

## EPITOME OF BOOK LXIII

22, 11 Ὁ μὲν οὖν Νέρων οὕτω τε ἔζη καὶ οὕτως ἐμονάρχει, λέξω δὲ καὶ ὅπως κατελύθη καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐξέπεσεν.—Xiph. 182, 6–8 R. St.

1<sup>a</sup> Ἐτι δ' ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι οὗτος τοῦ Νέρωνος Ἰουδαῖοι εἰς προῦπτον ἀπέστησαν, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὸν Οὐεσπασιανὸν ἐπεμψε. καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Βρετανία δὲ καὶ οἱ Γαλάται βαρυνόμενοι ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς ἤσχαλλον ἐκ πλείους καὶ ἐφλέγμανον.—Zon. 11, 13, p. 41, 5–9 D.

1<sup>2</sup> Ἦν τις<sup>1</sup> Γαλάτης ἀνὴρ Γάιος Ἰούλιος Οὐίνδιξ,<sup>2</sup> ἐκ μὲν προγόνων Ἀκυτανὸς τοῦ βασιλικοῦ φύλου,<sup>3</sup> κατὰ δὲ τὸν πατέρα βουλευτῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων, τό τε σῶμα ἰσχυρὸς καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν συνετός, τῶν τε πολεμικῶν ἐμπειρὸς καὶ πρὸς πᾶν ἔργον μέγα εὐτολμος· τό τε φιλελεύθερον καὶ τὸ φιλότιμον πλείστον εἶχεν· ὃς προέστη τῶν Γαλατῶν.—Xiph. 182, 8–11 R. St., Exc. Val. 256 (p. 694).

2 Οὗτος ὁ Οὐίνδιξ συναθροίσας τοὺς Γαλάτας<sup>4</sup> πολλὰ πεπονθότας τε ἐν ταῖς συχναῖς ἐσπράξεσι τῶν χρημάτων καὶ ἔτι πάσχοντας ὑπὸ Νέρωνος, καὶ ἀναβάς ἐπὶ βῆμα μακρὰν διεξῆλθε κατὰ τοῦ Νέρωνος ῥῆσιν λέγων δεῖν ἀποστῆναί τε  
3 αὐτοῦ καὶ ἅμα οἱ ἐπιστῆναι αὐτῷ, “ὅτι” φησὶ “πᾶσαν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων οἰκουμένην σεσύληκεν,

<sup>1</sup> ἦν τις V<sup>2</sup>, space left in VC.

<sup>2</sup> Οὐίνδιξ Zon. Antioch. regularly, βίνδιξ VC cod. Peir. regularly.

<sup>3</sup> φύλου cod. Peir., γένους VC.

## EPITOME OF BOOK LXIII

SUCH was the life led by Nero and such was the way he ruled. I shall now relate how he was put down and driven from his throne. A.D. 68

While Nero was still in Greece, the Jews revolted openly, and he sent Vespasian against them. Also the inhabitants of Britain and of Gaul, oppressed by the taxes, were becoming more vexed and inflamed than ever.

There was a Gaul named Gaius Julius Vindex, an Aquitanian, descended from the royal race and by virtue of his father's status a Roman senator. He was powerful in body and of shrewd intelligence, was skilled in warfare and full of daring for any great enterprise; and he had a passionate love of freedom and a vast ambition. This was the man who stood at the head of the Gauls.

This Vindex called together the Gauls,<sup>1</sup> who had suffered much by the numerous forced levies of money and were still suffering at Nero's hands. And ascending a tribunal he delivered a long and detailed speech against Nero, saying that they ought to revolt from the emperor and join the speaker in an attack upon him, “because,” as he said, “he has despoiled the whole Roman world, because he

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Zonaras: (Vindex,) seeing his fellow-Gauls eager for rebellion, aroused them by an harangue that he delivered.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Zonaras (11, 13, p. 41, 10–12 D.): (Οὐίνδιξ) ὄρων τοὺς ὀμοφύλους Γαλάτας ὀργᾶντας πρὸς ἀποστασίαν, δι' ἧν ἔδημηγόρησεν ἠρέθισεν αὐτούς.

ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἄνθος τῆς βουλῆς αὐτῶν ἀπολώλεκεν, ὅτι τὴν μητέρα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἤσχυνε καὶ ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ οὐδ' αὐτὸ τὸ σχῆμα τῆς ἡγεμονίας σῶζει. σφαιγαὶ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἀρπαγαὶ καὶ ὕβρεις καὶ ὑπ' ἄλλων πολλαὶ πολλάκις ἐγένοντο· τὰ δὲ δὴ λοιπὰ πῶς ἂν τις κατ' ἀξίαν εἰπεῖν δυνηθείη; εἶδον, ὡ ἄνδρες φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοι, πιστεύσατέ μοι, εἶδον τὸν ἄνδρα ἐκείνον, εἶγε ἀνὴρ ὁ Σπόρον γεγαμηκῶς, ὁ Πυθαγόρα γεγαμημένος, ἐν τῷ τοῦ θεάτρον κύκλῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ὀρχήστρᾳ ποτὲ μὲν κιθάραν ἔχοντα καὶ ὀρθοστάδιον καὶ κοθόρνους, ποτὲ δὲ ἐμβάτας καὶ 5 προσωπεῖον. ἤκουσα αὐτοῦ πολλάκις ἄδοντος, ἤκουσα κηρύττοντος, ἤκουσα τραγωδοῦντος. εἶδον αὐτὸν δεδεμένον, εἶδον συρόμενον, κύοντα δὴ, τίκτοντα δὴ, πάντα ὅσα μυθολογείται καὶ λέγοντα καὶ ἀκούοντα καὶ πᾶσχοντα καὶ δρώντα. εἶτά τις<sup>1</sup> τὸν τοιοῦτον Καίσαρα καὶ αὐτοκράτορα καὶ Αὐγουστον ὀνομάσει; μηδαμῶς· μηδεὶς 6 ὕβριζέτω τὰ ἱερὰ ἐκείνα ὀνόματα. ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ Αὐγουστος καὶ Κλαύδιος ἔσχον, οὗτος δὲ δὴ Θυέστης τε καὶ Οἰδίπους Ἀλκμέων<sup>2</sup> τε καὶ Ὀρέστης δικαιοτάτ' ἂν καλοῦτο· τούτους γὰρ ὑποκρίνεται, καὶ ταύτας ἀντ' ἐκείνων τὰς ἐπωνυμίας<sup>3</sup> ἀντεπιτίθεται. ἀνάστητε οὖν ἤδη ποτὲ, καὶ ἐπικουρήσατε μὲν ὑμῖν<sup>4</sup> αὐτοῖς, ἐπικουρήσατε δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, ἐλευθερώσατε δὲ<sup>5</sup> πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην.”—Xiph. 182, 11—183, 3 R. St.

<sup>1</sup> εἶτά τις H. Steph., εἶτα τίς VC.

<sup>2</sup> Ἀλκμέων Bs., ἄλκμείων VC.

<sup>3</sup> ἐπωνυμίας Sylb., ἐπιθυμίας VC.

<sup>4</sup> ὑμῖν R. Steph., ἡμῖν VC.

has destroyed all the flower of their senate, because he debauched and then killed his mother, and does not preserve even the semblance of sovereignty. Many murders, robberies and outrages, it is true, have often been committed by others; but as for the other deeds committed by Nero, how could one find words fittingly to describe them? I have seen him, my friends and allies,—believe me,—I have seen that man (if man he is who has married Sporus and been given in marriage to Pythagoras), in the circle of the theatre, that is, in the orchestra, sometimes holding the lyre and dressed in loose tunic and buskins, and again wearing high-soled shoes and mask.<sup>1</sup> I have often heard him sing, play the herald, and act in tragedies. I have seen him in chains, hustled about as a miscreant, heavy with child, aye, in the travail of childbirth—in short, imitating all the situations of mythology by what he said and by what was said to him, by what he submitted to and by what he did.<sup>2</sup> Will anyone, then, style such a person Caesar and emperor and Augustus? Never! Let no one abuse those sacred titles. They were held by Augustus and by Claudius, whereas this fellow might most properly be termed Thyestes, Oedipus, Alceon, or Orestes; for these are the characters that he represents on the stage and it is these titles that he has assumed in place of the others. Therefore rise now at length against him; succour yourselves and succour the Romans; liberate the entire world!”

