

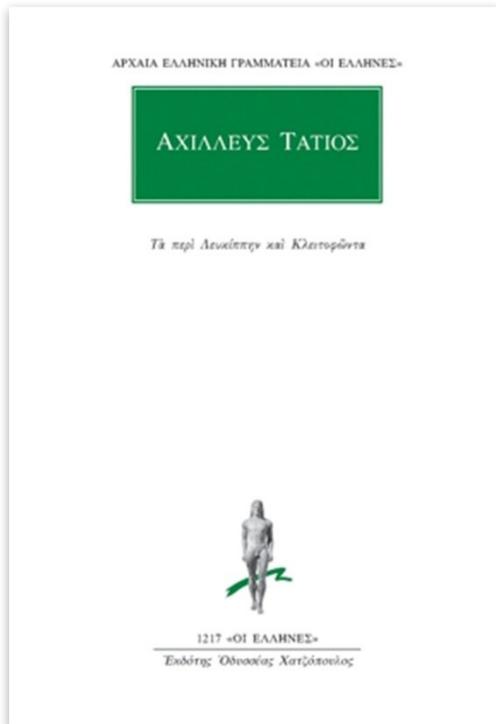
57 VOLUMES

THE ANCIENT
GREEK
THEATRE
COLLECTION

 MIND
THE
GREEKS



ALL BOOKS
IN ANCIENT GREEK /
MODERN GREEK TRANSLATION



AESCHYLUS

Tragic poet, 6th-5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 8 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 7]

Prometheus Bound: Zeus punishes Prometheus severely for saving men from disaster. However, the Titan keeps the secret that makes him stronger than the father of gods. Symbolizing the indomitable free spirit that confronts unjust violence, Prometheus Bound includes elements of tradition and orphism.

Volume 2 [serial number 9]

Persians: The news of the defeat of Xerxes in Greece arrive at Sousa, the Persian capital city. The king's hubris has been punished at Salamis and will also be punished at Plataea, as predicted by the phantom of Darius. A praise of the Greek bravery and virtue.

Volume 3 [serial number 11]

The Suppliants: The Danaids, descending from Io, take refuge in Argos with their father, in order to avoid coercive marriage with their cousins, the sons of Aegyptus, who are chasing them. The human anguish and deadlock, the moral dilemma, the supremacy of the gods' will.

Volume 4 [serial number 13]

Agamemnon: The first part of the *Oresteia* trilogy. Agamemnon returns a winner from Troy, bringing with him Cassandra as his concubine. Cassandra narrates the miseries of Atreidae and predicts the coming calamities. The adulteress queen Clytemnestra murders her husband, initiating a cycle of crime, revenge, and punishment.

Volume 5 [serial number 14]

The Libation-Bearers: Orestes returns from Phocaea and is recognized by his sister Electra on his father's tomb. Killing his mother Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus, he takes revenge for the murder of Agamemnon. Furies chase Orestes for the matricide, and he departs for Delphi.

Volume 6 [serial number 15]

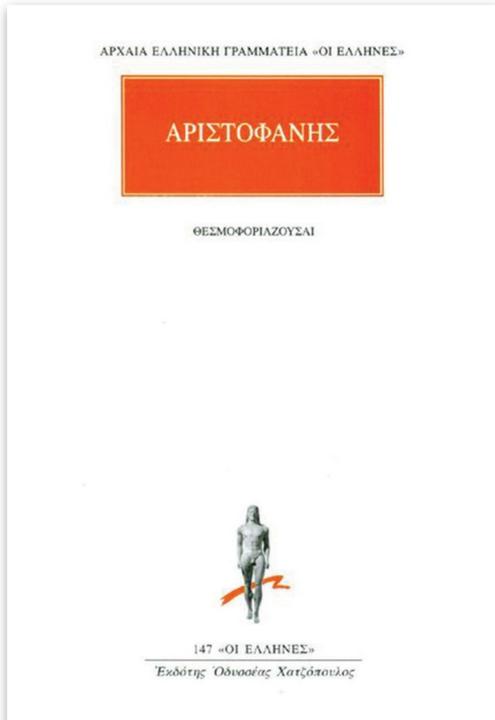
The Eumenides: Orestes begs Apollo to purge his house. At the behest of the god, he goes to Athens, where, chased by the Furies, he prostrates himself to the statue of Athena. He is judged and dismissed by vote. The avenging Furies are transformed into spirits of forgiveness, Eumenides, and are placed in their shrine at Areopagus. A work on the inevitability of punishment, the oscillation of man between his and divine will, the blindness due to passion, revenge, and atonement.

