EDUQAS

Latin GCSE

Component 3A: Further Literature

Tacitus, *Germanicus and Piso*

Word Order and Interlinear Translation
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Introduction

Important notice: only suitable for Eduqas Latin GCSE, Component 3A, Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso

This booklet is designed to help only students who are preparing for the Eduqas Latin GCSE themed literature entitled Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso.

If you are preparing for any other examination or literature topic, do not use these materials - they will not be relevant to your studies.

About this booklet

This booklet has been written to help you work out a translation of the extracts set for the examinations. It is intended primarily for schools to give to students as a revision aid; students who may be learning Latin on their own; students on short courses who have to do much of the work on their own; students being taught privately and requiring additional material and students wishing to supplement the support materials provided by their school.

The booklet contains three versions of the prescribed literature. The first version has a numbered word order above the Latin text, the second has English meanings above the Latin and the third version has both a word order and English meanings. The three versions of the Latin are followed by the translation which results from combining the word order with the meanings given.

How to use this booklet

There are many ways to translate the literature set for the examination. The word order, meanings and translations provided in this booklet are just some examples. You may already have studied the literature in class or at home and created different, perhaps better, translations than those provided here. If so, choose your preferred translations from the options available to you. The translations provided here are neither definitive nor official versions. The authors and publishers of this booklet have no formal connection with the examining team and the translations included should not be regarded as any better than translations you may have created.

Although we have included a word order above the Latin to help you translate the Latin into English, always remember that Roman authors took great care to place their words in the order they did. The original order of the words contributes greatly to the meaning contained in the literature - meaning is conveyed not only in what is said, but in how the author says it. Therefore, first work out or revise the meaning of the Latin using the word order provided here, studying one sentence at a time and running over the sentence three or four times. Then try to translate the sentence without any support, using a blank copy of the passage. Study about ten to twelve lines at a time in this way. Once you understand how the Latin can be translated, return to the Latin text and look at the original order of the Latin words carefully to study how the meaning is enhanced by the original word order.

From time to time within the word order it has been necessary to show where one count ends and another begins. To do this we have used the | symbol. The use of italics within a translation indicates English words added to create a more natural translation.

Additional support online

All the literature in this booklet is also available online in ‘exploring’ format. This allows you to click any word and see the meaning of that word instantly. A grammatical analysis of the word in its context is also provided.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, A
Germanicus averted a crisis in Armenia by supporting the people’s choice of king, and made a peaceful settlement with the Parthians on the Syrian frontier; then, in the following year, he visited Egypt to travel up the Nile to see the ancient sites.
Germanicus averted a crisis in Armenia by supporting the people’s choice of king, and made a peaceful settlement with the Parthians on the Syrian frontier; then, in the following year, he visited Egypt to travel up the Nile to see the ancient sites.
Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, A (with numbered translation)

Germanicus averted a crisis in Armenia by supporting the people’s choice of king, and made a peaceful settlement with the Parthians on the Syrian frontier; then, in the following year, he visited Egypt to travel up the Nile to see the ancient sites.
Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, A (translation)

But Gnaeus Piso, so that he might begin his schemes more quickly, after he reached Syria and the troops, he won over the basest of soldiers with generosity and bribery. When he had demoted the old centurions and the strict tribunes and had assigned their positions (lit. the positions of them) to his own supporters, then he allowed laziness in the camps, lawlessness in the cities and soldiers to rampage (lit. soldiers rampaging) through the fields. Nor was Plancina, the wife of Piso, conducting herself as a woman ought (lit. as was suitable for a woman). But instead she attended the training of the cavalry and used to throw insults against Agrippina and against Germanicus. This was known to Germanicus but a more urgent concern for him was to attend to the Armenians.

Germanicus averted a crisis in Armenia by supporting the people’s choice of king, and made a peaceful settlement with the Parthians on the Syrian frontier; then, in the following year, he visited Egypt to travel up the Nile to see the ancient sites.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, B
On his return to Syria, Germanicus learnt that all his orders to the legions and cities had been cancelled or reversed. As a result, he severely reprimanded Piso, who reproached him with equal bitterness and even decided to leave Syria. Soon, however, Germanicus fell ill, so Piso stayed on, waiting to see how the illness progressed.