<sup>1</sup> The *κόθορνος* seems to have been worn by Nero only when singing, the *ἐμβάτης* while acting.

<sup>2</sup> See lxii (lxiii), 9 and note.

<sup>5</sup> δὲ supplied by Bk.

- 23 Τοιαυτὰ<sup>1</sup> τινα τοῦ Οὐίνδικος εἰπόντος ἅπαντες συνεφρόνησαι. οὐχ ἑαυτῷ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν πράττων ὁ Οὐίνδιξ τὸν Γάλβαν τὸν Σέρουιον τὸν Σουλπίκιον ἐπιεικεία τε καὶ ἐμπειρία πολέμων διαπρέποντα καὶ τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἀρχοντα, δύναμιν τε οὐ μικρὰν ἔχοντα, ἐς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν προεχειρίσατο κάκεινος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν αὐτοκράτωρ ἀνηγορεύθη.—Xiph. 183, 3–9 R. St.
- 24 Ρούφος<sup>2</sup> δὲ ἀρχὼν τῆς Γερμανίας ὄρμησε μὲν ὡς καὶ τῷ Οὐίνδικι<sup>3</sup> πολεμήσων, γενόμενος δὲ ἐν Οὐεσοντίῳ<sup>4</sup> ταύτην ἐπολιόρκει, πρόφασιν<sup>2</sup> ἐπεὶ μὴ ἐδέξατο αὐτόν. τοῦ δὲ Οὐίνδικος πρὸς βοήθειαν τῆς πόλεως ἀντεπιόντος αὐτῷ καὶ οὐ πόρρω στρατοπεδεύσαντος ἀντεπέστειλαν μὲν ἀλλήλοις τινα, καὶ τέλος καὶ ἐς λόγους ἦλθον μόνου καὶ μηδενὸς<sup>5</sup> σφισι τῶν ἄλλων παρόντος, καὶ κατὰ τοῦ Νέρωνος, ὡς εἰκάζετο, συνέθεντο<sup>3</sup> πρὸς ἀλλήλους. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Οὐίνδιξ ὄρμησε

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Zonaras (11, 13, p. 41, 12–19 D.): καὶ ἔρκωσε πάντα ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ῥωμαίων ποιήσων, καὶ ἑαυτὸν, ἂν τι παρὰ ταῦτα πράξῃ, φονεύσειν. αὐτοκράτορα δὲ Γάλβαν τὸν Σέρουιον τὸν Σουλπίκιον προεχειρίσατο, γενόμενον ἐξ εὐπατριδῶν, καὶ τότε τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἀρχοντα· καὶ ἐς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐδέξατο, οὐκ ἠθέλησε δὲ τὰς τῆς αὐταρχίας ἐπικλήσεις προσλαβεῖν τότε.

Joann. Antioch. (*fr.* 91 Muell. v. 6–10): πολλοὺς τε τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου βουλῆς φυγάδων προσλαβόμενος Γάλβαν ἀποδείκνυσσι βασιλέα, δὲ τὰς δυνάμεις εὐθὺς ἐξοπλίσας καὶ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευασάμενος ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλαύνει.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Joann. Antioch. (*fr.* 91 Muell. v. 10–22): Ὁ γερὺν Νέρων, οὐ μετρίως ἐπὶ τούτῳ παραχθείς, στρατηγὸν τοῦ πολέμου Ρούφον Γάλλον ἐπέμπευ· δὲ οὐδὲ ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν ἀνασχόμενος πρὸς τὸν Γάλβαν, ἠμολογεῖ τε καὶ σπένδεται πρὸς τὸν Οὐίνδικον, αὐτὸς μὲν τῶν Γαλιτῶν ἀρχὴν ἐπιτεξάμενος, Οὐίνδικι δὲ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν προσήκειν καὶ τῷ Γάλβῳ πᾶσαν ἡμῶν τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ

Such<sup>1</sup> words falling from the lips of Vindex met A.D. 68 with the approval of all. Now Vindex was not working to get the imperial office for himself but selected Servius Sulpicius Galba for that position; this man was distinguished for his upright behaviour and skill in warfare, was governor of Spain, and had a military force of no small size. And he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers.

