

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES



LATIN AND GREEK
READING COMPETITION
2013

Eastern Avenue Auditorium
University of Sydney

Wednesday 31 July 2013
7.00 pm

PROGRAMME

Welcome by President of the Classical Association,
Dr Robert Harper SC

Final round of the Reading Competition

Section 1: Year 11 Latin

Section 2: Years 10 and 11 Greek

Section 3: Year 10 Latin soloists

Section 4: Year 10 Latin choral reading

Break for refreshments

Presentations by the President of the Classical Association
of Prizes for Finals winners and runners-up
and
Certificates from Preliminary rounds

Presentation by Mrs Mailie Lee
of the Kevin Lee Memorial Trophy for Year 10 Latin Choral Reading

Vote of thanks to the judges

FINALISTS

Latin, Year 11

Frances An (Sydney Girls' High School)
James Broe (Cranbrook School)
Christopher Chen (Sydney Boys' High School)
Janek Drevikovsky (Fort Street High School)
Grant Kynaston (Sydney Grammar School)
Declan Noble (Epping Boys' High School)
Joy Zhang (Ravenswood School for Girls)

Greek, Years 10 and 11

Kirsten Fang (Pymble Ladies' College)
Edwin Ho (Sydney Grammar School)
Rhea Darbari Kaul (Pymble Ladies' College)
Grant Kynaston (Sydney Grammar School)
Nikki Liang (Pymble Ladies' College)
Asanka Wijetunga (Sydney Grammar School)

Latin, Year 10

Eva Chiu (North Sydney Girls' High School)
Catherine Leung (North Sydney Girls' High School)
Criostoir McCaughan (Redfield College)
Jack Mowbray (Cranbrook School)
Zoe Sadler (Ravenswood School for Girls)
Helen Zhang (Sydney Girls' High School)
Cherry Zheng (Sydney Girls' High School)

Year 10 Latin Choral Reading

Redfield College
Cranbrook School
Ravenswood School for Girls
Sydney Girls' High School

Year 11, unseen Latin prose text

prepared in fifteen minutes

Read aloud in Latin:

Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla iam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum huius belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim iam inter latera nostra sica illa versabitur, non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique intra domesticos parietes pertimescemus.

Cicero, *In Catilinam* 2.1

At long last, citizens, Lucius Catilina, crazed with recklessness, panting with criminality, treacherously plotting the destruction of his country, and menacing you and this city with fire and the sword --- this criminal we have expelled from Rome; or released; or followed with our farewells as he was leaving of his own accord. He has gone, departed cleared off, escaped. No longer will that grotesque monster plan the demolition of our city walls from inside those very walls. And we have indisputably beaten the one man who is at the head of this civil war. No longer, then, will that dagger of his be twisted between our ribs. In the Campus Martius, in the forum, in the senate-house, and in our own homes we will have nothing to fear.

This speech, delivered when Cicero was consul in 63 BCE, exalts over the departure from Rome of the disgraced aristocrat Lucius Sergius Catilina, who was involved in a treasonous plot to seize control of the city and assassinate various senators, Cicero among them. Translation by Dominic Berry (2009).

Year 11 Latin verse

prepared in advance

Read aloud in Latin:

Consedere duces et vulgi stante corona
surgit ad hos clipei dominus septemplicis Ajax,
utque erat inpatiens irae, Sigeia torvo
litora respexit classemque in litore vultu
intendensque manus 'agimus, pro Iuppiter!' inquit
'ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulixes!
at non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis,
quas ego sustinui, quas hac a classe fugavi.
tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,
quam pugnare manu, sed nec mihi dicere promptum,
nec facere est isti: quantumque ego Marte feroci
inque acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.'

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 13.1–12

The leaders sat and, while the ring of common soldiers stood, there rose up before them the master of the sevenfold shield, Ajax, and, uncontrolled in anger as he was, he looked back with a grim face to the Sigeian shore and to the fleet on the shore and, stretching out his hands said, 'I am pleading my case, by Jupiter, before the ships, and set against me is Ulysses! But he does not hesitate to give way to Hector's flames which I withstood, which I chased from the fleet. It is, of course, safer to compete with false words than to fight with one's hands. But it is easy neither for me to speak nor for him to act, and just as my strength is in fierce war and in the battle-line, so his strength is in talk.'

