentibus, perhaps used aoristically (cp. Intro. v. § 54 a). Nipp. thinks the retreat is represented as gradual because the abandonment of Germany became gradually apparent.

regnum affectans. He was of the royal race (cp. 11, 16, i), but had hitherto formed a contrast to Marobudus (c. 44, 3). Possibly his motive may not have been personal ambition, but a desire to unite Germany more firmly against Rome.

10. liberator. Here, as below ('bello non victus'), Tacitus admits the plain fact, however qualified by the Roman belief (c. 26, 2; 73, 3) that another campaign would have compelled submission.

12. reges ducesque, such as Pyrrhus and Hannibal. In many elements of military strength, Rome had been really then more powerful than at this time.

13. ambiguus. Elsewhere (e.g. c. 67, 1, &c.) the word, as applied to persons, has a different meaning. In this sense, we should rather expect it to be used of the battles themselves, as in c. 21, 4, &c.

bello. The antithesis is common: cp. 12. 39, 5; G. 30, 3, &c.

duodecim. This would date from the
deci\text{m} potenti\text{ae} explevit, caniturque ad\text{h}uc barbar\text{as} apud gentes, Graecorum annalibus ignot\text{us}, qui sua tantum mirantur. Romanis haud perinde celebris, dum vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi.

3. Finit Liber II. P. Cornely Incipit Liber III. Feliciter.

defeat of Varus; so that his death must have taken place in 774, A. D. 21, though mentioned here, as on the last occasion of noticing him. Maroboduus was thus dismissed from notice (c. 63, 5).

1. caniturque. It is possible, as Grimm suggests (Mythol. E. T. p. 362), that Tacitus here confounds him with the German hero Irmin (see Introd. to G. p. 28).

2. Graecorum. We should suppose these Greek writers to be such as wrote of subjects or periods in which Arminius ought to have been mentioned. This may suggest a question whether Plutarch’s lost Lives of Augustus and Tiberius may have been known to Tacitus at this date, and may possibly be here alluded to. The spirit of such Greek writers, whoever they were, seems represented in the subsequent narrative of Dio, who only once (56. 19, 2) mentions Arminius.

3. haud perinde, i.e. ‘not as he should have been.’ Nipp. gives several instances (II. 2. 84, 2; 4. 62, 4; G. 5, 3; 34, 1; Agr. 10, 6) in which the implied comparison is thus dropped out of sight. Others may be found in Suet. and later authors.

celebris. Tacitus has this masc. form (never ‘celeber’) in 13. 47, 2; 14. 19; and perhaps ‘alacris’ in II. 5. 16, 5: earlier prose writers have ‘acris,’ ‘equestris,’ ‘salubris,’ ‘silvestris’; cp. Zumpt, Gr. 100, note 1.

vetera extollimus. A similar protest against indiscriminate admiration of antiquity is found in 3. 55, 6. The sentiment of Velleius (2. 92, 4), ‘praesentia invidia prae\text{terita} veneratione prosequimur, et his nos obrui illis instrui credimus,’ is transferred by Hobbes (Leviathan, conclusion) from the judgement of actions to that of literature: ‘The praise of ancient authors, proceeds not from the reverence of the dead, but from the competition and mutual envy of the living’: cp. Dial. 18.
APPENDIX I.

ON BOOK II, CC. 23, 24.

The following fragment of a contemporary account of the disaster of Germanicus by Pedo Albinovanus, probably one of his officers (see on i. 60, 2), which has been preserved by M. Seneca (Suas. i. 14), is here subjoined, as a specimen of some of the material from which Tacitus may have had to draw up his narrative:

Iam pridem post terga diem solemque relinquunt,
Iam pridem notis extorres finibus orbis
Per non concessas audaces ire tenebras
Ad rerum metas extremaque litora mundi;
Nunc illum pigris immania monstra sub undis
Qui ferat Oceanum, qui saevas undique pristis
Aequoreosque canes, ratibus consurgere prensis.
Accumulat fragor ipse metus. Iam sidere limo
Navigia et rapido desertam flamine classem
Seque feris credunt per inertia fata marinis
Tam non felici laniandos sorte reliqui.
Atque aliquid prora caecum sublimis in alta
Aëra pugnaci luctatus rumpere visu,
Ut nihil erepto valuit dinoscere mundo,
Obstructa in tales effundit pectora voces:
Quo ferimur? fugit ipse dies orbemque relictum
Ultima perpetuis claudit natura tenebris.
Anne alio positas ultra sub cardine gentes
Atque alium flabris intactum quaerimus orbem?
Di revocant rerumque victant cognoscere finem
Mortales oculos: aliena quid aequora remis
Et sacras violamus aquas divumque quietas
Turbamus sedes?
APPENDIX II.

ON THE CAMPAIGNS OF GERMANICUS.

The geography and details of these operations have been explained in the notes, so far as they seem to rest on trustworthy evidence; and it is here intended to give only a brief sketch of the general plan of campaign and its results.

The disaster of Varus, if really decisive as to a policy of conquest, could not be at once accepted as such without provoking German aggression; and even a 'bellum abolendae infamiae' would be popularly understood to require some recovery of lost ground. The army was consequently at once made up to eight legions, and placed for three years (763-765, a.D. 10-12) under the supreme command of Tiberius, and for four more under that of Germanicus, who had previously served one year (764, a.D. 11) under his uncle.

Beyond the Rhine all was lost, except in its lowest course, where the Batavi and Frisii remained subject, and at least an outpost was held among the Chauci. The camps at Moguntiacum and Vetera formed the base of operation against the chief hostile tribes, the former against the Chatti of Hessen, the latter against the Cheruscan confederacy, which, though extending to the Rhine, had its heart far away beyond the Weser.

Of these the Chatti, though before and afterwards by far the most formidable enemies of Rome in Western Germany, and highest in military organization, seem at this date kept by their standing jealousy of the Cherusci from giving effectual aid to the national cause. They have to be reckoned with as hostile, but it is sufficient to remind them by occasional raids that they are vulnerable at home, and thus to make

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1 On the whole subject see especially Mommsen, Hist. v. 44 foll., E. T. i. 48 foll.
2 1, 3, 6.
3 1, 38, 1.
4 They had at first held aloof from the confederacy against Drusus Dio, 54. 33, 2, but afterwards joined it (Id, 39, 3; 55, 1, 2), and had probably risen against Varus, as they are said to have had one of his eagles (see on 2. 25, 2).
5 See the account of them in G. 30-31.
6 12, 28, 2.
7 One such precedes each of the great attacks on the Cheruscan league (1. 55, 1; 2. 7, 1), another comes after the shipwreck (2. 25, 2).
them stand on the defensive, and give no aid to those who give none to them. With this exception, they are left out of count, and the Upper army is thus set free to join the other in the general attack.

Against the Cherusci and their confederacy Tiberius conducted at least one campaign (764, A.D. 11), in which he is stated to have spent some time across, but not far from the Rhine, and is credited with much the same acts of general devastation as are recorded of Germanicus. One expression (‘aperit limites’) would point to some more permanent result, probably to the reoccupation of the outpost of Aliso, and the restoration of its communications with Vetera by a barricaded road along the Lippe.

Germanicus, on succeeding to the command, took no offensive action during his first year, and seems to have planned none for his second; the rapid expedition against the Marsi late in the autumn of 767, A.D. 14, being represented as intended only to restore the morale of the troops after the mutiny. Possibly he was encouraged by its success, and Roman opinion generally by an exaggerated report of it, to look upon reconquest as feasible; possibly Tiberius himself was inclined to a more vigorous effort to recover ground that he had done so much to win, than the old age and infirmity of Augustus had been willing to sanction; anyhow, the next two years show a really energetic attempt to regain the frontier of the Elbe. Tacitus helps us little to conceive the plan of campaign; but here, as elsewhere, some detail casually mentioned often helps us to see a meaning in what seemed purposeless; and we shall hardly be wrong in thinking that the first object was to weaken the confederacy in detail by bringing an overwhelming force to bear on its chief outlying members before the centre was assailed. From this view the already mentioned onslaught on the Marsi, who had been so prominent as to have captured an eagle, may be part of a scheme.

The chief campaign of 768, A.D. 15, is, as we read it, an enigma. Half the army sails round by sea to the mouth of the Ems, to be met at some point on that river by the other forces, and thence to find its way

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1 The Cherusi, in spite of jealousies, were inclined to do so, but checked by a counter demonstration (1, 56, 7).
2 Dio, 56, 25, 3. Velleius (2, 121, 3) seems to speak of more than one campaign.
3 Vell. 2, 121, 2.
4 See 2, 7, 5, and note.
5 This may possibly be the 'limes' of Tiberius (1, 50, 2).
6 1, 49–51.
7 This seems implied in the award of a triumph (1, 55, 1); but the slight ground on which such honours in such cases were generally given is seen in the ovation of Drusus (3, 11, 1), and that offered to, though disdained by, Tiberius himself (3, 47, 4).
8 Instances are often seen in the narrative of the campaigns of Corbulo (vol. ii. Introd. ch. iv) and others.
9 2, 25, 2.
10 1, 60, 2–3. The meeting-point on the Ems is not specified, but probably low down the stream.
back to the sources of the Ems and Lippe, in other words, to a point that could have been easily reached in a few days by the Lippe and Aliso. We may find a key to this in the brief record of the submission of the Chauci (possibly coupled with that of the western part of the Angrivarii), and may suppose that to secure the whole lower country to the Weser by the enrolment of this widespread people in the Roman ranks was a worthy object for this circuit. Thence the whole united army is flung upon the Bructeri, another eagle recovered, and this powerful tribe lopped off from the resources of Arminius. Passing over the burial of the remains of the army of Varus as a mere episode suggested by nearness to the spot, and unduly amplified by reason of its capabilities for picturesque description, we can see that the remaining object of the campaign would be to bring the main body of the enemy to battle, and inflict such a defeat as should crush all remaining resistance to the Weser. Somewhere between the Ems and that river a battle is delivered, but its result is unsatisfactory, and it is therefore briefly described, and followed by an immediate retreat, turned into a 'clades' by the straits and narrow escape of the army of Caecina, and the almost total loss of the baggage and supplies both of this force and of the two legions nearly drowned through their inexperience of equinoctial tides. The magnitude of the loss is shown by the contributions not only from Gaul but from Spain and even Italy, and by the emboldenment of the Germans in the following spring to attempt an attack on Aliso. It is notable that in repelling this, Germanicus is carried almost to the Weser, the point to be afterwards reached by the whole army in so wide a circuit.

In the great campaign of 769 a.d. 16, we are again perplexed by the disproportion between the preparations and the end effected, which was no more apparently than the transport by ship of the whole army to the point similarly reached in the previous year by half of it. The description of the ships built shows that they were not all intended for the same kind of service; and we should hardly be wrong in thinking that, while the larger and more sea-going fleet was left at the mouth of

1. 60. 5. 2. 69. 4. 3. Their 'defectio' (2. 8. 4) implies a submission at some previous time. 4. See the description of them in G. 35. Another division of them extended from the Weser to the Elbe, but are probably here left out of view. 5. 69. 4. 5. Other tribes, never mentioned by Tacitus, and apparently belonging to this region, as the Campsani, Chattuarii, Landi, were claimed at the

triumph as vanquished: see on 2. 41. 2. 6. 61-62. 7. 63. 1-4. 8. 1. 71. 5. 9. 63. 68. 10. 1. 70. 11. 1. 71. 3. 12. 2. 7. 1, and note. 13. 2. 7. 3-4, and notes. The force is a very large one, six legions, but in this attempt to deal a rapid blow, it is not encumbered by the baggage and supplies needed for a prolonged campaign. 14. 2. 8. 2. 15. 2. 11. 2.
the Ems, the army marched along the right bank of the Hase, supported by a light flotilla conveying supplies, to a point whence the valley of the Werra and the Weser could be easily reached. The absence of any resistance need not show that all this district was reduced to submission, but rather that Arminius had thought fit to collect all his strength behind the Weser, where his own advantages and the difficulties of the Romans would be augmented. We have two battles, in which great victories are claimed, but the first does not prevent the speedy reassemblage of the enemy, and the sequel of the second is a retreat, not as in the previous year, at the equinox, but in the height of summer, ending in a still greater disaster, and followed by short incursions, apparently intended, like that of two years previously, to restore the morale of the troops. This premature retreat may have been due to unmentioned reverses, to the increasing difficulty of feeding an isolated army, or to other causes, but all explanation is mere conjecture.

The one more campaign, still longed for by the sanguine leader, if it had gone on the lines of those before it, might probably have been planned on the supposition that the army should be conveyed or attended by the fleet up the Weser and Aller to the neighbourhood of the Elbe. But for this a new fleet was needed; the dangers of sea transport had proved to be even greater than those of a land march; the Romans had secured no ground beyond the Weser; and an advance to the Elbe would have brought them dangerously near to the great organization of the hitherto neutral Maroboduus.

All this Tiberius must have known, also that German warfare had entered on a new stage since his own day, by the growth of military discipline, and the rise of a leader of genius. So-called victories might still be won; but the Germans had always an easy refuge in the forests, and could soon collect again to harass a retreating enemy. To hold the country, roads would have to be restored or created in every direction, strong winter camps formed in several places, the chief rivers permanently occupied by a fleet. Even thus the result might yet be doubtful owing to the absence of towns among the Germans, their unsettled homes and

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1 We may, perhaps, thus explain the absence of any mention of the route. Tacitus may have found in his authorities that the troops disembarked at the mouth of the Ems, also that ships went on nearly to the Weser, and may have confused the statements. The route back, for whatever reason, is similarly ignored.

2 2. 16-18; 19-21.

3 'aestate adulta.' 2. 25, 1.

4 2. 25.

5 2. 26, 4.

6 See 2. 44, 3; &c.

7 See 2. 45, 3.

8 Between the Rhine and the Weser, Dünzelmann (Jahrb. für Class. Phil. xx. Supp.) and Nordhoff and Westhoff (Bonn. Jahrb. xxvi) trace several roads, considered, but perhaps hardly proved, to be Roman; which, if so, would date before the disaster of Varus.
roving habits, and the difficulty of keeping up a commissariat in that land of poverty and depredation. In any case, if the defences on the Rhine were not to be dangerously weakened, a considerable permanent addition was required to the legionary forces.

We cannot be surprised that the mind of a cautious ruler was made up, and that the recovery of eagles and stately pageant of the triumph formed a welcome occasion for the abandonment of an untenable position. 'Rome was sufficiently avenged; the Germans might well be left to wear themselves out with internal discord.' Under cover of such phrases, the Chauci and such outposts as Aliso were abandoned; the two armies, not again united under one commander, become a local and defensive force; the frontier as left at the fall of Varus is accepted; and Arminius becomes 'the liberator of Germany, and, if not always successful in battles, in the whole result of the war unconquered.'

1 Such difficulties are strongly put by Tacitus in the 'Germania': see Introd. p. 6.
2 These armies were 'commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium' (4. 5. 2); and such a rising in the latter country as actually took place a few years later (3. 40 foll.) must have been always looked upon as possible.
3 2. 26, 3.
4 This is not distinctly stated, but must be implied: see Momms. Hist. v. 50, E. T. i. 55. The 'discessio' of the Romans is spoken of (2. 44, 2), and Arminius is made (2. 45, 6) to speak of them as 'ejecti.'
5 See above, p. 387.
6 2. 88, 3.
BOOK III.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


Ch. 1-18. Further honours to Germanicus, and trial of Cn. Piso.
1. 2. Reception of Agrippina at Brundusium; transportation of the remains to Rome. 3. Tiberius, Augusta, and Antonia absent from the demonstration. 4, 5. Feeling at Rome on the day of the funeral. 6. Edict of Tiberius. 7. Drusus departs to Illyricum. 8, 9. Piso, after visiting him there, returns ostentatiously to Rome. 10, 11. Indictment sent back to the senate, after a hearing before Tiberius; return of Drusus. 12. Speech of Tiberius at the opening of the case. 13, 14. Progress of the trial. 15. Plancina secures her safety through Augusta; suicide of Piso. 16. His last letter read. 17, 18. End of the trial; modifications of the sentence by Tiberius.

Ch. 19-30. Other events of the year.


31. Tiberius absent during the year; complaint brought by Domitins Corbulon against P. Sulla; his attacks on persons charged with the maintenance of roads. 32. News of renewed hostilities in Africa; M. Lepidus proconsul by lot of Asia. 33, 34. Speeches of Caecina Severus and Valerius Messalinus on the proposal to forbid governors of provinces to take their wives with them. 35. Ilaesus, uncle of Seianus, made proconsul of Africa 'extra sortem.' 36, 37. Drusus checks an abuse in respect of the statues of the princeps, and is credited with the punishment of accusers; his popularity. 38. Tiberius causes Antistius Vetus to be condemned for complicity with Rhescuporis. 39. Renewed disturbance in Thrace suppressed.

Ch. 40-47. Serious rebellion promoted by Julius Florus and Julius Sacrovir in Gaul.
40. Seditious meetings held. 41. Outbreak of the Andecavi and Turoni put down by Acilius Aviola. 42. Rising of the Treveri suppressed by a force of cavalry; death of Florus. 43-46. A large force raised by the Acdui defeated and dispersed by C. Silius near Augstodunum; death of Sacrovir. 47. Tiberius reports to the senate, and talks of going to Gaul; honours decreed to him. 48. Death of Sulpicius Quirinius. 49-51. Clutorius Priscus put to death by sentence of the senate for a poem in anticipation of the death of Drusus; speech of M'. Lepidus; Tiberius blames the haste shown.
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


52-55. The aediles complain of the defiance of sumptuary laws, especially in luxuries of the table; letter of Tiberius. The subject allowed to drop; but, after many years' licence, luxury abated in the time of Vespasian. 56, 57. Drusus associated in the tribunician power; extravagant compliments decreed. 58. Servius Maluginensis, flamen Dialis, claims his lot for the proconsulate of Asia. 59. Drusus thought to have shown pride in only writing to the senate. 60-63. Embassies to the senate from Greek cities in Asia touching the right of asylum claimed for their temples. 64. Return of Tiberius in consequence of the illness of Augusta; vows offered for her recovery. 65. Prevalence of servility in the senate. 66-69. Trial and condemnation of C. Silanus for extortion and treasonable conduct in Asia; Tiberius declines the responsibility which the proposal of Dolabella would cast on him. 70. Condemnation of Caesius Cordus; dismissal of the charge against L. Ennius; pretended indignation of Ateius Capito. 71. Offering to Fortuna Equestris for recovery of Augusta; the claim of the flamen Dialis to a province disallowed. 72. Restoration of the 'Basilica Pauli' by Lepidus; that of the theatre of Pompeius undertaken by Caesar. 73, 74. Successes of Blaesus against Taefarinas, and honours awarded to him. 75. Deaths of Asinius Saloninus and Ateius Capito. 76. Death of Junia, wife of Cassius and sister of Brutus; her will and funeral.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER III.

1. Nihil intermissa navigatione hiberni maris Agrippina Cor-
cyram insulam advehitur, litora Calabriæ contra sitam. illic paucos dies conponendo animo insumit, violenta luctu et nescia tolerandi. interim adventu eius audito intimus quisque amicorum et plerique militares, ut quique sub Germanico stipendia fecerant, multique etiam ignoti vicinis e municipiis, pars officium in principem rati, plures illos securi, ruere ad oppidum Brundisium, quod naviganti celerrimum fidissimumque adpulsu erat.

3. atque ubi primum ex alto visa classis, complicantur non modo


8. cuique: text B, ut cuique... fuerant

4. Nihil intermissa, &c. Her journey (see 2. 75, 1; 79, 1) falls chiefly into the former year. Hence the beginning of this year and names of the new consuls are noticed incidentally (c. 2, 5).

5. advehitur: cp. 'Uticam advehitur' (Sall. Jug. 86, 4); 'advehur Ortygiam' (Ov. Met. 5, 499, 649); and the similar accus. with 'adferor' (H. 3. 43, 3). The verb takes accus. pers. in 2. 45, 4, &c.


6. insumit: see note on 2. 53, 2.

nescia tolerandi, 'unskilled in endurance.' 'Nescius,' in this sense, takes a gerundial gen. (acc. to Dr.) only here and in c. 67, 2; an inf. often in poets. Cp. 'simulationum nescia' 4. 54, 2.

8. plerique - 'permulti,' the usual, but hardly (as Nipp. makes it) the invariable meaning in Tacitus of this word and 'plerumque': see G. G. Lex.

militares, used substantively, as in

14. 33, 4: Hor. Od. 1. 8, 5; Curt. 8. 5, 4; Quint. II. 1. 73. The word seems here analogous to 'primipilari,' 'consularis,' &c., as denoting persons who have been soldiers: cp. 'vir militaris' (4. 42, 2, &c.).

9. officium: cp. 1. 24, 4; 2. 42, 2, &c. The 'pars' and 'plures' are subdivisions of the 'multi ignoti' only, and 'illos' refers to 'pars.'

11. celerrimum, 'most quickly reached.' Dräger notes this use of the word as unexampled.

fidissimum, 'safest.' This sense is first found in Vergil (ep. Aen. 2, 23, 490); so Tacitus has 'pons fidus' in 15. 15, 6: cp. II. 5. 6, 4. 'Adpulsu' is generally taken as a supine, but might also be a contracted dative, as 'luxu' (c. 30, 4, &c.): cp. 'utrique prora paratam semper adpulsu frontem agit' G. 44, 2.

portus et proxima maris, sed moenia ac tecta, quaque longissime prospectari poterat, macerentium turba et rogantium inter se, silentione an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. neque satis constabat quid pro tempore foret, cum classis paulatim successit, non alacri, ut adsolet, remigio, sed cunctis ad tristitiam compitis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam tenens, egressa navi definit oculos, idem omnium gemitus; neque discerneres proximinos alienos, virorum feminarumve planctus, nisi quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anticibant.

2. Miserat duas praetorias cohortes Caesar, addito ut magistratus Calabriae Apulique et Campani suprema erga memoriam filii sui munia fungerentur. igitur tribunorum centurionumque umeris cineres portabantur; praececedebant incompta signa, versi fasces; atque ubi colonias transgrederentur, atrata plebes, tra-


1. proxima maris, 'the sea just outside,' which, as well as the harbour itself, was crowded with boats: cp. 'proxima litorum' H. 3, 42, 1. The instances cited by Walliser and Orelli do not warrant our explaining this text otherwise (see Kitter); and the emendation 'mari' is not generally accepted.

quaque, &c., 'places commanding the furthest sea-view.' It is better to take 'qua' thus, with the force of 'unlike,' than to suppose the words to mean the furthest points within view from the ships.

4. quid pro tempore foret, 'which course was suitable to the occasion': cp. 'pro opibus' (c. 2, 2); 'consilium pro tempore et pro re' (Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 1), &c. On the use of 'quid' cp. 1, 47, 2.

successit, 'approached'; not apparently elsewhere used in this sense absolutely, but with 'ad,' or with dat.

6. duobus: see on 2, 70, 2.

7. definit, sc. 'in terram,' a common meaning of the passive participle of this verb (cp. 1, 68, 2; 13, 5, 3, &c.); whereas the simple verb requires an addition, as H. 4, 72, 4; Verg. Aen. 6, 469. This attitude of sorrow here gives the signal for the outburst of sympathy.

9. obvii et recentes in dolore, 'Obvii' is opposed to the 'comitatus.' 'Recentes in dolore,' 'those whose grief was fresh,' a phrase found in Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 7, but distinct from 'recens dolore' (1, 41, 5). 'Et' is explanatory, as the persons coupled are the same.

10. antecibant; referring to the 'gemitus' and 'planctus' mentioned above.

11. magistratus, sc. 'municipales.' On the variation from the genitive 'Calabriae' to adjectives, cp. 2, 3, 2.

12. erga: see on 2, 2, 5.

13. munia. In defence of this correction (made also in H. 3, 13, 1). Ritter shows by a large collection of instances, that in the nom. and acc. plural, where Tacitus has the choice between 'munera' and 'munia,' he uses the former for gifts, &c. (e.g. 4, 20, 4; 14, 50, 2; 55, 5; Agr. 13, 1), the latter for duties or functions (e.g. 1, 2, 11; 11, 3; 16, 2; 31, 3; 69, 2, &c.).

fungerentur: cp. 4, 38, 1. Elsewhere the accus. with this verb is chiefly anticipated, except as implied in gerundive constructions. In these two places, it is perhaps preserved as an archaic purism of Tiberius, on which ground also some retain 'munera.'

14. incompta, 'unadorned': cp. 'in honora signa' (H. 4, 62, 4), and note on 1, 24, 4. Pliny (N. H. 13, 3, 4, 23) notes that the standards were anointed with perfume on festal occasions.

15. fasces, the twelve denoting the rank of Germanicus (see on 2, 53, 3). On this sign of mourning cp. Epiced.
beati equites pro opibus loci vestem odores aliaque funerum
3 sollemnia cremabant. etiam quorum diversa oppida, tamen
obvii et victimas atque aras dis manibus statueutes lacrimis et
4 conclamationibus dolorem testabantur. Drusus Tarracinam
progressus est cum Claudio fratre liberisque Germanici, qui in urbe 5
fuerant. consules M. Valerius et M. Aurelius (iam enim magis-
tratum occeperant) et senatus ac magna pars populi viam con-
pleveres, disseccti et ut cuique libitum flentes; aberat quippe
adulatio, gnaris omnibus laetam Tiberio Germanici mortem
male dissimulari.

3. Tiberius atque Augusta publico abstinuere, inferius maes-
tate sua rati, si palam lamentarentur, an ne omnium oculis vul-
tum eorum scrutantibus falsi intellegentur. matrem Antoniam
non apud auctores rerum, non diurna actorum scriptura reperio

6. c. aurelius : text Panvini.

Drusus. 142. 'quos primum vidi fasces in
funerevidi,etvidi versos indiciumque
mali.' The reversal of arms in mourning
in described in Verg. Aen. 11. 93.

ubi ... transgresserentur. On the
subjunctive cp. Introd. v. § 52.

colonias. Nipp. thinks that as the dis-
tinction between 'coloniae' and 'mu-
nicipia' in Italy was now nominal, this
term is used conically for both (see note
on 1. 79, 1). As a fact, however, most of
the principal towns on the Appian Way
between Brundisium and Tarracina were
colonies; e.g. Tarentum, Venusia, Bene-
tventum. Capua, Minturnae, Formiae, &c.

trabeati. The 'trabea' was not worn as
mourning, but was their dress of state:
ep. Staatsr iii. 513, 2.
1. vestem &c. These in an actual
funeral would have been cast on the pile:
ep. Verg. Aen. 6. 221; Sil. 10, 569, and
the contrast of German funerals, G. 27, 1.

odoses. The burning of spices at
funerals is described by Statius (Silv. 2,
6, 86). These were probably burnt
on piles constructed as if for an actual funeral.
Such piles are described as burnt all over
Italy at the obsequies of Drusus, father of
Germanicus (Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3, 2).
2. diversa, 'off the route.' The sense
is akin to that in 1. 17. 5, &c.

5. litoris, Nero, Drusus, Agrippina,
and Drusilla: see c. 1, 5.

6. consules. The first of these is son
of the person mentioned in 1. 8, 5, and,
like his father, has the cognomen 'Mes-
salla' (Dio, Arg. to B. 57), or 'Messalinus,'
The other is styled by Dio -1. 1) 'M. Au-
relius M. f. Cotta,' and is generally taken
be the Cotta Messalinus of 2. 32, 2, &c.
The first consul would thus be nephew
of the second, for whose praenomen see
also C. I. L. vi. 10051.

7. occeperant; so used in 6. 45, 5, and
often in Livy, as 3. 19, 2; 55, 1, &c.

8. disseccti, 'in scattered groups' : cp. 1.
32, 7; 2. 61, 1. This applies only to
the people, not then grouped in any regular
form, as 'per tribus' (c. 4, 2).

11. publico abstinuere, 'kept at
home.' The expression appears to be in
general use, from its repetition in Suct.
Cl. 36.

inferius maiestate, repeated c. 64, 2.
12. rati ... an ne; so 'ignarus, ac ne
... in gricret' H. 3. 46, 3: cp. also
Introd. v. § 91, 9.

Antoniam: see c. 18, 4; II. 3, 1;
Jos. Ant. 18. 6, 6; and Introd. ix. note
21. Her profile is well represented on
coins (Cohen, i. p. 223; Bernoulli, I. i. pl.
xxxiii), and a few busts are assigned to
her, among which some reckon the
famous 'Clitie' of the British Museum
(Bernoulli, p. 224).

14. auctores rerum, 'historians.' Sal-
lust is thus styled in c. 30, 3: usually
they are called simply 'auctores,' as in
4. 10, 1; 5. 9, 3, &c., and in Livy.
On these authors see Introd. iii. p. 15
foll.
ullo insigni officio functam, cum super Agrippinan et Drusum et Claudium ceteri quoque consanguinei nominatim perscripti sint, seu valetudine praepediebatur, seu victus luctu animus magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit. facilius credi-3
5
derim Tiberio et Augusta, qui domo non excceebant, cohibitam, ut par maeror et matris exemplo avia quoque et patruus attineri viderentur.

4. Dies, quo reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, modo per silentium vastus, modo ploratibus inqies; plena urbis iti-
10
nera, conlucentes per campum Martis faces. illic miles cum 2
armis, sine insignibus magistratus, populus per tribus concidisse rem publicam, nihil spei reliquum clamitabant, promptius aper-
tiusque quam ut meminisse imperitantium crederes. nihil tamen 3
Tiberium magis penetravit quam studia hominum accensa in
15
Agrippinan, cum decus patriae, solum Augusti sanguinem,

5. Augustae Kritz and Dod.

\textit{diurna actorum scriptura}. On these journals see Introd. iii, p. 10. The construction is varied to the ablative to avoid the repetition of 'apud,' and is a slight extension of the general usage in referring to a book (cp. 11.11, 2; Madv. 273, Obs. 1). 'Scriptura' is used for 'writings' in
4.32, 1; where also 'veteres res' is a similar hypallage (cp. Gud. on Dial. 2, 3) to 'diurna' for 'diurnorum' here.

4. perferre visu non toleravit, 'had not resolution to realize by sight the greatness of her affliction'; 'perferre visu' is thus a more forcible expression than 'videre'. 'Tolerare... perteti' is found in Plin. N. H. 26.1, 3; 3; 'sustinere pati' in Ov. ex P. 1. 5, 18; and such expressions appear taken from the Greek φήρειν οὐκ ἐτὰν.

facilium crediderim. The abrupt transition implies the thought that these suppositions are improbable.

5. Augusta. The reading 'Augustae' (Or., Nipp., &c.) gives a construction such as in 2.50, 4, &c. The MS. text must be taken as an extension or use of the instrumental abl. (see Introd. v. § 27), and as equivalent to 'Tiberii et Augusta exemplum.' It follows that the next sentence 'ut par maeror,' &c. must be taken to express, not their motives for restraining her, but her own reasons for thinking fit to follow their example.

6. par maeror, sc. 'videretur,' supplied from 'videre.'

6. pari maerore et Heins.

\textit{attineri}: cp. 1. 35, 5; 2. 10, 2, &c.

8. \textit{tumulo Augusti}: see note on 1. 8, 6.

9. \textit{per silentium vastus}. Tacitus has 'vastum silentium' in 4.50, 6; H. 3. 13, 4; Agr. 38, 2; and the epithet is here transferred to the day.

10. \textit{faces}. The custom of carrying torches at funerals is noted as of immemorial antiquity: cp. Vergil's account of the obsequies of Pallas, Aen. 11, 142 'de more vetusto funerarum rapnere faces; huect via longo ordine flammarum et late discriminat agros'; also 'inter tranque facem' (i.e. the torch of marriage and burial) Prop. 4. 11, 46.

\textit{cum armis}: cp. Epiced. Drusi 217 'armataeque rogum celebrant de more cohorsites.' This, like the 'trabea' of the equites (c. 2, 2), was a parade in full equipment (cp. 12. 36, 4). Usually in the city the soldiers, even on duty, were 'togati' (cp. H. 1. 38, 5).

11. \textit{sine insignibus}, i.e. without their fasces, prætexta, &c.: cp. Epiced. Drusi 186 'adspicetur tota purpura nulla foro.'

\textit{populus per tribus}, sc. 'dispositus,' 'marshalled in their tribes,' perhaps at or near the 'septa' in the Campus. The people were thus formed to meet Nero (14. 13, 2).

15. \textit{solum Augusti sanguinem}. The younger Julia and her children (see Introd. ix. notes 7, 10) are ignored; the
unicum antiquitatis specimen appellarent versusque ac superstitem iniquorum precarentur.

5. Fuere qui publici funeris pompam requirentque quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset. ipsum quippe asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressum neque abscedentem a corpore simul urbem intravisse; circumfusas lecto Claudiorum Iuliorumque imagines; defletum in foro, laudatum pro rostris, cuncta a maioribus reperta aut quae posteri invenerint cumulata: at Germanico ne solitos quidem et cuicumque nobili debitos honores contigisse.

4. sane corpus ob longinquitatem itinerum externis terris quoquo modo crematum: sed tanto plura decora mox tribui par fuisse, quanto prima fors negavisset. non fratrem, nisi unius dici via,

7. Claudiorum Iuliorumque. Drusus was never adopted into the latter gens; but the old rule as to the 'ius imaginum' appears to have become less strict (see Staatsr. i. 443, 1); and the natural gradation in the order of mention requires the noblest house to be put last (cp. 'Claudiae et Iuliae domus partem' 6, 8, 6); the more so as the stress is laid on what no doubt was one of the special honours accorded by Augustus to his stepson. Effigies, no doubt, of the Livii and other less noble houses were borne (see e. 76, 4), but so eclipsed by these as not to need mention. Some of these Claudian and Julian ancestors are specified in 4.

9. in foro . . . pro rostris. The places seem mentioned emphatically; but Cicero (de Or. 2. 84, 341) speaks of 'laudationes' as commonly delivered 'in foro.' See the description of a Roman funeral in Mommsen, Rom. Hist. vol. ii. ch. 13. At that of Drusus, according to Dio (1. 1.), the speech in the Forum was spoken by Tiberius, and another in the Flaminian Circus by Augustus.

9. ne solitos quidem. This is explained by what follows.

11. sane, concessive, as i. 3, 4, &c. quoquo modo = 'sine imaginibus et pompa' (2. 73, 1). The distance is mentioned to explain its not having been brought home for burning.

12. decora. Nipp. takes this as from 'decorus'; as also in c. 47, 3.

13. quanto : cp. Introd. v. § 64, 2.

fratrem. Drusus and Claudius had only point being the invidious contrast to Tiberius.

unicum antiquitatis specimen, 'a peerless model of old-fashioned morals.' 'Unicus' is frequently thus used in Livy, &c.; 'antiquitas' thus in Cic., as 'documentum virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae' (pro Rab. Post. 10, 27); 'his gravissimae antiquitatis viris' (pro Sest. 3, 6). The use of 'specimen' is also Ciceronian.

2. superstitem iniquorum: a dative would be more classical; but both this construction (cp. 2. 71, 4) and also the use of 'iniquus' for 'inimicus' (cp. 4. 68, 1; 16. 21, 3) are Ciceronian. The whole description is intended as no doubt as an artistic preparation for the narrative of intrigues against this family.

3. requirere = 'desiderare,' as often in Cic., &c. 'In Drusum,' best taken, with Nipp., as depending on 'hona,' &c. The conveyance of the cinerary urn to the mausoleum, though a public act, lacked many of the solemnities of a funeral, still more of a state-funeral (on which see c. 48, 1, &c.). We gather from the context that there was no procession of ancestors, and no 'laudatio.'

5. Ticinum, now Pavia. Augustus was in Gaul, and on hearing of the illness of Drusus had sent off Tiberius, who arrived before his brother's death, and marched at the head of the procession all the way (Suet. Tib. 7; Dio, 55. 2). Augustus met it here on his way back to Rome.

6. neque abscedentem, &c.: cp. 1. 7, 6.
non patruum saltem porta tenus obvium. ubi illa veterum instituta, propositam toro effigiem, meditata ad memoriam virtutis carmina et laudationes, et lacrimas vel doloris imitamenta?

5 Gnarum id Tiberio fuit; utque premeret vulgi sermones. monuit edicto multos inlustrium Romanorum ob rem publicam obisse, neminem tam flagranti desiderio celebratum. idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, si modus adiceretur. non enim eadem decora principibus viris et imperatori populo, quae modicis domibus aut civitatibus. convenisse recenti dolori luctum et ex macore solacia; sed referendum iam animum ad firmitudinem, ut quondam divus Iulius amissa unica filia, ut divus Augustus

2. praepositam: text Mur.

both gone to Tarracina (c. 2, 4). Possibly the latter is ignored, as in 2. 71, 3; as however, in the corresponding term 'patruus,' adoptive relationship is not considered (cp. note on i. 33, 3), it is possible that 'fratrem' refers only to Claudius. 'Unius diei' is probably an exaggeration, as 'Appii Forum' seems to be reckoned a fair day's journey from Rome (Hor. Sat. 1. 5, 5).

1. non saltem. This use for 'ne . . . quidem,' not found elsewhere in Tacitus, occurs in a few places in Livy and in later prose.

2. praepositam: this is the ordinary equivalent of the Greek προτεινα, and 'prae' and 'pro' are often confounded in MSS. The MS. text (retained by Or., Fitzn., Allen) would rather describe such an arrangement as that at the funeral of Augustus (Dio. 56, 34, 1), where the position of a waxen effigy on the couch has to be contrasted with that of the real body below; whereas in such a case as this no real body could have been present.

3. carmina, verses to be sung by a choir. Such a poem was composed by Clutius Priscus, but probably not till afterwards (c. 49, 1).

4. meditata, 'prepared;' so used passively 4. 57, 1; 76, 6, &c., and in Cic.

5. carmina, verses to be sung by a choir. Such a poem was composed by Clutius Priscus, but probably not till afterwards (c. 49, 1).

6. et lacrimas. Nipp. notes that these are not, like the former words, in apposition to 'veterum instituta,' but refer to the conduct of Tiberius and others. vol, 'or even.'

imitamenta: cp. 13, 4, 11 14, 57, 5; found (according to Dräger) only once before Tacitus (M. Sen. Cont. 2. 1, 9, 3), and very rarely later.

5 Gnarum: cp. 1, 5, 4, &c.

utque premeret. 'to repress.' The sense is mostly poetical, and oftener used of self-control (e.g. c. 11, 2; 6, 50, 5).

6. ob rem publicam obisse, referring to the inscriptions mentioned in 2. 83, 3.

8. egregium, 'honourable;' cp. 'mihi egregium erat' (H. 1. 15, 1), and the subet. c. 70, 4; 6. 24, 3, &c.; apparently a Tacitean sense of the word.

adiceretur. Dräger notes that this verb is nowhere else used in this phrase for 'adhibere.'

9. principibus viris. Nipp. notes that while this is thrown in to explain his own apparent apathy, the addition of 'imperatori populo' removes the apparent self-exaltation by raising the nation to his level. On the adjectival 'imperatrix' (ār, ēp) cp. Introd. v. § 3; also 'liberator populus' (Liv. 35, 17, 8).

10. ex macore solacia. On the construction see on 1. 29, 3. The sentiment is that of Ovid (Trist. 4, 3, 38), 'expetur laeachis egeriturque dolor.'

12. divus Iulius . . . divus Augustus.

Seneca dwells on their firmness in these trials (Cons. ad Marc. 14; 3; 15, 2); also Suetonius says of the latter (Aug. 62), 'aliquanto patientius mortem quam de decora suorum tulit.' Julia, only daughter of Caesar and wife of Cn. Pompeius, died while her father was in Britain, in 700, B.C. 54. On the death of the grandsons of Augustus see 1. 3, 3.
ereptis nepotibus abstruserint tristitiam. nil opus vetustioribus exemplis, quotiens populus Romanus clades exercituum interitum ducum, funditus amissas nobiles familias constanter tulcit.

principes mortales, rem publicam aeternam esse. proin repeterent sollemnia, et quia ludorum Megalesium spectaculum suberat, etiam voluptates resumerent.

Tum exuto iustitio reditum ad munia, et Drusus Illyricos ad exercitus profectus est, erectis omnium animis spe petendae e Pisonc ulationis et crebro questu, quod vagus interim per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae adroganti et subdola mora scripsit.

lerum probationes subverteret. nam vulgatum erat missam, ut dixi, a Cn. Sentio famosam veneficis Martinam subita morte Brundisii extinctam, venenumque nodo crinium eius occultatum, nec ulla in corpore signa sumpti exitii reperta.

3. amissas nobiles familias, referring apparently to the story of the Fabii at the Cremora (Liv. 2, 50).
4. principes; not here in a special sense, but = 'great men.'
proin. Tacitus has this form in 12, 22, 2; always 'exim' or 'exin,' and 'dein' much oftener than 'deinde.'
5. sollemnia, 'their usual employments.'

Megalesium. These began on the 4th of April (Ov. Fast. 4, 179 sqq.); but we can hardly suppose that the mourning had lasted continuously till then (see on 2, 82, 8). Ovid (l. l.) describes the procession at these games, and speaks of scenic and Circensian entertainments: see Marquardt, iii, 367, foll.

suberat, 'was at hand'; so used by Cic. Mil. 16, 42 and Caesar (B. G. 3, 27, 2; B. C. 3, 97, 4). The indicative is used because these words are a note by the writer, not a part of the edict.

7. Illyricos ad exercitus. On his mission sec 2, 44, &c. He returned for the trial c. 11, 1). On the plural 'exercitus' cp. c. 12, 6; 1, 52, 3, &c.

8. erectis, 'roused to energy': cp. 2, 22, 1; 'erectus Samnis' H. 3, 59, 2; 'non fugit ... sed erecit' Nep. Them. 1.

spe petendae ... ulationis. Nipp. and others retain the MS. text, as a strong instance of a gerundive genitive denoting purpose and qualifying the whole sentence (Introd. v. § 37 d); but the sense seems here to require an expression of the instrumental cause of excitement; and 'spe' could most easily have been absorbed between 'animis' and 'petenda.' The more common expression is 'erectus in (or 'ad') spem,' as 2, 71, 1; II. 2, 74, 4.

11. probationes, 'proofs,' or 'evidence'; so first in Quint. (5, 10, 102, &c.).

subverteret, 'was destroying.' The next sentence explains the word, by supposing that he had caused the death of Martina; but of this there appears to be no evidence beyond common talk.

ut dixi, 2, 74, 2.

13. nodo crinium = κοριφίμβρον, possibly in a hollow in the βεθλεμ. It was thus, according to one version (Dio, 51, 14, 2), that Cleopatra secreted poison about her.

14. nec ... reperta. The inference would seem to be that she had not committed suicide, but had been murdered in some subtle manner. Nipp., on the other hand, thinks it to be assumed that she had poisoned herself; and that the important admission, that no signs of poison were found in her body, is turned into an argument that she must have used drugs that left no trace, which would explain the absence of conclusive evidence in the case of Germanicus (2, 73, 5).

'Sumere mortem' is used of suicide in 13, 30, 3; usually 'sponte' is added, as in 2, 66, 2; 6, 25, 1, &c.
8. At Piso praemisso in urbem filio datisque mandatis per quae principem molliret ad Drusum pergit, quem haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo acquiorem sibi sperabat. Tiberius quo integrum iudicium ostentaret, exceptum comiter 2 5 iuvenem sueta erga filios familiarum nobiles liberalitate auget. Drusus Pisoni, si vera forent quae iacentur, praecipuum in 3 dolore suum locum respondit: sed malle falsa et inania nec cuiquam mortem Germanici exitiosam esse. haec palam et 4 vitato omni secreto; neque dubitabantur praescripta ei a Ti- 10 berio, cum incallidus alioqui et facilis iuventa senilibus tum artibus uteretur.

9. Piso Delmatico mari tramisso relictisque apud Anconam navibus per Picenum ac mox Flaminiam viam adsequitur legio- nem, quae e Pannonia in urbem, dein praesidio Africæ duce- 15 batur: eaque res agitata rumoribus, ut in agmine atque itinere


1. filio: see 2, 76, 2, &c.
2. hand ... quam. On the abbreviation of comparative clauses see Introd. v. § 64. Nipp. notes here that the constructions ‘hand tam ... quam,’ and ‘hand ... sed,’ are mingled—the second clause softening the negation in the first—and compares ‘non ... quam’ in Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 9: Liv. 2, 56, 9; 25, 15, 9.
3. sperabat: cp. 2, 37, 2, &c.
4. integrum, ‘unprejudiced’: cp. ‘integris ... animis’ c. 12, 3.
5. liberalitate: cp. 2, 37, 2, &c.
Nipp. notes that young men of rank in the reunited provincial magistrates often received a present for their voluntary service to the state.
6. quae iacentur, ‘the stories flying about’; use of causal expressions in 1, 10, 7; 2, 55, 5, &c.
dubitabant: cp. ‘ne auctor dubi- taretur’ 14, 7, 1, and the similar usage with other verbs (Introd. v. § 45).
10. incallidus, a rare word, only here in Tacitus; used by Cic. in negative sentences.
facilis, ‘affable’: cp. sermone facilius Agr. 40, 4. In 4, 2, 4; 5, 1, 5; it means ‘compliant;’ in rather a bad sense: cp. ‘felicitas’ 6, 15, 3.
12. Delmatico mari. The Adriatic is also called by Tacitus ‘Illyricum mare’ (H. 3, 2, 4). The point from which Piso crossed was probably Salona, then a colony and the residence of the governor (cp. Marquardt, i. 300).
13. Flaminiam viam. This old and celebrated road left Rome by way of the Campus Martius, on or close to the line of the present Corso, and took a north-easterly course through Umbria to Ariminum. It had been restored under the personal direction of Augustus, whose splendid bridge over the Nar at Narnia is still well known by its ruins. The road from Ancona passing through north Picenum joined it at Nuceria (Nocera), near Assisi. From Narnia the Nar is navigable for small vessels.

legionem, the Ninth (4, 23, 2), properly belonging to the Iannonian army (1, 23, 6, &c.): see note on 4, 5, 4.
15. ut, ‘how.’ This use of ‘ut’ in indirect or dependent questions, restricted by Cicero to those following ‘video’ and ‘audio,’ is found in Tacitus, where a verb of telling, hearing, or thinking, is expressed or implied; as with ‘reclero’ (1, 61, 5), ‘reddo’ (2, 4, 5), ‘mirum dictu’ (H. 1, 79, 4), ‘admonere’ (H. 3, 24, 2). In Livy (23, 5, 8) it follows ‘venit in mentem.’
in agmine atque itinere, ‘as they were marching and on the route.’ The latter is a wider term, and would include also their times of halting. This expla-
nation is supported by the similar passage 'in itinere, in agmine, in stationibus' (H. 1. 23, 1), where the two latter terms appear to be an expansion of the first. For this use of 'in agmine' cp. 13. 35, 7; H. 2. 40, 2; Agr. 33, 4, &c.

1. vitandae suspicionis. On the genitive see Introd. v. § 37 d. The suspicion is that of tampering with the legion, which he ceases to accompany.

2. tumulo Caesarum. The dat. (cp. 6. 19, 4; H. 4. 84, 4) is Vergilian. The mansion itself did not touch the river, but the pleasure grounds surrounding it (Suet. Aug. 100) must have done so: cp. Verg. Aen. 6, 875.

3. frequenti. This is taken both with 'die' and 'ripa.' It was at a busy time of day (cp. 'celeberrimo fori' 4. 67, 6; 'medio ac frequenti die' Suet. Cal. 15), and at a place where the bank was usually crowded; probably at a much used landing-place, at or near the modern Ripetta. Agricola avoided suspicion by returning at night (Agr. 45, 3).

4. alacres, i.e. not with the demeanour of persons accused; also 'incessere' appears to imply ostentation.

5. festa: cp. 2. 69, 3. Such adornment of a house is described by Juvenal (6, 79), 'ornentur postes et grandis ianua lauris,' and would be natural at the return of its master.

6. convivium, 'an assemblage of guests': cp. 'familias...et tota convivia' Pl. N. H. 22. 23, 47, 96.

7. celebritate loci nihil occultum, 'the fact that the publicity of the spot precluded all concealment.' On the construction see Introd. v. § 55 b, 2, and many other instances here cited by Nipp.

8. Fulecinius Trio: see 2. 28, 3, &c. apud consules; to bring the matter before the senate (cp. 2. 28, 5). See Introd. vi. p. 92.

9. contra...tendebant, 'were opposing him' (Verg. Liv. &c.): a verb of speaking is implied in the expression.

10. indices et testes: cp. 'index idem et testis' 4. 28, 2. Usually 'index' means an informer, i.e. one who discloses a crime to which he was privy; here it appears to mean that they were collectors of evidence (cp. 2. 74, 2), as well as actual witnesses of what they knew.

11. perlaturos: cp. 1. 26, 1.

12. priorem vitam, i.e. his administration of Spain (c. 13. 2). This, like the attack of Cicero on the 'praetura urbana' of Verres, could only bear on the case by showing the general character of the accused.

13. cognitionem exciperet, 'to take up the case.' Thus Nero is said (14. 50, 2), by a similar interposition, 'suspiere judicium.' On the force of 'cognitio,' cp. 2. 28, 4; on the personal jurisdiction of the princes see Introd. vi. p. 88.

14. contra, sc. 'ratus,' supplied from 'metuens.'
matris innexum esse; veraque aut in deterius credita iudice ab uno facilius discerni, odiun et invidiam apud multos valere. haud fallebat Tiberium moles cognitionis quaque ipse fama 5 distraheretur. igitur paucis familiarium adhibitis minas accu-6 santon et hinc preces audit integramque causam ad senatum remittit.

11. Atque interim Drusus rei dienils Illyrico, quamquam patres censuissent ob receptum Maroboduim et res priore aestate gestas ut ovans iniret, prolato honore urbem intravit. post quae 2 reo L. Arruntium, P. Vinicium, Asinium Gallum, Aeserninum Marcellum, Sex. Pompeium patronos petentis iisque diversa ex-

10. T. Arruntium: text N. Faber. fulnicium; Fulnicium B, text Borgiessi.

validum: cp. 'validus... spernendis honoribus' 4. 37, 2.
conscientiae, 'complicity': cp. 'est tibi Augustae conscientia' 2. 77, 6.
1. innexum, 'implicated in.' The word is frequent in Vergil and other poets, and used in prose by Val. Max. 1. 5, 1, &c., and Col.; also elsewhere by Tacitus (6. 36, 5; 16. 14, 1, &c.).
in deterius: cp. 2. 52, 1, &c.
ijudice ab uno. The princes would associate assessors with himself, but was not bound by their decision, as the consul or praetor by that of the senate or judges. See Staatsr. ii. 965. This form of anastrophe (Intro. v. § 77, 3) is here fully illustrated by Nipp. from Tacitus, and from Livy and poets.
3. qua...fama distraheretur, 'the reports by which his character was being torn to pieces.' This appears here to be the meaning of the word, elsewhere used rather of a struggle or doubt within the mind, as in 2. 40, 1; 4. 40, 8; 6. 44, 3, &c. A perhaps similar metaphor is 'differre aliquem rumoribus': see on 1. 4. 3.
4. paucis familiarium adhibitis. On the informal, and subsequent formal employment of assessors, see Intro. vi. 88.
5. hinc, 'from the other side': cp. 'illlic' 1. 70, 6, &c.
ad senatum remittit, a technical expression (see Intro. i. 1.; Staatsr. ii. 900). If the princes did not themselves take up the case or 'remit' it, it seems that it would naturally fall through: cp. 'relationem de co Caesar ad senatum non remisit' Pl. Epp. 9. 13, 22.
7. Illyrico. On the abl. cp. 2. 69, 1, &c.; Intro. v. § 24: on the departure of Drusus cp. c. 7, 1.
8. censuissent: cp. 2. 64, 1. If the view given on 2. 62, 1 of the chronology of these events is correct, 'priore aestate' must either be an interpolation (see note on c. 20, 1), or must be referred to the summer preceding the decree itself.
10. P. Vinicium. It appears plain that the latter part of the Med. text is a corruption of 'Viniciurn,' but there has been much question as to the proper praenomen. The above is on the whole nearest to the MS., and the name of the consul of 755, A.D. 2 (C. I. L. x. 884), who is mentioned by M. Seneca ('Contr. vii. 11, &c.') and L. Seneca (Ep. 40, 9) as an orator. He was father of the consul of 753, A.D. 50 (Vell. 2. 103, 1). For further particulars respecting the family see Nipp.'s note.

Aeserninum Marcellum, son of the consul of 732, B.C. 22, and, through his mother Asinia, a grandson of Pollio; who is said to have regarded him, even in his boyhood, as the chief heir of his own eloquence (M. Sen. Contr. 4 praef. 3). He was curator riparum et alvei Tiberis, praetor peregrinus (probably in 772, A.D. 10), and cos. suff. in some unknown year (see Nipp.). In 11. 6, 4, he is coupled as an orator with Arruntius, and compared with Pollio and Messalla.

11. Sex. Pompeium: see on 1. 7, 3, and below, c. 32, 2, and note on c. 72, 4. On his proconsulate of Asia see Intro. vii. p. 113. His 'facundissimum sermo' is mentioned by Val. Max (2. 6, 8).

iisque. Nipp. notes that such a break of construction as the interposition of this
Liber III. Cap. 10–12.

cusantibus M'. Lepidus et L. Piso et Livineius Regulus adfuere, adrecta omni civitate, quanta fides amicis Germanici, quae fiducia
reo; satin cohiberet ac premeret sensus suos Tiberius. haud
alias intentioni populus plus sibi in principem occultae vocis aut
suspiscis silentii permisit.

12. Die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato tempera-
mento. patris sui legatum atque amicum Pisonem fuisset adiu-
toremque Germanico datum a se auctore senatu rebus apud
3 Orientem administrandis. illic contumacia et certaminibus ap-
perasset iuvemque eius laetatus esset, an scelere extinx-
4 iset, integris animis diuindicandum. "nam si legatus officii


abl. abs., bringing in another circum-
stance, has parallels in earlier Latinity, as
in Sallust, 'dispersos . . . neque minus
hostibus conturbatis ... contrabat' (Jug.
98, 4, and Livy, 'honorem haic petenti,
meisque ... adiectis precluis, mandetis'
(5. 18, 5); 'inter exercitus ... imperatore
tanto ... deleto, et ... expectantem' (25.
35, 2); and is frequent in Greek, as in
Thuc. 4. 29, 1; 8. 106, 5.

exsusautibus, 'pleading in excuse':
p. 5. 2, 1; 15. 61, 1; also in Cic. &c.
1. M'. Lepidus: see on c. 32, 2; 1.
13. 2, &c.

L. Piso: see on 2. 32, 4; 34. 1. From
his being called Trauov Eo by Dio (Arg.
B. 55), Nipp. infers him to have been a
brother of the accused: cp. c. 12, 9.

Livineius Regulus, also a consular,
probably father of the one alluded to in
14. 17. 1. One of the name is mentioned
in Bell. Afr. 89, 3.

2. adrecta, 'excited to see.' The con-
struction is such as would follow a verb
expressing expectation or wonder. 'Ad-
rigi' is found here alone in Tacitus;
also in poets. Sallust, and Livy.

quanta fides . . . quae fiducia. These
should not be taken to be mere synonym-
ous expressions. The 'fides' of the
friends of Germanicus is their fidelity to
their promise (2. 71, 8); while 'qua
fiducia' means 'on what the accused
relied,' and seems taken from the Ver-
gilian 'quae sit fiducia capto' (Aen. 2.
75).

3. cohiberet ac premeret, 'restrain
and suppress'; a rhetorical use of words
virtually synonymous, as in Pl. Pan. 4
'cohibet et comprimit.'

hand alias. The repetition of 'ac
premeret' is plainly an error; but 'is,
retained by Ritter, Dräger, and formerly
by Hallm, might well stand; 'fuit' being
supplied after 'intention,' and the sense
being completed (as it is with the reading
here adopted) by supplying 'hand alias'
again with 'plus permiter.' But the ordi-
nary sense of 'intendus' ('on the alert')
is far more suitable to the mental attitude
of the people than to that of Tiberius.
The repetition in sense of 'hand alias,' noted
above, is compared by Nipp. to the way
in which, in Agr. 18, 7, 'nee' extends its
force both to 'usu' and to 'vocat.'

6. meditato temperamento, 'of stud-
ied discretion': cp. 'meditata oratio' 14.
55, 1, &c., and 'temperamentum fortii-
tudinis' II. 1. 83, 2; 'salubri tempera-
mento' II. 4. 86, 2. This word is simi-
larly used to describe the character of
M'. Lepidus (4. 20, 4), also in the sense of
'compromise' (11. 4. 7).

7. legatum; in the Caesarian pro-
vince of Hispania citerior or Tarraconen-
sis (c. 13, 2).

adiuorem. In 4. 7, 2, Scianus is
called 'adiu tor imperii'; and Suetonius
(Cal. 26) so calls Macro and even Ennia
(cp. also Suet. Aug. 39; Tib. 62). In
assistants of lower rank, it is often almost
a technical term; as Iuscr. Orell. 3200,
3492. Such a coadjutor to a younger man
is termed 'rector' (c. 48. 2; 1. 24, 3.
8. auctore senatu, a very remarkable
instance of his habit of making the senate
share responsibilities even in his own de-
partment: cp. 1. 25, 3; 4. 15, 3, &c.
9. contumacia, &c.; i.e. whether he
had done this and no more.
11. integris, 'unbiased': cp. c. 7, 2.
&c.
terminos. obsequium erga imperatorem exuit ciusdemque morte et luctu meo laetatus est, odoer seponamque a domo mea et privatas inimicitiyas non vi principis ulciscar: sin facinus in cu-
iuscumque mortalium nece vindicandum detegitur, vos vero et 
liberos Germanici et nos parentes iustis solaciis adficite. simul-
que illud repute, turbide et seditiose tractaverit exercitus Piso, 
quaesita sint per ambitionem studia militum, armis repetita 
provincia, an falsa haec in maius vulgaverint accusatores, quorum 
ego nimiis studiis iure suscenseo. nam quo pertinuit nudare 
corpus et contractandum vulgi oculis permittere differeque etiam 
per externos tamquam veneno interceptus esset, si incerta adhuc 
ista et scrutanda sunt? defleo equidem filium meum semperque 
deflebo: sed neque reum prohibeo quo minus cuncta proferat, 
quibus innocentia eius sublevari aut, si qua fuit iniquitas Ger-
manici, coargui possit, vosque oro ne, quia dolori meo causa 
conexa est, obiecta crimina pro adprobatis accipitatis. si quos 
propinquus sanguis aut fides sua patronos dedit, quantum quis-
que eloquentia et cura valet, iuvate periclitantem: ad eundem 
laborem, eandem constantiam accusatores hortor. id solum Ger-

2. set privatas Pluygers.

3. noui: non vi Mur.

and other expressions in Introd. v. § 60b.

9. nudare corpus: see 2. 73, 5.

10. contractandum... oculis. The 
same metaphor is used by Lactantius (de 
Opif. Dei, 1), and a still bolder one by 
Cicero (Tusc. 3. 15, 33), `ad... tota 
mente contractandas... voluptates.'

differe, `that report should be spread'; 
cp. `differtur' (4. 25, 5), and note on 1. 
4, 3. Dräger notes the change from an 
active to a passive inf. as a solitary in-
stance in Tacitus, but found in good 
authors, as in Caec. (B. C. 1. 32; 5; 61, 4) 
and often in Livy.

11. interceptus: cp. 2. 71, 3, and note.

14. sublevari: cp. `defendendis homi-
nibus sublevandisque' Ciec. Div. in Caec. 
2, 5.

inquitas, such as formed part of the 
changes brought by Piso against Ger-
manicus (2. 78, 1).

17. propinquus sanguis, alluding to 
his brother L. Piso (c. 11, 2).

fides, `loyalty,' as to a friend; applying 
to Lepidus and Livineius Regulus 
(c. 11, 2). The sense is similar to that 
in which it is used (1. l.) of the friends 
of Germanicus.
manico super leges praestiterimus, quod in curia potius quam in foro, apud senatum quam apud iudices de morte eius anquiritur: 

11 cetera pari modestia tractentur. nemo Drusi lacrimas, nemo maestitiam meam spectet, nec si qua in nos adversa finguntur.'

13. Exim biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur utque sex 2 dierum spatio interiecto reus per triduum defenderetur. tum Fulcinius vetera et inania orditur, ambitiose avarque habitam Hispaniam; quod neque convictum noxae reo, si recentia purgaret, neque defensus absolutioni erat, si teneretur maioribus 3 flagitiis. post quem Servaeus et Veranius et Vitellius consimili 10 studio, et multa eloquentia Vitellius, obiecere odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio Pisonem vulgus militum per licentiam et sociorum inrias eo usque conrupisse, ut parens legionum a deterrimis appellaretur; contra in optimum quemque, maxime in comites et amicos Germanici saevisse; postremo ipsum devote-12 tionibus et veneno permesse; sacra hinc et immolationes nefan-

10. postq; (postque): text R, post quae Baiter.

1. super leges, 'beyond ordinary course of law': see on 2. 79, 2; c. 10, 3; Introd. vi. 93, n. 3; 'praestiterimus,' fut. exact.

3. cetera, 'the other charges,' as distinct from that 'de morte eius'; better taken thus, than in contrast to id solum.'

pari modestia, 'with equal moderation': cp. 'pari secreto' (4. 57, 2, &c. 'Modestia' is used, as in 1. 11, 1, &c., of a demeanour the opposite to overbearing, 4. adversa finguntur, 'fictions to our discredite;' alluding to the tales of his joy at, or even complicity in, the death (c. 2, 5, &c.): cp. 'adverso rumore esse' 14. 11, 4; II. 2, 26, 4.

5. biduum ... statuitur. On the change of construction to 'utque' see Introd. v. § 91, 8. The time fixed was longer than was usually allowed by such rules as those of the lex Pompeia': cp. Dial. 38, 2; Pl. Epp. 4. 9-9.

7. Fulcinius: see c. 10, 1.

ambitiose avarque habitam, 'administered with intrigue and extortion,' 'Provincia avarice habita' is repeated in 13. 30, 1. Here 'ambitiose' might be taken to express his behaviour to his soldiers (cp. 'ambitiose militarem' c. 14, 1); or more probably the two words express his conduct to different classes of provincials, as in Agr. 30, 5 'si locuples hostis est, avari, si pauper, ambitiosi.'

8. convictum, 'if proved': cp. 14. 5, 1; 40, 5; also Cie. Caes., &c.

9. defensum, 'if refuted': cp. 'miscendo quae defendere nequibat' H. 4. 41. 4.

This application of the word is rare, but analogous to the sense of repelling or warding off. On the concise use of these participles cp. Introd. v. § 54.

10. post quem. The reading 'post quae' follows that generally received in 2. 57, 4. In c. 33, 1 two similar abbreviations 'interq;' and 'neq;' occur in the same sentence, and the general consensus of editors reads for the first 'interque,' for the second 'ne quem.' 'Post quae' is found in 1. 13, 1; 2. 86, 1, &c.; 'post quos' in 6. 19, 1; II. 2, 38, 4.

Servaeus: see 2. 56, 5. Though apparently less prominent than the two others, he is coupled with them again in c. 19, 1. The speech of Vitellius was extant in the time of Pl. Mai.; see note on 2. 73, 5.

13. parens legionum: see 2. 55, 4.

15. devotionibus et veneno: see 2. 69, 5.

16. sacra et immolationes, referring to his thank-offerings (2. 75, 3) called 'nefandae,' as an outrage on public feeling, as well as an impiety to the house of Caesar (cp. 'vox nefaria' c. 50, 1).
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 773]

das ipsius atque Plancinae, petitam armis rem publicam, utque reus agi posset, acie victum.

14. Defensio in ceteris trepidavit; nam neque ambitionem militarem neque provinciam pessimo cuique obnoxiam, ne constantias quidem adversum imperatorem iniuriae poterat: solum veneni crimen visus est diluisses, quod ne accusatores quidem satvis firmabant, in convivio Germanici, cum super eum Piso discumberet, infectos manibus eius cibos arguentes. quippe absurdum videbatur inter aliena servitia et tot adstantium visu, ipso Germanico coram, id ausum; offerebatque familias reus et ministros in tormenta flagitabat. sed iudices per diversa inplantacibles erant, Caesar ob bellum provinciae inlatum, senatus numquam satvis credito sine fraude Germanicis interisse... scripsissent expostulantes, quod haud minus Tiberius quam Piso abnuere. simul populi ante curiam voces audiebantur: non

4. cui: text R.

9. visus Pichena.

1. petitam armis rem publicam: see 2. 80: 81.
2. reus agi: cp. 14. 18, 2; 15. 20, 1; and 'tarnquam reos ageret' (Liv. 24. 25, 1). Ritt. notes this use of 'agere' as an equivalent of diucreare.
3. in ceteris, opposed to 'veneni crimen' below.
4. trepidavit. 'faltered.' The nearest parallel appears to be 'trepidant inter scelus metunice' (II. 3. 39, 1).
5. ambitionem militarem: cp. 'senatorio ambitu' 4. 2, 3, and Introd. v. § 6.
6. obnoxiam, 'placed at the mercy of': cp. 2. 75, 1. It is meant that his mode of courting the soldiers was to let them plunder the subjects: cp. 'per licentiam et sociorum iniurias' c. 13, 3.
7. visus est, sc. 'defensor,' supplied from 'defensio.'
8. firmabant. The simple verb is here used for 'confermare,' as in c. 60, 1; 4. 14, 1, &c.; more frequently for 'adfirmare,' as in 1. 81, 1, &c.
9. super eum. The usual arrangement (see Hor. Sat. 2. 8, 20, sqq.) appears to have been departed from, probably on account of the rank of the host. Orelli thinks that Germanicus probably himself occupied the 'locus consularis.'
10. dissumberet. This verb is used by post-Augustan writers of a single person, but only where the presence of others is implied: cp. 4. 54, 2; 6. 59, 5.
1. temperaturos manibus; si patrum sientias evasisset. effigies-
que Pisonis traxerat in Gemonias ac divellebant, ni iussu prin-
cipis protectae repositaque forsent. igitur inditus lecticae et a
tribuno praetoriae cohortis deductus est. vario rumore, custos
saluti an mortis exactor sequeretur.

15. Eadem Plancinae invidia, maior gratia; eoque ambiguum
habebatur quantum Caesari in cam liceret. atque ipsa, donec
mediae Pisonis spes, sociam se cuisscumque fortunae et, si ita
ferret, comitem exitii promittebat: ut secretis Augustae preci-
bus veniam obtinuit, paulatim segregari a marito, dividere defen-
sionem coepit. quod reus postquam sibi exitiabile intellegit,
an adhuc experiret dubitans, hortantibus filiis durat mentem
senatunque rursum ingreditur; redintegratamque accusationem,
insenas patrum voces, adversa et saeva cuncta perpessus, nullo
magis exterritus est quam quod Tiberium sine miseratione, sine ira,
obstinatum clausumque vidit, ne quo affectu perrumperetur.

5. relatus domum, tamquam defensionem in posterum meditaretur,
pauca conscribit obsignatque et libero tradit; tum solita cu-
endo corpori exsequitur. dein multam post noctem, egressa
ubiculo uxor, operiri fores iussit; et coepta luce perfosso in
gulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus est.

1. temperaturos manibus: cp. 'risui temperare' 13. 3, 2., &c.
2. Gemonias, usually thus abbreviated. as in 5. 9. 3; 6. 25. 4. &c., but in
full, 'Gemoniae scalae,' in Val. Max. 6. 3. 3. &c. These stairs, on which the bodies
of criminals were exposed, led from the Capitol to the Forum, near the Mamertine
prison. For such destruction of statues compare the description of the fall of
Seianus (Juv. 10. 58), and of Domitian
(Plin. Pan. 52).
4. deductus, 'he was escorted home,'
custos saluti: see introd. v. § 19.
5. mortis exactor: 'exactor,' by itself, is thus used in 11. 37. 4. The sense ap-
pears to originate with Livy, who has
"exactor suppillicii" in 2. 5. 5.
7. quantum . . . liceret, 'how far
Caesar could venture against her' (cp.
Verg. Aen. 6. 502; a bitter allusion to
his mother's ascendency over him (see 4.
57. 4).
8. mediae, 'hung in the balance.'
i ita ferret, a phrase repeated from
11. 2. 44. 5. and elsewhere found only in
Sen. N. Q. 6. 32. 12. It is an abbrevi-
3. •ation of such forms as 'fors tulit'
(Sall. Jug. 78, 2), or 'res tulit' (Liv. 3.
27. 6). 10. dividere, 'to separate her defence
from his' cp. 'dividite turbidos' 43. 5.
12. experiret; so in Cic. Cael. 8. 20.
&c. For the full expression 'ius experiri'
cp. c. 30. 2.
durat mentem: see note on 1. 6. 3.
cp. 'cor dura' Plant. Pseud. 1. 2. 6.
13. redintegratam accusationem:
see note on c. 14. 4.
14. nullo, for 'nulla re.' Nipp, cites
several instances of this use from M. and
L. Seneca and Quint., and compares Liv.
2. 59. 8 'nemo ullius nisi fugae memori.'
16. perrumperetur, perhaps here best
taken, with Louandre, of the force of
emotion from within, not suffered to es-
cape him by unguarded expressions. We
can also take the word in its more usual
sense, and understand it to be meant that
he was steed against any impression of
feeling from without.
18. solita . . . exsequitur, i.e. he
bathed and supped.
20. operiri, here alone in Tacitus in
16. Audire me memini ex senioribus visum saepius inter manus Pisonis libellum, quem ipse non vulgaverit; sed amicos eius dictitavisse, litteras Tiberii et mandata in Germanicam contineri, ac destinatum promere apud patres principemque arguerere, non elusus a Seiano per vana promissa foret; nec illum sponte extinctum, verum inmisso percussore. quorum neutrum adse-2 veraverim: neque tamen occulere debui narratum ab ipsis qui nostram ad iuventam duraverunt. Caesar flexo in maestitiam 3 ore suam invidiam tali morte quaesitam apud senatum conquestus 10 M. Pisonem vecari iubet crebrisque interrogationibus exquitit, qualem Piso diem supremum noctemque exegisset. atque illo 4 pleraque sapienter, quaedam inconsiderius respondent, recitat codicillos a Pisone in hunc ferme modum compositos: 'conspiratione imicorum et invidia falsi criminis oppressus, quatenus 15 veritati et innocentiae meae nusquam locus est, deos inmortales testor vixisse me, Caesar, cum fide adversum te, neque alia in matrem tuam piate; vosque orbis meis consulatis, ex quibus Cn. Piso qualicumque fortuanae meae non est adiunctus, cum omne hoc tempus in urbe egerit, M. Piso repetere Suriam 20 dehortatus est. atque utinam ego potius filio iuveni quam ille 6 patri seni cessisset. eo inpensius precor ne meae pravitatis poenas innoxius luat. per quinque et quadragnita annorum obse-7

9. lacuna noted by Boehm, thus supplied by Weissenborn.

the sense of 'claudi'; so in Plut., Ter., &c.
1. Audire me memini. On other allusions to such floating stories see Introd. iii. p. 20. Suetonius also alludes to this tradition; but the mutilation of the passage (Tib. 52) prevents us from knowing whether he is following Tacitus or another authority.
4. destinatum, sc. 'fuisse,' 'it was his purpose': see Introd. v. § 39 c.
8. duraverunt, 'lived on.' The application of the word in this sense to persons appears to be peculiar to Tacitus: cp. Agr. 44, 5; Dial. 17, 4.
9. apud senatum. Some verb expressing regret is here lost, as also the name of the person questioned; who would appear to be one of the sons, whose presence is implied in c. 17, 6. Hence the restoration in the text is suitable to the sense.
12. inconsiderius, apparently repeating some words which would have been more discreetly suppressed.
13. codicillos, those written by Piso just before his death (c. 15, 5).
14. quatenus, for 'quoniam,' as in Dial. 5, 2 (where see Gud.); Vell. 2, 68, 3; Plin. Epp. 3, 7, 14, &c. The use is archaic and poetical (Lucr., Hor., Ov.).
15. veritati, 'uprightness:' cp. i. 75, 2.
16. neque alia, 'no less': cp. 'non in alia vilitate' G. 5, 4.
17. consulatis. From the ordinary sense of 'consulere aliqui,' the verb is often used by Tacitus as equivalent to 'parcer,' as in c. 43, 4; 11. 36, 3; 12. 47, 7; II. 3, 82, 1.
18. qualicumque, i.e. 'whether deserved or not.'
19. M. Piso: see 2, 76, 2.
20. dehortatus est. This verb, not used elsewhere by Tacitus, takes an inf. also in Cato (ap. Gell. 13, 24) and Sall. (Jug. 24, 4). The inf. with 'hortor' and 'honce' is more common.
22. quinque et quadrangers. He
quium, per collegium consulatus quondam divo Augusto parenti tuo probatus et tibi amicus nec quicquam post haec rogaturus salutem infelicis filii rogo.' de Plancina nihil addidit.

17. Post quae Tiberius adulescentem crimine civilis belii pur-
gavit, patris quippe iussa, nec potuisse filium detrectare; simul 5
nobilitatem domus, etiam ipsius quoquo modo meriti gravem
2 casum miseratus. pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit,
matris preces obtendens, in quam optimi cuiusque secreti questus
3 magis ardescabant. id ergo fas aviae, interfrecticem nepotis
adspicere, adloqui, eripere senatui. quod pro omnibus civibus 10
4 leges obtineant, uni Germanico non contigisse. Vitellii et Veranii
voce defletum Caesarem, ab imperatore et Augusta defensam
5 Plancinam. proinde venena et artes tam feliciter expertas ver-
teret in Agrippinam, in liberos eius, egregiamque aviam ac
6 patrum sanguine miserrimae domus exsatiaret. biduum super 15
hac imagine cognitionis absumptum, urgente Tiberio liberos
7 Pisonis matrem uti tuenterur. et cum accusatores ac testes
certatim perorarent respondente nullo, miserratio quam invidia
8 augebatur. primus sententiam rogatus Aurelius Cotta consul
(nam referente Caesare magistratus eo etiam munere fungebant-
13. perinde: text R.

appears to date from his entry into public life, which would thus have taken place in 728, B.C. 26.
1. collegium consulatus. These words can be satisfactorily explained as referring to his consulship in 747, B.C. 7
(C. I. L. i. 5308, x. 924); which was a mark of approval from Augustus, who conferred it, and a tie of friendship with
Tiberius, his colleague in it. The Cn. Piso who was consul with Augustus himself in 731, B.C. 25, must have been his father
(see on 2. 43, 3). This abstract use of ‘collegium’ (cp. c. 31, 1; H. 1. 52, 9) is rare, but is found in Livy (4. 17, 9,
&c.).
5. iussa, sc. ‘fuissse,’ as in c. 16, 1, &c. Orelli takes it less well as depending on ‘detrectare,’ explaining ‘neque’ as equi-
valent to ‘ne... quidem.’
7. pudore et flagitio. The subjective and objective, e.g. the shame which a person feels and the infamy which
he incurs, are elsewhere thus concisely coupled; as ‘rubore et infamia’; ‘pudor ac dedecus’ H. 4. 62, 2; 72, 5. See
other instances noted by Nipp. on 1. 43.
13. proinde. This correction is clearly required in a hortatory passage, where an
inference is drawn from facts (as in 1. 11, 3; 2. 65, 6, &c.). The two words are
constantly confused by copyists, from the close resemblance of their abbreviated forms; and ‘proinde’ is generally restored
for ‘perinde’ in 15. 27, 2: the opposite alteration has been often made, and
sometimes questionably; see note on 4. 20, 6; 13. 21, 3.
16. hac imagine cognitionis: the sham
(cp. H. 4. 8, 4) was the trial of Plancina,
whose acquittal was already secured. The
sentence of Cotta, given below, shows
however that no decision had yet been
taken respecting the property of Piso or
respecting his sons.
18. perorarent: cp. 2. 30, 1.
miserratio quam invidia. On the
omission of ‘potius’ see Introd. v. § 64,
1: cp. also c. 32, 2; 4. 61, 1; 13. 6, 6,
and Ketter there.
19. Aurelius Cotta: see c. 3, 5.
20. eo etiam munere, the duty of
giving their ‘sententia’ on the question
being put to them. According to rule,
nomen Pisonis eradendum fastis censuit, partem bonorum publicandam, pars ut Cn. Pisoni filio concederetur isque praenomen mutaret; M. Piso exuta dignitate et accepto quinquagienis sestertio in decem annos relegaretur, concessa Plancinae incolu-
mitate ob preces Augustae.

18. Multa ex ea sententia mitigata sunt a principe: ne nomen Pisonis fastis eximereetur, quando M. Antonii, qui bellum patriae fecisset, Iulli Antonii, qui domum Augusti violasset, manerent. et M. Pisonem ignominiae exemit concessitque ei paterna bona, 2
10 satis firmus, ut. saepe memoravi, adversum pecuniam et tum pudore absolutae Plancinae placabilior. atque idem, cum Valerius Messalinus signum aureum in aede Martis Ultoris. Cae-
cina Severus aram ULTIGNON statuendam censuissent, prohibuit.

1. eradendum: text Bair
4. religatur: text I.
13. ultionis: text Halm.

1. radendum: text Bair
4. religatur: text I.
8. iulii: see 1. 10, 3.

the magistrate who made the 'relatio' put the question first to the consuls designate (cp. c. 22, 6, &c.), then to consulars, &c., and could himself speak as often as he pleased. Other magistrates were not asked their 'sentencia' and apparently did not vote, but could interpose in the debate at any time unasked. Nipp. illustrates this order of procedure by reference to Cic. ad Q. F. 2. 1, H. 4. 41, 1: see also Staatsr. iii. 942-946. Tacitus uses the past tense ('fungebatur'), because in his time the princes, unless he happened to be consul (cp. Pl. Epp. 2. 11, 10), did not preside in person over the senate, but consulted it in writing (see note on c. 32, 1).

1. eradendum fastis, sc. 'consularibus.' The simple verb appears to be thus used only in Ov. Am. 1. 11, 22 ('littera rasa'). The MS. text might however be defended by the general frequency of such uses of simple for compound verbs in Tacitus (Introd. v. § 49). On such 'damnatio memoriae' see Staatsr. iii. 1191.

partem, 'half' (cp. 4. 20, 2, &c.). This would be the share of M. Piso, cp. 'paterna bona' c. 18, 2), who was to have a sum given back out of it.

2. praenomen mutaret. Thus the praenomen 'Marcus' was forbidden to the Manlii (Liv. 6. 20, 14). This Piso probably took the praenomen 'Lucius': see on 4. 62, 1.

3. exuta dignitate, sc. 'senatoria.'

'Exsere ordinem' is thus used of sena-
tors (11. 25, 5, &c.). The large sum (five times the senatorial census) given to him illustrates the remark of Seneca (ad Helv. 12, 4) 'maius viaticum exulum quam olim patrimonium principum fucrat.'

4. relegaretur. This mildest form of banishment (cp. Ov. Trist. 2, 137) in-
volved no 'deminutio capitis,' or other penalty beyond itself.

6. ne....eximereetur. On the repeti-
tion of 'exemit,' see note on 1. 81, 2.

7. M. Antonii. The Fasti Capitolini show marks of erasure and subsequent restoration of his name (C. I. L. i. p. 440, 466); which was erased in 710 (cp. Cic. Phil. 13. 12, 26), and again apparently at the Actian war, but restored, first at the beginning of the triumvirate, and afterwards by Augustus. On his son Iullus Antonius see on 1. 10, 3.

5. et...exemit. Nipp. compares with this change of construction that in 13. 26, 2 'quibusdam frementibus... dissebatur contrâ.'

ignominiae, i.e. from loss of rank and from relegation.

10. saepe: cp. 1. 75, 4, and note there; also on c. 23, 3.

11. Valerius Messalinus. This may be the other consul of this year see on c. 2, 5), but is generally taken to be his father (cp. 1. 8, 5), the speaker in c. 34.

12. Martis Ultoris: see on 2. 64, 2.

Caecina Severus: see 1. 31, 2, &c.

13. aram ultionis statuendam. On
ob externas ca victorias sacrari dictitas, domestica mala tristitia
4 operiendā. addiderat Messalinus Tiberio et Augustae et An-
toniae et Agrippinae Drusoque ob vindictam Germanici grates
5 agendas omiseratque Claudii mentionem. et Messalinum qui-
dem L. Asprenas senatu coram percontatus est an prudens prac-
terisset; ac tum demum nomen Claudii adscriptum est. mihi,
quanto plura recentium seu veterum revolvo, tanto magis ludic-
5 bria rerum mortallum cunctis in negotiis obversantur. quippe
fama spe veneratione potius omnes destinabantur imperio quam
quem futurum principem fortuna in occulto tenebat.

19. Paucis post diebus Caesar auctor senatu iuit Vitellio
atque Veranio et Servaeo sacerdotia tribuendi: Fulcinio suffra-
gium ad honores pollicitus monuit ne facendum violentia praec-
cipitaret. is finis fuit ulciscenda Germanici morte, non modo
apud illos homines qui tum agebant, etiam securis temporibus

14. in ulciscenda Halm.

such commemorative altars see note on
1. 14. 3. The MS. text is retained by
and many need not be altered; but the
the genitive is more usual except in cases of
personification.

1. tristitia. This abl. can hardly be
in-trumental like c. 69, 1, or 'malis
opercire' in H. 1, 53, 3, and appears
rather to be causal, as equivalent to 'ob
tristitiam': see Introd. v. § 30.

4. omiserat Claudii mentionem: see
note on 2, 71, 3, and c. 5, 5.

5. L. Asprenas: see 1, 53, 9.

7. plura recentium seu veterum.
On the fondness of Tacitus for such
genres see Introd. v. § 32. Nipp. notes
here the frequency with which he uses
neuter plural adjectives in the genit. as
2, 53, 2, &c.), dat. (as 4, 31, 1; 59, 4,
&c.), and abl. (as 4, 3, 4; 58, 3, &c.).

revolvo, sc. animo: cp. 4, 21, 2;
Agr. 46, 3. This use appears to be
adopted from Vergil (Aen. 2, 101) and
Ovid (Fast. 4, 667).

ludibria rerum mortalium. 'The
mockery pervading human affairs': cp.
Fortunae ludibria' (Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 9);
ludibria casus' (Liv. 30, 30, 5). On
the fatalism of Tacitus see Introd. iv.
p. 29.

9. spe, 'expectation.'

11. auctor senatui fuit. Most of the
priestly colleges were filled up formerly
by popular election out of a list furnished
by the 'collegium.' These elections had
now, like those of the magistrates, passed
to the senate; and we gather from this
passage that the princeps, besides, of
course, having his right of nomination as
a member of the college, had also the
right of 'commendatio' (Introd. vi. p. 94).
See the speech of Claudius, ii. 13 (in
App. to Book xi.); Flin. Epp. 4, 8, 3;
10, 13; and other authorities cited by
Mommsen (Staatsr. ii. 1110). These
persons (on whom see c. 13, 3) were
probably elected 'supra numerum' (cp.
1, 54, 21; and it is stated by Dio 51. 20,
3', that such elections had become so
frequent that the colleges consisted practi-
cally of no fixed number.

12. suffragium ad honores, i.e. that
he would 'commend' him. Fulcinius
became consul in 784, A.D. 31 (5, 11, 1).

14. ulciscenda ... morte. Halm's
insertion of 'in' has not been generally
followed, though that construction or a
daative would certainly be expected.
The case may perhaps be taken as an
unusual extension of the abl. abs. See also
notes on 6, 32, 6; 14, 4, 8.

non modo ... etiam: in 4, 35, 1
'sed' is similarly omitted, as is 'etiam'
in 1, 60, 1, &c., and perhaps both in
G. 10, 5 'non solum apud plebem apud
proceres, apud sacerdotes' (but see notes
there). The contrast is rhetorically
strengthened by these ellipses.

15. agebant: cp. 1, 4, 4; 68, 1. The
use of this verb absolutely, for 'vivere'
vario rumore iactata. adeo maxima quaeque ambigua sunt, dum alii quoquo modo audita pro conpertis habent, alii vera in contrarium vertunt, et gliscit utrumque posteritate. at Drusus urbe egressus repetendis auspiciis, mox ovans introit. paucos-que post dies Vipsania mater eius excessit, una omnium Agrippae liberorum miti obitu. nam ceteros manifestum ferro vel creditum est venen aut fame extinctos.

20. Eodem anno Tacfarinas, quem priore aestate pulsum a Camillo memoravi, bellum in Africa renovat, vagis primum populationibus et ob pernicitatem inultis, dein vicos exscindere, trahere graves praedas; postremo haud procul Pagyda flumine cohortem Romanam circumsedit. praeerat castello Decrius impiger manu, exercitus militia et illam obsidionem flagitii ratus. is cohortatus milites ut copiam pugnae in aperto facerent, aciem pro castris instruit. primoque impetu pulsa cohorte promptus inter tela occurras fugientibus, increpat signiferos quod inconditis


or 'degere,' is very common in Tacitus (e.g. 4. 28, 3; 13. 45. 4; 15. 74. 4, &c.), but otherwise apparently confined to Sallust (Jug. 55. 2; 89. 7, &c.).

1. iactata, 'discussed;' so in H. 4. 8, 6, &c.; also Caes. B. G. 1. 18, 1; Liv. 1. 50, 2; 10. 46, 16, &c.

2. dum, 'inasmuch as': cp. 2. 88, 4, &c.

3. utrumque, credulity and falsification, the habit of mind of the two classes of persons compared.

posteritate. The construction appears to be that of an ablative of time, like 'secutis temporibus' above. Jacob compares Prop. 3. 1, 34 'posteritate summ crescre sentit opus.'

4. repetendis auspiciis. If he had 'proconsulare imperium' (see on 1. 14, 5), it must have been only 'extra urlem' (cp. 12. 41, 2), as distinct from that of the princes, which did not cease within the pomerium. More properly, the general is said 'repelere auspicia' at Rome itself (cp. Liv. 8. 50, 2; Stat. i. 99).

ovans introit. An inscription (C. I. L. xiv. 244, Henzen 6443) gives the date as v. jun. May 28).

5. Vipsania: see on 1. 12, 6. In what follows, the children of Agrippa by Marcella (Introd. ix. note 19) appear to be ignored; and, of the others, Julia, though dying in exile, and thus hardly 'miti obitu,' is not stated (4. 71, 6) to have died by violence.

8. priore aestate. These words are bracketed by Nipp. as an interpolation, and are certainly an error; as the campaign of Camillus is given under 770, A.D. 17 (2. 52), and cannot well have extended beyond a year after that (see on c. 21, 1). Ritter's suggestion, that the words may mean 'in a former summer,' makes Tacitus give too vague a reference.

11. Pagyda. This river is nowhere else mentioned, and cannot be identified; but the mention of Thala (c. 21, 2) perhaps gives some clue to the locality of the campaign.

12. cohortem Romanam, apparently a legionary cohort: cp. 1. 60, 2.

13. flagitii: see Introd. v. § 35.

14. copiam pugnae ... facerent. Such a phrase is elsewhere used of the general rather than the soldiers; hence Wolfflin (Jahresb. iii. 376) and Nipp. approve of the conjecture 'faceret.'

15. pro castris: see on 2. 80, 5.

16. inconditis aut desertoribus. The troops of Tacfarinas are stated (2. 52, 2) to have undergone some discipline, but might still be called 'inconditi' as com-
aut desertoribus miles Romanus terga dare; simul exceptat vulnera et quamquam transoso oculo adversum os in hostem intendit, neque proelium omisit, donce desertus suis caderet.

21. Quae postquam L. Apronio (nam Camillo successerat) comperta, magis dedecore suorum quam gloria hostis anxius, raro ea tempestate et e vetere memoria facinore decumum quemque ignominiosae cohortis sorte ductos fusti necat. tantumque severitatem profectum, ut vexillum veteranorum, non amplius quam quingenti numero, easdem Tacfarinatis copias praesidium cui Thala nomen adgressas fuderint. quo proelio Rufus Helvius gregarius miles servati civis decus retulit donatusque est ab Apronio torquibus et hasta. Caesar addidit civicam coronam,

quod non cam quoque Apronius iure proconsulis tribuisset, questus magis quam offensus. sed Tacfarinas perculsis Numidis et obsidia aspernantibus spargit bellum, ubi instaretur, cedens ac rursum in terga remeans. et dum ea ratio barbaro fuit, intreditum fessumque Romanum impune ludificabatur: postquam deflexit ad maritimos locos et inligatus praedae stativis castris adhaerebat, missu patris Apronius Caesianus cum equite et cohortibus auxiliaris, quis velociissimos legionem addiderat, prosperam adversum Numidas pugnam facit pellitque in deserta.

22. At Romae Lepida, cui super Aemiliorum decus L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proavi erant, defertur simulavisce partum ex

Rufus Civica, prim. pil., balneum municipibus et incolis dedit.

2. questus, i. e. affecting to complain, but really well pleased. The proconsul of Africa still at this date (see Introd. vii. 115) commanded soldiers with ‘proconsolare imperium,’ and could punish (as above) or grant decorations: other proconsuls had no soldiers, and in Caesarian provinces the power to confer such ‘donà’ rested in the supreme imperium of the princeps (15. 12. 5). Suetonius, in generalising ‘more suò’ from this instance (Thib. 32), is therefore inaccurate.

3. spargit bellum, ‘spreads the area of war’; so in Agr. 38. 3. The expression seems taken from Lucan (2. 682; 3. 64), who may have followed Vergil’s ‘spargam arma per agros’ (Aen. 7. 58).

4. rursum, like ad, expressing contrast: cp. 2. 39. 4; 12. 92. 4, &c.

inritum, ’baffled;’ thus used of persons in 1. 59. 7, &c.

6. et inligatus. Nipp. retains the MS. text without ‘et’ or ‘que,’ thinking the beginning of the apodosis at ‘missu patris’ sufficiently indicated by the sense, as in another somewhat ambiguous passage in H. 3. 13. 4. Joh. Müller, who also defends the MS. text (Beitr. 3. p. 28–30), thinks that in many such passages, oral recitation, in which the emphasis of the reader removes such ambiguity, is presupposed.

7. Apronius Caesianus, cos. in 792, A. D. 39 (Fast. Ant. C. I. L. x. 6638; Henzen 1445). An inscription on Mount Eryx (C. I. L. x. 7257) contains verses showing that at the time of this campaign he was still a youth in praetexta, and was rewarded for his service by a place among


the ‘septemviri epulones.’ This would show that he cannot be the person thought to be mentioned in 1. 29. 2.

8. legionum. A second legion was now in Africa (c. 9. 1). With ‘velociissimos’ we should rather have expected ‘e legionibus;’ but the legion is often used for the soldiers composing it.

10. Aemiliorum decus. This was now by far the greatest remaining patrician gens (cp. 6. 27. 5; 29. 7), next to the Iulii and Claudii, and a mere reference to its chief families, the Lepidi, Paulli, Scauri, &c., will alone serve to indicate its nobility. Mr. Dallin notes that thirty of its members had been consuls, many of them more than once, besides many dictators, censors, ‘tribunes,’ &c. Among its famous men were the consul who fell at Cannae, the conqueror of Macedon, and (by birth) the younger Scipio Africanus, also Scaurus the last republican ‘princeps senatus,’ and the triumvir Lepidus. Two great Roman roads perpetuated the name; and even in the fifth century St. Jerome speaks of the devout Paulla as ‘Gracchorum stirps, suboles Scipionum, Paulli heres’ (see Gibson, c. 31, note 11).

L. Sulla et Cn. Pompeius proavi. Faustus Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator, had married the daughter of Cn. Pompeius Magnus (cp. Bell. Afr. 95. 2). Their daughter Cornelia was mother of Lepida by Q. Aemilius Lepidus, cos. 733, B.C. 21 (Dio. 54. 6. 3; Hor. Ep. i. 20. 28), whose relationship to the main stem of the Lepidi is uncertain.

11. defertur. On the inf. with this verb cp. 2. 27. 1. The specification of charges shows the inaccuracy of Suetonius,
2 P. Quirinio divite atque orbo, adiciebantur adulteria, venena quaesitumque per Chaldaeos in domum Caesaris. defendente
3 ream Manio Lepido fratre. Quirinius post dictum repudium adhuc infensus quamvis infami ac nocenti miserationem addiderat. haud facile quis dispexerit illa in cognitione mentem
5 principis: adeo vertit ac miscuit irac et clementiae signa. deprecatus primo senatum ne maiestatis crimina tractarentur, mox M. Servilius e consularibus aliosque testes inexit ad proferenda
5 quae velut reicere voluerat. idemque servos Lepidae, cum militari custodia habentur, transtulit ad consules neque per tormenta interrogari passus est de iis quae ad domum suam
6 pertinenter. exemit etiam Drusum consulem designatum di-

who speaks Tib. 49) of Lepida as condemned 'in gratiam Quirini consularis praedivitis et orbi, qui dimissam cam a matrimonio post vicensium annum venenti olim in se comparati (cp. c. 23, 4) argubat.'

1. P. Quirinio: see c. 48; 2. 30. 4.
2. quasitum, 'the fact of inquiry' (Intro. v. 55 b 2). On the Chaldaean astrologers see 2. 27, 2. To consult them against (or concerning) the imperial family or on the future of the state was made a capital offence, as any sinister prediction was an encouragement to conspiracies. For similar charges cp. 12. 22, 1; 16. 14, 4; 30, 2. It was still a capital offence at the time of the jurists, as was also, for similar reasons, the inquiry by a slave touching the horoscope of his master: see Maquardt, iii. 94. n. 6.

post dictum repudium, 'after declaration of divorce'; the usual phrase is 'mittere repudium.' The vindictiveness of Quirinius appears to be shown not so much by the prosecution being merely after a divorce, as by its being many years after it. The statement of Suetonius (1. I. that twenty years had intervened, seems exaggerated; as Quirinius can hardly have married her till after the death of L. Caesar in 75; A.D. 2 (cp. c. 23, 1) but Nipp. thinks that the interval may have been fifteen years. She had since married Scaurus: see c. 23, 3.

5. dispexerit, potential subjunct. (Intro. v. § 51). The verb is used (cp. Agr. 10, 6) of what is seen, as it were, through a mist or veil.

6. vertit, sc. 'inter se,' 'showed by turns.'
7. maiestatis crimina, i.e. the charge of consulting astrologers respecting his house. Her juvenile betrothal to Lucius Caesar might possibly have strained the charge of adultery into one of treason (cp. 2. 50, 1)
8. M. Servilium: see 2. 48, 1.
9. quae velut reicere voluerat, 'what he had apparently desired to exclude from the case.' 'Reicere,' which had been corrected to 'reticere' and 'reticere,' has got back into most texts. We should certainly have rather expected 'velut reicere' or 'velut reici voluerat'; but no alteration appears to be really necessary (for further discussion see Joh. Müllcr, cilt. 3. p. 31). On the use of 'velut' see 1. 8, 7. Tiberius had not prohibited, nor, as it seemed, sincerely deprecated the charge.
10. militari custodia: cp. 14. 60, 5; H. 4. 11, 4. 'This custody would be that of the praetorians, who, though not yet collected into their camp (4. 2, I), must have had some barrack prison (cp. 1. 21, 2) in Rome. The change from this to the custody of the consuls, who were now civil magistrates only, would hardly, in the case of slaves detained for torture, arise from a desire to be lenient to them, but would be significant of Caesar's wish to exercise no influence in the trial.
12. exemit ... dicendae primo loco sententiae: the dative with this verb (cp. 1. 48, 2) is nowhere else gerundive. A famous instance of the old custom alluded to is the 'sententia' of Silanus as cos. design. on the Catilinarians (Sall. Cat. 50; App. B. C. 2. 5). Appian there
cendae primo loco sententiae; quod alii civile rebantur, ne ceteris adserendi necessitas fieret, quidam ad saevitiam trahebant: neque enim cessurum nisi damnandis officio.

23. Lepida ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, theatrum cum claris feminis ingressa, lamentatione flebili magis suos ciens ipsumque Pompeium, cuius ea monimenta et adstantes imagines visebantur, tantum misericordiae permovit, ut effusi in lacrimas saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, cuius senectae atque orbitati et obscurissimae domui destinata

7. misericordia: text L.

explains the practice as grounded on the probability that the responsibility of executing the decree might often devolve on the consuls designate; but it is really a recognition of their position, which, while not that of magistrates (cp. c. 17, 8), was yet quasi-magisterial. Thus Cicero (ad Q. F. 2. 1, 3), when the tribune had already asked the consul-designate, says 'De privatis me primum sententiam rogavit.' For other instances cp. c. 49, 4: 4. 42; 31. 5. 3; 12. 9, 1; 14. 48, 4; Staatsr. iii. 973, n. 2.

2. trahebant: cp. i. 62, 3. They took it as indicating that he desired the verdict to be adverse and the sentence severe, and that Drusus understood his wishes.

3. neque enim cessurum, sc. 'fuisse' (Introd. v. § 39 c). 'Drusum' is probably to be supplied as subject, and 'officio' taken as abl.; the construction being like that of 'possessione c. dier.' &c. 'The full expression would thus be 'neque enim Drusum cuiumquam cessurum fuisse quoquam officio nisi officio damnandi'; he would not have given way to others in respect of any duty but that of condemning,' would gladly have put himself forward to give the initiatory vote, if he had thought that his father desired it to be one of acquittal.

Drusus voted at a later stage for the severer sentence, initiated by Rubellius Blandus (c. 23, 2).

4. ludorum diebus. In the absence of any specification, it is probable that the 'Ludi Magni Romani' are meant; which began Sept. 4, and lasted, under one or another name, to the 19th. For four days (cp. Liv. 24. 43, 7) they were scenic, during most of the others Circensian. See Marquardt, iii. 498.

cognitionem intervenerant. The accusative, not elsewhere found with this verb, is analogous to that with 'interfluere' (2. 9, 1) and other such verbs (Introd. v. 12 c). The interruption of judicial proceedings by these games may be gathered from Cicero (Verr. i. 10, 31), who deducts forty days, chiefly for the games vowed by Pompeius and for the Ludi Romani.

6. ea monimenta...visebantur, i.e. 'cuius crant ea...quae visebantur.' A single building might be called 'monimenta' (c. 72, 1; 4. 7, 3); but other buildings, the Curia and Porticus Pompeii, were close by. This theatre, the greatest in Rome, was also the first permanent structure of the kind in the city, and considered a great innovation by severe Romans (see 14. 20, 2). It dates from the second consulship of Pompeius, 699, B. C. 55, and was in the Campus Martius: see Dyer (in Dict. of Geog.) pp. 834, 844; Burn, Rome and the Campagna, p. 318; Middleton, ii. p. 65.

7. permovit. On the accus. cp. i. 21, 4.

8. detestanda = 'detestabilia,' as in 4. 69, 3; 16. 28, 2, &c.

9. obscurissimae domui: see c. 48, 2. Quirinius is, however, there shown to have been a man of distinguished public career, and no imputation is cast on his general character. Nor does the popular sympathy with Lepida appear really to rest on anything but her rank, and on the long interval of time, perhaps capable of explanation, between some, at least, of her crimes and her trial. Tacitus admits her guilt (c. 22, 3), and yet seems to lean towards this sympathy. The whole narrative thus aptly illustrates the popular respect for noble birth still prevalent under the Empire, as shown by Horace (Sat. i. 6, 7 foll.), and, much later, by the energy with which Juvenal
quondam uxor L. Caesari ac divo Augusto nurus dederetur. 

2 dein tormentis servorum patefacta sunt flagitia itumque in sen-

3 tentiam Rubelli Blandi, a quo aqua atque igni arcebatur. huic

Drusus ad sensit, quamquam alii mitius censissent. mox Scauro,

4 qui filiam ex ea genuerat, datum ne bona publicarentur. tum 

demum aperuit Tiberius conpertum sibi etiam ex P. Quirinii 

servis veneno eum a Lepida petitum.

24. Inlustrium domuui adversa (et enim haud multum distant 

tempore Calpurnii Pisonem. Aemilii Lepidam amiscrant) solacio 

2 adfecit D. Silanus Iuniae familias redditus. casum eius paucis 

repeatam. ut valida divo Augusto in rem publicam fortuna, ita 

domi in prospera fuit ob inpudicitiam filiae ac neptis, quae urbe 

3 depulit adulterosque earum morte aut fuga punivit. nam cul-

pam inter viros ac feminas vulgaratm gravi nomine laesarum 

religionum ac violatae maiestatis appellando clementiam ma-

4 iorum suasque ipse leges egrediebatur. sed aliorum exitus,

5. datum ne bona publicarentur. 

This act would again show that Tiberius 

was 'firmus adversum pecuniam,' and 

makes against the imputation of Sac-

tonius (see on c. 22, 1).

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pam inter viros ac feminas vulgaratm gravi nomine laesarum 

religionum ac violatae maiestatis appellando clementiam ma-

4 iorum suasque ipse leges egrediebatur. sed aliorum exitus,
simul cetera illius aetatis memorabo, si effectis in quae tetendi plures ad curas vitam produxero. D. Silanus in nepti Augusti 5 adulter, quamquam non ultra foret saevitam quam ut amicitia Caesarsis prohiberetur, exilium sibi demonstrari intellexit. nec 5 nisi Tiberio imperitante deprecari senatum ac principem ausus est M. Silani fratri potentia, qui per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam praecelebat. sed Tiberius gratis agenti Silano 6 patribus coram respondit se quoque lactari, quod frater eius e peregrinatione longinquaque revertisset; idque iure licitum, quia 10 non senatus consulto, non lege pulsus foret: sibi tamen adversus 7 cum integras parentis sui offensiones, neque reeditu Silani dis- soluta quae Augustus voluisset. fuit posthac in urbe neque honores adeptus est.

25. Relatum dein de moderanda Papia Poppaea, quam senior 15 Augustus post Iulias rogationes incitandis caelibum poenis et

Liber haec cetcrum

2 augendo acerio sanxerat. nec ideo coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, praevalida orbitate: ceterum multitudo periclitantium gliscebat, cum omnis domus delatorum interpretationibus subverteretur. utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur. ea res admonet ut de principiis iuris, et quibus modis ad hanc multitudinem infinitam ac varietatem legum per- ventum sit, altius disseram.

26. Vetusstissimi mortalium, nulla adhuc mala libidine, sine probro, scelere, coque sine poena aut coercionibus agebant.

2 neque praemii opus erat, cum honesta suopte ingenio peteren-10

3. omnes . . . subverterentur I.,

1. educationes, a plural only found in Tacitus; see Gud. on Dial. 28, 23.

2. praevalida. This is commonly taken to mean 'continued to prevail'; but the analogy of 'praevalida vitia' (c. 53, 3), 'nomina', (12. 60, 6), 'pars' (II. 2. 52, 2), and of 'praevalere' (1. 56, 7, &c.), suggests a better interpretation, that childlessness gave such a power in society as to frustrate the law. That such was the fact, is abundantly shown in literature. 'A rich, childless old man was a domestic tyrant, and his power increased with his years and infirmities' (Gibbon, c. 6). See 13. 52, 3; 15. 19, 3; H. 1. 73, 2; Hor. Sat. 2. 5, 28; Sen. ad Marc. 19; Petron. Sat. 116; Juv. 4, 19, 13, 99 (where see Mayor's note. Many other illustrations are given by Friedländer, Sitteng. I. p. 367, foll.

3. periclitantium, 'exposed to prosecution': cr. 5. 8, 2; 6. 16, 5. Drager notes the particular application of 'periculum' to a lawsuit in Cic. (de Imp. Pomp. I. 2, &c.).

interpretationibus. 'constructions,' i.e. by straining the technicalities of the law, to bring all possible cases under it.

4. legibus laborabatur. 'we were overburdened with laws.' With this sentiment may be compared that of Livy Pref. 9. 'haec tempora, quibus nec vita nostra nec remedia pati possimus.'

5. en res, 'this fact (i.e. the oppressive working of this law) suggests a deeper discussion on the origin of civil law': 'ius,' as the whole body of law, is here distinguished from the several enactments ('leges'). 'Altius disserere,' a new phrase, but analogous to others: cp. c. 62, 4, and note on 1. 32, 7.

6. Vetusstissimi mortalium, &c. The view here given by Tacitus appears to be not so much drawn from older poets (as Ov. Met. 1. 89, &c.), as to be an echo of the Stoicism of his day. A similar picture is drawn by Seneca (Ep. 90), who explains and comments on Posidonius: 'Primi mortalium quique ex his geniti naturam incorruptam sequabantur, cuncti habebant ut ducem et legem, commissi melioris arbitrio': see also Sall. Cat. 2. With this may be contrasted the Epicurean view, as set forth in Lucr. 5, 1105-1160, and humorously touched in a few lines by Horace, 'Quum praepsetrun,' &c. (Sat. 1. 3, 99, foll.) On the whole subject of the supposed Law of Nature, only a reference can be given to Maine. Ancient Law, ch. iii, &c.

adhuc, 'up to that time'; so used, without any reference to the present, in c. 42, 3; 4. 23, 1, &c., also in Livy.

10. neque. This answers to 'et . . . nihil (equivalent to 'neque . . . quidquam') . . . vetabantur': reward and punishment, laws to encourage or intimidate, were equally needless.

suopte ingenio. This is generally rendered 'virtue was sought from (i.e. from a love for) its own qualities': cp. 'camporum suopte ingenio uementum' (H. 5. 14, 3); also the general use of 'ingenium' of inanimate things (6. 41, 1, &c.), and the verbal resemblance to Sallust (Introd. v. § 97, 1). The difficulty of the ablative has led Nipp. to adopt the other interpretation, 'by men's own instinct'; such a personal subject being implied in 'peterentur' (cp. 'ex se metus' 2. 38, 6). But such an abl. of the objective cause may be justified by examples (cp. Introd. v. § 30).
tur; et ubi nihil contra morem cuperent, nihil per metum veto-bantur. at postquam exu ac aequalitas et pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, provenere dominationes multosque apud populos aeternum manser. quidam statim, aut postquam regum pertaesum, leges maluerunt. hae primo rudibus hominum animis simplices erant; maximeque fana celebravit Cretesium, quas Minos, Spartanorum, quas Lycurgus, ac mox Atheniensibus quasœtiores iam et plures Solo perscrisit. nobis Romulus, ut libitum, imperitaverat: dein Numa religionibus et divino iure populum devinxit, repertaque quaedam a Tullo et Anco. sed praecipuus Servius Tullius sanctor legum fuit, quis etiam reges obtemperarent.

27. Pulso Tarquinio adversum patrum factiones multa popu-

2. exu aequalitas: cp. 1, 4, 1, and, on the historical inf. here, Introd. v. § 45 c. The sense is here no doubt that of the juridical maxim 'omnes homines natura aequales sunt' (on which see Maine, Anc. Law. ch. iv. p. 92, &c.). Mr. Dallin notes that there is probably a special reference to the community of goods which philosophers (as Sen. Ep. 90, 38-40), no less than poets (as Verg. G. 1, 125, &c.), imagined in the golden age.

3. modestia, the opposite to 'ambitio,' as 'pudor' to 'vis': cp. 1, 11, 1.

3. dominationes, 'despotisms.' The absolute monarchies of the old world are meant, rather than the 'tyrannies' proper of later Greek history. Some of them, as he says, survived; the Parthian of his own day being the representative of the old Eastern despotisms. He goes on to say that the first codes of law grew up either 'at once' (i.e. during the regal period, as he shows to have been the case at Rome), or after the expulsion of kings (as he appears to think was mostly the case with the early Greek codes).

4. aeternum: cp. 12, 28, 2; Introd. v. § 5.

5. Cretesium. These are placed first as supposed to be the earliest. For an account of them see Arist. Pol. 2, 10; Polyb. 6, 45-48. On the institutions of Lycurgus see especially Grote, Hist. ch. 6.

6. ac mox, &c. 'Quas' is again to be supplied in sense. Nipp. notes that a new turn is thus given to the sentence (cp. Introd. v. § 91, 1) without ambiguity. In giving these instances, Tacitus appears still to follow Seneca (1, 1. 6), who makes the need of law arise in all cases from degeneration of kingship into tyranny. Lucretius (1, 1) traces it to anarchy consequent on the mob-rule which had overthrown the monarchies.

8. Romulus. Other traditions (as Liv. 1. 8) and jurists (Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 1) have imagined Romulus also as a law-giver. A collection of 'leges regiae' was made, under the title of 'ius Papirianum,' at an uncertain date (Dion. Hal. 3, 36), on which Granius Flaccus wrote a commentary at the time of Julius Caesar (Dig. 50. 16, 144). Both are lost.

10. a Tullo et Anco. A law of the former is referred to in 12, 8, 2; the latter is credited with democratic tendencies by Vergil (Aen. 6, 816), which may represent a tradition of popular laws ascribed to him.

11. praecipuus ... sanctor: cp. 'praecipuus ... auctor' c. 55, 5. 'Sanctor' (cp. Introd. v. § 69) is d&r, eip. Servius is more properly the author of a constitution (cp. Liv. 1, 42, 4) than of laws.

13. multa populus paravit. By 'populus,' Tacitus appears here to mean the nokia, or body politic in general, without distinguishing 'populus' and 'plebs.' He would refer no doubt to such enactments as those which established the republican constitution and enlarged the senate (Liv. 2, 1), and to the 'leges Valeriae' of 245, B.C. 509 (Id. c.
lus paravit tuendae libertatis et firmandae concordiae; creatique decemviri et accitis quae usquam egregia compositae duodecim tabulae, finis acque iuris. nam secutae leges etsi aliquando in maleficos ex delicto, saepius tamen dissensione ordinum et apiscendi inlicitos honores aut pellendi claros viros aliqua ob 5

8), passed against such ‘patrum factiones’ as desired to restore the kings. Perhaps he would not speak in the same unqualified praise of the ‘lex sacra’ instituting the tribunate (Id. c. 33), or the ‘lex Publia’ giving the election of plebeian magistrates to the tribes (Id. c. 57); though these may be regarded as carried against ‘patrum factiones’, i.e. against an extreme section of the patricians.

1. tuenda libertatis: cp. Int. v. 37 b. creati . . . decemviri: see Liv. 3. 33-57: cp. also Mommsen (Hist. B. ii. ch. 2), who shows that the apparent design in this movement was to substitute for tribunician intercession a limitation of the consular powers by written law. A good general sketch of what is known to us of the contents of the Twelve Tables will be found in Arnold, Hist. vol. i. c. 14. In its general character, this, like the early codes of other nations, was probably a natural consequence of the diffusion of the art of writing, leading to a demand for such engraved tablets, published and accessible to all, in place of customary law, known only to privileged exponents. It was thus more probably grounded on existing usages than an eclectic code (‘accitis quae usquam egregia’); but some evidence for the tradition that its framers had studied contemporary Greek models may be found in its arrangement, apparently more systematic than that of other early codes: see Maine, Anc. Law, ch. 1.

3. finis acque iuris, ‘the close of impartial law.’ That such is the meaning of Tacitus would appear from the following sentence, stating that the subsequent course of legislation, except such as was directed to the repression of crime, aimed at personal or party objects, rather than the welfare of the whole state. It is easy to point to laws which cannot be justly so described; and Tacitus may have really meant no more than that the enactment of this code was the last occasion on which all orders had united in a comprehensive attempt at legislation. He appears to know nothing of the distinction implied in the narrative of Livy and asserted by Cicero (de Rep. 2. 37, 63), that the two last Tables were ‘ini- quissimae.’ The general Roman reverence for the code is expressed by Cicero, and also by Livy, who calls the first ten Tables ‘fons omnis publici privatique iuris’ (3. 34. 7). The division of periods is here obscure; for the conflict of patricians and plebeians (cp. ‘dissensione ordinum et apiscendi inlicitos honores’) belongs to the century succeeding the decemvirate, while some of the remarks on the ‘secutae leges’ appear to refer to later dates than that of the Gracchi, and ‘alia prava’ is wholly indelinite.

in maleficos. This might refer to old laws ‘de ambitu,’ to the ‘lex Poblia de plagiariis’ in 571, b.c. 185, the ‘lex Calpurnia de repetundis’ in 605, b.c. 149 (omitting later laws).

4. ex delicto, ‘according as crimes arose’: cp. ‘ex re’ (1. 24. 1), &c.

dissensione ordinum, causal abl.: cp. v. 26, 2, and references there. The ‘lex Canulea de connubio ordinum’ would be an instance, as also those opening the magistrates; the words ‘et apiscendi,’ &c. being best taken as explanatory of ‘dissensione ordinum.’

5. apiscendi inlicitos honores. This construction, so frequent with the gerundive (Intro. v. 37 0), is rare with the gerund. The laws referred to are those opening magistrates to plebeians, as the Licinian rogations (Liv. 6. 35-42), ‘lex Publia’ (Id. 8. 12), and ‘Ogulnia’ (Id. 10. 6-9). The admiration of Tacitus for the later aristocracy leads him even to sympathize with the patriciate against the plebeian houses. Livy also at times speaks of the old plebeians as if they were a rabble (e. g. 3. 35. 5; &c.).

pellendi claros viros. The known instances of banishment by special decree or ‘privilegium’ belong to later date, and are more distinctly alluded to below; but there may be a loose and inaccurate reference to such cases as the banishment of Camillus, the retirement of Scipio Africanus, the ‘repulsio’ of Aemilius Paullus. The popular attacks on Scipio Aemilianus, and to more appropriate
prava per vim lateae sunt. hic Gracchi et Saturnini turbatores plebis, nec minor largitor nomine senatus Drusus; corrupti spe aut iniundi per intercessionem socii. ac ne bello quidem Italicum, mox civili omissum, quin multa et diversa seiscerentur, donec

5 L. Sulla dictator abolitis vel conversis prioribus, cum plura addidisset, otium eius rei haud in longum paravit, statim turbidis Lepidi rogationibus, neque multo post tribunis reddita licentia quoque vellent populum agitandi. iamque non modo in com-

instances, such as the exile of Metellus Numidicus, nearer to the time of Sulla.

1. hic, 'hence ensued.' This marks a new period, but one which was the outcome of previous party conflicts. In reality a long lull had succeeded the equalization of the orders, until the rise of new grievances demanding redress, which are here persistently ignored.

Gracchi et Saturnini. It is natural to suppose both the Gracchi to be spoken of, but the rhetorical plural 'Saturnini' (ep. 1.10, 3) would suggest that 'Gracchi' also is to be similarly taken, and Gaius Gracchus alone intended. On the persons and their policy see Mommsen, Hist. B. iv. c. 2, 3, 6. The injustice to Gracchus of thus ranking him on an equality with one morally and intellectually so inferior to him as Saturninus has often been noted. Caesar indeed couples their names (B. C. 1. 7, 4), but only to speak of their violent deaths.

2. Drusus. The description would suit either the rival of Gaius Gracchus or his more famous son. From the position of the name between that of Saturninus and the Italian war, the son would seem to be meant, but it is possible that Tacitus has confused them. In either case, 'nec minor largitor' is an understatement: see Mommsen, Hist. B. iv. c. 3, 6.

3. socii, the Italians, who 'were bribed by hope of the franchise, and cheated by a veto.' The elder Drusus vetoed in 632, B.C. 122, the proposals of his colleague Gracchus. Those of the son were cut short by his death in 663, B.C. 91.

bello...Italicio...civili. The former lasted from 663-666, B.C. 91-88, the latter, that of Marius and his successors against Sulla, from 666-672, B.C. 88-82.

4. multa et diversa. The 'many and conflicting enactments' of this period seem to be a vague description, both of the laws passed to meet the Italian outbreak ('lex Iulia,' and 'lex Plautia or 'lapis de civitate,' 664, 665, B.C. 92, 89), and of the 'leges Salpiciacae' of 666, B.C. 88, repealed by Sulla. Other laws, now forgotten, may have been passed by the Marian party during their rule.

5. L. Sulla. On his dictatorship from 672-675, B.C. 82-79, and his 'leges Corneliae,' see Mommsen (Hist. B. iv. ch. 9), who describes his ordinances as to the Quaestiones as 'the first Roman code after the Twelve Tables, and the first criminal code specially issued at all' (E. T. iv. p. 132).

6. eius rei, i.e. a repose from fresh legislation.

statim turbidis...rogationibus. Nipp. and Ptizner seem rightly to take the abl. abs. as subject, with 'statim' (sc. 'secutis') as predicate, explanatory of 'non in longum': 'the revolutionary proposals of Lepidus immediately ensuing.' M. Lepidus, father of the triumvir, proposed, as consul in 676, B.C. 78, to rescind various laws of Sulla. His speech and the reply of Philippus to him are among the extant fragments of Sallust. On his insurrection and death see Mommsen, Hist. B. v. c. 1.

7. neque multo post. In 684, B.C. 70, 'M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules tribunicium potestatem restituerunt' Liv. Epit. 97; i.e. they restored what Sulla had taken away. Cicero (de Legg. 3. 9) describes Sulla with approval, 'qui tribunis plebis...iniuriae faciendo potestatem ademerit, auxili ferendi relinquit.' The speech of Lepidus in Sallust describes the people as 'agitandi inops' (H. 1. 41, 11 D, 45 K; p. 141 G: ep. also Caes. B. C. 1. 5, 1; Vell. 2. 30. Mommsen shows, especially from the 'plebiscium de Thermensibus,' passed in 685, B.C. 71 (Inscr. Orell. 3673; C. I. L. i. 204), that the tribunes could consult the people, but only with consent of the senate, as the formula 'de senatus sententia' is added (B. iv. c. 10).

8. in commune, 'with general application.'
munc. sed in singulos homines iatae quaestionis, et corruptissime re publica plurimae leges.

28. Tum Cn. Pompeius tertium consul corrigeidnis moribus delectus, set gravior remediis quam delicata erant suarumque legum auctor idem ac subversor, quae armis tuebatur, armis: 2 amisit. exim continua per viginti annos discordia, non mos, non ius; deterrima quaestiones inpu ne ac multa honesta exitio 3 fuere. sexto demum consulatu Caesar Augustus, potentiae se-

1. in singulos, i.e. 'privilegia.' The laws of the Twelve Tables 'in privatos homines leges ferri nulluerunt' (Cic. Legg. 3. 19, 44); and the banishment of Cicero by the bill of Clodian in 696, B. C. 58, appears here to be especially alluded to. quesiones, 'impeachments' or 'attainders.' Ritter seems right in taking the expression as shortened for 'leges latae, ut ... quaestiones habenterent.' corruptissima re publica, abl. abs., 'in the greatest decay of the republic most laws were made.'

3. tertium consul. In 702, B. C. 52, Pompeius was created consul 'absens et solus, quod nulli ali unumquam contigit' (Liv. Epit. B. 157). He was appointed 'corrigeidnis moribus,' i.e. to stop the violence prevalent at recent elections. He retained the proconsulate of Spain with this virtual dictatorship, which from the first of August became an ordinary consulship, by being shared with Q. Metellus Scipio. On the history of the year see Mommsen, Hist. B. v. ch. 8; Watson, Letters of Cicero, Introd. to Part ii. 1, and authorities there cited.

4. gravior remediis, &c.; by his severe and retrospective laws 'de vi' and 'de ambitu;' by the trials held under them; by his military rule in Rome; by overawing the court on the trial of Milo by presence of a guard (see references above). Tacitus, who elsewhere (H. 2. 38, 4) calls Pompeius 'occultor, non melior' sc. 'Mario et Sulla,' had formed a very different estimate of him from Livy (see below. 4. 34, 4), but appears to show no real perception of the magnitude of the evils which had then to be dealt with: see Merivale, ch. xiii. p. 46. Seneca (de Ben. 5. 16, 3) had said of Sulla, 'patriam durioribus remediis quam pericula erant sanavit.'

5. auctor ... subversor. In violation of his own laws against riot and corruption, he sent into court a written commendation in favour of Plancus Bursa, and prevented the conviction of his father-in-law Scipio. Also, in violation of his law 'de iure magistratuum,' which provided that candidates should canvass in person, and that five years should intervene between the tenure of office at Rome and the government of a province, he secured for himself for another five years the government of Spain, and was a party to the dispensation from personal canvass given to Caesar. See the authorities referred to in Watson, Introd. 1.

qua armis tuebatur. This refers not only to his military rule during his consulship (see above), but also to his position afterwards with his 'proconsulare imperium' outside the gates of Rome (Caes. B. G. 6. 1, 2), and to the troops held in his name by his legati in Spain (Id. B. C. 1. 52, 8; Vell. 2. 48, 1).

6. per viginti annos, from Parthia to the sixth consulship of Augustus, 750-726, B. C. 48-28. It is indeed astonishing, that Tacitus should regard the dictatorship of Caesar as merely part of this general anarchy, and that in a review of Roman legislation his 'Leges Iulianae' should be altogether ignored. For an account of them see Watson, Part iv. Appendix ix. That the triumvirate should be also thus dealt with is not remarkable, owing to the general cancelling of its enactments by Augustus, as here mentioned. On some of its usurpations, especially that of the appointment of magistrates, see Staatsr. ii. 732.

non mos, non ius, sc. 'fuit,' 'there was neither morality (c. 26, 2) nor law.'

7. impune, sc. 'furere;' cp. i. 72, 3.

8. sexto demum consulatu. It was in this year that the acts of the triumvirate were cancelled at a stroke (Dio, 53. 2, 5), and the foundations laid of the principate, which formally begins with
curus. quae triumviratu iuserat abolevit deditque iura, quis pace et principe uteremur. acirora ex eo vincla, inditi custodes et lege Papa Poppaea praemiiis inducti, ut, si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parum omnium populus vacantia teneret. sed altius penetrabant urbeaque et Italicum et quod usquam civium corripuerant, multorumque excisi status. et terror omnibus intentabatur, ni Tiberius statuendo remedio quinque con-

3. nisi: ut si L.

the following year (see Introd. vi. p. 75); but the laws of which Tacitus speaks were mostly of later date.

potentiae securus. The genitive with 'securus' is poetical and post-Augustan, and usually denotes the evil or danger against which precaution is not taken. As an instance apposite to the use here, Mr. Dallin notes 'securus veniae' in L.p. 8, 784; so here, 'sure of his ascendancy.'

1. triumviratu, abl. of time during which (Introd. v. 26; Hor. on H. 1. 86).

dedit iura, 'established principles of law,' or 'imposed a constitution.' The authority 'dare leges' belonged regularly, in respect of 'socii,' to Romans possessed of 'imperium' (see Introd. vi. p. 87; Staatsr. ii. 588, &c.). 'Iura dare' is more strictly used of the magistrate administering the law by jurisdiction (cp. Verg. Aen. 8. 970); but, in the sense given above, Romulus is said 'iura dare' in Liv. 1. 8, 11, and to do so is often spoken of by Vergil (e.g. Aen. 1. 293; 3. 137; 5. 758) as a kingly function. It is perhaps here implied that Augustus enacted these laws, without senate or comitia, by a survival of his power 're publicae constitutæ.' See Staatsr. ii. 745.

quis pace et principe uteremur. The simplest explanation of these words would be to take 'quis' as instrumental abl., and 'pace et principe' as depending on 'uteremur.' But for 'quis' we should rather expect 'per quas'; and 'legibus uti' is a known phrase (e.g. Lucr. 5. 1143). This would favour the interpretation of Nipp. and others, by which 'quis' depends on 'uteremur' and 'pace et principe' is an abl. abs., 'for us to enjoy in peace and under a prince.' Such a construction, though usual for 'pace,' is harsh for 'principe'; but this word, on either interpretation, is taken as thrown in bitterly and παπα φρονδοκιαν.

2. acirora ex eo vincla, 'thenceforward restraints were stricter': cp. 'aciria judicia' Cic. Rusc. Am. 5. 11. Allusion is probably intended generally to the stretch of arbitrary power (cp. έκ τουν μοναρχικαί αἵνε ἄκριβος ἡράκτου Dio, 52. 1, 1), and specially to the 'lex Iulia de maritandas ordinibus' and any similar enactments before it, or to any eedicts or decrees interfering with private life.

inditi custodes, 'watch was set over us': cp. 'castella rupibus indita' 4. 46, 5; and 'additus' in 4. 67, 6; 6. 14, 3, &c. The delators are called 'custodes legum' by Tiberius (4. 30, 4), and were evidently already active before this lex assigned definite rewards to them.

3. praemiiis. Their amount may be estimated from the fact that Nero reduced them to one fourth (Suet. Ner. 10); which was also the informer's minimum under the law of 'maiestas' (cp. 4. 20, 3).

ut . . teneret, 'in order that, if men neglected to earn the rewards of paternity, the state as the common parent might possess the unowned properties': 'vacantia' refers to some such word as 'bona,' and = caudca.' On these penalties and forfeitures see the Excursus at the end of this Book.

5. altius penetrabant: cp. 2. 36, 2. Here it appears to mean that they forced their way further into private life than the law had contemplated, laying information (cp. 'corripio' c. 49. 1; 2. 28, 4, &c.) against all citizens (to whom alone the law applied) throughout the empire.

6. multorum . . . excisi status, 'many had their position undermined.' In some cases the possession of a senatorial or equestrian census, in others the 'status' of a freedman, &c., might depend on bequests that could be invalidated. Cp. H. 1. 10, 2 'attritus opibus, lubrico status,' and the similar words above (c. 26, 2; 'cum omnis dominus . . . salverte revera': also Plin. Pan. 49 'nullam testamenta secura, nullius status certus.'

terror, &c., 'dread was hanging over all': cp. 'metum intentabat' 15. 54, 6.
sularium, quinque e praetoriiis, totidem e cetero senatu sorte duxisset, apud quos exsoluti plerique legis nexus modicum in praecons levamentum fuere.

29. Per idem tempus Neronem e liberis Germanici, iam ingressum iuventam, commendavit patribus, utque munere capessendii vigintiviratus solveretur et quinquennio maturius quam per leges quaesturam peteret, non sine inrisu audientium postulavit. praetendebat sibi atque fratrum decreta eadem petente Augusto. sed neque tum fuisse dubitaverint, qui eius modi preces occulti inluderent: ac tamen initia fastigii Caesaribus erant magisque in oculis vetus mos, et privignis cum vitrico levior necessitudo quam avo adversum nepotem. additur pontificatus et quo primum die forum ingressus est congiarium plebi

10. fastidii: text B.

2. exsoluti... nexus: cp. 'vincilis exsolutis' (c. 33, 4); 'enodiando... iuris laqueos' (Gell. 13. 10, 1); 'qui iuris nodos... solvat' (Juv. 8, 50); 'iurisdictionis retia et... nodos resolventes' (Cod. 4, 29, 23, pr.). Walther and Mr. Dallin take 'nexus' in the strict legal sense (= 'obligations'); but these commissioners appear not so much to have released men from obligations contracted, as to have 'loosed many snares' woven out of the law by the subtlety of informers; declaring such cases not to come within its intention. This would be, as is here stated, a partial and temporary relief, not amounting to any alteration of the law itself.


6. vigintiviratus. On the separate magistracies thus collectively designated see Introd. vi. p. 91; on the qualifications for the candidates for the quaestorship, Id. p. 95; Staatsr. i. 544.

7. per leges. The old 'lex Villia Annalis' of 574, B.C. 180 (Liv. 40. 44, 1), had been modified, probably by Augustus. Tiberius, who is here stated to have had only the same privilege as that which he requests, was quaestor in his nineteenth year (Vell. 2. 94, 1). This confirms the view that the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth year was at this time the earliest legal or customary age for the quaestorship.

non sine inrisu; a request which could not be refused was a mockery.

8. praetendebat; so, with inf., 6. 18, 4; cp. 59, 6. The dispensing decrees passed for Tiberius and Drusus in 730, 735, B.C. 24, 19, are mentioned in Dio, 53, 28, 3, 54, 10, 4. Germanicus appears to have had a similar privilege, and to have held the consulship immediately after the quaestorship (Suet. Cal. 1).

10. ac tamen, i.e. yet such a request was not then so indulgent, for a refusal was not so out of the question. Three reasons are given for this difference.

initia fastigii Caesaribus erant, 'the supremacy of the Caesars was but beginning': cp. 'praemunire imperatoris fastigio' 14. 47, 1; also c. 52, 2; 73, 3; 6, 32, 1, &c.

12. levior necessitudo, 'the tie of connexion was slighter.' Thence it might be supposed that Augustus cared less about the request than Tiberius. For 'adversus,' 'in relation to,' cp. 15. 48, 8, &c. pontificatus. Inscriptions show that Tacitus confuses the priestly offices given to Nero, with those of his brother Drusus. See Introd. ix. notes 11, 12.

13. quo primum die, &c. This 'dies tirocinii' (Suet. Tib. 54) is shown by a fragmentary calendar to have been June 7: 'vii Idus Jun. Nero to[gam virilem] sumpsit cong. d.' (C. I. L. xiv. 244, Henzen 4443). These 'congiiaria,' formerly gifts of oil, wine, &c. (Liv. 25. 2, 8; Pl. N. H. 14, 14, 17, 96) were now given in money: see Mon. Anc. iii. 7-21; also 2, 42, 1; 12, 41, 3; Suet. Ner. 7; and a full account in Marquardt, ii. 136.
admodum laetae, quod Germanici stirpem iam puberem aspiciebat. autem dehinc gaudium nuptiis Neronis et Iuliae Drusi filiae. utque haece secundo rumore, ita adversis animis accipitum, quod filio Claudii socer Scianus destinaretur. pollsisse 5 nobilitatem familiae videbatur suspectumque iam nimiae spei Scianum ultra extulisse.

30. Fine anni concessere vita insignes viri L. Volusius et Sallustius Crispus. Volusio vetus familia neque tamen praeturam egressa: ipse consulatum intuiti, censoria etiam potestate 10 legendis equitum decurii functus, opumque, quis domus illa inmensum viguit, primus adcumulator. Crispum equestri ortum 3 loco C. Sallusti, rerum Romanarum florentissimus auctor,

5. videbatur: so Pfitz., text J. F. Gron.

