This paper examines Suetonius’ representation of Tiberius and sex on Capri at *Vita Tiberii* 43-44. Tiberian sex requires neologisms (*sellaria*, *spintria*) to define it; ancient paintings and obscure books are collected to give it shape and form; herds of prostitutes (*grege*) from everywhere (*undique*) are gathered to perform it; dehumanized children (*piscici, Panisci*) are fundamental to its articulation. While this passage is famously notorious, it has been relatively understudied, apart from discussions of certain lexical and sexual cruces\(^1\). Surely, Tiberius’ philhellenism and inclination to the obscure explain some of Suetonius’ material\(^2\). Likewise, brothels, erotic art and Roman elite gardens illuminate certain aspects of the narrative\(^3\). However, these various aspects do not sufficiently quantify the disturbing horror of Suetonius’ *Caprineum*. The emperor’s gravitational force is so great that it creates a sexual event horizon; nearly

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\(^1\) See, most notably, Hallett 1978, Clarke 1993: 287-88, Champlin 2010, and Hallet 2018. Scholars gesture to the passage in passing, of course, but extended exegesis (let alone translation) is generally avoided.


every structuring category that might delineate and demarcate Roman sexuality is distorted, obscured and blurred\textsuperscript{4}. Bodies are controlled and transformed. New functions and constructions of human embodiment are conceived. States of being become iterative replications of images imprinted in paint or on stone. Children become little fishes or hybrid, hooved deities or woodland goddesses. Normative stages and transitions of human development are obliterated and replaced by an assemblage of activity that orbits the sexual organs of the emperor. Tiberius transforms traditional Roman sex culture and assembles an admixture of extreme and complex performances of a particularly disruptive and corrosive sexuality that confounds categories and frameworks. While Suetonius imprints Tiberius with sinister Priapic elements, effectively aligning him with the god, many other features of the narrative mark the moment when sex becomes an instantiation of nefas and horror.

Arguably, the closest approximation to this episode is the copulating Pan/goat statue found in the Villa of the papyri in 1752. Rustic god and domesticated animal unite. The sexualized focalization shifts from the animal’s perspective to the god’s and back. The legs, hips, arms and bodies of the sculpture obscure sight lines from the act of penetration. One must become a voyeur to look at it wholly (and most likely correctly). What do we see? Pan merges with a goat, which then blends with the god. They become a unified whole. Although, human sex marks the compositional structure. The missionary position is only performed by humans and some primates. Bestiality, zoophilia, theophilia merge, each accorded its own scopophilia, while wholly replete with human signifiers. The image stresses that discourses of sex and power, penetrated and penetrator, hierarchies and binaries, active and passive, all dissolve during the mutual expression of pleasure and desire during sex. Even god and animal conflate during its performance\textsuperscript{5}. Sections Tib. 43-44 function similarly; the passage requires a voyeuristic investigation of the sexual imagery in order to view fully Suetonius’ compositional techniques. But in Suetonius’ telling, the organizational framework of sex on Capri moves contrary to the statue; human beings undergo a profound structural atomization. Dehumanization and monstrous configurations are central features of these passages.

Section 43 begins:

\textsuperscript{4} — See Varner 2008.
\textsuperscript{5} — The sculpture seems to move in and through a cluster of paintings also in the gabinetto segreto that depict a kind of Pan-sexuality, where the goat-god attempts to seduce or rape nymphs in pastoral landscapes, or where the demigod Hermaphroditus entices a seemingly bashful and reluctant Pan (or satyr) to enjoy the pleasures of the flesh. On these images see Von Stackelberg 2014: 406-7.
Secessu vero Caprensi etiam sellaria excogitavit, sedem arcanae libidinis, in quam undique conquisiti puellarum et exoletorum greges monstrosisque concubitus repertores, quos spintrias appellabat, triplici serie conexi, in vicem incestarent coram ipso, ut aspectu deficientis libidines excitaret.

In his retreat at Capri, he also contrived sellaria, a place for arcane sexual pleasures, where from all around (undique) were collected flocks of girls and grown male prostitutes (exoleti) and the inventors of preternatural sex acts, whom he called spintriae – interlocked in a threefold series – and in turn they defiled each other before him presence so that by the sight of them he may stiffen his diminishing desires.

The verb excogitare is marked in the Suetonian corpus, meaning to think of something novel and radical, to devise, to invent. It hardly ever has a positive sense⁶. The verb describes Caligula’s new and unheard-of spectacle (nouum praeterea atque inauditum genus spectaculi excogitauit, Cal. 19.1), in which the emperor spans a bridge across the Bay of Naples in imitation of Xerxes’ crossing of the Hellespont. Caligula (Cal. 22.4) also erected a temple and established a cult to himself with hostiae excogitassae (newly invented sacrificial victims), which included phoenicopteri (flamingos), pauones (peacocks), tetraones (moor fowls), numidicae (hens), meleagrides (guinea hens), and phasianae (pheasants). Suetonius also uses this verb to describe how Nero dressed in animal skins and attacked the genitals of his restrained victims – imitating the activity of Roman gladiatorial spectacles, until his freedman Doryphorus (the spear bearer) would “dispatch” him (Nero 29.1). Excogitare is the verb used of invention and the radical innovation of something never before witnessed. Unlike Caligula’s or Nero’s radical innovations – their avian sacrifices, bizarre pompa over a symbolically charged bridge or the amalgamation of gladiatorial ludi with sexually explicit mime – Tiberius’ inventiveness wholly reconstructs and reconfigures Roman sexuality itself.

