

R. BERESFORD & R. DOUGLAS
A FIRST GREEK READER

PART I

**PRESENTED WITH A LITERAL
ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

by

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PREFACE

Candidori Lectori S. P. D.

It is difficult for beginner and intermediate students of Ancient Greek, particularly those who wish to develop oral and reading proficiency, to find textbooks that provide suitable comprehensible input. Part I of *A First Greek Reader* would be ideal for beginners, given the simple and short sentences, were it not for some rather obscure vocabulary choices. Taking inspiration from the Assimil language textbooks, therefore, I have written a literal English translation and supplied morphological notes to accompany the Greek text; my aim being to provide the reader with a crib to gloss any unknown vocabulary, and to clarify forms that may still be unusual to a beginner.

In Beresford and Douglas' original text, verb augments and prefixes were hyphenated to help students use the lexicon supplied in the volume; these have been removed, as I hope recourse to a dictionary will no longer be required. In their Preface, Beresford and Douglas wrote, "It may be mentioned that $\sigma\sigma$ has been used throughout for $\tau\tau$ and $\xi\upsilon\upsilon$ for $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon$, for reasons which it is beyond the scope of this preface to discuss," and I have not altered the spelling in this edition.

In my translation, I have attempted to translate technical names with English equivalents, thus "dance-stage" instead of "orchestra" and "magistrate" instead of "archon". Italic text in brackets is intended to clarify the syntax of the Greek by mimicking it in un-English idiom, or to supply a word not expressed in the Greek. The only part of the translation that is not literal is the verbal tense, as English often uses a simple-past even for a Greek imperfect (e.g. IV.1 "ἐθεράπευον" is rendered "worshipped" rather than "used to worship.")

I would also like to thank Dr. Seumas MacDonald and Harry Whitworth for their invaluable assistance in proof-reading the text and improving the translation in a number of places.

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I. The Parthenon [9]

1. Ὁ Παρθενὼν ἐστὶν ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθῆνης.
2. Ἡ Ἀθήνη ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεός.
3. Τοῦ Διὸς θυγάτηρ ἦν.
4. Τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πολλοὶ θεοὶ ἦσαν.
5. Τὸ ἱερὸν ἐστὶ μαρμάρειον.
6. Τὸ Πεντελικὸν πορίζει τοὺς λίθους.
7. Τὸ Πεντελικὸν ἐστὶν ὄρους τινος ὄνομα.
8. Οἱ λίθοι λευκοὶ εἰσιν.
9. Αἱ λιθοτομίαι ἔτι πορίζουσι λίθους.

II. Actors [10]

1. Πολλοὶ ἦσαν ποιηταὶ ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν.
2. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα ἐτίμων τοὺς ποιητάς.
3. Οἱ μὲν κωμωδίας, οἱ δὲ τραγωδίας ἐποιοῦν.
4. Τούτων μὲν ὁ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐκείνων δὲ ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης ἦν εὐδοξός.
5. Πλούσιός τις ἀνὴρ ἐχορήγει.
6. Οἱ πολῖται ἀθροοὶ ἐφοίτων ἐς τὸ θέατρον.
7. Πρῶτον μὲν δύο, ἔπειτα δὲ τρεῖς ἦσαν ὑποκριταί.
8. Οἱ ὑποκριταὶ πρόσωπα ἐφόρουν,
9. Τὰ πρόσωπα παντοῖα ἦν καὶ θαυμάσια.

III. Arms [11]

1. Ὁ ὀπλίτης ὅπλα ἔφερε πολλὰ καὶ βαρέα.
2. Αἱ κνημίδες φυλάσσουσι τὰς κνήμας.
3. Χαλκοῦς θώραξ σῶζει τὸ στήρνον.
4. Ἡ κεφαλὴ φέρει κράνος χαλκοῦν.
5. Ἴππιοι λόφοι ἐπινεύουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ κράνει.
6. Ἡ ἀριστερὰ ἔχει τὴν λαμπρὰν ἀσπίδα.
7. Πάντες οἱ ὀπλῖται δόρατα φέρουσιν.
8. Ζωστήρ τις σκύτινος ἀνέχει τὸ ξίφος.
9. Τὸ ξίφος ὀξύ ἐστὶν.

IV. Torch-Race [12]

1. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθεράπευον πολλοὺς θεούς.
2. Προμηθεά πυρὸς θεὸν ἐνόμιζον.
3. Ἡ Ἄρτεμις σεμνὴ ἦν αὐτοῖς.
4. Κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν τὴν λαμπαδηδρομίαν ἤγον.