6. ultra Alciatus.

2. Iuliae Drusi filiae: see Introd. ix. note 34. On an earlier betrothal of Nero to the daughter of Creticus Silanus see 2, 43, 3.

3. haec, sc. 'accepta': for such ellipses cp. Guelden on Dial. 7, 4

secundo rumore, 'with approbation.' The expression had been used of cheering by Vergil (Aen. 8, 90), who, as also Horace (Epp. 1, 10, 9), appears to have followed an older formula, 'populi rumore secundo,' appearing in Ennius (Ann. 260, Vahl.): cp. 'adverso rumore' 14, 11, 4, &c.

4. filio Claudii. Suetonius, speaking of the family of Claudius (Cl. 27), says, 'Drusum... impuberem amisit... cui et ante paucos dies filiam Sciani despondisset.' It is implied in 4, 7, 3, perhaps in 4, 39, 4, that the boy was still at that time alive; also the only known daughter of Scianus is called a mere child eleven years later (5, 9, 2), and must at this time have been only just born. Probably 'destinare' here means only an expression of intention; and the actual betrothal was some years later.

5. suspexit; so with genit. in c. 60, 2, &c., and Liv. 24, 9, 10.

6. ultra extulisse, 'to have raised even beyond his hopes.' Nipp. thinks this improbable and 'ultra,' taken in any other way, pleonastic, and reads 'ultr.'

9. consulatum. The Fasti see Klein; C. I. L. I. p. 546) appear to make him one of the coss. suff. of 744, B. C. 12. Nipp. cites Borghesi and other authorities, who show from coins and inscriptions that he was proconsul of Africa in 748, B. C. 6, legatus of Syria in 758, A. D. 5, and one of the 'septemviri epulones.' On his son and grandson, also consulars, cp. 12, 22, 2, &c.; 13, 25, 1, &c.

censoria etiam potestate. Mommsen (Staatsr. i. 359, 3) notes that inscriptions of freedmen (C. I. L. vi. 1883 a) flatter Volusius by styling him censor.

10. legendis equitum decurii. The 'decuriae' of persons of equestrian censuses, selected for judicial purposes (see Introd. vii. p. 102) are to be distinguished from the 'centuriae' and 'turnae' (see on 2, 83, 5) of 'equites equbo publico,' the 'equites Romanii' properly. Suetonius (Aug. 37) ascribes to Augustus the institution of a 'triumviratus recognoscendi turnas equitum,' which is apparently the censorial function exercised by Volusius, and more than once speaks of the revision of 'decuriae' as a function discharged by the princeps personally (Aug. 32; Tib. 41; cp. Pl. N. H. 33, 1, 30). If, as Mommsen argues (Staatsr. iii. 536), the 'decuriae' were selected from the 'equites equbo publico,' a confusion of 'turnae' and 'decuriae' is very probable.

11. inmensum, adv., as c. 52, 1; 4, 27, 3, &c. (in Ann. from Sall., and poets). The wealth of his son Volusius is mentioned in 14, 56, 2, as the result of parsimony.

adcumulator, &c. cp.

Crispum. Horace (Od. 2, 2, 2) addresses him as 'inimice lamnæ... nisi temperato splendat usu.' Nipp. notes an epigram of Kringoras addressed to him.

12. C. Sallustius. The historian died in 720, B. C. 34. Though Tacitus men-
sorores nepotem in nomen adscivit. atque ille, quamquam prompto ad capessendos honores aditu, Maecenatem acemlatus sine dignitate senatoria multos triumphalium consulariumque potentia anteit, diversus a veterum instituto per cultum et mun-
ditias copiaque et afluencia luxu propior. suberat tamen vigor animi ingentibus negotiis par, eo acerio, quo somnum et inertiain
magis ostentabat. igitur incolumi Maecenate proximus, mox praecipuus cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur et interficiendi Postumi Agrippae conscius, actae provecta speciem magis in amicitia principis quam vim tenuit. idque et Maecenati acci-
derat, fato potentiae raro sempiternae, an satias caput aut illos, cum omnia tribuerunt, aut hos, cum iam nihil reliquum est quod cupiant.

31. Sequitur Tiberi quartus, Drusi secundus consulatus,

5. effectus: so Halm, text 1, and Med. ii. in 16. 18, 4. The verb is almost always adfluo.

tions him here only, he has throughout shown his appreciation of him by frequent imitation: see Introd. v. § 97, 1.

florentissimus. This term is constantly used by Tacitus of famous and distinguished persons, e. g. 4. 68; 4; 71; 7; 11. 37; 4; 16. 33, 1, &c.

1. adscivit, ‘adopted’: cp. 1. 31, 5;

2. 60. 3, &c.

4. diversus: cp. ‘diversus a maiorum institutis’ 2, 2, 5.

cultum et munditias; nearly synonyms, as are also ‘copia et afluencia’ (16. 18, 4), ‘somnum et inertiae.’

5. luxu propior, ‘inclined to luxury’: cp. ‘famae propior’ (Agr. 6, 4). Tacitus uses this form of the dative in c. 33, 3; 34. 9; 1. 10; 1. 6. 23. 6; 12. 62; 2; 15. 48. 4; H. 2. 71, 2; but does not seem to be constant to it in any words (e. g. ‘luxu’ 14. 15. 3). Gallin’s (4. 16) treats the question between the forms in ‘u’ and ‘ui’ as open, giving instances of the former not only from Lucilius and Vergil, but from Caesar; but, on the strength of Priscian’s dictum (7. § 88), that such forms are poetical, some editors (as Kitter 1894) correct those in prose.

suberat tamen vigor, &c. The same contrast of outward effeminacy and latent energy is noted in Maecenas: cp. Vell. 2. 88, 2 ‘ubi res vigiliam exigeret, sane ex-
sonnis, providens atque agendi seclis; simul vero aliquid ex negotiis remittit posset, otio et mollitiis pacem ultra femi-
nam fluxam.’

7. mox. The death of Maecenas took place in 746, B.C. 8 (Dio, 55. 7, 1). His retirement from public affairs, alluded to below and in 14. 53, 3 cp. Suet. Aug. 66; Dio, 54. 19, 6), had taken place eight years earlier.

8. interficiendi . . . Agrippae: cp. 1. 6, 6; 2. 40, 3.

11. fato, apparently a causal ablative; another alternative cause being suggested by ‘an satias caput’ (cp. ‘pavore an . . .
relinxens’ 2. 38. 9): ‘from the fatality by which influence is rarely permanent, or because,’ &c. ‘Fatam’ is often with Tacitus assumed as a cause of what he cannot explain (see Introd. iv. p. 31): here, as in 13. 12, 2, the alternative of some traceable cause is added.

satias: cp. c. 54. 9; 6. 38, 1; 16. 16, 1; chiefly archaic and post-classical, and not in other works of Tacitus.

illos . . . hos, ‘the one . . . the other’: i.e. the giver and the receiver, implied in the sense: cp. the sentiment in 14. 54. 1. The mere gradual decay of friendship and influence here noted is widely different from the daily peril of imminent ruin, causing the ‘miserae magnaecae pallor amicitiae’ of Domitian’s courtiers (Juv. 4. 74).

14. Tiberi quartus Drusi secundus: see 2. 53, 1; 1. 55. 1. Dio (57. 20. 1) represents people as already saying that it was ominous to be consul with Tibe-
rius, a foreboding which the sequel of this and of his fifth consulship in 784,

1. biennio: so Baiter, text Nipp.

A. D. 31, borne out; it being a strange coincidence that, of all his colleagues, four (Quintilius Varus, Cn. Piso, Drusus, and Sejanus) were known, and the fifth (Germanicus) popularly believed, to have died violent deaths. On the use of collegium (cp. c. 16, 7)

1. triennio. The MS. 'biennio' has been defended as possibly meant to express an interval of two clear years. A similar difficulty (or perhaps error of the writer) is noticed on 12. 25, 3. Ritter here thinks the whole sentence 'nam ... fuerat' an interpolation.

2. neque natura tam conexus, 'nor so close an association in respect of birth,' The expression is inexact through brevity; the meaning being that the association in distinction was not that of persons of so near a natural relationship. For this sense of 'natura,' compare 'natura pater' (Tcr. Ad. 1. 2, 46; 5. 7, 4). The word is here thrown in, because Germanicus also was a son, but by adoption.

4. in Campaniam. He addresses the senate by letter during his absence (c. 32, 1; 47, 1; 52, 4; 56, 1; 59, 2), which lasted till the next year (c. 64, 1). His final departure was four years after that time (4. 57, 1).

5. meditans, 'practising' (μελετών); as in the expressions 'meditari proclia,' &c. (Verg. and Juv.).

8. Domitius Corbulo. It is hardly possible, in spite of Wolffgram's arguments (Philol. xliv. 371-376), to suppose that this person, who had already been 'praetor,' and would seem to have been somewhat elderly, can be the famous general (cp. 11, 18, &c.) who perished still in the vigour of life forty-six years later, but he may well have been his father. It has been thought (see Staatsr. 1, 1078, n. 2) that the two have been confused; as Dio (59. 15, 3; 60. 17, 2) says that the attacks of Corbulo on the contractors continued till the time of Gaius, who eagerly employed his services, and rewarded him with the consulship in 792, A. D. 39; but that Claudius afterwards refunded, and forced him to refund, the sums extorted. The above consulship, the only one recorded in the family, must be that of the son, and probably the account in § 7 and in Dio, here apparently related out of place, really belongs to him also.

L. Sulla. Nipp. follows Borghesi in making him great grandson of the P. Sulla, nephew of the dictator, whom Cicero defended, and doubts his identity with the consul of 786, A. D. 33, (6. 15, 1). iuvene. We should infer that he was not a senator. It is probable, as suggested by Lipsius, that the reservation of seats for senators at all 'spectacula,' enjoined by Augustus (Suet. Aug. 47), may have applied only outside Rome. At the circus they had not reserved seats till the time of Claudius (Suet. Cl. 21).

12. orationibus, 'in set speeches,' above the mark for this 'parva res.'

13. exempla maiorum: cp. Cic. de Sen. 18, 63; and the rule 'De Inv. 1. 30, 48' ut maioribus natu adsurgatur; also
gravisbus decretis notavisset, donec Drusus apta temperandis animis disseruit; et satisfactum Corbulonii per Mamercum, qui patruus simul ac vitricus Sullae et oratorum cae actate uberrimus erat. idem Corbulus plurima per Italiam itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratum interrupta et inpuria clamitando, exsecutionem eius negotii libens suscepit; quod haud perinde publice usui habitum quam exitiosum multis, quorum in pecuniam atque famam damnationibus et hasta saeciebat.

32. Neque multo post missis ad senatum litteris Tiberius motam rursus Africam incursu Tacfarinatis docuit, iudicioque patrum deligendum pro consule gnarum militiae, corpore valerum et bello suffecturum. quod initium Sex. Pompeius agitandi

3. ca ins. Ferretti.

Juv. 13, 55, where several other illustrations are collected by Prof. Mayor.

1. irreverentiam, used absolutely only here and in 13, 26, 2; H. 3, 51, 1. Pliny (Epp. 6, 2, 5) has 'irreverentia studiorum petulorumque.'

3. patruus simul ac vitricus. Scaurus would thus appear, after having divorced Lepida (cp. c. 23, 3), to have married the widow of L. Sulla (cos. 749, R.C. 5), who must have been his half-brother on the mother's side, and also father of this Sulla. This wife of Scaurus may probably be the Sextia 6, 29, 7. He was a tragedian as well as an orator (6, 29, 4).

4. mancipium, 'contractors,' the 'redemptores' of Hyginus, &c.: cp. 'mancipi viae Appiae' Inscr. Orell. 3221, C. I. L. vi. 8468.

5. magistratum, the 'curatores viarum,' to whom these contractors were responsible (Staatsr. ii. 167). These are distinct from the board of four forming part of the vigilantivirat Introdt. vi. p. 91), whose sphere of duties lay within the city. The chief Italian roads appear each to have its own curator; the office, in respect of the greater roads, being one of much dignity (Pl. Ep. 5, 14).

It had existed under the Republic (Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2, &c.), but appears to have been so far reorganized by Augustus as to be looked upon as his institution (Suet. Aug. 37).

inpuria; so 'iter inpurium' Quint. 12, 11, 11; 'impurium amnis' Ov. Met. 9, 105.

exsecutionem, 'judicial prosecution'; cp. 'executio delicti' Dig. 47, 1, 1, &c., and a frequent similar meaning of 'exsequi.' Nipp. takes it to mean 'jurisdiction' (see his note on 15, 25, 8); but Corbulus seems rather to have been the accuser than the judge.


7. habitum, 'was managed': cp. 4, 6, 1, &c.

multis, i.e. the 'curatores' and 'mancipes.'

8. damnationibus et hasta, 'convictions and auctions,' i.e. of the property of those who did not make good their defalcations.

9. missis ... litteris. The princes often consulted the senate in writing; the deliverer of such missives being usually one of the 'questores Caesaris' (cp. 16, 27, 2; Suet. Aug. 65; Ner. 15; Tit. 6, &c.).

10. motam rursum Africam: see c. 20, 1.

11. iudicio patrum, i.e. by selection, not by lot. The princes sometimes directly prohibits a person from the lot for a province (as 6, 40, 3); usually the decision is left to the senate, or jointly arranged: cp. c. 35, 1, and Henzen 6450, recording a proconsul sent to Cyprus 'extra sortem auctoritate Aug. Caesaris et S.C.'

12. bello suffecturum, 'who would be competent for war'; so 'sufficere' with dat. c. 72, 4; 16, 5, 1; H. 4, 8, 2; Cic., Caes., &c.

 Sextus Pompeius: c. 11, 2; 1, 7, 3.
adversus Marcum Lepidum odii nactus, ut socordem, inopem et maioribus suis dedecorum coque ctiam Asiae sorte depellen-
dum incusavit, adverso senatu, qui Lepidum item magis quam
ignavum, paternas ei angustias. et nobilitatem sine probro actam
honori quam ignominiae habendam ducebat. igitur missus in 3
Asiam, et de Africa decretum ut Caesar legeret cui mandanda
foret.

33. Inter quae Severus Caecina censuit ne quem magistratum,
cui provincia obvenisset, uxor comitaretur, multum ante repetito
cordem sibi coniugem et sex partus enixam, sequae quae in
publicum statueret domi servavisse, cohibita intra Italiam, quam-
quam ipse pluris per provincias quadraginta stipendia exple-

1. Mareum Lepidum. The praeno-
men of this person is here alone given in
full, the praenomen 'Manius' in full in
c. 22, 2. The Fasti give M. Lepidus as
consul in 759, A.D. 6; M'. Lepidus in
764, A.D. 11. Elsewhere in his MS. the
praenomen of Lepidus is constantly read
as M.; but two distinct persons are thus
named. The one is sent this year to
Asia, the other is one of the two selected
for Africa (c. 35, 1), and becomes pro-
consul of Asia five years later (4. 56, 3).
One is of moderate ability and narrow
means: as here and c. 72, 3; 2. 48, 1),
the other one of the foremost men of the
age (1. 13, 2, &c.). As the Fasti recog-
nize as consuls of this time not two
Marci Lepidi, but Marcus and Manius,
the praenomen in the MS. must in some
places be altered. It appears on the
whole best to suppose the one mentioned
here and in c. 72, 3; 2. 48, 1, clearly
also in 6. 40, 4, to be Marcus; and that
Manius Lepidus is the distinguished sena-
tor (1. 13, 2), praised alike for his inde-
pendence and discretion (4. 20, 4; 6. 27,
4), the defender of Cn. Piso (c. 11, 2)
and his sister Lepida (c. 22, 2), who in-
terposed on behalf of Clautius Priscus
(c. 50, 1), was considered capable of ser-
vice in Africa (c. 35, 1), and sul sequently
governed Asia (4. 56, 3). Consequently
in all these places M. is altered to M'.
2. dedeeorum, only here and in 12.
47, 5: Plaut. Bacch. 5. 2, 74 (where the
reading is questioned).
3. etiam Asiae sorte, i.e. even from the
lot for a peaceful province. Asia and
Africa were given annually by lot to the
two senior consuls who had not yet held either. As Africa was now to be
given 'extra sortem,' there were really no
lots to be drawn, and Lepidus would
have Asia as a matter of course. Five
consulars junior to M. Lepidus had
already held Asia or Africa: see Introd.
vi. pp. 113, 114, and the explanation there
suggested. Nipp. notes a coin of Co-
tiacum recording his proconsulate.
4. paternas... angustias: cp. 1. 75, 5,
where 'esse,' here supplied, is expressed.
Borghesi notes that his father and
grandfather (see in 72, 3) had been proscribed,
and though their lives were spared, had
probably suffered in property.
5. honori quam ignominiae. On the
omission of 'potius' cp. c. 17, 7, and on
the dative, Introd. v. § 23.
6. habendam ducebat. From this 'ha-
bebat' is supplied with 'Lepidum,' &c.
7. Inter quae. It is shown, from c.
34, 1, that this was an 'egressio rela-
tionis': see on 2. 33, 2; 37, 3; 38, 3.
8. Severus Caecina: cp. c. 18, 3.
9. obvenisset, sc. 'sorte,' as 4. 56, 3;
Caes. B. C. 1. 6, 5, &c. The proposal is
thus limited to senatorial provinces; it
being no function of the senate to make
rules for those of Caesar.
10. multum ante repetito, 'recounting
in a long preamble.' On the abl. see
Introd. v. § 51 a; on the use of 'repetere,'
c. 24, 2.
11. concordem, not elsewhere with
dat.: but cp. 'discors' c. 42, 3.
12. in publicum, 'for the community';
ep. the contrast to 'domi' in c. 75, 4.
13. cohibita = 'cum cohabuisse': cp.
Introd. v. § 31 c.
14. quadraginta, apparently a round
number for 41: cp. 1. 64, 6; 2. 6, 1.
2. visset. haud enim frustra placitum olim ne feminae in sociis aut gentes externas traherentur: inesse mulierum comitatui quae pacem luxui, bellum formidine morentur et Romanum agmen ad similitudinem barbari incessus convertant. non inbecellum tantum et inparem laboribus sexum, sed si licentia adsit, saevum, ambitiosum, potestatis avidum: incedere inter milites, habere ad manum centuriones; praeseditise nuper fem- nam exercitio cohortium, decursu legionum. cogitarent ipsi, quotiens repetundarum aliqii arguerentur, plura uxoribus objectari; his statim adhaerescere deterrium quemque provinci-alium, ab his negotia suscipi, transigi; duorum egressus coli, duo esse praetoria, pervicacibus magis et inpotentibus mulierum iussis, quae Oppii quondam alissque legibus constrictae, nunc vinclis exsolutis domos, fora, iam et exercitus regerent.

34. Paucorum haec adsensu audita: plures obturbabant, ne-
que relatum de negotio neque Caecinam dignum tantae rei censorum. 2
mox Valerius Messalinus, cui parentes Messalla inerat-
que imago paternae facundiae, respondit multa duritiae veterum
in melius et lactius mutata; neque enim, ut olim, obsideri
urbem bellis aut provincias hostilis esse. et paucas seminum
necessitatibus concedi, quae ne coniugum quidem penates. adeo
socios non onerent; cetera promisca cum marito, nec ullam in
eo pacis impedimentum. bella plane accinctis obeunda: sed
revertentibus post laborem quod honestius quam uxorium leva-
mentum? at quasdam in ambitionem aut avaritiam prolapas. 5
quid? ipsorum magistratum nonne plerisque variis libidinibus

3. a duritie Mur., e duritie Ern. 4. in add. Mur.  
obsidere: adsideri Bait., adsidere Haase.

2. censorum, used invidiously; the
only censorial functions being now vested
in Caesar. ‘Tibetius himself’ says (2. 33, 6) ‘non id tempus censurae.’

Valerius Messalinus: see on 1. 8, 5.

Messalla. M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla Corvinus, the celebrated orator and
friend of Horace, Ovid, and Tibullus, was born in 695, B.C. 59, was consul with
Caesar in the year of Actium, and died about 761, A.D. 8. On his ‘praefectura urbis’ see 6. 11, 5.

3. multa duritiae, partitivo gen. like
’multa laudis et artium’ (c. 55, 6). Be-
roald, had printed ‘duritie’ whence the
ttempts to emend by insertion of a prepo-
sition. We have a genitive depending on a
genitive, as ‘veterum’ here, in 11. 33, 2, &c.

4. in melius... mutata. Here and
in 14. 43, 1 (‘deterritio mutari’) ‘in’ has
been generally inserted by editors, but
‘peius mutata ies est’ stands in Liv. 1.
47, 3, and some, as Pitzner, would retain
here the MS. text, as analogous to ‘bene
mutari’ in c. 44, 3. Here, however, the
result of the change seems to be distinctly
expressed, and the proposition to be re-
quired, as in c. 54, 9, &c.

obsideri... bellis, ‘had war at its gates.’
The alternative corrections derive support from the
frequent confusion of ‘ab’ and ‘ad’ in the MS. (1. 10, 4; 2. 4, 3; 37, 7;
4. 35, 3; 6. 3, 4), and ‘adsideri’ further from Sall. H. 4. 42 D, 1 K. 44 G ‘Amismum
adsideri... audiebat,’ and from the tran-
sitive use of the active by Tacitus in 4. 58,
4; 6. 43, 1. All these readings would
alike express the condition of Rome when
the Oppian law was passed (cp. c. 33, 4),
and ‘provincias hostilis’ a later period
before the empire was permanently con-
solidated.

6. necessitatibus, ‘requirements.’
The ‘luxus’ alleged in c. 33, 2 is alluded to.

penates = ‘rem familiarum.’ It is used
of the house and its position in 2. 84, 1
(where see note).

adeo... non, ‘much less’; so in H. 3.
39, 4: cp. ‘adeo numquam’ 6. 15, 6, and
‘adeo (= ‘much more’)’ in H. 1, 9, 1;
4. 39, 4; 80, 1 (see Gerber and Grefc,
Lec. s. v.). The usage is found also in
Vell., Curt., Pl. Mai., and Quint.

7. cetera promisca,’ all else is shared
with her husband,’ i.e. would be given
to her husband, were be alone, in con-
trast with the few special indulgences
(‘paucas’) above: cp. ‘actiones promiscas’
13. 26, 3.

8. pacis: cp. ‘paece’ c. 33, 2.

plane, concessive, like ‘sane’ (c. 5, 4,
&c.) or ‘sine dubio’ (1. 10, 3, &c.),
acceptetis, ‘in marching order,’ i.e.
without superfluities.

9. uxorium levamentum, ‘the re-
 laxation of a wife’s society’: cp. the simi-
lar sentiment in 12. 5, 5, and the use of
‘levaretur’ in 4. 58, 1: ‘levamentum’ is
supplied again with ‘quo.’

10. at, meeting an objection, as in 11.
24, 8, &c., ‘at enim’ 4. 49, 8, &c. The
reasoning here must be taken as addressed
to a very favourable audience.
6 obnoxios? non tamen ideo neminem in provinciam mitti. corruptus saepe pravitatis uxorum maritos: num ergo omnis caelibes integros? placuisse quondam Oppias leges, sic temporibus rei publicae postulantibus: remissum aliquid postea et mittat, quia expediter. frustra nostram ignaviam alia ad vo-
cabula transferri: nam viri in eo culpam, si femina modum
excedat. porro ob unius aut alterius inbecillum animum male
9 eripit maritis consortia rerum secundarum adversarumque. simul
sexum natura invalidum deserit et exponi suo luxu, cupidinibus
alienis. vix praesenti custodia manere inlaesa coniugia: quid
fore, si per plures annos in modum discidii oblitterentur? sic
oviam irent iis quae alibi peccarentur, ut flagitiornur urbis
11 meminissent. addidit paucu Drusus de matrimonio suo; nam
12 principibus adeunda saepius longinqua imperii. quotiens divum
Augustum in Occidentem atque Orientem meavisse comite Livia!
13 se quoque in Illyricum prefectum et, si ita conducat, alias ad
gentes iturum, haud semper acquo animo, si ab uxore carissima
et tot communium liberorum parente divelletur. sic Caecinae
sententia elusa est.

35. Proximo senatus dic Tiberius per litteras, castigatis obli-

1. obnoxios, 'liable': cp. 'lubidini
obnoxios' Sall. C. 52, 21.
5. frustra . . transferri, 'it is useless
not put other names on our own
in dolence'; a novelty of expression, as
Nipp., notes, for 'alia vocabula ad nostram
ignaviam transferri,' or 'nostra ignaviae
imponi.'
7. porro, 'besides': cp. Agr. 15, 6;
31, 4: Juv. 3, 126, &c.
unius aut alterius, 'one or two': so
Agr. 15, 5; 40, 4, &c., and 'unuus altere'
in c. 47, 2, &c. Nipp., notes that where
a copulative particle is used, as 'unuus alterque'
(13, 46, 3), 'unuus atque alter' (H. 5, 6, 4), 'unuus et alter' (Dial. 21, 1),
the meaning is distinctly 'more than one.'
8. consortia, abstract for concrete,
'partners.'
10. praesenti custodia, 'with the guardian on the spot': cp. 'praesentia'
1, 30, 5, &c., 'praesenti opera' 14, 57, 2
(Lips., Halm).
11. in modum discidii, 'by a virtual
divorce': cp. 2, 86, 2.
20. proximi: text Freinsh.

oblitterentur, 'become forgotten':
cp. 2, 83, 5, &c.
sic . . ut, 'let them so deal with
faults abroad as not to forget enormities
at home.' 'Meminisset' answers to an
imperfect, as 'memini' to a present.
14. principibus, 'members of the
imperial family': cp. c. 6, 5, &c.
16. Illyricum: cp. 1, 24, 1; 2, 44, 1;
3, 7, 1.
18. tot. His three children (cp. 2, 84, 1, &c.) were a family beyond that of Au-
gustus or Tiberius, or of other members
of the house, except Germanicus.
19. elusa est, 'was parried': cp. 'ref-
elliere aut eludere' (c. 67, 2) and other
similar uses, as 14, 41, 2; H. 1, 26, 3.
The MS. text is retained by Orelli and
Nipp., 'et' being placed at the beginning
of the next chapter. The reading 'inter-
fectusque . . ct' in 6, 18, 1, has been similarily corrected: it being supposed that
the insertion of such a dot is intended by an
old reviser of the MS. to indicate an error.
20. Proximo; so read from comparison
of 2, 33, 1; 50, 3. Tiberius here gives
an answer to the recent decree (c. 32, 3).
que patribus quod cuncta curarum ad principem reicerent, M. Lepidum et Iunium Blaesum nominavit, ex quis pro consule Africae legeretur. tum audita amborum verba, intentius ex cusante se Lepido, cum valerudinem corporis, actatem liberum, nubilem filiam obtenderet, intellegentereturque etiam quod silebat, avunculum esse Sciani Blaesum atque eo pravaldum. respondit 3 Blaesus specie recusantis, sed neque eadem adseveratione, et consensu adulantium haud adiutus est.

36. Exim promptum quod multitum intimis questibus tegabatur. incedebat enim deterrimo cuique licentia impune probra et invidiam in bonos excitandi arrepta imagine Caesaris; liberti etiam ac servi patrono vel domino, cum voces, cum manus intentantur, ultimo metuebantur. igitur C. Cestius senator dis-


1. cuncta curarum. On the genitive see Introd. v. § 32 b.

M. Lepidum: see on c. 32, 2.

2. Iunium Blaesum: see i. 16, 2.

3. intentius: cp. i. 52, 3, &c.

4. actatem, i.e. that their youth made his presence still needful.

5. nubilem filiam, that he had to arrange a marriage for her. Porfiesi thinks that she was the Lepida afterwards married to Galba (Suet. Galb. 5).


8. haud adiutus est. The reading ‘adiutus’ would mean that the flatterers of Blaesus supported his candidature. That of Jac. Gron. is nearest to the MS., and this participle is generally read in 14, 4, 4. With this or Halm’s reading the meaning would be that the flatterers unanimously refrained from supporting, or rather overruled, his insincere objections.

9. promptum = ‘prolatum est’: cp. promere in i. 6, 8, &c., a rare use in prose before Tacitus (Her. on H. 2, 90, 2); here in contrast to ‘quod tegebat,’ ‘a grievance stifled in the whispered murmurs of many.’

10. incedebat, ‘was spreading’: cp. c. 26, 3, 2, 55, 5, &c.

deterrimo cuique. This dative is best taken with ‘incedebat,’ such a construction being common in other authors, and analogous to many usages of Tacitus; though he elsewhere (i. 16, 1, &c.) uses this verb with the accusative.

11. arrepta imagine Caesaris. Out of such general sanctity as attached to effigies of the ruling prince or ‘divi Caesares’ (see i. 73, 2, and note there), appears to have grown a privilege of asylum (cp. c. 60, 2), such as was given to the temple of ‘divus Iulius’ by the triumvirs (Dio. 47, 19, 2). Hence Agrippina is advised ‘celeberrimo fori effigiem divi Angusti amplexi’ (4, 67, 6). The evidence on the subject is chiefly of later date (see Staatsr. ii. 760, n. 1); and stories such as that of Philostratus (Vit. Apoll. 1, 15), that it was an offence to have beaten a slave who held a coin of Tiberius, seem incredible exaggerations; but that, as in the camp (12, 17, 3) and the provinces (c. 63, 6), so at Rome, some form of this privilege existed, is indisputable, however it might be disregarded by those who (as here Drusus; see also Suet. Ang. 17) had no fear of a charge of ‘maiestas.’ Probably many statues of gods or ‘divi’ were excepted by inscriptions such as have been found, ‘a servo non tangi.’ See Lips. Exc, on this passage; Marquardt, iii. 463, Friedl. iii. 209 foll. The explanation of Nipp., making the expression a metaphor = ‘seizing the phantom of Caesar,’ i.e. ‘holding out an imaginary charge of maestias,’ does not seem adequate to the language or the facts, though such threats no doubt were part of the insults here complained of.

13. ul tro metuebantur, i.e. not only had themselves nothing to fear, but even caused fear, by the threats alluded to.

C. Cestius, probably the ‘pater’ of 6, 7, 3, thought to be the consul of 6, 31, 1,
seruit principes quidem instar deorum esse, sed neque a dis nisi iustas supplicum preces audiri, neque quemquam in Capitolium aliave urbis templaque perfunigere, ut eo subsidio ad flagitia utatur.

3 abolitas leges et funditus versas, ubi in foro, in limine curiae ab Annia Rufilla, quam fraudis sub iudice dannavisset, probra sibi et minae intendantur, neque ipse audent ius experiri ob effigiem imperatoris oppositam. haud dissimilia aliis et quidam atrocius circumstrepebant, precabanturque Drusum daret ultionis exemplum, donec accitam convictamque attineri publica custodia iussit.

37. Et Considius Aequus et Calcius Cursor equites Romani, quod fictis maiestatis criminius Magium Caecilianum praetorem petivissent, auctore prince ac decreto senatus puniti. utrumque in laudem Drusi trahebatur: ab eo in urbe, inter coetus et sermones hominum obversante, secreta patris mitigari. neque luxus in iuvene adeo displacebat: huc potius intenderet, diem aedificationibus, noctem convivis traheret, quam solus et nullis

17. editionibus L (see note). trahere: text L.
nor `agitatio[nibus]' (Urlichs) by itself for `driving.'

_conviviis. He is described as μιθη κατακορης (Dio, i, 1.)

traheret. The MS. text is retained by some, and might be taken as an explanatory infinitive following on `huc.'

1. malas, `pernicious,' illustrated by `non enim,' &c. following.

3. fatiscabant, `were becoming exhausted;' so in 6, 7, 6; 14, 24, 1; 16, 5, 1, &c. The sense is a metaphor from the literal meaning in Vergil (G. i, 180, &c.), before whom it is deponent.

et: see note on 2, 50, 1.

_Ancharius Priscus._ Borghesi (v. 307) thinks from the surname that he was of municipal origin, akin to a T. Ancharius T. f. Pal(atina) Priscus, recorded in an inscription at Pi-aurn (Pesaro). The Ancharii at Rome have no cognomen.

4. Cretae. This island had been constituted into a province by Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus in 687, B. C. 67 (Vell. 2, 34.). It was now combined with Cyrénæ (see c. 70, 1) into a senatorial province, governed by procurors of praetorian rank.

_postulaverat._ The result of this accusation is given in c. 70, 1. `No abl. of this kind is used elsewhere with this verb except such a general term as `crime' (Apul. Met. 3, 6, 183; 7, 3, 450); and the nearest parallel is `damnisati repetundis' (Suet. Oth. 2). Elsewhere the verb is used by Tacitus with gen. (as 1. 74, 1, &c.), and by Cicero with `de.'

6. _complementum._ `the makeweight' The same expression is cited from Cod. Th. 9, 24, 3. Elsewhere the word occurs only in Cie. Or. 69, 230 (`aniana... verba... quas complementa numerum'). On the frequent addition of this charge to others, cp. 2. 50, 1; c. 22, 2; 67, 3, &c. A similar rhetorical exaggeration is seen in Pliny, who calls it (Pan. 42) `unicum crimen eorum qui crimine vacant.' See Introd. viii, p. 142.

e _primoribus Macedoniae._ It is very possible that he was a Macedonian who, through a patronus of that name, had received the civitas, and had thus the privilege of trial before the praetor's court at Rome (cp. `increpitis indicibus'); but, as such persons more commonly take only the gentle name of their patronus, like Julius Saccorii, Orelli may be right in supposing him to be a Roman resident in Macedonia.

9. _consiliis permixtum:_ cp. `negotiis permixtos' 4, 40, 8, `moribus... nostris mixti' 11, 24, 10.

[fratre], generally taken to be a blundering interpolation, as Tacitus would hardly have forgotten that he had made Tots nephew of Rhescuporis (2, 64, 3).

10. _bellum... volverat._ `had contemplated war' cp. `animus... bellum volui.' 11. 1, 64, 2, `volvers' 1, 64, 7. _aqua et igni interdictum reo._ the usual phrase (cp. c. 68, 2; c. 41, 5; Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10), varied by Tacitus to `arceri' (c. 23, 2; 50, 6) or `prohiberit' (16. 12, 1). This was the ordinary and proper penalty for `molestias' (cp. c. 50, 6).

11. _adpositum._ `it was added.'

12. _opportuna._ `convenient,' i.e. `near;' cp. `locorum opportuna' 4, 24, 2.

diviso _imperio,_ &c.: cp. 2. 67, 4.
Rhoeometalces et liberos Cotyis, quis ob infantiam tutor erat Trebellenus Rufus, insolentia nostri discors agebat neque minus Rhoeometalces quam Trebellenum incusans popularium injurias inultas sincere. Coelaletae Odrusaque et Dii, validae nationes, arma cepere, ducibus diversis et paribus inter se per ignobili-

tatem; quae causa fuit ne in bellum atrox coalescerent. pars turbant praesentia, alii montem Haemum transgressiuntur, ut remotos populos concirent; plurimi ac maxime compositi regem urbemque Philippopolim, a Macedone Phillippo sitam, circum-
sidunt.

39. Quae ubi cognita P. Vellaco (is proximum exercitum praesidebat), alarios equites ac levis cohortium mittit in eos qui praedabundi aut adsumendis auxiliiis vagabantur, ipse robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit. simulque cuncta

2. trebellenus and trebellenium: see 2. 67, 4.
4. alii: Dii L.

2. insolentia nostri. This genit. is here more distinctly objective than that of the personal pronoun in 2. 54, 3, &c., like 'insolens contumelias' 6. 34, 1, &c., and similar instances in Cic., Caes., &c. The Roman rule so new to them was that of Trebellenus, whose position was that of a governor; the princes in whose name he ruled being not only minors, but absent in Rome (see note on 2. 67, 4).

discors, 'seditious': cp. 1. 38, 1, &c.
3. popularium injurias . . . sinere. The sentence is obscure from its brevity. Trebellenus is accused of oppressing the people, and Rhoeometalces of permitting it. For the construction with 'incenso' cp. 6. 3, 3, and note, and the inf. with 'accus', in 4. 22, 4; 14. 18, 1.

4. Coelaletae, in Pl. N. H. 4. 11, 11, 41, generally read 'Celaletae'; Ryck. would here read 'Coeletae,' adapted to the Κολχικὴ στρατηγία of Ptol. 3. 11, 9. In Dio, 54. 34, 6, we have mention of Χα-

Diliai, which some MSS. read in Pl. 1. 1.

Dii, restored from Thuc. 2. 96, 2, where the Dii of Rhodope are joined with the Odrysae, the chief tribe άντρος . . . Λέμου καὶ . . . Ρωδίπυες.

5. paribus . . . per ignobilitatem, 'equally undistinguished,' so that none could assert a preeminence and combine all under him.

7. praesentia, 'their neighbourhood,' as opposed to 'remotos,' a sense nearly similar to that in c. 34, 10, &c.

9 Philippopolim, Philippopolis, or Filibe, in the upper valley of the Hebrus (Maritza), still one of the most important towns of Roumelia.

Philippo, the father of Alexander the Great.

sitam: cp. 1. 39. 4. Tacitus nowhere else (cp. 2. 7, 3; 4. 55, 6; 6. 41, 2, &c.) uses this participle with the prep. and abl.; whence some read 'positum,' on the analogy of 'posuere' in 12. 63, 1.

11. P. Vellaco. He appears to have succeeded Flaccus in Moesia (see 2. 66, 3; also note on 1. 80, 1). He has been thought to have been the brother of the historian, and to have been praetor with him in 767, A.D. 14 (Vell. 2. 124, 4). Nipp. thinks him probably brother to C. Velleius Tutor (cos. suff. in 751, A.D. 28), who was one of the authors of the 'lex Iunia Vellae.'

exercitum praesidebat. Tacitus uses the accus. with this verb in the Annals (4. 5, 1; 74, 6; 12. 14, 7; 29, 3), after Sall. (H. 2. 28 D), 34 K, 52 G), and analogously to his usage with many other verbs (Introd. v. § 12 c).

12. alarios equites ac levis cohortium, auxiliaries, as opposed to the legion mentioned below ('robur peditum'): cp. 12. 31, 5. On the genit. cp. Introd. v. 32 c.

13. praedabundi, those described (c. 38, 6) as 'turbantes praesentia.'
prospere acta, caesis populatoribus et dissensione orta apud ob-

sidentes regisque opportuna eruptione et adventu legionis. neque 3
aciem aut proelium dici decuerit, in quo semermites ac palantes
trucidati sunt sine nostro sanguine.

40. Eodem anno Galliarum civitates ob magnitudinem aeris
alieni rebellionem coeptavere, cuius exstimator Sacerrimus inter
Treveros Iulius Florus, apud Aeduos Iulius Sacrovir. nobilitas 2


2. regis . . . eruptione. Mommsen cites (L. 8. Epig. ii. p 256) an inscrip-
tion commemorating the preservation of Rheometalces, and of Pythodoris (see on
2. 56 ; 67), who had been besieged with him. ‘Eruption’ and ‘adventus’ are
instrumental ablative, but are coupled to the abl. abs. preceding (cp. c. 37, 1).

3. aciem aut proelium; ‘pitched battle
or even conflict.’

dtci. The inf. pass. after ‘decet’ is rare, but in Cic. Tusc. i. 14, 32; Verg.
Aen. 12. 797.

5. Galliarum. Of the four Gallic pro-
vinces, two are wholly unaffected by this
rising, namely, the senatorial Gallia Nar-
bonensis, and the Caesarian province of
Aquitania in the south west; but the re-
bellion embraced, or was intended to em-
brace, considerable part of the other two;
of which Gallia Lugdunensis included the
country between the Loire, Seine, and
Saone; and Belgica all between the Seine
and Rhine, except what was placed under
the legati of the ‘Germaniae’ (see on 1.
31, 2). To the former province belong
the Aedui, also the Andecavi and Turoni
(c. 41, 1) ; to the latter the Treveri. The
special hostility of the Gaulish nobility of
this date to Roman rule is noteworthy: see
Momms. Hist. v. 73, E. T. i. 81.

aeris alieni. Such indebtedness was
not uncomum among provincial states
and individuals. Thus the Allobroges
in Catiline’s time were ‘publice priva-
timque aere alieno oppressi’ (Sall. Cat.
40). Besides the general causes men-
tioned by Nippl, and E. Jacob, such as
financial mismanagement, official extor-
tion, heavy tribute, and usurious interest,
may here be added a special cause arising
from the requisitions of Germanicus (cp.
2. 5, 3). The claims, however usurious,
of Roman creditors against provincials,
were backed by the whole force of govern-
ment (e.g. the claim of Brutus on the
Salaminians of Cyprus, Cic. Att. 5. 21;

6. 2); so that rebellion was the only
refuge. Dio (62. 2, 1) makes the usury of
Seneca a cause of the British rebellion
of 814, A. D. 61.

6. exstimator, only here and in II.
2. 71, 4.

7. Treveros. This people were among
the chief Gallic tribes in Caesar’s time
and extended then from the upper Menue
on both sides of the Mosel probably to
the Rhine, but subsequently lost territory
in that direction by German settlements.
Their chief town was the ‘Colonia,’ or
‘Augusta Treverorum’ (H. 4. 62, &c.;
Mela 3. 2), now Trier or Treves. Their
country was chosen as the refuge of
Agrippina (1. 41, 2), and they have been
more than thought trustworthy. After-
wards they are frequently mentioned in
the rebellion of Civilis. By the time of
Tacitus (G. 28, 4) they counted them-

selves to be of German origin, which
would show that they had become much
mixed with German blood.

Iulius Florus. Florus is a family
name at Rome, but no Iulius Florus is
known before the one addressed by Horace
(Ep. i. 3. 1 ; 2. 2, 1) as a companion of
M. Seneca (Controv. 9. 25, 258) mentions
one of the name as a pupil of Porcius
Latro; and Quintilian (10. 3, 13) one
who practised oratory in Gaul and be-
came its foremost rhetorician. The two
last, or perhaps all three, may be the
same person, who may have been son of
some Gaul who had received citizenship
from Julius Caesar; and this rebel chief
may represent a third generation.

Aeduos. This people, also called
Haedu, and so prominent in the time of
Julius Caesar, extended from the Loire to
the Saone, having for their chief city Au-
gustodunum (c. 43, 1), the modern Autun,
identified with the Bibraec of Caesar
(B. G. 1. 23, &c.). In spite of the na-
tional load of debt complained of, they
ambobus et maiorum bona facta, eoque Romana civitas olim data, cum id rarum nce nisi virtuti pretium esset. i secretis conloquis, ferocissimo quoque adsumpto aut quibus ob eges-
tatem ac metum ex flagitiis maxima peccandi necessitudo, com-
ponunt Florus Belgas, Sacrovir propiores Gallos concíre. igitur 5
per conciliabula et coetus seditiosa disserrabant de continuatone
tributorum. gravitate faenoris, saevitia ac superbia praesiden-
tium; et discordare militem audito Germanici exitio. egregium
resumendae libertati tempus. si ipsis florentes, quam inops Italia,
quam inbellis urbara plebes, nihil validum in exercitibus nisi 10
quod externum, cogitarent.
41. Haud ferme uila civitas intacta seminibus eius motus
2 fuit: sed erupere primi Andecavi ac Turoni. quorum Andecavos
Acilius Aviola legatus, excita cohorte quae Lugduni praeedium
appear rights to distinguish these, the
former as public gatherings, markets, &c.,
utilized by the conspirators, the latter as
meetings specially convened.
continuacióne, 'perpetuity,' when
relaxation might have been expected.
6. discordare, 'was mutinous'. cp. 1.
16, 3; also 'discors' i. 38, 1, &c.
10. nihil validum, &c.: see Introd.
vii. p. 127. The auxiliaries were of
course all 'peregrini'; but as regards the
legionaries, either the speaker is designedly
made to exaggerate, or Tacitus uses lan-
guage more suited to his own day. Seeck
(Rh. Mus. xlvii. pp. 602-621) shows from
many inscriptions that under the Julian
emperors, at least the western legions
were in very great proportion he would
say almost exclusively, but see on 4. 4. 4.
recruited from Italy. Stages of change
are noticed under the Claudian and
Flavian Caesars, and by the time of
Trajan and Hadrian the Italian element
is very scanty. The 'urbana plebes' had
been enlisted by Augustus on emergency:
cp. 1. 31, 4.
13. Andecavi ac Turoni. The former
are the Andes of Caesar, and the two
answer to the provinces of Anjou, on the
right of the lower Loire, and Touraine,
on both sides of that river, above it. Their
capitals, Angers and Tours, are known
from the time of Ptolemy (2. 8, 8, 14, as
Juliomagus and Caesarodunum.
14. Acilius Aviola, then legatus of
Gallia Lugdunensis, and afterwards cos.
suff. (Marquardt, i. 274). He is thought
agitatbat, coercuit. Turoni legionario milite, quem Visellius Varro
inferioris Germaniae legatus miserat, oppressi eodem Aviola
duce et quibusdam Galliarum primoribus, qui tulere auxilium,
quo dissimularent defectionem magisque in tempore efferrent.
spectatus et Sacroviir intecto capite pugnam pro Romanis cien,
ostentandae, ut ferebat, virtutis: sed captivi, ne incescetur
telis, adgnoscedendum se praebuisse arguebant. consultus super eo
Tiberius aspernatus est indicium aluitque dubitatione bellum.
42. Interim Florus insistere destinatis, pellicere alam equi-
tum, quae conscripta e Treveris militia disciplinaque nostra
habeatur, ut caesis negotiatoribus Romanis bellum inciperet;
paucique equitum corrupti, plures in officio mansere. aliiud 2
vulgus obaeratorum aut clientium arma cepit: pteebantque
10. conscriptae : conscripta B, text Bekk.

by Nipp. not to be the consular of that
name, mentioned by Val. Max. (1. 8, 12)
and Pl. Mai. as a signal instance of sus-
pended animation, but the father of the
consul of 807, A. D. 54 (12, 64, 1).
cohorte. The ‘cohors xii. urbana’
(see on 4, 5, 5) is mentioned in inscrip-
tions (e.g. Henzen 6808) as at Lugdunum
(Lyons), the capital and chief centre of
the ‘tres Galliae’ (Introd. vii. p. 111).
The mention of a ‘cohors xvii.’ there in
H. 1. 64, 6, may be an error; but the
urban cohorts had been then increased
(Vol. ii. Introd. p. 36).

1. legionario milite. This force
would appear from c. 46, 3 to have been
a single legionary cohort; but see note there.

Visellius Varro, C. Visellius C.
f. C. n. Varro, cos. 705, A. D. 12, with
Germanicus (Orell. Ins. 4717, &c.),
father of the consul of 777, A. D. 24
(4, 19, 1). He must have succeeded to
Cecina Severus (1, 31, 2, &c.).
4. in tempore, ‘opportune’: cp. 1.
19, 2.
efferent, ‘proclaim it’: cp. 6, 9, 1; also ‘id quidem minime est opus...
efferi’ Ter. Ad. 4. 4, 17, ‘effert animi
motus’ Hor. A. P. 111, and a similar use of ἐφέρειν.
6. ostentandae ... virtutis: see
Introd. v. § 37 d.
8. dubitatione, ‘indecision.’ He al-
lowed the insurrection to gather strength
while he could not make up his mind how
to deal with it.
alam equitum. The ‘ala Treve-
rorum’ is mentioned in 822, A. D. 69 (H.
2. 14, 2; 4, 55, 1), ‘ala equitum ’Trevo-
rum’ in a Rheinish inscription (see Orelli
and Nipp.). The words here, ‘quae ...
habeatur,’ imply that it was, like so
many other ‘ala’ and ‘cohorts’ mentioned
in inscriptions, no less a standing
force than the legions.
11. negotiatoribus: cp. 2, 62, 4, &c.
These Roman capitalists in the provinces
are constantly mentioned by Cicero (see
Ernesti, clavis’ and others. They would
usually be of the equestrian order, and are
generally distinguished both from ‘pub-
liciari’ and ‘mercatores,’ though they may
have practised such professions in addition
to their own, which was that of bankers
or money lenders. Their activity in the
old ‘provincia Narbonensis’ about 682,
B. C. 69, is described by Cicero (pro
Fonteio 1, 1) referita Gallia negotiatorum
est, plena civium Romanorum. Nemo
Gallorum sine die Romano quidquam
negotii gerit; nummus in Gallia nullus
sine civium Romanorum tabulis commo-
vetur.’ See Marquardt, i. 539.
12. aliud vulgus, &c., ‘the rest, the
common herd,’ &c. The use of ‘aliud’ does
not imply that the ‘equites’ also belonged
to the ‘vulgus;’ several other instances
being noted by Nipp., in which ‘alius’
stands thus, in apposition, with one only
of the parties mentioned, as ‘primores
populorum . . . vulgus aliud armatorum’
(Liv. 7, 8, 1). Such use of ἀλλος, as μη-
τηρ . . . οὖν ἄλλος δημαί (Hom. Od. 2,
412), is more common.
13. obaeratorum aut clientium. The
saltus quibus nomen Arduenna, cum legiones utroque ab exercitu, quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus obiecerant, 3 arcuerunt. praemissusque cum selecta manu Iulius Indus e civitate eadem, discors Floro et ob id navandae operae avidior, 4 inconditam multitudoem adhuc disiecit. Florus incertis latebris 5 victores frustratus, postremo visis militibus qui effugia insederant, sua manu ceedit. isque Treverici tumultus finis.

43. Apud Aeduos maior moles exorta, quanto civitas opulentior et comprimendi procul praesium. Augustodunum caput gentis armatis cohortibus Sacrovir occupaverat, ut nobilissimam 10

deptors (who were virtual bondsmen) and clients of a Gallic noble are spoken of by Caesar, B. G. 6, 13, 2; 10, 4; 7. 49, 7, &c. Orgetorix collected a similar band to that here mentioned (Id. 1, 4, 2).
1. Arduenna, Ardenne (from a Celtic word = 'forest'), the name of a much larger district than now, as Caesar (B. G. 5, 3, 4; 6, 29, 4) describes this forest as extending throughout the country of the Treveri, from the Rhine to the Remi and Nervii (the neighbourhood of Rheims and Bavay).
2. C. Silius: see 1. 31, 2, &c. He was still legatus of Upper Germany.
3. selecta manu, called 'una ala' (c. 46, 3). Several inscriptions (see Introd. ii. p. 11) speak of an 'ala Indiana,' evidently raised by and called after this person; probably the force here meant.
4. discors Floro. For the dative cp. 2. 56, 1. The gerundive is genit.: cp. c. 33, 3; 54, 11, &c.
5. inconditam multitudoem adhuc. The 'incondita multitudo' may have been conceived as a single idea, such as might have been represented by one word ('a rabble'); or the position of 'adhuc' may be a mere affectation of style, as in I. 67, 1. On the sense of the word cp. c. 26, 1.

incertis latebris, repeated from II. 1. 81, 4, where it appears not to mean (as Ern. takes it here) 'often changed,' but 'untraceable hiding places.'
6. visis militibus: cp. 'visa caede' 2. 31, 3; H. 3. 62, 2. This passive use is chiefly poetical (as in Verg. Aen. 1, 326, &c.) and post-Augustan.
7. tumultus, used strictly of a Gallic, as also of an Italian rising: see Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2.
8. quanto. On the abbreviated comparative sentence see Introd. v. § 64.

opulentior. Nipp. takes this to mean 'more powerful' (cp. 'opulentia' 2. 69, 4); but their wealth is distinctly mentioned in c. 46, 4, and would be shown by their having raised so large a force and armed part of it so completely. Caesar (B. G. 6, 12, 9) describes them as being in his time 'longe principes' of all the Gauls, the Remi standing next to them.

9. comprimendi, probably to be taken like the gerundive genus. (Introd. v. § 37): cp. 'apiscendi' 3. 27, 2.

procul, i.e. in the armies of the 'Germaniae.' The small forces employed against the Andecavi and Turoni (c. 41, 2) are here treated as of no account.

Augustodunum: see on c. 40, 1.

10. ut nobilissimam, &c. The emendations proposed for 'nobilissimam,' evidently an error of assimilation, are numerous. For a discussion of them see Pfitzner, p. 19; Joh. Müller, Beitr. sect. 3, p. 33. Most editors have followed L. or Pich., taking 'occupaverat' by zeugma with 'subolem' in some such sense as that of 'copias occupavit' (1. 10, 1). But if it appears awkward to introduce a new object after an apparently completed sentence. This would be in favour of some such text as that given above. In any case some form of words must have been used which would imply the acquisition of the parents and relations, rather than of the youths, to be the primary object.
Galliarum subolem liberalibus studiis ibi operatam, et eo pignore parentes propinquosque corum adiungeret; simul arma occulte fabricata iuventuti dispertit. quadraginta milia fuere, quinta sui parte legionariis armis, ceteri cum venabulis et cultris quacque alia venantibus tela sunt. adduntur e servitiis gladiatuarum destinati, quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen: cruppellarios vocant, inferendis ictibus inhabiles, accipiendis inpenetrabiles. angebantur eae copiae vicinarum civitatum ut nondum aperta consensione, ita viritim promptis studiis, et certamine ducum Romanorum, quos inter ambigebatur utroque bellum sibi poscente. mox Varro invalidus senecta vigenti Silio concessit.

44. At Romae non Treveros modo et Aeduos, sed quattuor

1. liberalibus studiis, &c. This school, which must have been founded by Augustus, made Augustodunum the great Roman seminary in Gaul; as Massilia (Strab. 4. 1, 5, 181) was the centre of Greek culture. Such institutions, taking the place of the suppressed schools of Druidism, laid the foundation of the Romano-Hellenic culture, which took such strong root in this country: see Momms. Hist. v. 102, E. T. i. 112. That this school still flourished till the end of the third century is attested by an oration of Eumenius, delivered when he was appointed by Constantius to preside over it, on its restoration after the sack of Augustodunum by barbarians (Panegyrici veteres, iii: see also Lips. Exc. on this passage).

operatam, aoristic; so 'conubiis arvisque novis operat a inventus' (Verg. Aen. 3. 136; cp. Hor. Ep. 1. 2, 29).

3. quadraginta milia. This must be taken as the sum of all the Aeduan forces. At the rising of Vercingetorix their first contingent, with that of those subordinate to them, was fixed at 10,000 foot and 800 horse, to which was added a further levy of 35,000 for the final crisis (Caes. B. G. 7. 64; 75).

quinta sui parte legionariis armis, 'to the extent of one fifth, armed as legionaries.' 'Legionariis armis' appears to be rightly explained by Joh. Muller and Nipp, as an abl. of quality, similar to 'ingenibus gladiis et crevibus cetris' Agr. 36, r, &c. (cp. Introd. v. § 29); but there is an unusual harshness in its immediate proximity to another abl., that of the part referred to.

5. gladiatuarum, found nowhere else in any author of repute. 'Lanistatura' occurs in the 'Tabulae Heraceenses,' and Dräger notes that several such forms are introduced in later Latin.

6. gentico, only found in 6. 33, 3; Tert. de An. 39.

cruppellarios. This Celtic word occurs nowhere else. The same men are called 'ferrati' in c. 45, 3, and such a kind of unwieldy plate armour ('cataphracta') is described as worn by Sarmatian chiefs in II. 1. 79, 5. The gladiators called 'mirmillones' were supposed to represent the usual Gaulish military equipment.

7. accipiendis inpenetrabiles. No other instance of this construction appears to be found, but an ordinary dative ('inpenetrabilis irae') in Sil. 7. 561.

8. ut. . . . ita: cp. 1. 12, 1, &c.

9. viritim, 'of individuals.' Nipp., notes that in 11. 24, 2 'singuil viritim' stand in opposition to 'terrae, gentes'; in Bell. Al. 65, 4 'et viritim et publice' are contrasted: cp. 'ipsum viritim' 'himself individually' Vell. 2. 16, 3.

13. quattuor et sexanginta, 'the sixty-four,' i.e. all the Gallic tribes. This number agrees with that of Ptolemy (2. 7–9), who makes seventeen earth in Aquitania, twenty-five in Lugdunensis, and twenty-two in Belgica; the old 'Provincia Narbonensis' forming no part of this reckoning. Strabo (4. 3, 2, 192) speaks of the altar at Lugdunum inscribed with
et sexaginta Galliarum civitates descivisse, adsumptos in societatem Germanos, dubias Hispanias, cuncta, ut mos famae, in 2 maius creditas. optumus quisque rei publicae cura maerebat: multi odio praeuentum et cupidine mutationis suis quoque perculis lactabantur, increpabantque Tiberium, quod in tanto rerum 3 motu libellis accusatorum insumeret operam. an Sacrovirum maiestatis crimine reum in senatu fore? extitisse tandem viros qui cruentas epistulas armis cohiberent. miseram pacem vel 4 bello bene mutari. tanto inspensius in securitatem compositus, neque loco neque vultu mutato, sed ut solitum per illos dies 10 egit, altitudine animi, an conpererat modica esse et vulgatis leviora.

45. Interim Silius cum legionibus duabus incedens, praemissa auxiliari manu vastat Sequanorum pagos, qui finium extremi et 2 Aeduis contermini sociique in armis erant. mox Augustodunum 15 petit propper agmine, certantibus inter se signiferis, fremente etiam gregario milite, ne suetam requiem, ne spatia noctium opperiretur: viderent modo adversos et aspicerentur; id satis 3 ad victoriam. duodecim apud lapidem Sacrovir copiaeque

6. an 7 sacrovirum: Iulium margin and B, text Nipp.

the names of sixty athon, probably a round number. See Momms. Hist. v. 86, E. T. l. 95, Marquardt, 1. p. 268. The greater only are reckoned, not the lesser 'tribes under their 'clientela.'

3. creditas: from this is supplied 'creditum' with 'descivisse,' &c.

6. libellis, 'informations': cp. 2. 29. 3. an Sacrovirum. The sign in the text may note an omission, and the 'et' above and 'Iulium' of the margin are attempts by later hands to supply it. Orelli reads 'et.'

8. cruentas epistulas. The only missive mentioned that could answer to this description would be that against Antistius Vetus (c. 38, 2): the others from Tiberius during this absence had dealt with other matters, or had even punished informers (c. 37, 1); so that language suitable to his later years seems here inserted.

9. inspensius in securitatem compositus, 'with a more studied air of unconcern'; so 'in dissimulationem sui compositus' 13. 25, 1: cp. 1. 7, 2; 2. 34, 6; 4. 31, 4, &c.

11. altitudine animi. The application of this term to Domitian (H. 4. 86, 3), and the explicit reference of 'altitudo ingeni incredibilis' to the dissimulation of Sulla (Sall. Jug. 95, 3), suggest that here also it means 'profound reserve.' babûrns, in Cie. Att. 4. 6, 3, &c., may also probably be thus explained.

14. Sequanorum. This people, belonging to Gallia Belgica, occupied a tract answering on the whole to the province of Franche Comté between the Jura and the Saone, their chief town being Vesontio (Besançon). They are constantly mentioned by Caesar, in whose day they reached to the Rhine (B. G. r. 1, 4).

pagos: cp. 1. 56, 5.

finium, sc. 'Galliae.' Their country lay between the military district of Upper Germany and the Aedui.

17. spatia noctium, i.e. the nights that seemed so long to their impatience. Nipp. compares 'spatii itinerum' 2. 5, 3; 15. 17, 3.

18. adversos, 'face to face': 'videre et adspici' are joined in Agr. 45, 2.

19. duodecimum, from Augustodunum.
patentibus locis apparuere. in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, a tergo semermos. isce inter primores equo insigni adire, memorare veteres Gallorum glorias quaque Romanis adversa intulissent; quam decora victoribus libertas, quanto in tolerantior servitus iterum vietus.

46. Non diu hae nec apud lactos: etenim propinquabat legionum acies, inconditique ac militiae nescii oppidani neque oculis neque auribus satis competebant. contra Silius, etsi praesumpta spes hortandi causas excrement, clamitabant tamen, pudendum ipsis quod Germaniarum victores adversum Gallos tamquam in hostem ducerentur. ‘una nuper cohors rebellem Turonum, una ala Treverum, paucae huius ipsius exercitus turmae profligavere Sequanos. quanto pecunia dites et voluptatibus opulentos, tanto magis in belles Aeduos evince et fugientibus consulte.’ ingens

1. ferratos, the ‘cruppellarii’ (c. 43, 3): cp. ‘agmina ... ferrata’ Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30.
2. cohortes, those who had ‘legionaria arma’ (c. 43, 2).
3. adire, sc. ‘singulos’: cp. the description of Arminius (2, 45, 4).
5. intolerantior: here and in 11, 10, 5 (‘subjectis intolerantior’), this word is generally explained to mean ‘more intolerable.’ Gellius also (19, 7, 70) thought that Laevius so used ‘curis intolerantibus,’ and apparently (13, 8, 5) himself so used ‘nihil ... intolerantius.’ Nipp. however thinks that Gellius misunderstood Laevius, and that all good authors take the word actively. He would here explain it to mean a slavery more intolerant, more arbitrary on the master’s part.
6. competebant, ‘were competent neither as regards their eyes nor ears,’ i.e. could use neither rightly. The expression is closely repeated from H. 3, 73, 1, and appears taken from Sallust (see Introd. v. § 97, 1). Livy (22, 5, 3) has ‘ut vix ... competeteret animus,’ also (5, 42, 3) ‘ne auribus quidem atque oculis sat constare poterat.’

praesumpta spes. This expression, found also in Sil. 7, 582, seems to contain a reminiscence of the Vergilian ‘spe praesumite bellum’ (Aen. 11, 18): cp. also ‘praesumpta suspicio’ (2, 73, 6).

10. Germaniarum: see note on 2, 73, 3.
11. una ... cohors. The ‘legionarius mile’ of c. 41, 3 may well have been a single cohort: but it is very probable that the Andeacvi and Turoni are rhetorically grouped under one name, and that the cohort employed against the former is here meant.
una ala: cp. c. 42, 3.
12. paucae ... turmae, the ‘auxiliari manus’ of c. 45, 1.
13. dites ... inbelles, words used of the Gauls in general in 11, 18, 1, to describe the effect of long peace on them.
volutatibus opulentos, ‘abounding in luxuries.
14. evince. The verb may have the force of ‘devinco’; the participle being often in Tacitus (e.g. 4, 57, 5, &c.), as in Verg., Ov., &c., equivalent to ‘victus’ or ‘devictus’; cp. ‘evict omnia miles’ Liv. 10, 17, 10. Nipp. takes it to mean, ‘make them change their resolution,’ others insert ‘esse’ before ‘Aeduos’ or ‘evince,’ and translate ‘prove them to be’; as ‘ratio esse evincet’ Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 59.

consultae = ‘parcite’ (cp. c. 16, 5), i.e.
ad ea clamor. et circumfudit eques frontemque pedites invasere;
6 nec cunctatum apud latera. paulum morae attulere ferrati re-
stantibus lamminis adversum pilae et gladios; set miles correptis
securibus et dolabris, ut si murum perrumperet, caedere tegmina
et corpora; quidam trudibus aut furcis inerem molem proster-
nere, iacentesque nullo ad resurgendum nisi quasi exanimes
7 linquebantur. Sacrovir primo Augustodunum, dein metu de-
ditionem in villam propinquam cum fidiissimis pergit. illic sua
manu, reliqui mutuis ictibus occidere: incensa super villa omnes
cremavit.

47. Tum demum Tiberius ortum patratumque bellum senatu
scrispit; neque dempsit aut addidit vero, sed fide ac virtute
2 legatos, se consiliis superfuisse. simul causas, cur non ipse, non
Drusus profecti ad id bellum forent, adiunxit, magnitudinem
imperii extollens, neque decorum principibus, si una alterave
3 civitas turbet... omissa urbe, unde in omnia regimen. nunc quia

'make them prisoners.' The difference between such a command and that of
Germanicus (2. 21, 3) may be due partly, as Nipp. thinks, to contempt for such
an enemy, and to the absence of such vindictiveness as was felt towards the
Germans; partly, perhaps, also to the covetousness by which Silius was held to
have marred his victory (4. 19, 4).

1. circumfudit, 'spread round the
flanks.' Elsewhere, in this sense, the
verb takes an accusative, as in 12 38, 3
(where see note); but such verbs in Tacitus
(Introd. v. § 41) are often intransitive.

eques... pedites. On the inter-
change of sing. and pl. see Introd. v. § 2.

cunctatum, nowhere else passively
used for 'dubitatum' (which stands thus
in 2. 80, 7; 12. 69, 3). Nipp. justifies
it by the passive use of many other de-
ponent participles, and notes the archaic
form 'canceto.'

restantibus = 'resistentibus'; an ap-
parently archaic use (Enn. and Lucr. 2,
459), followed by Sall. (H. I. 75 D, 74
K, 100 G) and often by Livy.

5. trudibus. from Verg. (Aen. 5, 208);
who, as Nipp. thinks, took the word from
the language of common life.

6. nullo... nisiu, 'without an effort,'
Their armour deprived them of all power
to rise.

9. super: cp. r. 68, 2. Livy (21. 14,
4) has 'domos super scipios concrema-
verunt.'

11. patratum: cp. 2. 26, 2.

12. dempsit, sc. 'quidquam.'

13. superfuisse, 'had got the better'
= περγανεθα. Nipp. notes that this verb
expresses preeminence in Agr. 44, 2
'gratia oris supererat'; also in Cic. ap.
Gell. 1. 22, 7 'maliibus... Tubero...,
doctrina etiam superfuat.' The whole
chapter in Gell is a curious disquisition
on this word.

15. principibus, here used to include
Drusus: cp. c. 34, 11.

16. omissa urbe: cp. 'omittere capi
rerum' 1. 47, 1. Most editors mark a
lacuna'; but the explanation of Pichena,
by which 'proficisci' is supplied from
above, is perhaps capable of justification
by the nearness and prominence in the
sentence of 'profecti forent.'
non metu ducatur, iturum, ut praesentia spectaret componeretque. decrevere patres vota pro reditu cius supplicationesque et alia decorae. solus Dolabella Cornelius, dum anteire ceteros parat, absurdam in adulationem progressus, consuit ut ovans e Campania urbem introiret. igitur secutae Caesaris litterae, quibus se non tam vacuum gloria praedicabat, ut post fercissimae gentes perdomitas, tot receptos in iuventa aut spretos triumphos, iam senior peregri nationis suburbanae inane praemium peteret.

48. Sub idem tempus, ut mors Sulpicii Quirini publicis exequiris frequentaretur, peditavit a senatu. nihil ad veterem et patriciäm Sulpiciorum familiaris Quirinius pertinuit, ortus apud municipium Lanuvium: sed impiger militiae et acibus ministerii consulatum sub divo Augusto, mox expugnatis per Ciliciam

1. metu, 'a state of panic': cp. 1. 40, 1. praesentia: cp. 1. 30, 5, &c.
2. decrevere...decorae: cp. 'decora...tribui' c. 5, 4. The word hardly seems used in contrast 'as Doed. thinks' to the 'indecora adulatio' of Dolabella.
3. Dolabella Cornelius, P. Cornelius P. f. P. n. Dolabella was cos. in 763, A.D. 10 (C. I. L. i. p. 550): a Delmatian inscription (Orelli 2365) records him as one of the 'septemviri epulones' and 'sodales Titti,' as well as legatus of Augustus and Tiberius (in 767, A.D. 14) in that province (cp. Vell. 2. 125, 5). He was proconsul of Africa in 777, A.D. 24 (4. 23, 2). Other inscriptions referring to him are cited by Nipp., who thinks he was father of the friend of Galba (H. 1. 88, 1). Other extravagant 'sententiae' proposed by him are given in c. 69, 1: 11. 22, 3: in 4. 66, 2 he is mentioned as going out of his way to accuse a near relation.
6. fercissimae gentes perdomitas, &c. See Introduct. viii. pp. 133, 134. Velleius (2. 122, 1) alleges, that although he was contented with three triumphs, he could have claimed seven.
10. Sulpicii Quirini: see c. 22, 1; 2, 30, 4. publicis exsequis. It was the opinion of Lipsius that any 'indictum funus' (Festus, &c.), i.e. any to which all were summoned by public notice, might be called 'publicum'; but the term is evidently restricted to the funerals of those who, for their services, were buried at the public cost. Thus Velleius (2. 62, 4) says, 'Pansae atque Hirti corpora publica sepulcra honorata'; and Valerius Maximus (5. 2, 10), 'praetore funus Hirtio et l'ansae issu senatus locante.' For other instances see 6. 11, 6; Dio 57. 21, 5, &c., Staatsr. iii. 1188, and note on 'censoriorum funus' 4. 15, 3. 11. frequentaretur, 'should be celebrated.' Tacitus has 'celebrate mortem' (6. 27, 2); and 'frequento' has the general force of 'celebrare,' and may be used of a single person (14. 4. 1, &c., but either verb would be more properly used of the funeral than of the death.
12. familiae, for 'gentem': cp. 2. 52, 8, &c. This gens, though chiefly patrician, had noble families of both orders, the 'Camerini, Galbae, Rufi,' &c.
13. impiger. The relative genitive with this word, found also in H. 1. 87, 4, and in Florus (Dr.), is analogous to many others (Introduct. v. § 33, e 7). Cp. 'acer militiae' H. 2. 5, 1. acibus ministeriis. Certain successes over the Garamantes and Mazamoriniae of Libya, ascribed to Quirinius by Florus (2. 31 = 4. 41), are assigned by Mommsen (Comm. on Mon. Anc. App. pp. 170, 171) to a time before his consulship, when he may have been praetorian proconsul of Cyrene.
14. consulatum, in 742, B. C. 12 (Dio, 54. 28, 2).
Homadensium castellis insignia triumphi adeptus, datusque
3 rector Gaio Caesari Armeniam optinens. Tiberium quoque
Rhodi agentem coluerat: quod tunc patefecit in senatu, laudatis
in se officiis et incusato M. Lollio, quem auctorem Gaio Caesari
4 pravitatis et discordiarum arguebat. sed ceteris haud lacta
5 memoria Quirini erat ob intenta, ut memoravi, Lepidae pericula
sordidamque et praepotentem senectam.

49. Fine anni Clutorium Priscum equitem Romanum, post
celebre carmen, quo Germanici suprema defleverat, pecunia donatum a Caesare, corripuit delator, obiectans aegro Druso composuisse quod, si extinctus foret, maiore praemiio vulgaretur. id 2 Clutorius in domo P. Petronii, socru eius Vitellia coram multis 5 que inlustribus feminis, per vaniloquentiam legerat. ut delator 3 extitit, ceteris ad dicendum testimonium exterritis, sola Vitellia nihil se audivisse adseveravit. sed arguentibus ad perniciem 4 plus fidei fuit, sententiaque Haterii Agrippae consulis designati indictum reo ultimum supplicium.


gives the full name Gaius Lutorius Priscus. But it would be unusual for Tacitus, in speaking of a somewhat obscure person, to mention him in these two chapters twice by three and twice by two names. Ritter, who noted this, and in his former edition omitted 'C' throughout, now follows the MS. form, which Nipp. supports by inscriptions (Rhein. Mus. xvi. 291), showing that 'Clutorius' is a Roman name. The name appears also to occur in Pl. N. II. 7. 39, 40, 129, where the MSS. have 'utorio' and 'sutorio.'

1. pecunia donatum. These 'honoraria' from the Caesars to men of letters seem to have been common. New-fledged poets are bidden to weep for the death of Claudius (Sen. Lud. 12, v. 56); and such liberality was the sole hope of struggling literature in Juvenal's time (7. 1-21).

2. corripuit: cp. 2. 28, 4.

3. maiore praemiio vulgaretur, 'might be published and more liberally rewarded.' The charge would imply that he had speculated on the death of Drusus, which would lead to an inference that he had desired it; as in the case of those who consulted astrologers 'in domum Caesaris' (c. 22, 2, &c.).

4. P. Petronii, mentioned again in 6. 45. 4. father of P. Petronius Turpilianus, distinguished under Nero (14. 29, 1, &c.), and of the first wife of Vitellius (H. 2. 64, 1). Inscriptions (see Nipp.) show him to have been augur, cos. suff. in 772, A. D. 19, and proconsul of Asia for the unusual period of six years (Introd. vii. p. 113); after which he was legatus of Syria under Gaius (Jos. Ant. i8. 8, 2, &c.); in which capacity he is praised by Philo (Leg. ad Gai. 31, 1022, foll.). He was also a friend of Claudius, during whose rule he died (Sen. Lud. 14).

Vitellia. Nipp. thinks her to have been great-aunt of the emperor Vitellius.

5. legerat. 'Vaniloqucntia,' found once in Plaut. and once in Liv., is elsewhere used by Tacitus only in 6. 31, 2; from which passage 'icerat' has been here read. Clutorius would more strictly have shown 'vaniloqucntia' in talking about his poem than in reading it; nor is it easy to see how Vitellia could have pretended not to have heard what had been formally recited in her presence: but a similar plea is advanced in respect of a poem read at a large banquet (14. 48, 4), and that he had at least recited or quoted bits of it seems implied in 'aures hominum polluerit' (c. 50, 1).

6. ad dicendum ... exterritis: cp. 2. 62, 3.

7. arguentibus ad perniciem, 'evidence supporting the charge to his destruction.'

8. Haterii Agrippae: see on 1. 77.

9. On the vote of the cos. design., see c. 22, 6.

10. ultimum; so 'summum supplixium' (6. 3, 5), 'ultima poen6a' (Liv. 3. 58). This was beyond the proper sentence, even for 'maiestas' (see c. 50, 6).

10. M'. Lepidus: see on c. 32. 2. This speech illustrates the discretion ('temperamentum') ascribed to him in 4. 20. 4. Its tone somewhat resembles that of Thrasea (14. 48, 5), and in both Tacitus seems to have had some reminiscence of Sallust's speech of Caesar (Cat. 51, 8).
patres conscripti, unum id spectamus, quam nefaria voce Clutorius Priscus mentem suam et aures hominum polluerit, neque carcer neque laqueus, ne serviles quidem cruciatus in eum suffecerint. sin flagitia et facinora sine modo sunt, supplicis ac remediis principis moderatio maiorumque et vestra exempla 2 temperant, et vana a seclesiis, dicta a malificis dierunt, est locus sententiae, per quam neque huic delictum impune sit et 3 nos clementiae simul ac severitatis non paeniteat. saepe audivi principem nostrum conquerentem, si quis sumpta morte miseri- 4 cordiam eius praeventisset. vita Clutorii in integro est, qui neque 10 servatus in periculum rei publicae neque interfactus in exemplum 5 ibit. studia illi, ut plena vaecordiae, ita inania et fluxa sunt; nec quicquam grave ac serium ex eo metuas, qui suorum ipse flagitiorum prodictor non virorum animis sed multircularum ad- 6 repit. cedat tamen urbe et bonis amissis aqua et igni arcuat: 15 quod perinde censeo ac si lege maiestatis teneretur.'

51. Solus Lepido Rubellius Blandus e consularibus adsensit:

10. esto L, sit Madvig.

1. nefaria. The poem must have been complimentary; but any language treating Drusus as already dead would be ominous, and therefore shocking.

3. carcer ... laqueus. These are parts of the same punishment; the prison being the 'Tullianum' or well-house (see Fum, p. 81; Middleton, i. p. 151, foll.), in which criminals were strangled (cp. 4, 29, 2; 5, 9, 2; 6, 40, 1; 11, 2, 5; and the description in Sall. Cat. 55). It still exists as the lowest portion of the Mamertine prison near the Capitol.

serviles ... cruciatus, the rack and the cross.

4. sin flagitia, &c. The apodosis does not begin till 'est locus,' and the protasis is to be taken as if it had been divided, as 'sin flagitia quidem ... supplicis vero,' &c. 'If, though outrage and crime are unlimited, the prince's clemency and our precedents yet limit penalties and redress, and lines are drawn between folly and wickedness, between word and deed.'

7. impune: cp. 1, 72, 3.

8. audivi: cp. c, 16, 3, 2; 2, 31, 4.

10. in integro, 'yet untouched'; cp. 15, 2, 4; H, 3, 2, 9.

qui neque, &c., 'whose survival will not be in its issue dangerous to the state, nor his execution exemplary'; i.e. he is too insignificant for either result: cp. 'voluptates ituras in dolorem' Sen. Ep. 121, 4; 'in seculit as' Luc. 10, 343.

12. studia; so used of compositions in 16, 4, 2.

fluxa, used of the honours decreed to Poppaea (15, 23, 4): cp. 'fluxa mens' (6, 38, 2). Here it is used of 'fugitive pieces' that would soon be forgotten.

14. animis ... adrepit: cp. 1, 74, 2.

16. quod perinde, &c., 'this I propose, as if he were guilty under the law of treason.' He implies that the case was not strictly within the definition of 'maiestas' (see on 1, 72, 3; 14, 34, 4; Introd. viii. p. 141 and notes), and that if it were so, 'exilium' with loss of goods is the proper legal penalty. This had been fixed by the dictator Caesar (Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 23) and still remained so in the time of Nero (14, 48, 7), though that of death was often inflicted, especially in the later years of Tiberius and under Nero and Domitian, and is subsequently recognized as usual: cp. Paul. Sent. Rec. v, 29, 1 'antea in perpetuum aqua et igni interdicerebatur; nunc vero humiliores bestiiis obiciuntur vel vivi exuruntur, honestiores capite panuntur.'

teneretur: cp. 2, 50, 1.

17. Rubellius Blandus: see c. 23, 2.
ceteri sententiam Agrippae seculi, ductusque in carcerem Priscus ac statim examinatus. id Tiberius solitis sibi ambagibus apud 2 senatum incusavit, cum extolleret pietatem quamvis modicas principis iniurias acriter ulciscentium. deprecaretur tam prae-
3 cipitis verborum poenas; laudaret Lepidum, neque Agrippam
argueret. igitur factum senatus consultum, ne decreta patrum 3
ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur idque vitae spatium
dmnatis prorogaretur. sed non senatui libertas ad paeniten-
dum erat, neque Tiberius interiectu temporis mitigabatur.

52. C. Sulpicius D. Haterius consules sequuntur, inturbidus
externis rebus annus, domi suspecta severitate adversum luxum,
qui inmensum proruperat ad cuncta quis pecunia prodigitur.
sed alia sumptuum, quamvis graviora, dissimulatis plerunque 2
pretii occultabantur; ventris et ganeae paratus adsiduis ser-
monibus vulgati fecerant curam, ne princeps antiquae parsimo-
niae durius adverteret. nam incipiente C. Bibulo ceteri quoque 3

7. decimum ins. L.

2. ambagibus, 'circumlocution.' Dio (57. 20. 4) assigns as the motive for his
displeasure, that punishment of death had been inflicted without his leave; yet he
is generally represented as only too ready
to devolve such responsiblilities.

7 ante diem decimum. That the latter word must have stood in the original
text appears from Suet. Tib. 75: Dio, l. l.
Pfitzner (p. 97) shows that, according to
Quint. Decl. 313, the interval appears later
to have been extended to thirty days.

ad aerarium. The registration of a
decree of the senate in the 'aerarium',
was essential to its validity: cp. 13. 28,
3; Livy. 39. 4. 8; Suet. Jul. 28; Staatsr.
li. 489. 2; iii. 1011.

8. non ... libertas. On the power of
pardon or revision see Introd. vi. p. 87.
It is evident, here and elsewhere, that
the senate had still liberty of choice in
the original sentence.

9. interiectu. The use of this word
of an interval of time, in the abl., is espe-
cially Tacitean (cp. 3. 67, 4: 6. 39, 2),
and is copied once by Aur. Vict.

10. C. Sulpicius, the same person who
is called 'C. Galba ' in 6. 49, 3, the elder
brother of the emperor Galba (Suet. Galb.
37. On the other consul see c. 49. 4
inturbidus ... annus. The construc-
tion is here somewhat strained for con-
ciseness of expression; 'annus' stands in
apposition to 'consules', as 'consules' to
'annum' in Liv. 4. 30. 12, and the ablative,
tives as if the words had been
'turbidus non externis rebus sed suscept.
serta severitate.' 'Inturbidus' is wholly
a Tacitean word, used passively here and

11. suspecta severitate, 'through an
apprehension of strict measures'; cp. the
use of 'suspectus' with 'insidiae' (4. 70,
7), 'proditio' (12. 14. 3), 'iracundia'
(H. 1. 1o. 2), &c.; also in Sallust and
Quintilian.

12. prodigitur: cp. H. 1. 20. 3; the
verb had been used in this sense by
Sallust oratio Lepidi 17), and before him
by Plautus.

13. alia sumptuum. On the genitive
exp. Introd. v. § 32 b.

14. i anae, strictly = 'popinae,' but
used generally of feasting in H. 2. 95. 4,
&c. Orelli notes that coarse words are
used to show contempt.

15. parsatus: cp. 'lauto cenare paratu'
Juv. 14. 13; also c. 55. 3. &c.

15. princeps antiquae parsimoniae:
ep. 'antiqua parsimonia' 12. 53. 5, and
'antiquo cultu victuque' c. 55. 5. On
the example set by Tiberius in the ex-
spenses of the table, see Suet. Tib. 34.

16. adverteret: cp. 2. 32. 5.
aediles disseruerant, sperni sumptuariam legem vetitaque utensilium pretia augeri in dies, nec mediocribus remediis sisti posse. et consulti patres integrum id negotium ad principem distulerant. 

sed Tiberius saeppe apud se pensitato, an coerceri tam profusae cupidines possent, num coercitio plus damni in rem publicam fieret, quam indecorum adrectare quod non obtineret vel reten- tum ignominiam et infamiam virorum industrium posceret, postre- mo litterae ad senatum compositum, quarum sententia in hunc modum fuit.

58. 'Ceteris forsitan in rebus, patres conscripti, magis expe- diat me coram interrogari et dicere quid e re publica censeam: in hac relatione subtrahi oculos meos melius fuit, ne denotantibus cupidinis posset, num exercitio plus damni in re publicam sererat, quam indecorum adrectare quod non obtineret vel retentum ignominiam et infamiam virorum industrium posceret, postremo litterae ad senatum compositum, quarum sententia in hunc modum fuit.

2. remedii isti: remediis resisti B, text Pich. 11. de ins. margin, e B.

1. aediles. It was part of their duty to regulate the market: see Intro. vi. p. 90, Staatsr. ii. 497 foll. 

sumptuariam legem. Gellius (2. 24, 14) mentions a 'lex Iulia' of Augustus and an edict by him or by Tiberius, both of which limited the amount that might be spent on the dinner for common or festal days. This 'lex,' which is probably the one here referred to, was passed in 732, B.c. 22 (Dio, 54, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 34).

utensilium: cp. i. 70, 6. Suet. (Tib. 34) speaks of three mules having been at that time sold for 30,000 H. S. Seneca tells another story (Ep. 95, 42) of one P. Octavius buying by auction for 5000 H. S. a single mule, presented to Ti- berius and sold by his order.

2. sisti posse, sc. 'rem.' Tacitus follows Livy, who has 'ut consuetudinem remediis sisti posset' (3. 20, 8).

3. consulti patres. Nipp. notes that as the aediles had not themselves the 'ius relationis,' they may be supposed to have mentioned the matter 'per egressionem,' and asked for a 'relatio' from the consuli (see on 2. 38, 3).

distulerant: 'differre' is elsewhere equivalent to 'riceire,' but with reference to a place or time rather than a person, as 'legationes . . . distulit ad Tarraco- nem.' Liv. 26. 51, 10, 'legati . . . ad

novos magistratus dilatii erant' Id. 41, 8.

5. 'The construction seems here pregnant = 'distulerant et ad principem reiecerant,' pensitato: cp. Intro. v. § 31 a. This sense of the verb is found first in Livy, the abl. abs. of the part. only here and in 12. 17, 3.

5. in rem publicam, probably not used as in c. 24, 2, but with the force of a simple dat. (Intro. v. § 60 b).

6. quum indecorum, sc. 'esset,' 'how undignified it was.'

obteneret, 'maintain'; cp. 'ad obtinendas iniquitates' H. 2. 84, 2, 'obtinendis quae percurrerat.' Agr. 23, 1, 'ad obtinendum in iuriam.' Liv. 29, 11, 17. The verb is varied to 'retentum,' used con- cisey for 'si retentum esset.'

8. in hunc modum. Tacitus here professes to give the substance only.

11. e re publica: cp. 2. 33, 2.

12. subtrahi oculos: cp. 'Nero . . . subtraxit oculos' (Agr. 45, 2). denotantibus, 'marking,' by looking at them and making them conspicuous: cp. 'denotandis tot homnium palloribus.' Agr. 45. 2. 'Ora et metum' are a hen- diadys for 'metum in ore.'

16. suasurus . . . omittere. The inf. with this verb is rare in classical prose, and used by Tacitus in the Annals only 13. 37, 6; 15. 63, 6; 16. 9, 3.)
hoc adsequi, ut palam fieret quibus flagitiis impares essemus. sed illi quidem officio functi sunt, ut ceteros quoque magistratus sua munia implere velim: mihi autem neque honestum silere neque proloqui expeditum, quia non acedilis aut practoris aut consulis partis sustineo. maius aliquid et excelsius a principe postulatur; et cum recte factorum sibi quisque gratiam trahant, unius invidia ab omnibus peccatur. quid enim primum prohi bere et priscum ad morem recidere adgrediari? villarumne infinita spatia? familiarum numerum et nationes? argenti et auri pondus? aeris tabularumque miracula? promiscas viris et feminis vetes atque illa feminarum propria, quis lapidum causa pecuniae nostrae ad externas aut hostilis gentes transferuntur?

54. Nec ignoror in conviviis et circulis incusari ista et modum posci: set si quis legem sanciat, poenas indicat, idem illi civitate verti, splendidissimo cuique exitium parari, neminem criminis expertem clamatubunt. atqui ne corporis quidem morbos vetricers et diu auctos nisi per dura et aspera coeereas: corruptus

1. flagitiis impares; so 'impar curis' etc., id quod non est in veteribus, sed saepe in senatum. \( ^{14.} \) 54. 3: 'dolor' 15. 57. 1, &c. 4. quia non, &c. 'These words are taken only with ' neque proloqui expe ditum.'

5. a prince. On the conception of this dignity as a magistry see Introd. vi. p. 81.

6. sibi quisque ... trahant, ' each appropriates to himself'; so in H. 3. 33. 3: cp. 'in se trahere' 1. 2. 1 and ' trahere' Liv. 6. 40. 18, &c.

7. unius invidia. The preposition 'cum' might have been expected; but such quasi-absolute ablative of attendant circumstances are found in Tacitus, as 'pavore' 5. 3. 4; 'pernicie' H. 4. 30. 1. It is meant that all social vices were ascribed to laxity in the princeps, who alone had power to check them.

8. ad morem recidere, pregnant construction for 'recidendo reducere,' villarum ... spatia. Sallust speaks (Cat. 12. 3) of villas 'in urbiunm modum exaedificatam,' and similar language is used by Horace (Od. 2. 15 and 17), by Seneca (de Ben. 7. 10. 5), and Juvenal (14. 86). See Friedl. iii. p. 89, foll.

9. familiarum numerum et nationes, 'the host of slaves of all nations': cp. 'nationes in familiam habemus.' 14. 44. 5. Pliny (N. H. 33. 10. 47; 135) mentions a person who, at his death in 746, B. C. 8, left 4116 slaves. For later instances see 14. 43. 4: Athenaeus, 6, p. 272 d. They were of all nationalities, Greeks, Syrians, Phrygians, Cappadocians, Thracians, Ae thiopians, &c. See Introd. vii. p. 106; Marquardt, ii. p. 122; Friedl. i. p. 53; Hirschf. Unters. 194, and Jacob's note here.

10. argent et auri pondus, taken from Verg. Aen. 1, 359. The quantity of plate is alluded to in 2. 33. 2.

11. aeris: cp. Suet. Tib. 34 'Corinthio rasumor pretia in immenso exarissese graver conquestus.'

12. vestes: cp. 2. 33. 1.

13. quis. Nipp. refers to 'illa ... propria'; 'the special extravagances of women, through which,' &c.

14. lapidum causa. Pliny (N. H. 9. 35. 58. 117) speaks of having seen Lollia Paullina covered with jewels estimated to have cost forty million H. S.; and elsewhere (12. 18, 41, 84) estimates the annual drain of money to the East for such extravagances at 100 million H. S.

15. externa aut hostilis, 'foreign to the empire, if not hostile.'

16. in conviviis et circulis, a form of expression, found in Cic. (Balb. 26. 57; ad Att. 2. 18. 2), and often in Livy.

17. coereas, potential subjunct. (Introd. v. § 51); so also 'timeas' below.
simul et corruptor, aeger et flagrans animus haud levioribus remedii est restinguendus est quam libidinibus ardescit. tot a maioribus repertae leges, tot quas divus Augustus tuit, illae oblivione, hae, quod flagiosius est, contemptu abolitae scciurios rem luxum fecere. nam si velis quod nondum vetitum est, times ne vetere: at si prohibita impune transcenderis, neque metus ultra neque pudor est. cur ergo olim parsimonia pollebat? quia sibi quisque moderabatur, quia unius urbis cives eramus; ne inritamenta quidem cadem intra Italian dominantibus. externis victoriis aliena, civilibus etiam nostra consumere didicimus. quantum istud est de quo aediles adimonent! quam, si cetera respicias, in levi habendum! at hercule nemo refert, quod Italia

8. sibiique moderabatur qua: text B.

corruptus simul et corruptor. Tacitus thus joins 'corrumpere' and 'corruption' in 14. 20, 5; G. 19. 3. Bentley has collected (on Hor. Od. 4. 9, 39) many of the expressions in Latin poetry or rhetoric in which the mind is personified, as 'ac-timinator, ' caniniex, ' censor, ' &c.

1. aeger et flagrans; 'enfeebled and feverish,' i.e. full of passionate longings, but without healthy energy. 

2. restinguendus, 'to be cooled': the metaphor of a fever is carried through the sentence.

libidinibus, attracted for 'libidines quibus.'

tot a maioribus repertae. The earliest was the 'lex Oppia' (c. 33, 4). Others, dating between the end of the second Punic war and the death of Sulla, are the 'leges' 'Orchia,' 'Fannia,' 'Didia,' 'Licinia, ' 'Cornelia,' 'Aemilia,' 'Antia.' On their provisions see Gell. 2. 24; Macrob. 2. 13. A 'lex Iulia' was also passed by the dictator Caesar (Dio, 43, 25, 2; Suet. Jul. 43), who complained of its neglect, (Cic. Att. 13, 7, 1). 

3. tot quas divis Augustus tuit. No others are known but his 'lex Iulia' already mentioned (c. 52, 3); so that the language seems rhetorical.

4. contemptu; their recent date preceding the excuse of oblivion.

5. si prohibita... transcenderis, 'if you have passed the forbidden line. The phrase seems to be a pregnant construction for 'transcendere leges et prohibita facere,' and is sufficiently analogous to such expressions as 'vota transcendendi mea' (Sen. Thyest. 912).

8. unius urbis cives. In legal status they were still and always such; but the reference is apparently to a time when Roman citizens, like those of the old Greek cities, were such by home and nationality, not merely in legal phraseology, and were restrained from extravagance by civic ideas of equality or proportion. Nipp. applies the expression to the whole time down to the Italian war; but as the last century of that period is full of sumptuary legislation (see above), it can hardly be described as one of voluntary self-restraint: it seems therefore better to suppose the time throughout referred to to be that before the Punic wars and other 'externae victoriae,' when men were simple citizens, not pampered conquerors. The sentence 'ne... dominatibus' would thus not distinguish another period, but add another reason: not only had men then more self-control, but also fewer temptations, as foreign luxuries were comparatively unknown.

9. externis victoriis, &c. Fliny (N. H. 37, 1, 6, 12 shows the influence on luxury of the victories of L. Scipio, Mummius, and Pompeius.

10. civilibus... nostra, not only by pillaging each other as they had pillaged the foreigner, but also by the sense of insecurity, leading men to spend at once what might become the spoil of another.

12. in levi habendum; so 'in levi habitum' II, 2, 21, 4; also 'in benignitate' (Sall. Jug. 103, 6), 'in damno habere' (Liv. 21, 13, 5). The abl. is usually plural; but the singular is common in Greek, as oνα εν ελαφρῷ Theocr. 22, 213.
externae opis indiget, quod vita populi Romani per incerta maris et tempestatum cotidie volvitur. ac nisi provinciarum copiae et dominis et servitiis et agris subvenirent, nostra nos scilicet nemora nostraeque villae tuebuntur. hanc. patres conscripti, cum ram sustinet princeps; haec omissa funditus rem publicam trahet. reliquis intra animum medendum est: nos pudor, pauperes necessitas, divites satias in melius mutet. aut si quis ex magis- tratibus tantam industria ac severitatem pollicetur, ut ire obviam queat, hunc ego et laudo et exonerari laborum meorum partem fator: sin accusare vitia volunt. dein, cum gloriam eius rei adepti sunt, simulatae faciunt ac mihii relinquunt, credite, patres conscripti, me quoque non esse offensionum avidum; quas cum graves et plerumque iniquas pro re publica suscipiam, inanes et inritas neque mihii aut vobis usui futuras iure decprccor.'

55. Auditis Caesaris litteris remissa aedilibus talis cura; lux-

nemn reftet. This might be said not only of those who had the 'ius relationis,' but of all senators, who could do as the aediles in this case had done (see c. 32, 3).

quod Italia...indiget. Respecting the dependence of Rome and Italy on foreign corn, cp. 2, 59, 4; 4, 6, 6; 12, 43, 5; H. 1, 73, 2, 3, 8, 3; 48, 4.
1. vita...volvitur: cp. the similar expression (12, 43, 5) 'navibus et casibus vita populi Romani permissa est.' Here 'volvitur' = 'agitur.'
3. subveniret, used in two senses, of supplying the deficiency of arable land, and the needs of the master and the slave.

nos. He speaks as one of the senators, though his own estates in Italy were moderate and well-managed (4, 6, 7).
6. intra animum, i.e. by a change of disposition, instead of by the external pressure of law.

nos pudor, &c. He here distinguishes the senators from the rich in general, as well as from the poor. He assumes that they could be, and thus implies that they should be, restrained by the selfrespect due to their rank, and the sentiment of 'nobleesse;' whereas a rich knight or freedman would probably only leave off luxury through surfeit.
7. aut si, &c. 'On the other hand, if.'
9. hunc ego, &c. Nipp. notes that the natural order of the words is varied to emphasize 'hunc' in relation to 'si quis.'

exonerari, 'is being removed.' The verb has this sense in H. 5, 2, 3 'multitudinem...exoneratam', and in several other instances cited by Nipp. from Plautus, Livy, L. Seneca, and Lucan.

11. simulatae faciunt: cp. 'saepie simultatae ira morata facti' (Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2, 'Delin' belongs to both verbs.

12. me quoque non, 'that neither am I.' 'Quoque non,' like 'nee' and 'neque' (see note on 2, 34, 7), has sometimes the force of 'ne...quidem,' whether in the sense of 'not either' (11, 13, 3; 15, 66, 1), or 'not even' (14, 21, 2; 15, 57, 4). 'Etiam non' and 'neque etiam' are also thus used: see Nipp. here, Drager, Synt. und Stil, § 322.

offensionum, 'of provoking animosities:' cp. 'accendendis offensionibus' 2, 57, 3.

13. inanes et inritas, 'purposeless and fruitless,' i.e. incurred without any compensating result. These words, nearly synonymous, are explained by 'nee mihii...futuras,' and the whole stands in contrast to 'pro republica.'

15. remissa aedilibus talis cura, 'the aedile' were excused from such a duty,' i.e. from that of an energetic enforcement of the laws. The laws were left unaltered, and their violation tacitly ignored. On 'remissa' cp. 1, 8, 6. It is stated in Suet, Tib. 34 (cp. also Pl. N. 11, 33, 2, 8, 32), that Tiberius did at some time place the market under senatorial super-
usque mensae, a fine Actiaci belli ad ea arma, quis Servius Galba rerum aedeps est, per annos centum profusis sumptibus exercitii paulatim exolevere. causas eius mutationis quaerere libet. dites olim familiae nobilium aut claritudine insignes studio magnificentiae prolabebantur. nam etiam tum plebem socios regna colere et coli licitum; ut quisque opibus domo paratu speciosus, per nomen et clientelas indiustrior habebatur. postquam caedibus saeuitum et magnitudo famae exitio crat, ceteri ad sapientiora converteri. simul novi homines e munici-

vision and enjoined on the aediles a strict control of 'popinae' and 'ganeae.'

1. arma = 'bellum,' more strictly 'the time when arms were taken up': cp. 'post arma ... Vindicis' 15, 74, 2, 'per civilia arma' (= 'during civil war'). H. 2, 11, 4. Instances approaching to this meaning are found in Cic., Liv., etc.

2. rerum aedeps. The genitive with this verb (cp. 12. 30. 4) and with 'apis-
cor' (6. 45. 6) is peculiar to Tacitus. The construction, which is analogous to that of 'potior,' is apparently taken from that of τυχαίων.

per annos centum. On this and other principal forms of the luxury of this whole period, the fullest information is to be found in Friedl. Sitteng. iii. ch. 1.

3. exerciti ... exoleveré, 'were practised, but have since gradually gone out of fashion.' Two distinct statements are here condensed for brevity: cp. 'per-
empti ... reitent' 4. 35. 3. and several other instances given here by Nipp.

causa$. It will be seen that Tacit-
us puts forward three traceable causes. (1) The ruin, or the gradually enforced moderation, of old rich families. (2) The introduction of new senators of simple habits from the Italian towns or from the provinces. (3) The example of Ves-
pasian. After these he suggests a fourth explanation of a fatalist character, that there are cycles of moral changes, as of the seasons; in other words, that there are causes of which the action is not traceable (see Introd. iv. p. 31).

4. prolabebantur. The metaphor (cp. 1. 31. 3; 2. 10. 2; 4. 18. 2, &c.) is from persons slipping their footing and unable to recover themselves. Dräger compares 'cupiditate prolapsos' Cic. Att. 1. 17. 9; 'cupiditate regni prolapsus' Liv. 40. 23, 8. 'Olim' is perhaps best taken with 'prolabebantur'; so as to refer, like 'etiam tum,' to the earlier part of the century indicated.

plebem, especially in the time of Augustus, before the abolition of the comitia (1. 15. 1).

5. socios, the provincial subjects.

regna, the tributary kingdoms, and especially their kings, such as those of Judaea, Cappadocia, Mauretania, Thrace.
et coli, sc. 'ab iis.' Temples were erected in the provinces to proconsuls under Augustus (Suet. Aug. 52), as under the Republic. Nipp. notes the games held at Mylasa in honour of C. Marcus Censorinus, proconsul of Asia, who is styled σωτηρ και ἐυρήγης.

7. paratu: cp. c. 52, 2.

per nomen. The sentence seems to involve the tautology of speaking of a person as being 'reputed more illustrious through his reputation.' We can, how-
ever, explain 'indiustrior habebatur' to mean 'he was sustained in a more distinguished position': cp. 1. 73, 2.

8. postquam caedibus saeuitum. This applies especially to the reign of terror in the later years of Tiberius, and that under Gaius and Nero.

magnitudo famae, referring to 'no-
men' above.

9. ceteri, 'the survivors.' On the danger of wealth in perilous times see Juv. 10, 15, &c.

e municipiis et coloniis. The use of these terms by Tacitus to denote spe-
cially the towns of Italy (see note on 1. 79, 1) makes the antithesis in 'provinciis' sufficiently plain, though the provinces also contained towns of colonial or municipal rank. For the selection of senators by Julius Caesar see Suet. Jul. 76, 80. An inscription (C. I. L. ix. 3356) records in the time of Augustus the first Paep-
ilian senator, and Tiberius admitted many from Italian towns (Or. Claud.
piis et coloniis atque etiam provinciis in senatum crebro adsumpti domesticam parsimoniam intulenterunt, et quamquam fortuna vel industria plerique pecuniosam ad senectam pervenirent, mansit tamen prior animus. sed praecepimus adstricti moris auctor Vespasianus fuit, antiquo ipse cultu victuque. obsequium inde in principem et aemulandi amor validior quam poena ex legibus et metus. nisi forte rebus cunctis inest quidam velut orbis, ut quem ad modum temporum vices, ita morum vertantur; nec omnia apud priores meliora, sed nostra quoque actas multa laudis et artium imitanda posteris tuit. verum haec nobis in maiores certamina ex honesto mancant.

56. Tiberius fama moderationis parta, quod ingruentes accusatores repressarat, mitit litteras ad senatum, quis potestatem

describes the age as not wholly 'virtutem sterile.'

10. haec nobis in maiores certamina. Most editors read thus. The construction 'certamen in aliquem' is nowhere found; the nearest parallel in Tacitus being 'ambitio in posteros' (6, 46, 4), and other uses of 'in' with the sense of 'in relation to' (ep. 4. 11, 2; 12. 6, 5; Introd. v. § 60 b); a meaning perhaps suitable to such a figure as that of a contest between those who are of different generations. Joh. Müller (Beitr. 3. p. 34) suggests that 'maiores' may have been the corruption of 'animorum'; 'certamen animorum' being, though hardly in the same sense, a frequent phrase in Livy (2. 59; 1; 4. 56, 9, &c.). For other alterations see Walther and Baiter on Orelli.

11. ex honesto; sc. 'orta'; 'honourable rivalries.'

12. fama moderationis parta. It is of course insinuated that he utilized the credit thus obtained for moderation to push this request. By associating Drusus in the tribunician power, he would be seen to aim at making the succession to the principate hereditary.

ingrientis, i. e. those who would have seized the opportunity, if strict enforcement of sumptuary laws had been enjoined.

13. potestatem tribuniciam, i. e. to be associated in that power with himself: cp. 1. 3, 3; Introd. vi. p. 98. On the coins attesting the possession of this power by Drusus, see Introd. vi. p. 10.
Liber III. Cap. 55, 56.

2 tribuniciam Druso petebat. id summī fastigii vocabulum Augustus repperit, ne regis aut dictatoris nomen adsumeret ac tamen appellatioine aliqua cetera imperia praemineret. Marcum deinde Agrippam socium eius potestatis, quo defuncto Tiberium Neronem delegit, ne successor in incerto foret. sic cohiberī pravas aliorum spes rebatur; simul modestiae Neronis et suae magnitudini fidebat. quo tunc exemplo Tiberius Drusum summæ rei admovit, cum incolumi Germanico integrum inter duos iudicium tenuisset. sed principio litterarum veneratus deos, ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, modica de moribus aduv. lescentis neque in falso aucta rectuit. esse illi coniugem et tres liberos cæcum aetatem, qua ipse quondam a divo Augusto admonet: text Halm.

1. summī fastigii: cp. 13. 17, 5; 14. 54, 5, &c. Augustus repperit. Julius Caesar, according to Dio, 42. 20, 3, had tribunician power for life, ut cdmiv, i.e. in substance without a formal title ('vocabulum,' cp. 1. 2, 2, &c.). Nor did Augustus bear the title until 731. B. C. 23, though he had in some form held the power long previously: see Introd. vi. p. 76.

2. ne regis, &c.: cp. 1. 9. 6. Augustus states (Mon. Anc. Gr. iii. 2-9) that he refused a formal offer, both of the dictatorship, and of the consulship annually or for life, in 732. B. C. 22.

3. praemineret. The verb is of post-Augustan use only, except in Sall. Fr. ii. 2. 8 5. D. 83 K. 50 G; where it takes an accus. as in the Annals (12. 12. 11; 33. 1; 15. 34. 3), analogously to 'pracelio,' 'praesideo,' &c.

Marcum Agrippam: see Introd. ix. note 4. He held the tribunician power from 736. B. C. 18 (Dio, 54. 12, 28), till his death six years later. The only titular recognition of it in his case appears to be found in a Greek and Latin inscription of Laconia (C. I. G. 1299; Henzen 5367).

4. Tiberium Neronem. He did not succeed to this power immediately on the death of Agrippa, but six years later, in 748. B. C. 6 (Dio, 55. 9. 4; and held it for five years; after which Augustus made no appointment, apparently reserving it for his grandson Gaius, till Tiberius was reappointed on his adoption (see Introd. viii. p. 134). All these years of his tenure of the power are reckoned in his inscriptions (see Introd. ix. note 28).

5. delegit. For the position of the verb in the second instead of the first clause cp. 'labefecit' 6. 29, 5; 'issit' 13. 15. 3; 'veni' II. 1. 83. 2.

ne successor, &c. Tacitus appears here to attribute to the association in this power a significance which it did not at that early time possess, and which seems precluded by the limited time for which the power was commonly given. It is evident that Augustus could only have contemplated Agrippa or Tiberius as successors in the event of a sudden vacancy, his hopes during all this period being centred on Gaius and Lucius (Introd. viii. p. 135).

in incerto: cp. c. 69. 5; 6. 45. 5, &c.; Introd. v. § 60 a.

6. modestiae Neronis: cp. 1. 11. 1: i.e. he could not fear that Nero would aim at any dangerous rivalry with himself.

7. summæ rei admovit, i.e. designated him as successor: see above. With 'tunc' we should expect a past tense, but many retain the present.

8. integrum . . . iudicium: cp. c. 8, 2.

10. prosperarent, a word used especially in prayer, as in II. 4. 53. 3; Liv. 8. 9. 7; Hor. Carm. Saec. 18.

12. aetatem. From the known age of Tiberius at the date referred to, it may be inferred that Drusus was in his thirty-fifth year. His birth day was on the seventh of October (Henzen, Inscr. 5359), and the year of his birth would appear to have been 740 or 741, B. C. 14 or 13.
ad capessendum hoc munus vocatus sit. neque nunc propere. 8 sed per octo annos capto experimento, compressis seditionibus, compositis bellis, triumphalem et bis consulem noti laboris participem sumi.

5 57. Praeceperrant animis orationem patres, quo quasctior adulatio fuit. nec tamen repertum nisi ut effigies principum, 2 aras deum, templo et arcus aliaque solita censerent, nisi quod M. Silanus ex contumelia consulatus honorem principibus petivit dixitque pro sententia, ut publicis privatisve monimentis ad memoriam temporum non consulum nomina praescriberentur, sed eorum qui tribuniciam potestatem gererent. at Q. Haterius cum eius dies senatus consulta aureis litteris figenda in curia censuis-set, deridiculo fuit senex foedissimae adulationis tantum infamia usurus.

5 58. Inter quae provincia Africa Ianio Bloaso prorogata, Servius Maluginensis flamen Dialis ut Asiain sorte habet postulavit, frustra vulgatum dictitans non licere Dialibus egredi Italia, 11. atque haterius: text l. 10. at Q. Haterius. The praenomen is required to distinguish this Haterius (cp. I. 13, 4; 2, 33, 1; 4, 61, 1) from D. Haterius Agrippa (c. 52, 1, &c.).

12. aureis litteris, i.e. on a golden tablet. By an approach to this extravagance, Nero's opening speech was engraved in argyrum statium (Dio, 61, 3).

13. deridiculo: cp. per deridiculum, 6, 2, 2; used differently in 12, 49, 1, elsewhere mostly adjectively. Here it is explained by senex: he was so old that he could have nothing to get by his servility but the disgrace of it.

14. usurus: cp. 4, 39, 5, and other such uses of participles (Introd. v. § 54, 1). 15. Blasso: cp. c. 35, 1; 72, 6.


16. sorte, used as in c. 32, 2; there being really no lot to be cast, as Africa was disposed of.

17. frustra: cp. I. 30, 3, 'The general opinion was groundless.'
neque aliud ius suum quam Martianium Quirinaliumque flamimum: porro, si hi duxissent provincias, cur Dialibus id vetitum? nulla de eo populi scita, non in libris caerimoniarum reperiri.

2 saepe pontifices Diaia sacra fecisse, si flamen valetudine aut munere publico impeditetur. quinque et septuaginta annis post 5 Cornelii Merulac caedem neminem suffectum, neque tamen ces-

3 savisse religiones. quod si per tot annos possit non creari nullo sacrorum damno, quanto faciliorum atfuturum ad unius anni procon-

4 sulare imperium? privatis olim simulatibus effectum, ut a pont-
tificibus maximis ire in provincias prohiberentur: nunc deum 

10 munere summum pontificum etiam summum hominum esse, non 
aemulationi, non odio aut privatis adfectionibus obnoxium.

59. Adversus quae cum augur Lentulus alicui varie dissere-


and Paern.

2. si hi duxissent provincias, sc. 

'sorte.' Marquardt (Staatst. iii. p. 332 

notes that these flames also were by old 

custom (Liv. 24. 8, 10) confined to Rome, 

and were often inhibited by the chief 

pontiff from expeditions (Liv. Epit. 19; 

37; 51, 1; Cic. Phil. 11. 8, 18): but the 

rule was now more lax (see note on c. 

66, 2). The pontifex maximus had never 

left Italy before 623, B.C. 131 (Liv. Epit. 

59).

3. populi scita. Such would be 

strictly 'leges;' as shown by the formula 

'populus iure scivit' Cic. Phil. 1. 10, 26; 


Nep. Ar. 1, 5; Alc. 5, 4) this expression 

is a special term for the Athenian $\phi\nu\theta\alpha\iota\nu$.

Tacitus may have used it here as 

a wide term to include both 'leges' and 

'plebiscita,' the former especially, as this 

old patrician office (cp. 4, 16, 2) had 

received its regulations before plebiscites 

were known. The reason for the absence 

of express enactment would be that the 

flamen was kept in Rome by the nature 

duties of his office.

reperiri. A point placed after this 

word in the MS. is thought by Pfitzner (p. 21) 

to indicate the loss of one or more words; 

but none are needed to complete the 

sense, as 'id' can be supplied from 'de 

eo,' and explained from 'id vetitum' 

above. Joh. Muller (Beitr. 3. p. 36) 

notices other omissions of subject or object 

for conciseness, as with 'audirebat'; 

4 54, 2, 'additee sunt' 11. 14, 4; 'accitos' 

11. 24, 2, 'miserat' 12. 11, 1.

5. quinque et septuaginta. From 

the suicide of Merula at the return of 

Marius and Cinna, in 667, B.C. 87, seventy-

five complete years intervened before the 

creation of another flamen by Augustus 

in 743, B.C. 11 (Dio. 54, 36, 1). Some re-

tain the Med. text as an error of Tacitus;

but that it is more likely to be due to 

the copyist would appear from the case 

with which 'ii' and 'v' or 'u' might be 

confused.

11. summum pontificum, &c. From 

the time when Augustus had assumed 

that office in 742, B.C. 12, it continued 

to be held by the princes till the latter 

part of the fourth century, being found 
in inscriptions of even Christian emperors 
as late as Valentinian I. and Gratian 

(Inschr. Orell. 1117, 1118); soon after 

which time the title was assumed by the 
bishops of Rome. See Staatst. ii. 1106-

1108. The election of Tiberius did not 
take place till March 10, 769, A.D. 15 
(Kal. Praen. see Orell. ii. p. 386).

12. obnoxium: e. p. 34, 5.

13. augur Lentulus. This person is 

considerably thus designated in the Fasti 

and elsewhere (cp. Mon. Anc. iii. 23), to 
distinguish him from other Lentuli, such 
as the one mentioned in 1. 27, 1, &c. His 

full name is Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Lentulus. 

He was consul in 749, B.C. 14, proconsul 
of Asia in 753, B.C. 1 (C. i. G. 2943), 

magister Arvalium in 767, A. D. 14 (C. i. 

L. vi. 1, 2023 a, i). It appears from 

Seneca (de Ben. 2. 27, 1) that he was 

extremely rich (see Introd. vii. p. 101),

A. D. 22.] LIBER III. CAP. 56-59. 461
rent, eo decursum est ut pontificis maximi sententiam opperirentur. Tiberius dilata notionem de iure flaminis, decretas ob tribuniciam Drusi potestatem caerimonias temperavit, nominatim arguens insolentiam sententiae aureaque litteras contra patrimum 5 morem. recitatae et Drusi epistulae quamquam ad modestiam 3 flexae pro superbissimis accipiuntur. hoc decidisse cuncta, ut ne iuvenis quidem tanto honore accepto adiret urbis deos, ingredieret senatum, auspicia saltem gentile apud solum inciperet.

bellum scilicet aut diverso terrarum distineri, litora et lacus Cam-4 10 paniae cum maxime peragrantem. sic imbui rectorem generis 5 humani, id primum e paternis consiliis discere. sane gravaretur 8 aspectum civium senex imperator fessamque aetatem et actos

i 2. delata. 9. bello L, bello eum Pichena.

miserly, and stupid; and from Suetonius (Tib. 49) that he committed suicide from weariness of life, making Tiberius his heir.

1. decursum: so often in Livy (e.g. 22. 31, 10; 26. 18, 4), as also ‘decurret’ (Id. and Caes.).

2. dilata notionem. The answer is given in c. 71, 3. ‘Notio’ is used for ‘cognitio’ by Cicero (ad Att. 11. 20, 2; de Leg. Agr. 2. 21, 57; pro Dom. 13, 54): cp. ‘noscere’ for ‘cognoscere’ (12. 60, 3).

3. caerimonias, apparently applied here to the altars and temples mentioned in c. 57, 2, the vote of which was probably cancelled, as well as that part of the decree more specifically censured.

4. insolentiam... aureaque litteras. The latter clause explains the ‘insolentia,’ and the whole forms thus a hendiadys (Introd. v. § 76): cp. ‘carmina et devotiones’ 2. 69, 5. Müller (Beitr. p. 37) thinks that ‘Silianiani’ may have dropped out before ‘sententiam,’ but no such addition is needed.

5. ad modestiam flexae, ‘with studied expressions of deference’: cp. ‘flexo in maestitiam ore’ c. 16, 3.

6. pro superbissimis. This offence was taken at his addressing them by letter at all, instead of in person.

huc decidisse cuncta, ‘things have come to such a pass’: cp. ‘eo decidit ut exsul... fieret’ Pl. Epp. 4. 11, 1, &c.

8. auspiciam... inciperet. Compare the description in Livy (21. 63, 7; 22. 1, 6) of the feeling roused by the conduct of

C. Flaminius on assuming the consulship. It might appear hence that the tribunician power was assumed ‘auspicato,’ but Mommsen (Staatsr. ii. 729, n. 3) considers the expression here a figure of speech.

5. gentile solum, ‘his fatherland’: cp. ‘gentiles nationes’ (= ‘the people of his birthplace’) Il. 1, 2, and note on 6. 32, 5.

9. bellum scilicet: ‘esse’ is to be supplied, as in ‘parum subsidii’ 2. 4, 4, ‘neque enim societatem’ H. 4. 14, 4. Probably here the construction is designedly exclamatory.


10. cum maxime, ‘just now’ (vör yr μάλαστα). This phrase is used in 4. 27, 2, and in several places in the Histories, &c., also in Cíc. (Off. 2. 7, 23, &c.), Liv. (40. 32, 1, &c.), and others. A fuller form is ‘nunc cum maxime,’ and the phrase is a modification of ‘nunc ut cum maxime’ (cp. Ter. Hec. 1. 2, 49), which means ‘now especially.’ For a full discussion see Hand, Turs. iii. p. 599, foll.

imbui, ‘was being instructed’: cp. 12. 32, 5; II. 5, 5, 4, &c.

11. gravaretur, with accus., as in 5. 8, 3; II. 2. 20, 2: the usage appears first in Hor. (Od. 4. 11, 27), hence in Sen., &c.: ‘sane,’ concessively, as in 5. 4, &c.

12. fessam aetatem: cp. 1. 46, 3, &c.
labores praetenderet: Druso quod nisi ex adrogantia impedimentum?

60. Sed Tiberius, vim principatus sibi firmans, imaginem antiquitatis senatui praebebat, postulata provinciarum ad disquisitionem patrum mittendo, crebrescebat enim Graecas per urbem licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi; complebantur templapessimisservitiorum; codem subsidio obserati adversum crediores suspectique capitalium crimini receptabantur. nec ullem satis validum imperium erat coercendis seditionibus populi,

4 flagitia hominum ut caerimonias deum protegentis. igitur plato citum ut mitterent civitates iura atque legatos. et quaedam quod falsus usurpaverant sponte onisere; multae vetustis superstitionibus aut meritis in populum Romanum fidebant. magna-que eius dici species fuit, quo senatus maiorum beneficia, sociorum pacta, regum etiam qui ante vim Romanam valuerant decreta ipsorumque numinique religiones introspexit, libero ut quondam, quid firmare mutaretve.

10. protegentes: text R.

3. vim...sibi firmans. Ritter understands this of the association of Drusus in the tribunician power, but it may equally refer to the stability given to the constitution by this show of power left to the senate. See Introd. vi. p. 92.

imaginem: cp. 'imago reipublicae' 13. 28, 1, &c.

4. postulata provinciarum. The old function of the senate in this respect is described by Polybius (6. 13, 7). That here left to them concerns their own provinces only; the deputations mentioned in the three next chapters, and in 4. 14, 1-3, being from Asia, Cyprus, and Crete: see also 13. 4, 3.

6. licentia atque impunitas, probably hendiadys, 'unchecked licence.' Nipp. takes 'impunitas' here and in H. 2. 69, 1, to mean 'insolence.'

asyla statuendi. On the corresponding practice at Rome cp. c. 36, 1.

complebantur, &c. Three classes are mentioned as using these 'asyla,' (1) runaway slaves; (2) debtors; (3) criminals.

7. subsidio, 'place of refuge'; so c. 36, 2; 4. 67, 2; 5. 8, 1.

8. receptabantur, used in prose only here and Liv. 5. 8, 2.

9. validum, with gerundive dat., as in c. 10, 4. The 'seditiones' spoken of would be those raised by any attempt to restrain the abuse of sanctuary.

10. flagitia...protegentis, 'protecting human outrage no less than religious observances.' The antithesis is hardly as pointed as it seems, for 'hominum' is a subjective and 'deum' an objective genitive. The pl. 'caerimoniae' appears to be sometimes equivalent to 'res sacrae,' as in the phrase 'habere aliquid in caerimoniiis' (Pl. N. H. 37, 7; 28, 100), and is by some so explained in H. 1. 43, 2, 'in contubernio (aedis Vestae) abditus non religionem nec caerimonii sed latrae imminens exitium differebat.' Such may possibly be its meaning here, but that given above is more in accordance with its general use: see 1. 54, 1; 62, 3, &c.; Gerber und Grecf. Lex. s. v.

11. iura, 'charters' or 'documents,' to prove their right to these asyla. The word appears to be here alone thus used.

14. beneficia, 'privileges granted.'

15. pacta = 'foedera.'

16. libero, here alone thus used in abl. abs.: cp. Introd. v. § 31, b. For the sense cp. 'libera coniectura' (Liv. 4. 20, 11) and 'liberum est' (Quint. 6. 3, 112).
61. Primi omnium Ephesii adiere, memorantes non, ut vulgus crederet, Dianam atque Apollinem Delo genitos: esse apud se Cenchreum annem, lucum Ortygiam, ubi Latonam partu gravidam et oleae, quae tum etiam maneant, adnisam edidisse ea numina, deorumque monitu sacratum nemus. atque ipsum ilic 2 Apollinem post interfectos Cyclopes Iovis iram vitavisse. mox Liberum patrem, bello victorem, supplicibus Amazonum, quae aram insederant, ignovisse. auctam hinc concessu Herculis, cum 3 Lydia poteretur, caerimoniam templo, neque Persarum dicione 10 deminutum ius; post Macedonas, dein nos servavisse.

62. Proximi hos Magnetes L. Scipiones et L. Sullae consti-

1. Ephesii. Their asylum is described by Strabo (14. 1, 23, 639) as having always existed, but with various changes of boundary: see below, § 3.

2. Delo. Such ablative of place are used with much freedom by Tacitus: cp. 'saxo Scripho' 4. 21. 5, and other instances in Introduct. v. § 25, and many collected here by Nipp.

3. Cenchreum annem, lucum Ortygiam. Strabo (14. 1, 20, 639) describes the situation of this grove, with this stream running through it, as just above the sea, and gives the legend as here stated. 'Cenchrium' is adapted to the form in Strabo and in Pausanias (7. 5. 10), but an epigram (see Baiter) gives the form Κενχρεὺς, for which č (cp. 'Dareco' c. 63. 5) would be equivalent.

Ortygiam, i. e. 'the quail-land,' well known as a name of Delos (Verg. Aen. 3. 72, &c.), also as that of the island forming the acropolis of Syracuse.

4. tum etiam, at the day on which they were speaking; answering to 'nunc' in 'oratio recta': cp. 6. 21. 3, and 'tune' 14. 35. 1; 16. 3. 2.

adnisam: 'adnixus,' with dat., has often this sense in Vergil, as Aen. 4. 690; 9. 229; 12. 92.

6. post interfectos Cyclopes. For the general form of this legend see Eur. Alcestis, 3. 8, &c.

7. Liberum patrem, &c. Dionysus, according to one legend (1 Int. Quast. Gr. 56), pursued the Amazons from Ephesus to Samos and there slew them; according to another (Diod. 3. 71, &c.), united with them against the Titans. The legend of Amazons in Western Asia is found in Homer (Il. 3. 189; 6. 186). Pindar, according to Pausanias 7. 2. 7., ascribed to them the foundation of the Ephesian temple; another legend (see 4. 56. 1) makes an Amazon foundress of Smyrna. The Attic legend respecting them (Hdt. 9. 27. 5, &c.) is famous from its representations in art.

8. aram insederant, here equivalent to the Greek καθεσθαι ἐπὶ τοὺς βαμνοὺς Thuc. 3. 28. 2, &c. Halm is inconsistent in retaining the 'i' form of this perfect here and not in 16. 27. 1. Elsewhere the MSS. have always the 'e' form: cp. 1. 30. 5. On the indic. see Introduct. v. § 49.

cum Lydia poteretur. Most legends represent Heracles in Lydia as the slave of Omphale: cp. Soph. Trach. 248, &c.

9. caerimoniam, 'sanctity'; so in 4. 64. 5; 14. 22. 6. This sense, restricted to the singular, is also found in 'caerimonia deorum' (Caeas. ap. Suet. Jul. 6), 'legationes' (Cic. Rosc. Amer. 39, 113), and is akin to that of the pl. noted on c. 60. 3.


10. post Macedonas, dein nos. Strabo states (14. 1, 23, 641) that Alexander had made the asylum extend for a stadium round the temple; that Mithridates had somewhat enlarged it by making the limit a bowshot; that Antonius had so extended it as to include part of the city; and that Augustus, in consequence of increased abuses, had curtailed it. The πενθοδος as fixed by him, and dated by inscriptions styling him cos. xii. trib. pot. xviii. (749, c. c. 5), has been discovered (see Wood, Ephes. Append. p. 2).
that found in 15. 15, 6, and in Plaut., Caes., and Liv.

Magnesia. Magnesia near the Maeander is meant, as distinct from Magnesia 'a Sipylo' (2. 47, 4); with which Pausanias (1. 20, 5) appears to confound it. It lay a little north of the Maeander on a tributary stream, on the site of Inekbazar. It appears from 4. 55, 3 to have become an insignificant town.

1. Antioch . . . Mithridate. This city, with Tralles and Ephesus, took the lead in joining in the Romans after the defeat of Antiochus in 564, B. C. 196 (Liv. 37. 45, 1), and alone in Asia held out for Rome against Mithridates in 666, B. C. 88 (Id. Epit. 81).

pulsis. For the use of the plural here and in 'decoravere' Dräger compares 'vertexen' 6. 46, 3; 'travecti sunt' 12. 41, 3; 'acceperant' 14. 53, 3, &c.

2. decoravere, 'honoured by the grant.'

Leucophrynæ. The form here adopted is supported by coins (Mionnet, iii. 146, &c.). The form 'Leucophrynae' appears to have equal support from inscriptions (C. I. G. 2914 a, &c.), and from Strabo (14. 1. 40, 647) and Pausanias (3. 18, 9). The temple was named from Leucophys, an older town on the site of Magnesia, and is described by Strabo (1. 1): as remarkable among all temples in Asia for its symmetry and beauty, and as in size surpassed only by those at Ephesus and Didyma. Remains of it still exist: see Texier and Pullan, Asia Minor, p. 27.

3. Aphrodisienses, Aphrodisias, in Caria (Pl. N. II. 5. 28, 29, 104), or Phrygia (Strab. 12. 8, 13. 570), at the present Gheira, a little S. W. of Laodicea. Fifteen columns of its beautiful Ionie temple are still standing: see Fellows, Lycia, p. 33; Texier and Pullan, Pl. xxvi–xxxii.

4. Stratonicenses, Stratonicia in Caria, called after the wife of Antiochus Soter (Strab. 14. 2. 25, 660). It was situated at Eskihissor near Mylasa, where considerable remains of it exist. The construction is here concise even to ambiguity, as the decree of the dictator relates to Aphrodisis, and that of Augustus to Stratonicia.

dictatoris Caesaris. An extant inscription (C. I. G. 2737 3) records the confirmation of this decree (ἐπίκερμα) by the senate and by Antonius, cir. 715–719, B. C. 39 35. Orelli quotes it in part here.

div. Augusti decreatum; also mentioned in an inscription (C. I. G. 2715). The following words give its purport.

Parthorum inruptionem. The occasion mentioned is that of the joint invasion of Q. Labienus and Pacorus in 714, B. C. 46. The latter remained in Syria, but the former pushed on through Cilicia and carried all before him, and encountered no successful resistance in Asia except from this city (Dio, 48. 26, 3). Stratonicia appears to have been a free city (Plin. N. H. 5. 29, 109), probably as a reward for this fidelity.

7. sed. The return from a digression is often thus marked: cp. 1. 74, 3, &c.

8. Iovis et Triviae. The inscription above mentioned (cp. also C. I. G. 2720) associates the names Αἰώνιος βιον κατ' Εκλέγεις. Strabo (1. 1.) mentions as the two temples of Stratonicia that of Hecate (in Αἰώνιος) and a temple to Zeus Chrysaoreus, outside the city, common to all the Carians. This, as Nipp. shows, must be distinct from the one here mentioned, which, as being not locally separate from that of Hecate, is not distinctly noticed by Strabo.

altius . . . exposurere, 'showed a claim of more remote date.' For an analogous phrase cp. c. 25, 3.
Hierocaesarienses, Hierocaesarea in Lydia between Sardis and Smyrna.

1. Persicam ... Dianam, the Artemis Anaïtis of Pansninias (3, 16, 8); who also describes (5, 27, 5) a Persian or Magian ritual kept up in his time at this city and Hypaepa. This Lydian goddess claimed affinity with the Tauric Artemis, and had probably the same attributes as the Ephesian Artemis, whether of Arian or Semitic origin: see Nipp.

regi Cyro = 'regnante Cyro': cp. 'princepe Augusto' c. 71, 3.

2. Perpennae. M. Perpenna or Perpenna, consul in 624, B.C. 130, was the conqueror and captor of Aristicus of Pergamum: see 4, 55, 2.

Isaurici. We should suppose the first and best known of the name to be intended; but Borchesii (v. 306) points out that the proconsulate of Asia was never held by him, but by his son P. Servilius Isauricus, cos. 706, B.C. 48, who had that province in 708, B.C. 46 (Cic. ad Fam. 13, 68, &c.).

3. duobus milibus passuum, a space of two Roman miles in each direction from it.

4. Cyprii. Cyprus, annexed in 696, B.C. 58, and for some time held with Cilicia, was among the provinces originally taken in hand by Augustus (Dio, 53, 12, 7), but was made over to the senate in 732, B.C. 21, and governed by proconsuls of praetorian rank, residing at new Paphos (Acts 13, 6, 7), now Bafia: see Marquardt, i. 392.

tribus de delubris. The prep. can easily have dropped out before 'delubris,' and 'exposuere' can be supplied. The reference in 'exim' would seem to lie rather to the sentences marked by 'primi,' 'proximi,' and 'posthae'; but the construction thus suggested, that of supplying 'adiere,' and taking 'tribus delubris' as abl. abs. or dat., seems impossible.

5. quorum, &c. This sentence again is somewhat obscure from the attempt to combine concisely the mention of the locality of the three temples, the worship to which they were dedicated, and the names of their founders. It is implied that the first was situated at old Paphos (Kukla), the second at Amathus (old Limasol), the third at Salamin (Costanza, near Famagousta).

Paphiae Veneri. On this temple, and on Aërias, cp. II. 2, 2–3; where it is mentioned that the goddess was represented by a mere stone. The Aphrodite of Paphos and Amathus appears to be a form of Astarte.

auctor, 'founder'; as in II. 4, 84, 6, &c.

7. Teucer: cp. Hor. Od. 1, 7, 21, sqq. posuissent, 'had founded': cp. 'Hys- tantium ... posuere' (12, 63, 1), &c. The subjunct. appears to be used because the record of foundation is part of their statement.

8. quorum, 'such things': the word refers to the whole matter. Nipp. compares Cic. ad Fam. 2, 8, 2 'sermonibus versatus sum, quae nunc possunt scribi nee scribenda sunt.'

9. studiis, the partialities of certain senators to particular cities.

consulibus. For another such reference of a matter to the consuls by the senate see 14, 17, 3.