The object of excogitare is the neologism sellaria, used first here and then by Pliny and Tácitus.⁷ While there has been considerable debate over the precise meaning of the word (latrines, brothel), Suetonius himself offers a stipulative definition: sedes arcanae libidinis, a place for arcane and mysterious libidines. The sellaria effectively function as experimental seating spaces where puellae (female prostitutes), exoleti (male

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⁶ — Two examples incline positively. At vita Augusti 37 Augustus nova officia excogitavit including cura operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, alvei Tiberis, framei populo dividundi, praefectura urbis, triumviratus legendi senatus. At vita Neronis 16 Suetonius states (perhaps ironically) that formam aedificiorum urbis novam excogitauit et ut ante insulas ac domos porticus essent, de reum solarius incendia arcerentur; acque sumptu suo extraxit.

⁷ — On sellaria and spintria see the study of Champlin 2011.
prostitutes) and the Einsteins of monstrous sex culture (*monstrosi concubitus repertores*), the *spintriae*, perform novel sex acts. The *spintriae* are the ground zero of the *sellaria*, where their inventiveness comes to demarcate the precise contours of the *arcanae libidines*. The noun *repertor* situates them among a long list of “founders” and “inventors” of culturally civilizing productions. The phrase *monstrosus concubitus*, however, suggests that their marked innovations accord more with the inventions of Sejanus (*facinora omnia*; Tacitus, *Ann.* 4.11) than with those of Bacchus and Apollo.

The phrase *monstrosus concubitus* is a rare collocation, occurring only one other time in Pomponius Porphyrio’s commentary on Horace, *Epode* 5.4.1 where Folia, “of masculine desire”, is participating in the ritual starvation of a boy in order to prepare a philter (non defuisse masculae libidinis/Ariminensem Foliam...). In clear reference to Suetonius, Pomponius states, quod ait autem masculae libidinis, ad id pertinent quod dicantur mulieres habere e natur[am] monstrosae libidinis concubitum <cum> feminis. Quo crimine etiam Sappho male audiiit (“moreover he meant this by masculine desire, women incline to that when they are said to have sex with women deriving from the nature of a monstrous desire. Even Sappho has a bad reputation because of this accusation”). Acro elaborates on Pomponius here by saying that *huiusmodi autem feminae hermafroditae dicuntur* (“moreover, women of this kind are called hermaphrodites”). Pomponius effectively conflates a circumlocution for lesbianism, *masculina libido*, with the behavior of Tiberius’ *spintriae*. Acro adds hermaphrodites to the equation. Pomponius’ expression of lesbianism in Suetonian terms is hardly helpful in assessing the precise nature of the monstrous sex acts of the *spintriae*. It merely reveals Pomponius’ estimation of it. Acro leaves us even worse off.

Until recently *spintria* was thought to be a Latin calque of the Greek *sphinktēr*. The noun *sphinktēr* means a tight bind or band, or the tight muscle enclosing an opening of the body. The internal and external sphincters are surely meant. Greek uses the term *σφίγκτης* to describe a male prostitute and is often equated to the *κίναιδος* (booty-shaker), that sort of hobgoblin of overflowing sexual desire and uncontrolled licentiousness found in largely invective and defamatory texts. But Edward Champlin has rightly argued that the noun derives from *spinter* (*spinther*), a bracelet or armlet (*armillae genus*) that, according to Festus (333M),

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mulieres antiquae were accustomed to wear on their left arm (brachio summo sinistro)\textsuperscript{10}. Champlin suggests that spintriae, meaning “bracelet workers”, cover men and women who provided the same service as an armlet, “binding and compressing not his arm but his penis, be it orally, vaginally, or anally”, and that “[T]hey performed in groups, and the spintria was or could be multiply submissive (multiplici patientia) in a tableau of three or four; that is, she or he was penetrated, acted as a ‘bracelet’, two or three ways simultaneously”. Much of Champlin’s analysis is correct. However, his reading of the passage conflates the spintriae with the puellae and exoleti: “a proper translation of Suet. Tib. 43 should read... ‘there select teams of girls and mature catamites, along with inventors of deviant intercourse, all of whom he dubbed “bracelet workers” copulated before him...’”\textsuperscript{11}. The antecedent of quos here must strictly be limited to repertores, and not extended to puellae and exoleti, as Champlin takes it. Champlin’s reading actually results in an added question; if spintriae include the puellae and exoleti, then whom is Suetonius describing as repertores? How do they fit within the sellaria? Essentially, there is a new class of sex workers known as the repertores monstrosi concubitus who require elucidation. It seems more appropriate though that the force of the relative here delimits the spintriae alone. The sentence emphasizes their profound, innovative sexual productivity.

