

quae cum duas urbis in quibus locata fuerat captas incensasque vidisset, bis ex duorum bellorum flamma ferroque servata est; quae Carthaginiensium victoria loco mutato religionem tamen non amisit, P. Africani virtute religionem simul cum loco recuperavit. Quo quidem scelere suscepto cum inanis esset basis et in ea P. Africani nomen incisum, res indigna atque intoleranda videbatur omnibus non solum religiones esse violatas, verum etiam P. Africani, viri fortissimi, rerum gestarum gloriam, memoriam virtutis, monumenta victoriae C. Verrem sustulisse.

Look out for a pluperfect subjunctive – perhaps translate: “though she/it had...”

quae cum duas urbis in quibus locata fuerat captas incensasque vidisset,

Quae “which/who” i.e. the statue or simply “Diana”. *Captas* “seized” “captured” *incensa* “burnt”

bis ex duorum bellorum flamma ferroque servata est;

Bis “twice” *flamma ferroque* “fire and sword”

quae Carthaginiensium victoria loco mutato religionem tamen non amisit,

amittere “to lose”

P. Africani virtute religionem simul cum loco recuperavit.

Recuperare “to recover”.

Translate and compare.

Who though she had seen two cities in which she was placed seized and burnt, twice out of two wars she was saved from fire and sword; who by the victory of the Carthaginians changed [her] location yet [her] sanctity was not lost, [but] by the courage of Publius Africanus recovered [her] sanctity at the same time as [she recovered] her location.

Note that this might seem contradictory. Cicero says that the statue did not lose its *religio* when it fell into the hands of the Carthaginians. Then he says that the statue's *religio* was restored when it was returned to Segesta by Publius Africanus. He is using the word *religio* in two different ways in the same sentence. The Carthaginians respected the statue: to them it had as it were a “religious aura”. The Segestans worshipped and adored it. It was this worship and adoration that was recovered when it was restored to Segesta.

Quo quidem scelere suscepto

quidem “indeed” *scelere suscepto* “The crime being undertaken” “when the crime was undertaken”

cum inanis esset basis

inanis “empty”

et in ea P. Africani nomen incisum,

Incisum “inscribed”

res indigna atque intoleranda videbatur omnibus

non solum religiones esse violatas, verum etiam P. Africani, viri fortissimi,

rerum gestarum gloriam,

“the glory of the deeds”

memoriam virtutis,

monumenta victoriae

C. Verrem sustulisse.

Sustulisse this is a perfect infinitive but just translate it “had taken away”.

Translate and compare.

Indeed, when this crime was undertaken,
when the base was empty
and in it Publius Africanus's name inscribed
the matter seemed scandalous and intolerable to everyone
that not only sanctity was violated [but] that even truly of Publius Africanus, a most brave man
the glory of the exploits
the memorial of the virtues
the monument of the victories
Gaius Verres had taken away.

This word order is not comfortable in English but Cicero has listed the glories of Publius Africanus first and saved the hateful name of Gaius Verres until last for matters of emphasis. It could be put better thus:

Indeed, when this crime was undertaken,
when the base was empty
and in it Publius Africanus's name inscribed
the matter seemed scandalous and intolerable to everyone;
that not only sanctity was violated [but] that even truly
Gaius Verres had taken away
the glory of the exploits,
the memorial of the virtues,
[and] the monument of the victories,
of Publius Africanus, a most brave man.

I have highlighted a figure of speech in purple above. By now you should be able to recognise what it is.¹

Write a few lines in answer to the following exam style question (all you need to do is rephrase the relevant notes above):

Comment of Cicero's use of the word *religio* in these lines.

1 Paired words.