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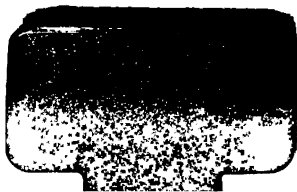
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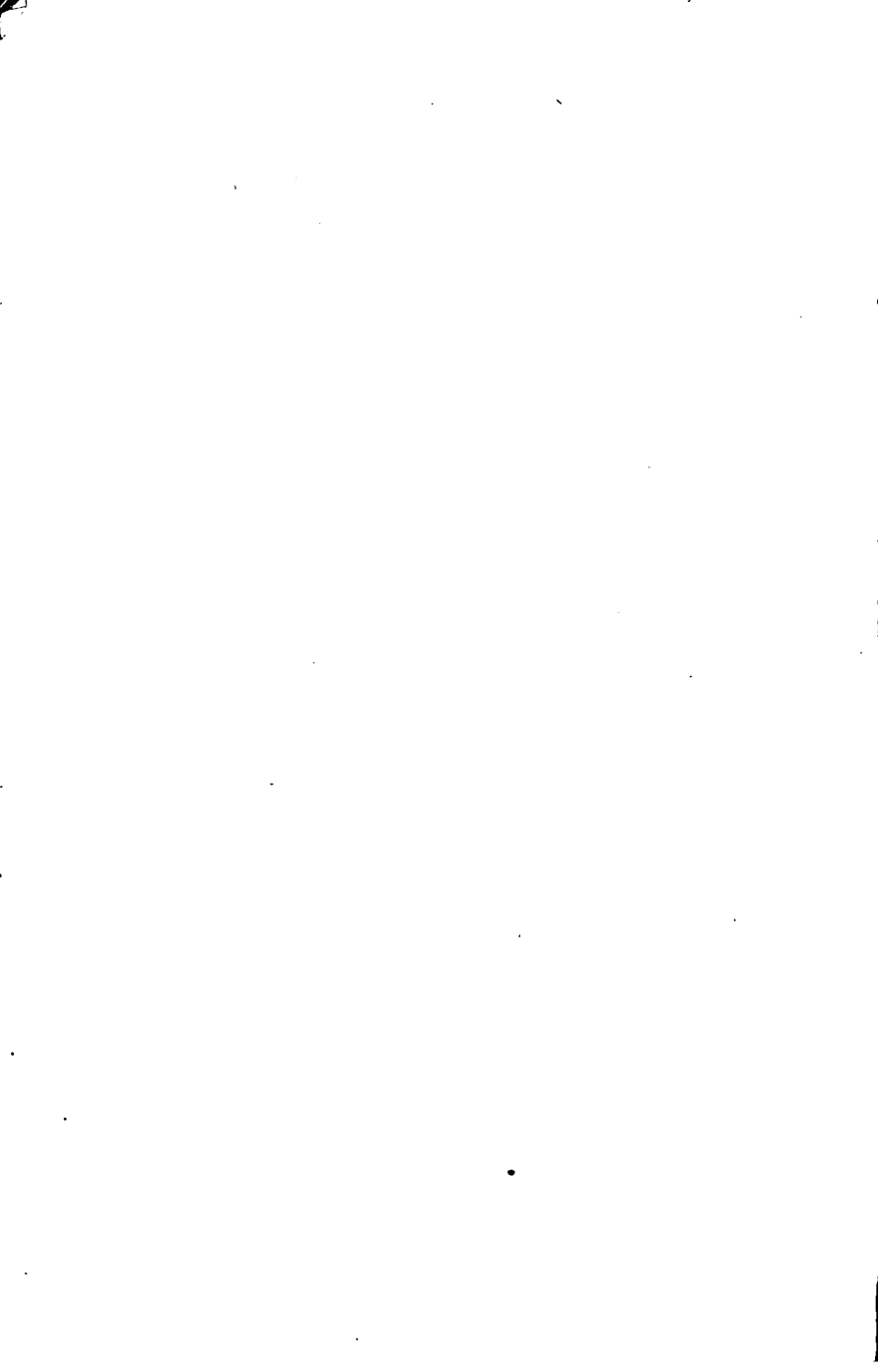


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GREEK LESSONS,

WITH REFERENCES

TO

GOODWIN'S AND HADLEY'S GREEK GRAMMARS;

AND INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION TO XENOPHON'S ANABASIS,
OR TO GOODWIN'S GREEK READER.

