

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**

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, A (numbered)

1 2= 2= 3 6 5 4 7 9  
at Cn. Piso, quo celerius consilia inciperet, postquam Syriam  
10 11 8 15 16 17 13 14 12 |  
ac legiones attigit, largitione et ambitu infimos militum iuvabat.  
12 | 1 3 4 5 6  
iuvabat. cum veteres centuriones, severos tribunos  
2 9 7 10 12 11 8 |  
demonstrasset, locaque eorum clientibus suis attribuisset,  
2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10  
desidia in castris, licentiam in urbibus, lascivientes per 5  
11 8 1 | 1 2 3 4 6 5  
agros milites sinebat. nec Plancina, uxor Pisonis, se gerebat  
7 9 8 | 1 3 4 2 5 8  
ut feminam decebat, sed exercitio equitum intererat, et in  
9 10 11 7 6 | 2=  
Agrippinam, in Germanicum contumelias iaciebat. nota  
1 3 4 8 9 10 5=  
haec Germanico, sed praeventi ad Armenios instantior  
5= 2=/6 |  
cura fuit.

*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 translation)

But Gnaeus Piso so that more quickly his schemes he may begin after Syria  
at Cn. Piso, quo celerius consilia inciperet, postquam Syriam

and the troops he reached with generosity and bribery the basest of soldiers  
ac legiones attigit, largitione et ambitu infimos militum

he was winning over When the old centurions and the strict tribunes  
iuvabat. cum veteres centuriones, severos tribunos

he had demoted the positions and of them supporters to his own he had assigned  
demovisset, locaque eorum clientibus suis attribuisset,

laziness in the camp lawlessness in the cities rampaging throughout  
desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus, lascivientes per

5

the fields and soldiers he was allowing Nor Plancina the wife of Piso herself was conducting  
agros milites sinebat. nec Plancina, uxor Pisonis, se gerebat

as a woman was suitable for but the training of cavalry she was present at and against  
ut feminam decebat, sed exercitio equitum intererat, et in

Agrippina and against Germanicus insults used to throw was known  
Agrippinam, in Germanicum contumelias iaciebat. nota

this to Germanicus but to attend to the Armenians more urgent  
haec Germanico, sed praeverti ad Armenios instantior

a ... concern was  
cura fuit.

10

*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)

1 2= 2= 3 6 5 4 7 9  
But Gnaeus Piso so that more quickly his schemes he might begin after Syria  
at Cn. Piso, quo celerius consilia inciperet, postquam Syriam

10 11 8 15 16 17 13 14  
and the troops he reached with generosity and bribery the basest of soldiers  
ac legiones attigit, largitione et ambitu infimos militum

12 | 1 3 4 5 6  
he was  
winning over When the old centurions and the strict tribunes  
iuvabat. cum veteres centuriones, severos tribunos

2 9 7 10 12 11 8 |  
he had demoted the positions and of them supporters to his he had assigned  
demovisset, locaque eorum clientibus suis attribuisset,

2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10  
laziness in the camp lawlessness in the cities rampaging throughout  
desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus, lascivientes per 5

11 8 1 | 1 2 3 4 6 5  
the fields and soldiers allowing he was Nor Plancina the wife of Piso herself was conducting  
agros milites sinebat. nec Plancina, uxor Pisonis, se gerebat

7 9 8 | 1 3 4 2 5 8  
as a woman was suitable for but the training of cavalry she was present at and against  
ut feminam decebat, sed exercitio equitum intererat, et in

9 10 11 7 6 | 2=  
Agrippina and against Germanicus insults used to throw was known  
Agrippinam, in Germanicum contumelias iaciebat. nota

1 3 4 8 9 10 5=  
this to Germanicus but to attend to the Armenians more urgent  
haec Germanico, sed praeverti ad Armenios instantior

5= 2=/6 |  
a ...  
concern was  
cura fuit.

10

*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**

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, B (numbered)

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.

