

**ŒDIPUS
TYRANNUS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649270699

Œdipus tyrannus by Sophocles & Roscoe Mongan

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

SOPHOCLES & ROSCOE MONGAN

**ŒDIPUS
TYRANNUS**

SOPHOCLES.

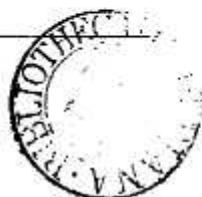
ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

Literally Translated

BY

RŌSCOE MONGAN, A. B.,

TRANSLATOR OF VIRGIL, HORACE, DEMOSTHENES, EURIPIDES, ETC. ETC.



DUBLIN:

WILLIAM B. KELLY, 8, GRAFTON-STREET.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO. EDINBURGH: OLIVER & BOYD

1865.

15

DUBLIN:
Printed at the University Press,
BY M. H. GILL.

METRES OF THE GREEK PLAYS.

TABLE OF FEET.

DISSYLLABIC FEET.

<i>A Pyrrhic</i>	consists of two short syllables, as,	Θεός.
— <i>Spondee</i> ,	of two long, as	ήρωας.
— <i>Iambus</i> ,	of a short and a long, as,	γίλωας.
— <i>Trochee</i> ,	of a long and a short, as,	σώμα.

TRISYLLABLE.

<i>A Dactyl</i>	consists of a long and two short, as,	ἡλίος.
— <i>Anapaest</i> ,	of two short and a long, as,	μέγαλην.
— <i>Tribrach</i> ,	of three short, as,	ἔθετό.
— <i>Molossus</i> ,	of three long, as,	ἠρωδής.
— <i>Amphibrach</i> ,	of a short, long and short, as,	ὀμήρου.
— <i>Amphimacer</i> ,	of a long, short and long, as,	ἠγέμων.
— <i>Bacchiac</i> ,	of a short and two long, as,	τόσημων.
— <i>Antibacchiac</i> ,	of two long and a short, as,	ἠφαιστύς.

FEET OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

<i>Choriambus</i>	consists of a long, two short, and a long, as,	ἠμέτερω.
<i>Antispastus</i> ,	of a short, two long, and a short, as,	χολώθεντά.
<i>Ionic a majore</i> ,	of two long and two short, as,	κωμήτορέ.
<i>Ionic a minore</i> ,	of two short and two long, as,	Διόμηδής.
Peon 1.	of a long and three short, as,	Στησίχορος.
Peon 2.	of a short, long, and two short, as,	ἰπώνυμῆ.
Peon 3.	of two short, long, and a short, as,	Κλειδοκύλλος.
Peon 4.	of three short and a long, as,	Σιδώνης.
Epitrit 1.	of a short and three long, as,	ἀριστιδής.
Epitrit 2.	of a long, short, and two long, as,	εὐρέθεντων.
Epitrit 3.	of two long, short, and long, as,	σάφροιάς.
Epitrit 4.	of three long and a short, as,	φῆνησασά.

A Metre consists properly of two feet, because in beating time the foot was raised only once in two feet; but by Metre is generally understood a system, or, except in Dactylic Metre, a system of verses.

The distinction between Rhythm and Metre, according to Quintilian, is this: Rhythm refers to the *time* only; Metre both to the *time* and *order* of the syllables. Thus the Rhythm of the Dactyl and Anapaest is the same, the metre different.

Of metres there are nine species: 1. IAMBIC; 2. TROCHAIC; 3. ANAPÆSTIC; 4. DACTYLIC; 5. CHORIAMBIC; 6. ANTISPÆSTIC; 7. IONIC A MAJORE; 8. IONIC A MINORE; 9. PÆONTIC.

Each species takes its denomination from the foot that predominates in it.

According to the number of Metres, or double feet, in each verse, it may be called Monometer, Dimeter, Trimeter, Tetrameter, Pentameter, or Hexameter.

A verse is called *Acatalectic*, which is complete, without any deficiency or redundancy; *Catalectic*, if it want one syllable; *Brachycatalectic*, if it want an entire foot; *Hypercatalectic*, if it have a redundancy of a syllable, or a foot. Thus the name of every verse consists of three terms; the first expressing the *species* of verse, *scil.* whether it be *Iambic, Trochaic, &c.*; the second, expressing the *number of Metres, scil.* whether it be *Monometer, Dimeter, &c.*; the third, whether it be complete, deficient or redundant, *scil.* whether it be *Acatalectic, &c.*

Cæsura is, when after the completion of a foot there remains a syllable ending the word. There are four species of Cæsura: 1. *Triemimeris*, when after the *first* foot there remains a syllable ending the word; 2. *Penthemimeris*, when after two feet a syllable remains; 3. *Hepthemimeris*, when after three feet a syllable remains; 4. *Ennemimeris*, when after four feet a syllable remains.