1. The Parthenon is a temple of Athena.
2. Athena was a goddess of the Athenians.
3. She was the daughter of Zeus.
4. The Athenians had many gods [*there were many gods for the Athenians*].
5. The temple is made of marble.
6. The Pentelicon supplies the stones.
7. The Pentelicon is the name of a mountain.
8. The stones are white.
9. The quarries still provide stones.

1. There were many poets among the Greeks.
2. The Athenians greatly honoured the poets.
3. Some composed comedies, while others tragedies.
4. Of the latter Sophocles, of the former Aristophanes was famous.
5. A rich man paid for the chorus.
6. The citizens used to go to the theatre in droves.
7. Firstly there were two, but later there were three actors.
8. Actors wore masks.
9. The masks were of all kinds and amazing.

1. The hoplite carried many and heavy arms.
2. The greaves protect the shins.
3. A bronze breastplate keeps the chest safe.
4. The head bears a bronze helmet.
5. Horsehair crests are spread on the helmet.
6. The left hand holds the shining shield.
7. All hoplites carry spears.
8. A leather belt holds the sword.
9. The sword is sharp.

1. The Athenians worshipped many gods.
2. They thought Prometheus the god of fire.
3. Artemis was revered among them.
4. Every year they held a torch-race.

5. Πολλοὶ νεανῖαι ἡγωνίζοντο.
6. Ἐκαστος λαμπάδα ἔφερεν.
7. Ὁρμῶντο μὲν ἐκ τοῦ Κεραμεικοῦ.
8. Ἐτρεχον δὲ ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν.
9. Ὅστις πρῶτος ἀφίκετο τὴν λαμπάδα ἔτι αἰθομένην ἔχων, ἐνίκα.

V. The Winds [13]

1. Αἶολος βασιλεὺς ἐστὶ τῶν ἀνέμων.
2. Βορέας ἐστὶ χαλεπώτατος πάντων τῶν ἀνέμων.
3. Τόδε μὲν τὸ πνεῦμα φέρεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἄρκτου.
4. Ὁ δὲ Νότος ὑγρὸς καὶ βαρὺς ἐστίν.
5. Ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ὄμβρους ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης φέρει.
6. Ὁ δὲ Ζέφυρος πραότερος καὶ εὐμενέστερός ἐστιν.
7. Οὗτος ὁ ἄνεμος εὐδαιτέραν ποιεῖ τὴν θάλασσαν.
8. Ὁ δὲ Εὐρος μέλας καὶ δυσμενής ἐστιν.
9. Τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ πνεῦμα καίει πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν.

VI. Prometheus stealing Fire [14]

1. Ὁ Προμηθεὺς υἱὸς ἦν Ἰαπετοῦ καὶ Κλυμένης.
2. Τέχνας πολλὰς καὶ θαυμασίας ἐξευρεῖν λέγεται.
3. Πολλὰ τε ἄλλα ἐποίησε, καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἔδωκεν ἀνθρώποις.
4. Ἐπὶ τοῦτο, ἀνέβη ἐς Ὀλύμπον, τὸν τῶν θεῶν οἶκον.
5. Ἐντεῦθεν πῦρ ἔκλεψεν.
6. Τοῦτο ἀπέκρυψεν ἐν νάρθηκι.
7. Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ τοῦτο μαθόντες χαλεπῶς ἔφερον.
8. Ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς αὐτὸν τιμωρεῖσθαι.
9. Ὅθεν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὠφελήσας, αὐτὸς ἄδικα ἔπαθεν.

3. ἔδωκεν > δίδωμι, 3s aor. act. indic.

4. ἀνέβη > ἀναβαίνω, 3s root aor. act. indic.

VII. Hoplite [15]

1. Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐμάχοντο.
2. Αἱ πόλεις ἀλλήλαις πολλάκις ἐπεστράτευον.

5. Many young men competed.
6. Each carried a lamp.
7. They set off from the Potters' Quarter [*Cerameicus*]
8. And they ran to the Acropolis.
9. Whoever arrived first holding a lamp still burning, won.

1. Aeolus is the king of the winds.
2. Boreas is the harshest of all the winds.
3. This wind is carried from the North.
4. Notus is wet and violent.
5. For that wind brings rain clouds from the sea.
6. And Zephyrus is milder and more kindly.
7. This wind makes the sea calm.
8. But Eurus is dark and hostile.
9. For this wind burns the whole land.