10. si. This is best taken with Nipp. as depending on 'perspecto,' with the sense of 'whether': cp. 1, 48, 1. 'Circumspecta' has an analogous double
rursus ad senatum referrent. consules super eas civitates, quas
memoravi, apud Pergamum Aesculapii compertum asylum rettu-
lerunt: ceteros obscuris ob vetustatem initiis niti. nam Zmyr-
naeos oraculum Apollinis, cuius imperio Stratonicidi Veneri
templum dicaverint, Tenios ciusdem carmen referre, quo sacrare 5
Neptuni effigiem aedemque iussi sint. propiora Sardianos:
Alexander victoris id donum. neque minus Milesios Dareo rege

3. Smyrnæos: Smyrnæos B, text from 4. 43, 7; 55-56. 4. strato nicidiaue:

construction in 14. 33, 2; see Introd. v. 91, 8; and note on 1. 15; 4.
involveretur, 'should be fraudu-

2. Pergamum. This city, the site of
which still retains the name of Pergamo
or Pergamum, situated in Mysia near the
junction of two other streams with the
Caicus, became very important from the
time of Lysimachus under its own princes;
whose kingdom, bequeathed to Rome,
formed the original province of Asia. It
still remained a famous city, being esti-
mated to consist of 40,000 citizens and
120,000 inhabitants, able to vie with
Smyrna and Ephesus, and, in the judgement
of Pliny N. H. 5. 30, 35, 126, 'longe
clarissimum Asiae'; see Marquardt,
i. 341, n. 5, &c. For a short summary
of the very important recent discoveries
made on its site see Perry, Greek and
Roman Sculpture, ch. xlvii.

Aesclapii. The worship of this god
was brought there from Epidaurus
(Paus. 2. 26, 8); and the temple was
situate outside the city (ld. 5. 13, 2).

Zmyrnaeos. The city then, as
now, known under this name, dated from
the Alexandrian epoch; the old city
north of it having been ruined by Alyattes
(Hdt. 1. 16, 2), though still inhabited
Koumykon (Strab. 1. 14, 1, 37, 64,6). Its
importance has been mentioned in
the note above. It is the most considerable
city of modern Asia Minor, having still
a population of over 150,000.

4. Stratonicidi Veneri. Nipp. rightly
notes that this worship, being instanced as
one obscure from its antiquity, can have
no connexion with Stratonice (see on c.
62, 2) in its origin, though no doubt after-
wards associated with her honour; as the
names seem to have some relation to each
other in an inscription of Seleucus Cal-
linicus confirming the asylum (C. I. G.
3137). 'Aphrodïtê Stratoniou (Inscr. 1. 1.
and 3156) must therefore be identical with
'Aphrodité Stratia or Nymphexos, the ori-

cial of the Roman 'Venus Victrix.' This
temple is mentioned as the Stratoniceum
by Vitruvius (5. 9).

5. Tenios. Tenos, like the other Cy-
clades, belonged to the province of Asia.
In Strabo’s time (10. 5. 11, p. 487) its
town was small, but its temple of Poseidon
outside the walls large and celebrated,
attesting by its large ιενησιος the number
of worshippers frequenting it. On
coins of Tenos the attributes of this god
are found.

6. propiora, sc. 'referre,' 'they made
a claim of more modern date': cp. 'altius
exposuer(e' c. 62, 4.

Sardianos. On Sardes see 2. 47, 3.
Strabo (13. 4. 5. 626) mentions its temple
of Artemis Coloene (called after a neigh-
bouring lake) as μεγάλην ἀγιοταῖν
ιχθυν.

7. 1d, i.e. 'ius asyli': with 'donum'
is to be supplied 'esse.'

Milesios. Miletus, though no longer
a great city, was still a μητρόπολις τῆς
Ἰωνίας (Marquardt, i. 345, 5). Within
its territory lay the temple of Apollo
Didymæus, at Didymi or Branchidae,
one of immemorial antiquity (Paus. 7. 2,
4), and famous in early Greek history
(Hdt. 1. 46, &c.). It had been ruined by
the Persians, but rebuilt on an enormous
scale, containing a village within its
precincts (Strab. 14. 1, 5, 634). For an
account of the locality see Newton, Trav.
and Disc. in the Levant, ii. 147, foll.;
Texier and Pullan, pl. iii. foll.

Dareo rege niti; so most edd.; 'uti'
is retained by some. According to some
accounts Darius was the destroyer; but
this was more probably the act of Xerxes
(cp. Strab. 1. 1.).
niti; set cultus numinum utrisque Dianam aut Apollinem venerandi. petere et Cretenses simulacro divi Augusti. factaque 7 senatus consulta, quis multum cum honore modus tamen prae-
scribebatur, iussique ipsis in templis figere aera sacrandam ad 5 memoriam, neu specie religionis in ambitionem delabentur. 64. Sub idem tempus Iuliae Augustae valetudo atrox neces-
situidinem principi fecit festinati in urbem reeditus, sincera adhuc inter matrem filiumque concordia sive occultis odiis. neque 2
enim multo ante, cum haud procul theatro Marcelli effigiem divo
10 Augusto Iulia dicaret, Tiberi nomen suo postscripsert, idque ille credebatur ut inferius maiestate principis gravi et dissipulata 
offensione abdidisse. set tum supplicia dis ludique magni ab 3
senatu decernuntur, quos pontifices et augures ct quindecimviri

4. fierc: facere B, text Pichena.

1. set: cp. c. 62, 3.
cultus ... venerandi, 'their worship consisted in the honouring'; the gerund Being used as a defining genitive. Cp. ' effugium ... proruppondi' 2. 47, 2. 'ambitus ... ornandi' 4. 2. 4. 'patrocinium defendanda ... poeicæ' Dial. 4. 1.

Dianam aut Apollinem: i.e. the one worshipped Diana, the other Apollo: cp. 'peridia ... aut fide' (1. 55, 2), &c.

2. petere, sc. 'ius asylī'
simulacrum divi Augusti. On the 'imago principis' cp. c. 36, 1.

3. honore, 'expressions of respect': cp. 6. 15, 4; 'honora oratio' 1. 10, 7.

modus. This appears to mean that new 'asyla' were not to be set up, and the limits of those existing were to be strictly defined. Suetonius (Tib. 37) exaggerates this into an abolition of all asyla.

4. aera, &c., 'tablets to consecrate the record.'

5. neu = 'et ne.' Nipp. couples this to 'sacrandum ad memoriam,' as adding a second reason for erecting tablets; to prevent future extensions of sanctuary by cities in rivalry with each other.

6. valetudo atrox. Nipp. notes that an altar to 'Pietas Augusta' was ordered on the occasion of this illness but not erected until 796, A.D. 43 (C. I. L. vii. 562).

7. reeditus: cp. c. 31, 1. The Prænestine Kalendar (see below) would show that he returned after April, and had therefore been absent more than a year. 8. sive. Tacitus intimates a preference for this alternative by inserting the clause 'neque enim,' &c., to show a probable reason for it.


9. theatrum Marcellii. This was dedicated by Augustus in 743, B. C. 11 (cp. Momms. on Mon. Anc. iv. 22). It stood in the 'forum holitorium' (cp. 2. 49, 2), between the Capitol and the Tiber, and considerable remains of it still exist. See Burn, p. 302, foll.; Dyer, Dict. of Geog. p. 845; Middleton, ii. 71-73.

10. postscripsert. This verb is nowhere else found. The calendar quoted above appears to follow the original inscription in giving the names in this order. 'Sig. Divo Augusto Patri ad Theatrum Marcellii' Iulia Augusta et Ti. Augustus dedicarunt.'

12. abdidisse, 'stored in memory.' On this trait in his character cp. 1. 7; 11; 69, 7, &c.
supplicia = 'suppllicationes,' an old sense of the word (Festus), retained by Plautus (Rud. Profl. 25), Sallust Cat. 9, 2, &c.), and Livy (22. 57, 5).

Iudi magni, 'votivi circenses.'

13. quindecimviri septemviris simul. The former had charge of the Sibylline Books (cp. 6. 12, 1, &c.) and special charge of 'Iudi sanctae,' 11. 11, 4). The collegium, at first of two, was raised to ten when opened to ple-
beians, and to fifteen by Sulla; see Mar-
quarit, iii. 380. 'Triumviri epulones'
septemviris simul et sodalibus Augustalibus ederent. censuerat L. Apronius ut fetiales quoque iis ludis praesiderent. contra dixit Caesar, distincto sacerdotiorum iure et repetitis exemplis: neque enim umquam fetialibus hoc maiestatis fuisse. idco Augustales adiectos, quia proprium eius domus sacerdotium esset, pro qua vota persolverentur.

65. Exsequi sententias haud institui nisi insignes per honestum aut notabili dedecore, quod praccipuum munus annalium reor, ne virtutes silcantur, utque pravis dictis factisque ex post teritate et infamia metus sit. ceterum tempora illa adeo infecta et adulatione sordida fuere, ut non modo primores civitatis, qui-bus claritudo sua obsequiis protegenda erat, sed omnes consulares, magna pars eorum qui praetura functi multique etiam pedarii senatores certatim exsurgerent foedaque et nimia cen-

to preside at the 'epulum Iovis' were instituted in 558, B.C. 196 (Liv. 33. 42), and the number was subsequently increased to seven, and by Julius Caesar to ten. Dio, 43. 51, 9, though the name of 'septemviri' continued: Marquardt, 347. These two, with the pontiffs and augurs, formed the four great priestly colleges.

1. simul. On this prepositional use cp. Introduct. v. § 63.

Augustalibus: cp. i. 54. 1.

2. L. Apronius: cp. i. 56, 1, &c. His motion was perhaps grounded on the fact that Augustus had been a 'fetialis': a reason equally valid to include the 'soldales Titii' (see Mon. Anc. Gr. iv. 7).

3. distincto, &c., 'distinguishing the legitimate functions of the priesthoods and going back for precedents.' These are explained by 'neque enim,' &c., as showing that the fetiales had never had 'hoc maiestatis,' i.e. had never ranked in dignity with the four great colleges. On the functions of the fetiales in connexion with the ceremonies of war and treaties, see Marquardt, iii. 416, foll.

4. ideo Augustales, &c., anticipating the objection that neither were they among the old great 'collegia.' They were again associated with them in the thanksgivings on the fall of Seianus (Dio, 58. 12, 5), probably for a similar reason.

7. Exsequi, 'to set forth in detail': cp. 4. 4, 6; 11. 21, 1; 12. 58, 1; Dial. 16, 2; also in Liv., Pl. Mai., Quint., &c. Cic. has 'verbis exsequi' (ad Fam. 11. 27, 6). This chapter, though it does not appear to relate to those immediately preceding, leads from such motions as those mentioned in c. 57, to what follows in c. 66.

8. notabili dedecore, probably best taken, with Nipp., as an abl. of quality; as 'notabili,' while corresponding well to 'insignes,' would be tautologous, if taken as depending on it.

munus annalium, 'the office of history.' On the use of 'annales' in this general sense cp. Introduct. i. p. 6; and, on this conception of the office of history, Id. iv. p. 27: 'Quod' is explained by the following clause, as in 4. 4. 6.

9. posteritate et infamia, hendiadys. On 'metus ex' cp. i. 29, 3.

10. infecta, usually with ablative in Taccitus, as 2. 85, 5; 6. 7, 4, &c., but thus used absolutely in the sense of 'poisoned' or 'tainted' by Sen. (Ep. 59, 9) and Plin. (H. N. 9. 7, 6, 18), who also thus uses 'inficus' (Id. 18. 1, 1, 3).

11. primores civitatis, the more famous consulars, such as Asinius Gallus, Ateius Capito, &c.

14. pedarii senatores. The investigation of this term by Gallius (3. 18) shows that in his time it had become obscure, and was even corrupted into 'pedanii.' The use of the word here in opposition to 'consulares' and 'praetura functi,' answers to that in Frontinus (de Ag. 99), 'Augustus ... curatorem fecit Messallam Corvanum, cui adiutores dati Postumnus Sulpius praetorius et L. Cominius pedarius.' This is reconcileable with the view that the term denoted those who had not held a curule office, as the small

VOL. I
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 775-776]

serent. memoriae proditur Tiberium, quotiens curia egredere tur, 3 Gracchis verbis in hunc modum eloquii solitum ' o homines ad servitutem paratos!' scilicet etiam illum, qui libertatem publicam 4 nollet, tam proiectae servientium patientiae taedebat.

66. Paulatim dehinc ab indecoris ad infesta transgre diebantur. C. Silanum pro consule Asiae, repetundarum a sociis postulatum, 2 Mamercus Scaurus e consularibus, Iunius Otho praetor, Bruttedius Niger aedilis simul corripiunt obiectantque violatum Augusti numen, spretam Tiberii maiestatem, Mamercus antiqua exempla iaciens, L. Cottam a Scipione Africano, Servium Galbam a Catone censorio, P. Rutilium a M. Scauro accusatos. videlicet 3 Scipio et Cato talia ulcisciebantur, aut ille Scaurus, quem pro avum suum obprouriori maiorum Mamercus infami opera de-

7. Bruttidius B, Bruttidius R.

and not particularly important class of senators who had attained, but not got beyond, the curule aedilship (cp. 6. 30, 2), may be here ignored. The question of the position of 'pedarii' in debate (cp. Cic. ad Att. 1. 10, 9; 20, 4) is discussed in Staatsr. iii. 962, 2 and 982, 1, and by Mr. D. B. Monroe (Journal of Philology, vol. iv pp. 113, foll.). The evidence of Tacitus goes to show that they were not precluded from speaking; especially if 'senator' in c. 36, 1; 1. 75, 3, &c., is taken to mean 'senator pedarius.'

3. qui ... nollet. Dräger (Synt. und Stil. § 160) notes this concessive relative as rare; cp. 'qui deos ... contemneret' Suet. Cal. 51, 'qui luxuriae immodieae esset' Id. Ner. 51.


5. ab indecoris ad infesta, 'from servility to persecution,' i.e. to delations; by fastening an imaginary charge of 'maiestas' on a person indicted by provincials on other grounds.

6. C. Silanum, in the Fasti C. Junius, C. f., M. n., Silanus, cos. 763, A. D. 10. He had apparently preceded M. Lepidus (c. 32, 2) in the proconsulate (see Introd. viii. p. 113). He was also, according to the Fast. Cap., 'flamen Martialis' (cp. note on c. 58, 1).

7. Mamercus Scaurus: see 1. 13, 4: further account of Otho and Niger is given below.

8. violatum Augusti numen: see 1. 73, 2.

10. iaciens: see on c. 49, 2.

13. malorum: text R.

L. Cottam. The accusation of L. Aurelius Cottos (cos. 610, B. C. 144) by the younger Africanus, on a charge of ' repetundae,' took place about 624, B. C. 130. He was acquitted, a result which, according to Cicero (pro Mur. 28, 58), was ascribed to a desire on the part of the judges to escape the suspicion of being awed by so great an accuser.

Servium Galbam. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, often mentioned by Cicero as a great orator, was indicted in 625, B. C. 149, for atrocious cruelty and treachery to the Lusitanians. The charge was supported by Cato, then in the extremity of old age; but Galba procured an acquittal by his eloquence and by parading his sons and nephew as suppliants (Cic. Brut. 23, 80), and also, as is said, by bribery (App. Hisp. 69).

11. F. Rutilium. F. Rutilius Rufus, who was exiled at a later date (see on 4. 43, 7), had been a candidate for the consulship in 638, B. C. 116, against Scaurus, the famous 'princeps senatus,' &c. After the election, each accused the other of 'ambitus' (Cic. Brut. 30, 113).

Videlieet ironical: as in Cic., &c.

12. ille Scaurus. It should be remembered that this hero of the optimates is represented by Sallust (Jug. 15, 3) as 'factiosus, avidus potentiae honoris divitium, ceterum vitia sua callide ocultans'; and that he appears undoubtedly to have taken bribes from Jugurtha.

13. dehonestabat. The verb is first found in Liv. 41, 6, 10. Tacitus uses it only in the Annals, e. g. c. 70, 4, &c.
4 honestabat. Iunio Othoni literatorum ludum exercere vetus ars fuit: max Sciani potentia senator obscura initia impudentibus 5 ausis propolluebat. Bruttedium artibus honestis copiosum et, si rectum iter pergeret, ad clarissima quaeque iturum festinatio extimulabat, dum acqualis, dein superiores, postremo suasmet 6 ipse spee antire parat: quod multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, qui spretis quae tarda cum securitate, praematura vel cum exitio properant.

67. Auxere numerum accusatorum Gellius Publicola et M.

2 Paconius, ille quaestor Silani, hic legatus. nec dubium habeba- 10 tur saevitiae captarumque pecuniarum tenceri reum: sed multa adgerebantur etiam insontibus periculosae, cum super tot senatores adversos facundissimis totius Asiae eoque ad accusandum


1. litterarium ludum, ‘an elementary school’: so in Plin. N. II. 9, 8, 25, &c. He seems to have had more talent than is here implied; as M. Seneca speaks of him in several places, as an accomplished though artificial speaker, and as an author of rhetorical works (Controv. 9, 33, 37). Similar instances of men of low birth rising to wealth and rank by the profession of rhetoric and practice of delation are found in Eprius Marcellus and Vibius Crispus (see Dial. 8, 3).

3. ausis: cp. 2. 30, 3. propolluebat. If the text is sound, we must suppose that Tacitus, who has elsewhere (6. 25, 1) coined ‘provisiisae,’ in the sense of ‘lived on,’ has here treated ‘pollue’ as a simple verb, and formed this compound of it, in the sense of ‘was yet further defiling.’ The simplest emendation ‘polluebat’ is perhaps the most satisfactory, and not tautologous, as his ‘obscura initia’ are not to be presumed to be therefore already ‘polluta.’

Bruttedium. This person also is cited by M. Seneca as an orator (Contr. 9, 35) and historical writer (Suas. 6, 20, 21). It would appear from Juvenal (10, 82, where see Mayor) that he was involved in the fall of Seianus. Of the various forms of the name (see crit. note), this seems to be the oldest (Bücheler, in Rh. Mus. xi. 295).


4. pergeret, with accus., as in 1. 28, 2; 4. 20, 3, &c. ‘Pangered’ would imply a course completed at the close of life (cp. Verg. Aen. 4, 653), a sense inconsistent with ‘itum.’

5. suasmet, i.e. all that he had formerly hoped for.

6. antire, often thus syncopated in the Annals: cp. c. 69, 5; 4. 49, 7; 71, 1, &c.

9. Gellius Publicola. Borghesi considers this person, who was cons. suff. in 793, A.D. 40 (see Klein), to have been descended from L. Gellius Publicola, brother of Messalla (Liv. Epit. 122), who was consul in 718, B.C. 36, and had been a prisoner in the power of Brutus and Cassius (Dio, 47, 24, 3).

M. Paconius. Suetonius (Tib. 61) states, on contemporary authority, that Tiberius afterwards imprisoned Paconius, and on being reminded of his existence by a jester, ordered his execution. Tacitus calls him an innocent victim (16. 29, 3) in speaking of the charge against his son Paconius Agrrippinus.

11. teneri, with gen. 11. 7, 8, on the analogy of ‘arguere,’ &c.; also with abl. as c. 13, 2, &c. On the inf. with accus. after ‘nee dubium,’ cp. Introd. v. § 44.

multa, the circumstances mentioned in the whole passage down to ‘silendi.’

13. facundissimis, &c., rhetoricians of Ephesus and other Greek cities, delegated by the ‘concilium’ as accusers: cp. 16. 21, 3, &c.
delectis responderet solus et orandi nescius, proprio in metu, qui exercitam quoque eloquentiam debilitat, non temperante Tiberio quin premeret voce vultu, eo quod ipse creberrime interrogabat, neque refellere aut eludere dabatur, ac saepe etiam confitendum erat, ne frustra quaesivisset. Servos quoque Silani, ut tormentis interrogarentur, actor publicus mancipio acceperat. et ne quis necessariorum iuvaret periclitantem, maiestatis crimina subde- bantur, vinculum et necessitas silendi. igitur petitio paucorum dierum interiectu defensionem sui deseruit, ausus ad Caesarem codicillis, quibus invidiam et preces miscerat.

68. Tiberius quae in Silanum parabat, quo excusatius sub exemplo acciperentur, libello divi Augusti de Voleso Messalla eiusdem Asiae pro consule factumque in eum senatus consultum recitari iubet. tum L. Pisonem sententiam rogat. ille multum de clementia principis praefatus aqua atque igni Silano interdicendum censuit ipsumque in insulam Gyarum relegandum. ea dem ceteri, nisi quod Cn. Lentulus separanda Silani materna


2. exercitam, `trained': cp. c. 20, 2; 4. 11, 2; 14. 2, 4; 56, 5, &c. This use, in the sense of `exercitus,' appears especially Tacitean; another use is noted in 1. 17, 7; 35, 2.

4. dabatur, often with inf. in this sense in Tacitus (4. 6, 2; 60, 1; 6. 19, 4, &c.), after poets (Verg., Ov., &c.), Quint., and Plin. (Pan. 50).

5. ne frustra quaesivisset, i.e. lest Tiberius should be irritated if his questions failed to elicit anything.

6. actor publicus: cp. 2. 30, 3.

7. iuvare periclitantem, repeated from c. 12, 9.

subdebantur: cp. 1. 6, 6.


auesis, here alone used as a passive participle; but such use appears in the subst. `ausum' (c. 66, 4, &c.); and the verb is used in the passive in Liv., Vell., &c.; and poets (Verg. Aen. 9, 320, &c.).

10. invidiam et preces. These are coupled in 4. 53, 1; 16. 10, 5; and `invidia' has the sense of reproach in 4. 52, 3; 11. 34, 5; 15. 19, 2.

11. excusatius, `with more justification'; so in Pl. Ep. 9. 21, 3; Just. 32. 2; and `excuseat' Quint. 2. 1, 13.

sub exemplo, `by putting forward an example': cp. 4. 11, 5; `sub nominibus' 16. 9, 5.

12. libello, generally so used of the accusers' indictment (2. 29, 3); here of the letter from the prince sent to the senate, the `epistulae' of c. 44, 3, &c.

Voleso Messalla. On the date of his consulship and proconsulate see Intro. vii. p. 113; on his atrocious cruelty see Id. p. 120, n. 1.

14. L. Pisonem. Here, as in 2. 32, 4, there is an uncertainty between two persons; but Mommsen points out (Staatsr. ii. 975, 2) that, as he is asked before Cn. Lentulus, it is probably the consul of 739, B. C. 15 (see on 6. 10, 3), not of 753, B. C. 1 (see on 2. 34, 1) that is meant.

16. Gyarum, one of the Cyclades, now rdaspar or Jura, apparently a common and typical place of exile (Juv. 1, 73; 10, 70, &c.). See note on c. 69, 8.

17. Cn. Lentulus: probably the augur (see on c. 59, 1) is meant, as the Cn. Lentulus of 1. 27, 1 would have preceded either of the above Pisones.

separanda, i.e. from the `publicatio' implied in this sentence.
bona, quippe Atia parente geniti, reddendaque filio dixit, ad- 
nuente Tiberio.

69. At Cornelius Dolabella dum adulationem longius sequi-
tur, increpitis C. Silani moribus addidit, ne quis vita probrosus 
et opertus infamia provinciam sortiretur, idque princeps diudi- 
caret. nam a legibus delicta puniri: quanto fore mitius in ipsos, 
melius in socios, provideri ne peccaretur? adversum quae disse-
ruit Caesar: non quidem sibi ignara quae de Silano vulgabantur, 
se non ex rumore statuendum. multos in provinciis contra 
quam spes aut metus de illis fuerit egisse: excitari quosdam ad 
meliora magnitudine rerum, hebesecere alios. neque posse prin-
cipem sua scientia cuncta complecti, neque expedire ut ambitione 
aliena trahatur. ideo leges in facta constitui, quia futura in in-
certo sint. sic a maioribus institutum, ut, si antisset delicta, 
poenae sequerentur. ne verterent sapienter reperta et semper 
placita; satis onerum principibus, satis etiam potentiae. minui 
iura. quotiens gliscat potestas. nec utendum imperio, ubi legibus 
agi possit. quanto rario apud Tiberium popularitas, tanto

1. Atia: Madvig argues (Adv. Crit. i. 148) that the name must have been one 
easily mistaken for ‘alia,’ and that of a 
family entitled to the utmost considera-
tion; and that these requirements would 
be satisfied by supposing his mother to 
have been an Atia, of the same family 
with the mother of Augustus. Other 
suggestions are ‘Manlia’ or ‘Mallia,’ 
from comparison of the name of his sister 
(c. 69, 9); or that ‘alia’ might possibly 
mean ‘of far other character’ (cp. 1. 43, 
5); or that ‘quippe ... genitil’ is a gloss. 

5. idque princeps dijudicaret. On the 
interference of the princeps with the 
sortitio provinciarum’ cp. 6. 49, 3.

6. a legibus. The use of the prep. is 
suited to the personification. Nipp. 
compares Cic. Part. Or. 38, 134; M. Sen. 
Contr. 24, 1, in both of which ‘a lege’ is 
used with a personifying expression.

8. vulgabantur. On the indicative 

9. contra quam; so used of acts con-
trary to rule or principle, in Cic. (e.g. 
pro Cl. 5, 12, &c) and Liv. (30. 19, 9) ; 
not elsewhere in Tacitus, who has ‘secus 
quam’ (4. 8, 6; 6. 22, 5).

10. hebescere; so used of persons in 
H. 2. 77, 4: cp. ‘hebent’ G. 15, 1, and the 
adj. ‘hebes’ 14. 11, 3.

12. expedire ut. This construction is 
rare, and probably here, as in Just. 34, 1, 
7 (‘expedere ... ut ... leges habeant’), 
adopted to avoid the dependence of an 
infl. on another infl. Dräger points out 
the similar reason for ‘intelligentia opus 
esse ... ut,’ ‘respondent sufficiere ut’ 
(Dial. 31, 1; 32, 1, where see Gudeman).

ambitio sine aei, i.e. the intrigues 
of those who wished to supplant a rival 
candidate for a province.


18. popularitas, ‘the effort to please’ ; 
sO in Suet. Cal. 15; Ner. 53; Tit. 8.

 cp. ‘gratum popularitatem Magnum’ Stat. 
Sylv. 2, 7, 69. See the remarks on an-
other act of magnanimity in Tiberius 
(4. 31, 1).
laetioribus animis accepta. atque ille prudentes moderandi, si propria ira non impelleretur, addidit insulam Gyarum inimitem et sine cultu hominum esse: darent Iuniae familiae et viro quondam ordinis eiusdem, ut Cythnum potius concederet. id sororem quoque Silani Torquatam, priscae sanctimoniae virginem, expectere. in hanc sententiam facta discessio.

70. Post auditi Cyrenenses, et accusante Anchario Prisco Caesius Cordus recptundarum damnatur. L. Ennius equitem Romanum, maiestatis postulatum, quod effigiem principis promiscum ad usum argenti vertisset, recipi Caesar inter reos vetuit, palam aspernante Ateio Capitone quasi per libertatem. non enim debere eripi patribus vim statuendi neque tantum maleficium impune habendum. sane lentus in suo dolore esset: rei

4. cythenum: Cytheram B, text L. 8. lennium: text B.

1. prudentes moderandi, 'thoughtful to enforce moderation.' Several instances of such action can be given, as in 2. 50, 4; 3. 18, 1, &c

3. sine cultu hominum. Pliny (N. H. s. 29, 43, 104) gives a story from Varro, who apparently had it from Theophrastus (Id. 57, 82, 222), of its desertion through a plague of mice. In 4. 30, 2 it is called destitute of water. Strabo, however, records (10. 5, 3, 485) that at the time of Actium he found there a village of fishermen, who complained of inability to pay their tribute (600 H. S.).

quondam ordinis eiusdem. His senatorial rank was a thing of the past, lost 'ipso facto' on sentence of exile.

4. Cythnum. Thermia, near Gyaros, but considerably larger and having a town once capable of defence (Liv. 31. 45, 9), afterwards occupied by a pseudo-Nero (II. 2, 8, 2).

5. Torquatam. The surname is explained by the connexion of the Junii with the Manlii (c. 76, 4). Torquata is mentioned as a vestal, with the full name 'Iunia C. Silani f. Torquata,' in two inscriptions (see on Introd. ii. p. 10), the former of which describes her as 'virgo Vestalis maxima' (see on 2. 86, 1); also as 'Iunia C. Silani,' on two bases in the 'atrium Vestae.' H. Jordan 'Der Tempel der Vestä,' 1886, p. 45).

6. in hanc sententiam facta discessio, i.e. 'this was assented to without discussion': cp. 6. 12, 1, and Nipp. there. That the 'consensus' in such a case (see Gell. 14. 7) was not always unanimous or final is evident: see note on c. 23, 2, and Staatsr. iii. 939. 991; also the paper by Mr. D. B. Monroe referred to on c. 65, 2.

7. Cyrenenses. The Cyrenaica had certainly been joined to the province of Crete ever since the arrangement of 727, B.C. 27 (Iio, 53, 12, 4), and was usually held with it before that date: see Marquardt, i. 461. On its original cession to Rome by bequest see on 14. 18, 2. The country extended from the eastern boundary of Africa at 'Phanaenorum arae' (Introd. vii. p. 115) to the frontier of Egypt, coinciding with the eastern half of modern Tripoli. Josephus, Ant. 14. 7, 2) gives, on the authority of Strabo, a fourfold division of the population: 1. νομία (Greeks); 2. γαργαγι (Libyans); 3. μικροι; 4. Τουβαλα. These latter were a large body (cp. Acts 2, 10).

8. Caesius Cordus. On him and Ancharius Friscus cp. c. 38, 1. The accusers had probably demanded a year for collecting evidence (cp. 13. 43, 2).

9. promiscum ad usum ... vertisset, i.e. had melted it down into plate. For other charges implying desecration of such images, cp. 1. 73, 2; 74, 4.

11. aspernante, 'protesting': cp. 4. 30, 2; 1. 42, 2, &c.

Ateio Capitone: see on c. 75, 1.

12. enim. This marks the transition to 'oratio obliqua,' as in 2. 28, 2; 4. 70, 5; 15. 27, 7, &c.

13. impune: cp. 1. 72, 3.
publicae injurias ne largiretur. intelleexit haec Tiberius, ut erant magis quam ut dicebantur, perstititque intercedere. Capito insignitor infamia fuit, quod humani divinique iuris sciens egregium publicum et bonas domi artes dehonestassset.

71. Incessit dein religio, quonam in templo locandum foret donum, quod pro valutudine Augustae equites Romani voverant equestri Fortunae: nam etsi delubra eius dea multa in urbe, nullum tamen tali cognomento erat. repertum est acdem esse apud Antium, quae sic nuncuparetur, cunctasque caerimoniae

1. ne largiretur, 'he should not show his generosity in forgiving wrongs against the state.' No other instance is given of this sense of 'largior.'

ut erant, &c., 'his real thought rather than his expression.'

2. insignitor. This comparative form appears to be more used in a bad sense than 'insignior': cp. 4. 51, 2; Liv. 7. 15, 10; 8. 13, 1. On rare forms of comparison in Tacitus see Introduct. v. § 7.

3. humani divinique iuris sciens. Nerva is similarly described in 6. 26, 1; and, as jurisprudence is defined to be 'divinarum atque humanarum rerum notitia' (Ulp. Dig. 1. 1, 10), a great jurist would be versed in both branches. Marciobius (7. 13, 11) credits Capito with special proficiency in pontifical, or divine, law. See Marquardt, iii. 317, n. 4.

egregium publicum. It is generally thought that 'egregium,' used substantively in 6. 24, 3; 14. 69, 1, may here form the substantive in a phrase analogous to 'bonum,' 'malum publicum,' and the rare 'optimum' (Gell. 7. 3, 17; 'pessimum publicum' (Varr. R. R. 1. 13, 7; Liv. 2. 1, 3). It should thus mean 'the glory,' or 'honour of the state'; and Nipp. takes it of the glory of the imperial clemency; which Capito could hardly be said 'dehonestare'; but he might be said to cast a stain on the renown which as a great jurist he had conferred on his country. A far more satisfactory meaning would be 'his distinguished public rank' (as a consular and leading senator); but it is very questionable whether 'publicum' could possibly bear such a substantive meaning. Prof. C. L. Smith, in a carefully reasoned paper on the passage (Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, i. pp. 107–110), is perhaps right in thinking the text unsound, and suggests 'egregium publice locum.'

4. bonas domi artes. The contrast drawn by these words is hardly the same as that between 'injustes domi artes,' and 'claritudo militiae' (4. 6, 2); and 'domi partam dignationem' in 13. 42, 8 (if rightly read), is probably to be otherwise understood (see note there); but his juristic learning might be viewed as an accomplishment of private life, apart from the glory shed by it on the state, or his own position as a public man: cp. 'arti bus egregiis et pari fama publice' (1. 13, 1). Mr. Smith thinks 'bonae artes' a weak expression for his great accomplishments, and would take it (as Nipp.) of his qualities of personal character (cp. II. 1, 10, 3, &c.) but to these Tacitus would hardly give even that much praise.

5. religio, here 'a religious question': cp. below, 'de religiobibus.'

6. valetudine Augustae: cp. c. 64, 1.

8. nullum ... erat. A difficulty arises from the fact that a temple thus entitled was dedicated at Rome in 581, B.C. 173 (Liv. 40. 49; 42. 3, 10), was evidently in existence in 662, B.C. 92 (Jul. Obsequens, § 113, citing, probably from Livy, a prodigy belonging to that year), and appears to be alluded to, as still standing, even by Vitruvius (3. 3, 2). It may, however, have perished after that date, and the only inscriptions to 'Fortuna' with this title appear to be spurious; see Orelli here and on Inscr. 1746.

9. apud Antium. This town being especially the seat of the worship of Fortune (Hör. Od. 1. 35, 1), another temple to that goddess may well have existed there, besides the famous one of the 'Fortunae Antiates' (cp. 15. 23, 3; Insc. Orell. 1738, 1740), but so obscured by it as to be forgotten.

cærimoniae, 'worship': cp. c. 60, 3, &c.
Italicis in oppidis templaque et numinum effigies iuris atque imperii Romani esse. ita donum apud Antium statuitur. et 3 quoniam de religionibus tractabatur, dilatum nuper responsum adversus Servium Maluginensem flaminem Dialem promsit 5 Caesar recitavitque decretum pontificum, quotiens valetudo adversa flaminem Dialem incessisset, ut pontificis maximis arbitrio plus quam binoctium abesset, dum ne diebus publici sacrificii neu saepius quam bis eundem in annum; quae principe Augusto constituta satis ostendebant annuum absentiam et provinciarum 10 administrationem Dialibus non concedi. memorabaturque L. 4 Metelli pontificis maximis exemplum, qui Aulum Postumium flaminem attinuisset. ita sors Asiae in eum qui consularium Maluginensi proximus erat conlata.

72. Isdem diebus Lepidus ab senatu petivit ut basilicam


1. iuris... Romani esse. This is inserted to show that such an offering could be dedicated as lawfully at Antium as at Rome. When the Italians became Roman citizens, it appears to have rested with the pontiffs to decide what 'municipalia sacra' should be kept up: see Marquardt, iii. 320.

3. dilatum nuper: cp. c. 59, i. The 'pontifex maximus' was 'iudex atque arbiter rerum divinarum humanarumque' (Festus): cp. Marquardt, iii. 317. The present question was one of 'ius divinum.'

5. quotiens valetudo adversa, &c. The MS. text must be taken to mean that the flamen could be absent for one or two nights at his discretion; but that any further absence required the permission of the chief pontiff, who could allow it only on the plea of illness, and not even on that plea at all times or more than twice a year. It is so difficult to believe that so stringent a rule could have still existed, that some corruption has been thought probable. Yet an ordinance of Augustus of even such severity would imply some relaxation of the old rule, given by Livy (5, 54, 13) as referred to by Camillus, 'flamini Diali nocem unam manere extra urbem nefas est.' For various other restrictions laid upon him see Marquardt, iii. 328.

6. incessisset, 'had attacked.' The word is often so used with accus. of person in Livy.

8. in annum. The construction resembles that of eis in such expressions as eis piav jetau Thuc. 6, 16, 6. principe Augusto, abl. absol.: cp. 'rege Cyro' c. 62, 4.

11. Postumium. He was 'flamen Martialis,' not 'Dialis' (Liv. Epit. 19), and cos. B.C. 242.

12. attinuisset: cp. c. 36, 4, &c. sors Asiae: see c. 32, 2; 38, 1. The province probably fell to Fonteius Capito (cp. 4, 36, 4).

14. Lepidus. Tacitus usually gives the praenomen where either Lepidus is mentioned. What is said of his moderate means would identify him with the one mentioned in 2, 48, 1, and would be more likely to be true of Marcus (c. 32, 2) than of Manius Lepidus; also the parentage here given appears not to agree with that of the latter (see note on c. 22, 1).

basilicam Pauli. From what is said below, Lepidus appears to have been grandson of L. Aemilius Paulus, cos. 704, n.c. 50, who was at once the restorer of the old Basilica Aemilia or Fulvia adjoining the Forum, and the founder of the new and magnificent Basilica Pauli (Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Plut. Caes. 29; App. B. C. 2, 26), which was completed and dedicated by his son Paulus Aemilius Lepidus, the husband of Cornelia, in his consulship (as cos. suff.), in 720, n.c. 54 (Dio, 49, 42, 2), and was again restored in his name by Augustus and others after
Pauli, Aemilia monumenta, propria pecunia firmaret ornareque. 2 erat ctiam tum in more publica munificentia; nec Augustus arcuerat Taurum, Philippum. Balbum hostiles exuvias aut exun-
3 dantis opes ornatum ad urbis ct posternae gloriam conferre. quanto
4 decus recoluit. at Pompeii theatrum igne fortuito haustum
Caesar extructurum pollicitus est, eo quod nemo e familia

3. arguerat: text L.

a fire in 740, B.C. 14 (Dio, 54. 24, 3). Its columns of Pthyn marble are noted by Pliny (N. H. 36. 15, 24, 102). Probably the new basilica alljoined the old one and eclipsed or absorbed it, as one only, the 'belligeri sublimis regia Pauli' (Stat. Sylv. 1. 1, 30), is mentioned by authors. See Middleton, ii. 214.

1. monumenta: cp. c. 23. 1.
2. etiam tum. In the time of Tacitus himself all such acts were those of the princeps: cp. 'adhuc' 2. 33. 2.

publica, towards the state: cp. 'comparatio determina' i. 10, 6.

nee Augustus arcuerat. He is represented by Velleius (2. 89, 4) and Suetonius (Aug. 29) as even stimulating men to such acts of munificence. Suetonius instances the same three persons who are here mentioned. The use of 'arcco' with inf., though elsewhere apparently confined to poets, is analogous to those noted in Introd. v. § 43.

3. Taurum. On Statilus Taurus cp. 6. 11, 6. His amphitheatre, the first, and, till the Flavian era, the only one of stone, was in the Campus Martius, and was dedicated by him in 724, B.C. 30 (Dio, 51. 23, d). It is stated by Dio (62. 18, 2) to have perished in the fire of Nero, and is not mentioned in later times: see Middleton, ii. 77.

Philipps. 1. Marcus Philippus, son of the stepfather of Augustus, was trib. pl. in 705, B.C. 49 (Caes. B. C. 1. 4, 4), praetor in 710, B.C. 44 (Cic. Phil. 3. 10. 25). Borghesi also shows that he was cos. suff. in 716, B.C. 38, and gained a triumph from Spain. His 'aedes Herculis Musarum' (Suet. l. 1), the 'clari monumenta Philippi' of Ovid (Fast. 6. 80), with an adjoining 'porticus' (Mart. 5. 49. 12), close to the 'porticus Octaviae', appears to have been a restoration of that erected in 507, B.C. 187, by Q. Fulvius Nobilior. Some slight remains are traceable: see Middleton, ii. 206.

Balbum. 1. Cornelius P. f. Ballbus, a consular of the famous Spanish family, had gained a triumph for successes as proconsul in Africa in 735, B.C. 19) and a pontificate (Vell. 2. 51, 2, &c.). His theatre, less important than those of Pompeius and Marcellus, stood in the Campus Martius, near the river, and was dedicated by him in 741, B.C. 13 (Dio, 54. 25. 2). Some remains exist: see Middleton, ii. 73, 74.

hostiles exuvias; so 'bellorum exuvias' Juiv. 10. 13; here for the general's prize-money 'manubiae'.
4. ornatum ad urbis. On the anas-
trophe see Introd. v. § 77. 4.

5. pecuniar modaicus. On the gen.
cp. 2. 73. 3; on the probable reason for the fact see c. 32. 2.

avium decus: see note above, § 1, and the full account of his lineage given by Nipp. from Borghesi.

6. recoluit, 'renewed': so used of images replaced: H. 3. 7, 3., or of persons reinvested with dignities (H. 1. 77. 5).

Pompeii theatrum: see on c. 23. 1. It would appear from 6. 45, 2, where (see note) that the 'scena' alone was destroyed, and that, if he completed restoration, he left the dedication to the Gaius.

haustum, thus metaphorically ap-
plied to destruction by fire in 12. 58, 2; H. 4. 60. 5; Liv. 5. 7. 3, &c.

nemo e familia. The only Pome-
peius known at this time, and apparently the last of that house (see 1. 7, 3, &c.), must be supposed to have been poor: Nipp. notes, that, in a passage cited as proving the opposite to this 'Sen. Tranq. An. 11. 8, 10), 'Ptolemaeco' should be read for 'Pompeio.'
restaurando sufficeret, manente tamen nomine Pompei. simul laudibus Scianum extulit, tamquam labore vigilantiaque eius tanta vis unum intra damnun stetisset. et censuere patres 5 effigiem Seiano, quae apud theatrum Pompei locaretur. neque 6 
5 multo post Caesar, cum Iunium Blaesus pro consule Africæ 
triumphi insignibus attolleret, dare id se dixit honorí Sciani, 
cuius ille avunculus crat. ac tamen res Blæsi dignae decore 

tali fuere.  

73. Nam Tacfarinas, quamquam saepius depulsus, repara
ter intima Africæ auxilliis hoc adrogantiae venerat, ut legatos 
ad Tiberium mitteret sedemque ultro sibi atque exercitui suo 
postularet, aut bellum inexplicabile minitaretur. non alias 2 

magis sua populique Romani contumelia indoluisse Caesarem 
ferunt, quam quod desertor et præedo hostium more ageret. ne 3 

15 Spartaco quidem post tot consularium exercituum clades inul-
tam Italian uncmti, quamquam Sertorii atque Mithridatis 
gentibus bellis labaret res publica, datum ut pacto in fidem 
acciparetur; nendum pulcherrimo populi Romani fastigio latro 
Tacfarinas pace et concessione agrorum redimeretur. dat ne- 4 
gotium Blaeso, ceteros quidem ad spem proliceret arma sine 

12. inexplicabile Pluyers.

1. restaurando sufficeret. 'Suffi-
cere' is used with gerundial dat. (cp. 
Intro, v. § 22 a) in Liv. 26, 36: for its 
use with gerundive cp. 4. 23, 1; 6. 4, 4; 
Agr. 45. 2. 'Restauró' is post-Augustan. 
2. tamquam, 'on the ground or plea' 
that.' The expression does not neces-
sarily insinuate the falsehood of what is 
alleged; which certainly in some instances 
(cp. 4. 34, 7; 11. 4, 3; H. 1. 8, 5, &c.) 
seems implied to be true. See Intro, v. 
§ 67, and several passages cited here by 
Nipp.  
3. intra . . . stetisset, 'had not gone 
beyond': cp. e. 75. 4; 4. 7, 1, 'citra 
stetit' 12. 22, 3, 'sistere intra' 4. 40, 7, 
also 'utinam . . . intra verba peccasset' 
Curt. 7. 1, 26.  
4. apud theatrum = 'in theatro'. Intro-
rod. v. § 57). Seneca (Cons. ad Marc. 
22, 4) quotes an exclamnation of Cremutius 
Cordus (see 4. 34, 1) on hearing of this 
decree, 'tunc vere theatram perire.' It 
would seem that the statue was at once 
erected: cp. 4. 7, 3.  
5. Blaesus: see e. 35, 1, &c.  
9. Nam Tacfarinas, &c. The account 
in these chapters is a condensed summary 
of events from c. 32.  
10. hue, so with genit. in 6. 24, 4.  
12. inexplicabile, 'endless,' a metap-

erhor from an insoluble knot, used 
with impassable roads (Liv. 40. 33, 2), and an 
incurable disease (Pl. Ep. 5, 21, 2). 'In-
xpliabile bellum' (Liv., &c.) is a more 
common expression, but the word here 
aptly expresses a guerilla war leading to 
no issue.  
non alias. The frequent use of this 
phrase at the beginning of a sentence (2. 
46, 4; 4. 69, 6, &c.) seems a reminiscence 
of Verg. G. 1, 487.  
14. desertor: cp. 2. 52, 2, 
hostium more, 'as a belligerent.'  
15. Spartaco. His rising lasted from 
681-683, B.C. 73-71. He defeated both 
the consuls of 682, B.C. 72, besides a pro-
consult and two praetors. The Sertorian 
war lasted through a year of this period, 
the Mithridatic war through all of it 
18. fastigio: cp. c. 29, 2.
noxa ponendi, ipsius autem ducis quoquo modo poteretur. et recepti ea venia plerique. mox adversum arces Tacfarinatis haud dissipili modo belligeratum.

74. Nam quia ille robore exercitus inpar, furandi melior, pluris per globos incursaret eluderetque et insidias simul temp-

tarct, tres incessus, totidem agmina parantur. ex quis Cornelius Scipio legatus praefuit qua praedatio in Leptitanos et suffugia

Garamantum; ario latere, ne Cirtensium pagi impune trahe-

rentur, propriam manum Blaesus filius duxit. medio cum de-

lectis, castella et munitiones idoneis locis inponens, dux ipse 10

1. poteretur: the 'e' form is most common, cp. oreretur, 2.47, 5, and laiter there.

7. lepeinos: text Freinsh. (II. 4. 50, 5; Sall. Jug. 77, 2; 79, 1).

1. noxa, 'punishment'; frequent in Livy and in jurists.

et recepti, &c. Wilmanns, commenting (Eph. Ep. ii. 271-284) on an

inscription found on the borders of Algeria and Tunis, notes the mention of a 'Musulamiorum civitas' in that locality, and

thinks that those who were at this time induced to surrender were settled there, and that the 'defectio' mentioned in 4.

24, 2, relates to them. He also connects with them the mention of a 'Musulamiorum praefectus' in the time of Nerva, and of a 'cohors Musulamiorum' in another

inscription.

3. haud dissipili modo: cp. 'suis... artibus peti' Liv. 22. 16, 8.

4. furandi melior. On the gen. cp. Introd. v. § 33 e. 7. Drager notes that

such a genitive is used with 'melior' only here and in Silius.

5. incursaret, &c. The subjunct. is probably that denoting frequent occurrence (cp. below, § 3). Nipp. gives a
different, but apparently less satisfactory explanation. For 'eluderet' cp. 2. 52, 6.

6. tres incessus. The word would seem to be best taken here, as in 6. 33, 5, as 'directions of advance'; 'parantur'

being taken strictly with 'agmina,' and by zeugma, in some such sense as 'deliguntur,' with 'incessus.' The left column is
directed towards Leptis and the Garamantes, the right covers the outlet from the Aures towards Cirta, while the main

army advances by Theveste (Tebessa) into the territory of the Musulamii (see 2.

52, 2), and occupies it (§ 5): see Momms. Hist. v. 633, E. T. ii. 318.

Cornelius Scipio, probably the person mentioned in 11. 2, 5; 4. 7; 12. 53, 3.

An inscription (C. I. L. v. 4329) shows him to have been legatus of the Ninth legion. employed in this campaign

(4. 23, 2), and afterwards consul (probably suff. in 777 or 780, A. D. 24 or 25; and to have held other offices. His father

(Insc. Orell. 644) and son (13. 25, 1) were also consuls, and one of the three pro-

cos of Asia (C. I. G. 3186).

7. Leptitanos. Leptis minor (Lamta or Lamba), a free city between Thapsus

and Aedrumetum, is here meant; Leptis maior (Lebda) being cast of Tripoli, and

beyond what can reasonably be supposed to be the field of operations.

suffugia Garamantum, 'places of retreat among the Garamantes' (cp. 4.

47, 2; G. 16, 4, &c.): the word is used in post-Augustan prose and in Ovid.

The Garamantes are generally placed in Fezzan, certainly far nearer Leptis 'maior'

than 'minor,' but they extended further westward, as would appear from the

campaigns against them under Augustus (see Momms. Hist. v. 630, E. T. ii. 315).

8. Cirtensium, Cirta, the chief town of Numidia or New Africa, restored by

Constantine under his own name; which is still borne by the modern city, the

capital of the French province.

traherentur, 'should be plundered': cp. 'Aednorum pagos trahebat' II. 2. 61, 2.

The use appears taken from Sall. (letter of Mithridates) II. 4. 61, 17 D, 19

K. p. 155 G.

arta et infensa hostibus cuncta fecerat, quia, quoquo inclinarent, pars aliqua militia Romani in ore in latere et saepè a tergo erat; multique eo modo caesi aut circumventi. tunc tripertitum exercitum pluris in manus dispergit praeponitque centuriones virtutis expertae. nec, ut mos fuerat, acta aestate retrahit copias aut in hibernaculis veteris provinciae componit, sed ut in limine belli dispositis castellis per expeditos et solitudinem gnaros mutantem mapalia Tacfarinatem proturbabat, donec fratres eius capto regressus est, properantius tamen quam ex utilitate sociorum, relictis per quos resurgeret bellum. sed Tiberius pro confecto interpretatus id quoque Blaeso tribuit ut imperator a legionibus salutaretur prisco erga duces honore, qui bene gesta re publica gaudio et impetu victorius exercitus conclamabantur; erantque plures simul imperatores nec super ceterorum aequalitatem. concessit quibusdam et Augustus id vocabulum, ac tunc Tiberius Blaeso postremum.

75. Obiere eo anno viri inlustres Asinius Saloninus, M. 

1. quoquo inclinarent, subjunct., expressing frequency: cp. Introduct. v. § 52.
2. in ore = 'in conspectu': cp. 'in ore vulgi' II. 3. 36, 1.
6. veteris. The original Africa as distinct from Numidiae: see on 2. 52, 1.
7. ut in limine belli, perhaps best taken, with Nipp., to mean 'as if the war was but beginning,' instead of the summer being over; cp. 'in primo limine vitae' Sen. Herc. F. 1132.
7. mutantem mapalia; adapted, like 'positis mapalibus' (4, 25, 1), from terms used of a camp. Such movable 'mapalia' are mentioned by Livy (29. 31) and described by Vergil (G. 3. 331-334). and, according to Shaw (Travels, I. p. 397); answer to the 'hhymas' or 'beet-el-shar' ('houses of hair'), the goatskin tents, in shape like an inverted boat, of the Bedouins. Sallust, who thus describes their shape: Jug. 18, 8, calls them 'aedificia,' apparently confounding them with such huts as are spoken of ('arundine texta storaque ... tecta') in Liv. 30. 3, 9; which according to Shaw (p. 400) answer to the 'gurbics' (of hurdes daubed with mud or of sunbaked clay and thatch) used by the Kabylos; supposed by him to be the 'magalia' of Vergil (Aen. 1. 421). Both words are used for the single tent or hut, and for collections of them (the 'dowars' of the former, 'dashikrahs' of the latter).

11. id quoque, i.e. besides the 'triumphalia.'
12. prisco ... honore. Livy (27. 19, 4) represents Scipio Africanus as saying that he had this title from his soldiers; and it is found on inscriptions nearly approaching that time: see Staatsh. i. 124.
13. gaudio et impetu: cp. the similar hendiadys in H. 1. 27, 5; 2. 70, 5; 4. 49, 6.
14. plures, 'more than one,' 'several.'
15. concessit quibusdam et Augustus. All the instances which Mommsen (J. I. 125) has collected are prior to the formal constitution of the principate in 727, B. C. 27; after which (see also Id. ii. 267) the title is confined to members of the imperial family or probably to sharers in the 'imperium proconsulare' (Introduct. vi. p. 98); in which respect the position of the proconsul of Africa at this time was exceptional (Id. vii. p. 115).
17. Obiere ... viri inlustres. Dio (57. 24, 3) states that 'Tiberius in this year honoured the memory of some by public funerals and statues.

Asinius Saloninus one of the sons of Asinius Gallus and of Vipsania, former
Agrippa et Pollione Asinio aVIS, fratres Druso insignis Caesarique progener destinatus. et Capito Atcius, de quo memoravi, principem in civitate locum studiis civilibus adscutas, sed avo 2 centurione Sullano, patre praetorio. consulatum ei adceleraverat Augustus, ut Labeonem Antistium isdem artibus praecel- 3 lentem dignatione eius magistratus anteiret. namque illa aetas duo pacis decoras simul tulit: sed Labo incorrupta libertate, et ob id fama celebrator, Capitonis obsequium dominantibus magis 4 probabatur. illi, quod praeturam intra stetit, commendatio ex injuria, huic, quod consulatim adeptus est, odium ex invidia 10 oribatur.

76. Et Iunia sexagensimo quarto post Philippensem aciem anno supremum diem explevit, Catone avunculo genita, C. Cassii uxor, M. Bruti soror. testamentum eius multo apud

6. magistratus: text B.

wife of Tiberius (cp. 1, 12, 6, and note on 6, 23, 3). Asinius Gallus also bore the surname Salurinus, commemorating the capture of Salonae in Delmatia by his father Pollio in 715, B. C. 39.

2. progener, i.e. as husband to a daughter of Germanicus.

de quo memoravi: cp. c. 70, 2; also 1. 76, 3; 79, 1.

3. principem in civitate locum, used in Dial. 34, 1 of the first orator of the age. Here the 'civilia studia,' which might include also oratory, are understood of juristic knowledge only.

4. consulatum. He was cos suff. in 758, A. D. 5: cp. C. l. l. i. p. 474; Eph. Epig. iii. p. 11; where his full name is given, 'C. Atcius L. f. L. n. Capito.' It would thus appear that his father (the 'praetorius') is the L. Atcius, L. f., An. Capito mentioned in a senatus consultum in Cic. ad Fam. 5, 5. Another, C. Atcius Capito, was trib. pl. in B. C. 55 (Dio, 39, 3). 2, 3.

5. Labeonem Antistium, mentioned by Gallius (13, 10, &c.), and constantly in juridical writings. His father, who killed himself after Philippi (App. B. C. 4, 15), was also a jurist.

7. duo pacis decoras. They are known in the history of jurid-prudence as the founders of the two schools called, from the names of subsequent leaders, Sabinians and Proculians. The decisions of Capito are described as strictly grounded on, those of Labeo as more independent of, tradition and precedent (Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47): see Gibbon, ch. 44.

in corrupta libertate, abl. of quality.

His rival Capito, quoted by Gallius (13, 12), says he had a 'libertas nimia atque vecors.' An illustration is given by Dio (54, 15, 7) and Suetonius (Aug. 54), that at the choice of senators in 736, B. C. 18, 'quum vir virum legeter,' he chose M. Lepidus the ex-triumvir, though an enemy of Augustus, and exiled from Rome, and defended his choice with spirit.

8. obsequium: cp. c. 70, 2. The story, that he said of a doubtful word used by Tiberius, that if it was not Latin, it would soon become so (Suet. de Gr. 22), is hardly to the point.

9. intra stetit: cp. c. 72, 5. According to a later account (Dig. l. 1.), he refused a consulship.

12. Iunia. Servilia, half-sister of M. Cato Uticensis, and, by her first marriage, mother of M. Brutus the conspirator, afterwards married D. Iunius Silanus, cos. 602, B. C. 62, by whom she had this daughter, known also as Tettia (Suet. Jul. 50) or Tettulla (Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2; 15, 11), and another older Iunia, wife of M. Lepidus the triumvirs (Cic. Att. 6, 2, 25; Phil. 13, 4, 8; Vell. 2, 88, 1, &c.).

13. genita, used loosely of a niece by blood. The passage cited by Nip (12, 6, 4) is not fully parallel, as 'avunculo Augusto' is there abl. abs., which can hardly be the case here.

14. multo... rumore fuit, 'was one
vulgum rumore fuit, quia in magnis opibus, cum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Caesarem omisit. quod civili-3
ter acceptum, neque prohibuit quo minus laudatione pro rostris ceterisque sollemnibus funus cohoonestaretur. viginti clarissima-4
rum familiarum imagines antelatae sunt, Manlii, Quinctii aliaque eiusdem nobilitatis nomina. sed praefulgebant Cassius atque 5
Brutus eo ipso, quod effigies eorum non visebantur.

1. operibus: text B. 7. P. Cornelii Liber III Finit. Incipit Liber III.

of much notoriety.' Nipp. notes such ablatives of quality in 4. 52, 8; 58, 1; 6. 47, 3; 51, 3.

2. quod civiliter acceptum, 'which Tiberius took as a citizen should'; i.e. did not resent it 'vi principis' (c. 12, 4), by prohibiting her funeral honours: cp. 'civiliter ... habuit' 4. 21, 2, 'comitia ... civiliter celebrans' H. 2. 91, 2.

4. cohoonestaretur, 'should receive general honour'; so 'ad cohoonestandas exequias' Cic. Quint. 15, 50, 'ad memoria-4
riam puellae cohoonestandam' Inscr. Orell. 5037.

viginti ... familiarum. That 'ancestry' was a wide term in such cases is shown by c. 5, 2 (where see note). The names given here are those not of families but of 'gentes' (see note on 2. 52, 8).

5. Manlii. The son of T. Manlius Torquatus, cos. 589, B.C. 165, was adopted by D. Junius Silanus (Cic. de Fin. 1. 7, 24). The relationship with the Quinctii is not traceable.

7. non visebantur. Their effigies were certainly preserved in households (4. 35, 3; 16. 7, 3; Dio, 53. 32, 4), and were objects of special reverence, even in Pliny's time; who says of Titinius Capito 'mirum ... quo studio imagines Brutorum, Cassiorum, Catonum domi, ubi potest, habeat' (Epp. 1. 17, 3). The last words imply that they were not shown publicly, whether by positive prohibition (cp. 2. 32, 2), or as a matter of prudence. 'Viso' is thus used for the simple 'video' in 13. 46, 4; 14. 1, 5; &c.
APPENDIX III.

EXCURSUS ON THE ‘LEX PAPIA POPPAEA’ (see 3. 25-28).

Note.—In the preparation of this Excursus, little more has been done than to condense and arrange the materials collected by Mr. T. F. Dallin; with some addition to the introductory and supplemental remarks.

That Tacitus makes the mention of this law an occasion for a dissertation on the origin and development of law in general, and of Roman law in particular, is an evidence that he considered it to form an era in legislation. Still stronger testimony to its importance is given by the constant references to it in the Digest; and the numerous comments of the jurists on its provisions, which have rendered possible such restorations of it as have been made.

The laws of Rome, probably from a very early period, had encouraged marriage and the rearing of children, and discouraged celibacy. The censor was himself probably required by old law to be a married man, and was entitled to question citizens as to their condition, and to levy a fine (‘uxorium’) from the unmarried.

The attention of the dictator Caesar had been called to the need of fresh legislation in this direction by the revelation in the census-lists of the ravages which the civil wars had made in the population; which he endeavoured to meet by offering valuable rewards to the fathers of many children.

The years following his death must have aggravated the evil, which thus demanded a prominent place in the social and domestic legislation of Augustus. His earlier efforts, which began perhaps from his sixth

1 It is often mentioned as ‘Leges ‚κατ’ ἐξάχθιν by Proculus, Pomponius, &c., and in the ancient Index to the Pandects (Heinec. pp. 13, 14).

2 Some kind of ‚ius trium liberorum’ has been thought to date from the regal period, but this is questioned by Heinecius (pp. 26, 27).

3 Cicero (de Legg. 3. 4, 7) lays down such a law, apparently from ancient precedent.

4 Cic. de Orat. 2. 64, 260; Val. Max. 2. 9, 1; Plut. Camill. p. 129; Id. M. Cat. p. 345; Gall. 4. 20; Festus, s. v. ‘uxorium’.

5 See App. B. C. 2. 102.

6 Dio, 43. 25, 2 πολυπαιδίας ἀθλα ἐπιθήματι. He had already given privileges to parents of three or more children in the distribution of the Campanian lands (Suet. Jul. 20; App. B. C. 2. 10).
consulship in 726, B.C. 28\textsuperscript{1}, had endeavoured to deal with the subject in the most energetic and stringent manner; but met with such a storm of opposition as to compel him to withdraw and modify his proposals\textsuperscript{2}. In some milder form, the ‘lex Iulia de maritandis ordinibus’ was passed in 736, B.C. 18\textsuperscript{3}; but an interval of three years was given before it should be enforced\textsuperscript{4}.

Towards the close of his life, in 762, A.D. 9, he took the further step of procuring the enactment of a great and comprehensive measure, designed apparently to absorb and codify much if not all of the ‘ius civile’ on the subjects of marriages and wills. This law, fully sanctioned by senate and comitia\textsuperscript{5}, is generally named after the consuls its actual proposers, but often called in full ‘lex Iulia et Papia Poppaea de maritandis ordinibus’.

The following account of its several chapters is taken mainly from the treatise of Heineccius\textsuperscript{6}: who has collected such fragments of the text as have been preserved, and has restored the rest from what is known respecting its substance.

\textit{Lex Maritalis}.

Cap. i. De senatorum eorumque liberorum nuptiis. ‘Qui senator est quive filius neposve ex filio proneposve ex filio nato, cuius eorum est, erit: ne quis eorum sponsam uxoremve sciens dolo malo habeto libertinam, aut eam quae ipsa cuiusve pater matereve artem ludicram facit, fecerit. Neve senatoris filia neptisve ex filio proneptisve ex nepote filio nato nata libertino eive qui ipse cuiusve pater matreve artem ludicram facit, fecerit sponsa nuptave sciens dolo malo esto: neve quis eorum dolo malo sciens sponsam uxoremve eam habeto.’

Cap. ii. De ingenuorum nuptiis. ‘Omnibus reliquis ingenuis praeter senatores eorumque liberos libertinam uxorem habere licet: . . .\textsuperscript{8} at ne quis ingenuus eam quae palam quaeque corpore facit, fecerit; lenam, a lenone manumissam, aut iudicio publico damnatum, aut in adulterio deprehensam quaeeve artem ludicram facit fecerit sponsam uxoremve sciens dolo malo habeto.’

Cap. iii. De sexagenariis, quinquagenariis, spadonibus\textsuperscript{9}.

\textsuperscript{1} See Ann. 3, 28, 3, 4.
\textsuperscript{2} Suet. Aug. 34. Propertius, in an elegy (2, 7) written probably between 726–730, B.C. 28–24, expresses his own and Cynthia’s joy at the withdrawal of this law.
\textsuperscript{3} Dio, 54, 16. Horace alludes to it as a new law in 737, B.C. 17 (Carm. Saec. 17–20).
\textsuperscript{4} Suet. l. i.
\textsuperscript{5} See Heineccius, pp. 50, 51.
\textsuperscript{6} In vol. iii. of his collected works, part 3, pp. 1–446. The Geneva edition of 1767 is referred to. Several later authorities are cited by Marquardt, Staatsw. ii. 291, n. 8. See also Dr. Moyle’s summary of the whole law in Diet. of Ant. ii. 44.
\textsuperscript{7} Preserved by Paulinus.
\textsuperscript{8} Preserved by Celsus: cp. Dio, 54, 16, 2; 56, 7, 2.
\textsuperscript{9} This chapter dealt with exemptions: men above sixty and women above fifty
were under the penalties of the law for life, unless they had married before attaining those respective ages. By a senatus consultum passed under the rule of Claudius, an exemption extended to men who were sixty years old at the time of marriage, if the wife was under fifty (Suet. Cl. 23; Ulp. Fr. Tit. xvi. 3).

1 That a chapter existed on this subject is inferred by Heineccius, from the statements of jurists. He imagines it to have run somewhat as follows: 'Quas personas per hanc legem uxores habere non licet, cas concubinatas habere ius est: ingenium honestam in concubinatu habere ius ne est.' These details are doubtful.

2 Enacting that a girl should not be betrothed under ten years old; that marriage should follow within two years of betrothal; that women should be allowed two years from widowhood, or six months from divorce, before remarriage (Suet. Aug. 34; Dio, 54. 16, 7; Ulp. Fragm. Tit. xiv. 1).

3 Those who married unlawfully were to be treated as unmarried (Ulp. Fragm. Tit. xvi. 2).

4 A consul who had more children ranked as senior, a married consul took precedence of an unmarried (Gell. 2, 15).

5 The same principle applied to candidates (cp. 11. Epp. 7, 16, 2). Tacitus records a breach of this provision (Ann. 2. 51. 2), and its evasion by fraudulent adoptions (15. 19. 1).

6 A father of three children was exempted from personal duties (as 'tutela,' &c.) at Rome.

7 A Latin father or mother of three children was to be a Roman.

8 The full text of this chapter is preserved by Paulus. It exempted a freedman who had two or more children 'in sua potestate' from such 'opusae' as he was bound to furnish to his patron.

9 This exemption was given for three children to a 'Romana,' for four to a 'libertina.'

10 Preserved by Ulpian.

11 A 'tutor ad dotem dandam' to be assigned in certain cases by the praetor urbanus (Ulp. Fragm. Tit. xi. 20).

12 The titles and contents of these chapters need not here be given. They entitle husband and wife, as such, to succeed to one tenth of each other's property, and to further tenths, in right of children by another marriage, and on other grounds (Ulp. Fragm. Tit. xv.: see Heinecc. pp. 87, 89, and Comm. pp. 257–273).

13 These chapters treat of the causes entitling husband and wife to succeed to the whole of each other's property, and to legacies or inheritances from the wills of others (Ulp. Fragm. Tit. xvi. For full explanation see Heinecc. Comm. pp. 273–293).

14 The legatee was discharged from the condition.
APPENDIX III. EXCURSUS

Cap. xxx. De iure iurando libertis remittendo 1.
Cap. xxxi. De iure adfinitatis inter vitricum, etc. 2
Cap. xxxii. De privilegiis absentium reip. causa 3.
Cap. xxxiii. De indulgentia senatus 4.
Cap. xxxiv. De divortii modo et poena 5.
Cap. xxxv. De cogendis parentibus ut liberos clocent. 'Qui liberos quos habent in potestate, iniuria prohibebunt ducere uxores vel nubere, in matrimonium eos collocare per praetorem urbanum coguntor 6.'
Cap. xxxvi. De poenis caelibatus. 'Caelibes, nisi intra centum dies huic legi paruerint, neque haereditatem, neque legatum ex testamento, nisi proximorum genere capiunto 7.'
Cap. xxxvii. De poenis orbitatis. 'Si qui coniugum masculus (ultra vicesimum quintum annum) femina (ultra vicesimum) orbi crunt, semissem relictorum tantum capiunto 8.'

Lex Caducaria.

The second half of this law is thus entitled by Heineccius; who makes it consist of fifteen chapters. No fragments of them are preserved, and the restoration of this part of the law is much less certain in its details; but it is known generally to have dealt with the subject of lapsed inheritances, and the proportions and conditions under which they became public property. All that is known of their provisions is fully given and explained by Heineccius (pp. 357, foll.).

Such inheritances or legacies as could not be taken by the persons to whom they were devised accrued firstly to conjoint legatees of the same

1 An oath not to marry, exacted by a patron, was not to be binding.
2 Affinities, except between father-in-law and son-in-law, to be annulled by death or divorce.
3 Those absent on the public service to be exempt from the penalties of the law.
4 The senate might legalize an otherwise illegal marriage, as between a senator and freedwoman.
5 This law fixed the share of dower to be returned to the wife on divorce, and was intended to discourage divorce by making it entail loss.
6 Preserved by Marcianus.
7 The text of this section is given as conceived by Heineccius from Ulp. Fr. Tit. xvii. 1, and other sources. 'Caelebs' is defined to be an unmarried man between twenty and sixty, or an unmarried woman between twenty and fifty (see above, cap. iii., and Poste, Gaius, p. 252). The exception, within which inheritances or legacies were allowed to accrue, extended to ascendants and descendants as far as the third degree.
8 The text of this chapter is a restoration like the former. The pains and penalties of celibacy and childlessness were abolished by Constantine in A.D. 320 (see Poste on Gaius, p. 252).
9 Cp. cap. xi. The general object of these seven chapters was to define the rights of the patronus over the person or property of his married freedman and freedwoman. Their provisions are explained by Heineccius (Comm. pp. 344-356): see also Poste, Gaius, p. 307, foll.
specific thing with children, in the second place to heirs with children, in
the third to other legates with children, failing all these, to the aera-
rium, or, in later times, to the fiscus.
This law, though having for its apparent object 'to add force to the
penalties on celibacy and to enrich the treasury,' encountered no such
vigorous opposition as that which had blunted the edge of the 'lex
Iulia.' The senate had been schooled by twenty-five years of submission,
and people had perhaps found out that it was easier to evade laws than
to resist their enactment. The consuls from whom this law is named
were both unmarried; nor, according to Tacitus, did marriage or the
rearing of children become more frequent.
In one respect the law was indeed most fruitful. By it was given the
first general encouragement, on a large scale, and in a matter affecting
private life, to systematic delation, and the first brood of professional
informers was called into being; whose activity in respect to other laws,
and especially that of 'maiestas,' forms so large a part of the domestic
history of the age. When this activity was let loose upon a law whose
vast and complicated network was such as to entangle every family in
some or other of its meshes, we can easily see that its working must
have caused intolerable annoyances unforeseen at its enactment, and can
understand the outcry which in ten years was already demanding relaxa-
tion. The law itself thus marks the extreme limit of legislative interfer-
ence with private life in this respect, and its subsequent history as known
to us is that of its mitigation. 'Many of its entanglements were
resolved' by the commission under Tiberius, another important pro-
vision was relaxed by Claudius, the rewards of informers were cut down
by Nero, and princes often gave the 'ius liberorum' to those who had it
not. Thus the severity of many of its penalties became so far obsolete

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1 Hence Juvenal says (9. 87) to one
who had attained the 'iura parentis,'
'scriberis heres, legatum omne capis
necon et dulce caducum.'
2 Compare the language of Tacitus
(3. 28. 4) 'velut parens omnium populos
vacantia teneret.' The 'leges caducariae'
were made more stringent by Caracalla,
but practically abolished by Constantine,
and formally by Justinian (see Poste,
Gaius, p. 252; Marquardt, ii. pp. 291-293).
3 Ann. 3. 25; 1 'incitantis caelibum
poenis et augendo aeraio.'
4 Dio (56. 1. 2) mentions a complaint
of the knights, apparently in anticipation
of this law, and gives at length what
purports to be the reply of Augustus in
support of its principles.
5 Dio, 56. 10, 3.
6 L. l. 'nee ideo coniugia et educationes
liberum frequentabantur.'
7 3. 28, 4 'inditi custodes et lege Papia
Poppaea praemii inducti.'
8 L. l. 'altius penetrabant urbecque et
Italiam et quod usquam vivum corripuer-
ant, multorumque excisi status.'
9 L. l. 'exsoluti plerique legis nexus.'
10 See above, cap. iii. and Suet. Cl. 23.
The statement there by Suetonius, that
Tiberius had added the provision which
Claudius repealed, appears improbable.
11 'Praemia delatorum Papiae legis ad
quartas redigit' Suet. Ner. 16.
12 Pl. Epp. 2. 13, 8; 10, 2, 1. &c.: cp.
Momms. Staatsr. ii. 888.
that Tertullian, writing under Septimius Severus, speaks of 'vanissimas Papias leges', and Ammianus Marcellinus notes still the social tyranny of the bachelor and the childless.

But that the law as a whole was still active, is shown by its being repeated, cited, explained, or illustrated by Ulpian, Ter. Clemens, Gaius, Paullus, Marcellus, &c.; and by notices in the Institutes of Justinian, which could scarcely have been made to an obsolete law.

1 Apol. 4. 2 14, 19.
BOOK IV.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

A. U. C. 776, A. D. 23.  C. Asinius Pollio, C. Antistius Vetus, coss.

Ch. 1. Ascendency of Seianus; his origin and character.  2. Concentration of the praetorian guards in a camp; influence of Seianus with the soldiers and the senate.  3. His schemes against Drusus.  4. Drusus, son of Germanicus, enters public life; professed intention of Tiberius to visit the provinces.  5, 6. Review of the military and civil organization of the empire.  7-9. Hostility of Drusus and Seianus; the former poisoned; behaviour of Tiberius on his son's death; honours to his memory.  10, 11. A story, that Tiberius had himself caused the death of Drusus, rejected.  12. Designs of Seianus against the family of Germanicus.  13. Provincial grievances dealt with by Tiberius.  14. Further deputations on right of asylum; pantomime actors expelled from Italy.  15. Death of Lucilius Longus and of a son of Drusus; condemnation of Lucilius Capito; the Asiatic cities permitted to erect a temple to Tiberius, Augusta, and the senate.  16. Regulations respecting the flamen Dialis, and the Vestals.


Ch. 17. Jealousy of Tiberius at mention of Nero and Drusus in the 'vota solemnia.'  18-20. Trial and death of C. Silius, and banishment of his wife Sosia; independence of character shown by M. Lepidus.  21. L. Piso is accused, and dies before trial; Cassius Severus banished to Seriphos.  22. Plautius Silvanus convicted of the murder of his wife.  23-26. Tacfarinas finally defeated and killed by Dolabella; presents sent from the senate to Ptolemaecus, king of Mauretania.  27. An incipient servile insurrection crushed near Brundisium.  28-30. Vibius Serenus accused by his son; the extreme penalty modified.  31. Cominius pardoned for a libel; Suillius condemned for selling justice; Firmius Catus for false accusation.  32, 33. Apology of Tacitus for the monotony of his subject.


Ch. 34, 35. Trial of Cremutius Cordus for praise of Brutus and Cassius; his defence and suicide.  36. Charges brought before young Drusus, prael. urbis; Cyzicus deprived of its freedom.  37, 38. Tiberius rejects the petition to allow a temple to himself in Spain.  39, 40. Seianus asks Livia in marriage; reply of Tiberius.  41. Seianus urges him to retire from Rome.  42. The trial of Votienus influences Tiberius in this direction; others severely sentenced.  43. Decision on a question of boundary between Messenia and Laconia, and on other provincial matters.  44. Deaths of Cn. Lentulus and L. Domitius at Rome, and of L. Antonius at Massilia.  45. Murder of L. Piso in Spain.
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


Ch. 46-51. Triumphalia awarded to Poppaeus Sabinus, for the suppression of an insurrection in Thrace. 52-54. Agrippina, alarmed at the condemnation of her cousin Claudia Pulchra, remonstrates with Tiberius, and afterwards requests him to give her a husband; Seianus increases the enmity between them. 55, 56. Eleven Asiatic cities contend for the honour of possessing the temple to be erected to Tiberius; Sardes and Smyrna preferred and the latter selected. 57, 58. Tiberius permanently quits Rome; his reasons suggested, and predictions respecting him discussed. 59. His life saved by Seianus on the falling of a cave. 60. Schemes of Seianus against Nero. 61. Deaths of Asinius Agrippa and Q. Haterius.


Ch. 62, 63. Disastrous loss of life from the fall of an amphitheatre at Fidenae. 64, 65. Destructive fire on the Mons Caelius; liberality of Tiberius, and compliment paid to him; origin of the name. 66. Quintilius Varus accused by Domitius Afer and P. Dolabella. 67. Retirement of Tiberius to Caeræae; description of the island.


Ch. 68-70. Titius Sabinus, a friend of the family of Germanicus, who had been entrapped by disgraceful means, denounced and executed on the opening day of the year. 71. Hints of Tiberius against Agrippina and Nero; death of Julia, granddaughter of Augustus. 72, 73. Rising of the Frisii; want of energy shown by L. Apronius in dealing with it. 74. Visit of Tiberius and Seianus to Campania; concourse and servility of the senate and people. 75. Marriage of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, to Cn. Domitius.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER IV.

1. C. ASINIO C. ANTISTIO CONSULIBUS NONUS TIBERIO ANNUS ERAT COMPOSITAE REI PUBLICAE, FLORENTIS DOMUS (NAM GERMANICI MORTEM ET INTER PROSPERA DUCEBAT), CUM REPENTE TURBARE FORTUNA COEPIIT, SACERDOCE IPSE AUT SAEVIENTIBUS VIRES PRÆBEBERE. INITIUM ET CAUSA PENES AELIUM SEIANUM COHORIBUS PRÆTORIIS PRÆFECTUM, CUIUS DE POTENTIA SUPRA MEMORAVI: NUNC ORIGINEM, MORES, ET QUO FACINORE DOMINATIONEM RAPUTM IERIT, EXPEDIAM.

2. AB EXCESSU DIUI AUGUSTI.

2. C. ASINIO C. ANTISTIO. Their full names given from Dio (Arg. B. 57) and Pliny (N. H. 33. 2, 8, 32) are C. Asinio C. f. Pollio and C. Antistius C. f. Vetus. N. Ilius notes that the latter had been urban, the former peregrine, praetor, in 773, A. D. 20. Asinio is another son of Asinio Gallus (cp. 3. 75, 1, &c.), and was procus. of Asia, probably under Gaius (see Introd. vii. p. 113). Antistius is one of the consulares filii of the Antistius (cos. 748, B. C. 6) of Vell. 2. 43, 3. On his son and nephew see 12. 25, 1; 13. 11, 1.

Nonus. He had entered on his ninth year in the preceding August, but Tacitus seems to reckon from Jan. 1, 768, A. D. 15: see Staatsr. ii. 802.

6. turbare: cp. 3. 47, 2.
7. penes, of cause, as c. 16, 3.
8. AELIUM SEIANUM. The form of the name suggests that he had been adopted by an Aelius, probably Aelius Gallus, praefect of Egypt in 730, B. C. 24 (see on 5. 8, 1). The praenomen 'I.' is given by Dio (57. 19, 5) and in a Spanish coin dated in his consulship (see Orelli).

COHORTIBUS...PRÆFECTUM. He had been sole praefect since the appointment of his father, whose colleague he had previously been (1. 24, 3), to the praefecture of Egypt (Dio, 57. 19, 6).

9. supra: see 1. 24, 3; 69, 7; 3. 29, 5; 35, 2; 72, 5.

Facinore, the murder of Drusus.

10. RAPUTM IERIT. This correction is suggested by H. 2. 6, 4; Sall. Jug. 85, 42, and many similar uses of 'ire' with a supine, as e. g. 66, 2; 73, 6, &c.

Expediam; so used by Sallust and Vergil.

VULSINII, Bolsena. Juvenal (10, 74) hence calls him 'Tuseus.'

11. SEIO STRABONE: cp. 1. 7, 3; 24. 3. Velleius (2. 127, 3) calls him 'princeps aequitis ordinis'; an expression justified...
divi Augusti nepotem sectatus, non sine rumore Apicio diviti et prodigo stuprum veno dedisse, mox Tiberium variis artibus devinxit, adeo ut obscurum adversum alios sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret. non tam sollertia (quippe isdem artibus victus est) quam deum ira in rem Romanam, cuius pari exitio viguit ceciditque. corpus illi laborum tolerans, animus audax; sui obtegens, in alios criminatur; iuxta adulatio et superbia; palam compositus pudor, intus summa apiscendi libido, eiusque causa modo largitio et luxus, saepius industria ac vigilantia, haud minus noxiae, quotiens parando regno finguntur.

2. Vim praefecturae modicam antea intendit, dispersas per urbem cohortes una in castra conducendo, ut simul imperia ac-

by the ‘praefecturae’ which he held. Also he speaks of Seianus as related to noble families through his mother (who, as sister of Blaesus, must have been a Junia), and adds that he had brothers (see on 2, 20, 2), cousins, and an uncle (3, 35, 2), of consular rank.

Gaium Caesarem: cp. 1. 3., 2.; &c.

1. Apicio. Dio (57. 19, 5) gives the name as Mepos Taeios ‘Anicius.’ He is repeatedly mentioned in literature as the great epicure of his age; but as Athenaeus 1. 7, d; 4. 168, d) mentions two other gourmards of the name, of much later date respectively, it would seem that the name had passed on as a ‘so-
briquet’ from the first of them. See Prof. Ramsay in Dict. of Biog.

2. veno dedisse. This construction, only found here, is analogous to ‘done dare.’ The dative ‘veno’ appears to be peculiar to Tacitus (ep. 13. 51, 1; 14. 15, 3), as ‘veni’ to Apuleius.


intectum: cp. 2. 59, 2: in this sense ab. e. p., but answering to a common use of ‘tectus.’

4. isdem artibus, i.e. ‘sollertia,’ that he could not have been more crafty than Tiberius; therefore his ascendency over him was due to a divine judgement against the state; in other words, was inexplicable (see on 3. 30, 7).

5. pari exitio: probably modal abl.), by the crimes which he prompted during his ascendency, and by the reign of terror, and utter shamelessness of Tiberius (6. 51, 6), following on his fall.

6. corpus: cp. the description of his ‘physique’ in Vell. 2. 127, 3: ‘sufficienti
etiam vigori animi compagne corporis.’

tolerans, with gen. only here and in Colum.; but the usage is analogous to many others (Introd. v. § 34 c). In the whole passage, Tacitus has in view Sallust’s description of Catiline (Cat. 5).

7. obtegens: cp. 1. 76, 2; used with gen. here only, but analogously to the usage with other participles: Introd. v. § 33 d; Seianus himself is here supplied as subject.

crinator, a very rare word: cp. c. 12. 6. Plant. Bacch. 4. 7, 28.

iuxta, ‘were side by side;’ so used of a plurality of objects, in Pl. N. 11. 36, 15. 14. 117: ‘theatra duo iuxta fecit.’

8. compositus. Nipp. appears rightly to take this to mean ‘tranquil,’ noting that the sense of artificial assumption (cp. c. 31, 4, &c.; is here already given by the contrast ‘palam’... ‘intus.’

summa, probably next, pl. as shown by 11. 26, 5: ‘summa adeptus.’

9. industria ac vigilantia. The glowing eulogy of Velleius (1. 1.) is here confirmed in this respect.

11. modicam antea. The importance which Dio 52. 24, makes Maceenas ascribe to the office, belongs to a later date. On its subsequent history and conversion into a civil office see Gibbon, ch. 5, and 17; Saxtus. ii. 1058, fol.

dispersas per urbem. Augustus, according to Suetonius (Aug. 49), kept most of them in neighbouring towns, retaining only three in Rome, and those not concentrated. One ‘cohors togata’ (see on 3. 4, 2) was always on guard at the Palatium or in attendance on the emperor elsewhere (cp. 12. 69, 1, &c.).

12. una in castra. The site, clearly
LIDER II. CAP. I-3.

marked by the prominent square excre-secence in the present walls, was outside the Servian agger, between the Viminal and Colline gates.

1. *inter se*, taken with 'visu.'

in *ceteros metus*; cp. c. 59, 3; 6, 50, 8; 11, 8, 3. The prep. and accus. have nearly the force of a simple dat.; see Introd. v. § 60 b.

2. *oreter*: the liability to confusion between 'or' and 'er' is illustrated by the corruption of 'cremari' to 'ore marri' in i. 49, 4. Another proposed correction, 'adderetur' (Anquetil), is supported by H. 2, 31, 2.

3. *maiores auxilio pariter subveniri*, 'their support in one body would give greater help;' equivalent to 'maius auxili ilium foret si pariter venisset.' Cp. *maiores praemio vulgariter* (3, 49, 1), and other such condensed expressions. On this use of 'pariter' cp. 1, 32, 7, &c.

4. *procul*. The camp, as has been seen, was close outside the walls and within the inhabited area of the city; but 'procul' is used of any interval (cp. Verg. Ecl. 6, 16; Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 105; Ov. Met. 5, 114); and to live in camp at all was a separation.

5. *inreperere*, apparently not earlier used with accus. On other such usages of compound verbs see Introd. v. § 12 c.

6. *ipsa deligere*. It is here implied, and on other grounds evident, that in this he went beyond his legitimate power: cp. Staatsr. ii. 569, 1179.

7. *senatorio ambitu*, i.e. he courted senators as well as soldiers.

8. *ornandi*, defining genitive, like 'cultus ... venerandi.' 3, 63, 6, showing where in the 'ambitus' consisted, namely, in obtaining magistracies and provinces through his influence with Tiberius.

9. *socium laborum*: cp. Dio, 58, 4, 3 Κοινονία τῶν φρωτίδων ἀνώματι, 'Σπανίως τε ὁ ἐρώς' πολλάκις ἐπιναλαμβανόντων ἔλλειψε. *apud patres et populum*: cp. 'in senatu aut concione' (c. 40, 12); also H. 1, 90, 2. The people were usually addressed by published edicts.

10. *colique ... effigies*: so Dio (I. 1.) καὶ τέλος καὶ ταῖς εἰκοσὶν ἀυτὸν ὤσπερ καὶ ταῖς τῶν Tiberiōn Íθνων.

per theatra*: cp. 3, 72, 5.

*interque principia legionum*. Nipp. notes that this is added emphatically. On the *principia* cp. 1, 61, 3, &c.; on the sanctity of the place see i. 39, 7; also Staatsr. ii. 814. Suetonius (Tib. 48) states that all the legions but those of Syria thus honoured Scianus.


*nepotes adulti*: cp. c. 4, 1; 3, 29, 1. There were three younger boys, Gaius, and the twin sons of Drusus (2, 84).

13. *et quia*, &c. This would mean that the realization of his aims was delayed by the number and position of the sons and grandsons, and by the fact that they could only gradually be got rid of with safety. In this sentence the opposition would be between 'simul corripere' and 'intervala sclerum,' not between 'vis' and 'dolus'; 'vi corripere' being simply 'to assassinate,' or bring to a
intutum, dolus intervalla scelerum poscebat. placuit tamen occultior via et a Druso incipere, in quem recenti ira ferebatur. nam Drusus inpatiens aemuli et animo commotori orto forte iurgio intenderat Seiano manus et contra tendentis os verberaverat. igitur cuncta temptanti promptissimum visum ad uxorem eius Liviam convertere, quae soror Germanici, formae initio aetatis indecorae. mox pulchritudine pracellebat. hanc ut amore incensus adulterio pellexit, et postquam primi flagitii potitus est (neque femina amissa pudicitia alia abnuerat), ad coniugii spem, consortium regni et necem mariti impulit. atque illa, cui avunculus Augustus, socer Tiberius, ex Druso liberi, seque ac maiores et posteros municipali adultero foedabat, ut pro honestis et praesentibus flagitiosa et incerta exspectaret. sumitur in conscien-
tiam Eudemius, amicus ac medicus Liviae, specie artis frequens

violent end, whether by poison or any other means. Nipp., who omits "et," makes the antithesis of "vis" and "dolus," prominent, but owns that in any case the crimes would require some "vis dolosa."

1. tamen, i.e. although it involved delay. He elected to proceed by degrees and to make Drusus the first victim. The variation from a noun to an infinitive resembles those noted in Intro. v. § 91; and there appears to be no reason for reading "occultiore" with Ritter.

3. animo commotor: cp. 1. 33, 6, &c. On the character of Drusus cp. 1. 29, 4; 76, 5.

4. contra tendentis, "when he offered resistance." Dio (57. 22, 1) represents Seianus as having struck Drusus, not in self-defence, but out of wanton insolence. igitur. This appears to explain, not the choice of Drusus as first victim, but the "longior via" pursued.

promptissimum: cp. 2. 2, 6; 5, 4.

6. Liviam: cp. 2. 43, 7, &c.

7. ut, "as if."

8. adulterio. It seems on the whole best to explain, with Walther and Nipp., as abl. instr., and to take "pellexit" as = "sibi devinixit," as in 1. 2, 1; II. 4, 15, 1. Others take it as a dative like "morti depoco-cit" (1. 23, 6).

9. abnuerit, aoristic perf. of potential subj.: cp. c. 32, 1; 67, 2, &c., Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 28, Madv. § 350.

10. consortium regni. Apparently to avoid a double genitive, the mention of the hope is implied in that of the thing hoped for; as is elsewhere the thought in the mention of its object (see note on 1. 41, 3). Agrippina is thus said "consor-
tium imperii spervasisse" (14. 11, 1), for which "regnii" is here rhetorically used: cp. "domus regnatrix" 1. 4, 4.

avunculus: cp. 2. 43, 6.

11. seque ac... et. On such forms of coordination cp. Intro. v. § 89.

12. municipii, of Vulsini (c. 1, 3). The term implied now no inferiority of civic status, but that a person had not senatorial ancestors, who would have had to live in Rome. Thus Juvenal (8, 38) calls Cicero "municipalis equus," and Antonius sneers at the "Aricia mater" of Octavius (Cic. Phil. 3. 6, 15). Tacitus thinks this almost as great an aggravation of the guilt of Livilla, as if it had been committed with a non-citizen or a slave.

praesentibus, "already assured," by the position of Drusus as heir.


14. Eudemus. Probably, like most physicians at that time, he was a freed-
man. Pliny (N. II. 29, 1, 8, 20) represents him also as her adulterer.

frequens secretis: cp. "frequens contonibus" (H. 4. 69, 4). Dräger takes these as datives, "frequens" being equiva-

lent to "qui saepe adecat;" Nipp. as abl. of place, comparing "frequens ubique"
secretis. pellit domo Seianus uxorem Apicatam, ex qua tres liberos genuerat, ne paelici suspectaretur. sed magnitudo facinoris metum, prolationes, diversa interdum consilia adferebat.

4. Interim anni principio Drusus ex Germanici liberis togam virilem sumpsit, quaeque fratri eius Neroni decererat senatus repetita. addidit orationem Caesar, multa cum laude filii sui, quod patria benevolentia in fratris liberis foret. nam Drusus, quamquam arduum sit eodem loci potentiam et concordiam esse, aequus adulescentibus aut certe non adversus habebatur. exim vetus et saepe simulatum proficiscendi in provincias consilium refertur. multitudinem veteranorum practexebat imperator et dilectibus suppleundos exercitus: nam voluntarium militem de-

2. paelici: so 6. 43, 1; 12. 46, 3; 14. 60, 2; pel- five times in Med. ii.

(i.e. 'omnibus locis ') Agr. 37. 4. On the meaning of 'secreta' cp. 3. 8, 4.

1. Apicatam. The name can be shown to be Roman (C. I. L. vi. 12126), and need not be altered, with Borgesi, to 'Apicata.' Cp. c. 11, 4, and Dio, 58. 11, 6.

tres liberos: see on 5. 8, 1; 3. 1.
2. suspectaretur = 'suspectus habebatur.' The passive is found only here and in Apuleius: on the active cp. 1. 5, 1.

5. quaeque ... repetita: see 3. 29, 1. The inscriptions cited (Introd. i. 1.) show some difference in his priesthood.
6. filii sui. This distinguishes the Drusus below from the one above mentioned.
8. eodem loci: cp. Cic. Att. 1. 13, 5: 'e loci' (14. 61, 3; 15. 74, 1; Cic. pro Sest. 31, 68, &c.), 'quo locorum' (Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3), and (rarely in this sense) 'co' alone, (as Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1. 2. 1).

10. saepe simulatum. Two occasions have been mentioned (1. 47, 5; 3. 47, 3).

in provincias. It appears from the context esp. § 5 that the recruiting for the legions, rather than for the auxiliaries, is spoken of; and this passage thus tends to modify Seeck's view (see on 3. 40, 5), that the legionaries were at this time almost all Italians. The only province at all prominent in early western legionary inscriptions is the thoroughly Romanized Gallia Narbonensis, which he perhaps professed to intend to visit, and possibly others from which the Eastern legions were recruited.

11. refertur, 'is repeated': cp. 1. 26, 4.

multitudinem veteranorum, i.e. of those who had a right to expect dismissal: see on 1. 36, 4; 78, 2; also Introd. vii. pp. 125, 127. He means that his presence was required to induce the veterans to be content with their reward on dismissal, and to enforce the conscription, which might be unpopular.

12. dilectibus. In Rome and Italy conscription was only resorted to in extreme emergencies (cp. 1. 31, 4; H. 3. 38, 3; Marquardt, ii. 539, n. 4), but it was frequent in the provinces. The presiding officers, 'dilectores,' are of equestrian rank (Marquardt, i. 1. 542). In the time of Trajan an 'inquisitio' was held for the conscriptions, and substitutes, if properly qualified, were allowed (Pl. Ep. ad Trai. 29, 30).

voluntarium militem deesse. Velius (2. 170, 2) says in praise of Tiberius 'quanta cum quiete hominum... supplementum sine trepidatione delectus providet.' That voluntary enlistment continued generally to suffice is attested by Dig. 49. 16, 4. § 10 'plerunque voluntario militi numeri supplentur.' Seeck (i. 1.) notes that an annual enlistment of about 7,000 would probably suffice to keep up the guards and legions, and that such a number should have been easily supplied by volunteers from Italy alone; but that, besides the depopulation of rural districts (Introd. vii. p. 108), the people were growing more and more unwarlike, and the old soldiers, whose children might have inherited a military spirit, were mostly childless (cp. 14. 27, 3).
esse, ac si suppeditet, non cadem virtute ac modestia agere, quia plerumque inopes ac vagi sponte militiam sumant. percensuit - que cursim numerum legionum et quas provincias tutarentur. quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quae tunc Romana copia 5

5. Italian utroque mari duae classes, Misenum apud et Ravennam, proximumque Galliae litus rostratae naves praesidebant, quas Actiaca victoria captas Augustus in oppidum Foroiiulense miserat valido cum remige. sed praeclium robur Rhenum 2

10 iuxta, commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant. Hispaniae recens perdomitae tribus habebantur. Mauros 3

Iuba rex acceperat donum populi Romani. cetera Africae per 4

1. modestia: cp. 1. 35, 1.
6. quod, explained by 'quae,' &c.
exsequendum: cp. 'exsequi senten-
tias' 3. 65, 1.
copia: sing., as 2. 52, 4, &c.
7. angustius, as compared with the time of Trajan: see 2. 61, 2, and note.
11. rostratae naves, 'a fleet of war-
ships' (cp. Hor. Epod. 4, 18). Nipp. thinks this not a sufficiently distinguishing epithet, and reads 'constratae' 'decked'; which might possibly not apply to all of them, as these fleets consisted of ships of various classes. Their real distinction from the provincial fleets consists in their (probably later) title 'clavis praetoria'; and in their being, like the guard, under special command of Caesar and his 'praefecti' (Introd. vii. p. 127). The in-
titution of a permanent naval force dates from the fleet organized by Agrippa against Sex. Pomphius and afterwards for Actium: see Marquardt, i. 1. 501; Staatsr. ii. 862.

praesidebant, with accus.: cp. 3. 39, 1.
8. Foroiiulense, Frejus (cp. 2. 63, 6), called 'clastra maris' in II. 3. 43, 1.
10. octo: cp. 1. 31; 37, &c.
11. Hispaniae. The two Caesarian provinces are here meant, that of His-

P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 776.

Spain principally answering to Salamanca and northern Estremadura, and having its seat of government at the Augustan colony of Emerita (Merida); see Marquardt, i. 252, foll. These two provinces had legati of the first and second rank respectively (Introd. vii. p. 116). On the third Spanish province see c. 13, 2.

recens perdomitae. Livy (28. 12, 12) speaks of Spain as the first transmarine province entered by the Romans and the last to be completely subjugated. Two centuries had passed from the first Roman occupation to the submission of the Astra-
turians and Cantabrians to Agrippa in 735, B. C. 19 Hor. Od. 3. 8, 21; Dio, 54. 11, 2.

Mauros. The kingdom of Maure-
tania appears at this time to have ex-
tended eastward to Sahlab (see Introd. vii. p. 115), and thus to have included more than half of Algeria, besides Morocco. On its subsequent provincial organization see vol. ii. Introd. 30.

12. Iuba rex, the son of the king defeated at Thapsus in 708, B. C. 46. He had been restored after the Actian war to Numidia; and had received in marriage Selene daughter of Antonius and Cleopatra: in 729, B. C. 25, he was transferred by Augustus to Mauretania, here called 'the gift of the Roman people': see Dio, 53. 26, 2. He had lately been succeeded by his son Ptolemaeus (c. 23. 1). On the dates of their reigns see Marquardt, i. 482. Pliny (N. H. 5. 1, 1, 16, &c.) speaks of Juba as a man of letters and an author.
duas legiones parique numero Aegyptus, dehinc initio ab Suriae usque ad flumen Euphraten, quantum ingenti terrarum sinu ambitur, quattuor legionibus coercita, accolis Hibero Albanoque et alis regibus, qui magnitudine nostra proteguntur adversum externa imperia. et Thraeciam Rhoemetalces ac liberi Cotyis, ripamque Danuvii legionum duae in Pannonia, duae in Moesia at timebant, totidem apud Delmatiam locatis, quae positu regionis a tergo illis, ac si repentinum auxilio Italia posceret, haud procul accirentur, quamquam insidieret urbem proprius miles, tres urbanae, novem pratoriae cohortes, Etruria ferme Umbriaque delectae aut vetera Latio et coloniis antiquitus Romanis. at

1. suria: text Muretus.

11. coloniis: text L.

1. duas. The second legion was only here for a time: cp. c. 23, 2.

parique numero. In Strabo’s time (17, 1, 12, 797) Egypt had three legions and nine cohorts.

initio ab. On the anastrophe see Introduct. v. § 77, 4.

2. ingenti sinu, ‘the vast sweep of country.’ ‘Sinus’ is used by Tacitus of a tract of land, sometimes without any reference to sea-coast (as G. 29, 4); so also Pliny (N. H. 6, 8, 8, 23) speaks of the ‘ingenis sinus’ of interior Asia. The tract mentioned is the eastern frontier of the empire, on which see Introduct. vii. p. 111.

3. Hibero. This people, connecting their origin with the Jasonian legend (6, 34, 3), lay south of the Caucasus and north of Armenia, between Albania and Colchis, in the upper part of the basin of the Kour (Cyrus), answering to the western part of Georgia: cp. Strab. 11. 2, 9, 499, 500. Its dynasty appears to be still traceable in the third century (see Orelli).

Albano: cp. 2. 68, 1.

4. alii, such as those in Cilicia (2, 78, 3), Lesser Armenia (11. 9, 3., and Pontus Polemoniacus :Suet. Ner. 18). Romans might even speak of Armenia maior as protected against Parthia.

5. Rhoemetalces: cp. c. 47, 1; 2, 67, 4; 3, 38, 4.

6. duae in Pannonia, usually three (cp. i. 16, 2), the third being here reckoned in Africa: see above.

7. Delmatiam. The name is perhaps antedated, the province being called at that time ‘superior provincia Illyricum’ (C. 1. L. iii. 1741) or ‘maritima pars Illyrici’ (Vell. 2. 125, 5): see Marquardt, i. 299, n. 4. Its northern boundary to.

wards Pannonia is not clearly marked (cp. 1. 16, 1); in other directions it extended to Moesia (see on i. 80, 1) and Epirus (2. 53, 1), and thus included modern Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, its chief town being Salona. The name ‘Illyricum’ in the widest sense (see on i. 49, 1), included Pannonia and even Moesia (Suet. Tib. 16: see Marquardt, i. 205).

positu, in Tacitus only here and in 6. 21, 4; once in Sall. (Fr. II. 2, 1 D, 1 K, 8 G), and in several places in Ovid.

9. tres urbanae, novem pratoriae. On the variations in the number of these cohorts see Introduct. vii. p. 126. On the fourth urban cohort at Lugulum see 3. 41, 2. It is to be observed that in this survey Tacitus omits the ‘cohortes civium Romanorum’ (cp. i. 8, 3), and the ‘vigiles’ at Rome, who were hardly regular soldiers and mostly freedmen.


11. aut vetera Latio, the towns which had the ‘ins Latii’ before 664. B. c. 90, when the ‘lex Julia’ gave them the ‘civitas’: cp. Nipp. and Marquardt, i. 60. By ‘aut,’ these and the colonies are distinguished, as scattered towns, from the geographical districts above.

coloniiis antiquitus Romanis, those in Italy, as distinct from the later transmarine colonies. Nipp. notes that the districts thus described as the recruiting ground of these corps would exclude the Transpadana, and the Greek cities of south Italy. All Italians became eligible in the time of Claudius; the corps being thus still called by Otho ‘Italiae alumni et Romanae iuventus’ (II. 1. 84, 7):
apud idonea provinciarum sociale triremes alaeque et auxilia cohortium, neque multo secus in iis virium: sed persequi incertum fuit, cum ex usu temporis huc illuc mearent, gliscerent numero et aliquando minuerentur.

5 6. Congruens crediderim recensere ceteras quoque rei publicae partes, quibus modis ad eam diem habitae sint, quoniam Tiberio mutati in dexterius principatus initium ille annus attulit. iam 2 primum publica negotia et privatiorum maxima apud patres tractabantur, dabaturque primoribus disserere et in adulationem lapsos cohíbebat ipse; mandatique honores, nobilitatem maiorum, claritudinem militiae, inlustres domi artes spectando, ut satis constaret non alios potiores fuisset. sua consulibus, sua 3

3. fuerit L.
6. quod (= quoniam): quando B.

before the time of Septimius Severus even provincials have access to it: see Staatsr. i. 865; Marquart, ii. 478.
2. secus, sc. 'quam in legionibus.' The genit. seems unprecedented, and is perhaps best explained, with Forcell., by giving 'secus' a substantival force ('neque multa disparitas'); see Jacob's note. For an estimate of the whole force under arms see Introduct. l. l. p. 128.
persequi, 'to trace them.'
icertum fuit. Nipp. explains the tenses as referring to this sketch as finished. 'It was uncertain, therefore I did not attempt it.' 'Fuerit' is adopted by Orelli and supported by the parallel passage in 15. 41, 1.
3. ex usu temporis, 'in accordance with temporary requirements': cp. 6. 42, 3; also 'ex usu praesenti' 11. 8, 5, 'ex rerum usu' 15. 6, 5.
5. Congruens, 'apposite'; so in the very similar passage 'congruens vultur' 11. 5. 2, 1.
6. partes, 'department.'
habitae,' were administered': cp. 'operae . . . modo habita' c. 44, 1.
7. ille annus. Dio, who gives at considerable length a somewhat similar sketch of the best period of this principate (57. 7-13), dates a change from the death of Germanicus, and a further deterioration from the retirement to Capreae.

iam primum, 'to begin'; so 12. 68, 2; 14. 31, 2; Verg. Aen. 8, 195, &c.
8. publica negotia. On the senate at this time see Dio, 57. 7; Suet. Tib. 30; Introduct. vi. pp. 92, foll.
privatorum, questions concerning individuals. The reference is especially to the trials, as still conducted before the senate, rather than 'apud principem.'
9. primoribus, perhaps used more widely than in 3. 65, 2.
10. cohíbebat ipse: see 3. 47, 5; 59. 2, &c.
mandatique honores. On the rights of 'commendatio' and 'nominatio' exercised by him, see Introduct. vi. p. 94.
11. inlustres domi artes: see 3. 70, 4, and cp. 'studii civilibus' 3. 75. 1. Here oratorical or literary, as well as juristic accomplishments, would be included in the expression.
12. potiores fuisset. This may be equivalent to 'plus potuisse,' that no other persons had more influence with him' (cp. 1. 69, 6), i.e. that the best qualified prevailed; but it is better to take 'potior' as equivalent to 'melior' = 'preferable' (cp. 'potiora instituta' 16. 22, 7); the meaning being that those chosen were plainly the most choiceworthy.
sua . . . species, 'retained their prestige': cp. Cic. in Pis. 11. 24 'magnum nomen est, magna species, magna dignitatis, magna maiestas consilii.' On the position and functions of all magistrates of the state at this time, see Introduct. vi. pp. 90, foll. Dio and Suetonius (l. L) give several particulars of the outward respect shown by Tiberius to consuls and other magistrates, and to senators generally and other persons of note.
praetoribus species; minorum quoque magistratum exercita potestas; legesque, si maiestatis quaeestio eximertur, bono in usu. at frumenta et pecuniae vectigales, cetera publicorum fructuum societatis equitum Romanorum agitabantur. res suas Caesar spectatissimo cuique, quibusdam ignotis ex fama mandabat, semelque adsumpti tenebantur prorsus sine modo, cum plerique isdem negotiis insenescerent. plebes acri quidem annona fatigabatur, sed nulla in eo culpa ex principe: quin infecunditati terrarum aut asperis maris obviam iit. quantum impendio diligen-

7. agri: text R.

1. exercita potestas, 'had their office exercised': on 'exercitus' cp. 3. 67, 2.

2. leges... bono in usu. 'the enforcement of laws was salutary,' i.e. neither too lax nor too strict. Allusion seems intended to such discretion as had been shown in dealing with the lex Papia Poppaea, (2, 28, 6), and with the sumptuary laws (3. 25, 1). On the important exception in respect of the laws of 'maiestas,' see Introd. viii. pp. 141, foll.

3. frumenta, 'the corn tributes.' The fullest information on this subject is contained in Cic. Verr. A. 2. Lib. 3; where the requisitions relating to corn are treated under three heads, 'frumentum decumanum' (c. 6, sqq.), 'emptum' (c. 70, sqq.), and 'aestimatum' (c. 81, sqq.). The first would be that here referred to as managed by publicani; the two latter kinds being rights of purchase at a fixed price for the soldiers or for Rome, and assessments for use of the governor.


cetera publicorum fructuum. Nipp. understands this not of the 'tributa,' which were directly collected from the state, but of other sources of indirect revenue, such as the dues from woodlands, saltworks, quarries, mines, &c. Mommsen (Staatsr. ii. 1017, 1) and Marquardt (Staatsv. ii. 312) both consider that the practice of farming the revenue must have extended further at this period than subsequently. 'Publicorum' denotes such as were paid to the aerarium, in contrast with 'res suas' below.

4. societatis equitum Romanorum. These associations of 'publicani' are called 'vectigialium societates' in 13. 50, 3; and apparently each province had one; thus the 'societas Bithyniae' is spoken of by Cicero (ad Fam. 13. 9, 1), and those of provinces generally by Caesar (B. C. 3. 3, 2). Each was presided over by a 'magister' (Cic. Pl. 12. 32). The 'publicani' at this date, though not necessarily 'equites Romani' in the strict sense (see Introd. vii. p. 102), were persons of equestrian census; such limitation being not so much a legal privilege as a necessity arising from the exclusion of senators by their rank and the lower classes by their poverty: see Staatsr. ii. 1010, iii. 509, foll. Several abuses of the system were dealt with in Nero's time (13. 50-51).

agitabantur, 'were managed'; so 'agitare faenus' 6. 16, 3; G. 26, 1, &c.: cp. also c. 41, 4; 12. 27, 3, &c.

res suas, the expression at this date for what would later be called 'res fisici' (see vol. ii. Introd. p. 28, and works there referred to). Besides the more important procuratorships in the Caesarian, and also in senatorial provinces (cp. c. 15, 3, Introd vii. pp. 112, 116, 118), inscriptions attest the existence of lower officers ('procuratores patrimonii'), usually freedmen, employed by the princes, as by any private individual, to manage his private estates, whether in Italy or the provinces. See Marquardt, ii. 257.

6. tenebantur... sine modo. This was also the case with the 'legati,' cp. 1. 80, 2, Introd. vii. p. 118, &c.

7. insenescerent, in prose only here and in Quint., from Hor. and Ov.

acri... annona. On the use of such metaphors with 'annona,' see on 2, 87, 1.

9. obviam iit. For his own references to his labour in this department, cp. 3. 54, 8; 6. 13, 2. 'Annona' was also a special care of Augustus (see on 1. 2, 1).
tiaque poterat. et ne provinciae novis oneribus turbarentur 7 utque vetera sine avaritia aut crudelitate magistratuum tolerarent, providebat: corporum verbera, ademptiones bonorum aberant. rari per Italiam Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos liber-5 tos domus: ac si quando cum privatis disciparet, forum et ius.

7. Quae cuncta non quidem comi via, sed horridus ac plerumque formidatus, retinebat tamen, donec morte Drusi vertentur; nam dum superbuit, mansere, quia Seianus incipiente adhuc 2 potentia bonis consiliis notescere volebat, et ulter metuebatur 10 non occultus odii, set crebro querens incolumi filio adiutorem imperii alium vocari. et quantum superesse ut collega dicatur?

10. odiis | et: odi et L, text Doed.

2. sine avaritia... magistratum. Cp. the account of the republican provincial rule (1. 2, 2); also Introd. vii. p. 110.

3. verbera, ademptiones bonorum aberant. This can hardly mean more than that governors were generally brought to account for inflicting such punishments unjustly; it being evident that such outrages were committed (see Introd. I. 1.)

4. rari. Lips. points out that a contrast is suggested to the vast estates afterwards acquired by confiscations. It appears to be also implied that he had larger estates in the provinces: cp. c. 15, 3; Marquardt, ii. 257, foll.; Hirschfeld, Untersuchungen, p. 23, foll.

modesta. Notwithstanding the apparent correspondence of 'rari' and 'paucos,' it does not seem possible to take this, with Orelli, to mean 'in moderate number.' It must refer to their demeanour, contrasted with the general insolence of such persons (e.g. c. 74, 6).

intra paucos libertos domus, 'his domestic staff limited to a few freedmen.' On the use of 'intra' cp. 3. 72, 5. The household of Caesar still so far resembled that of a private citizen that its posts of responsibility and confidence ('a libellis,' 'a rationibus,' &c.) were filled only by freedmen; and these in the time of Tiberius were few. There is however evidence (see Introd. vii. p 105, n. 7) that some of them were wealthy and influential. Vitellius had afterwards filled such posts with Roman knights (II. 1, 58, 1): sometimes the freedmen had themselves received equestrian or even quasi-senatorial distinctions (11. 38, 5; 12. 53, 2; II. 2. 57, 4).

5. si... disciparet, i.e. all fiscal claims were prosecuted in the ordinary law-courts (cp. c. 15, 3; Dio, 57. 23, 5. In 2. 34, 5, his behaviour is described in a case where he was interested, not personally, but on behalf of a friend.

forum et ius. The idea of a verb of action is supplied: cp. Introd. v. § 38 b.

6. via: 'morum via' 1. 54, 3. The use of 'via' with the force of 'ratio' (cp. 'alium alia via... demeretnum' Suet. Oth. 4, &c.) answers to that of 'odis' for τρόποι or μέθοδοι.

horridus, 'rough,' or 'repulsive:' cp. 'horrida antiquitas' c. 16, 4, 'horridi sermone II 2. 74, 3. Compare the description of his manner in i. 75, 6.

8. adhuc = 'etiam tum'; so often in and after Livy, and e. p. in Tacitus: cp. 15. 33, 1; 16. 32, 1, &c.; Gudeman on Dial. 25, 33.

9. notescere: cp. 1. 73, 3. Tacitus here meets the objection that the influence of Seianus did not always appear to prompt pernicious counsels.

10. occultus, with genit. only here and in 6. 36, 3; cp. Introd. v. § 33 e γ: so used of persons in II. 2. 38, 4, &c., and in Cicero and Livy.

incolumi, 'while he lived': cp. 3. 56, 5, &c.

adiutorem: cp. 3. 12, 2. It here appears to denote some participation in the 'imperium proconsulare,' but a lower rank than that of collega': cp. Introd. vi. p. 98.

11. quantum superesse, 'how slight a further step to be styled colleague!' He had already got the first, the most difficult step; at every further stage fresh support would gather round him.
primas dominandi spes in arduo: ubi sis ingressus, adesse studia
3 et ministros: exstructa iam sponte praefecti castra, datos in
manum milites; cerni effigiem eius in monimentis Cn. Pompei;
communes illi cum familia Drusorum fore nepotes: precandam
4 post haec modestiam, ut contentus esset. neque raro neque apud
paucos talia iaciebat, et secreta quoque eius corrupta uxore pro-
debantur.

8. Igitur Scianus maturandam ratus delicat venenum, quo
paulatim inrepente fortuitus morbus adsimularet. Id Druso datum
2 per Lygdum spadonem, ut octo post annos cognitum est. ceterum
10 Tiberius per omnis valetudinis eius dies, nullo metu an ut firmi-
tudinem animi ostentaret, etiam defuncto neicum sepulto, curiam
3 ingressum est. consulesque sede vulgari per speciem maestitiae
sedentes honoris lociique admonuit, et effusum in lacrinas sena-
tum victo gemitu simul oratione continua erexit: non quidem
15 sibi ignarum posse argui, quod tam recenti dolore subierit oculos
senatus: vix propinquorum adloquia tolerari, vix diem aspici a
plurisque lugentium. neque illos inbecillitatis damnandos: se
5 tamen fortiora solacia et complexu rei publicae petivisse. misera-
tusque Augustae extremam senectam, rudem adhuc nepotum et

1. in arduo: cp. 12, 15, 3.
2. sponte, ‘at his own will alone’: cp. ‘nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio’
(Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3), &c. Drusus may be supposed to exaggerate the facts. On the
gent. cp. 2, 59, 3.
3. effigiem: cp. 3, 72, 5.
4. communes . . . nepotes, referring to the projected marriage of his daughter
to the son of Claudius: see on 3, 29, 5.
5. precandam . . . modestiam, sc. ‘ei’: cp. c. 39, 3; 12, 05, 5; where, as here,
the person on whose behalf prayer is to be made is indicated by the passage. The
sense here is ‘we can no longer resist
him, and can only pray that he may use
his power forbearingly.’ Cp. 15, 17, 3; 
also Sen. Contr. 25, 2 ‘ut salva provincia
sit, optemus meretrici bonam mentem.’
6. et . . . quoque, ‘and besides’: cp. 13, 55; 2; 56, 6, &c.: in Livy (30.
10, 15, &c.) and subsequent prose, but
not common (Dräger, Synt. und Stil, 
§ 121).
7. secretar: cp. c. 3, 5.
8. Lygund, one of his most trusted
servants (c. 10, 2), and probably his
‘praegustior’ (cp. 12, 66, 5).
9. octo post annos; on the information
of Apicata (c. 11, 4), after the death of
Scianus in 784, A.D. 31 (Dio, 58, 11, 6).
10. nullo metu an, &c. The construc-
tion is thus varied in 2, 38, 9; 3,
44, 4.
11. defuncto. He probably died on
July 15; see Henzen, Insc. 5381.
12. senatus, among the mass of
senators. Properly they sat in their curule
chairs on a tribunal (cp. 16, 30, 4; Ov.
ex P. 4, 5, 18; Luc. 5, 16, &c.). In the
mourning for Augustus, Dio (56, 3) de-
scribes them as sitting on the benches of
lower magistrates.
13. sedes vulgari, among the mass of
senators. Properly they sat in their curule
chairs on a tribunal (cp. 16, 30, 4; Ov.
ex P. 4, 5, 18; Luc. 5, 16, &c.). In the
mourning for Augustus, Dio (56, 3) de-
scribes them as sitting on the benches of
lower magistrates.
14. per speciem. It is implied that the
mourning was insincere: cp. c. 12, 1.
15. posse argui. The clause ‘quod . . .
senatus’ is the subject. ‘That he faced
the eyes of the senate, &c., could be
blamed.’
16. complexu rei publicae; cp. ‘am-
plectitur rem publicam’ (15, 59, 6), used
‘negotia pro solaciis accipientis’ c. 13, 1.
17. extremam senectam. She was
eighty years old: see on 5, 1, 1.
rudem, ‘inexperienced.’ Two of them
vergentem actatem suam, ut Germanici liberi, unica praesentium malorum levamenta, inducerentur petivit. egressi consules firma-
tos adloquio adulescentulos deductosque ante Caesarem statuunt.
quibus adpreensis 'patres conscripti, hos' inquit 'orbatos parente
tradi patruo ipsorum precatusque sum, quamquam esset illi
propria suboles, ne secus quam suum sanguinem soveret, attolleret,
sibique et posteris conformaret. erepto Druso preces ad vos
converto disque et patria coram obtestor: Augusti pronepetes,
clarissimis maioribus genitos, suscipite, regite, vestrarn meanunque
vicem explete. hi vobis, Nero et Druse, parentum loco. ita
nati estis, ut bona malaque vestra ad rem publicam pertineant.'

9. Magno ea fletu et mox precationibus faustis audita; ac si
modum orationi posuisset, misericordia sui gloriaque animos
audientium impleverat: ad vana et totiens inrisa revolutus, de
reddenda re publica utque consules seu quis alius regimen susci-
perent, vero quoque et honesto fidem dempsit. memoriae Drusi
eadem quae in Germanicum decoruntur, plerisque additis, ut

4. parenti: 6. ac tolleret B. 7. confirmaret L.

were 'adulti' (c. 3, 1), but only about eighteen and fifteen years old respec-
tively: Tiberius was himself sixty-five.

1. Germaniici liberi. The context shows that Nero and Drusus alone are
meant. In some Spanish coins belonging
to this period their heads are repre-
sented with that of Tiberius on the
reverse: see Cohen, l. p. 234.

3. deductos, 'escorted.'

6. ne = 'ut non': cp. the force of
'neque' 2. 34, 7, &c.

secus quam: cp. 6. 22, 5; frequent
in LIV. e.g. 5. 36, 11; 8. 8, 10, &c.

attolleret, 'exalt them in the state,'
i.e. in the career of honours; so 'attol-
lere triumphi insignibus' 3. 72, 6, 'or-
dinibus...praemis' H. 4. 59, 2. Tiberius
degregates to Drusus what he could not
himself expect to live long enough to do.

7. sibique et posteris. Dräger
shows (Synt. und Stil, § 123, 2) that
Tacitus often uses this formula for 'et...
et' (e.g. 1. 4, 1; H. 4. 2, 4, &c.); 'que'
is to be taken closely with 'et,' not as
coupling 'attolleret' to 'conformaret.'

conformaret, taken strictly with
'sibi,' and by zeugma with 'posteris';
'train them on his own model and for
the good of posterity.'

8. coram. On the anastrophe cp.
Introd. v. § 77, 6,

10. ita nati, &c., 'you are born in
such a position that any good and evil
in you must affect the state.' 'Bona'
and 'mala' seem used rather of quali-
ties 'as in 6. 51, 6' than of fortunes,
and the thought of the extreme importance
of their careful training is carried on.

13. gloria, 'pride' (cp. 1. 43, 4), at
the lofty picture drawn of their position
wards the young princes.

14. totiens inrisa. Tacitus has men-
tioned no such offer since the original
show of reluctance to assume power (1.
12, foll.).

de reddenda...utque: cp. Introd.
v. § 91, 7.

16. memoriae...decernuntur: cp.
'honores memoriae eius decretos' 5. 2, 1.
Fragments of this decree, as of that in
honour of Germanicus (see on 2. 83),
are preserved (see Henzen, In-c. 5381;
C. i. L. vi. 912), but not sufficient for
comparison. Borghesi thinks that in
the mention of a 'clupeus argentius,' one of
the additions of later flattery may be de-
tected (cp. 2. 83, 4).

17. in Germanicum: cp. Introd. v.
§ 60 b.
3 ferme amat posterior adulatio. funus imaginum pompa maxime inlustre fuit cum origo Iuliae gentis Aeneas omnesque Albanorum reges et conditor urbis Romulus, post Sabina nobilitas, Attus Clausus ceteraque Claudiorum effigies longo ordine spectarentur.

10. In tradenda morte Drusi quae plurimis maximeaque fidei auctoribus memorata sunt rettuli: set non omiserim eorundem temporum rumorem, validum adeo ut nondum exolescat. corrupta ad scelus Livia Seianum Lygdi quoque spadonis animum stupro vinxisse, quod is aetate atque forma carus domino interque primores ministros erat; deinde inter conscios ubi locus veneficii tempusque composita sint, eo audaciae provectum, ut verteret et occulto indicio Drusum veneni in patrem arguens moneret Tiberium, vitandam potionem quae prima ei apud filium epulanti offeretur. ea fraude captum senem, postquam convivium inierat, exceptum polum Druso tradidisse; atque illo ignaro et iuveniliter hauriente auctam suspicicionem tamquam metu et pudore sibimet inrogaret mortem quam patri struxerat.


plerisque additis. 'with many additions' (cp. 3. 1, 2). ut ... amat ... adulatio. sc. 'pleraque addere.' The use of 'amare' in the sense of φιλεῖν (= 'solere'), with this construction, is not uncommon in Horace (e.g. Od. 2. 3, 10; 3. 16, 10) and in post-Augustan prose.

2. origo, 'the founder': cp. G. 2, 3. The application of this word to persons appears first in Vergil (Aen. 12, 166).

Albanorum reges: see Liv. 1. 3; Verg. Aen. 6. 760, sqq.

3. Sabina nobilitas, opposed to 'Iuliae gentis.' Tradition had always given a Sabine origin to the Claudian gens and tribe; the most generally received version being that which makes Attus or Attius) Clausus and his followers migrate from Regillus to Rome, A. U. C. 249, B. C. 505 (Liv. 2. 16; cp. below. 11. 24, 1, also Suet. Tib. 1). Vergil (Aen. 7. 756, sqq.) follows a version making them part of the original 'Quirites' supposed to come from Cures.

8. corrupta ad scelus: cp. 2. 62, 3. On the specific use of 'scelus' see note on 1. 5, 1.

10. vinxisse 'bound to his service'; so in 6. 45, 6. Elsewhere the word so used appears to be always 'devincire' (as c. 1, 3, &c.).

quod is. The repetition of 'Lygdus' after 'is' is generally taken to be a gloss. For a similar but less certain case see 12. 49, 2.

primores, adj. as in H. 1. 49, 1, &c.

11. ubi, put after its natural position, as is probably the case in 12. 51, 2.

12. composita: cp. 'component' 3.

40. 3. eo audaciae provectum: cp. similar expressions in 2. 55. 4; H. 3. 17, 2.

ut verteret, sc. 'rem': the nature of the change is shown by the context.

13. occulto indicio. Orelli and Joh. Müller appear rightly to render this as 'an obscurely hinted information'; that the message was secretly conveyed would not be worth mentioning.

15. captum. Those who read 'tum' take 'ea fraude' as a cau-al abl.

inierat. On the indicative here, and in 'struxerat.' s.c. Introduct. v. § 49.

16. iuveniliter = ναιναιναι, i.e. 'eagerly.'

18. inrogaret. 'imposed'; so of penalties in 6. 7, 1, &c., Cicero and Livy.
11. Haec vulgo iactata, super id quod nullo auctore certo firmantur, prompte refutaveris. quis enim mediocri prudentia, 2 nedum Tiberius tantis rebus exercitus, inauditio filio exitium offerret, idque sua manu et nullo ad paenitendum regressu? quin 5 potius ministrum veneni exercuciat, auctorem exquireret, insita denique etiam in extraneos cunctatione et mora adversum unicum et nullius ante flagitii conpertum uteretur? sed quia Seianus 3 facinorum omnium repertor habebatur, ex nimia caritate in eum Caesaris et ceterorum in utrumque odio quamvis fabulosa et 10 immania credebantur, atrociore semper fama erga dominantium exitus. ordo aliqui sceleris per Apicatam Seiani prodictus, tor- 4 mentis Eudemi ac Lygdi patefactus est. neque quisquam scriptor tam infensus extitit, ut Tiberio obiectaret, cum omnia alia conquirerent intenderentque. mihi tradendi arguendique 5 15 rumoris causa fuit, ut claro sub exemplo falsas auditiones depel-

1. *super id quod.* Dräger notes the use of this for 'praeater quam quod' as *ār.* *cp.,* but as suggested by such expressions in Livy as 'super quam quod' (22. 3. 14, &c.), 'insuper quam,' (23. 7. 3), &c. *nullo auctore certo.* He does not mean that the story was a mere oral tradition, like that noted in 3. 16. 1. Though in no professed historian (see below), it must have had some root in literature, to be repeated without hesitation by Orosius (7. 3). It was perhaps suggested by the similar story about Agrippina (c. 54).

3. *inaudito.* *cp. 2. 77; 5.*

exitium offerret. *cp. 'mortem offerre' (Cic. Rosc. Am. 13; 14, 49, &c.), and other similar expressions.

4. *nullo ad paenitendum regressu,* 'leaving himself no means of retreat to a change of purpose.' So Livy has 'neque locus paenitendi aut regressum abs fra relictus' 24. 26, 15, 'receptum ad paenitendum non habenter' 42. 13, 3.

5. ministrum, the slave who handed him the cup: *cp. 3. 14, 3.*

auctorem, 'the instigator'; i.e. he would not assume Drusus to be so, but try to find who was, by examining the slave.

6. uniam, sc. 'filium,' which Nipp. thinks may have dropped out.

7. flagitii conpertum: *cp. 1. 3, 4.*

8. omnium, 'of all kinds.'

repertor: *cp. 2. 30, 3.*

caritate. The subjective gen. with this word, used here alone in Tacitus, is rare, but in Cic. and Liv.: on the objective *cp. c. 17. 1; 19, 1, &c.*

10. *atrociore, &c., 'report being always inclined to associate horrors with the death of princes.' On the sense of 'erga' *cp. Intro. v. § 59.*

11. *aliaque = 'moreover.' For other senses of the word *cp. c. 37; 2; 1, 38, 6; 3. 8, 4; 14, 61, 5.* The sense here is that, besides the absurdity of the story, there is direct evidence against it.

Apicatam Seiani. 'Uxor' is not unfrequently omitted, especially in epistolary Latin (Cic. Att. 12. 20, 2; 21. 4; Plin. Ep. 2. 20, 2), also in poets Verg. Aen. 3, 319; Luc. 2, 343), and constantly in inscriptions. Tacitus similarly omits 'filia' in 12. 1, 2. See Intro. v. § 86. For the facts see on c. 8, 1.

13. *scriptor, 'historian,' as in 2. 88, 1, &c.*

oblere, 'to charge him with it.' The object of the verb is gathered from the context.

14. intenderent, probably 'were exaggerating,' as in 2. 57, 3, &c. Nipp. understands it in the ordinary sense, 'were aiming at him.'

15. *sub exemplo: cp. 3. 68, 1.*

auditiones, 'rumours'; abstr. for concr., as in Cic. pro Planc. 23. 56; Cælius ap. Cic. ad Fam. 8. 1.

depelelem. Jacob compares the judicial phrases 'depellerere crimien,' 'sup- piscionem,' 'to rebut.'
liberem pateremque ab iis, quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, ne divulgata atque incredibilia avide accepta veris neque in miraculum corruptis antehabeant.

12. Ceterum laudante filium pro rostris Tiberio senatus populusque habitum ac voces dolentum simulatone magis quam libens 5 induebat, domumque Germanici revirescere occulti laetabantur. 2 quod principium favoris et mater Agrippina spem male tegens 3 perniciem acceleravere. nam Seianus ubi videt mortem Drusi inultam interfectoribus, sine macore publico esse, ferox seclerum, et quia prima proferenter, voluntare secum. quonam modo Ger- 10 manici liberos perverteret, quorum non dubia successio. neque spargi venenum in tres poterat, egregia custodium fide et pudicitia 5 Agrippinae penetrabilis. igitur contumaciam eius insectari, vetus Augustae odium, recentem Liviae conscientiam exagitare, ut superbam fecunditate, subnixam popularibus studiis inihere 15

2. ne ins. R. incredibili: neque incredibilis Haase; incredibilia atque Onken. 15. superbam: text Muretus.

I. cura: cp. 3. 24, 4.
veli rit. The change of tense here and in 'antehabeant' appears, as Nipp. and Dräger note, to be due to this, that the writer, although he looks upon what he has written and his reason at the time of writing it as a fact of the past (cp. 'incertum fuit' c. 5, 6), regards his readers without any such relation. So Cicero (pro Balb. 27, 69), referring to a recommendation made the day before by Pompeius, says, 'erat aque lex nobis atque omnibus...utilis, ut nostras inimicitias inter nos geramus'; the injunction being a past fact, but the utility for all time. On 'antehabeo' cp. 1. 58, 6.

2. incredibilis, such as would be so to reasonable people, tales unworthy of credit. He implies that this is but a sample of many such which he has rejected.

in miraculum corruptis: cp. 'nihil compositum miraculi causa' 11. 27, 2.

4. laudante filium. Seneca, who may have witnessed the scene as a young man, describes it graphically (Cons. ad Marc. 15), 'stetit in conspectu postito corpore, interferto tantummodo velamento quod pontificis oculos a funere arceret, et flente populo non flexit volutum: experindum se dedit Seiano ad labus stantii, quam patienter posset suos perdere.'

5. habitum, 'the bearing': cp. 1. 10, 7. libens, 'voluntarily.' Nipp. compares the use of the word in 4. 58; 3; 14, 61, 6.

7. mater...tegens, i.e. 'the fact that she ill concealed her hope.' This mode of expression, so common with the past participle, is rare with the present (Introd. v. § 55 a).

9. ferox seclerum: cp. 1. 32, 5. This adj. seems here alone to take an objective genitive. To express a similar idea, Sallust (Jug. 14, 21) uses 'secleribus ferox' ('emboldened by crime').

10. proferenter: cp. 1. 19, 4.
voluntare secum: cp. 13, 15, 1; apparently from 'secum ipse voluto' (Verg. Aen. 9, 37). Commonly 'animo' or 'in animo' is used.

12. spargi venenum. The phrase appears to be taken from Cic. Cat. 2. 10, 23 'spargere venena didicerant.' The verb has often the sense of 'to distribute' or 'extend': cp. 3. 21, 5.

14. conscientiam: cp. 1. 39, 3. Here the sense is as if the words had been 'Liviam recentis secleris conscient.' The old animosity of Augusta has been mentioned in 1. 35, 6; 2. 43, 5, &c.

exagitare, here only in Tacitus, and used of exciting passions, by Cic. Att. 3. 7, 2, &c., and of irritating a person, by Sall. (Cat. 38, 1; Jug. 73, 5).
dominationi apud Caesarem arguerent. atque haec callidis 6 criminatoribus, inter quos delegerat lulium Postumun, per adul-
terium Mutiliac Priscaec inter intimos aviae et consiliis suis per-
idoneum, quia Prisca in animo Augustae valida, anum suapte
natura potentiae anxiami insociabilem nurui efficiebat. Agrippinae 7
quoque proximi inliciebantur pravis sermonibus tumidos spiritus
perstimulare.

13. At Tiberius nihil internissa erum cura, negotia pro
solacis accipiens, ius civium, preces sociorum tractabant; factaque
auctore eo senatus consulta, ut civitati Cibyraticae apud Asiæm,
Aegiensi apud Achaiam, motu terrae labefactis, subveniretur
1. adque haee Acid., alique haec Madvig, Halm.