It is widely believed that he also ordered Piso to leave the province. Piso, without waiting any longer, set sail, but he travelled slowly so that he would not have so far to come back if the death of Germanicus left Syria open to him.
On his return to Syria, Germanicus learnt that all his orders to the legions and cities had been cancelled or reversed. As a result, he severely reprimanded Piso, who reproached him with equal bitterness and even decided to leave Syria. Soon, however, Germanicus fell ill, so Piso stayed on, waiting to see how the illness progressed.

Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, B (with translation)

It is widely believed that he also ordered Piso to leave the province. Piso, without waiting any longer, set sail, but he travelled slowly so that he would not have so far to come back if the death of Germanicus left Syria open to him.
On his return to Syria, Germanicus learnt that all his orders to the legions and cities had been cancelled or reversed. As a result, he severely reprimanded Piso, who reproached him with equal bitterness and even decided to leave Syria. Soon, however, Germanicus fell ill, so Piso stayed on, waiting to see how the illness progressed.

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On his return to Syria, Germanicus learnt that all his orders to the legions and cities had been cancelled or reversed. As a result, he severely reprimanded Piso, who reproached him with equal bitterness and even decided to leave Syria. Soon, however, Germanicus fell ill, so Piso stayed on, waiting to see how the illness progressed.

His belief of having been poisoned by Piso (lit. of poison received from Piso) was increasing the savage strength of the illness; and there were discovered in the ground and walls the excavated remains of human bodies; incantations and curses and the name of Germanicus inscribed on lead tablets; ashes half-burnt and smeared with rotten flesh, and other wicked charms by which it is thought that souls are consecrated to the gods of the Underworld. At the same time, men sent by Piso were being accused because they were waiting for signs of adverse health. This news was received by Germanicus with no less anger than with fear (lit. not less with anger than through fear). He composed a letter to Piso in which he renounced their friendship.

It is widely believed that he also ordered Piso to leave the province. Piso, without waiting any longer, set sail, but he travelled slowly so that he would not have so far to come back if the death of Germanicus left Syria open to him.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, C
Germanicus paulisper se credidit convalescere; deinde fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finisaderat, adstantes amicos ita adloquitur: 'erit vobis occasio querendi apud senatum atque invocandi leges. decet amicos non prosequi defunctum ignavo questu, sed quae voluerit meminisse, quae mandaverit exsequi. vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam fortunam meam diligebatis.' amici, dextram morientis amplectentes, iuraverunt se vitam ante quam ultionem amissuros esse.
Germanicus For a short time he believed that was getting better then
Germanicus paulisper se credidit convalescere; deinde

tired became his body When the end was near standing by his friends as
fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finis aderat, adstantes amicos ita

There he addresses will be for you an opportunity of complaining before the senate house and
adloquitur: ‘erit vobis occasio querendi apud senatum atque

of invoking the laws It is fitting for friends not to accompany a dead man
invocandi leges. decet amicos non prosequi defunctum

with useless lamentation but what he wanted to remember what
ignavo questu, sed quae voluerit meminisse, quae

he commanded and to carry out You will avenge me if me more than
mandaverit exsequi. vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam

status my you loved The friends the right hand of the dying man
fortunam meam diligebatis.’ amici, dextram morientis
clasping swore that they their life sooner than their revenge
amplectentes, iuraverunt se vitam ante quam ultionem
would lose
amissuros esse.
Germanicus paulisper se credidit convalescere; deinde fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finis aderat, adstantes amicos ita:

> Germanicus For a short time he believed that was getting better then
>
> Germanicus ti deinde

When the end was near, standing by his friends as follows

> fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finis aderat, adstantes amicos ita

There follows:

> adloquitur: 'erit vobis occasio querendi apud senatum atque

He addresses:

> invocandi leges. decet amicos non prosequi defunctum

It is fitting for friends not to accompany a dead man at a funeral with useless lamentation but what he wanted to remember what he commanded and to carry out.

> mandaverit exsequi. vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam

You will avenge me if me more than

> status fortunam meam diligebatis.’ amici, dextram morientis

The friends clasping swore that they their life sooner than their revenge would lose.

> amplectentes, iuraverunt se vitam ante quam ultionem

The friends clasping swore that they their life sooner than their revenge would lose.