In this passage from Ovid's epic poem *Metamorphoses* the Greek heroes Ajax and Ulysses are about to debate who should inherit the armour of the recently slain Achilles. The debate takes place on the shore at Troy in front of the Greek fleet, which Ajax had recently saved from a devastating attack coordinated by the Trojan hero Hector. Translation by Hill (2012).

Unseen Greek prose text

prepared in fifteen minutes

Read aloud in Greek:

θαυμάζω δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους πάντων μάλιστα, τίνι ποτὲ γνώμη χρώμενοι καιομένην τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιορῶσιν, ἡγεμόνες ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐκ ἀδίκως, καὶ διὰ τὴν ἔμφυτον ἀρετὴν καὶ διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιστήμην, μόνοι δὲ οἰκοῦντες ἀπόρθητοι καὶ ἀτείχιστοι καὶ ἀστασίαστοι καὶ ἀήττητοι καὶ τρόποις ἀεὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενοι· ὧν ἔνεκα ἐλπίς ἀθάνατον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν αὐτοὺς κεκτῆσθαι, καὶ ἐν τοῖς παρεληλυθόσι κινδύνοις σωτῆρας γενομένους τῆς Ἑλλάδος περὶ τῶν μελλόντων προορᾶσθαι. οὐ τοίνυν ὁ ἐπιὼν καιρὸς τοῦ παρόντος βελτίων· οὐ γὰρ ἀλλοτρίας δεῖ τὰς τῶν ἀπολωλότων συμφορὰς νομίζειν ἀλλ' οἰκείας, οὐδ' ἀναμεῖναι, ἕως ἂν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς αἱ δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρων ἔλθωσιν, ἀλλ' ἕως ἔτι ἔξῃσιν, τὴν τούτων ὕβριν κωλύσαι. τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἀγανακτήσειεν ὁρῶν ἐν τῷ πρὸς ἀλλήλους πολέμῳ μεγάλους αὐτοὺς γεγενημένους;

Lysias, *Olympic Oration* 7-9

But I wonder at the Lacedaemonians most of all: what can be their policy in tolerating the devastation of Greece, when they are leaders of the Greeks by the just claims alike of their inborn valor and their martial science, and when they alone have their dwelling-places unravaged though unwalled and, strangers to faction and defeat, observe always the same rules of life? Wherefore it may be expected that the liberty they possess will never die, and that having achieved the salvation of Greece in her past dangers they are providing against those that are to come. Now the future will bring no better opportunity than the present. We ought to view the disasters of those who have been crushed, not as the concern of others, but as our own: let us not wait for the forces of both our foes to advance upon ourselves, but while there is yet time let us arrest their outrage. For who would not be mortified to see how they have grown strong through our mutual warfare?

In the course of a speech urging united Greek action against Dionysius of Syracuse and Artaxerxes, king of Persia, Lysias criticises Sparta for failing to act notwithstanding their glorious past. Translation by W.R.M. Lamb (1930).

Greek verse text

prepared in advance

Read aloud in Greek:

οὐ γάρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε, (450)
οὐδ' ἡ ξύννοικος τῶν κάτω θεῶν Δίκη
τοιούσδ' ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ὥρισεν νόμους,
οὐδὲ σθένειν τοσοῦτον ῥόμην τὰ σὰ
κηρύγμαθ' ὥστ' ἄγραπτα κἀσφαλῇ θεῶν
νόμιμα δύνασθαι θνητά γ' ὄνθ' ὑπερδραμεῖν. (455)
οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε κἀχθές, ἀλλ' αἰεί ποτε
ζῆ ταῦτα, κούδεις οἶδεν ἐξ ὅτου 'φάνη.
τούτων ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον, ἀνδρὸς οὐδενὸς
φρόνημα δείσασ', ἐν θεοῖσι τὴν δίκην
δώσειν· θανουμένη γὰρ ἐξήδη, τί δ' οὔ; (460)
κεῖ μὴ σὺ προὔκηρυξας. εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου
πρόσθεν θανοῦμαι, κέρδος αὐτ' ἐγὼ λέγω.
ὅστις γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖσιν ὥς ἐγὼ κακοῖς
ζῆ, πῶς ὅδ' οὐχὶ κατθανὼν κέρδος φέρει;