5

7 8 9 6 1 2 4 5  
saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone  
3 | 1 2 3 4 5 6  
accepti; et reperiabantur solo ac parietibus erutae  
8 9 7 10 11 12 13  
humanorum corporum reliquiae, carmina et devotiones et  
14 15 17 18 16 21|  
nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, cineres

20 19 23 22 | 2 1 3 4 5  
semusti ac tabo obliti aliaque malefica quibus creditur

10

6 8 9 7 | 1 2 3 4  
animas numinibus infernis sacrari. simul missi a Pisone  
5 6 10 9 8 7 |  
incusabantur quod valetudinis adversae signa exspectarent.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2=  
haec Germanico haud minus ira quam per metum accepta

2= | 1 2 4 6 3 5 |  
sunt. componit epistulam qua amicitiam ei renuntiabat.

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.

15

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, B (with translation)

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.

5

the savage strength of the illness was increasing His belief of poison from Piso  
saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone

having been received and there were discovered in the foundation and in the walls the excavated  
accepti; et reperiabantur solo ac parietibus erutae

of human bodies remains incantations and curses and  
humanorum corporum reliquiae, carmina et devotiones et

the name of Germanicus on lead tablets inscribed ashes  
nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, cineres

half-burnt and with rotten flesh smeared other and wicked charms by which it is thought  
semusti ac tabo obliti aliaque malefica quibus creditur

10

souls to the gods of the Underworld are consecrated At the same time sent by Piso  
animas numinibus infernis sacrari. simul missi a Pisone

were being accused because health of adverse signs they were waiting for  
incusabantur quod valetudinis adversae signa exspectarent.

These things by Germanicus not less with anger than through fear were received  
haec Germanico haud minus ira quam per metum accepta

He composes a letter in which their friendship to Piso he renounced  
sunt. componit epistulam qua amicitiam ei renuntiabat.

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.

15

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, B (with numbered translation)

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.

5

7 8 9 6 1 2 4 5  
 the savage strength of the illness was increasing His belief of poison from Piso  
 saevam vim morbi augebat persuasio veneni a Pisone

3 | 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 having been received and there were discovered in the foundation and in the walls the excavated  
 accepti; et reperiabantur solo ac parietibus erutae

8 9 7 10 11 12 13  
 of human bodies remains incantations and curses and  
 humanorum corporum reliquiae, carmina et devotiones et

14 15 17 18 16 21  
 the name of Germanicus on lead tablets inscribed ashes  
 nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis insculptum, cineres

20 19 23 22 | 2 1 3 4 5  
 half-burnt and with rotten flesh smeared other and wicked charms by which it is thought  
 semusti ac tabo obliti aliaque malefica quibus creditur

10

6 8 9 7 | 1 2 3 4  
 souls to the gods of the Underworld are consecrated At the same time sent by Piso  
 animas numinibus infernis sacrari. simul missi a Pisone

5 6 10 9 8 7 |  
 were being accused because health of adverse signs they were waiting for  
 incusabantur quod valetudinis adversae signa exspectarent.

1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2=  
 These things by Germanicus not less with anger than through fear were received  
 haec Germanico haud minus ira quam per metum accepta

2= | 1 2 4 6 3 5 |  
 He composes a letter in which their friendship to Piso he renounced  
 sunt. componit epistulam qua amicitiam ei renuntiabat.

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.

15

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, B (translation)

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.

5

*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.

15

**Tacitus**

**Germanicus and Piso, C**



## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, C (numbered)

Germanicus paulisper se credit convalescere; deinde  
fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finis aderat, 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.

5

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, C (with translation)

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* follows  
fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finis aderat, adstantes amicos ita  
he addresses There 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.

5

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, C (with numbered translation)

