



Adsunt Segestani, clientes tui, socii populi Romani atque amici; certiore te faciunt P. Africanum Carthagine deleta simulacrum Dianae maioribus suis restituisse, idque apud Segestanos eius imperatoris nomine positum ac dedicatum fuisse;

hoc Verrem demoliendum et asportandum nomenque omnino P. Scipionis delendum tollendumque curasse; orant te atque obsecrant ut sibi religionem, generi tuo laudem gloriamque restituas, ut, quod per P. Africanum ex urbe hostium recuperarint, id per te ex praedonis domo conservare possint.

This is a very long sentence but we can break it down.

Adsunt Segestani, clientes tui, socii populi Romani atque amici;

For full information about *clientes* look back at the lesson for Year 2 Term 1 Week 6 Day 2. The people of Segesta were clients in the sense that they were from a small city and wanted support and protection from the great city of Rome.

Translate and compare.

[The/Some] Segestans are present/there are Segestans here, your clients and the allies and friends of the Roman people;

certiorem te faciunt

“They make you more certain” i.e. “they assure you [that]”

P. Africanum, Carthagine deleta, simulacrum Dianae maioribus suis restituisse,

Watch out for an ablative absolute here. Because this is what the Segestans are saying the verb is an infinitive and the “subject” is in the accusative. To translate just begin with P Africanus.

Translate and compare.

They assure you [that]:

P[ublius] Africanus, Carthage being destroyed/having destroyed Carthage/when he had destroyed Carthage, returned the image of Diana to their ancestors;

idque apud Segestanos eius imperatoris nomine positum ac dedicatum fuisse;

Start with *que id* (the statue) then the verb which you can translate “was” although it is another infinitive indicating that the statue is no longer in its place. What was it? It was *positum ac dedicatum*. *Nomine* is ablative but we would say “in” rather than “with, from or by”. *Eius imperatoris* is genitive. *Apud Segestanos* tells you where it was *positum ac dedicatum etc.*

Translate and compare.

And it was placed with the Segestans and dedicated in the name of that general;

Certiores te faciunt is still in force here so:

“They assure you [that]”

hoc Verrem demoliendum et asportandum

Demoliri “to take away”, *asportare* “to remove”

nomenque omnino P. Scipionis delendum tollendumque curasse;

Ominio “entirely” *curare* “to undertake” “to organise” *curasse* is subjunctive but just translate it “undertook” or “organised”

Translate and compare.

[They assure you that] Verres demolished and removed it and undertook entirely the expunging and deletion of the name of Publius Scipio;

orant te atque obsecrant ut sibi religionem,

obsequare “to beseech”. After *ut* go straight to *restituas*. *Religio* is “religious object” here.

generi tuo laudem gloriamque restituas,

Start with *que*. *Generi tuo* is dative.

ut,

Translate and compare.

They beg and beseech that you restore to them [their] religious object and praise and glory to your family. So that,

orant te atque obsecrant is another example of **paired words**.

quod per P. Africanum ex urbe hostium recuperarint,

Recuperare “to regain”.

id per te ex praedonis domo conservare possint.

Praedo “robber”, *conservare* “to save”.

Translate and compare.

That which through Publius Africanus they regained from the city of an enemy, they will be able to save through you from the house of a robber.