1. apud Caesarem, taken with 'argu-
erent.'

atque haee. From 'arguerent' it is 
not difficult to supply the idea of such 
a verb as 'faciebat' (cp. c. 38, 5; but it 
seems better to take 'haec' as the subject 
of 'efficiebat,' and to refer it to Livia, 
who is the last mentioned of the two 
subjects of 'arguerent.' Granting that 
'aviae,' below, might with some latitude 
designate the relationship of Augusta to 
Agrippina, as her husband's grandchild 
or as her grandson's wife, it would be 
used in the strictest sense relatively to 
Livia, who was her granddaughter by 
natural descent. For another view of 
the passage see Allen's note.

callidis criminatoribus. On this 
extension of the instrumental abl. see 
Introd. v. § 27.

2. lulium Postumum, possibly the 
same who was praefect of Egypt in 800,
A.D. 47 (C. I. L. vi. 918).

3. Mutiliac Priscæ, probably the 
wife of Fufius Geminus; see on 5. 2, 3.

inter intimos aviae et. Nipp. 
brackets these words as an interpolation, 
on the ground that the context implies 
that Julius Postumus had access to Au-
gusta only through Prisca. If they are 
genuine, it must be understood that he 
was both directly and indirectly service-
able.

4. in animo ... valida. This phrase 
appears only to occur here and in 14. 51,
6; 15. 50, 3; cp. also 6. 8, 4; 31, 3.

5. potentiae anxiam: cp. 2. 75, 1.

nurui: cp. Dig. 23. 2, 14. 4. 'nurus 
appellatione non tantum filii uxor, sed et 
nepotis et pronepotis continetur, licet qui-
dem has pronurus appellant.'

6. inliciebantur, with simple inf.
only here and in 2. 37, 2.

pravis sermonibus: cp. c. 54, 1;
67, 6, &c.

tumidos, in this sense chiefly poeti-
cal, but in prose from Livy.

7. perstimulare, &p. cip. For similar 
forms cp. Introd. v. § 69, 3.

9. ius civium, the judicial proceed-
ings mentioned below. 'Preces sociorum' 
include the complaints against officials, 
and petitions for relief under calamity.

10. auctore eo. The initiative of the 
princes in such remissions from the 
aerarium is usual: see Introd. vi. p. 93, n.

Cibyraticæ. Cibya was in the 
south-western extremity of Phrygia near 
the Indus, a branch or another name of the 
Callis (Kengez); where its remains 
still exist, near a village called Horzoum. 
It is noted by Horace (Ep. 1. 6, 33) as a 
centre of trade, and by Pliny (N. H. 5, 
28, 29, 105) as the 'conventus' for twenty-
five cities. It had been at times within 
the province of Cilicia, but is reckoned in 
Asia from 705, B. C. 49; see Marquardt, 
i. 335. In the inscription mentioned in 
2. 47, 1, it is joined with the cities which 
suffered earthquake at that date.

11. Aegiensi, Aegium (Vostiiza) 
on the Corinthian gulf, the chief city of 
the ancient Achaia, and the regular place 
of meeting of the Achaean league (Liv. 38. 
30, 12), which at a later date still went 
through the form of meeting there (Paus. 
7. 24, 4). At this time it was probably 
overshadowed by the colonies of l'atæa 
and Dyne (cp. Pl. N. H. 3. 4. 5, 11).

subveniretur, &c.: see on 2. 47.
2 remissione tributi in triennium. et Vibius Serenus pro consule ulteriores Hispaniae, de vi publica damnatus, ob atrocitatem
3 morum in insulam Amorgum deportatur. Carsidius Sacerdos.
4 reus tamquam frumento hostem Tacfarinatem iuvisset, absolvitur,
5 eiusdemque criminis C. Gracchus. Hunc comitem exilii admodum 5
6 infamtem pater Sempronius in insulam Cercinam tulerat. illic
7 adul tus inter exteriores et liberalium artium nescios, mox per
8 Africam ac Siciliam mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur;
9 neque tanien effugit magnae fortunae pericula. ac ni Aelius Lamia
10 et L. Apronius, qui Africam obtinuerant, insonent protexissent, 10
11 claritundine infausti generis et paternis adversis foret abstractus.

3. temporum: morum L. carsius: text Reines; cp. 6. 48, 7. 11. claritundini:
text B.

1. Vibius Serenus, one of the ac-
cusers of Libo Drusus (2. 30, 1): see c. 28-30.
2. ulterioris Hispaniae. This name
formerly included Lusitania and Baetica, but
since the division of those provinces by Augustus, or perhaps Tiberius (Momms.
K. G. D. A. p. 120), is restricted to the
latter, a senatorial province of the second
rank, parted from Lusitania (see on c.
5, 2) by the Anas (Guadiana), and co-
inciding generally with southern Estre-
madura, Andalusia, and Granada. The
seat of government was Corduba (Cor-
dova): see Marquardt, i. 256.

di vi publica. This crime consisted in
the execution, torture, scourging, or
incarceration in a public prison of any
Roman citizen who had appealed to Caes-
se: cp. Dig. 48. 6, 7; Paul Sent. 5. 26,
1. A 'lex Julia' of 746, B. C. 8, made it
punishable by 'interdictio aqua et igni.'

ob atrocitatem morum. The MS.
text apparently repeats the last syllable of
the preceding word. 'Deportatio'
(cp. Staatsr. iii. 140) to a particular island
was an additional severity; those
interdicted from fire and water being as
a rule allowed to choose an island for
their residence, if not less than four hun-
dred stadia from the mainland (1 Dio, 56.
27, 2). At a later time deportation be-
came the usual penalty for 'vis publica'
in case of criminals of rank; and those of
lower position were punished capitaliy
(Paul. i. 1).

3. Amorgum, Amorg, one of the
Cyclades, S. E. of Naxos, contrasted as
a place of residence with Gyros or Do-
nysa (c. 30, 2), and still a fertile island.

4. tamquam iuvisset, 'on the ground
of having assisted': cp. 3. 73, 5, and note
there; also 'laetis . . . tamquam ducem
. . . bellum absumpsisset' 12, 39, 5, 'pro-
bro respersus est tamquam . . . furatus'
H. 1. 48, 5.

5. C. Gracchus. This person appears
to have been an internon (6. 48, 4),
and may have been the praetor of 786,
A. D. 33 (6. 16, 5). Nipp. notes from
Henzen (Scavi, p. 99) that a Gracchus
was also praet. peregr. in 730, A. D. 37.

6. pater Sempronius: see on 1. 53.

4. On the variation to avoid repeating
the same name, see Introd. v. § 86.

1. 42, 150 applies this epithet to several
kinds of trade, and to all 'mercatura
tennis,' as distinct from that which is
'magna et copiosa' and 'non admodum
vituperanda.' To a Roman of senatorial
rank all trade was sordid, but the large
dealings of knights, e.g. in the corn trade,
had a certain dignity.

9. magnae fortunae, 'belonging to
high rank': cp. H. 1. 12, 5, &c.

Aelius Lamia: see 6. 27, 2. He
had been consul in 756, A. D. 3, but may
have been preceded in the lot for pro-
consulates of Asia and Africa by his
juniors Messala Volusius (cp. 3. 68, 1) and
L. Aspreus (cp. 1. 53, 9), and may thus
have been nearer to the actual war with
Tafcarinas (cp. 2. 52, 1). On the pro-
consulate of Apronius cp. 3. 21, 1.

11. abstractus; so used in H. 4. 2, 7.
The full expression would probably be
'abstractus in perniciem,' a figure from
such an expression as 'abstrahi . . . ad
capitale supplicium' (Curt. 3. 2, 17).

15. Idem annus alio quoque luctu Caesarem adfecit, alterum

4. ea qua: ea tempestate qua R, text L, ex qua Weisscnb. 13. ut ins. margin. 15. adfecit: so in 6. 45, 1 and Muller in both, text Ritter.

1. Is quoque annus, this year, like that preceding: cp. 3. 60-63: ‘habuit’ is so used in 13. 33, 1; 15. 32, 3.
2. Samis Iunonis. Samos, made a free state by Augustus (Dio, 54. 9, 7), was included, like the other islands, in the province of Asia. Its Heraeum, spoken of by Herodotus (2. 148; 3. 69) as the greatest temple known to him, was destroyed by the Persians, and suffered in subsequent wars, but was still great and famous as late as the time of Pausanias (7. 4. 4). The temple was on the coast near the city, and some ruins of it appear to be found near the modern Chora.

Cois Aesculapii. Cos was one of the great centres of this worship, and of the caste or medical school of A-cle-6 piadae. Hippocrates himself was born and resided there. For the reasons assigned by Claudius for conferring on it the privilege of immunity, see 12. 61, 1.

4. qua tempestate. It is implied that the decree was of this early date. This expression for ‘quo tempore’ (cp. 2. 69, 2; 6. 34, 3, &c.) is chiefly poetical, but found in Cicero, Sallust, and Livy.

6. ex loco, ‘connected with the place.’

7. inducerant. This verb takes the dat. in 5. 1, 3, &c., also in Stat. and Suet. cum . . . truciadarentur, in 666, B.C. 88; cp. Vell. 2. 18, 1. Appian records (Mithr. 23) that many famous sanctuaries were then violated.

9. variis . . . questibus. Riots had taken place in former years: cp. 1. 54, 3; 77, 1. On the ‘ius ludorum’ of the praetors cp. 1. 15, 5, &c.

11. in publicum: cp. 2. 48, 1.

12. seditione, foeda; cp. Dio (57. 21, 3), ίαί το γεναιάς ἡγενον καὶ στάδες ἕγειρον. There is also abundant evidence (cp. Suet. Tib. 45; Cal. 27; Ner. 39; Galb. 13) that the ‘exodia’ often contained pasquinades on, or covert allusions to, the princes.

Oscum quondam ludicrium, i.e. the ‘Atellane,’ which, though not originally left to professional actors (Liv. 7. 2, 12), had now been taken up by the ‘pantomimi;’ for whom see on 1. 54, 3, and Suet. as above. Strabo (5. 3, 6, 233) refers to the survival of the Oscan dialect in the popular mimes.

12. levissimae, &c., ‘belonging to the most trivial amusement of the vulgar.’

14. pulsi tum histriones Italia. Suctonius (‘Tib. 37’ represents this punishment as falling only on some ‘capita factionum et histriones propter quos dixideratur.’ Dio (1. 1.) speaks as if it was a more general measure. One of the first acts of Gnaeus was to bring them back (Dio, 59. 2, 5): and Mnester was notorious in the time of Claudius (11. 4, 2, &c.). Another expulsion is recorded in the time of Nero (13. 25, 4).

15. Idem annus . . . adfecit, repeated
ex geminis Drusis liberis extingueo, neque minus morte amici. 2
is fuit Lucilius Longus, omnium illi tristium laetorunmque socius
unusque e senatoribus Rhodii secessus comes. ita quamquam
novum homini censorium funus, effigiem apud forum Augusti
publica pecunia patres decreverc, apud quos etiam tum cuncta
tractabantur, adeo ut procurator Asiae Lucilius Capito accusante
provincia causam dixerit, magna cum adseveratione principis, non
se ius nisi in servitia et pecunias familiares dedisse: quod si vim
praetoris usurpasset manibusque militum usus foret, spreta in co
mandata sua: audirent socios ita reus cognito negotio damnatur. 10
in 6, 45, 1; cp. Intro. v. § 75. The perfect is generally used in such places:
ep. c. 14, 1; 16, 1.
alterum ex geminis: see on 2, 84, 1.
The child was about four years old.
p. 397) gives him as cos. suff. with Creticus Silanus (ep. c. 42, 3) in 769,
A. D. 7.
3. unusque e senatoribus, the only senator.
Two knights, who also accompanied Tiberius to Rhodes, are mentioned in 6, 10, 2.
4. censorium funus. The expression is repeated in 6, 27, 2; 13, 2, 6; H. 4,
47, 2. As public funerals were undertaken by contract (ep. on 3, 48, 1), and
contracts in the name of the state were in republican times usually let by the censors,
it has been thought that, though censors had ceased to exist, censorium
funus is still a synonym for funus publicum, the one expression (in 6, 11, 7)
being used under similar circumstances to the other (in 6, 27, 2).
It seems better taken to mean a public funeral of the highest kind, such as would have been
given to one who had filled the censorship, the highest magistracy: see Polyb.
6, 53, 7; Stat. n. 1460, n. 2, iii. 1187.
In this sense, the term could be used properly of the funeral of Claudius (13, 2, 6),
who really had been censor.
Forum Augusti, one of the series of imperial Fora north-east of the old
Forum, between the Capitol and Quirinal. In its centre was the Temple of Mars
Ultor (ep. c. 64, 2), and many statues of great men stood in its porticoes (Suet.
Aug. 31). Considerable remains of its circuit wall exist: see Middleton ii.
6-13.
etiam tum. A contrast is implied to the later prevalence of private trials
(ep. 6, 10, 2; 11, 2, 1, &c.), and is illustrated by the extreme case of bringing a
charge against Caesar's own procurator before the senate. That such persons
were usually tried before the princeps, would appear from 13, 33, 1; Dial. 7, 1.
6. procurator: see note on c. 6, 5; 2, 47, 3, &c. This passage would be
evidence of the existence of such imperial officers, at least in Asia (see also note on
2, 47, 3, before the time of Claudius, from which date they are fully attested
by inscriptions in all senatorial provinces (see Marquardt, I. 555, n. 5). On their
limited powers at this time see next note. In 13, 1, 3, similar officers are described as 'rei familiari principis in Asia impositi.'
An inscription of A. D. 105 (C. I. L. v. 875) shows a procurator of Asia appointed by the emperor (probably one of the
Flavian Caesars) to take the place of a deceased procural.
causam dixerit, sc. 'apud cos,' supplied from 'apud quos.'
8. servitia. The force of 'famiari' extends also to this word; the 'pecuniae'
are the αντοκρατορικά χρήματα of Dio (57, 23, 5), who states that procurators could
then only prosecute their claims before the ordinary courts. A distinct jurisdiction is given to them under Claudius
(see on 12, 60, 1), and they become quite independent of the proconsul: cp. Dig. 1,
16, 9 'si fiscalis pecuniaria causa sit, quae ad procuratorem principis respicit,
melius fecerit (proconsul: si abstatent.'
praetoris, 'of a governor'; used here as a general term cp. note on 1, 74, 1., though the proconsul of this province
was always of consular rank.
militum: a few soldiers were kept as police, in the 'inermes provinciae';
see Mr. Purser, D. cf Ant. i. 796.
damnatur. Dio (I. I.) says that he
was exiled.
ob quam ultionem, et quia priore anno in C. Silanum vindicatum erat, decrevere Asiae urbes templum Tiberio matrique eius ac senatui. et permissum statuere: egitque Nero grates ea causa patribus atque avo. lactas inter audientium adfectiones. qui recenti memoria Germanici illum aspici, illum audiri rebantur. aderant que iuveni modestia ac forma principe viro digna, notis in cum Sciani odiis ob periculum gratiora.

16. Sub idem tempus de flame Diali in locum Servi Maluginensis defuncti legendo, simul roganda nova lege disseruit Caesar. nam patricios confarreatis parentibus genitos tres simul nominari, ex quis unus legeretur, vetusto more; neque adesse, ut olim, cam copiam, omissa confarreandis adsuetudine aut inter paucos retenta: (pluresque eius rei causas adferebat, potissimam penes incuriam vironem feiminumque; accedere ipsius caerimoniae difficultates, quae consulta vitarentur) et quod exiret e


1. in... vindicatum. This imper. pass. with 'in' is found in Caes., Cic., and Soll., but is uncommon: cp. H. 4. 45. 2. For the case of Silanus see 3. 66, foll.

2. deorevere... templum. On this important expression of provincial gratitude see Introd. viii. p. 159: a rivalry between the cities may however have had its share in it (see Momms. Hist. v. 319, E. T. i. 346). The city in which the temple was to stand had yet to be determined (cp. c. 55-56).

ac senatui. This appears to be a recognition of the formal dyarchy (cp. c. 37; 4), which on another occasion (c. 37, 1) was omitted. For similar formulae cp. Staatsr. iii. 1261, n. 2.

3. statuere. The inf. is used with 'permissum (est)' in c. 48; 2; G. 7, 2, and in the best authors. Similar permission was refused to Spain (c. 37).

Nero. Youths of the imperial family often thus acted as 'patroni' of the provinces: cp. 12. 58, i.

6. princeps viro: cp. 3. 6, 5; 34, 11.

8. Servi Maluginensis: see 3. 58; 71.

10. patricios. This restriction applied to the 'rex sacrificulus' and the three 'flamines maiores.' The 'minores' were at this time mostly obsolete: cp. Maruardt, iii. 327, and, on 'confarreatio.' Id. Privat. 33. Not only was the flamenc required to be born of parents married by this form, but, as duties were assigned to the 'flaminica,' he was required to have a wife, and also to have been married to her by the same rite.

15. ex... nominari, &c. It appears clear that the final choice rested with the chief pontiff, who was said 'capere flaminem' (Liv. 27. 8, 5). The preliminary nomination of three may have been made by the senate (instead of the comitia) or by the college of the pontiffs.

13. pluresque, &c. Halm follows Madvig (Adv. Crit. ii. p. 546) in placing this sentence in a parenthesis, whereby the whole passage is to be taken as giving two reasons for the scarcity of candidates; the first being that few were born of 'confarreati parentes,' the second, that the loss of 'patria potestas' was objected to. The parenthetical sentence gives two explanations of the first cause, namely, natural negligence of a cumbersome ceremony, and deliberate avoidance of its accompanying impediments.

14. penes incuriam. Nipp. compares this use of 'penes' with Hor. A. i. 71 (usus, quem penes,' &c), where, as in H. i. 57, 4, some personification seems implied, while here a quality belonging to persons is spoken of.

ipsius caerimoniarum difficultates. Such a marriage could only be dissolved by the equally cumbersome process of 'diffarreatio,' and Romans now practised divorce with the utmost freedom.
Liber IV. Cap. 15. 16.

quire patrio qui id flaminium apiseretur quaqueque in manum flaminis conveniret. Hic medendum senatus decreto aut lege, sicut Augustus quaedam ex horrida illa antiquitate ad praesen-
tem usum flexisset. Igitur tractatis religionibus placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari: sed lata lex, qua flaminica Dialis sacrorum causa in potestate viri, cetera promisco feminarum iure portatae by 'quod' being written for 'quod' in c. 39, 4. Nipp., who had formerly indicated a lacuna, now considers that the causal sentence 'quoniam' or 'quod') &c. sufficiently answers to 'omissa.' It is to be supposed that parents would object to the loss of 'patria potestas,' and also that the office must have been in itself undesirable, owing to the severe rules imposed on its occupant; cp. 3. 71, and the long list enumerated in Gell. 10, 15. The passage in Livy (27, 9) would show the office to have been rather a burden than a privilege, as a person is 'taken' for it against his will.

1. **qui ... apiseretur.** Gains (1, 130) says, 'excunct liberi virilis sexus de patria potestate, si flamines Diales inaugurentur, et femininis sexus, si virginis Vestales capiantur.' This was without 'capitis diminutio,' such as would have been involved in adoption into another family. The ceremony of 'taking' was a kind of 'maneipatio,' by which the person came under the 'potestas' of the deity, represented by the chief pontiff: see Marquardt, iii. 314.

**flaminium:** so also in 13, 2, 6. Mommsen (Eph. Epig. i. 222) notes that the office of flamen is always in inscriptions 'flaminatus' or 'flaminum,' and that the latter form is preserved by the MSS. of Tacitus, of Cic. (Phil. 13, 19, 41), and of Livy (26, 23, 8).

**quaque ... conveniret.** 'Conventio in manum,' whereby the husband acquired a power analogous to that of a father over his wife (Staatsr. iii. 35), though not essential to marriage as such, was involved in the ceremony of 'confarreatio' or 'coemptio,' or the fact of a year's unbroken 'usus.' A marriage of the latter kind would thus always be 'sine conventione' during the first year, and, even by old law, might thus continue indefinitely, by annual suspension of cohabitation for a 'trinoctium.' In this and other ways marriages 'sine conventione' had come to be the rule: the woman thus becoming 'uxor tantummodo,' not 'mater familias' (Cic. Top. 3, 14). By the old law she gained thereby no freedom, but remained in 'potestate patris'; laterly, however, the 'patria potestas' had become much relaxed, and women were enabled, by legal fictions, to control their own property through a 'procurator,' and acquire practical independence (see Marquardt, Privatleben 63, Maine, Anc. Law, p. 155). To this the marriage of the 'flaminica' would be an exception, being necessarily by 'confarreatio,' and so 'cum conventione.'

2. **senatus decreto aut lege.** Nipp. notes that 'leges' still continue to be distinctly mentioned (cp. 11, 13, 2; II. 3, 37, 34; 4, 47, 2), and that several distinct 'leges' of this and later date are specified by jurists (Staatsr. ii. 392, iii. 346, n. 1), but that their enactment by the comitia must have been a mere formality. It probably corresponded to the formal 'renuntiatio' of elections, or the formal pleasiscit by which the tribunician power of the princeps was ratified (Introduct. vi. p. 84). Legislative enactments by 'senatus consulta' are mentioned in 12, 7, 3; 60, 2; 13, 5, 1.

3. **quaedam ... flexisset:** see note below (§ 5). It would also appear from 3. 71, 3, that Augustus had relaxed the old rule precluding the flamen from a single night's absence: Gellius (1 l.) also alludes to some relaxations without specifying their date or nature.

5. **demutari;** apparently one of the words revived by Tacitus from Plautus.

6. **sacrorum causa, &c.** A defective passage in Gains (1, 136; see Marquardt, iii. 333, n. 1), alluding to this enactment, appears to show that Augustus had already introduced this limitation of the legal effect of 'confarreatio' in respect of the 'flaminica Dialis' on his restoration of the 'flaminium' in 74, 4, B.C. 10. Mr. Poste considers (Gains, p. 90) that the relaxation thus introduced by him in that particular instance, was now extended to all cases. The fiction by which she was thus treated as in the power of her husband 'sacrorum causa' would involve her taking his domestic worship instead
ageret. et filius Maluginensis patri suffectus. utque glisceret 6 dignatio sacerdotum atque ipsis promptior animus foret ad capessendas caerimonias, decretum Corneliae virgini, quae in locum Scantiae capiebatur, sestertium viciens, et quotiens Augusta 5 theatrum introisset, ut sedes inter Vestalium consideret.

17. Cornelio Cethego Viselloio Varrone consulibus pontifices eorumque exemplo ceteri sacerdotes, cum pro incolumitate principis vota suscipierent, Neronem quoque et Drusum isdem dis commendavere, non tam caritate iuvenum quam adulatione, quae moribus corruptis perinde aniceps, si nulla et ubi nimia est. nam Tiberius haud unquam domui Germanici mitis, tum vero 2 aequari adolescentes senectae suae inpatienter indoluit; accitosque pontifices percontatus est, num id precibus Agrippinae aut minis tribuisse. et illi quidem, quamquam abnuerent, modice 3

10. proinde: text R.

of that of her paternal house (Poste, 1. 1.), and would enable her to perform her public sacred duties as priestess of Juno (Plut. Quaest. Rom. 86), but would not affect her status in other respects.

promiso, 'open to all': cp. 14, 14, 4. &c.

1. filii. Nipp. notes that the son of a flamen would have already taken part in his duties as a 'camillus': see Marquardt, iii. 227.

3. caerimonias, 'the duties of a religious office': cp. 1, 54, 1.

4. capiebatur: cp. 2, 86, 1.

sestertium viciens, twice the gift given on a former occasion to a rejected candidate (2. 86, 2). The special encouragement lay in the amount of the gift; for some payment had always been given to the Vestals (Liv. 1. 20, 3), and perhaps to the 'flamines' (Marquardt, ii. 86). As a set-off, the Vestal could inherit nothing except by will, and her own property, if she died intestate, escheated to the state (Gell. 1. 12).

5. sedes inter Vestalium. Augustus (Suet. Aug. 44) 'solis virginitatis Vestalibus locum in theatro, separatim et contra praetoris tribunal dedit.' Such a place as is here given to Augusta was assigned by Gaius to Antonia and to his sisters (Dio, 59. 3. 4), and by Claudius to Mesalina (Id. 60. 22, 2). It was perhaps through this association that the Vestals were afterwards charged with the cultus of Augusta (Id. 60. 5, 2).

6. Cornelio Cethego Visello Varrone. The praenomen of the former was 'Servius,' that of the latter 'Lucius' (Henzen 7419 d B). Varro was 'curator riparum et alvei Tiberis' (C. I. L. vi. 1237). On his father cp. 3. 47, 3.

7. pro incolumitate principis vota. These were offered on a fixed day, shown by later authorities (Gaius, Dig. 50. 16, 223; Plut. Cic. 2, &c.,) to be Jan. 3, and are distinct from those offered for the state on Jan. 1 (c. 70, 1). The present year was a special occasion, as the 'decennium' of Tiberius (Dio. 57. 24, 1).

8. Neronem...et Drusum. Tiberius allowed his mother's name to be included in 'vota' (see Act. Arv. A. U. C. 780, A.D. 27), and we often find women nearly related to the princeps thus associated with him, but rarely, if ever, male relatives: see Staatsr. ii. 825.

9. caritate...adulatione, causal abl.: cp. Introd. v. § 30.

10. aniceps, 'perilous': cp. c. 59, 1; 73, 4; 1. 36, 3.

81...ubi. On this interchange cp. 1. 44, 8. The alliterative antithesis 'nimia...nulla' is found in Sen. Ep. 89, 3.

12. inpatienter, 'uncontrollably': cp. G. 8, 1.

14. quamquam abnuerent, i.e. though they took the whole blame on themselves, they were not severely rebuked. The mildness of the censure is explained by the sentence 'etnem...erant.'
perstricti; etenim pars magna e propinquis ipsius aut primores civitatis erant: ceterum in senatu oratione monuit in posterum, ne quis mobiles adulescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam extolleret. instabat quippe Seianus incusabatque diductam civitatem ut civili bello; esse qui se partium Agrippinae vocent, ac ni resistatur, fore pluri; neque aliud gliscentis discordiae remedium quam si unus alterve maxime prompti subverterentur.

18. Qua causa C. Silium et Titium Sabinum adgregatur. amicitia Germanici perniciosae utrique, Silio et quod ingenti exercitus septem per annos moderator partisque apud Germaniam triumphalibus Sacroviriani belli victor, quanto maiores mole pro cederet, plus formidinis in alios dispergebatur. credebant plerique auctam opositionem ipsius intemperantia, immodice iactantis suum militem in obsequio duravisse, cum alii ad seditiones prolaberentur; neque mansurum Tiberio imperium, si iis quoque legionibus cupidus novandi fuisse. destrui per haec fortunam suam Caesar inparemque tanto merito rebatur. nam beneficia eo usque lacta sunt, dum videntur exsolvi posse: ubi multum antevenere, pro gratia odium redditor.

19. Erat uxor Silio Sosia Galla, caritate Agrippinae invisa

1. pars magna, &c. Young Drusus was himself a pontiff (Introd. ix. note 12), as was also L. Piso the † praefectus urbis (6, 10, 3).

4. extolleret, †stimulare; †so †extolle ira promptum...animum I. 16. 22, 10.

incusabat diductam. This verb has often this construction in Livy.

7. subverteretur. The change of tense denotes a more remote contingency: see note on 1. 29, 1.

10. et quod, &c., †it was also fatal that, &c. The construction is equivalent to † quod plus formidinis dispergebatur, quanto maiore mole pro cederent ingenti exercitus moderator, &c Nipp notes a similar apposition in I. 21, 2. The seven years are reckoned from the first mention of Silius as legatus in upper Germany (1. 31, 2) to the time of his victory over Sacrovir (3. 42—48). His triumphal distinction was mentioned in 1. 72, 1.

15. suum militem...duravisse: see 1. 31, 3; 37, 4; 49, 1.

16. mansurum, sc. †fuisse': cp. Introd. v. § 39 e.

17. destrui...fortunam suam. †his position was lowered.' On this sense of †fortuia' cp. 2. 71, 6, &c. †Destruere is thus used with †auctoritas' in 14. 43, 2, and of persons in H. 1. 6, 1.

18. inparem (sc. †esse'), †unable to discharge such an obligation.'

19. exsolvi: cp. †initium exsolventiae culpae' II. 4 62, 6. The sense of †paying' belongs to this verb frequently in Tacitus, and occasionally in Cic., Liv., &c., but usually with an accus. of the debt or penalty which is paid.

20. antevenere, absol. = †superavere.' The word (cp. 1. 63, 6, &c.) seems not elsewhere so used.

odium, &c. The sentiment is found in Seneca (Ep. 19, 11), †quidam quo plus debent, magis odorunt: levae aes alienum debitorum facit, grave inimicum.'

21. caritate Agrippinae. Almost the same words are repeated in 16. 14, 3
principi. hos corripi dilato ad tempus Sabino placitum, inmissusque Varro consul, qui paternas inimicitias obtendens odiis Seiani per dedecus suum gratificabatur. precante reo brevem moram, dum accusator consulatu abiret, adversatus est Caesar: solitum quippe magistratibus diem privatis dicere; nec infringendum consulis ipsis, cuius vigiliis niteretur ne quod res publica detrimentum caperet. proprium id Tiberio fuit scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis obt egregre. igitur multa adseveratione, quasi aut legibus cum Silio ageretur aut Varro consul aut illud res publica esset, coguntur patres. silent reo, vel si defensionem coeptaret, non occultante cuius ira premeretur, conscientia belli Sacrovir diu dissimulatus, victoria per avaritiam foedata et uxor Sosia arguebantur. nec dubie repetundarum criminishus haerebant, sed cuncta quaestione maiestatis exercita, et Silius immissus a Tiberio Sosia, sc. 'parum coercita.' For complaints on grounds of this kind see 3. 53. Hitzmer retains 'socio.'

dilato: cp. c. 68-70. ad tempus, 'for the moment'; cp. perturbatio . . . brevis et ad tempus' Cic. Off. 1. 8, 27. The sense in 1. 1 is not quite the same.
inmissus, 'was set on'; metaph. from 'inmittere equum'; cp. c. 54, 1; 11, 1, 1. 2. paternas inimicitias, explained by domum: c. 43. 4.
priscis verbis. His answer alluded to the words of the old 'ultimum senatus consultum' ('dare operam consultes ne quid re-publica detrimenti caperet'), whereby, in a crisis, a kind of martial law was proclaimed: cp. Sall. Cat. 29, 2; Caes. B. C. 1. 5, 3. This is here assumed as tantamount to an order. 'Vigiliae consularis' may also be an old phrase (see Cic. Phil. 1. 1, 1). For other such phrases used by Tiberius cp. 'exercendas leges esse' (1. 72, 4), 'insumus repubicae' (c. 70, 7; 6, 24, 1).

adseveratione: cp. 2. 31, 4; here used with reference to the solemn expressions just mentioned.

quasi . . . aut Varro consul, &c., 'as if Varro were in any true sense a consul, or that state of things the Republic' (see on 1. 3, 7). As far as mere 'vocabula' went, both were formally such.

On the neuter 'illud' cp. 1. 49, 4.

11. non occultante, &c., showing that he knew who his real enemy was. The allusion is probably to the resentment of Tiberius on the grounds mentioned in c. 18, 2. Also the 'odia Seiani,' mentioned above, were in the background.

conscientia . . . dissimulatus, 'that the doings of Sacrovir had been ignored through complicity in his rebellion': cp. 'conscientia rebellionis' 12. 31, 6, &c., 'Acilia . . . dissimulata' 15. 71, 12, 'consulatus dissimulatus' 2. 71, 3; 'dissimulata . . . mentione' Suet. Ner. 37. In 3. 41, 4 it is stated that the disaffection of Sacrovir was reported to Tiberius, who delayed to deal with it. Nipp. places a full stop before 'conscientia' and only a comma before 'silente.'

12. per avaritiam, apparently by extortions from those who had not joined the rebellion: cp. also note on 3. 46, 4.

uxor Sosia, sc. 'parum coercita.' For complaints on grounds of this kind see 3. 53. Hitzmer retains 'socio.'

13. haerebant, sc. 'Silius et Sosia,' 'could not clear themselves of the charges.' On the abl. cp. 3. 65, 4.

14. cuncta . . . exercita, 'the whole case was conducted on the charge of treason': cp. 'iudicum . . . exer- euit' (1. 44, 3), 'contentiones' (13. 28, 5), &c.

15. praevertit, 'anticipated'; so praevertit tristia leti' Luc. 8, 30.
20. Saevitum tamen in bona, non ut stipendiariis pecuniae redderentur, quorum nemo repetebat, sed liberalitas Augusti avulsa, conputatis singillatim quae hisco petebantur. ca prima Tiberio erga pecuniam alienam diligentia fuit: Sosia in exilium pellitur Asinii Galli sententia, qui partem bonorum publicandam, liberis concessit. hunc ego Lepidum temporibus illis gravem et sapientem virum suisse comperior: nam pleraque ab saevis adulationibus aliorum in melius flexit. neque tamen temperamenti egebatur, cum aequabili auctoritate et gratia apud Tiberium.

1. tamen, i.e. though contrary to the custom where sentence was thus anticipated (see 6. 29, 2 and note). Similar exceptional confiscation took place in the case of Libo (2. 32, 1), and was proposed in that of Piso (3. 17, 8); the senate having power to increase the penalties prescribed by law, as even to substitute death for exile. We find also, from 11. 35, 2, that it was made illegal to preserve the effigy of Silius. 'Saevitum in bona,' repeated from H. 2. 62, 1.

stipendiariis, 'the provincial tribute payers.' Strictly the term is distinguished from 'vectigales' (those who paid in kind), as in Cic. Verr. 2. 4, 60, 134; but it is generally used in contrast to 'civitates liberae,' though the latter were not exempt from all payments (see Marquardt, i. 79).

2. liberalitas: cp. 2. 37, 2.

3. singillatim, i.e. gifts made at various times.

fisco: on the use of this term see note on 2. 47, 3: 48, 1, Vol. ii. Introd. p. 28, n. 6, and reference there.

ea prima, &c.: cp. the character given to him in 3. 18, 2. 'Diligentia' is here equivalent to 'studium,' but used with some irony.

5. pellitur. This, and 'concessit' below, express the sentences advocated by these senators: cp. 3. 23, 2, &c.

partem: cp. 3. 17, 8. Nipp. is probably right in thinking that the property of Sosia alone is meant, that of Silius having been already disposed of.

6. liberis. One of them was the C. Silius of 11. 5, 3, &c.


7. quartam. On such ellipses cp. Introd. v. § 80. 'Quarta' is thus used in Quint. 8. 5, 19; Dig. 5. 2, 8; 5. 4, 3.

legis. The law would be the 'lex Julia de maiestate,' passed by Augustus. If the derivation most commonly assigned to ' quadruplantor' is correct, one fourth would seem to be the usual reward of informers; but it is evidently her a legal 'minimum,' limiting the discretion (cp. 6. 47, 1) of the senate; and the ' lex Papia Poppaea' prescribed, till the time of Nero, a higher proportion (Suet Ner. 10). The enormous sums sometimes given can be inferred from 16. 33, 4: II. 4, 42, 5.

9. comperior. The sentence is taken from Sallust (see Introd. v. § 97, 1), and the deponent form is elsewhere only found in Ter. And. 5. 3, 31; Sall. Jug. 108, 3, and in late prose.

nam pleraque . . . flexit. This seems best taken, with Freinsh., to mean 'he modified many sentences in an opposite direction to the cruel servility of others.' Nipp. takes 'ab' to mean 'regardless of,' and compares 'a fortuitis vel naturalibus causis' (II. 1. 86, 4).

10. neque tamen, &c., 'noryet: though apt to take an independent course was he wanting in respect of discretion (cp. the similar senses in 3. 12, 1; II. 4, 7), as is shown by his having uniformly enjoyed the respect and favour of Tiberius. 'Aequabilis' appears to have this force in H. 4, 5, 4 ('cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis'), as also the adv. in 15. 21, 5 ('aequabilibus atque constantiis provinciae regentur'); cp Cic. N. D. 2. 9, 23; Sall. Jug. 53, 1, &c. Nipp. would take 'egerbat' as in 13. 3, 3, &c., but the meaning given above appears more suitable to this passage, and supported by 12. 66, 2 ('ministro regnorum egens'). Lepidus is similarly described in 6. 27, 4, and illustrations of his discretion will be found in 1. 13, 2; 3. 35, 2; 50.
viguerit. unde dubitare cogor, fato et sorte nascendi. ut cetera, ita principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, an sit aliquid in nostris consiliis licetaque inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter ambitione ac periculos vacuum. at Mes-

5 salinus Cotta haud minus claris maioribus. sed animo diversus, censuit cavendum senatus consulto, ut quamquam insinentes magistratus et culpae alienae nescii provincialibus uxorum crimi-
nibus proinde quam suis plecterentur.

21. Actum dehinc de Calpurnio Pisone, nobili ac feroci viro. is namque, ut rettuli, cessurum se urbe ob factiones accusatorum in senatu clamitaverat et spreta potentia Augustae trahere in ius Urgulaniam domoque principis excire ausus erat. quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit: sed in animo revolvente iras, etiam si impetus offense' sit languerat, memoria valebat. Pisonem 3 Q. Granius secreci sermonis incusavit adversum maiestatem habitii, adiecitque in domo eius venenum esse eumque gladio


1. unde dubitare cogor, &c., i.e. the success of such a man leads me to think that character, as well as destiny, has to do with the regard or aversion of princes. On the sentiment cp. Introd. iv. p. 31. A verb of some such sense as 'hat' is supplied from 'sit.'

3. abruptam contumaciam, 'perilous defiance.' That this is the meaning of 'abruptus,' seems suggested by 'periculis' below, and by an in abruptum tractus ' (II. 1. 48, 7), 'per abrupta ambitiosa morte inclinarunt' (Agr. 42, 5). The metaphor is suggested by such a sense as that in 2. 55, 3. On the sentiment cp. Introd. iv. p. 28.

4. Messalinius Cotta: cp. 2, 32, 2, &c. This decree was still in force in the time of Ulpian, who dates it (Dig. 1. 16, 4, 2) in the year of Cotta's consulship (see 3, 2, 5). Compare the debate bearing on this subject (3, 33-34).

8. proinde quam. Most edd. read 'perinde,' in accordance with the reading elsewhere in this MS, (2, 1, 2; 8, 3; 10, 1; 3, 31, 7; 6, 30, 4); but 'proinde quam,' is read in several places in Med. ii (see note on 13. 21, 3) and in Plautus (Truc. 2, 3, 3), and such phrases as 'proinde ac' (Lucr. 3. 1035, 105, i.) are analogous. It seems therefore possible that Tacitus has used both forms.

9. feroci, in a good sense, as in 1. 2, 1, &c.

10. ut rettuli: see 2. 34. factiones, 'the intrigues.'

13. civiliter habuit; so 'civiliter ac-'ceptum' 3, 76, 3: cp. the use of 'habere' in 12. 48, 2, where see note.

revolvente: cp. 3. 18, 6.

14. memoria valebat: see on 1. 7, 11.

Pisonem Q. Granius. The name 'Granius' would hardly stand alone (cp. 1. 74, 1; 6, 38, 4), unless with such a word as 'quidam' (13. 23, 2). The conjunction, though rather near to another ('adicetique'), might have been used to connect the new charge with the old grudge, so that Ritter may be right in retaining it, and in supposing a praenomen to have been lost after it.

15. secreti sermonis. The extension of 'maiestas' not only from written to spoken words, but to words spoken in private life, attempted earlier (1. 74, 3), appears now to be an established principle; we may, note also that the mere possession of poison in his house is strained into a charge.

16. gladio acminatum: cp. 11. 22, 1, and the precautions taken at one time by Augustus (Suet. Aug. 35). It was unlawful for civilians to carry arms anywhere within the city, and even the praetorian guard were not fully armed (see on 3. 4, 2)
accinctum introire curiam. quod ut atrocious vero tranissum; ceterorum, quae multa cumulabantur. receptus est reus, neque peractus ob mortem opportunam. relatum et de Cassio Severo exule, qui sordidae originis, maleficae vitae. sed orandi validus, per inmodicas inimicitias ut iudicio iurati senatus Cretam amo- veretur essecerat: atque illic cadem actitando recentia veteraque odia advertit, bonisque extutus. interdicto igni atque aqua. saxo Seripho consensuit.

22. Per idem tempus P.aulius Silvanus præctor incertis causis Aproniam coniugem in praecipes iecit, tractusque ad Caesarem ab L. Apronio socero turbata mente respondit, tamquam ipse somno gravis atque co ignarus, et uxor sponte mortem sump-

1. atrocious vero, 'too atrocious to be true.' Nipp. notes from Müller that this use of the comparative, not strictly parallel to 'minora' and 'maiora vero' (H. 1. 19, 1; 2. 70, 4), answers more to those in which it denotes a disproportion, as 'onus... animis... corpore maius' (Hor. Ep. 1. 17, 39), 'curatio altior fastigio suo' (Liv. 2. 27, 6), or to those in which the comparative is followed by 'quam,' with an ellipte of some such words as 'esse solet' (cp. H. 1. 22, 1; 3. 7, 2). The expression here might thus be taken as an abbreviation for 'atrocious quam quod verum esse solet.'

2. neque peractus, 'his trial was not carried out'; the strict sense of 'reu/peragere' (Liv. 4. 42, 6, &c.), which sometimes merely means 'accusare,'

3. opportunam: cp. Liv. 6. 1, 7 'iudicio cum mors adeo opportuna ut voluntarium magna pars crederet, subtraxit.' This suggestion seems implied here.

4. orandi validus. This genit., found first in Tacitus, resembles those in Introd. v. 33-37. Severus is said of as the introducer of the new style of oratory (Dial. 19, 1, cp. Introd. v. p. 30), and as a speaker of much genius and elegance, but apt to sacrifice weight to vivac, (Dial. 26, 4; Quint. 1. 10, 1, 116), M. Seneca 'Exc. Contr. 3, praef. 1-8) gives a full description of his style.

5. per inmodicas inimicitias, 'by unrestrained aggressiveness': cp. 'facilis capessendis inimicitii' § 39, 1.

iurati senatus: see on 1. 74, 5. Probably many senators and their families had suffered from him (cp. 1. 72, 4).

Cretam amoverestur. This was only a 'relegatio,' as he was not deprived of his property, the present sentence being one of full exile and deportation

7. advertit, 'drew on himself'; an analogous use to the personal accus. with this verb (1. 41, 1; 2. 17, 2; 6. 44, 1).

interdicto igni atque aqua: cp. 6. 30, 1. Nipp. takes the letter ablatives as depending on 'interdictit,' which is itself abl. abs., like 'libero' (3. 60, 6). But the simpler construction is possible and preferable: cp. 'interdicta voluptas' Hor. Ep. 1. 6, 64.

saxo Seripho. On the abl. cp. 'Deli' 3. 61, 1. On Seripho see 2. 85, 4: here it is contemptuously called a mere rock.

8. consensuit. According to Jerome on Eus. Chron. (Op. viii. p. 574, Migne), he died there in the utmost want in 757, A.D. 34. the twenty-fifth year of his exile. There is some doubt, however, of the correctness of the date (see on 1. 72, 4).

9. praetor. According to an inscription cited by Nipp. (Bull. Arch. 1869, p. 123) he was 'praetor urbanus'; his successor being M. Licinius Crassus Frugi (cp. c. 62, 1).

10. in praecipes, i.e. from the upper story, by the window or stairs: cp. 6. 49, 1. Quintilian (7. 2, 24) records a similar question in the trial of one Naevius, 'prae- cipitata esse ab eo uxor, an se ipsa sua sponte iecisset.'

ad Caesarem. Caesar appears to take a similar course to that in Piso's case (3. 10, 6), by 'remitting' the case to the senate, after preliminary investigation.


12. sumpsisset: cp. 3. 7, 2.
sisset. non cunctanter Tiberius pergit in domum, visit cubiculum, 2 in quo reluctantis et impulsae vestigia cernebantur. refert ad 3 senatum, datasque iudicibus Urgulania Silvani avia pugionem nepoti misit. quod perinde creditum quasi principis monitu ob 5 amicitiam Augustae cum Urgulania. reus frustra temptato ferro 4 venas praebuit exsolvendas. mox Numantina, prior uxor eius, accusata inieicisse carminibus et veneficiis vaccordiam marito, insons iudicatur.

23. Is demum annus populum Romanum longo adversum 10 Numidam Tacfarinatem bello absolvit. nam priores duces ubi
impetrando triumphalium insigni sufficere res suas crediderant, hostem omittebant; iamque tres laureatae in urbe statuae, et
adhuc raptatabat Africam Tacfarinas, auctus Maurorum auxilii, qui, Ptolemaeo Iubae filio iuventa incurioso, libertos regios et

7. vaccordiam: necors c. 29, 2, and in five out of six instances in Med. ii, and so always Ritt. and Nipp.; uae-six times in this MS. 10. sub: ubi L.

2. impulsae, 'thrown by violence.'

3. datas iudicibus. Nipp. (on 2. 79, 2) takes this to mean that the senate appointed a judicial committee from its own members. But it may mean that they referred the case to the ordinary law-courts, which, as implied in 2. 79, 2; 3. 12, 10, had jurisdiction in such cases.

Later, we find ordinary criminal offences of this kind tried before the full senate (13. 44, 9; II. 4. 44, 3).

Silvani avia. The relationship is fully discussed by Borghesi (Œuvres, v. 308) and Nipp. This Silvanius was probably eldest son of M. Plautius, M. f. A. n. Silvanius, cos. 752, b.c. 2, and subsequently 'triumphans' (Dio, 56. 12, 2; C. I. L. xiv. 3606, Wilm. 1121; who might have been son, or his wife Lartia daughter, of Urgulania (ferrej; her friendship with Augusta to have been of considerable age). It is also probable that P. Plautius Fulcher, quasator in 784, A.D. 31 (C. I. L. xiv. 3607, Or. 723), A. Plautius (13. 32, 3), Q. Plautius (6. 46, 1), and Ti. Plautius Silvanus Aelianus (II. 4. 55, 3) were his brothers, and Plautia Urgulanilla (Suet. Cl. 26, 27) his sister.

4. quasi princeps monitu, sc. 'factum.' 'Perinde quasi' is probably here alone in Tacitus. In 13. 47, 4, Med. ii has 'proinde.' Both are found elsewhere.

6. Numantina. Borghesi (Œuvres, v. 309) notes that she was daughter of Q. Fabius Numantinus, cos. 744, B.C. 10; and, after being divorced from Silvanus, had married Sex. Appuleius (1. 7, 1); as appears from the following inscription (Murat. 1133, 9). [Sex.] Apuleio Sex. f. Gal(eria), Sex. n. Sex. pron., Fabilia Numantina nato ultimo gentis suae. The husband alluded to in the charge must, however, be Silvanus.

7. accusata inieicisse: cp. 'deferratur consensisse' 13. 23, 1, and see Intro. v. § 45.

9. longo. It had lasted on and off for seven years; cp. 2. 52, 1.

11. impetrando . . . sufficere: cp. 3. 72, 4. res = 'res gestas.'

12. tres . . . statuae. Express mention is made of an award of 'triumphalia' to Camillus (2. 52, 9) and Blaesus (3. 72, 6). Apronus, though not stated (3. 21) to have received them for this service, was already 'triumphans' (1. 72, 1).

13. raptatabat, 'was ravaging'; so in 12. 54, 4; elsewhere only in Stat. Th. 6, 115. 'Capere' is also so used (1. 6, 1) after Vergil, &c. 'Et' has the force of 'cum,' as in II. 2. 95, 4, &c.; see on I. 65, 5. The construction is Vergilian (Aen. 2. 692, &c.) and gives liveliness to the narrative.

14. Ptolemaeo Iubae filio: see on c. 5. 3. He was summoned to Rome and there put to death by Gaius in 793, A.D. 40 (Dio, 59. 25, 1).
Liber II. Cap. 22–24.

3. servilia imperia bello mutaverant. erat illi praedarum receptor ac socius populi populi Garamantum, non ut cum exercitu incederet, sed missis levibus copiis, quae cx longinquo in maius audiebantur; ipsaque e provincia, ut quis fortuna inops, moribus turbidus, promptius rubeant, quia Caesar post res a Blasco gestas. 5 quasi nullis iam in Africa hostibus, reportari nonam legionem iussurat, nec pro consule eius anni P. Dolabella retinere ausus erat, iussa principis magis quam incerta bellorum metuens.

24. Igitur Tacfarinas disperso rumore rem Romanam aliis quoque ab nationibus lacerarum coque paulatim Africa decedere, 10 ac posse reliquos circumveniri, si cuncti quibus libertas servitio potior incubuissent, auget vires positisque castris Thubuscum 2 oppidum circumvixidet. at Dolabella contracto quoerat militum, terre nomine Romani et quia Numidae peditem aciem ferre nequeunt, primo sui inessu solvit obsidium locorumque oppor- 15 tuna permunivit; simul principes Musulamiorum deflectionem

4. fortune; fortunae B, text Halm, Nipp.

incurioso, absol., as in 6. 17, 5; H. 1. 34, 2; more commonly with gen. as 2. 58, 4. The adj. is post-Augustan. libertos, &c., 'hendiadys' for 'liberorum regiornum servilia imperia.'

2. rex Garamantum: see 3. 74, 2. non ut, &c., 'not so far as to take the field.' The construction is changed in the next clause to abl. abs.

3. in maius audiebantur, 'which, as coming from afar, were magnified by rumour.' Nipp. has collected many instances in which 'audire' means 'to be heard of' (as 2. 62, 2; 82, 4, &c.; and in Cie. and Liv.); but 'in maius audiri' appears to be ad. elp. For similar phrases see Introd. v. § 60 b.

5. a Blasco: see 3. 73-74.

6. nonam legionem: see on c. 5, 4.

7. P. Dolabella: see on 3. 47, 4. Nipp. notes that the 'sors Asiae' that had already fallen to two of his juniors (see Introd. vii. p. 113.)

8. metuens, with 'iussa' by zeugma, in the sense of 'reverencing.'

9. Igitur Tacfarinas. For similar complicated periods see Introd. v. § 92.

disperso rumore: cp. H. 2. 42, 2; 96, 3; and 'disperserigere,' with accus. and inf. 14. 38, 4; H. 2. 1, 3.

12. incubuissent, 'made an effort': cp. 'si simul incubuissent' c. 73, 3, &c.; more commonly with dative.

Thubuscum. Wilmanns (C. I. L. viii. p. 754: takes this place to be 'Tupuscutu' or 'Tabuscutu,' the Tabuscutu of Pl. N. H. 5. 2, 1, 21 (cp. also Ptol. 4. 2, 31, who gives a similar name near to Auezia); which appears to have been at Tiklat, a little S. W. of Sallada (see Kiepert's map, in C. I. L. viii. 2, on the border, at that time, of Mauretania Introd. vii. p. 115, n. 8). This would show the seat of war to have very considerably shifted since the last campaign (see note on 3. 74, 1).

15. sui inessu. No particular emphasis (as in 2. 13, 1; 6. 7, 4, &c.) seems to be here intended by the use of this form instead of the possessive pronoun: see Introd. v. § 33 a.

16. simul, &c. The term 'defectio' would imply that those who had made terms (3. 73, 5) are spoken of. It is possible (see note there) that they were settled in a different district from that of the tribe generally (see on 2. 52, 2), but in any case the locality is so far removed from that of Thubuscum, to which the narrative returns in c. 25, 1, that the account can only be intelligible by supposing this chasmsément to have been inflicted by a separate force. The expressions 'dein' and 'nec multo post' suggest that the operations may have extended over some considerable time.
coeptantes securi percutit. dein quia pluribus adversum Tac-
farinatem expeditionibus cognitum, non gravi nec uno incursu
consectandum hostem vagum, excito cum popularibus rege
Ptolemaeo quattuor agmina parat, quae legatis aut tribunis data;
et praedatorias manus delecti Maurorum duxere: ipse consultor
aderat omnibus.

25. Nec multo post adversus Numidas apud castellum semi-
rutum, ab ipsis quondam incensum, cui nomen Auzea, positis
mapalibus consedisse, fisos loco, quia vastis circum saltibus clau-
debatur. tum expeditae cohortes alaeque, quam in partem
ducerentur ignarae, cito agmine rapiuntur. simulque coeptus
dies et concentu tubarum ac truci clamore aderent semismnos
in barbaros, praepeditus Numidarum equis aut diversos pastus
pererrantibus. ab Romanis confertus pedes, dispositae turmae,
cuncta proelio provisa: hostibus contra omnium nesciis non arma,
on ordo, non consilium. sed pecorum modo trahi, occidi, capi.
infensus miles memoria laborum et adversum eludentis optatae
totiens pugnae se quisque ultione et sanguine explebant. differ-
tur per manipulos, Tacfarinatem omnes, notum tot proelii, con-
sectentur: non nisi duce interfecerit belli fore. at ille

3. recepto leameo (g traceable under c, Andrensen p. 7): text B.
deiectis circum stipatoribus vincitque iam filio et effusis undique Romanis, ruendo in tela captivitatem haud inulta morte effugit isque finis armis impositus.

26. Dolabellae petenti abnuit triumphalia Tiberius, Seiano tribuens, ne Blaesi avunculi eius laus obsolesceret. sed neque Blaesus ideo inulrior, et huic negatus honor gloriae intendit: quippe minore exercitu insignis captivos, caedem ducis bellique confecti famam deportarat. sequabantur et Garamantum legati, raro in urbe visi, quos Tacfarinate caeso percussa gens, set culpae nescia, ad satis faciendum populo Romano miserat. cognitis dehinc Ptolemaei per id bellum studiis repetitus ex vetusto more honos missusque e senatoribus qui scipionem eburnum, togam pictam, antiqua patrum munera, dareg regemque et socium atque amicum appellaret.

27. Eadem aestate mota per Italiem scrvilis belli semina fors oppressit. auctor tumultus T. Curtisius, quondam praetorii cohors miles, primo coetibus clandestinis apud Brundisium et

1. deiectis (cp. 2. 60, 2; c. 51. 4): text J. F. Gron. 2. multa: text B. 9. et culpae: text Halm, ut culpae Muller, non (or nec) culpae nescia, et culpae consicia others. 11. more ommissusque: mos missusque L, text Doed. 15. moti Pluygers. 16. Curtii Reines.

1. deiectis, 'struck down.' That 'deiectus' and 'delectus' are liable to be confused in the MS., is shown by the former being written evidently for the latter in c. 44. 3: 48, 4: cp. 'proiectae' for 'proiectae' in 3. 65, 4.

2. effusis, 'opening out on all sides': cp. 2. 11, 3, &c.

3. armis = 'bello': cp. 3. 55, 1, &c.

5. tribuens, 'paying Seianus the compliment that his uncle's glory should not be effaced': cp. 3. 72-74. On this sense of 'tribuere' cp. c. 17, 2; 6. 50, 5, &c., and the use of 'dare' (1. 7, 10, &c.) and 'praestare' (3. 12, 10, &c.).

6. neque Blaesus . . . et. On this construction cp. 2. 34, 7.

7. insignis captivos. Among them was the son of Taefarinas (c. 25, 6).

8. deportarit, used by zeugma with 'caedem ducis,' in the sense of 'had achieved.'

9. set culpae nescia. Both this and the MS. text (retained by Baet, and Ritt.) have been thought to give a statement contrary to fact (c. 23, 2 and have been altered accordingly. But the people, who are here stated to have sent the embassy, need not have been cognizant of the action of their king; and if they had been so, Halm rightly notes that 'percussa gens' would have required no addition.

11. repetitus, 'was revived.'

ex vetusto more honos missusque. This reading is supported by Heraeus from c. 16, 2, and 'veterex more' (c. 27, 2), &c.

12. togam pictam, i.e. 'triumphalem' (Pl. N. H. 8. 48, 74, 195).

13. antiqua . . . munera. According to Livy (cp. 15, 11), Masinissa received through Scipio the same gifts and a curule chair; which was also probably sent to Ptolemaeus, as it is represented, with the sceptre, on his coins (see Dict. of Biog.). Similar gifts were sent to Porsena (Dion. Hal. 5. 35), and probably to Ariovistus (Caes. B. G. 1. 43, 4). 15. mota. . . . semina, 'the seeds already scattered': cp. 16. 7, 3.

16. Curtisius; not otherwise known as a Roman name. For 'Curtlius' cp. 13. 56, 5, &c.
circumiecta oppida, mox positis propalam libellis ad libertatem vocabat agrestia per longinquos saltus et ferocia servitia, cum velut munere decum tres biremes adplulere ad usus commenitum illo mari. et erat isdem regionibus Cutius Lupus quaestor, cui 2 provinciavetere ex more calles evenerant: is disposita classiariorum copia coeptantem cum maxime coniurationem disiecit. missusque a Cacere propere Staius tribunus cum valida manu 3 ducem ipsum et proximos audacia in urbel traxit, iam trepidam ob multitudinem familiarum, quae gliscebat innensum, minore in dies plebe ingenua.

28. Isdem consulibus miserarum ac saevitiae exemplum atrox, reus pater, accusator filius (nomen utrique Vibiis Sernenus) in

1. positis, 'published': cp. 1. 7, 5.

2. longinquos, probably best taken as 'remote': referring to the Apennine forests as at some distance from any such town as Brundisium. The alternative translation 'extensive' may perhaps derive support from the meaning of 'longinquitas' in 3. 5, 4; 6. 44, 4.

3. biremes, 'Liburnae,' as distinct from triremes (App. Ill. 3; Luke Phars. 3, 534), from the fleet of Ravenna: see Introct. vii. p. 128. These seem to have had a naval patrol in the Adriatic for the protection or assistance of traffic. For the use of 'adpellere' see on 2. 24, 3.

4. Cutius, a name shown by inscriptions (Wilm. 1178) to be Roman.

5. provincia... calles evenerant. The quaestorian 'provinciae' in Italy are called by Dio (55. 4, 4) an institution of Augustus, but are probably connected with the institution of four 'quaestores classici' on the conquest of Italy: see on 11. 22, 8; and Momms. Staatsr. ii. 571. One of these 'provinciae' is the well-known 'Ostiensis,' which had important duties connected with the corn supply of Rome (Czs. Mur. 8, 18; Sest. 17, 30; Vell. 2. 94), another the 'Gallica,' with its station perhaps at Ariminum, and extending later over ἡ ἐποίη Πάνω Γαλατία (Plut. Sect. 4). A third was evidently placed in South Italy, probably for the supervision of the great public grazing lands (see Prof. Pelham, Class. Rev. x. 6), but its designation is uncertain. Cicero (Att. 2. 9, 1) speaks of a quaestor at Formiae, also (in Iavin. 5, 12) of assigning duties at Puteoli to one who had by lot an

aquaria provincia' (see Momms. l. i.). The conjecture of Lipsius, designating this province from Cales, is supported by Mommsen (l. 1.), who thinks that this, the oldest Latin colony in Campania, may have been, at the time of the conquest of Italy, sufficiently important to have been the headquarters of a district extending even to Brundisium. The MS. text has little to recommend it; for the passage in Suet. Jul. 19 ('provinciae minimi negotii, hoc est silvae callesque') has no reference to Italian quaestorial districts, or to any one definite locality; but no alternative reading is supported by positive evidence. Tacitus speaks of the institution as a thing of the past; the last remaining of these 'provinciae,' the 'Ostiensis' and 'Gallica,' having been abolished by Claudius (Suet. Cl. 24; Dio, 60, 24, 3).

classiariorum, the marines (ἵμβαται) from the three biremes.

6. coeptantem cum maxime, 'at its very outset': cp. 3. 59, 4.

7. Staius. The name 'M. Staius Flacceus' occurs in municipal Fasti of this date (Or. 493).

tribunus, i.e. of the praetorian guard.

8. proximos audacia, 'the next in daring'; 'audaciae' is read by error in old editions.

9. multitudinem familiarum: cp. 3. 53. 5.

innensum, adverbial: cp. 3. 30, 2, &c.

12. Vibiis Sernenus. On the father see 2. 30, i; on his banishment, c. 13. 2. The son is mentioned again in c. 36, 4.
2 senatum inducti sunt. ab exilio retractor inuvieque ac squalore obsitus et tum catena vinctus pater oranti filio comparatur, adulescens multis munditiis, alacri vultu, structas principi insidias, missos in Galliam concitores bellum index idem et testis dicebat, adnctebatque Caecilium Cornutum praetorium ministravisse pecuniam; qui taedio curarum, et quia periculum pro exitio habebatur, mortem in se festinavit. at contra reus nihil infracto animo obversus in filium quatere vincla, vocare uliores deos, ut sibi quidem redderent exilium, ubi procul tali more ageret, filium autem quandoque supplicia sequenterur. adseverabatque inno centem Cornutum et falsa exterritum; idque facile intellectu, si proderentur alii: non enim se caedem principis et res novas uno socio cogitatasse.

29. Tum accusator Cn. Lentulum et Seium Tuberones nominat, magno pudore Caesaris, cum primores civitatis, intimi ipsius amici, Lentulus senectutis extremae, Tubero defecto corpore, tumultus hostilis et turbandae rci publicae accerserentur. sed hi quidem statim exempti: in patrem ex servis quaesitum, et

2. uinctus peroranti filio praeparatur: text Halm (partly Madvig), pater orante filio: praeparatus Baiter. 11. falsa: text Orsini.

1. inuvie . . . obsitus: cp. 6. 43. 3; apparently suggested by the description in Liv. 29. 16, 6 'legati . . . obsiti squalore et sordibus.' 'Inuvies' is rarely found in prose before Tacitus.

2. pater oranti filio comparatur: see crit. note. 'Comparatur' would be a figure from gladiators matched for a duel (Cic, Liv., &c.): 'praeparatus' would be taken with 'munditiis.'

4. in Galliam. The elder Serenus was procusol of Baetica about the time of the rebellion of Saco civir.

5. adnctebat; absol., as in 2. 26, 5, where a jussive subjunct. follows.

Caecilium Cornutum, identified by Borgesi (1. 463) with M. Caecilius Cornutus, one of a board 'locorum publicorum indicandorum' (C. I. L. vi. 1267 a, b)', apparently before his praetorship: Nipp. thinks him probably also the M. Cornutus, one of the 'Arvales' in 767 and 774, A. D. 14 and 21 (Id. 2023 a, b).

6. periculum pro exitio. This, like the expressions in c. 33, 3, is an exaggeration of the facts at this period.

10. quandoque: cp. 1. 4, 5.

11. falsa. This reading is supported by H. 2. 8, 1, and the analogy of other passages (3. 60, 5; 6. 8, 1; 11. 18, 5; G. 36, 1). 'Falsa' would be an accus. of the class noted in Introd. v. § 12 d.

si proderentur alii. Probably 'proderentur' is ironical. If the names of others were 'divulged,' they would clear themselves, and thus discredit the whole charge.

12. non enim, &c. This anticipates the objection that there might have been none to name but Cornutus.


Seium Tuberones: see 2. 20, 2.

17. accerserentur. The MS. has this form here, and 'accessebat' with the same construction in 2. 50, 1. The evidence of both the Med. MSS. supports both forms: see Gerber and Gref, Lex., and Prof. Wilkins in Journ. of Philol. vi. 278, foll. For the expression cp. 6. 10, 1.

18. exempti, 'were freed from the charge.' Tacitus elsewhere uses this verb, in this sense, with a dative, as in 2. 55, 3, &c. According to Dio (57. 24, 8), Lentulus laughed aloud at hearing the charge,
pués aduersa accusatori fuit. qui scelere vaecors, simul vulgi 2 rumore territus, robur et saxum aut parricidarum poenas mini-
tantium, cessit urbe. ac retractus Ravenna exsequi accusatio-
nem adigitur, non occultante Tiberio vetus odium adversum 5 exulam Serenum. nam post damnatum Libonem missis ad 4 Caesarem litteris exprobraverat suum tantum studium sine fructu 
fruisse, addideratque quaedam contumacius quam tum tuum apud 
aures superbas et offensioni proniores. ea Caesar octo post annos 5 retulit, medium tempus varie arguens, etiam si tormenta pervi-
cacia servorum contra evenissent.

30. Dictis dein sententiis ut Serenus more maiorum puniretur, 
quo mollircf invidiam, intercessit. Gallus Asinius cum Gyaro 2 aut Donusa claudendum censeret, id quoque aspernatus est, 
eegenam aquae utramque insulam referens dandosque vitae usus 
15 cui vita concedetur. ita Serenus Amorgum reportatur. et 3

12. cum Nipp. ins. here, others before Gallus or censeret.  15. amor cum :
Amorcum B, text R.

and Tiberius said, 'I deserve to live no longer, if even Lentulus hates me.' Dio places this case a year later.  
ex servis, probably by the fiction mentioned in 2. 30, 3. 
2. rumore : cp. 3. 29, 5, &c.  
robur, the 'Tullianum' (cp. 3. 50, 1), called by this name in Lurc. (3. 1017), 
Hor (Od. 2. 13, 19), Liv. (38. 59, 10), &c. The usual explanation given is that 
cited from Paulus see Orelli and Nipp., 'robus quo in carcer e dicitur est 
locus quo praecepitutur maleficiorum genus, quod 
ante arcis robusteis inclusdebatur.' Prof. 
Munro (on Lucr. l. 1.) notes that some 
take it to be there the 'eculens.'  
saxum : cp. 2. 32, 5.  
parricidinarum poenas. These are 
partly described in a well-known passage 
of Cicero (pro Rosc. Amer. 25, 70), and 
more fully in Dig. 48 9, 9 'poena parrici-
dii more maiorum haec instituta est, 
at parricida virgis sanguineis verberatus, 
dinde colui iussatur cum cane, gallo 
gallinaceo et vipsa et simia : inde 
dine in mare profundum coluius iactatur.' See 
also Juv. 8. 214, and Mayor's note there, 
3. &c., often used at the beginning of 
a sentence, and sometimes where an 
adversative particle might have been ex-
pected: cp. 14. 64, 1, &c. 
4. adigitur. Tacitus uses this verb 
with inf. only in Ann. (as c. 45, 3; 6. 27, 
3; 41, 1, &c.), after poets: cp. Verg. Aen. 
6. 696, &c. 
6. suum tantum studium, 'that 
only his own zeal was unrewarded.' On 
the rewards then given see 2. 32, 1. That 
Vibius was praetor not later than 770, 
A.D. 17, would follow from his having 
been proconsul of Spain five years after 
that date; whence Nipp. suggests that 
he may have had nothing to gain by the 
decree made in favour of the other accusers.

7. apud aures : see note on 1. 31, 5.  
9. varie arguens, 'bringing various 
charges respecting the interval.' 
etiam si, &c., 'though, through the 
obstinacy of the slaves, the torture had 
ended in failure.' 11. more maiorum : cp. 'more prisco' 
2. 32, 5.  
12. Gyaro aut Donusa. On the 
former see 3. 68, 2. Donusa, either the 
modern Stenosa, east of Naxos, or He-
raclia. between Naxos and Ios, is no 
larger than Gyaro, and is not apparently 
known as even inhabited, but is called 
'viridis' by Vergil (Aen. 3, 125). 
14. vitae usus, not here parallel to 
'mortis usus' (1. 70, 6), but apparently 
for the concrete 'utensil.'  
15. Amorgum reportatur. He was 
evidently that enemy of Scianus who was 
pardoned and released just before the fall 
of the latter: see Dio, 58, 8, 3.
quia Cornutus sua manu ecciderat, actum de praemiiis accusatorum abolendis, si quis maiestatis postulatus ante perfectum 
4 judicium se ipse vita privavisset. ibaturque in cam sententiam, ni durius contraque morem suum palam pro accusatoribus Caesar inritas leges, rem publicam in praecipitii conquestus esset: sub- 
5 verterent potius iura quam custodes corum amoverent. sic delatores, genus hominum publico exitio repertum et ne poenis qui-
dem umquam satis coercitum, per praemia eliciebantur.

31. His tam adsiduis tamque maestis modica laetitia inter-
icetur, quod C. Cominium equitem Romanum, probrosi in se 
carinis convictum, Caesar precibus fratris, qui senator erat, 
2 concessit. quo magis mirum habebatur gnarum meliorum, et 
3 quae fama elementiam sequeretur, tristiiora malle. neque enim 
soordia peccabat; nec occultum est, quando ex veritate, quando 
4 adumbrata laetitia facta imperatorum celebraturn. quin ipse, 
15 conpositus alias et velut eluctantium verborum, solutius promp-
tiusque cloquebatur, quotiens subveniret. at P. Suillium quaes-

7. ne ins. Bekker, poenis quidem numquam margin and B.

1. de praemiiis...abolendis. We gather that these were paid, though the whole property was usually in such cases not confiscated: cp. c. 20, 3; 6, 29, 2. 
3. ibatur: cp. ‘itum in sententiam’ 
3, 23, 2. The imperfect expresses what was on the point of happening. 
4. contraque...palam, ‘with un-
usual openness.’ 
5. inritas, sc. ‘fore.’ 
in praecipiti, ‘at the brink of a 
precipice’: cp. ‘praecipitia’ 2, 39, 3. 
6. custodes. The informers are called 
‘custodies’ in 3, 28, 4, in a somewhat differ-
ent sense. 
7. exitio, generally taken as dat, 
but by Nipp. as modal abl.: cp. c. 1, 3. 
ne poenis quidem. The sentiment is that of Domitian in his best period, 
‘princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat’ (Suet. Dom. 9.). 
10. probrosi...carminis: cp. 14, 48, 
1, 15; 49, 5; 16, 14, 1. Such attacks on 
Tiberius are mentioned in 1, 72, 5. 
11. fratris, qui senator erat. Borghesi (ii. 153) shows that this is probably the 
T. Cominius, T. f., Po[llia], Procclus, who was under Claudius proconsul of 
Cyprus, where his name is recorded on 
coins (Mionn. iii. 671). 
12. concessit: cp. 2, 55, 2. Pro-
ably he vetoed the sentence of condem-
nation. 
gnarum, here constructed with a 
genitive and afterwards with a relative 
clause: cp. Introd. v. § 91, 8. 
14. soordia, ‘from thoughtlessness’; 
cp. ‘socors’ c. 39, 4. The abl. is causal. 
16. conpositus, ‘artificial.’ When used 
of persons and not, as more usually, of 
their look or manner (1, 7, 2, &c.), this 
word has generally an abl. of respect 
(as 2, 34, 6) or accus. with ‘in’ or ‘ad’ (as 
3, 44, 4) to explain it. 
velut eluctantium verborum, ‘with 
words seeming to struggle for utter-
ance’; genit. of quality. 
solutius, ‘with less restraint’; cp. 
dicta factaque...solitora’ 16, 18, 2. 
17. P. Suillium, surnamed Rufus. His 
mother Vistilia was also, by other 
husbands, mother of Corbulo and of Cae-
sonia, wife of Gaius (Pl. N. H. 7, 5, 4, 
39. Ovid addresses an Epistle ‘ex P. 4, 
8 to Suillius, who had married his 
step-daughter (1. l. v. 11, 90). He may 
have been ‘quaestor consulis’ (see on 
16, 34, 1) to Germanicus, or have ac-
companied him in his ‘proconsulari 
imperium’ (Staatshr. ii. 568, n. 3).
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM

32. Plurae corum, quae rettuli quaque referam, parva forsitan et levia memoratu videri non nescius sum: sed nemo annales nostros cum scriptura corum contenderit, qui veteres populi Romani res composuere. ingentia illi bella, expugnationes urbium, fusos captosque reges, aut si quando ad interna praeverterent, discordias consulum adversum tribunos, agrarias

1. arceretur = ‘arcendus censeretur’; cp. c. 20, 2; 3, 23, 2, &c. This would be far less severe than the ‘deportatio in insulam’.

convictus ... cepisse. This constr. is found in 13, 44, 7; Sall. Cat. 52, 30; Liv. 45, 10, 14, &c. (cp. Introd. v. § 45). ‘Capere’ is the regular term for receiving money as a bribe: cp. 3, 67, 2; 6, 30, 1; Cic., &c.

2. ob rem iudicandam. Cic. uses the same formula in describing this offence (Verr. 2, 2, 32, 78).

amovendum in insulam: cp. c. 13, 2.

3. ut iure iurando obstringeret: on the construction cp. 1, 14, 6; and on the practice of voting on oath, cp. 21, 5; 1, 74, 5. It appears from Pl. Epp. 5, 13 (14), 4, that one senator could require another to swear ‘e republica esse quod censuisset.’

4. aspere acceptum, ‘received with indignation’; so Hi. 3, 56, 5, also ‘accipere aliquid mollius’ (2, 30, 2), ‘excusatus’ (3, 68, 1), ‘hætius’ (6, 10, 2), ‘sinistre’ (1, 7, 3), ‘atrocius’ (1, 23, 2), ‘gratæ’ (1, 85, 1), &c.

5. sequens aetas. He was cos. suff. in or before 799, a. d. 49, and is further mentioned 11, 1; 4; 5; 13, 42-43.

8. tamquam: cp. c. 13, 3.

9. ut rettuli: 2, 27, 2.

11. quo minus senatu pelleretur. On the power of the senate, when acting judicially, to expel its own members, cp. 12, 59, 4; 13, 11, 2; 14, 59, 6; Staatsr. ii. 946. On expulsion by the princeps see 2, 48, 3, &c.

13. levia memoratu; so ‘vix credibile memoratu’ H. 2, 73. 1: cp. ‘dignum memoratu’ Liv. 4, 43, 1.

14. annales nostros: cp. 3, 65, 1. On the application of this title to this work of Tactius, see Introd. i. p. 6.

scriptura: cp. 3, 3, 2.

contenderit = ‘comparaverit’; so in 12, 1, 2; 13, 3, 3; and in Cic., &c. On the tense cp. Introd. v. § 51 c.

veteres p. R. res: cp. i. 1, 4; from which it would appear that such an expression includes the whole period down to the time of Actium.

15. composuere: cp. ‘res ... composita’ 1, 1, 5. The MS. seems to show trace of an archaic form ‘composivere.’

17. praeverterent. The deponent appears elsewhere to be always used in this phrase: cp. 2, 55, 6.
frumentariasque leges, plebis et optimatum certamina libero
egrassu memorabant: nobis in arto et inglorius labor; immota
quippe aut modice laccisita pax, maestae urbis res et princeps
proferendi imperi incuriosus erat. non tamen sine usu fuerit
introspicere illa primo aspectu levia, ex quis magnarum saepes
rerum motus orientur.

33. Nam cunctas nationes et urbes populus aut primores aut
singuli regunt: delecta ex iiis et consociata rei publicae forma
laudari faciilus quam evenire, vel si evenit, haud diuturna esse
potest. igitur ut olim plebe valida, vel cum patres pollerent, noscenda vulgi natura et quibus modis temperanter habere-
tur, senatusque et optimatum ingenia qui maxime perdi-
dicerant, callidi temporum et sapientes credebantur, sic converso

8. consciata: constituta B, text Ern.

1. libero egressu, evidently in contrast
to 'in arto,' and generally taken to mean
'with room to expatiate'; great events
giving scope for grandeur of style. In
Quint. 4. 3. 12, 'egressus' means 'di-
gression,' and might have this meaning
here, but perhaps the words are better
taken in the sense of 'with freedom to
escape.' Their main theme was the
foreign history; to treat of domestic
affairs occasionally was matter of choice;
they were not tied to them, from having
no other subject, like Tacitus.

2. in arto, 'in a restricted field.'
In the similar expression 'in tenui
labor' (Verg. G. 4. 6), the thought is
rather of the thing on which the toil is
spent. The sense in H. 3. 13, 2 is
different.

4. incuriosus, with gen. in 2. 88, 4,
and Gell. On the point of view from
which this foreign policy is regarded, see

5. magnarum...rerum motus ori-
untur, 'great events are set in motion.'
Compare the sentiment of Livy (27. 9. 1),
'ex parvis rebus saepe magnuma mo-
menta pendunt'; and that of Aristotle
(Pol. 5. 4. 1), γεγονοντες αλ αστάτω
ον περι μερων ἢλ' ἐκ μικρών. The
expression used by Tacitus shows that this
distinction had not escaped him.

7. Nam. &c. The thought is that,
under whichever of the possible forms
of government you live, political sagacity
implies a study of the character of the
sovereign power.

8. delecta, &c. Such a government
was the ideal of Polybius (6. 3. 7),
and of Cicero, who says 'quartum quad-
dam genus maxime probandum censeo
quod ex his quae prima dixi moderatum
et permixtum tribus' (de Rep. 1. 29,
45: cp. 35, 54: 45. 69; 2. 23, 41).
Polybius further (6. 11, 6) finds the
nearest realization of such an ideal in the
Roman constitution at his time. Tacitus
need not be supposed to de. y that most
stable constitutions have been more or
less mixed; but only to assert that an
ideal equilibrium is impossible. He
would consider the Roman government
to have been not so much at any one
time a combination of all three forms, as at
different times an exemplification of each.

9. laudari, sc. 'potest,' supplied from
'haud potest.'

11. noscenda vulgi natura. This is
best taken as nom., with 'erat' supplied,
and 'noscendum' again supplied with
'quibus...haberetur'; cp. 'decreta pe-
cunia...uteque' 1. 15. 4.

12. senatusque, &c. This sentence
answers to 'cum patres pollerent,' as the
one before it to 'plebe valicia'; the form
of expression being as if the former
sentence had run 'qui...cogoverant,' &c.

13. callidi temporum: such a con-
struction, analogous to that of 'peritus,'
occur in H. 2. 32, 1; also in Colum.
2. 2, 1, &c.: cp. Intro. v. § 33 e, a.
statu neque alia re Romana quam si unus imperitet, haec conquirit tradique in rem fuerit, quia pauci prudentia honesta ab deterioribus, utilia ab noxiis discernunt, plures aliorum eventis docentur. ceterum ut profutura, ita minimum oblectionis adferunt. nam situs gentium, varietates proeliorum, clari ducum exitus retinet ac redintegrant legentium animam: nos sacra iussa, continuas accusationes. fallaces amicitias, perniciem innocentium et easdem exitu causas conjungimus, obvia rerum similitudine et satietae. tum quod antiquis scriptoribus rarus ob trentator, neque refert cuiusquam Punicas Romanas acies lactuis extuleris: at multorum, qui Tiberio regente poenam vel infamias

so Halm, text Nipp.

1. neque alia, &c., 'being a virtual monarchy.' The constitution under the principate was not formally monarchical: see Intro. vi. pp. 95-98.

haec, i.e. 'qua re tulli quaque referam'; such small occurrences, illustrating the character of the princeps and the senate.

2. in rem fuerit, 'may have been useful.' 'In rem' is thus used in H. 3. 8, 1, and often in Plant., Sall., Liv., &c.
The utility of history as a political guide is similarly described in Thuc. 1. 22, 4.

3. eventia, 'the experiences.' The word occurs here alone in Tacitus; but Cie. thus uses 'eventa nostra.' Fam. 1. 7, 9; 5. 12. 6 and 'alterius' (Tusc. 5. 12. 36); cp. 'ex aliorum eventis ... providere' (Auct. ad Her. 4. 9. 13).

4. ut ... ita: cp. 1. 12, 1 and note.
5. situs, the geography: cp. 'Britanniae situm' Agr. 10, 1.

varietates, 'vicissitudes': so 'varietates annoneae' (Liv. 7. 31, 1).

6. exitus, 'deaths': as in 1. 10, 2, &c.

redintegrant, 'refresh': cp. 'colubrae ... aere redintegrantur' (Varr. R. R. 3. 7. 6).

7. easdem exitu causas. This must be taken to mean 'causes eadem exitum habentes,' i.e. 'always resulting in condemnation.' The statement, though an exaggeration of the facts, would agree with that in c. 28, 2; but the construction is harsh, and there is much to be said for the emendation 'easdem exitu causas.'
The expression would be Tacitean (cp. c. 52, 5; 58, 2, &c.), and the sameness here referred to would be the constant jealousy, fear, or avarice of princes.

coniungimus, 'string together.' The verb is somewhat similarly used of narrating events continuously in 6. 38, 1; 12. 40, 8; 13. 9, 6.

obvia, 'forcing itself upon notice.' Nipp. compares 'obvia ostentatione' (Pl. Epp. 1. 8, 17).

9. tum quod. The explanation of this passage by Joh. Muller (Beitr. sect. 3, pp. 40-51) is now adopted by Nipp.; namely, that this clause must be referred back to the beginning of the digression in c. 32: one of the causes why this work is not to be compared to those of the old historians having there been given ('ingentia illi bella ... incuriosus erat'); the second being here introduced, but with an anacoluthon, as if the former passage had begun 'primum quod ingentia,' &c. But it seems on the whole less difficult to understand 'tum quod' (= 'huc accidit quod') with Doed., as giving another reason for 'minimum oblectionis adferunt.' His book will not please; firstly, owing to the wearisome monotony of its subjects, secondly, because many readers will take personal offence at the mention of individuals, or of particular qualities.

10. Romanasue. This correction seems required, as it is a question between alternatives (in Hor. Sat. 1. 2, 63. 76, 'ne' appears to be now generally read). See note on 6. 23, 1; Dräger, Synth. u. Stil, § 131.

11. regente, used thus of a princeps in 13. 3, 1.

poenam vel infamias. Nipp. draws a distinction here between the singular and plural; but they are often inter-
changed in Tacitus without apparent difference (cp. Intro. v. § 2; also *visum . . . auditis* 13, 5, 2). The plural *in-famiae* occurs in Plant. Pers. 3, 1, 19, and is used by Tacitus analogously to *audaciae* (1, 74, 1), *iraecundias* (14, 4, 2, &c). A full list of his abstract plurals is given by Diäger (Synt. und Stil, § 2).

1. *utque*, *and though*; cp. 3, 40, 6, Gudeman on Dial. 9, 19.
2. *sibi obiectari*, i.e. will think the mention of another's crimes pointed at them.
3. *ut . . . arguens*, *as convict from too close a contrast the opposite qualities,* The same sense of shame is not felt at a picture of *prisa virtus.*
4. *ad inceptum.* *Inceptum* is thus used elsewhere by Tacitus (6, 22, 6), and in Sall. Cat., 7, 7; Jug. 4, 9; 42, 5. The two latter places have the same expression as that read here.
5. *Cornelio Cosso,* &c. The full names can be supplied from Dio (Argum. to B. 57) as *'Cossus Cornelius Cossi f. Lentulus* and *'M. Asinius M. f. (should be C. f.) Agrippa.*' The former is an elder brother of Lentulus Gaetulicus (see on c. 42, 3), the latter (see on c. 61, 1) one of the sons of Asinius Gallus and Vipsania.

*Cremutius Cordus.* Dio (57, 24, 2) states that he was an old man and had lived a blameless life. The treatise (*de consolatione*) addressed to his daughter Marcia by L. Seneca adds more particulars, and ascribes this prosecution to the offence of Sénatus at his sharp sayings; for one of which see on 3, 72, 5.

6. *tunc primum audito.* He glances at similar charges entertained by Domitian, who put to death Arulenus Rusticus and Herennius Senecio for praise of Thrasea and Helvidius Priscus: see Agr. 2, 2.

7. *editis annalibus:* 'editis' and *laudato* are aorists. Cordus had written the history of his own generation only, *'unius saeculi facta'* (Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 26, 5), and had probably not carried it beyond the death of Augustus. It seems implied that it was only now published; whereas Dio (1, 11) and Suetonius (Tib. 61) assert that the work was read by or to Augustus without disapproval. Tacitus is not likely to have been ignorant of this statement, or to have omitted it, had he believed it; nor is it probable that such a passage as that referred to in Suet. Aug 35 was read to Augustus; and to say that selections had been read to him would prove nothing. A few sentences are given by M. Seneca (Sus. 6, 19) from his laudation of Cicero, which is hardly considered worthy of him (1d. 25).

*Romanorum ultimum.* Cordus had doubtless quoted with approval the words used by Brutus himself upon the death of Cassius (Plut. Brut. 44, 1005; App. B. C. 4, 114). If he had spoken in his own person he would doubtless have also included Brutus himself in the expression, which Suetonius (1, 1) represents him as doing. Philopoemen has been thus called 'the last of the Greeks' (Plut. Philep. 1).

8. *Satrius Secundus:* cp. 6, 8, 10; 47, 2. Seneca says to Marcia (1, 11, 22, 4) *'Sénatus patrem tum clienti suo Satrio Secundo conjuriam dedicit.*

*Pinarius Natta,* mentioned in Sen. Ep. 122, 11. The family was old and noble (*Cic. de Div. 2, 21, 47,* &c), and several references to them are collected by Borghesi (v. 311; see Nipp. here). An inscription (C. I. L. x. 1129) mentions one L. Pinarius L. f. Natta, who had filled various offices and magistracies up to that of aedile, and who may be the person here mentioned.
Natta, Seani clientes. id perniciabile reo, et Caesar truci vultu
defensionem accipiens, quam Cremutius, relinquendac vitae certus,
in hunc modum exorsus est: 'verba mea, patres conscripti, argu-
untur: adeo factorum innocens sum. sed neque haec in princi-

3

5

8

10

...
Liber IV. Cap. 34, 35.

7 uterque opibus atque honoribus perviguerse. Marci Ciceronis libro, quo Catonem caelo aequavit, quid aliud dictator Caesar quam rescripta oratione, velut apud iudices. respondit? Antonii epistulæ, Bruti contiones falsa quidem in Augustum probra, set multa cum acerbitate habent; carmina Bibaculi et Catulli referta 5 contumeliis Caesarum leguntur: sed ipse divus Iulius, ipse divus Augustus et tulere ista et reliquere, haud facile dixerim, moderatione magis an sapientia. namque spreta exolescunt: si irascere, adignita videntur.'

35. 'Non attingo Graecos, quorum non modo libertas, etiam 10 libido impunita; aut si quis advertit, dictis dicta ultus est. sed maxime solutum et sine obtructatore fuit prodere de ipsis, quos 3 mors odio aut gratiae exemisset. num enim armatis Cassio et Bruto ac Philippenses campos optinentibus belli civilis causa


1. opibus atque. Nipp. with some hesitation retains the MS. text. Such a combination of conjunctions is elsewhere found (cp. c. 3, 4); but the juxtaposition of three words ending in 'que,' with vowels following, would be most inharmonious.

perviguerse, 'prospered to the end of life' (ap. elp.),

Ciceronis libro. To this treatise, entitled 'Cato' (Cic. Att. 13. 46. 2; Gell. 13. 19), Caesar replied in an 'Anticato' (Plut. Caes. 54. 733; Gell. 4. 16), consisting of two books (Suet. Jul. 56; Juv. 6. 338); which we here gather to have been in the form of speeches.

2. quid aliud... quam. Nipp. notes that ' nihil aliud quam' and similar expressions are used brachylogically, with such a meaning as 'only,' as in 13. 49, 6; H. 2. 91, 4; cp. also ' nihil amplius quam vendidit' M. Sen. Contr. 34. 4; ' nihil amplius quam monuisti' Suet. Claud. 16.

dictator Caesar. Nipp. thinks this expression is chosen, rather than the usual 'Divus Iulius,' to lay stress on Caesar's power at the time.

3. Antonii epistulæ. Suetonius refers to these (Aug. 7, 63) and quotes from them (Id. 16, 69). A more public letter is preserved in Cic. Phil. 13. 10, 22, sqq.

4. Bruti contiones. It is implied that these were still before the public.

5. habent, 'contain': see Gudeman on Dial. 30, 13.

Bibaculi, M. Furius Bibaculus, born, according to Jerome, in 655, B.C. 99, but probably later, at Cremona. Quintilian (10. 1, 96) and Diomedes (see Nipp.) name him with such iambographers as Lucretius, Catullus, and Horace; but this estimate is hardly borne out by the few fragments preserved (Suet. de Gramm. 9, 11); and his heroes appear to have been turgid (Hor. Sat. 1. 10, 36; 2. 5, 41).

Catulli. The poems referred to are 29. 54, 57, 95. On the treatment of him by Caesar see Suet. Jul. 73.

6. Caesarum, 'Iulii et Augusti.' Catullus alludes only to the former, and probably died soon after 707, B.C. 47; Bibaculis may have libelled Augustus.

7. relinquere, 'left them alone.'

9. adignata. 'Admitted to be true': so 'adgnoscere crimem' 6. 8, 2; H. 3. 75, 4.

10. Non attingo, 'I do not mention': cp. 'seditionem attigit' 1. 35, 1; etiam, without 'sed': cp. 3. 19, 2, and note on 1. 77, 1.

11. advertit, absol.; as in 3. 52, 2, &c.

12. solutum. The full expression 'solutum poena' is found in 14. 28, 2. The meaning resembles that in c. 31, 4.

13. num... an. The first alternative is assumed to be negatived and the latter affirmed: cp. 'numquid duas habetis patrias an est una illa patria communis.' (Cic. Legg. 2, 2).
populum per contiones incendo? an illi quidem septuagensimum
ante annum peremti, quo modo imaginibus suis noscuntur, quas
ne victor quidem abolevit, sic partem memoriae apud scriptores
retinet? suum cuique decus posteritas rependit; nec deerunt, si
dannatio ingruit, qui non modo Cassii et Bruti set etiam mei
meminerint.' egressus dein senatu vitam abstinencia finivit.
libros per aediles cremandos censuerit patres: set mauserunt,
occultati et editi. quo magis socordiam eorum iniridere libet.
qui praesenti potentia credunt extingui posse etiam sequentis
aevi memoriam. nam contra punitis ingenii gliscit auctoritas,
neque alid externi reges aut qui eadem saevitia usi sunt, nisi
dedecus sibi atque illis gloriam pepere.

36. Ceterum postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, ut
feriarum Latinarum diebus praefectum urbis Drusum, auspiciandi

gratia tribunal ingressum, adierit Calpurnius Salvianus in Sextum Marium: quod a Caesare palam in crepitum causa exilii
2 Salviano fuit. obiecta publice Cyzicenis incuria caerimoniarum
divi Augusti, additis violentiae criminiis adversum cives Ro-
manos. et amiserent libertatem, quam bello Mithridaticum meru-
5 crant, circumscripti nec minus sua constantia quam praesidio
4 Luculli pulso rege. at Fonteius Capito, qui pro consule Asiam
curaverat, absolvit, comperto facta in eum crimina per Vibium
5 Serenum. neque tamen id Sereno noxae fuit, quem odium
publicum tutiorem faciebat. nam ut quis destructior accusator, 10
velut sacrosanctus erat: leves, ignobiles poenis adficiebantur.

praefectum urbis. This survival of the old representative of the magistrates
during their absence (‘praefectura urbis ob ferias Latinas’) coexisted with the new
and permanent office instituted by Augustus (see 6, 11), and probably existed
till the ‘feriae’ themselves ceased to be held. It had been long the practice to
give it by way of compliment to young men of rank; hence Gellius (1.4.8) mentions
the juristic question whether this ‘praefectus urbis’, not being a senator,
could convene the senate. Claudius
would have had it but for his unfitness
(Suet. Cl. 4); and Nero held it (Id. Ner.
7). This tenure of it by young Drusus
is attested by an inscription (Introduct. ii.
p. 10).

auspicandi gratia, ‘to inaugurate his
office.’

1. Calpurnius Salvianus. Borghesi
(v. 311) and Nipp. show that he was
probably of Spanish origin; an earlier
person of the name being mentioned at
Corduba (Bell. Alex. 53, 55; Val. Max.
9, 4, 2), and the name being found in an
inscription there (C. I. L. ii. 2265). Sex.
Marius also was of Spain (6. 19, 1).

2. in crepitum. It was contrary to
the usual practice to bring before this
praefectus other than ‘tralatiae et breves
postulationes’ (Suet. Ner. 7), and the
introduction of a criminal charge would
especially be ‘mali ominis.’

causa exilii, i.e. ‘prompted a decree of
the senate to banish him.’

3. publice Cyzicenis, τῷ κοινῷ τῶν
Κυζικήνων. This use of ‘publice’ is found
in c. 43, 5; 3, 31, 7; H. i. 51, 6; 66, 3;
&c., and occasionally in other authors;

the word being used, in opposition to
‘privatim’ or ‘viritim’, to contrast com-
communities with individuals, in Cic. Verr.
2, 3, 27, 66; Caes. B. C. 2. 21, 5; Bell.
Alex. 65, 4: for other instances see Nipp.
incuria, &c. According to Dio (57.
24, 6) they had begun a temple to Au-
gustus and not finished it. It is noted
(Momms. Hist. v. 321; E. T. i. 348) that
at least all the chief places of judicial
in Asia had their Caeasareum and
emperor’s festival.

4. additis violentiae criminiis.
For a similar offence, Augustus had al-
ready deprived them of autonomy in 734.
B. C. 20 (Dio, 54; 7, 6), but had restored
it five years later (Id. 23, 7). For other
cases of such violence see Momms. Hist.
v. 256, E. T. i. 279).

5. et amiseret, &c.: cp. Suet. Tib. 37
libertatemademinit quam Mithridatico
bello meruerant.’

6. circumscripti. &c., in 680, 681, B. C.
74, 73: see App. Mithr. 72-76.

sua. The Cyziceni are in thought
the subject of the sentence.

7. Fonteius Capito. C. Fonteius C.
C. n. Capito, cos. 765, A. D. 12 (Fast.
Cap.: see C. I. L. i. p. 550). His father
was a follower of Antonius (Hor. Sat. 1.
5, 32) and cos. suff. in 721, B. C. 33 (C.
I. L. i. p. 544); his son cos. in 812, A. D.
59 (14, 1, 1). On the date of this Capito’s
proconsulate of Asia see Introduct. vii. p. 113.

8. Vibium Serenum, the son men-
tioned in c. 28, 1.

10. destructio. The metaphor is taken
from a sword ever drawn. We should
rather speak figuratively of a person whose
sword was always out, or who ‘had
37. Per idem tempus Hispania ulterior missis ad senatum legatis oravit, ut exemplo Asiae delubrum Tiberio matrique eius exstrueret. qua occasione Caesar, validus aliqui sernendis honoribus et respondendum ratus itis quorum rumore arguebatur in ambitionem flexisse, huiusce modi orationem coepit: 'scio, patres conscripti, constantiam meam a plerisque desideratam, quod Asiae civitatibus nuper idem istud petentibus non sim adversatus. ergo et prioris silentii defensionem, et quid in futurum statuerim, simul aperiam. cum divus Augustus sibi atque urbi Romae templum apud Pergamum sisti non prohibuisset, qui omnia facta dictaque eius vice legis observem, placitum iam exemplum promptius secutus sum, quia cultui meo veneratio senatus adiungebatur. ceterum ut semel recepisse veniam habuerit, ita per omnes provincias effigie numinum sacris ambitiosum, superbum; et vanescet Augusti honor, si promiscis adulationibus vulgatur.

38. Ego me, patres conscripti, mortalem esse et hominum officia fungi satisque habere, si locum principem impleam, et vos

14. p oenis p: per omnes B, see note.

15. sacra | : text L.

thrown away the scabbard.' Nipp. gives instances of the word from Val. Max., who has 'destricta censura' (2. 9, 6), 'vindicata' (6. 3, 1), 'feneratix' (8. 2, 2): cp. also 'districta minaas' (Pl. Epp. 9. 21, 4).

leves, probably 'unstable,' as opposed to 'destrictus': cp. 11. 33, 1.

1. Hispania ulterior: see on c. 13, 2. This desire appears to arise from a similar motive to that of Asia (c. 15, 4), namely, their gratitude for the punishment of Serenus.

3. validus ... sernendis honoribus. On the construction cp. 3. 10, 4; on the fact, 3. 47, 5, &c.

alioqui, 'besides,' i.e. 'without such special ground': cp. 11. 2. 27, 2; 3. 32, 4, and the nearly similar sense in c. 11, 4.

5. flexisse: cp. c. 41, 2: 1. 34, 5.

huiusce modi. Similar terms are used in giving his speech in 3. 52, 4.

6. constantiam, &c., that many regretted my want of firmness; i.e. that he had departed ('in ambitionem flexisse') from his general principle ('validum sernendis honoribus') on that occasion.

8. silentii. It is implied that he had only tacitly assented to the permissive decree (c. 15, 5).

10. templum apud Pergamum: cp. c. 55, 6, and note on 1. 10, 5. This temple dates from 725, B.C. 29 (Dio, 51. 20, 7), and is represented on coins (Eckh. vi. 100, 161).

sisti: cp. 2. 7, 3. On this constr. with 'prohibere' cp. 1. 69, 1.

11. qui ... observem: see 1. 77, 4.

12. placitum: cp. 2. 66, 3.

13. senatus: see c. 15, 4. This was to Tiberius what the conjunction of Rome was to Augustus; yet even with this association such a precedent was not to be commonly followed.

ut, concessive.

14. per omnes. Andresen (de codd. Med. p. 13) shows by instances (1. 73, 2; 6. 25, 5; 11. 22, 3; 14. 64, 3, &c.) that Tacitus prefers this order to 'omnes per' (Halm, and formerly Nipp.).

15. effigie numinum: cp. 1. 19, 10.

16. vanescet: cp. 2. 40, 1.

16. promiscis, 'shared with others': cp. c. 16, 5; 13. 26, 3, &c.

17. mortalem esse. Pliny (Pan. 2) praises Trajan for so rejecting the extravagances of servility, 'nec minus hominem sequam hominibus praecesse meminit.'

18. fungi: on the constr. cp. 3. 2, 1.

satis habere, si: cp. 2. 37, 5.
testor et meminisse posteros volo; qui satis superque memoriae meae tribuent, ut maioribus mei dignum, recrum vestrarum providum, constantem in periculis, offensionum rum prout utilitate publica non pavidum credant. haec mihi in animis vestra templae, hae pulcherrimae effigies et mansurae. nam quae saxo struuntur, si 5 iudicium posteriorum in odium vertit, pro sepulchris spernuntur.

3. proinde socios cives et deos ipsos precor, hos ut mihi ad finem usque vitae quietam et intellegentem humani divinique iuris mentem duint, illos ut, quandoque concessero, cum laude et bonis recordationibus facta atque famam nominis mei pro sequantur. perstittique posthaec secretis etiam sermonibus aspernari talem sui cultum. quod ali alii modestiam, multi, quia diffi-


2. ut...credant, 'supposing (or 'on condition' ) that they believe.' With 'ut,' in this sense, the addition of 'ita' is generally required, as in Cic. de Off. 1. 25, 88 ('ita probanda est mansuetudo... ut adhibeat... severitas'), but is sometimes omitted, as in Cic. de Am. 15, 52 ('quis est qui velit, ut neque diligat... nec... diligatur, circumfluere omnibus copiis'), and Liv. 28. 13, 1. The nearest approach to it elsewhere in Tacitus is the use of 'ut' in the protasis, with the force of 'although,' followed by a negation (cp. e. 49, 6): cp. Diager, Synt. und Stil, § 183, and Nipp. here.

3. offensionum: cp. 3. 54, 11. Such a genuine with 'pavidus' is found in H. 341, 3; 5. 14, 4; Seneca (Trag.), and Lucan.

5. mansurae, 'permanent': cp. 14. 20, 2, &c., Gudeman on Dial. 9. 22. For the use of the participle cp. Introd. ν. § 54 d.

6. pro sepulchris spernuntur, i.e. 'pro sepulchris accepiuntur et spernuntur': cp. 11. 24, 5, also 'pro nullo pondere verba cadunt' Ov. Her. 3. 98, 'pro vano verba benigna cadunt' Propert. 1. 10, 24. The comparison modifies the sense of 'spernuntur.' The temple of an unpopular prince has no more sanctity than a tomb; it is not desecrated, but neglected and unvisited by the public. For the sentiment cp. 6 dē τάφον νῦν οἰ 66 παραπρόχορα Ανθ. Χαλ. 5. 21, 6.

7. et deos. It is possible that 'deos et deas,' though weakening the rhetorical climax, may be a formula used by Tibe-

rius (cp. 6. 6, 1). An 'et' in the third place after asyndeta is common in Tacitus and Livy (Diager, Synt. und Stil, § 106); and here 'socii' and 'cives' are referred to as one class (= 'homines') by 'illos.'

8. humani divinique iuris: cp. 3. 70, 4.

9. duint. The archaic form is suitable to the language of prayer, as in Cic. Cat. 1. 9, 22; Liv. 10. 19, 17, &c.

 quandoque: cp. 1. 6, 2, &c.

concessero: see note on 2. 71, 2.

11. perstittit...aspernari: cp. 5. perstiteris...referre' Cic. Fin. 2. 33, 107. That his refusal was not so persistent as Tacitus supposed, would appear from an inscription recording the erection, in 782, A. D. 29, of a temple to Tiberius (apparently without the addition of Rome or the senate) in Cyprus (see Lentsch, in Philol. xxii. 750); also from an inscription, whether of temple or altar, 'Romae et Imp. Ti. Caesari Augusto sacrum,' at Mograwa in Africa Byzacena (C. I. L. viii. 685). In Italy 'flamines Tiberi' are found in one or two places (Staatsr. ii. 758, n. 1).

12. ali...interpretabantur, 'some explained this as modesty, many, as caused by self-distinct, some, as a sign of mean-spiritedness.' The construction is varied in each clause, and is in each abbreviated. With 'modestiam' we should expect 'tarnquam,' with 'degeneris animi,' 'signum'; in the second, 'quod' is lost sight of, and 'aspernari talem cultum' supplied, and 'difficiliter' used absolutely, as in 13. 21, 9. The first view assumes the
deret, quidam ut degeneris animi interpretabatur. optumos quippe mortalium altissima cupere: sic Herculem et Liberum apud Graecos, Quirinum apud nos deum numero additos: melius Augustum, qui speraverit. cetera principibus statim adesse: unum insatiabiliter parandum, prosperam sui memoriam; nam contemptu famae contemnī virtutes.

39. At Seianus nimia fortuna socors et muliebri insuper cupidine incensus, promissum matrimoniun flagitante Livia, componit ad Caesarem codicillos: moris quippe tum erat quamquam praesentem scripto adire. eius talis forma fuit: benevolentia patris Augusti et mox plurimis Tiberii iudiciis ita insuevisse, ut spes votaque sua non prius ad deos quam ad principum aures conferret. neque fulgorem honorum umquam precatum: ex cubias ac labores, ut unum e militibus, pro incolumentia imperatoris malle. ac tamen quod pulcherrimum adeptum, ut conjunctione Caesaris dignus crederetur: hinc initium spei. et quoniam audiverit Augustum in conlocanda filia non nihil etiam

15. actamen quo: at tamen quo B.

sincerity of the reasons assigned by Tiberius himself; which, while declining the honour, are consistent with a belief that he has deserved well of posterity. The second view asserts that he had no such faith in the judgement of the future, and assigns as the motive not true modesty, but mere self-depreciation. The third affirms that he did not even care for fame, simply because he had no loftiness of soul; whereas the highest natures, whatever their confidence in themselves might be, have always aimed at the highest honours, and the highest that an autocrat can desire is posthumous renown.

1. degeneris animi. The expression is used in H. 3. 85, 2. The word is used of 'praece' and 'vultus', 12, 19, 1; H. 3. 65, 4; cp. 'degeneres animos timor arguit' Verg. Aen. 4. 13. 'Ut' = 'ita ut'; cp. Gudeman on Dial. 33, 19.

3. melius, sc. 'egisse': cp. 1. 43, 1.

4. qui speraverit. He expresses this belief in a letter to Tiberius (Suet. Aug. 71) 'benignitas enim mea ne ad caelestem gloriām offeret,' but the passage seems not seriously meant.

statim, i.e. 'simul cum principatu.'

5. insatiabiliter; in Lucr. 3. 907; Pl. Epp. 9. 6, 3.

6. contemptu, 'through despising.'
de equitibus Romanis consultavisse, ita, si maritus Liviae quaercretur, haberet in animo amicum sola necessitudinis gloria
usurum. non enim exuere inposita munia: satis aestimare firmari domum adversum iniquas Agrippinae offensiones, idque liberorum causa; nam sibi multum superque vitae fore, quod tali s cum princeps explerisset.

40. Ad ea Tiberius laudata piate Sciani suisque in cum beneficiis modice percurris, cum tempus tamquam ad integram consultationem petivisset, adiunxit: ceteris mortalibus in eo stare consilia, quid sibi conducere putent; principum diversam esse sortem, quibus praecipua rerum ad famam deringenda. ideo se non illuc decurrere quod promptum rescriptu, posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus isdem tolerandum haberet; esse illi matrem et aviam, propria con-

Agrippa, several persons, including some knights, were thought of in choosing a husband for Julia. In c. 40, 8 C. Proculeius is instanced.

1. ita, 'after this example.'
2. sola necessitudinis gloria usum, 'who would gain only honour by such an alliance': cp. 'tantum infamia usurus' 3. 57, 3. He would seek no political advancement, for he had no wish to give up his 'praefectura' (held only by knights) and to become a senator. He must have retained his command with senatorial rank when he became consul in 784, A. D. 31, and the office was afterward sometimes held by senators (cp. II. 4. 68, 3; Suet. Tit. 6).
3. satis aestimare. Nipp. renders this 'he sufficiently appreciated (knew how to value rightly, and would therefore desire no more than) the protection afforded to his house,' &c., contending that 'aestimare' has never the force of 'existimare.' But the frequent use of simple verbs for compounds in Tacitus (Introd. v. § 40) must be borne in mind, and the meaning of 'existimare,' apparently most suitable here, is not impossible in 13. 42, 5 ('gravior aestimandum').
4. liberorum causa, i.e. to protect them after his death; for he himself could not be harmed while Tiberius lived, and had no wish to survive him.
5. multum superque, án. éip. for 'satis superque' (Dräger).
7. Ad ea, &c. Tacitus has condensed the substance of two answers; the first, given at once, is briefly dismissed ('laudata piate,' &c.); the second, delivered after an interval, begins with 'adiunxit.'
8. tamquam ad integram consultationem, 'as though to reflect upon it as an open question.' This motive may perhaps not have been stated, but left to be inferred. On 'tamquam' cp. Introd. v. § 67. For the sense of 'integrum' cp. 3, 8, 2 ('integrum iudicium'), and Cic. Att. 16. 2, 4 ('integrum consilium').
9. in eo stare, 'took their stand on the question,' confined themselves to it.
11. praecipua rerum, 'the more important business': cp. c. 41, 4; 'prima rerum' H. 3. 46, 2.
12. rescriptu. Dráger notes this supine as án. éip. : cp. 'promptum effectu' H. 2. 76, 2.
14. tolerandum, 'that she should continue'; so 'longius tolerare posse' (or holding out in a siege) in Caes. B. G. 7. 71, 4. 'Habere' with gerund or gerundive is
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 778.

silia. simplicius acturum, de inimicitis primum Agrippinac, quas longe acerius arsuras, si matrimonium Liviae velut in partes domum Caesarum distraxisset. sic quoque erumpere aemulationem feminarum, eaque discordia nepotes suos convelli: quid si intendatur certamen tali coniugio? falleris enim, Seiane, si te mansurum in eodem ordine putas, et Liviam, quae Gaio Caesari, mox Druso nupta fecit, ea mente acturam, ut eum equite Romano senescat. ego ut sinam, credisse passuros qui fratrem eius, qui patrem maioresque nostros in summis imperiis videre? vis tu quidem istum intra locum sistere: sed illi magistratus et primores, qui te invitum perrumpunt omnibusque de rebus consulunt, excessisse iam pridem equestre fastigium longe-

11. inuitu (see Andreason, p. 7): invit B, text Heins. 12. legeque: longeque R.

frequent in Tacitus: cp. 14. 44, 1, Gudemar on Dial. 8, 11.
matrem et aviam, Antonia and Augusta.
1. simplicius acturum, 'he would deal more frankly' (see on 1. 69, 4), i.e. he would not leave his disapprobation to be inferred from an evasive answer.
2. longe = multo: cp. 'longe antisse' (§ 7), &c., a sense chiefly poetical and in post-Augustan prose.
si matrimonium . . . distraxisset. Nipp. explains this to mean that, while Agrippina and Livia were widows, both were members of the 'domus Caesarum,' of which Tiberius was sole head. The marriage of either, besides giving her an advantage over her rival, would create another house within a house.
3. sic quoque, 'even as things were at present': cp. 15. 17, 3, and 'sic melius' 1. 34, 4.
4. nepotes suos convelli. This verb is used of a house or family (6. 40, 3; 12. 1, 1; 65, 3) in the sense of being shaken to its foundations by an attack or crisis; here it is used of several persons, probably in the sense of being 'torn asunder' (cp. c. 62, 3), no longer united as a family. Nipp. takes it in the sense in which it is used of Tiberius himself in 6. 48, 4 (where see note). It seems forgotten that the son of Drusus was but six years old, and that the others, though not without individual jealousies, were all of one house.
5. intendatur: cp. 2. 57, 3, &c.
falleris enim. On the sudden change to 'oratio recta' see Introduct. v. § 94. The connexion of thought is, 'you cannot remain as you are; such a wife must force you into an ambitious position.' The whole passage to 'permixtos,' especially the portion 'vis tu . . . ineunst,' contains a covert irony, in allusion to the assumed humility of c. 39. 5, 6.
6. in eodem ordine, explained by 'equite Romano' below.
Gaio Caesari . . . nupta. This marriage must have taken place before he was sent to the East in 753, B. C. 1, when he could hardly have been more than twelve years old. The date of her marriage with Drusus cannot be fixed.
8. ego ut sinam, 'though I were to permit it': see note on c. 38, 1.
9. fratrem, &c. Germanicus, the elder Drusus, and the Claudii and Drusi of former times.
10. vis tu quidem: see c. 39. 6.
sistere = stae': cp. H. 3. 21, 2: with the exception of Varr. L. L. 5, 53, this sense is previously wholly poetical (e.g. Verg. G. 1, 479; Aen. 3, 7; &c.).
magistratus, &c. is τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ . . . οἱ ἐκλογίμοι καὶ οἱ υπατοί αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν ὑβρῶν συνεχῶς ἐφοίταν Dio, 57. 21, 4.
11. te invitum perrumpunt, 'break through your reserve against your will.' The sense, as perhaps in 3. 15, 4, is a metaphor from breaking into a fortress, and much the same as that of 'quietem inrumperet' (c. 67, 1). With the reading 'invito,' 'perrumpunt' would mean 'break through this barrier,' i.e. that interposed by the difference of rank between you and them.
que antisse patris mei amicitias non occulti fercunt perique in-
8 vidiam tui me quoque incusant. at enim Augustus filiam suam 
equit Romano tradere meditatus est. mirum hercule, si cum 
in omnis curas distraheretur immensumque attolli proverberet 
 quem coniunctione tali super alios extulisset, C. Proculeium 5 et 
quosdam in sermonibus habuit insigni tranquillitate vitae, 
9 nullis rei publicae negotiis permixtos. sed si dubitatione Augusti 
movemur, quanto validius est quod Marco Agrippae, nox 
10 mihi conlocavit? atque ego haec pro amicitia non occultavi: 
11 ecterum neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor. ipse 
quid intra animum vultaverim, quibus adhuc necessitudinibus 
12 inmiscere te mihi parem, omittam ad praecens referre: id tan-
tum aperiam, nihil esse tam excelsum, quod non virtutes istae 
tuusque in me animus mercantur, datoque tempore vel in senatu 
vel in contione non reticebo.'

41. Rursus Seianus, non iam de matrimonio, sed altius

16. tam: iam Muretus.

1. antisse...amicitias. The acc. with
this verb is generally personal (cp. 3, 47, 4; 66, 5; 15, 50, 3; II. 1. 87, 4, &c.); so that 
probably ‘amicos’ is best taken for the
concrete ‘amicos’, as in 2. 27, 2; 5. 2, &c. The comparison intended is chiefly
with the friends of Augustus of equestrian rank, as Maecenas, Crispus Sallustius, 
Proculeius, &c.

non occulti ferunt, ‘openly main-
tain’: cp. ‘occulti’ 3. 29, 2, and the use
of ‘ferre’ in 6. 26, 3; 49, 3, &c.

2. at enim = adhæc γραφ, anticipating an objection, and referring to e. 39, 5.

4. in omnis curas distraheretur,
‘had his attention distracted between all
kinds of cares,’ i.e. had to look at diffi-
culties on every side. ‘In’ has the force
of ‘inter’ in 2. 67, 4, &c.

immensum, adv. as in e. 27, 3, &c. He
foresaw that his son-in-law would atta-
in an enormous elevation, and might
hence think that he had better not be
already too great.

5. C. Proculeium: see Hor. Od.
2. 2, 5. Dio (54, 3, 5) states that he was brother of Varro Muraena (see on 1.
10, 3), and of Terentia, wife of Mac-
cenas, but the relationship is not clear.

6. quosdam, sc. ‘alios’: Nipp.
compares ‘tecum et cum quibusdam’ Cic.
Fam. 4. 6, 2, also Caes. B. G. 6. 24, 2.

7. negotiis permixtos: cp. ‘consiliis 
permixtum’ 3. 38, 2.

8. quanto validius, &c., i.e. his
ultimate decision is far more important
than his previous thought. On these
marriages cp. 1. 3, 1; 53, 2; Introd.
viii. p. 133.

10. ecterum: he seems here to fall back
on the evasive reply which he had taken
credit for not making, ‘posses ipsum Liviam 
statuere,’ &c.

11. quibus, &c., ‘by what ties I con-
template connecting you with me.’ He
is called ‘gener’ in 5. 6, 2; 6. 8, 6; and
some member of the imperial house is
called his μελλόνυμφος (Dio, 58, 7, 5).
Zonaras, who otherwise closely follows
Dio, states (11. 2) that it was Julia, the
daughter of Drusus and Livia; others
have thought that it was Livia herself
who was ultimately betrothed to him.
Neither can well be alluded to here, for
the alliance with Livia is here to be
understood as refused, and Julia was still
the wife of Nero. Unless, therefore, Tac-
tius or his authority has here inserted
these words by error, we must suppose
that only some vague promise is held
out in them. See note on 6. 27, 1.

15. in contione, i.e. in edit.
16. altius metuens: cp. ‘altior pavor’
(16. 29, 1), and note on 1. 32, 7. His
men, tacita suspicionum, vulgi rumorem, ingruitum invidiam deprecatur. ac ne adsiduos in domum coetus arcendo infrin-
gerent potentiam aut receptando facultatem criminantibus praee-
beret, huc flexit. ut Tiberium ad vitam procul Roma amoenis 
locis degendam impelleret. multa quippe providebat: sua in manu aditus litterarumque magna ex parte se arbitrum fore, cum per milites commearent; mox Caesarem vergente iam senecta secretoque loci mollitum munia imperii facilius tramissurum; et minui sibi invidiam adempta salutantum turba, sublativeque in-
anibus veram potentiam augeri. igitur paulatim negotia urbis, popoli adcurstus, multitudinem adfruitementum increpat, extollens laudibus qui tem et solitudinem, quis abesse tae dia et offensa-
siones ac pracaepia rerum maxime agitari.

42. Ac forte habita per illos dies de Votieno Montano, celebris ingenii viro, cognitio cunctantem iam Tiberium perpulit ut vitandos crederet patrum coetus vocesque, quae plerumque

textur potentia augere: vera potentia augeri R, veram potentiam augere Mur.,

reply shows that he understood the irony of c. 40, 7, &c.; and he beseeches Tibe-
rinius not to harbour suspicion against him, or listen to idle tales and malignant attac-
ks on him. On ‘tacita suspicionum’ see Introd. v. § 32 b.

2. in domum. Nipp. rightly takes this closely with ‘adasiduos,’ ‘streaming
into his house.’ Seneca, under similar circumstances, discontinued such recep-
tions: see 14, 56, 6.

7. per milites. The ‘speculatores,’ among other duties, appear to have been the ‘tabellarii’ of the praeceps (Suet. Cal. 44, Plut Galb. 8).

commearent, sc. ‘litterae.’ The verb is generally used of persons, but also of ‘sermones’ (2, 28, 2), ‘navis’ (Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 46), &c.

vergente ... senecta. Nipp. shows that this is abl. abs. and not depending on ‘mollitum.’ The retirement would cooperate with the consciousness of failing
power by encraving him. ‘Vergens senecta’ seems rightly like ‘pro-
yecta senectus’ (1,4, 2), and as a stronger term than ‘vergens aetas,’ used by Tiberius of himself two years (c. 9, 5), and even eight years earlier (2, 43, 1).

8. secreto, ‘seclusion’; as ‘secretum Asiae’ II. 1, 10, 2, &c. This substantive

sense appears first in Vergil (e.g. G. 4, 403, &c.).

10. veram potentiam augeri. The intransitive use of ‘augere’ could be defended (cp. Cato, ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7; Sall. Fr. II. 1, 48 D, 51 K, G. p. 144, § 6); but it is awkward to supply ‘se’ as its subject, and Tacitus has elsewhere ‘augere poten-
tiam.’ The text above answers best to ‘minui ... invidiam.’

13. ac praecipua rerum maxime agi-
tari (sc. ‘ac in quibus,’ &c.), and where the most weighty affairs (cp. c. 40, 1) come in for the chief attention,’ without the interruptions of smaller matters.

15. celebris ingenii viro. He is frc-

equently mentioned as an orator and de-
claimer, by M. Seneca (see Controv. 20, 
12; 28, 15, 17; Praef. Lib. 9), who states that he had before sustained an accusation
the hands of P. Vinicius (see 3, 11, 2), and that Scaurus (see 1, 13, 4, &c.) used
to call him the Ovid of orators, for his tendency to repeat himself, and for other qualities. Julius Montanus, a poet (Ov. ex P. 4, 16, 11; M. Sen. Contr. 16, 27; L. Sen. Ep. 122, 11) is not, as Lips. had thought, the same person.

cunctantem iam, i.e. ‘already begin-
ing to think of it’; thus ‘dubitaverat’ (‘had thought of’) c. 57, 5.
2 verae et graves coram ingerebantur. nam postulato Votieno ob contumelas in Caesarem dictas, testis Aemilius e militiae viris dum studio probandi cuncta refert et quamquam inter obstrepentes magna adseveratione nittitur, audivit Tiberius probara quis per occultum lacerabatur, adeoque percussels est. ut se vel statim vel in cognitione purgaturum clamitaret precibusque proximorum, adulatione omnium aegre componerat animum. et Votienus quidem maiestatis poenis adfectus est: Caesar objectam sibi adversus reos inclementiam eo pervicacios amplexus, Aquiliam adulterii delatam cum Vario Ligure, quamquam Lentulus Gaetulicus consul designatus lege Iulia damnasset, exilio punivit Apidiumque Merulam, quod in acta divi Augusti non iuraverat, albo senatorio erasit.

43. Auditar dehinc Lacedaemoniorum et Messeniorum legationes de iure templi Dianae Limnatidis, quod suis a maioribus.

15. liminatidis: text I.
bus suaque in terra dicatum Lacedaemonii firmabant annalium memoria vatuumque carminibus, sed Macedonis Philippi, cum quo bellassent, armis ademptum ac post C. Caesaris et M. Antonii sententia redditum. contra Messenii veterem inter Herculis posteros divisionem Peloponnesi protulere, suoque regi Denthaliatem agrum, in quo id delubrum, cessisse; monimentaque eius rci sculpita saxis et aere prisco manere. quod si vatum, annalium ad testimonia vocentur, plures sibi ac locupletiores esse; neque Philippum potentia sed ex vero statuisse: idem regis Antigoni, idem imperatoris Mummii iudicium; sic Milesios permesso publice arbitrio, postremo Atidium Geminum praecipui, textus L and Nipp. Heraeus. inpotentia Madvig, pro potentia Ritter.

\'Aρτιμιδος ἵπτων ἐν μεθαρίου ἑστὶ τῆς τε Δακανώτης καὶ τῆς Μεσσηνίας. He also states that an outrage committed there caused the first Messenian war. The site and remains of the temple are at Volimnos on the western slope of Taygetus; see the map in Dict. of Geog. ii. p. 343; also Grote, Hist. vol. ii. ch. 7, p. 572.

1. annalium, 'history': cp. 3, 65, 1.
2. Philippi, the father of Alexander the Great. He invaded Laconia in B.C. 337, after Chacronea: see Strab. 8. 4. 8. 361; Grote, Hist. ch. 90 (vol. xi. p. 704).
3. C. Caesaries, the dictator.
5. regi Denthaliatem. Lipsius' reading 'regi Denthaliatem' is amended as above from the form in Steph. Byz. (p. 225. Mein.) Δενθάλιος (νν. II. Δελθαίοι, Δελθαίοι) πόλει μια τῶν περιμαχητῶν Μεσσηνίας καὶ Δακανωτίου. For its situation see the map noted above.
6. cessisse, sc. 'dicebant'; supplied from 'protulere.'
7. saxis et aere. On such extensions of the local abl. see Introd. v. § 25.
8. vatum, annalium. The asyndeton suits the rhetorical character of the passage, and might be used to emphasize 'annalium' (cp. Introd. v. § 65), or somewhat contemptuously, to dismiss all such evidence as trivial (Pfitzner, p. 107). A long list of enumerative asynctata from Tacitus is given here by Nipp.
9. vocentur, 'are challenged to'; like 'vocare in ius,' &c.
10. locupletiores, 'more trustworthy'; a frequent sense in Cic. with 'auctor' or 'testis.'
torem Achaiae decrevisse. ita secundum Messenios datum. et Segestani acedem Veneris montem apud Erycum, vetustate dilapsam, restaurari postulavere, nota memorantes de origine eius et lacta Tiberio. suscepit curam libens ut consanguineus. tunc tractatae Massilienium preces probatumque P. Rutilii exemptum plum; namque eum legibus pulsum cive sibi Zmyrniae addiderant. quo iure Vulciatus Moschus exul in Massilienis receptus bona sua rei publicae corum ut patriae reliquerat.

44. Obiere eo anno viri nobiles Cn. Lentulus et L. Domitius. Lentulo super consulatam et triumphalia de Getis gloriae fuerat.

2. delapsam: text Ern.; cp. 1. 16, 5.

1. secundum Messenios datum, sc. 'judicium' or 'ius templi'; the question mooted at the beginning of the chapter: for the phrase cp. II. 3. 7, 1. Suet. Cl. 15. Cic. and Liv. Boundary stones in accordance with this award, and apparently belonging to this date, inscribed 'Oroes Lykediomous proes Messynh, are still seen on the spot: see map above cited.

2. Segestani... montem apud Erycum. Segesta (the Greek 'Eryx') and the mountain of Eryx were in the northeast corner of Sicily; the latter being identified with Monte S. Giuliano near Trapani (Drapeam), and the ruins of the former traceable north-west of Calatafimi, west of Alcamo. The city of Eryx on the slope of the mountain had been deserted (Strab. 6. 2, 6, 272), probably even before its destruction by Hamilcar Barca (Dio. 23. 9; 24. 8), and we gather here that its territory had passed to the Segestans; but the temple on the summit had been of old (Thuc. 6. 46, 3), and continued to be, very famous; and the goddess had also under this title a temple in Rome. The form 'Erycs' is found in Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 8, 22; 47, 115.

vetustate dilapsam. The expression is used by Livy (4. 20, 7). The form 'dilapsam' is supported by H. 1. 68, 2; 86, 3: cp. also 'viam...vetustate dilapsam' insc. Henzen 3119. H. 4. 40, 3, is slightly different.

3. de orixine. Both cities were inhabited by Elymi, who claimed a Trojan origin (Thuc. 6. 2, 3). Segesta (the Acetaea of Verg. Aen. 5. 718) and the temple (Id. 759) boasted Aeneas as founder; the eponymus of Eryx was also called a son of the goddess (Id. 24 and 412); whence both are connected with the ancestry of the Iuli.

4. suscepit curam. According to Suetonius (Cl. 25) the actual work was carried out by Claudius, at the cost of the aerarium.

5. preces, i.e. that the will of Volcatius Moschus might be allowed.

P. Rutilii: see 3. 66, 2. Exiled by a judicial sentence 'legibus', in 661 or 662, B.C. 93 or 92, on what is said to have been an unjust charge (Liv. Epit. 70, Vell. 2. 13, 2) of 'repetundae,' he received in place of his Roman citizenship that of Smyrna (Cic. Balb. 11, 28). Usually this 'ius exulandi' obtained only in relation to provincial states connected with Rome by a 'foedus,' which Smyrna was not but Massilia was (Staatsr. iii. 49, n. 2).

7. quo iure, taken with 'receptus.'

9. Cn. Lentulus: see 1. 27, 1, and note there. The date there given of his consulship is consistent with his being 'senecitutis extremae' (C. 29, 1).

10. de Getis. The same people appear to have been known as Getae and Daci; Cotiso being called king of the former by Suetonius (Aug. 63), and of the latter by Horace (Od. 3. 8, 18), &c. Several petty wars against Dacians on the Danube are recorded in the time of Augustus (see Mon. Anc. v. 44, Gr. xvi. 11, and Mommsen there); and Florus (2. 28) mentions the name of a Lentulus in connexion with one of them, which Mommsen dates in 759, A.D. 6. The correction of Lips., 'Gaetulis,' would identify this Lentulus with the elder Gaetulicus (see on c. 42, 3); who is thought to have lived to a later date, and to have been the 'Cossus' who, according to Seneca (Ep. 83, 13), succeeded L. Piso (6. 10, 3) as praefectus urbis.
bene tolerata paupertas, dein magnae opes innocenter partae et modestae habitae. Domitium decoravit pater civili bello maris 2 potens, donec Antonii partibus, mox Caesaris misceretur. avus Pharsalica acie pro optumatibus eciderat. ipse delectus cui 3 minor Antonia, Octavia genita, in matrimoniun darect, post exercitu flumen Albim transcendit, longius penetrata Germania quam quisquam priorum, easque ob res insignia triumphi adepsus est. obit et L. Antonius, multa claritumine generis, sed 4 inprospera. nam patre eius Iulio Antonio ob adulterium Iuliae 5 morte punito hunc admodum adulescentulum, sororis nepotem, seposuit Augustus in civitatem Massiliensem, ubi specie studiorum nomen exilii tegentur. habitus tamen supremis honor, 6 ossaque tumulo Octaviorum inlata per decretum senatus.


1. paratae: the usual word for 'acquired': cp. c. 51, 2; 66, 1; 1. 9, 2; 6. 18, 2; &c.
2. pater. On the family of the Domitii Athenobarbi see Suet. Ner. 1-5. This one, who is there called the best of the race, delivered up to Antoninus in 714, B.C. 40, the republican fleet under his command, and thus procured the reversal of the condemnation which he had incurred by the 'lex Pedia,' and subsequently attained a consulship in 722, B.C. 32. He deserted to Caesar shortly before Actium, and died a few days afterwards.
3. avus, L. Domitius, cos. 750, B.C. 54, one of the most energetic and uncompromising opponents of Caesar: see Suet. Ner. 3, &c. He was slain in the pursuit after Pharsalus (Caes. B. C. 3, 99, 4).
4. ipse: see Suet. Ner. 4, 5, L. Domitius, Cn. L. L. Athenobarbus, cos. 738, B.C. 16, was procos. of Africa in 742, B.C. 12 (Insc. Or. 3693, Henzen 5369), one of the 'Arvales' (C. I. L. vi. 2024 a) and was honoured by a statue in the Acropolis of Athens (C. I. Att. iii. 1, 581). Suet. calls him haughty, cruel, and prodigal.
5. minor Antonia. Here, and in 12. 64, 4. Tacitus appears to confound the two sisters: see Introd. ix. note 20. 180, in his mention of this marriage (48. 54, 4), confounds this Domitius with his father.
6. Albim transcendent. This took place in some year previous to his command in Lower Germany in 752, B.C. 2 (Dio, 55. 10 a, 2). He was then in command on the Danube, and probably started from Vindelicia (Momms. Hist. v. 28, E. T. 1, 31), and settled a horde of Hermanduri in the territory held afterwards by them (see on G. 41, 1), but which had belonged to the Marcomani. He crossed the Elbe without opposition. (Dio, 1, 1), perhaps in or north of Bohemia (see 2, 46, 5). Drager notes that this verb is nowhere else used of crossing a river.
7. quam quisquam priorum, sc. 'penetraverat.' The construction is apparently sacrificed to brevity of expression: cp. 13, 19, 3. For a full discussion of it see Joh. Muller, Beitr. sect. 3, pp. 51-53. Drusus had already reached, but not crossed, the Lower Elbe from the west (Dio, 55. 1, 2), and the fleet of Tiberius afterwards sailed up it (Vell. 2, 106); but in the time of Tacitus this 'flumen inclusum et notum olim, nunc tantum auditur' (G. 41, 2).
9. Iulio Antonio: see on 1. 10, 3. He had married Marcella, daughter of Octavia (Introd. ix. note 18).
11. seposuit, often used of a midl or virtual exile by Tacitus as H. 1. 10, 2; 13, 9, &c., and Suetonius (Oth. 3, &c.). Massiliensem. Strabo (4, 1, 6, 181) describes Massilia as a school of Hellenic culture, frequented by provincials, and also by Roman nobles, who often preferred it to Athens. Agrigela, who was born near it, studied there (Agr. 4, 3).
13. specie: cp. 'specie secessus' 1. 4, 4.
45. Isdem consulibus facinus atrox in citeriore Hispания admissum a quodam agresti nationis Termestinae. is praetorem provinciae L. Pisonem, pace incuriosum, ex improviso in itinere adortus uno vulnere in mortem adscit; ac pernictate equi pro-fugus, postquam saltuosos locos attigerat, dimissso equo per 5 derupta et avia sequentis frustratus est. neque diu fecellit: nam prenso ductoque per proximos pagos equo, cuius foret cognitum. 3 et repertus cum tormentis edere conscios adigeretur, voce magna sermone patrio frustra se interrogari clamitavit: adsisterent scii ac spectarent; nullam vim tantam doloris fore, ut veritatem eliceret. idemque cum postero ad quaestionem retraheretur, cos nisi proripuit se custodibus saxoqe caput adflixit, ut statim examinaretur. sed Piso Termestinorum dolo caesus habetur; quippe pecunias e publico interceptas acrius quam ut tolerarent barbari cogebat.