Volume 7 [serial number 24]

Seven against Thebes: The conflict between Oedipus' sons for the throne of Thebes is the subject of this eminent war play by Aeschylus. Eteocles refuses to transfer authority to Polynices, and the latter leads a foreign army against his fatherland. At the seventh gate of Thebes, the two brothers fight and kill each other.

Volume 8 [serial number 65]

Fragments: Fragments from lost works of Aeschylus, characteristic of the Dionysiac elements of the great tragedian's poetry and of his close relation with the Homeric tradition.



ARISTOPHANES

Comic poet, 5th-4th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 11 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 10]

Acharnians: Peaceful countryman Dicaeopolis and warlike Lamachus represent two different characters. Lamachus returns from the war wounded. A political comedy, directed against the warlike party of Athens.

Volume 2 [serial number 25]

Clouds: Old man Strepsiades tries to learn from a sophist a way for not paying his debts. He ends up burning the school of Socrates. Criticism of the innovative methods of Sophists and Socrates. According to Plato, this criticism contributed to the perversion of the truth in regard to the personality of the great philosopher.

Volume 3 [serial number 59]

Plutus: Plutus (Wealth) is blind and that's why he dispenses his presents to the wicked. Poor countryman Chremylus guides him to Asclepius for cure, whereupon Plutus dispenses his presents to the virtuous.

Volume 4 [serial number 60]

Wasps: Through foolish judge Philocleon, the poet castigates the habits of the judges and mocks the Athenians' litigiousness.

Volume 5 [serial number 142]

Lysistrata: Lysistrata persuades the women of Athens to resort to abstinence from sexual intercourse with their husbands, with the purpose of stopping the war. One of the most popular Aristophanean plays.

Volume 6 [serial number 143]

Frogs: Dionysus descends into Hades to bring to Athens an important poet, lacking in Athens after the death of all tragic poets. The famous poetic contest between Aeschylus and Euripides is organized, during which Aristophanes chooses the former.

Volume 7 [serial number 144]

Peace: Trygaeus, a farmer, frees Peace, whom War had trapped in a cave. The conflict between the peaceful and the warlike. The chorus represents the people who want peace after Cleon's death.

Volume 8 [serial number 145]

Knights: An old man, Demos, falls into the hands of cunning demagogues. Criticism and satire on Cleon and his warlike tactics.

Volume 9 [serial number 146]

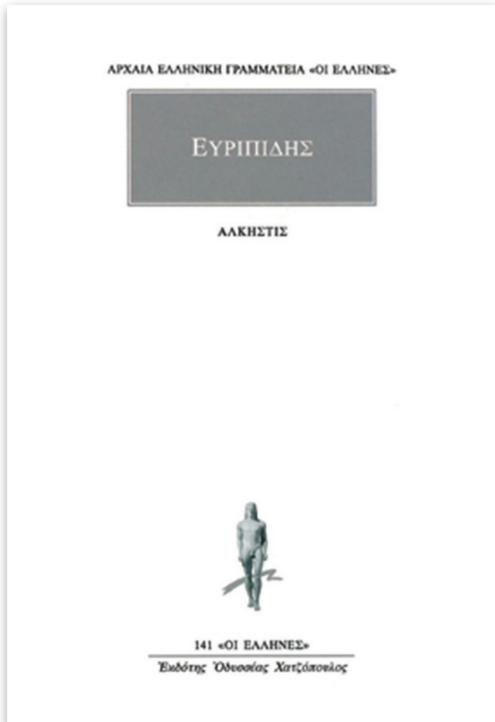
Assemblywomen: Women dress up as men and go to the Assembly of People in order to make resolutions on matters in which men had failed. Satire on the ideas of women's emancipation.