<sup>2</sup> Germanicus <sup>1</sup> For a short time <sup>4</sup> he <sup>3</sup> believed *that* <sup>5</sup> was getting better <sup>6</sup> then  
 Germanicus paulisper se credit convalescere; deinde  
<sup>9</sup> tired <sup>8</sup> became <sup>7</sup> *his* body <sup>1</sup> When <sup>2</sup> the end <sup>3</sup> was near <sup>5</sup> standing by <sup>6</sup> *his* friends <sup>7</sup> *as* follows  
 fessum fiebat corpus. ubi finis aderat, adstantes amicos ita  
<sup>4</sup> he addresses <sup>1</sup> *There* will be <sup>2</sup> for you <sup>3</sup> an opportunity of complaining <sup>4</sup> before <sup>5</sup> the senate house <sup>6</sup> and <sup>7</sup>  
 adloquitur: 'erit vobis occasio querendi apud senatum atque  
<sup>8</sup> of invoking <sup>9</sup> the laws <sup>1</sup> It is fitting <sup>2</sup> *for* friends <sup>3</sup> not <sup>4</sup> to accompany <sup>5</sup> at a funeral <sup>6</sup> a dead *man*  
 invocandi leges. decet amicos non prosequi defunctum  
<sup>6</sup> with useless <sup>7</sup> lamentation <sup>8</sup> but <sup>10</sup> what <sup>11</sup> he wanted <sup>9</sup> to remember <sup>13</sup> what  
 ignavo questu, sed quae voluerit meminisse, quae 5  
<sup>14</sup> he commanded <sup>12</sup> *and* to carry out <sup>1=</sup> You will avenge *me* <sup>1=</sup> if <sup>3</sup> me <sup>5</sup> more <sup>6</sup> than <sup>7</sup>  
 mandaverit exsequi. vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam  
<sup>9</sup> status <sup>8</sup> my <sup>4</sup> you loved <sup>1</sup> The friends <sup>3</sup> the right hand <sup>4</sup> of the dying *man*  
 fortunam meam diligebatis.' amici, dextram morientis  
<sup>2</sup> clasping <sup>5</sup> swore *that* <sup>6</sup> they <sup>8</sup> their life <sup>9=</sup> sooner <sup>9=</sup> than <sup>10</sup> *their* revenge  
 amplectentes, iuraverunt se vitam ante quam ultionem  
<sup>7=</sup> would lose <sup>7=</sup> |  
 amissuros esse.

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, C (translation)

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**

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, D (numbered)

2 1 3 4 5= 5= 6 7 8  
neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae  
9 10 11 | 5 1  
et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae  
2 4 3 | 1 2 4 3 5 6  
nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios,  
8 9 10 | 1 2 4 3  
mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque  
5 6 7= 7= | 2 1 3 5  
venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum  
6= 6= 7 8 9 11 13 12  
magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque  
14 4 | 1 2 3 6  
mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore  
5 4 9 8 7 11 12 13  
decoro praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos  
14 10 |  
natum periisse.

5

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, D (with translation)

not And much afterwards he died to the intense sorrow of the province  
neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae

and of the surrounding peoples mourned Foreign  
et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae

nations kings and so great had been of him the kindness to allies  
nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios,

*his* mercy to enemies because of *his* countenance *his* 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

5

to Alexander the Great because 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 from a famous *were* descended scarcely thirty years  
decoro praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos

of age and had died at  
natum periisse.

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, D (with numbered translation)

2 1 3 4 5= 5= 6 7 8  
not And much afterwards he died to the intense sorrow of the province  
neque multo post mortuus est, ingenti luctu provinciae

9 10 11 | 5 1  
and of the surrounding peoples mourned Foreign  
et circumiacentium populorum. indoluerunt exterae

2 4 3 | 1 2 4 3 5 6  
nations kings and so great had been of him the kindness to allies  
nationes regesque: tanta fuerat illius comitas in socios,

8 9 10 | 1 2 4 3  
*his* mercy to enemies because of *his* countenance *his* eloquence and  
mansuetudo in hostes; propter vultum eloquentiamque

5 6 7= 7= | 2 1 3 5  
the respect of all had received even There were those who him  
venerationem omnium adeptus erat. et erant qui illum

5

6= 6= 7 8 9 11 13 12  
to Alexander the Great because of *his* looks *his* age *his* lineage place and  
magno Alexandro ob formam aetatem genus locumque

14 4 | 1 2 3 6  
of *his* death compared for they declared *that* both figure  
mortis adaequarent; nam affirmaverunt utrumque corpore

5 4 9 8 7 11 12 13  
with a handsome *were* endowed family from a famous *were* descended scarcely thirty years  
decoro praeditum, genere insigni ortum, vix triginta annos

14 10 |  
of age and had died at  
natum periisse.



## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, D (translation)

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**

## 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.

5

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.

