

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK V

15^d Δίον ἐ βιβλίῳ “ τούτῳ τε οὖν αὐτὸν ἐτίμησεν.”
—Bekk. Anecd. p. 175, 19.

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16. Ἡ μὲν οὖν στάσις ἡ πρώτη οὕτω τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις κατέπαυσεν· ἐκ δὲ τῶν περιοίκων σφίσι διὰ τὴν στάσιν πολλῶν κατ’ αὐτῶν κινήθτων, μετὰ τὴν σύμβασιν ὁμοιοήσαντες ἐρρωμένως τοὺς ἐξ ἐκείνων πολέμους διήνεγκαν καὶ πάντας ἐνίκησαν. ὅτε καὶ Κοριόλους πολιορκοῦντες ἐκπεσεῖν καὶ τοῦ στρατοπέδου μικροῦ ἐκινδύνεον, εἰ μὴ Γναῖος Μάρκιος εὐπατρίδης ἀνὴρ ἠρίστευσε καὶ τοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀπόσατο· ὃς διὰ τοῦτο ἄλλως τε ἐδοξάσθη καὶ Κοριολᾶνος ἐκ τοῦ ἔθνους οὗ ἐτρέψατο ἐπεκλήθη.

Tzetzes, Chil. 6, 532-42.

Ῥωμαῖοι Κοριόλανον τὴν πόλιν πολεμοῦντες, | ὡς πρὸς φυγὴν¹ ἐτράπησαν οἱ πάντες ἀνὰ κράτος, | αὐτὸς δ’ εἰς τὴν πολέμιον πόλιν στραφεὶς καὶ μόνος | ἠνεφωμένην ἐφευρὼν ἐνέπρησεν ἐκείνην, | λαμπρῶς δ’ ἀρθείσης τῆς φλογὸς ἐπαναβὰς τὸν ἵππον | ῥύμη πολλῇ κατόπισθεν ἐμπίπτει τῶν βαρβάρων, | οἱ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις διωγμὸν τὸν ἄστρεπτον ἐποίουν. | οὔπερ στραφέντες καὶ τὸ πῦρ φλέγον ἰδόντες πόλιν | καὶ πορθηθῆναι δόξαντες ἐφευγον ἀλλαχόσε. | αὐτὸς Ῥωμαίους σώσας δὲ πορθήσας καὶ τὴν πόλιν, | τὴν ἤνπερ

¹ φυγὴν Kiessling, αὐτὴν Mss.

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Dio, Book V. “This was the honour which [the people] bestowed upon him.”¹

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16. The first secession of the Romans, then, terminated as described. Now many of the neighbouring tribes had taken advantage of the secession to begin hostilities against them; but the Romans after their reconciliation conducted vigorously and harmoniously the wars brought by their enemies and conquered them all. It was at this time that in the siege of Corioli they came within an ace of being driven from their very camp; but a patrician, Gnaeus Marcius, showed his prowess and repelled the assailants. For this he received various marks of distinction and was given the title of Coriolanus from the people which

Tzetzes, Chil. 6, 532-42.

When the Romans were warring against the city of Coriolanum,² and had all turned to flight at full speed, he [Coriolanus] turned toward the hostile city, and finding it open, set fire to it all alone. As the flames rose brilliantly, he mounted his horse and fell with great violence upon the rear of the barbarians, who were causing headlong flight to the Romans. They wheeled about, and when they saw the fire consuming the city, thinking it was sacked, they fled in another direction. And he, as a result of saving the Romans and sacking

¹ Reference to Cn. Marcius after the capture of Corioli?

² Tzetzes has confused the name of the city and that of the people, calling the former Coriolanum (or Coriolanus?) and the other Corioli; see pp. 137, 151.

