

ON FRIENDSHIP

the year 493 he defeated the Corioli: Hence his cognomen. Later he was condemned for treason for resisting the power of the Tribunes. He fled to the Volcians and advanced on Rome as their general but was deterred from this by the entreaties of his mother. Cf. Shakespere's "Coriolanus."

57. VESCELLINUS: Cf. note 51.

58. MÆLIUS: Cf. note 52.

59. TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS GRACCHUS: born about 169 B. C.; died 133 B. C. He was the son of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (Cf. note 112), the elder brother of Gaius Sempronius Gracchus (Cf. note 71), and the grandson of Scipio Africanus Major. He was a famous political reformer and leader of the common people. As tribune of the people in 133 B. C. he proposed and had passed the famous law for dividing the public land among the poorer citizens and Italians. Inasmuch as this land had been, for the most part, absorbed by the large estates of the rich he incurred their enmity, and through their machinations he was killed in 133 when attempting to be re-elected Tribune. Notwithstanding Cicero's attitude, all the evidence goes to show that the motives of Tiberius Gracchus were of the purest, and that he suffered the punishment of the reformer who was in advance of his times.

60. QUINTUS ÆLIUS TUBERO: the colleague of Tiberius Gracchus as Tribune in 133 B. C. He was a strict Stoic and opposed to the measures of Gracchus.

61. GAIUS BLOSSIUS: a Greek from Cumæ.