Rufus,<sup>2</sup> the governor of Germany, set out to make war on Vindex; but when he reached Vesontio, he proceeded to besiege the city, for the alleged reason that it had not received him. But Vindex came to the aid of the city against him and encamped not far off, whereupon they sent messages back and forth to each other and finally held a conference by themselves at which no one else was present and came to a mutual agreement against Nero, as was conjectured. After this Vindex set out with his

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Zonaras: And he made them swear to do everything in the interest of the senate and the Roman people and to slay him in case he should do anything contrary to this purpose. For emperor he chose Servius Sulpicius Galba, who came of a patrician family and was at the time governor of Spain. This man accepted the power but declined to assume the imperial titles at that time.

Joann. Antioch.: And having associated with himself many of the senate who were in exile, he appointed Galba king. This man immediately armed the forces and made all his preparations for war, after which he marched upon Rome.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Joann. Antioch.: At any rate, Nero, being greatly alarmed at this, sent out Rufus Gallus to conduct the war. But Rufus, not venturing even to engage in battle with Galba, came to terms and made a compact with Vindex, in which he chose to rule the Gauls himself and agreed that Spain should belong to Vindex and that Galba should receive all Italy together with the remaining provinces that owed allegiance to the Roman empire. After these terms had been

μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ ὡς τὴν πόλιν καταληψόμενοι· καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ τοῦ Ῥούφου στρατιῶται προσιόντας αἰσθόμενοι, καὶ νομίσαντες ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἄντικρυς χωρεῖν, ἀντεξώρμισαν αὐτοκέλευστοι, καὶ προσπεσόντες σφίσιν ἀπροσδοκίτοις τε καὶ ἀσυντάκτοις οἷσι παμπόλλους κατέκοψαν. ἰδὼν δὲ τοῦτο καὶ περιαλγίσας ὁ Οὐίνδιξ αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔσφαξε.—Xiph. 183, 12–25 R. St.

4<sup>a</sup> Τῆς δ' ἀποστασίας παρατεινομένης ὁ Οὐίνδιξ ἑαυτὸν ἀπέσφαξε, τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν κινδυνευσάντων ὑπεραλγίσας καὶ πρὸς τὸ δαιμόνιον ἀγανακτίσας ὅτι τοσούτου πράγματος ὀριγνηθεῖς, τοῦ τὸν Νέρωνα καθελεῖν<sup>1</sup> καὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐλευθερῶσαι, οὐκ ἐξετέλεσεν αὐτό.—Zon. 11, 13 (p. 41, 19–24 D.).

4 Καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς οὕτως ἔχει, πολλοὶ δὲ δὴ μετὰ ταῦτα, τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ καταπρώσαντες, δόξαν τισὶ μάτην ὡς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεκτονότες αὐτὸν παρέσχον.  
25 Ῥούφος<sup>2</sup> δὲ τοῦτου μὲν ἰσχυρῶς ἐπένησε, τὴν

<sup>1</sup> καθελεῖν BC<sup>o</sup>, καταλῆσαι AE.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Joann. Antioch. (fr. 91 Muell. v. 22–25): ὁ γοῦν Ῥούφος δεινῶς ἐπὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ πάθει ὑπεραλγίσας, καὶ τινὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν κολάσας, ἐν ἀφασίᾳ κατέστη.

ὅσα τῇ Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῇ προσυπακοῦεν (πρὸς ὑπακοὴν cod. Par., πρὸς ὑπακοῆν cod. Esc.) ἔβη τυγχάνει. τούτων αὐτοῖς διολογηθέντων, τινὲς τῶν τοῦ Ῥούφου στρατιωτῶν ἐπιβουλεύουσι τῷ Οὐίνδικι, ἀγνοοῖ μὲν τῶν ὁμιληθέντων, ζήλω δὲ τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν δυναστείας. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Οὐίνδιξ καίτοι βραδίως δυνάμενος σωθῆναι, ἀγανακτίσας καὶ δλοφρομένος, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν ὁμοφρονούντων ἐκακώθη, καὶ ὅτι τὰ ἐναντία ἀμφότεροι τῷ Νέρωνι πράττοντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀπώλλυσαν, καὶ προσέτι τοῦ αὐτοῦ πράγματος ἀρξάμενος οὐκ ἐπλήρωσεν, ἑαυτὸν προσκατεργάσατο.