10

**Tacitus**

**Germanicus and Piso, F**

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 7  
at Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro,  
11 10 9 12 13 15 14 |  
impatiens tamen erat omnium quae ultionem morarentur.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |  
ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis,  
2 1 3 4 5 6  
miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate  
8 7 9 10 12 13  
pulcherrimoque matrimonio, quae venerationem omnium 5  
11 14 16 17 18 15 19 20 |  
mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis.  
9 1 2 4 3 5 8  
Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur  
7 6 | 2 1 3 4 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  
10 5 6 11 14 13 7 |  
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.*

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, F (with translation)

But Agrippina although worn out by grief and body by *her* ailing  
at Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro,

impatient nevertheless was of everything which *her* revenge might delay  
impatiens tamen erat omnium quae ultionem morarentur.

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

5

earned now funereal ashes in *her* was 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

has died Germanicus because of which Delighted he slaughters sacrificial *and* 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 *her* clothes of mourning for *her* dead  
sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua

10

sister then for the first time for celebration *her* clothes exchanged  
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.*

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, F (with numbered translation)

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 7  
 But Agrippina although worn out by grief and body by *her* ailing  
 at Agrippina, quamquam defessa luctu et corpore aegro,

11 10 9 12 13 15 14 |  
 impatient nevertheless was of everything which *her* revenge might delay  
 impatiens tamen erat omnium quae ultionem morarentur.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |  
 She boarded a ship with the ashes of Germanicus and with *her* children  
 ascendit navem cum cineribus Germanici et liberis,

2 1 3 4 5 6  
 pitying *her* with everyone because a woman of the highest nobility  
 miserantibus omnibus quod femina summa nobilitate

8 7 9 10 12 13  
 of the most fortunate and marriage who the admiration of all  
 pulcherrimoque matrimonio, quae venerationem omnium

5

11 14 16 17 18 15 19 20 |  
 earned now funereal ashes arms carrying uncertain of revenge  
 mereret, tunc ferales reliquias sinu ferret, incerta ultionis.

9 1 2 4 3 5 8  
 Piso Meanwhile at of Cos the island news *that* overtakes  
 Pisonem interim apud Coum insulam nuntius adsequitur

7 6 | 2 1 3 4 5 |  
 has died Germanicus because of which Delighted he slaughters sacrificial *and* he visits  
 periisse Germanicum. quo gavisus caedit victimas, adit

6 1 2 3= 3= 6 5 4= 4= |  
 temples Not only Piso himself joy with excessive behaves himself  
 templa. non modo Piso ipse gaudio immoderato se gerit,

1 3= 3= 3= 2 4 8 9  
 but even more grows...arrogant Plancina who *her* clothes of mourning for *her* dead  
 sed etiam magis insolescit Plancina, quae luctum mortua

10

10 5 6 11 14 13 7 |  
 sister then for the first time for celebration *her* clothes exchanged  
 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.*

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, F (translation)

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**

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, G (numbered)

1 2 3 4 6 5  
at Romae, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis  
7 9 8 13 14 15 11 12= 12=  
percrebuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius  
10 16 17 18 19 | 2 1  
adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimirum  
3 5 6 7 4= 4= 9  
Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo  
12 11 10 | 7 9 8 1  
Pisoni permissam provinciam. hos vulgi sermones mors 5  
2 3 4= 4= 5 6 10 11 12  
Germanici, ubi nuntiata est, adeo incendit ut, ante edictum  
12 14 16 15 18 17  
magistratuum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio  
20 19 22 21 | 1 2  
desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. ubique silentium  
3 4 | 1 2 4 5 3=  
et gemitus. et quamquam insignibus lugentium non  
3= 7 8 6 |  
abstinebant, altius animis maerebant. 10

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, G (with translation)

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 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 So  
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  
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  
magistratum, 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 from of mourners not  
et gemitus. et quamquam insignibus lugentium non

they did ... refrain more deeply in their hearts they were grieving  
abstinebant, altius animis maerebant.

5

10

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, G (with numbered translation)