There is another issue with Champlin’s good analysis. Simply put, his definition of spintria signifies nothing new in terms of Roman sex culture that is not already covered by the words puellae and exoleti (not to mention the cinaedus and σφίγκτης). There would be no need for the neologism in this case. On the exoletus Williams states that “the term denoted a male prostitute past the age of adolescence, who might well be called upon to play the insertive role in penetrative acts with his male clients, but who might just as well also play the receptive role. His distinctive feature was not his sexual specialty, but rather his age, although sometimes even that was not a definitive characteristic...”\textsuperscript{12}. Williams’ understanding of the sexual aptitude of the exoletus covers the same range of sexual openness as Champlin’s spintria. Yet, Williams thinks that the exoletus penetrates the spintria who then penetrates the puella, which is a reasonable view based on Suetonius’ triplici serie conexi. But given the open-ended penetrative and insertive potentiality of the exoletus, such a threesome could surely be performed without mention of the spintriae. Male-male-female ménage à trois is not an uncommon scenario in Roman erotic wall painting. Yet, Suetonius’ language is so strong (and novel),

\textsuperscript{10} — Champlin 2011: 327.
\textsuperscript{11} — Champlin 2011: 327.
\textsuperscript{12} — Williams 2010: 92.
that it is difficult to imagine that the sex acts described here were simply
the literary representation of such paintings. In addition, for Champlin
the spintriae were a system of squeezing orifices, an idea already built into
spinthkter and the σφίγκτης, words, which had previously obfuscated the
meaning of spintriae for so long.

Champlin’s translation of spintriae as “bracelet workers” does point in
the right direction, allowing, on the one hand, to understand the noun’s
connection to spinter, while, on the other hand, to distinguish it from
exoletus. Surely, the sexual range of the spintriae imagined by Champlin
and Williams goes without saying. Even to define the range distorts
Suetonius’ imagery. Richlin’s “sexual acrobats” properly covers their sexual
expansiveness, but I would like to push Suetonius’ material to its limit.

Just as an anulus becomes a ring when a finger is inserted into it, a spinter
becomes a bracelet when it is slipped onto the arm. I think we are to
imagine that the spintriae penetrate (and can be penetrated) anally and
vaginally, men and women, with their fists and wrists (in addition to their
remaining penetrative potential). The spintriae literally become “bracelet
workers” and they make their lovers (and are made) into “bracelets”. They
essentially wear the bodies of the penetrated (and can be worn) like
human jewelry. Such a reading disambiguates the various sexual activities
of the characters in the sellaria, while also giving a more nuanced image
to tripli serie conexi and to monstruus concubitus. When Tacitus (Ann.
6.1) states tuncque primum ignota antea vocabula reperta sunt sellariorum
et spintriarum ex foeditate loci et multiplici patientia (“and then for the first
time never before known words, sellarii and spintriae, were invented from
the foulness of the place and the multiplex submissiveness”), he suggests
that the words derive from foeditas loci and multiplex patientia. It could
very well be the case that Tacitus here in his use of foeditas is referring
directly to the anal cavity and multiplex patientia to double and triple
penetrations of it. The primary aversion Suetonius and Tacitus have
against the spintriae is their innovative control and management of the
rectal canal. Judith Hallett’s translation of spintriae as “fundamentalists”
captures the sense exactly. Suetonius and Tacitus do not reveal the
mysteries of the arcanae libidines in the sellaria. This is the subtle genius
of this passage. Two ambiguous neologisms are offered without the neces-
sary lexical or contextual information to know the precise nature of these
orgies. An unending chain of sexual activity can be imagined without any

14 — Champlin 2011.
15 — Richlin 1992: 89.
16 — On the corporality of foeditas see Gladhill 2016: 49-61.
17 — Hallett 2018: 409.
clear delineations and demarcations as to its composition. This is a clear instance where less is more.

The sexual potentiality Suetonius creates in this passage is powerfully limitless. However, sexual performance may not be the overriding organizational framework here. To this end, the issue of the age of the spintriae becomes relevant. Williams emphasizes age in defining the exoletus (see above). Champlin, too, largely based on a smattering of references in Tacitus and Suetonius (in particular, Vit. 3.2), suggests that the age of the spintriae is paramount\(^\text{18}\). The underlying organizational structure within the sellaria is age (not sexual activity). Just as the exoleti are marked by their maturity, the spintriae are marked out as children, perhaps even from noble families\(^\text{19}\). Suetonius is stating that puellae (young women), exoleti (men) and spintriae (children) were interlocked, as the old, flaccid Tiberius hoped to stiffen his diminishing desire (ut aspectu deficientis libidines excitaret). The most disturbing implication of Tiberius’ spintriae is the confluence of their age with their innovative, sexual agency (repertores) performed in the sellaria. The term deliciae shaped the discourse around the sexual availability of slave children\(^\text{20}\). The spintriae fall so widely outside this discourse that their sexual agency becomes “monstrous”. They are likely free born (if not of noble parentage). They are emphatically sexualized as adult prostitutes orbit their monstrously erotic inventiveness. The passage inclines more towards horror than it does sexuality. The spintriae represent the first of a series of dehumanizations inflicted on children in the Villa Iovis.