> amissuros esse.
For a short time Germanicus believed that he was getting better; But then his body became weak (lit. tired). When the end was near, he addressed his friends standing by him as follows: “There will be an opportunity for you to complain (lit. there will be to you an opportunity of complaining) in the Senate house and to invoke (lit. of invoking) the laws. It is fitting for friends not to accompany a dead man with useless lamentation but to remember what he wanted and to carry out what he commanded. You will avenge me, if you loved me more than my status.”
The friends, clasping the right hand of the dying man, swore that they would sooner lose their lives (lit. their life) than their revenge.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, D
neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae
et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae
nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios,
mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque
venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum
magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque
mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore
decoro praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos
natum periisse.
neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios, his mercy to enemies because of his countenance eloquence and mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque the respect of all had received even There were those who him venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum to Alexander the Great of his looks his age his lineage place and magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque of his death compared for they declared that both figure mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore with a handsome were endowed family a famous descended scarcely thirty years decoro praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos of age and had died at natum periisse.
neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae

et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae

nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios,

venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum

magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque

mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore

decoro praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos

natum periisse.
And not long afterwards (lit. not much after) he died, to the intense sorrow of the province and of the surrounding peoples. Foreign nations and kings mourned, so great had been his kindness (lit. the kindness of him) to allies, his mercy to enemies; because of his countenance and his eloquence, he had received everyone’s respect (lit. the respect of all had been acquired). There were even those who compared him to Alexander the Great because of his looks, his age, his lineage and the place of his death; for they declared that both had been endowed with a handsome figure, were descended from a famous family and had died at scarcely thirty years old.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, E
Before being cremated, Germanicus’ body was exhibited in the forum at Antioch, where the funeral was going to take place. Whether it showed signs of poisoning was never quite established. People came to different conclusions, depending on whether they had preconceived suspicions and felt sympathy for Germanicus or were more prepared to support Piso.

As a result of discussions among senior officials in the province, Gnaeus Sentius was chosen to act as governor of Syria. He dispatched to Rome a woman called Martina, who was a notorious poisoner and a close associate of Plancina. This was done at the request of those who had begun drawing up charges as though a trial was already arranged.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, F
**Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, F (numbered)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro,</td>
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<td>impatiens tamen erat omnium quae ultionem morarentur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis,</td>
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<tr>
<td>miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate</td>
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<tr>
<td>pulcherrimoque matrimonio, quae venerationem omnium</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis.</td>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur**

| 7 | 6 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 3= | 3= | 6 | 5 | 4= | 4= |
| templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit, |
| 1 | 3= | 3= | 3= | 2 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua |
| 10 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit. |

---

**Piso’s supporters urged him, as the legitimate governor of Syria, to return to his province rather than continuing to Rome. Piso wrote to Tiberius, claiming that he had been unlawfully expelled and accusing Germanicus of extravagance and arrogance. However, his attempts to re-enter the province by force and to incite the troops in Syria to mutiny proved futile. Following his surrender, he was allowed a safe passage by ship to Rome.**
But Agrippina, although worn out by grief and body by her ailing
impatient nevertheless was of everything which her revenge might delay
impatiens tamen erat omnium quae ulterior might delay.

She boarded a ship with the ashes of Germanicus and with her children
ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis,
pitying her with everyone because a woman of the highest nobility
miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate

of the most fortunate and marriage who the admiration of all
pulcherrimoque matrimonio, quae venerationem omnium

earned now funereal ashes in her arms carrying uncertain of revenge
mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ulterior.

Piso Meanwhile at of Cos the island news that overtakes
Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur

has died Germanicus because of which Delighted he slaughters victims he visits
periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit
temples Not only Piso himself joy with excessive behaves himself
templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit,

but even more grows...arrogant Plancina who of mourning for her dead
sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua

sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit.

Piso’s supporters urged him, as the legitimate governor of Syria, to return to his province rather than continuing to Rome. Piso wrote to Tiberius, claiming that he had been unlawfully expelled and accusing Germanicus of extravagance and arrogance. However, his attempts to re-enter the province by force and to incite the troops in Syria to mutiny proved futile. Following his surrender, he was allowed a safe passage by ship to Rome.
But Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro, impatient nevertheless was of everything which her revenge might delay.

She boarded a ship with the ashes of Germanicus and with her children, ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis, pitying her with everyone because a woman of the highest nobility.

miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate earned now funereal ashes arms carrying uncertain of revenge.

mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis.

