

First Historical News about the Surname Curione

Among the historical figures in pre-Christian times with this surname we find:

Manius Curius Dentatus

Belonging to the Curia Gens, he was the most famous among the Curii (330 bc-270 bc.c.) famous for ending the Samnite wars. He tied his name to the Battle against Pyrrhus at Maleventum (275 bc.c.), a city that, after his victory, was called Beneventum. Shy and not interested in power and money he escaped public honors and refused gold and public office.

For this he was recognized as the prototype of the Ancient Roman: invincible, incorruptible, not interested in power. Some painters have portrayed him while rejecting the offers of Samnites ambassadors.

(Jann Steen ,Govert Flinck, Jacopo Amigoni)



GIOVAN BATTISTA TIEPOLO (1730) "Il Trionfo di Manio Curio Dentato"

Museo Hermitage (H 550 cm, W 322 cm)



PIERRE PEYRON (1787) "Manio Curio Dentato rifiuta i regali dei Sanniti"



JAN STEEN "Manio Curio Dentato e gli ambasciatori Sanniti"

Caius Scribonius Curio (born 118 BC.c. died 53 bc.c.)

Belonging to Gens Scribonia called the elder to distinguish him from his son Gaius.

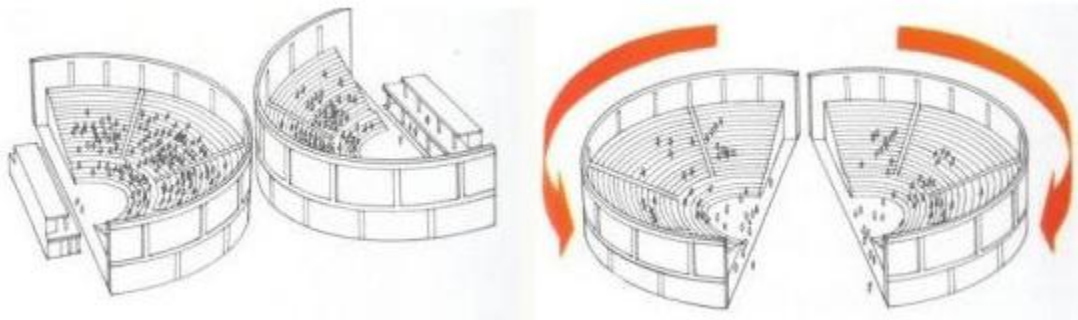
He was a politician and consul of the Roman Republic. He took part in Lucius Cornelius Silla ' s military campaign against Mithridates king of Pontus and was instrumental in the conquest of Athens. He was a staunch opponent of Julius Caesar, unlike his son Gaius, considered an excellent orator.

Gaius Scribonius Curio son of Caius Scribonius Curio friend and supporter of Caesar, Mark Antony and Cicero. Famous for his oratory art. He built the first wooden mobile amphitheater in Rome to celebrate the anniversary of his father's death. According to Lucano he recommended Caesar to pass the Rubicon and march against Rome, for this reason Dante Alighieri placed him in the 9th round of hell among the sowers of discord. He died in 49 bc.c. fighting honorably for Caesar against King Juba, in the Battle of Utica, possibly suicidal after imprisonment or on the battlefield beheaded by King Juba himself.

His body appears to have been left unpololed. His biography is the work of the historian Mirko Rizzotto entitled: " Gaius Scribonio Curione a life for Rome"



In 52 a. C., he built two distinct wooden theaters with the semicircle of the bleachers leaning against each other. After the end of the theatrical performances they were rotated to join together in order to form a single oval with the central track where to play the games.



Traces of this Cognomization, in post Cristian times, were found, before 1800, in 1200 in Gallarate where the Curions are counted among the nobles of the city. In 1300 Comasco Bertrame Curione native of Ace (CO) as prevosto of Dervio (LC), was also reported.

VARIANTS OF THE SURNAME:

CURIO rare and CURIONI a little less rare typical of northern Milan, Varesotto and Como