

## APPENDIX D

### THE HOUSE OF CÆSAR

Gaius Julius Cæsar (102-44 B.C.)

- I. By ancestry:
  - A. Member of the most renowned branch of the patrician *Gens Julia* family
    1. This branch claimed descent from the mythical Iulus, son of Aeneas. (According to legend, Aeneas escaped from Troy, then in flames after being defeated by the Greeks, with his father Anchises, a prince of Troy, and son Iulus, also called Ascanius. With them were many of the remaining survivors, and they fled in twenty Trojan vessels. Some ultimately landed in the area of Italy called Latium, where Aeneas married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, King of the Aborigines. Iulus later founded the city of Alba Longa on the shores of Lake Albano, parent city of Rome whence came Romulus and Remus. Alba Longa became the leader of the Latin League of cities until it was utterly destroyed by the third king of Rome, Tullus Hostilius, who left no trace yet discovered by archaeologists. Rome then assumed the leadership of the Latin League until dissolving it.)
    2. The earliest Cæsar mentioned in history is Sextus Julius Cæsar, who held the office of prætor in 208 B.C.
  - B. The Great Cæsar was son of Roman prætor Gaius Julius Cæsar and was born Quintilis (July)<sup>2</sup>, 102 B.C.
    1. The month of Quintilis was changed to Julius in 44 B.C. as one of many honors conferred upon the Great Cæsar that year. Other honors were:
      - a) Received title of "Father of his Country," and also "Imperator"<sup>1</sup>
      - b) Was made dictator for life and consul for ten years
      - c) His person was declared sacred and even divine
      - d) He obtained a bodyguard of knights and senators
      - e) His statue was placed in the temples
      - f) His portrait was struck on coins
      - g) In all public occasions he was permitted to wear the triumphal robe

---

<sup>1</sup> "Imperator" was part of the Roman political system. The imperium of a magistrate was the power which he possessed to bring physical force into operation for the fulfillment of his behests. The term was specifically applied to a magistrate in command of an army away from Rome. The title "imperator" was used to denote a commander of troops; after a victory such a commander was specifically hailed by his army as imperator. An "imperium" was conferred on a consul, or even on kings, through a specific act of the national will. It was the "assumption" of the imperium by Julius Cæsar which has given the term "imperator" (emperor) its modern meaning. It now means highest title of sovereignty.

-from New International Encyclopedia-

II. By descendance:

A. The Great Cæsar:

1. Did not have a son except for the politically indefensible Ptolemy XIV "Cesarion" by Cleopatra, who co-ruled Egypt with his mother
2. Adopted his grandnephew Gaius Octavius, grandson of Cæsar's youngest sister, Julia, by her daughter Attia and son-in-law Octavius
  - a) Cæsar adopted Gaius Octavius (63 B.C. - 14 A.D.) through the instrument of his last will and testament
  - b) The young man's new name became Gaius Iulius Cæsar Octavianus. (Later, "Augustus" by decree of the Roman Senate in 27 B.C., considered to be the first year of the Empire)
3. Also had a grandniece Octavia, sister of Octavianus, who at one time was married to Marcus Antonius (83 B.C. - 30 B.C.) of Antony and Cleopatra fame and a relative of Julius Cæsar's through Antony's mother, Julia. Their two daughters were:
  - a) Antonia Major (39 B.C. - ?) married Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. They were the parents of Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus (d. circa 4 A.D.) and grandparents, through Gnaeus and his wife Agrippina Drusus (sister of Caligula), of Emperor Nero.
  - b) Antonia Minor (36 B.C. - 38 A.D.) married Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus (38 B.C. - 9 A.D.), brother of Emperor Tiberius. Their sons were:
    - (1) Germanicus Drusus (15 B.C. - 19 A.D.)
      - (a) Adopted by Tiberius as Germanicus Drusus Cæsar and heir to the empire
      - (b) Married Agrippina the Elder
        - (i) daughter of Julia and the long-time friend of Augustus Cæsar's, Marcus Vipsania Agrippa, builder of numerous works including aqueducts and the original Pantheon, and finder of the Virgin Water, in commemoration of which the Fountain of Trevi was built<sup>2</sup>
        - (ii) was renown for her virtues and was thus hated by Tiberius, both her step-father and adoptive father-in-law, who sent her to the

---

<sup>2</sup> Marcus Vipsania Agrippa first married Marcella, niece of Augustus, and their daughter was Vipsania Agrippina, first wife of Tiberius. He next married Julia, daughter of Augustus, by whom he had two daughters: Julia and Agrippina the Elder (wife of Germanicus); and three sons: Gaius Caesar, Lucius Caesar, and Agrippa Postumus.

prison island of Pandateria,<sup>3</sup> off the coast of Napoli (Naples), after Germanicus died, where she voluntarily died of hunger.