1. Prometheus was the son of Iapetus and Clymene.
2. It is said he discovered [*discovers*] many and amazing skills.
3. Not only did he make many other things, he also gave fire to humans.
4. In pursuit of this, he went up to Olympus, the house of the gods.
5. From there he stole fire.
6. He hid this in a reed-basket.
7. But the gods, upon learning this, were angry [*bore it badly*].
8. Therefore they decided [*it seemed good to them*] to punish him.
9. Because he had helped humans, he himself suffered unjustly [*unjust things*].

1. The Greeks fought on land and at sea.
2. The cities were often making war on one another.

3. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κλεινότατοι ἦσαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων.
4. Ὁπλίτης πεζῇ ἐμάχετο.
5. Βαρέα ὄπλα ἔφερεν ἐν μάχῃ.
6. Ἦν αὐτῷ δόρυ καὶ μέγα ὄπλον.
7. Οἱ ψилоὶ ξυνεστρατεύοντο τοῖς ὀπλίταις.
8. Οὔτοι δὲ ὀλίγα ὄπλα ἔφερον.
9. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τέλος ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

3. The Athenians and the Lacedaemonians were the most famous of the Greeks.
4. A hoplite fought on foot.
5. He carried heavy weapons in battle.
6. He had [*there were for him*] a spear and a great shield.
7. The light [*infantry*] fought alongside the hoplites.
8. These men carried few arms.
9. The Lacedaemonians defeated the Athenians in the end.

VIII. Artemis [16]

1. Ἡ Ἄρτεμις τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος κασίγνητος ἦν.
2. Ὁ Σοφοκλῆς ὀνομάζει αὐτὴν τὴν κυναγόν.
3. Ἐφερε τόξον τε καὶ οἷστους.
4. Ἐμπειρος ἦν τῆς τέχνης τοῦ τόξου.
5. Ἐκτείνει τοῖς βέλεσιν τοὺς θήρας.
6. Ἐφίλει θηρεύειν τὰς ἐλάφους ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν.
7. Ταχίστη ἦν τοὺς πόδας καὶ ἰσχυροτάτη.
8. Οὐδεὶς οὔτε θεῶν οὔτε ἀνθρώπων ἔγχευεν αὐτήν.
9. Τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ λαμπρότατον αὐτῆς ἐν Ἐφέσῳ ἔστηκεν.
10. Οἰνεὺς ποτε, ὁ τῆς Αἰτωλίας βασιλεὺς, καθύβρισε τὴν Ἀρτέμιδα.
11. Ἡ δὲ θεὸς ἐζημίωσεν αὐτὸν ἀντὶ τῆς ὑβρεως.
12. Ἐπεμψε γὰρ κάπρον τινὰ ὡς τὴν γῆν διαφθεροῦντα.
13. Τότε δὴ ὁ Μελέαγρος, ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως, ξυλλέξας πολλοὺς φίλους, αὐτὸς ἀπέκτεινε τὸν θῆρα τῷ δόρατι.
14. Καὶ τὴν μὲν κεφαλὴν ἀποκόψας ἔδωκεν Ἀταλάντῃ.
15. Τὸ δὲ δέρμα καθιέρωσε τῇ Ἀθήνῃ.
16. Τοῦτο ἐποίησε διὰ τὸ τὴν θεὸν βεβοηθηκέναι, αἰεὶ γὰρ ἐφίλει τὸν Μελέαγρον.
17. Ὁ δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἀπέθανεν.
18. Οὕτω δὲ ἡ Ἄρτεμις τιμωρίαν ἔλαβεν.

1. Artemis was the sister of Apollo.
2. Sophocles calls her a hunter.
3. She carried a bow and arrows.
4. She was skilled in the use of the bow.
5. She killed wild beasts with missiles.
6. She loved to hunt the deer in the mountains.
7. She was the quickest on foot and the strongest.
8. No-one either of gods or of mortals married her.
9. Her most famous temple stands in Ephesus.
10. Once, Oeneus, the king of Aetolia, insulted Artemis.
11. The goddess punished him for his outrage.
12. For she sent a boar to destroy the land.
13. But then Meleager, [*the son*] of the king, after bringing together many friends, killed the animal himself with a spear.
14. And having cut off the head, gave it to Atalanta.
15. He dedicated the hide to Athena.
16. He did this because the goddess aided him [*on account of the goddess to have aided*], for she always loved Meleager.
17. But he died not long afterwards.
18. Thus Artemis took vengeance.

8. ἔγχευεν > γαμέω, 3s aor. act. indic.

9. ἔστηκεν > ἔστηκα, intransitive perfect (*I stand*) of transitive ἵστημι (*I set something up*), 3s perf. act. indic.

12. διαφθεροῦντα > διαφθεῖρω, fut. διαφθειρέω, masc. acc. sg. fut. act. pple.