46. Lentulo Gaetulico C. Calvisio consulibus decreta triumphi

1. citeriore Hispania, Hispania Tarraconensis: see on c. 5, 2.
2. Termestinae. These people are mentioned in Liv. Epit. 54, and the name is found on coins, also Tēpēs in Plt. 2. 6, 56 (cp. Pl. N. H. 3. 3. 4. 27); Tēpēavia in App. Hisp. 76. The name is still traced in a locality suitable to these notices, at the sources of the Douro near Osma, not far from the site of Numantia.

praetorem, properly 'legatum Augusti praepatrore.'

3. L. Pisonem. Borghesi (v. 312) thinks this Piso probably a son of the 'praefectus urbis.' 6.10. 3, and the 'maior inuenum' (cp. note on c. 62, 1) addressed by Horace (A. P. 366) some thirty-five years before this date; also that he may have been cos suff. in 760, A.D. 7. Some, as Michaelis (see Nipp.), place the Horatian Epistle and the persons addressed in it earlier: see Dean Wickham, Horace, ii. p. 332. One of the name is also recorded as a 'duumvir' at Pola (C. I. L. v. 54).

4. in mortem: see Introd. v. § 60 b; also c. 62. 4.
5. saltuosos locos, repeated in 6. 34.

2. On the plural 'loci' cp. 1. 61. 2.

6. derupta et avia: cp. 'avia ac de-rupta' 6. 21. 2.
8. adigeretur, with inf.: cp. c. 29. 3.
11. postero, sc. 'die.' In the similar passage in 15. 57. 3, and in Caes. B. G. 7. 11. 5, 'dies' is in the context: cp. 'in posternum' v. 73. 7, and on other such ellipses, Introd. v. § 80.
12. proripuit. This verb appears only here to take the construction of 'eripere.'
13. habetur. Nipp. notes that this verb in this sense is not often used with inf. or part.: cp. 12. 15. 2; also 'volentia plebi facturus habezatur,' Sall. II. 4. 31 D, 56 K, 33 G.

14. e publico, sc. 'Termestinorum'; frauds of its citizens or magistrates on their own community; for intervention of Roman magistrates in such cases see 2. 54. 2. 'Publicum' could hardly mean the Roman 'aerarium,' as the province was Caesarian.

16. Lentulo ... Calvisio. On the former see c. 42. 3. C. Calvisius Sabi-nus is mentioned again in 6. 9. 5; also as legatus of Pannonia under Gaius, when he was accused and committed suicide (Dio. 59. 18. 4; cp. II. i. 48. 4). His father C. Calvisius C. f. Sabinus was consul in 750, B.C. 4 (C. I. L. i. p. 548).
insignia Poppaeo Sabino contusis Thraccum gentibus, qui montium editis sine cultu atque eo ferocius agitabant. causa motus super hominum ingenium, quod pati dilectus et validissimum quemque militiae nostrae dare aspernabuntur, ne regibus quidem parere nisi ex libidine soliti, aut si mitterent auxilia, suos doctores praeficere nec nisi adversum accolas belligerare. ac tum rumor incessaret fore ut disiecti alisque nationibus permixti diversas in terras traherentur. sed antequam arma inciperent, misere legatos amicitiam obsequiumque memoratores, et man- sura haec, si nullo novo onere temptarentur: sin ut victis servitium indiceretur, esse sibi ferrum et iuventutem et promptum libertati aut ad mortem animum. simul castella ripibus indita conlatosque illuc parentes et coniuges ostentabant bellumque impeditum arduum cruentum minitabantur.

47. At Sabinus, donec exercitus in unum conducet, datis mitibus responsis, postquam Pomponius Labeo e Moesia cum


1. Poppaeo Sabino: see 1. 80, 1, and note there.

contusis: cp. 12. 31, 3; H. 4. 28, 4, &c.; a poetical expression (Verg., Hor., &c.), but used also by Cicero, Sallust, and Livy.

montium editis. On the genit. cp. Introd. v. § 32 b. Haecmus is specified in c. 51, 6. The tribes are probably those which rose before (3. 38, 5).

2. sine cultu: Nipp. retains 'incultu' as a modal abl., like 'eatervis' (c. 51, 1). The word is found in Sall. and Liv.; but so bare and harsh a construction as 'incultu agitare' is hardly justified by such uses as 'inissu, &c.; and 'incultu' could easily have arisen from 'sine cultu' by the absorption of 's' following 'editis,' and alteration of 'incultu' to 'incultu.' 'Cultus' is used of luxuries and refinements of life in 3. 30, 4; also in Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3, &c. Another very probable correction, 'incultus,' is supported by the occurrence of 'incultus agitare' (or 'agere'), in this sense, twice in Sallust (Jug. 19, 6; 80, 7); see Bursian, Jahresberichte, iii. 786.

4. militiae nostrae. The context shows that this obligation had been hitherto only that incumbent on other vassal kingdoms (cp. c. 24, 3, &c.), to furnish troops under their own leaders (c. 47, 1) for occasional service; and that it was or was thought to be intended to levy a standing force, such as the Thracian cohorts and 'alae' of many later inscriptions, liable to serve anywhere, and under Roman officers. See on 6. 41, 1.

7. disiecti. 'broken up': cp. 1. 32, 7; 3. 2, 5. That the ordinary rule of employing these forces in their own country (Introd. vii. p. 126) had many exceptions, is abundantly shown by inscriptions and other evidence. Thus a Sygambrian cohort is employed here (c. 47, 5).

8. diversas: cp. 1. 17, 5, &c.

arma inciperent: a phrase formed on the analogy of 'bellum incipere.' On this use of 'arma' cp. 3. 55, 1, &c.

9. misere . . . memoratuors: cp. 2. 58, 1.

12. libertati aut ad mortem: cp. Introd. v. § 88; also 'vim oppidianae in mercatores' 12. 55, 1.

castella ripibus indita: so 'indiam monti . . . urbem' (Flor. 1. 36); cp. 'recta imposita ripibus' Liv. 21. 32, 7, 'arces Alpibus impositas' Hor. Od. 4. 14, 12.

14. impeditum arduum cruentum. The asyndeta form a rhetorical climax: cp. 'c. 43, 3, &c.'

The legates of Moesia were, as a rule, consuls; so that Labo, though generally styled ordinary governor of Moesia, may have been subordinate to Sabinus: see note on i. 86, 1; Marquardt, i. 302, n. 7.

1. *Rhoemetalces*: see 2. 6, 4; 3. 38, 4: 4. 5, 5.
2. *praesenti copia*. Macedonia, though usually a senatorial province (see on i. 76, 4), was evidently not wholly 'inermis.'
3. *compositum*, 'concentrated': cp. 3. 74, 5. &c.
4. *audentius . . . visebantur*, 'were more boldly showing themselves.'
5. *suggressus*: cp. 2. 12, 2.
6. *suffugia*: cp. 3. 74, 2.
7. *in loco*, 'where he was': cp. 1. 63, 7.
8. *montem . . . angustum*, &c., 'a narrow summit, extending in an unbroken ridge'; so Caes. B. G. 7. 44, 3 'dorum . . . prope aquam, sed . . . angustum.'
9. *armata aut incondita*. 'Aut' is apparently to be taken as in i. 55, 2, &c.; for, although there is no strict antithesis; even the 'inconditi' being defenders (not the same as the 'inbellae' of cp. 49, 3), and even the 'armati' being 'inconditi' (cp. 2. 12, 2, &c.) an intelligible contrast can still be drawn between forces organized after their own fashion, and a mere rabble who could only throw stones, &c.
10. *more gentis*. Thucydides (4. 126, 5) makes Brasidas thus describe the warfare of these or similar races: *πλήθει ἔφεως δεινοὶ καὶ βοηθεῖς μεγεθεὶς ἀφόρητοι, ἢ τε ἕλληνες ἐπανεσίας τῶν ὑπὸν ἔχει τίνα δῆλον ἀπελευθέρωσαν*. So Livy (38. 17, 4) makes Manlius speak of the 'cantus incontinentium proelium, et ululatus et tripudia,' &c., characteristic of the Gauls.
11. *persultabant*, in Lucr. 1. 14, and in prose from Livy; often in Tacitus, as 11. 9, 1; H. 5. 15, 1, &c.
12. *recepti*, 're cued,' 'enabled to withdraw.'
13. *Sugambrae*: see on 2. 26, 3. Sugambrian cohorts are mentioned in inscriptions (Henzen 6704, Wilm. 1270). Nipp. shows from another, that, in 887, A.D. 134, one was still in Moesia.
14. *hostem propter*, 'near the enemy': 'propter' is used with anastrophe in 1. 9. 3: 15. 47, 3 (Intro. v. § 77).
15. *Thraecibus*, those under Rhoemetalces (c. 47, 1).
16. *lucem intra sisteretur*, 'should
Capesserent. id primo servatum: mox versi in luxum et raptis opulentis omittere stationes, lascivia epularum aut somno et vino procumbere. igitur hostes incuria eorum comperta duo agmina parant, quorum altero populatores invaderentur, alii castra Romana adpugnarent, non spe capiendi, sed ut clamore, telis, suo quisque periculo intentus sonorem alterius proelii non acciperet. tenebrae insuper selectae augendam ad formidinem. sed qui vallum legionem temptabant, facile pelluntur; Thraecum auxilia repentino incursu territa, cum pars munitionibus adiacerent, plures extra palarentur, tanto insinuatos caesi, quanto perfugae et prodisores ferre arma ad suum patriaeque servitium incusabantur.

49. Postera die Sabinus exercitum aequo loco ostendit, si barbari successu noctis alacres proelium auderent. et postquam castello aut coniunctis tumulis non degrediebantur, obsidium coepit per praesidia, quae opportune iam muniebat; dein fossam loricamque contextens quattuor milia passuum ambitu amplexus est; tum paulatim, ut aquam pabulumque eriperet, contrahere clastra artaque circumdare; et struebatur agger, unde saxa hastae ignes propinquum iam in hostem iacerentur. sed nihil acque quam sitis fatigabat, cum ingens multitudo bellatorum inbell-

be checked before nightfall': cp. 'quem sisti... posse speraverat' H. 2. 11, 5, &c. noctemque... capesserent; a brevity of expression for 'noctu in castris se tutarentur vigiliaque capesserent.' 'Capessere' is generally used of undertaking a duty, as in c. 16, 6; 3. 29, 1, &c., but is read with 'otium' in 1. 3, 1.

2. somno et vino procumbere. The expression seems a reminiscence of Verg. Aen. 9, 236 'somno vinoque soluti'; but the ablative here appear to be those of manner (see Introd. v. § 28), equivalent to 'somnolenti et vinolenti.' They may also be causal, an explanation perhaps best suited to 'lasciva epularum.'

4, alii. This, following 'altero,' is explained by Nipp. to mean 'others,' not 'the others'; the passage being so far an anacoluthon that 'altero' has strictly no correlative to it.

5. adpugnarent: cp. 2. 81, 1.

clamore, telis. These may be taken as causal ablatives with 'intentus' (as in 16. 8, 1) or with 'non acciperet,' and 'suou periculo' may be a dative depending on 'intentus' (cp. 5. 10, 3; H. 1. 79, 1; 2. 41, 1); but, by making it a similar ablative, and by taking them all with 'intentus,' the rhetorical climax of the asyndeta (cp. c. 46, 5) is rendered more forcible.

6. sonorem: cp. 1. 65, 1.

9. adiacerent: cp. 1. 65, 1, 'lying along,' instead of standing on guard.

10. quanto... incusabuntur: cp. Introd. v. § 64, 2.

13. si, 'in case that'; cp. 1. 48, 1.

15. aut: cp. 2. 30, 2, &c.

16. praesidia, 'fortified outposts.' These were ready to hand, and formed the supports of his circumanvellation.

17. loricam, 'a breast-work': cp. H. 4. 37, 4; sometimes spoken of as a protection added to the 'vallum' (Caes. B. G. 7. 72, 4; Curt. 9, 18, &c.), at other times as a slighter protection instead of regular entrenchments, the meaning here, 'Contextens' is used by zeugma with 'fossam.'

19. agger: see 2. 81, 2.

21. aequo quam: cp. 2. 52, 5; H. 5, 3, 3.

bellatorum inbellium, an asyndeton pointing a contrast such as is frequent in rhetorical passages (cp. Introd. v.
lium uno reliquo fonte uterentur; simul equi armenta, ut mos barbaris, iuxta clausa, egestate pabuli examinari; adiacere corpora hominum, quos vulnera, quos sitis perererat; pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu.

50. Rebusque turbatis malum extremum discordia accessit, his deditionem, aliis mortem et mutuos inter se ictus parantibus; et erant qui non inultum exitium, sed eruptionem suaderent.

2 neque ignobiles tantum his diversi sententiis, verum et ducibus Dinis, provectus senecta et longo usu vim atque elementam Romanam edoctus, ponenda arma, unum adlictis id remedium disserebat, primusque se cum coniuge et liberis victori permisit: securi actae aut sexu inbecilli et quibus maior vitae quam gloriae cupido. at iuventus Tarsam inter et Turesim distrahebatur.

4 utrique destinatum cum libertate occidere, sed Tarsa properum finem, abrumpendas pariter spes ac metus clamitans, dedit exemplum demisso in pectus ferro; nec defuerit qui codem modo opperent. Tuريس sua cum manu noctem opperitur, haud nescio duce nostro; igitur firmatae stationes densioribus globis. et ingruebat nos nimbo atrox, hostisque clamore turbido, modo per vastum silentium, incertos obsessores effecerat, cum Sabinus circumire, hortari ne ad ambiguа sonitus aut simulationem quietis


§ 65). Some have thought the insertion of 'que' necessary; others, as Dräger, take the words as an oxymoron.

8. neque ignobiles, &c. His sententiis would refer to the two opinions held by the party of resistance, represented below by Tarsa and Turesis, and the 'ignobles' are contrasted with 'e ducibus Dinis.' None of the explanations of the MS. text appear satisfactory, and those who retain it mostly bracket the words as a gloss.

10. edoctus, with acceus, as in 13. 47, 2; H. 2, 90, 2.

14. properum finem. The suggested corrections appear needless and injurious to the force of the passage. The sense of such a verb as 'suaderis' can easily be supplied from the gerundive and 'clamitans,' and such exclamatory sentences, expressive of the emotion of the speaker, are elsewhere used by Tacitus: see 1. 35, 2; 41, 2, &c.


18. stationes: cp. 1, 28, 5; perhaps here 'out-posts,' as in 6. 34, 1.

gobis: cp. 2, 11, 4.

19. modo. Nipp. compares the similar omission of 'modo' in the first clause in 6. 32, 2, and the parallel abbreviations 'his, rursus illis,' 'hos. rursus illos.' H. 3, 22, 3; 83, 1), and notes 'vastum silentium' (cp. II. 3, 13, 4; Agr. 38, 2) as taken from Liv. x. 34, 6. Cp. the expression in 3, 4, 1.

20. cum ... circumire: cp. 2, 31, 1.

21. ad ambitа sonitus, &c. 'animum intendentеs,' The expression resembles those in which 'ad' has the force of 'in answer to,' or a similar meaning, as 'ad ea' (1. 26, 2, &c.), 'ad omnis nuntios' (11. 3, 56, 2), &c.
casum insidiantibus aperirent, sed sua quisque munia servarent inmoti telisque non in falsum iactis.

51. Interea barbari catervis decurrentes nunc in vallum manu-alia saxa, praeustas suedes, decisa robora iacere, nunc virgultis et cratibus et corporibus exanimis completere fossas, quidam pontis et scalas ante fabricati inferre propungnaculis eaque presare, detrahere et adversum resistentis comminus niti. miles contra 2 deturbare telis, pellere umbonibus, muralia pila, congestas lapidum moles provolvere. his partae victoriae spes et, si cedant, insignitius flagitium, illis extrema iam salus et adsistentes plerique matres et coniuges earumque lamenta addunt animos. nox 3 aliis inaudaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna; incerti ictus, vulnera improvisa; suorum atque hostium ignoratio et montis anfractu repercussae velut a tergo voces adeo cuncta miscuerant, 15 ut quaedam munimenta Romani quasi perrupta omiserint. neque 4 tamen pervasere hostes nisi admodum pauci: ceteros, delecto promptissimo quoque aut saucio, adpetente iam luce trusere in summa castelli, ubi tandem coacta deditio. et proxima spatium incolarum recepta: reliquis, quo minus vi aut obsidio subigerentur, praematura montis Haemi et saeva hiems subvenit.


1. casum ... aperirent, 'give an opportunity,' i.e. of escape; like 'locum aperi' 13, 37, 4, &c.
2. catervis. This modal abl. (see Introd. v. § 28) is much used in describing military formations: cp. H. 2. 42, 4: 3, 29, 3; 5, 16, 1. In Caes. 'cuneatim,' and in Sall. and Liv. 'cateratim,' are found, nunc ... nunc, here alone in Tacitus, from poets and Livy.
3. manualia saxa: so 'manuales lapides' Sisem. ap. Non. 449, 2; the χειρο-
πληθείς λίθος of Xen. An. 3, 3, 17, and (according to common derivation) the Homeric χερμίδα.
4. propungnaculis, 'turrets.' In this description throughout, Tacitus seems to imagine Roman works of a more substantial character than such as appear implied in c. 49, 2
5. presare: cp. the similar description in 1, 68, 2.
6. muralia pila: cp. Caes. B. G. 5, 46, 6; 7, 82, 1; apparently longer than the 'pila' used in line of battle. 'Provolvere' is used here by zengma.
9. partae victoriae spes, 'the hope that they had already won the victory.' Nipp. prefers to take 'partae victoriae' and 'flagitium' as nom., and 'spes' as depending, like 'animos,' on 'addunt;' but with this interpretation 'flagitium' would seem better taken as accus.
10. insignitius: cp. c. 3, 70, 4.
11. matres et coniuges: cp. c. 46, 5; the 'inbelles' of c. 49, 3.
12. aliis ... aliis. The first are the barbarians, the second the Romans.
14. velut a tergo, taken closely with 'voces': 'cries seeming to come from the rear owing to the echo.'
52. At Romae commota principis domo, ut series futuri in Agrippinam exitii inciperet, Claudia Pulchra sobrina eius postulat latur accusante Domitio Afro. is recens praetura, modicus dignato- 

nus et quoquo facinore properus clarescere, crimen invidiae, adulterum Furnium, veneficia in principem et devotiones obiectabat. Agrippina semper atrox, tum et periculo propinquae accensa, perigit ad Tiberium ac forte sacrificantem patri repperit. 

4. quo initio invidiae non eiusdem ait mactare divo Augusto victimas et posteros eius insectari. non in effigies mutas divinum spiritum transfusum: se imaginem veram, caelesti sanguine ortam, intellegere. 

5. gere discriminem, suscipere sordes. frustra Pulchram praescribi, cui sola exitii causa sit quod Agrippinam stulte prorsus ad cultum delegerit, obleta Sosiae ob eadem afflictae. audita haec raram 

1. commota = 'concussa.' It had lost some of its stability by the death of Drusus, also by the intrigues already set in motion (c. 12, &c.) against Agrippina and her sons. 

2. sobrina eius. On this relationship see Introd. ix. note 18, and Borghesi (i. 417). Her supposed father, adoptively named M. Valerius Messalla Barbatus Appianus, was cons. in 742, B. C. 12, and was son of App. Claudius Pulcher (cos. 716, B. C. 38). From the mention of her son (c. 66, 1) it would appear that she was wife of the unfortunate Quintilius Varus. 

3. Domitio Afro: see c. 66, 1; Dial. 15. 3; 15. 3; Dio, 59. 19; Pl. Epp. 2. 14. 10, &c. Quintilian often refers to him, and considered him the best orator he had ever heard (io. 1, 118). His death is noticed in 14. 19, 1. 

recens praetura. On the abl. cp. 1. 41. 5. He was consul in 792, A. D. 39 (Dio, 59. 20, 1), and 'curator aquarum' from 802, A. D. 40, till his death (Frontin. de Aqu. 102). He appears to have had sons in high rank under Domitian (see Ins. Orell. 773; Henzen, p. 75). 

modicos dignatios. On the gen. cp. 2. 73. 3. As he had already been 'praetor,' 'dignatio' is here to be taken of his personal consideration or reputation, as in 6. 27. 2; II. 3. 80. 3. &c. It is seen from what follows that his fame as an orator had not yet been established. 

4. properus, here alone with inf.: cp. Introd. v. § 47. For another Tacitean usage of this word cp. 11. 26. 4, &c. 

5. devotiones: cp. 2. 27. 2; 69. 5. 

6. atrox, perhaps here, like 'ferox,' in a good or neutral sense (cp. Hor. Od. 2. 1. 24). Tacitus however uses it generally in a bad sense, as in 12. 22. 1; 13. 13. 4, &c. 

7. sacrificantem patri, as one of the 'sodales Augustales.' 1. 54. 2. 

8. quo initio, abl. abs.: cp. 'eo principio' 1. 16. 3. 

invidiae: cp. c. 53. 1; 3. 67. 4. Many instances of a somewhat similar use of the word are collected by Mayor on Juv. 15. 123. 

9. effigies mutas. She is supposed to point to some statue before which sacrifice was being offered. 

10. se imaginem. In MSS. 'i' and 't' are constantly confused, hence 'se imaginem' may have been corrupted into 'setimaginem.' 

intellegere, &c., 'saw that the danger was her own, took to her-elf the supplicant's garb': the latter expression is no doubt metaphorical. 'Sordes' is used of the general condition of an accused person (6. 8. 4; 12. 59. 3). 

11. praescribi, 'is made the pretext'; so used only here and in 11. 16. 7, but Caesar thus uses 'honestas praescriptio' (B. C. 3. 32. 4). 

12. ad cultum delegerit, = 'colendum delegerit.' 


raram, taken closely with 'occulti pectoris': it was not his habit to speak out.
occulti pectoris vocem elicuere, correetamque Graeco versus admonuit non ideo laedi, quia non regnaret. Pulchra et Furnius damnantur. Afer primoribus oratorum additis, divulgato ingenio et secuta adseveratione Caesaris. quo suo iure disertum cum 5 appellavit. mox capessendis accusationibus aut reos tutando 8 prosperiore eloquentiae quam morum fama fuit, nisi quod aetas extrema multum etiam eloquentiae demsit, dum fessa mente retinet silentii inpatientiam.

53. At Agrippina pervicax irae et morbo corporis implicata, 10 cum viseret eam Caesar, profusis diu ac per silentium lacrimis, mox invidiam et preces orditur: subveniret so Neronem soesse Germanici. Quintilian iure Caes. 1.) pedibus. nisi here

13. civitate: here Med. has a gap of about fourteen letters. 15. exse publica:

1. correetam: this appears to express the action described by Suetonius, who says (Tib. 53) ‘manu apprehendit.’

2. Graeco versus. Suetonius (1. 1.) appears to translate the line, ‘si non dominaris, filiola, in riniam te accipere existimas’; whence some have exercised their ingenuity in an attempt to restore the Greek original. Its sentiment resembles the dictum of Jason of Pherae, πεννυν ὦ νεφών. Ar. Pol. 3. 4. 9.

3. primoribus oratorum: see on § 1.

4. suo iure disertum, ‘one who could claim the title of orator by right.’ So Cicero (Arch. 8, 18) appears to quote Ennius as calling poets iure suo sancti.

6. nisi quod. This qualifies the praise of his eloquence. He was less high-principled than eloquent, and even the latter gift at last forsake him. On ‘nisi quod’ cp. 1. 33. 6. Quintilian describes (12. 11, 3) this failing of Afer in old age, and records that it was said ‘malle eum defecere quam desineret.’

9. pervicax, with genit. in H. 4. 5. 5; elsewhere, according to Dräger, only in Apul.; so used after the analogy of ‘tenax’ and many other words.

implicata; so ‘implicitus morbo’ Lucr. 6, 1232; Caes. B. C. 3. 18, 1, &c.

11. invidiam et preces: cp. 3. 67, 4.

12. habilem, sc. ‘matrimonio.’ She must have been about thirty-nine or forty years old (Intro. ix. note 8).

13. esse in civitate. ‘Qui’ and some other word or words have been lost.

15. ex republica peteretur, ‘how important, viewed politically, was her request’ (cp. c. 31, 5, &c.). With this or other readings the substantial meaning is the same, that to give a new husband to the grand-daughter of Augustus and mother of the natural heirs to the principate was a very grave matter.

16. manifestus, with gen.: cp. 2. 85, 3.

17. scripotoribus annalium. i.e. professed historians, such as he usually follows. Their works are here contrasted with a more private or family memoir.

in commentariis Agrippinae filiae. The only other express mention of these is in Plin. N. H. 7. 8, 46 ‘Neronem . . . pedibus genitum scribit parens eius Agrippina.’ On their probable indirect influence on the narrative of Tacitus, see Intro. iii. p. 14. That the elder Agrippina was also in some way a writer appears from Suet. Aug. 86.
commentariis Agrippinæ filiae, quae Neronis principis mater
vitam suam et casus suorum posteris memoravit.

54. Ceterum Scianus maerentem et inprovidam altius perculit,
immissis qui per speciem amicitiae monerent paratum ei vencenum.

vitandas soceri epulas. atque illa simulationum nescia, cum
propter discumberet, non vultu aut sermone flecti, nullo

cemere cibos, donec advertit Tiberius, forte an quia audiverat;
idque quo acrius experiretur, poma, ut erant adposita, laudans
nurui sua manu tradidit. aucta ex eo suspicio Agrippinae, et
intacta ore servis tramisit. nec tamen Tiberii vox coram secuta, sed
obversus ad matrem non mirum ait, si quid severius in cam
statuisset, a qua veneficii insimularetur. inde rumor parari
exitium, neque id imperatorem palam audere, secretum ad
perpetrandum quaerit.

55. Scd Caesar quo famam averteretur, adesse frequens senatui
legatosque Asiae, ambigentes quanam in civitate templum

9. suæ: sua R.

1. quae... memoravit. The addition of these words seems to imply that the
book was no longer well known in the
time of Tacitus. It is not easy to see
why Tacitus should have inserted 'Ner-
onis principis mater,' unless he meant
thus to give the date, i.e. that she wrote
them when she was mother of Nero, and
when he was princeps. This would fix
the date within five years, and make it
probable that she wrote them during the
retirement preceding her death (13. 19, 1).

3. inprovidam, referring to her gen-
eral character.

4. immissam: cp. c. 19, 1.

5. soceri, used of Tiberius as the ad-

tractive father of her husband.

nescia: cp. 3, 1, 1.

6. propter, 'next to him.' The pro-

nominal accusative is constantly omitted by Tacitus (Introd. v. § 8). On 'discum-

bere,' as used of a single person cp. 3.
14, 2.

non vultu aut sermone flecti,
'never changed expression or spoke';
abl. of respect, as 'sermone ac vultu inten-
tentus' 6, 50, 1. Nipp. shows that these
words are often coupled. 'Flecti' is
used by zeugma with 'sermone.'

7. advertit, 'noticed it': cp. 6, 40, 1;
12, 51, 5, &c.

adverterat, had heard of her suspicion.
8. quo acrius experiretur, 'for a
more testing experiment.' The sense is
analogous to the frequent one of activity
in research, &c.

ut erant adposita, 'as soon as they
had been placed on the table,' i.e. before
he or others tasted them. Doed.).

10. coram. Nipp. takes this to mean
'personally addressed to her,' noting
that 'coram' acquires the sense of 'per-
sonally' in c. 75, 1; 14. 13, 1: cp.
'testimonia... coram et praesentis di-
cere' Dinl. 36, 5, 'si... coram potius,
me praesente, dixissent' Cic. Leg. Agr. 3.
1, 1. The sense of 'openly' (cp. 6, 8, 8;
13. 25, 4) is also applicable in this, and
in most of these passages.

11. obversus ad matrem: she is to
be understood as placed on the other side
of him.

si quid severius... statuisset. Sue-
stonius says (Tib. 53) that he never again
invited Agrippina: and his words at this
time may have expressed no more than
this intention.

13. secretum: for the absence of any
adversative particle cp. 5, 3, 3; Nipp. on
c. 35.

15. famam, the 'rumor' of c. 54, 4.
He wished to seem wholly occupied in
public business.

16. ambigentes, 'disputing': cp. 3.
43, 4, &c.

templum: see c. 15, 5.
P. CORNELII TACITI ANNOTALUM [A. U. C. 779.]

statueretur, pluris per dies audivit. undecim urbes certabant, pari ambitione, viribus diversae. neque multum distantia inter se memorabant de vetustate generis, studio in populum Romannum per bella Persi et Aristonici aliorumque regum. verum 5 Hypaepeini Trallianique Laodicensis ac Magnetibus simul tramissi ut parum validi; ne Ilienses quidem, cum parentem urbis Romae 4 Troiam referrent, nisi antiquitatis gloria pollebant. paulum 5 addubatum, quod Halicarnassii mille et ducentos per annos nullo motu terrae nutavisse sedes suas vivoque in saxo fundamenta 10 templi adseveraverant. Pergamenos (eo ipso nitebantur) acde

5. hypae penitrali tanique: text B. 6. nellienses: text B. 8. alicarnassi: Halicarnassii B, text Halm. 10. acde... sitam: text L.

4. bella: during the war with Perseus, 585-586, B. C. 171-168, these cities formed part of the dominion of Eumenes II., king of Pergamum, who assisted the Romans, though with some suspicion of duplicity. The gen. ‘Persi,’ formed from ‘Perses,’ like ‘Achilli,’ &c., is found also in Sall. (II. 1, 6 D, 7 K, 8 G), but is an anachronism (see on 12, 13, 3). The war with Antonius, who claimed the kingdom of Pergamum after the death of Attalus, was in 623-625, B. C. 131-129 (Liv. Epit. 59; Vell. 2. 4, &c.). By ‘aliorum regum’ are meant Mithridates, Pharnaces, and the Parthians.

5. Hypaepeini. Hypaea (τὰ Θραύα) was on the southern slope of Tmolus, whence its name (Steph. Byz.). It appears to have been still existing in the time of that author; its site and remains are identified by Leake (Asia Minor, p. 256) with a place called Bereki or Birgehe.

Tralliani. Tralles, on the southern slope of Messogis, at the site of the present Aadin Guzelhisar, is very often mentioned in ancient authors, and generally as an important and wealthy city; but at this time may have been still affected by the consequences of an earthquake, after which it had received bounty from Augustus Strab. 12, 8, 18, 579).

Laodicensis. Laodicea ad Lyceum, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, near the Lycus, a tributary of the Maeander, is also very often mentioned, and generally as an important commercial city (14, 27, 1, and ‘celeberrima’ in Pl. N. H. 5. 28, 29, 165); considerable ruins still exist at Eskihisar. It had suffered a similar disaster to that of Tralles (Strab. 1. 1).

Magnetibus: probably, as in 3, 62, 1, Magnesia on the Maeander is meant.

simul: cp. 3, 64, 3.

6. parum validi, sc. ‘opibus’; not important enough to be selected for such prominence.

Ilienses: see 2, 54, 3. Here, as here, the name is restored from the context.

8. Halicarnassi; so read with MSS. of Cic. and Plin. N. H. This once famous Carian city, on the site of Budrum, appears never to have completely recovered its destruction by Alexander (see Grote, Hist. vol. xii. pp. 127-133), and in later times to have retained celebrity only through its Mausoleum. An inscription, however, has been found there, dating as late as the time of Diocletian (C. I. L. iii. 1, 449).

mille et ducentos per annos, i.e. during their whole history: the number is a round one, reckoned from the supposed date of their foundation (see Nipp’s note). They were a colony from Troezen (Hdt. 7, 99, 4), or, according to a later version (Mela, 1. 16, 85), from Argos.

9. vivo in saxo, ‘in natural rock’; so as to avoid the necessity of laying concrete: this expression appears to be from Verg. Aen. 1, 167; cp. Ov. F. 5, 661. The chief buildings of the city were on a rocky hill (Newton, Travels and Discoveries, ii. 205).

fundamenta templi, sc. ‘fore’: cp. Introduct. v. § 39 c.

10. Pergamenos: cp. c. 37, 4; 3, 63, 3.

eo ipso nitebantur, i.e. the fact by which they supported their claim was considered even to make against it. It was not thought well that two temples to
Augusto ibi sita satis adeptos creditum. Ephesii Milesiique, hi Apollinis, illi Dianae caerimoniam occupavisse civitates visi. ita 7 Sardianos inter Zmyrnaceosque deliberatum. Sardiani decretum Etruriae recitavere ut consanguinei; nam Tyrphenum Lydumque Ayte rege genitos ob multitudinem divisisse gentem; Lydem patriis in terris resedisse, Tyrpheno datum novas ut conaderet sedes; et ducum e nominibus indita vocabula illis per Asiam, his in Italia; auctamque adhuc Lydorum opulentiam missis in 8 Graeciam populis, cui mox a Pelope nomen. simul litteras imperatorum et icta nobiscum foederabat bello Macedonum ubertatem fluminum suorum, temperiem caeli ac dites circum terras memorabant.

56. At Zmyrnac repetita vetustate, seu Tantalius love ortus illos, sive Theseus divina et ipse stirpe, sive una Amazonum con-

Caesars should be in the same city. On such parentheses see Introd. v. § 82.

aede Augusto ibi sita. The MS. text could be taken as part of the parenthesis and explanatory of 'co ipso,' which Haase further alters to 'quo ipso'; but most editors have followed Lipsius.

1. Ephesii Milesiique: see 3. 61, 1: 63, 5. The temple of Caesar was not to be placed in a city where any other and more popular worship would eclipse it.

2. caerimonia, 'the rites' or 'worship'; so more commonly in plurar, as 'incuria caerimoniarum... Augusti' c. 36, 2. For a different use of the singular see 3. 61, 3, &c.

3. Sardianos. It is to be inferred that they had recovered from the disaster caused by the earthquake (2. 47, 3).

Zmyrnaceos: see 3. 63, 4.

decretum Etruriae, i.e. of the old league of the twelve cities (Liv. 5. i, 8; 33, 9, &c.) before the Roman conquest of Etruria.

4. Tyrphenum Lydumque. This legend is found first in Hdt. 1. 94, and, with some differences, in Dion. Hal. 1, 27; Strab. 5. 2, 2, 4, 219, 222.

5. Ayte, according to Hdt. (1. 1.) son of Manes: Strabo (1. 1.) gives another form of the pedigree, and also a version making him son of Heracles and Omphale.

7. vocabula='nomina': cp. 1. 3, 7.

per... in: see Introd. v. § 62.

S. adhuc: cp. 1. 17, 5.

in Graeciam. It has been thought that Tacitus would have more correctly specified the part of Greece, and may have written 'in insulam' (so Ulrichs), for which 'in Graeciam' was perhaps originally a marginal gloss.

9. a Pelope. Pelops is a Phrygian in Hdt. (7. 8, 11, &c.) and others, a Lydian in Pindar (Ol. 1. 37, &c.) and Pausanias (5. 1, 6).

litteras, 'documents,' from former Roman generals.

10. bello Macedonum, that with Persus mentioned above.

ubertatem fluminum. Strictly, the river of Sardes is the Pactolus, which had lost its fame in the time of Strabo; but the Hermus, and its other tributaries, are probably here included in the description.

11. dites... terras. Strabo (13. 4, 5, 626) speaks most strongly of the fertility of the Σαρδαναον πεδιον and of those adjoining it, the districts watered by the Hermus and Cysters.

13. repetita vetustate, 'having retraced their antiquity,' or rather that of the old deserted city (see on 3. 63, 4). Nothing is here said of their Aeolic colonization (Hdt. 1. 149, 1). Both Σmyrna and Sardes had an ancient worship (3. 63, 4).

14. Theseus. An epigram (Anth. Pal. ii. 442) refers to such a belief—πρ Αθηναιω Συμφωνη απεθανας. Theseus, according to some legends (Plut. Thes. 6;
didisset, transcendent et ea quis maxime fidebant in populum Romanum officis, missa navali copia non modo externa ad bella, sed quae in Italia tolerabantur; seque primos templum uroris Romae statuisse, M. Porcio console, magnis quidem iam populi 5 Romani rebus, nondum tamen ad sumnum elatis, stante adhuc Punica urbe et validis per Asiam regibus. simul L. Sullam 2 testem adferabant, gravissimo in discrimine exercitum ob asperitatem hiemis et penuriam vestis, cum id Zymrnam in continentem nuntiatum foret. omnes qui adstabant detraxisse corpori tegmina 10 nostrisque legionibus misisse. ita rogati sententiam patres 3 Zymrnaeos praetulere. censuitque Vibius Marsus, ut M'. Lepido, cui ea provincia obvenerat, super numerum legaretur, qui templi curam susciperet. et quia Lepidus ipse deligere per modestiam 4 abnuebat, Valerius Naso e praetoriis sorte missus est.

57. Inter quae diu meditato prolatoque sacius consilio

11. marcus: text R.

Diod. 4. 59; Paus. 1. 17, 3), was son not of Aegaeus, but of Poseidon.

et ipse = sain av'rois, a common phrase in Tacitus (2. 2, 5; 12. 15, 2, &c.) and Livy: see Gademan on Dial. 30, 1.

una Amazonum, an eponymous Ξύρνα, who, according to Strabo (14. 1, 4. 633), founded Smyrna, afterwards called Ephesus, from which Smyrna proper was a daughter city. Pliny (N. H. 5. 29, 31, 118) makes an Amazon the direct foundress of Smyrna. The subjunct. 'condidisset' belongs to the or. obl.

1. transcendentre, 'passed on'; so in Vell. 2. 150, 3, and Quintilian.

ad ea quis ... officiis. Nipp. gives several instances in which the substantive, belonging to the demonstrative, is transferred to the relative (cp. Madv. § 319, obs.). It is here also to be noticed that the sentence is not in meaning strictly equivalent to 'ea, quis maxime fidebant, officia' (as if some services to Rome were relied on rather than others); but 'officia' is rather to be understood as in apposition with 'ea,' 'what they most relied on, namely, their services'; cp. 'nee illa ... quam illa colluvies' 14. 15, 4.

2. externa ad bella, the war with Antiochus, 503-506, b.c. 191-188; in which their services are mentioned by Livy (37. 16, 1; 54, 1; 38. 39, 11) and Appian (Syr. 2, &c.).

3. in Italia. The Social war of 664—667, b.c. 90-87, must be meant.

4. M. Porcio. Cato the Censor was consul in 559, b.c. 195.

6. validis ... regibus; e.g. before Antiochus had been weakened by the war above mentioned.

7. gravissimo in discrimine; in the first Mithridatic war, in 670, b.c. 84.

8. in continentem nuntiatum, a Greek constr. like εἰσῆγγελλω εἰς τὴν βουλὴν (Isoc. de Big. 6, 348).


10. ita, 'on these grounds': cp. c. 43, 6.

11. Zymrnaeos praetulere. A Smyrnaean coin is extant, bearing on the obverse the figure of Tiberius in the centre of a temple, and the inscription Σεβαστός Τεβέρου, on the reverse Σεβαστὴ and Συνκλήτω: see Eckh. ii. 547.

Vibius Marsus: cp. 2. 74, 1.

M'. Lepido: cp. 3. 32, 2. His proconsulate is attested by an inscription at Pergamon 'praef. fabr. M'. Lepidi procos.' (C. I. L. iii. 398). That 'ea provincia' is Asia, is implied in 'Zymrnaeos.'

12. super numerum legaretur, 'a supernumerary legate should be appointed': cp. 2. 47, 5. According to Dio (53. 14, 7) the legati of a consular proconsul were three in number; but Nipp. notes that his statement that they also were always consulars is not borne out by inscriptions.

15. meditato, passive, as in 3. 5, 6,
tandem Caesar in Campaniam abscessit, specie dedicandi templam apud Capuam Iovi, apud Nolam Augusto, sed certus procul urbe degere. causam abscessus quamquam secutus plurimos auctorum ad Sciani artes rettuli, quia tamen caede eius patrata sex postea annos pari secreto coniunxit, plerumque permoveor, num 5 ad ipsum referri verius sit, saevitiam ac libidinem cum factis 3 promeret, locis occultantem. erant qui crederent in senectute corporis quoque habitum pudori suisse: quippe illi praegracilis et incurva proceritas, nudus capillo vertex, ulcrosa facies ac plerumque medicaminibus internstincta; et Rhodi secreto vitare 4 coctus, recondere voluptates insuetat. traditur etiam matrix


&c.; not here apparently in the same sense as 'meditans' in 3. 31, 2.

1. abscissit. Many retain the MS. text, supplying the idea of a verb of motion from the sense (see Introd. v. § 38 b). The remedies are violent, but on the other hand the passages cited by Nipp. seem hardly parallel. Such omissions are suitable to epistolary style, or to rapid narrative, as in 14. 8, 4; Liv. 41. 3, 5; 44. 24, 1: in Cic. Acad. Pr. 1. 1 the verb can be supplied from a sentence above; in Sall. Jug. 100, 1 the soundness of the text is not unquestioned: in none of these instances is the idea of the verb, as here, the prominent thought of the whole passage; which is therefore more likely to have run here as in 3. 31, 2.

2. apud Capuam Iovi. This temple, placed on a Capitol at Capua resembling that of Rome, is called 'Capitolium' in Suet. Tib. 40.

apud Nolam Augusto, on the spot where Augustus had died (cp. i. 9, 1). Dio says (56. 40, 3) ἕν τῇ Νόλη ὀἶκιᾳ, ἐν γὰρ μεταλαξίᾳ, ἤτεμειναίθη. In personally consecrating these, Tiberius probably acted as 'pontifex maximus': see note on 2. 49, 2.

certus: this use with the inf. is poetical (Verg. Aen. 4. 564, &c.): see note on c. 34, 2.

3. causam ... rettuli, 'I have referred the cause'; so in 6. 49, 2. The suggestions of Seianus have been mentioned in c. 41, 2. On the reasoning of Tacitus see Introd. iv. p. 35; viii. p. 148. He here overlooks the probability that the original retirement may have been due to one cause, its continuance to another.

5. coniunxit. The expression is probably equivalent to 'sex annos continuos mansit in secreto' (Gerber and Gref, Lex.), and akin to 6. 26, 3, not to c. 33, 3. 'Secreto' could be taken as abl. of quality.

plerumque permoveor. 'I often hesitate': cp. 14. 53, 5. Dräger notes a similar brachylogy in Cic. Clu. 37, 104 'adducti indices sunt ('were induced to believe') non modo potuisse,' &c.: cp. Att. 11. 16, 2.

8. habitum: cp. on 1. 10, 7. His personal appearance is described by Suetonius 'Tib. 68' without reference to any particular time of life. His bearing is there recorded as stiff and erect; his countenance as liable to 'crebri et subiti tumores,' mentioned as a specific disease by Galen (περὶ συνβείσεως φαρμ. 5, 12). That his features were otherwise handsome and distinguished, is stated by Suetonius, and evidenced by his coins and other representations (see Bernoulli), especially the two famous sitting statues in the Vatican: see Mus. Chir. 400, 494.

10. medicaminibus internstincta, 'with patches of plaster': cp. 'candore internstincto ... coloribus' Pl. N. H. 37. 10. 54, 143.

Rhod: depending on 'secreto.' On his retirement there cp. Introd. viii. 134. For 'secreto' cp. 14. 53, 2; II. 1. 10, 2.

11. recondere voluptates, 'to conceal his self-indulgence.' On the assumption of fact here see on 1. 4, 4.

traditur. On the constr. cp. Introd. v. § 45.
inpotentia extrusum, quam dominationis sociam aspernabatur neque depellere poterat cum dominationem ipsam donum eius accepisset. nam dubitataverat Augustus Germanicum, sororibus 5 nepotem et cunctis laudatum, rei Romanae imponere, sed pre-5 cibus uxoribus evictus Tiberio Germanicum, sibi Tiberio adscivit. idque Augusta exprobrabat, reposcebat.

58. Profecto arto comitatu fuit: unus senator consulatu functus. Cocceius Nerva, cui legum petita, eques Romanus praetor Seianum ex inlustribus Curtius Atticus, ceteri liberalibus 10 studiis praediti, ferre Graeci, quorum sermonibus levaretur. ferebant periti caelestium iis motibus siderum excessisse Roma 2 Tiberium, ut reditus illi negaretur. unde exitii causa multis fuit properum finem vitae coniectantibus vulgantibusque; neque enim tam incredibilem casum providebant, ut undecim per annos 15 libens patria careret. mox patuit breve confinium artis et falsi, 3

1. inpotentia: see 1. 4. 5. This reason for his retirement is also given by Suet. (Tib. 21) and Dio (57. 12), in both of whom stories of their quarrels may be found. The memoirs of Agrippina (see 2 on c. 53, 2) were doubtless full of such material.

2. depellere, sc. "a dominationis societate." Dio (l. 1.) says καὶ τέλος τῶν μὲν δημοσίων παντάποιν αὐτῶν ἀπῆλλασον; but Tacitus makes her influence paramount to the end of her life: cp. 5. 3. 1.

3. dubitataverat, "had thought about"; so Cic. (Att. 12. 49. 1) "cum dabitet Curtius consulatam petere;" and Verg. (Aen. 9. 191) "percipe, porro, quid dubitcm?" cp. "cum cunctam" c. 42. 1. &c.

5. evictus; often used in this sense by Tacitus (e.g. 12. 25. 3; 49. 2; 68. 2) apparently after Vergil (Aen. 4. 474. &c.).

6. exprobrabat, "was taunting him with it;" so "exprobrare beneficium" (13. 21. 9. &c.); "officium." (Cic. Lael. 20. 71.)

reposcebat, "was demanding its return;" so used of demanding account for a thing; "reposcentibus prospera aut adversa" 2 H. 3. 13. 6.

7. arto comitatu, abl. of quality. This scanty retinue still exemplified the classes of which the "comitatus principis" was usually composed; namely, of "amicis" of the first and second grade, represented by the senator and the knights; and of a third rank of "grati" (Suet. Tib. 46.6, "convictores," or συμβασιά, who might be called "amicis" in a less strict sense.

See Friedländer, i. pp. 119. 131. Lucilius Longus (c. 15. 2), Vescularius Flaccus (2. 28. 1. 6. 10. 2), and Thrasylus (6. 20. 3) represent the same classes in the Roman retirement of Tiberius.

8. Cocceius Nerva: cp. 6. 26. 1. Borghesi (i. 434) shows him to have been cos. suff. in some year before 777, A.D. 24. From that year to his death he was "curator aquarum" (Frontin. de Aq. 102). As a jurist he was the successor of Labeo, as was Masarius Sabinus of Capito (3. 75. 1). His grandson was the emperor Nerva.

9. ex inlustribus: cp. 2. 59. 4.

Curtius Atticus, afterwords put to death through Seianus (6. 10. 2), the Atticus addressed by Ovid (ex 1. 2. 4; 7), who speaks of his taste as a literary critic.

10. Graeci. Suetonius (Tib. 56. 70) mentions his fondness for the society of "convictores Graeculi," especially "grammatici;" with whom he would argue "who was Hecuba's mother," &c. Suetonius names Xeno and Seleucus, both of whom afterwards fell under the displeasure of Tiberius.

levaretur, "he might find relaxation;" cp. 3. 4. 5.

11. periti caelestium: see on 2. 27. 2. iis motibus siderum, "under such planetary conjunctions"; abl. abs.

15. libens, "by choice;" cp. c. 12. 1.

breve confinium artis et falsi. The expression resembles that of Vell. 2. 124,
4. veraque quam obscuris tegerentur. nam in urbem non regressorum haevo forte dictum: ceterorum nescii egere, cum propinquorum aut aut lite et facpe moenia urbis aditidens extremam senectam compleverit.

59. Ac forte illis diebus oblatum Caesari aniceps pericum auxit vana rumoris praebuitque ipsi materiem cur amicitiae consuetudineque Seiani magis fideret. vescebantur in villa cui vocabulum Speluncae, mare Amunclanum inter et Fundanos montes, nativo in specu. eius os lapsis repente saxis obruit quosdam ministros: hinc metus in omnes et fuga eorum qui convivium celebrabant. Seianus genu vultuque et manibus super Caesarem suspensus opposuit sese incidentibus, atque habitu tali repertus est a militibus qui subsidio venerant. maior ex eo, et quamquam


1. *in ario salutis exitique... confinio*; where the idea is not so much that of the frontier line between things (as in G. 3, 3, &c.) as of their proximity to each other: cp. also Pl. Pan. 4 *virtutes nullo vitiorum confinio laederentur.* Tacitus says that the events showed how closely imposture borders upon science, and how truth is surrounded by mystery. That Tiberius would never return, was no mere guess *haud forte dictum*; but a genuine prediction; but the stars only so far revealed the mystery; that he would die soon was an impostor's inference from conjecture. On this sense of 'breve' cp. *'angustis et brevibus terminis cluditur.'* Dial. 30, 5. On the astrological beliefs of Tacitus see Introd. iv. p. 30.

falsi = 'fraudis,' as in 12. 26, 3.

2. *egere,* *they lived on:* cp. 2. 73, 3: 3. 19, 2, &c.

3. *adidens.* The accus. with this verb (as in 6. 43, 1) appears to be chiefly poetical Verg. Aen. 11. 304; Val. Fl. 1; Silius; but is also found in Sall. 2. 4. 1), 1 K. 44 G (see note on 3. 34, 2). Stress is laid on his frequent proximity to the city as making the fulfillment of the genuine prediction more striking; and on his attainment of extreme age, as signally falsifying the impostor's inference.

6. *vana rumoris = 'vanum rumorem.'* The idea that he was soon to die, gained strength from having been so near its fulfillment: cp. Suet. Tib. 39.

7. *cu vocabulum Speluncae.* Here, as in 15. 37, 8, the case is doubtful; but as the dative in this construction is elsewhere in Tacitus restricted to that of adjectives (cp. Introd. v. § 16), Nipp. rightly takes these as genitives; that case being certainly so used in 14. 50, 1; H. 4. 18, 6. The place is mentioned in Plin. N. H. 3. 5, 9, 59, and caves of great size by Strabo (5. 3. 6. 233); and the name is still preserved in the modern village Sperlonga, half-way between Terracina and Gaeta, where a cave showing traces of adaptation and decoration can still be seen (see Dict. of Geog.).

8. *Amunclanum.* The same form (or *Amynecae*) is read in Plin. 11. 8, &c. In Pliny's time the town was deserted, having been, according to popular belief, a serpentinibus delatae (cp. Serv. on Verg. Aen. 10. 564), but with him also gives its name to the bay (14. 6. 8, 61). Its site was at or close to Sperlonga.

et Fundanos. The copula may have dropped out by resemblance to the end of the preceding word, and *et* thus follows *inter* in 6. 33, 5. *Fundanosque* is supported by H. 2. 78, 5.


11. *genu vultuque et manibus,* i.e. protecting Tiberius with his body, on his hands and knees, and with his face to his. Nipp. thinks the use of *vultu* instead of *ore* indicates that he had an expression of anxiety and devotion.

12. *habitu,* 'attitude': cp. c. 57, 3, &c.
exutilosa suaderet. ut non sui anxius, cum fide audiebatur. ad simulabatque iudicis partes adversum Germanici stirpem, subditis qui accusatorum nomina sustinerent maximeque insectarentur Neronem proximum successioni et, quamquam modesta 5 iuventa, plerumque tamen quid in præsentiarum conduceret oblitum, dum a libertis et clientibus, apiscendae potentiae pro- peris, exstimulatur ut erectum et fidentem animi ostenderet: velle id populum Romanum, cupere exercitus, neque ausurum contra Seianum, qui nunc patientiam senis et segnitiam iuvenis 10 iuxta insultet.

60. Haec atque talia audienti nihil quidem pravae cogitationis, sed interdum voces procedebant contumaces et inconsultae, quas adpositi custodes exceptas auctasque cum deferrent neque Neroni defendere daretur, diversae insuper sollicitudinum formae 15 oriebantur. nam alius occurrum eius vitae, quidam salutatione 2 reddita statim averti, plerique inceptum sermonem abrumpere, insistentibus contra inridentibusque qui Seiano fautores aderant.

5. in presentia rum. 7. animum Pich., Halm, animi se Ritt. 12. procedebant Haase.

1. sui anxius: cp. 2. 75, 1.
ad simulabat iudicis partes, i.e. he was himself the real author of the charges, but set up nominal accusers, and himself affected a judicial or impartial attitude: cp. "speciem iudicis induere" 15. 69, 1. Adsimulo is often thus used in poetry, as in Verg. Aen. 10, 639.

5. in præsentiarum. This form, though found as early as Cato, appears to have but slowly made its way from common language into literature, and is most frequent in Apuleius. Petronius (c. 58, 70) has invented or taken up another form "depræsentiarum." Hand (Turs. iii. 235) doubts the genuineness of the word both in Cato and in Tacitus; but it may in the latter be an instance of his fondness for unusual words.

6. apiscendae potentiae pro- peris. "Propers" is used with "iraec" (11. 26, 4), "vindictae" (14. 7, 2), "obliae occasiones" (12, 66, 2). All seem best taken as genitives of relation (cp. those with "præcipius" and "primus" in 6. 4, 1).

7. ut... ostenderet. The sentence could be taken, with Jacob, to mean "ut virum erectum, &c., aget"; or the omission of "se" can be justified on the same ground as in 2. 71, 8; 83, 4, &c., namely, that the person intended cannot be mistaken. For "fidens animi" cp. Verg. Aen. 2, 61.

8. ausurum contra; so "audere adversus" H. 2. 71, 4; "longius" H. 5, 11, 1. The idea of a verb in the inf. is implied in the expression.

10. insultet; so with simple accus. probably in 11. 28, 1; also in Ter. Eun. 2. 2, 54; Sall. Inc. 83 D), 50 K, 1, 50 G.

11. nihil... cogitationis, sc. "procede- debat"; "no treas'onsable thought was issuing from his lips," a sense of "pro- cedere" found only in the Vulgate.

13. adpositi custodes: cp. "custodie adpositus" 1. 6, 2; 2, 68, 3, "inditi custodes" 3, 28, 4; and the similar use of "additus" c. 67, 6, &c.

14. daretur, with inf. as in 3, 67, 2.

15. salutatione reddita. Two persons meeting are said "mutua salutem reddere" (Liv. 10. 18, 11): here the words may mean "after returning Nero's salutation," or "after formal salutation made"; which latter Nipp. prefers, thinking it unlikely that Nero spoke first. Men paid him a bare act of courtesy, without stopping to converse.

17. insistentibus, &c., while any
3 enim vero Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu: seu loqueretur.
4 retur seu taceret iuvenis, crimen ex silentio, ex voce. ne nox quidem secura, cum uxor vigilias somnos suspiria matri Liviae atque illa Seiano patfaceret; qui fratrem quoque Neronis Drusum traxit in partes, spe obiccta principis loci, si priorum actae.
5 et iam labefactum demovisset. atrox Drusi ingenium super cupidinum potentiae et solita fratribus oda accendebatur invidia.
6 quod mater Agrippina promptior Neroni erat. neque tamen Seianus ita Drusum lovebat, ut non in eum quoque semina futuri exitii meditaretur, gnarus praeferocem et insidiis magis opportunum.

61. Fine anni excessere insignes viri Asinius Agrippa, claris maioribus quam vetustis vitaque non degener, et Q. Haterius, familia senatoria, eloquentiae, quoad vixit, celebratae: moni-

8. proniem Ern.

partisans of Seianus who were there stood
their ground and made jests'; i.e. scorn-
fully called his attention to the behav-
ior of his friends. 'Insistere' has the sense
of 'standing still' or 'halting' (cp. 'ut
non referat pedem insistit certe' Cic. Phil.
12. 3, 8), and is here in contrast to
'vitare' and 'averti.' 'Seiano' is taken
closely with 'fantores': cp. 12. 1, 3.
1. enim vero; see on 2. 64, 6.
2. falsum renidens vultu, 'wearing a
false smile.' 'Renideo' is thus used in
15. 66, 2; II. 4. 43, 2, and by Catullus
and Livy: 'video' takes a similar ad-
verbial adj. in Hor. Od. 1. 22, 23; 3.
27, 67.
3. loqueretur . . . taceret, subjunct. of
frequent action; so in Liv. 21. 30, 7; seu
manibus ... seu genu se adiuviscent.
4. uxor, Julia (3. 29, 4). Nipp. notes
that we are not supposed to give her
confidences to her mother Livia were
otherwise than innocently made.
5. vigilias somnos, i.e. 'verba vigili-
santiam aut somniantis.'
6. in partes, sc. 'sua': cp. 'habelat in
partibus Pallantem.' 13. 2, 3.
7. obiecta = 'oblata'; so 'spes obiecta est.' Liv. 6. 14, 12.
8. solita fratribus odiar. "Forms of
this maxim reappear in 13. 17, 2; 15. 2,
H. 4. 79, 3.
9. promptior, 'inclined to favour.'
The dat. with this word is generally that
of the thing (cp. 1. 2, 1); the accus. with
prep. (cp. 6. 48, 7; 13. 8, 3) being gene-
 rally used when persons are spoken of;
but the expression here resembles that in
1. 76. 1; 12. 1, 4.
10. praeferocem; cp. 15. 27, 3; H. 4.
23. 4; 32, 3; also Liv. 5. 36, 1.
20. 2. The word is also so used in Liv.
6. 24. 3, and the elder Pliny.
12. Asinius Agrippa: see on c. 34, 1.
claris . . . quam vetustis. His
grandfathers, Agrippa and Pollio, were
both famous 'novi homines.' The novel
use of two positives here appears due to
the desire to avoid the juxtaposition of
'magis,' or a comparative, with 'maior-
ibus' (Wolflin, Philol. xxv. 118).
13. Q. Haterius: see on 1. 13, 4.
viii. p. 567, Migne), he had lived nearly
to his ninetieth year.
14. familia senatoria. His family
connexions are not known, but a jurist of
the name is alluded to by Cicero (ad
Fam. 9. 18, 5), and a Haterius was
proscribed by the triumvirs (App. B. C.
4. 29).
15. eloquentiae . . . celebratae. M.
Seneca (Exc. Contr. 1. 4. Praef. § 7)
describes him as the only orator known
to him who had introduced Greek fluency
into Latin rhetoric; adding that his
rapidity amounted to a defect, so that
Augustus used to say that he needed a
drag-chain. L. Seneca (Ep. 49, 10).
menta ingeni eius haud perinde retinentur. scilicet impetu magis quam cura vigebat; utque aliorum meditatio et labor in posterum valescit, sic Haterii canorum illud et profluentes cum ipso simul extinctum est.

5 62. M. Licinio L. Calpurnio consulis ingentium bellorum cladem accequavit malum inprovisum: eius initium simul et finis extitit. nam coepto apud Fidenam amphitheatro Atilius qui dam libertini generis, quo spectaculum gladiatorum celebraret, neque fundamenta per solidum subdidit, neque firmis nексibus ligneam compagem superstruxit, ut qui non abundantia pecuniae contrasts his vicious fluency with the deliberation of P. Vinicius.

quoad, in Tacitus only here and in 6, 51, 5; in both of which places Baiter retains 'quaed,' which is not without recognition in Latin, and may have been adopted by Tacitus as more unusual (cp. Introd. v. § 60).

monimenta, the memorials, or specimens preserved: cp. 'monimenta ingeniiorum' 15, 41, 2.

1. haud perinde retinentur, 'are not commensurately sustained in estimation.' For the use of 'perinde,' cp. 2, 88, 4, &c.


canorum...et profluens, 'modulation and fluency.' The words seem taken from Cicero's description (de Or. 3, 7, 28) of the oratory of C. Carbo.

5. M. Licinio L. Calpurnio. From inscriptions (Orell. 156, 3926, see also Kkhm) the full names, M. Licinius M. f. Crassus Frugi, and L. Calpurnius Cn. f. Piso, can be supplied. The latter is supposed to be the Cn. Piso who had to take a new praenomen (see 3, 17, 8). Nipp. (on l. 1.) shows evidence that he was praef. urb. in the last year of Tiberius, and procons. of Africa under Gaius. The other consul also bears a cognomen of the Pisones, and is shown by Nipp. to have been praetor in 777, A.D. 24, and probably to have been the younger of the sons of the 'praefectus urbis,' addressed by Horace in the Ars Poetica (see on e. 45, 1), who retained his cognomen after adoption by M. Licinius Crassus, cos. 749, b. c. 14. He and his wife Scribonia were put to death by Claudius (Sen. Iud. 11, 5): on his sons, one of whom was the Piso Licinianus adopted by Galba, see 13, 28, 3; 15, 33, 1;

II. 1, 14, 2; 48, 1. An Attic inscription C. I. Att. iii. 1, 601, 602) in honour of Cn. Calpurnius L. f. Piso Frugi and Cn. Calpurnius Piso, appears to preserve the earlier name of each (see Nipp.); see also Mommsen (Ephe. Epig. i. pp. 143-150).

6. eius initium...extitit, 'it began and ended in a moment.' Ritter thinks this a gloss inconsistent with the narrative, but it is obvious that the actual crash alone is spoken of.

7. coepto, probably best taken as a dative depending on 'subdidit.'

Fidenam. The name is generally plural, as in 11, 3, 79, 3, but the singular form is found in Vergil (Aen. 6, 777), Pl. N. H., and Sil., also Φίδηνη in Dion. Hal. (2, 53, &c.). It had become a mere village (Hor. Ep. i. 11, 8'), but had still municipal rank (Ju. 10, 100). It was five miles from Rome on the Via Salaria, on the site of the modern Castel Guibilco.

8. libertini generis = 'libertinus,' as in 2, 85, 5. It has been thought from Suet. Cl. 28 that such persons could not exhibit shows at Rome without special permission.

celebraret. Ern. and Orell take this to mean 'frequentiorum redderet,' supposing that the structure was made slight so as to be larger in proportion to its cost; but the word has clearly the simple meaning of 'edere' in 11, 22, 3, 'censuit spectaculum gladiatorum... celebrandum.'

9. per solidum, 'through,' i.e. 'resting on firm ground'; apparently here a pregnant construction.

10. abundantia, probably a causal abl. like 'ambitioce,'
nec municipali ambitione, scd in sordidam mercedem id negotium
3 quaesivisset. adflusere avidi talium, imperitante Tiberio procul
voluptatibus habitu, virile ac muliebre secus, omnis actas, ob pro-
pinquitatem loci effusius; unde gravior pestis fuit, conferta mole,
dein convulsa, dum ruit intus aut in exteriora effunditur inmen-
samque vim mortaliuim, spectaculo intentos aut qui circum
adstabant, praceps trahit atque operit. et illi quidem, quos
principium stragis in mortem adfligcrat, ut tali sorte, cruciatum
effugere: miscrandi magis quos abrupta parte corporis nondum
vita desererat; qui per diem visu, per noctem ululatibus et
6 gemitu coniugcs aut liberos noscebant. iam ceteri fama ex-

1. sordida mercede: text Pichena.
2. adflusus: text L.
3. virilis ac muliebris sexus margin and B.
4. aut qui Pluygers.

1. municipali ambitione, 'from a desire to court his townsmen'; cp. 'senato-
torius ambitu' c. 2, 4; 'ambitio militaris' 3. 14. 1. The advertise-
ments of such shows found at Pompeii are generally of this
character, being in the names of persons known as the principal
inhabitants: see C. 1. L. iv. pp. 70, foll.

in sordidam mercedem, 'with a
view to paltry gain'; so read, on
the analogy of 11. 6, 3; G. 24, 2; Agr.
19. 4. The MS. text might be taken,
with Kitter, to express the general con-
dition of this character, being in the names of
persons often exhibited gladiators (Juv. 3. 35; Mart. 3. 16, 59),
and no doubt, in many cases, as a
more speculation. Marquardt (Staatsv.
iii. p. 492) gives evidence (c. g. Henzen,
Inscr. 7419 a) to show that even more
boni fide donors often made profit by
letting some of the seats.

2. adflusere: cp. 2. 35. 3; 76, 1. It is
implied in the context that they came
chiefly from Rome.

imperitante Tiberio, &c. Suet-
onis (Thib. 47) states that he never him-
self gave 'spectacula,' and was very rarely
present at those given by others: see
notes on 1. 54, 3; 76, 6; Sen. de Prov.
4. 4.

3. virile ac muliebre seclus. In H.
5. 13, 3 this is clearly an acc. of descrip-
tion, as also in earlier instances; cp.
'concurrentium undique virile et muliebre
seeus' Sall. II. 2. 23, 1 D, 29, 1 K, 54 G),
'in muro virile ac muliebre seclus ... 
multitudine omni confocata' (Sisenn. ap.
Non. p. 222 M), 'liberorum capitum virile
seclus ad decem millia capta' (Liv. 26.
47, 1): see Roky, 1104. It can also be
so taken here, and the only instances of
'secus' as a nominative appear much later
(e.g. Aus. Idyll. 11. 8): the difficulty
may have led to the marginal correction.

4. gravior pestis: cp. 2. 47, 1.
conferta mole, 'the building being
closely packed': cp. 'turba ... conferta ... 
templa' Liv. 45. 2, 7. 'Moles' is
thus used by itself of a building in Hor.
Od. 3. 29, 10.

5. convulsa, 'bursting asunder,' ex-
plained by 'dum ... effunditur,' i.e. partly
falling inwards, partly outwards; 'aut'
being used as in I. 55, 2, &c.

7. praceps, adverbial, as in 6. 17, 4,
and in Sen. Nat. Qu. 1. 15, 2 'ex his
fulguribus quasem quendam praceps cunt.'
Nipp. gives instances from later writers.
Elsewhere 'in praceps' is used, as in
in c. 22, 1.

8. in mortem. On the constr. cp. c.
45, 1, &c.

ut tali sorte, 'considering that their
lot was such,' i.e. 'so far as might be in
such a lot.' 'Ut' is thus used with a
qualifying clause in G. 30, 2; Dial. 1, 2,
also in Cic. (Brut. 26, 102, &c.), Caes.
(B. G. 4. 3, 3), and very often in Liv. (e.g.
1. 3, 3). Ritt. inserts 'in,' but 'tali sorte'
can be taken as abl. abs.

11. noscebant, 'were recognizing': on
this sense of the word cp. 1. 39. 8. They
were unable to move, but conscious of
the presence of friends in similar condition
near them. Compare the description of
Pliny (Epp. 6. 20, 14) in the narrative of
the great eruption, 'alli parentes, alii
liberos, alii coniuges vocibus requirebant,
vocibus noscebant.'
citii, hic fratrem, propinquum ille, alius parentes lamentari. etiam quorum diversa de causa amici aut necessariori abarent, pavere tamen; necedum comperto quos illa vis perculisset, latior ex incerto metus.

5 63. Ut coepere dimoveri obruta, concursus ad examinos complexentium, osculantium; et saepe certamen, si confusior facies, sed par forma aut aetas errorem adgnoscentibus fecerat. quinque habita hominum milia eo casu debilitata vel obrita sunt; cautumque in posterum senatus consulto, ne quis gladiatorium minorem ederet. cuj minor quadringentorum milium res, neve amphitheatrum imponecetur nisi sol frmitatis spectatae. Atilius in 3 exilium actus est. ceterum sub recentem cladem patuere, procerum domus, fomenta et medici passim praebiti, fuitque urbs per illos dies quamquam maesta facie veterum institutis similis, qui magna post proelia saucios largitione et cura sustentabant.

64. Nondum ca clades exoleverat, cum ignis violentia urbem ultra solitum adscit, deusto monte Caelio; feralemque annum


2. diversa, unconnected with the games.
3. vis; so used of fire in 3, 72, 5.
4. latior, 'more widespread'; so used of fear in 12, 43, 1; H. 4, 33, 4; of glory in Pl. Ep. 4, 12, 7, &c.
5. obruta. This must evidently here mean 'the fallen materials' or 'debris', but no other instance of such meaning appears to be given.
6. confusior facies, sed par forma. With either reading the whole is taken together as subject of 'fecerat': 'if, in spite of a face which baffled recognition, likeness of shape or age had deceived those who sought to identify them.' Nipp. notes 'confuderat oris notas pallor' in Curt. 8, 3, 13.
7. debilitata vel obrita, 'aimed or crushed to pieces.' Suet. (Tib. 40), who speaks of the killed alone, puts the number at 20,000.
8. ne quis, &c. These rules would apply mainly to speculators, as those who gave such entertainments at their own expense could rarely have been men of less than equestrian means.
9. minor quadringentorum, &c. A similar genitive is 'maiores annorum quinque et triginta' (Suet. Aug. 38), and either would be abbreviations of such an expression as 'minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu' (Dig. 4, 4, 1). Diager notes that later writers, as Apuleius, use the genitive of comparison just as in Greek, e.g. 'deus deum magnum potior.' Met. 11, 30, 816 (cp. Hildebrand on Met. 3, 11, 103, 11, 19, 13).
10. sub, 'just after.'
11. medici. These were usually Greek slaves or freedmen, and thus belonged to particular houses.
14. veterum institutis. For the old custom see Liv. 2, 47, 12; for the practice on distant service see on 1, 71, 5.
16. Nondum...exoleverat; so 'nondum is dolor exoleverat' 6, 25, 1.
17. ultra solitum. The constant occurrence of fires was the main cause for establishing the corps of vigiles in 759, A.D. 6 (Dio, 55, 36, 4). Another great fire is mentioned in 6, 45, 1. For others see Friedländer, i, p. 25, foll.
18. deusto; so 'deusta parte Circi' 6, 45, 1. On these aorist uses of participles see Intro. v. § 54, b. feralem = 'funestum'; so 'bellum...ferale' H. 5, 25, 1.
ferebant et ominibus adversis suscepsum principi consilium absenteia, qui mos vulgo, fortuita ad culpam trahentes, nì Caesar
2 obviam isset tribuendo pecunias ex modo detrimenti. actaeque
ei gratas apud scatum ab inlustribus famaque apud populum,
quia sine ambizione aut proximorum precibus ignotus etiam et 5
ultro accitos munificentia iuverat. adduntur sententiae ut mons
Caelius in posterum Augustus appellaretur, quando cunctis
circum flagrantibus sola Tiberii effigies, sita in domo Iunii
senatoris, inviolata mansisset. evenisse id olim Claudiae Quintae,
eiusque statuam vim ignium bis elapsam maiores apud aedem 10
matris deum consecravisse. sanctos acceptosque numinis
Claudios et augendam caerimoniam loco, in quo tantum in prin-
cipem honorem di ostenderint.

65. Haud fuerit absurdum tradere montem cum antiquitus
Querquetulanum cognomento fuisse, quod talis silvae frequens 15
ecundusque erat, mox Caelium appellatam a Caele Vibenna,

1. omnibus: text B.

2. trahentes: cp. 3, 22, 6; 37, 2, &c.
i Caesar, &c. This munificence is lauded by Veieius (2, 130, 2).
Suetonius (Tib. 48), with much injustice, ignores the similar act in a later year (see 6, 45, 1), and makes him 'command' that
the hill be called 'Augustus' in future.

4. fama. This appears contrasted to
's apud inlustribus; as 'apud populum' to
'apud senatum.'

5. sine ambitione, &c., 'without re-
spect of persons (cp. 'nulla ambitione'
1, 67, 4), and without the intercession of
relatives.' The following words specify
extreme cases of the above, 'even per-
sons unknown and invited to apply.'
Nipp. notes a similar stress on the last
clause in 6, 7, 4 'in foro, in convivio,
quaque de re locuti.'

7. Augustus appellaretur. There is no evidence that this was carried out.

9. Claudiae Quintae. Her name
would imply that she was a fifth daughter,
but she seems to belong to a later genera-
tion than the five daughters of App.
Claudius Caecus. Her statue was placed
in the temple of the Mater Deum to
commemorate the story told of her draw-
ing the ship off a sandbank, when the
goddess was brought to Rome in 550,
B.C. 204. (Ov. Fast. 4, 305, foll.) The
ship appears to have been called 'Salvia,'
and the juxtaposition of the names 'Matri
Deum et Navi Salviae' (see C. I. L
vi. 492-4), which has been taken by
some to imply a deification of Claudia
under the title of Navisalvia, may per-
haps suggest an origin for the story.

10. bis elapsam. The temple in which
it stood, dedicated in 563, B.C. 191 (Liv.
36, 36, 3), on the Palatine, had been
burned in 643 and 756, B.C. 111, A.D. 3,
and the flames are said on each occasion
to have stopped short of the statue (Val.
Max. 1, 8, 11). The sentence would more
naturally have run 'statuam apud aedem
. . . consecravit, vim ignium bis elapsam.'
Borghesi (ii. 183) notes that the
statue is represented upon coins.

12. caerimoniam: cp. 3, 61, 3. The
sanctity of the 'Caelius mons' would be
increased by calling it 'Augustus.'

14. Haud fuerit absurdum. For sim-
ilar expressions of apology, introducing
an antiquarian note or digression, see 12,
24, 1, and note.

15. cognomen = 'nomine': see note
on 1, 23, 6; 2, 6, 5, &c.; so also 'vo-
cabulo' below (cp. 1, 23, 4). No other
mention appears of this old name of the
Claelian.

frequens, nowhere else with genitive,
but here accommodated to the construc-
tion of 'ecundus' (Dräger).

16. appellatam. This verb is found
here only in Tacitus, who seems to take

VOL. I
qui dux gentis Etruscae cum auxilium portavisset, sedem eam acceperat a Tarquiniio Prisco, seu quis alius regum dedit: nam scriptores in eo dissentiant. cetera non ambigua sunt, magnas 2 cas copias per plana etiam ac foro propinqua habitavisse, unde 5 Tuscum vicum e vocabulo advenarum dictum.

66. Sed ut studia procerum et largitio principis adversum casus solacium tulerant, ita accusatorum maior in dies et infestor vis sine levamento grassabatur: corripueratque Varum Quintilium, divitem et Caesari propinquum, Domitius Afer, Claudiae 10 Pulchrae matris eius condemnator, nullo mirante quod diu egens et parto nuper praemio male usus plura ad flagitia accingeretur. P. Dolabella socium delationis extitisse miraculo erat, quia 2 claris maioribus et Varo conexus suam ipse nobilitatem, suum

1. appellatum tuisset: tulisset L., portavisset Doel., postulatum tulisset Ritt.  
7. casum: text Heins.  
13. conixius: text L.

it from the speech of Claudius (col. i. 22), which his version of the story partly follows.

Caele Bibenna. Varro (L. L. 5. 46) and Dion. Hal. (2. 36) represent this person (with some differences of orthography) as an ally of Romulus against Tatius. In the speech of Claudius (i. 17: see App. to B. xi.), Servius Tullius or Mastana is spoken of as migrating from Etruria and settling on this hill, and naming it after Caelius Vivenna, his old captain in arms. Livy, who says nothing of this legend, states that the Caelian was assigned by Tullus Hostilius to the people transported from Alba (i. 30, 1).

1. portavisset. None of the corrections are wholly satisfactory, and perhaps Baiter is right in retaining the MS. text obelized. With the reading above, ‘appellatum’ is supposed to be a mere repetition of the previous ‘appellatum,’ and the apparent tense ending taken to be that of ‘portavisset,’ from ‘auxilia portabant’ (Sall. Cat. 6. 5).

3. scriptores dissentiant. The king who first included the Caelian mount is also made to have been Romulus (Varro, l. 1), Tullus Hostilius (Livy, l. 1, and Dion. Hal. 3. 1), and Ancus Marcus (Cic. Rep. 2. 18; Strab. 5. 3. 7, 234); these writers also differ as to the circumstances under which this hill was added.

4. eas, i.e. ‘Tuscas.’

5. Tuscum vicum, a locality well known in Roman topography as that of a street extending from the Forum to or through the Velabrum. The name is very variously explained. Livy (2. 14, 9) makes it occupied by fugitives from the army of Porsena, after his defeat at Aricia; Varro (l. 1.) states that the Tuscans were brought down from the Caelian to a less strong position.

6. studia procerum, referring to c. 63, 3.

8. Varum Quintilium. M. Seneca (Contr. 3. 10) mentions apparently the same person as having been twitted by Cestius (cp. 6. 7, 3) in a declamation with being son of the Varus slain in Germany. He is there called ‘Germanici gener et praetextatus’; but it is not known to what daughter of Germanicus he was betrothed.

9. Caesari propinquum. The relationship through his mother Claudia Pulchra (see c. 52, 1) would be but distant; yet no other appears to be known.

Domitius Afer: see c. 52, 1.

10. condemnator, i.e. who had procured her condemnation (cp. ‘damnasset’ 3. 36, 3). The word occurs only here and in Tert. adv. Marc 2, 9.

11. praemio, the accuser’s usual reward: cp. c. 20, 3.

12. Publirium Dolabella: see on 3. 47, 4. His relationship to Varus has not been traced.

13. claris maioribus, abl. of quality.
3 sanguinem perditum ibat. restitit tamen senatus et opperendum imperatorem censuit, quod unum urguementum malorum suffugium in tempus erat.

67. At Caesar dedicatis per Campaniam templis, quamquam edicto monuisset ne quis quietem eius inrumparet, concursusque oppidanorum disposito milite prohiberentur, perosus tamen municipia et colonias omniaque in continenti sita, Capreas se in insulam abdidit, trium milium freto ab extremis Surrentini pro- 

2 munturii diiunctam. solitudinem eius placuisse maxime crediderim, quoniam inportuosum circa mare et vix modicis navigis 

10 paucu subsidia; neque adpulerit quisquam nisi gnaro custode.

3 caeli temperies hieme mitis obiectu montis, quo saeva ventorum

---

b 8. addidit: text l. promuntirii (promuntorium Med. ii. in 14. 4. 3 : cp. 2. 39. 3. 11. grano: text B.

1. perditum ibat; a phrase taken from Plaut. (Aul. 4. 10, 10, &c.), Sall. (Cat. 36, 4, &c.), and others. Tacitus uses other similar constructions, as 'raptum', 'ultum ire' (c. 1, 2; 73, 6, &c.).

2. suffugium, as giving a pretext for delay.

3. in tempus, 'temporarily': cp. 6. 11, 1. For slightly different uses of the phrase cp. 1. 1, 1, &c.

4. dedicatis . . . templis: cp. c. 57, 1. On the force of 'per' see Intro. v. § 62.


inrumparet, 'break in upon'; see note on 2, 11, 4. In II. 5, 22, 5. Tacitus has 'ne quietem eius turbarent,' and it has been thought that this or 'inerrumparet' (Ritt., after Hcr.) should be read here. It is not impossible, as Pfitzer (p. 64) suggests, that the words are quoted from the edict; nor, if they are those of Tacitus, are they unsupported by parallels (cp. II. 1. 82, 1; 4. 50, 2).

6. municipia et colonias: see 1, 79, 1.

7. Capreas . . . in insulam: cp. 'Hiberos ad patrium regnum' 12. 51, 4 (where see note), 'Geldulham in cata' II. 4, 32, 2. Tacitus correctly gives the distance of Capri from the nearest point of land; Pliny states it at eight miles from Surrentum itself, and estimates the circumference of the island at eleven miles. Augustus had made it his property in 725, B.C. 29 (Strab. 5. 4, 8, 248; Dio, 52, 43, 2; Suet. Aug. 92), by giving to the community of Neapolis in exchange the more important island Aenaria (Ischia), and had taken a fancy to it and erected a villa, where he spent some days shortly before his death (Suet. 98). The island is now well known to most travellers. A careful, but not critical investigation of its topography, with a good map, will be found in the 'Ricerche' of Rosario Mangoni (Napoli, 1834), and a very graphic description of its present state in Mr. J. R. Green's 'Stray Studies from England and Italy,' London, 1876.

10 inportuosum . . . mare, apparently from Sall. Jug. 17, 5; used also of 'italia' (Liv. 10, 2, 4), 'litus' (Pl. Ep. 6, 31, 17), 'insula' (Pl. N. ii. 4. 12, 23, 73).

11. subsidia, 'places of refuge': cp. 2, 63, 1; 3, 36, 2; 60, 2, &c. Two small coves exist on the north and south, on either side of the modern town of Capri, which lies in the depression between the eastern and western precipices. The southern, or 'piccola marina,' shows traces of having been the ancient port.

adpulerit, potential subjunctive.

nisi gnaro custode, 'without knowledge of the sentinel.' The point of outlook would probably be on the eastern precipice, facing the mainland, where the remains of the Pharos, mentioned by Suet. (Tib. 74) and Statius (Silv. 4. 5, 100), still exist.

12. obiectu montis: cp. II. 3, 9, 2,
arcentur; aestas in favonium obversa et aperto circum pelago peramœna; prospectabatque pulcherrimum sinum, antequam Vesuvius mons ardescens faciem loci verteret. Graecos ea te-4
nuisse Capreasque Telebois habitatas fama tradit. sed tum 5
Tiberius duodecim villarum nominibus et molibus insederat, quanto intentus olim publicas ad curas, tanto occultiores in luxus


&c., and 'objectu laterum' (Verg. Aen. 1, 160). The mountains in the island can hardly be said to shelter it, as their principal elevation is at the west; so that the mainland range terminating in the promontory of Minerva appears to be meant, which keeps off the wind in the most inclement quarters.

1. aestas in favonium obversa, &c. The meaning is clear, but the expression harsh from its brevity: 'its summer climate, as it faces the west and has open sea around, is lovely.' Favonius denotes the westerly wind beginning to blow early in February (Plin. N. H. 2, 47, 119, 122, &c.). The high position of Ana Capri, towering above the depression in which the town lies, occupies the western portion, with the highest point, Monte Solar, immediately above it.

2. peramœna, aë. elp.: see Introd. v. § 69, 3.

pulcherrimum sinum: cp. 'beatos Campaniae sinus' (II. 3, 66, 3). The district round Vesuvius was renowned before the eruption for fertility as well as beauty: cp. Verg. G. 2, 224 'talem dices arat Capua et vicina Vesovo ora iugo.' Strabo, however (5, 4, 8, 247), noticed traces of its former volcanic action.

antequam Vesuvius ... verteret, 'before the fires of Vesuvius began to ruin the landscape.' Mr. Dallin rightly points out that the tense appears to allude to continued volcanic activity after the great eruption of 832, A. D. 79. Such is distinctly attested by Statius (Silv. 4, 4, 80) 'aemula Trimacris volvins incendia flammis,' and (85) 'needum letale minari cessat apex;' though no great eruption is again recorded till 956, A.D. 203, Dio. 76, 2, 1.

3. Graecos ea tenuisse, 'that Greeks had possessed those spots': cp. 'Evan- drum qui ... tenerit loca' Liv. 1, 5, 1, 'tenuisse ... Lirium' Hor. Od. 3, 17, 8.

Nipp., less well, takes it to mean 'these qualities i.e. the situation and climate' captivated the Greeks.' Tacitus is hardly here speaking of the Greek settlements in South Italy as a whole, which were too well known to need mention, but of the old dwellers in Capri and its immediate neighbourhood.

4. Telebois, identified by Strabo (10, 2, 20, 459) with the Homeric Taphians of the islands off the coast of Acarnania: cp. Plin. N. H. 4, 12, 19, 53. The name is found as early as Hes. (Sc. 19), also in Hdt. 5, 50, 2. Their tenure of Capri is alluded to by Vergil (Aen. 7, 735), who perhaps mentions the island out of compliment to Augustus.

sed tum ... insederat. This is generally taken to mean that Tiberius 'had settled upon (or wholly occupied) the island with the titles and buildings of twelve villas'; the verb takes an accus. in 2, 16, 4; H. 3, 69, 4; 4, 73. 4, &c. We know of one villa called 'villa Iovis' (Suet. Tib 65), apparently the stronghold or 'arx Tiberii' of Plin. N. H. 3, 6, 12, 82, near the Pharos on the eastern height. From its name Lips. infers that all the twelve were named after the greater gods; but the great improbability, that a person described as 'antique parsimonie' (3, 52, 2) and 'modicus privatis adfectionibus' (6, 45, 2), should have erected or even occupied twelve distinct villas in one small island, lends some colour to Bötticher's ingenious interpretation, that he 'had taken up his position on the names and ruins of twelve villas,' i.e. those of former owners, now absorbed into his own grounds. It must however be admitted that the existing remains, if there were evidence to assign them to this date, would go far to make up such a number of residences; the principal ruins, next to the 'arx' above mentioned, being those of a marine villa and baths near the usual landing-place.

6. intentus ... ad curas, repeated from H. 2, 67, 2; 4, 2, 1.

occultiores. The MS. text might be defended from c. 12, 1, &c.: the reading of J. F. Gron. takes the compara-
et malum otium resolutus. manebat quippe suspicionum et
credendi temeritas, quam Scianus augere etiam in urbe suetus
acrius turbabat non iam occultis adversum Agrippinam et
Neronem insidiis. quis additus miles nuntios, introitus, aperta
secreta velut in annales refcrebat, ultroque struebantur qui monc-
rent perfgere ad Germaniae exercitus vel celeberrimo fori
effigiem divi Augusti amplecti populumque ac senatum auxilio
vocare. caque spreta ab illis, velut pararent, obiciebantur.

68. Iunio Silano et Silio Nerva consulibus foedum anni prin-
cipium inessit tracto in carcerem inlustri equite Romano, Titio
Sabino, ob amicitiam Germanici: neque enim omiserat coniugem
liberosque eius percolere, sectator domi, comes in publico, post
tot clientes unus coque apud bonos laudatus et gravis iniquis.

2 hunc Latinius Latiaris, Porcius Cato, Petilius Rufus, M. Opsius

14. petitius: text L.

The insertion of 'et,' not classically usual in this formula unless consults are men-
tioned by one name only, may be in-
tended here, and in 14, 29, 1, to separate
names that begin with the same letter,
but cannot always be so explained (cp.
15. 23, 1). The full names are App.
Iunius Silanus, and P. Silius Nerva (C. I.
L. x. 1190 ; Henzen, 6135). The former
(on whom see note on 3, 68, 3) had a
narrow escape afterwards (6, 9, 5), and
perished under Claudius (see on 11, 29, 1).
He was flamen Arvalis (C. I. L. vi.
2028 d). The other is perhaps son of the
co. of 760, A. D. 7, and probably the
father of the co. of 818, A. D. 65 (see 15.
48, 1).

10. inlustri equite: see on 2, 59, 4.

Titio Sabino. His destruction is
represented as resolved upon four years
earlier, but postponed (see c. 18, 1; 19,
1); so that the matters related in this
ch. and in c. 69 may have spread over a
considerable part of the intervening time.

12. percolere: cp. II. 2, 82, 2; Agr.
10, 1; apparently adopted by Tacitus
in this sense from Plantus (Trin. 2, 2, 4).

14. Porcius Cato: probably the same
who, in 791, A. D. 38, was 'curator aqua-
rum' for one month only (according to
Nipp.'s reading of Frontin. Aq. 102),
having been previously cos. suff, also
legatus of Achaia (C. I. Att. iii. 1, 651); see
further particulars in Nipp. on c. 71.

Petilius Rufus. 'Petitius' is not
known as a Roman name. Borghesi (see,
praetura functi adgregiuntur, cupidine consulatus. ad quem non nisi per Seianum aditus; neque Seiani voluntas nisi scelere quarebatur. compositum inter ipsos ut Latiiaris, qui modico usu Sabinum contingebat, strueret dolum, ceteri testes adessent, deinde accusationem inciperent. igitur Latiiaris iacere fortuitos primum sermones, mox laudare constantiam. quod non, ut ceteri, florentis domus amicus adfictam deseruisset; simul honora de Germanico, Agrippinam miserans, disserebat. et postquam Sabinus, ut sunt molles in calamitate mortalium animi, effudit lacrimas, iunxit questus, audientius iam onerat Seianum, saevitiam, superbiam, spes eius. ne in Tiberium quidem convicio abstinet; iique sermones, tamquam vetita miscuissent, speciem artae amicitiae fecere. ac iam ultro Sabinus quaerere Latiarem, ventitare domum, dolores suos quasi ad fidiissimum deferre.

69. Consultant quos memoravi, quonam modo ea plurium auditu acciperentur. nam loco in quem coibatur servanda solitudinis facies; et si pone fores adsisterent, metus visus, sonitus aut forte ortae suspicionis erat. tectum inter et laquearia tres senatores. haud minus turpi latebra quam destestanda fraude, sese abstrudunt, foraminibus et rimis aurem admovent. interea Latiiaris repetur in publico Sabinum, velut recens cognitum narraturus, domum et in cubiculum trahit; praeteritaque et instantia, facere: text Mur. and Faem. 18. erant: erat R.

Nipp.) thinks this person probably the father or grandfather of Q. Petilius Rufus, cos. ii. in 836, A.D. 83 (C. I. G. 3173), and perhaps also father of Petilius Cerialis (14, 32, 6, &c.).

M. Opusius. Borghesi thinks him the M. Opusius Navius Annianus recorded in an inscription at Naples (C. I. G. 5793) to have been praetor, and to have filled various lower magistracies and offices.

usu, 'acquaintance,' as 2. 28. 1.

florentis ... adfictam. This contrast is repeated in c. 71, 7, and apparently taken from Cic. pro Quint. 39, 93 ('ab adficta amicitia transfigurce atque ad florentem aliam devolare').

honora: cp. 1. 10, 7.

onerat. This word seems to be only here thus used absolutely without such a word as 'contumeliis.' The return to the historical present marks the change of subject again to Latiiaris.

vetita miscuissent, 'had exchanged confidences on forbidden subjects'; analogous to 'miscere consilia' (cp. H. 2. 7, 3, &c.).

quos memoravi, c. 68, 2.

acciperentur = 'audirentur,' as in 1. 67, 1, &c.

metus ... erat. With this reading 'visus' and 'sonitus' are genitives; with 'erat,' 'metus' could stand as nom. pl.

forte ortae, i.e. of suspicion arising even without sight or hearing.

tectum inter et laquearia, 'between roof and ceiling.' Thus we hear of a person hidden 'inter cameram et tectum' (Val. Max. 6. 7, 2, ἐν διαλέξι ἃροφη: μεταξὺ (App. B. C. 4. 44). The open work of the ceiling gives the 'foramina' mentioned below.

latebra ... fraude, abl. abs.

instantia, 'present': cp. 'praeterita instantia futura' H. 3. 36, 1, and
quorum adfatim copia, ac novos terores cumulat. cadem ille et
diutius, quanto maesta, ubi semel prorupere, difficilium reticentur.
5 properata inde accusatio, missisque ad Caesarem litteris ordinem
fraudis suumque ipsi dedecus narravere. non alias magis anxia
et pavens civitas, reticens adversum proximos; congressus, con-
loquia, notae ignotaeque aures vitari; etiam muta atque inanima,
tectum et parietes circumspectabantur.
70. Sed Caesar sollemnia incipientis anni kalendis Ianuarii
epistula precatus, vertit in Sabinum, corruptos quosdam liber-
torum et petitum se arguens, ultionemque haud obscure poscebat. 10
nec mora quin decerneretur; et trahebatur damnatus, quantum
obducta veste et adstrictis faucibus niti poterat, clamitans sic
inchoari annum, has Seiano victimas cadere. quo intendisset
oculos, quo verba acciderent, fuga vastitas, deseri itinera fora.
4 et quidam regrediebantur ostentabantque se rursum, id ipsum 15

5. egens: tegens L., se tegens Vertran., sui tegens Müll., reticens Weissenb.
14. aciperrit: text R.

a similar distinction in Auct. ad Her.
2. 5, 8; Cic. de Or. 2. 25, 106; Tusc. 4.
6, 11.
1. adfatim, only here in Tacitus. It
is used as an adj. in Plaut. Trin. 5, 3, 10
('miseria una uni... est adfatim').
2. diutius, 'more fully': cp. 6, 27, 5;
H. i. 16, 9, and 'diu' in 6, 49, 7; 12.
6, 2, &c., a rare u-e, but in Cic.: see
Gudeman on Dial. 11, 3.
5. reticens: none of the corrections
are quite satisfactory, and perhaps one or
more words depending on 'egens' are
lost. 'Tegens,' with or without 'se,'
would mean 'guarding itself,' 'sui tegens,
would be analogous to c. 1, 4.
8. sollemnia...precatus. On this
day the new magistrates entered office,
and vows were offered 'pro incolumitate
reipublicae,' according to old republican
custom: see Liv. 21. 63, 7; Ov. Fast. 1.
79, sqq.; also Marquardt, iii. 266: cp.
note on c. 17, 1.
9. corruptos, &c. We should naturally
infer from the last two chapters that
Sabinus was charged merely with lan-
guage abusive of Tiberius. But these
words imply some further charge, amount-
ing to one of alleged treasonable
Nature. Also, we should here gather that he was
at once condemned without trial, as is
also stated by Dio (58. i. 3; but it would
appear from Pliny (N. H. 8. 49, 61, 145)
that an execution, and probably some
examination, of his slaves took place.
The words of Pliny, 'cum animadver-
tetur ex causa Neronis Germanici fili
in Titium Sabinum et servitiva eius,' show
that these proceedings, though correctly
dated by him, are mixed up in his mind
with the charges against Nero in the
following year (cp. 5, 3, 2). Possibly
Nero may have been now implicated by
name (see below, § 7), or the treason of
Sabinus may have been brought up again
next year and laid to his charge.
11. quantum...poterat, qualifying
'clamitans.'
12. obducta veste, &c. He is dragged
off to the dungeon, his face muffled in his
toga, with the noose already round his
neck, and bound hand and foot: cp. be-
low, 'vincla et laqueus.' The story in
Dio (l. l.) of the dog of Sabinus clinging
to his master's corpse, appears to be an
inaccurate version of that of Pliny (l. l.)
13. Seiano victimas, alluding to the
offerings on the new year: 'Seianus is
our god, and this is the sacrifice to him.'
quo intendisset. On the subjunct. see
Introd. v. § 52.
14. acciderent, 'reached the ear'; so
'unde clamor acciderat' H. 4. 29, 2.
15. id ipsum, &c., 'trembling at their
very betrayal of fear.'
paventes, quod timuissent. quem enim diem vacuum poena, ubi 5
inter sacra et vota, quo tempore verbis etiam profanis abstineri
mos esset, vincla et laqueus inducantur? non inprudentem 6
Tiberium tantam invidiam adisse, set quaesitum meditatumque,
5 ne quid impedire credatur quo minus novi magistratus, quo
modo delubra et altaria, sic carcerem recludunt. secutae insuper
7 litterae grates agentis, quod hominem infensum rei publicae puni-
vissent, adiecto trepidam sibi vitam, suspectas inimicorum insidias,
nullo nominatim concellato; neque tamen dubitabatur in Ne-
10 ronem et Agrippinam intendi.

71. Ni mihi destinatum foret suum quaecae in annum referre,
avebat animus antire statimque memorare exitus. quod Latinus
atque Opsius ceterique flagitii eius repertores habuere. non modo
postquam Gaius Caesar rerum potitus est, sed incolumi Tiberio,
15 qui scelerum ministros ut perverti ab aliis nolebat, ita plurumque


1. quem enim, supplying the thought
that had led to the panic.
2. verbis etiam. The formula 'fave
linguis' is well known: see the many
passages illustrating this custom collected
in Marquardt, iii. 176, n. 2. The action
of Marius in having caused a man to be
thrown from the rock on the first day of
the year is noted by Plutarch (Mar. 45,
432).
3. inducantur. Perhaps 'in senatum'
is supplied, as in 6. 7, 2; 16, 8, 2, &c.
Nipp. takes it, as in H. 5. 5, 1, to mean
introduced as novelties:'
non inprudentem. The MS. text
could be taken as by Walther) as a
question (with 'adisse'), to which 'quaec-
situm,' &c. (without 'set') is the an-
swer: the correction however is generally
adopted.
5. ne quid, &c. Nipp. takes these
words as the subject to 'quaesitum med-
itatumque': 'prearranged and studied was
the demonstration that no scruple was to
prevent the new magistrates from open-
ing the prisons as solemnly as the temples
and altars.' It is, however, perhaps
better to supply from the sense some such
words as 'facinus fuisse' (cp. 'meditatum
sceius' 14. 1, 1) : the prison is imagined
as opened or inaugurated by the death
of the first criminal, as by an act of
sacrifice. It is to be noted that Suetonius
(Tib. 61) generalizes 'more suo' from
this instance, 'animadversum in quosdam
incante anno novo.'
7. infensum rei publicae. The ex-
pression, repeated in 6. 24, 1, appears
to be one of the phrases of Tiberius
(cp. c. 10, 3, and to resemble the 'hostis
publicus' of old phraseology (cp. Intro.
8. trepidam, 'full of anxiety'; so
again in 14. 59, 2, and in such phrases as
in 're trepida,' &c.
spectatas : cp. 3. 52, 1.
10. intendi. On this use of the accus.
and inf. cp. Intro. v. § 44. It has been
noted (see above) that Nero's name may
have been mentioned in the trial.
11. Ni... foret, &c. For the chief in-
stances of departure from the annalistic
method see Intro. iv. p. 27, n. 1.
12. avebat animus. Drager compares
a similar use of the imperf. ind. in Cic.
de Off. 2. 19, 67 'admonet me res ut... de-
plorarem, ni vererer': where, as here,
what is spoken of was not merely on the
point of occurring, but did and still does
occur to the mind: cp. Madv. § 348 b.
14. postquam Gaius Caesar, &c.
Lattarins alone suffered under Tiberius (6.
4, 1). The date of Cato's condemnation
may be inferred from the speedy end of
his curatorship (see on c. 68, 2); respect-
ing the others, all information is lost.
satiiatus et oblatis in candem operam recentibus veteres et prae-
2 gravis adflixit: verum has atque alias sontium poenas in tem-
3 pore trademus. tum censuit Asinius Gallus, cuius liberorum
Agrippina matertera erat, petendum a principe ut metus suos
4 senatui fateretur amoverique sineret. nullam aeque Tiberius, ut
5 rebatur, ex virtutibus suis quam dissimulationem diligebat: eo
aegrius accepti recludi quae premeret. sed mitigavit Scianus,
non Galli amore, verum ut cunctationes principis opperiretur,
gnarus lentum in meditando, ubi prorupisset, tristibus dictis
atrae facta coniunungere.

6 Per idem tempus Iulia mortem obiit, quam neptem Augustus
convictam adulterii damnaverat, proieceratque in insulam Tri-
7 merum, haud procul Apulis litoribus. illis viginti annis exilium
toleravit Augustae ope sustentata, quae florentes privignos cum
per occultum subvertisset, misericordiam erga adflictos palam
ostentabat.

8 aperirentur: opperirentur Mur., text J. F. Cron.

1. praegreaves, 'burdensome (as having
too many claims on him)' 1; so 11. 19,
6; 14. 3, 2; II. 1. 21, 2; 3. 66, 4;
generally with a dative added. This
sense of the word, as applied to persons,
appears to be peculiar to Tacitus.
2. adflixit. Besides the case of Latini-
aris, others are mentioned in 6. 10, 2; 29,
4; 30, 1; 38, 2.
in tempore: cp. 1. 58. 9; 6. 22, 6.
4. matertera, i.e. as half-sister of their
mother Vipsania (Introd. ix. note 27).
The relationship is added to aggravate
the baseness of his conduct.
5. ut rebatur, taken closely with
'virtutibus': 'his good qualities, as he
considered them.'
8. opperiretur. This verb would be
used as in 2. 69, 4; 3. 45; 2, &c. Seianus
desired to bide the time of the prince's
hesitation, knowing that the result
would be the more complete for the delay.
Those who (as Halm and Allen) retain
'aperirentur' extract a somewhat similar
meaning from a rather forced inter-
pretation, 'that the prince's hesitation
should be left to disclose itself,' i.e. to
take its natural course in due time; or
'that his hesitation should show itself to
be hesitation only'; on the supposition
that a peremptory rebuke of Gallus
would have blinded the eyes of the
senate as to the real mind of Tiberius re-
specting Agrippina and Nero. But this
appears to make the following sentence
less apposite.
9. gnarus, &c. On this trait in Tibe-
rius see 1. 7, 11, &c.
10. coniunungere, i.e. made the act fol-
low closely on the word
11. Iulia: see Introd ix. note 7.
12. Trimerum, one of the Diomedean
group, off Apulia, north of Garganus.
Strabo speaks of only one as inhabited
(6. 3, 9, 284), which must be the Dio-
media of Pliny (3. 26, 30, 151, &c.), the
modern S. Domentico, in which the sup-
posed tomb of Diomed was shown. 'Tri-
merum' may be a vernacular name, and
should perhaps be written 'Tremetum'
or 'Tremitum,' the modern name of the
group being 'Isola di Tremiti.'
13. viginti annis. On the abl. see
Introd. v. § 26. The date thus furnished
makes her exile coincident with that of
Ovid, which has been thought to be
connected with it.
14. Augustae ope. On this view of
her character see Introd. viii. p. 140.
privignos; used by syllepsis of both
sexes: cp. Introd. v. § 83.
15. per occultum: cp. 5, 4, 4; 6. 7, 4;
Introd. v. § 62. 'Subvertisset' is prob-
ably subjunct. of repeated action.
72. Eodem anno Frisii, transrhena manus populus, pacem exuere, nostrae magis avaria quam obsequii inpatientes. tributum iiis
Drusus iusserat modicum pro angustia rerum ut in usus militares
cloriam boum penderent, non intenta cuiusquam cura quae firmi-
s tudo, quae mensura, donec Olennius c primipilaribus regendis
Frisciis inpositus terga urorum delegit, quorum ad formam acci-
perentur. id aliis quoque nationibus arduum apud Germanos
difficilium tolerabatur, quis ingentium beluarum feraces saltus,
modica domi armenta sunt. ac primo boves ipsos, mox agros,
postremo corpora coniugum aut liberorum servitio tradebant.
hinc ira et questus, et postquam non subveniebatur, remedium
ex bello. rapti qui tributo aderant milites et patibulo adfixi:

11. subveniebatur: text R.

1. Frisii: see on 1. 60, 3.
   pacem exuere. On the metaphorical
   uses of this verb in Tacitus see on
   1. 60, 2.
2. tributum iiis... iusserat. Such
   a constr. of 'iubeo' with dat. pers., and
   accus., or subjunct., or infinit., of the thing
   or act, is found in 13. 15, 3; 40, 3, also
   in Statius, Theb. 7, 32 ('pacemque iubebo
   omnibus'), &c.; Curt. 5. 6, 8, &c.; see
   other instances in Nipp. The construction
   is analogous to that of 'impero,' and
   akin to the earlier usage of 'iubeo' with
   the sense of 'appointing' or 'assigning,'
as 'iubere aliquem regem,' &c. (Liv. 1.
   22, 1, &c.), 'ei provinciam Numidiam...
iussit' (Sall. Jug. 84, 1).
3. Drusus, the brother of Tiberius,
   who, in 742, v. c. 12, vocab Francorum
   filli... son, and was saved by them from a
disaster (Dio, 54. 32, 2). On his sub-
   portion of this people see Momms. Hist.
   v. 25, E. T. i. 27.
   angustia. The sing. is found in
   Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20 ('angustia orationis');
   also in Sall., Pl. N. H., Apul., and in the
   Vulgate. Gudeman reads 'angustia re-
   rum' in Dial. 8, 12.
   ut... penderent. For other cases
   of tribute paid in kind, besides the well-
   known instance of corn, see Marquardt,
ii. 232. The hides would be for tents,
   shields, &c. That they also had to fur-
   nish troops is implied in c. 73, 7.
5. e primipilaribus: see on 2. 11, 2.
   Olennius may have had the equestrian
   position of a ' procurator fisci'; but
   such subordinate governors of minor dis-
   tricts are generally styled 'praefecti' (cp.
   H. 4. 14, 4; 55, 2). Several such are
   mentioned in Inscr.: see Henzen, Ind.
   p. 108, and especially two such recorded
   as 'primi pilii,' 6938 (C. I. L. v. 1835),
   6939. The construction here taken by
   'impositus' would be more usual with
   'praefectus.'
   6. terga, 'hides'; as in 15. 44, 6; H.
   2. 88, 5; after Vergil (Aen 1, 368) and
   Ovid; used also of anything made of
   leather, by Sall. (H. inc. 48 D, 14 K, 32
   G), and poets.
   urorum. Caesar, in a passage evi-
   dently founded on hearsay and mixed with
   fable (B. G. 6. 28), speaks of the 'urus'
of the Hercynian forest as almost of the
   size of an elephant. Pliny also (N. H. 8.
   15, 38) mentions the wild cattle of Ger-
   many 'iubatos bisontes, excellentiique et
   vi et velocitate uros.' Vergil uses 'uri' of
   the Italian buffaloes (G. 2, 374; 3, 532),
   whose hides were perhaps taken as the
   standard. In the context, 'ingen-
   tium beluarum feraces saltus' is
   thrown in by way of contrast, as if pre-
   ceded by 'quamquam'; the real stress
   being laid on 'modica domi armenta.'
   The Frisii were far from the great forests,
   and domestic herds must in any case
   mainly supply a tribute; Germany being
   'pecorum fecunda sed plerumque impro-
   cera' (G. 5, 1).
10. corpora... tradebant. On this
   German custom, see G. 24, 4. The
   paraphrase 'corpora' is so used in speak-
   ing of slaves in Verg. Aen. 9, 273; cp.
   'liberis corporibus' 12, 17, 1.
   11. subveniebatur: 'subveniebat'
   can have no subject but Olennius, who
   has not been recently mentioned.
   12. qui tributo aderant: cp. 'cohor-
6 Olennius infensos fuga praeventit, receptus castello, cui nomen Flcvum; et haud spernenda illic civium sociorumque manus litora Oceani praesidebat.

73. Quod ubi L. Apronio inferioris Germaniae pro praetore cognitum, vexilla legionum e superiore provincia peditumque et aliae equitium auxiliaria defectos accivit ac simul utrumque exercitum Rheno devectum Frisis intulit, soluto iam castelli obsidio et ad sua tutanda degressis rebellibus. igitur proxima aestuaria aggeribus et pontibus traducendo graviori agmini firmat. atque interim repertis vadis alam Canninefatem et quod peditum Germanorum inter nostros merebat circumgredi terga hostium iubet, qui iam acie compositi pellett turmas sociales equitesque legionum subsidio missos. tum tres leves cohortes ac rursum duae, dein tempore interiecto alarius eques inmissus: satis validi, si simul incubuisserant, per intervallum adventantes neque constam addiderant turbatis et pavore fugientium auferabantur.


8. ad sua tutanda. On the error into which Ptolemy appears to have been led by this expression, see Introd. ii. p. 11.

degressis. The reading is here still in dispute: the passages in c. 74, 4, and 2. 69, 4, are hardly parallel; but in several instances the two verbs approach each other in meaning, and it is difficult to determine which should be read: see Gerber and Grcef. Lex. s. v.

aestuarium: cp. 2. 8, 3.

9. aggeribus, 'causeways'; thus coupled with 'pontes' in 1. 61, 2.

10. Canninefatem. This people lived in the 'insula' of the Rhine adjoining the Batavi, and are often mentioned during the rising of Civilis (H. 4. 15, 1, &cc.). The orthography of the name varies much in MSS. and Inser.: see Baiter here.

12. turmas sociales, the 'ala' mentioned above.

equites legionum: cp. H. i. 57, 2: Introd. vii. p. 123. Those of the four legions of the Lower army appear to be meant, who would be in all but sixteen 'tarmae,' or 480 men.

13. leves cohortes; part of the auxiliary foot.

14. alarius eques; the main body of auxiliary horse, as distinct from the single 'ala' mentioned above.
Cethego Labeoni legato quintae legionis quod reliquum auxiliorum tradit. atque ille dubia suorum re in anceps tractus missis nuntiis vim legionum inplorabat. prorumpunt quintani ante alios et acri pugna hoste pulso recipiunt cohortis alasque fessas vulneribus. neque dux Romanus ultum iit aut corpora humavit, quamquam multi tribunorum praefectorumque et insignes centuriones cecidissent. mox compertum a transfugis non gentos Romanorum apud lucum quem Baduhennae vocant pugna in posterum extracta confectos, et aliam quadringentorum manum occupata Cruptorigis quondam stipendiarii villa. postquam proditio metuebatur, mutuis ictibus proculuisse.

74. Clarum inde inter Germanos Frisium nomen, dissimulante Tiberio damna, ne cui bellum permetteret. neque senatus in eo cura, an imperii extrema dehonestarentur: pavor internus occupaverat animos, cui remedium adulatione quaerabatur. ita quamquam diversis super rebus consulerunt, aram clementiae,


1. legato . . . legionis: cp. 1. 44, 3., &c.
5. dux Romanus. The words apparently emphasize his unworthy negligence.
ultum it: cp. 6. 36, 1; 12. 45, 2; 15. 1, 1; 49, 6, &c.; with accents of the wrong avenged in Sall. Jug. 68, 1, &c.
6. praefectorum, commanders of auxiliary cohorts and 'alae.
insignes, 'of high rank.' On the gradations of rank among centurions see on 1. 20, 2, also Introd. vii. p. 123.
8. Baduhennae. The name appears to be that of a goddess (cp. 'Tamiana' 1. 51, 2) of whom nothing is known except that philologists, as Müllenhoff (Zeitsch. f. deutsch. Ält. ix. 1853, p. 240), take the two first syllables to mean war or battle, and the name has been explained as 'kampfütige.'
9. in posterum, sc. 'diem': cp. c. 45, 4.
10. stipendiarii; not here in the usual sense (c. 20, 1). but = 'qui stipenda meruercat': cp. 'Romani' postquam stipendiarii facti sunt 'Liv. 8. 8, 3. 'cohortes stipendiariae' Bell. Afr. 43, 1. A 'cohors i. Frisivonum' (see note on 13. 54, 2) was serving in Britain in the time of Trajan and Hadrian (C. 1. L. vii. 1194, 1195).

vella. For this term in relation to Germans cp. H. 4. 34, 4; 5. 23, 4, and the distinction 'villas arva vicos' in Ann. 13. 57, 5. Here it probably means the mansion of a proprietor surrounded by outbuildings and cottages of serfs (see note on G. 25, 1); the whole being shown to be of considerable extent by the number here occupying it.
12. Clarum inde, &c; see 11. 19, 2, where Corbulus is said in 800, A. D. 47; to have first brought them to terms after the 'clades Apromii.' Their submission was still imperfect (see 13. 54, 2).
13. ne . . . permetteret, i.e. lest any one entrusted with power to make war on a larger scale should be dangerous. It is at least equally probable that Tiberius did not think the territory worth the pains of such reconquest; still more so that this is merely an instance of the disinclination to effort which marks his later years (see Introd., viii. p. 154). It would appear from 6. 30, 3, that Apromius, in spite of his incompetence, was still 'legatus,' but that the general condition of the 'Germaniæ' was peaceful.
14. an, depending on 'in eo.'
16. quamquam . . . consulerunt: see on 2. 33, 2.
aram clementiae . . . amicitiae. On such commemorative altars cp. 1. 14, 3; 3. 18, 3. Eckhel (vi. p. 187) mentions
Liber IV. Cap. 73–75.

75. Ceterum Tiberius neptem Agrippinam Germanico ortam 15

9. magnitudini: text R.

12. idque: text Mur.

a medal of Tiberius, struck in or before 771. A.D. 18, bearing on the reverse "Clementiae" S. C.

1. circum, 'on either side' (i.e. of the altar of 'amicitia'). The word has this force in 14, 34, 3; II, 8, 9, 2.

3. degressi. Here the MS. text has been generally retained, as also in 11, 21, 3 ("degressusque in urbem"), where 'ex Africa' is implied. Here it probably signifies taking a course from Capreae; rather than, as in 6, 1, 2, disembarkation from shipboard; see note on 2, 69, 4.

4. omittere; so 'omissa Armenia' 6. 36, 2; 'Achasia' 15; 36, 1, &c.

in proximo Campaniae: cp. 'in prominenti litoris' 1. 53, 7; Introd. v. § 32 a.

5. patres, eques: cp. 1, 7, 1.

magna pars plebis, probably the better sort, who could afford the journey, and had hope of a rise in rank. The attachment of the 'plebs sordida' to Caesar (see II. 1, 4, 3) seems of later date.

6. durius = 'difficilior'; so 'durum et arduum opus' II. 2, 4, 5; 'durus subscriptiobibus' Caes. B. G. 7. 10, 1. Nipp. takes it to mean that Seianus was more unapproachable than Tiberius; but it seems more probable that the contrast was with his former habit (cp. c. 40, 7); he had grown harder of access, and only those who made interest to get at him and shared his plans could see him. The 'ambitus' would be exercised on the 'ianitores,' &c. (§ 6). Nipp. understands by 'societate consiliorum,' that men took each other into council and helped each other to get audience; but we should rather find in Tacitus 'sociare consilia cum aliquo,' than 'inter se' (cp. H. 2. 74, 2; 4. 15, 1).

9. sueti discursus, 'to see people running to and fro was usual'; so 'in discursu' II. 1. 84, 1; cp. Hirt. B. G. 8. 29, 2; Liv. 27. 25, 9. &c.


11. nocem ac diem iuxta, 'alike by night and by day'; 'iuxta,' in the sense of 'aene,' generally follows the words coupled by it (1. 48, 2; 2. 72, 3; 12. 10, 1, &c.) perpetiebantur: the condescension of such persons was as odious as their insolence. On the court paid to them cp. 6. 8, 10.

12. id quoque. Ritter notes (on c. 21) that in all cases where 'que' (as read here in the MS.) has the force of 'quoque' as in 1. 65, 2; 2. 57, 1; 57, 1, &c., it follows the first word in a sentence.

13. male, 'with bad reason'; explained by the following words.

14. gravis exitus: cp. Verg. Aen. 10, 630 'manet insontem gravis exitus.'
cum coram Cn. Domitio tradidisset, in urbe celebrari nuptias iussit. in Domitio super vetustatem generis propinquum Caesaribus sanguinem delegerat; nam is aviam Octaviam et per cam Augustum avunculum praeferebat.

4. Fin. Libr. III. Incipit Libr. V.

marriage L. Domitius, afterwards the emperor Nero, was born nine years later, and her husband died about three years after that date (Suet. Ner. 6). Many representations of her on coins exist (see Cohen, i. pp. 271–276, Bernoulli ii. coins, pl. xxxv), and several statues are ascribed to her; but the difficulties of identification (see Bernoulli) are great.

1. coram: cp. c. 54, 3; probably during this visit to Campania.

Domitio, Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cos. 785, A.D. 32 (6. 1, 1). Suetonius (Ner. 5) speaks of him as ‘omni parte vitae detestabilis.’ For further mention of him in Tacitus see 6. 45, 4; 47, 2; 12, 3, 2; 13. 10, 1. He is also often mentioned as one of the ‘Arvales’ from 780 to 792, A.D. 27–39 (C. I. L. vi. 1, 2024–2029). Nipp. also refers to him the inscr. C. I. Att. iii. 1, 604. On his father, and on the relationship to Augustus, see c. 44, 2, 3.

4. avunculum, ‘great-uncle’; as in 2. 43, 6, &c.

praeferebat, ‘had to show’; so ‘longa decora praferentes’ 14. 53, 5. The sense is almost the same as in 2. 52, 4, &c.
BOOK V.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


Ch. 1-5. Death of Julia Augusta, and immediate attack on Agrippina and Nero.
1. Death and character of Augusta. 2. Behaviour of Tiberius; his animosity towards Fufius the consul. 3. Letters of indictment against Agrippina and Nero sent to the senate. 4. Junius Rusticus advises delay; manifestations of popular feeling. 5. Second letter of Tiberius, who still reserves the sentence in his own hands.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER V. FRAGMENTUM.

1. Rubellio et Fufio consulis, quorum utrique Geminus cognomentum erat, Iulia Augusta mortem obiit, actate extrema, s nobilitatis per Claudiam familium et adoptione Liviorum Iulio-
rumque clarissimae. primum ei matrimonium et liberi fuere cum Tiberio Nerone, qui bello Perusino profugus, pace inter Sex.

2. ab excessu dii Augusti.

4. Rubellio et Fufio, C. Fufius Geminus and L. Rubellius Geminus (Insc. Henz. 685, 4, and others cited by Nipp.). On Fufius see c. 2, 2: his father was a legatus of Caesar in Pannonia in 720, B.C. 34 (Dio, 49. 38, 1); his mother’s name is given as Vitia (6. 10, 1).

5. actate extrema. As her son was in his seventieth year, her age can hardly be less than eighty-six, as given by Dio (58. 2, 1) and that she was but eighty-two (Plin. N. H. 14. 6, 8, 60), must be impossible.

6. nobilitatis . . . clarissimae: see Introd. ix. note 26. Borghesi (v. 314) shows that her father, M. Livius Drusus Claudianus, must have been son either of App. Claudius, trib. mil. in 667, B.C. 87 (App. B. C. 1. 68), killed in repelling Telesinus from the Colline gate in 672, B.C. 82 (Plut. Sull. 29, 470), or of Claudius Fulcher, legatus (Liv. Epit. 93) or praetor (Plut. Crass. 9) in 684, B.C. 73; both of whom were probably sons of C. Claudius, cos. in 624, B.C. 130: also that the adoptive father of Drusus Claudianus must have been Livius Drusus, the famous

tribune of 663, B.C. 91. Claudianus was proscribed, and killed himself after Philippi (Dio, 48. 44, 1). e

8. Tiberio Nerone: see Introd. (l. l.); also 6. 51, 2; Suet. Tib. 4. His service as quaestor is also recorded in Bell. Al. 25, 3. His praetorship would appear from Suetonius to have been in 713, B.C. 41, but may have been a year earlier. In 714, B.C. 40, on the surrender of Perusia, he escaped thence to Praeneste and Neapelis, tried to organize a slave-rising, and took refuge in Sicily with Pompeius, from whom he passed to Antonius (Suet. l. l. 715, B.C. 39.

pace, at Misenum in 715, B.C. 39.

10. cupidinfe, causal abl. Her beauty is shown by many representations of her in coins, gems, and sculpture: see Bernoulli.

aufert marito: see 1. 10, 4.

certum an, here apparently ‘perhaps not,’ as in H. 1. 23, 1. The opposite meaning (see on 15. 64, 1) is more usual.

11. enitendum, absol. as Verg. Aen. 3, 347; Quint. 5. 13, 9; Suet. Cal. 25.
gravidam induxerit. nullam posthac subolem edidit, sed sanguini Augusti per conjunctionem Agrippinae et Germanici adnexa communes pronepotes habuit. sanctitate domus priscum ad morem, comis ultra quam antiquis feminis probatum, mater inpotens, uxor facilis et cum artibus mariti, simulatione filii bene composita. funus eius modicum, testamentum diu inritum fuit. laudata est pro rostris a Gaio Caesare pronepote, qui mox rerum potitus est.

2. At Tiberius, quod supremis in matrem officii defuisset, nihil mutata amoenitate vitae, magnitudinem negotiorum per litteras excusavit, honoresque memoriae eius ab senatu large decretos quasi per modestiam imminuit, paucis admodum receptis et addito ne caelestis religio decerneteretur: sic ipsum maluisse. quin et parte eiusdem epistulae inrequit amicitias miliebres, 2

priscum ad morem. The notion of a verb denoting approximation is supplied from the sense.
4. comis, 'affable.'
mater inpotens, 'as a mother, imperious': cp. 1. 4. 5; 4. 57, 4; also the use of 'inpotentia' in 12. 57; 5: 14. 31, 5; G. 35, 9; and of 'inpotens' in G. 36, 1. From denoting absence of self-control, the word in such places takes the more special sense of violent assertion of self-will. Others, after J. F. Gron., take it less well to denote her extravagant furtherance of her son's interests.
5. uxor facilis, 'as a wife, compliant.' Special allusion seems intended to her connivance at her husband's laxity in private life (Suet. Aug. 71; Dio, 58. 2, 5); cp. 4. 2, 4; and 'facilitas' 2. 65, 3; 6. 15, 3, &c.
artibus, 'subtilty.' His many-sided genius for intrigue and diplomacy is contrasted with the mere reserve and hypocrisy attributed to Tiberius.
bene composita, 'well matched,' a metaphor from the arena; cp. 15. 51, 7; 16. 10, 3, and notes, also 'vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus' (Sen. Prov. 2, 9); 'uti non compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchus' (Hor. Sat. 1. 7, 19); also the use of 'comparatur' in 4. 28, 2. 'Ulixes stolatus' is the name given to her by her great-grandson Gaius (Suet. Cal. 23). On the estimate of her character by Tacitus see Introd. viii. p. 149.

6. diu; until the accession of Gaius, who paid all legacies under her will, 'quod Tiberius suppresserat' (Suet. Cal. 16).
10. amoenitate. Tacitus elsewhere uses this word only of places (as 14. 31, 7; 53, 2, &c.), but has 'amoena vita' (15. 55, 5) to denote a lax, self-indulgent life.
11. excusavit, 'pleaded in excuse'; as in 3. 11, 2, &c. It is stated by Suetonius (Tib. 51) that he had only seen her once for a few hours during the last three years, and never during her last illness; and that her funeral was improperly delayed in expectation of his coming.

honores...imminuit. He had acted similarly towards her after the death of Augustus' (1. 14, 1).
12. paucis...receptis. Dio states (58. 2, 1) that he accepted no more than a public funeral, and the erection of a few statues and other trifling memorials; but that the senate, out of genuine gratitude for her protection and liberality, went further, and prescribed a year's mourning and other honours. Her birthday continued to be honoured (6. 5, 1).
13. no... decerneteretur. On her subsequent dedication see Introd. ix. note 26. The inscription 'Liviae Augusti Deae' (Orell. 614) belongs to the lifetime of Augustus and to Sicily.
14. amicitias: cp. 4. 40, 7. Suetonius states (Tib. 51) that he soon struck down all her friends, even those to whom she had given charge of her funeral.
3 Fufium consulem oblique perstringens. is gratia Augustae floruerat, aptus adlociendis feminarum animis, dicax idem et Tiberium acerbis facetiis iniridere solitus, quaram apud praepotentes in longum memoria est.

3. Ceterum ex eo praerupta iam et urguens dominatio; nam incolumi Augusta erat adhuc perfugium. quia Tiberio inveteratum erga matrem obsequium, neque Seianus audebat auctoritati parvatis antire: tunc velut frenis exsoluti proruperunt, missaeque in Agrippinam ac Neronem litterae, quas pridem adlatas et cohbitas ab Augusta creditit vulgus; haud enim multo post mortem

3 eius recitatae sunt. verba inerant quaesita asperitate; sed non arma, non rerum novarum studium, amores iuvenum et inpudiciam nepoti obiectabat. in nurum ne id quidem confinere ausus, adrogantiam oris et contumacem animum incusavit, magno senatus pavore ac silentio, donec pauci, quis nulla ex honesto specis (et publica mala singulis in occasionem gratiae trahuntur), ut referretur postulavere, promptissimo Cotta Messalino cum

4 atroci sententia. sed aliis a primoribus maximeque a magistratibus trepidabatur: quippe Tiberius etsi infense inventus cetera ambigua reliquerat.

4. Fuit in senatu Iunius Rusticus, conponendis patrum actis

10. multum: text Heins.

13. constringere: text B.

1. Fufium: see c. 1, 1. His death appears to be recorded in Dio, 58. 4. 5; where the name is read as Togos 'Poios Geimius. Nipp. considers that his wife, who is there called Poyniia Prisca, is the Mutilia Prisca of 4. 12. 6.

3. in longum: cp. 1. 69, 7. The general sentiment is nearly repeated in 15. 68, 4.

5. praerupta, 'stern'; the metaphor is taken from an inaccessible rock: cp. 16. 7, 4; and 'praerupta audacia' (Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 24. 68), 'praeruptum ... periculum' (Vell. 2. 2).

urguers, 'crushing'; so used of pressing evils in 4. 66, 3; Cic. Tusc. 3. 25, 61.

8. antire, here alone in Tacitus with dat.; so in Cicero, &c.

9. adlatas, sc. 'ad consules.'

10. multu. Here and in 12. 4. 1, Halm adopts this correction in accordance with the usage of Tacitus (shown in some forty instances: see Gerber and Greel) and of other authors. Nipp.

retains the MS. text with an expression of doubt.

11. quaesita: cp. 3. 57, 1.

14. oris, 'of speech': cp. 'ora sono discordia signant' (Verg. Aen. 2. 423).

16. et publica, &c.: for similar parentheses with 'et' cp. H. 4. 14, 2; 5. 8, 3. occasionem gratiae. A gerundive notion, such as that of 'captandae, is implied, as in 'occasion odi' 15. 73, 4, &c.

17. ut referretur postulavere, 'demanded that the question be put': cp. 13. 49, 2; and note on 2. 38, 3.

promptissimo, sc. 'ad postulandum.'

cum atroci sententia, 'prepared with a severe proposal' (cp. 6. 2, 1; H. 3. 37, 1; Liv. 2. 35, 1), when it should come to his turn. On this character of Cotta Messalinius cp. 2. 32, 2; 6. 5, 1.

18. magistratibus. The responsibility of the 'relatio' rested with them.

19. cetera, i.e. what he wanted to have done.

21. Iunius Rusticus; probably father
delectus a Caesare, eoque meditaciones eius interspicere creditus. is fatali quodam motu (neque enim ante specimen constantiae 2 dederat) seu prava sollertia, dum imminentium oblitus incerta pavet, inserere se dubitantibus ac monere consules ne relationem 5 inciperent; disserebatque brevibus momentis summa verti; posse quandoque domus Germanici exitium paenitentiae esse seni. simul populus effigies Agrippinae ac Neronis gerens circumstistit 3 curiam faustisque in Caesarem ominibus falsas litteras et principe invito exitium domui cius intendi clamitat. ita nihil triste illo 4


of the well-known Arulenus Rusticus (16. 26, 6, &c.), who is called 'Iunius Rusticus' in Suet. Dom. 10.

conponentis patrum actis. On the 'acta senatus' see Introd. iii. p. 18. We have no earlier record of the office here mentioned, which is taken to be the same as that of 'curator actorum senatus' (Inscr. Henzen 54747 = C. I. L. ix. 2450), or 'ab actis senatus' (Henzen 54757 = Wilmanns 6356, &c.). It is not certain that at this date the officer was himself a member of the senate; later, the post was a stepping-stone to the aedileship; see Staatsr. ii. p. 901.

1. eoque... creditus. These minutes were sent to Caesar in his absence (Suet. Tib. 73), and their compiler must have been so far in his confidence as to receive instructions to suppress record of anything obnoxious. On the construction of 'creditus' see Introd. v. § 45.

2. fatali quodam motu, 'imelled somehow by his destiny'; i.e. by some inexplicable motive: see on 3. 30, 7.

constantiae, 'courage,' as 1. 32, 1; 15. 55, 7, &c.

3. prava, 'misguided'; i.e. mistaking his true interest. It is explained by the following words: he overlooked the present danger of thwarting Caesar, on the uncertain chance that he might change his mind and punish their zeal.

4. pavet. The accus. with this verb is poetical, but found in Sall. Cat. 31, 3, Liv. and Pl. Mai.: cp. 15. 11, 2; H. 3. 50, 3, and the use of 'pavescere' (1. 4, 2, &c.), and 'expavescere' (H. 2. 76, 3).

insere se; so in H. 2. 19, 3; cp. 6. 2, 1; Ovid, &c.

relationem inciperent. The same phrase is used in 13. 26, 2, where see note.

5. brevibus momentis summa verti, 'small things turn the scale in great events'; i.e. some influence too slight now to be foreseen may change Caesar's whole purpose. The sentiment is that of Cicero (Phil. 5. 10, 26, 'miniminis momentis maxime inclinationes temporum funt': cp. '(momenta deficientes' Agr. 43. 3, 2, 'momentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum' Luc. 4. 819; and note on 4. 32, 4. For this sense of 'brevis,' Orelli compares 'breve pondus' Hor. Sat. 2. 2, 37.

posse... seni. The corrupt MS. text has exercised the ingenuity of all commentators. Walther has collected some fourteen suggestions which had found more or less favour down to his own time. For others see Halm (Comm. Crit.); Pfitzner (p. 100); Ritter (Rhein. Mus. xvii. p. 130). The above reading would express what must have been the sense of the original text; and the absorption of 'esse,' between 'ae' and 'si,' as well as the addition of 'si' to 'seni,' from 'simul,' can be supposed without difficulty; but 'domus,' though required by the sense, cannot have dropped out so easily; and possibly some words amounting to a whole line in an original MS. may have been lost.

7. effigies... gerens: compare the similar mode of showing attachment to Octavia (1. 4. 61, 1).

8. faustis... omnibus: cp. 1. 35. 3.

Walther's defence of 'festis' by reference to 12. 69, 1, &c., is insufficient: any festal expressions would have been wholly out of place; yet men desired to profess due loyalty to Caesar, and to regard him as the dupe of Seianus.
die patratum. ferebantur etiam sub nominibus consularium fictae
in Seianum sententiae, excentribus plerisque per occultum atque
co procacios libidinem ingeniorum. unde illi ira violentior et
matieres criminandi: spretum dolorem principis ab senatu, de-
scivisse populum; audiri iam et legi novas contiones, nova patrum
consulta: quid reliquum nisi ut caperent ferrum et, quorum
imagines pro vexillis securi forent, duces imperatorumque deli-
gerent?

5. Igitur Caesar repetitis adversum nepotem et nurum probris
incrptaque per editum plebe, questus apud patres quod fraude
unius senatoris imperatoria maiestas elusa publice foret, integra
tamen sibi cuncta postulavit. nec ultra deliberatum quo minus
non quidem extrema decernerent (id enim vetitum), sed paratos
ad ultionem vi principis impediri testarentur.