Suetonius then continues to describe how Tiberius organized the cubicula (rooms) of the Villa Iovis. The passage is as follows:

Cubicula plurifariam disposita tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum adornavit librisque Elephantidis instruxit, ne cui in opera edenda exemplar imperatae schemae deesset.

Rooms arranged in different ways he adorned with painted tablets and figurines of the most lascivious images and statues, and he equipped them with the books of Elephantis so that for the performance of sexual deeds an example of a desired sex position might be available for anyone.

While the sellaria exhibited live action, experimental sex, informed largely by the repertores housed there, the emperor also constructed a mimetic space in which material artifacts and the representations of

\(^\text{18}\) — Pueritiam primamque adolescensiam Capreis egit inter Tiberiana scorta, et ipse perpetuo spintriae cognominem notatus existimatusque corporis gratia initium et causae incrementorum patri fuisse.

\(^\text{19}\) — Champlin 2011: 328.

\(^\text{20}\) — On deliciae see Richlin 2018.
sexual positions in the books of Elephantis were located for consultation. The rooms employed different types of visual experiences, as the “static” images of the tabulae could be cross-referenced with the kinetic movement of the figurines, both of which could be reread and interpreted through the words of Elephantis\(^\text{21}\). These were spaces of recursive, reperformance where images expressed in objects or ink – themselves copies of copies of prior sexual monuments – were made flesh in repetitive replication of the source material, akin to an ever-present instantiation of Pygmalion’s scopophilia\(^\text{22}\). Images and representations came to life, as sexual experiences moved in and through iconographic, visual records and texts. While the sellaria contained novel experimentation, the cubicula functioned as databases of erotica.

The books of Elephantis in particular capture the fractal sexual system within these cubicula. The name Elephantis became attached to a number of works in antiquity on cosmetics, gynecology and sex, but her name continues to be one of the great and frustrating mysteries of antiquity. Any discussion of her must contend with the lacunae of evidence\(^\text{23}\). It is likely that a number of texts on a wide array of topics related to women’s health, erotic poetry, cosmetics and sex were in circulation, and some of these works were attributed to Elephantis, who became a sort of umbrella authoress. Either Elephantis was the author of these texts or she represents a pseudonym (perhaps masking a male author). At some point “Elephantis” became a book. However, the ascription of books to Elephantis somewhat obscures the process of the transmission of knowledge. It seems more reasonable to construe her as a form of traditional, orally transferred knowledge on gynecology and sex, transmitted from courtesan to courtesan over time and space through the movement of prostitutes across the Mediterranean. I follow here Laurel Bowman’s 2004 study that reframed Marilyn Skinner’s important argument of a female poetic subculture. Bowman suggests that women’s songs did not exist apart from other traditions (male in this case), but were rather informed by and influenced these traditions\(^\text{24}\). Elephantis represents one strand of this highly dynamic, non-literary or sub-literary system condi-

\(^{21}\) — On the differences between viewing painting and sculpture see Martin 1978. The sigilla could also represent terracotta relief images.

\(^{22}\) — On the use of (hypothetical) pattern books for the creation of erotic painting see Fredrick 1995: 277-80. A similar model ought to be offered for the tablets and figurines in the cubicula, while the books of Elephantis too are a product of recopying.


\(^{24}\) — See also López-Ruiz 2010, who makes a strong case that the Near Eastern elements in Hesiod’s cosmogony are a function of the cross-cultural transmission of knowledge through slavery, human trafficking and culture contact.
tioned on orally transmitted themes, topics and ideas between and among prostitutes.

Suetonius himself even gestures to this process of human movement and knowledge exchange when he states that Tiberius collected herds (*greges*) of sex-actors *undique*. It is difficult to know the range of distance implied in the adverb. Surely it extends beyond Capri. Should it be limited to Italy, or rather extended to include the entire Mediterranean? Given the proximity of Capri to one of the busiest trading nodes in the Bay of Naples, it is likely that *undique* reflects the geographically diverse range of commodities (including human traffic) being imported into Campania and subsequently to the emperor. These individuals brought their own culturally, embedded knowledge of sex and erotica along with their own orally transmitted traditions, which were then added to a tradition that had become visualized and textual in the *cubicula*. Behind the books of Elephantis are centuries of knowledge shared among prostitutes. Just as the images in the *cubicula* mimicked prior images, which monumentalized prior sex acts, that then became models for live re-performance, the books of Elephantis echo the lost traditions of slave prostitutes and courtesans.

