FRAGMENTS OF BOOK V

15th

Δίον ε' βιβλίω "τούτῳ τε οὖν αυτών ἐτίμησεν."
—Bekk. Anecd. p. 175, 19.

Zonaras 7, 16.

16. 'Η μὲν οὖν στάσις ἣ πρῶτον οὗτος τοῦ 'Ρωμαίου κατέσπασεν ἐκ δὲ τῶν περιοίκων σφίσι διὰ τὴν στάσιν πολλών καὶ αὐτῶν κινηθέντων, μετὰ τὴν σύμβασιν ὁμονοίαντες ἐρρωμένοις τοὺς ἐπὶ ἑκείνους πολέμους διήμερος καὶ πάντας ἐνίκησαν. ὅτε καὶ Κορίλανος πολιορκοῦντες ἑκατέρας καὶ τοῦ στρατοπέδου μικροῦ ἐκκινήσαν, εἰ μὴ Γναίας Μάρκης εὐπατρίδος ἀνήρ ἠρέσευσε καὶ τοὺς ἐπίτευξατο ἀπόφασαν διὰ τοῦ τούτο ἄλλος τε ἐδοξάσθη καὶ Κορίλανος ἐκ τοῦ ἔθνους οὗ ἐτρέφατο ἐπεκλήθη.

Τzetzes, Chil. 6, 532-42.

Τον μὲν πάλιν πολεμοῦντες, ὥσ πρὸς φυγήν ἐτράπησαν οἱ πάντες ἁπὶ κράτος, ἀυτῶν δὲ εἰς τὴν πολέμου πόλιν στραφεῖσ καὶ μόνος ἡ ἱπποκρήνην ἐθερμηνεύουσα ἐνέπρησαν ἐκείνην. οἱ στρατεύματες τῆς φλύας ἐπιτελοῦσαν τὸν ἱππον ὡς ἐσόμεθη κατόπτοσθεν ἐμπνεοῦσι τῶν βαρβάρων, οὐ τούτω 'Ρωμαίοις διαγόμον τοὺς ἀστρατον ἐποίουσιν. οὓς συνάντησαν καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἐγένετο ἑδοὺς πόλιν καὶ παρακεράσεις δοκοῦσαν ἐθερμηνεύεις ἀλλαγόστα. ἀυτῶν 'Ρωμαίοις σώσας δὲ πορθήσας καὶ τὴν πόλιν, τὴν ἥπερ

1 Reference to Cn. Marcus after the capture of Coriolius?
2 Tzetzes has confused the name of the city and that of the people, calling the former Coriolum (or Coriolanus?) and the other Corioli; see pp. 137, 151.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK V

For it is not easy for a man either to be strong at all points or to possess excellence in the arts both of war and of peace at the same time. Those who are physically strong are, as a rule, weak-minded, and success that has come in unstinted measure generally does not flourish equally well everywhere. This explains why, after having once been exalted by the citizens to the foremost rank, he was not long afterward exiled by them, and how it was that after making the city of the Volsci a slave to his country he with the aid of that people brought his own land in turn into the very extreme of danger.

The same man wished to be made praetor, and upon failing to secure the office became angry at the populace; because of this and also because of his displeasure at the great influence of the tribunes he had routed. For the time he was thus exalted, but not long afterward he was anxious to be made praetor and failed, and therefore became angry with the populace and evinced displeasure toward the city, which we have already said was called Coriolanus, received, in addition to his former names, Marcus and Gnaeus, the title of Coriolanus, from his victory. But—such is the treatment that jealousy accords to benefactors—after a little in the course of their reflections they fined the man. And he, grievously smarting with most just wrath, left his wife, his mother, and his country, and went to the Corioli, who received him. And they arrayed themselves against the Romans.