14. ἔδωκεν > δίδωμι, 3s aor. act. indic.

16. βεβοηθηκέναι > βοηθέω, perf. act. infin.

IX. Athletes [18]

1. Ἡ Ἑλλάς ἀξιολόγους ἄνδρας ἔτρεφεν.
2. Οἱ μὲν τέχναις, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀγῶσιν ἦσαν ἀξιόχρεω.
3. Ἐγύμναζον τὸ σῶμα καὶ πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἤγον.
4. Ἐν δὲ τούτοις ὁ Ὀλυμπιακὸς εὐδοξότατος ἦν.
5. Πολλοὶ μὲν σφόδρα ἔπειροι ἦσαν τοῦ τὸν δίσκον βάλλειν.
6. Πολλοὶ δὲ δρόμῳ ἡγωνίζοντο.
7. Τὸ νικητήριον στέφανος ἦν κοτίνου.
8. Τοῦτο δὴ πᾶσιν ἐδόκει ἄριστον ἄθλον.
9. Πολλὰ ἐποίησεν ὁ Πίνδαρος περὶ ἄθλων.

2. ἀξιόχρεω > ἀξιόχρεως, ἀξιόχρεων, *masc. nom. pl.*, Attic declension adjective: -ω = -οι

X. Darius [19]

1. Ὁ Δαρεῖος τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ἦν.
2. Σοφώτερος ἦν τῶν πρόσθεν ἀρχόντων.
3. Φόρον τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἔτασσε.
4. Οἱ μὲν Κιλικῖοι ἔφερον φόρον λευκῶν ἵππων.
5. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν Ἰνδῶν πλείστος προσῆι φόρος.
6. Τὸν στρατὸν ποτε ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἔπεμψε.
7. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας Μαραθῶνι.
8. Οἱ μὲν Πέρσαι πλείους ἦσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
9. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνδρείοτεροι ἦσαν τῶν Περσῶν.

5. προσῆι > πρόσειμι, *3s imperf. act. indic.*

8. πλείους > πλείων, πλείον (comparative of πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ), *masc. nom. pl.*, alternative form of πλείονες.

XI. Chariot-Races [20]

1. Ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀγῶσιν ἐγίγνοντο δρόμοι ἀρμάτων.
2. Ταχεῖς ἵπποι εἴλκον τὰ ἄρματα.
3. Τῶν δὲ ἄρμάτων τὰ μὲν δύο τὰ δὲ τέσσαρας ἵππους εἶχεν.
4. Οἱ νικήσαντες αἰεὶ κλεινότατοι ἐγίγνοντο.
5. Τό δὲ ἄθλον ἦν στέφανος μόνον κοτίνου.
6. Τὸ δὲ ἀθάνατον κλέος ἡδιστον ἄθλον ἐνομίζετο.
7. Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἦν μείζον κλέος ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν.

1. Greece reared men worthy of tales.
2. Some were worthy of note because of crafts, and others through contests.
3. They trained their bodies [*body*] and competed in many [*athletic*] contests.
4. Among these, the Olympic [*Games*] was the most honoured.
5. Many were very skilled in throwing the discus.
6. Many others competed in a running-race.
7. The prize was a crown of olive-branch.
8. Everyone thought this was the best prize [*This seemed to all as the best prize.*]
9. Pindar composed many [*poems*] about prizes [*Pindar often composed*].

1. Darius was the king of the Persians.
2. He was wiser than the earlier rulers.
3. He imposed a tribute on his subjects.
4. The Cilicians brought a tribute of white horses.
5. From the Indians there was the largest tribute.
6. He once sent his army against the Greeks.
7. The Athenians defeated the Persians at Marathon.
8. There were more Persians than Athenians.
9. But the Athenians were braver than the Persians.

1. At all [*athletic*] contests, chariot races were held.
2. Quick horses pulled chariots.
3. Some chariots had two horses, others had four [*out of the chariots, some had two, others four horses*].
4. Those who had won always became very famous.
5. The prize was only a crown of olive-branch.
6. But it was thought that the undying fame was the sweetest prize.

8. Τὸν ἡνίοχον ἔδει φρονιμώτατον εἶναι.
9. Οἱ πίονες τῶν ἵππων οὐποτε ἐνίκων τὸν ἀγῶνα.

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- 1., 4. ἐγίγνοντο > γίγνομαι, 3p imperf. mid. depon. indic.
 2. εἶλκον > ἔλκω, 3p imperf. act. indic.
 3. εἶχεν > ἔχω, 3s imperf. act. indic.