Sophocles, *Antigone* 450-464

For it was not Zeus who made this proclamation, nor was it Justice who lives with the gods below that established such laws among men, nor did I think your proclamations strong enough to have power to overrule, mortal as they were, the unwritten and unfailing ordinances of the gods. For these have life, not simply today and yesterday, but for ever, and no one knows how long ago they were revealed. For this I did not intend to pay the penalty among the gods for fear of any man's pride. I knew that I would die, of course I knew, even if you had made no proclamation. But if I die before my time, I account that gain. For does not whoever lives among many troubles, as I do, gain by death?

Creon has asked Antigone why she disobeyed his edict not to bury the corpse of her brother, Polyneices. Antigone gives a vigorous response contrasting Creon's proclamation with divine law. Translation by Hugh Lloyd-Jones (1994).

Year 10, unseen Latin prose text

prepared in fifteen minutes

Read aloud in Latin:

‘Noli existimare, Pompei, hunc esse exercitum, qui Galliam Germaniamque devicerit. omnibus interfui proeliis neque temere incognitam rem pronuntio. perexigua pars illius exercitus superest; magna pars deperiit, quod accidere tot proeliis fuit necesse, multos autumnii pestilentia in Italia consumpsit, multi domum discesserunt, multi sunt relictii in continenti. an non exaudistis ex iis qui per causam valetudinis remanserunt, cohortes esse Brundisii factas? hae copiae quas videtis, ex dilectibus horum annorum in citeriore Gallia sunt relectae, et plerique sunt ex coloniis Transpadanis. ac tamen, quod fuit roboris, duobus proeliis Dyrrachinis interiit.’

Caesar *Civil War* 3.87: Labienus’ speech at Pharsalus

‘Think not, Pompey that this is the army which conquered Gaul and Germany; I was present at all those battles, and do not speak at random on a subject to which I am a stranger: a very small part of that army now remains, great numbers lost their lives, as must necessarily happen in so many battles, many fell victims to the autumnal pestilence in Italy, many returned home, and many were left behind on the continent. Have you not heard that the cohorts at Brundisium are composed of invalids? The forces which you now behold, have been recruited by levies lately made in Hither Spain, and the greater part from the colonies beyond the Po; moreover, the flower of the forces perished in the two engagements at Dyrrachium.’

This speech is from Julius Caesar’s account of the civil war fought between himself and the great republican general Pompey. Here Labienus, a Pompeian general, pours scorn on the army of Caesar. This speech takes place immediately before the great battle at Pharsalus in which Pompey was decisively defeated by Caesar. Translation by Peskett (1914).

Year 10 Latin verse solo

prepared in advance

Read aloud in Latin:

‘Infandum, regina, iubes renovare dolorem,
Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi
et quorum pars magna fui. quis talia fando
Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi
temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo
praecipitat suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,
quamquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
incipiam.’

Verg. Aen. 2.3–13

'Too deep for words, O queen, is the grief you bid me renew, how the Greeks overthrew Troy's wealth and woeful realm---the sights most piteous that I saw myself and wherein I played no small role. What Myrmidon or Dolopian, or soldier of stern Ulysses, could refrain from tears in telling such a tale? And now dewy night is speeding from the sky and the setting stars counsel sleep. Yet if such is your desire to learn of our disasters, and in few words to hear of Troy's last agony, though my mind shudders to remember and has recoiled in pain, I will begin.'

In this passage from Vergil's Aeneid, the Trojan hero Aeneas prepares himself to tell the African queen Dido about the night that the Greek army sacked and destroyed Troy. Translation by Rushton Fairclough, rev. Goold (1999).

Year 10 Latin verse – chorus

prepared in advance

Read aloud in Latin:

Ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum
unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe,
quem dixere chaos: rudis indigestaque moles
nec quicquam nisi pondus iners congestaque eodem
non bene iunctarum discordia semina rerum.
nullus adhuc mundo praebebat lumina Titan,
nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phoebe,
nec circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus
ponderibus librata suis, nec brachia longo
margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite.