Volume 10 [serial number 147]

Women at the Thesmophoria: During the festival of Thesmophoria, where the presence of men is forbidden, women confer on how they would punish Euripides for slandering them in his plays. Euripides persuades his father-in-law to dress up as a woman to defend him, as he does, until the dressed up is revealed.

Volume 11 [serial number 148]

Birds: Two citizens of Athens, Peisthetaerus and Euelpides, with the help of the king of the birds, found the ideal city Cloud-cuckoo-town between heavens and earth. This prevents the smell of the burnt sacrifices from reaching the gods. Criticism on demagogues and innovators in politics, and one of the best comedies of Aristophanes.



EURIPIDES

Tragic poet , 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 21 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 3]

Rhesus: The story unfolds in Troy. Dolon spies on the camp of the Achaeans, but is arrested and executed. The same fate awaits Rhesus, king of Thrace who had allied with the Trojans. The play is a dramatization of the 10th rhapsody of *Ilias*.

Volume 2 [serial number 4]

Suppliants: The mothers of the seven Argives that had been killed at Thebes implore Theseus to intercede for the dead's burial which was forbidden by Creon. Theseus declares war against Creon and brings the bodies to Eleusis, where he burns them. A play with political allusions.

Volume 3 [serial number 5]

Hecuba: Hecuba, the elderly queen of Troy, is found captive in Thrace. She

witnesses the death of her children, Polyxene and Polydore. She plans her revenge with the help of the women of Troy.

Volume 4 [serial number 6]

Troyan Women: The events after Troy's siege. Death of the members of Priam's family. The captive women are led to the Achaean ships. The figure of Hecuba dominates.

Volume 5 [serial number 31]

Iphigenia in Aulis: The Achaean fleet, immobilized in Aulis, waits for fair wind in order to depart for Troy. Agamemnon calls his daughter Iphigenia from Mycenae in order to sacrifice her, pretending that he wants to marry her to Achilles. The maiden offers herself as sacrifice for her country. The heroism of the girl and the tragic internal conflicts of Agamemnon.

Volume 6 [serial number 38]

Medea: Medea tragic revenge on her husband, Jason. Pretending that she assents to his marriage with the Corinthian princess Glauce, she sends to her as present a robe that causes the horrible death of the bride. Then, Medea kills her own child and turns to Aegeus, king of Athens.

Volume 7 [serial number 39]

Iphigenia in Taurisa: Orestes and Pylades look for the wooden statue of goddess Artemis in Scythia. They are arrested and lead to the temple of the goddess in order to be sacrificed. Iphigenia, priestess in the temple, recognizes her brother Orestes. They steal the statue of the goddess and depart secretly for Athens. The king of Scythia chases them, but goddess Athena saves them.

Volume 8 [serial number 40]

Orestes: Orestes and his sister Electra are condemned to death by the Argives for matricide. Orestes desperately considers killing Menelaus' daughter Hermione as revenge. The apparition of Apollo solves the misunderstanding. Orestes weds Hermione and Pylades weds Electra.

Volume 9 [serial number 41]

Electra: Orestes, accompanied by his friend Pylades, heads for Mycenae in order to avenge the murder of his father, Agamemnon. He meets his sister Electra, living in

poverty with her husband Auturgus. Brother and sister recognize each other and plan the murder of their mother, Clytaemnestra, and Aegisthus. While Electra marries Pylades, Orestes goes to Athens to be judged.