*Priapea* 4 produces some of the best evidence for this “Elephantine” tradition that informs the *cubicula* in the *Villa Iovis*:

> Obscaenas rigido deo tabellas dicans ex Elephantidos libellis dat donum Lalage rogatque, temptes, si pictas opus edat ad figuras.

As she dedicates naughty paintings from the books of Elephantis to the rock hard god, Lalage gives a gift and asks that you should ravage her if she would produce a work like the positions pictured.

Lalage, while dedicating obscene *tabellae* (in this case, painted votive offerings) to Priapus from the books of Elephantis, she asks the god to ravage her if she might produce a live action production (*opus*) like the images pictured\(^{25}\). The poem exhibits the same mimetic system as the *cubicula*, as the books of Elephantis produce a reproduction that then becomes the template for the sexual mimesis between Lalage and Priapus, again replicating the very tradition of Elephantis. Even the name Lalage

\(^{25}\) — It is generally accepted that the books of Elephantis contained images. There simply is not the evidence to assert this in total confidence. *Priapea* 4 is often read as proof of this argument. How do we interpret *tabellae... ex Elephantidos libris*? Are we to imagine that Lalage unrolled the papyrus and cut out the images and then dedicated these to Priapus, thereby ruining the book roll(s)? Or does Lalage copy an image from the books? If this is the case (and it seems likely), Lalage surely could have painted the image using Elephantis’ words (*ecphrasis*) as a guide. The evidence is largely equivocal (even words like *figurae* and *schemata* can be used for literary descriptions). On a different note, there is an argument that Roman erotic art represents the most important evidence for the material outlined in the books of Elephantis. The books of Elephantis ought to be in the forefront of discussions on intermediality.
("Lalalalalala girl") comes to personify the tradition, as she moves from Horace, through Catullus to Sappho (dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo, dulce loquentem, Odes 1.22.23-4), while the verb λαλαγέω means "echo" at AP 6.54.9 where Paulus Silentiarius describes a cicada which leapt upon Eunomos’ broken lyre and adapted its chirping to the nomos, “echoing” the rustic song of the woods (lalageusan... akhō). Martial (12.43.1-4) too seems to gesture to a similar idea:

Facundos mihi de libidinosis
legisti nimium, Sabelle, versus,
quales nec Didymi sciunt puellae
nec molles Elephantidos libelli.

My eloquent verses about sex
You read too much, Sabellus, verses
like neither Didymus' girls know
nor the soft books of Elephantis.

He aligns what the girls of Didymus know with the books of Elephantis. Living oral tradition moves in parallel with and echoes the written content.

The trade networks that brought the ivory statue of Lakshmi (?) to Pompeii (now in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples) and Roman gold coins to India represent the same routes and trade systems along which moved humans and their traditions back and forth from India through Egypt and Asia into Greece, North Africa, Italy and wider Europe. In this way, Tiberius on Capri shows a sort of imperial connoisseurship of ancient sex cultures. He not only imported from all over

26 — Schmitthenner 1979: 95 remarks that this statue was one of many Indian pieces that must have made their way to Pompeii and Italy. See also Singh 1988: 142-3 for a full discussion of the statue (either of Lakshmi or a courtesan). On trade among Greece, Rome and India see Sewell 1904, Filliozat 1949, Rawlinson 1971, Jong 1973, Schmitthenner 1979, Sedlar 1980, Gorelick and Gwinn nett 1988, Singh 1988, Cimino 1994, Vassilades 2000, Young 2001: 25-8, Millar 2006: 300-27, Parker 2008: 147-202, McLaughlin 2010, Fitzpatrick 2011. Could these books of Elephantis also originate from India? It becomes tantalizingly possible that Tiberius had obtained texts, which share in the same tradition as the Kama Sutra (I am not suggesting that they were a Greek version of the Kama Sutra). On this potentiality see Bre ndel 1970: 63-9 and Clarke 1998: 245-47 (following Brendel). To quote Clarke (246): “[T]he fact that the Kama Sutra, a sophisticated Sanskrit text from the Gupta period (A.D. 320-540) attributed to Vatsyayana, is itself a collection and revision of earlier texts makes it a highly suggestive parallel for the Hellenistic and Roman world”. The Kama Sutra, as we have it today, was most likely compiled in the 3rd century CE, but it is essentially a collection of different texts in circulation from 400 BCE and after. Vatsyayana mentions 10 authorities that informed his work, beginning with Nandi, the servant of Shiva, and then lists 9 individuals, the first of whom, Shvetaketu, can be dated to the 6th C. BCE (See Haksar 2012: 201-3 for the dating and chronology of the tradition). It is clear that Vatsyayana fixed a text out of a “floating mass of traditional material” (see De 1969: 94. See also Bhattacharyya 1975: 69-75). Clarke’s statement that the Kama Sutra represents “a highly suggestive parallel” to Ele phantis’ libri invites an opportunity to research the transmission of sex cultures in the ancient world.
the empire particularly experienced and inventive sex workers, but he also collected sexually explicit iconography and sex manuals, which had made their way to Rome from the furthest limits of the empire, and incorporated them into the cubicula, essentially creating a pan-Mediterranean reference library of sex.