1. ferebantur, 'were reported outside the senate house,'
3. libidinem ingeniorum, 'their licence of imagination'; i.e. as to the
author to whom they assigned this or that 'sententia.'
5. novas, 'seditiones,' a similar meaning to that of 'novae res.' The addition
of 'legi' would appear to imply that these imaginary 'sententiae,' and the
speeches assigned to their proposers, had found place in the 'acta populi.'
11. imperatoria maiestas. This expression is used with reference to soldiers
in 1. 46, 2; but here more arrogantly in relation to the senate. Tiberius was
generally particular in his use of the title 'imperator': cp. Dio, 57. 8, 1.
elusa, 'turned into ridicule': cp. 6. 46, 9; 16. 3, 2, &c.
integra; i.e. that all should be left
to his decision: cp. 'integra causa' 3. 10,
6, &c.
12. quo minus = 'quin': cp. 1. 21, 4.
13. paratos, sc. se: cp. 4. 59, 5, &c.;
Introd. v. § 8.
9. testarentur. The MS. here shows
only a vacant place of three or four
letters, beginning another line with 'quat-
tuor'; so that the great gap at this point
must have existed in the MS. from which
it was copied. A summary of the chief
events of this lost period, as recorded in
Dio, Suetonius, and other authors, is
given in Appendix IV. below.
APPENDIX IV.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS DURING THE INTERVAL FOR WHICH THE HISTORY OF TACITUS IS HERE LOST.

Sentence soon followed against Agrippina and Nero¹. The latter was then or afterwards declared by the senate a public enemy², and both were hurried into banishment, chained and in closed litters, with strict orders to the escort to allow none whom they met so much as to stand and look back at them³. Nero was sent to Pontia (Ponza), Agrippina to Pandateria, the old prison-house of Julia⁴; where she is said to have been treated with such violence as to have lost an eye by a blow from the centurion, and to have had food forced into her mouth when she attempted to starve herself⁵. Drusus, who had been used as a tool by Seianus against his brother⁶, was for the present left unattacked, and probably during this year received Aemilia Lepida in marriage⁷.

A. u. c. 783, A. D. 30. M. Vinicius, L. Cassius Longinus, coss.⁸. Asinius Gallus, while on a visit to Tiberius at Capreae, was denounced by a secret missive, and condemned in absence by the senate, yet not put to death or permitted to despatch himself, but sent to Rome and detained there in custody in the house of a magistrate, with just food enough forced upon him to support life⁹. His friend Vallius Syracus the rhetorician was put to death for no other cause than his friendship¹⁰. Seianus had now prepared his attack on Drusus by the seduction of his wife, and made some representation to Tiberius, who sent the young

¹ That some trial took place would appear from Pliny’s inaccurate reference to the “causa Neronis” (see on 4. 70, 1), also from Suet. Tib. 53 (see on 4. 67; 6), and from Philo’s statement (in Flacc. 3, 966) that the notorious praefect of Egypt, Avilius Flaccus, was one of Agrippina’s accusers: τῶν συνεπιθεμένων τῇ Γαίᾳ μητίρι, καθ’ ὑπ’ χρόνον εἴη τάς αἰτίας ἠφ’ αἰς ἀνηρέθη, γεγονός. It would seem as if this great praefecture was his reward for this service. He is stated to have governed well while Tiberius lived. ² Suet. Tib. 54; Cal. 7.

³ Suet. Tib. 64.
⁴ Cp. 1. 53, 1.
⁵ Suet. Tib. 53.
⁶ 4. 63, 4.
⁷ See on 6. 40, 4.
⁸ Insc. Orell. 4033.
⁹ Dio, 58. 3. In another instance, Tiberius is said to have answered, to those who pressed for speedy execution of a condemned person, οἶδειν αὐτῷ διήλλαγμα (Dio, 1. 1.). The death of Gallus is mentioned three years later (6, 23, 1).
¹⁰ Dio, 1. 1. Seneca (Ep. 55, 3) seems to allude to others also.
man back from Capreae to Rome\(^1\), where a more formal charge, preferred through the agency of Cassius Severus\(^2\), caused him also to be pronounced a public enemy\(^3\) and imprisoned in a chamber in the Palatine.\(^4\)

Seianus had apparently reached the height of influence. Every order in Rome eagerly set up his statues and sent deputations to him, and paid to his name almost the same honour as to that of the prince; while Tiberius constantly called him ‘Seianus meus’ and spoke of him as his ‘particeps consiliorum’\(^5\), and had apparently affianced him to his house by a betrothal\(^6\); but was perhaps already secretly meditating his destruction.

\(^{\text{A.D. 78}}\) Ti. Caesar Augustus v. L. Aelius Seianus coss.
: Suff. May 9, Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Sex. Teidius Catullus.
: Suff. July 1, L. Fulcinius Trio.
: Suff. Oct. 1, P. Memmius Regulus\(^7\).

The consulship removed Seianus to Rome, and it does not appear that he ever again saw his master, who declined his visits on various pretexts\(^8\). Outwardly he appears to have allowed him to receive more marks of honour than ever, to have admitted him to a priesthood and to a share of the ‘proconsulare imperium’\(^9\), and even to have permitted the passing of a futile decree, appointing him with himself to be joint consuls for five years\(^10\). Curtius Atticus, one of the ‘cohort amicorum’ at Capreae\(^11\), was struck down at the favourite’s instigation\(^12\); while other men of rank, among them Fufius Gemlinus the friend of Augusta, met a similar fate\(^13\). Though he was not himself permitted to retain the consulship, his position seemed further secured by the substitution soon afterwards of Fulcinius Trio, one of his creatures; and, later on, the death of Nero\(^14\) seemed to show that the hesitation of Tiberius in dealing with this family was at length overcome.

But the position of Gaius, who had been raised with Seianus to the pontificate, and was generally looked on as the heir, still seemed unassailable\(^15\); and several small indications of coldness or displeasure

\(^1\) Suetonius may be taken to imply that he was removed in strict custody like his mother and brother (Tib. 64).
\(^2\) Dio, 58. 3, 8.
\(^3\) Suet. Tib. 54; Cal. 7.
\(^4\) See 6. 23, 5. \(^5\) Dio, 58. 4, 3.
\(^5\) See note on 4. 40, 11.
\(^6\) These ‘suffecti’ and their dates are given in a kalendar (C. I. L. x. 1233). The name ‘L. Aelius Seianus’ is erased on all records, but Eckel (i. 36) notes its preservation on a Spanish coin.
\(^7\) Dio, 58. 7, 5.
\(^8\) Id. 58. 7, 4: see note on 4. 7, 2.
\(^9\) Dio, 58. 4, 4.
\(^10\) 4. 58, 1.
\(^11\) 6. 10, 2.
\(^12\) 5. 2, 3; Dio, 58. 4, 5.
\(^13\) Dio (58. 8, 4) seems to bear out the statement of Suet. (Tib. 61) that this death took place when Seianus was already suspected. On the circumstances see Suet. Tib. 54.
\(^14\) Dio, 58. 8, 1.
caused additional alarm. Becoming desperate, Seianus formed a conspiracy, in which many of all ranks joined, to assassinate Tiberius on his return to Rome, and to contrive a similar fate for Gaius. This appears to have been revealed by Satrius Secundus to Antonia, and by her, through the agency of her freedman, Pallas, to Tiberius; who was nevertheless obliged to proceed with the utmost caution, as he was unable to reckon on the fidelity of the praetorians. A man of determined loyalty was secured for the consulship in the person of Memmius Regulus, and almost immediately afterwards the blow was struck.

The 18th of October is marked as the day on which the famous meeting of the senate took place in the Palatine Temple, at which the 'long wordy letter from Capreae' was read. Naevius Sertorius Macro had brought with him, together with this missive, his own appointment to the command of the praetorians, in which the soldiers were induced by a liberal bribe to acquiesce. The 'vigiles,' over whom Seianus had no influence, guarded the senate under their praefect Graecinus Laco, and led Seianus to the dungeon where he was on the same day executed. By subsequent sentences perished his eldest son, his uncle Junius Blaesus, and others; while many more were thrown into prison to await trial.

Tiberius, who had awaited news of these proceedings in extreme anxiety, was soon afterwards filled with horror and indignation, on a statement being made by Apicata, the divorced wife of Seianus, respecting the murder of Drusus, with the connivance of his adulterous wife, eight years previously. Livilla was put to death, or more probably compelled to commit suicide; and further investigations, conducted with the utmost atrocities of torture, took place before Tiberius himself.

1 Dio, 58. 6. 4; 8, 3 &c.
2 See Jos. Ant. 18. 6, 6. On the doubts resting on this conspiracy see Intro. viii. p. 151. The general invective of Val. Max. 9. 11. ext. 4, proves nothing; but some definite treasonable act seems alleged in an obscure inscription (C. I. L. vi. 10213) addressed some years later to his tribesmen by a person who seems to have been implicated: 'Seiani se[vera] inci[ti]atio et inprobæ comitiae [illæ] fuerunt in Aventino ubi [Seianus cos. factus e]st:' see Staatsr. iii. 348. n. 2.
3 6, 3. 4.
4 We can thus reconcile 6. 47. 2 with Josephus (I. l.).
5 On the date of his appointment see above: the whole action in the senate was conducted by him (see Dio, 58. 9).
6 See 6. 25. 5.
7 For the whole scene see Dio, 58. 9-13; Juv. 10. 56-89.
8 See on 5. 8, 1.
9 See 5. 7. 2.
10 Among them was probably Bruteditius Niger (see on 3. 66. 5); perhaps also T. Olius the father of Poppea (13. 45. 1), Curnulus and Paeontius (Suet. Tib. 61).
11 Suet. Tib. 65.
12 The circumstances are given in 4. 8, 1, &c. Dio (58. 11, 6) represents the statement of Apicata as made after the execution of her children, which Tacitus places later (5. 9, 1).
13 Dio, 58. 11, 7.
14 Suet. Tib. 62.
BOOK VI.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


B. V. Ch. 6-9. Punishment of persons connected with Seianus. 6. Address of a friend of Seianus to his friends. 7. His suicide before condemnation. 8. Death of P. Vitellius; peril of Pomponius Secundus. 9. Execution of the two younger children of Seianus.

Ch. 10. Appearance of a false Drusus in Asia and Achaia. 11. Charges brought against each other by the two consuls.


B. VI. 1. Tiberius visits the suburbs of Rome, and abandons himself to profligacy at Capreae. 2. His reply to the absurd proposal of Togonius Gallus. 3. His resentment at a proposal by Junius Gallio respecting the praetorians. 4. Latinius Latiaris punished on the information of Paconianus; the quarrel between Trio and Regulus suppressed. 5. Cotta Messalinus acquitted at the request of Tiberius. 6. Mental agony betrayed in his letter on the subject. 7. Several persons condemned. 8, 9. Spirited speech and acquittal of M. Terentius; several of the highest rank attacked. 10. Others put to death at Capreae; L. Piso the praefectus urbis dies a natural death. 11. Origin and history of this 'praefectura.' 12. Question respecting an alleged Sibylline book. 13. Dangerous discontent at the high price of corn. 14. Certain Roman knights condemned for conspiracy; Fabatus put in custody for leaving Italy.


Ch. 15. Marriage of two daughters of Germanicus to L. Cassius and M. Vinicius. 16, 17. Financial crisis arising out of an attempt to enforce strictly the laws of usury; history of the subject. 18. Several persons condemned, especially the descendants of Theophranes of Mitylene. 19. Sex. Marius put to death; general execution of all those detained in prison on the charge of conspiracy. 20. Gaius Caesar married to the daughter of M. Silanus; his servile demeanour; prediction of Tiberius respecting Galba. 21. Instruction received by him in astrology from Thrasyllus at Rhodes. 22. Exposition of the prevalent theories respecting chance and fate. 23, 24. Deaths of Asinius Gallus, and of Drusus son of Germanicus; insincere statement of Tiberius respecting the former, and brutality shown towards the
SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.


Ch. 28. Alleged appearance of the phoenix in Egypt; narrative of legends respecting it. 29. Suicide of Pomponius Labeo and Mamercus Scaurus, and of their wives Paxaea and Sextia. 30. Some accusers punished; bold line taken by Lentulus Gaetulicus.


Ch. 31–37. Disturbances in the East. 31. Parthian embassy to Rome to complain of Artabanus, who had set his son on the throne of Armenia. 32. Tiberius sends out Phraates, brother of Vonones, and, after his death, Tiridates, as a claimant to the throne of Parthia, and instigates Mithridates to occupy that of Armenia; Vitellius made legatus of Syria. 33. Mithridates seizes Armenia; Orodus son of Artabanus sent against him. 34, 35. Battle, and defeat of Orodus. 36. Artabanus fails to recover Armenia and is himself driven out of Parthia, and forced to take refuge with the Scythians. 37. Advance of Tiridates, supported by Vitellius, into Mesopotamia.

Ch. 38. Death of Fulcinius Trio and other persons. 39. Tiberius near Rome; death and character of Poppaeus Sabinus.


40. Death of Tigranes, once king of Armenia, Aemilia Lepida, wife of Drusus, and others. 41. Suppression of a rising of the Cictae in Cappadocia.

Ch. 42–44. Further account of affairs in the East. 42. Tiridates received at Seleucia, and crowned king at Ctesiphon by the Sura. 43. Some of the nobles form a new plot to restore Artabanus. 44. Artabanus collects troops and advances rapidly; retreat of Tiridates, who is deserted by all, and takes refuge in Syria. 45. Great loss by fire in Rome; munificence of Tiberius.


Ch. 46. Tiberius aware of the court paid by Macro to Gaius; his hesitation to name an heir, and prediction to Gaius. 47. Albucilla charged with crimes in which Domitius, Vibius Marsus, and Arruntius are involved. 48. Suicide of Arruntius; Albucilla imprisoned. 49. Suicide of Sex. Papinius.

Ch. 50, 51. Last moments and death of Tiberius. 50. His failing health and last journey to Misenum; advice of Charicles, and measures taken by Gaius and Macro; circumstances of his death (March 16) in the seventy-eighth year of his age. 51. Vicissitudes of his life; his character at various periods.
P. CORNELII TACITI

ANNALIUM AB EXCESSU DIVI AUGUSTI

LIBER VI.

V. 6 (VI. 1). . . . Quattuor et quadraginta orationes super ea re habitae, ex quis ob metum paucae, plures adsuetudine . . . 5

2 'mihi pudorem aut Sciano invidiam adlaturum censui. versa est fortuna, et ille quidem, qui collegam et generum adsciverat, sibi ignoscit: ceteri, quem per dederca fovere, cum scelere insec-

3 tantur. miserius sit ob amicitiam accusari an amicum accusare,

5 adsuetudine. mihi (without lacuna).

3. The MS. indicates the beginning of no fresh Book, and until Lipsius, editors had printed the whole as Book V. He saw that the whole period must have taken two Books and placed the division at the beginning of 785, A.D. 32. The absence of any division in the MS. has led most editors to follow Haase in considering that the beginning of the Sixth, as well as the end of the Fifth Book are lost, and that the latter ended with the death of Seianus. The old numbering of the chapters is, however, generally retained for convenience of reference.

4. super ea re. The subject is supposed to be that of the punishment of Livia for the murder of Drusus (see 4. 3, 3, foll.). Very few senators could have had to fear any charge of complicity; so that most of these denunciatory speeches are spoken of as prompted by the mere habit of servility.

6. mihi pudorem, &c. We have here another fragment, from an address made to his friends by an attacked, but uncondemned friend of Seianus. No light has been thrown on the speaker's identity. The sentiments are much the same as those of M. Terentius (6. 8).

7. collegam. This may refer only to his association in the consulship; but as Seianus is styled 'adlitor imperii,' some years earlier, it is thought that he may have been latterly 'collega imperii,' filling almost if not quite such a position as that of Tiberius under Augustus: see on 1. 3, 3; 4. 7, 2; 6. 8, 6; Introd. vi. p. 98; Staatsr. ii. 1152, n. 1. Some more definite title seems implied than that of 'socius laborum' (4. 2, 4) or κοινωνίας τῶν φροντιδῶν (Dio, 58. 4, 3); and Dio (58. 7, 4) affirms that he had διευθυνατικὴ ήγευσία in some form.

generum: cp. 6. 8, 6. Suetonius also (Tib. 65: speaks of Seianus as 'spe adfinitatis deceptus.' For possible explanations see note on 4. 40, 11. Such a term as 'gener' can well be used of connexion through mere betrothal, and many analogies would justify its use for 'progenier' (e.g. 4. 12, 6, &c.).

sibi ignoscit, 'pardons his own error.' cp. Hor. Sat. 1. 3, 23.

8. cum scelere, i.e. by now fastening charges of complicity on the innocent.

9. amicum accusare; perhaps alluding to Saturni Secundus, the followe (4. 34, 2; 6. 8, 10) and subsequent accuse (6. 47, 2) of Seianus.
haud discreverim. non crudelitatem, non clementiam cuiusquam 4
experiar, sed liber et mihi ipsi probatus antico periculum. vos 5
obtes or ne* memoriam nostri per maerorem quam lacti reti-
neatis, adicendo me quoque iis qui fine egregia publica mala 6
effugerunt.7

V. 7 (VI. 2). Tunc singulos, ut cuique adsistere, adloqui animus 
erat, retinens aut dimittens partem dici absumpsit, multoque 
adhuc coetu et cunctis intrepidum vultum eius spectantibus, cum 
superesse tempus novissimis crederent, gladio quem sinu ab-
diderat incubiit. neque Caesar ullis criminibus aut proribis 2
defunctum insectatus est, cum in Blaesum multa foedaque 
icusavisset.

V. 8 (VI. 3). Relatum inde de P. Vitellio et Pomponio Secundo. 
ilum indices arguebant claustra aerarii. cui praefectus erat, et 15
militarem pecuniam rebus novis obtulisse; huic a Considio 
praetura functo obiectabatur Aelii Galli amicitia, qui punito 
Seiano in hortos Pomponii quasi fidissimum ad subsidium per-

1. clementiam (by junction of cl): text B. 7. absumpsit: text B. 15. C. Con-
sidio Wurm. 16. uelii: text L.

1. haud discreverim, repeated from 
H. 3. 28, 1: cp. Intro. v. § 51 c.
2. antico, 'will anticipate'; so 'dam-
nationem anteit' 6. 29, 7; 13. 30, 2.
3. per maerorem: see Intro. v. § 62;  
for the ellipse of potius. Id. § 64.
6. ut cuique adsistere, &c. It is 2. 31, 3.
perhaps best, with Walther, to make 9. superesse tempus novissimis,  
'that there was time yet to spare for 1. 70, 1. P. Pomponius Secundus is  
the last extremity'; i.e. 'that his end 4. 39. 8 &c. 
would not come just yet.' 'Novissima' is used of death, as the extreme penalty, in 6. 50, 8 &c.
11. Blaesum, the well-known uncle of 
Seianus (3. 35, 2, &c.) and 'imperator' 3. 74, 9, who must have fallen amongst 
the first victims. The fate of his two 
sons is mentioned in 6. 40, 3.
12. incusavisset. This verb has no-
where else this construction; but Dräger 
notes from Livy the analogies 'increpare 1. 51, 1, 'rexercarini' (30. 20, 7), 
'in' (59. 10, 2).
13. P. Vitellio, &c. On Vitellius see 
on 1. 70, 1. P. Pomponius Secundus is 
4. 39. 8 &c. 
14. indices. Many accomplices in the  
conspiracy of Seianus had saved them-
15. absumpsit: text B. selves by turning informers: see 6. 3, 5;  
2. 31, 3. 7, 5; 9. 6; 47, 2.  
aerarii. The context, and the men-
12. obtulisse, taken figuratively with 
'claustra': 'had offered the keys of 
the treasury and its funds.'

Considio. Nipp, gives here several 
instances to show that even persons of 
rank are frequently mentioned by one 
name, when a title of dignity is added, as  
3. 59, 1, &c. 'augur Lentulus' (3. 59, 1). 
16. Aelii Galli. This is believed to 
be the name of the eldest son of Seianus. 
Borghesi (iv. 444) suggests that the adoptive 
father from whom Seianus derived 
his gentle name was probably the knight 
Aclius Gallus (see on 4. 1, 2); as Velleius 
(2. 127, 3) assigns to him no nobility 
through this source, and the other families 
of the Aelii were consular.

17. fidissimum ad subsidium. The 
metaphor is from a harbour: cp. 3. 1, 2;  
4. 67, 2.
Liber VI. Cap. V. 6 (VI. 1)—V. 9 (VI. 4).

2 fugisset. neque aliud periclitantibus auxiliis quam in fratum
3 constantia fuit, qui vades exstiteret. mox crebris prolactionibus
spem ac metum iuxta gravatus Vitellius petitio per speciem
studiiorum scalpro levem istum venis intuitl vitamque aegritudine
4 animi finivit. at Pomponius multa morum elegantia et ingenio
5 instillt, dum adversam fortunam aequus tolerat, Tiberio super-
6 stes fuit.

V. 9 (VI. 4). Placitum posthac ut in reliquis Seiani liberis
adverteretur, vanescente quamquam plebis ira ac plerisque per
2 priora supplicia lenitas. igitur portantur in carcerem, filius immi-
7 nentium intellegens, puella adeo nescia, ut crebro interrogaret,
quod ob delictum et quo traherentur; neque facturam ultra, et
3 posse se puerili verbere moneri. tradunt temporis eius auctores,
13. puerilliqo | (Baiter suggests puerilli modo): text B.

1. fratum. On Quintus, brother of this Pomponius, see 6. 18. 2. Vitellius
had three brothers, of whom the best
known is Lucius (6. 28. 1, &c.); another,
Quintus, had been expelled from the senate
(2. 48. 3); a third, Aulus, probably the one
here meant, was cos. suff. in the year
after this (C. I. L. x. 1233 = Orelli 4033),
and died in office (Suet. Vit. 2).

2. vades exstiteret. These brothers
undertook their custody, till their appeal
should be heard by Caesar. Delivery
into the charge of 'fideissiores' or 'vades'
is one of the recognized kinds of 'custodia'
(see on 6. 3. 3).

3. gravatus, with accus., as 3. 59. 6.

per speciem studiorum. He is
thought to have been the author of certain
'Vitellii commentarii,' cited by Tert. de
An. c. 46. According to Suetonius
(Vit. 2) he allowed his self-inflicted
wounds to be bound up, and afterwards
died of disease, while still in custody.
The words of Tacitus are not inconsistent
with this account.

5. morum elegantia, 'refinement of
character': cp. H. 3. 39. 3, and 'elegan-
tia vitae' (14. 10).

ingenio instilll. He is frequently
mentioned as a poet and especially as a
tragedian (11. 13. 1; 12. 28. 2; Dial. 13.
3; Pl. Epp. 7. 17. 11), and his excellence
in this line is fully attested by Quintilian
(10. 1. 98), 'eorum, quos viderim, longe
principes Pomponius Secundus, quem seques
parum tragicum putabant, eruditione ac
nitore praeclare confitebantur. The elder
Pliny, who speaks of him as 'vatem
civemque clarissimum' (N. H. 13. 22. 83,
was also his personal friend and
biographer (Pl. Epp. 3. 5. 3).

6, 2), who confuses him with his brother,
states that Gaius released him from a
custody which had lasted seven years.
His consulship, also placed wrongly by
Dio (1. L.), appears to belong to 797. A.D.
(Kal. Ant. C. I. L. x. 6038, Henzen
6445). In 803, A.D. 20, he gained 'tri-
umphalia as legatus of the army of
Upper Germany (12. 28. 2).

7. placitum. The expression shows the
sentence to have been passed by the senate.

reliquos. There were three (4. 3. 5),
of whom the eldest (c. 8, 1) appears
to have perished with his father.

9. adverteretur: cp. 2. 32. 5.

quamquam, in anastrophe, as in 6. 30.
7: 14. 21. 7: also in Cicero, Vergil,
and the elder Pliny.

plebis ira. The populace at the fall
of Seianus massacred any of his creatures
whom they saw in the streets (Dio, 55.
12, 1). Compare the description of their
temper in Iuv. 10. 73.

11. intellegens, with genit., 12. 26. 3;
Cic. Fin. 2. 20. 63.

puella, &c. She can hardly have
been less than eleven or twelve years old
(see note on 3. 29. 5): possibly her tender
age may have been exaggerated by writers
to add to the pathos of her fate.

12. neque facturam ultra, 'she would
not do so any more.'

13. verbere. Tacitus has this poetical
singular only here and in 6. 24. 4; G. 19,
quia triumvirali supplicio adfici virginem inauditum habebatur, a
carnifice laqueum iuxta compressam; exim oblisis faucibus id
aetatis corpora in Gemonias abiecta.

V. 10 (VI. 5). Per idem tempus Asia atque Achaia exterritae
sunt acri magis quam diuturno rumore, Drusum Germanici filium
apud Cycladas insulas, mox in continentii visum. et erat iuvenis 2
haud dispari actate, quibusdam Caesaris libertis velut adgnitus;
per dolumque comitantibus adliciebantur ignarifama nominis et
promptis Graecorum animis ad nova et mira. quippe elapsum
custodiae pergere ad paternos exercitus, Aegyptum aut Suriam
invasurum, fingebant simul credebantque. iam iuventutis con-

S. dolum qui: agnitus per dolum, quis Haase. 9. lapsum: text R.

2: the only other instance in prose appears to be Pl. N. H. 2, 8, 6, 33.
moneri, 'chastised.' The word appears nowhere else to bear quite this
meaning. Orelli cites 'fustium admonitio'
(Ulp. Fr. 7; de Poen. 48, 19).
temporis eius auctores, apparently
thrown in, as in 13, 17, 3, to show that
this additional horror is at least no sub-
sequent invention.
1. triumvirali supplicio, 'capital
punishment,' inflicted under the super-
intendence of the 'triumviri capitales,' who
now formed part of the collective 'viginti-
virate' (3. 29, 1): cp. 'flagellis triumvi-
ribus' (Hor. Epod. 4, 11).
2. compressam = 'violatum.' Sueto-
nius (Tib. 61), as in other cases, exag-
grates this single instance into a general
practice. Dio (47, 6, 6) gives an instance
in which a youth was made to assume
the toga virilis before being executed,
obliis; so 'oblio guttur' Apul.
Met. 4, 12, 263. Cicero has 'collum
digitulis oblideret' (p. Scaur. 6, 10).
id aetatis, a classical use (Madv. 238)
extended by Tacitus to analogous phrases:
cp. 12, 18, 1; 13, 16, 1.
3. in Gemonias: cp. 3, 14, 6, &c. Ac-
ording to the order of events followed
by Dio (58, 11, 6), this execution is made
to precede the revelation made by Apic-
cata respecting the murder of Drusus and
guilt of Livia.
4. aeri, 'active'; so used of 'causae'
(1. 33, 3), 'initia' (6, 17, 5, &c.), 'gloria'
and 'paenitentia' (II. 3, 51, 4), &c.
Drusum. The true Drusus was a prisoner in the Palatium: see 6, 23, 5.

7. velut adgnitus, &c. With Haase's
reading 'per dolum' would be surplu-age,
as 'velut' of itself implies that the re-
cognition was only pretended. For the
position of 'que' Nipp. compares 'ab
oratoribusque' (16, 2, 3), and cites also
many instances in which, as here, a pro-
nominal ablative is supplied from a fore-
going noun, with the abl. abs. following
(see Intro. v. § 31 c, and note on 6, 47, 4).
The freedmen pretended to recognize
him, and as they dishonestly followed
him those who knew nothing were at-
tracted.
9. promptis ... animis, another abl.
abs., assigning a ground for their readi-
ness to receive him. This characteristic
of the Greek mind is noted in the Athe-
nians of that time (Acts 17, 21). On
the estimate generally formed of Greeks by
Romans see Friedl. i. p. 74: cp. 2, 53,
4; 55, 1; 6, 18, 5.
elapsum custodiae. Elsewhere
Tacitus has the accus. with 'elabi' (as
1, 61, 6, &c.); but Seneca has 'vitae
elapsus' (Ep. 77, 10), and what are taken
to be simple ablatives in other authors
might often be datives, as 'telis' (Verg.
Aen. 2, 318), &c. 'Custodia' is read by
some, after Lips.; 'custodias' might be
suggested by the example of H. 3, 59, 4.
10. paternos, the armies of the East,
commanded by Germanicus in his last
years.
11. fingebant... credebantque. This,
as well as other expressions here, appear
to be repeated from the similar account
of the false Nero (H. 2, 8, 1).
cursu, iam publicis studiis frequentabatur, lactus prae-presentibus et
inanium spe, cum auditum id Poppaeo Sabino: is Macedonie

4 tum intentus Achaiam quoque curabat. igitur quo vera seu falsa
antiret, Toronaeum Thermacumque sinum praefestinans, mox
Euboeam Aegaei maris insulam et Piraeam Atticae orae, dein
5 Corinthiense litus angustiasque Isthmi evadit; marique Ionio
Nicopolim Romanam coloniam ingressus, ibi demum cognoscit
sollerius interroga'tum, quisnam forct, dixisse M. Silano genitum,
et multis sectorum dilipsis ascendisse navem tamquam Italiam
5 peteret. scriptusque haec Tiberio, neque nos originem fine

cius rei ultra comperimus.

V. 11 (VI. 6). Exitu anni diu aucta discordia consulum erupt.


1. publicis, i.e. of provincial communities: cp. the use of 'public' (4, 36, 2), &c.

frequentabatur, 'was thronged'; so 'celebrabant,' in speaking of the false
Agrippa (2, 49, 1).

2. inanium spe. Nipp. thinks the

correction 'inani' necessary, as it was his

hope, not its objects, that was visionary;
but 'inania' appears to be naturally con-

trasted with 'praesentia': cp. 'inan

ia famae' (2, 76, 2). Joh. Muller (Beitr.
sect. 3, p. 54) prefers 'inani in spe,'
noting the frequent use of 'in spe esse'
in Cic. and Liv. Heims. reads 'inan

ium specie.'

Poppaeo Sabino: see on 1, 80, 1;
4, 49, 1.

3. tum, &c., explaining where he was when the news reached him, and

that Achaia, the headquarters of the plot,
was within his jurisdiction.

quo . . . antiret: cp. c. 6, 4: here it

means 'to get before the story whether
true or false,' i.e. to nip the plot in the

bud, before it spread further.

4. Toronaeum Thermacumque, the
gulfs of Kassandra and Saloniki.
He may probably have set out from Philippi,
the chief colony in the province.

praefestinans, 'hastening past': in

this sense, the verb is ap. cp. For similar
uses of verbs compounded with 'praee' see
on 2, 6, 5. It is apparently best to take
this participle also with 'Euboeam' and
'Tiraeum,' rather than to supply a verb
for them from 'evadit.'

5. Aegaei maris insulam. This de-
scription, as also 'Atticae orae' below,
cannot be supposed to be inserted to in-
form his readers of the situation of these
places. It is only a concise mode of say-
ing that he passed through the Aegean,
touching at Euboea, and along Attica,
touching at Piraeus. A similar explana-
tion may be given of 'Corinthi, Achaiae
urbe,' in 11, 2, 1, 5.

6. evadit; so used of passing out of
a forest (1, 51, 8) or river (12, 35, 3).

marique Ionio. On such ablatives of
direction see Introd. v. § 25. This sea is
so named in 2, 53, 1; and 'alio' seems
too vague where the other names are all
definite.

7. Nicopolim: see 2, 53, 1. It was
not really a colony, but founded as a
Greek city on a large scale, autonomous
like Athens and Sparta: see Momms. Hist. v. 271; E. T. i. 295, foll.

8. sollertius interroga'tum, 'on being
more shrewdly questioned.'

M. Silano, probably the one mentioned
in 3, 24, 5 (Nipp.).

10. neque nos, &c. Dio (58, 25, 1)
preserves a version of the story, stating
that the impostor was arrested and sent
to Tiberius. He places the event at the
close of 78, A. D. 34.

12. consulum. On the succession of
consuls during this year see above, Ap-
pendix iv. p. 587. Of those now in office,
Fulcinius Trion is known from 2, 28, 3, &c.
The other, L. Memmius Regulus, suc-
ceded in 78, A. D. 35, to the govern-
ments held by Poppaeus Sabinus (see on
6, 39, 3), and died in 81, A. D. 61, with
the highest reputation of his time. For
his character, and for further particulars,
nam Trio, facilis capessendis inimicitias et foro exercitus, ut segnem Regulum ad opprimendos Seiani ministros oblique perstrinxerat: ille, nisi lacesseretur, modestiae retinens, non modo 2 rettudit collegiam, sed ut noxium coniurationis ad dispositionem 3 trahebat. multisque patrum orantibus ponerent odia in perni-
ciorem itur. mansere insensi ac munitantes, donec magistratu abirent.

VI. 1 (7). Cn. Domitius et Camillus Scribonianus consulatam
inierat. cum Caesar tramosso quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit
fretum Campaniam praelegebant, ambiguum an urbem intraret, seu,
quia contra destinaverat, speciem venturi simulans. et saepe in 2
propinquu degressus, aditis iuxta Tiberim hortis, saxa rursum et
solitudinem maris repetit, pudore scelerum et libidinum, quibus
adeo indomitus exarserat, ut more regio pubem ingenuam stupris

see 14. 47, and Nipp. here; on his personal
agency in the condemnation of Seianus, see Appendix iv. p. 588.

1. facilis capessendis inimicitias, 'ready to take up hostilities.' 'Capessere'
appears to be used in a sense akin both to 'capessere accusationes' (4. 52, 8), and to
'capessere iustitiam,' 'clementiam' (12. 11, 2), &c. On the dative cp. 2. 27, 2.

3. nisi lacesseretur, subjunctive of action frequently occurring.

modestiae, 'self-control' (Allen): for the
genit. with 'retinens' cp. 2. 38, 9.

4. rettudit: so used of a person by
Attici (Cic. Att. 16. 15, 3) 'belle iste
puer retundit Antonium.' The metaphor
is from blunting the edge of a weapon.

noxium coniurationis. 'Noxius facinoris' (Dig. 29. 5, 3, § 12) is the only
other known instance of this construction.
The conspiracy meant is that of Seianus,
as in 6. 47, 2, &c. That Trio was in a
general way a partisan of Seianus, is stated
by Dio (58. 9, 3).

6. mansero insensi. Their mutual
charges are further mentioned in 6. 4, 2.

7. On the conjunctive division of these
Books see note on 5. 6, 1.

Cn. Domitius, &c. On Domitius see
4. 75, 1. The other, M. Furius M. f.
P. n. Camillus, has in the Fasti the ad-
ditional name Arruntius (C. I. L. x. 899),
being a son of the Camillus of 2. 52, 5,
adopted apparently by L. Arruntius (1. 13, 
1). The name Scribonianus, subsequently
acquired, is here given as that by which
he is best known through his subsequent
rebellion (see on 12. 52, 2). Domitius,
as Caesar's son-in-law, retained office
through the year (Dio, 58. 20, 1); Ca-
millus was succeeded on June 1st by
A. Vitellius (see on 5. 8, 2).

9. praelegebat: cp. 2. 79, 1; and note
on 2. 6, 5. If this voyage took place thus
early in the year, the statement of Suet.
(Tib. 65) that for nine months after the
fall of Seianus Tiberius never left the
'villa Iovis' at Capræae, must be false.

11. degressus: see notes on 2. 69, 4;
4. 74, 4.

hortis: according to Suet. (Tib. 72),
those near the 'naumachia.' By com-
paring the locality described by Augustus
(Mon. Anc. iv. 43) as that of his naval
amphitheatre, 'trrans Tiberim, in quo
loco nunc nemus est Caesarum,' it is in-
ferred that the gardens here are those
bequeathed to the people by Julius Caesar
(see 2. 41, 1). Suet. (1. 1) says that soldiers
were posted along the bank to keep off the
concourse.

saxa. Nipp. takes these to be the
cliffs of Terracina (cp. 4. 59, 2); but the
addition of 'solitudinem maris' seems to
show that Capreæ is meant.

rursus . . . repetit. Dräger well re-
marks (Synt. und Stil, § 241) that here, as
in 3. 21, 5; 11. 17, 5; 12. 60, 4; 15. 40, 2,
'rursus' is not really pleonastic, but con-
trasts one action with another. In 'redeo
rursus codem' (Cic. Att. 13. 20, 4) no such
contrast is apparent.

13. more regio. This and other such
allusions to 'royal' outrages or vices, e. g.
c. 42, 3; 16. 23, 3; H. 4. 83, 4; 5. 8, 3;
and the exclamation 'o rem regiam' (see
Introdc. vii. p. 120, n. 1), are drawn from
the barbarian or Macedonian despotssimos
of the East.
pollueret. nec formam tantum et decora corpora, set in his
modestam pueritiam, in aliis imagines maiorum incitamentum

cupidinis habebat. tuncque primum ignota antea vocabula
reperta sunt cellariorum et spintriarum ex foeditate loci ac multi-

5 plici patientia: praepositique servi, qui conquererent pertraherent, 5
dona in promptos, minas adversum abnuntes, et si retinenderent
propinquus aut pareris, vim raptus suaque ipsi libita velut in
captos exercebant.

2 (8). At Romae principio anni, quasi recens cognitis Liviae
flagitiis ac non pridem etiam punitis, atroces sententiae dicebantur, 10
in effigies quoque ac memoriam cius, et bona Seiani ablata
2 aerario ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret. Scipiones
haec et Silani et Cassii isdem ferme aut paulum inmutatis verbis,
adsveratione multa censebant, cum repente Togonius Gallus,
dum ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus inserit, per deridi-

3 culum auditor. nam principem orabat deligere senatores, ex

4. p. sintriarum: text B (with Suet. Tiv. 43), pstriarum Doed.; for the variations
in Suet. see Baier. 5. serviquiuerent (Andersen, p. 5): qui quacerent B, text Doed.;
cp. 1, 30, 1; II. 4. 46, 2. 6. retinuerent: text B, retinuerant Ritt. 12. tam:
text L.

3. ignota antea vocabula: see Suet. Tiv. 43; Cal. 16; Vit. 3. It is to be
noted, that these vile words not only originate at this time but appear to be
confined to it.

7. libita. This substantival use seems
found only in this passage and in 12, 6, 3;
12. 4. 4: cp. cuitus 4. 3. 1.
8. exercebant, taken by zeugma with
'dona.'
10. pridem ... punitis: see Dio, 58.
11. 7. The interval could not have been very long,
as less than three months had
passed from the fall of Seianus (see Appendix iv. p. 588).
11. in effigies ... ac memoriam.
Similar decrees were passed after the
defath of Messalina (11. 38, 4): cp. 2. 32,
2, &c.; Staatsr. iii. 1192.
12. in fiscum. The use of this term is
perhaps antedated (cp. c. 19, 1; 2. 48, 1,
&c.); and the ground for making over to Caesar may have been that
it had arisen from his gifts (cp. 4. 20, 1).
All 'publicata bona' went properly to the
'aerarium,' but Caesar could alter the
disposition (c. 19, 1); and both treasuries
contained such (c. 17, 1). Later, all such
property goes to the 'fiscus,' and 'publica-
care' and 'confiscare' are synonymous:
see Hirschfeld, Unters. 47, n. 1.

tamquam referret, 'as if it made any
difference;' i.e. as if Caesar was not a
much master of the 'aerarium' as of his
fiscus.' His control of the former would
be indirect, by originating 'senatus consul-
ta' to deal with its funds: cp. 2. 47, 3;
14. 13, 1, &c.; Staatsr. ii. 1013, n. 1.
Scipiones, &c. a 'Scipio' is mentioned
in 3. 74, 2; 'Silani' in 2. 59, 1;
3. 24, 5, &c. 'Cassii' in c. 15, 1; 12. 11, 4.
The plurals here are probably used of
single persons, as in 1. 10, 3, &c.
14. adsveratione: cp. 2. 31, 4; here
opposed to 'deridiculum.
Togonius Gallus, otherwise unknown.
Dio, who mentions this 'sententia' (58.
17, 4), omits his name.
15. inserit, a similar figure to 'incercere
esse fortunate' (H. 2. 61, 1) and 'nomen
incercere famae' Dial. 10, 3.
per deridiculum: cp. 3. 57, 3. The
absurdity is pointed out by Dio 1. 1.), as
lying in the fact that they were really
asking him to let them protect him against
themselves. His own later request (c. 15,
5) is different.
16. orabat, with inf., as in 11. 32, 5;
12. 9, 1; 13. 13, 4; Plaut. and Verg.: see
Introod. v. § 43.

VOL. I  OQ

3 (9). At Iunium Gallionem. qui censuerat ut praetoriani actis stipendiis ius apiscerentur in quattuordecim ordinibus sedendi, violenter increpuit, velut coram rogitanis, quid illi cum militibus, quos neque dicta [imperatoris] neque praemia nisi ab imperatore


2. epistulae; the same 'verbosa et grandis epistula' in which he had denounced Seianus. The consul Regulus had in accordance with it presented himself at Capreae, but had been refused an audience (Dio, 58. 10, 2; 13, 3; Suet. Tib. 65). Hence the absurdity of any one still pretending to believe that Tiberius had meant what he said.

5. sed quos, &c.; giving the sense of the letter.

6. perfunctos. The use of a stronger word than 'functos' would appear to mean those who had completed their career, i.e. 'consulares'; but in opposition to 'iuvenes' it may possibly be taken, with Frost, to mean those who had completed any magistracy, or perhaps any one of the higher magistrates; as persons already senators are said 'honorum ornari' (4, 2, 4).

7. iuvenes. The only senators who had gone through no magistracy would be those actually holding the office of quaestor; who would be twenty-five years old or more. Such young men of senatorial rank as were allowed to be present at the debates before becoming actual senators (Suet. Aug. 38), can hardly here be meant. The term may have a wide meaning: see on c. 15, 4.

9. verbis moderans, 'reining in his words.' 'Verbis' may probably be a dative, like 'cursui' in 2, 70, 4: 'mode-

rans' is also used absolutely (c. 10, 3), and with 'ne' (1. 15, 2, &c.).

10. neque ut... suaderet, 'nor so as to advise anything beyond the cancelling of the proposal,' i.e. its omission from the 'acta' (cp. 5, 4, 1; Staatr. iii. 1014), without any penalty to the proposer.

11. Iunium Gallionem. M. Seneca, one of whose sons was adopted by this Gallio (see on 15, 73, 4), names him as forming, with Latro, Fuscus, and Albucius, a quartet of the foremost declaimers of his time (Contr. 10, pr. 13). Posterior rated him lower, as would appear from such expressions as 'tinnitus Gallionis' (Dial. 26, 1), 'remissius et pro suo ingenio... Gallio' (Quint. 9. 2, 91). Ovid addresses to him a condolence on the death of his wife (ex P. 4, 11).

actis stipendiis. They served sixteen years (1. 17, 9).

12. in quattuordecim ordinibus. This would give them an equestrian dignity, such as was usually the reward of a 'primipilares': see Marquardt, ii. 376.

13. velut coram; i.e. turning upon him in the letter as if face to face.

14. [imperatoris]. The MS. text could no doubt be understood (as by Fittmer) as 'the word of command' (cp. 2. 45, 3), and the whole sentence taken to mean that none could come between them and their general as regarded word or deed; but the close recurrence of 'imperator' in two
accipere par esset. repenisse prorsus quod divus Augustus non providerit: an potius discordiam et seditionem a satellite Seiani quaesitam, qua rudes animos nomine honoris ad corrumpendum militiae morem propellit? hoc pretium Gallio meditatae adulationis tutil, statim curia, deinde Italia exactus: et quia incusa- batur facile toleraturus exilium delecta Lesbo, insula nobili et amoena. retrahitur in urbem custoditurque domibus magistratum.

4. isdem litteris Caesar Sextium Paconianum praetorium perculit magno patrum gaudio, audacem, maleficum, omnium secreta rimantem delectumque ab Seiano cuius ope dolus Gaio Caesari pararetur. quod postquam patefactum, prorupere concepta pridem odia, et summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret.

4 (10). Ut vero Latinum Latiarem ingressus est, accusator ac reus iuxta invisi gratissimum spectaculum praebebant. Latiaris, 15

distinct senses is awkward. In any case 'praemia' is emphatic, and 'dicta' thrown in to complete the statement. The resentment here expressed by Tiberius at senatorial interference with any matter relating to the army is strongly contrasted, if not wholly inconsistent, with his unusual reference of such questions to it at an earlier date (1. 26, 5, & c.) see Staatsr. ii. 956, n. 3.

1. prorsus, used bitterly, as in 4. 54, 5.

3. ad corrumpendum militiae morem, 'to breach of discipline,' b., as Dio (58, 18, 4) expresses it, leading them to look to the state rather than their 'imperator.'

5. exactus, aoristic: cp. Intro.d. v. § 54 b. incusabatur, &c. This verb, which has an accus. and inf. in 3. 38, 4, and in Livy, appears to have the nom. and inf. only here and in Ann. 14. 11, 24 'cum altius niti incusaretur.' The construction is analogous to that of many other verbs of accusing (Intro.d. v. § 45).

7. domibus magistratum. For similar ablatives see Intro.d. v. § 24. Four kinds of custody are mentioned by Ulpian (Dig. 48, 3, 1) as within the discretion of the consul, 'utrum in carcere recipienda sit persona (see on 3. 22, 5), an militi tradenda (Acts 28, 16), an indecussoribus (cp. 5. 8, 2), vel etiam sibi.' This 'libera custodia' might devolve on other magistrates besides the consuls (Sall. Cat. 47, 3). Asinius Gallus was thus held for three years, usually by the consuls, but by praetors when Tiberius himself was consul (Dio, 58. 3, 5). Nothing further is known of the fate of Gallio.

8. Sextium Paconianum, restored from c. 39, 1. The person speaking in an inscription cited above (App. iv. p. 588, n. 2) calls himself at this time 'comes Baculi,' giving perhaps another name of this person, as a Sextius Baculus appears in Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1, &c.

percutit: ep. 'indicium perculerat' 4. 31, 7.

12. professus indicium, 'offered to turn informer' (see on 5. 8, 1). He was kept in prison, and afterwards put to death there (c. 39, 1).

14. ingressus. This verb has been taken to have here alone the force of 'aggredior,' and has been treated as analogous to the use of 'invasit' below. It appears better to take it, with Walther and Nipp., to mean 'began upon,' or 'entered upon Latinus Latiaris'; like 'ingredi defensionem' (11. 2, 3), 'crimina' (Pl. Epp. 3. 9, 14), or the use of 'loqui' with a personal accusative, as 'etiam Catilinam ... loquebatur' (Cic. Mil. 23, 63).
ut rettuli, praecipuus olim circumveniendi Titii Sabini et tunc luendae poenae primus fuit. inter quae Haterius Agrippa con-

sules anni prioris invasit, cur mutua accusatione intenta nunc silerent: metum prorsus et noxae conscientiam pro foedere

haberi; at non patribus reticenda quae audivissent. Regulus

manere tempus ultionis, seque coram principe exsecuturum;

Trio aemulationem inter collegas et si qua discordes iccissent

melius oblitterari respondit. urguente Agrippa Sanquinius Maxi-

mus e consularibus oravit senatum, ne curas imperatoris con-

quisitis insuper acerbitatibus augerent: sufficere ipsum statuentis

remediis. sic Regulo salus et Trioni dilatio exitii quaesita.

Haterius inviser fut, quia somno aut libidinosis vigiliis marcidus

et ob segnitiam quamvis crudere principem non metuens

inlustribus viris perniciem inter ganeam ac stupra meditabatur.

5 (11). Exim Cotta Messalinus, saevissemae cuiusque sententiae

auctor eoque inveterata invidia, ubi primum facultas data,

arguitur pleraque in C. Caesarem quasi incertae virilitatis, et cum


17. in ins.

Mur., pleraque; Gaiam Caesarem (Gaiam C. Caes. Ritt.) Freinish.

incerta: text Freinish., incestae R, perhaps incerta virilitate eius Halm.

1. ut rettuli: see 4. 68, 2; 71, 1. It appears to be implied here that he suffered the extreme penalty.

praecipuus. The gerundive genitive, here alone (acc. to Dräger) found with this word or with 'primus,' is taken similarly to the relative genitives noted in Introd. v. § 34 e γ.

2. Haterius Agrippa: see 1. 77, 3, &c.

On the countercharges here alluded to see 5. 11, 1.

3. intenta: cp. 1. 39, 4, &c.

4. noxae conscientiam, 'complicity in guilt'; so read on the supposition that the MS. text has arisen from a confusion of endings. 'Noxa' is so used in H. 2. 49, 6, and Livy; 'noxia' is not found as a substantive in Tacitus. Those who retain the MS. text give it much the same meaning by supposing an inversion of expression: 'conscientiae' could also be taken as depending on 'foedere.'

8. Sanquinius Maximus. Borghesi (i. 234) thinks him probably grandson of a Q. Sanquinius Q. f., mentioned as quaestor, trib. pleb., praetor, and proc. (C. i. L. 1. 640), and son of one M. Sanquinius, Q. f. triumvir monetalis in 737, h. c. 17 (Eckh. v. 299). He had been cos. suff. (C. i. L. x. 905) probably, as Nipp. thinks, in 776, A. D. 23; was praefectus urbis and again cos. suff. in 792, A. D. 39 (Dio, 59, 13, 2), and died legatus of Lower Germany in 800, A. D. 47 (11, 18, 1).

10. acerbitatibus, 'troubles': cp. 2. 71, 3; 13. 50, 4; Cic. p. Planc. 42, 101, &c.

sufficere, &c. On the construction cp. 3. 72, 4, and note.

11. dilatio exitii. He perished thirce years later (c. 38, 2).

12. inviser: cp. H. 1. 12, 4; a rare comparative, but in Cicero.

marcidus. Tacitus uses this word only here, but has 'marcesc' in the same sense in H. 3. 36, 2; G. 36, 1: both words are originally poetical.

14. ganeam: cp. 3. 52, 2.

15. Cotta Messalinus: see 2. 32, 2; and other of his proposals noted in 4. 20, 6; 5. 3, 4.

17. pleraque in C. Caesarem, &c. Halm and Nipp. read as above; Otelli and some others follow Freinish., taking 'pleraque' as accus. after 'argumentus,' and supposing the sarcasm to be the same as that by which one Egilus was called 'Egilis' (Cic. de Or. 2. 69, 277).
die natali Augustae inter sacerdotes epularetur, novendiale

cam cenam dixisse; querenisque de potentia M'. Lepidi ac L. Arruntii, cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, addidisse:

2 'illos quidem senatus, me autem tucbitur Tiberiolum meas.' quae
cuncta a primoribus civitatis revincebatur, iisque instantibus ad 1
imperatorem provocavit. nec multo post litterae adferuntur, quibus in modum d{electionis, repetito inter se atque Cottam amicitiae principio crebrisque cius officiis commemoratis, ne
verba prave detorta neu convivalium fabularum similitas in crimen duceretur postulavit.

6 (12). Insigne visum est earum Caesaris litterarum initium;
nam his verbis exorsus est: 'quid scribam vobis, patres conscripti,
aut quo modo scribam aut quid omnino non scribam hoc tempore,
di me deaeque peius perdas quam perire me cotidie sentio, si
2 scio.' adeo facinora atque flagitia sua ipsi quoque in suppli-


1. die natali Augustae. The 'Acta

Arvalium' for 750, 791, A.D. 27, 38
(C. L. vi. 2024 f, 2028 c), show this to

be Jan. 30.

novendiale. This name was given
to a feast for the dead, held on the

nine day after a funeral (Porphy. on Hor.
Epod. 17, 48 ); and the point of the jest
may be that a feast on the birthday of a
dead person who had never been deified
(cp. 5, 2, 1) was only a funeral feast under
another name.

2. M'. Lepidi ac L. Arruntii: see
1. 13, 2; 3. 32; 2.

4. quae cuncta. The MS. text has
not been satisfactorily explained, or recon-
ciliated with 'isique instantibus.' The

accusative 'qua cuncta' at the beginning of a sentence is a form of expression
chosen by Tacitus (1. 11, 7; 4. 7, 11; II. 2. 35, 4; and nom. Agr. 5, 4). On
the use of such an accus. after a passive verb see Introd. v. § 12 d, and Freinsheim's
mode of taking 'argument pleraque' above,
and ' nec quique jam imbuntur' H. 5, 5, 4.

5. revincebatur; so 'revicta coniurato'
15, 73, 3; 'in ... maleficio revicti'
Gell. 6, 2, ' in mendacio revinceatur' Dig.
26. 10, 3, § 15. The verb oftener means
'to refute.'

9. simplicitas, 'frankness'; i.e. 'mere
table-talk with no deeper meaning': see
note on 1. 69, 4.

in crimen duceretur: cp. 11. 34, 6;
and 'ne quis modestiam in conscientiam
duceet,' Sall. Jug. 85, 26. The more
usual verb would be 'trahere.'

12. his verbis. The letter was no
doubt extant in the 'acta senatus,' but it
does not follow that Tacitus cites it di-
rectly from that source. Suetonius (Tib.
67) gives, with a slight variation noted
below, precisely the same words, neither
more nor less. Unless, therefore, he is
quoting from Tacitus, it would appear
that both must have followed some ear-
lier historian, who had quoted thus much
and no more. For the few and short
passages in which Tacitus gives 'ipissima
verba,' see c. 5, 1; 14. 59, 4; 15. 67, 4.
His usual method of modifying the sub-
stance into a form suited to his own style
is illustrated in Introd. iv. p. 32.

14. di... deaeque: see note on 4. 38, 3.

15. adeo, &c. Tacitus makes the words
express a torment of an avenging con-
science; Suetonius explains them by his
sensitivity to libels cited in evidence
(cp. 4. 42, 2), or as a preage of the
exaction of posterity of which he had
always had misgivings. Some of his apo-
logists (as Karsten, p. 50) explain them
as self-reproach for having allowed him-
self to be so misled by Scipius; others as
expressing mere weariness of the burden
ium verterant. neque frustra praestantissimus sapientiae firmare solitus est, si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse aspici lanii us ct ictus, quando ut corpora verberibus, ita saeuitia, libidine, malis consultis animus dilaceretur. quippe Tiberium non fortuna, non 3 solitudines protegebant quin tormenta pectoris suasque ipse poenas fateretur.

7 (13). Tum facta patribus potestate statuendi de C. Caeciliano senatore, qui plurima adversum Cottam promisperat, placitum candelum poenam irrogari quam in Aruseium et Sanquinium, accusatores L. Arruntii: quo non aliud honorificentius Cottae evenit, qui nobilis quidem, set egens ob luxum, per flagitia infamis, sanctissimis Arruntii artibus dignitate ultiones aequabatur.

Q. Servaeus posthac et Minucius Thermus inducti, Servaeus praetura functus et quondam Germanici comes, Minucius equestri loco, modeste habita Seiani amicitia; unde illis maior miseria: contra Tiberius praecipuos ad scelera increpans admonuit C. 3


of life and cares of empire, or of the terrors of this crisis.

ipsi quoque, i.e. 'ut et alii tyrannis.'

1. frustra: cp. i. 30, 3.

praestantissimus sapientiae. The expression seems taken from 'praestans animi' (Verg. Aen. 12, 19), and is analogous to many others. Introd. v. § 32 e 7). Socrates is so styled, probably in allusion to his having been pronounced wisest of men by the Delphic oracle. The quotation is made with considerable freedom from Plat, Gorg. 524 E; with some apparent reminiscence also of Repub. 9. 579 D; the expression 'solitus est' apparently implying that more than one place is referred to. Seneca has expressed a similar thought (Ep. 97, 15).

firmare = 'adfirmare': cp. i. 81, 1, &c.

3. malis consultis, 'evil designs': cp. 'mollibus consultis' i. 40, 2, 'magnis' II. 2, 4, 3.

4. fortuna: cp. i. 48, 2.

7. C. Caeciliano. This praenomen can easily have dropped out, but its absence is not without example, where a title is added: see Nipp. on 5, 8, 1. The person mentioned in 3, 37, 1 would be styled 'praetura functus' rather than simply 'senator.'

9. Aruseium et Sanquinium. These persons, and their accusation of Arruntius, must have been mentioned in the lost part: hence their brief designation here by one name. This Aruseius may be the one mentioned in c. 40, 1; and the other name should perhaps, as Nipp. thinks, be 'Sangurius,' a name found in C. I. L. i. 1419. In any case he cannot be the person mentioned in c. 4, 4.

11. nobilis. On his family connexions see 1, 8, 5.

egens ob luxum. For his gifts to retainers see Introd. vii. p. 102, n. 1.

12. sanctissimis . . . artibus, 'the stainless accomplishments.' On this use of 'artes' cp. 4, 6, 2.

dignitate ultioniis, 'by being as worthyly avenged.' We should infer that the penalty was exile.

13. Q. Servaeus: see 2, 56, 5; 3, 13, 3; 19, 1. Minucius Thermus may have been the father of the person mentioned in 16, 20, 2.

inducti, were brought into court: cp. 'reus capitis inducendor' Apul. Met. 3. 7, 185.

15. modestae habita: cp. 4. 44, 1. The words apply to both the persons.

16. praecipuos . . . increpans, 'denouncing them as foremost in crime': cp. 'praecipuum ad pericula' 14. 59, 1;
Cestium patrem dicere senatae quae sibi scripsisset, susceptique
4 Cestius accusationem. quod maxime exitiabile tulere illa tempora, cum primores senatus infnas etiam delationes excercerent, alii propalam, multi per occultum; neque discerneres alienos a coniunctis, amicos ab ignotis, quid repens aut vetustate ob-
5 scurum: perinde in foro, in convivo, quaqua de re locuti incusabantur, ut quis praevenire et reum destinare properat. pars ad
6 subsidium sui, plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu. sed

Minucius et Servaeus damnati indicibus accessere. tractique sunt in casum cundem Iulius Africanus e Santonis Gallica

6 civitate, Scius Quadratus: originem non repperi. neque sum

6. proinde: text R.
9. tractatique: text B.

' desertorem prodiloremque increpan't
11. 2. 44, 3.

admonuit. This verb takes an inf. in
Agr. 25, 3; also in Augustan poets and Liv.; so 'monere' 11. 1, 2, &c.

C. Cestius patrem: see on 3. 36, 2; here so called to distinguish him from a son (see on 15. 25, 5), who may have
been mentioned in the lost part. Possibly, with Lips. and Urichs (Rh. Mus. xxxi. 500), 'praetorem' should be read, as a
probable rank for one who was cos. three years later (c. 31, 1), and a word likely in an abbreviation to be confused with
'patrem.' The professional rhetor Cestius, often cited by M. Seneca, was probably of lower rank. The well-known pyramid of
C. Cestius at Rome records some member of this family who was trib. pl., praetor, and 'septemvir epulonum,' about the
middle of the principate of Augustus (Burn, p 209); another gave his name to the original 'pons Cestius.'

2. exitiabile; so used in c. 24, 1; 15. 44, 4, &c.; and 'exitiosus' more
frequently. Both words are rare, but classical.

4. per occultum, by private letters to the emperor: cp. 'qua sibi scripsisset,' also 2. 28, 2; 4. 69, 5.
neque discerneres, &c., men knew nothing of their accuser or the charge till they
were brought to trial.

5. repens, used in the sense of 'recens'
often by Tacitus (11. 24, 7; 15. 68, 5; 11. 1. 23, 1; 4. 25, 1), but by no other
author.

6. in foro, &c.: 'locuti' is supplied with 'in foro' and 'in convivo'; and
'quaqua de re' applies to speech at both

these or any other places: see note on 4. 64, 2 (Nipp.).

7. praevenire, 'to be first in the
field': cp. c. 35, 1; 15. 44, 6.
destinare, 'to mark out'; so in 14.
60, 3; also 'destinare excidio' (1. 36, 1),
'praedae' (2. 13, 3), 'ad iictum' (H. 4.
29, 1).

8. valetudine et contactu; hen-
diady.

This escape from penalty, even after conviction, had been allowed by the law of Pomptius de ambitu (App. B. C. 2. 24).

10. Iulius Africanus, probably
father of the famous orator who in the
next generation divided the palm with
Domitius Afer: see Dial. 15, 3; Quint.
10. 1, 118, &c.

Santoni, the people of Saintonge,
to the north of the lower Garonne. Their
chief city, Mediolanum (Sirab. 4. 2, 1, 190), is the modern Saintes, on the
Charente.

11. originem non repperi. The abruptness of this clause would indicate
that Quadratus also was an obscure, probably a provincial citizen. Some member of the family is shown by a Praenestine
inscription (C. I. L. xiv. 2831) to have become praetor, and proconsul of Narbonensis. Asyndeta in the enumeration
of names are not uncommon even in the case of persons of rank: cp. 2. 33, 1; 3.
18, 1; and many other instances collected
here by Nipp.

neque sum ignarus. The mention
of obscure persons suggests that he might
have followed other historians in omitting
them; but such cases, as illustrating the
ignarus a plerisque scriptoribus omissa multorum pericula et poenas, dum copia fatiscent aut, quae ipsis nimia et maesta fuerant, ne pari taedio lecturos adficerent verentur: nobis pleraque digna cognitu obvenere, quamquam ab aliis incelebrata.

8 (14). Nam ea tempestate, qua Seiani amicitiam ceteri falso exuerant, ausus est eques Romanus M. Terentius, ob id reus, amplecti, ad hunc modum apud senatum ordiendo: 'fortuna 2 quidem meac fortasse minus expediat adgnoscere crimen quam abnuere: sed utcumque casura res est, fabeor et fuisse me Seiano amicum, et ut essem expetisse, et postquam adeptus eram laetatum. videram collegam patris regendis practoriis 3 cohortibus, mox urbis et militiae munia simul obceuntcm. illius 4 propinqui et adfines honoribus augebantur; ut quisque Seiano intimus, ita ad Caesaris amicitiam validus: contra quibus infensus esset, metu ac sordibus conflictabantur. nec quemquam ex-5 emplo adsumo: cunctos, qui novissimi consili expertes fuimus, meo unius discrimine defendam. non enim Seianum Vulsinien-6 sem, set Claudiae et Iuliae domus partem, quas adfinitate occupaverat, tuum, Caesar, generum, tui consulatus socium, tua

character of the times, or that of Terentius below, as an example of courage, would be in his view fruitful matter of history: see Introd. iv. pp. 28, 29.
2. fatiscent: cp. 3, 38, 1.
4. obvenere, 'have come to my notice.' The expression would imply research among less known sources of history, such as private memoirs. See Introd. iii. p. 18.

incelebrata, & c. & c. unless read, with Jac. Gron., in Sall. H. 1. 55 D, 62 K, 80 G.

5. Nam, & c.; introducing one of these cases omitted by others. Dio gives the story (38, 19, 3), taking it apparently from Tacitus (but see Introd. iv. 26).
7. amplecti: cp. 4, 42, 3. Lips. has well pointed out the resemblance, which can hardly be accidental, between this speech and that attributed by Curtius (7, 1, 26, sqq.) to Amyntas, accused of friendship with Philotas. According to most opinions Curtius is the earlier writer.
11. collegam patris, &c.: see 1. 24, 3; 4, 1, 2.
12. urbis et militiae. These words can hardly be taken to refer to any combination of definite offices; and Nipp. no doubt rightly explains them as referring to his virtual control of all departments, civil or military, through his influence with the princeps.
13. propinqui; as Blaesus (3, 35, 2, &c.).

ut quiaue . . . intimus; as the accusers of Sabinus (4, 68, 2).
14. quibus infensus; as Crementius Cordus (4, 34, 2).
15. metu ac sordibus, 'danger and the suppliants' garb.' On 'metus' cp. 1. 40, 1; on 'sordes' 4, 52, 4; Dial. 12, 1, 1, &c.
16. novissimi consilii; the 'coniunratio' (5, 11, 2, &c.). Its objects are further specified below (§ 11).
17. Vulsiniensem: see 4, 1, 3.
18. Claudiae et Iuliae. He would appear to have been connected with the Claudian house through the betrothal of his daughter (see on 3, 29, 5), and with the Julian through his own (see on 4, 40, 11; 5, 6, 2).
19. tuum: Caesar is addressed as if present.

consulatus: see App. iv. p. 587.
Liber VI. Cap. 7 (13)–9 (15).

7 officia in re publica capessentem colebamus. non est nostrum aestimare quem supra ceteros et quibus de causis exstolat: tibi summum rerum iudicium di dedere, nobis obsequii gloria relicta est. spectamus porro quae coram habentur, cui ex te opes honores, quis plurima iuvandi nocendive potentia, quae Seiano fuisse nemo negaverit. additos principis sensus, et si quid occultius parat, exquirere illicitum, anceps: nec ideo adequare.

10 ne, patres conscripti, ultimum Sciani diem. sed sedecim annos cogitaveritis. etiam Satrium atque Pomponium venerabamur; libertis quoque ac ianitoribus eius notescere pro magnifico accipi. piebatur. quid ergo? indistincta haec defensio et promissa dabitur? immo iustis terminis dividatur. insidia in rem publicam, consilia caedis adversum imperatorem puniantur: de amicitia et officiis idem finis et te, Caesar, et nos absolverit.

9 (15). Constantia orationis, et quia repertus erat qui efferret quae omnes animo agitabant, eo usque potuere, ut accusatores eius, additis quae ante deliquerant, exilio aut morte multarentur.

Sceutae dehinc Tiberii litterae in Sex. Vistilium praeotrium, 18. uesilium: text Nipp.

1. officia... capessentem, as 'adiutor' (4. 7, 2), and perhaps ultimately 'collega imperii' (5. 6, 2). Mommsen refers it ('Staatsr. ii. 1118, n. 2) to his authority as praefectus praetorio.

4. quae coram habentur, 'what exist openly': 'coram' is opposed to 'occultus' (as here to 'aliditos' and 'occultissimus') in 13. 25, 4; and to 'secreti sermones' in H. 2. 76, 1. For 'habentur' cp. 'non in obscolo habentur' 15. 16, 3, 'procul an coram atrocior habercetur' 15. 36, 7, and other instances in Nipp. on 1. 73, 2.

5. quis. Nipp. takes this as 'rom,' followed by 'plurima... potentia' as abl. of quality; but the construction of the corresponding clause is in favour of taking it as dative plural.

7. anceps: cp. 4. 17, 1, &c. idee = 'si exquiras'; 'or does it follow that you will arrive at them': cp. 'rec idee... lenivit' 1. 12, 6. The contrast between the sentiment of this whole passage, and the republicans' ideas presupposed in the constitution of the principate, is worthy of note.

8. sedecim, from the accession of Tiberius to the fall of Scianus; without counting the year in which each of these events happened.

9. Satrium: see 4. 34. 2. Pomponium: probably some one mentioned in the lost part, and another such person as Satrius. None of the distinguished Pomponii (2. 32, 3; 4. 47, 1; 5. 8, 1) could be thus spoken of. Ritter thinks the copist may have substituted a well known for a less known name, such as that of Finarius (4. 34, 2).

10. ianitoribus: cp. 4. 74, 6.

11. indistincta... promissa, 'without discrimination or reserve': 'indistinctus' is found here alone in Tacitus; also in Catull 64, 283; Quint. and Gell.

14. finis, i.e. 'amicitia et officiorum': 'our friendship and attentions must be excused by their having lasted as long as he was your friend and no longer.'

15. Constantia: cp. 5. 4, 2. qui efferret, 'to utter'; used in a similar sense in 2. 65, 4; 3. 41, 3; more commonly with an abl. as 'verbis' (Cic. Or. 44. 150, 'lingua' (Ilor. A. P. 111).

16. eo usque potuere; so 'larger postum' (Caes. B. G. 1. 18, 3), in accordance with the construction of nun_equum.

17. quae ante deliquerant, 'their former misdeeds.' The verb takes a similar acc. in 12. 54. 7; 13. 31. 5; 14. 3. 7.

18. Sex. Vistilium. Vistilia, who is
quem Druso fratri percarum in cohortem suam transstulerat. causa offensionis Vistilio fuit, seu composucret quaedam in 3 Gaium Caesarem ut impudicum, sive ficto habita fides. atque 4 ob id convicte principis prohibitus cum senili manu ferrum 5 temptavisset, obligat venas; precatusque per codicillos, inmiti rescripto venas resolvit. accervatim ex eo Annius Pollio, Appius 5 Silanus Scauro Mamerco simul ac Sabino Calvisio maiestatis postulatur, et Vinicianus Pollioni patri adiciebatur, clari genus et quidam summis honoribus. contremuerantque patres (nam 6 quotus quisque adfinitatis aut amicitiae tot instaurum virorum exprs erat?), ni Celsus urbanae cohortis tribunus, tum inter indices, Appium et Calvisium discrimini exemisset. Caesar 7 Pollionis ac Viniciani Scaurique causam, ut ipse cum senatu nosceret, distult, datis quibusdam in Scaurum tristibus notis. 15 (16). Ne feminae quidem exsorites periculi. quia occupandae rei publicae argui non poterant, ob lacrimas incusabantur;

5. ob legatu: obligavit B, text Baiter. 15. qua: quia Mur., quando Kiessling.

stated to belong to a praetorian family (2, 85, 2), may have been his daughter.
1. cohortem: see on 1. 29, 2.
2. seu ... sive = eum ... eum. The cause of displeasure was the allegation (whether true or false) that he had composed, &c.
4. convicte ... prohibitus. Vespasian, when under the displeasure of Nero, was 'prohibitus non contubernio modo, sed etiam publica salutatione' (Suet. Vesp. 4). Such marks of displeasure (see Friedl. i. p. 128) are probably somewhat less severe than complete 'renuntiatio amicitiae' (see on c. 29, 3; 2. 70, 3; 3. 12, 4; 24, 5). Some similar cause is implied for the supposed suicide of Fabius Maximus (1. 5. 4).
5. venas. The repetition of this word has been thought an error of the transcriber (see lltzner, p. 75). Nipp. (on 1. 81, 2) gives several instances of such repetitions for vivid description or rhetorical emphasis, as well as others where it may be due to oversight.
6. Annius Pollio, cos. suff. with Rubellius Blandus (see on 3. 23, 2). Borghesi (iv. 477) considers him son of C. Annius C. f. Cor(nelia) Pollio, 'triumvir montalabis' under Augustus (Eckh. v. 135). The Annius Pollio of 15. 56, 4, &c., may have been his grandson. The son here mentioned, L. Annius Vinicianus, probably nephew of M. Vinicius (c. 15, 1), occurs among the Arval in 791, A. D. 38 (C. I. L. vi. 2028 c. 34), and is mentioned by Dio (60. 15, 1) as having been contemplated as a successor to Gaius (Caligula), and as having joined the rebellion of Camillus Scribonianus (see on 12. 52, 2). Several inscriptions relating to the family are given in C. I. L. vi. 7295 7429. Appius Silanus has been mentioned in 4. 68, 1; Mamerco Scaurus in 1. 13, 4, &c., Calvisius Sabinus in 4. 46, 1. On the use of 'simul' see Introd. v. § 63.
9. et quidam. All except Vinicianus were certainly consulars. Nipp. thinks that he probably was also such, and that 'aquid idem' should be read.
11. Celsus. Ritter would insert 'Julius' from c. 14, 2, but the addition of his office would make one name suffice, as in many instances (see Nipp. on 5. 8).
12. discriminis exemptisset: cp. 2. 55, 3.
13. noscezet: cp. 12. 60, 3; so 'notio' for 'cognitio' c. 12, 5; 3. 59, 2.
14. tristibus notis, 'harsh written expressions.' On the fate of Scaurus see c. 29. 4.
16. argui, often used with an ordinary
necataque est anus Vitia, Fufii Gemini mater, quod filii necem

2 flevisset. haec apud senatum: nec secus apud principem Vescu-

cularius Flaccus ac Iulius Marinus ad mortem aguntur, e vetus-
tissimis familiarium, Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui,
Vescularius insidiarium in Libonem internuntius; Marino parti-
cipe Seianus Curtium Atticum oppresserat. quo lactius acceptum
sua exempla in consultores recidisse.

3 Per idem tempus L. Piso pontifex, rarum in tanta claritutine,

fato obit, nullius servilis sententiae sponte auctor, et quotiens

necessitas ingrueret, sapienter moderans. patrem ei censorium fas

uisse memoravi; actas ad octogensimum annum processit;

5 decus triumphale in Thraecia meruerat. sed praecipua ex co

1. fugii: text L.
3. atticus: Flaccus L.
4. familiarum: text L.

1. fugii: text L.
2. haece apud senatum, sc. 'acta.' On the omission of such verbs see Introd. v. § 38 b. The expression here includes all the cases mentioned from c. 2.
3. apud principem. On the personal jurisdiction of the 'principes' see Introd. vi. p. 88; Stat. ii. 95, foll. Some further traces of such trials before Tiberius can be gathered from Suet. Tib. 62; but it is his usual practice to devolve the responsibility of condemnation on the senate: see 3. 19, 6; and below, c. 47, 4.
4. individui, inseparable from him.

5. insidiarium . . . internuntius: see 2. 28, 1; whence 'Flaccus' is restored; 'Atticus' being apparently repeated by error from 'Atticum' below.
8. consultores, 'the devisers'; so 'prava incepta consultantibus noxae esse' Sall. 11. 1. 48, 1 D. 51 K, p. 144 G. The use in 4. 24, 3 is also from Sallust.
9. L. Piso pontifex. This title, confirmed by the 'Acta Arvalium' of 767, A.D. 14 (C. I. L. vi 2023 a), and other inscriptions, distinguishes this L. Piso from others of the same name (cp. 2. 34, 1; 4. 45, 1; 62, 1). He was consul in 739, B.C. 15, and probably father of the 'venes' addressed by Horace: see on 4. 45, 1; 62, 1; Porphyry. on Hor. A. P. On the story respecting his appointment to the 'praefectura urbis' see Introd. iv. p. 33.
10. rarum, &c. On such parentheses see Introd. v. § 82.
11. fato: cp. 2. 71, 2, &c.
12. nullius servilis sententiae, &c. He is perhaps the person spoken of in 2. 32, 4; 3. 68, 1.
13. memoravi. This mention is lost. The father is otherwise known as L. Calpurnius C. f. L. n. Piso Caesoninus, cos. 696, B.C. 58, and censor 704, B.C. 50. The supporter of Clodius and enemy of Cicero, who attacks him in two speeches (de Prov. Cons., and in Fis.). He was also father of Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar.
14. decus triumphale, i.e. the 'triumphalia ornamenta.' This was in 743, B.C. 11 (Dio, 54. 34, 6), after a three years' war (Vell. 2. 98, 1).
gloria, quod praefectus urbi recens continuam potestatem et insolentia parendi graviorem mire temperavit.

11 (17). Namque antea, profectis domo regibus ac mox magistratibus, ne urbs sine imperio foret, in tempus deligebatur qui ius redderet ac subitis mederetur; feruntque ab Romulo Dentrem Romulum, post ab Tullo Hostilio Numam Marciun et ab Tarquinio Superbo Spurium Lucretium inpositos. dein consules mandabant; duratque simulacrum, quotiens ob serias Latinas praeficitur qui consulare munus usurpet. ceterum Augustus bellis civilibus Cilinium Maecenatem equestris ordinis cunctis

3. praefectis demum: text R.

10. cillinium: text L.

1. recens, adv., as in 2. 21. 1. It is noted (Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 22) that this use of 'recens' with adjectives occurs first in the Annals, and only with adjectives having a participial meaning.

continuum, 'made permanent.' On the continuity of the 'praefectura urbis' under the early Empire the evidence is doubtful, and possibly the account of Tacitus is confused. A wide power, analogous to that of Maecenas (c. 11, 3), would naturally be held only during the absence of Augustus, and it was during part of the absence lasting 727-730 B.C. 27-24, that Corvinus held a power which seemed to himself 'incivilis,' and on another such departure in 738 B.C. 16, that the appointment of Taurus is mentioned (see on c. 11, 4-5), and the 'recens continua potestas' of Piso seems to refer to the permanent departure of Tiberius in 779, A.D. 26 (cp. Sen. Ep. 83, 14). On the other hand, as Klebs argues (Rh. Mus. xlii. 1887; 164-178), the original duties assigned to the office, those of routine summary police ('qui coerceret,' &c.), are such as Augustus would hardly care to discharge himself, and might well have wished to delegate to some permanent officer of good position; and the urban cohorts, if perhaps at first placed under the 'praefecta praeceptor' (Staatsr. ii. 1067, n. 4), must soon have become his 'proprius miles' (H. 3. 64, 1). Possibly therefore the office was in some sense permanent even from the appointment of Corvinus, but many of its most important functions were in abeyance when the emperor was present. At any rate, from and after Piso a continuous series is reckoned: see Staatsr. ii. 1060, n. 3.

insolentia parendi, 'for want of habits of submission.' The expression seems strange in reference to the time of Tiberius, but should be understood in contrast to the more fully established authority of the praefect when Tacitus wrote.

2. mire temperavit: see the character given to him in Vell. 2. 68.

3. Namque, &c. This history of the office is suggested by 'recens continuam.'

4. in tempus: cp. 4. 66, 3.

5. subitis mederetur, 'to meet emergencies': 'subita' is often substantival, as in 15. 59, 3; H. 1. 7, 4; 5. 3, 4.

Dentrem Romulum. This person and the name 'Romilius' are otherwise unknown. Denter is a cognomen of C. Livius, magister equitum 406, B.C. 348, and M. Livius, consul 452, B.C. 302 (Liv. i. 8, 3, &c., C. I. L. i. p. 516).

6. Numam Marciun; according to Livy (1. 20, 5), created first pontiff by king Numa; according to other traditions, husband of Numa's daughter Pompilia, and, by her, father of Ancus Marcius (Plut. Num. 21).

7 Sp. Lucretium; see Liv. 1. 59, 12. Among early instances under the Republic are Sempronius Attarinus (Dion. H. 6. 2), and others (Liv. 3. 3. 6; 3. 24, 2).

8. duratque simulacrum. On this 'shadow' see 4. 38, 4; Staatsr. 1. 666. The necessity for the praefectura as a substantial office appears to have ceased with the institution of the 'praetura urbana' in 307, B.C. 367.

10. bellis civilibus, abl. of time throughout which (see Introd. v. § 26). Maecenas was first thus left in charge during the Sicilian war in 718, B.C. 36, kal toto kal éxaieti éni poló (Dio 49. 16, 2); also during the final struggle in 723, B.C. 31 (Id. 51. 3, 5).

Cilinium Maecenatem. It has been
apud Romam atque Italian praeposuit: mox rerum potitus ob magnitudinem populi ac tarda legum auxilia sumpis et consularibus qui coerceret servitia et quod civium audacia turbidum, nisi vim metuat. primusque Messalla Corvinus eam potestatem et paucos intra dies finem accepit, quasi nescius exercendi; tum Taurus Statilius, quamquam provocata actate, egregie toleravit; dein Piso viginti per annos pariter probatus, publico funere ex decreto senatus celebratus est.

12 (18). Relatum inde ad patres a Quintiliano tribuno plebei de libro Sibullae, quem Caninius Gallus quindecimvirus recipi inter 10 quindecimvir B.

generally thought that the former name, from a noble race of Arretium (Liv. 10, 3, 2), is his paternal or gentle name, and Maecenas that derived from his mother (see on 1, 14, 2); but Nipp. notes that in an inscription (Gruner, p. 945, 10) he is called ‘C. Maecenas, L. f. Pom.(pina),’ and that the name ‘Cilnius,’ given to him only here and in a quotation from Augustus (‘Cilniorum smaragdie’) in Macr. Sat. 4, 12; and borne by none of his slaves, must be the matronymic.

cunctis . . . praeposuit. Maecenas was not titulare praetorius urbis, but his vicegerency is here mentioned as including the functions of that office, and much more, and probably suggesting the idea of it. His duties are spoken of by Horace (Od. 3, 29, 27; Sat. 2, 6, 38) and others: see Staatsr. ii. 729. Agrippa shared his duties for a time (Dio, 51, 3, 10), and afterwards had a similar rēs pōlis diāxερεσ in 733, B.C. 24, apparently without a formal prae- prefecture (Id. 54, 6, 5), being then a sharer in the proconsular imperium (Staatsr. ii. 1060, n. 2).

3. qui coerceret, &c. This very limited original jurisdiction seems little more than such as had been exercised at the Maenian column (Cic. Div. in Caec. 16, 50, &c.) by the ‘tresviri capitales’ (Introd. vi. p. 97), who must now have been young and inexperienced men. This jurisdiction was evidently soon extended, and in the time of Nero apparently clashed with that of the praetor (14. 41, 2); and in later times the office became far more important: see Staatsr. ii. 1063, foll.

4. Messalla Corvinus. According to Jerome in Eus. Chron. (vol. viii. p. 551, Migne), he received this power probably in 728, B.C. 26, and resigned it on the sixth day, ‘incivilem potestatem esse contestans.’

5. quasi: cp. Introd. v. § 67, and other instances collected by Nipp. It appears in this place to denote the osten- sible or prevalent explanation of his resigna- tion, as distinct from that which (see last note) he may have given in private.

6. Taurus Statilius. Dio (54, 19, 6) speaks of him as appointed in 738, B.C. 16, το ἄστον μετὰ τὴν άληθ Ἰταλίας διοικεῖν; but this vicegerency, resembling that of Maecenas and Agrippa, may, as Borghesi thinks (v. 317), have been an exten-ion of the praefecture, which he may have held from the resignation of Corvinus.

profecta actate: having been cos. suff. under the triumvirate in 717, B.C. 37, he was no doubt older than Augustus, and it is hardly likely, though not impossible, that he lived on till the appointment of Piso. On his descendants see 2, 1, 1; 12, 59, 1; 15, 68, 5.

toleravit, ‘sustained its duties’; so with ‘munia’ 13, 35, 2.

7. viginti per annos. I have not followed Halm and Nipp. here in altering the MS. text to ‘quindecim,’ to bring Tacitus into agreement with the untrust- worthy story in Suet. Tib. 42 (see Introd. iv. p. 33), and with the assumption that the office was vacant at the death of Augustus (see on 1, 7, 3). Another view would read ‘sex’ (on the supposition that ‘vi’ had been altered to ‘viginti’), to bring the passage into agreement with the opinion dating the appointment from the departure of Tiberius to Campania (4, 57, 1). See on c. 10, 5.

publico funere: see 3, 48, 1.


de libro Sibullae: see on 1, 76, 2.

10. Caninius Gallus, mentioned in
ceteros eiusdem vatis et ea de re senatus consultum postulaverat. quo per discessionem facto misit litteras Caesar, modice tribunum increpans ignorantem antiqui moris ob iuventam. Gallo expromisit, quod scientiae caerimoniarumque vetus incerto auctore, ante sententiam collegii, non, ut adsolet, lecto per magistros aestimatique carmine, apud infrequentem senatum egisset. simul commonefecit, quia multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, sanxisse Augustum, quem intra diem ad praetorem urbanum deferrentur neque habere privatim liceret. quod a maioribus 4 quoque decretem curat post exustum sociali bello Capitolium,

9. neve Ern. 10. civili bello I., Sullano Heraus.

several Arval Tables dating 780–790, A.D. 27–57 (C. I. L. vi. 2024, 2025, 2027), as one of the college and as their 'magister.' As such, and also as 'quindecimvir,' he is called below 'scientiae caerimoniarumque vetus' (see Introd. ii. p. 11). Nipp. identifies him with the 'triumvir monetalis' of 736, B.C. 18 (Eckh. v. 162), and with L. Caninius, cos. suff. in 752, B.C. 2 (Mon. Anc. iii. 31); his father with L. Caninius L. f. Gallus, cos. in 717, B.C. 37 (Dio, Arg. B. 48); and his grandfather with the son of Cicero who was trib. pl. in 698, B.C. 56.

'quindecimvirum,' partitive gen., used where the abl. with 'e' would be more common (as e. 4, 4: 10, 2, &c.): ep. 'quod decimvirum sine prevocatione esset' (Cic. de Rep. 2. 36, 61). On the office of this priesthood and their charge of these books see on 3, 64, 3.

'recipi.' An infinitive is thus coordinated with a noun in 4, 3, 1.

1. senatus consultum postulaverat. He himself would not have had 'ius relations,' and could only draw attention to the subject 'per egressionem' (see on 2, 38, 3). Such a decree was required for the promulgation of a Sibylline prophecy (Dio, 39, 15, 3), and no doubt also for its reception into the canon.

2. per discessionem: see on 3, 69, 9.

4. scientiae caerimoniarumque, henadiyds. On the gen. after 'vetus' (cp. e. 44, 1: 1, 20, 2; II. 4. 20, 8): elsewhere it occurs only in Sil. 4. 532; 17, 297.

'incerto auctore,' 'on untrustworthy information'; without having obtained it from any one of reputation.

5. magistros. That the quindecimviri in the time of Augustus had five 'magistri' is shown by Mommsen (Comm. on Mon. Anc. p. 92) from the record of the Ludi Sacrae of 727, B.C. 17, in the Fasti Cap. (C. I. L. i. p. 442). Augustus himself (Mon. Anc. iv. 36) and no doubt his successors, were among these 'magistri'; and it was in that capacity, latterly as sole 'magister' (Staatsr. ii. 1106), that they held 'Ludi Sacrae.'

6. infrequentem. Augustus Dio, 54. 35, 3, 1, had relaxed the rule by which no decree could be passed without the presence of four hundred senators.

7. vulgabatur: the indic. is interposed as in 1. 10, 1, &c.

9. deferentur. The subject of this is the many current prophecies mentioned above. Suet. (Aug. 31) says that Augustus, on assuming the office of pontifex maximus, after search made, burnt above two thousand of the collected prophetic books, retaining only the Sibylline and making selection also among them: see note on 1. 76, 2.

'neque, &c. There is much force in Nipp.'s objection that in such a dependent sentence this could only stand for 'et ne' when preceded by a clause with 'ut' or 'ne,' as in 11. 18, 2; 15. 43, 4. If the text is sound we must suppose that in the preceding sentence 'quem intra diem' is concisely but inaccurately used for 'ut intra dictam diem.'

10. sociali bello. In H. 3, 72, 2, the date is correctly given, 'arserat et ante Capitolium civili bello,' i.e. in the struggle between Sulla and the Marianis in 671, B.C. 83. Some have vainly justified the words here by the common interest which the Italians had with the Marianis. Possibly Tacitus gave no date, and 'bello sociali' is the gloss of some historical blunderer. The similar discrepancy noted
quaesitis Samo, Ilio, Erythris, per Africam etiam ac Siciliam et Italicas colonias, carminibus Sibullae, una seu plures fuere, datoque sacerdotibus negotio, quantum humana ope potuissent, vera discernere. igitur tunc quoque notioni quindecimvirum is liber subicitur.

13 (19). Isdem consulis gravitate annonae iuxta seditionem ventum, multaque et plures per dies in theatro licentius efflatigata quam solitum adversum imperatorem. quis commotus incusavit magistratus patresque, quod non publica auctoritate populum coercuisset, addiditque quibus ex provinciis et quanto maiorem quam Augustus rei frumentariae copiam advectaret. ita castigandae plebis consultum senatorum consulitum prisca severtate, neque segnium consules edixere. silentium ipsius non civile, ut crediderat, sed in superbiam accipiebatur.


in 1. 54. 1, relates to a legend of which there may have been two versions; the error here is one which it is difficult to suppose that Tacitus or any persons to whom he read his work would have overlooked. Until this fire the Sibylline book or books had been kept in the ‘cella Iovis.’

1. Samo, &c., ablative of place whence, with the construction afterwards varied. Erythrae, one of the Ionian cities opposite Chios, now Riti, where many remains of it exist: by ‘Italicae coloniae’ the cities of Magna Graecia are meant. A lost work of Varro, cited by Dion. Hal. (4. 62) and Lactant. (de fals. rel. c. 6), recognized (according to the latter) ten distinct Sibyls, the Persian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythraean, Samian, Cumaean, Hellespontian, Phrygian, and Tiburtine; of whom the Cumaean was most famous: for further particulars see Marquardt, iii. 351.

3. potuissent, perhaps, as Jacob notes, used instead of ‘possent,’ because ‘vera discernere’ implies previous research and subsequent publication of its results.

4. discernere. This simple inf. after ‘negotium dare’ is noted by Dräger as ὀπ. εἰπ. It is used with ‘datum’ in 12. 11, 4.

5. notioni: cp. 3. 59, 2, and the use of ‘noscore’ (c. 9, 7).

6. gravitate annonae. On the other such expressions cp. 2. 87, 1. iuxta seditionem ventum: cp. ‘usque ad seditionem ventum est’ 14. 42, 2. The expression is founded on iuxta seditionem esse’ (Sall. H. iii. 67 D, 77 K, 76 G), and on ‘prope seditionem venire’ (H. 3. 21, 1; Liv. 26. 48, 8). On the use of ‘iuxta’ see Introd. v. § 61.

7. et plures per dies. For the parenthetical and abbreviated insertion of this clause, instead of a full expression of it in its proper place, Nipp. compares ‘neque ita multo post’ in Cic. p. Rose. Am. 28, 78; Nep. Pelop. 2, 4, &c.

in theatre. Such gatherings were now the chief occasions on which popular demands or other grievances found expression. Sidonius Apollinarius in the fifth century writes (Ep. 1. 10) ‘vercor, ne famem populi Romani theatralis fragor insonet et infortunio meo publica deputetur esuriae.’ On the occasion of another such dearth, Claudius was mobbed in the forum (12. 43, 2).

10. quanta maiorem. Augustus is said (Aur. Vict. Epit. 1, 6) to have imported twenty million ‘modii’ annually from Egypt alone. Tiberius reckons the corn supply as his special function (3. 54, 8).

11. ad vectaret, a verb only found elsewhere in Val. Fl. 4. 106: for such rare or poetical frequentatives see Introd. v. § 69 (4), 70.

13. neque segnium, &c., ‘the consuls issued a not less energetic edict.’ As edicts ran usually in the name of the ‘princeps,’ his silence is noted as exceptional.

14. in superbiam. For this use of ‘in’ see note on 1. 14, 3.
14 (20). Fine anni Geminius, Celsus, Pompeius, equites Romani, cecidere coniurationis crimine; ex quis Geminius prodigentia opum ac mollitia vitae amicus Sciano, nihil ad serium. et 2 Iulius Celsus tribunus in vincis laxatam catenam et circumdatam in diversum tendens suam ipse cervicem perfregit. at Rubrio Fabato, tamquam desperatis rebus Romanis Parthorum ad mise-ricordiam fugeret, custodes additi. sane is repertus apud fretum Siciliae retractusque per centurionem nullas probabiles causas longinquae peregrinationis adferebat: mansit tamen incolumis, obliviae magis quam Clementia.


1. Geminius, Celsus, Pompeius. Here, as in 2. 48, 1, the mention of Roman knights by one name has led some to think that praenomina have dropped out. These persons are unknown, for the Pompas Regium of Dio, 58. 4. 5, is now taken to be Fuhus Geminus.

2. coniurationis: see 5. 11, 2, &c. prodigentia: found only here and in 13. 1, 4; 15. 37, 2: cp. the verb 'prodigere' 3. 52, 1. The ablative here are those of respect.

3. nihil ad serium, 'in nothing tending to grave purpose': cp. 'ad externa rumoribus' (16. 23, 3), where the idea of 'spectare' is supplied, as with rpos.

4. Iulius Celsus tribunus: see c. 9. 6 His full name is given to distinguish him from the Celsus just above; and the recent specification of his tribunate (1. 1) enables it to be here left undescribed.

circumdatam, &c., i.e. 'putting it round his neck and straining at the ends.' The chain probably connected the manacles on his wrists, and may be supposed to have been usually locked in some way together, but then by some means set free to its full length.

5. Rubrio Fabato, probably not the one mentioned as a knight in 1. 73, 1. It is implied that this Kulius was a senator; as only that rank was debarred from travelling without permission to any place beyond Italy, except Sicily, and (after 802, A.D. 40) Gallia Narbonensis: see 12. 23, 1; Dio, 52. 42, 6.

7. additi: cp. 4. 67, 6, and similar expressions in 3. 28, 4; 4. 60, 1, &c. The expression here seems to be a reminiscence of Hor. Od. 3. 4, 78.

9 longinquae. Nipp. rightly shows that this cannot be understood of the place where he was found, which was within the permissible limits above mentioned; but of the long voyage which he was evidently contemplating. The same expression in 3. 24, 6 is generally taken of time rather than distance.

11. Ser. Galba, the future principes (see c. 20, 3). Suet. (Galb. 4) states that his praenomen at this time was Lucius; which Nipp. confirms from a gladiatorial 'tes-sera' dated 'L. Sull. L. Sulp.;' but Tacitus gives that by which he is best known, as do also the 'Faci of Nola,' Ser. Sulpicius Galba, L. Sulla Felix, cos.' (C. I. L. x. 1233; Orell. 4033).

L. Sulla. The cognomen 'Felix' (see note above) shows him to be a descendant of the dictator. He was 'praetor peregrinus' four years earlier (see Nipp.), and is by some identified with the 'nobilis iunius' of 3. 31, 4.

13. aetas, sc. 'nubilis.' Drusilla was sixteen, Julia fifteen years old (see 2. 54, 1; Introl. ix. notes 15, 16). Agrippina was already married (see 4. 75, 1). On the 'aetas nubilis' see Appendix xii. pp. 485, n. 2; also Friedl. i. pp. 524, foll.

Cassium. L. Cassius Longinus was consul in 783, A.D. 30 (C. I. L. x. 1233; Orell. 4033). He was proconsul of Asia in 794, A.D. 41, when he was put to death by Galus (Dio, 59. 29, 3; Suet. Cal. 57).
Liberal which H. of cos. cp. 27, Cassia, in peroniatae CAP. 104, amicitia but sje Claudius.; 13. 613


text cp. Rr Longinus, ’ell. a coeptas. Caesari appears.

On his parentage see below (§ 3). He was brother to C. Cassius, the famous jurist of 12, 12, 1, &c.

M. Vinicium; cos. with Cassius in the year above, when Velleius dedicated his history to him. He was again cos. in 798, A.D. 45, and was poisoned by Mesalina in the following year (Dio, 60. 25, 1: 27, 4).

oppidanum, used of the people of Italian municipalities (4, 67, 1): cp. 14, 17, 2; and ‘oppidanum genus dicendi’ (Cic. Brut. 69, 243).

patre atque avo. On his father P. Vinicius see 3, 11, 2; Vell. 2. 103, 1: his grand father M. Vinicius (Vell. 2, 96, 2; 104, 2) was cos. suff. in 725, B.C. 19 (C. I. L. i. p. 496): a full account of the family is given by Nipp. on 3, 11, a pedigree in Lehmann, ’Cassius.’

comptae, ‘ornatae’: cp. ‘comptor oratio’ II. 1, 19, 1.

gaebeii Romae generis. ’Romae’ is opposed to ‘oppidanum.’ The gens ‘Cassia,’ originally patrician, appears as early as the famous Spurius Cassius (Liv. 2. 17, 1, &c.), and the Cassii Longini are among the distinguished plebeian houses from the second Punic war.

patris, L. Cassius l. f. Longinius, cos. suff. 794, A.D. 11 (C. I. L. i. p. 442; xii. 4333). His relationship to the ‘per- cussor Caesaris’ appears to be uncertain.

facilitate, ’complaisance’ or ‘pliancy’: cp. 2. 65, 3, &c., and ‘acallis’ 4, 2, 4: 5, 1, 5, &c.

commendabatur. If ‘saepius’; which Nipp. would omit or alter to ‘plus’ or ‘Caesari plus’) is right, this verb must refer to the general opinion formed of him throughout his life.

juvenum: both were consulars, but their fathers may have been still living. Similar words are used in 11, 12, 2 of C. Silius, who was cos. design., but perhaps below the usual age: cp. also the ‘iuventa’ of L. Vitellius (c. 32, 7).

vagis, ’ indefinite.’ Jacob compares the opposition of ‘errans et vaga’ to ‘stabilis et certa sententia’ in Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2.

offensiones . . . coequas. From 3, 54, 11, we should rather expect ‘susceptas’; but we have ‘adinitas,’ ‘amiitia coepta’ (c. 30, 4; 12, 10, 3), and other like phrases.

Macro, Naevius Sertorius Macro, here first mentioned in the extant Books. On his agency in the fall of Setianus see Dio, 58. 9; on his suicide in 791, A.D. 38, at the command of Gaius, Id. 59. 10, 6.

large, ‘in comprehensive terms,’ i.e. as explained in the context, without the limits expressed in his request. Dio 58. 18, 6) adds that it was also deigned that the senators should themselves be searched for hidden arms. Such a guard in the senate is mentioned in the time of Gaius and Claudius, and later: see Staatsr. iii. 909, n. 6.

adeo . . . numquam: cp. ’adeo non’ 3, 43, 3.

publicum consilium: for the use of this and similar expressions for the senate
16 (22). Interea magna vis accusatorum in eos inrupit, qui pecunias faenore auctitabant adversum legem dictatoris Caesaris, qua de modo credendi possidendi intra Italian cavetur, omissam olim, quia privato usui bonum publicum postponitur. Sane vetus 2 urbi faenebre malum et seditionum discordiarumque creberrima causa, eoque cohobebatur antiquis quoque et minus corruptis moribus. Nam primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario 3

3. omissa: text I.

by Cicero and other writers, see Staatsr. ii. 1028, n. 1. devis ... itineribus, &c. This may probably answer to the second (cp. c. 1, 2) of the two occasions on which Suetonius (Tib. 72) speaks of him as approaching Rome (‘iterum Appia usque ad septimum lapidem’). Dio (58. 21, 1) shortens the distance to thirty stadia. We should gather from Tacitus (cp. c. 39, 2) that he approached Rome more frequently.

ambiens: ‘ambigens’ can hardly be explained either as ‘ambigibus circumiens’ (Ern.), or περιάγων (Walsh.), or like ‘ambigus an intrat,’ in c. 1, 1 (Pitzner). ‘Ambio’ is used in this sense by Cicero, Ovid, and Lucan.

declinans, probably transitive, as in c. 51, 3; H. 3. 84, 5, &c.; but it might be intrans., as in 14. 56, 2.

1. Interea, &c. Tacitus does not bring in the agency of Tiberius till a later stage (§ 5); but Dio (58. 21, 4) makes him, against the advice of Nerva (see on c. 26, 2) originate the attack. That he was keenly interested in the future of Italian land appears from 3. 54, 6. For a full and recent discussion of the whole subject, see Prof. Allen’s essay in Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc. xviii. (1887) pp. 5-18.

in eos inrupit: see note on 2. 11, 4.

2. auctitabant. This may be called ȳπ., ʾīp., though the verb is found in a different sense in a late writer.

legem dictatoris Cassar. By an ordinance passed by Caesar as dictator in 705 or 706, B.C. 49 or 48 (Caes. B. C. 3. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; App. B. C. 2. 48; Dio, 41. 37, 3), the interest paid or in arrear was struck off from the principal, and creditors had to take in lieu of payment the real and personal property of the debtor, estimated at what it had been worth before the civil wars. This, which was perhaps the law which Matius had supported, though a loser by it (Cic. ad Fam. xi. 27, 7; 28, 2), was evidently a temporary measure; and it would seem that the permanent law ‘de modo credendi possidendi intra Italian’ is but imperfectly known to us. In part it is doubtless that which Dio (41. 38, 1) notices at that date as an old law revived, limiting to 60,000 H.S. the amount of coinage which any capitalist might posses in store. This would force them to place out on loan or invest the remainder; and a further provision appears to have enforced a proportion between these modes of disposal, perhaps enacting that not less than half the capital should be invested in Italian land; not only with a view to encourage the expenditure of capital on the better tillage of the soil, but also, as intended by analogous enactments of Trajan (Pl. Epp. 6. 19, 4) and M. Aurelius (Vit. ii. 8), to give the capitalists a stake in the country, and to cause the mere money-lenders, who were nothing more, to disappear from Italy. See Mommsen, Rom. Hist. b. v. ch. 11, pp. 401, foll. Possibly Horace, writing when the law was falling into abeyance, may have humorously glanced at its futility in his picture of the usurer turning farmer (Epod. 2. 67). It would be evident from Cicero (Att. 5. 21, 11, &c.), that ‘centesimae usuarie’ (1 per cent. per month, or 12 per cent. per annum) was in his time legal interest, and from Horace (Sat. 1. 2, 14), that five times that amount was sometimes exacted; but such rates may be taken (see Momms. Rom. Hist. b. ii. c. 3, p. 359) as corresponding to about half that in modern value.

3. omissam, ‘neglected’: cp. 3. 53, 2, &c.

4. vetus ... malum; in the whole period from 259, B.C. 495 (Liv. 2. 23, 1), to the lex Hortensia, cir. 408, B.C. 286 (Id. Epit. 11). ‘These old laws are cited, not as directly bearing on the question, but as showing the constant prominence of monetary difficulties.

7. duodecim tabulis. Tacitus is our
faenore amplius exerceret, cum antea cx libidine locupletium agitaretur; dein rogatione tribunicia ad semuncias redactum, 4 postremo vetita versura. multisque plebi scitis obviam itum fraudibus. quae totiens repressae miras per artes rursum orie-
5 bantar. sed tum Gracchus praetor, cui ea quaestio evenerat, multitudine periclitantium subactus rettulit ad senatum, trepi-
dique patres (neque enim quisquam tali culpa vacuus) veniam a principe petivere; et concedente annus in posterum sexque

2. redacta: redacta B, text Halm. 3. plebis: text Nipp.

only authority for assigning the law to this code. Livy, without in any way representing it as the re-enactment of an older law, ascribes it to the tribunes M. Duilius and L. Maenius in 397, B.C. 357 (7. 16, 16).

unciario faenore. The different views taken of the meaning of this term derive support from the different statements as to the origin of the enactment. The Twelve Tables are supposed to have codified, with some modifications, the customary law (see note on 3. 27, 1: and it is evident that a high rate of interest was then customary: hence the explanation of Niebuhr, accepted by Mommsen (Hist. Rom. b. ii. ch. 2, p. 364), that the term ‘unciariuin faenus’ denotes interest at the rate of 8½ per cent. for the year of ten months, or 10 per cent. for twelve months, becomes from this view highly probable; and may be regarded, with Mommsen, as a moderate rate. If, on the other hand, we view the enactment, with Livy, as the first of a series of revolutionary measures, extorted from the capitalist in the interest of the debtor, it is no more incredible that it should have attempted to fix interest at 1½ per cent. per month, or 1 per cent. per year, than that the culminating enactment should have attempted to abolish interest alto-
gether. Also a monthly reckoning ac-
cords with what is otherwise known of Roman interest: see Nipp.

1. exerceret, with this, and ‘agita-
reut,’ ‘faenus’ is to be supplied; so we have ‘exercere sectiones’ (13. 23, 2), ‘aleam’ (G. 24. 3), ‘luxus ... exerciti’ (3. 55, 1): ‘faenus agitare’ occurs in G. 26, 1: cp. the use of the verb in 4. 6, 4.

2. ad semuncias; in 407, B.C. 347, when Livy (7. 27, 3) mentions a further clause providing for payment of the principal by instalments.

3. vetita versura. We know of no law which can be here referred to other than that cited by Livy from some chroniclers as a ‘lex Genedia’ of 412, B. C. 342, ‘ne faenare liceret,’ which must be taken as forbidding not payment by fresh loan (the strict sense of ‘versura’), which would frequently involve paying compound interest, but all loans on interest whatsoever: also Appian (B. C. 1. 54) alludes to an old law μυ διαιτείσεων τίκ θέρεων, apparently never formally repealed; and the old penalty is mentioned by Cato (Prooem. de R. K.), ‘furem dupli con-
denmari, faenarotero quadrupliri.’ On the sentiment in ancient times against usury, leading to such futile legislation, see the valuable remarks of Grote (Hist. Gr. vol. iii. ch. 11), and Prof. Allen’s essay, p. 9, foll.

obviam itum fraudibus. Besides perhaps referring to the lex Poetelia of 428, B.C. 326, affecting the ‘hexum’ (Liv. 8. 28, 1), which, however, was not a plebiscite, Tacitus probably alludes to a signal evasion consisting in making a ‘socius,’ who was not bound by Roman laws, the nominal creditor; against which a plebiscite was enacted by M. Sem-
pronius in 559, B.C. 195, placing ‘socii’ and ‘Latini’ on the same footing as citizens in this respect (Liv. 35. 7, 4). The object of the ‘lex Gabinia’ for-

bidding loans at Rome to provincials, see Cic. Att. 5. 21, 12; 6. 2, 7), appears to have been different.

5. Gracchus, probably the person 
mentioned in c. 38, 4: 4. 13, 3.

7. tali culpa, i.e. breach of the lex 
Italia above referred to. Senators, notably 
Seneca and others, were themselves the 
great money-lenders (14. 53, 6, &c.): see 

8. concedente: cp. ‘orantibus’ 1. 29, 
2, &c.; Intro. v. § 31 c.
menses dati, quis secundum iussa legis rationes familiares quisque componerent.

17 (23). Hinc inopia rei nummariae, commoto simul omnium acre alieno, et quia tot damnatis bonisque corum divenditis signatum argentum fisco vel aerario attinebatur, ad hoc senatus prae- scripserat, duas quisque faeneris partes in agris per Italian conlocaret. sed creditores in solidum appellabant, nec decorum appellatis minuere fidem. ita primo concursatio et preces, dein 3 strepere praeorius tribunal, caque quae remedio quaesita, ven-ditio et emptio, in contrarium mutari. quia faeneratores omnem pecuniam mercandis agris considerant. copiam vendendi secuta 4

1. rationes familiares; so 'pecuniae,' 'curae,' 'angustiae familiares' (§ 4. 15; 3; 11. 7; 3; 12. 52; 4).

3. commoto, &c. The capitalists had all broken the law, and had to bring their affairs into harmony with it in eighteen months. All illegal loans, in other words, a large proportion of all loans, were thus called in.

4. et quia. Another independent cause of the scarcity of money is added. The events of the last year had led to so many condemnations and confiscations for conspiracy or treason, that the treasuries were gorged, and the money in circulation proportionately diminished. On the mention of the 'fiscus' in respect of such sums see c. 2; 1 and note.

divenditis, used of sales by auction, Cic. Leg. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Liv. 1, 53; 3, 3, 13, 10.

5. attinebatur; cp. 2, 52, 4; 3, 3, &c.

ad hoc, 'for this,' i.e. 'to meet this scarcity': cp. below (§ 3) 'quae remedio quaesita, venditio et emptio.' The usual meaning is 'besides this'; but 'ad hoc praebatus est' (H. 1, 48; 2) is somewhat similar. Suetonius makes this decree also originated by Tiberius.

6. duas quisque ... conlocaret. 'Faenus' here means 'capital,' as in 14. 53, 6; 55, 5; H. 1, 20, 3; also in Plut. Most. 3, 1, 104 ('faenus creditum'), &c. A more full statement of this decree is given in Suet. Tib. 48, 'ut faeneratores duas palamini partes in solo collocarent, debitores totidem aeros alieni statim solventer'; which last words Nipp. inserts in the text here, to make the opposition in 'sed creditores,' &c., intelligible. Tacitus may perhaps have considered such a clause to be implied in what he has stated. Such a decree, besides being, no doubt, based upon the 'lex' itself (see c. 16, 1), would also be intended to increase the demand for land, to the advantage of debtors who had estates to sell; and to remedy the scarcity of money, partly through lands being taken over in lieu of cash, partly by the supposition that the remaining one-third of capital would be left at interest undisturbed.

7. sed creditores, &c. The decree of the senate did not preclude the ordinary right of a creditor to call in his debts as and when he pleased. This they exercised by calling in, not only two-thirds, but all debts at once in full; and it was a point of honour for the debtor to maintain his credit. On the other hand, the obligation of the capitalist, to bring his affairs into conformity with the law, had eighteen months to run. They could thus force the debtor to realize at once, with all the disadvantages of scarcity of money, and of flooding the market with estates and property for sale; and could themselves hire their time for bargains, to purchase land at leisure in accordance with the law or decree.

8. concursatio, &c.; first men ran from one money-lender to another with entreaties for money or time; then the praetor's court rang with notices of suits for debt.

10. omnem ... considerant. 'Considerant' is equivalent to 'conditam servabant': as they got in their money, they reserved it for bargains in land.

11. copiam vendendi, &c. With the gerund, 'copia' generally means 'opportunity,' as 'mutandi copia' below: here it appears to mean 'abundance' of sales; as, with simple gen., in 3. 63, 2; 4. 69.
vilitate, quanto quis obaerator, aegrius distrahebant, multque fortunis provolvebantur; eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, donec tulist opem Caesar disposito per mensas milliern sestertio factaque mutuandi copia sine usuris per triennium, si debitor populo in duplum praelidiis cavisset. sic refercta sidae, et paulatim privati quoque credores reperti. neque emptio agrorum exercita ad formam senatus consulti, acribus, ut ferme talia, initii. incurioso fine.

18 (24). Dein redeunt priores metus postulato maiestatis Considio Proculo, qui nullo pavore diem natalem celebrans raptus in curiam pariterque damnatus interflectusque est. sorori eius Sanciae aqua atque igni interdictum accusante Q. Pomponio.

11. et: est Bzenberger, est; et Ritter.

4. &c. On the accus. after abl. abs. of a deponent participle see Introd. v. § 31 d.

1. aegrius distrahebant, ‘they had the more difficulty in selling’; men saw the seller’s necessity and held out for a lower price than would pay his debts: cp. ‘coemendo...ut pluris...distraharet’ (Suet. Vesp. 16). The verb is strictly used of selling in small parcels, and Allen so takes it here; but the general sense given above is also supported and seems more appropriate.

2. provolvebant, ‘were being ejected.’ No other instance of the verb in this sense seems to be found, but ‘evolutus’ is so used in 13. 15. 3. Allen extends the force of ‘qua’ to this word, placing a full stop here and a semicolon at ‘condiderant.’

dignitatem. The rank of senator or knight depended on census. On the adverbal use of ‘praeceps’ cp. 4. 62, 3.

3. tulist opem Caesar. The currency locked up in the treasury (see above) is thus brought into circulation, and the debtor, instead of parting with his land, is enabled to mortgage it to the treasury without interest for a sum not exceeding half its value. This arrangement is to be in force three years, so as to outlast the indulgence allowed to the capitalists, and to enable debtors to make easier terms of final settlement with them.

per mensas. Dio (58. 21, 5) states that this public loan was administered through commissioners of senatorial rank (συν ανθρώπων βουλακτών); who would thus answer to the ‘quinquevirii’ or ‘triumviri mensarii’ employed on special emergencies requiring a public loan, as in the crisis of 403, B. C. 351 (Liv. 7. 21, 5): the ‘mensae’ here would be special public banks; see Staatsr. ii. p. 640; Momms. Eph. Epig. v. p. 113.

5. populo...cavisset; so ‘ut populo prius cavearet’ Liv. 7. 21, 8: cp. 22, 60, 4. If, as appears to be implied, the loan was wholly from the ‘aerarium,’ the action of Tiberius would be no more than the origination of a senatus consultum. Suetonius (Tib. 48), who makes it one of his only two acts of public munificence, must have considered that he advanced the loan from the ‘fiscus.’

6. neque emptio; i.e. many capitalists who had held back for bargains in land ultimately purchased none at all.

8. incurioso; so ‘incuriosa historia’ Suet. Galb. 3; elsewhere of persons, as 2. 88, 4. &c.: ‘acribus’ is similarly transferred from persons to things: cp. H. 2. 72, 1.

9. Considio Proculo. Nipp. considers this person not to be the Considius of 5. 8, 1; as Tacitus would probably have noticed his indictment as an act of retribution for his attack on Pomponius Secundus there mentioned.

11. pariter = simul, ‘there and then’ (cp. ‘haec dicta pariter probataque’ H. 4. 56, 1), against the rule in 3. 51, 3.

est. Nipp. and others retain ‘et,’ taken with the following words.

12. Q. Pomponio, cos. suff. 794, A. D. 41 (C. I. L. vi. 20141), afterwards involved in the rising of Camillus Scribonianus against Claudius: see on 13. 43. 3.
is moribus inquiess haece et huiusce modi a se factitari praetendebat, ut parta apud principem gratia periculis Pomponii Secundi fratris mederetur. etiam in Pompeiam Macrinam exilium statuitur, cuius maritum Argolicum, socerum Laconem et primoribus Achaeorum Caesar adlixerat. pater quoque inlustris eques Romanus ac frater praetorius, cum damnatio instaret, se ipsi interfecere. datum erat crimini, quod Theophanes Mytileneaeum proavum eorun Cn. Magnus inter intimos habuisset, quoque de-functo Theophani cælestes honores Graeca adulatio tribuerat.


1. inquies: cp. i. 65, 1, &c.
2. Pompeiam Macrinam, &c. We have here the ruin of a whole family; herself, husband, father-in-law, father, brother. The connexion with Theophanes could not apply to all; but no other charge is specified. 'Argolicus' and 'Laco' are personal cognomina.
3. inlustris eques: see on 2. 59, 4.
4. frater praetorius, Pompeius Macer, praetor in 768, A.D. 15 (1. 72, 4).
5. Theophanen Mytileneum. This person took the name of Cn. Pompeius Theophanes, and had received the 'civitas' publicly from Pompeius in the presence of his army (Cic. Arch. 10, 24), and also won from him for Mitylene the privileges of a free city (Plut. Pomp. 42, 641). His history of his patron's campaigns is mentioned by Cic. (1. 1) and Plutarch (Pomp. 37, 639); and he is called by Strabo (13. 2, 2, 617) ου συγγραφεύς, and the most distinguished Greek of his time. His influence with Pompeius is mentioned in strong terms by Cicero (Att. 5, 11, 3, &c., who speaks of him as still alive in 710, B.C. 44 (Id. 15, 19, 1).
6. proavum eorum, i.e. of Pompeia and her brother. Strabo (1. 1) states that Theophanes left a son Macer (in the MS. 'Marcus') Pompeius, who had been made procurator in Asia by Augustus, and, when he wrote (cir. 771, A.D. 18), was still alive and an intimate friend of Tiberius. He is also, no doubt, the 'Pompeius Macer' mentioned in Suet. Jul. 56, as librarian of Augustus. As Theophanes was probably of much the same age as Pompeius or Cicero, his son may well have been a very old man when Strabo wrote, and thus father of the 'inlustris eques' here mentioned, and grandfather of the praetor, who might have been only thirty years old in 768, A.D. 15. For some descendants at a later date see Eph. Epig. ii. 19, foll.

habuisset... tribuerat. Both verbs appear equally to assert a matter of simple fact. Nippl. thinks that the former is rather to be taken as the speech of the accuser; but it would seem that only the dedication of Theophanes could by any ingenuity be twisted into a charge against his posterity, who might possibly plume themselves on it. The change of mood may be arbitrary, as perhaps in 1. 44. 8. 9. cælestes honores. Greek coins exist inscribed ΘΕΟΣ ΘΕΟΡΙΝΟΣ or ΘΕΟΡΑΓΗ ΘΕΟΣ ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΩΝ: see Eckh. ii. 504. This was probably an expression of gratitude for the privilege granted for his sake to the city (see above), as is also an inscription (Brit. Mus. Gr. Insc. ii. 211) to him as σωτήρ και ευεργέτης και κτίστα δευτέρου τῆς πατρίδος.

10. Sex. Marius: see 4. 36, 1. Dio states (58. 22, 2) that he had hitherto been intimate with Tiberius, and illustrates his wealth by an anecdote.

defertur incestasse. On the constr. cp. 2. 27, 1. The statement of Dio (1. 1) that Marius had only secluded his daughter to protect her from the lust of Tiberius himself, was perhaps unknown to or dis-believed by Tacitus, who however thinks he was unjustly condemned.

11. saxo... decticur: see 2. 52, 5, &c.
12. aerarias auriasisque. The MS.
2 eius, quamquam publicarentur, sibimet Tiberius seposuit. in-ritatusque suppliciis cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur accusati
3 societatis cum Seiano, necari iubet. iacuit inmensa strages, omnis sexus, omnis aetas, illustres ignobiles, dispersi aut aggerati.
4 neque propinquis aut amicis adsistere, inlacrimare, ne visere 5 quidem diutius dabatur, sed circumiecti custodes et in maerorem cuiusque intenti corpora putrefacta adsectabantur, dum in Tiberim traherentur, ubi fluitantia aut ripis adpulsa non cremare quis-
5 quam, non contingere. interciderat sortis humanae commercium vi metus, quantumque saevitia glisceret, miseratio arcebatur.

20 (26). Sub idem tempus Gaius Caesar, discendenti Capreas avo comes, Claudiam, M. Silani filiam, coniugio accepit, immanem
text cannot be satisfactorily explained except on the supposition of a word lost. Kitter's suggestion has a special recommend-
ation in the mention by Pliny (N. H. 34. 2, 4) of 'aes Marianum, quod et Cordubense dicitur, Weissenborn's is
supported by the general celebrity of the silver mines of Southern Spain (see Polyb. 34. 9, 8; Strab. 3. 2, 10, 147'). 'Auraria'
has here alone the sense of 'aurifodina,' but 'aeraria' and 'argentaria' are else-
where so used.
1. sibimet, probably a more correct expression at that date than 'fisco se-
posuit': see on c. 2, 1; vol. ii. Introd. p. 28, n. 6. That mines were generally
taken possession of by the emperors is shown by Hirschfeld (Unters. p. 79).

inritatusque suppliciis. Nipp. notes that the idea is that of a wild beast who
has tasted blood.
2. cunctos: apparently 'Paconianus
was still left: cp. c. 3, 4; 39, 1.

carcere, 'in public custody.' The
Tullianum is a mere vault and cannot here be meant.
3. iacuit. This is probably the occasion
on which Suetonius says (Tib. 61),
'nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias
abictus uncoque tractus,'

inmensa strages. Suetonius (I. l.)
here for once is more exact, 'viginti
uno die aliqui tractae sunt; inter eos
feminae et pueri.' He gives this evidently
as a maximum number, and the executions
due to a single order were probably over
in a day. It should also be remembered
that conspirators are not usually reckoned
by hundreds, and that many had been
already executed. The horror of even
twenty political executions in a day may
palliate, but does not justify, the exagger-
ated expressions of Tacitus, which would
almost describe a field of battle.
4. dispersi aut aggerati: cp. 1. 61, 3.
6. dabatur, with inf.: cp. 3. 67, 2, &c.
8. ubi ... cremare. For the use of
the historical inf. with such particles see
Introd. v. § 46 b.
9. sortis humanae commercium,
'human sympathy,' the 'miseratio ob sor-
tem hominum' of 1. 61, 1.
10. quantum ... glisceret. The subj.
with 'quantum,' found also in c. 21, 4;
13. 42, 1, is probably analogous to that
with words implying frequent occurrence
(Introd. v. § 52).
11. discendenti Capreas; probably on
the return to Capreae mentioned in c. 1, 2.
This would nearly agree with the account
in Suet. Cal. 10, that Gaius was taken
from the tutelage of his grandmother
Antonia to Capreae in his nineteenth
year, when he assumed the toga virilis,
without the distinctions granted to his
brothers (see 3. 29, 1; 4. 4, 1). He had
however been created pontifex in 784,
A.D. 31 (Dio, 58, 8, 1), and was quaestor
in the present year (Id. 58, 23, 1).
12. Claudiam, Junia Claudilla (Suet.
Cal. 12), daughter of the M. Silanus men-
tioned in 3. 24, 5; 57, 2; 5, 10, 4; also
as forced to suicide by Gaius in 790,
A.D. 37 (Agr. 4, 1; Dio, 59, 8, 4; Suet.
Cal. 23). The death of Claudia is men-
tioned in c. 45, 6, and by Suetonius (Cal.
12), whose chronology and that of Dio
(58, 25, 2) appear to differ from that of
Tacitus (see c. 39, 2), which is vaguely
worded.
immanem animum, &c. It is from
this passage, coupled with c. 45, 46, that
animus subdola modestia tegens, non damnatione matris, non exitio fratrum rupta voce; qualem diem Tiberius induisset, pari habitu, haud multum distantibus verbis. unde mox scitum Passi

sieni oratoris dictum percrebruit neque meliorem umquam servum neque deteriorem dominum fuisse.

Non omiserim praesagium Tiberii de Servio Galba tum consule; quem accitum et diversis sermonibus pertemptatum postremo Graecis verbis in hanc sententiam adlocutus est 'et tu, Galba, quandoque degustabis imperium,' seram ac brevem potentiam significans, scientia Chaldaorum artis, cuius apiscendae otium apud Rhodum, magistrum Thrasullum habuit, peritiam cius hoc modo expertus.

2. exitio: text Nipp.

the judgement of Tacitus on Gaius is to be mainly gathered.

2. exitio: 'exitio' could only be applied to Nero. Drusus was not yet dead, but Tacitus intends to describe the demeanour of Gaius through this whole period. The abl. is causal.

rupta voce, adopted from Vergil (Aen. 2, 129, &c.), who follows the Greek βασιλεῖας ρώσαν.

qualem diem ... induisset, 'whatever the mood assumed for the day.' From such metaphors as 'animum induere' (11. 7, 5), and 'qualem diem haberet' (c. 21, 3), it is but a further step to 'diem induere.' Burnout notes such expressions as 'c'est son mauvais jour, son jour d'orage,' &c., derived from observation of a person's outward demeanour.

pari habitu, &c.: the ablatives seem best taken as absolute, answering to 'rupta voce.' Nipp. takes them as ablatives of quality, similar to that in 3. 43, 2. On 'habitus' ep. 1. 10, 7.

3. mox, i.e. after he became princeps. The word is used of considerable intervals of time in 1. 13, 3; 32, 5; 14. 9, 3, &c.

Passieni. C. Passienus Crispus, twice consul (Pl. N. H. 16. 44. 91, 242), the second time being in 797. A.D. 44 (Inscr. Heuzen 5214), married first Domitita, sister of Agrippina's first husband (see on 13. 19, 4), and, after divorcing her, was married to Agrippina herself, who is said to have poisoned him. Nero inherited his property (Suet. Ner. 6). His oratory is highly praised by L. Seneca (Qu. Nat. 4. pr. 6), as is that of his father L. Passienus Rufus (Vell. 2. 116, 2) by m. Seneca, who places him next to Pollio and Cor-

8. est ins. Ern.

vinus (Contr. 13, 17; Exc. Contr. 3. pr. 10, 14), and appears also to mention the grandfather (Contr. 10. pr. 11). Further particulars are here collected by Nipp.

4. percrebruit: cp. 2. 82, 1.

neque meliorem, &c. Suetonius (Cal. 10) gives almost the same words.

6. Non omiserim. Probably he did not take this story from his usual sources, as it would not be likely to be found in any author who wrote before A.D. 68.

Servio Galba tum consule: see on c. 15, 1. The story of this prediction is given with considerable variations of circumstance. Josephus (Ant. 18. 6, 9) makes it a remark by Tiberius to his friends on seeing Galba come in; Dio relates it under the year 773, A.D. 20 (57. 19, 4), as addressed to Galba on his betrothal; Suetonius (Galb. 4) makes it a prediction by Augustus in Galba's boyhood.

8. Graecis verbis: these are given, with some variation, by Suet. and Dio.

9. quandoque: cp. 1. 4. 5. This word indicates a distant, as 'degustabis' a short time of rule. Dio and Suetonius explain the equanimity of Tiberius by his knowledge that the event was distant.

10. Chaldaorum: see on 2. 27, 2.

11. Thrasullum. That he had received freedom or civitas from Tiberius in those times is shown by his name Tit. Claudius Thrasyllus (Eph. Ep. v. 147). Further particulars of him at Rhodes are given by Dio (55. 11 1). He returned to Rome with Tiberius (Suet. Aug. 98), lived constantly with him (Dio, 57. 15, 7), and died a year before him (Id. 58. 27, 1). It is said that he sometimes mitigated the
21 (27). Quotiens super tali negotio consultaret, edita domus 2 parte ac liberti unius conscientia utebatur. is litterarum ignarus, corpore valido, per avia ac derupta (nam saxis domus imminet) praecibat eum, cuius artem experiri Tiberius statuisset, et regredi- dientem si vanitatis aut fraudum suspicio incessaret, in subiectum 3 mare praccipitabat, ne index arcani existeret. igitur Thrasullus isdem rupibus induectus postquam percontantem commoverat, imperium ipsi et futura sollexer patefaciens, interrogatur an suum quoque genitalem horam comperisset, quem tum annun, 4 qualem diem haberet. ille positus siderum ac spatia dimensus 10 haerere primo, dein pavescre, et quantum introsiperet, magis ac magis trepidus admirationis et metus, postremo exclamationem 5 ambiguum sibi ac prope ultimum discrimen instaret. tum complexus cum Tiberius praescium periculum et incolunmum fore gratatur, quaque dixerat oracli vice accipiens inter intimos 15 amicorum tenet.

22 (28). Sed mihi haec ac talia audienti in incerto iudicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili an forte voluntur.


15. uidi: text B.

2. lipientem: text B, uidentem: text Ficha. 12. trepidus admirationis et metus. The expression appears to resemble ‘ambiguum pudoris ac metus’ (2. 40, 2) and the construction to be that noted in Introd. v. § 33 c 7. Elsewhere ‘trepidus’ has sometimes a genitive of that for which anxiety is felt; as ‘rem’ (Verg. Aen. 11, 589; Liv. 5. 11, 4). &c.

14. praescnth (see Introd. v. § 70): ‘esse is supplied from ‘fere’ below. ‘Gratari’ has here the construction of a verb of speaking, as ‘miserari’ (c. 30, 8, ‘defendere’ 13, 43, 4). &c.

17. Sed mihi. &c. Tacitus introduces digressions especially in this part of his work (see c. 16; 28) to vary the tale of horrors which he laments to have as his constant subject (c. 38, 1). Here the relation of an apparently remarkable prediction and of the astrological skill of Tiberius suggests the question whether there was anything in the matter more than chance coincidence. On the general subject of this chapter see Introd. iv. pp. 29, 30; and compare the reflections of Pliny (N. 11. 2. 7. 5. 22-27).

18. fatone . . . et necessitate. These are here synonyms (Môpa and Trayen). ‘Fatam’ is sometimes personified in
quippe sapientissimos veterum quique sectam eorum aemulaturn diversos reperies, ac multis insitam opinionem non initia nostri, non finem, non denique homines dis curae; ideo creberrime tristia in bonos, laeta apud deteriores esse. contra alii fatum quidem congruere rebus putant, sed non e vagis stellis, verum apud principia et nexus naturalium causarum; ac tamen electionem vitae nobis relinquent, quam ubi eleg eris, certum imminientium ordinem.

1. sectas Wurm. 2. reperies (see Andr. p. 6): text B. 3. creberrima et:

Tacitus (H. 2, 69; 2; G. 33, 2; Agr. 13, 5), sometimes associated with special divine intervention (H. 4, 26, 2), and has various other shades of meaning (see Introd. 1, 1).

forte = vix.y. This word and 'fortuitus' have also their variations of meaning. Here it is 'chance' as opposed to fate or law; that which has no calculable causes, and which no skill could predict; in H. 4, 26, 2 it is another term for the ordinary course of nature; and natural deaths are 'fortugetae' as opposed to violent (12, 52, 3; 16, 19, 4): 'fortuna,' again, though in this passage opposed to divine agency, is often personified as a deity (H. 4, 47, 2, &c.).

1. sapientissimos . . . quique . . aemulaturn, i.e. the founders of philosophical systems, and their schools; cp. H. 3, 81, 1.

2. reperies. Andersen shows the MS. text to have been wrongly read by Baiter and Ritter. It is corrected in agreement with that of 4, 33, 5; Dial. 12, 5.

multis, the Epicureans.

4. in bonos. On this use of 'in' see Introd. v. § 60 b. 'In' and 'apud' are interchanged for variety in 14, 14, 2; 'in' and 'ad' more frequently.

contra alii, the Stoics: thus Seneca (Nat. Qu. 2, 36) defines 'fatum' as 'necessitas rerum omnium actionumque quam nulla vis rumpat'; holding that wise men, and 'a fortiori' gods, do not change their will for entreaties: 'prima lex est, stare decreto' (Id. 35, 2). In another place (de Ben. 4, 7, 2) he still more clearly identifies fate or 'natura' with God: 'hunc eundem (Deum) et fatum si dixeris non mentieris. Nam cum fatum nihil aliud sit quam series implexa causarum, ille est prima omnium causa unde ceterae pendent.'

fatum . . . congruere rebus, 'that fate is in accord with things'; i.e. that things go in accordance with fate; an inversion similar to that in 'ignaviam . . . transferit' (3, 34, 7). 'Congruere' is thus used of harmony between things in 12, 6, 2; 13, 50, 3, &c. Nipp. here reads 'in gruere,' comparing 'necessitas ingrueret' (c. 10, 3), 'ingrune fato' (Liv. 5, 32, 7), 'vim, quae de fato extrinsecus ingruit' (Chrysipp. ap. Gall. 7 (6), 2, 8); but such an expression seems here to be harsher than the MS. text.

5. sed non, &c., equivalent to 'sed fatum non e stellis pendere, verum esse eius regimem apud principia,' &c. 'Principia et nexus' = 'the foundations and sequences of natural causation.' With this may be compared the definitions given above from Seneca; also Diog. Laert. (7, 74, 140) καθ’ εἰμαρμένην δι’ φασι τὰ πάντα γίγνεσθαι: εἰσὶ δὲ εἰμαρμένη αὐτία τῶν ὄντων εἰρωμένη, ἢ λόγος καθ’ ὅν ὁ κοσμὸς διεξάγεται, and the doctrine of Chrysippus, as stated in his own words, and explained in Gall. 7 (6), 2. It would appear, however, that some Stoics, as Diogenes (Cl. Div. 2, 43, 60), recognized planetary influences as a factor in causation; and that most others, except Panaeus (Id. 42, 88), admitted astrology in some form as a branch of divination, whereby indications of the will of heaven might be ascertained. See Zeller, 'Stoics,' &c. (transl. by Reichel) p. 349, foll.