BY

R. F. LEIGHTON, PH. D. (LIPS.),

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"HISTORY OF ROME," "LATIN LESSONS," ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

THESE Lessons have been prepared to accompany either Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar, and are intended as an introduction to Xenophon's Anabasis, from which the exercises and vocabularies are mainly selected, or to Goodwin's Greek Reader. They consist of about eighty lessons, both Greek and English, Additional Exercises to be Translated into Greek, Harvard Examination Papers in Greek Composition, Questions for Examination and Review, and Vocabularies. Under each Lesson definite directions have been given in regard to the amount of the Grammar to be learned.

The exercises, while easy and progressive, are designed to ground the pupil thoroughly in grammatical forms, inflections, and the simpler principles of Syntax. The exercises are so arranged that the pupil can use them from the very outset of his study, thus having the means furnished him of applying the knowledge of the Grammar that he is daily acquiring. In order to aid the pupil in memorizing the vocabularies under each lesson, some insight has been given into the derivation and composition of words, — how they are built up, by means of significant endings, from noun and verb stems, and from roots. The main aim, however, has been to

have the pupil *master the inflections* and *acquire a vocabulary*. The prepositions are introduced from the first; and the pupil is taught the primary meanings, and then how these meanings are modified by the cases before which the prepositions stand.

The English exercises to be translated into Greek are based upon the preceding reading lessons, and contain only words and principles already familiar. In this way the pupil is afforded the best aid as to the construction and the arrangement of the sentence.

It is believed that the exercises under each Lesson to be translated into Greek, together with the Additional Exercises, the Harvard Examination Papers in Greek Composition, and the six or eight pages of connected narrative, if thoroughly mastered, will be a sufficient preparation in Greek composition for entrance to most American colleges.

Full Vocabularies are given at the end of the book. The leading signification of each word is generally given first, and the distinctions in meaning which follow have special reference to the use of the word in these Lessons. Some English words (preceded by "Eng."), derived directly from the Greek, others (preceded by "Cf. Eng."), from a kindred form of the Greek word, are given. Occasionally a Latin, a Greek, and an English word, all kindred forms from a common root, are given, to indicate to the pupil their common origin. When there is no apparent connection between the two words, the Latin is preceded by the sign of equality.

In the preparation of these Lessons, many books — American, English, and German — have been consulted, and considerable use has been made of Dr. Wasener's *Griechisches Elementarbuch*, used in most of the German

Gymnasiums, as an accompaniment to the Greek Grammar of Prof. Curtius.

Much care and study have been spent on the order and arrangement of the Lessons. The aim has been, while giving, not bare words and their inflections, but *sentences from the start*, to introduce no difficulties that an average pupil, after a thorough study of the prescribed sections of the Grammar, ought not to master.

R. F. L.

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GREEK LESSONS.

BEFORE beginning these Lessons, the pupil need learn only the alphabet. The sections of the Grammar to which each Lesson refers are designated at the head of that Lesson. The references are to Goodwin's Greek Grammar and to Hadley's Greek Grammar.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

Alphabet; Vowels and Diphthongs. — G. 1, 2, 3; H. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Breathings. — G. 4, 1 and 2, with N. 1; H. 14, 15.

Consonants. — G. 5, 1, 2, 6, 1, 2, 7; H. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Pronunciation. — G. Preface xi., 18, 19; H. 9, 11, Reims. *a, b, 12, b, c, 13, 14, 16, 17, 86 and a.*

EXERCISE 1.