XII. Chariot of the Sun [21]

1. Ὁ μὲν Ἥλιος θεὸς ἦν ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς.
2. Ὁ δὲ Ἀπόλλων ἐπεστάτει τῇ τε μαντείᾳ καὶ τῇ μουσικῇ.
3. Καὶ ἐν τοῖς Ὀμήρου ἔπεσιν, ἕτεροι νομίζονται οὗτοι οἱ θεοί.
4. Ὑστερον δὲ ὁ Ἀπόλλων καὶ τοῦ ἡλίου θεὸς ἐνομίζετο.
5. Ἐν ἄρματι ἐφέρετο διὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.
6. Τέσσαρες δὲ ἵπποι ἐξεύχθησαν τῷ ἄρματι.
7. Φαέθων ποτέ, υἱὸς Ἥλιου, τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἄρμα ἤλαυνεν.
8. Ἀλλ' οἱ ἵπποι, ἀπὸ τοῦ δρόμου ἀποδραμόντες, τὴν γῆν μόνον οὐ ξυνέκαυσαν.
9. Ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς ὀργισθεὶς ἀπέκτεινε Φαέθοντα κεραυνῷ.

XIII. Dirce and the Bull [22]

1. Ὁ Λύκος βασιλεὺς ἦν ποτε τῶν Θηβῶν τῶν ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ.
2. Ἡ δὲ Ἀντιόπη πρότερον ἦν γυνὴ τοῦ Λύκου.
3. Ἐπειτα δὲ ἐκεῖνος, ἀποπέμψας τὴν Ἀντιόπην, Δίρκην ἔγημεν.
4. Ἀμφίων τε καὶ Ζῆθος υἱεῖς ἦσαν τῆς Ἀντιόπης.
5. Ἐτράφησαν μέχρι ἡβῆς ἐν Κιθαιρῶνι.
6. Μαθόντες δὲ ὄθεν πεφύκασιν, ἐβουλεύσαντο τῇ μητρὶ τιμωρεῖν.
7. Ἐπορεύθησαν οὖν ὡς τάχιστα ἐς τὰς Θήβας.
8. Προσβολὴν δὲ ποιησάμενοι κατέλαβον τὴν πόλιν.

7. For there was no greater fame among the Greeks.
8. It was necessary that the charioteer be very clever.
9. Fat horses never won the contest.

1. The Sun was a god among the ancients.
2. Apollo was in charge of prophecy and music.
3. And in the verses of Homer, these gods were thought to be different.
4. Later, Apollo was also thought to be the god of the sun.
5. He was carried in a chariot through the sky.
6. Four horses were yoked to the chariot.
7. Once, Phaeton, son of the Sun, drove the chariot of his father.
8. But the horses, after running off from the track, burnt everything but the ground [*only the ground did they not burn up*].
9. And Zeus, angered, killed Phaethon with a thunderbolt.

1. Lycus was once the king of Thebes, the one in Boeotia.
2. Antiope was the first wife [*was wife earlier*] of Lycus.
3. But then that man, after sending Antiope away, married Dirce.
4. Amphion and Zethus were the sons of Antiope.
5. Until their coming of age, they were brought up on Mount Cithaeron.
6. Upon learning where [*from where*] they had been born, they schemed to avenge their mother.
7. They therefore went to Thebes as quickly as possible.
8. After making an attack, they seized the city.

9. Ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς τὴν Δίρκην τιμωρεῖσθαι.
10. Ἐπὶ τοῦτο δὴ ταύρου βίᾳ ἐκράτησαν.
11. Ὁ ταῦρος μέγας ἦν καὶ δεινός.
12. Τούτῳ τὴν Δίρκην προσήψαν σπάρτῳ.
13. Αὐτὴν δὲ πολλὰ πάσχουσιν ὁ ταῦρος παρείλκυεν.
14. Ἄλλους οὖν ἀδικήσασα αὐτὴ οὕτως ἀπώλετο.
15. Οἱ δὲ νεανῖαι τὸ σῶμα ἐς κρήνην κατέβαλον.
16. Ὅθεν ἡ κρήνη Διρκαία ἐπωνομάσθη.

3. ἔγημεν > γαμέω, 3s aor. act. indic.

14. ἀπώλετο > ἀπόλλυμι, 3s aor. mid. indic.