6. ac tamen, &c. i.e. yet they leave us free to choose a course of life, which choice, once made, carries with it a fixed train of consequences. A form of this doctrine is suggested by the myth in Plat. Rep. 10, 617 E, sqq. It is doubtful whether the saying clause here mentioned was really a Stoic tenet; but various attempts to reconcile free will and fate were generally made by them: see Gall. 1, 1, Plut. Repugn. Stoic. 47; and other authorities collected by Zeller (Reichel, pp. 168 foll., 204, 205).
4 neque mala vel bona quac vulgus putet: multos, qui conflictari aduersis videantur, beatos, at plerosque quamquam magnas per opes miserrimos, si illi gravem fortunam constanter tolerent, hi 5 prospera inconsulte utantur. ceterum plurimis mortalium non eximitur quin primo cuiusque ortu ventura destinentur, sed quae 5 dam secus quam dicta sint cadere, fallaciis ignara dicientium: ita corrumpi fidem artis, cuius clara documenta et antiqua aetas 6 et nostra tulerit. quippe a filio eiusdem Thrasulli praedictum Neronis imperium in tempore memorabitur, ne nunc incepto longius abierim.

23 (29). Isdem consulibus Asinii Galli mors vulgatur, quem egestate cibi peremptum haud dubium, sponte vel necessitate, 2 incertum habebatur. consultusque Caesar an sepeliri sinister, non erubuit permittere ultroque incusare casus, qui reum abstusissent, antequam coram convinceretur: scilicet medio triennio 15

10. aberrem Heicinsius.

1. neque mala, &c., i.e. that though the occurrences of life are determined, it rests with ourselves to make them good or evil to us: cp. ἀφεν ἵσιονον (Plat. Rep. I. 1.).

2. per opes, 'during continuance of wealth,' i.e. 'in wealth.' On this use of 'per' see Introd. v. § 62.

4. ceterum plurimis, &c. The popular belief is here contra-ted with that of the two leading schools. This statement is carried down to 'tulerit.'

5. quin . . . destinentur. This sentence supplies the subject of 'non eximitur': 'great part of mankind cannot get rid of the belief that,' &c.

primo cuiusque ortu, from the 'genitalis hora' or horoscope (c. 21, 3).

sed, sc. 'opinantur,' supplied from the sense.

6. fallaciis ignara dicientium, 'through the frauds of those who speak without knowledge'; 'ignara' for 'ignoto,' as in 2. 13, 1, &c. On the true and false prophet see 4. 58, 3; on the latter also H. 1. 22, 1; and the use of 'talis supersticio' for astrology (H. 2. 78, 2).

quippe, instancing one of these 'documenta.' This prediction is probably that given in 14. 9, 5, without any mention of the son of Thrasylus.

9. ne . . . abierim. Among the very rare instances of the perf. subj. with present force in dependent clauses (see Introd. v. § 51 c), Nipp. notes 'ne . . . abrogaverim,' (Liv. 8. 18, 3), 'hostile potius an civile dixerim, nescio' (Flor. 3. 22, 1): 'abire' has a simple abl. in 2. 69, 2, &c.


12. sponte vel necessitate. Nipp. and Ritt. may be right in adopting 'an' (cp. 4. 43, 4; 14. 51, 1); but the use of 'vel' in cases where two alternatives are opposed to a third, as in 14. 3, 2, and 'insidias an pridiorem vel aliquod honestum consilium' (H. 2. 41, 2), has been taken to justify it here, where the two alternatives embraced by 'incertum' are opposed, on the ground of common uncertainty, to 'haud dubium.'

14. non erubuit permittere. As Gallus was not formally executed, the right of burial would seem to be matter of course (see c. 29, 2). If however this case was so far doubtful that permission had to be asked, it might have been granted without shame; so that perhaps there is a zeugma in the sentence, and 'non erubuit' belongs properly to 'ultra incusare,' &c., i.e. to his complaint of the delay which he himself had caused.

15. coram convinceretur. Gallus, according to Dio, had been condemned by the senate (κατηψυχήθη) at the time of his arrest, but had been reserved, as if on appeal, till Caesar's return to Rome.
624

P. CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM [A. U. C. 786.

defuerat tempus subeundi iudicium consulari seni, tot consularium parenti. Drusus deinde extinguitur, cum se miserandis alimentis, 4 mandendo e cubili tomento, nonum ad diem detinuisset. tradi- 5 dere quidam praescriptum fuisse Macroni, si arma ab Sciano 5 temptarentur, extractum custodiae iuvenem (nam in Palatio attinebatur) ducem populo imponere. mox, quia rumor incedebat 6 fore ut nuru ac nepoti conciliaretur Caesar, saevitiam quam paenitentiam maluit.

24 (30). Quin et inventus in defunctum probara corporis, exitia- 10 bilem in suos, infensum rei publicae animum obiecit recitarique factorum dictorumque eius descripta per dies iussit, quod non anid atrocius visum: adstitisse tot per annos qui vultum, gemitus, ocul- 2 tum etiam murmur excipernent, et potuisse avum audire, legere, in publicum promere vix fides, nisi quod Attii centurionis et

1. consulari seni, &c.; i.e. his rank made it absurd to suppose that his case was by any natural arrangement post- 2 poned to others.

2. tot consularium. Five of his sons are known to us; Asinius Saloninus (3. 75. 1), C. Asinius (4. 1. 1), M. Asinius Agrippa (4. 34. 1), Asinius Gallus, banished for a conspiracy against Claudius in 799. B. d. 46 (Dio, 60. 27, 5), and Asinius Celer, noted as a gourmand (Pl. N. II. 9. 17, 31, 67), and put to death by Claudius (Sen. lud. 13. 4). Of these the second, third, and fifth were certainly consulars: see further particulars given here by Nipp. An inscription (C. I. L. x. 1682), ’Cn. Asinio, Pollionis et Agrippae nepoti,’ may show the existence of a sixth son, or may refer to either the first or fourth here mentioned. All these, being the children of Gallus by Vipsana (see 1. 12. 6), were half-brothers of Drusus Caesar.

3. Drusus . . . extinguitur. The date of his arrest and imprisonment can only be fixed as subsequent to the publication of the work of Velleius in 783, A. d. 30 : see Appendix iv. p. 586.

3. mandendo . . . tomento. Orelli thinks these words, like ’bolecio’ in 12. 67, 1, a gloss (from Suet. Tib. 54), where Tacitus would have thought a general expression without detail (like ’venefici sigma’ 2. 73, 5), more suitable to the dignit of history. Ritter thinks ’tomentum’ should be read; but Nipp. shows that though, in an abl. of instrument or respect, with a singular ma-c. or neut noun, the gerund is more usual (cp. c. 45, 6, &c.), the gerundive is found in 12. 34. 1; 13. 13. 3; 57, 1: while with feminine or plural nouns it is common: ’tomentum’ is used by Varro, the elder Pliny, &c. for ’stuffing,’ which would here probably be of hay or straw.

4. praescriptum, &c. Suet. (Tib. 65) and Dio (58. 13. 1) repeat the same belief. The infinitive follows the analogy of ’imperare,’ &c.; see Introd. v. § 42.

5. extractum custodiae: so ’extractum sibi’ Suet. Tib. 73; ’extraeare corpori’ Pl. N. II. 7. 2. 13: see on 1. 39. 4; Introd. v. § 15.

6. populo imponere: cp. ’ legionibus imposuit’ 1. 3. 5.

7. maluit. Nipp. thinks this was to show his independence of public opinion (see 2. 38, 1). Probably Drusus was killed to prevent another such plot as that mentioned in 5. 10. 1.

9. inventus, &c. The first charge is similar to one brought against Nero (5. 3. 3) and Gaius (c. 9. 3), the second receives illustration from 4. 60. 4, the third, repeating an expression used of Sabinus (4. 70. 7), would relate to whatever grounds were alleged for calling him ’hostis publicus’ (Suet. Tib. 54; Cal. 7).

11. descripta per dies, ’the journal kept’: this participle is only here used substantively. Such a journal of informações is mentioned in 4. 67, 6, and the feeling of persons living under such a system of espionage is described in 4. 69, 6.

14. nisi quod: see note on 1. 33. 6. Here the expression qualifies ’vix credible’: all this was hardly credible, were
Didymi liberti epistolae servorum nominis praeferebant, ut quis egredientem cubiculo Drusum pulsaverat, exterruerat. etiam sua verba centurio saevitiae plena, tamquam egregium, vocescque deficientis adiecerat, quis primo [alienationem mentis simulans] quasi per dementiam funcsta Tiberio, mox, ubi exspes vitae fuit, meditatas compositasque diras inprecabatur, ut quem ad modum nurum filiumque fratris et nepotes domumque omnem caedibus complevisset, ita poenas nominis generique maiorum et posteris exsolveret. obturbabat quidem patres specie detestandi: sed penetrabat pavor et admiratio, callidum olim et tendendis sceletibus obscurum huc confidentiae venisse, ut tamquam dimotis parictibus ostenderet nepotem sub verbere centurionis, inter servorum ictus, extrema vitae alimenta frustra orantem.

25 (31). Nondum is dolor exsoleverat, cum de Agrippina auditum, quam interfecit Seiano spe sustentatam provixisse reor, et is postquam nihil de saevitia remittebatur, voluntate extinctam, nisi

4. [alienationem ... simulans] Bahrdt.

it not that still worse was positively attested. In H. 3. 28, 1, the use is somewhat different.

1. epistolae, their letters to Tiberius, read before the senate.

3. egregium, substantivally: cp. 'egregium publicum' 3. 70, 4, 'dignum' 15. 41, 1; and other instances given in Introd. v. § 4 b, and by Nipp. here.

4. alienationem mentis simulans. The difficulty of seeing what Drusus had to gain by feigning madness has led Halm, Orelli, and Nipp. to treat these words as a gloss, and to take 'quasi per dementiam' to express, not the intention of Drusus, but the impression left on a hearer. Others, with less reason, bracket the latter words. If the text is sound, we must take 'primo' as answering to 'mox,' 'alienationem ... simulans' to 'exspes vitae,' 'quasi per dementiam' to 'meditatas ... diras'; and must suppose that some vague instinct of self-preservation, insufficient to check his utterances, led Drusus at first to assume a disguise which he east aside at the end.

5. exspes, here alone in extant prose. It has a genitive 'liberum' in a fragment of Accius, and is absol. in Hor. and Ov.

6. meditatas compositasque diras, 'studied and elaborate curses': cp. 'diris agam vos' (Hor. Epod. 5, 89), &c. Such curses, even if lacking the magical force of a devotio' (see 2. 69, 5), would at least be taken as ominous.

7. nurum, &c. Some such word as 'necasset' is supplied from 'caedibus complevisset' by zengma. Agrippina's death may be spoken of by anticipation, or Drusus may be supposed in ignorance to have taken the worst for granted.

9. obturbabat, 'were interrupting'; so 'obturbatur,' 'obstrepitur,' Pl. Æpp. 9. 13. 19.

10. tendendis sceleribus obscurum. Many such constructions are found (e.g. c. 51, 5; 2. 57, 3; 3. 10, 4; 4. 37, 2). The case might in all be an abl. of respect, but probably Nipp. is right in taking it as dat. of object contemplated (Introd. v. § 22 b). 'Obscurus' as in 1. 33, 5.

12. verbere: cp. 5. 9, 2.

13. extrema ... alimenta, the barest necessaries.

14. de Agrippina, i.e. of her death. On her banishment see App. iv. p. 586.

15. provixisse, dnr. elp.: see note on 'propolluebat' (3. 66, 4). Several verbs compounded with 'pro' date from this age, as 'progerere' and 'prolibare' (Pl. N. H.), 'proserere' (Sil.), 'protonare' (Val. Fl.), 'provalgare' (Suet.): see others noted here by Drager.

16. nisi si, used, with the force of 'nisi forte,' in 15. 53, 5; G. 2, 2; Agr.
si negatis alimentis adsimulatus est finis, qui videretur sponte sumptus. enimvero Tiberius foedissimis criminationibus exarsit, impudicitiam arguens et Asinium Gallum adulterum, eiusque morte ad taedium vitae conpulsam. sed Agrippinae aequi inpa-
siens, dominandi auida, virilibus curis feminarum viti exerat. ecodem die defunctam, quo biennio ante Scianus poenas luisset, memoriaeque id prodendum addidit Caesar, iactavitque quod non laqueo stranulata neque in Gemonias proiecta forst. actae ob id grates decretumque ut quintum decumum kal. Novembris, utriusque necis die, per omnis annos donum Iovi sacraretur.

28 (S2). Haud multo post Cocceius Nerva, continuus principi, omnis divini humanique iuris seciens, integro statu, corpore inlaeso, moriendi consilium cepit. quod ut Tiberio cognitum, adscribere, causas requirere, addere preces, fateri postremo grave conscientia, grave famae saeue, si proximus amicorum nullis moriendi rationibus vitam fugeret. aversatus sermonem Nerva abstinentiam cibi coniunxit. ferebant gnari cogitationum eius, quanto propius

9. quinto decimo L, but cp. 12. 69, 1; II. 1. 57, 3. 11. principis: text Heins., perhaps principi comes Nipp.

32, 2; ‘nisi si quis’ in Cic. Fam. 14. 2, 1; Cat. 2, 4, 6; Quint. 4, 1, 20. 1. adsimulatus: cp. 4, 8, 1. Nipp. note: the pleonasm in ‘qui videretur.’

2. enimvero Tiberius, repeated from 4. 69, 3: see note on 2. 64, 6.

3. impudicitiam. It is expressly stated (5. 2, 4) that no such charge was brought against her at her arrest; and Gallus, who must have been old enough to be her father, never appears as her partisan, and once at least tried to hasten her overthrow (4. 71, 3). The charge seems to be rightly treated as a fabrication.


5. exuerat. It is not implied that she had ever had them: cp. ‘avaritiam exuerat’ Agr. 9, 4. Some of the chief metaphorical uses of this verb are referred to on 1. 69, 2.

7. iactavit. ‘took credit for her clemency’; ‘imputavit’ (Suet. Tib. 53).

9. quintum decemmet kalendas Novembris, October 18. Tacitus omits ‘ante’ in c. 50, 6; 15. 41, 3; II. 1. 18, 1; 27, 1, but inserts it in 12. 69, 1.

10. donum: cp. 2. 32, 4, &c.: Suet. (1. 1.) here specifies it as ‘donum ex auro.’

11. Cocceius Nerva: see on 4. 58, 1. continuus principi. For the dat. cp. 4. 36, 1; 11. 5, 1. The MS text is retained by some, and might perhaps be supported from such analogous usages as ‘Sciani, . . . notas’ (Suet. Tib. 61), ‘tu fidissima’ (Verg. Aen. 12. 659), &c.

12. divini humanique iuris seciens: cp. 3. 70, 4; 4. 38, 3.

13. quod ut, ‘as soon as this’; noted by Wolflin Philol. xxv. 119 as a solitary instance: elsewhere ‘quod (or ‘quae’) postquam’ (1. 6, 6, &c.), or ‘postquam haece’ (12. 6, 1), are found. He suggests ‘quod ubi.’

14. conscientiae, here apparently ‘sense of shame’; cp. ‘spreta conscientia’ 15. 18, 1. His personal feeling is distinguished from his reputation with others (‘fama’).

15. nullis . . . rationibus. Dio (8. 21, 4) probably places the suicide of Nerva earlier in the year, connecting it with the troubles which he foresaw from the attempt to enforce the usury laws (c. 16, 17).

17. coniunxit: cp. 4. 57, 2.
mala rei publicae viseret, ira et metu, dum integer, dum tempus, honestum finem voluisse.

4 Ceterum Agrippinæ pernicies, quod vix credibile, Plancinam traxit. nupta olim Cn. Pisoni et palam lacta morte Germanici, cum Piso caderet, precibus Augustæ nec minus inimiciiis Agrippinae defensa crat. ut odium et gratia desiere, ius valuit; petitae criminibus haud ignotis, sua manu sera magis quam inmerita supplicia persolvit.

27 (33). Tot lucubris funesta civitate pars maeroris fuit, quod Iulia Drusi filia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubelliæ Blandi, cuibus avum Tiburtem equitem Romanum plerique meminercat. extremo anni mors Aelii Lamiae funere censorio celebrata, qui administrandaæ Suriae imagine tandem exsolutus urbi praefuerat. genus illi decorum, vivida senectus; et non pro-

propius; as being behind the scenes at Capuae.

1. dum integer, &c.: compare the sentiment in c. 48, 51; 6, 4.

3. Plancinam: see on 2. 43, 4, &c.

4. traxit, ‘drew after it’: cp. 3. 54, 8; 12. 57, 3; and ‘abstractus’ 4. 13. 5, &c. The fuller expression ‘ruina traxit’ is found in II. 3, 29; 2. G. 36. 2.

5. precibus Augustae: see 3. 17, 2.

6. ut . . . desiere, i.e. after the death of both protectress and hater.

10. Iulia: see on 3. 29, 4. The absence of any allusion here to her betrothal to Seianus, seems to show that Tacitus had not accepted that story: see on 4. 49, 11. denupsit. The word does not appear to denote a ‘mésalliance’; being always elsewhere used in the sense of the simple verb: cp. 15. 37, 8; Suet. Ner. 29; and ‘nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos’ (Ov. Met. 12, 195). Nipp. takes the preposition to denote the firm tie of marriage, as in ‘devincire’, &c.; others, as Dräger, seem to explain it better as expressing the leaving the paternal home by marriage: cp. ‘enubere’, ‘innubere.’

Rubelliæ Blandi. An inscription of the time of Gaius (C. I. L. xiv. 3576) records him as ‘C. Rubelliæ C. f. Iblandus, quaestor divi Augusti’; (Ov. Met. 4. 180). The date of his consulship see on 3. 23, 2. Two sons born of this marriage are known: Rubelliæ Plautus (13. 19, 3), and Rubelliæ Drusus (C. I. L. vi. 16057), and a daughter Rubellia (C. I. L. xiv. 2610). A son of Rubelliæ Plautus is the person addressed in Juv. 8, 59.

11. avum. M. Seneca (Contr. 11, pr. 5) mentions this Blandus as the first knight who taught rhetoric; the profession having been till then confined to freedmen. His son, the father of the person here mentioned, is supposed to have been a C. Rubelliæ Blandus, triumvir monetalis under Augustus (Eckh. v. 295). On the inferiority supposed to attach to families belonging to municipal towns cp. 4. 3, 4.

12. Aelii Lamiae; generally taken to be the same who is mentioned by Horace (Od. 1. 26, 8; 26, 7; 3. 17, 1; Ep. 1. 14, 6). Velleius speaks (2. 116, 3) of his services in Germany, Illyricum, and Africa. On his proconsulate of the latter province see 4. 13, 5.

funere censorio: see on 4. 15, 3.

13. administrandaæ Suriae imagine. His case was similar to that of Arruntius mentioned below. The word ‘tandem’ implies that his fictitious government had lasted several years, and no other legate of Syria is known between Sertius (2. 74, 1) and this time. The province was probably in charge of Paccius (see on 2. 17, 3).

14. urbi praefuerat, as successor to L. Piso (c. 16, 3).

genius . . . decorum. His father was probably Lucius Lamia mentioned by Val. Max. (1. 8, 12) as ‘praetorius vir’; the family was up to that time equestrian, apparently of Formiae, tracing a mythical pedigree to its founder, Lamus (Hor. Od. 3. 17, 1), in doing which they followed a fashion prevalent then among many newly ennobled houses: see Friedl. Sitteng. 1.
missa provincia dignationem addiderat. exim Flacco Pomponio 3 Suriae pro praetore defuncto recitantur Caesaris litterae, quis incusabat egregium quemque et regendis exercitibus idoneum abnuere id munus, sequa ea necessitudo ad preces cogi, per 5 quas consularium aliqui capessere provincias adigerentur, oblitus Arruntium, ne in Hispaniam pergeret, decumum iam annum attineri. obiit codem anno et M'. Lepidus, de cuius modera-4 tione atque sapientia in prioribus libris satis conlocavi. neque 5 nobilitas diutius demonstranda est: quippe Aemilium genus 10 secundum bonorum civium, et qui cadem familia corruptis moribus, illustri tamen fortuna egere.

28 (34). Paulo Fabio L. Vitellio consulibus post longum sacculo-4 rorum ambitum avis Phoenix in Aegyptum venit praebuitque materiem doctissimis indigenarum et Graecorum multa super eo

p. 215. The Lamiæ are certainly regarded as a noble house by Juvenal (4, 154, &c.).

1. dignationem addiderat: compare the sentiment in 4. 26, 2.

Flacco Pomponio: see on 2. 32, 3. He can only have become 'legatus pro praetore' of Syria when Lamiæ was transferred to the 'praefectura urbis.'

3. egregium, used with 'quamque,' like 'eximium' in Liv. 1. 7, 5, with the force of a superlative.

4. abnuere id munus. This fact may not be connected with the stern repression of extortion and misgovernment. But it would also appear that any responsible position made its holder more liable to be accused of 'maiestas.'

5. oblitus Arruntium, &c. This and the case of Lamiæ above are the only recorded instances of the practice of Tiberius mentioned in 1. 89, 4; Suet. Tib. 63. This case also formed a precedent for that of Clavius Ruitus (11. 2. 65, 4), as the other for that of P. Antellus (13. 22, 2). The Caesarian province of Hispania Citerior must be meant, and 'decimum' must be a round number, reckoning from the death of L. Fisco in 778, A.D. 25 (4. 45, 1).

7. M'. Lepidus: see on 1. 13, 2, &c., and his character in 4. 20, 4.

8. conlocavi = 'seripsi.' The word is here alone thus used, but has elsewhere a somewhat kindred sense of 'arrangement' of words and sentences. Nipp. notes the similar use of 'ponere' in Cic. ad Fam. 1. 9, 21; de N. D. 1. 23, 63.

9. diutius: cp. 4. 69, 4.

Aemilium genus: see on 3. 22, 1.

10. corruptis moribus, abl. of quality: 'hucre' may be supplied, or, as Nipp. notes, 'egere' may be used twice. Such persons as the triumvir and his father may be here referred to.

12. Paulo Fabio L. Vitellio. The former, in full Paulus Fabius Persicus, is probably son of the person mentioned in 1. 5, 1: he is recorded as 'pontifex, sodalis Augustalis, frater Arvalis,' in an inscription at Ephesus (C. I. L. iii. 6073), and appears in the Arval Tables from 774 to 807, A.D. 21-54 (C. I. L. vi. 2023 b-2035), and is also noticed as a profligate friend of Claudius (Sen. de Rom. 4. 30, 2; cp. 'Or. Claudii,' ii. 24), in whose time he appears to have been procus. Aviae (C. I. L. iii. Supp. 7129); possibly is also the person intended by Juvenal in 8, 14, &c. L. Vitellius, here first mentioned, is the consul of Syria in c. 32, 5, &c., and the well-known courtier of Claudius (11. 3, 1, &c.), under whom he obtained a second and third consulship and a censorship. He also appears among the Arval pulses from 781 to 807, A.D. 28-54 (C. I. L. vi. 2026-2035); and was father of the emperor A. Vitellius (H. 1. 9, 2, &c.).

13. avis Phoenix... venit. Dio (58. 27, 1) and Pliny (N. H. 10. 2, 5), who cites Cornelius Valerianus, date this event in the consulship of Plautius and Papinius (see c. 40, 1). Tacitus would hardly have intentionally introduced it out of its place without saying so (as in c. 38, 1).
miraculo disserendi. de quibus congruunt, et plura ambigua
sed cognitu non absurda, promere libet. sacram Soli id animal
et ore ac distinctu pinnarum a ceteris avibus diversum consenti-
tuunt qui formam eius effinitere: de numero annorum varia tra-
duntur. maxime vulgatum quingentorum spatium: sunt qui 5
adseverent mille quadringentos sexaginta unum interici, priores-
que alios tres Sesoside primum, post Amaside dominantibus, dein
Ptolemaeo, qui ex Macedonibus tertius regnavit, in civitate cui
Heliopolis nomen advoluisse, multo ceterarum volucrum com-
tatu novam faciem mirantium. sed antiquitas quidem obscura: 10
inter Ptolemaicum ac Tiberium minus ducenti quinquaginta anni
fuerunt. unde non nulli falsum hunc phoenix neque Arabum e
terris credidere, nihilque usurpavisse ex his, quae vetus memoria


3. ore, probably the front of the head is meant. The beak is especially described in Lact. (135), 'albicat insignix
mixto viridante saramago et puro cornu gemmæa cuspid hiat.'
distinctu, only here and in Stat. Theb. 

5. 1. 5. 41.

4. qui formam ... effinitere: cp. 'effingebant,' of representation in art (11. 14. 1). Hdt., who had seen it, δαου γαρφη, describes it (2. 73) as in form an
eagle, but with golden and red feathers, Pliny (l. l.) goes more into detail; and a poem on the bird, attributed to Lactantius,
describes it still more fully (125-150) as partaking of the plumage of the peacock and pheasant, with a rayed crest. On
monuments it has the form of a heron, and is connected with symbols of Osiris,
de numero annorum. The phoenix was seen to be the symbol of a cycle of
time, but its period was very differently given. That of 1461 years is the Egyptian 'annus magnus,' also called the
Sohiac, or Canicular period, being that in which the year of 365 days agrees with
that of 365; 1461 of the one being equal to 1460 of the other. The year A.D. 139
was reckoned by the Egyptians as the end of one such period (see Sir G. C. Lewis,
Astronomy of the Ancients, p. 284). Those who reckon the phoenix cycle at
500 years (Hdt. i. 1.; Ov. Met. 15, 595; Sen. Ep. 42, 1; Mela, 3. 8, 19) possibly take it as a round number for one-third of
the above cycle (487 years), or as itself
a period of correction of the calendar (see Nipp.). Pliny (l. l.) gives, on the authority of
Manilius, a phoenix cycle of 540 years, and elsewhere (29. 1, 9, 2) speaks of it
loosely as 1000 years, in which Lactantius
(v. 59) follows him. For other periods
see Lewis, p. 283, n. 153.

7. Sesosidea ... Amasidea. The reign of Amasis (Hdt. 2. 172, sqq.) is dated
B.C. cir. 570-526. 'Sesosis' is the form in
Diod. 1. 53, of the name given by
Herodotus as Sesostris, that of the king
to whom both these assign the conquests of
Rameses (see on 2. 65). Sethos, a
name found later in Herodotus (2. 141),
is given by Manetho (Ios. c. Ap. 1. 15)
as Sethosis, father or brother of a Rameses;
and an earlier Sesortosis, or some similar
ame, in the monuments.

8. Ptolemaeo, Ptolemaeus Euergetes,
who died in B.C. 222, 235 years before the
principate of Tiberius began. Nipp.
notes that some have attempted, by
counting Alexander as the first Macedonan ruler, to make Tactius refer to the
reign of Ptolemaeus II. Philadelphia,
B.C. 284-247, in which year B.C. 275
was, according to some computations, a
real epoch of the cycle.

10. antiquitas, i.e. the date of Sesosis
and Amasis.

12. non nulli, here alone substantively
in Tactius; adj. in 11. 12. 3; 37, 1.
falsum hunc. Pliny (l. l.) records the
imposture of bringing a phoenix to Rome
in 800, A.D. 47.
firmavit. confecto quippe annorum numero, ubi mors propinuet, 7
suis in terris struere nidum eique vim genitalem adfundere, ex
qua fetum oriri; et primam adulto curato sepeliendi patris, neque
id temere, sed sublato murrae pondere temptatque per longum
5 iter, ubi par oneri, par meatu sit, subire patrium corpus inque
Solis aram perferre atque adolere. haec incerta et fabulosis 8
aucta: ceterum aspici aliquando in Aegypto eam volucrem non
ambigitur.

29 (35). At Romae caede continua Pomponius Labeo, quem
10 praefuisse Moesiae rettuli, per abruptas venas sanguinem effudit:
aemulataque est coniunx Paxaea. nam promptas eius modi 2
mortes metus carnificis faciebat, et quia damnati publicatis bonis
sepultura prohibebantur, eorum qui de se statuebant humabantur
corpora, maneabant testamenta, pretium festinandi. sed Caezar 3
15 missis ad senatum litteris disseruit morem fuisse maioribus, quo-
tiens dirimenter amicitias, interdicere domo eumque finem gratiae
ponere: id se repetivisse in Labeone, atque illum, quia male
administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum arguebatur,

1. annorum M (mille) numero Heins. 18. urgebatur: text Ern.

1. annorum numero, its period.
2. suis in terris, in Arabia.
struere nidum, &c. Herodotus (1.1.) gives much the same version as Tacitus.
Pliny (1.1.) describes more fully the construction of the nest of spies, and the
growth of the offspring from a worm generated from the remains of the parent,
and makes the nest itself the vehicle in which the remains are borne. The essential idea is the allegory describing the
beginning of one period at the close of another. Pliny speaks (N. H. 13. 4,
9, 43) of a palm shown near Alexandria, which was represented as renewing itself
at periods coincident with those of the reappearance of the bird.
5. meatu; used of the flight of a
bird in H. 1. 62, 5; of the motions of
heavenly bodies in Lucr. and Verg.
subiros patriam corpus; a remin-
iscence of Verg. Aen. 2, 708; 4, 599.
That the phoenix was represented as
bearing its burden on its back, not in
its claws, would appear from Artemidorus,
Onciocritica, 4, 49 (see Orelli).
6. Solis aram, the famous altar men-
tioned by Strabo at Heliopolis, Matarieh,
about six milks N. E of Cairo.
adolere, 'burns it'; so in Ov. Col. &c.
aeque incerta. Tacitus rejects the
fables, but believes in the appearance
at times of such a bird. The idea of
symbolizing a cycle by a bird is probably
traceable to the reappearance of particular
birds at certain seasons of the year.
8. ambiguus, with acc. and inf. in
11. 4, 5; H. 4, 49, 2.
10. rettuli: cp. 4, 47, 1.
12. damnati, &c. Incapacity for making
a will attached not only to those sen-
tenced to death, but also to those inter-
dicted from fire and water (Dio, 57, 22,
5; Gaius, Dig. 28, 1, 8); nor did suicide
before condemnation always save the
property (see 4, 20, 1; 39, 3, and notes;
Dio, 58, 15, 4).
15. morem ... maioribus: see on 2.
70, 3; 3, 24, 5. Tiberius is noted as
fond of appealing to old rules (4. 19, 3).
17. male administratae provinciae,
Owem met tis iouvainoi goprfeis (Dio,
58, 24, 3).
18. arguebatur. Many retain the
M.S. text, which may be a solitary u-e of
'urgere' analogously to 'accusare.' The
indicative is used as in 1. 10, 1, &c.
culpam invidia velavisse, frustra conterrita uxore, quam ctsi 4 nocentem percului tamen expertem fuisse. Mamerus dein Scaurus rursum postulatur, insignis nobilitate et orandis causis, 5 vita probrosus. nihil hunc amicitia Sciani, sed labefecit haud minus validum ad exitia Macronis odium, qui easdem artes 5 occultius exercet; detuleratque argumentum tragoeidae a Scauro scriptae, additis versibus qui in Tiberium flecterentur: 6 verum ab Servilio et Cornelio accusatoribus adulterium Liviae, 7 magorum sacra obiectabantur. Scaurus, ut dignum veteribus Aemiliiis, damnationem anteit, hortante Sextia uxore, quae 10 incitantum mortis et particeps fuit.

30 (36). Ac tamen accusatores, si facultas incideret, poenis addieebantur, ut Servilius Corneliusque perdit Scauro famosi, quia pecuniam a Vario Ligure omittendae delationis ceperant, in 2 insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt. et Abudius 15 Russo functus aedilitate, dum Lentulo Gaetulico, sub quo legioni

10. ante it (Andr. p. 7): text Halm (13. 30, 2; 15. 3°, 4); see on 1. 25, 1. hortantes exitia: text L.

1. invidia, i.e. by letting it be supposed that Tiberius forced him to self-destruction; cp. 'suam invidiam tali morte quasitam' 3. 16, 3; also 'cupidines adolescentis velaverat' 13. 13, 1.
2. periculi . . . expeterm, i.e. whom he had made up his mind to pardon.
3. rursum: see c. 9. 5.
4. vita probrosus: see 3. 66, 3. His character is represented as infamous by Seneca and by Tertullian (de Pall. 5).
labefecit. On the position of this verb cp. 1. 35, 1.
6. detulerat, 'had made matter of information.'
argumentum, 'the subject': so in Dial. 2, 1; and often in Plaut., Ter., &c. According to Dio (58. 24, 4), the tragedy was entitled 'Atreus,' and contained a line imitated from Eur. Phoen. 394 (τὰς τῶν κρατούντων ἄριστας φέρειν χρών). Tiberius took the allusion to himself, and said, Αἰαντα αὑτοῦ ποιήσα, and accordingly forced him to suicide. Suet. (Tib. 61) appears to follow an account making Agamemnon the subject. 'Atrides' was later (Juiv. 4, 65), and perhaps already, a nickname of Caesar.
7. Hecterentur, 'might be applied.' This meaning, which appears to be found nowhere else, is somewhat akin to that in 4. 16, 4; 20, 4.

8. Servilio et Cornelio. These accusers, mentioned by one name only, may have been already mentioned in the lost portion. M. Seneca (Suas. 2, 22) speaks of the accuser of Scaurus as a 'historicus fatus' named Tusius (possibly a cognomen of one of these). On their fate see c. 30, 1.
Liviae. Livilla: see on 4. 3, 3, c. 2, 1.
magorum sacra: see 2. 27, 2.
veteribus Aemiliiis: see on 3. 22, 1, &c. M. Seneca (I. l.) says that the family of Scauri became extinct in this person; also (Contra. B. 1. praef.) that seven of his orations were burned by decree.
10. anteit: cp. 5. 6, 4.
hortante Sextia. 'Sextia' does not appear to be a Roman name.
11. incitantum, only used of persons here and in H. 2. 23, 7.
14. Vario Ligure: see on 4. 42, 3.
ceperant: cp. 4. 31, 5.
15. Abudius Russo, an unknown person. The name 'Abudius' is found, according to Orelli, only in a few inscriptions; that of 'Ruso' in Sall. Jug. 104, 3; where, as here, many editors substitute the better known name 'Rufus.'
16. Lentulo Gaetulico: see on 4. 42, 3; 46, 1.
legioni præfuerat, 'Legati legionum'
praefuerat, periculum facesit, quod is Seiani filium generum destinasset, ulro damnatur atque urbe exigitur. Gaetulicus ea tempestate superioris Germaniae legiones curabat mirumque amorem adsecutus erat, effusae elementiae, modicus severitate et proximo quoque exercitui per L. Apronium socerum non ingrat- tis. unde fama constans ausus mittere ad Caesarem litteras, adfinitatem sibi cum Seiano haud sponte sed consilio Tiberii coeptam; perinde se quam Tiberius falli potuisse, neque erro- rem eundem illi sine fraude, aliis exitio habendum. sibi fidem integram et, si nullis insidiis petecetur, mansuram; successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum. firmarent velut foedus, quo princeps ceterarum rerum potecetur, ipse provinciam retinceret. haec, mira quamquam, fidem ex eo trahebant, quod unus omnium Seiani adfinium incolam multaque gratia mansit, reputante Tiberio publicum sibi odium, extremam aetatem, magis- que fama quam vi stare res suas.

31 (37). C. Cestio M. Servilio consulibus nobiles Parthi in urbem venere, ignaro rege Artabano. is metu Germanici fidus

not of praetorian rank (see on 2. 36, 1) are found in 14. 28, 1; H. I. 79, 8, and 3. 52, 3 (compared with 4. 39, 1). Titus filled that post after the quaestorship (Suet. Tit. 4), the son of Corbulo when below senatorial age (15. 28, 4).

1. Seiani filium, probably the boy mentioned in 5. 9, 2.

2. ultro, i.e. besides falling in the prosecution.

4. modicus severitate. 'Modiens' takes the abl. in c. 45, 1; Agr. 40, 4; as also 'immodicus' in H. I. 69, 2; 3. 53, 1; oftener the genitive, as in 2. 73, 3.

5. L. Apronium: see 4. 73. 1. He appears still to have retained his command in Lower Germany notwithstanding his failure against the Frisi.

8. perinde . . . quam: cp. 2. 1, 2.

11. indicium mortis; so 'signum mortis' (c. 40, 3), 'warning that he was to die.'

14. unus . . . adfinium, used here loosely of one connected merely by a betrothal, or even a less formal 'destinatio' (see on 3. 29, 5). There is reason to think that, even among those more nearly related, the destruction was not so complete; for

L. Seianus, of praetorian rank, noticed by Dio (58. 19, 1) as spared at the same time with M. Terentius (c. 8, 9), is not mentioned as subsequently put to death.

incolumis . . . mansit. In 792, A.D. 39, he was accused of conspiracy against Gaius, and put to death (Dio, 59, 22, 5; Suet. Claud. 9). The 'Acta Ar- valium' (C. 1. L. vi. 2029) record an offering onOct. 27, in that year, 'ob detecta nefaria con[silia] Cn. Lentuli Gae[fulicii].'

15. magis . . . stare res suas, 'that his power stood more by prestege than by its own weight': cp. 'sui vi terra sua, vi stando Vesta vocatur' Ov. Fast. 6, 299; 'virtute quam pecunia res Romana meius stetit' H. 2. 69, 5.

17. C. Cestio M. Servilio. On the former, here called by Dio (58. 25, 2) Pius Fabalus, see on 3. 36, 2; and c. 7, 3. The latter is the historian M. Servilius Nonianus (see Introd. iii. p. 15), whose father was mentioned in 2. 48, 1; 3. 22, 4. nobiles Parthi, i.e. 'meigistanes': see on 2. 2, 1, &c.

This narrative of Eastern events (c. 31-37: 41-44), treated very briefly by Dio (58. 26), is given more fully by Tacitus as a relief to the tale of trials and executions (see c. 38, 1).
Romanis, aequeabilis in suos, mox superbiam in nos, saevitiam in populares sumpsit, fretus bellis, quae secunda adversum circum-
victas nationes exercuerat, et senectutem Tiberii ut inermem
despiciens avidusque Armeniae, cui defuncto rege Artaxia Arsa-
cen liberorum suorum veterrimum imposuit, addita contumelia et
missis qui gazam a Vonone relictam in Suria Ciliciaque repos-
cerent; simul veteres Persarum ac Macedonum terminos, seque
invasurum possessa primum Cyro et post Alexandro per vanilo-
quentiam ac minas iaciebat. sed Parthis mittendi secretos nun-
tios validissimus auctor fuit Sinnaces, insigni familia ac perinde
opibus, et proximus huic Abdus ademptae virilitatis. non de-
spectrum id apud barbaros ultroque potentiam habet. ii adscitis
et alii primoribus, quia neminem gentis Arsacidarum summae
rei inponere poterant, interfectis ab Artabano plerisque aut
ondum adulter, Phraaten regis Phraatis filium Roma posceabant: 15

3. inermem Heins. 8. i cyro: Cyro B, text Halm, a Cyro Ritt.

had not only paid court to Germanicus
(2. 58, 1), but also shown respect at his
death; see on 2. 72, 3.

1. aequeabilis, 'without caprice': cp.
'cunctis vitae officiis aequeabilis' II. 4. 5.
2. 'aequeabilis . . . provinciae regentur'
15. 21, 5: see also 4. 20, 4.
3. inermem, 'without warlike energy':
ep. the account of his policy in c. 32, 1.
4. Artaxia: see 2. 56, 3. His death
may probably have taken place in the
preceding year.

Arsaceni. This is hardly a personal
name, but no other is known. Orelli
notes a tetradrachm inscribed βασιλειος
αρσακος δικαιος επιφανοτς, as
apparently belonging to his coinage.
5. veterrimum: elsewhere 'vetustissi-
num' is thus used, e.g. 2. 43, 3. Kitter
would so read here; but Nipp. points
out that the MS. text receives some support
from 'veterimos populos' (Liv. 5. 54, 5).
6. contumelias. Nipp. considers this to
have consisted in the demand itself. But
it was also distinctly expressed in the
letter, as described by Suet. (Tib. 66),
'parricidia et caedes et ignavia et lux-
uriam obdietens, monentisque ut volun-
taria morte maximo justissimoque civium
 odio quam primum satis faceret.'

6. Vonone: see 2. 1–4; 58; 68.
8. primum Cyro. The dot under the
'1' denotes an old critic's judgement
that it is to be expunged, but the difficulty
of accounting for its presence favours the
suggestion of Baiter, adopted by Halm.
On such a dat. as 'Cyro' cp. Intro. v.

per vaniloquentiam: cp. 3. 49, 2.
9. iaciebat, taken with 'terminos' in
the sense of 'non sine iactatione referebat,'
He bragged of these old boundaries, as
if he would make good his right to all
included in them. Supposing only the
Asiatic dominions of these kings to be
meant, all Syria and Asia Minor would
be comprehended. Dio I. I.) adds that
he actually attacked Cappadocia.
10. perinde. Nipp. and Dräger explain
this word as here used adjectively for
'paribus.' But 'insignibus' can easily be
supplied, as 'atrocia' in 'atrox caelum,
perinde ingenia' (Flor. 3. 2, 2). In
the example noted by Quint. (8, 3, 82) of
the brilliant conceit of Sallust ('Mithi-
dates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus'),
the usage more resembles 12. 41, 4.

11. Abdus. The first part of this name
and of 'Abdageses' (c. 36, 3, &c.) ap-
pears to be a Semitic root. On the mix-
ture of races indicated by Parthian names
see Rawlinson, p. 21.
12. id; &c. 'ademptae virilitatis esse':
'this is not only no matter of contempt,
but even a source of influence,' by placing
men in confidential positions.
14. aut = 'et alii': cp. I. 55, 2, &c.
15. regis Phraatis filium. On this
family see on 2. 1, 2; 2, 1.
nomine tantum et auctore opus, [ut] sponte Caesaris ut genus Arsacis ripam apud Euphratis ceneretur.

32 (38). Cupitum id Tiberio: ornat Phraaten accingitque patternum ad fastigium, destinata reticens, consiliis et astu res exter-

5 nas moliri, arma procul habere. interea cognitis insidiis Artabanus tardari metu, modo cupidine vindictae inardescere. et barbaris cunctatio servilis, statim exsequi regium videtur: valuit tamen utilitas, ut Abdum specie amicitiae vocatum ad epulas lento veneno inligaret, Sannacen dissimulatione ac donis, simul per negota moraretur. et Phraates apud Suriam dum omisso cultu Romano, cui per tot annos insueverat, instituta Parthorum sumit, patriis moribus impar morbo absumptus est. sed non Tiberius omisit incepta: Tiridatem sanguinis eiusdem aemulum Artabano, recipera-andaeque Armeniae Hiberum Mithridaten deligit con-

15 ciliatque fratri Pharasmani, qui gentile imperium obtinebat; et cunctis quae apud Orientem parabuntur L. Vitellium praefecit.

1. [ut] Halm, others omit the second ut or alter the first to et; see note. 2. Arsaces.


1. nomine ... auctore, explained by the following sentence; the name of an Arsacid, and the support of Caesar.

[ut] ... ut. Both these are retained by most editors; but to supply 'aliquis' with 'sponte Caesaris' (Doed.), seems unsatisfactory. Nipp. inverts the clauses, and explains the second 'ut' by supposing 'genus Arsacis' to be again repeated in thought for rhetorical emphasis: 'that an Arsacid should show himself on the Euphrates' frontier, and that he should do so with the approval of Caesar.' Such an inversion, or the omission of one 'ut,' seem to be the necessary alternatives.

3. ornat ... accingitque, i.e. gives him the insignia of royalty, and means of enforcing his claim by arms: cp. the similar passage ('auctum pecunia additis stipatoribus'), 11. 16, 3.

paternum ad fastigium, repeated in 11. 16, 8.

4. destinata, 'his purpose.' On this settled policy see 2. 26, 3; 64, 2; 66, 3.

6. tardari metu, modo: see on 4. 50, 6: probably in both places the first clause denotes the prevalent state, the second the occasional. Ritter somewhat inconsistently inserts another 'modo' here, but not in the former place.

inardescere, here alone in Tacitus, from poets, Plin. N. H., and Quintilian.

et barbaris, &c., i.e. many reasons prompted him to the bolder course, yet the more politic was adopted: cp. 'placuit tamen occultius via' 4. 3, 1.

9. inligaret: cp. 'morbico implicate' 4. 53, 1. The metaphor is taken from ensnaring or entangling; and 'inligare' is thus used with 'conscientia' (15. 51, 1), 'stupro' (12. 25, 1) &c.

10. cultu, coupled with 'instituta' in 2. 56, 2, and here apparently answering to it.

11. sumit: 'insumpsisse,' in 14. 44, 1 (where see note), has also generally been altered; but Orelli and others defend both, in the sense of 'in se sumere;' from Stat. Theb. 12, 643 'dignas insinuare mentes coeptibus.'

12. patriis moribus: see the contrast of Roman and Parthian modes of life in 2. 2, 5.

13. sanguinis eiusdem, a grandson of the elder Phraates (c. 37, 6), probably one of the four sent by him to Rome: see on 2. 1, 2.


15. gentile, of his own nation; so 'gentile decus' 11. 16, 3: cp. 3. 59, 3; 12. 14. 2; 17, 3; 34, 4.

16. L. Vitellium: see on c. 28, 1. As
6 eo de homine haud sum ignoratus sinistrum in urbe famam, pleraque foeda memorari, ceterum in regendis provinciis prisca virtute fert. unde regressus et formidine Gai Caesaris, familiaritate Claudii turpe in servitium mutatus exemplar apud posteros adulatorii dedecoris habetur, cesseruntque prima postremis, et bona iuventae senectus flagitiosa oblitteravit.

33 (39). At ex regulis prior Mithridates Pharsamaneum perpulit dolo et vi conatus suos iuvarere, repertique corruptores ministros

2 Arsacis multo auro ad scelus cogunt; simul Hiberi magnis copiis Armeniae inrumpunt et urbe Artaxata potiuntur. quae postquam Artabano cognita, filium Oroden ultorem parat; dat Parthorum copias, mittit qui auxilia mercede facerent: contra Pharsamanes adiungere Albanos, accire Sarmatas, quorum scep-
tuchi utrimque donis acceptis more gentico diversa induere. sed 4 Hiberi locorum potentes Caspia via Sarmatam in Armenios raptim effundunt. at qui Parthis adventabant, facile arcebantur, 5 cum alios incessus hostis clausisset, unum reliquum mare inter et 5 extremos Albanorum montes aestas impediret, quia flatibus etesiarum impellantur vada: hibernus auster revolvit fluctus pulsoque introrsus freto brevia litorum nundatur.

34 (40). Interim Orodem sociorum inopem auctus auxilio Pharasmanes vocare ad pugnam et detrectantem incessere, adequitare 10 castris, infensare pabula; ac saepe in modum obsidii stationibus cingebat, donac Parthi contumeliarum insolentes circumsisterent regem, poscerent proelium. atque illae sola in equite vis: 2 Pharasmanes et pedite valebat. nam Hiberi Albanique saltuosos locos incolentes duritiae patientiaeque magis insuevere; ferunt- 3


'unum reliquum, the second great route, along the western shore of the Caspian, between Derbend and Bakou.
5. flatibus etesiarum, the ἐτεισιαὶ ἑποία of Hdt. 2. 20 (cp. also Plin. N. H. 2. 47, 124, 127), blowing for thirty days from July 20; cp. H. 2. 98, 3. The force with which the sea is driven at times upon this shore from the north is spoken of in Curtius 6. 4. 19.
6. hibernus auster, &c., thrown in to show why this route is obstructed in summer only.

pulso introrsus freto, 'the sea being driven back upon itself': the expression seems taken from Sen. de prov. 1. 4, 'nudari litora ... undas et introrum agi.' 'Fremut' is used, as by poets, of the sea in general.
7. brevia: cp. 1. 79, 3, &c.
10. infensare, 'ravages the foraging ground'; so 'infensare Armeniam' 13. 37. 1. The verb is Tacitean, and used also in 13. 41, 4. 'Pabulum' is perhaps thus used in 15. 16, 1 ('pabulo attiro').
stationibus, 'outposts' : cp. 4. 50, 5.
11. contumeliarum insolentes: this genitive (cp. 15. 67, 5; H. 1. 87, 4) appears also in Cicero, Caesar, and Sallust.
12. regem, 'the prince': probably Orodies assumed also the title of king of Armenia.
14. feruntque, &c. This legend is given more fully, with some variation, in Just. 42. 2, 12. Jason is there said in after life to have been driven from Thessaly
que se Thessalis ortos, qua tempestate Iaso post avertam Medeam genitosque ex ea liberos innam regiam Aetae vacuosque
4 Colchos repetitiv. multaque de nomine eius et oraculum Phrixi celebrant; nec quisquam ariete sacrificaverit, credito vexisse
5 Phrixum, sive id animal seu navis insigne fuit. ceterum directa 5 utrimque acie Parthus imperium Orientis, claritudinem Arsacidarum, contraque ignobilem Hiberum mercenario milite disserebat: Pharasmanes integros semet a Parthico dominatu, quanto maiora penteret, plus decoris victores aut, si terga darent, flagitii
6 atque periculi latus; simul horridam suorum aciem, picta auro 10 Medorum agmina, hinc viros, inde praedam ostendere.

35 (41). Enimvero apud Sarmatas non una vox ducis: se quisque stimulant ne pugnam per sagittas sinerent: impetu et
2 comminus praeveniendum. variae hinc bellantium species, cum Parthus sequi vel fugere pari arte suetus distrahet turmas, spa-
2. aetae: text B. 7. mercenario militem Acid. 13. inirent B.

by the daughters of Phèalus, to have been reconciled to Medea, to have reinstated Aeetes, whom he found in exile, to have gained great victories, and assigned a territory from his conquests to his followers from Greece. The Albanī, according to Justin, gave to Cn. Pompeius a different account of themselves, and claimed the favour of Rome as having had their home on the Alban Mount, and having followed Heracles from Italy to the East. The real origin of both nations appears to be Scythic, and the Albanī are probably akin to, and sometimes (see on 2. 68, 1) confused with the Alainī or Alani.

1. qua tempestate: cp. 2. 60, 2; 4. 14, 2.
2. vacuos: cp. c. 51, 4; 2. 3, 2, &c. It would seem that Tacitus took the legend as asserting that Aeetes was dead.
3. de nomine, 'named after him': cp. 1. 12, 3. The Jasonian legend was widely spread in those regions. Strabo speaks (11. 4, 8, 503) of temples ('

11. Medorum. The whole army is meant. Horace often interchanges the names 'Mede,' 'Persian,' and 'Parthian'; and the name here is the more appropriate, as the Parthians had adopted the per-lucida ac fluida vestis' of the Medes (Just. 41. 2, 4).
12. non una vox ducis, 'the commander was not the only speaker.'
tium ictibus quaceret, Sarmatae omissis arcu, quo brevius valent, contis gladiisque ruerent; modo equestris proelii more frontis et tergi vices, aliquando ut conserta acie corporibus et pulsu armorum pellerent pellerentur. iamque et Albani Hiberique 3
5 prensare, detrudere, ancipitem pugnam hostibus facere, quos super eques et propioribus vulneribus pedites adfictabant. inter 4
quae Pharasmanes Orodesque, dum strenuiss adsunt aut dubi-
tantibus subveniunt, conspiciui eoque gnari, clamore telis equis
concurrunt, instantius Pharasmanes; nam vulnus per galeam 10
adegit. nec iterare valuit, praelatus equo et fortissimis satel-
litum protegentibus saucium: fama tamen occisi falso credita
exterruit Parthos victoriamque concessere.

36 (42). Mox Artabanus tota mole regni ultum iit. peritia
locorum ab Hiberis melius pugnatum; nec ideo abscedebat, ni


(G. 3. 31), Horace (Od. 1. 19, 11; 2. 13, 17), &c.

distraheret turmas, sc. 'suas'; 'would spread out his squadrons.'
1. ictibus, 'flights of arrows.'

quo brevius valent, 'with which their range is shorter': the phrase does not appear to be found elsewhere. The long
range of the Parthian archery is spoken of by Plutarch (Crass. 24, 558).

2. contis gladiisique. On the long
pikes and swords of the Sarmatians, and their mode of warfare, see H. 1. 79, 4. 6.
For the abl. Nipp. compares 'exercita'
4-44, 3-

equestris proelii more. Nipp. notes that stress is laid on the last word. Both
the Parthians and Sarmatians were fighting on horseback; sometimes with true cavalry
tactics; at other times closing like a line of infantry. The Parthians would try to
use the former mode of attack, the Sarmatians the latter.

frontis et tergi vices, sc. 'essent';
'they would face about and retreat by turns': cp. 'sCELERUM AC SUPPLICIORVM VICES' H. 4. 27, 4. The whole sentence is evidently imitated from Sallust: see
Introd. v. § 97, 1. The force of 'cum'
extends to 'pellerentur.'

3. ut conserta acie: Orelli and Dräger
retain the MS. text. Ern. had read 'con-
sertia'; Ritt. brackets the words as a gloss
on the following: they stand, however, in
natural contrast to 'equestris proelii more,' and express the appearance as if the whole
line were locked together: cp. Curt. 3. 11, 4
'conserti et quasi cohaerentes'; and the
description of the phalanx, 'vir viro, armis
arma conserta sunt' (Id. 3. 4, 13). With
conferta, 'ut' would be superfluous.

4. iamque et, &c. Now that it became
a standing fight, these, who were in great
part foot-soldiers (c. 34, 2), came into
action, probably attacking the Parthians
in flank, while the Sarmatians held them in front.

5. detrudere, sc. 'ex equis.'
anicipit: cp. 'aneceps cura' 2. 40, 1,
'aneceps malum' Agr. 26. 3. Here it is
explained by the following words.

6. super, 'from above': cp. 'implen-
turque super puppes' Verg. Aen. 5, 697;
'super e totis emisit collibus agmen' Luc.
6, 291.

8. gnari: cp. 1. 5, 4, &c.
clamore telis equis. The asyndeta
form a climax, as in 2. 17, 5, &c.
10. praelatus, for 'praeterlatus,' as in
Liv. 2. 14, 7; 7. 24, 8, &c.: see note on
2. 6, 5.
13. Mox; probably in the following
year: see c. 38, 1.

tota mole regni: cp. 'tota mole belli'
H. 1. 67, 3: 'toto certatum est corpore
regnii' Verg. Aen. 11, 313.

ultimum iit: cp. 4. 73, 6.

peritia locorum: causal abl. They
had been a year in Armenia.
contractis legionibus Vitellius et subdito rumore, tamquam Meso-
2 potamiam invasurus. metum Romani belli fecisset. tum omissa
Armenia versaque Artabani res, inliciente Vitellio deserenter
3 regem saevum in pace et adversis proeliorum exitiosum. igitur
Sinnaces, quem antea infensum memoravi, patrem Abdagaeisen 5
aliosque occultos consili et tunc continuis cladibus promptiores
ad deflectionem trahit, adfluentibus paulatim qui metu magis
quam benevolentia subiecti repertis auctoribus sustulerant ani-
4 num. nec iam aliiud Artabano reliquum quam si qui externorum
corpori custodes aderant, suis quisque sedibus extorres, quis 10
neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, sed mercede aluntur
5 ministri sceleribus. his adsumptis in longinquae et contermina
Scythiae fugam maturavit, spe auxilii, quia Hyrcanis Carma-
niisque per adfinitatem innexus erat: atque interim posse Parthos
absentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, ad paenitentiam mutari. 15

37 (43). At Vitellius profugo Artabano et flexis ad novum re-
gem popularium animis, hortatus Tiritaten parata capessere, robur
2 legionum sociorumque ripam ad Euphratis ducit. sacrificantibus,


1. tamquam, used, like as, with a fut. participle in 12. 49, 2; H. 4. 19, 3; Dial. 2, 2; also with other participles: Introd. v. § 67; Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 215.
2. inliciente. Josephus states (Ant. 18, 4, 4) that Vitellius won them by bribes.
3. memoravi, c. 31, 3.
4. occlutos consili: 'occlutos' takes such a gen. of reference in 4. 7, 1; cp. 'ambiguus consili' H. 2. 83. 2; 4. 21, 1. These men had mediated revolt, but had kept their plans secret.
5. sustulenter animum, 'had plucked up courage': cp. H. 3. 45, 1; 4. 54, 2.
6. corpori custodes, 'bodyguards': 'custos' is used with a similar dative in 1. 24. 3; 3. 14. 7. 'Ministri,' below, takes a similar dative, as in 15. 28. 4: H. 1. 88, 2, &c.
7. intellectus: cp. 'dissimulato intellectu' 13. 38, 4; 'intellectum optimae rei . . . amisit' Sen. de Ben. 3. 17, 2.
8. Scythia. The Scythians east of the Caspian are meant. The Hyrcanians at the south-east angle of that sea were probably a Scythian race, and next to them were the Dahae, among whom Artabans had grown up (2. 3, 1).

Carmenii. This people lay on the

south-east of the empire, between the desert of Kirman and the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Strabo (15. 2, 14, 727) quotes Nearcush as saying that they resembled the Medes and Persians in customs and language.
14. per adfinitatem innexus. The same phrase is found in H. 4. 68, 3. Artabanus was himself of mixed blood (c. 42, 4), and had probably taken wives from these races.
15. absentium aequos, 'fair-minded in relation to the absent.' No such genitive appears to be elsewhere found with 'aequus'; nor are those noted in Introd. v. 33 e, strictly parallel to it. It may possibly be an imitation of the Greek genitive with a word expressing desire or affection.
16. praesentibus mobiles. Such a dative is used with 'mitis' (12. 20, 1), 'arrogans' (11. 21, 4), 'incuriosus' (14. 38, 3), &c.: see Dräger, Synt. und Stil, § 55.
17. hortatus, with inf. five times in the Annals, elsewhere rarely and almost wholly in poets.
18. ripam ad. On the anastrophe cp. 3. 72, 2, &c.
cum hic more Romano suovetaurilia daret, ille equum placando
anni adornasset, nuntiavere accolae Euphraten nulla imbrum vi
sponte et inmensum attolli, simul albentibus spumis in modum
diadematis sinuare orbes, auspicium prosperi transgressus. qui
5 dam callidius interpretabantur, initia conatus secunda neque
diuturna, quia eorum, quae terra caelove portenderentur, certior
fides, fluminum instabilis natura simul ostenderet omina raperet-
que. sed ponte navibus effecto tramissoque exercitu primus
Ornospades multis equitum milibus in castra venit, exul quon-
10 dam et Tiberio, cum Delmaticum bellum conficerat, haud
inglorios auxiliator coque civitate Romana donatus, mox repetita
amicitia regis multo apud eum honore, praefectus campis qui
Euphrate et Tigre includit annibus circumflui Mesopotamiae
nomen acceperunt. neque multo post Sinnaces auget copias, et
5 columna partium Abdagaeses gazam et paratus regios adicit.
Vitellius ostentasse Romana arma satis ratus monet Tiridaten
primoresque, hunc, Phraatis avi et altoris Caesaris quaeque utro-

17. ut: et R, ut Phra... ut altoris Ritt. quae: quaeque Nue. utrubique: text B.

1. suovetaurilia; as the 'piaculum
Mart'i (Liv. 8. 10, 14; Cato. R. R. 141).
placando anni. This applies only
to 'ille... adornasset'; though a Roman
offering of δαβαρία to the Euphrates
is mentioned in Plut. Lucull. 24, 507.
The horse was the chief Persian sacrifice,
and was offered to the Sun (Xen. Arab.
4. 5, 35; Just. 1. 10). The reverence
paid by this people to rivers is mentioned
by Hdt. (1. 138) and Justin (41: 3, 6).

3. in modum diadematis. The orig-
inal form of the diadem is that of a
white band tied in a bow behind, as
represented on the heads of Dionysus
and other deities. By Eastern kings, it
would be worn as an addition to the 'tiara':
see on 3, 56, 3.

5. neque, 'yet not': cp. 4. 21, 4;
Agr. 8, 3; Liv. 3, 55, 1, &c.

6. terra caelove: cp. H. 1. 3, 2 'caelo
terrae proquilg.' The same ablative
forms are found in Curt. 4. 7, 6, and seem taken
from Sall. Jug. 17, 5; the usage being
an extension of the expression 'terra
marique': see IntroO. v. § 25.

8. ponte navibus effecto. The
Romans appear not to have kept up at
this time a permanent bridge over the
Euphrates, but to have had means at
hand to construct one (see 15, 9, 1, and
note). The place was no doubt that most
usual, at Zeugma, opposite to Apamea
(12, 12, 3; Plin. N. H. 5. 24, 21, 86,
&c.).

9. multis... milibus. a bold use of
the abl. of manner, or perhaps of quality:
see 15, 29, 4; IntroO. v. §§ 28, 29.

10. Delmaticum bellum, 759-762,
A.D. 6-9; see IntroO. viii. p. 134.

11. auxiliator, here alone in Tacitus;
a rare form found in Petron. 89; Quin-
tilian, Statius, and the Vulgate.

13. Tigre: the more usual abl. is
'Tigri,' as in 12, 13, 1; Verg. Aen. 10,
166, &c.
circumflui, here alone in Tacitus;
a poetical word, used also, more rarely,
in an active sense.

15. columna, taken by Nipp. as a
metaphor from the 'crown' of an edifice:
cp. 'victoriae columna' H. 2. 28, 3, 'Mem-
phim... Aegypti columnam' Id. 4. 84, 6,
'columna amicorum Antonii' Cic. Phil.
13. 12, 26: others take the figure to mean
'the pillar of the cause.' Cp. 'specimen
partium' H. 3. 66, 4.

17. Phraatis avi: see on c. 32, 5.
quaeque utrobique pulchra, 'to
remember all the noble qualities in
bique pulchra meminerit, illos, obsequium in regem, reverentiam in nos, decus quisque suum et fidem retinuerent. exim cum legionibus in Suriam remeavit.

38 (44). Quae duabus aestatibus gesta coniunxi, quo requiesceret animus a domesticis malis; non enim Tiberium, quamquam 5 triennio post caedem Seiani, quae ceteros mollire solent, tempus preces satias mitigabat, quin incerta vel abolita pro gravissimis 2 et recentibus puniret. eo metu Fulcinius Trio, ingruintis accusatores haud perpessus, supremis tabulis multa et atrocia in Macronem ac praeципuos libertorum Caesaris conposuit, ipsi fluxam senio 10 3 mentem et continuo abscessu velut exilium obiectando. quae ab hereditibus occultata recitavi Tiberius iussit, patientiam libertatis alienae ostentans et contemptor suae infamiae, an sclerum Seiani diu nescius mox quoquo modo dicta vulgari malebat veritatisque, cui adulatio officit, per probra saltem gnarus fieri. 15 4 isdem diebus Granius Marcianus senator, a C. Graccho maiestatis postulatus, vim vitae suae attulit, Tariusque Gratianus praetura functus lege eadem extremum ad supplicium damnatus.

18. est ins. Ritt., damnatur Siker.

either.' The loss of 'que' after 'quae' is rendered probable by the similar ending of the next word; but some retain the MS. text.

4. duabus aestatibus: see on c. 36, 1. The account of the events of the second year, broken off here at the point where Roman intervention ceased, is resumed in c. 41.

quo requiesceret, &c. The digressions in c. 16; 22; 28, appear to be introduced with a similar object. For other instances see Introd. iv. p. 27, notes 1, 3.

6. triennio. The real interval was rather more; Seianus having been executed on Oct. 18 (c. 25, 5), 784, A.D. 31.

7. satias: cp. 3. 30, 7. The asyneda here form a climax (see Introd. v. § 65).

8. eo metu, &c. This sentence contains a zeugma, by which the idea of committing suicide is supplied from 'haud perpessus' (cp. 4. 50, 4); to which 'conposuit,' though grammatically the principal verb in the sentence, is subordinate in sense, like a clause in abl. abs.

Fulcinius Trio: see on c. 4, 2.

9. supremis tabulis. This 'testamentorum licentia' had been indulged under Augustus, who prohibited any enactment against it (Suet. Aug. 50),

10. praeципuos libertorum. Some of the freedmen of Tiberius are known to have been rich and prosperous; but it seems to be only at the close of his life that we hear of them as influential: see 4. 6, 7; Introd. vii. p. 105, n. 7.

fluxam: cp. 3. 50, 5; here 'decayed,' as 'fluctu auctoritas' II. i. 21, 4; 'fides' Id. 2. 75, 2, &c.

11. continuo abscessu. The abl. appears to be causal, similar to 'potentia' (4. 43, 4), &c., here explanatory of 'velut exilium.' The use of 'abscessus' for 'absentia,' noted by Dräger as found here only, appears perhaps also in 4, 57, 2.

12. recitavi iussit. Besides the famous publication of the last words of Drusus (c. 24, 1), Dio (58, 25, 3) alludes to other cases in which Tiberius thus acted. Suet. (Tib. 61) represents his practice in this respect as variable.

16. senator: see on 1. 75, 3.

C. Graccho: see on c. 16, 5; 4. 13, 3.

17. Tarius Gratianus. Nipp. thinks him son of L. Tarius Rufus, cos. suff. in 738, B.C. 16 (C. I. L. i. pp. 466, 467), and 'curator aquarum' in 776, 777, A.D. 23, 24 (Frontin. de Aq. 102), noted by Plin. (N. H. 18, 6, 7, 37) as having risen from low origin by military service to rank and
39 (45). Nec disparès Trebelleni Rufi et Sextii Paconiani exitus: nam Trebellenus sua manu ceedit, Paconianus in carcere ob carmina illic in principem factitata strangulatus est. haec 2 Tiberius non mari, ut olim, divisus neque per longinquos nuntios 5 accipiebat, sed urbem iuxta, eodem ut die vel noctis interiectu litteris consulum rescriberet, quasi aspiciens undantem per domos sanguinem aut manus carnificum. fine anni Poppeaui Sabinus 3 concessit vita modicum originis, principum amicitia consulatum ac triumphale decus adeptus maximisque provinciis per quattuor 10 et viginti annos impositus, nullam ob eximiam artem, sed quod par negotiis neque supra erat.

40 (46). Q. Plautius Sex. Papinius consules sequuntur. eo anno neque quod L. Aruseius ... morte adfecti forest, adsuetudine malorum ut atrox advertebatur, sed exterruit quod Vibulenus 15 Agrippa eques Romanus, cum perorassent accusatores, in ipsa curia depromptum sinu venenum hausit, prolapsusque ac mori-

1. trebelleni and trebellijus: see on 2. 67, 4. 12. quintius: Quintus R.
13. no lacuna in MS.

wealth, and by Sen. (de Cl. 1. 15, 2), as having exiled a son by 'patricia potestas,' for attempted patricide.

damnatus. The ellipse of 'est' is somewhat harsh, as the natural meaning would be that 'vim vitae suae attulit' is to be again supplied, which is evidently not intended (cp. c. 39, 1). For the expression cp. 'damnari ad mortem,' 16. 21, 2; 'ad metalla, ad munitiones viarum, ad bestias.' Suet. Cal. 27; 'ad opus' Id. Ner. 31; also 'sumnum supilicum,' c. 3, 5.

1. Nec disparès: their deaths corresponded to the two just mentioned: cp. 4. 14, 3, &c. On Trebellenus Rufus see 2. 67, 4; on Sextius Paconianus, c. 3, 4.
3. carmina. It is thought (see Nipp.) that some of his verses are preserved in Diomedes 498.
4. longinquos, 'from afar': cp. 'longinquaque vulnera,' Luc. 3. 568.
5. urbem iuxta. Dio (58. 25, 2) states that he was at this time celebrating the marriage of Gaius at Antium: see on c. 20, 1.
6. interiectu: cp. 3. 51, 4; 67, 4.
7. undantem ... sanguinem. The rhetorical extravagance of the expression may be compared with that in c. 19, 3. 'Per domos' distinguishes the suicides at home from the executions in prison.

7. manus, 'the work': cp. 1. 61, 3.
Poppeaui Sabinus: see on 1. 80, 1; where it is noted that he must have been appointed to Moesia in 764, A.D. 11; and the question of his continued tenure of this province, as well as of Macedonia and Achaea, is discussed.
11. neque supra; without the 'eminentes virtutes' which could be dangerous (1. 50, 3).
12. Q. Plautius Sex. Papinius. On the family connexions of the former see note on 4. 22, 3. The full name of the latter is given as 'Sex. Papinius, Q. f. Allenius,' in an inscription (C. I. L. v. 2823) which shows him to have filled the usual magistracies in succession, and to have been 'quindicimvir sacris facundis.' Another inscr. (see Nipp.) shows him to have been praet. percr. in 780, A.D. 27.
13. neque quod, &c. The lacuna here is noted by Doed. If Aruseius is the person mentioned in c. 7, 1, we may suppose that what seemed nothing unusual was that some favour, perhaps restoration from exile, was granted to him, and that some others were put to death: 'neque quod' would have been again repeated with their names.
14. advertebatur: cp. 4. 54, 2.
16. depromptum; so used with simple abl. in H. 4. 22, 4; as is also 'promptus'
bundus festinatis lictorum manibus in carcerem raptus est, fau-
cerque iam examinim laqueo vexatae. ne Tigranes quidem, Armenia quondam potitus ac tunc reus, nomine regio supplicia
civium effugit. at C. Galba consularis et duo Blaesi voluntario
exitu cecidere, Galba tristibus Caesaris litteris provinciam sortiri
prohibitus: Blaesis sacerdotia, integra corum domo destinata,
convulsa distulerat, tunc ut vacua contulit in alios, quod signum
mortis intellecere et executi sunt. et Aemilia Lepida, quam
juveni Druso nuptam retulli, crebris criminibus maritum insectata,
quamquam intestabilis, tamen impunita agebat, dum superfuit
pater Lepidus: post a delatoribus corripitur ob servum adulterum,
nec dubitabatur de flagitio: ergo omissa defensione finem vitae
sibi posuit.

41 (47). Per idem tempus Cietarum natio Cappadoci Archelao

margin and B, Citarum L and all cdd, since.

in 15. 54, 1, and both in Verg., Hor., &c. Dio (s8. 21, 4), who places this incident
three years earlier, states that he took the
poison from a ring, and omits mention of the
subsequent strangulation.
1. festinatis: cp. 1. 52, 1, &c.
2. laqueo vexatae: he was strangled in the
‘Tullianum’; so as, by the form of
judicial execution, to do away with the
‘prætium festinandi’ (c. 29, 2).
Tigranes: see note on 2. 4, 3; Momms.
5, 4), after mentioning his descent from
Herod, says inaccurately, Τιγράνης μὲν
βαπτὶτων Ἀρμενίων κατηγορῶν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ
Ῥῶμης γενομένων ἁπάς ἐπελεύθη. Even the
‘quondam potitus’ of Tacitus is perhaps an
overstatement, as it is doubtful whether he was ever received as king
by his subjects.
4. C. Galba: see on 3. 52, 1. He was
already living in poverty and retirement,
appearently the result of extravagance:
‘attritis facultatibus urbe cessit’ (Suet.
Galb. 3): so that there may have been good
reason for his exclusion. The province
would be Asia or Africa (see on 3. 32, 2).
duo Blaesi. These appear to be sons
of the well-known Blaesus (see 3. 35, 2,
&c.), and the ‘consobrini consulares’
(Vell. 2. 127, 3) of Scianus. An inscrip-
tion (C. I. L. vi. 10293) records Q. Iunius
Blaesus as cos. suff. with L. Antistius
Vetus probably in 781, A.D. 28. One of
them is probably mentioned in 1. 19, 4;
and the son of one of them in H. 1. 59, 4.
6. integra... domo, used in 1. 3, 1, of
a house that had heirs, here of one that
had a head. The house had been ‘con-
vulsa’ (‘shaken to its foundations’: see
note on 4. 40, 4) by the father’s death
(see on 5. 7, 2).
7. distulerat, ‘had held vacant,’
signum: cp. ‘indicium mortis’ (c.
30, 5) with ‘executi sunt’ Ruperti
and others supply ‘mortem’ (cp. ‘exe-
quii caedem’ 11. 37, 3); but it is perhaps
to take it to mean ‘obeyed’; the
‘signum’ being an implied command; so
‘exsequi sententiam’ H. 4. 76, 6.
9. retulli, in the lost portion. The
intrigue of Scianus with her against her
husband is mentioned by Dio (s8. 3, 8).
10. intestabilis, ‘detestable’: cp. c. 51,
6, &c.: so in Sall. Jug. 67, 3; Hor. Sat.
2. 3, 181; Liv. 37, 57, 15.
11. pater Lepidus. An inscription
(Orell. 639; where it is wrongly referred
to the Lepida of 3. 22; cp. C. I. L. v.
592) runs as follows: ‘Pudens M. Lepidi
(libertus) grammaticus. Procurator eram
Lepidae morresque regebam: dum vixi,
mansit Caesaris illa nurus’ (for ‘proin-
rus’ as in 4. 12, 6). This appears to
show that her father was Marcus Lepidus
(see on 3. 32, 2), who may be supposed
to have died at this time; Manius Lepidus
having died three years before (see c.
27, 4).
14. Cietarum. There can be no doubt.
subiecta, quia nostrum in modum deferre census, pati tributa adigebatur, in iuga Tauri montis abscessit locorumque ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, donec M. Trebellius legatus, a Vitellio praeside Suriae cum quattuor milibus legiornariorum et delectis auxiliis missus, duos collis, quos barbari insederant (minori Cadra, alteri Davara nomen est), operibus circumdedit et crumpere ausos ferro, ceteros siti ad deditionem coegit.

At Tiridates volentibus Parthis Nicephorium et Anthemusiada ceterasque urbes, quae Macedonibus sitae Graeca vocabula usurpant, Halumque et Artemitam Parthica oppida recepti, 10. a Macedonibus Faen; cp. 3. 38, 6.

that these are the 'agrestium Cilicium nationes, quibus Clitarum cognomentum' of 12. 55, 1; but it has been unfortunately assumed ever since Lipsius that the name is there correctly given, and this MS. text 'cieterum' has been altered accordingly. But no people called 'Clitea' are otherwise known; whereas the name KHTRTS is found on coins of the Antiocbus of 12. 55, 3, and on the base of a statue of Hadrian at Athens (see Ad. Wilhelm, in Archael. Epig. Mittheil. vii. 1894, pp. 1-6); and such a local name as KHTS would be only another form of the K𝜃RS of Ptol. 5. 8, 3, comprising considerable part of western Cilicia (see Ramsay, Hist. Geog. of Asia Minor, p. 363). This part of the dominion of the old king Archelaus (see on 2. 42, 2) was allowed to remain to his son, the king here mentioned, when Cappadocia became a province. Gaius transferred this district to Antiocbus IV, king of Commagene (Dio, 59. 8, 2), in whose family it continued till the time of Vespasian: see on 12. 55, 3; also Marquardt, i. p. 386.

1. nostrum in modum, 'after Roman fashion.' Provincial subjects had to give returns of their property ('deferre census') probably every five years (see Marquardt, ii. p. 244) and paid tributum by various modes of assessment (Id. p. 197, foll.). The expression here seems to show, as Schürer points out (Gesch. des Ind. Volkes, i. p. 430), that this was not an imposition by the Romans of a census and tribute on the kingdom of a 'rex socius,' but an attempt by the king to organize his system of taxation on the Roman model. The rebellion is against him; his Roman protectors only intervening by reason of his weakness. Marquardt's view (ii. 213), that this people now formed part of the province of Cappadocia, seems contrary to the general sense of this passage; and the coins above cited would show that they belonged to the client kingdom at a later date.

2. ingenio='natura'; so used of the qualities of things in 12. 30, 4; 16. 20, 1, &c. (see note on 3. 26, 2); also in Sall. (H. 3. 18 D, 17 K, 87 G) ; Liv. (2. 30, 4; 28. 12, 11, &c.), &c.

3. M. Trebellius. Nipp. notes that he may have been father of the person mentioned in 14. 46, 2; also that a P. Trebellius was praet. urb. in 783, A.D. 30 (Bull. Arch. 1869, p. 123).

4. praeside Suriae. On the use of this term for a governor see on 12. 45, 6. Cilicia belonged to the province of Syria (see on 2. 78, 3, &c.).

7. ferro, 'by force of arms'; contrasted with 'fames' in H. 4. 32, 6; 59. 5.

9. At Tiridates. This narrative is resumed from the end of c. 37. It will be seen, from the order in which places are mentioned, that the geography of his route has not been clearly conceived.

Nicephorium et Anthemusiada. If the crossing was effected at Zeugma (see on c. 37, 4), Anthemusias, situate near Elesa, would come first on the route. Nicephorium lies further south, close to the other principal place of crossing the Euphrates at Thapsacus. These and several other Greek cities in Mesopotamia are mentioned in Pl. N. H. 5. 24, 56; 6. 26, 117. On the dative 'Macedonibus' see Introd. v. § 18.

11. Halum et Artemitam. Halus is
certantibus gaudio qui Artabanum Scythas inter eductum ob saevitiam exsecrati come Tiridatis ingenium Romanas per artes sperabant.

42 (48). Plurimum adulationis Seleucenses induere, civitas potens, saepa muris neque in barbarum corrupta, sed conditoris 5 Seleuci retinens. trecenti opibus aut sapientia delecti ut senatus, 2 sua populo vis. et quotiens concordes agunt, spernitur Parthus: ubi dissensere, dum sibi quisque contra aemulos subsidium 3 vocant, accitus in partem adversum omnes valescit. id nuper acciderat Artabano regnante, qui plebem primoribus tradidit ex 10 suo usu: nam populi imperium iuxta libertatem, paucorum 4 dominatio regiae libidini proprii est. tum adventantem Tirیدa- 15 ten extollunt veterum regum honoribus et quos recens actas largius invent; simul probra in Artabanum fundebant, materna 5 origine Arscidien, cetera degenerem. Tiridates rem Seleucensem 15


otherwise unknown, but was probably near Artemita, which Pliny (1.l.) wrongly places in Mesopotamia, but which was really beyond the Tigris, five hundred 10 stadia east (or rather north-east) of Seleuceia (Strab. 16. 1, 17, 744).

1. Scythas, the Dahae (2. 3, 1).
2. sperabat: cp. 2. 56, 4.
3. Seleucenses, Seleucia on the Tigris, thus distinguished from other cities of the name, was situate three hundred stadia N. E. of Babylon (Strab. 16. 1, 5, 738), a little below the modern Bagdad. Strabo speaks of it (16. 2, 5, 750) as even larger than Antioch in Syria, and Pliny (N. H. 6. 26, 30, 122) estimates its population at 600,000.

5. in barbarum corrupta = ets το 10 βαβαρων διαβαραμην. Isoc. (Evag. 20, 193 c) has πιλο ἐκβαβαρωμενη: 'in barbarum' is thus substantively used in H. 5. 2, 1.

6. Seleuci, Seleucus Nicator, who founded it a little before b.c. 300. It was the capital of the empire for a short time, until it was superseded by Antioch.

retinens, with genitive, as in 2. 38, 9; 5. 11, 2.

opibus aut sapientia. Nipp. compares Cic. de Fin. 1. 13, 42 'gubernatoris ars utilitate non arte laudatur,' and Id. 2. 26, 83 'si frutibus et emolumentis et utilitibus amicitias coelemus,' and classes such ablatives with those used after verbs of valuing, &c., to express the standard; as 'non numero indicatur, sed pondere' (Madv. 254. obs. 5). It is perhaps better to take them as causal, equivalent to accusatives with 'proper.'

7. sua populo vis: the senate may have been chosen by popular election.


10. ex suo usu: see 4. 5, 6, and note.

11. iuxta libertatem = 'prope abset libertate': 'iuxta' thus answers to 'proprior' in G. 30, 3 'velocitas iuxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae': cp. Introd. v. § 61. In saying that democracy is next door to freedom, he means that it is the government under which the individual is subject to the least coercion at home, and thus least likely to submit to the interference of a foreign despot.

12. regiae libidini proprii. Thucy- 15 dies (3. 62, 4) makes the Thebans excuse their submission to the Persians by saying that they were then under a δυναστεια υλιων ανδρων, a government ἔγγυαινη νυμφανων. On the idea of 'regia libido' see c. 1, 2.

15. cetera degenerem: see note on 2. 3. 1. 'Degener' is thus used of low birth in 12. 51, 5; 62, 1; Liv. 38. 17. 9; Pl. N. H., &c. The word appears first in Vergil, but has more commonly a moral significance.
populo permittit. mox consultans, quonam die sollemnia regni capesseret, litteras Phraatis et Hieronis, qui validissimas praefecturas optinebant, accipit, brevem moram precatum. placentumque opperiri viros praepollentis, atque interim Ctesiphon sedes imperii petita: sed ubi diem ex die prolatabant, multis coram et adprobantibus Surena patrio patrio more Tirdatensi insigni regio evinxit.

43 (49). Ac si statim interiora ceteraque nationes petivisset, oppressa cunctantium dubitatio et omnes in unum cedebant: adsidendo castellum, in quod pecuniam et paclices Artabanus contulerat, dedit spatium exuendi pacta. nam Phraates et Hiero et si qui alii delectum capiendo diademati diem haut concelebraverant, pars metu, quidam invidia in Abdagaesen, qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, ad Artabanum vertere; isque 3 in Hyrcanis repertus est, inlivue obsitus et alimenta arcu expediens. ac primo tamquam dolus pararetur territus, ubi data


2. praefecturas. On these provinces of the Parthian empire, answering to the old Persian satrapies, see on 11, 8, 4.
4. Ctesiphon. This city, fronting Seleucia on the opposite bank of the Tigris, on the site now called Al Madain, was in existence at least as early as B.C. 220 (Polib. 5, 45, 4), and gradually increased in importance above the Parthian and Sassanian empires. In Strabo’s time (16, 1, 16, 743) it is called κωμή μεγάλη, and is only the winter residence of the kings. In the time of Pliny (N. H. 6, 26, 30, 122) it had not succeeded in drawing away the population from Seleucia, with which object he believes it to have been founded, and which appears to have been attained in the second century A.D.
5. diem ex die prolatabant. Nipp. compares ‘diem ex die ducere Haedul’ (Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 3), and ‘dies prolantando’ (Sall. Cat. 43, 3).
6. coram. This and ‘adprobantibus’ are best taken as praeplices, as ‘palam’ (11, 22, 1), ‘contra’ (Agr. 10, 2), &c.
Surena, the official title of the commander-in-chief of the armies, the next personage to the king. It appears that the office was hereditary and the name that of a family, borne in addition to a personal name, like that of Arsaces by the kings.

7. insigni regio : cp. c. 37, 2, 2, 56, 3, &c.
8. evinxit, used in a similar passage (15, 2, 5), and, in the participle, in 11, 4, 3, H. 4. 53, 2; otherwise only in poets (Verg., &c.).
9. interiore, the provinces east of the Tigris: see note on 2, 24, 5.
10. adsidendo, ‘by blockading,’ without a vigorous assault. For the accus. with this verb cp. 4, 58, 4.
12. haut concelebraverant, ‘had not joined in celebrating’: cp. P. laut. Pseud. 1, 2, 33, ‘deect eum (diem) omnes vos concelebrare.’ No other instance of the word is found in Tacitus.
13. Abdagaesen: see c. 36, 3; 37, 5.
15. in Hyrcanis: see c. 36, 5.
16. inlivue obsitus: cp. 4, 28, 2.
expediens, ‘supplying’: cp. ‘consilia expedire’ H. 2, 52, 2; 3, 73, 1, &c.
fides reddendae dominationi venisse, adlevatur animum et quae

4 repentina mutatio exquirit. tum Hiero pueritiam Tiridatis in-
crepat, neque penes Arsaciden imperium, sed inane nomen apud
inbellem externa mollitia, vim in Abdagaeis domo.

44 (50). Sensit vetus regnandi falsos in amore odia non fingere, 5
nec ultra moratus, quam dum Scytharum auxilia conciret, pergit
properus et praeventiis inimicorum astus, amicorum paeniten-
tiam; neque exuerat paedorem, ut vulgum miseratione adver-
teret. non fraus. non preces, nihil omissum quo ambiguos

3 inliceret, prompti firmarentur. iamque multa manu propinqua 10
Seleuciae adventabat, cum Tiridates simul fama atque ipso
Artabano perculus distrahi consiliis, iret contra an bellum con-
tatione tractaret. quibus proclium et festinati casus placebant,
disjectos et longinquitate itineris fessos ne animo quidem satis
ad obsequium coaullse disserunt, prodiores nuper hostesque 15
5 eius, quem rumrum foveant. verum Abdagaees regrediendum
in Mesopotamiam censebat, ut anne obiecto, Armeniis interim
Elymaesique et ceteris a tergo excitis, aucti copiis socialibus et

4. inbellum (corr. in old hand inbellem): inbecillum Ritt. 6. tum: dum R.
10. propinquans Madvig, propinquus Ritt. 11. aduentabat: text R. 12. per-
cussus: text R.

1. reddendae dominationi venisse: see Introd. v. § 22 b.
4. inbellem. This old correction is

best suited to ‘externa mollitia’, the soft-
ness of his Roman training (cp. 2, 2, 5),
and is supported by ‘inbellis actas’ (13.
§4, 5, &c., ‘sexus’ 14, 33, 4, &c.
5. vetus regnandi: cp. c. 12, 2.
faslos in amore, &c., i.e. that their
hatred of Tiridates and Abdagaeas was
sincere if their affection for himself was
feigned.
6. Scytharum. of Dahae and Saca,
according to Josephus (Ant. 18, 4, 4).
7. paenitentiam, any inclination to

a new defection from him.
8. paedorem, referring to his condition
as ‘inluvic obsitus’ (c. 43, 3). The word,
used only here by Tacitus, is previously
rare, and (except in Cic. Tusc. 3. 26, 62)
poetical.

adverteret: cp. 1, 41, 1.
10. inliceret ... firmarentur. The change
from active to passive is merely for
variety (see Introd. v. § 91).
propinquus; so generally read. ‘Ro-
man adventabant’ is used by Sall. (Jud.
28, 2), ‘pagos adventans’ by Amm. (14.
10, 11), and such an accus, agrees with
the general usage of Tacitus (Introd. v.
§ 12 c): on the other hand we always
elsewhere usos this verb absolutely (as in
c. 42, 4, &c.) or with dat. (c. 33, 5); and
we should rather have expected such an
expression as ‘Seleuciae propinquat’
(cp. 12, 13, 1) than the text.
11. fama atque ipso, ‘the news and
the presence’; so ‘praenissimo ... legato
atque ipse ... subegit’ (14, 26, 1). Nipp.
notes instances in which such an abl. is
used without a preposition, where not
strictly a person, but the fact of the
presence of a person, is meant; ‘as repentinis
hostibus circumventi’ (15, 4, 4).
12. distrahi. On the historic inf. with
a temporal conjunction see Introd. v.
§ 46 b.

bellum ... tractaret: cp. 1, 59, 4.
13. festinati casus, ‘a speedy crisis.’

ne animo quidem, ‘not even in will’;
still less in readiness to act.
17. amne, the Tigris, which he had
crossed to Ctesiphon (c. 42, 6).
18. Elymaes. The best known people
of this name lived on the coast at the
quas dux Romanus misisset fortunam temptarent. ea sententia valuit, quia plurima auctoritas penes Abdagacesen et Tiridates ignavus ad pericula erat. sed fugae specie discessum; ac principio a gente Arabum facto ceteri domos abeunt vel in castra Artabani, donec Tiridates cum paucis in Suriam revectus pudore proditionis omnes exsolvit.

45 (51). Idem annus gravi igne urbem adfecit, deusta parte circi, quae Aventino contigua, ipsoque Aventino; quod damnum Caesar ad gloriain vertit exsolutis domuum et insularum pretios.

10 miliens sestertium in munificentia ea conlocatum, tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus ne publice quidem nisi duo opera struxit, templum Augusto et scenam


head of the Persian Gulf: Polybius (5, 44, 9) and Ptolemy (6, 2, 6) also give the name to a district or people of Media; neither of which positions could be 'a tergo,' in the same sense as Armenia. It is perhaps possible to take 'a tergo' of the Elymaeans and other eastern tribes only, and to understand that they were to be got to harass the rear of Artabanus when he should advance against Tirkidates; but most probably the geographical position of the Elymaei has been misunderstood by Tacitus or those whom he followed.

4. a gente Arabum. Cp. 'rex Arabum Acharus,' in 12, 12, 3, where it is shown that the 'Arabes Orhoei,' living in and round Edessa in north western Mesopotamia, are meant.

5. pudore . . . exsolvit, 'deprived their desertion of its disgrace.' The words are repeated from H. 3, 61, 4. The subject of the Roman relations with Parthia and Armenia is renewed by Tacitus in 11, 8, 1. Of the intermediate period it is sufficient here to note that Mithridates secured for himself the kingdom of Armenia; that Artabanus reestablished his authority in Parthia and made peace with Vitellius, and after experiencing some further vicissitudes died in possession in 793, A.D. 40 (see Prof. Gardner, as cited on 2, 1, 1); from which year some date the revolt of Seleucia, which others take to have begun at this time: see 11, 9, 6, and note.


deusta parte circi: ep. deuesto monte Caelio’ 4, 64, 1. The Circus Maximus lay in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine. 'The great fire of Nero also broke out in it (15, 38, 2); but its chief force took the opposite direction, though the Aventine quarter was again partially destroyed.

9. domuum et insularum, 'mansions and blocks of houses' (cp. 15, 41, 1; 43, 3): the former are the palaces of the rich, the latter the masses of building let out in separate tenements to the poor (Intro. vii. p. 103).

10. miliens sestertium, the same sum as that of the loan (c. 17, 4). This act of munificence is ignored by Suetonius: see note on 4, 64, 2.

conlocatum, 'was bestowed'; strictly used of investments in land, houses, &c. (cp. c. 17, 2); but Cic. so says (Phil. 3, 2, 4) 'patrimonium . . . in reipublicae salute conlocavit' (correcting himself for 'effudit').

11. quanto modicus. &c. Nipp, points out that 'quanto' is to be taken only with 'modicus.' The bounty was so much the more popular, as Tiberius was moderate in building for himself, nor had erected more than two public buildings.

publice, not 'at public cost' (as II. 4, 9, 3), but 'on behalf of the state,' as 12, 10, 3; 53; 3. &c.

12. duo. Dio (57, 10, 2) speaks correctly of the former of these as his only new erection, omitting mention of the theatre, as having been only restored (see 3, 72, 4). Velleius (2, 130, 1) and Suetonius (Tib. 47) mention both works. Dio adds (l. l.) that he completed buildings begun
Pompeiani theatrici; eaque perfecta, contemptu ambitionis an per senectutem, haud dedicavit. sed aecstimando cuiusque detrimento quattuor progeneri Caesaris, Cn. Domitius, Cassius Longinus, M. Vinicius, Rubellius Blandus deleti additusque nominatione consulum P. Petronius. et pro ingenio cuiusque quasedit decretique in principem honores. quos omiserit receperitve, in incerto fuit ob propinquum vitae finem. neque enim multo post supremi Tiberio consules, Cn. Acerroni C. Pontius, magistratum occupere, nimia iam potentia Macronis, qui gratiam Gai Caesaris numquam sibi neglectam acerius in dies fovebat impuleratque post mortem Claudiae, quam nuptam ei rettuli, uxorem suam Enniam imitando amorem iuvencem illicere pactoque matrimonii vincire, nihil abnuentem, dum dominationis apisceretur; nam etsi commotus ingenio simulationem tamen falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat.

2. cuius: text B. 12. immittendo margin: amore old edd. pactoq M. patrimonii: text B.

by Augustus, and restored many older ones, but never inscribed his name on them. For this temple to Augustus see on i. 10, 8. 1. perfecta... haud dedicavit. Suet. (Tib. 47; Cal. 21) says that he left both unfinished; but, as regards the temple, Tacitus is confirmed by a coin belonging to the year 787, A.D. 34, in which it is represented; which would seem to show that it was completed in that year (Cohen, i. p. 195, 68). The dedication by Gaius, described by Dio (59, 7, 1) under 790, A.D. 37, is also commemorated by a coin (see engraving, Cohen, p. 238, 8).

3. quattuor progeneri: see c. 15, 1; 17, 1; 4, 75, 1.
5. P. Petronius: see 3, 49, 2.
6. omiserit receperitve: for the tense see on i. 61, 6.
8. Cn. Acerroni C. Pontius. A Lusitanian inscription (Orelli 3665) gives their full names as Cn. Acerronius Proculus, C. Petronius Pontius Nigrinus. Nipp. notes that the former received a statue at Athens as proconsul of Achaia (C. I. Att. iii. 1, 611); and that the latter, an adopted son of C. Petronius Umbrinus (cos. suff. with M. Asinius in 778, A.D. 25), is thought by Borghesi to have been father of Pontia, the infamous poisoner of her sons (Juv. 6, 637), who is called by the old Scholiast daughter of P. Petronius.

10. impulerat, with inf. 13, 19, 4; 14, 66, 2; H. 3. 4, 3, after poets and Livy.
11. rettuli, c. 20, 1. Her speedy death is also mentioned by Philo (Leg. ad Gai. 9). Suet. (Cal. 12) says that she died in childbirth; Dio (59, 8, 7), apparently in error, that Gaius divorced her to marry Cornelia Orestilla.
12. imitando amorem: cp. ‘quamquam maestitiam imitarentur’ i. 24, 4. The old alterations are needless.

pactoque... vincire: cp. ‘animum... vinxisse’ 4, 10, 2. This intrigue is also represented by Dio (58, 28, 4) as contrived by Macro; by Philo (Leg. ad Gai. 6) as the work of Ennia alone; by Suet. (Cal. 10) as originated by Gaius himself. Ennia and Macro were both forced to commit suicide in 791, A.D. 38 (Dio, 59, 10, 6).

13. dominationis apisceretur. This verb is nowhere else used with genit. cp. the use of ‘adipisci’ 3. 55, 1.
14. commotus, ‘passionate’ (see on i. 33, 6). It does not, like ‘turbidus animi’ (H. 4, 48, 2), or ‘Gai turbata mens’ (13, 3, 6), denote his insanity, which was a later development.

simulationum... falsa, a strong instance of such a genit. without any partitive meaning (Intro. v. § 32).
46 (52). Gnarum hoc principi, eoque dubitavit de tradenda re publica, primum inter nepotes, quorum Druso genitus sanguine et caritate propior, sed nondum pubertatem ingressus, Germanici filio robur iuventae, vulgi studia, caque apud avum odii causa. etiam de Claudio agitanti, quod is conposita aetate bonarum artium cupiens erat, inminuta mens cius obstitit. sin extra domum successor quacreretur, ne memoria Augusti, ne nomen Caesarum in ludibia et contumelias verterent metuebat: quippe illi non perinde curae gratia praescientium quam in posteros ambitio. maxo incertus animi, fesso corpore, consilium, cui imper erat, fato permisit, iactis tamen vocibus per quas intellegenter providus futurorum; namque Macroni non abdita ambage occi-

1. hoc, the whole state of things mentioned above.

dubitavit, &c., 'he hesitated whom to designate as successor.' On the means of indirect nomination in this respect open to the princeps see Introd. vi. p. 97; Staatst. ii. 1136, foll.

2. nepotes. Tiberius Gemellus, the son of Drusus, was in his eighteenth year (2. 84, 1 and note), but had not taken the 'toga virilis' (Suet. Cal. 15). Gaius was in his twenty-fifth year (Suet. Cal. 8).

3. vulgi studia: see 1. 41, 3: on the popularity of the house of Germanicus in general see 3. 29, 3; 5. 4, 3, &c.

5. agitanti; so 'agitare de aliqua re' 11. 23, 1; 15. 50, 4, &c. In earlier writers 'agitare,' in this sense, has usually a word such as 'animo,' added.

composita aetate: so again in 13. 1, 2.

The expression answers to the καθεστησαν ἡλικία of Thuc. 2. 36, 4; and to the 'constans aetas quae media dictur' of Cic. de Sen. 20, 76. Claudius was now in his forty-sixth year (Suet. Cl. 2).

bonarum artium cupiens. For the gen. with 'cupiens' cp. 1. 75, 4; for this use of 'artes' cp. c. 7, 1; 4. 6, 2, &c. This taste of Claudius for literary culture is spoken of in 13. 3, 1, &c. Suet. (Cl. 3) says 'disciplinis liberalibus ab aetate prima non mediocrem operam dedidit,' and gives further account (c. 41, 42) of his historical and other compositions.

6. inminuta mens, 'imbecility'; so used of a mind enfeebled by disease in Sall. Jug. 65, 1: compare the expressions cited on c. 45, 6, for the insanity of Gaius. On the mental weakness of Claudius see 3. 18, 7; 11. 28, 2; 12. 3, 3; 67. 1; Suet. Cl. 2-5, vol. ii. Introd. p. 45, &c.

9. praesentium. Nipp. takes this as a neuter, such neuters being often used by Tacitus in other cases besides the nom. and acc. (see his note on 3. 18, 6). It seems however here to be better taken as masc. answering to 'in posteros,'

in posteros ambitio: cp. 'gloria ad posteros' 1. 8, 2; 'fama in Sabinos' Liv. 1. 18, 3. This remark of Tacitus is strangely inconsistent with the reproach of not caring for the judgement of posterity, with which he appears, in 4. 38, 4, to think Tiberius justly charged.

10. incertus animi; so in H. 3. 55, 4; Sall. and Liv.: see Introd. v. 33 c. 7.

11. fato permisit, 'left to take its course.' In this expression, fate and chance are almost identified (see on c. 22, 1). The story given in Jos. Ant. 18. 6, 8-10, of his having designated Gaius as successor, in obedience to an omen, is unknown to, or disbelieved by, Tacitus.

voebus. Besides those given here, Suet. (Cal. 11) represents him as saying 'exito suo omniumque Galium vivere, et se matricem (serpentis id genus) P. R., Phaethontem orbi terrarum educare.'

12. non abdita ambage, 'in a riddle plain to read': 'ambages' is used of oracular and other mysterious sayings (2. 54, 51; 12. 63, 2; H. 5. 13, 3, &c.).

oecidentem. Ritter thinks it necessary to insert 'solem' after 'orientem;' but Dio (48. 28, 4), who here agrees very closely with Tacitus, omits it (εγείρειν τῶν δυνάμεων ἐγκαταλιπὼν πρὸς τὸν ἀνατλέλωτα ἐπίτηδ), This famous saying appears to be first given as said to Sulla by Pompeius, τῶν ἡλίου ἀνατλέλωτα πλείστωσιν ἠ δυνάμεων προσκινοῦν (Plut. Pomp. 14. p. 635). The metaphor is furnished by
Liber VI. Cap. 46 (52), 47 (53).

7. dentem ab eo deseri, orientem spectari exprobravit. et Gaio
Caesari, forte orto sermone L. Sullam inridenti, omnia Sullae
vitae et nullam eiusdem virtutem habiturum praedixit. simul
crebris cum lacrimis minorem ex nepotibus complexus, truci
alterius vultu, 'occides hunc tu' inquit 'et te alius.' sed gra-
vescente valetudine nihil e libidinibus omittetabat, in patientia
firmitudinem simulans solitusque eludere medicorum artes atque
eos, qui post tricesimum actatis annum ad internoscenda corpori
su amor utilia vel noxia alieni consili indigerent.

47 (53). Interim Romae futuris etiam post Tiberium caedibus 10
semina iaciebantur. Laelius Balbus Acutiam, P. Vitellii quon-
dam uxorem, maiestatis postulaverat; qua damnata cum prae-
mium accusatori decernetur, Iunius Otho tribunus plebei inter-
cessit, unde illis odia, mox Othoni exitium. dein multorum
amoribus famosa Albucilla, cui matrimonium cum Satrio Secundo 15

11. laetius: text P.

8. post tricesimum, &c. Plutarch (Vita Caesaris 24, 136) quotes
Tiberius, on hearsay, as saying 'et siquidem eum mortuo elude-
re.' Seneca (Epistulae 74, 18) also quotes a similar expres-
sion. This is made to appear from the election of an Arval in his room on May 24,
A.D. 38 (C. I. L. vii. 2028 c.).

5. occides, &c. Young Tiberius was put to death by Gaius without trial or
warning (Suet. Cal. 23) within that same year, according to Dio (59, 8, 1), or a little
later, as would appear from the election of an Arval in his room on May 24,
A.D. 38 (C. I. L. vii. 2028 c.).

6. libidinibus: see c. 1, 2, 3.

in patientia. This is perhaps best taken, with Walther and Doed., as 'medi-
sus in doloribus'; such a sense of 'patientia' being capable of being sustained
by Sen. Ep. 78, 12 'tollerabilis est morbi patientia, si contempseris id quod exter-
minum minatur, et 82, 18 'devorata unius mali patientia.' The alternative
interpretation, taking it to mean 'in (or 'by') his 'endurance,' seems more suitable
to a simple ablative.

7. eludere: cp. 5, 5, 1, &c.

12. praemium: see on 4, 20, 2, &c.
13. Iunius Otho, apparently son of the praetor of 775, A.D. 22 (3, 66, 2). The
veto of the tribune is still occasionally exercised (see Introd. vi. p. 91, n. 1).
14. unde illis, &c., 'whence ensued enmity between Balbus and Otho, and
subsequently (probably under Gaius) death to Otho.' The reading 'exilium' seems required to explain 'futuris caedi-
bus' above.

15. Albucilla: see c. 48, 6. Probably
coniurationis indice fuerat, defertur inpietatis in principem; con-
nectebantur ut consci et adulteri eius Cn. Domitius, Vibius
Marsus, L. Arruntius. de claritudoine Domitii supra memoravi; 3
Marsus quoque vetustis honoribus et inlustris studiiis erat. sed 4
5 testium interrogationi, tormentis servorum Macronem prae-
disse commentarii ad senatum missi ferebant, nullaque in eos
imperatoris litterae suspicionem dabant, invalido ac fortasse ignaro
ficta pleraque ob inimicitias Macronis notas in Arruntium.

48 (54). Igitur Domitius defensionem meditans, Marsus tam-
quam indeam destinavisset, produxere vitam: Arruntius cuncta-
tionem et moras suadentibus amicos, non cadem omnibus decora
respondit: sibi satis acatus, neque alid paenitendum quam 3
quod inter libruidia et pericula anxiam senectam toleravisset, diu
Seiano, nunc Macroni, semper aliciar potentium invisus, non
15 culpa, sed ut flagitiiorum inpatiens. sane paucos ad suprema

5. praesidiis sc: text B, praesidiis-Deod.: cp. 1. 76. 5. 13. periclaria (cp.
1. 44. 7): text B. 15. et suprema: et supremos R, text Madvig.

she also may have been put to death by
Gaius.

Satrio Secundo: see 4. 34. 2. He
is mentioned more prominently than as if
he were only one of the many informers
respecting the conspiracy of Seianus (see
5. 8. 1, &c.), and may therefore have been
the person who betrayed it to Antonia
(see Appendix iv. p. 588). The past
tense used in speaking of him here and in
c. 8. 10 suggests that he was probably dead.

1. inpietatis, 'disloyalty': cp. the u-e
of 'pietas' in 3. 51. 2. Nothing can be
gathered as to the ground of this charge.

2. Cn. Domitius, the husband of
Agrippina: see 4. 75. 1.

Vibius Marsus: see on 2. 74. 1. Nipp.
thinks he may be the poet spoken of
slyhtingly in Mart. 4. 29. 7 (quum levis
in tota Marsus Amazonide'); most allu-
sions to a poet of the name being, no
doubt, to the more famous Domitius
Marsus.

3. L. Arruntius: see 1. 13. 1, &c.
6. commentarii, 'the record': the
word is used of any written record, as of
the 'acta senatus' (15. 74. 2) and the
register of the princes (II. 4. 40. 6, &c.).
Dio (58. 24. 2) represents such a case as
common (διήκοστον ου μεν πλευρας έν τον
τοι του Τιτεριου γραμματη και εκ των του
Μάρκωνος βασιλου'); the senate having
apparently to pass sentence on such a
communication without further trial. In
this case it would seem probable that the
absence of the usual letter from Tiberius
enabled them to suspend proceedings.

ferabant, 'were showing': the sense:
isses that ther is rather of 'avmnum Augustum
ferens' (2. 43. 6), than of 'fama ... tuiti'
(1. 5. 6).

nulla...litterae, 'the fact that there
was no letter': cp. 'multa me dehortantur
... opes factionis... iusnullum,' &c.
(Sall. Jug. 31. 1), also Introduct. v. § 55 b, 2;
Nipp. here and on 3. 9. 3.

7. invalido. Ritt. thinks the insertion
of 'eo' necessary; but the pronoun can
be supplied from 'imperatoris,' and the
construction would resemble those noted
in Introduct. v. § 31 c, and by Nipp. on 5.
10. 2.

10. produxere vitam. Domitius died
in 793, A.D. 40, when his son Nero, born
in this year, was three years old (Suet.
Ner. 6). Marsus was still alive and le-
gatus of Syria about 795-797, A.D. 42-44
(see 11. 10. 1).

12. ludibria. All senators were sub-
ject to the insult of having to ratify and
register decrees without discretion (see
c. 47. 4). Arruntius had also had the
special mockery of a province to which
he was not allowed to go (c. 27. 3), and
the peril of a former accusation (c. 7. 1).

15. sane, concessive, as in 1. 19. 2, &c.
ad suprema. This correction is sup-
ported by c. 50. 3, &c.: see on 1. 8. 1.
principis dics posse vitari: quem ad modum evasurum imminentis iuvantem? an, cum Tiberius post tantam rerum experientiam vi dominationis convulsus et mutatus sit, Gaium Caesarem vix finita pueritia, ignarum omnium aut pessimis innutritum, meliora capessiturum Macrone duce, qui ut deterior ad opprimendum Scianum delectus plura per seclera rem publicam conflictavisset? prospectare iam se acrius servitium. coque fugere simul acta et instantia. haec vatis in modum dictitans venas resolvit. documentum sequentia crunt bene Arruntium mortem usum. Albucilla inrito licu ab semet vulnerata iussu senatus in carcerem furtur. stuprorum eius ministri, Carsidius Sacerdos praetorius ut in insulam deportaretur, Pontius Fregellanus amitteret ordinem senatorium, et caedem poenae in Laelium Balbum decernuntur, id quidem a laeantibus, quia Balbus truci eloquentia habeabatur, promptus adversum insantes.


2. experientiam: cp. 1. 4, 3. 3. convulsus. The metaphor may here be that of the 'rain' of a character (see note on 4. 40, 4), or may denote a person shaken from his equilibrium or steady footing: a somewhat similar idea, differently conveyed, is the 'mente quatt solida' of Hor. Od. 3. 3. 4. In the view here assigned to Arruntium, Tacitus gives a ju-ter and more probable explanation of the deterioration of Tiberius, than in his own hypothesis (c. 51, 5) of a radically vicious nature disclosing itself by degrees (see Intro. viii. p. 158).

4. vix finita puerritia, used rhetorically of a youth of twenty-five (see c. 46, 1).

5. capessitum. This participle (cp. 12. 25, 3; perhaps also a perfect form 'capessii' (see 12. 30, 2), are apparently confined to Tacitus.

7. conflictavisset. The active of this verb appears elsewhere to be only once used transitively ('feram ... see conflictantem maerore' Pl. N. H. 8. 17, 21, 59), and once intransitively ('ut conflictantes malo' Ter. Phorm. 3. 2, 20): the passive is especially common in Tacitus (cp. 1. 58, 9, &c.).

8. acta et instantia, i.e. the memory of the past, and danger of the imminent: in H. 3. 30, 1 'instantia' is used of the present, as contrasted with the past and future.

9. bene ... morte usum, 'did well to die.' To commit suicide is called 'uti necessitate' (16. 11, 1): cp. 'honestae mortis usus' 1. 70, 6.

10. Albucilla, &c. Dio (58. 27, 4) tells this story as of μυθος 71, adding that she died in prison. As Tacitus does not here mention her death, it is probable that she outlived Tiberius: see on c. 47, 2.

11. stuprorum eius ministri, &c. The construction is here sacrificed to conciseness of expression: from 'poenae decernuntur' is to be supplied 'decernitur de stuprorum ministri,' or 'ministri ... damnitum, decretumque.' Nipp. compares the sentence in 2. 64, 4, also Caes. B. G. 1. 53, 4 'duae filiae ... altera occisa, altera capta est,' and several instances from Livy, e.g. 'consules, Marcellus ... redit, Fabius ... processit' (24. 20, 3); and notes the double construction used with 'decernere' in 1. 15, 4 (where see note).

Carsidius Sacerdos: see 4. 13, 3. He appears to have been pract. urb. in 780, A.D. 27 (see Nipp.).

13. caedem poenae, i.e. the 'deportatio,' involving necessarily the loss of senatorial rank. Nipp. notes that Tacitus separated this case from that of Carsidius, only to make a special remark on it. On Laelius Balbus see c. 47, 1.
49 (55). Isdem diebus Sex. Papinius consulari familia repentinum et informem exitum delegit, iacto in praceeps corpore. causa ad matrem referebatur, quae pridem repudiata adsentationibus atque luxu perpulisset iuvem ad ea quorum effugium non nisi morte inveniret. itur accusata in senatu, quamquam genua patrum advolveretur luctumque communem et magis inbecillum tali super casu feminarum animum aliasque in eundem dolorem maesta et miseranda diu ferret, urbe tamen in decem annos prohibita est, donec minor filius lubricum iuventae exiret.

50 (56). Iam Tiberium corpus, iam vires, nondum dissimulatio deserebat: idem animi rigor; sermone ac vultu intentus quaesita interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem

6. patris: text R.

1. consulari familia. He must have been son of the consol of the preceding year (see c. 40, 1), no other consul of the name being found. The same expression is used in a similar sense in 13. 12, 1.

2. informem, 'unseemly,' i.e. ignominious, as compared with the more dignified forms of suicide. So Vergil calls a noose for hanging 'nodum informis leti' (Aen. 12, 603).

in praceeps, from an upper window: cp. 4. 22, 1.

3. repudiata. Nipp. takes this in its ordinary sense as 'divorced from her husband.' Others take it as 'repelled' by her son, which suits the context well; but Tacitus probably would have expressed this by a less ambiguous word.

adsentationibus atque luxu. Roth appears rightly to take this as equivalent to 'adsentando, iuvando ad luxum.'

6. patrum. Pfitzner retains 'patris,' thinking that the father of her son, or possibly her own father, may be meant, and that 'luctum communem' would thus be more strictly used.

advolveretur; cp. 1. 13, 7.

luctumque communem, &c., the grief which men or women alike would feel at the loss of children, and the greater inability of her sex to bear up against it. The bearing of the appeal is to show that in the death of her son she had already suffered enough.

7. in eundem dolorem, 'to the same piteous effect,' i.e. 'in the same pathetic strain': cp. 'verba in eandem clementiam' 11. 3, 1; and the phrase 'in eandem sententiam.' The construction is a form of the 'in consecutivum,' so characteristic of Tacitus: see Introd. v. § 60 b.

8. diu ferret, for 'proferret'; so 'ferre crimina' 12. 4, 1, &c. For the use of 'diu' see note on 4. 69, 4.

9. minor filius, probably the person mentioned by Seneca (de Ira, 3. 18, 3), as a victim to the ferocious caprice of Gaius: 'C. Caesar Sextum Papinianum, cui pater erat consularis, flagellis cecidit, tosrit, non quaestionis sed animi causa.' He may have taken his brother's praenomen.

lubricum iuventae. Tacitus has other similar metaphors, as 'lubricum adolescentiae' 14. 56, 2, 'lubricum principi aetatem' 13. 2, 2, &c.

exiret. The poetical accus. with this verb, found here alone in Tacitus (cp. 'limen exire' Ter. Hec. 3. 3, 18, 'valles' Ov. Met. 10. 52), is analogous to those noted in Introd. v. § 12 c.

10. Iam...nondum. The contrast seems a reminiscence of Liv. 1. 25, 6 'Romanas legiones iam spes tota, nondum tamen cura deseuerat.'

11. Idem animi rigor, 'there was the same stern will.' Pliny speaks (N. H. 7. 19. 79) of 'rigor quidam vorvitasque naturae dura et inflexiblei,' answering to the Greek ἀράβεια.

intentus, 'energetic in speech and look': cp. 'intentior' 1. 52, 3, 'cum dixissent...intento ore' Dial. 11. 11.

12. quaesita...comitate, 'with forced gaiety.' Suet. (Tib. 72) describes him as falling ill at Astura, and, after a rally, going to Circeii, where, at some 'ludi castrenses,' he tried to cast a javelin at a boar, and caught a chill from the effort.
2 tegebat. mutatisque saepius locis tandem apud promunturium Miseni consedit in villa, cui L. Lucullus quondam dominus.  
3 illic eum adpropinquare supremis tali modo compertum. erat medicus arte insignis, nomine Charicles, non quidem regere valetudines principis solitus, consilii tamen copiam præbere.  
4 is velut propria ad negotia digrediens et per speciem officii manum complexus pulsum venarum attigit. neque fefellit: nam Tiberius, incertum an offensus tantoque magis iram premens, instaurari epulas iubet discumbitque ultra solitum, quasi honoris abeuntis amici tribueret. Charicles tamen labi spiritum nec  
6 ultra biduum duraturum Macroni firmavit. inde cuncta conloquis inter praesentes, nuntiis apud legatos et exercitus festinabantur. septimum decimum kal. Aprilis interclusa anima creditus est mortalitatem explevisse; et multo gratantum concursu  

1. promunturium Miseni; so in 15. 46. 3. Such a genitive in geographical expressions is generally poetical (as 'Hurtrothi... urbem' Verg. Aen. 3. 293), but found in Liv. 21. 12, 1; 35. 3, &c.  
2. in villa. Phaedrus (2. 5. 9) describes its situation ('qua monte summo posita Luculli manu prospectat Siculum et repicit Tuscan mare'). It appears to have once belonged to Marius, and to have been bought by Lucullus, who added enormously to it (Plut. Mar. 34. 424; Luc. 39. 518). It was still existing in the fifth century, and was assigned as a place of retirement by Odoacer to Augustulus: some ruins still remaining on the promontory may have belonged to it.  
4. Charicles. This story of him is also told by Suet. (Tib. 72), and he is mentioned as a medical authority by Galen (de Comp. Med. 2. 1, 2, &c.). Like most Roman physicians, he was probably a Greek freedman.  
5. consilii...copiam, 'opportunity of consulting him.' On the general contempt of Tiberius for physicians see c. 46. 9.  
6. per speciem officii, 'as if to pay respect.' (cp. 1. 24. 4; 2. 42, 2, &c.). The action was that of taking the hand to kiss it (Suet. L. 1.): cp. 'presta manu eius per speciem exosculandii' 1. 34. 3.  
7. neque fefellit; so 'neque diu fefellit' 4. 45. 2.  
9. instaurari, 'to be served again': cp. Suet. (L. 1) 'remanere ac recumbere hortaturus est, cenamque prostratix.' It is added, that he stood up as usual, with the lictor at his side, addressing each guest as he took leave.  
10. tribueret, sc. 'id'; so 'Scianio tribuens' 4. 26. 1.  
11. labi spiritum, 'that vitality was sinking': cp. 'labenti animae' 16. 11. 4.  
13. septimum decimum kalendas Aprilis, written as accus. in accordance with c. 25. 5. The same date (March 16) is given by Suet. (Tib. 73), and confirmed by the 'Acta Arvalium' (C. I. L. vi. 1, 2028 c), where the eighteenth is given as the date on which Gaius was called imperator by the senate. Dio, who puts the death ten days later (58. 28, 5), must therefore be in error.  
14. interclusa anima, 'the breath having ceased.' No more than natural cessation of respiration seems to be meant; but the expression is apparently taken from Livy, who uses it (23. 7, 3), and 'spiritum intercludere' (14. 16, 1; 24, 7), of suffocation or other constraint: cp. 'impedito meatu animum finiebat' 14. 51. 2.  
15. creditus est: cp. c. 34. 4; 5. 4. 1, &c.; Introd. v. § 45. Nipp. shows here that Cic. so uses 'dictus est' (ad Q. f. 1. 2, 9; pro Scuar. 6, 11).  
14. mortalitatem explevisse, 'to have fulfilled the conditions of mortality.' The expression appears to be new, and is explained by Nipp, as analogous to 'vicem,
ad capienda imperii primordia Gaius Caesar egrediebatur, cum repente adfertur redire Tiberio vocem ac visus vocarique qui recræanda defectioni cibum adferrent. pavor hinc in omnes, 8 et ceteri passim dispergi, se quisque maestum aut nescium 5 fingere; Caesar in silentium fixus a summa spe novissima expe\c":abat. Macro intrepidus opprimi senem inietu multae vestis 9 iubet discidique ab limine. sic Tiberius finivit, octavo et septuagesimo actatis anno.

51 (57). Pater ei Nero et utrimque origo gentis Claudiae, 10 quamquam mater in Liviam et mox Iuliam familia adoptionis libris transierit. casus prima ab infantia anciipites; nam pro- 2

11. transierat Ern.

munus explere’ (4, 8, 7; Dial. 32, 5). It might also possibly be taken to mean ‘completed the term of mortal life,’ like ‘supremum diem explevisset’ (1, 6, 2); but ‘mortalitas’ generally means the liability to die, sometimes even = ‘mors,’ e.g. ‘mortalitate interceptus’ Pl. Epp. 10. 41 (50, 4).

1. ad capienda . . . primordia; so ‘capere initium’ 12. 6, 1, ‘finem’ H. 4. 3, 4, &c.

4. maestum aut nescium, concerned for Tiberius or conscious of nothing unusual. Nipp. compares other similar descriptions of assumed unconsciousness (11. 35, 1; 13. 16, 5).

5. in silentium fixus, ‘stupified into silence’: cp. ‘defixus’ 1. 68, 2, &c.

novissima, ‘the uttermost’; in full ‘novissima exempla’ (12. 20, 4; 15. 44, 8): cp. 5. 6, 7; 12. 33, 2.

6. opprimi senem, &c. Dio (58. 28, 2) makes Gaius the chief agent in withholding food from Tiberius, as if it would hurt him, and piling on clothes, as if to warm him. Suet. (Tib. 73) gives, besides this, a story of slow poison given by Gaius; also another account from ‘Seneca,’ that Tiberius made as if he would give up his ring, and put it on again, and then, after calling for assistance, tried to rise and fell lifeless by the bed. This story, apparently from the contemporary history of Marcus Seneca (see Introd. ii. p. 15), probably represents the version circulated at the time by Gaius.

inietu, only here in Tacitus; also in Lucr., Pl. N. H., and Statius.

7 finivit. Elsewhere the expression is ‘finire vitam’ (1. 9, 1, &c.); but ‘finis’ is thus used absolutely (2, 71, 1, &c.), and ‘qui morbo finiuntur’ in Pl. Epp. 1. 12, 2: cp. Cic. Tusc. 1. 48, 115; so that Ritter’s insertion of ‘vitam’ seems needless, though supported by many instances (1. 9, 1; 2. 83, 3, &c.).

octavo et septuagesimo. The calculation of Dio (1. 11), that he lived seventy-seven years, four months, and nine days, allowing for his error in the date of death (see above), agrees with the date of birth given by Suet. (Tib. 5), as Nov. 17, 712, B.C. 42. Suet. adds (c. 76) that his will, made two years before, left Gaius and young Tiberius joint heirs, with legacies to many persons, to the Vestals, the soldiers and people, and, separately, to the ‘vicorum magistri.’ This will was set aside at the instance of Gaius, especially in respect of the heirship of young Tiberius, as the will of an insane person (παραφρονήσαντος); but Gaius paid the other legacies as gifts from himself (Dio, 59. 1; Suet. Cal. 16). In spite of cries of ‘To the Tiber with Tiberius,’ and other expressions of popular hatred (Suet. Tib. 75), his remains received a public funeral at Rome, with a ‘laudatio’ from Gaius (Dio, 58. 28, 5). His memory was however condemned; for he received no divine honours, nor were his ‘acta’ ever included in the annual oath of maintenance (Dio, 59. 9, 1).

9. Pater ei Nero, &c. On the descent and life of the father Nero, and on the adoptive relationships of Livia, see notes on 5. 1, 1: on the other persons mentioned in this chapter see Introd. ix. The periods into which the life and character of Tiberius are here marked out, are fully treated of in Introd. viii.

10. familiae, used for ‘gentem,’ as in 11. 25, 1; H. 2. 48, 5: the terms are often confused in Livy (cp. Staatsr. iii. 10, n. 2). See note on 2. 52, 8.
scriptum patrem exul secutus, ubi domum Augusti privignus introit, multis aemulis conflictatus est, dum Marcellus et Agrippa, mox Gaius Luciusque Caesares viguere; etiam frater eius

3 Drusus prosperiore civium amore erat. sed maxime in lubrico egit accepta, in matrimonium Iulia, inpudicitiam uxoris tolerans

aut declinans. dein Rhodo regressus vacuos principis penates duodecim annis, mox rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti obtinuit. morum quoque tempora illi diversa: egregium vita famaque, quoad privatus vel in imperiis sub Augusto fuit; occultum ac subdolum fingendis virtutibus, donec Germanicus ac

8 Drusus superfuere; idem inter bona malaque mixtus incolumi matre; intestabilis saevitia, sed obiectis libidinibus, dum Seianum dilexit timuit: postremo in scelera simul ac dedecora prorupit, postquam remoto pudore et metu suo tantum ingenio utebatur.

9. qua ad (cp. 4. 61, 1) : quoad B.

1. domum Augusti... introit, at the death of his father, in 741, B.C. 33.

2. multis aemulis: see on 1. 3. conflictatus est: cp. c. 49, 4.

4. prosperiore civium amore erat, 'was borne on a stronger tide of popularity': cp. 'prosperam famam' 4. 38, 6, 'prosperior fama' 4. 52, 8. On the popularity of Drusus see 1. 33, 4; 2. 41, 5. maxime in lubrico egit, 'his position was most perilous': cp. 1. 72, 2; and c. 49, 3.

6. declinans, 'avoiding': cp. 'ea... declinans' 13. 4, 2; 'invidiam declinavit' II. 4, 41, 4. The allusion is to his flight from her to Rhodes (see on 1. 53, 2).

vacuos, 'without heirs': cp. on 'vacuos Colchos' c. 34, 3; and the opposite expressions 'domus plena' 4. 3, 1, 'integra' 1. 3, 1, &c.

7. duodecim annis; i.e. between his return from Rhodes and the death of Augustus, 755 757, A.D. 2-14. The house of Augustus, already so far 'vacua' that its heirs had left home and never returned to it, did not really become so till the death of Gaius in 757, A.D. 4.

tribus ferme et viginti: cp. Staatsr. ii. 802, n. 2. The computation of Dio (58, 28, 5), who reckons twenty-two years, seven months, and seven days from the death of Augustus (Aug. 19, 767, A.D. 14) to that of Tiberius, is exactly correct, with allowance for the error of ten days already mentioned (c. 50, 9).

8. egregium: 'tempus' is supplied with this, as also with 'occultum ac subdolum'; the mode of expression being similar to that often used with 'dies,' 'annus,' &c.: afterwards the expression is varied to 'idem... mixtus,' &c.

10. occultum, &c. This period is that treated in the first three Books: to each of the following three periods, one Book is allotted. Dio marks the first turning point at the death of Germanicus (57. 10, 1), and the second at the retirement to Capreae (58. 1, 1). On this use of 'occultus' cp. 4. 7, 1, &c.

fingendis virtutibus, probably to be taken as dative: cp. c. 24, 4, and note there.

11. idem. It seems better, with Nipp., to take 'prorupit' as the principal verb, and 'mixtus' and 'intestabilis' as in apposition, than to supply 'fuit.'

mixtus; so Mucianus is called 'malis bonisque artibus mixtus' (H. 1. 10, 3).


13. scelerar... ac dedecora, answering to 'saevitia' and 'libidinibus.'

14. suos tantum ingenio utebatur, 'he was following his own bent only.' Nipp. thinks that not his original nature, but that which it had then become, is meant; but the idea that his true character was only at the last revealed seems evidently that of Tacitus throughout, as well as of Suetonius (c. 42), 'secreti licentiam nanctus cuncta simul vitia male diu dissimulata tandem profudit' (cp. Id. 61). On the judgement of Dio see Introd. viii. p. 157.
INDEX I

HISTORICAL INDEX TO THE TEXT

Abdagaes, a Parthian noble, 6. 36, 3; 37, 5; 43. 2; 44. 5.
Abdus, a Parthian officer, 6. 31, 3; 32. 3.
Abudius: see Ruso.
Acerronius, Cn., consul, 6. 45, 5.
Achaia, transferred from the senate to Caesar, 1. 76, 4; given in charge to the legate of Moesia, 1. 80, 1; visited by the false Drusus, 5. 10, 1: see also 2. 53, 1; 3. 7, 1; 4. 13, 1.
Acilius, M'., consul: see also Aviola. acta populi, diurna, or publica, 3. 3, 2.
— principium, 1. 72, 2; 4. 42, 3.
— senatus, 5. 4, 1.
Actium, battle of, alluded to. 1. 3, 7; 42, 5; 2. 53, 2; 3. 55, 1; 4. 5, 1.
actor publicus, the, 2. 30, 3; 3. 67, 3.
Acutia, wife of P. Vitellius, 6. 47, 1.
Adgandestrius, prince of the Chatti, offers to poison Arminius, 2. 88, 1.
Adra (Eder), the, in Germany, 1. 56, 4.
aediles, powers and functions of, 2. 85, 2; 3. 52, 3; 4. 35, 5.
Aeduil, rising of the, 3. 40, 1; 43, 1-46, 7.
Aeetes, king of Colchis, 6. 34, 3.
Aegaem mare, the, 5. 10, 4.
Aegaeae, in Asia, earthquake at. 2. 47, 4.
Aegeatae, 2. 47, 4.
Aegiensis civitas, 4. 13, 1.
Aegium, in Achaia, afflicted by earthquake, 4. 13, 1.
Aegyptus, visited by Germanicus, 2. 59-61; jealously secluded by Augustus, 2. 59, 4; held by two legions, 4. 5, 4; arrival of phoenix in, 6. 28, 1, 8: its records, 2. 60, 4; its religious rights forbidden at Rome, 2. 85, 5; importation of corn from, 2. 59, 4.
Aelius: see Gallus, Lamia, Scianus.
Aemilia: see Lepida, Musa.
Aemilium genus, the, glory of, 6. 27, 5; memorials of, 3. 72, 1.
Aemilius, an officer, 2. 11, 2; 4. 42, 2: see also Lepidus, Scaurus.
Aeneas, the ancestor of the Iulian gens, 4. 9, 3.
Aequus, Considius, punished for false accusation, 3. 37, 1.
aerarium, the, management of, 1. 75, 4.
— militare, the, 1. 78, 2; 5. 8, 1.
Aetrias, founder of a temple in Cyprus, 3. 62, 5.
Aesculapius, temples of, 3. 63, 3; 4. 14, 1.
Aeserninus, Marcellus, an orator, 3. 11, 2.
Aethiopia, once conquered by Rhames, 2. 60, 4.
Afer, Domitian, orator and accuser, 4. 52, 1; 66, 1.
Afranius, partisan of Pompeius, 4. 34, 5.
Africa, war in, see Tacfarinas; military force in, 4. 5, 4 (where see note); procensuls of, 1. 53, 9; 2. 52, 5; 3. 20, 1; 32, 1; 35, 1; 58, 1; 72, 6; 4. 13, 5; 23, 2; search for Sibylline hymns in, 6. 12, 4.
Africanus, Iulius, a Gaul, 6. 7, 5.
Africam mare, the, 1. 53, 6.
Agrippa, Asinius, 4. 34, 1; 61, 1.
— Fonteius, 2. 30, 1; 86, 1.
— Haterius, D., trib. pl., 1. 77, 3; praetor, 2. 51, 2; cos. des., 3. 49, 4; cos., 3. 52, 1; an accuser, 6. 4, 2.
— M. (Vipsanius), son-in-law of Augustus, 1. 3, 1; 53, 4; 4. 40, 9; consulships of, 1. 3, 1; share of tribunician power, 3. 56, 3; rivalry of, with Tiberius, 6. 51, 4; violent deaths of the children of, 3. 19, 4; a grandson of, 3. 75, 1.
INDEX I

Agrippa, Postumus, character and banishment of, 1, 3, 4; 4, 3; 5, 2; put to death, 1, 6; 53, 3; 3, 39; 6; personated by a slave, 2, 39-40.
—Vibulenus, a knight, 6, 40, 1.

Agrippina, granddaughter of Augustus and wife of Germanicus, 1, 33, 2; character of, 1, 33, 6; 2, 72, 1; 3, 1, 1, &c.; present during the German mutiny, 1, 40, 2, foll.; sent away to the Treveri, 1, 41, 2; 42, 2; 44, 2; preserves the bridge and tend[s] the wounded, 1, 69, 1, foll.; at enmity with Augusta, more highly esteemed than Livia, 2, 43, 5, 7; gives birth to Julia at Lesbos, 2, 54, 1; with Germanicus at his death, 2, 72, 1; returns with his ashes, 2, 75, 1; 79, 1; 3, 1, 1; subject to the attacks of Seianus, 4, 12, 2, foll.; 17, 4; 39, 6; 40, 3; 67, 5; expostulates with Tiberius, 4, 52, 1; asks for another husband, 4, 53, 1; openly shows her suspicion of Tiberius, 4, 54, 1; is denounced by Tiberius to the senate, 5, 3; 2-5, 2; dies there of starvation, 6, 25, 1; charged falsely with adultery, 6, 25, 2-4.
—daughter of Germanicus and mother of Nero; wrote memoirs of her family, 4, 53, 3; married to Cn. Domitius, 4, 75, 1.

Ahenobarbus: see Domitius.