In the same vein, Suetonius states that instead of an exorbitant amount of money, Tiberius chose a painting by the celebrated Ephesian painter Parrhasius, in which the huntress Atalanta was depicted fellating Meleager (or each participating in mutual oral gratification, if we follow Judith Hallett’s analysis), and hung it in his bedroom:

Quare Parrasi quoque tabulam, in qua Meleagro Atalanta ore mordetur, legatam sibi sub condicione, ut si argumento offenderetur decies pro ea sestertium acciperet, non modo praetulit, sed et in cubiculo dedicavit.

In fact, a painting by Parrhasius, in which Atalanta is fellating Meleager, was bequeathed to Tiberius under one condition, that if he were offended by the subject matter, he would accept a million sesterces in place of it. Not only did he prefer it, but he dedicated it in his bedroom.

If this were an original work of Parrhasius (surely Suetonius assumes it was), it would have been nearly 400 years old. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that this was one of the first Greek pornographic (non-vase) paintings. The painting of Parrhasius, which Suetonius links to the books of Elephantis and the assortment of prostitutes collected from around the empire, also represents Tiberius’ sexual connoisseurship, which moves through paint, to words and then bodies.

The painting’s value to Tiberius is emphasized not only by its price, but also by Suetonius’ use of the verb dedicavit. Suetonius uses the verb 27 times in his vitae and once in his fragments. Nearly every usage describes the dedication of religiously charged statues or votive offerings, ludi, and temples and altars. Only a few instances loosely fall outside of these categories. Tiberius’ dedication of the pornographic tabula becomes all the more marked in relation to the variety of other dedications made by the other emperors in Suetonius’ works. Nearly all are religiously charged, and certainly the vast majority inclines towards a public, dedicatory display. Suetonius invites the reader to view Tiberius’ dedication through

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27 — Hallett 1978.

28 — Iul. 62.1, Aug. 31.5, 52.1, 57.1, Cal. 7.1, Nero 46.1, Gal. 18.2: of a monile, Vit.10.3: of a pugio, Vit. 13.2: of a patina, called the shield of Minerva because of its size, Tit. 2.1.

29 — Aug. 43.5, Cal. 30.1: in relation to his bridge in the Bay of Naples, Cl. 21.1, Ves. 19.1, Tit. 7.3.

30 — Aug. 57.1, 94.8, Tib. 20.1, 40.1, Cl. 2.1, Nero 38.2, frag. 178.6.

31 — Tib. 70.2: of authors’ busts in public libraries, 74.1: of his inability to dedicate a statue in a dream: Nero 12.3: of baths and gymnasia, 31.2: of the domus aurea.
this lens. This pornographic image is a sacred object, dedicated to a sacred place, yet the image itself – and its reperformative potential (if Tiberius’ cubiculum can be analogized with the other rooms in the villa) – depicts an os impurum of at least one mythic hero.32

That Tiberius expressly dedicates the painting in his bedroom, rather than in any number of other suitable rooms in the Villa Iovis, suggests an affinity for Parrhasius beyond just the implication that Tiberius, like Meleager, may enjoy performing cunnilingus. Seneca the elder at controversiae 10.4.25 gestures to a painting by Parrhasius, depicting a tortured Prometheus. When Philip was selling Olynthian captives into slavery, Parrhasius bought a particularly aged man. The painter tortured him (tor-sit) and then used him as the model (exemplar) of the painted Prometheus. The old Olynthinian died and Parrhasius dedicated the tabula in the Parthenon (in templo Minervae). The controversia focuses on whether or not the dedication was sacrilegious, stained with the pollution of the tortured man. Suetonius’ Tiberius appears to be in conversation with the controversia. He dedicates something that depicts the physical representation of the os impurum by an artist whose creative activity operates almost as a template for Tiberius’ own creative innovations.

While the other passages discussed show a tendency towards an almost artistic and imperialistic exploration and creation of a new sort of sex culture in which various media (mime, statuary, painting, literature) are brought together in a single space freed from the push and pull of normative Roman social and cultural restraints, the pisciculi episode is the most disturbing and horrific passage in ancient literature. It tests the limits of literary analysis.33 The narrative, though, expresses in stark terms the limits of our own assessment of Roman sexuality, while revealing the systems that allow this narrative to have any kind of coherence.

Suetonius states:

Maiore adhuc ac turpiore infamia flagravit, vix ut referri audirive, nedum credi fas sit, quasi pueros primae teneritudinis, quos pisciculos vocabat, institueret, ut natanti sibi inter femina versarentur ac luderent lingua morsuque sensim adpetentes; atque etiam quasi infantes firmiores, necdum tamen lacte depulso, inguini ceu papillae admovent, pronior sane ad id genus libidinis et natura et aetate.

