

4D(i)

Under the prefects Publius Casetius and Publius Tadius, ten half-manned ships, which had left port, captured a certain pirate ship. But what did I say? They didn't capture the ship, but found it and led it off. The ship was full of very handsome youths, full of silver, full of clothing. And this ship,¹ as I said, wasn't captured by our fleet, but was found and led off.² And when this³ was announced to Verres, although he was lying, drunk, on the shore, with some lady friends,⁴ he nevertheless rose and immediately ordered that everything that was on the ship be put on display. With Publius Casetius and Publius Tadius as the leaders, the pirate ship (175) is brought to shore⁵ at Syracuse.⁶ Punishment is expected by all. The pirates who were old and ugly were treated as enemies by Verres and executed with the ax. Those who appeared⁷ to be beautiful or who were craftsmen were led off by him and given to his friends. Some were distributed by him to his retinue and son, others, who were musicians, were sent to certain friends at Rome. But the chief of the pirates was seen by no one. Today, judges, all believe that money was secretly given to Verres by the pirates, and that the chief pirate was freed.

¹ Lit., "which ship, as I've said". A funny relative clause which contains its antecedent (nauis); compare *quae pocula* in lines 130-131 of 4C.

² *capta est* and *inuenta est* are our first passive voice verbs.

³ Connecting relative.

⁴ My coy attempt at *mulierculis*, literally, "little women".

⁵ *appellitur* is a *historical present*, i.e., a present tense verb used in a narration of past events. We do this sometimes in English (and I leave *appellitur* and *expectatur*, another historical present, in the English present tense). But Latin does it more often, so often such verbs will need to be put into a past tense in English. They generally correspond to perfects rather than imperfects: i.e., they give elements in the plot rather than background.

⁶ Note that "at Syracuse" here translates an accusative (*Syracusam*), as does "at Rome" below. That's because Latin chooses to mark the movement across space, while English chooses to mark the final location. "At Syracuse" in a context without motion (as in "I used to live in Syracuse") would translate *Syraculis* (locative).

⁷ *videbantur* is the passive of *video*. It can mean "seem," which is why Jones and Sidwell claimed there was a deponent verb of that meaning. I suppose we say *videbantur* rather than *erant* because beauty is in the eye of the beholder, in this case, Verres.

4D (ii)

The Syracusans, knowledgeable and civilized people, kept count daily of the pirates who were being executed with the ax. But they soon realized that a large number of pirates was missing (for a count of them [the pirates] had been made from the number of oars which had been seized with the ship). For all who had possessed any skill or beauty⁸ had been taken away and led off by Verres. But that vile fellow, suspecting that there would be a popular outcry,⁹ began, in place of pirates, (190) to substitute Roman citizens whom he had thrown in jail earlier (he would claim that they had been soldiers of Sertorius, or joined the pirates of their own free will). In this way Roman citizens, who were recognized (as such) by Roman citizens and defended by all, were executed by the ax.

So this is the deed that was done, this the fabulous victory: With Verres as Praetor a pirate ship was captured, the pirate chief was freed, musicians were sent to Rome, the good looking and skilled were led off to Verres' home; in their place Roman citizens were axed, all the clothing was carried off, all the gold and silver carried off and stolen.

⁸ Partitive genitives + *aliquid*. We met them in section one, with *satis*, *nimis*, and *quid*. *quid negoti est?* What's the trouble? (Literally: What of trouble is there?) *Quid consili est?* What's the plan? *aliquid formae*: some (of) beauty.

⁹ Literally: "Having suspected that an outcry of the people would come to be."