Alba, kings of, 4, 9, 3.

Albani, Caucasian race of the, 2, 68, 1; 4, 5, 4; 6, 33, 3, 5; 35, 3; alleged Thessalian origin of, 6, 34, 3.

Albanorum reges, 4, 9, 3.

Albis (Elbe), the, 1, 59, 6; 2, 14, 6; 19, 2; 22, 1; 41, 2; crossed by L. Domitius, 4, 44, 3.

Albucilla, a profligate woman, 6, 47, 2; 48, 6.

Album senatorium, the, 4, 42, 3.

Alexander (the Great), comparison of, with Germanicus, 2, 73, 2; charter of asylum granted by, 3, 63, 5.

Alexandria, Germanicus blamed for visiting, 2, 59, 3; death of Khescuporis at, 2, 67, 5.

Aliso, a fort in Germany, 2, 7, 4.

Alliaria, wife of Sempronius Gracchus, 1, 53, 8.

Amanus, Mt. (Amadagh), in Syria, 2, 83, 3.

Amasis, king of Egypt, 6, 28, 4.

Amathus, founder of temple to Amathusian Venus, 3, 62, 5.

Amazones, legends respecting the, 3, 61, 2; 4, 56, 1.

Amicitia, formal renunciation of, 2, 70, 3; 3, 24, 5.

Amisia (Ems), the, 1, 60, 2; 63, 5; 2, 8, 1; 23, 1.

Amorgus, island of, a place of exile, 4, 13, 2; 30, 3.

Amphictyones, decree of the, 4, 14, 2.

Amphitheatrum, at Fidenae, 4, 62, 2.

Ampsiavarii, the, in Germany, 2, 8, 4; 22, 2; 24, 5.

Amnunclanum inare, the, 4, 59, 2.

Ancharius: see Priscus.

Anconae, Cn. Piso lands at, 3, 9, 1.

Ancus, king, laws ascribed to, 3, 26, 6.

Andecavi, the, of Gaul, 3, 41, 1.

Angrivarii, the, in Germany, 2, 8, 4; 19, 3; 22, 3; 24, 5; 41, 2.

Annia: see Rufilla.

Anniius: see Pollio, Vinicianus.

Annona, care of, 2, 87, 1; 3, 54, 6; 4, 6, 6; 6, 13, 1.

Anteus, 2, 6, 1.

Anthemusias, a Parthian town, 6, 41, 2.

Antias ager, the: see Antium.

Antigonus (Doson), decree of, 4, 43, 4.

Antiochus, in Syria, people of, 2, 69, 3; cremation of Germanicus at, 2, 73, 5; 83, 3.

Antiochus, of Commagene, 2, 42, 7.

—(Magnus), of Syria, 2, 63, 3; 3, 62, 1.

Antistius, C., consul, 4, 1, 1: see also Labeo, Vetus.

Antium (Porto d' Anzo), temple of Fortuna Equestris at, 3, 71, 2.

Antius, C., set over the census of Gaul, 2, 6, 1.

Antonia, mother of Germanicus and Claudius, 3, 3, 2; 18, 4.

—minor, wife of L. Domitius, 4, 44, 3.

Antonius, Iullus, 1, 10, 2; 3, 18, 1; 4, 44, 5.

—L., son of the above, 4, 44, 4.

—M., 1, 1, 3; 2, 1; 9, 4; 10, 1; 3, 18, 1; 4, 43, 1; grandfather of Germanicus, 2, 43, 6; 53, 3; actions of, in Parthia and Armenia, 2, 2, 4; 3, 2; letters of, abusing Augustus, 4, 34, 8.
Aphrodisias, asylum at, 3. 62, 2.
Apicata, wife of Seianus, 4. 3, 5.
Apicinius, 4. 1, 3.
Apidius: see Merula.
Apollo, Clarian, 2. 54, 3; Pythian, legends respecting the birthplace of, 3. 61, 1.
Appolonides, 2. 47, 4.
Aponius, L., eques, 1. 29, 2.
Appia via, the, 2. 30, 1.
Appianus, Appius, 2. 48, 3.
Appius: see Silanus.
Appuleia: see Varilla.
Appuleius, Sex., consul, 1. 7, 3.
Aproia, wife of Plautius Silvanus, 4. 22, 1.
Aronius, L., 1. 56, 1; 72, 1; 2. 32, 4; 3. 64, 4; 4. 22, 1; proconsul of Africa, 3. 21, 1; foll.; legatus of Lower Germany, 4. 73, 1, foll.
— L. (or Aponius), a knight, 1. 29, 2.
— Caesianus, 3. 21, 6.
Aquila, consul, 4. 71, 6; magistrates of, 3. 2, 1.
Aquila, exiled, 4. 42, 3.
Aspara adoptionis, 1. 14, 3; amicitatia et clementia, 4. 74, 3; ultionis, 3. 18, 3; see also Drusus, Hercules, Sol, Ubii.
Arabes, the, 6. 28, 6; 44, 7.
Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, 2. 42, 2.
Arduenna (Ardenness), forest of, 3. 42, 2.
Aeum iudicum, court of Areopagus, the, 2. 55, 2.
Argolicus, an Archean of rank, 6. 18, 3.
Ariobarzanes, king of Armenia, 2. 4, 2.
Aristonicus, king of Armenia, 2. 4.
Aristonicus, war of the Romans with, 4. 55, 2.
Armenia (maior) and Armeni, situation of, 2. 56, 1; formerly conquered by Rhamses, 2. 60, 4; wavering, but on the whole inclined to Parthian alliance, 2. 3, 2; 56, 1; relations of, with Augustus, 2. 3-4; settled by Germanicus, 2. 43, 1; 56, 2-4; 64-1; seized by Artabanus for his son, 6. 31, 2; gained possession of by Mithridates the Hiberian with Roman aid, 6. 32, 5-36, 2.
Arminius, prince of the Cherusci, the organiser of the rising against

Varus, 1. 55, 3; 58, 3-5; at enmity with Segestes, 1. 55, 2; wife and son of, 1. 57, 5; 58, 9; uncle of, 1. 60, 1; brother of, 2. 9, 1; leads the resistance against the Romans, 1. 59, 2, foll.; 63-68; 2. 9-17; 21, 1; at war with Maroboduus, 2. 44, 3, foll.; death and character of, 2. 88.

Arsaces, a Parthian prince, made king of Armenia, 6. 31, 2; 33, 1.
Arscidaces, Parthian royal race of the, 2. 1, 1; 2. 2; 3. 3; 6. 34, 5.
Artabanus (III), king of Parthia, 2. 3, 1; 4, 4; of mixed blood, 6. 42, 4; renews treaty with Germanicus, 2. 58, 1; obnoxious to his own subjects, 6. 31, 1; contests Armenia with Mithridates, 6. 31-36; driven from his own kingdom into exile in Scythia, 6. 36, 4; recalled, 6. 43-44; treatment of Seleucus by, 6. 42, 3.

Artavasdes, kings of Armenia named, 2. 3, 2; 4, 1.
Artaxata (Artschat), capital of Armenia, 2. 56, 3; occupied by the Hiberi, 6. 33, 1.
Artaxias, kings of Armenia named, 2. 3, 3; 56, 3; 6. 31, 2.
Artemita, a Parthian town, 6. 41, 2.
Aruseius, L., an accuser, 6. 7; 40, 1.
Asia, province of, 2. 54, 2; 3. 7, 1; 4. 14, 2; proconsuls of, 2. 47, 5; 3. 32, 3; 66, 2; 68, 1; 4. 36, 4; 56, 3; procurator of, 4. 15, 3; massacre of Romans in, by Mithridates, 4. 14, 3; earthquakes in, 2. 47, 1; 4. 13, 1; asyla in, 3. 61, 1, foll.; temple erected to Tiberius by, 4. 15, 5; 37, 1; 55, 1.
Asinius, C., consul, 4. 1, 1.
— see Agrippa, Gallus, Pollio, Salaminus.
Asprenas, L., 1. 53, 9; 3. 18, 5.
asyla, deputations respecting, 3. 60-63; 4. 14.
Ateius, M., 2. 47, 5; see also Capito.
Athenae and Athenienses, 2. 63, 3;
honours paid to Germanicus by,
2. 53, 3; conduct of Piso towards,
2. 55, 1: laws framed by Solon for,
3. 26, 5.
Atia. 3. 68, 3.
Atidius: see Geminus.
Atilius, A., temple vowed by, in Punic
wars, 2. 49, 2.
— a freedman, 4. 62, 2; 63, 3.
Atticus, Curtius, a knight, friend of
Tiberius, 4. 58, 1; put to death
through Seianus, 6. 10, 2.
— Pomponius, great-grandfather of
Drusus Caesar, 2. 43. 7.
Attius, a centurion, 6. 24, 2.
Attus: see Clausus.
Atys, mythical king of Lydia, 4. 55, 7.
Aurdienus: see Rufus.
augur, the, pollution liable to attach
to. 1. 62, 3.
augurale, the, in camp, 2. 13, 1.
Augusta, Iulia, formerly Livia, wife
of Augustus, circumstances of the marriage of.
1. 10, 4; 5. 1, 3; companion of Augustus in travel,
3. 34, 12; suspected of causing the deaths of Gaius and Lucius. 1.
3, 3; and of Augustus. 1. 5, 1; secures the succession to Tiberius,
1. 5, 6; 4. 57, 4; adopted by will,
1. 8, 2; saves Haterius. 1. 13,
7; receives honours from the senate. 1. 14, 1; 4. 16, 6; popular opinion respecting. 1. 10, 4; be-
lieved to have intrigued against
Germanicus in the East, 2. 43, 5;
77, 6; 82, 2; abstains from his obequies, 3. 3, 1; constant in en-
mity to Agrippina, 1. 33, 5; 2. 43,
5; 4. 12, 6; yet protects her
against Tiberius and Seianus, 5. 3,
1; upholds Urgulania, 2. 34, 3;
4. 22, 3; protects Plancina, 3. 15,
3; 17, 2; 6. 26, 4; supports the
younger Iulia in exile. 4. 71, 7;
honoured by provincial worship,
4. 15, 4; 37, 1; at variance with her son. 1. 72, 5; 3. 64, 1; 4. 57,
4; suffers from a serious illness
and recovers. 3. 64, 1; 71, 1; death, character, and funeral of,
5. 1; divine honours declined for.
5. 2. 1.
— see Agrippina (junior).
Augustales ludi, the, 1. 15, 3; 54, 3.
— sodales, the. 1. 54, 1; 2. 83, 2; 3.
64, 3.
Augusti cultores, the, in Rome. 1. 73, 2.
— forum, the, in Rome. 4. 15, 3.
Augustodunum (Autun), the chief
town of the Aedui, 3. 43, 1; 45, 2;
46, 7.
Augustus, gradually prevails over
all rivals. 1. 1, 3; 2, 1; 9, 1; 10, 1; married to Livia, 1. 10, 4; quelled a mutiny. 1. 42, 5; con-
secrated the spoils at Actium,
2. 53, 2; stations the captured
fleet at Forum Iulii, 4. 5, 1; frames a constitution in his sixth consulship, 3. 28, 3; secures ascen-
dancy by his tribunician power,
1. 2, 1; 3. 56, 2; gradually grasps
more functions, 1. 2, 1; takes
measures to secure the succession,
1. 3, 1, foll.; visits provinces, 1. 46,
3; 3. 34, 12; carries out a policy
in the East, 2. 1-4; sets apart
Egypt, 2. 59, 4; legislates to pro-
mote marriage, 3. 25, 2; 28, 3; also against adultery, 2. 50, 2;
and luxury, 3. 54, 3; extends law of maiestas, 1. 72, 4; institutes
office of praefectus urbis, 6. 11, 3;
modified ancient rules, 4. 16, 4;
restores temples, 2. 49, 1; adorns
the city, 1. 9, 6; permits others to
do so, 3. 72, 2; favours amuse-
ments, 1. 54, 3; 76, 6; 77, 4; forms plans for the marriage of his
daughter, 4. 39, 5; 40, 8; punishes
her and his granddaughter, 1. 53, 1;
3. 24, 2; 4. 71, 6; self-control of,
at the death of grandsons, 3. 6, 3;
pays funeral honours to Drusus,
3. 5, 2; behaviour of, to Tiberius. 1.
3; 3. 10, 6; 4. 57, 6; to Agrippa
Postumus, 1. 3, 4; 5. 1; 6, 3; to
Germanicus, 1. 3, 5; 4. 57, 6; to
Hortaulus, 2. 37, 2; mentions citi-
zens who might be dangerous. 1.
13, 2; aspired to divine honours,
4. 38, 5; was worshipped during
life. 1. 10, 5; 4. 37, 4; last days
and death of, 1. 4, 2; 5, 1, foll.;
will of 1. 1, 8; other documents,
1. 11, 6; posthumous warning of,
against extension of the empire,
1. 11, 7; funeral honours, 1. 8, 4;
deification, 1. 10, 8; priesthood to,
Bactriani, the, once conquered by Rhameses, 2. 60, 4.

Baduenna, grove of, in Germany, 4. 73, 7.

Balbus, works of, 3. 72, 2.
— Laelius, an accuser, 6. 47, 1; 48, 7.

Bastarnae, the, 2. 65, 5.

Batavi, the, auxiliaries, 2. 8, 3; 11, 3; island of the, 2. 6, 3.

Bathyllus, a pantomimist, 1. 54, 3.

Belgae, the, 1. 34, 1; 43, 3; 3. 40, 3.

bellum civile, the, 2. 43, 3; 3. 27, 4; 6. 11, 3 (see also italicum, Perusinum).

Bibaculus, poems of, 4. 34, 8.

Bibulus, C., aedile, 3. 52, 3.

Bithynia, proconsul of, accused, 1. 74, 1.

Bithynum mare, the, 2. 60, 4.

Blaesus, Iunius, legatus of Pannonia, 1. 16,23; 29, 2; uncle of Seianus, 3. 35, 3; proconsul of Africa by special appointment, id.; continued in office, 3. 58, 1; receives triumphal, 3. 72, 6; saluted as imperator, 3. 74, 6; alluded to as dead, 5. 7, 2.
— Iunius, son of the above, 1. 19, 4; 29, 2; with his father in Africa, 3. 74, 2; commits suicide with his brother, 6. 40, 3.

Blanclus, Rubellius, votes given by, 3. 23, 2; 51, 1; marries Iulia, daughter of Drusus, 6. 27, 1; appointed on a commission, 6. 45, 5.

Bovillae, shrine of the Iulii at, 2. 41, 1.

Britanni, the, and Britannia, restore shipwrecked soldiers, 2. 24, 5.

Bructeri, the, in Germany, 1. 51, 4; 60, 2.

Brundisium, 2. 30, 1; 3. 1, 2; 7, 2; 4. 27, 1; treaty of, 1. 10, 2.

Bruttidius Niger, an accuser, 3. 66, 2.

Brutus, L. (Iunius), 1. 1, 1.
— M. (Iunius), 1. 2, 1; praised by Cordus, 4. 34, 1; speeches of, 4. 34, 8; effigies of, 3. 76, 5; 4. 35, 3; Iunia, sister of, 3. 70, 1.

Byzantium, a Thracian city, 2. 54, 2.

Cadra, a hill in Cilicia, 6. 41, 1.

Caecilianus, C., an accuser, 6. 7, 1.
— Magius, praetor, 3. 37, 1.

Caecilius: see Cornutus.

Caecina, A. Severus, legatus of Lower Germany, 1. 31, 2; 37, 3; 48, 1; 56, 1; 60, 2; 61, 2; 63, 5; 64, 6; 65, 8; 66, 3; 72, 1; 2. 6, 1; 3. 34, 1; speaks in the senate, 3. 18, 3; 33, 1.

Caele, Vibenna, an Etruscan prince, 4. 65, 1.

caelentes, honores, decreed, 1. 10, 8; refused, 5. 2, 1.

Caelius, C., consul, 2. 41, 2: see also Cursor.
— Mons, at Rome, 4. 64, 1, foll.

Caepio: see Crispinus.

Caesar: see Augustus, Claudius, Gaius, Germanicus, Nero, Tiberius.
— Gaius Iulius, the dictator, 1. 1, 3; 8, 6; 4. 43, 1; gardens bequeathed by, 2. 41, 1; bore the loss of his daughter, 3. 6, 3; quelled a mutiny by a word, 1. 42, 5; replied to a treatise of Ciceron, 4. 34, 7; legislates respecting usury, 6. 16, 1.
— Gaius, grandson and adopted son of Augustus, 1. 3, 2; 53, 2; 4. 1, 3; 6. 51, 2; sent to the East, 2. 4, 2, 42, 3; 3. 48, 2; married to Livia, 4. 40, 5; death of, 1. 3, 3.
— Lucius, brother of the above, 1. 3; 2; 53, 2; 6. 51, 2; betrothed to Lepida, 3. 23, 1; death of, 1. 3, 3.

Caesellius: see Bassus.

Caesia, the, 1. 50, 2.

Caesianus: see Apronius.

Caesius: see Cordus.

Caetronius, C., legatus legionis, 1. 44, 3.

Calabria, 3. 1, 1; 2, 1.

Cales, 6. 15, 2.

Caligula: see Gaius.

Calpurnium genus, the, 3. 24, 1.

Calpurnius, an officer, 1. 39, 7.
— see also Salvianus, Piso.
Calusidius, a soldier, I. 35, 6.
Calvisius, C., consul, 4. 46, 1: see also Sabinus.
Camillus (M. Furius), the 'reciperator urbis,' 2. 52, 8.
— Furius, defeats Tacfarinas, 2. 52, 5; 3. 20, 1.
— Furius Scribonianus, consul, 6. 1, 1.
Campania, stay of Tiberius in, 3. 31, 2; 47, 4; dedication of temple in, 4. 57, 1; 67, 1; magistrates of, 3. 2, 1.
Campus Martis, the, 1. 15, 1; place of funeral of Augustus, 1. 8, 6; of Germanicus, 3. 4, 2.
Caninius: see Gallus.
Canninefates, the, ala of, 4. 73, 2.
Canopus (Aboukir), 2. 60, 1.
Capito, Ateius, 1. 76, 3; 79, 1; character, and juristic knowledge of, 3. 70, 2; death of, 3. 75, 1.
Capito, Fonteius, proconsul of Asia, 4. 36, 4.
— Lucius, a procurator, 4. 15, 3.
Capitolium, and Mons Capitolinus, the, burning of, 6. 12, 4; refuge in, 3. 36, 2.
Cappadocia, once subject to Rhamesseus, 2. 60, 4; kingdom of Archelaeus, 2. 42, 2; becomes a province, 2. 42, 6; 56, 4.
Capreae (Capri), island of, described, 4. 67, 1, foll.; occupied by Tiberius, 4. 67, 5; 6. 1, 1; 2. 4; 10. 2; 20, 1.
Capua, temple of Juppiter at, 4. 57, 1; 67, 1.
Carmanii, the, relations of Artabanus with, 6. 36, 5.
carmina (incantations), use of, 2. 28, 3; 69, 5; 4. 22, 4.
Carsidius: see Sacerdos.
Caspi via, the, 6. 33, 4.
Cassia familia, the, 6. 15, 3.
Cassius: see Asclepiodotus, Chaerea, Severus.
— C., the assassin of Caesar, 1. 2, 1; 10. 2; 2. 43, 3; 4. 34, 1, foll.; Iunia, wife of, 3. 76, 1; effigies of, 4. 34, 3.
— L., married to Drusilla, 6. 15, 1; 45, 3.
— an actor, 1. 73, 2; 4.
Cato, the censor, 3. 66, 2; 4. 56, 1.
— M. (the younger), 4. 34, 7.
— Porcius, an accuser, 4. 68, 2.
Catonius: see Lustinus.
Catualda, a Goth, 2. 62, 2, 6; 63, 6.
Catullus, abuse of Caesar by, 4. 34, 8.
Catus, Firmius, a senator, 2. 27, 2; 30, 1; 4. 31, 7.
Celenderis (Chelendreh), in Cilicia, 2. 80, 1.
Celer, Domitius, a friend of Cn. Piso, 2. 77, 1; 78, 2; 79, 3.
— Propertius, 1. 75, 5.
Celsius, a knight, 6. 14, 1.
— Iulius, an officer, 6. 9, 6; 14, 2.
Cenchreus, a stream near Ephesus, 3. 61, 1.
censoria potestas, exercised by Volusius, 3. 30, 2.
centesima rerum venalium, the, 1. 78, 2; 2. 42, 6.
Cercina (Kerkena), an island, 1. 53, 6; 4. 13, 4.
Ceres, temple of, 2. 49, 1.
Cestius, C., a senator, 3. 36, 2; 6. 7; 3. 31, 1.
Cethegus, Cornelius, consul, 4. 17, 1.
— Labeo, legatus legionis, 4. 73, 4.
Chaeraea, Cassius, afterwards the assassin of Gaius, 1. 32, 5.
Chaldaei, astrologers, 2. 27, 2; 3. 22, 2; 6. 20, 3.
Charicles, a physician of Tiberius, 6. 50, 3.
Chariovalda, a Batavian, 2. 11, 3.
Chatti, the, 1. 55, 1; 50, 1; 3. 7; 2. 7, 1; 25, 2; 41, 2; princes of the, 2. 7, 2; 88, 1.
Chauci, the, 1. 38, 1; 2. 24, 3; auxiliaries of Rome, 1. 60, 2; 2. 17, 7.
Cherusci, the, 1. 56, 7; 59, 2; 1. 60, 1; 64, 3; 2. 19, 3; 26, 3; defeated in battle, 2. 16, 4, foll.; 41, 2; at war with the Suebi, 2. 44, 2, foll.
Cibrya, in Asia, injured by earthquake, 4. 13, 1.
Cicero, M., praise of Cato by, 4. 34, 7.
Cilia, 2. 58, 2; 3. 48, 2; 6. 31, 2; resistance of Cn. Piso in, 2. 80, 1, foll.; petty kings of, 2. 42, 7; 78, 3; see also Clitae.
Cinithii, the, in Africa, 2. 52, 5.
Cinna, despotism of, 1. 1, 2.
circesi ludi, regular, 2. 83, 2.
Circius Maximus, the, 2. 49, 1; fires in, 6. 45, 1.
Cirtenses, the, in Africa, 3. 74, 2.
civis servi decus, 3. 21, 3.
civitas, gifts of, 3. 40, 2.
civitates liberae; cp. 4. 36, 3.
Clanis (Chiana), the, 1. 79, 1.
Clarius: see Apollo.
classicum, proclamation of executions by, 2. 32, 5.
classis: see Misenum, Ravenna.
Claudia familia, and Claudii, the, 1. 4, 3; 2, 43, 7; 3, 5, 2; 4, 9, 3; 64, 5; 5, 1, 1; 6, 51, 1.
—(Silana), wife of Gaius, 6, 20, 1; 45, 5.
—see Pulchra, Quinta.
Claudio (Ti.), made sodalis Augustalis, 1, 54, 2; meets the remains of Germanicus, 3, 2, 4; 3, 3, 1-3; omitted in the vote of thanks, and looked on by none as a possible emperor, 3, 18, 4; son of, betrothed to the daughter of Scianus, 3, 29, 5; thought of by Tiberius as a successor, but set aside as imbecile, 6, 46, 2; had literary tastes, 6, 46, 2; history of his rule falsified by servility and spirit, 1, 1, 5.
Claudius: see Drusus, Marcellus, Nero.
Clausus, Attus, ancestor of the Claudii, 4, 9, 3.
Clemens, personates Agrippa Postumus, 2, 39-40. —Iulius, a centurion, 1, 23, 4; 26, 1; 28, 5.
Clementia, altar to, 4, 74, 3.
Clitae, the, in Cilicia, 6, 41, 1.
Clutorius: see Priscus.
Coceius: see Nerva.
Coelaetae, the, in Thrace, 3, 38, 5.
Colchi, the, 6, 34, 3.
Colophon, oracle at, 2, 54, 3.
Cominius, C., pardoned for a libel, 4, 31, 2.
Commagene, kingdom of, 2, 42, 7; placed under a legatus, 2, 56, 5.
commentarii Agrippinae, 4, 53, 3.
Concordia, offering to, 2, 32, 3.
confraratio, disuse of, 4, 16, 2-3.
congiaria, gift of, 2, 42, 1; 3, 29, 3.
Considius: see Aequus, Proculus.
consules, question put to by Caesar, 3, 17, 8.
—designati, asked first, 3, 22, 6; 49, 4; 4, 42, 3.
Corbulo, Domitius, complains of L. Sulla, 3, 31, 4; prosecutes those responsible for the roads, 3, 31, 7.
Corcyra (Corfu), Agrippina at, 3, 1, 1.
Cordus, Caesius, proconsul of Crete, 3, 38, 1; 70, 1.
—Cremutius, trial and defence of, 4, 34-35.
Corinthiense litus, the, 5, 10, 4.
Cornelia, a vestal virgin, 4, 16, 6.
Cornelius, an accuser, 6, 29, 7; 30, 1. —see Balbus, Cethegus, Cossus, Dolabella, Lupus, Maluginensis, Merula, Scipio, Sulla.
Corntus, Caecilius, 4, 28, 2; 30, 3.
coronae aureae, presented, 2, 57, 5.
Corvinus, Messalla, praef. urbis, 6, 11, 4; a noted orator, 3, 34, 2; spoke of Cassius as his general, 4, 34, 6; son of, 3, 34, 2.
Corvus, Valerius, consulships of, 1, 9, 2.
Cosa, in Etruria, 2, 39, 3.
Cossus, Cornelius, consul, 4, 34, 1.
Cotta, Lucius, 3, 66, 2.
Cotta Messalinius, M. Aurelius, 2, 32, 2; 3, 2, 5; 17, 8; 4, 20, 6; 5, 3, 4; 6, 5, 1.
Cotys, king of Thrace, seized and killed by his uncle Rhescuporis, 2, 64-66; wife and children of, 2, 67, 3; 3, 38, 4; 4, 5, 5.
Cous, island of, 2, 75, 2; asylum of Aesculapius at, 4, 14, 1.
Crassus, influence of, 1, 1, 3: see also Licinius.
Cremutius: see Cordus.
Creta, island of, 4, 21, 5; proconsul of, 3, 38, 1: deputation from, 3, 63, 6; laws of Minos for, 3, 26, 4.
Creticus: see Silanus.
Crispinus, Caepio, an accuser, 1, 74, 1.
Crispus: see Gallustius.
cruppellarii, Gallic gladiators called, 3, 46, 3.
Cruptorix, a Frisian, 4, 73, 7.
Ctesiphon, the Parthian capital, 6, 42, 6.
cuneus iuniorum, the, 2, 83, 5.
Cursor, Caelius, 3, 37, 1.
Curtius, T., leader of a slave band, 4, 27, 1.
Curtius: see Atticus.
custodia militaris, 3, 22, 5; publica, 3, 36, 4; domibus magistratum, 6, 3, 3.
Cusus (Waag), the, 2, 63, 7.
Cutius: see Lupus.
Cyclades, the, 2, 55, 3; 5, 10, 1.
Cyclopes, legend of the, 3, 61, 2.
Cynde, in Asia, 2, 47, 4.
Cyprus, asylum at, 3, 62, 4.
Cyrenenses, the, governors accused by, 3, 70, 1.
Cyrus, in Syria, 2. 57, 2.  
Cyrus, king of Persia, 3. 62, 4; 6. 31, 2.  
Cythera, island of, chosen for exile, 3. 69, 8.  
Cyziceni, the, deprived of freedom, 4. 36, 2.  

Dahae, the, in Scythia, 2. 3, 1.  
damnati, not allowed burial or testamentary disposition, 6. 29, 2; erased from records, 3. 17, 8; 6. 2, 1.  
Danuvius, the, 2. 63, 1; 4. 5, 5.  
Dareus, king of Persia, 3. 63, 5.  
Davara, in Cilicia, 6. 41, 1.  
decimatio, punishment of, 3. 21, 1.  
Decrius, an officer, 3. 20, 2.  
decuriae, the, of judges, 3. 30, 2.  
Delmatia, 2. 53, 1; 4. 5, 5; sea of, 3. 9, 1.  
Delticicum bellum, the, 6. 37, 4.  
Delphi, 2. 54, 4.  
Delus, 3. 61, 1.  
Denter, Romulus, vicegerent of Romulus, 6. 11, 1.  
Dentheliates ager, dispute respecting the, 4. 43, 2.  
devotiones, 2. 69, 5; 3. 13, 3; 4. 52, 2 (see also carmina).  
di hospites, penetrales Germaniae, 2. 10, 1; uliores, 4. 28, 3.  
Dialis: see flamines.  
Diana, birthplace of, 3. 61, 1; of Ephesus, 3. 61, 1; 4. 55, 6; Leuco- 
phryna, 3. 62, 1; Limnatis, 4. 43, 1; Persica, 3. 62, 4.  
Didymus, a freedman of Tiberius, 6. 24, 2.  
Dii, the, in Thrace, 3. 38, 5.  
dilectus, held at Rome, 1. 31, 4; in provinces, 4. 4, 4; 46, 2.  
Dinis, a Thracian, 4. 50, 2.  
Dolabella, P. Cornelius, a servile 
senator, 3. 47, 4; 69, 1; an ac- 
cuser, 4. 66, 2; proconsul of Africa, 
4. 23, 2; defeats and kills Tacfarinas, 
4. 24-6.  
Domitius: see Afer, Celer, Corbul 
Pellio.  
— Cn. (Ahenobarbus), commander of a fleet in the civil wars, 4. 44, 2.  
— Cn. Ahenobarbus, husband of Agrippina and father of Nero, 
4. 75, 1; 6. 45; 3; 6. 48, 1; consul, 
6. 1, 1; accused under Tiberius, 
6. 47, 2.  

— L. (Ahenobarbus), killed after Pharsalia, 4. 44, 2.  
— L. (Ahenobarbus), husband of Antonia, 4. 44, 3; commanded in 
Germany, 1. 63, 6; crossed the Elbe, 4. 44, 3.  
dona, vows of, 3. 71, 1; 6. 25, 5.  
donativum, to soldiers (cp. 1. 2, 1).  
Donusa, island of, 4. 30, 2.  
Drusi, family of the, 1. 28, 6; 2. 32, 
2; 4. 7, 3.  
Drusiana fossa, the, 2. 8, 1.  
Drusilla, daughter of Germanicus, 6. 15, 4.  
Drusus (Livius), the tribune, 3. 27, 3.  
— (Nero Claudius), brother of Ti- erius, imperator, 1. 3, 1; works of, in Germany, 1. 56, 1; 2. 8, 1; 
altar there to, 2. 7, 3; imposes 
tribute on the Frisii, 4. 72, 2; 
funeral honours of, 3. 5, 1; re- 
membered with affection, 1. 33, 4; 
41, 3; 2. 41, 5; 62, 3; 6. 51, 2.  
— Caesar, son of Tiberius, maternal 
lineage of, 2. 43, 7; 3. 19, 4; 
character of, 1. 29, 4; 76, 5; 3. 8, 
4; 4; 3; 2; wife and children of, 
2. 43, 7; 84, 1; 4. 3, 4; 15, 1; 6. 
27, 1; friendly to Germanicus 
and his sons, 2. 43, 7; 4. 4, 2; 
sent to quell the Pannonian mutiny, 1. 24-30; also to watch the war 
between Maroboduus and Arm- 
imius, 2. 44-46; 62-64; visited in 
Delmatia by Germanicus, 2. 53, 
1; and by Cn. Piso, 3. 8, 1; in 
Rome at the funeral honours of 
the former, 3. 2, 4; and during the 
trial of the latter, 3. 11, 1; receives 
an ovation, 2. 64, 1; 3. 11, 1; 19, 
4; consuls of, 1. 55, 1; 3. 31, 1; 
tribunician power of, 3. 56, 1; 
gains popularity in Rome, 3. 31, 3; 36, 
4; 37, 2; poisoned by contrivance of his wife Livia, who had been 
corrupted by Seianus, 4. 3, 2; 8, 1; 
11, 4; funeral honours of, 4. 9, 2; 
conduct of Tiberius at the death 
of, 4. 8, 2; false report that Ti- 
berius had caused the death of, 4. 
10-11.  
Drusus Caesar, son of Ger- 
manicus, assumes the toga virilis, 
4. 4, 1; introduced to the senate, 
4. 8, 5; included in the annual 
'vota,' 4. 17, 1; praefectus urbis 
at the feriae Latine, 4. 36, 1;
a partisan of Seianus against his brother Nero, 4. 60, 4; married to Aemilia Lepida, 6. 40, 4; orders given to Macro respecting, 6. 23, 5; personated by an impositor, 5. 10, 1, foll.; dies of starvation in prison in the Pala- tium, 6. 23, 4; account of last hours of, published, 6. 24.

— see Libo.

Duilius, C., temple built by, 2. 49, 1. duodecim tabulae, the, 3. 27, 1; 6. 16, 3.
edicta: see plebes.
effigies: see statuae.
Egnatius (Rufus), put to death by Augustus, 1. 10, 3.
Elephantine, a boundary of the Roman empire, 2. 61, 2.
Elymaei, the, in the East, 6. 44, 5.
Ennia, wife of Macro, 6. 45, 5.
Ennius, L., a knight, 3. 70, 2.
— M., an officer, 1. 58, 2.
Ephesus, temple and sanctuary of Diana at, 3. 61, 1; 4. 55, 6.
Epidaephas, near Antioch, the place of death of Germanicus, 2. 83, 3.
Erato, queen of Armenia, 2. 4, 3.
Erycur, temple at, in Sicily, 4. 43, 6.

Erythrae, 6. 12, 4.
Esquillina porta, the, 2. 32, 5.
etesiae, the winds called, 6. 33, 5.
Ettruria, and Etruscii, 2. 39, 3; 4. 5, 5.
Euboea, 2. 54, 1; 5. 10, 4.
Eudemos, a physician, agent in the death of Drusus, 4. 3, 5; 11, 4.
evocatus, military rank of, 2. 68, 3.
Euphrates, the, a frontier between Rome and Parthia, 2. 58, 1; 4. 5, 4; 6. 31, 4; 37, 1.

Fabatus, Rubrius, 6. 14, 3.
Fabius: see Maximus, Paulus.
Fabricius, alluded to, 2. 33, 3; 88, 2.
sacerdotes, attack on, 6. 16-17.
Falaniius, a knight, 1. 73, 1.
familiae (servorum), magnitude of, 3. 53. 5; 4. 27, 3.
feminae, special laws respecting, 2. 85, 1; 3. 33-34.
ferrae Latinae, 4. 36, 1; 6. 11, 2.
fetiales, motion respecting, the, 3. 64, 4.
Fidena, fall of amphitheatre at, 4. 62, 2.

Firmius: see Catus.
Flaccus, L. Pompionius, 2. 32, 2; 41, 2; legatus of Moesia, 2. 66, 3; 67, 1; dies as legatus of Syria, 6. 27, 3.
— Vesuvius, a knight, 2. 28, 1; put to death, 6. 10, 2.
flamines, rules respecting, 3. 58; 71, 3; 4. 16.
Flaminia via, the, 3. 9, 1.
Flavius: see Vespasianus.
Flavus, brother of Arminius, 2. 9, 2; 10, 2.
Flevum, a fort among the Frisii, 4. 72, 6.
Flora, temple of, 2. 49, 1.
Florentini, petition from the, 1. 79, 1.
Florus, Julius, heads the rebellion of the Treveri, 3. 40-42.
Fonteius: see Agrippa, Capito.
Fortuna, temples of, 2. 41, 1; 3. 71, 1.
Forum holitorium, the, 2. 49, 1.
— Iulium (Frejus), colony and naval station of, 2. 63, 7; 4. 5, 1.
foesae (canals), constructed, 2. 81, 1.
Fregellus, Pontius, 6. 48, 7.
Frisci, the, 1. 60, 2; revolt from Rome, 4. 72-74.
Fronto, Octavius, speaks against luxury, 2. 33, 1.
— Vibius, an officer, 2. 68, 3.
frumentum, price of, regulated, 2. 87, 1.
Fufius: see Geminus.
Fulciniius: see Trio.
Fundanini montes, the, 4. 59, 2.
funus censorium, 4. 15, 3; 6. 27, 2; publicum, 3. 5, 1; 48, 1; 6. 11, 6.
Furius: see Camillus.
Furnius, condemned, 4. 52, 2, 6.

Gaetulicus: see Lentulus.
Gaius Caesar (the emperor), as a child in the camp, called ‘Caligula,’ 1. 41, 3; 69, 5; delivers the ‘laudatio’ on Augusta, 5. 1, 6; plotted against by Seianus, 6. 3, 4; profligacy imputed to, 6. 5, 1; 9, 3, 45, 5; married to Claudia, daughter of M. Silanus, 6. 20, 1; promiscs marriage to Ennia, 6. 45, 5; dies of starvation in prison, in the Pala- tium, 6. 23, 4; account of last hours of, published, 6. 24.

— see Libo.
Tiberius, 6. 50, 7, 8; passionate temper of, 6. 45, 5; servility of Vitellius to, 6. 32, 7; assassinated by C. Chaerea, 1. 32, 5.

Galba. C. Sulpicius, consul, 3. 52, 1; commits suicide, 6. 40, 3.

— Ser. (Sulpicius), accused by Cato the censor, 3. 66, 2.

— Ser. (Sulpicius), afterwards emperor, consul, 6. 15, 1; prediction of Tiberius respecting, 6. 20, 3; luxury rampant till the rule of, 3. 55, 1.

Galla, Sosia, wife of C. Silius and friend of Agrippina, 4. 19, 1, 4; 20, 2; 52, 5.

Galli, the, regarded as wealthy and unwarlike, 3. 40, 2.

Gallia, fidelity of, 1. 34, 6; sixty-four states of, 3. 44, 1; census of, 1. 31, 2; 33, 1; 2. 6, 1; supplies and troops from, for the German war, 1. 47, 2; 71, 3; 2. 5, 3; 17, 6; rebellion of certain states of, 3. 40-46; fleet on the coast of, 4. 5, 1; Narbonensis, 2. 63, 6.

Gallio Iunius, 6. 3, 1.

Gallus, Aurelius, 5. 8, 1.

— Asinius, son of Pollio, 1. 12, 6; opinion of Augustus respecting, 1. 13, 2; obnoxious to Tiberius, 1. 12, 6; refused to plead for Cn. Piso, 3. 11, 2; constantly prominent in the senate, 1. 8, 4; 13, 2; 76, 2; 77, 3; 2. 32, 4; 33, 3; 35, 1; 36, 1; 4. 20, 2; 30, 2; 71, 3; dies of starvation while awaiting trial, 6. 23, 1, foll.; charged by Tiberius with adultery with Agrippina, 6. 25, 2.

Gallus, Caninius, one of the quindecimviri, 6. 12, 1.

— Togonius, an obscure senator, 6. 2, 2.

— Vipstanus, praetor, 2. 51, 1.

Garamantes, the, in Libya, aid Tacfarinas, 3. 74, 2; 4. 23, 2; 26, 3.

Gellius: see Publicola.

Geminus, a knight, friend of Seianus, 6. 14, 1.

Geminus, Atidius, proconsul of Achaea, 4. 43, 5.

— Fufius, consul, 5. 1, 1; witticisms of, 5. 2, 3; death of, 6. 10, 1.

— Rubellius, consul, 5. 1, 1.

Gemoniae (scalae), the, in Rome, 3. 14, 6; 5. 9, 3; 6. 25, 4.

Germani, the, auxiliaries from, 1. 56, 1; military qualities of, 2. 5, 3; 14, 3; foll.; banquets of, 1. 50, 4; 55, 3; bodyguard of, at Rome, 1. 24, 3.

Germania, soil and climate of, 2. 23, 3; 24, 1; campaigns of Tiberius in, 1. 34, 5; 42, 6; 2. 26, 3; 46, 2; Arminius the liberator of, 2. 88, 3; cp. 1. 57, 2; 2. 45, 5.

— inferior and superior, provinces and armies of, 1. 31, 2; 37, 4; 40, 1; 2. 39, 2; 3. 41, 3, foll.; 4. 5, 2; 73, 1; 6. 30, 3.

Germanicus, Caesar, son of Drusus Nero, maternal ancestry of, 2. 43, 6; personal appearance and popularity of, 1. 33, 5; 2. 13, 1; 41, 4; 72, 3; eloquence of, 2. 83, 4; marriage and children of, 1. 33, 2; 41, 3; 2. 41, 4; 54, 1 (see also Agrippina, Drusilla, Drusus, Gaius, Iulia, Nero); contemplated as successor by Augustus, 4. 57, 5; who compels Tiberius to adopt him, and places him in chief command in Germany, 1. 3, 5; jealousy and dislike of Tiberius towards, 1. 7, 1; 52, 1; 63, 3; 2. 5, 1; 26, 6; 42, 1, 43, 5; 59, 3; 3, 2; 5, 4; 1, 1; receives a second consulship, 2. 53, 1; proconsular power, 1. 14, 4; the title of imperator, 1. 58, 9; a triumph, 1. 55, 1; 2. 41, 2; and the award of an ovation, 2. 64, 1; quells with much difficulty and danger the German mutiny, 1. 34-40; first campaign of, against the Germans, 1. 49-51; second campaign and burial of the remains of the army of Varus, 1. 56-71; third campaign, 2. 6-26; is sent to the East, 2. 43, 1; visits various localities there, 2. 53-54; settles Armenia, 2. 56; receives offer of friendship from Parthia, 2. 58; is thwarted by Cn. Piso, 2. 55, 57; 69, 1; visits Egypt, 2. 59-61; returns to Syria and falls into an illness suspected to have been caused by Piso, 2. 69; dies and is burnt at Antioch, 2. 71-72; compared with Alexander, 2. 73, 3; public feeling and award of honours at Rome on news of the death of, 2. 82-83; renewed feeling on arrival of the remains, 3. 1-6; inves-
tigation respecting the death of, 3. 12–19; popularity of extended to family of, 3. 29, 3; 4. 12, 1, 15, 5; 6. 46, 1.
Getae, the, 4. 44, 1.
Gladiatores, shows of, 1. 76, 6; 4. 62, 2.
Gotones, the, in Germany, 2. 62, 2.
Gracchi, the, alluded to, 3. 27, 3.
Gracchus, Sempronius, put to death in exile, 1. 53, 4; 4. 13, 4.
— (Sempronius), C., son of the above, 4. 13, 3, foll.; praetor, 6. 16, 5; an accuser, 6. 38, 4.
Graci, the, traits of, 2. 53, 4; 88, 4; 5. 10, 2; courtiers, 2. 2, 6; 4. 58.
1; their abuse of asylum, 3. 60, 2; dress of, used by Romans, 2. 59, 2.
Granius, Q., 4. 21, 3; see Marcellus, Marcianus.
Gratianus, Tarius, 6. 38, 4.
Gyarus, island of, 3. 68, 2; 69, 8; 4. 30, 2.
Hadria, or Hadriaticum mare, 2. 53, 1.
Haenus (Balkan), Mt., 3. 38, 6; 4. 51, 4.
Halicarnasii, the, 4. 55, 5.
Halus, a Parthian town, 6. 41, 2.
Haterius, Q., an orator and leading senator, 1. 13, 4; 2. 33, 1; 3. 57.
2; 4. 61, 1; see also Agrippa.
Heliopolis, in Egypt, 6. 28, 4.
Heliusi: see Rufus.
Heniochi, the, 2. 68, 2.
Hercules, 4. 38, 5; posterity of, 4. 43, 2; Lydian legend of, 3. 61, 3; the Egyptian, 2. 60, 3; the German, 2. 12, 1.
Hercynia silva, the, 2. 45, 4.
Hermunduri, the, in Germany, 2. 63, 6.
Hiberi, the, near Armenia, 4. 5, 4; habits, and alleged Thessalian origin of, 6. 34, 3; invade Armenia, 6. 33–36.
Hiero, a Parthian noble, 6. 42, 5; 43, 2.
Hierocaearea, in Asia, 2. 47, 4; 3. 62, 4.
Hirtius (A.), suspicion respecting the death of, 1. 10, 1.
Hispaniae, the, 1. 71, 3; garrison of, 4. 5, 3; the three provinces, 1. 78, 1; 4. 13, 2; 45, 1; gold mines, 6. 19, 1.
Hispo: see Romanus.
Histriones (and pantomimi), introduction of, in early times, 4. 14, 4; disorderly conduct of, 1. 54, 3; 77, 1; 4. 14, 4; senators and knights restricted from paying court to, 1. 77, 5.
Homonadenses, the, in Cilicia, 3. 48, 2.
hora genitalis, the, 6. 21, 3.
Hortalus, M., 2. 37, 1; 38, 5, 8.
Hortensius, the orator, 2. 37, 2; 38, 10.
Hostilius: see Tullus.
horti: see Caesar (Iulius).
Hypaeperi, the, in Asia, 4. 55, 3.
Hycani, the, in the East, flight of Artabanus to, 6. 36, 5; 43, 2.
— Macedones, the, in Asia, 2. 47, 4.
Ianus, temple of, 2. 49, 1.
Iaso, legendary descent of the Albani and Hiberi from, 6. 34, 3.
Idiasiaviso, plain of, 2. 16, 1.
Ilium and Ilienses, 2. 54, 3; 4. 55, 4.
Sibylline verses gathered from, 6. 12, 4.
Illyricum, 1. 5, 5; 46, 1; 52, 3; 2. 44, 1; 53, 1.
Imago, of Caesar, used as sanctuary, 3. 36, 1 (see statuae).
Imperator, title of, as formerly given, 3. 74, 6; as given to the imperial family, 1. 3, 1; 9, 2; 58, 8; 2. 18, 2; 26, 5.
Indus, Iulius, a Treveran, 3. 42, 3.
Inguiomerus, uncle of Arminius, 1. 60, 1; 68, 1; 2. 17, 8; 21, 2; joins Maroboduus, 2. 45, 2; 46, 1.
Insignia: see triumphalia.
Insulae, in Rome, 6. 45, 1.
teramnates, deputation from the, 1. 79, 2.
Intestati, property of, claimed for fiscus, 2. 48, 1.
Ionium mare, the, 2. 53, 1.
Isauricus (P. Servilius), 3. 62, 4.
Italia, 1. 34, 6; 47, 2; 71, 3; 2. 40, 1; 63, 5; 3. 28, 5; 31, 7; 54, 5; 4. 55, 7; banishment from, 2. 32, 5; 50, 4; 85, 5; 6. 3, 3; decay of produce and population in, 2. 59, 4; 3. 40, 5; 54, 6.
Iuba, king of Mauretania, 4. 5, 3; son of, 4. 23, 1.
Iudaen, petitions for reduction of tribute, 2. 42, 7; Jewish religion banished from Italy, 2. 85, 5.
Iulia gens, the, 1. 8, 2; 2. 83, 2; 6. 51, 1; ancestry of, 4. 9, 3; shrine to, 2. 41, 1.
Iuliae leges, on adultery, 2. 50, 2; 4. 42, 3; on marriage, 3. 25, 1; of Julius Caesar, on usury, 6. 16, 1.
Iulia, Augusta: see Augusta.
— daughter of Augustus, 1. 53, 1; 3. 24, 5; 4. 44, 5; 6. 51, 3.
— granddaughter of Augustus, 3. 24, 5; 4. 71, 6.
— daughter of Drusus Caesar, married to Nero Caesar, 3. 29, 4; 4. 60, 4; to Rubellius Blandus, 6. 27, 1.
— daughter of Germanicus, birth of, 2. 54, 1; marriage of, 6. 15, 4.
Iulianae partes. the, 1. 2, 1.
Iulius: see Africanus, Caesar, Celsus, Clemens, Florus, Indus, Marinus, Postumus, Sacrovir.
Iullus: see Antonius.
Iunia, familia, the, 3. 24, 1; 69, 8.
— sister of Brutus and wife of Cassius, death of, 3. 76, 1.
— see Torquata.
Iunius, a senator; 4. 64, 3; a sorcerer, 2. 28, 3.
— D., see Silanus.
— see Blaesus, Otho, Rusticus, Silanus.
Iuno, worshipped at Samos, 4. 14, 1.
Iuppiter, offerings to, 2. 22, 1; 32, 3; Salaminius (in Cyprus), 3. 62, 5; temple to, at Stratonicca, 3. 62, 3.
Ius, origin and growth of, 3. 25-28; humanum divinumque, 3. 70, 4; patrium, 4. 16, 3; virgaram, 1. 77, 2.
Iustus, Catonius, a centurion, 1. 29, 2.
Kalendae Ianuariae, solemnities of the, 4. 70, 1.
Labeo, Antistius, a great jurist, 3. 75, 2.
— Pomponius, legatus of Moesia, 4. 47, 1; 6. 29, 1.
— see Cethegus.
— Titidius, 2. 85, 3.
Lacedaemonii, deputation from, 4. 43, 1; see Spartani.
Laco, an Achaean, 6. 18, 3.
Laelius: see Balbus.
Lamia, Aelius, 4. 13, 5; death of, 6. 27, 2.
Langobardi, the, in Germany, 2. 45, 1; 46, 3.
Lanuvium, 3. 48, 2.
Laodicea, in Asia, 4. 55, 3.
— (Ladikieh), in Syria, 2. 79, 3.
Latiaris, Latinus, an accuser, 4. 68, 2; 69, 4; 71, 1; 6. 4, 1.
Latinus: see Latiaris.
Latium, vetus, 4. 5, 5.
Latona, legend of, 3. 61, 1.
legati legionum, proposal respecting, 2. 36, 1.
leges, the, of Crete, Sparta, Athens, and early Rome, 3. 26, 5, foll.
Legio Prima (Germanica), the, in Lower Germany, 1. 31, 3; 37, 3; 39, 2; 42, 6; 44, 3; 51, 5; 64, 8.
— Secunda (Augusta), the, in Upper Germany, 1. 37, 4; 70, 1.
Legio (Tertia Augusta), the, in Africa, 2. 52, 5.
— Quinta (Alaudae), the, in Lower Germany, 1. 31, 3; 45; 1; 51, 5; 64, 8; 4. 73, 4.
— Sexta (Ferrata), the, in the East, 2. 79, 3; 81, 1.
— Octava (Augusta), the, in Pannonia, 1. 23, 6; 30, 4.
— Nona (Hispana), the, in Pannonia, 1. 23, 6; 30, 4; in Africa, 4. 23, 2; cp. 3. 9, 1.
— Decima (Fretensis), the, in Syria, 2. 57, 2.
— Tertiadecima (Gemina), the, in Upper Germany, 1. 37, 4.
— Quartadecima (Gemina Martia Victrix), the, in Upper Germany, 1. 37, 5; 70, 1.
— Quintadecima (Apollinaris), the, in Pannonia, 1. 23, 6; 30, 4.
— Sextadecima (Gallica), the, in Upper Germany, 1. 37, 4.
— Undevicensima, the, lost with Varus, 1. 60, 4.
— Vicensima (Valeria Victrix), the, in Lower Germany, 1. 31, 3; 37, 3; 39, 2; 42, 3; 51, 5; 64, 8.
— Una et vicensima (Rapax), the, in Lower Germany, 1. 31, 3; 37, 2; 45, 1; 51, 5; 64, 8.
Lentulus (Cn. Cornelius), an augur, 3. 59, 1.
— (Cn.), distinguished senator, 1. 27, 1; 2. 32, 2; 3. 68, 3; 4. 29, 1; 44, 1.
— (Cn.) Gaetulicus, 4. 42, 3; 46, 1; legatus of Upper Germany, 6. 39, 2, foll.
Lepida, Aemilia, accused, 3. 22-24.
Lepida, Aemilia, wife of Drusus, son of Germanicus, 6. 40, 4.
Magnetes a Sipylo, the, relieved after earthquake, 2. 47, 4.

maiestas, charge of, innovation made by Augustus respecting, 1. 72, 3, 4; 3. 24, 3; limitation of, 4. 34, 3; penalty for, 3. 50, 6; very prevalent under Tiberius, 1. 72-74; 2. 50; 3. 22, 4; 37, 1; 38, 1, 2; 49-50; 67, 3; 70, 2; 4. 6, 3; 19, 5; 21, 3; 30, 2; 31, 1, 7; 34, 3; 42, 3; 6. 9, 5; 18, i; 38, 4. maiorum more, capital punishment, 2. 32, 5; 4. 30, 1.

Mallovidenus, chief of the Marsi, 2. 25, 2.

Maluginensis, Servius (Cornelius), flamen Dialis, 3. 58, 1; disqualified for a province, 3. 71, 4; death of, 4. 16, 1; son of, 4. 16. 5.

Mamercus: see Scaurus.

mancipes, frauds of the, 3. 31, 7.

Manlii, family of the, 3. 79, 4.

Manlius, banished, 2. 50, 5.

mapalia, the, of Africans, 3. 74, 5; 4. 25, 1.

Marcellus: see Aeserninus.

— (M.), Claudius, nephew of Augustus, 1. 3, 1; 2. 41, 5; 6. 51, 2; statue of, 1. 74, 4; theatre of, 3. 64, 2.

— Granius, praetor of Bithynia, 1. 74, 1, fol.

Marcia, wife of Fabius Maximus, 1. 5, 4.

Marcianus, Granius, a senator, 6. 38, 4.

Marcius: see Numa.

Marcius, P., an astrologer, 2. 32, 5.

Marcomani, the, in Germany, 2. 45, 5; 62, 3.

mare: see Aegaeum, Amunclanum, Bithynum, Delmaticum, Hadriaticum, Ionia, Lyicum, Ponticum.

Marinus, Iulius, a partisan of Seianus, 6. 10, 2.

Marius, C., consulships of, 1. 9, 2.

— Sextus, 4. 36, 1; a rich Spaniard, 6. 19, 1.

— see Nepos.

Maroboduus, king of the Suebi, 2. 26, 3; power of, 2. 46, 2; 63, 3; at war with Arminius, 2. 44-46; obliged to seek Roman protection, 2. 62-63; 35, 3; 3. 11, 1; kept eighteen years at Ravenna, 2. 63, 5.

Mars, Ultor, temple of, 2. 64, 2; 3. 18, 3; Martis Campus, the, in Rome, 1. 8, 6; 3. 4, 1.

Marsi, the, in Germany, 1. 50, 6; 56, 7; 2. 25, 2.

Marsus, Vibius, a friend of Germanicus, 2. 74, 1; 79, 1; 4. 56, 3; narrowly escapes death, 6. 47, 2; 48, 1.

Martiales flamines, 3. 58, 1.

Martina, a poisoner, 2. 74, 2; 3. 7, 2.

Marus (Morava), the, 2. 63, 7.

Massilia, school of study at, 4. 44, 5; bequest to the people of, 4. 43, 8.

Mater Deum, temple of the, in Rome, 4. 64, 4.

mathematici: see Chaldæi.

Mattium (Maden), in Germany, 1. 56, 6.

Mauri, the, 2. 52, 3; 4. 5, 3; 23, 1; 24, 3.

Maximus, Fabius (Paulus), story about the death of, 1. 5, 2-4.

— Sanquinius, 6. 4, 4.

Mazippa, a Moor, 2. 52, 3.

Medea, legend of, 6. 34, 3.

Medi, the, conquered by Rhamses, 2. 60, 4.

Medi, the (of Media Atropatene), 2. 4, 2; 56, 1; 6. 54, 6.

medici, the, of families, 4. 63, 3.

Megaules ludii, the, 3. 6, 5.

Memmius: see Regulus.

Memnon, vocal statue of, 2. 61, 1.

Menelaus, legend of, in Egypt, 2. 60, 2.

mensae, the, of bankers, 6. 17, 4.

Merula, Apidius, 4. 42, 3.

— Cornelius, a former flamen Dialis, 3. 58, 2.

Mesopotamia, 6. 36, 1; 37, 4; 44, 5.

Messalina: see Cotta, Messalla.

Messala, Corvinus, praefectus urbis for a few days, 6. 11, 4; character and eloquence of, 3. 34, 2; used to speak of Cassius as his imperator, 4. 34, 6.

— or Messalina, Valerius, son of the above, 1. 8, 5; 3. 18, 3; speech of, 3. 34, 2, foll.

— Volesus, proconsul of Asia under Augustus, 3. 68, 1.

Messenii, the, dispute of, with the Lacedaemonians, 4. 43, 1-6.

Metellus, L., pont. max., 3. 71, 4.

Miletus and Milesiæ, 2. 54, 4; 3. 63, 5; 4. 43, 5; worship of Apollo by, 4. 55, 6.
milites, grievances of, 1. 17; 26; 31; 35; mission given to, 1. 36, 4; 37; 47, 1; 44, 7-8.

Minos, laws of, 3. 26, 4.

Minucius: see Thermus.

Misenum, promontory of, 6. 50, 2; fleet at, 4. 5, 1.

Mithridates, wars of Rome with, 2. 55, 1; 3. 62, 1; 73, 1; 4. 14, 3; 36, 3.

— the Hibernian, king of Armenia, 6. 32, 5; 33, 1.

Moesia, province of, 1. 80, 1; 2. 56, 1; 6. 29, 1; legions of, 4. 5, 5; 47, 1.

Montanus, Votienus, exiled, 4. 42, 1.

Mosa (Maas), the, 2. 6, 5.

Moschus, Vulciatus, an exile at Marsilia, 4. 43, 8.

Mosteni, the, in Asia, 2. 47, 4.

Mummius, L., the emperor in Achaea, 4. 43, 4.

Munatius: see Plancus.

Musa, Aemilia, a rich lady, 2. 48, 1.

Musulamii, the, in Africa, 2. 52, 2; 4. 24, 2.

Mutilia: see Prisca.

Mutilus, Papius, a servile senator, 2. 32, 4.

Myrina, in Asia, 2. 47, 4.

Mytilene: see Theophanes.

 Nabataei, king of the, 2. 57, 5.

Nar (Nera), the, 1. 79, 2; 3. 9, 2.

Narbonensis: see Gallia.

Narrmia, 3. 9, 2.

Naso, Valerius, 4. 56, 3.

Natta, Pinarius, client of Seianus, 4. 34, 2.

Nauropus, in Pannonia, 1. 20, 1.

negotiaiores, traffic by, 2. 62, 4; 82, 6; 87, 1.

Nepos, Marius, a senator, 2. 48, 3.

Neptunius, temple of, at Tenos, 3. 63, 4.

Nero, Tiberius (Claudius), father of the emperor Tiberius, 1. 10, 4; 5. 1, 2; 6. 51, 1.

— see Tiberius.

— Caesar, son of Germanicus, associated in childhood, 2. 43, 3; enters into public life, 3. 29, 1; marries Julia, daughter of Drusus, 3. 29, 4; introduced to the senate by Tiberius, 4. 8, 5; returns thanks for the cities of Asia, 4. 15, 4; included in the prayer of the pontiffs, 4. 17, 1; assailed by the craft of

Seianus, 4. 59, 5; 60, 1, foll.; 67, 5; accused after the death of Augusta, 5. 3, 2; popular sympathy with, 5. 4, 3; second marriage of the widow of, 6. 27, 1.

Nerva, Cocceius, a learned jurist, 4. 58, 1; death of, 6. 26, 1.

— Silius, consul, 4. 68, 1.

Nicephorium, a Parthian town, 6. 41, 2.

Nicopolis, in Achaia, 2. 53, 1; 5. 10, 4.

Niger: see Bruttedius.

Nilus, the, 2. 60, 1; 61, 1.

Nola, death of Augustus at, 1. 5, 5; 9, 1; temple to Augustus at, 4. 57, 1.

Norbanus, C., consul, 1. 55, 1.

— L., consul, 2. 59, 1.

Noricum, province of, 2. 63, 1.

novendialis cena, 6. 5, 1.

Numa, institutions of, 3. 26, 5.

— Marcus, vicegerent of Tullus Hostilius, 6. 11, 1.

Numantina, 4. 22, 4.

Numidae, the, 2. 52, 2, foll.; 3. 21, 5, foll.; 4. 24, 2; 25, 1.

Occia, a Vestal virgin, 2. 86, 1.

Oceanus (North Sea), the, 1. 70, 2; 2. 23, 1; 24, 1.

Octavia, sister of Augustus, 1. 3, 1; 4. 44, 5; 75, 2.

Octavius, tomb of the, 4. 44, 5.

Octavius, father of Augustus, 1. 9, 1.

— see Fronto.

odores, use of, in funerals, 3. 2, 2.

Odrusae, the, of Thrace, 3. 38, 5.

Olennius, an officer set over the Frisii, 4. 72, 2.

omina, 1. 28, 2; 4. 64, 1: see also prodigia.

Oppia lex, the, 3. 33, 4; 34, 6.

Opsius, M., an accuser, 4. 68, 2; 71, 1.

oracula, 2. 56, 3; 3. 63, 4; 6. 34, 4.

orbitas, influence of, 3. 25, 2.

Orients, the, 2. 1, 1; 43, 1; 6. 34, 5.

Ornospades, a Parthian noble, 6. 37, 4.

Orodes, son of Artabanus, 6. 33, 2; 34, 1; 35, 4.

Ortygia, near Ephesus, 3. 61, 1.

Osci, the, pantomimes invented by, 4. 14, 4.

Ostia, 2. 40, 1.

Otho, Iunius, a low-born senator, 3. 66, 2-4; another, 6. 47, 1.
INDEX 1

ovatio, instances of, 2. 64, 1; 3. 11, 1; 19, 4.

Pacianus, Sextius, condemned, 6. 3; 4; 39, 1.
Pacius, M., an accuser, 3. 67, 1.
Pacuvius, a legatus legionis, 2. 79, 3.
Pagyda, the, in Africa, 3. 20, 1.
Palatium, the, i. 13, 7; 2. 34, 5; 37, 3; 40, 4.

Pamphylia, the coast of, 2. 79, 1.
Pandateria (Vandotena), a place of exile, i. 53, 1.
Pandusa, Latinius, legatus of Moesia, 2. 66, 1.

Pannonia, the province of, 1. 16, 1, foll.; 47, 2; 3. 9, 1; 4. 5; 5: see also Illyricum.

Pansa (Vibius), suspicion respecting the death of, i. 10, 1.
Pantomimi, measures taken against, 1. 77, 5: see also histriones.
Pantuleius, eques, 2. 48, 1.
Paphia: see Venus.
Paphia Poppaea lex, the, 3. 25, 1; 28, 4.

Papinius, Sex., consul, 6. 40, 1; son of, 6. 49, 1.

Papius: see Mutilus.

Parthi, the, relations of Rome with, 2. 1-4; 56, 1; 58, 1, foll.; 6. 31-37; 41-44: see also Armenia, Artabanus; an army of horsemen, 6. 34, 1; tactics of, 6. 35, 2.
P'assienus (Crispus), saying of, 6. 20, 2.

Pater patriae, title of, refused by Tibberius, 1. 72, 2; 2. 87, 2; analogous titles to, suggested for Augusta, 1. 14, 2.

Patres: see senatus.

Patricii, flames chosen from, 4. 16, 2.

Patuleius, a knight, 2. 48, 1.

Pauli basilica, the, 3. 72, 1.

Paulus, Fabius, consul, 6. 28, 1.

Paxae, wife of Pomponius Labeo, 6. 29, 1.

Pedarii senatores, 3. 65, 2.

Pedo (Albinovanus), an officer, 1. 60, 2.

Peloponneseus, the, division of, between the Heraclidae, 4. 43, 2; Lydian settlement in, 4. 55, 7.

Penates, the: cp. penetrales di, 2. 10, 1.

Percennius, a mutinous soldier, 1. 16, 4; 17, 1, foll.; 28, 6; 29, 4.
Pergamum, temple of Aesculapius at, 3. 63, 3; temple to Augustus at, 4. 37, 4; 55, 6.

Perinthus (Ereklí), in Thrace, 2. 54, 2.
Perpenna (M.), 3. 62, 4.

Persae, the, conquered by Khamses, 2. 60, 4; empire of the, 3. 61, 3; 6. 31, 2.

Perseus, king of Macedon, 4. 55, 2.

Perusinum bellum, the, 5. 1, 2.

Petilus: see Rufus.

Petronius, P., 3. 49, 2; 6. 45, 3.

Pharsamenes, king of the Hiberti, 6. 32, 5; supports his brother Mithridates in occupying Armenia, 6. 33, 1-3; 34-35.

Pharsalia, allusion to battle of, 4. 44, 2.

Philadelphia, in Asia, people of, 2. 47, 4.

Philippi, allusion to battle of, 3. 76, 1; 4. 35, 3.

Philippiopolis, 3. 38, 6.

Philippus, father of Alexander the Great, 2. 63, 3; 3. 38, 6; 4. 43, 1.

— (L. Marcius), 3. 72, 3.

Philostratus, a Cilician king, 2. 42, 7.

phoenix, the, seen in Egypt, 6. 28.

Phraates, king of Parthia, 2. 1, 2; 2. 8; 6. 37, 6; another, his son, 6. 31, 4; 32, 1-4.

— a Parthian noble, 6. 42, 5; 43, 2.

Phrixus, oracle of, 6. 34, 4.

Piceum, 3. 9, 1.

Pinarius: see Natta.

Piraeus, the, 5. 10, 4.

Piso (Cn. Calpurnius), an aristocrat in the civil wars, 2. 43, 3.

— Cn., son of the above, 1. 13, 3; 74, 6; 79, 5; husband of Plancina, 2. 43, 4; sent to Syria as legatus, 2. 43, 3; opposes Germanicus, 2. 55, 1, foll.; neglects his orders and insults him personally, 2. 57, 1, foll.; suspected of attempting poison and witchcraft, 2. 69, 5; intends to leave Syria, but delays his departure, 2. 69, 3; offers thank-offerings on hearing of the death of Germanicus, 2. 75, 2; determines to recover Syria by force, 2. 76-80; is forced to submit and allowed to return to Rome, 2. 81; reaches Rome after considerable delay and circuit, 3. 8-9;
is brought to trial and commits suicide, 3. 10–18.
— Cn., son of the above, 3. 16, 5; ordered to change his praenomen, 3. 17, 8; probably afterwards called L. Calpurnius, 4. 62, 1.
— L., complains of accusers, and summons Urgulania into court, 2. 34, 1, foll.; defends Cn. Piso, 3. 11, 2; is accused, and dies before trial, 4. 21: see also notes on 2. 32, 4; 3. 68, 2.
— L., murdered in Spain, 4. 45, 1.
— L., pontifex and praefectus urbis, death of, 6. 10, 3–5; 11, 6.
— M., son of Cn. Piso, 2. 76, 2; 78, 3; 3. 16, 5; excused by Tiberius, 3. 17, 1; 18, 2.
Pisones, nobility of the, 3. 17, 1.
— Pitauius, L., a magician, 2. 32, 5.
— Pius, Aurelius, a senator, 1. 75, 3.
Planasia (Pianosa), the island of, 1. 3, 4; 5; 2. 39, 2.
Planica, wife of Cn. Piso, lineage and character of, 2. 43, 4; intrigues with the soldiers, 2. 55, 5; shows joy at the death of Germanicus, 2. 75, 3; returns to Rome, 3. 9, 2; obtains pardon through Augusta, 3. 15, 1; is accused long afterwards and commits suicide, 6. 26, 4.
Plancus, Munatius, 1. 39, 4, foll.
Plautius, Q., consul, 6. 40, 1.
— Silvanus, murders his wife and is forced to commit suicide, 4. 22.
plebes, the, also populus, vulgus, unwarlike, 3. 40, 5; only a minority freeborn, 4. 27, 3; won over by Augustus, 1. 2, 1; takes the oath of allegiance to Tiberius, 1. 7, 3; but is less indulged by him, 1. 54, 4; 4. 62, 3; deprived of its power to elect magistrates, 1. 15, 1; shows affection for Marcellus, 2. 41, 5; for Drusus, 1. 33, 3; 2. 41, 5; for Germanicus, 1. 33, 3; 2. 82, 1, foll.; 3. 2, 5; 4. 2, 6; 9, 1; 11, 3; for Agrippina and her family, 3. 6, 1; 4. 67, 6; 5. 4. 3; 6. 46, 1; often harassed by dearth, 2. 87, 1; 4. 6, 6; 6. 13, 1; complains of the centesima, 1. 78, 2; is riotous in the theatre, 1. 77, 1; receives congiaria, 3. 29, 3; addressed by edict, 1. 8, 6; 78, 2; 3. 6, 1; 4. 67, 1; 5. 5, 1; 6. 13, 3; arranged in tribes at ceremonies, 3. 6, 2.
plebiscita, against usury, 6. 16, 3.
Plinius, C., historical writings of, referred to, 1. 69, 3.
Poeni, wars with, the, 2. 49, 1; 52, 2: cp. 4. 33, 4; 56, 1.
Polemo, king of Pontus, 2. 56, 2.
Pollio, Annius, accused, 6. 9, 5.
— C. Asinius, boldness of, 1. 12, 6; writings of, 4. 34, 6; death of, 3. 75, 1.
— Domitius, 2. 36, 1.
— Vedius, luxury of, 1. 10, 4.
— Vinicianus, 6. 9, 7.
Pompeia: see Macrina.
Pompeipolis, in Cilicia, 2. 58, 3.
Pompeius, Cn. (Magnus), 1. 1, 3; 6. 18, 4; inconsistent conduct of, 3. 28, 1; praise of, by Livy, 4. 34, 4; an ancestor of Libo, 2. 27, 2; and of Lepida, 3. 22, 1; theatre of, 3. 23, 1; 72, 4; 6. 45, 2.
— Sex. (Cn. f.), 1. 2, 1; 10, 2; 5, 1, 2.
— Sex., consul, 1. 7, 2; 3. 11, 2; 32, 2.
— see Macer.
— a knight, 6. 14, 1.
Pomponius, 2. 41, 2; 6. 8, 10: see also Atticus, Flaccus, Labeo, Secundus.
— Q., an accuser, 6. 18, 2.
Pontes longi, the, 1. 63, 5.
Ponticum mare or Pontus (Euxine), the mouth of, 2. 54, 2.
pontifices, the, blamed for including Nero and Drusus in the vota, 4. 17, 1; sacra Dialia at times performed by, 3. 58, 2.
Pontius, C., consul, 6. 45, 5.
— see Fregellanus.
Poppaeus, grandfather of the above: see Sabinus.
populus: see plebes.
Porcius: see Cato.
porta: see Esquilina, triumphalis.
portoria: see vectigalia.
Postumius, A., temple vowed by, 2. 49, 1; another, 3. 71, 4.
Postumus: see Agrippa.
— Iulius, 4. 12, 6.
prefectus annonae, 1. 7, 3.
— castrorum, 1. 20, 1; 32, 6; 38, 2.
prefectus praetorii, sometimes one, sometimes two, 1. 7, 3; 24, 3; first becomes an important office under Seianus, 4. 2, 1.
— urbis, 6. 10, 5–11, 6; also (ob ferias Latinas), 4. 36, 1.
praetores, number of, 1. 14, 6; four "commended" by Tiberius, 1. 15.
2; proposal of Gallus respecting, 2. 36, 1; presiding at entertainments, 1. 77, 2; management of aeaarium by, 1. 75, 4.
primipilis, a, sometimes governor of part of a province, 4. 72, 2.
princeps, title of, assumed by Augustus, 1. 1, 3; 9, 6; friends of, summoned into council (principis consilium), 3. 10, 6.
principia legionum, title of, 1. 3, 2.
principes, legislative body, 4. 2, 4.
Priscus, Ancharius, an accuser, 3. 38, 1; 70, 1.
Clutorius, condemned to death, 2. 49-51.
proconsulare imperium, given to Germanicus, 1. 14, 4.
Propertius, the, 3. 58, 1.
Propontis, the, 2. 54, 2.
propria, the, by the triumvirs, 1. 2, 1; 10, 1.
provinciae, of quaestors in Italy, 4. 27, 2.
— the, preferred the Empire to the Republic, 1. 2, 2; protected from oppression by Tiberius, 4. 6, 7; the senatorial assigned by lot, 3. 32, 2; 58, 1; 71, 4; 6. 40, 3; the Caesarian, held for long periods, 1. 80, 2; governors of, sometimes detained in Rome, 1. 80, 4; 6. 27, 2-3.
Ptolemaeus (Epiphanes), of Egypt, guardianship of children of, 2. 67, 4.
— (Euergetes), of Egypt, 6. 28, 4.
— king of Mauretania, 4. 23, 1; 24, 3; 26, 4.
publicani, societates of, 4. 6, 4.
Publicii, the brothers, temple built by, 2. 49, 1.
Publicola, Gellius, 3. 67, 1.
Pulchra, Claudia, cousin of Agrrippina, condemned, 4. 52, 1, foll.
pyramides, the, 2. 61, 1.
Pyramus (Jabuon), the, 2. 68, 2.
Pyrrus, reference to wars with, 2. 63; 3; 88, 2.
Pythius: see Apollo.
Quadi, the, in Germany, 2. 63, 7.
Quadratus, Seius, 6. 7, 6.
quattuordecim ordinates, the, 6. 3, 1.
queretulanus, old name of Mons Caelius, 4. 65, 1.
Quinctii, the gens of, 3. 76, 4.
quindecimviri, the, 3. 64, 3; alleged Sibylline book submitted to, 6. 12, 5.
Quinta, Claudia, statue of, preserved from fire, 4. 64, 4.
Quintilianus, trib. pl., 6. 12, 1.
Quintilus: see Varus.
Quirinales flamines, 3. 58, 1.
Quirinius, P. Sulpicius, origin and actions of, 3. 48, 1, foll.; related to Libo Drusus, 2. 30, 4; husband of Lepida, 3. 22, 1; honoured by a public funeral, 3. 48, 1; unpopular, 3. 23, 1; 48, 4.
Quirinus, deification of, 4. 38, 5.
Quirites, mutinous soldiers addressed by Iulius Caesar as, 1. 42, 5.
Racia, 1. 44, 6; cohorts from, 2. 17, 6.
Ravenna, 4. 29, 3; fleet stationed at, 4. 5, 1; prisoners of rank kept at, 1. 58, 9; 2. 63, 5.
Reatini, deputation from the, 1. 79, 3.
recipientes, 1. 74, 7.
Reginorum oppidum (Reggio), 1. 53, 1.
Regulus, Livineius, 3. 11, 2.
— Memmius, consul, accuses his colleague, 5. 11, 1; drops the accusation, 6. 4, 2-4.
Remnius, an "evocatus," 2. 68, 3.
repetundae, charges of, 1. 74, 7; 3. 33, 4; 38, 1; 66, 1; 70, 1; 4. 19, 5.
Rhameses, king of Egypt, conquests of, 2. 60, 4.
Rhenus, the, legions stationed on, 1. 31, 2; 4. 5, 2; bridge thrown over, 1. 49, 6; 69, 1; description of the lower course of, 2. 6, 5.
Rhescuporis, king of Thrace, seizes and kills his brother Cotys, and is brought a prisoner to Rome, and thence to Alexandria, 2. 64-67: cp. 3. 38, 2.
Rhodus, 2. 55, 3; 3. 48, 3; 4. 57, 3; retirement of Tiberius to, 1. 4, 4; 53, 2; 2. 42, 2; 4. 15, 2.
Rhoometalces, king of Thrace under Augustus, 2. 64, 3.
— his nephew, son of Rhescuporis, 2. 67, 4; 3. 38, 4; 4. 5, 5; 47, 1.
robur (the 'Tullianum'), 4. 29, 2.
rogationes: see Lepidus; also lex.
Roma (the city), fires in, under Tiberius, 4. 64, 1; 6. 45, 1; temple to, in provinces, 4. 38, 4; 56, 1.
Romanus, Hispo, an accuser, 1. 74, 1.
Romulius: see Denter.
Romulus, allusions to, 4. 38, 5; 6. 11, 1; an ancestor of the Iulii, 4. 9, 3; ruled without law, 3. 26, 5.
rostra, the, at Rome, laudations spoken at, 3. 5, 2; 4. 12, 1; 5. 1, 6.
Rubelli: see Blandus, Geminus.
Rubrius, a knight, 1. 73, 1: see also Fabatus.
Rufilla, Anna, 3. 36, 3.
Rufus, Aufidieus, praefectus castorum, 1. 20, 1.
— Helvius, a soldier, 3. 21, 3.
— Petilius, an accuser, 4. 68, 2.
— see Trebellenus.
Ruso, Abudius, an accuser, 6. 30, 2.
Rusticus, Iunius, registrar of the senate, 5. 4, 1.
Rutilius, P., accused by M. Scaurus, 3. 66, 2; naturalized at Zmyrna, 4. 43, 7.
Sabini, the, sacred rites of, 1. 54, 1; noble families of, 4. 9, 3.
Sabinus, Calvisius, consul, 4. 46, 1; accused of treason, 6. 9, 5.
— Poppeus, governor of Moesia, also of Achaia and Macedonia, 1. 80, 1; 5. 10, 3; actions of, in Thrace, 4. 46-51; holds provinces for twenty-four years until his death, 6. 39, 3.
Sabinus, Titius, a friend of Germanicus and his house, 4. 18, 1; 19, 1; entrapped and put to death, 4. 68-70.
Sacerdos, Carsidius, accused, 4. 13, 3; exiled, 6. 48, 7.
Sacrovir, Iulius, leader of the Aeduan rising, 3. 40, 1; 41, 4; 43, 1; 44. 3; 45: 3; 46. 7.
sagittarii, mounted, 2. 16, 5; unmounted, id.
Salaminus: see Iuppiter.
saliare carmen, the, 2. 83, 2.
Sallustius, C., the historian, 3. 30, 8.
— Crispus, adopted by the above, 3. 30, 3; the confidant of Augustus and Tiberius, 1. 6, 6; 2. 40, 2; 3. 30, 1, foll.
Saloninus, Asinius, death and distinction of, 3. 75, 1.
Salvianus, Calpurnius, an accuser, 4. 36, 1.
Samos, Sibylline poems at, 6. 12, 4; asylum claimed for temple of Juno at, 4. 14, 1.
Samotherean, the religion of, 2. 54, 3.
Sancia, exiled at her brother's death, 6. 18, 2.
Sanquinius, an accuser, 6. 7, 1: see also Maximus.
Santoni, the, in Gaul, 6. 7, 5.
Sarde, the people of, relieved after an earthquake, 2. 47, 3; claim an asylum, 3. 63, 5; desire to erect a temple to Tiberius, 4. 55, 7.
Sardinia, Jewish and Egyptian freedmen deported to, 2. 85, 5.
Sarmatae, the, allied with the Hiberi, 6. 33; 3. 35, 1.
Satrius: see Secundus.
Saturninus, mentioned as a demagogue, 8. 27, 3.
Saturnus, temple of, at Rome, 2. 41, 1.
Scantia, a Vestal virgin, 4. 16, 6.
Scaurus, Mamercus Aemilius, a leading senator and orator, 1. 13, 4; 3. 23, 3; 31. 5: 66, 2; is accused, 6. 9, 5; commits suicide, 6. 29, 7.
— M., the accuser of Rutilius, 3. 66, 3.
Sceutu, the, of the Sarmatians, 6. 33, 3.
Scipio, L. (Cornelius, Asiaticus), decree of, 3. 62, 1.
— P. (the elder Africanus), imitated by Germanicus, 2. 59, 2; times of, 2. 33, 3.
— (P. Africanus the younger), accuser of L. Cotta, 3. 66, 2.
Scipio (P.), Cornelius, 3. 74, 2.
— (Q. Caecilius), mentioned with honour, 4. 34, 5.
Scribonia, wife of Augustus, related to Libo, 2. 27, 2.
Scribonianus: see Camillus.
Scribonii, family of the, 2. 2, 1; 32, 2: see Libo.
INDEX I

Scythae, the, and Scythia, 2, 65, 5; 68, 1; conquered by Khamses, 2, 60, 4; Artabanus takes refuge with, 6, 36, 5; 41, 2; 44, 1.

Secundus, Pomponius, P., accused and narrowly escapes death, 5, 8, 1, 4; 6, 18, 2.

— Satrius, a client of Seianus, 4, 34, 2; 6, 8, 10; the betrayer of his conspiracy, 6, 47, 2.

Segestani, deposition from the, 4, 43, 6.

Segestes, brother of Arminius, and friendly to the Romans, 1, 55, 2; 57, 1, foll.; 58, 1, foll.; 59, 1.

Segimarus, brother of the above, 1, 71, 1.

Segimundus, son of Segestes, 1, 57, 2.

Seianus (L.) Aelius, origin and early history of, 4, 1, 2, foll.; colleague of his father as praef. praat, and sent with Drusus to Pannonia, 1, 24, 3; sole praefect, 4, 2, 1; his policy, 4, 7, 2; prejudices Tiberius against the family of Germanicus, 1, 69, 7; 4, 12, 3; 17, 4; 54, 1; 67, 5; manages the concentration of the praetorian guard, 4, 2, 1; contrives the murder of Drusus, son of Tiberius, 4, 3, 1, foll.; obtains the betrothal of his daughter to the son of Claudius, 3, 29, 5; asks permission to marry Livia, widow of Drusus, 4, 39, 1; urges Tiberius to leave Rome, 4, 41, 2; 57, 2; saves his life in a cave, 4, 59, 4; extravagantly honoured by the senate, armies, and people, 3, 72, 5; 4, 2, 4; 74, 3, 4; held in check by Augusta, 5, 3, 1; conspiracy of, alluded to, 5, 8, 1; 6, 3, 4; 14, 1; 19, 2; 23, 5; 25, 4; 47, 2; confiscation of property of, 6, 2, 1; fate of children of, 5, 8, 1; 9, 1; punishment of friends of, 5, 6, 2; 11, 1; 6, 3, 2; 7, 2; 14, 1; 19, 2; 30, 7.

Seiilus: see Quadratus, Strabo, Turbo.

Seleucia, near Antioch, 2, 69, 4.

— on the Tigris, 6, 42, 1; 44, 3.

Seleucus (Nicator), 6, 42, 1.

Semnones, the, a Suebic tribe, 2, 45, 1.

Sempronius: see Gracchus.

senatores, gifts to, in cases of poverty, 1, 75, 5; 2, 37, 2; 48, 1; compulsory retirement of, 2, 48, 3; pedarii, 3, 65, 2; prohibited from visiting Egypt, 2, 59, 4; forbidden to visit pantomimi, 1, 77, 5; consilium of, in provinces, 2, 74, 1.

senatus, the, takes the oath of allegiance to Tiberius, 1, 7, 3; summoned to consider the funeral honours to Augustus, 1, 8, 1, foll.; urges Tiberius to accept the empire, 1, 11-13; election of magistrates transferred to, 1, 15, 1; constantly consulted by Tiberius, 4, 6, 2; referred to even on military matters, 1, 25, 3; 26, 5; 52, 2; presents an imposing show of independence in dealing with asyla, 3, 60, 6; 4, 14, 1; associated with the emperor in provincial worship, 4, 15, 4; 37, 4; sometimes convened in the Pala- tium, 2, 37, 3; acta of, 5, 4, 1; extreme cases of servility of, 3, 65, 1, foll.; goes to meet the funeral procession of Germanicus, 3, 2, 5; and Tiberius on his landing from Capreae, 4, 74, 5; various proceedings in, 1, 76-79; 2, 33-38; 51; 85-88; 3, 25, 1; 31-37; 52, 3-55, 1; 58-59; 69; 71-72; 4, 8, 2, foll.; 14, 4; 16, 1, foll.; 37-38; 43; 55-56; 6, 2-3; 12; 15, 4-6; 16, 5; various criminal charges brought before, 1, 73-74; 2, 27-31; 50; 3, 10-18; 22-23; 38, 1-3; 49-51; 66-70; 4, 13, 2-5; 15, 3; 18-22; 28-31; 34-36; 42; 52; 66; 68-71; 5, 3-5; 8-9; 6, 3-10; 14; 18-19; 29-30; 38-40; 47-49; decision sometimes given on oath, 1, 74, 5; 4, 21, 5; sentence not registered till ten days afterwards, 3, 51, 3.

senatus-consulta, registered in the aerarium, 3, 51, 3; or in gold letters, 3, 57, 3; for deification of Augustus, 1, 10, 8; for awarding honours to the emperor, 3, 47, 3; 57, 1; 4, 64, 2, foll.; 74, 3; 6, 25, 5; 45, 4; to members of the imperial family, 1, 14, 1, foll.; 2, 43, 2; 83, 1, foll.; 3, 56-57; 4, 9, 2, foll.; 5, 2, 1; to other persons, 3, 72, 5 (see also funus publicum, triumphalia, ovatio, supplicationes, triumphus); against vice, 2, 85, 1; unlawful religions, 2, 85, 5 (see also magi, mathematici); against disorder, 1, 77, 5; 4, 14, 4; 6, 13, 3; on asyla, 3, 63, 6; for remission of tribute, 2.
siderum motus, astrological science of the, 4. 58, 2; 6. 21, 4.

signum (tessera), the, given by the princes to the praetorians, 1. 7, 7.

Silanus, Creticus, legatus of Syria, 2. 4, 4; 43, 3.
— App. Iunius, consul, 4. 68, 1; accused, 6. 9, 5.
— C., tried, 3. 66–69; 4. 15, 4.
— D. Iunius, returns from voluntary exile, 3. 24, 1.
— M. (Iunius), consul, 2. 59, 1; (by some identified with the next).
— M. (Iunius), a powerful senator, 3. 24, 5; makes a proposal in compliment to the princes, 3. 57, 2; father-in-law of Gaius Caesar, 6. 20, 1; an alleged son of, personates Drusus, 5. 10, 4.

Silius, C., legatus of Upper Germany, 1. 31, 2; 2. 6, 1; 7, 1; 25, 2; receives triumphalia, 1. 72, 1; employed against the Treveri and Aedui, 3. 42, 2; 43, 4; 45, 1; 46, 2; husband of Sosia Gallus, 4. 19, 1; charged with treason and forced to suicide, 4. 18–20.

— see Nero.

Silvanus: see Plantius.

simulaca, of Augustus, 3. 63, 6; see statuae.

Sinnaces, a Parthian noble, 6. 31, 3; 32, 3; 36, 3; 37, 5.

Sipylus, 2. 47, 4; see Magnesites.

Sipricus, a centurion, 1. 23, 6.

Sisenna: see Taurus.

Smyrna: see Smyrna.

sociale bellum, allusion to the, 6. 12, 4.
societates: see publicani.
sodales: see Augustales, Titii.

Sol, altar of, at Heliopolis, 6. 28, 7.

SOLON, laws of, 3. 26, 4.

somnia, record of, 1. 65, 2; 2. 14, 1; interpreters of, 2. 27, 2.
sors, the, used in assigning senatorial provinces, 3. 32, 2; 58, 1; 71, 4; 6. 40, 3: in other matters, 1. 54, 2; 6. 2, 3.

Sosia: see Gallus.

spadones, at the imperial court, 4. 8, 1.

Spartacus, alluded to, 3. 73, 3.

Spartani, the, found Canopus, 2. 60, 2; laws of, 3. 26, 5; see Lacedaemonii.

Speluncus, villa at, 4. 59, 2.

Spes, temple of, at Rome, 2. 49, 2.

Staianus, an officer, 4. 27, 3.
Statilia: see Messalina.
Statilius: see Taurus.
Statuae (or effigies), of Augustus, 1. 73, 2; 74, 4; 3. 63, 6; of the Caesars, 1. 74, 4; of Tiberius, 4. 64, 3; 74, 3; of Germanicus, 2. 83, 2, 3; of Agrippina, 5. 4, 3; of Seianus, 4. 74, 3; of Claudia Quinta, 4. 64, 4; lauratiae, 4. 23, 1; eburnae, 2. 83, 2; prohibition or destruction of those of persons condemned, 2. 32, 2; 3. 14, 6; 76, 5.
Stertinius, L., an officer of Germanicus, 1. 60, 4; 71, 1; 2. 8, 4; 10, 2; 11, 4; 17, 1; 22, 3.
Strabo, Seius, praef. praet. and father of Seianus, 1. 7, 3; 24, 3; 4. 1, 3; 6. 8, 3.
Stratonicia, asylum at, 3. 62, 2.
Stratonicis: see Venus.
Stupi licentia, claimed before the aediles, 2. 85, 2.
Suebi, the, of Germany, 1. 44, 6; 2. 26, 3; 44, 2; 45, 1; 62, 4.
Sugambri, the, of Germany, 2. 26, 3; auxiliary troops from, 4. 47, 5.
Suillius, P. (Rufus), banished by Tiberius, 4. 31, 5, 6.
Sulla, L. (Cornelius), the dictator, 1. 1, 3; 2. 55, 1; 3. 62, 1; assisted the Zmyrnaeans, 4. 56, 2; legislation of, 5. 27, 4; spoken contemptuously of by Gaius, 6. 46, 7.
— L., a young noble, 3. 31, 4; consul, 6. 15, 1.
Sulpicius, the patrician family of the, 3. 48, 2.
Sulpicius: see Galba, Quirinius.
Sumptuaria lex, the, 3. 52, 3.
Suovetaurilia, 6. 37, 2: see lustratio.
supplications, for punishment of alleged treason, 2. 32, 2; for other events, 3. 64, 3.
Surena, the, of Parthia, 6. 42, 6.
Suria, once conquered by Rhameses, 2. 60, 4; province of, 1. 42, 5; 2. 55, 4; 58, 1; 69, 3; 78, 2; 5. 10, 2; 6. 31, 2; 32, 4; 37, 6; governors of, 2. 4, 4; 43, 3; 74, 1; 81, 3; 6. 27, 2, 3; 32, 6; 41, 1; military force of, 4. 5, 4; petition from, for reduction of tribute, 2. 42, 7.
Surrentum (Sorrento), promontory of, 4. 67, 1.
Syene (Assouan), in Egypt, a boundary of the empire, 2. 61, 2.
Tabulae plumbeae: see devotiones.
Tacfarinas, routed by Camillus in Africa, 2. 52, 1, foll.; rises again, and is driven by Apronius into the desert, 3. 20–21; again in arms, 3. 31, 1; successes of Baelus against, 3. 73–74; finally defeated and killed by Dolabella, 4. 23–26.
Tamfana, a German goddess, 1. 51, 2.
Tantalus, said to have founded Zmyrna, 4. 56, 1.
Tarentum, treaty of, 1. 10, 2.
Tarius: see Gratianus.
Tarpium saxum, the, 6. 19, 1: cp. 2. 32, 5; 4. 29, 2.
Tarquinius Priscus, 4. 65, 1.
— Superbus, record of a praef. urb. under, 6. 11, 1; institutions on the expulsion of, 3. 27, 1.
Tarracina, remains of Germanicus met at, 3. 2, 4.
Tarracensia colonia (Tarragona), temple to Augustus at, 1. 78, 1.
Tarsa, a Thracian, 4. 50, 3.
Tatius, T., king of the Sabines, 1. 54, 1.
Taunus, the hilly tract of, in Germany, 1. 56, 1.
Taurus, Mt., 6. 41, 1.
— Statilius, praef. urb., 6. 11, 5; buildings of, 3. 72, 2.
— Statilius Sisenna, son of the above, consul, 2. 1, 1.
Teledius, Q., luxury of, 1. 10, 4.
Telamon, father of Teucer, 3. 62, 5.
Teleboae, the, early inhabitants of Capreae, 4. 67, 4.
Temnos, people of, in Asia, 2. 47, 4; templum: see Aesculapius, Apollo, Augustus, Ceres, Diana, Flora, Fortuna, Ianus, Iuppiter, Mars, Neptunus, Roma, Saturnus, Spes, Tamfana, Tiberius, Venus.
Tenos, temple of Neptune at, 3. 63, 4.
Terentius, M., a friend of Seianus, 6. 8, 1, foll.
Termestini, the, in Spain, 4. 45, 1.
terrae motus, mention of, in Achaea, 4. 13, 1; in Asia, 2. 47, 1; 4. 13, 1.
Teucer, said to have founded a temple in Cyprus, 3. 62, 5.
Teutoburgiensis saltus, the, in Germany, 1. 60, 5.
Thala, in Africa, 3. 21, 2.
The settlement, the, disturbances in, i. 54, 3; 77, 1; see Marcellus, Pompeius.

Thebæ, in Egypt, 2. 60, 3.

Theophanes, of Mytilene, a friend of Pompeius, 6. 18, 5.

Theophilus, an Athenian, 2. 55, 2.

Thermaeus sinus (Gulf of Salonica), the, 5. 10, 4.

Thermus, Minucius, 6. 7, 2.

Theseus, said to have founded Zmyrna, 4. 56, 1.

Thessali, alleged descent of Caucasian races from, 6. 34, 3.

Thraecia, 2. 54, 2; settlement of by Augustus, 2. 64, 3; resettled by Tiberius after the death of Cotys and deposition of Rhescuporis, 2. 67, 4; 4. 5, 5; still disturbed, 3. 38, 4, foll.; subsequent insurrection in, 4. 46-51; service of L. Piso in, 6. 10, 4.

Thrasylus, the astrologer of Tiberius, 6. 20-21; son of, 6. 22, 6.

Thubuscum, in Africa, 4. 24, 1.

Tiberis, the, 6. 19, 4; floods of, 1. 76, 1; 79, 1.

Tiberius, Claudius Nero, afterwards Tiberius Caesar, undergoes vicissitudes in childhood, 6. 51, 2; becomes stepson of Augustus and is loaded with honours, 1. 4, 4; but has many rivals in the imperial house, 6. 51, 2; sent to the East, 2. 3, 4; and nine times to Germany, 2. 26, 3; receives the title of imperator, 1. 3, 1; and tribunician power, 1. 3, 3; 10, 7; 3. 56, 3; married to Vipsania, 1. 12, 6; afterwards to Julia, 1. 53, 2; retires to Rhodes, 1. 4, 4; 45, 2, 2. 42, 2; 3. 48, 3; 4. 57, 3; 6. 51, 3; adopted by Augustus and shown as his ‘collega imperii’ through the influence of Livia, 1. 3, 3; 4. 57, 4; reputed capable, but proud and cruel, 1. 4, 3; summoned at the death of Augustus, 1. 5, 5; pretends ignorance respecting the murder of Agrippa Postumus, 1. 6, 5; assumes the principate virtually but makes formal show of reluctance to accept it, 1. 7, 1-8, 1; 11-13; observes moderation in accepting titles for himself and his mother, 1. 14, 3; 72, 2; 2. 67, 2; holds consulships, 2. 53, 1; 3. 31, 1; is saluted as imperator, 2. 18, 2; accepts a temple in Asia, 4. 15, 4; but refuses one in Spain, 4. 37, 2; 38, 4; is averse to war and conquest, 4. 32, 3; 6. 32, 1; leaves Germany to internal conflict, 2. 26, 3; but secures by craft Maroboduus, 2. 63, 5; Rhescuporis, 2. 64, 2; and Achælaus, 2. 42, 4; governs generally with justice during the first eight years, 4. 6, 1; 7, 1; shows great reverence for the policy of Augustus, 1. 77, 4; 4. 37, 4; liberal to provinces, 2. 47, 3; 4. 6, 7; 13, 1; keeps his officers long at their posts, 1. 80, 2; 4. 6, 5; 6. 39, 3; awards honours well, 4. 6, 2; not at first covetous of money, 2. 48, 1; 3. 18, 2; bountiful in gifts to some, 1. 75, 4; 2. 37, 1; 86, 2; 4. 64, 1; 6. 45, 1; but harsh to others, 1. 75, 6; 2. 38, 1; 48, 3; checks the servility of senators, 3. 47, 4; 59, 2; 4. 6, 2; sets example of frugality, 3. 52, 2; 4. 6, 7; but declines to enforce sumptuary laws, 2. 33, 6; 3. 53, 1; foll.; and allows relaxation in other laws, 3. 28, 6; 4. 16, 1; causes distrust by reviving the law of maiestas, 1. 72, 2; 4. 6, 3; and putting pressure on the praetor’s court, 1. 75, 1; though at first observing moderation in respect of charges and sentences, 1. 73, 3; 74, 7; 2. 50, 4; 3. 22, 3; 51, 2; 70, 2; pretends intention of visiting provinces, 1. 47, 5; 3. 47, 3; 4. 4, 4; shows ill-will to Germanicus and his house (see Agrippina, Germanicus, Nero, Drusus); at variance with his mother (see Augusta); little affected by, but falsely alleged to have caused, the death of his son (see Drusus Caesar); then becomes worse under influence of Seianus, 4. 1, 2; 6. 51, 5 (see Seianus, 4. 19, 2; 22, 2; 29, 3; 31, 5; 34, 2; 42, 3; 70, 1; becomes keen for confiscation, 4. 20, 2; 6. 19, 1; protects informers, 4. 30, 4; 31, 8; 36, 5; but sometimes destroys them, 4. 71, 1; pardons some persons, 4. 31, 1; 6. 5, 2; declines to give a husband to the elder Agrippina, 4. 53, 1; foll.; or to permit Seianus to marry Livia, 4. 40, 1, foll.; gives his grand-
daughters in marriage (see Agrippina, Drusilla, Iulia); absent for a year in Campania, 3. 31, 2; 64, 1; leaves Rome permanently, 4. 57, 1; takes up his residence in Caprae, 4. 67, 1; never returns to Rome, but sometimes approaches it, 4. 74, 4; 6. 1, 1; 15, 6; 39, 2; 50, 2; appears afraid to send an army against the Frisii, 4. 74, 1; but promptly takes up the challenge of Artabanus, 6. 32, 1, 5; forbids deification of his mother, 5. 2, 1; after her death falls wholly under the influence of Seianus, 6. 51, 6; and breaks out against Agrippina and Nero, 5. 3-5; after the fall of Seianus breaks out into utter profligacy, 6. 1, 2-5; 6. 2; 46, 9; 51, 6; denounces many by letters, 6. 3; 4; 4. 1; 7; 1-4; 9, 2, foll.; 10, 2; 19, 1; 39, 2; orders a general execution of those kept in prison, 6. 19, 2; writes to the senate on the death of Asinius Gallus, 6. 23, 2; of Drusus, 6. 24, 1; of Agrippina, 6. 26, 2-4; of Pomponius Labeo, 6. 29, 3; reveals his state of mind in a letter, 6. 6, 1; after declining one proposed guard, 6. 3; 5; asks for another, 6. 15, 5; orders a libel to be read, 6. 38, 3; denounces interference with the praetorians, 6. 3; 1; writes respecting a Sibylline book, 6. 12, 1; and a bread riot, 6. 13, 3; also on general reluctance to govern provinces, 6. 27, 3; intervenes in a financial crisis, 6. 17, 4; studies astrology under Thrasylus and predicts rule of Galba, 6. 20-21; unable to name a successor, 6. 46; death and character of, 6. 50-51.

(Tiberius Gemellus), son of Drusus, and grandson of Tiberius, 6. 46, 1 (cp. 2. 84, 1).

Tibur (Tivoli), family of Rubellius Blandus from, 6. 27, 1.

Ticinum, 3. 5, 2.

Tigranes (II), king of Armenia under Augustus, 2. 3, 4.

— (IV), king of Armenia, afterwards put to death, 6. 49, 2.

Tigris, the, 6. 37, 4.

Tiridates, set up by Tiberius as king of Parthia, 6. 32, 5; gains considerable success and is crowned, 6. 37, 1, 6; 41, 2; 42, 4-6; but becomes inactive and is put to flight, 6. 43-44.

Titidius: see Labeo.

Tittii sodales, the, 1. 54, 1.

Titius: see Sabinus.

Tmolus, in Asia, 2. 47, 4.

toga picta, given to Ptolemaeus, 4. 26, 4.

Togonius: see Gallus.

Torraeus is Sinus (Gulf of Kassandra), the, 5. 10, 4.

Torquata, a Vestal virgin, sister of C. Silanus, 3. 69, 9.

torques, given to soldiers by the general, 2. 9, 5; 3. 21, 3.

tribe, the, full dress of knights, 3. 2, 2.

Trelles, in Asia, 4. 55, 3.

Trebellenus Rufus, guardian to the sons of Cotys in Thrace, 2. 67, 4: 3. 38, 4; commits suicide, 6. 39, 1.

Trebellius, M., an officer, 6. 41, 1.

Treveri, the, of Gaul, 1. 41, 2; rise under Julius Florus, 3. 40, 1; 42, 1, 4; 44, 1; 46, 3.

tribum militum, consular power of, 1. 1, 2.

— plebei, games held by, 1. 15, 3; intercession of, 1. 77, 3; 6. 47, 1; relatio by, 6. 12, 1.

tribunicia potestas, the, of Caesar, 1. 2, 1; 3; 3; 7; 5; 9; 2; 13, 4; 3. 56, 1-5; 57, 2.

tribus, the people arranged in, 3. 4, 2.

tributa, 1. 11, 6; 59, 7; 2. 42, 7; 3. 49, 4.

Trimerus, island of, 4. 71, 6.

Trio, Fulcinus, accuser of Libo, 2. 28, 4; 30, 1; and of Cn. Piso, 3. 10, 1-3; 13, 1; 19, 1; consul, 5. 11, 1; 6. 4, 2-4; commits suicide, 6. 38, 2.

triumphalia insignia, award of, 1. 72, 1; 2. 52, 9; 3. 48, 2; 72, 6; 4. 23, 1; 26, 1; 44, 1; 46, 1; 6. 10, 4.

triun phalis portae, the, 1. 8, 4.

triumphus, decreed to Germanicus, 1. 55, 1; held by him, 2. 41, 2; held and refused in past times by Tiberius, 1. 4, 4; 3. 47, 5.

triumviri, rule of the, 1. 1, 3; 2. 1; 3. 28, 3; 5, 1, 2.

Trivia, worship of, at Stratonicea, 3. 62, 3.

Troia, 4. 55, 4.
tropaeum, erected, 2. 18, 2; 22, 1.
Tubantes, the, in Germany, 1. 51, 4.
Tubero, Seius, legatus, 2. 20, 2: falsely accused, 4. 29, 1.
Tullius: see Servius.
Tullus Hostilius, some laws ascribed to, 3. 26, 5; praef. urb. appointed by, 6. 11, 1.
tumulus, the, of the Caesars (mausoleum of Augustus), 3. 4, 1: 9, 2; of the Octavius, 4. 44, 5.
Turesis, a Thracian, 4. 59, 3, 5.
Turtoni, the, of Gaul, 3. 41, 1; 46, 3.
Turrianus, C., praefectus annonae, 1. 7, 3.
Tuscus vicus, the, in Rome, 4. 65, 2.
Tyrrenhus, supposed brother of Lydus, and ancestor of the Tyrrenhi, 4. 55, 7.

Ubii, the, in Germany, 1. 31, 3; district of, 1. 37, 3: 71, 1; oppidum of, 1. 36, 1; ara of, 1. 39, 1; 57, 2.
Umbria, 4. 5, 5.
unciarium faenus, enacted in the Twelve Tables, 6. 16, 3; reduced to one-half, id.
Urgulania, a friend of Augusta, 2. 34, 3-8; 4. 21, 1; 22, 3.
Usipetes, the, in Germany, 1. 51, 4.

vacationes, purchased by soldiers, 1. 17, 6; 35, 1.
Vahalis (Waal), the, 2. 6, 5.
Valerius: see Corvus, Messala, Naso.
— M., 3. 2, 5.
Vannius, a Quadian, set over the Suebi, 2. 63, 7.
Varilla, Appuleia, accused, 2. 50, 1, foll.
Varius: see Ligur.
Varro (Terentius Muraena), allusion to the death of, 1. 10, 3.
— Vibidius, 2. 48, 3.
— Visellius, legatus of Lower Germany, 3. 41, 3; 42, 2; 43, 4.
— Visellius, son of the above, consul, 4. 17, 1; accuser of C. Silius, 4. 19, 1.
Varus, Quintilius, allusions to the defeat of, 1. 3, 6; 43, 2; 55, 3; 57, 6; 58, 3; 60, 4, foll.; 61, 3, foll.; 65, 4; 71, 2; 2. 15, 2; 25, 2; 41, 1; 45, 4.
— Quintilius (son of the above), accused, 4. 66, 1.
vectigalia, the, 1. 11, 6; 2. 42, 6; 4. 6, 4.
Vedius: see Pollio.
Velinus, lake of the, 1. 79, 3.
Vellaes, P., 3. 39, 1.
Venus, temples of, Amathusia, 3. 62, 5; Erycina, 4. 43, 6; Paphia, 3. 62, 5; Stratonicea, 3. 62, 3.
Veranius, Q., governor of Cappadocia, 2. 56, 4; an accuser of Cn. Piso, 2. 74, 2; 3. 10, 2; 13, 3; 17, 4; 19, 1.
versura, forbidden, 6. 16, 3.
Vescularius: see Flaccus.
Vespasianus, an example of frugality, 3. 55, 5.
Vestales, the, 1. 8, 1; 2. 34, 8; 86, 1; 3. 69, 9; 4. 16, 6.
Vesuvius, allusion to the eruption of, 4. 67, 3.
Vetera, camp at, 1. 45, 1.
veterani sub vexillo, 1. 39, 2; 44, 4; 3. 21, 2.
Vetus, Antistius, a Macedonian, 3. 38, 2.
via: see Appia, Caspia, Flaminia.
Vibenna: see Caeles.
Vibidius: see Virro.
Vibillus, king of Hermunduri, 2. 63, 6.
Vibus: see Fronto, Marsus, Sernenus.
Vibulenus, a mutinous soldier, 1. 22, 1; 28, 6; 29, 4.
— see Agrippa.
vigintiviratus, the, 3. 29, 1.
villae, number and extent of, 3. 53; 5.
Vindelicus, auxiliary troops from the, 2. 17, 6.
Vinicianus, Annius, 6. 9, 5.
Vinicius, P., an orator, 3. 11, 2.
— M., husband of Julia, daughter of Germanicus, 6. 15, 1; 45, 3.
Vipsania, wife of Tiberius, afterwards of Asinius Gallus, 1. 12, 6; death of, 3. 19, 4.
Vipsanius: see Agrippa.
Vipstanus: see Gallus.
virgines, not subjected to ‘triumvirale supplicium,’ 5. 9, 3.
Virro, Vibidius, 2. 48, 3.
Visellius: see Varro.
Visitia, a profligate woman of high rank, 2. 85, 2.
Visitilus, Sex., commits suicide, 6. 9, 2-4.
Visurgis (Weser), the, 2. 9, 1; 11, 1; 12, 1; 16, 2; 17, 8 (cp. MS. text of, 1. 70, 7).
Vitellia, 3, 49, 2.
Vittellius, L., father of the above, three times consul, 6. 28, 1; sent by Tiberius to the East, 6. 32, 5; 36, 1; 37, 1, 6; 41, 1; became servile under Gaius and Claudius, 6. 32, 7.
— P., legatus under Germanicus, 1. 70, 1, foll.; 2. 6, 1; accuses Cn. Piso, 2. 74, 2; 3. 10, 2; 13, 3; 17, 4; 19, 1; is accused, and commits suicide, 5. 8, 1–3; wife of, accused, 6. 47, 1.
— Q., expelled the senate, 2. 48, 3.
Vitia, put to death, 6. 10, 1.
Volesus: see Messala.
Volusius, L., death of, 3. 30, 1.
Voneses (I), king of Parthia, afterwards of Armenia, 2. 1, 1; 2, 1; 3, 1; in Roman custody, 2. 4, 4; 58, 3; put to death, 2. 68, 3.
Vota, the annual, 4. 17, 1.
Votienus: see Montanus.
Vulcatius or Volcatius: see Moschus.
Vulsinii, 4. 1, 3.
Zeno, made king of Armenia, and called Artaxias, 2. 56, 2.
Zmyrna, temple of Venus at, 3. 63, 4; Rutilius made a citizen of, 4. 43, 7; allowed to build the temple to Tiberius for Asia, 4. 56, 1, foll.
INDEX II

INDEX TO THE INTRODUCTION, APPENDICES, AND NOTES

In this Index the references are to the pages

Abstract nouns, use of, 42.
acta populi, 19.
— principum, annual oath to maintain, 274.
— senatus, 18, 384, 584.
adjectives, various uses of, 42-3.
adultery, penalties of, 314, 381, 541.
adverbs, various usages of, 61-3.
aediles, functions of, 90, 453.
Aedui, in Gaul, importance of the, 440.
Aemilia Gallus, probably the eldest son of Seianus, 592.
Aemilia gens, eminence of the, 101, 416.
aerarium militare, the, 283.
— populi, regulations respecting the, 90, 279; gifts to, 191.
Agrippina, the elder, obnoxious to Tiberius, 140, 148; imprisonment of, 149-50, 586.
Agrippina, mother of Nero, probable use made of the memoirs of, 14; antecedents of, before her marriage with Claudius, 169.
Alexander, depreciated by Romans, 369.
Amazons, legends of the, 464.
anastrophe, use of, 67.
Angrivarii and Amsivarii, probable confusion of, 299-300.
Annals, not an original title of this work, 6.
Antioch, in Syria, greatness of, 365.
antiquity, remarks of Tacitus on the overpraise of, 385.
Apicius, confusion between different persons named, 492.
apposition, peculiar kinds of, in Tacitus, 44, 68.
aristocratic families, survival of old and addition of new, under the Empire, 100-1.
Armenia maior, geography of, 351; chronology of the kings of, 294.
Arminius, some Roman name probably borne by, 233.
Artabanus, probable duration of reign of, 293, 648.
Asinius Gallus, sons of, by Vipsania, former wife of Tiberius, 623.
astrology, prevalence of, and reasons for repressing, 131, 317, 417; not altogether rejected by Tacitus, 559, 623.
asystole, use of, 62.
Augusta, title of, 97, 191.
Augustodunum, Roman school at, 444.
Augustus, gradual growth of power of, 75-86; adornment and regulation of the city of Rome by, 105-6, 129-30, 195; institutions of, for Italy, 107-9; for the provinces, 109-11, 114, 128; military regulations of, 121-8; conspiracies against, 196; worship of, in life, 197, 275, 534; date of deification of, 198; priesthoods and festivals in honour of, 198, 204, 250, 379; will of, 184; other documents left by, 199; on the whole judged unfavourably by Tacitus, 195, 582.
Augustus, a title distinctive of the princeps, 79.
Balbus, theatre of, 477.
bannishment, modes of sentencing to, 187; degrees of severity of, 412, 507.
Bassus, Aufidius, historical writer, 15.
Bohemia, stronghold of Maroboduus in, 338, 339, 358.
Bovillae, commemoration of gens Julia at, 333.
INDEX II

Bracciolini, theory that the Annals were forged by, 8-9.
Branchidae, temple at, 467.
Brutus, statues of, in existence afterwards, 531.

Caeles Vibenna, forms of the legend respecting, 566.
candidi Caesaris, 94, 204.
capitalists, in provinces, 442; in Rome and Italy, legislation respecting, 614-16.
cases of the noun, syntax of, 44-53.
Caucus, passes over the, 636.
censorship, general powers of, exercised by the princeps, 80, 85; revival of actual office of, by Domitian, 85.
census in provinces, 222.
centurions, gradations of rank among, 123, 128.
chance, doctrine respecting, 29, 621: see fate.
childlessness and celibacy, penalties on, 486; social influence of, 421, 488.
Cilicia, part of the province of Syria, 335; petty kingdoms remaining in, 335.
civic crown, given by the princeps, 415.
civitas, the, given by the princeps, 87, 129; gained by service in auxiliary forces, 127.
Claudii, the, different views of the Sabine origin of, 503.
clientela, character of, under the principate, 105.
comitatus principis, the, 558.
Commagene, history of the kingdom of, 335, 352.
‘commendation’ of candidates by the princeps, 94, 204.
commentarii principis, the, 19.
concilium principis, the, 89.
conjunctions, peculiar uses of, 61-3.
conspiracies, prolonged severities consequent on the suppression of, 150-3.
constitutional forms, respect for, under the early Empire, 99.
consul-designate, position of the, in the senate, 417-18.
consuls, functions of, under the principate, 90; mode of electing, 286.
Corbulo, father and son apparently confused, 430.
corn dole, recipients of, 104, 105, 181.
corn supply, condition of, under Tiberius, 383; specially managed by the princeps, 499.
corn, tribute in, 499.
courtiers, growth of a class of, 96.
Ctesiphon, foundation and growth of, 646.
cunei, in theatres, 380.
cum maxime, origin and use of the phrase, 462.
custodia, different kinds of, 599.
cycle, a, theory of, in human affairs, 457.
Cyrene, part of the province of Crete, 438, 474.

Danube, the, a great frontier of the empire, 110.
death, variety of expressions for, 71.
debt, pressure of, in provinces, 440.
decuriae equitum or iudicum, 102, 428.
decursio funebris, 298.
defixo magica, or devotio, 365.
delatores, encouragement of, by Tiberius, 143, 146, 426, 487; great rewards of, 426, 515.
Dio Cassius, complaints of, concerning defective historical information, 20; leading differences between Tacitus and, id.; judgement of, respecting Tiberius, 157.
Diomedean islands, the, 573.
dissessio, mode of taking opinions by, 474.
dominus, title of, 383.
Domitii, the, related to Augustus, 164.
domus, distinguished from insulae, 103-4.
dreams, interpretation of, 317.
Drusus, son of Tiberius, character of, as conceived by Tacitus, 158, 220, 281, 437.
ducentesima, remission of, by Gaius, 335.
eagles of the legions, sanctity of the, 232.
eclipse, prevalent ignorance of the true theory of an, 218.
egressio relationis, instances of, 329.
Egypt, peculiar position of, in the empire, 117, 119, 355.
Egyptian hieroglyphic and other writing, 356; calendar, 629.
Elbe, the, probable advance of Ger-
INTRODUCTION, APPENDICES, NOTES

Roman knowledge of, 544.

ellipsis, prevalent forms of, in Tacitus, 68.

empire, the, frontiers of, at the death of Augustus, 109-12; general consolidation of, at that date, 129-31.

Epicureanism, allusion to leading doctrines of, 30, 622.

Epiphanias (properly Daphne), near Antiocch, grove of, 379.

equestrian order, the; position of, under the principate, 102-3; practically furnished nearly all the judices selecti, 102; aristocracy of (equites inunstres), 102-3.

equites equo publico, turmae of, 380, 426; transvectio of, 380.

Euphrates, the, how far a frontier of the empire, 111; points of crossing, 640, 644.

executions and suicides, in the last years of Tiberius, 152.

fate, opinions of Tacitus respecting, 29-31, 429, 622.

filius-familias, a, legal disabilities of, 216.

financial crisis, causes of the, in the time of Tiberius, 616.

fire, in Rome, frequent occurrence of, 564.

fiscus, the, 97, 597, 619.

flamen Dialis, the, regulations affecting, 476, 511.

flaminica Dialis, the, conjugal status of, 511.

Fortuna, temples of, 475; special worship of, at Antium, id.

freedmen, importance of, under Augustus and Tiberius, 105, 499.

friendship, significance of renunciation of, 366.

Gaetulicus, Lentulus, conspiracy of, 632.

Galba, versions of the presage respecting, 620.

Gallic tribes, number of, 444; cantons of, 255.

German bodyguard of the princeps, 214.

Germanicus, representations of the personal appearance of, 368; not treated unjustly by Tiberius, 140; inscription recording posthumous honours to, 378; campaigns of, 387-91.

Germans, cantons of, 255; arms of, 304; campaigns of Tiberius against, 134-5, 315; ill-success of Germanicus against, 138; internal dissensions of, 316; sacred groves of, 246; sacrifices of, 261.

gerund and gerundive, uses of, 46, 52.

gladiators, kept by provincial governors, 212.

Gracchus, view taken of, by Tacitus, 424.

Graecisms, use of, in Tacitus, 39, 72.

Greek character, the, as viewed by Romans, 348.

Greek dress, use of, by Romans, 348.

Greek language, prevalence of, in the East, 129.

Gyarus, description of the poverty of, 474.

hendiadys, use of, 67.

Hercules, various worships identified with that of, 302, 356.

Hiberia, kingdom of, 497.

historians of this period prior to Tacitus, 13-17.

historical criticism, generally weak in Roman writers, 34.

historical information, defective under the principate, 21.

history, office of, as conceived by Tacitus, 27-8.

Horace, reminiscences of, in Tacitus, 73.

Hortensii, the, family honours of, 329; impoverishment of, 328.

houses, height of, 104.

Ilium, generally assumed by Romans to be on the site of Troy, 349.

imagines of ancestors, used at funerals with some laxity at this time, 399, 482; those of persons condemned, how far proscribed or tolerated, 321, 532.

imago Caesaris, the, quasi-privilege of asylum conferred by, 436.

imperator, praenomen of, 76, 83; title of, 76, 257, 480.

in praesentiarum, use of, 560.

inscriptions, sometimes cited by Tacitus, 20; often confirm facts mentioned in the Annals alone, 9-12.

insulae, distinguished from domus, 104.

Isis, suppression of the worship of, at Rome, 131, 382.
Italy, general condition and population of, 108; simplicity of life and morals in, as compared with Rome, 108-9.

Jason, legends of, in the East, 637.
Jews, treatment of, under Tiberius, 131, 382.
Josephus, judgement of, on Tiberius, 155, 157.
judices selecti, lists of, framed by the princes, 102, 428.
judicial functions of the princes, 88, 403, 610.
judicial functions of the senate: see senate.
Julius Caesar, ignored as a legislator by Tacitus, 425.
jurisprudence, schools of, 481.
Kabeiri, worship of the, 348.
kings, position of the vassal, 120-1.
Latin language, spread of, in the provinces, 129.
Latinitas, the, extension of, before lex Iulia, 497.
law, theories of the origin of, 421.
legati Augusti pro praetore, 116.
— legionum, 124.
— propraetore, 112.
legion, the, numerical strength and organization of, 122-4.
legions, the, number and distribution of, 121-2; additions to, 123; recruited chiefly in the provinces, 127, 441; separate winter-quarters of, 232.
legislation, history of, at Rome, 423.
Lepidus, Marcus and Manius confused, 432.
lex, Iulia maritalis, 484; Iunia Norbana, 105; Papia Poppaea, 483, foll.
lictors, assignment of, 193, 348.
limes Romanus, the, 110.
literature, state of, in later time of Augustus, and under Tiberius, 160.
Livia Augusta, age of, 581; family connexions of, id.; permanent, but informal power of, 149, 558; judgement of Tacitus on the character of, 149.
Livy, imitations or reminiscences of, by Tacitus, 73.
luxury, especially in feasting, great increase of, during this period, and abatement of, by the time of Tacitus, 457.
Maecenas, informal vicegerency of, 609; retirement of, 429; character of, id.
magic, prevalence and repression of, 131, 317, 365.
magistrates, election of, how arranged between the princes and the senate, 94-5; 286; qualification of age for, 427; functions of, gradually encroached upon by officers of the emperor, 90-1.
maiestas, original conception of the crime of, 141, foll.; legal limitation of, and legal penalty for, 451; trials for, during first eight years, 141-4, and during subsequent years of Tiberius, 145, foll.
manuscripts, first Medicean, 6-8.
mapalia and magalia, modern structures apparently answering to, 480.
marriage, might be with or without 'conventio in manum,' 511.
Massilia, school of Greek at, 544.
Mauretania, kingdom of, under Tiberius, 496.
Media Atropatene, kingdom of, 351.
Memnon, statue of, evidence as to sounds heard from, 357.
mensariorum, appointment of, 617.
Messala Corvinus, writings of, 530.
military forces, other than the legions, 124-6.
— service, grievances and rewards of, 127-8, 206, 207, 229, 230, 232; modes of discharge from, 229, 232, 240: see also soldiers.
mixed government, ideal of, regarded by Tacitus as impracticable, 527.
municipia and coloniae, the towns of Italy generally designated as, 283.
naval forces of the empire, 127-8.
Navalvilia, inscription respecting, 565.
necromancy, 318.
noble families, respect still paid to, under Augustus and Tiberius, 100-1, 418; constant decay of, 101: see patricians.
'nomination,' of candidates for magistracies, 94-5, 203.
Nonianus, Servilius, historian, 15.
Nouns, cases of, syntax of, 44-53.
opposition, the, weakness of, in the
time of Tiberius, 143.
oratory, characteristics of, at the time
of Tacitus, 39-40.
Ovid, reminiscence of, in Tacitus,
74.
pagi of Germany and Gaul, 254.
pantomime actors, character and
position of, 251, 282; action taken
respecting, 508.
pardon, power of, vested in the
princeps, 87.
parentheses, use of, in Tacitus, 68.
parricide, punishment of, 524.
Parthian empire, the, extent of, 291;
chronology of the kings of, 292.
particules, use of, 58-9.
pater patriae, title of, 80, 273.
patria potestas, relaxation of, 511;
family jurisdiction grounded on,
344.
patricians, offices still restricted to,
510.
Paulus, basilica of, 476.
pecdarii senatores, position of, in de-
bate, 469-70.
Pedo Albinovanus, description of
storm by, 386.
perinde and proinde, frequently con-
fused, 516.
perjury, not punished by Roman law,
276.
Philippus, buildings erected by, 477.
Philo, accounts of Tiberius and Gaius
given by, 16, 153, 156-7.
phoenix, the, cycle of time symbolized
by, 629.
Phraataces, reign of, 292.
Phraates, family of, 292.
Piso, L., story as to the praefectura
urbis of, 33, 609.
Pisones, great family pride and posi-
tion of the, 101.
Plancus, honours of, 336.
plebs, the (see also clientela), various
classes and occupations of, 104-5;
condition of, 106-7; the lower
orders of, disregarded by Tiberius,
id.; opportunities for expression of
opinion open to, 611.
Pliny, the elder, historical works of,
15.
— the younger, frequent mention of
Tacitus by, 1.
police regulations of Augustus, 106.
Pollio, historical works of, 530.
Pompeius, judgement of Tacitus
respecting, 425.
Pomponius Secundus, literary repre-
sentation of, 593.
pontifex maximus, office of, 80, 461,
476, 557; some functions of the
emperor as, 344.
population, the, of Rome, 103, 105-6;
of Italy, 483.
praefectura Aegypti, 117, 356.
— annonae, 86, 189.
— praetorii, usually shared by two, 214;
subsequent changes in, 492.
— urbis, jurisdiction of, 609.
— urbis ob ferias Latinas, held by
young men of rank, 533.
praetorian cohorts, number of, at
various times, 125-6; pay and ra-
tions of, 207; gradual extension of
recruiting ground of, 497.
praetors, functions of, under the
principe, 91; courts presided
over by, 374.
pregnant constructions, 69.
prepositions, peculiar uses of, 59-61.
priesthoods, mode of election to, 413;
rules of, respecting pollution, 262;
provincial, 255.
primitive man, Stoic and Epicurean
views of, 421.
princeps, title of, to be distinguished
from that of princeps senatus, 78;
office of, not conceived as a mon-
archy, 95-9; not strictly as a
magistracy, 51; but as a com-
bination of magisterial functions,
or powers derived from such, 81-90;
legislation and jurisdiction by,
86-9 (see also judicial functions);
succession to, 97, 459; divine
honours paid to, in lifetime, 197,
275, 283, 535; annual vows on
behalf of, 512.
proconsulare imperium, the, of the
princeps, 81-3; as given in various
degrees of extent to others, 98, 203,
335, 336, 414, 591.
proconsuls of senatorial provinces,
112-14.
procurators, as governors of pro-
vinces, 116-17; as subordinate
officers, 112, 118, 499, 509; as
managers of the emperor's property,
499; increased employment and
importance of, from the time of
Claudius, 509.
prodigies, not noted in the earlier
Books, 16; ambiguous view of Tacitus respecting, 50-1.
pronouns, freely omitted by Tacitus, 43.
province of Achaia, 280; Africa, 113-14, 115; Asia, 113, 114; Bithynia, 276; Britannia, 116; Cappadocia, 334, 352; Crete and Cyrene, 474; Delmatia, 497; Gallia Belgica and Lugdunensis, 440; Germania Inferior and Superior, 116, 222; Hispania Citerior, 496; Ulterior, 507; Lusitania, 496; Macedonia, 280; Moesia, 285; Noricum, 359; Pannonia, 205; Raetia and Vindelicia, 239; Sardinia, 382; Syria, 117-18 (see also Mauretania, Thrace).

provinces, division of, between Caesar and the senate, 112-17; those of the former more economically governed, 119; generally better treated than under the Republic, but still liable to much misgovernment, id.; tenure of, under Tiberius, 285.

publicani, associations of, 499.
quaeestors, functions of, under the principate, 90; age required for, 427; provinces in Italy formerly allotted to, 522.

relatio: see egressio relationis.
religion, endeavours of Augustus for the restoration of, 130; effect of the cult of the emperors upon, id.; foreign, how far tolerated or suppressed in Rome, 130-1, 382: see also Isis, Jews.

repetundae, cases of, under Tiberius, 139.
Rhames, or Rameses, testimony of monuments to the conquests of, 356.
Rhine, the, how far a frontier of the empire, 110.
rivers, sanctity attached to, 284.
roads, officers superintending the, 431.

Rome, city of, notices of inundation and pestilence in, 279; condition and population of, under Augustus, 103-6; police of, 106: see also fire, houses.
sacramentum in nomen principis, taken by senate, people, and provinces, 83, 189, 226.
Salian hymn, the, insertion of names in, 378.
Sallust, imitation of, by Tacitus, 40, 72-3.
Samos, Heraeaum at, 508.
satire, prevalence of, in the age of Tacitus, 36-7.
Seianus, affinity of, to the Claudian and Julian house, 539, 604; family connexions of, 491; powers acquired by, 493, 591, 605; circumstances of the fall of, 586-8; weakness in the evidence relating to, 150-1.

senate, the, places of meeting of, 328; functions of, under the principate, 92-4; powers of, in choosing or deposing a princeps, 98; apparent deference shown to, at beginning of rule, by Tiberius, 95, 248; weakened by the terrorism of the later rule of Tiberius and that of Gaius, 160; trials before, 92-3, &c.
senators, direct and indirect choice of, by the princeps, 94; expulsion of, by the princeps, 85, 343; or by the senate itself, 343; great general wealth and occasional poverty of, 101-2.

senatus consultum, legislation by, 511; empire conferred by, 99.
Seneca, L., remarks of, on Tiberius, 157.
Seneca, M., historical work of, 15.
Sibyls, the number of, 610; books of, 280, 610.
silver age, the, general characteristics of the Latinity of, 39.
slaves, number of, in Rome, 166; various nationalities of, 454; freedom often acquired by, 130.
soldiers, conscription and voluntary enlistment of, 495; full dress of, 214, 398: see also military service.

Stoics, the, opinions of, 421, 622.
Suetonius, leading differences between Tacitus and, 20, 29, 33, 157; tendency of, to generalize from single instances, 416, 572, 594; and otherwise to exaggerate, 153, 416-17; or to speak inaccurately, 559; or to follow versions which Tacitus declines to notice, 529; is sometimes more exact
than Tacitus, 170, 619; or supplements him, 616.
suicide, variety of expressions for, 71.
Sulpicius Quirinus, chronological question connected with the tenure of Syria by, 448.
sumptuary laws, record of, 453, 455.
Tacitus, dates in the life of, 1-5; dates of the several works of, 5; circumstances helping to form the style of, 39-41; adaptation of speeches by, 32; very defective as a geographer, 31; and as a describer of military movements, 32; purpose of, as a historian, 27-30; opinions of, on human affairs (see chance and fate); political sympathies and antipathies of, 35, 423-6, 494; shows special prejudice against the early Caesars, 35; and against Tiberius in particular, 157; some apparent errors of fact in, 31-2; unfair imputation of motives in, 157; see also Augustus and Tiberius.
Taurus, Statilius, amphitheatre of, 477; general vicegerency of, 609.
theatres, regulation of applause in, 205-6.
Thrace, kingdom of, 360.
Tiberius, division of the life and character of, into periods, 131, foll.; foreign policy of, despised in the age of Trajan, 138; imputations respecting the later years of, 153; increasing sensitiveness and vindictiveness of, 146-7; indecision of character of, 137, 140, 157, 158, 442, 576; judgement of other historians respecting, 155-8; that of Tacitus partially corrected by his own admissions, 157; ‘modesty’ of, variously explained, 198, 535-6; parsimony of, not without munificence, 139, 147, 154; personal appearance of, 557; respect shown by the provinces to, 159, 535; stagnation of literature under, 160; suppression of prophecy by, 280; suspicious temperament of, leading him to the constant encouragement of delation, 143; traces of apparent insanity in the last years of, 155; various accounts of the death of, will of, treatment of the memory of, 656.

tradition, oral, cited by Tacitus, 20.
tribuni militum, office of, a preliminary to the questorship, 124.
— plebis, functions of, under the principate, 90.
tribunici power of the princeps, 76, 83-4, 181, 458; association in, 97, 458.
triumph, restriction of, to the imperial family, 273.
triumviri capitales, summary jurisdiction of, probably extinct, 91.
Tullianum, the dungeon called, 451.
Twelve Tables, laws of the, view of Tacitus respecting, 423; some enactments of, 317.

urban cohorts, number of, at various times, 127; recruiting ground of, 497.
usury, account of the laws respecting, 614-16.

variety in expression, study of, in Tacitus, 41, 69-72.
Velleius, brief sketch of part of the rule of Tiberius by, 156.
verbs, syntax of, in Tacitus, 53-8.
Vergil, influence of, on the style of Tacitus, 40, 74.
verses occurring in Tacitus, 67-8.
Vestals, choice and seniority of, 383; regulations respecting, 512; custody of wills by, 190-1.
veterani sub vexillo, 124-5, 206, 229, 283.
vigiles, corps of, 106; used against Seianus, 588.
villas of the nobility, 101, 454; of Tiberius, 568, 655.
vis publica, crime of, 507.
vota pro incolamitate reipublicae, distinct from those for the princeps, 512, 571.
wills, expression of sentiment allowed in, 641.
wives of governors in provinces, 433.
women, practical independence acquired by, 511; special extravagances of, 454.
worships, foreign at Rome, and Roman in the provinces, 130-1; repression of unlawful, 382.
zeugma, frequent use of, 69.
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