Piso Meanwhile at of Cos the island news that overtakes Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur because sacrificial and has died Germanicus of which Delighted he slaughters victims he visits.

periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit temples. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit,

but even more grows...arrogant Plancina who of mourning for her dead.

sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua 10

sorore tum primum in laetum cultum mutavit. Piso’s supporters urged him, as the legitimate governor of Syria, to return to his province rather than continuing to Rome. Piso wrote to Tiberius, claiming that he had been unlawfully expelled and accusing Germanicus of extravagance and arrogance. However, his attempts to re-enter the province by force and to incite the troops in Syria to mutiny proved futile. Following his surrender, he was allowed a safe passage by ship to Rome.
But Agrippina, although worn out by grief and by *her* ailing body, was nevertheless impatient of everything which might delay *her* revenge. She boarded a ship with the ashes of Germanicus and with *her* children, with everyone pitying *her* because a woman of the highest nobility and of the most fortunate marriage, who earned the admiration of all, was now carrying the funeral ashes, uncertain of revenge.

Meanwhile on the island of Cos, news that Germanicus had died (lit. of Germanicus to have died) overtook (lit. overtakes) Piso. Delighted at this (lit. because of which), Piso slaughtered (lit. he slaughters) sacrificial victims and visited (lit. he visits) the temples. Not only did Piso himself behave (lit. Piso himself behaved himself) with excessive joy – but Plancina became even more arrogant (lit. becomes even more arrogant), who then for the first time changed *her* clothes of mourning, for *her* dead sister, to clothes of celebration.

*Piso’s supporters urged him, as the legitimate governor of Syria, to return to his province rather than continuing to Rome. Piso wrote to Tiberius, claiming that he had been unlawfully expelled and accusing Germanicus of extravagance and arrogance. However, his attempts to re-enter the province by force and to incite the troops in Syria to mutiny proved futile. Following his surrender, he was allowed a safe passage by ship to Rome.*
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, G
1 at Romae, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis
2 percrebuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius
3 adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimirum
4 Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo
5 Pisoni permissam provinciam. hos vulgi sermones mors
6 Germanici, ubi nuntiata est, adeo incendit ut, ante edictum
7 magistratum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio
8 desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. ubique silentium
9 et gemitus. et quamquam insignibus lugentium non
10 abstinebant, altius animis maerebant.
But at Rome, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis becomes well-known, everything and as from a distance having been exaggerated for the worse, percrebuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius was being reported grief, anger and lamentation broke out this is why adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimirum Germanicus to distant lands had been banished this is why Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo to Piso had been entrusted the province these people conversations. The death of Germanicus, ubi nuntiata est, adeo incendit ut, ante edictum, Germanici, having been with a break from the magistrates, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio, of the law, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio, each court, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio, were abandoned the law courts were shut and homes Everywhere there was silence, desererunt fora, clauderentur domus, ubique silentium and wailing And although outward signs of mourners not et gemitus. et quamquam insignibus lugentium non they did ... refrain more in their deeply hearts they were grieving, abstinebant, altius animis maerebant.
But at Rome after the rumour of Germanicus of the ill-health at Romae, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis becomes well-known everything and as from a distance exaggerated for the worse

percrebuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius

was being reported grief anger and lamentation broke out why So

adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimium

Germanicus to distant lands had been banished why this is

Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo

to Piso had been entrusted the province these people conversations The death

Pisoni permissam provinciam. hos vulgi sermones mors

of Germanicus when it was announced so incited that before an edict

Germanici, ubi nuntiata est, adeo incendit ut, ante edictum

of the magistrates before of the senate decree having been taken with a break from legal business

magistratuum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio

were abandoned the law courts were shut and homes Everywhere there was silence

desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. ubique silentium

and wailing And although outward signs of mourners not

et gemitus. et quamquam insignibus lugentium non

they did ... refrain deeply in their hearts they were grieving

abstinebant, altius animis maerebant.
Meanwhile (lit. but) at Rome, after the rumour of Germanicus’ ill-health (lit. of the poor health of Germanicus) had spread (lit. spread) and everything was reported exaggerated for the worse (lit. in worse), as usually happens from a distance - grief, anger and objections broke out (lit. were breaking out). So this was why Germanicus had been banished to distant lands; this was why the province had been entrusted to Piso. The death of Germanicus, when it was announced, so incited these conversations of the people that even before a magistrates’ edict and before the Senate’s decree, a break from legal business was taken (lit. with a break from legal business having been taken), the law courts were abandoned and homes were shut. Everywhere there was silence and wailing. And, although they did not refrain from the outward signs of mourning (lit. of mourners), they grieved even more deeply in their hearts.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, H
Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, H (numbered)