Pronounce the following words:—

1. βασιλεύς, αἰδώς.
2. σῶμα, αἰσχρός, δῶρα.
3. ἰατρός, σφίγξ, γεωμέτρης.
4. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπέλαβε τοὺς φεύγοντας, καὶ αὕτη αὐτῷ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στρατεύματα.
5. ἕαγα, ῥάδιος.
6. εἶδος, ηὐξάμενος, ἐρέσθαι, γεωμέτρης.

EXERCISE 2.

Syllables. — G. 18, 2 (read 1 and 2); H. 81, 82, 85 (read 83 and 84).

Quantity of Syllables. — G. 19, 1, 2, and 3, 20, 1, 2, and 3; H. 86, 87 (read *a* and *b*), 88.

In the following words determine the quantity of each syllable: —

1. νέος, γλώττᾱ, χῶρᾱ, χῶραι. 2. ῥαδίους, ζωστήρ, ἄρεταί. 3. στρατηγούς, δεσπότης, μαχαίρας, γλώττης. 4. ὑπερφῶν, στρατιώτης, λεόντων. 5. ἄνθρωπος, πολιτῶν, ῥήτωρ, ἀληθές, λέον.

EXERCISE 3.

Accent. — G. 21, 1, 2, 3, 22, 1, 2, 23, 1, 2; H. 89, 91, 93, 94, 95.

Accent in the following words the syllable that is underlined: —

1. φίλος, φίλω, φίλοι. 2. παῖδες, δειπνον, δειπνᾶ, δειπνω. 3. λοιπος, λοιποι, λοιπαις. 4. ἀσπίδος, κνημίδος, χειλῶνος, μνηστῖς. 5. πηλίκος, πηλικοί, παυρος, παυρου, παυροι. 6. ἐλαιᾶ, ἐλαιαι, πολίται, στρατιῶται, δωρον. 7. νησοι, λογον, νησε, αἰῶνες, δαιμον. 8. ῥήτωρ, ποταμος, νίκη, νικαι.

LESSON I.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Inflection. — G. 32, 1, 2 (read Note), 33, 1, 2, 3; H. 114 and 115 (read 116 and 117).

Nouns. — G. 34, 35, 37, 1, 2 (omit the masculine nouns, — read N. 2 and 3); H. 122, 123, 124, 125 with *a, b, and c*, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131.

Accent. — G. 25, 1, 2; H. 120, 121.

Article. — G. 78, 138; H. 119, 498.

VOCABULARY.

ὁ, ἡ, τό,	<i>the.</i>
τελευτή, -ῆς, (ἡ),	<i>end.</i>
χώρα, -ας, (ἡ),	<i>country.</i>
ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, (ἡ),	<i>letter.</i>
σοφία, -ας, (ἡ),	<i>wisdom.</i>
ἀρετή, -ῆς, (ἡ),	<i>virtue, valor.</i>
κώμη, -ης, (ἡ),	<i>village.</i>

Translate into English.

1. τελευτῆ,¹ τελευτῆς,² κῶμαι. 2. χώρα, τῆς χώρας.
 3. κωμῶν, ταῖς κώμαις. 4. ἡ σοφία, τῆς σοφίας.
 5. γράφει (*he writes*) τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 6. γράφει τὰς ἐπιστολὰς.

NOTE Pronounce the Greek.

¹ G. 3, Note; H. 11.

² Account for the accent.

LESSON II.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

Masculine Nouns. — G. 37, 1 and 2, 92; H. 133, 134, 135, 136, 324, 325.

Accent. — G. 25, 2, 26, 37, N. 2; H. 120, 121, 365.

Subject and Predicate. — G. 133, 134, 135; H. 485, 497, a, 539.

EXAMPLES.