18,2 Οὐ γάρ ἐστι ῥάδιον οὔτε ἐν πᾶσί τινα ἰσχύειν οὔτε ἐν ἑκατέροις ἅμα τοῖς τε πολεμικοῖς καὶ τοῖς εἰρηνικοῖς πράγμασιν ἀρετὴν ἔχειν· οἳ τε γὰρ τοῖς σώμασιν ἰσχυριζόμενοι¹ ἀνοηταίνουσιν ὡς πλήθει, καὶ τὰ ἀθρώως εὐτυχήσαντ'² οὐκ ἐπὶ πᾶν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἀνθεῖ. δι' οὖν ταῦτ' ἐς τὰ πρῶτά ποθ' ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν ἀρθείς, ἔπειτα πρὸς αὐτῶν οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐξέπεσεν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν τὴν τῶν Ουόλσκων τῇ πατρίδι δουλώσας τὴν οἰκείαν αὐ³ μετ' ἐκείνων ἐς πᾶν κινδύνου κατέστησεν.—M. 31 (p. 146).

3 "Ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς στρατηγήσαι⁴ θελήσας καὶ μὴ τελεσθεὶς ἠγανάκτησε τῷ ὀμίλῳ, καὶ ἐκ τούτου καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοῖς δημάρχους πολὺ δυναμένοις βαρύνεσθαι,

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καὶ τότε μὲν οὕτως ἦρθη, οὐ πολλῶ δ' ὕστερον στρατηγήσαι σπεύδων καὶ μὴ τυχών, ἠγανάκτησε κατὰ τοῦ ὀμίλου καὶ τοὺς δημάρχους ἐβαρύνετο.

Tzetzes, Chil. 6, 542-50.

Κοριόλανον εἰρήκαμεν καλεῖσθαι, | πρὸς τῷ καλεῖσθαι πρότερον Μάρκος καὶ Γναῖος ἅμα | ἔσχε καὶ Κοριόλανος ἐκ τοῦ τροπαίου κλησιν. | οἷα δ' ὁ φθόνος εἴωθεν ποιεῖν τοῖς εὐεργέταις, | μετὰ μικρὸν ἐν λογισμοῖς τὸν ἄνδρα ζημιούσιν. | ὑπερπαθήσας δ' ὁ ἀνὴρ θυμῷ δικαιοτάτῳ | ἀφείδς γυναῖκα τὴν αὐτοῦ, μητέρα καὶ πατρίδα | πρὸς Κοριόλους ἔρχεται, καὶ δέχονται τὸν ἄνδρα. | καὶ δὴ καὶ παρετάξαντο καὶ κατὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων.

¹ ἰσχυριζόμενοι Bk., ἐγχειριζόμενοι Ms.

² τὰ ἀθρώως εὐτυχήσαντ' Bk. (and so perhaps Ms.), τῷ ἀθρώως εὐτυχήσαντα Mai.

³ αὐ Bk., ἄν Ms.

⁴ στρατηγήσαι Mai (from Zon.), στρατηγὸς Ms.

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

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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

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Tzetzes, Chil. 6, 542-50.

the city, which we have already said was called Coriolanum, 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,¹ who received him. And they arrayed themselves against the Romans.

¹ See note on p. 135.

παρρησία πλείονι πρὸς αὐτὸν παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους
 τοὺς ὁμοίους οἱ ἐκ τῶν κατειργασμένων ἐχρήτο.
 4 καὶ λιμοῦ γενομένου ἰσχυροῦ καὶ Νόρβης πόλεως
 ἀποικίζεσθαι βουλομένης, τὸ πλῆθος ἐπ' ἀμφο-
 τέροις αὐτοῖς τοὺς δυνατοὺς ἠτιάσατο, ὡς καὶ δι'
 ἐκείνους καὶ τῆς τροφῆς στερισκόμενοι καὶ ἐς τοὺς
 πολεμίους ἐπίτηδες ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ προύπτῳ ἐκδιδό-
 μενοι· ὅταν γὰρ ἐς ὑποψίαν τινὲς ἀλλήλων ἔλθωσι,
 πάντα καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ σφῶν γιγνόμενα ἄλλοίως κατὰ
 5 τὸ στασιωτικὸν λαμβάνουσι. καὶ ὁ Κοριολανὸς
 ἄλλως τε ἐν ὀλιγοῖα αὐτοὺς ἐποίησατο, καὶ
 σίτου πολλαχόθεν κομισθέντος, καὶ τοῦ γε πλεί-
 στου προῖκα παρὰ τῶν ἐν Σικελία βασιλέων
 πεμφθέντος, οὐκ ἐπέτρεψέ σφισι διαλαχεῖν αὐτὸν
 ὥσπερ ἤτουν. οἱ οὖν δήμαρχοι, οὔσπερ που καὶ
 τὰ μάλιστα καταλῦσαι ἐγλίχετο, τυραννίδος αὐτὸν
 ὑπὸ τὸ πλῆθος¹ ἀγαγόντες ἐξήλασαν, καίτοι
 πάντων τῶν βουλευτῶν² βοώντων καὶ δεινὸν
 ποιουμένων ὅτι καὶ περὶ σφῶν τὰ τοιαῦτα κρίνειν
 6 ἐτόλμων. ἐκπεσὼν οὖν πρὸς τοὺς Οὐόλσκους