Still with a greater and more base infamy was he enflamed that it is hardly appropriate to be discussed or heard let alone to be believed, as if he were raising boys of the tenderest age, whom he called pisciculi (little fishes), to turn about and play between his thighs as he swam, gently

grasping at him with their tongues and nibbles. And even as the children became stronger, though not yet weaned from breast milk, he would bring them to his genitals as though to a nipple, clearly being more prone to this kind of desire both because of their nature and age.

How do we approach this material after we set aside our revulsion? Suetonius has organized the passage around a contorted, inverted and distorted pederastic alignment. The youths are *deliciae*, swimming between Tiberius’ thighs, as they nip and kiss his genitals. Suetonius is gesturing to intercrural sex, which was a common form of intimacy between the elder male and his younger consort. Intercrural sex allowed for the boy to remain unpenetrated and intact. By using the form *femina* rather than *femura*, which results in a homophonic echo between *femina* (thighs) and *femina* (woman), Suetonius suggests that Tiberius corresponds to a quasi-feminine sexual passivity. Yet the pederastic distortion continues, as the little fishes, in fact, become swimming *phalloi*, and the emperor himself becomes analogized to the young *eromenos*. The boys’ bodies are analogized to the penis of a grown man. One even wonders if the size of the swimming boys represents a Priapic magnitude. In addition, Tiberius starts weaning children for this sort of behavior at an early age during their infancy. This passage constructs Tiberius as a kind of motherly Frankenstein. His penis replaces the mothers’ nipples, and if we follow the analogy in the direction Suetonius pushes, his semen replaces mothers’ milk. This passage illustrates a Tiberius that inhabits both a woman’s sexual and maternal characteristics. The entire passage moves in and through Roman pederastic systems, while simultaneously unraveling their dynamics from the inside out, turning the older man into the boy, then a woman and a mother, while the boys become inseminated *mentula*. In so doing, the boys themselves lose their speciation, as they no longer retain their humanity, becoming just “little fishes”, and Tiberius is loosened from his imperial Priapic status to become something wholly outside any system within Roman sex culture. This is a representation of chaos vis-à-vis Roman sex.

Tiberius on Capri inclines to the effacement of any human standard of interpretation and analysis. When we follow Suetonius’ sight lines, a

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34 — On *deliciae* and this passage in particular see Richlin 2018. It is possible that they would eventually become the *spintriae*.

35 — Hallett 1978: 198n5.

36 — Is Tiberius Priapus’ *eromenos*? This sort of dismembered religious experience with a material attribute of a god echoes Roman ritual and religious cult. See Feeney 1998: 95-7.


38 — The passage, too, seems to be in conversation with ideas of metamorphosis, if Ovid *Met*. 4.49-50 (*Nais an ut cantu nimiumque potentibus herbis/verterit in tacitos iuvenalia corpora pisces;* “or how a Naiad with a spell and exceedingly powerful drugs turned the bodies of youths into silent fish*”).
monstrous admixture of images comes into focus. There is no masculine or feminine. Penetrator and penetrated are inconsequential. Bodies merge with bodies into a twisted mass. Human bodies give way to animal bodies. Children are pervasive. They not only become spintriae and pisciculi, Suetonius tells us that they were dressed as Panisci and Nymphae, which inspired the nickname of Capri as Caprineum:

In silvis quoque ac nemoribus passim Venerios locos commentus est prostantisque per antra et cavas rupes ex utriusque sexus pube Paniscorum et Nympharum habitu, quae palam iam et vulgo nomine insulae abutentes “Caprineum” dictitabant.

And in forests and groves at random he created Sex-Scapes and individuals who were prostituting themselves throughout caves and hollowed-out crags, from the youth of each sex, dressed like little Pans and Nymphs. These things openly and in public people were teasing with a pun on the island’s name by calling it “Goat Park”.

The Caprineum mirrors the visual episodes of Pan and Nymphs depicted in the idyllic and pastoral landscape paintings, as well as elite garden spaces. The paintings effectively come to life in a sort of bizarre recreation and performance of visual art. The latent sexual violence of the paintings and in the gardens is emphatically manifest in the Caprineum. The Venerii loci are places of violent inversion in relation to the material culture that shadows them. Visitors to the Caprineum would move through the spaces to encounter children dressed as Panlings and Nymphs. Effectively, the children are stripped of the ideal component that made them sexually charged in Roman terms – their softness. The boys would have covered their legs with a shaggy hide, wholly inverting the very thing that epitomized their sexual desirability. Likewise, elite garden spaces often situated Romans amidst a moment of divine wrath or danger. For example, in the horti Sallustiani and horti Lamiani, statues were erected depicting the very moment Diana and Apollo began slaughtering the Niobids. The representational implication upon the viewers of the sculptures is that they have been caught amidst the storm of arrows that are killing the children. The audience too is in danger of dying alongside the Niobids. The Caprineum functions similarly; visitors move through a landscape dotted with Pans and Nymphs. Divine encounters in wild, uncivilized landscapes are notoriously dangerous and destructive for mortals. Yet, in this instance, mortals rape the gods. The sacral, idyllic landscape, as well, simply becomes a natural brothel. Children, again, become the victims.