Volume 10 [serial number 42]

Children of Hercules: The children of Hercules are chased by Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, and take refuge in Athens. Eurystheus declares war against the Athenians, demanding they hand him the children. Macaria, daughter of Hercules, accepts to be sacrificed for the fulfilment of the oracle saying that the Athenians will win only if a maiden accepts to die.

Volume 11 [serial number 43]

Phoenician Maidens: Women from Phoenicia, sent to Delphi as loot from the capture of Tyre, stop at Thebes. Tragic events of the blind Oedipus, led by his daughter Antigone.

Volume 12 [serial number 53]

Helen: Paris leads to Troy not the queen of Sparta but an image of her, while Hermes transfers the real Helen to Egypt. After the capture of Troy, the winds drive Menelaus to Egypt, and the two spouses recognize each other by chance. Helen represented as the ideal wife.

Volume 13 [serial number 58]

Ion: Ion, son of Apollo and the Athenian princess Creusa, is abandoned in a cave at Acropolis and is transferred by Hermes to Delphi. Later on, Creusa, married with Xuthus, cannot have children and visits Delphi in order to consult the oracle. The answer of the oracle is that she must adopt the warden of the temple. Creusa refuses and tries to kill him, until it is revealed that he is her son Ion.

Volume 14 [serial number 136]

Bacchants: Pentheus, king of Thebes, reacts to the institution of Dionysus' worship. Dionysus returns after a long absence. Pentheus turns against the Bacchants, priestesses of the god, but his own mother Agaue and the mad women kill him. It is a play of religious mood, with allusions to the worship of Dionysus.

Volume 15 [serial number 137]

Madness of Hercules: Hercules leaves his children at Thebes and descends into

Hades in order to bring Cerberus on earth. His long absence raises suspicions that he is dead. Lycus turns against Hercules' children but he reappears suddenly and saves them. Hera maddens the hero, who kills his wife and children in a fit. When he recovers, he wants to kill himself, but is saved by Theseus.

Volume 16 [serial number 138]

Andromache: The wife of Hector, Andromache, is transferred to Troy as prize of Achilles' son Neoptolemus. Together they have a son, Molossus. Hermione, wife of Neoptolemus, and her father Menelaus try to kill Andromache and her son. Old Peleus prevents the murder.

Volume 17 [serial number 139]

Hippolytus: Phaedra, second wife of Theseus, falls secretly in love with her stepson Hippolytus. When Hippolytus find out, he rejects his stepmother, who kills herself and leaves a letter claiming that Hippolytus tried to entice her. Theseus curses his son; Hippolytus dies. Artemis reveals the truth to Theseus, who mourns his son.

Volume 18 [serial number 140]

Cyclops: Euripides' only extant satiric drama. Satyrs, under the leadership of Silenus, serve Cyclops. Odysseus blinds Cyclops and saves his companions and the Satyrs.

Volume 19 [serial number 141]

Alcestis: Alcestis accepts to die in place of her husband Admetus, king of Pherae. Hercules, friend of Admetus, intervenes, bringing the woman back to life.

Volume 20 [serial number 397]

Hypsipyle: Hypsipyle of Lemnos, exiled in the court of the king of Nemea, causes involuntarily the death of the king's young son. Dionysus, a god descending from her race, saves her at the last moment from her oncoming punishment. An attempt of restoration of this fragmentarily extant play.

Volume 21 [serial number 1210]

Cretans: The myth of Pasiphaë's love for the king's bull and the birth of the Minotaur. The apology of Pasiphaë is a characteristic part of the work. An attempt of restoration of this fragmentarily extant play.

Volume 22 [serial number 1211]

Fragments 1: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Aegeus, Aeolus, Alexander, Alcmeon in Psophis, Alcmeon in Corinth, Alcmene, Alope, Andromeda.

Volume 23 [serial number 1212]

Fragments 2: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Antigone, Antiope, Archelaus, Auge, Autolycus Satiric, Bellerophon, Erechtheus, Busiris Satiric, Danaë, Dictys, Epeius, Erechtheus.