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οἱ οὖν δήμαρχοι, οὓς καταλῦσαι ἐγλίχετο, αἰτίας
 τινὰς κατ' αὐτοῦ συμφορήσαντες τυραννίδος αὐτῷ
 προσήψαν αἰτίημα καὶ τῆς Ῥώμης ἐξήλασαν. ἐκ-
 πεσὼν οὖν τοῖς Οὐολούσκοις εὐθὺς προσεχώρησεν.

¹ ὑπὸ τὸ πλῆθος Krebs, τοῦ πλήθους Ms.

² τῶν βουλευτῶν supplied by Polak.

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 con-
 tempt 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. Accord-
 ingly, 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

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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.

καίπερ ἐχθίστους ὄντας ὀργῇ τῆς συμφορᾶς ἦλθε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν ἔκ τε τῆς ἀνδρείας ἧς¹ ἐπεπείραντο, καὶ ἔκ τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας, ἀσμένως δέξεσθαι προσεδόκησεν, ἀντίπαλα ἢ καὶ μείζω δι' αὐτὸν² τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ὧν ἔπαθον δράσειν ἀντελπίσαντας·³ ὑφ' ὧν γὰρ ἂν τις σφόδρα κακοπαθῆ, πρὸς τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων⁴ καὶ εὖ πείσεσθαι, βουλομένων γε καὶ δυναμένων εὖ⁵ ποιῆσαι, οὐκ ἐλάχιστα πιστεύει.—M. 32 (p. 147).

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Ἦν οἱ μὲν πρῶτοι καὶ οἱ ἐν τοῖς τέλεσιν αὐτῶν ὄντες ἔχαιρόν τε αὐτῷ καὶ αὐθις πρὸς πόλεμον ἠτοιμάζοντο, Ἀττίου Τουλλίου πρὸς τούτον ἐρεθίζοντος ἅπαντας· ὁ δὲ ὄμιλος ἀπρόθυμος ἦν. ὡς οὖν οὔτε παραινοῦντες οὔτ' ἐκφοβοῦντες αὐτοὺς οἱ δυνατοὶ κινήσαι πρὸς ὄπλων ἄρσιν ἠδύναντο, τοιόνδε τι ἐμηχανήσαντο. ἵπποδρομίαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀγόντων, ἄλλοι τε τῶν προσχώρων αὐτοῖς καὶ Οὐολούσκοι πλήθει πολλῷ κατὰ θέαν συνήλθουσαν. ὁ δὲ Τούλλιος τοὺς τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοὺς ἐπεισεν, ὡς εὐνοῶν δῆθεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς Οὐολούσκους φυλάσσεσθαι, παρεσκευασμένους ἐπιθέσθαι σφίσιν ἀνελπίστως ἐν τῇ ἵπποδρομίᾳ. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ μήνυμα κοινωσάμενοι, τοὺς Οὐολούσκους αὐτίκα πρὸ τοῦ ἀγῶνος ἅπαντας ἐξεκήρυξαν. οἱ δὲ δυσανασχετήσαντες ὅτι μόνοι ἐκ πάντων ἐξελέγησαντο, ἔτοιμοι πρὸς μάχην ἐγένοντο. καὶ προστησάμενοι τὸν Κοριο-

¹ ἧς supplied by Krebs. ² αὐτὸν Bs., αὐτὸ Ms. ³ ἀντελπίσαντας Bk., ἀντελπίσας Ms. ⁴ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων v. Herw., τῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν Ms. ⁵ εὖ Bk., τι Ms.

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.