XIV. Niobe [25]

1. Ἀποκτείνας δὲ τὸν Λύκον, ὁ Ἀμφίων βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο τῶν Θηβῶν.
2. Ὁ Ἑρμῆς λύραν ἀπέδωκε τῷ Ἀμφίονι.
3. Ταύτην ἔχων θαυμάσιόν τι ποιῆσαι λέγεται.
4. Οἱ γὰρ τοῦ τείχους λίθοι αὐτοὶ, ἕκαστος ἐς τὸν καθήκοντα τόπον, ἐκινήθησαν.
5. Ἐγήμεν ὁ Ἀμφίων Νιόβην τὴν τοῦ Ταντάλου θυγατέρα.
6. Πολλοὺς μὲν ἔσχον υἱεῖς καὶ θυγατέρας.
7. Ἐπὶ τούτοις λίαν ἐσεμνύνετο ἡ Νιόβη.
8. Τῇ δὲ Λητοῖ δύο μόνον ἦν τέκνα.
9. Ἡ Λητὼ μήτηρ ἦν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος.
10. Οὗτοι δὲ θεοὶ ἦσαν ἀμφοτέρω.
11. Ἡ δὲ Νιόβη ἔλεξε μεγαλαυχουμένη ὅτι τὰ ἑαυτῆς τέκνα καλλίω ἐστὶν ἢ τὰ ἐκείνης.
12. Ἡ Λητὼ οὖν ἀπέπεμψεν ἐς Θήβας τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ τὴν Ἀρτέμιδα.
13. Οἱ δὲ ἀφικόμενοι ἀπέκτειναν πάντα τὰ τῆς Νιόβης τέκνα.
14. Ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς τὴν Νιόβην ἐς πέτρην μετέβαλεν.
15. Πηγαὶ δὲ αἰεὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀπορρέουσι τοῦ θερούς.
16. Ὁ δὲ Ἀμφίων αὐτὸς ὑφ' αὐτοῦ ἀπέθανεν.

1. ἐγένετο > γίγνομαι, 3s strong aor. mid. depon.

2. ἀπέδωκε > ἀποδίδωμι, 3s aor. act. indic.

9. They therefore decided [*it seemed good to them*] to punish Dirce.
10. For this purpose, they took control of a bull by force.
11. The bull was large and terrifying.
12. They fastened Dirce to this bull with a rope.
13. The bull dragged her along, as she suffered greatly.
14. Therefore, she was thus killed having inflicted injustice on others.
15. But the young men threw her body into a spring.
16. For this reason the spring was named Dirce's.

1. After killing Lycus, Amphion became king of Thebes.
2. Hermes gave a lyre to Amphion.
3. Having this lyre, he is said to have done something amazing.
4. For each stone of the walls moved themselves to the right place [*The stones of the wall themselves, each to the fitting place they were moved*].
5. Amphion married Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus.
6. They had many sons and daughters.
7. Niobe was greatly exalted for these children.
8. But Leto had only two children.
9. Leto was the mother of Apollo and Artemis.
10. These were both gods.
11. Niobe said boastfully that her children were more beautiful than those of that woman.
12. Leto therefore sent Apollo and Artemis to Thebes.
13. Upon arrival, they killed all of Niobe's children.
14. But Zeus changed Niobe into a rock.
15. Streams always flow from there during summer.
16. And Amphion himself died by his own hand.

XV. Garments [26]

1. Οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐφόρουν ἐσθήτα καλὴν.
2. Ἑτέρα ἦν ἡ τῶν τότε καὶ τῶν νῦν ἐσθῆς.
3. Οἱ ὑποκριταὶ πολλάκις εἶχον τὸν χιτῶνα.
4. Ὑπὲρ τούτου ἦν ἡ χλαμὺς ἢ τὸ ἱμάτιον.
5. Τούτων δὴ λαμπρὸν ἦν τὸ εἶδος.
6. Πολὺ δὲ διαφέρει ταῦτα τῇ μορφῇ.
7. Αἱ γυναῖκες ἐνεδύοντο ἐνίοτε τὸ σύρμα.
8. Οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἔφηβοι τὴν χλαμύδα ἐφόρουν.
9. Τί δὴτα χαριέστερόν ἐστι τῆς τῶν τότε Ἑλλήνων ἐσθήτος;

3. εἶχον > ἔχω, 3rd imperf. act. indic.

XVI. Delphi [27]

1. Νεώς τις τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐτέθη ἐν Δελφοῖς.
2. Ἐκεῖ ἦν μαντεῖον τὸ εὐκλέεστατον πάντων.
3. Δυνατοὶ βασιλεῖς ἔπεμπον πιστοὺς ἀγγέλους ἐπὶ τὸ μαντεῖον.
4. Οὗτοί τε οἱ ἄγγελοι ἐκάστοτε προσέφερον τῷ θεῷ μεγάλα καὶ πολυτελῆ δῶρα.
5. Τὸ ἱερὸν οὖν ἐγένετο πλουσιώτατον.
6. Ὁ χρυσὸς ἐσώζετο ἐν θησαυροῖς, οἳ ἦσαν τρεῖς καὶ δέκα.
7. Ἡ ἱέρεια ἐκάθιζε ἐπὶ τρίποδα χαλκοῦν.
8. Πνεῦμά τι θερμὸν διὰ χάσμα τῆς γῆς ἀναφερόμενον ἐπῆρε τὴν ἱέρειαν.
9. Ὁδε ὁ τρίπους ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ἔτι ἔστηκεν.