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40 — See Newby 2012.
I would like to end this paper with section 62, a passage that realigns much of the material in sections 43-44 along a different vector that defines the sexual activity on Capri as a form of torture. At section 63 Suetonius describes the creative aptitude Tiberius displayed in forming new types of torture. He begins this section with the verb *excogitare*, the only other time it is used in the *vita*:

*Excogitauerat autem inter genera cruciatus etiam, ut larga meri potione per fallaciam oneratos, repente ueretris deligatis, fidicularum simul urinaeque tormento distenderet.*

Moreover he thought of innovations between kinds of torture even, so that after his victims had been laden deceitfully with large draughts of wine – suddenly their genitals were bound up, and he stretched the men out with the torment of the rack, and at the same time, with the torment of urine (which I take here as the need to urinate).

It is not enough for Tiberius to torture his victims with the stretching of the *fidicula* (an instrument of torture that utilized ropes and bands, resembling a lyre); his inventiveness comprises the filling of his victims' bladders with wine and then binding their *veretra* (a rare word which could refer to the penis, testes or vagina), so that the urine cannot exit the urethra\(^{41}\). As his victims feel the pull and stretch of their bodies upon the *fidicula*, they also suffer the agony of their hyper-infibulation, as urine, released from the bladder, is blocked and constrained still within the shaft of the penis. Tiberius constructs a cruel doublet between the entangled body of his victim upon the rack and the victim's tangled up genitals upon his body, each mimicking the other, while catalyzing two very different forms of pain and discomfort, as the externalized stretching of the body coincides with the internal expansion and tension of the excretory tract. We ought to imagine that Tiberius observed the torture itself in case he might discover more effective innovations.

What might have informed Tiberius’ terrifying inventiveness? It is possible that Tiberius was inspired by the *κυνοδέσμη* (“dog collar”), which tied and bound the foreskin of naked boys and men in order to keep the glands from public view. The foreskin knot can be seen on countless Greek vase paintings. Paul Zanker suggests that:

*[T]o expose a long penis, and especially the head, was regarded as shameless and dishonorable, something we see only in depictions of slaves and barbarians. Since in some men the distended foreskin may no longer close properly, allowing the long penis to hang out in unsightly fashion, a string could be used to avoid such an unattractive spectacle, at least to

\(^{41}\) — Adams 1982: 52-3.
judge from evidence of vase painting... We may then consider it a sign of the modesty and decency expected in particular of the older participants in the symposium42.

It also resulted in the lengthening of the foreskin, which, as we know from various writers, was a sign of attraction among the Greeks43. I think we are to imagine Tiberius using something like the *kynodesme* for an altogether different and more nefarious purpose44. Rather than allowing the men the physical pleasures of wine and (most likely) convivial sex, Tiberius transforms their bodies into nodes of pain and suffering, utilizing the very instruments of pleasure – wine and sexual organs – as weapons. And rather than the *kynodesme* being employed in its proper convivial context, it comes to contain within the men their convivial wine. Normative convivial activity becomes torture. Sex on Capri, too, becomes a kind of torture. A similar structural innovation on Tiberius’ part informs the framework of sexual activity. Sections 43-44 are a narrative of monstrosity, chaos, horror and torture filtered through patterns of standard Roman sex practice. Even the reader of the episode becomes implicated in its voyeuristic nefas.

Many of the features of Suetonius’ narrative move through normative elements of Roman sex culture: brothels and prostitutes, sex manuals, erotic paintings in domestic spaces, pederasty and elite garden spaces. But each element is reconstituted as something dehumanizing and dangerous in Suetonius’ telling. Sections 43-44 are halting and haunting, as they highlight that any discussion of Roman sexuality is a function of embodiment. The role of the emperor in the expression of the various modes of sexual embodiment could be so disruptive that the state of the body itself became permeable and assimilative to the imperial phallus. In fundamental ways, all bodies become abject. Only Tiberius’ body remains intact, although it too undergoes distortion and transformation. Sections 43-44 operate on the extremes and liminalities of Roman sex. While the Pan-goat sculpture ultimately invests the divine-animal sexual display with something wholly human, Tiberius constructs a radical sexuality, in which the closer one orbits the emperor, the more Roman notions of sex become deconstructed, atomized and reassembled in ways that expose a destructive and dangerous pathology of Tiberian sexuality. There is nothing human left on Tiberius’ Capri.

44 — The philhellenism of Tiberius is seen even here; Roman infibulation usually employed a metal pin. Priapus is the only god connected to infibulation in Roman literature (*Priapea* 77.17: *neve imponite fibulam Priapo*). On this line and Roman infibulation see Hooper 1999:135.
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