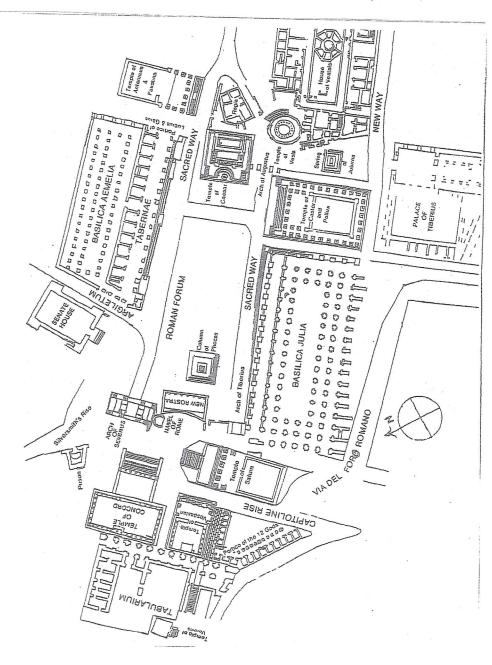
Terentia, the Temple of Vesta, and the Tabula Valeria Maria S. Marsilio, Professor Emerita, Saint Joseph's University CAAS 2025 Annual Meeting, Silver Spring, Maryland, October 11, 2025

# 1) Cicero, Ad Familiares 14.2.2 (58 BCE)

A te quidem omnia fieri fortissime et amantissime video, nec miror; sed maereo casum eiusmodi, ut tantis tuis miseriis meae miseriae subleventur. Nam ad me P. Valerius, homo officiosus, scripsit, id quod ego maximo cum fletu legi, quemadmodum a Vestae ad tabulam Valeriam ducta esses.

Indeed for you, I see that you are doing all things most courageously and most lovingly, nor am I surprised; but I mourn the misfortune of a kind, that my sufferings are alleviated only by your own great sufferings. For P. Valerius, dutiful man, has written to me, this I read with the greatest weeping, how you were hauled from the Temple of Vesta to the Tabula Valeria.

2) Henry Bender, Roman Forum, Ancient Rome: A Topographical Commentary, 1985, 76.



## 3) Cicero, de Domo Sua 59.1 (57 BCE)

Quid enim vos uxor mea misera violarat, quam vexavistis, raptavistis, omni crudelitate lacerastis?

For what harm did you suffer from my unhappy wife **whom you harassed**, **plundered**, and tortured by every form of cruelty?

#### Cicero, Pro Sestio 54.7 (56 BCE)

Omitto gratulationes, epulas, partitionem aerarii, beneficia, spem, promissa, praedam, laetitiam paucorum in luctu omnium; **vexabatur uxor mea**, liberi ad necem quaerebantur

I say nothing about the giving of thanks, the banquets, the sharing out of public money, favors, hopes, promises, plunder, the joy of a few amid the sorrow of all. **My wife was harassed**, my children were sought out for murder.

### Cicero, Pro Sestio 145.10 (56 BCE)

Ac si scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli poenarum satis: eversa domus est, fortunae vexatae, dissipati liberi, **raptata coniunx...** 

And yet if it is a crime to love one's fatherland, I have been punished enough for it. My home has been demolished, my property ravaged, my children separated, my wife plundered...

## Cicero, Pro Milone 87 (52 BCE)

me patria expulerat, bona diripuerat, domum incenderat, liberos, coniugem meam vexarat,

Me he had banished from my country, plundered my property, burned my house, harassed my children and my wife

# 4) Cicero, Ad Familiares 14.1.5 (58 BCE)

Quod ad me, mea Terentia, scribis, te vicum vendituram, quid, obsecro te (me miserum!) quid futurum est? Et, si nos premet eadem fortuna, quid puero misero fiet?

But you write to me, my Terentia, that you will sell your houses, what, I beg you, as I am in misery, what will happen? Et, if the same bad fortune weighs on us, what will happen to our poor son?

# 5) Plutarch, Cato the Younger 19.3 (75 CE)

ἐνστὰς δέ ποτε Κλωδίῳ τῷ δημαγωγῷ κινοῦντι καὶ ταράττοντι μεγάλων ἀρχὰς νεωτερισμῶν καὶ διαβάλλο ντι πρὸς τὸν δῆμον ἱερεῖς καὶ ἱερείας, ἐν οἶς καὶ Φαβία Τερεντίας ἀδελφὴ, τῆς Κικέρωνος γυναικὸς, ἐκινδ ύνευσε, τὸν μὲν Κλώδιον αἰσχύνῃ περιβαλὼν ἠνάγκασεν ὑπεκστῆναι τῆς πόλεως, τοῦ δὲ Κικέρωνος εὐχα ριστοῦντος, τῆ πόλει δεῖν ἔχειν ἔφη χάριν αὐτόν, ὡς ἐκείνης ἕνεκα πάντα ποιῶν καὶ πολιτευόμενος,

"At one time he (Cato) opposed Clodius the demagogue, who was raising agitation and confusion as a prelude to great changes, and was calumniating to the people, priests and priestesses, among whom Fabia, a sister of Cicero's wife Terentia, was in danger of conviction. But Cato put Clodius to such shame that he was forced to steal away from the city; and when Cicero thanked him, Cato told him he ought to be thankful to the city, since it was for her sake that all his public work was done."

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