FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXIV

Τιθέεται ἡ Γράφησις ὁ Τιθέριος ἔτοράντα τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων, καύστερ καὶ γένους ἕξ τὰ πρῶτα πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τῶν Ἀφρικαίων ἀνήκον, καὶ φόβῳ ἀδίκοι κρόμοκες, τὰ τῇ παιδείᾳ ἔγει ἐν τοῖς μικροῖς ἀσκήσεις, καὶ φόβῳ μέγα ἔχουν. δοξά γὰρ πλεῖον καὶ ἑγκυρότερα τάῦτα εἴκτητο, μᾶλλον ἐν τῇ φύσει μία τῶν ἀπρόκρηθη, καὶ ἑπειδὴ ἐπρᾶξέ ἦν τοῦ βελτίωτον παρατρέσθη, καὶ ἡ ἐκκόσιο εἰς τὸ κάκωσιον ἐξάκειτο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αὐτή τὰ τῶν Νομαντίων ἐπίκαιραι ἑπεντρήσθη, καὶ αὐτῶν, τιμηθήσεσθαι πρόετοροι ἔτη καὶ προταπείς· οὕτως ἀπὸ τοιοῦτοι τῶν ἑτυχεί. ἀλλὰ καὶ προσευκαίριοι εὐκοθήμησι, ἐγώ καὶ τὰ πρόγονα αὐτοὶ ἐν ἀρετῆς οὐδὲ ἐν ὀλυμπείας, ἢ ἀλλ' ὅτι οὐκ ἐτυχεί, ἀλλὰ λαμπρεία. τάσπερ μὲν τὴν ὁδῷ τῆς ἀδέης ὡς οὐκ ἀσφαλὴ ὀδήθηκα.
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] law 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 begins 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.
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 tribunship 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 entertainments to his.

Scipio Africanus indulged his ambition more than was fitting or compatible with his general excellence. Consequently 1 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 exorcetor.
BOOK XXIV

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.
The Complete Text can be found on our CD: 
**Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature**
which can be purchased on our **Website**:  

or

by sending **$64.95** in check or money order to:

**Brainfly Inc.**  
5100 Garfield Ave. #46  
Sacramento CA 95841-3839

**TEACHER’S DISCOUNT:**
If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher’s discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website (www.Brainfly.net) or **Send us $55.95** and we will send you a full copy of **Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature AND our 5000 Classics CD** *(a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt)) plus our Wholesale price list.*

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to: 
[webcomments@brainfly.net](mailto:webcomments@brainfly.net)