Ov. Met. 1.5–14

Before the sea and the lands and the sky that covers all, there was one face of nature in her whole orb (they call it Chaos), a rough unordered mass, nothing except inactive weight and heaped together the discordant seeds of unassembled things. No Titan [i.e. the sun] yet provided light for the world, nor did new Phoebe [i.e. the moon] grow and so restore her horns, nor was the Earth hanging in the surrounding air, balanced by its own weight, nor had Amphitrite [i.e. the sea] stretched out her arms around the long edge of the lands.

In this passage from near the beginning of his epic poem, *Metamorphoses*, Ovid explains and describes what existed before the creation of the universe. Translation by Hill (1985)

PRESENTATIONS

- 1) Certificates for all finalists (as page 3)
- 2) Certificates awarded for performances in the preliminary rounds

Year 10 Latin

Highly Commended

Edie Griffin and Kyte Zheng Ma	Sydney Girls' High School
Ricky Ham	Pymble Ladies' College
Grace Wong	Ravenswood School for Girls

Commended

Michele Boulos, Alice Comsa	Pymble Ladies' College
Rhea Darbari Kaul and Isabella Merhi	Pymble Ladies' College
Caitlin McMenamin and Robert McKenzie	Barker College
Christopher Cunio and Laurence Nettleton	Cranbrook School
Ashlin Riordan	Sydney Girls' High School
Rick Saha and Madison Wu	Sydney Boys' High School
Juan Pablo Fernandez-Villaverde	Redfield College

Year 11 Latin

Highly Commended

Stephanie Centorame	Sydney Girls' High School
Peter Choi and Jens Waring	Sydney Boys' High School
Dugald Holloway	Cranbrook School
Asanka Wijetunga	Sydney Grammar School
Elizabeth Wong	Ravenswood School for Girls

Commended

Liam Fitz-Gerald	Cranbrook School
Harry Godber and Edwin Ho	Sydney Grammar School
Sandra Jiang and Mishon Wu	Sydney Girls' High School
Mannat Malhi and Shani Wijetilaka	Pymble Ladies' College

Years 10 and 11 Greek

Highly Commended

George Barlin and Harry Godber	Sydney Grammar School
Michele Boulos and Karen Zhang	Pymble Ladies' College

Commended

Zeke Coady and Tom Hibbert	Sydney Grammar School
Grace Chen, Felicity Goldsack, Emily Kerrison, Isabella Merhi, Alev Saracoglu, Gemma Smith and Shani Wijetilaka	- all Pymble Ladies' College

- 3) Prizes for winners and runners up of the three solo sections:

Year 10 Latin Year 11 Latin Years 10 and 11 Greek

- 4) Kevin Lee Memorial Trophy - choral section winners, presented by Mrs Mailie Lee

Gratiae maximae hisce aguntur:
Πολλὴ εὐχαριστία τοῖσδε γίγνεται·

Preliminary rounds judges:

Latin: Dr Robert Cowan, Mrs Helen Fox, Dr Anne Rogerson

Greek: Mr Anthony Alexander, Rev Dr Greg Fox, Dr John Sheldon

Finals night judges:

Latin: Ms Frances Muecke, Dr Paul Roche

Greek: Dr Ian Plant, Professor Peter Wilson

Dr Alina Kozlovski, who gave a lecture on the preliminary rounds days for visiting school groups - *Experiencing Ancient Italy*

The Nicholson Museum who gave guided tours on the preliminary days

The University of Sydney and the Department of Classics and Ancient History for hosting both the preliminary and final rounds, and for student help with the finals arrangements

Dr Kathryn Welch and Messrs Alex Jones, Roger Pitcher and Paul Reisner for all their helpful work for finals night

Mrs Mailie Lee, widow of Professor Kevin Lee, for attending the finals night and presenting the trophy named in honour of her husband, such a fondly admired and vigorous supporter of the classics and initiator of many classics activities

Abbey's Bookshop, with the best range of classics books in Sydney, for helping to sponsor prizes

Teachers and students of the following participating schools:

Barker College

Cranbrook School

Epping Boys' High School

Fort Street High School

North Sydney Girls' High School

Pymble Ladies' College

Ravenswood School for Girls

Redfield College

Sydney Boys' High School

Sydney Girls' High School

Sydney Grammar School.