1 2 3 5 4

navigatione hiberni maris nequaquam intermissa

6 8 7 | 1 2 3

Agrippina Brundisio appropinquat. interim adventu eius
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 13 14

audito multi amici et plurimi milites qui sub Germanico
12 11 15 16 17 | 1 3= 3=

stipendia fecerant ruerunt ad portum. simulac visa est
2 12 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

navis, complentur non solum portus sed etiam moenia ac
11 13 14 15 16 17 18 21

tecta turba maerentium et rogantium inter se, silentione
22 24 23 20 19 | 1 2

an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. navis lente
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 12

appropinquat, non celeriter, ut solet, sed cunctis ad tristitiam
10 | 1 6 5 7 9 10

compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam
8 2 3 4 11 12 14 13 16

tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium
15 |

gemitus.
Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, H (with translation)

With her voyage of the wintry sea not at all having been interrupted navigatione hiberni maris nequaquam intermissa

Agrippina Brundisium approaches In the meantime with the arrival of her Agrippina Brundisio appropinquat. interim adventu eius

having been heard about many friends and numerous soldiers who under Germanicus audito multi amici et plurimi milites qui sub Germanico military service had done rushed to the harbour As soon as was seen stipendia fecerant ruerunt ad portum. simulac visa est

the ship are filled not only the harbour but even the walls and navis, complentur non solum portus sed etiam moenia ac roofs by a crowd of mourners and of people asking among themselves with silence tecta turba maerentium et rogantium inter se, silentione

whether they or cry with some Agrippina disembarking should welcome The ship slowly an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. navis lente

approaches not quickly as is customary but with everything towards grief appropinquat, non celeriter, ut solet, sed cunctis ad tristitiam arranged When her two with children the funereal urn compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralem urnam

holding she had come off from the ship she cast down her eyes the same there from everyone tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium 10 groan gemitus.
With her voyage of the wintry sea not at all having been interrupted
navigatione hiberni maris nequaquam intermissa

Agrippina Brundisium approaches meantime arrival of her
Agrippina Brundisio appropinquat. interim adventu eius

having been heard about many friends and numerous soldiers who under Germanicus
audito multi amici et plurimi milites qui sub Germanico

stipendia fecerant ruerunt ad portum. simulac visa est

the ship are filled not only the harbour but even the walls and
navis, complentur non solum portus sed etiam moenia ac

roofs by a crowd of mourners and of people asking among themselves with silence
tecta turba maerentium et rogantium inter se, silentione

whether they or cry with some Agrippina disembarking should welcome The ship slowly
an voce aliqua egredientem exciperent. navis lente

appropinquat, non celeriter, ut solet, sed cunctis ad tristitiam

arranged When her two with children the funereal urn
compositis. postquam duobus cum liberis, feralam urnam

holding she had come off from the ship she cast down her eyes the same was from everyone
tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium

gemitus.
Without having interrupted her voyage over the wintry sea at all (lit. With her voyage of the wintry sea having been not at all broken), Agrippina approached (lit. approaches) Brundisium. In the meantime, having heard of her arrival (lit. with the arrival of her having been heard about), many friends and numerous soldiers who had done their military service under Germanicus, rushed to the harbour. As soon as the ship was seen, not only the harbour, but even the walls and roofs were filled by a crowd of mourners, asking themselves (lit. among themselves) whether they should welcome Agrippina disembarking with silence or with some cry. The ship slowly approached (lit. approaches), not quickly as is customary, but with everything arranged for (lit. towards) grief. When Agrippina came off (lit. having come off) the ship with her two children, holding the funereal urn, and cast down her eyes, there was the same groan from everyone.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, I
Tiberius had sent two cohorts of the Praetorian Guard, and had ordered the officials of Calabria, Apulia and Campania to pay their last respects to his adoptive son. So, his ashes were borne on the shoulders of tribunes and centurions, preceded by unadorned standards and reversed axes; at each successive town, in proportion to its wealth, the people clothed in black and the gentry in their purple robes burnt garments, spices and other funeral offerings. Even people from far-flung villages came to meet the procession, offering sacrifices and erecting altars to the souls of the dead, and showing their grief by tears and lamentations.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, J
The consuls, the Senate, and a great part of the population thronged the roadside in scattered groups, weeping as their hearts moved them. This was not done simply to gratify the Emperor: everyone knew that Tiberius could scarcely conceal his delight at the death of Germanicus. He and his mother Livia made no public appearance. Either they considered open mourning beneath their dignity, or they feared that the public would detect insincerity on their faces.