1. νεώς > νεώς, νεώ (m.), Attic declension of νᾱός

1. ἐτέθη > τίθημι, 3rd aor. pass. indic.

5. ἐγένετο > γίγνομαι, 3rd strong aor. mid. depon. indic.

8. ἐπῆρε > ἐπαίρω, 3rd aor. act. indic. 9. ἔστηκεν > ἔστηκα, intransitive perfect (*I stand*) of transitive ἵστημι (*I set something up*), 3rd perf. act. indic.

XVII. Theatre of Dionysus [28]

1. Ἐν Ἀθήναις ἵσταται τὸ μέγα θέατρον τοῦ Διονύσου.
2. Τὸ κοῖλον ἐτμήθη ἐκ τοῦ τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως πέτρου.
3. Αἱ κερκίδες ἐσχίσθησαν πλατεῖαις κλίμαξι.

1. The Romans and the Greeks wore fine garments.
2. The clothes of today are different from those from then [*different were the clothes of then and the clothes of now*].
3. Actors often had a tunic [*chiton*].
4. Over this there was a cloak [*chlamys*] or a cloth-mantle [*himation*].
5. Their appearance was resplendent.
6. They differed greatly in shape.
7. Women sometimes put on a robe.
8. The generals and the ephebes wore a cloak.
9. What, then, is more beautiful than the garments of the Greeks of that time [*of the then-Greeks*]?

1. A temple of Apollo was established at Delphi.
2. The oracle there was the most famous of all.
3. Powerful kings sent trustworthy messengers to the oracle.
4. These messengers brought large and expensive gifts each time for the god.
5. The temple therefore became the wealthiest.
6. The gold was kept in treasure-chests, of which there were thirteen.
7. The priestess sat upon a bronze tripod.
8. A hot wind that came up through a chasm in the ground incited the priestess.
9. This tripod is still standing in Byzantium.

1. In Athens stands the great theatre of Dionysus.
2. The basin was cut from the rock of the Acropolis.
3. The seat-wedges were separated by broad stairs.

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| 4. Αἱ ἔδραι λίθιναι εἰσιν. | 4. The seats are stone. |
| 5. Οἱ δὲ ἱερεῖς καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκάθιστον ἐπὶ μαρμαρίνους θρόνους. | 5. But the priests and generals sat on marble thrones. |
| 6. Οἶδε οἱ θρόνοι πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἐτέθησαν. | 6. These thrones were placed in front of the others. |
| 7. Ὁ Εὐριπίδης ἐκεῖ ἐδίδασκε τὰς ἐνδόξους τραγωδίας. | 7. Euripides directed famous tragedies there. |
| 8. Οἱ ὑποκριταὶ ἔφερον πρόσωπα. | 8. The actors wore masks. |
| 9. Ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ βωμὸς ἔσται ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ὀρχήστρᾳ. | 9. The altar of the god stood in the middle of the dance-stage [<i>orchestra</i>]. |

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1. ἴσταται > ἴστημι, 3s pres. pass. indic., "it is set up."
 2. ἐτμήθη > τέμνω, 3s aor. pass. indic.
 6. ἐτέθησαν > τίθημι, 3p aor. pass. indic.
 9. ἔσται > ἕστην, intransitive aorist (*I stood*) of the intransitive perfect (*I stand*) from transitive ἵστημι (*I set something up*), 3s root aor. act. indic.