<sup>3</sup> Οὐίνδικι R, Steph. (Βινδικι), Βινδικον VC.

<sup>4</sup> Οὐδσοντίωνι Bk., Βεσοντίωνι VC.

<sup>5</sup> μηδενός V corr., space left in VC.

army ostensibly to occupy the town; and the soldiers of Rufus, becoming aware of their approach and thinking the force was marching straight against them, marched out in their turn, on their own initiative, and falling upon them while they were off their guard and in disarray, cut down great numbers of them. Vindex on seeing this was so overcome by grief that he slew himself. A.D. 68

As the revolt continued, Vindex slew himself; for he felt exceedingly grieved because of the peril of his soldiers and was vexed at Fate because he had not been able to attain his goal in an undertaking of so great magnitude, namely the overthrow of Nero and the liberation of the Romans.

This is the truth of the matter; but many afterwards inflicted wounds on his body, and so gave rise to the false impression that they themselves had killed him.

Rufus<sup>1</sup> mourned his death greatly, but refused to

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Joann. Antioch.: Rufus at any rate grieved terribly over this disaster and punished some of the troops, after which he fell to brooding in silence.

agreed upon by them, some of Rufus' troops plotted against Vindex, being ignorant of the agreement their leaders had made and eager to secure the supreme power for their general. Vindex, now, might easily have saved his life; but he was indignant and bewailed the fact that he had been injured by those who were of the same mind as he and that, although both Rufus and he were working against Nero, they were destroying each other, and he was disgusted, moreover, with this mortal life and even had something to say against Fate because, having put his hand to so great an undertaking, he had not been able to carry it through; and so he made away with himself.

δὲ αὐτοκράτορα ἀρχὴν, καίτοι τῶν στρατιωτῶν  
 πολλάκις αὐτῷ ἐγκειμένων, οὐκ ἠθέλησε δέξα-  
 σθαι, δυναθεὶς ἂν ῥαδίως ἐπιτυχῆς αὐτῆς  
 γενέσθαι· δραστήριός τε γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἦν καὶ ἰσχυρὸν  
 μεγάλην καὶ πρόθυμον εἶχε, καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται  
 τὰς μὲν τοῦ Νέρωνος εἰκόνας καθείλον καὶ  
 συνέτριψαν, αὐτὸν δὲ Καίσαρα καὶ Αὔγουστον  
 2 ὠνόμαζον. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐπέειθετο, ἐνταῦθα τῶν  
 στρατιωτῶν· τις ἐνὶ τῶν σημείων αὐτοῦ ταῦτα  
 διὰ ταχέων ἐπέγραψε· καὶ ὃς ἐκεῖνά τε ἀπήλειψε,  
 καὶ μόλις ποτὲ αὐτοὺς καταστήσας ἔπεισε τὴν  
 ἀρχὴν<sup>1</sup> ἐπὶ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ ποιήσασθαι,  
 3 εἴτ' οὖν ὅτι οὐκ ἤξιον τοὺς στρατιώτας τινὶ τὸ  
 κράτος δίδοναι (τῇ τε γὰρ γερουσίᾳ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ  
 προσήκειν τοῦτ' ἔλεγεν), εἴτε καὶ παντελῶς  
 μεγαλογνωμονῶν,<sup>2</sup> ὡς οὐδὲν τῆς αὐτοκρατορικῆς  
 ἀρχῆς ὑπὲρ ἧς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντα<sup>3</sup> ἔπραττον,  
 καὶ αὐτὸς δεόμενος.<sup>4</sup>—Xiph. 183, 25–184, 8 R. St.  
 26 “Ὅτι ὁ Νέρων μαθὼν τὰ κατὰ τὸν Οὐίνδικα  
 ἐν Νέα πόλει τὸν γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνα ἀπ' ἀρίστου  
 θεωρῶν, οὐκ ἐλυπήθη, ἀλλὰ καταπηδήσας ἐκ τῆς  
 ἕδρας ἀθλητῆ τινὶ συνεσπούδασεν· οὐδὲ<sup>5</sup> ἐς τὴν  
 Ῥώμην ἠπείχθη, ἀλλὰ καὶ γράμματα ἄπλως τῇ  
 βουλῇ πέμψας παρητήσατο ὅτι οὐκ ἀφίκετο,  
 λέγων βραγχᾶν, καθάπερ τι ἄσαι καὶ τότε αὐτοῖς  
 2 δεόμενος. καὶ τὴν γε αὐτὴν φροντίδα καὶ ἐπι-  
 μέλειαν τῆς τε φωνῆς καὶ τῶν ἀσμάτων τῶν τε  
 κιθαρισμάτων, οὐχ ὅτι ἐν τῷ τότε παρόντι, ἀλλὰ  
 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐποιεῖτο· καὶ οὔτε τι ἐξ ἐκείνων