On the day when Germanicus’ remains were interred in the Mausoleum of Augustus there was a desolate silence, broken only by wailing. Soldiers, officials, and people all declared repeatedly that Rome was finished, all hope gone, so readily and openly that you would think they had forgotten about their rulers.

After the period of mourning was over, people returned to work, but there remained a widespread feeling that Tiberius had shown respect to Germanicus, and everyone was eager for vengeance on Piso.

Meanwhile Piso and Plancina sailed back to Italy and made their way cheerfully to Rome, where their house, which overlooked the forum, was festively decorated. The banqueting and feasting which followed their return increased the public indignation.

The next day Licius Fulcinius Trio asked the consuls for permission to prosecute Piso. Tiberius, aware of the strength of public feeling, referred the whole matter to the senate.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, K
The entire city was agog to see how loyal the friends of Germanicus would prove themselves, what would be the case for the defence, whether Tiberius would manage to suppress and conceal his feelings. Never had there been such intense public interest, so much secret criticism, such unvoiced suspicion of the Emperor.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, L
When the Senate met, Tiberius made a speech of carefully phrased impartiality. ‘Piso’, he said, ‘was my father’s friend and representative. With the approval of the Senate, I appointed him to assist Germanicus with the government of the East. The question to be settled, with open minds, is whether he embittered the young prince by his disobedience and quarrelsomeness and then rejoiced in his death, or whether he murdered him. If Piso as governor exceeded the bounds of his office, if he failed in obedience to his commander, if he rejoiced in his death – and my sorrow – then I shall bear him hatred and ban him from my house to avenge my personal wrongs, without using the power of an Emperor. But if there is proof of murder – a crime which demands revenge whatever the rank of the victim – then you must give to the children of Germanicus, and to us who are his parents, the satisfaction that is our due.

There is another matter that you must consider. Did Piso rouse his troops to mutiny and rebellion? Did he try to recover his province by force? Or are these exaggerated charges, invented by the prosecution?

‘I weep for my son and ever shall, but I intend to allow the defendant every means of establishing his own innocence, or the unfairness of Germanicus, if such there was. My instructions to you are that you are not to regard accusations as proven simply because my personal sorrow is involved in the case. Drusus’ tears, my grief, are wholly irrelevant – as are the slanders people are concocting against us.’
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, M
Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, M (numbered)

dieinde biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur utque
post intervallum sex dierum reus per triduum defenderetur.
tres amici Germanici consimili studio obiecerunt Pisonem,
odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio, milites per
licentiam et sociorum iniurias corrupisse; postremo ipsum
Germanicum devotionibus et veneno occidisse. tum et
Pisonem et Plancinam, postquam sacra et immolationes
nefandas fecissent, petivisse armis rem publicam.
Then a two day period the charges for presenting is laid down that and deinde biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur utque after an interval of six days the accused for three days would be defended post intervallum sex dierum reus per triduum defenderetur.

Three friends of Germanicus equal in zeal accusation that Piso tres amici Germanici consimili studio obiecerunt Pisonem, said in

from hatred of Germanicus and for revolution from his desire soldiers through odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio, milites per riotous German et rerum novarum studio, milites per

from hatred of Germanicus and for revolution from his desire soldiers through odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio, milites per

riotous of the people the unfair behaviour and of the province treatment had corrupted and lastly Piso himself licentiam et sociorum iniurias corrupisse; postremo ipsum

Then Germanicus with curses and with poison had killed that both Germanicum devotionibus et veneno occidisse. tum et Piso and Plancina after rites and sacrifices Pisonem et Plancinam, postquam sacra et immolationes

wicked they had practised had made war on the State nefandas fecissent, petivisse armis rem publicam.
Then a two day period the charges for presenting is laid down that and deinde biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur utque after an interval of six days the accused for three days would be defended post intervallum sex dierum reus per triduum defenderetur.

