

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXIV

- 83 "Οτι ὁ Γράκκος ὁ Τιβέριος ἐτάραξε τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων, καίπερ γένους ἐς τὰ πρῶτα πρὸς τὸν πάππον τὸν Ἀφρικανὸν ἀνήκων, καὶ φύσει ἀξία αὐτοῦ χρώμενος, τά τε τῆς παιδείας ἔργα ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ἀσκήσας, καὶ φρόνημα μέγα ἔχων. ὅσῳ γὰρ πλείω καὶ ἰσχυρότερα ταῦτα ἐκέκτητο, μᾶλλον ἐς τε φιλοτιμίαν ἀπ' αὐτῶν προήχθη, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἅπαξ ἔξω τοῦ βελτίστου παρετράπη, καὶ 2 ἄκων ἐς τὸ κάκιστον ἐξώκειλε. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αὐτῷ τὰ τῶν Νουμαντίνων ἐπινίκια ἀπεψηφίσθη, καὶ αὐτός, τιμηθῆσεσθαι πρότερον ἅτε καὶ πρυτανεύσας αὐτὰ ἐλπίσας, οὐχ ὅπως τοιούτου τιμῆς ἔτυχεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσεκινδύνευσεν ἐκδοθῆναι, ἔγνω καὶ τὰ πράγματα οὐκ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς οὐδὲ ἐπ' ἀληθείας, 3 ἀλλ' ὡς που καὶ ἔτυχεν, ἐξεταζόμενα. ταύτην μὲν τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς δόξης ὡς οὐκ ἀσφαλῆ ἀφῆκε,

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TIBERIUS GRACCHUS caused an upheaval of the Roman state notwithstanding the fact that he belonged to one of the foremost families through his grandfather, Africanus, that he possessed a natural endowment worthy of the latter, had received a most thorough course of education, and had a proud spirit. For in direct proportion to the number and magnitude of the advantages he possessed was the allure-ment they offered him to follow his ambition; and when once he had turned aside from what was best, he drifted, quite in spite of himself, into what was worst. It began with his being refused a triumph¹ over the Numantines; he had previously been hoping to be honoured inasmuch as he had conducted the negotiations, but so far from obtaining any such reward, he actually came near being delivered up. Then he decided that deeds were estimated not on the basis of worth or genuineness, but according to mere chance. So he abandoned this road to fame as

¹ The excerptor is here guilty of carelessness, as the word *πρυτανεύσας* shows. This word is used of "obtaining" a truce or peace on behalf of another, and has no connection with a triumph. In place of "triumph" we should probably read

τρόπον δέ τινα πρωτεύσαι πάντως ἐπιθυμησας, καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τοῦ ὀμίλου μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς βουλῆς ἐξεργάσεσθαι προσδοκήσας, ἐκείνῳ προσέθετο.— V. 70 (p. 621).

4 Ὅτι Μάρκος Ὀκτάουιος τῷ Γράκχῳ διὰ φιλονεικίαν συγγενικὴν ἐκὼν ἀντηγωνίζετο. καὶ ἐκ τούτου οὐδὲν μέτριον ἐπράττετο, ἀλλ' ἀντιφιλονεικούντες περιγενέσθαι μᾶλλον ἀλλήλων ἢ τὸ κοινὸν ὠφελῆσαι, πολλὰ μὲν καὶ βίαια, ὥσπερ ἐν δυναστείᾳ τινὶ ἀλλ' οὐ δημοκρατίᾳ, ἔπραξαν, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄτοπα, ὥσπερ ἐν πολέμῳ τινὶ ἀλλ' 5 οὐκ εἰρήνῃ, ἔπαθον. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ εἰς πρὸς ἓνα, τοῦτο δὲ πολλοὶ κατὰ συστάσεις¹ λουδορίας τε ἐπαχθεῖς καὶ μάχας, οὐχ ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην πόλιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ τῇ τε ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, τῇ μὲν² προφάσει τῇ τοῦ νόμου χρώμενοι, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα πάντα διασπενδόμενοι, ὥστε ἐν μηδενὶ ἀλλήλων 6 ἐλαττοῦσθαι. καὶ τούτου οὐτ' ἄλλο τι τῶν εἰθισμένων ἐν κόσμῳ συνέβαινε οὔθ' αἱ ἀρχαὶ τὰ νενομισμένα ἔπρασσον, τὰ δὲ δικαστήρια ἐπέπαυτο καὶ συμβόλαιον οὐδὲν ἐγίνετο, ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ καὶ ἀκρισία³ πανταχοῦ πολλὴ ἦν· καὶ ὄνομα πόλεως ἔφερον, στρατοπέδου δὲ οὐδὲν ἀπέιχον.⁴— V. 71 (p. 622).

¹ συστάσεις Rk., στάσεις Ms.

² ἐποιοῦντο, τῇ μὲν Rk., ἐποιοῦντο. τῇ μὲν γὰρ Ms.

³ ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ καὶ ἀκρισία Kuiper, ἀλλ' ἢ τε ταραχὴ καὶ ἡ ἀκρισία Ms.

⁴ ἀπέιχον Val., εἶχον Ms.

unsafe, and since he desired by all means to become a leader in some way, and believed that he could accomplish this better with the aid of the populace than with that of the senate, he attached himself to the former.