κριταὶ γράφουσι, *judges write.*

οἱ ποιητὰὶ λέγουσι, *the poets tell.*

γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολήν, *he (she, or it) writes the letter.*

VOCABULARY.¹

γέφυρα, -ας, (ἡ),	bridge.
ποιητής, -οῦ, (ὁ),	poet.
κριτής, -οῦ, (ὁ),	judge.
νεανίας, -ου, (ὁ),	youth, young man.
γράφω, ²	write.
θαυμάζω,	admire, wonder.
μανθάνω,	learn.
χαίρω,	rejoice.
λέγω,	tell, relate.
λύω,	loose, destroy.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

SINGULAR.

1. λύω, I loose.
2. λύεις, thou loosest.
3. λύει, he (she, or it) looses.

PLURAL.

1. λύομεν, we loose.
2. λύετε, you loose.
3. λύουσι, they loose.

DUAL.

2. λύετον, you two loose.
3. λύετον, they two loose.

Translate into English.

1. γράφει,³ γράφομεν.
2. λέγει, λέγεις, λέγετε.
3. ὁ νεανίας γράφει.
4. ὁ ποιητής⁴ θαυμάζει.
5. οἱ ποιηταὶ θαυμάζουσιν.⁵
6. ὁ νεανίας μανθάνει.
7. χαίρουσι, χαίρεις, χαίρομεν.

NOTE. Pronounce the Greek.

¹ The vocabularies should be well committed to memory, and often reviewed.

² These verbs are inflected in the present indicative like λύω.

³ Notice that the personal pronouns, *I, thou, he, &c.*, are contained in the endings of the verb; thus γράφει means not only *writes*, but *he, she, or it writes*. G. 134, N. 1 (read note on p. 142); H. 504, *a* and *b*.

⁴ G. 23, 1; H. 101.

⁵ G. 13, 1, and N. 2; H. 79, *a* and *b*.

Translate into Greek.

1. He writes, we write, they write. 2. We admire, you admire, they admire. 3. The youth writes the letter. 4. The youths learn wisdom.¹ 5. They destroy the bridge.

¹ G. 141, *b*; H. 529.

LESSON III.

SUBJECT AND OBJECT.

Nouns. — G. 16, 7, *a*, 37, 2, N. 1 and 2; H. 41, 130, 131, 133.

Accent. — G. 22, 1, 2, 26, 1, 29; H. 93, 94, *a-f*, 135 and Rem. *a*.

Object. — G. 133, 2, 158, 184, 1, 200, 201; H. 486, 544, 595, 695, 696.

EXAMPLES.

οἱ στρατιῶται βοήθειαν πέμπουσιν, *the soldiers send aid.*
 οἱ στρατιῶται βοήθειαν τοῖς πολίταις πέμπουσιν, *the soldiers send aid to the citizens.*

VOCABULARY.

πέμπω,	<i>send.</i>
ἀναγιγνώσκω,	<i>read.</i>
ἔχω,	<i>have.</i>
βοήθεια, -ας, (ῆ),	<i>aid.</i>
στρατιώτης, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>soldier.</i>
θύρα, -ας, (ῆ),	<i>door.</i>
πολίτης, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>citizen.</i>
σατράπης, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>satrap.</i>
δεσπότης, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>master.</i>
οἰκία, -ας, (ῆ),	<i>house.</i>
θάλαττα, -ης, (ῆ),	<i>sea.</i>

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
θάλατᾶ	θάλατται	θαλάτᾳ
θαλάττης	θαλατῶν	θαλάτταιν
θαλάττη	θαλάτταις	
θάλατῶν	θαλάττας	
θάλατᾶ	θάλατται	

Translate into English.

1. οἱ ποιηταὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν θαυμάζουσιν. 2. ὁ νεανίας τὴν ἀρετὴν θαυμάζει. 3. ὁ σατράπης τοὺς στρατιώτας πέμπει. 4. αἱ οἰκίαι ἔχουσι θύρας. 5. ὁ νεανίας τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τῷ σατράπῃ πέμπει.