1 See note on p. 135.
DIO’S ROMAN HISTORY

παρρησία πλείου πρὸς αὐτὸν παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ὁμολογοῦν ἵνα τὸν κατεργασμένων ἔχρητο. 4 καὶ λιμῷ γενομένου ἰσχυροῦ καὶ Νάρβης τὸλεος ἀποκινεῖσθαι βουλομένης, τὸ πλῆθος ἐπὶ ἀμφοτέρος αὐτῶν τοὺς δυσατοὺς ἤτιμαστο, ὡς καὶ δὲ ἐκείνους καὶ τῆς προφήθη στερεσκόμενοι καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολέμιους ἐπίτηδες ἐπὶ ὅλοθρο προὰυτῷ ἐκδίδομεν· ὅταν γὰρ ἐς ὑποφίλιαν τινὰς ἄλληλον ἔλθωσιν, πάντα καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ σφόν γινομένα ἄλλως κατὰ 5 τὸ στασιωτικὸν λαμβάνονσιν. καὶ ο Κοριλανὸς ἄλλος τε ἐν ὀλιγορίᾳ αὐτῶς ἔποιήσαστο, καὶ σίτου πολλαχόθεν κομμαθέντος, καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον πρὸικα παρὰ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ βασιλεῶν πεμφθέντων, οὐκ ἐπέτρεψε σφίσι διαλαχεῖν αὐτὸν ὅσπερ ἤτοιν. οἱ οὖν δήμαρχοι, οὐσπερ ποιοῦ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα καταλύσαι ἠγάμητοι, τυραννίδος αὐτῶν ὧτο τὸ πλῆθος ἐὰν ἀγαμήτες ἠξῆλασαι, κατοί πάντων τοῦ βουλευτῶνβοῶτον καὶ δεινον ποιομένων ὃτι καὶ περὶ σφόν τὰ τοιαύτα κρίνειν 6 ἐτόλμα. ἔκπεσον οὖν πρὸς τοὺς Οὐδολοσκούς

Zonaras 7, 16.

οἱ οὖν δήμαρχοι, οἱς καταλύσαι ἠγάμητοι, αὐτίας τινὰς καὶ αὐτῶν συμφορήσαντες τυραννίδος αὐτῶ προσήφαν αὐτίας καὶ τῆς Ρώμης ἕξηλασαν. ἔκ- πεσον οὖν τοῖς Οὐδολοσκοίς εὔθυς προσεχώρησεν.

1 ὧτο τὸ πλῆθος Κρεβς, τοῦ πλῆθους Ms.
2 τῶν βουλευτῶν supplied by Polak.

BOOK V

employed greater frankness in speaking to the people than was attempted by others whose deeds entitled them to the same rank as himself. When a severe famine had broken out and the town of Norba called for a colony, the multitude blamed the nobles on both these scores, maintaining that through them they were being deprived of food and were being purposely delivered into the hands of their enemies for manifest destruction. For whenever persons come to suspect each other, they take amiss everything even that is done in their behalf, judging it all in a spirit of party hatred. Coriolanus had invariably shown contempt for the people, and after grain had been brought in from many sources, most of it sent as a gift from princes in Sicily, he would not allow them to receive allotments of it as they were demanding. Accordingly, the tribunes, whose office he was especially eager to abolish, brought him to trial before the populace on a charge of aiming at tyranny and exiled him. It availed naught that all the senators cried out and expressed their indignation at the fact that the tribunes dared to pass such sentence upon their order. So, on being expelled he betook himself, raging at his treatment, to the Volsci, though they

Zonaras 7, 16.

tribunes. Accordingly, the latter, whose office he was especially eager to abolish, heaped up accusations against him, fixed upon him a charge of aiming at tyranny, and exiled him from Rome. So, on being expelled, he forthwith went over to the Volsci.
had been his bitterest foes. He expected that because of his valour, of which they had had a taste, and because of the wrath that he cherished toward his fellow-citizens they would receive him gladly, since they might hope by his aid to inflict upon the Romans injuries equal to those they had received, or even greater. For when one has suffered severe injuries at the hands of any persons, one is strongly inclined to expect benefits as well from these same people in case they are willing and also able to confer favours.