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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

7 Πανὸν γὰρ περιθύμως ἔφερεν ὅτι καὶ περὶ τῆς οἰκείας κινδυνεύοντες μὴδ' ὡς τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἀφίσταντο. ὡς οὖν καὶ ταῦτα ἀνηγγέλθη σφίσιν, οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐκινήθησαν· οὕτω πως κακῶς ἐστασίαζον ὥστε μὴδ' ὑπὸ τῶν κινδύνων καταλλαγήναι· αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες, ἣ τε γαμετὴ τοῦ Κοριολανοῦ Οὐολουμνία¹ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ Οὐετουρία,²

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λάνον τε καὶ τὸν Τούλλιον ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ τοὺς Λατίνους προσειληφότες, πλήθει ἐχώρησαν πλείουσι. ὁ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πυθόμενοι πρὸς τὰ ὄπλα μὲν οὐκ ἐρρώσθησαν, ἐν αἰτίαις δ' ἀλλήλους πεποίηντο, οἱ μὲν τοῦ ὀμίλου τοὺς εὐπατρίδας ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν ὁ Κοριολᾶνος τυγχάνων μετὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίδα στρατεύοιτο, οἱ δὲ τὸν ὀμιλον ὅτι μὴ ἐνδίκως αὐτὸν ἐξελάσαντες πολέμιον πεποιήκασιν. οὕτω δὲ στασίαζοντες ἐς μέγα τι κακὸν ἐνέπεσον ἄν, εἰ μὴ αἱ γυναῖκες αὐτοῖς ἐπεκούρησαν. ὡς γὰρ ἡ γερουσία κάθοδον τῷ Κοριολᾶνῳ ἐψηφίσασατο, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ πρέσβεις πρὸς ἐκεῖνον ἐστάλησαν, ἐκεῖνος καὶ τὴν χώραν τοῖς Οὐολούσκοις ἀποδοθῆναι ἀπήτει ἣς ἐν τοῖς πρὶν πολέμοις ἐστέρηντο. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῆς χώρας οὐ μεθίετο. πάλιν οὖν ἑτέρα πρεσβεία.

Ὁ δὲ περιθύμως ἔφερεν ὅτι καὶ περὶ τῆς ἑαυτῶν κινδυνεύοντες οὐδ' οὕτω τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἀφίστανται. καὶ τούτων δὲ ἀγγελθέντων αὐτοῖς οὐτ'³ ἔτι κέκινηντο οὐθ'³ ὑπὸ τῶν κινδύνων οἱ ἄνδρες τοῦ στασιάζειν ἐξίσταντο. αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες, ἣ τε γαμετὴ

¹ Οὐολουμνία Bk., οὐλουμνία Ms. ² Οὐετουρία Bk., βετουρία Ms.
³ οὐτ'—οὐθ' Dind., οὐδ'—οὐδ' Mss.

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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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.

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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,

παραλαβούσαι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας,
 ἦλθον πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον τὰ παιδία
 αὐτοῦ ἄγουσαι, καὶ ἐποίησαν αὐτὸν μὴ ὅτι ἐπὶ τῇ
 χώρᾳ ἀλλὰ¹ μηδὲ ἐπὶ τῇ καθόδῳ καταλύσασθαι.
 8 προσήκατο γὰρ αὐτὰς εὐθύς, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα
 παρούσας ἦσθετο, καὶ λόγου σφίσι μετέδωκεν,
 ἐπράχθη τε ὧδε· αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι σιωπῶσαι ἔκλαον,
 ἡ δὲ δὴ Οὐετουρία² “τί θαυμάζεις,” ἔφη, “τέκνον;
 τί δὲ ἐκπέπληξαι; οὐκ ἠὺτομολήκαμεν, ἀλλ’ ἡμᾶς
 ἡ πατρὶς ἔπεμψέ σοι, εἰ μὲν πείθοιο, μητέρα καὶ
 γυναῖκα καὶ τέκνα, εἰ δὲ μή, λάφυρα, ὥστ’ εἰ καὶ
 9. νῦν ἔτι ὀργίζῃ, πρῶτας ἡμᾶς ἀπόκτεινον. τί δα-
 κρύνεις; τί δ’ ἀποστρέφῃ; ἢ ἀγνοεῖς ὅπως τὰν τῇ
 πόλει ἡμεῖς τοι ἄρτι ὀδυρόμεναι ἐπαυσάμεθα, ἵνα
 σε ἴδωμεν; καταλλάγηθί τε οὖν ἡμῖν καὶ μηκέτι