Translate into Greek.

1. We admire the youth. 2. The citizens send aid. 3. The master¹ sends the letter. 4. The citizens send aid to the soldiers. 5. The soldiers destroy the bridge. 6. The youth is reading² the letter. 7. The master reads the letter.

¹ G. 37, 2, N. 1; H. 135, Rem.

² *Is reading = reads.*

LESSON IV.

PREPOSITIONS.

With Genitive only.—G. 191, 1-4; H. 617, 622, 623, 624, 625.

With Dative only.—G. 191, II. 1 and 2; H. 627, 628.

With Accusative only.—G. 191, III. 1 and 2; H. 620, 621.

EXAMPLES.

φεύγει ἐκ τῆς κώμης, *he flees from (out of) the village.*
 πρὸ θυρῶν, *before the door.*

φεύγει σὺν τοῖς στρατιώταις, *he flees in company with the soldiers.*

φεύγει εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, *he flees into the sea.*

VOCABULARY.

ὀπλίτης, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>heavy-armed foot-soldier.</i>
σκηνή, -ῆς, (ἡ),	<i>tent.</i>
μάχη, -ης, (ἡ),	<i>battle.</i>
ἀγορά, -ᾶς, (ἡ),	<i>market-place.</i>
κόρη, -ης, (ἡ),	<i>girl.</i>
-πελταστής, -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>targeteer.</i>
τρέχω,	<i>run.</i>
ἐξελαύνω,	<i>march.</i>
παίζω,	<i>play.</i>

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολῖται ἐκ¹ τῆς ἀγορᾶς φεύγουσιν. 2. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν θάλατταν τρέχουσιν. 3. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πολῖταί εἰσιν (*are*). 4. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐκ τῆς σκηνῆς ἐξελαύνουσι. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς ἐξελαύνουσι.

Translate into Greek.

1. They flee into the tents. 2. The girls play in the house. 3. He sends a letter to² the satrap. 4. The soldiers march out of the village. 5. The soldiers run into the sea. 6. We send aid to the satrap.

¹ G. 29, 13, 2; H. 103, d, 80, α.

² *To* is translated by a preposition when there is motion to (towards) a person or place; by *πρός* or by some other preposition when it means *to, towards*; by *εἰς* when it means *to, into*; otherwise, by the dative case.

LESSON V.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Gender. — G. 40 ; H. 138, a and b.

Declension. — G. 42, 1 ; H. 138.

Accent. — G. 22, N. 1, 25, 2 ; H. 93, b, 95, a, 120, 121.

Article, with Attributives. — G. 143 (read Note), 167, 1 ;
H. 531, 558, 562.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ τοῦ πολίτου οἰκία, or ἡ οἰκία ἡ τοῦ πολίτου, *the citizen's house.*

ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἵππος, *the general's horse.*

οἱ Κύρου στρατιῶται, or οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ Κύρου, or
στρατιῶται Κύρου, *the soldiers of Cyrus.*

VOCABULARY.

ποταμός, -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>river.</i>
ἵππος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>horse.</i>
στρατηγός, -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>general.</i>
παράδεισος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>park.</i>
ὁδός, -οῦ, (ἡ),	<i>road, way.</i>
νῆσος, -ου, (ἡ),	<i>island.</i>
ἄγγελος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>messenger.</i>
Θεός, -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>God.</i>
βία, -ας, (ἡ),	<i>force.</i>
Κῦρος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>Cyrus.</i>
καί (conj.),	<i>and.</i>
ὄπλον, -ου, (τό),	<i>implement ; pl. arms.</i>
θηρίον, -ου, (τό),	<i>wild animal.</i>

Translate into English.

1. ὁ σατράπης τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐπιστολὴν πέμπει.
 2. οἱ ὀπλίται ὄπλα ἔχουσι. 3. ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν τῶν
 στρατιωτῶν ἀρετὴν θαυμάζει. 4. ὁ στρατηγὸς πέμπει
 στρατιώτας ἐκ τῆς κώμης. 5. ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ καὶ ἐν
 τοῖς ποταμοῖς νῆσοί εἰσιν¹ (*are*).