<sup>1</sup> τὴν ἀρχὴν supplied by Reim.

<sup>2</sup> μεγαλογνωμονῶν Reim., μεγαλογνωμῶν VC.

<sup>3</sup> πάντα Syll., πάντες VC.

accept the office of emperor, although his soldiers A.D. 68  
 frequently urged it upon him and he might easily  
 have obtained it. For he was an energetic man and  
 had a large and zealous military force, and his soldiers  
 threw down and shattered the images of Nero and  
 called Rufus by the titles of Caesar and Augustus.  
 When he would not heed them, one of the soldiers  
 thereupon quickly inscribed these words on one of his  
 standards. He erased the words, however, and after  
 a deal of trouble brought the men to order and per-  
 suaded them to submit the question of the throne  
 to the senate and the people. It is hard to say  
 whether this was merely because he did not deem  
 it right for the soldiers to bestow the supreme power  
 upon anyone (for he declared this to be the pre-  
 rogative of the senate and the people), or because  
 he was entirely high-minded and felt no desire him-  
 self for the imperial office, to secure which others  
 were willing to do anything and everything.

Nero was informed of the uprising of Vindex as  
 he was viewing the gymnastic contest in Neapolis  
 just after luncheon; but, far from showing any grief,  
 he leaped down from his seat and vied in prowess  
 with some athlete. Nor did he hurry back to Rome,  
 but merely sent a letter to the senate, in which he  
 asked them to excuse him for not coming, pleading  
 a sore throat, implying that he would like, even at  
 this crisis, to sing to them. And he continued to  
 devote the same care and attention to his voice, to  
 his songs, and to his lyre-playing, not only at that  
 juncture but also later. Because of this he would

<sup>4</sup> καὶ αὐτὸς δεόμενος V corr. (δευμενος), . . . μενος VC.

<sup>5</sup> οὐδὲ Bk., οὔτε cod. Peir.

ἐξέκραζεν, εἴ τε καὶ ἠναγκάσθη τι οἶα ἐν τοιούτοις ὦν ἐκβοῆσαι, εὐθύς τις αὐτὸν ὡς καὶ κιθαρῳδῆσει μὲλλοντα ἀνεχαιτίζεν καὶ ἀνελάμβανεν.—Exc. Val. 257<sup>a</sup> (p. 694).

23, 2 Λέγεται<sup>1</sup> δὲ ὅτι τοῦ Νέρωνος διακοσίας καὶ πεντήκοντα μυριάδας ἐπικηρύξαντος τῷ Οὐίνδικι<sup>2</sup> ἀκούσας ὁ Οὐίνδιξ ἔφη ὅτι “ὁ Νέρων ἀποκτείνασα τὴν τε κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ κομίσας μοι τὴν ἐμὴν ἀντιλήφεται.” τοιοῦτος μὲν τις ὁ Οὐίνδιξ ἐγένετο.—Xiph. 183, 9–12 R. St.

