

**Camillus Addresses the Romans After the Gallic Invasion**

Camillus ...cīvēs in forum convocāvit. ...

“Quid est, Rōmānī? Estis-ne ignāvī? Cūr ex hāc urbe iam mīgrāre dēsiderātis? Gēns vestra iterum erit valida, quod dī vōs iuvābunt. Mīlitēs vestrī et dī vestrī in arce mānsērunt, quamquam Gallī eam oppugnābant. Collēs Rōmae, campōs, flūmen Tiberim, agrōs nostrōs, hoc caelum Ītaliae amāmus. In urbe Veīis fortūna erit dubia; hīc calamitās est magna, sed dī auxiliū dabunt.”

*Using Latin I (1948), p. 214-215*

Camillus called the citizens together into the forum. “What is it, Romans? Are you cowardly? Why do you want to move away now from this city? Your nation will be safe once more because the gods will help you. Your soldiers and your gods remained on the citadel although the Gauls were attacking it. We love the hills of Rome, its open fields, the Tiber river, our sown fields, this sky of Italy. In the city Veii our fortune will be doubtful; there our potential for disaster is great, but the gods will give us assistance.”

**The Question of Citizenship**

Sī nihil aliud nisi dē cīvitāte ac lēge dīcimus, nihil dīcō amplius, causa dicta est. Quid enim hōrum īfirmārī, Grattī, potest? Hēraclēaene esse tum ascrīptum negābis? Adest vir summā auctōritāte et religiōne et fidē, Mārcus Lūcullus; quī sē nōn opīnārī, sed scīre, nōn audīvisse sed vīdisse, nōn interfuisse sed ēgisse dīcit. Adsunt Hēraclēnsēs lēgātī, nōbilissimī hominēs: huius iūdicī causā cum mandātīs et cum pūblicō testimōniō vērunt; quī hunc ascrīptum Hēraclēae esse dīcunt.

*Cicero, Prō Archiā Poētā 8*

If we are saying nothing else except about citizenship and the law, I speak no further; the case has been presented. For what of these points can be undermined, Grattius? Will you deny that (Archias) was enrolled (as a citizen) back then in Heraclea? There is present here a man of the utmost authority and scrupulousness and faith, Marcus Lucullus, who says that he does not think, but knows, has not heard, but has seen, was not just present, but conducted the matter. Ambassadors are here from Heraclea, very renowned men. They have come for the sake of this trial with orders and with public testimony, who say that this man was enrolled (as a citizen) in Heraclea.

## Memory and Records

Adest vir summā auctoritatē et religiōne et fidē, M. Lūcullus, quī sē nōn opīnārī sed scīre, nōn audīvisse sed vīdisse, nōn interfuisse sed ēgisse dīcit. Adsunt Hēraclīensēs lēgātī, nōbilissimī hominēs: huius iūdicī causā cum mandātīs et cum pūblicō testimōniō vērunt; quī hunc ascriptum Hēraclīensem dīcunt. Hīc tū tabulās dēsīderās Hēraclīensium pūblicās: quās Italicō bellō, incēnsō tabulārīō, interīsse scīmus omnēs. Est rīdiculum ad ea quae habēmus nihil dīcere, quaerere quae habēre nōn possumus; et dē hominum memoriā tacēre, litterārum memoriā flāgitāre; et, cum habeās amplissimī virī religiōnem, integerrimī mūnicipī iūs iūrandum fidemque, ea quae dēprāvārī nullō modō possunt repudiāre, tabulās, quās īdem dīcis solēre corrumpī, dēsīderāre.

Cicero, *Prō Archiā Poētā* 8

There is present here a man of the utmost authority and scrupulousness and faith, Marcus Lucullus, who says that he does not think, but knows, has not heard, but has seen, was not just present, but conducted, the matter. Ambassadors are here from Heraclea, very renowned men. They have come for the sake of this trial with orders and with public testimony, who say that this man was enrolled (as a citizen) in Heraclea. Do you desire here the public records of the people of Heraclea? We all know that these vanished in the Italic war when the record office was burned. It is ridiculous to say nothing about the facts which we have, to seek those things which we cannot have; and to remain silent about the memory of men, to demand the memory of letters; and since you have the solemn assurance of an unimpeachable community, to desire the tablets which you yourself say are usually corrupt.

**The Fury Allecto Rouses Turnus to Action**

Fit Calybē Iūnōnis anus templīque sacerdos,  
 et iuvenī ante oculōs hīs sē cum vōcibus offert: 420  
 'Turne, tot incassum fūsōs patiēre labōrēs,  
 et tua Dardaniīs trānscribī scēptra colōnīs?  
 Rēx tibi coniugium et quaesītās sanguine dōtēs  
 abnegat, externusque in rēgnum quaeritur hērēs.  
 Ī nunc, ingrātīs offer tē, inrīse, perīclīs; 425  
 Tyrrhēnās, ī, sterne aciēs, tege pāce Latīnōs.  
 Haec adeō tibi mē, placidā cum nocte iacērēs,  
 ipsa palam fārī omnipotēns Saturnia iussit.  
 Quārē age et armārī pūbem portīsque movērī  
 laetus in arva parā, et Phrygiōs quī flūmine pulchrō 430  
 cōnsēdēre ducēs pictāsque exūre carīnās.  
 Caelestum vīs magna iubet. Rēx ipse Latīnus,  
 nī dare coniugium et dictō pārēre fatētur,  
 sentiat et tandem Turnum experiātur in armīs.'

Vergil, *Aeneid* VII.419-434

[Allecto] becomes Calybe, the aged priestess of Juno and her temple, and presents herself to the young man before his eyes with these words: "Turnus, will you suffer these efforts to have been poured forth in vain? And your scepter to be turned over to Trojan settlers? The king denies to you the marriage and the dowry which you have sought with blood, and some heir from outside is being sought for the kingdom. Go now, offer yourself, scorned man, to thankless dangers; go, lay low the Tyrrhenian battle lines, protect the Latins with peace. When you were lying there in the peaceful night, thus all-powerful Juno herself has ordered me to speak these words to you openly. So, come on and gladly prepare your young men to be armed and to be moved from the gates into the fields; burn both the Trojan leaders who have settled by our beautiful river and their painted ships. The great power of the gods orders this. Unless King Latinus himself agrees to give you your bride and to stand by his word, let him realize this and at last experience Turnus as a foe in arms."