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τοῦ Κοριολάνου Οὐολουμνία καὶ ἡ μήτηρ Οὐετου-
 ρίνα, καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας παρα-
 λαβούσαι, ἦλθον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον πρὸς αὐτὸν
 καὶ τὰ παιδία αὐτοῦ ἐπαγόμεναι. καὶ αἱ μὲν
 ἄλλαι σιωπῶσαι ἐδάκρουν, ἡ δὲ Οὐετουρίνα “οὐκ
 ἠὺτομολήκαμεν,” ἔφη, “τέκνον, ἀλλ’ ἡ πατρὶς
 ἡμᾶς ἔπεμψέ σοι, εἰ μὲν πείθοιο, μητέρα καὶ γυ-
 ναῖκα καὶ τέκνα, εἰ δὲ μή, λάφυρα. καὶ εἰ καὶ νῦν
 ἔτι ὀργίζῃ, πρῶτας ἡμᾶς ἀπόκτεινον. καταλ-

¹ ἀλλὰ supplied by Gros. ² Οὐετουρία Bk., βετουρία Ms.

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 re-
 quiring 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 inter-
 view, 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

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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

ὀργίζου τοῖς πολίταις τοῖς φίλοις τοῖς ἱεροῖς τοῖς τάφοις, μηδ' ἐπεσπέσης ἐς τὸ ἄστυ θυμῷ πολεμίῳ, μηδὲ ἐκπολιορκήσης τὴν πατρίδα ἐν ἧ καὶ ἐγεννήθη καὶ ἀνετράφη καὶ τὸ μέγα τοῦτο ὄνομα Κοριολανὸς ἐγένου. πείσθητί μοι, παιδίον, μηδέ με ἄπρακτον ἀποπέμψης, ἵνα μὴ καὶ νεκρὰν με
 10 ὑπ' αὐτοχειρίας ἴδῃς." ταῦτ' εἰπούσα ἀνέκλαυσε, καὶ τὴν τε ἐσθῆτα καταρρηξαμένη καὶ τοὺς μαστοὺς προδείξασα τῆς τε γαστρὸς ἀψαμένη, "ἰδοῦ," ἔφη, "τέκνον, αὕτη σε ἔτεκεν, οὔτοί σε ἐξέθρεψαν." εἰπούσης δὲ αὐτῆς ταῦτα καὶ ἡ γαμετὴ αὐτοῦ τὰ τε παιδία καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι γυναῖκες

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λάγηθι καὶ μηκέτι ὀργίζου τοῖς πολίταις τοῖς φίλοις τοῖς ἱεροῖς τοῖς τάφοις, μηδὲ ἐκπολιορκήσης τὴν πατρίδα, ἐν ἧ ἐγεννήθη καὶ ἐτράφη καὶ τὸ μέγα τοῦτο ὄνομα Κοριολᾶνος ἐγένου. μή με ἄπρακτον ἀποπέμψης, ἵνα μὴ καὶ νεκρὰν με αὐτοχειρίᾳ θεάσῃ." ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀνέκλαυσε, καὶ τοὺς μαστοὺς προδείξασα τῆς τε γαστρὸς ἀψαμένη, "αὕτη σε ἔτεκεν," ἔφη, "τέκνον, οὔτοί σε ἐξέθρεψαν." ἡ μὲν εἶπε ταῦτα, ἡ γαμετὴ δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ παιδία καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι γυναῖκες συνεθρήνησαν,

Tzetzes, Chil. 6, 551-55.

Καὶ εἰ μὴ μετὰ συρραγῆς ἐκείνου τοῦ πολέμου | δραμοῦσαι κατεσχίσαντο τοὺς ἑαυτῶν χιτῶνας | γυμναί τε περιέστησαν ἢ σύζυγος καὶ μήτηρ, | ἢ Βετουρνία τε αὐτὴ καὶ Βολουμνία κλήσιν, | καὶ

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 (Veturia and Volturnia 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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