26, 3 Τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅσα εἰώθει ὁμοίως ἐποίει, χαίρων τοῖς ἠγγελμένοις ὅτι ἄλλως τε κατακρατήσῃ τοῦ Οὐίνδικος ἤλπιζεν καὶ ὑπόθεσιν ἀργυρισμοῦ καὶ φόβου εἰληφέναι ἐδόκει. καὶ ἐτρύφα, καὶ τὸ τῆς Σαβίνης ἥρῳον ἐκποιηθὲν καὶ κοσμηθὲν λαμπρῶς ὠσίωσεν, ἐπιγράψας αὐτῷ ὅτι Σαβίνῃ<sup>4</sup> αὐτὸ θεῶ Ἀφροδίτῃ αἱ γυναῖκες ἐποίησαν. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἠλήθευσεν· ἐκ γὰρ τῶν χρημάτων ἃ πολλὰ καὶ παρὰ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐσεσῦλητο ἐξεργάσθη· συχνὰ δὲ δὴ καὶ ἤθυρεν, ὦν ἐγὼ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παραλείβω, ἐν δὲ εἴπω. νύκτωρ ποτὲ τοὺς πρώτους τῶν βουλευτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων ἐξαπίνης σπουδῆ, ὡς καὶ περὶ τῶν παρόντων τι κοι-

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Petr. Patr. (exc. Val. 76, p. 215 Mai = p. 197, 4–11 Dind.); ὅτι ἡ γεροντία μαθοῦσα τοῦτο τὸ περὶ τοῦ Βίνδικος καὶ Γάλβα πάντα τὰ εἰωθῆτα ἐπὶ τοῖς νεωτερίζουσι κατὰ Βίνδικος ἐψηφίζετο· ἐπηγγέλματο δὲ Νέρων τῷ ἀναιροῦντι τὸν Βίνδικα καὶ κομίζοντα πρὸς αὐτὸν τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ διακοσίας καὶ πενήκοντα μυριάδας ἐπιδώσειν δραχμῶν· ὑπερ μαθῶν ὁ Βίνδιξ ἀπεκρίματο τοῖς εἰρηκόσιν ὅτι “ἐγὼ δὲ τῷ φέροντι τὴν κεφαλὴν Δομίτιον τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ ἀντιδίδωμι.”

<sup>2</sup> τῷ Οὐίνδικι Rk., τῷ βίνδικον VC, τῷ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῷ κομίσοντι τοῦ Οὐίνδικος Zon.

not utter a word in a loud voice, and if he was at any time compelled by the circumstances in which he now found himself to shout out anything, yet somebody would promptly remind him that he was to sing to the lyre and would thus curb and control him.

It<sup>1</sup> is stated that when Nero set a price of ten million sesterces upon the head of Vindex, the latter upon hearing it remarked: “The one who kills Nero and brings his head to me shall get mine in return.” That was the sort of man Vindex was.

In general, Nero still behaved in his accustomed manner and he was pleased with the news brought him, because he was expecting in any event to overcome Vindex and thought he had now secured a ground for levies of money and murders. He continued his luxurious practices; and upon the completion and adornment of the shrine of Sabina he gave it a brilliant dedication, having first inscribed upon it the statement that the women had built it to the deified Sabina, Venus. Now in this matter he told the truth, since the building had been constructed with money of which a great part had been stolen from the women; but he also had his numerous little jokes, of which I will mention only one, omitting the rest. One night he suddenly summoned in haste the foremost senators and knights, as if to make some communication to

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Petrus Patricius: The senate, learning of the course of Vindex and Galba, passed against Vindex all the usual decrees against rebels, and Nero offered a reward of ten million sesterces to the one who should slay Vindex and bring his head to him. Vindex, on learning of this, replied to his informants: “And for my part, to the one who brings the head of Domitius I offer my own in exchange for it.”