Marcus Octavius, because of a family feud with Gracchus, willingly became his opponent. Thereafter there was no semblance of moderation; but zealously vying, as they did, each to prevail over the other rather than to benefit the state, they committed many acts of violence more appropriate in a despotism than in a democracy, and suffered many unusual calamities appropriate to war rather than to peace. For in addition to their individual conflicts there were many who banded together and indulged in bitter abuse and conflicts, not only throughout the city generally, but even in the very senate-house and the popular assembly. They made the [proposed] law¹ their pretext, but were in reality putting forth every effort in all directions not to be surpassed by each other. The result was that none of the usual business was carried on in an orderly way: the magistrates could not perform their accustomed duties, courts came to a stop, no contract was entered into, and other sorts of confusion and disorder were rife everywhere. The place bore the name of city, but was no whit different from a camp. therefore "treaty": "It began with the rejection of his treaty with the Numantines." Dio doubtless mentioned a triumph in connection with the honours expected.

¹ The law proposed by Gracchus.

- 7 "Ὅτι ὁ Γράκχος τοῖς στρατευομένοις ἐκ τοῦ ὀμίλου νόμους τινὰς ἐπικουροῦντας ἔγραφε, καὶ τὰ δικαστήρια ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἰππέας μετήγε, φύρων καὶ ταράσσων πάντα τὰ καθεστηκότα, ὅπως ἐκ γε τούτου ἀσφαλείας τινὸς ἐπιλάβηται. καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν οὐδὲ ἐνταῦθα αὐτῷ προεχώρει, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἦν καὶ ἔμελλεν ἀπαλλαγεῖς αὐτῆς αὐτίκα τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὑποβληθήσεσθαι, ἐπεχείρησε καὶ ἐς τὸ ἐπιὸν ἔτος μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ δημαρχῆσαι καὶ τὸν πενθερὸν ὑπατοῦ ἀποδείξαι, μηδὲν μῆτ' εἰπεῖν μῆθ' ὑποσχέσθαι τισὶν ὀκνῶν. καὶ πενθίμην ἐσλήτα πολλάκις ἐνεδύετο, τὴν τε μητέρα καὶ τὰ παιδιά ἐς τὸ πλήθος παρήγε συνδεόμενα.—V. 72 (p. 622).
- 84 "Ὅτι Σκιπίων ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς φιλοτιμίᾳ πλείου παρὰ τὸ προσήκον τό τε ἀρμόζον τῇ ἄλλῃ αὐτοῦ ἀρετῇ ἐχρήτο. οὐκοῦν οὐδὲ τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν¹ τις αὐτῷ θανόντι ἐφήσθη, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι, καίπερ βαρύτατον αὐτὸν σφισι νομίζοντες εἶναι, ἐπόθησαν· χρήσιμόν τε γὰρ πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ ἐώρων, καὶ δεινὸν οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἂν σφεῖς παθεῖν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ προσεδόκων. ὑπεξαιρεθέντος δὲ τούτου πάντα ἀδθις τὰ τῶν δυνατῶν ἡλαττώθη, ὥστε ἐπ' ἀδείας τοὺς γεωνόμους πᾶσαν ὡς εἰπεῖν τὴν Ἰταλίαν πορθῆσαι. καὶ μοι ἐς τοῦτο ὅτι μάλιστα ἀποσκή-

¹ ἀντιστασιωτῶν Dind., ἀντιστασιαστῶν Ms.

Gracchus was proposing certain laws for the benefit of those of the populace serving in the army, and was transferring the courts from the senate to the knights, disturbing and overturning all established customs in order that he might be enabled to lay hold on safety in some wise. And when not even this proved of advantage to him, but his term of office was drawing to a close, when he would be immediately exposed to the attacks of his enemies, he attempted to secure the tribuneship for the following year also, in company with his brother, and to appoint his father-in-law consul; and to obtain this end he did not hesitate to make any statement or promise anything whatsoever to people. Often, too, he put on mourning and brought his mother and children into the presence of the populace to join their entreaties to his.

Scipio Africanus indulged his ambition more than B.C. 120 was fitting or compatible with his general excellence. Consequently¹ none of his rivals took pleasure in his death, but, although they thought him a great obstacle in their way, even they felt his loss. For they saw that he was valuable to the state and they never expected that he would cause any serious trouble even to them. But after he was out of the way the whole power of the nobles was again diminished, so that the land commissioners ravaged at will practically all Italy. And this in particular

¹ Apparently this particle refers back to some eulogistic remark about Scipio omitted by the excerptor.

ψαι δοκεῖ¹ τό τε² πλήθος τῶν λίθων τῶν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κατενεχθέντων καὶ ἐς ναοὺς τέ τινας ἔμπεσοντων καὶ ἀνθρώπους ἀποκτεινάντων, καὶ τὰ δάκρυα τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. ἔκλαυσε γὰρ³ ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, ὥστε τοὺς Ῥωμαίους κατακόψαι τε τὸ βρέτας καὶ καταποντῶσαι ἐκ συμβουλῆς μάντεων ψηφίσασθαι.—V. 73 (p. 625).

¹ δοκεῖ inserted by Val.

² τε Bk., γε Ms.

³ ἔκλαυσε γὰρ v. Herw., ἔκλαυσεν γὰρ ἔκλαυσεν Ms.

seems to me to have been the meaning of the mass of stones that had poured down from heaven, falling upon some of the temples and killing men, and of the tears of Apollo. For the god had wept for three days, so that the Romans on the advice of the soothsayers voted to hew the statue in pieces and to sink it in the sea.

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