- (c) By Agrippina had a number of children including:
- (i) Agrippina the Younger (15 A.D. - 59 A.D.), who became as remarkable for her vices as her mother had been for her virtues.
    - (a) She married first Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus (see above under ANTONIA MAJOR) and had a son Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (Emperor Nero)
    - (b) She married, secondly, her uncle, Emperor Claudius I (see below under CLAUDIUS I), and coerced him into adopting her son over the rightful heir, Claudius' son Britannicus
  - (ii) Drusilla (d. 38 A.D.), who became the mistress of her brother, Caligula
  - (iii) Two sons killed by Tiberias after their father, Germanicus, died
  - (iv) Gaius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus (12 A.D. - 41 A.D.)
    - (a) known to history as "Caligula," a nickname given him by his father's soldiers from the caligae he wore as a little boy, when his father was in command of a Roman outpost in Germany<sup>4</sup>
    - (b) Killed most of his remaining family
    - (c) Is said to have uttered the wish "that all the Roman people had but one neck, that he might decapitate Rome at a blow!" (he was taught to work "for the destruction of the Roman people" by Tiberius, and was a good student)
    - (d) He was killed by the Prætorian Guard, which, with the killing of

---

<sup>3</sup> Now the island of Ventotene.

<sup>4</sup> Caligae were strong, sandal-like shoes worn by private soldiers and by centurions in the Roman army. They were secured to the feet by straps, and the soles were thickly studded with hobnails.

Tiberius, had already assumed the task of choosing emperors, a trend that would continue for some time. To replace Caligula it chose Claudius I (see below under TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO DRUSUS), who was found hiding in the palace and was considered harmless enough for the job

- (2) Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus (10 B.C. - 54 A.D), Emperor "Claudius I,"
    - (a) Married Valeria Messalina and had two children: a son Britannicus (later murdered with poisoned mushrooms) and a daughter Octavia (who married Nero)
    - (b) Was a very able administrator, was responsible for great building projects, and was the least conspicuous of the reigning Cæsars
    - (c) Had Messalina executed
    - (d) Married, second, his niece Agrippina the Younger (see above under AGRIPPINA THE YOUNGER)
    - (e) He adopted young Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus and renamed him "Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus," otherwise known to history as Emperor Nero
    - (f) He was poisoned by Agrippina when he began to relent for having removed his natural son as heir to the empire
- B. Gaius Cæsar Octavianus "Augustus"
1. Having been adopted as Julius Cæsar's successor, was also without male heir
    - a) His heir-apparent was young Marcellus, son of his sister Octavia and her husband Marcus Claudius Marcellus, whom he adopted after the father died
    - b) Marcellus died young, some say of natural, and others say of unnatural, causes
  2. Divorced his wife Scribonia, by whom he had fathered Julia. Julia:
    - a) Was notorious for her profligacy and vice, a real party girl, who was discovered to have promiscuously "romped" about the Forum with several men (who were subsequently severely dealt with by Augustus) while her third husband, Tiberius, was away at Rhodes
    - b) She so outraged Augustus that he:
      - (1) Banished her from ever returning to Rome (She left, accompanied by her mother Scribonia)

- (2) Is said to have preferred being the father of Phoebe than of Julia<sup>5</sup>
3. Married Livia Drusilla after forcing her to divorce her husband Tiberius Claudius Nero
4. Adopted his grandnephew-in-law-now-stepson Tiberius, son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero, as heir to the empire. Tiberius was:
  - a) Forced to divorce his beloved wife, Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Octavia's daughter Marcella and Marcus Vipsania Agrippa
  - b) Forced to marry Augustus Cæsar's daughter Julia, whom Tiberius thoroughly detested and thus conspired to be assigned far away from her (in fact, he was assigned to Rhodes, whence he returned only after Augustus died in 14 A.D.)
  - c) Developed a hatred for Rome that seemed to be passed down through the vile and insane Caligula and Nero, to be expurgated only after the name of Cæsar ceased to be the ruling family's name and became, instead, merely a respected (at the least feared) title of office. This happened in 68 A.D., after Nero was finally declared an enemy of the people by the senate, forced to flee Rome, and then committed suicide before he could be captured. This joyous event did not happen, however, before he had added his "worthy" contributions to the insanity of his kindred predecessors by killing his own mother (Agrippina the Younger), his young wife (Octavia, daughter of Claudius I and Messalina, who was taken to the prison island of Pandateria and there murdered), and countless others, many of whom were Christian.

---

<sup>5</sup> Phoebe was Julia's servant, who had the sense of decency to commit suicide after being discovered to be Julia's accomplice in the Forum misadventure