Three friends of Germanicus equal in zeal accusation that Piso tres amici Germanici consimili studio obiecerunt Pisonem,

from hatred of Germanicus and for revolution desire soldiers through odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio, milites per

riotous behaviour and of the people unfair treatment had corrupted and lastly that Piso himself licentiam et sociorum iniurias corrupisse; postremo ipsum

Germanicus with curses and with poison had killed that both

Pisonem et Plancinam, postquam sacra et immolationes

wicked they had practised had made war on the State nefandas fecissent, petivisse armis rem publicam.
Then two days (lit. a two day period) were laid down (lit. is laid down) for presenting the charges and that after an interval of six days the accused would be defended for three days. Three friends of Germanicus, with equal zeal, said in accusation that Piso because of (lit. from) his hatred of Germanicus and because of (lit. from) his desire for revolution had corrupted the soldiers through riotous behaviour and the ill-treatment of the people of the province, and lastly that Piso himself had killed Germanicus with curses and with poison. Then that both Piso and Plancina, after they had practiced wicked rites and sacrifices, had advanced with weapons on the State.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, N
defensio in ceteris crimini bus trepidavit; nam neque
ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae
quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum
veneni crim en potuit Piso diluere. at simul pop uli ante
curiam voc es audiebantur: non temperatu ros manibus si
Piso sententias patrum evasisset.
The defence against the other charges faltered for neither defensio in ceteris criminiis trepidavit; nam neque bribery of soldiers nor injustice in the province nor insults ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae even against his commander to be denied were able only quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum of poisoning the charge was able Piso to wash at that of the in front of the people veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante the Senate house the voices were heard not saying that they would ... restrain their hands if curiam voces audiebantur: non temperaturos manibus si 5 Piso the judgement Senators had escaped Piso sententias patrum evasisset.
The defence against the other charges faltered for neither defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit; nam neque ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum to wash at that of the in front of poisoning the charge was able Piso his hands of But moment people of veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante the Senate house the voices were heard not saying that they would ... restrain their hands if curiam voces audiebantur: non temperatueros manibus si Piso sententias patrum evasisset.
Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, N (translation)

The defence against the other charges faltered; for neither bribery of the soldiers nor injustices towards the province (lit. in the province), nor even insults against his commander could be (lit. were able to be) denied: Piso was only able to wash away the charge of poisoning. But at once the voices of the people were heard from in front of the Senate house saying that they would not restrain their hands if Piso had escaped the judgement of the senators.
Tacitus

Germanicus and Piso, O
eadem erat Plancinæ invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni

spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae

futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat:

sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam

Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret

amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem

meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum

solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post

noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit;

et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus

est.
eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni

spes erat absolutionis, sociam se ciuscumque fortunae spes erat absolutionis, sociam se ciuscumque fortunae

futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat: futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat:

sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam

...
Eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni eadem erat Plancinae invidia. And she hated her own while of Piso.

Spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae. Hope was of the acquittal of whatever fate.

Futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat: Promise that if necessary it were his companion in death.

Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret. Piso understood that he should defend his cause.

Amplius. Itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem. And so if his defence for the next day.

Meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum meditaretur, a few words he writes and to his freedman they then.

Solita curando corpori exsequitur. Then much after the usual things for caring for his body he carries out.

Noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit; night having left the bedroom his wife to be shut she ordered.

Et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus and at first light under the ground a sword lying he was discovered and.

Est.
There existed the same hatred of Plancina - and, while there was still hope of Piso’s acquittal (lit. the acquittal of Piso), she herself promised that she would be his ally, whatever his fate (lit. of whatever his fate) and, if necessary, his companion in death. But gradually she began to distance herself from her husband. Since Piso understood that this development was fatal for him (lit. that to be fatal for himself), he doubted whether he should defend his cause any longer. And so, as if he were planning his defence for the next day, he wrote a few words and signed them and handed them to his freedman. Then, he completed the routine care of his body (lit. he carries out the usual things for caring for his body). Then, late at night (lit. after much night), with his wife having left the bedroom, he ordered the door to be shut; and at first light he was discovered with a slashed throat, and a sword lying on the ground.