

A Greek Anthology

This book offers an ideal first reader in ancient Greek. It presents a selection of extracts from a comprehensive range of Greek authors, from Homer to Plutarch, together with generous help with vocabulary and grammar. The passages have been chosen for their intrinsic interest and variety, and brief introductions set them in context. All but the commonest Greek words are glossed as they occur and a general vocabulary is included at the back. Although the book is designed to be used by those who have completed only a beginner's course in Greek, students of all ages will find that it helps them to improve their ability and confidence in reading a wide range of prose and verse texts, while at the same time providing a fascinating and copiously illustrated introduction to the riches and variety of ancient Greek literature over a period of almost a thousand years.

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Berlin, Antikenmuseen-Schatzkammer, inv. 31 161.7. Mummy portrait from Fayum, c. 150 BC. © Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Photo: Ingrid Geske-Heiden.

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Professor E. W. Handley. Photograph by E. W. Handley.

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Rome, Istituto Suore Benedettine di Priscilla. From the Catacomb of St Domitilla, Rome. Photo: Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra, Rights reserved.

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Berlin, Staatliche Museen, inv. F 2538, neg. N1. Attic vase, 5th century BC. © Bildarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, 2000. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin.

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PREFACE

Students often find it a difficult transition from reading the adapted Greek of course-books to 'real' Greek. This collection of passages from a wide variety of authors is intended to ease that transition by providing generous help with vocabulary and some help with translating particularly obscure or difficult sentences.

The passages are in no way adapted. They have been chosen from major authors for their general interest. It is hoped that they are long enough to give some idea of their literary character, but not so long as to be daunting to the inexperienced reader.

Although we believe that the passages, taken as a whole, will provide interesting comparisons with one another, there is no assumption that the reader should progress through the book in sequence, and each passage can be read in isolation. This means that a great many words are glossed repeatedly, but this seems unavoidable if readers are to be free to read passages in any order they choose.

As part of the introduction to each passage, there is a brief note about the author and the work from which the passage is taken: this should help the reader to set the passage in its literary and historical context. In addition, there is a diagrammatic time chart on pages xiv–xvii which shows the dates of the individual authors and their relationship to one another, and to the main historical events of their era.

Greek names have been transliterated into their more familiar Latinised English equivalents, rather than giving a spelling closer to the original Greek. Most readers will find Achilles and Aeschylus more familiar than Akhilleus and Aiskhulos.

We hope that the *Anthology* will be attractive and useful to students who have little or no access to a teacher or who are learning Greek in very limited time, as well as to those who are fortunate enough to have the benefit of regular tuition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The passages in sections 1–9, 11 and 15–16 are reprinted, with slight variations of punctuation etc., from the Oxford Classical Texts of the *Iliad* by D. B. Munro and T. W. Allen (1920); of the *Odyssey* by the same editors (1917); of Herodotus by K. Hude (1927); of Aeschylus by D. Page (1972); of Sophocles by H. Lloyd-Jones and N. G. Wilson (1990); of Euripides vols. I (1984) and III (1994) by J. Diggle; of Thucydides by H. Stuart Jones and J. E. Powell (1942); of Plato by J. Burnet (1900), of Demosthenes vol. III (1931) by W. Rennie and of Aristotle by R. Kassel (1964). A few other changes have been made as follows:

- Section 1 line 33 (*Iliad* 16.451): reading ἦ τοι for OCT ἦτοι
 line 35 (16.453): reading ἐπεὶ for OCT ἐπὴν
 line 65 (16.659): reading ἀλλὰ φόβηθεν for OCT ἀλλ' ἐφόβηθεν
 Section 2 line 62 (*Odyssey* 5.136): reading ἀγήραον for OCT ἀγήρων
 line 91 (5.212): reading ἔοικεν for OCT ἔοικε
 Section 3 line 3 (Herodotus 8.84.2): retaining ἐπὶ
 line 13 (87.2) reading μετεξέτερος
 line 32 (88.1): reading τοιοῦτο for OCT τοιοῦτον
 Section 4 line 6 (*Persians* 389): reading ἠὲ φήμησεν for OCT εὐφήμησεν
 Section 6 after line 32 (*Alcestis* 311): OCT line 312 omitted
 Section 9 line 26 (*Bacchae* 506): reading ὅτι ζῆς for OCT †ὅτι ζῆς†
 line 64 (835): reading δέρας for OCT δέρος

The passage in section 10 is reprinted from K. J. Dover's edition of *Frogs* (Oxford, 1993) with changes of speaker attribution at line 15 (Dover gives the whole line – *Frogs* 178 – to Xanthias) and line 21 (Dover gives the whole line – *Frogs* 184 – to Dionysus). The passage in section 12 is reprinted, with slight changes of punctuation, from R. G. Ussher's edition of *Ecclesiazusae* (Oxford, 1973).