XVIII. Musical Instruments [29]

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| 1. Οἱ παλαιοὶ ἔμπειροὶ ἦσαν τῆς μουσικῆς. | 1. The ancients were skilled in music. |
| 2. Τῇ φόρμιγγι ἐχρῶντο καὶ τῇ λύρᾳ καὶ τῇ κιθάρᾳ. | 2. They used the harp [<i>phorminx</i>], the lyre and the cithara [= <i>another type of lyre</i>]. |
| 3. Ὁ μὲν Ἑρμῆς, ὡς λέγουσιν, ἐξεύρε τὴν κιθάραν, ὁ δὲ Ἀπόλλων τὴν λύραν. | 3. Hermes, as they say, invented the cithara, and Apollo the lyre. |
| 4. Τοῖς χοροῖς παρὴν αὐλητής, αὐλὸν ἔχων. | 4. There was an aulete with the choruses, who had an aulos [= <i>flute or oboe</i>]. |
| 5. Οἱ δὲ αὐλοὶ οἱ μὲν ἦσαν ξύλινοι, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὀστέϊνοι. | 5. Some auloi were wooden, and some made of bone. |
| 6. Ἡ μὲν λύρα χορδὰς ἔχει, ὁ δὲ αὐλὸς οὐκ. | 6. The lyre has strings, but the aulos does not. |
| 7. Φυσᾶται οὖν ὁ αὐλός, ψάλλεται δὲ ἡ λύρα. | 7. The aulos is therefore blown; the lyre is plucked. |
| 8. Ὁ ἄρχων ὁ χορὸν δίδου αὐλητὴν ἀπενεμε τῷ χορηγῷ. | 8. The magistrate [<i>archon</i>] who gives the chorus appoints the aulete to the chorus-leader. |
| 9. Ὁ χορηγὸς μισθὸν ἐδίδου τῷ αὐλητῇ. | 9. The chorus-leader gave the aulete payment. |

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8. δίδους > δίδωμι, masc. nom. sg. pres. act. pple.
 9. ἐδίδου > δίδωμι, 3s impf. act. indic.

XIX. Ships [30]

1. Αἱ νῆες πολλοὺς ἔφερον ἐρέτας τε καὶ ναυβάτας.
2. Οἱ ἐρέται ἕκαστος ἤλασαν τὴν ναῦν κώπαις.
3. Ἡ τῆς νεῶς πρῶρα ὑψηλὴ ἦν.
4. Πρότονοι ἐστήριζαν τὸν ἱστόν.
5. Οἱ ναῦται ἦραν τὸν ἱστόν.
6. Τὸ πνεῦμα ἐνέπλησε τὰ ἱστία.
7. Οἱ Κορίνθιοι πρῶτοι τριήρεις ἐναυπήγησαν.
8. Τῶν Ἑλλήνων οἱ μὲν ἱστίοις οἱ δὲ κώπαις ἐχρῶντο.
9. Ὁ ἔμβολος ἔρρηξε τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς.

5. ἦραν > αἴρω, 3p aor. act. indic.

9. ἔρρηξε > ῥήγνυμι, 3s aor. act. indic.

XX. Paris [31]

1. Ὁ Πάρις ἦν τοῦ Πριάμου τοῦ τῆς Τροίας βασιλέως υἱός.
2. Ἐλθὼν ποτε ἐπὶ Λακεδαίμονα εἶδεν ἐκεῖ τὴν Ἑλένην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Μενέλεω γυναῖκα.
3. Τοῦ δὲ Μενέλεω ἀπελθόντος ἐς Κρήτην ὁ Πάρις ἀπεκόμισε τὴν Ἑλένην.
4. Τούτων δὲ γενομένων οἱ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα ἠγανάκτησαν.
5. Καὶ συλλέξαντες μεγάλην τινὰ στρατιὰν ἐπῆλθον τοῖς Τρώσιν.
6. Πρῶτον μὲν οὐκ ἐδύναντο τὴν πόλιν καταλαβεῖν.
7. Αὐτὴν δὲ δέκα ἔτη πολιορκήσαντες τέλος κατέλαβον.
8. Καὶ Πάρις οἷστῳ τραυματισθεὶς ἀπέθανεν.

2. εἶδεν > ὁράω, 3s aor. act. indic.

5. ἐπῆλθον > ἐπέρχομαι, 3p 2nd aor. act. indic.

6. ἐδύναντο > δύναμαι, 3s impf. act. indic.

1. Ships carried many rowers and seafarers.
2. Each rower drove the ship with oars.
3. The prow of the ship is high.
4. The forestays [= ropes] secured the sail.
5. The sailors hoisted the sail.
6. The wind filled the sails.
7. The Corinthians were the first who built triremes.
8. Some of the Greeks used sails, and others used oars.
9. The ram smashes the ships of the enemy.

1. Paris was the son of Priam, king of Troy.
2. Once he came to Lacedaemon and saw there Helen, the wife of king Menelaus.
3. When Menelaus had gone away to Crete, Paris carried Helen off.
4. The Greeks were very angry at these events.
5. And after assembling a great expedition, assaulted the Trojans.
6. At first, they were not able to take the city.
7. But after besieging the city for ten years, they finally captured it.
8. And Paris, wounded by an arrow, died.