

The Use of *Caesar* in the First Triad of Tacitus' *Annales*

1) “*Caesars*”: Julius Caesar (1.1, 8), Augustus (1.2, 5, 10), Germanicus (*passim*), Tiberius (*passim*), Drusus (1.25, 27, 28, 55), Caligula (1.32), Gaius and Lucius (1.53)

2)

Titles of Major Characters in *Annales* 1-3

	“Name” <sup>1</sup>	“Name + <i>Caesar</i> ”	“ <i>Caesar</i> ”	Total References
<b>Tiberius</b>	164 (73.9%)	2 (0.9%)	56 (25.2%)	222
<b>Germanicus</b>	121 (74.2%)	3 (1.8%)	39 (23.9%)	163
<b>Augustus</b>	109 (93.2%)	1 (0.9%)	7 (5.9%)	117
<b>Drusus</b>	61 (92.4%)	1 (1.5%)	4 (6.1%)	66

3)

In Whose Voice Characters are Called *Caesar* in *Annales* 1-3

	Narrator (Tacitus)	Indirect Address ( <i>Oratio Obliqua</i> )	Direct Address ( <i>Oratio Recta</i> )	Total Times
<b>Tiberius</b>	40	9	7	56
<b>Germanicus</b>	37	2	0	39
<b>Augustus</b>	6	1	0	7
<b>Drusus</b>	4	0	0	4

4) *Post finem Phraatis et sequentium regum ob internas caedis venere in urbem legati a primoribus Parthis...magnificum id sibi credidit Caesar auxitque opibus.* (Ann. 2.2.1)

After the deaths of Phraates and the succeeding kings through internal discord, legates came to the city from the Parthian elite...Caesar believed that this was a great boon for him and heaped riches upon them.<sup>2</sup>

*missique legati qui...maestitiam eius ob excessum Augusti solarentur.* (Ann. 1.14.3)

And legates were sent [to Germanicus] to console him in his grief over Augustus' death.

<sup>1</sup> “Name” refers to the name by which the character is identified on the left-hand column of the chart.

<sup>2</sup> All translations are my own

5) *Illi quotiens oculos ad multitudinem rettulerant, vocibus truculentis strepere, rursus viso Caesare trepidare; murmur incertum, atrox clamor, et repente quies.* (Ann. 1.25.2)

Whenever the soldiers turned their eyes toward the crowd, they roared with harsh voices; but when they looked back toward Caesar they trembled: a hesitant murmur, a harsh uproar, and then a sudden silence.

6) *Vitellii et Veranii voce defletum Caesarem, ab imperatore et Augusta defensam Plancinam* (Ann. 3.17.2)

A Caesar was mourned by the voices of a Vitellius and a Veranius, while Plancina was defended by the *imperator* and the *Augusta*.

7) *quippe Drusi magna apud populum Romanum memoria, credebaturque, si rerum potitus foret, libertatem redditurus; unde in Germanicum favor et spes eadem.* (Ann. 1.33.2)

The remembrance of Drusus among the Roman people was obviously great, and it was believed that if he had gained control of things, he would have restored freedom. From this came the same regard and hope toward Germanicus.

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