The passages in sections 13, 17 and 19 are reprinted by permission of the publishers and the Trustees of the Loeb Classical Library from XENOPHON: VOLUME IV, Loeb Classical Library Volume L168, translated by

Acknowledgements

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E. C. Marchant; MENANDER: VOLUME II, Loeb Classical Library Volume L459, translated by W. G. Arnott; PLUTARCH: MORALIA, VOLUME V, Loeb Classical Library Volume L306, translated by Frank C. Babbitt, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1923, 1997, 1936. The Loeb Classical Library (R) is a registered trademark of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The following changes have been made to the Xenophon:

Section 13 lines 1–6, 29, 51, 64 (*Oeconomicus* 7.16–7.32.2): inverted commas inserted for direct speech

line 26 (7.23): ἔργα καὶ ἐπιμελήματα omitted after ἔξω

lines 35 and 38 (7.24 and 25): reading πλέον for Loeb πλείον

line 37 (7.25): comma omitted after θεὸς

line 39 (7.25): comma omitted after εἰδὼς δὲ

line 46 (7.27): comma omitted after θεὸς

line 51 (7.29): comma inserted after εἰδότας

line 54 (7.30): comma inserted after αὐτά, colon after γυναῖκα for Loeb full stop

line 57 (7.30): καὶ inserted after ἃ

The following changes have been made to the Menander:

Section 17 line 7 (*Perikeiromene* 492): reading ἀπελήλυθεν δ' οὐ for Loeb ἀπελήλυθε[ν δ'] οὐ

line 33 (518): reading ὦ Πόσειδον. ΠΟ: δεῦρ' ἴθι for Loeb ὦ Πόσειδο[ν] ΠΟ: [δ]εῦρ' ἴθι

line 39 (524): reading μὰ τὸν Δία for Loeb μὰ Δι', οὐδέν

The passage in section 20 is reprinted, with slight changes of punctuation, from The Greek New Testament, fourth revised edition, (C) 1993 Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, Stuttgart.

We are grateful to Jeffrey Swales for help with word-processing, to Callie Kendall for help with the illustrations, to Eric Handley for help with proof-reading, and to Pauline Hire, Michael Sharp and Linda Woodward at Cambridge University Press for guidance throughout.

Carol Handley
 James Morwood
 John Taylor

TIME CHART

HISTORICAL EVENTS

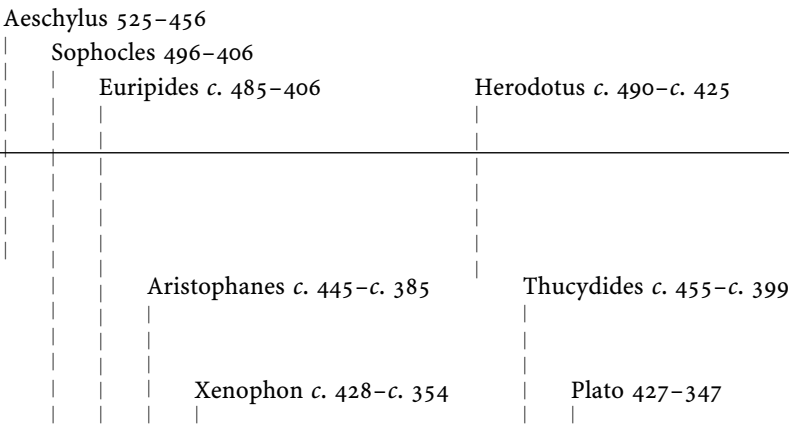
BC	
BRONZE AGE	
1600–1125	Mycenaean period
1300–1200	Linear B tablets
c. 1250	Trojan War
c. 1200	destruction of Mycenaean cities begins
<hr/>	
DARK AGES	
c. 1050	Iron Age begins in Greece
c. 800	emergence from Dark Ages
<hr/>	
ARCHAIC PERIOD	
776	Olympic Games established
c. 750	era of colonisation – rise of Delphi – Greek alphabet introduced
c. 675	Age of Tyrants begins
546	tyranny established in Athens
508	beginnings of democracy in Athens
490–479	Persian Wars – Persians defeated at Marathon 490, Salamis 480, Plataea 479
<hr/>	
CLASSICAL PERIOD	
478	Delian League formed – Athens starts to build up an empire
462	radical democracy established in Athens
461–429	ascendancy of Pericles – great building programme in Athens (Parthenon completed 432)
431	Peloponnesian War breaks out
429	Pericles dies of plague in Athens
415–413	Sicilian Expedition, ending in disaster for Athens

Time chart

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WRITERS

Homer perhaps *fl* c. 725



xvi *Time chart*

HISTORICAL EVENTS (contd)