1 2 3 4 6 5  
 But at Rome after the rumour of Germanicus of the ill-health  
**at Romae, postquam fama Germanici valetudinis**  
 7 9 8 13 14 15 11 12= 12=  
 becomes well-known everything and as from a distance having been exaggerated for the worse  
**percrebuit cunctaque, ut ex longinquo, aucta in deterius**  
 10 16 17 18 19 | 2 1  
 was being reported grief anger and lamentation broke out this is why So  
**adferebantur, dolor, ira, questus erumpebant: ideo nimirum**  
 3 5 6 7 4= 4= 9  
 Germanicus to distant lands had been banished this is why  
**Germanicum in extremas terras relegatum esse, ideo**  
 12 11 10 | 7 9 8 1  
 to Piso had been entrusted the province these people of the conversations The death  
**Pisoni permissam provinciam. hos vulgi sermones mors** 5  
 2 3 4= 4= 5 6 10 11 12  
 of Germanicus when it was announced so incited that before an edict  
**Germanici, ubi nuntiata est, adeo incendit ut, ante edictum**  
 12 14 16 15 18 17  
 of the magistrates before of the senate decree having been taken with a break from legal business  
**magistratum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto iustitio**  
 20 19 22 21 | 1 2  
 were abandoned the law courts were shut and homes Everywhere there was silence  
**desererentur fora, clauderentur domus. ubique silentium**  
 3 4 | 1 2 4 5 3=  
 and wailing And although outward signs from of mourners not  
**et gemitus. et quamquam insignibus lugentium non**  
 3= 7 8 6 |  
 they did ... refrain more deeply in their hearts they were grieving  
**abstinebant, altius animis maerebant.** 10

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, G (translation)

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 5

11 13 14 15 16 17 18 21  
tectata 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 10

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

or cry with some *Agrippina* disembarking *whether* they 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 was everyone  
tenens, egressa e nave defixit oculos, idem fuit omnium

groan  
gemitus.

5

10





## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, H (translation)

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**

## 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.

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**Tacitus**

**Germanicus and Piso, J**

## 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

5

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

10

*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 Licinius 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**

## 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.

5



**Tacitus**

**Germanicus and Piso, L**

## 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.

5

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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?

15

'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.'

20

**Tacitus**

**Germanicus and Piso, M**

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

1 2 5 4 3 7 6  
deinde biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur utque  
8 9 10 11 12 14 15 13 |  
post intervallum sex dierum reus per triduum defenderetur.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
tres amici Germanici consimili studio obiecerunt Pisonem,  
8 9 10 =12 =12 11 14 15  
odio Germanici et rerum novarum studio, milites per  
16 17 19 18 13 | 1 2  
licentiam et sociorum iniurias corrupisse; postremo ipsum 5  
4 5 6 7 3 | 1 2  
Germanicum devotionibus et veneno occidisse. tum et  
3 4 5 6 9 10 11  
Pisonem et Plancinam, postquam sacra et immolationes  
8 7 =12 =12 13= 13= |  
nefandas fecissent, petivisse armis rem publicam.

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, M (with translation)

Then <sup>a two</sup> 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 <sup>said in</sup> accusation *that* Piso  
tres amici Germanici consimili studio obiecerunt Pisonem,

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

riotous behaviour and of the people of the province the unfair treatment had corrupted <sup>and</sup> lastly <sup>that</sup> *Piso* himself  
licentiam et sociorum iniurias corrupisse; postremo ipsum

5

Germanicus with curses and with poison had killed <sup>Then</sup> *that* both  
Germanicum devotionibus et veneno occidisse. tum et

Piso and Plancina after rites and sacrifices  
Pisonem et Plancinam, postquam sacra et immolationes

wicked <sup>they had</sup> practised had made war on the State  
nefandas fecissent, petivisse armis rem publicam.



## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, M (translation)

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**



## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, N (numbered)

1            2            3            4            5            6            7  
defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit; nam neque  
8            9            10           11           12           13           14           16  
ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae  
15           17                   18                   20           19           |   6  
quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum  
5            4            2            1            3           | 1           2           4           6  
veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante  
7            3                   5                   8=                   8=                   9           10  
curiam voces audiebantur: non temperaturos manibus si  
11           13                   14                   12           |  
Piso sententias patrum evasisset.

5

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, N (with translation)

The defence against *the* other charges faltered for neither  
defensio in ceteris criminibus 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 his hands of But at that moment of the people in front  
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  
Piso the judgement of the Senators had escaped  
Piso sententias patrum evasisset.