OF IAMBIC TRIMETER, OR SENARIAN.

Iambic Trimeter, with tragic writers, takes an Iambus in every place this foot may be resolved into a Tribach in every place but the last.

τύχην δὲ πάντα τὰν βροτοῖς ἐπισκοπεῖν.—Eurip. Hec. v. 489.

ἄπολις, ἔρημος ἀθλιωτάτη βροτῶν.—Idem Hec. v. 799.

In the odd places a Spondee is admissible.

κείται, κόμει φύρουσα δύσηνον κάρα.—Id. Hec. v. 494.

This Spondee was resolved by tragic writers, in the *first* place, either into a Dactyl or Anapaest; in the *third* place, into a Dactyl only; in the *fifth*, neither into a Dactyl nor Anapaest.

ὦ θύγατερ, οἱ μοι μὲν λόγοι πρὸς αἰθήρα.—Id. Hec. v. 334.

μητέρα τὸ σῶθρόν τ' ἔλαβεν ἂν τῆς ξυμφόρας.—Id. Orest. 495.

In every place but the last an Anapaest of a proper name is admissible, with this restriction, that the entire foot be contained in the same word;

Ἐλῖνην ἰδοίμι διὰ καλῶν γὰρ ὀμμάτων.—Id. Hec. v. 442.

ἔξει δ' ἐς οἴκουσ' Ἑρμίωνη τίνος χρόνον;—Id. Orest.

Senarian Iambic has two Cæsuras, *penthemimeris* and *hepthemimeris*.

The following is a synopsis of the feet strictly allowed in every place of a Trimeter Iambic.

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$
---	---	---	---	---	---

TROCHAIC METRE.

Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic, consisting of seven feet and one syllable, in tragic writers, takes a Trochee in every place, which foot may be resolved into a Tribach.

τῶν μακρῶν δ' ἀπαλλαγείσα νουθειημάτων μ' ἰά.—Eurip. Phœnix.
 φόνιον ἰμβαλων, τὸν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἀποιέται μῦρον:

In the even places a Spondee is admissible, which foot may be resolved into an Anapest.

κομπὸς εἰ, σπονδαῖς τεποῖθως αἰ σε σε σώζουσιν θανεῖν.—Idem.

ἔξειθ' ἐκ χώρας ἀληθῶς δ' ὄνομα Πολυνείκην πατήρ.—Idem.

Every foot, except the fourth and seventh, admits a Dactyl of a proper name, which, however, must either be all contained in the same word before the last syllable, or so dispensed, that two short syllables may constitute the first part of the proper name.

Τυνδάρων λίγυς ἴσωσ σοι θυγατέρος θυμούμιμος.—Id. Orest. 741.

ἔγγονόν τ' ἐμὴν Πυλάδην τε τὸν τάδε ξυδρῶνά μοι.—Id. 1549.

A Cæsura takes place at the end of the fourth foot, which properly ends with a word.

SYNOPSIS OF A TROCHAIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

$\begin{array}{c} \text{1} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{3} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{4} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{5} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{6} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{7} \bullet \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

An Anapæstic verse, without any restriction of places, admits either an Anapæst, Spondee, or Dactyl. Anapæstics are commonly *Dimeters* of four, and sometimes *Monometers* of two feet. Of the former the most strict is the Dimeter Catalectic called a *Paræmiac*, which closes the system.

The only restraint in Anapæstics is, that an Anapæst must not follow a Dactyl, to prevent the occurrence of too many short syllables; that each Metre must end with a word; and that the third foot of the Paræmiac must be an Anapæst.

ANAPÆSTIC DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

A PARÆMIAC, OR DIMETER CATALECTIC.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---

MONOMETER CATALECTIC.

1	2
---	---
---	---

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS
OF
SOPHOCLES.

SOPHOCLES was born at Colonè, a village in Attica. His father was a blacksmith, or a master of a forge. In early youth Sophocles entered the profession of arms, and followed the steps of his master, Æschylus, both as a soldier and as a poet; in the former capacity he had the honour of serving under the great Pericles. As a dramatic writer he was early distinguished for his extraordinary abilities, and is supposed to have written one hundred and twenty-eight tragedies, only seven of which are now remaining. Sophocles died at the age of ninety, and the Athenians erected a sumptuous monument to his memory.

"Sophocles," observes Dr. Franklin, "may with great truth be called the prince of ancient dramatic poets; his fables, at least of all those tragedies now extant, are interesting and well chosen; his plots regular and well conducted; his sentiments elegant, noble, and sublime; his incidents natural; his diction simple; his manners and characters striking, equal, and unexceptionable; his choruses well adapted to the subject; his moral reflections pertinent and useful; and his numbers in every part to the last degree sweet and harmonious; the warmth of his imagination is so tempered by the perfection of his judgment, that his spirit, however animated, never wanders into licentiousness, whilst