Volume 24 [serial number 1213]

Fragments 3: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Eurystheus Satiric, Harvesters, Theseus, Thyestes, Ino, Ixion, Hippolytus Covered, Cadmus, Cretan Women, Cretans, Cresphontes, Lamia, Licymnus, Melanippe.

Volume 25 [serial number 1214]

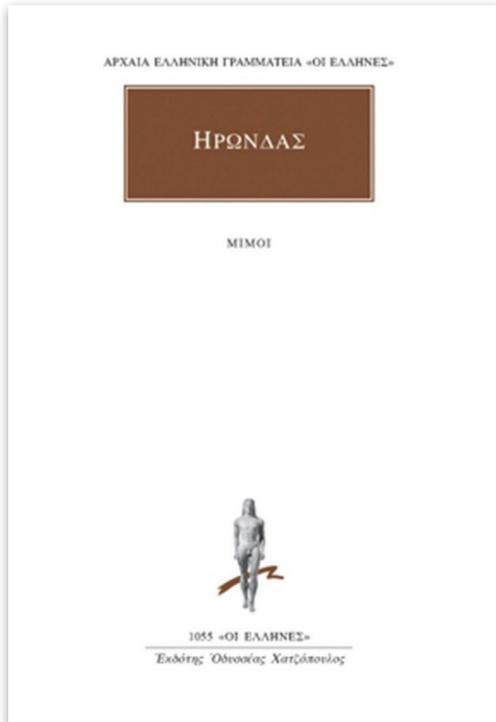
Fragments 4: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Meleager, Mysians, Oedipus, Oeneus, Oenomaus, Palamedes, Daughters of Pelias, Peleus, Plisthenes, Polyidus, Protesilaus, Stheneboea, Sisyphus Satiric, Sciron Satiric.

Volume 26 [serial number 1215]

Fragments 5: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Scyrians, Syleus Satiric, Telephus, Children of Temenus, Temenus, Hypsipyle, Phaethon.

Volume 27 [serial number 1216]

Fragments 6: Extant fragments from the following lost works of Euripides: Philoctetes, Phoenix, Phrixus, Chrysippus. Fragments of disputed authenticity.

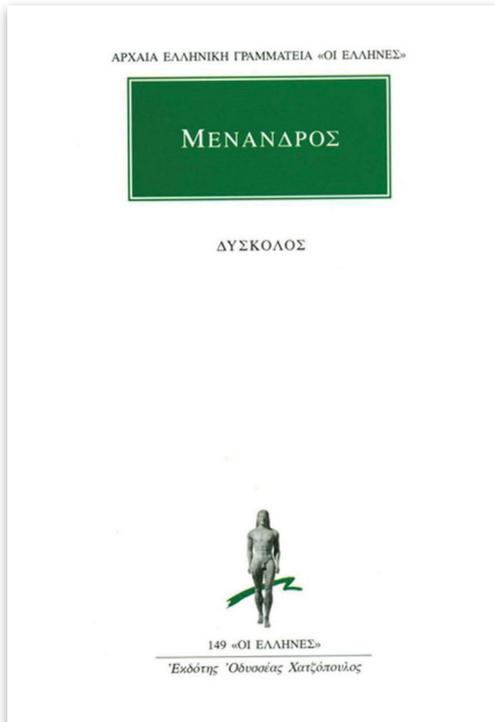


HERONDAS

Humorous poet , 3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 1 Volume [serial number 1055]

Mimes: The mimes of Herondas, extant either partly or fully. Scenes from people's everyday life with realism, humor, and vividness.



MENANDER

Comic poet, 4th-3rd c. B.C.