5

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, N (with numbered translation)

1            2            3            4            5            6            7  
The defence against *the* other charges faltered for neither  
defensio in ceteris criminibus trepidavit; nam neque  
8            9            10            11            12            13            14            16  
bribery of soldiers nor injustice in the province nor insults  
ambitio militum neque iniuria in provinciam, ne contumeliae  
15            17            18            20            19 | 6  
even against *his* commander to be denied were able only  
quidem adversum imperatorem, negari poterant: solum  
5            4            2            1            3 | 1            2            4            6  
of poisoning the charge was able Piso to wash his hands of But at that of the in front  
veneni crimen potuit Piso diluere. at simul populi ante  
7            3            5            8=            8=            9            10  
the Senate the voices were heard not *saying that they* would ... restrain *their* hands if  
curiam voces audiebantur: non temperaturos manibus si  
11            13            14            12 |  
Piso the judgement of the Senators had escaped  
Piso sententias patrum evasisset.

5

## 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**

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, O (numbered)

2 1 4 3 | 1 2 3 7  
eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni  
5 4 6 11 9 12 13  
spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae  
10= 10= 14 15 17 16 18 19 8 |  
futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat:  
1 2 4 5 6 3 | 4 1  
sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam  
2 7 6 5 3 8 9 11 10  
Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret 5  
12 | 1 2 4 5 6 7  
amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem  
3 9 8 11 10 12 14 13 | 1  
meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum  
3 4 5 2 | 1 3 2  
solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post  
4 6 7 5 10 9 8 |  
noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit; 10  
1 2 3 5 6 8 9 7 4=  
et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus  
4= |  
est.

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, O (with translation)

the same <sup>There</sup> existed of Plancina hatred And <sup>she</sup> herself while of Piso  
eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni

hope <sup>there</sup> was of the acquittal <sup>his ally</sup> she of whatever fate  
spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae

would be and if necessary it were <sup>his companion</sup> in death promised *that*  
futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat:

but gradually <sup>to distance</sup> *herself* from <sup>her</sup> husband she began this Since  
sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam

Piso for him fatal was <sup>understood</sup> *that* he doubted whether his cause <sup>he should</sup> defend  
Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret 5

any more And so as if <sup>his defence</sup> for the next day  
amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem

he is planning a few *words* he writes <sup>he signs</sup> *them* and and <sup>to his</sup> freedman <sup>hands</sup> *them* then  
meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum

<sup>the usual</sup> *things* for caring for <sup>his</sup> body he carries out Then much after  
solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post

night having left the bedroom <sup>with his</sup> wife to be shut the door he ordered  
noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit; 10

and at first light <sup>with a</sup> slashed throat lying <sup>on the</sup> <sup>and</sup> ground a sword he was discovered  
et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus

est.

## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, O (with numbered translation)

2 1 4 3 | 1 2 3 7  
 the same There existed of Plancina hatred And she herself while of Piso  
**eadem erat Plancinae invidia. atque ipsa, dum Pisoni**

5 4 6 11 9 12 13  
 hope there was of the acquittal his ally she of whatever fate  
**spes erat absolutionis, sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae**

10= 10= 14 15 17 16 18 19 8 |  
 would be and if necessary it were his companion in death promised that  
**futuram esse et, si necesse esset, comitem exitii promittebat:**

1 2 4 5 6 3 | 4 1  
 but gradually to distance herself from her husband she began this Since  
**sed paulatim segregari a marito coepit. quod postquam**

2 7 6 5 3 8 9 11 10  
 Piso for him fatal was understood that he doubted whether his cause he should defend  
**Piso sibi exitiabile esse intellexit, dubitavit an causam diceret** 5

12 | 1 2 4 5 6 7  
 any more And so as if his defence for the next day  
**amplius. itaque, tamquam defensionem in posterum diem**

3 9 8 11 10 12 14 13 | 1  
 he is planning a few words he writes he signs them and and freedman to his hands them then  
**meditaretur, pauca scribit obsignatque et liberto tradit; tum**

3 4 5 2 | 1 3 2  
 the usual things for caring for his body he carries out Then much after  
**solita curando corpori exsequitur. deinde multam post**

4 6 7 5 10 9 8 |  
 night having left the bedroom with his wife to be shut the door he ordered  
**noctem, egressa cubiculo uxore, claudi ianuam iussit;** 10

1 2 3 5 6 8 9 7 4=  
 and at first light with a slashed throat lying on the ground and a sword he was discovered  
**et prima luce perfosso iugulo, iacente humi gladio, repertus**

4= |  
**est.**



## Tacitus, Germanicus and Piso, O (translation)

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.