BC

411	oligarchic revolution in Athens – Persia helps Sparta in the war
404	Athens defeated by Sparta – Thirty Tyrants imposed
403	restoration of democracy
399	execution of Socrates
386	Plato founds the Academy
359–336	Philip II king of Macedon
338	Battle of Chaeronea – Philip’s victory gives him control of Greece
336–323	Alexander the Great king of Macedon
335	Aristotle founds the Lyceum
334	Alexander begins his conquest of Asia
323	death of Alexander

HELLENISTIC PERIOD

c. 300	Museum and Library built in Alexandria
264	First Punic War (between Rome and Carthage) begins – Rome starts to build up an empire
146	Greece becomes a Roman province
31	Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra at Actium
30	suicide of Cleopatra

ROMAN PERIOD

27–AD 14	reign of Augustus
c. 4 BC	birth of Jesus Christ
AD	
64	persecution of Christians under Nero
66–73	Jewish rebellion – fall of Jerusalem 70; Masada holds out until 73
312	Constantine gives imperial favour to Christianity
410	Visigoths sack Rome – fall of western Roman Empire

1453	Turks sack Constantinople – fall of eastern Roman Empire
------	--

Time chart

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WRITERS (contd)

(Sophocles)
(Emipides)
(Aristophances)
(Xehopnon)

(Thucydides)
(Plato)

Menander 342–c. 292

Demosthenes 384–322

Aristotle 384–322

St Luke perhaps c. AD 10–c. 95
Plutarch c. AD 46–c. 120

NOTE ON VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Knowledge is assumed of about 350 very common words which feature in the prescribed vocabularies of both examining boards offering GCSE Greek. They are included here in the General Vocabulary. All other words are glossed at their first appearance in a passage.

Knowledge is also assumed of basic accidence: declensions and conjugations of standard form.

Grammatical information is given in *italics*, definitions and suggested translations in ordinary type.

Nouns are given with nominative and genitive endings, and gender.

Adjectives are normally given with masculine, feminine and neuter endings. (Where only two endings are given, this is usually because the masculine and feminine are the same; the rarer cases where there is no neuter should be obvious. For some third declension and irregular adjectives, *gen* signals the genitive ending.)

Verbs are given in the first person singular if the form occurring is easily deducible; otherwise the form in the text is quoted and explained (e.g. *aor subj*). This is of course a difficult line to draw, but we have been guided by experience of what students find difficult. Full parsing has not been thought necessary (so we say e.g. *aor pass* but do not add 3 *pl* except in difficult or unusual cases). A 'default' system operates, assuming the simpler or commoner form (e.g. a finite verb is indicative, and an imperative is second person, unless described otherwise).

Square brackets enclose forms of words from which other tenses, cases, etc., are made, but which themselves do not occur (or very rarely occur) in surviving texts.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>1, 2, 3</i>	first, second, third person
<i>abs</i>	absolute
<i>acc</i>	accusative
<i>act</i>	active
<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>alt</i>	alternative
<i>aor</i>	aorist
<i>art</i>	article
<i>cf</i>	<i>confer</i> (i.e. compare)
<i>comp</i>	comparative
<i>dat</i>	dative
<i>decl</i>	declension
<i>def</i>	definite
<i>emph</i>	emphatic, emphasises, emphasis
<i>f</i>	feminine
<i>fl</i>	<i>floruit</i> (i.e. flourished)
<i>foll</i>	follows, following
<i>fut</i>	future
<i>gen</i>	genitive
<i>impf</i>	imperfect
<i>impsnl</i>	impersonal
<i>impv</i>	imperative
<i>indecl</i>	indeclinable
<i>indef</i>	indefinite
<i>indic</i>	indicative
<i>inf</i>	infinitive
<i>intr</i>	intransitive
<i>Ion</i>	Ionic
<i>lit</i>	literally

<i>m</i>	masculine
<i>mid</i>	middle
<i>n</i>	neuter
<i>neg</i>	negative
<i>nom</i>	nominative
<i>oft</i>	often
<i>opt</i>	optative
<i>partit</i>	partitive
<i>pass</i>	passive
<i>pf</i>	perfect
<i>pl</i>	plural
<i>plpf</i>	pluperfect
<i>poet</i>	poetic
<i>ppl</i>	participle
<i>prec</i>	preceding
<i>pres</i>	present
<i>ref</i>	refers, referring to
<i>rel</i>	relative
<i>sg</i>	singular
<i>sub</i>	subject
<i>subj</i>	subjunctive
<i>sup</i>	superlative
<i>tr</i>	transitive
<i>transl</i>	translate
<i>usu</i>	usually
<i>voc</i>	vocative

MAP OF THE GREEK WORLD



(Adapted from Paul Cartledge (ed.) *The Cambridge Illustrated History of Ancient Greece*, Cambridge University Press 1998: p. vi)