Complete Works, 3 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 63]

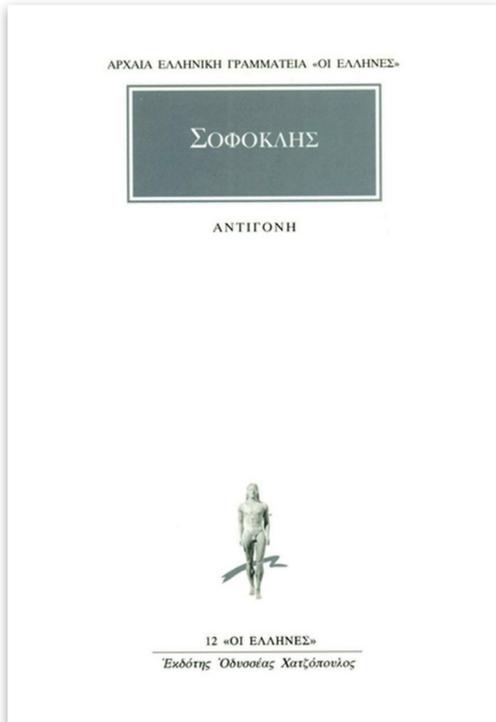
Samia: Moschion, in love with Plangona, gets her with child, and then hesitates to speak clearly. The misunderstandings caused by the protagonists not revealing the truth, create the story and the comic situations of the play.

Volume 2 [serial number 64]

The Arbitrants: Two persons refer to an arbitrator their dispute on an abandoned child. Skilful plot on the birth and abandonment of the child, the searching for his parents and the related comic situations.

Volume 3 [serial number 65]

The Curmudgeon: God Pan infuses into a noble man an ardent love for the daughter of a fretful farmer. The humorous end comes after an eventful plot.



SOPHOCLES

Tragic Poet, 5th c. B.C.

Complete Works, 7 Volumes

Volume 1 [serial number 8]

Philoctetes: The Achaeans, sailing for Troy, abandon Philoctetes on Lemnos. On the 10th year of the war, Odysseus and Neoptolemus visit him, to retrieve the arms of Hercules, at the command of the oracle. Philoctetes refuses. The two ambassadors quarrel. Hercules informs Philoctetes that Zeus wants him to Try, where he will be cured and kill Paris. Philoctetes obeys.

Volume 2 [serial number 12]

Antigone: Creon, king of Thebes, forbids the burial of Polynices, who had led a hostile army against his fatherland. Antigone, sister of the dead and daughter-in-law of Creon, disobeys the command and is condemned to death. The son and wife of Creon commit suicide, and Creon himself wishes to die. The conflict between moral and state law, in the most famous tragedy of Sophocles.

Volume 3 [serial number 30]

Electra: Orestes returns secretly to Mycenae with the help of his sister Electra. Avenging the murder of his father Agamemnon, he kills his mother Clytaemnestra and Aegisthus. Electra is praised by the chorus consisting of Mycenaean women.

Volume 4 [serial number 61]

The Women of Trachis: The women of Trachis comfort Deianira, wife of Hercules, when he fell in love with Iole. Deianira sends to Hercules a garment soaked in the blood of Centaur Nessus, which causes terrible pains to Hercules. Deianira kills herself, and Hercules asks his son Hyllus to kill him.

Volume 5 [serial number 62]

Ajax: Ajax loses the opportunity to take the arms of Achilles, and he is possessed by madness. After he recovers, he feels ashamed of his behaviour during his passion, and kills himself. Agamemnon tries to prevent his burial, but Athena intervenes. Justice, humanity and their preponderance are the conclusion of the play.

Volume 6 [serial number 134]

Oedipus Tyrannus: Trying to save Thebes from the pestilence, Oedipus finds out that he has committed patricide and incest. This revelation leads his mother to suicide, and Oedipus to blind himself. One of the major plays of the ancient literature.

Volume 7 [serial number 135]

Oedipus at Colonus: Antigone leads her old and blind father Oedipus to Colonus, whose inhabitants want to expel him. His other daughter, Electra, brings the message that the Thebans want him in their town. Creon tries to abduct him. Oedipus, through lightning and thunders, descends to Hades, blessing Athens and praying for its glory. The justification of Oedipus and the proclamation of the principle that man is responsible only for his voluntary actions.