The chief men there and the magistrates were delighted and again made ready for war. Attius Tullius was urging this course upon them all, but the multitude was lacking in enthusiasm. So when the leaders could prevail upon them neither by exhortation nor by intimidation to take up arms, they concocted the following scheme. The Romans were conducting a horse-race, and the Volsci among other neighbouring peoples had gathered in a large body to behold the spectacle. Tullius, as a pretended friend of the Romans, persuaded the Roman praetors that they should keep watch on the Volsci, since the latter had made ready to attack them unexpectedly in the midst of the horse-race. The praetors, after communicating the information to the others, made proclamation at once, before the contest, that all the Volsci must depart. The Volsci, indignant because they alone of all the spectators had been expelled, put themselves in readiness for battle. Placing at
BOOK V

For he was exceedingly angry because they would not, even when in danger of losing their own country, withdraw from the possessions of others. When, now, this news was brought back to them, the men, for their part, were no more moved than before; they were, indeed, so bitterly at variance that not even dangers could reconcile them. But the women, Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus,

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Zonaras 7, 16.

their head Coriolanus and Tullius, and with numbers swollen by the accession of the Latins, they advanced against Rome. The Romans, when informed of it, instead of making a vigorous use of arms, fell into mutual recriminations, the popular party censuring the patricians because Coriolanus, who was marching with the enemy against his country, belonged to their number, and the other party the populace because they had been unjust in expelling him and making him an enemy. Because of this contention they would have incurred some great disaster, had not the women come to their aid. For when the senate voted to recall Coriolanus and envoys had been despatched to him to this end, he demanded that the land of which the Volsci had been deprived in the previous wars be given back to them. But the people would not relinquish the land. The result was a second embassy.

He was very angry because they would not, even when in danger of losing their own country, withdraw from the possessions of others. Now when this news was brought back to them, the men were still unmoved, and would not, even in the presence of dangers, desist from quarrelling. But the women, Volumnia,

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1 Ωυλασμη Bk., Ωυλασμη Ms. 2 Ουσουρια Bk., Βετουρια Ms. 3 ουθ'—οθ' Dind., οσθ'—οδια' MSS.
and Veturia, his mother, gathering a company of all the most distinguished matrons, came to him in camp, bringing his children with them; and they caused him to end the war not only without requiring the surrender of the conquered territory, but without even demanding his own restoration. For he admitted them at once, as soon as he learned they were there, and granted them an interview, the course of which was as follows. While the rest wept in silence, Veturia began: "Why are you surprised, my son? Why are you startled? We are not deserters, but in us the country has sent to you, if you should yield, your mother and wife and children, but otherwise your spoil. Hence, if even now you still are angry, kill us first. Why do you weep? Why do you turn away? Or do you not know that we have just ceased lamenting the state of affairs in the city, in order that we might see you? Be reconciled with us, then, and harbour no longer

Zonaras 7, 16.

the wife of Coriolanus, and Veturina, his mother, gathering a company of all the most distinguished matrons, came to him in camp, bringing his children along with them. And while the rest wept in silence, Veturina began: "We are not deserters, my son, but in us the country has sent to you, if you should yield, your mother and wife and children, but otherwise your spoil. And if even now you still are angry, kill us first. Be reconciled and harbour no longer

Zonaras 7, 16.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK V

your anger against your countrymen, your friends, your temples, your tombs; and do not burst into the city with hostile rage nor take by storm your native place, in which you were born, were reared, and became Coriolanus, bearer of this great name. Yield to me, my child, and send me not hence without result, unless you would see me dead by my own hand." At the end of this speech she burst into tears, and tearing open her clothing, bared her breasts, and touching her belly, exclaimed: "See, my child, this brought you forth, these reared you up." When she had thus spoken, his wife and children and the rest of the women joined in the

Zonaras 7, 16.

your anger against your countrymen, your friends, your temples, your tombs; do not take by storm your native place, in which you were born, were reared, and became Coriolanus, bearer of this great name. Send me not hence without result, unless you would behold me dead by my own hand." Thereupon she burst into tears, and baring her breasts and touching her belly, exclaimed: "This brought you forth, my child, these reared you up." She, then, spoke thus; and his wife and children and the rest of the women joined in the

Tzetzes, Chil. 6, 551–55.

And had not his wife and mother (Veturnia and Volumnia were their names) at the breaking out of that war run and rent their tunics and stood about him naked and checked him, with difficulty, from the

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