



*Illo tempore Segestanis maxima cum cura haec ipsa Diana, de qua dicimus, redditur; reportatur Segestam; in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur. Haec erat posita Segestae sane excelsa in basi, in qua grandibus litteris P. Africani nomen erat incisum eumque Carthagine capta restituisse perscriptum. Colebatur a civibus, ab omnibus advenis visebatur; cum quaestor essem, nihil mihi ab illis est demonstratum prius. Erat admodum amplum et excelsum signum cum stola; verum tamen inerat in illa magnitudine aetas atque habitus virginalis; sagittae pendebant ab umero, sinistra manu retinebat arcum, dextra ardentem facem praeferebat.*

***Illo tempore Segestanis maxima cum cura haec ipsa Diana, de qua dicimus, redditur; reportatur Segestam;***

*de qua dicimus* “of which we speak” Cicero is using “we” to mean himself. Notice the tense Cicero is using and the two passive verbs.

***in suis antiquis sedibus sum<sup>2</sup>ma cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur.***

Notice the tense Cicero is using and the three passive verbs. Notice too that they all begin with *r*: this alliteration emphasises the words.

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- 1 Image: The head of a statue found near the site of the villa of Scipio Africanus the Younger and thought by some to be of him. By Carole Raddato from FRANKFURT, Germany - Bronze statue of a Hellenistic prince, 1st half of 2nd century BC, found on the Quirinal in Rome, Palazzo Massimo alle Terme, Rome, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=75328308>
  - 2 If you need to brush up on your passive voice see these lessons: Year 2 Term 1 Week 10 Day 1, Year 2 Term 3 Week 2 Days 1 and 3, Week 3 Days 1 and 2, Week 4 Days 1 and 3 and Week 5 Day 1.

Translate and compare.

At that time this same Diana itself of which we speak **is returned** to the inhabitants of Segesta with the greatest care ; **[it is] brought back** to Segesta; **[it is] put back** in its ancient site with the highest rejoicing and happiness of the citizens.

Did you notice the use of the **present tense** here? The action is taking place in the past though. We call this the historic present tense. It is used to make the account of something in the past more vivid.

***Haec erat posita Segestae sane excelsa in basi,***

*sane* “truly” “very” *excelsa* “high” *basi* “pedestal”

***in qua grandibus litteris P. Africani nomen erat incisum***

*grandibus litteris* “with large letters” *incisum* “cut” “engraved”

***eumque Carthagine capta restituisse perscriptum.***

Begin” *que [erat] perscriptum* “was written” the prefix *per* indicates thoroughness i.e. it was written in detail. (This contrasts with the larger letters mentioned above which were used for the name *P. Africanus*.) *restituere* “to reinstate” “to restore”

Translate and compare

It was placed by the inhabitants of Segesta on a truly high pedestal on which was engraved in large letters the name P. Africanus and it was written in detail that it was restored after he had taken Carthage.

The Roman general Publius Cornelius Scipio (236/235–183 BC) earned the *agnomen* or nickname Africanus, for his victory over the Carthaginians in the second Punic War against Carthage and his defeat of Hannibal. He was not only a brilliant soldier but also a great orator and renowned for his sense of fairness and justice. His adopted grandson Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus (185–129 BC) known as Scipio Aemilianus or Scipio Africanus the Younger, was also a Roman general and statesman and was noted for his military exploits in the Third Punic War. He oversaw the final defeat and destruction of the city. This is the P. Scipio that to whom Cicero refers here. See the picture at the top of this lesson.

Some more passive verbs coming up next – notice the ...*ur* endings and a subjunctive *essem*. Again it is in a context where it is best just translated “was” in English.

***Colebatur a civibus,***

*Colere* “to worship”

***ab omnibus advenis visebatur;***

*advena* “foreigner” i.e. “visitor” *visere* “to look at”

***cum quaestor essem,***

***nihil mihi ab illis est demonstratum prius.***

*Demonstratum est* “was shown” *Prius* “before”

Translate and compare.

It was worshipped by the citizens, it was looked at by all visitors, when I was quaestor, nothing was shown me before it [i.e. it was the first thing I was shown].

Next Cicero tells us a bit about what the statue looked like.

**Erat** *admodum amplum et excelsum signum cum stola;*

*Admodum* “very” *amplum* “large” *signum* “statue”

**verum tamen inerat** *in illa magnitudine*

*inerat in illa magnitudine* “there was in that great size”

*aetas atque habitus virginalis;*

*aetas* “age” *habitus* “garments” “clothes” *Virginalis* is genitive singular.

The idea is that, despite the large size, the clothes and figure looked like a young girl.

*sagittae pendebant *ab umero,**

*Pendere* “to hang” *umerus* “shoulder”.

*sinistra manu retinebat* *arcum,*

*sinister-a-um* “left” *retinere* “to hold” *arcus* “bow”

*dextra ardentem facem praeferebat.*

*Praeferre* “to carry” *ardentem facem* “burning torch”

Translate and compare.

It was a very large and high statue with a dress/robe truly however there was, in[spite of] that great size, a maiden's youth and garments. Arrows were hanging from [her] shoulder, [her] left-hand was holding a bow, [her] right hand was carrying a burning torch.

(The statue carried emblems of her role as a goddess. The torch signified light and Diana was the goddess of the moon. The bow and arrows are the emblems of hunting of which she was also the goddess.)

Notice *amplum et excelsum*

This is an example of paired words. Cicero is using two words of similar meaning “large and tall” so give a combined effect which is stronger than just one word.

Keep up the flashcard practice.

<https://quizlet.com/gb/640752205/cicero-theft-from-segesta-complete-for-cie-igcse-2023-5-flash-cards/>