νώσον σφίσι, μεταπέμφσας “ἐξεύρηκα” ἔφη “πῶς ἢ ὑδραυλις” (αὐτὸ γὰρ τὸ ῥηθὲν γραφήσεται)  
 5 “καὶ μείζον καὶ ἐμμελέστερον φθέγγεται.” τοιαῦτα μὲν καὶ τότε ἔπαιζεν,<sup>1</sup> οὐδὲ ἔμελεν<sup>2</sup> αὐτῷ ὅτι αἱ θύραι ἀμφότεραι, αἷ τε τοῦ μνημείου τοῦ Αὐγουστείου καὶ αἱ τοῦ κοιτῶνος τοῦ ἐκείνου, αὐτόματα ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτὶ ἀνεόχθησαν, οὐδ’ ὅτι ἐν τῷ Ἀλβανῷ τοσοῦτω δὴ τινι αἵματι ὕσεν ὥστε καὶ ποταμοὺς ῥυῆναι, οὐδ’ ὅτι ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ὑπαναχωρήσασα ἐπὶ πολὺ ἡ θάλασσα  
 27 μέρος μέγα τῆς Λυκίας κατέλαβεν· ἐπεὶ δὲ περὶ τε τοῦ Γάλβα ἤκουσεν ὅτι αὐτοκράτωρ ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀνερρήθη,<sup>3</sup> περὶ τε τοῦ Ρούφου ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἀπέστη, ἐν δέει τε μεγάλῳ ἐγένετο, καὶ αὐτὸς τε ἐν Ῥώμῃ παρεσκευάζετο καὶ ἐπ’ ἐκείνους Ρούβριον Γάλλον καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἔπεμφεν.—  
 Exc. Val. 257<sup>b</sup>, Xiph. 184, 8–23 R. St.  
 1<sup>a</sup> Ὁ δὲ Νέρων μαθὼν καὶ τὸν Πετρόνιον, ὃν κατὰ τῶν ἐπαναστάντων μετὰ τοῦ πλείονος προεπέπομφει στρατεύματος, τὰ τοῦ Γάλβου φρονήσαντα, οὐκέτ’ οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδα τῶν ὅπλων ἔσχευεν.—Zon. 11, 13, p. 42, 1–4 D.  
 2 Ἐπὶ πάντων δὲ ὁμοίως ἐγκαταλειφθεὶς ἐβουλεύσατο μὲν<sup>4</sup> τοὺς τε βουλευτὰς ἀποκτείνειν καὶ τὴν πόλιν καταπρῆσαι<sup>5</sup> ἕς τε τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν πλεῦσαι, ὑπειπὼν ὅτι “ἂν καὶ<sup>6</sup> ἐκ<sup>7</sup> τῆς ἀρχῆς

them regarding the political situation, and then said A.D. 68 to them (I quote his exact words): “I have discovered a way by which the water-organ will produce louder and more musical tones.” In such jests did he indulge even at this crisis. And little did he reckon that both sets of doors, those of the mausoleum of Augustus and those of his own bedchamber, opened of their own accord on one and the same night, or that in the Alban territory it rained so much blood that rivers of it flowed over the land, or that the sea retreated a long distance from Egypt and covered a great portion of Lycia. But when he heard about Galba having been proclaimed emperor by the soldiers and about the desertion of Rufus, he fell into great fear, and not only made preparations himself at Rome, but also sent against the rebels Rubrius Gallus and some others.

On learning that Petronius,<sup>1</sup> whom he had sent ahead against the rebels with the larger portion of the army, had also espoused the cause of Galba, Nero reposed no further hope in arms.

Now that he had been abandoned by everybody alike,<sup>2</sup> he began forming plans to kill the senators, burn down the city,<sup>3</sup> and sail to Alexandria. He dropped this hint in regard to his future course: “Even though we be driven from our empire, yet

<sup>1</sup> P. Petronius Turpilianus. 605 61 SUCCEEDS S. PAULINUS

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Joann. Antioch. and Exc. Val.: When one advised one thing and another another, Nero finally decided to kill, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Joann. Antioch. adds “by night.”

<sup>4</sup> καταπρῆσαι cod. Peir. Xiph. Zon., καταπρῆσαι νύκτωρ Joann. Antioch.

<sup>6</sup> ἂν καὶ Xiph. cod. Peir. Zon., κἂν exc. Vat. Antioch.

<sup>7</sup> ἐκ cod. Peir. exc. Vat., om. Xiph. Zon.

<sup>1</sup> ἔπαιζεν cod. Peir., ἠθυρε VC.

<sup>2</sup> ἔμελεν R. Steph., ἐμελλεν VC.

<sup>3</sup> ἀνερρήθη Bk., ἀνηρέθη VC.

<sup>4</sup> ὑπὸ πάντων—μὲν VC, ὅτι ἄλλων ἄλλα λεγόντων ὁ Νέρων ἔγνω cod. Peir., καὶ ἄλλων ἄλλα λεγόντων τέλος ἔγνω Joann. Ant.

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