Translate into Greek.

1. The soldier has a horse. 2. Cyrus sends the soldiers
 out of the village. 3. We admire the bravery of the
 soldiers. 4. They are playing in the house. 5. The
 soldiers march into the villages of the satrap. 6. The
 citizen has the soldier's letter.

¹ G. 27, 28, 2; H. 105, c, 107, b.

LESSON VI.

ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

Declension. — G. 42, 2, and Notes; H. 146, 147, 148.

Accent. — G. 22, N. 2, 25, 2, Note; H. 149, a and b.

Predicate Noun. — G. 136; H. 499.

REMARKS ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

It is recommended that, in this and the following Lessons on the Prepositions, the pupil fix clearly in his mind one meaning of the preposition, and then modify this according to the case of the noun to which the preposition is attached. G. 191, IV.; H. 629.

EXAMPLES.

ἐξελαύνει διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, *he marches through the plain.*

δι'¹ ὀφθαλμῶν ὁρῶμεν, *we see (through) by means of the eyes.*

οἱ στρατιῶται ἄθυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων πληθός, *the soldiers were dispirited on account of (through) the number of the enemy.*

The other uses of διὰ with the accusative are poetic.

PRESENT INDICATIVE OF εἰμί.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. εἰμί, <i>I am.</i>	1. ἐσμέν, <i>we are.</i>	
2. εἶ, <i>thou art.</i>	2. ἐστέ, <i>you are.</i>	2. ἐστόν, <i>you two are.</i>
3. ἐστί, <i>he is.</i>	3. εἰσί, <i>they are.</i>	3. ἐστόν, <i>they two are.</i>

VOCABULARY.

δούλος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>slave.</i>
παράδεισος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>park.</i>
λαγώς, -ός, (ὁ),	<i>hare.</i>
νεώς, -ός, (ὁ),	<i>temple.</i>
θηρευτής, -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>hunter.</i>
χρυσίον, -ου, (τό),	<i>gold, gold money.</i>
λόφος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>hill.</i>
πεδῖον, -ου, (τό),	<i>plain.</i>
βωμός, -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>altar.</i>
θηρεύω,	<i>hunt.</i>
κτίζω,	<i>build.</i>
ἐλαύνω,	<i>advance.</i>
μένω,	<i>remain.</i>
διώκω,	<i>pursue.</i>

Translate into English.

1. διώκει τὸν λαγών. 2. οἱ θηρευταὶ τοὺς λαγῶς θηρεύουσιν. 3. ἐν τοῖς νεῶς βωμοὶ εἰσιν. 4. θαυμάζο-

¹ G. 12, 1; H. 70.

μεν Μενέλεων.¹ 5. ὁ Κῦρος λαγῶς θηρέει. 6. τοῖς θεοῖς² νεὼς κτίζουσιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We are building temples. 2. The hunters pursue the hares. 3. They run into the temple. 4. They march through the park. 5. They run into the temple on account of the fear of the enemy. 6. There are³ altars in the temples of the gods.

¹ G. 42, N. 2; H. 149, a.

² For the words not found in the vocabulary under the Lessons, see General Vocabulary.

³ *There are, εἰσιν.* G. 27, 28, 1, 2; H. 105, 107, a.

LESSON VII.

CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Declension. — G. 38, 43; H. 36, a, 132, 144.

Accent. — G. 24, 43, N. 1; H. 98, 145, a.

Contraction. — G., read 8, 9, 1, 2, 3 (Note), 4; II., read 32, 33, 34.

VOCABULARY.

πλοῦς (πλόος), -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>voyage.</i>
νοῦς (νόος), -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>mind.</i>
ροῦς (ρόος), -οῦ, (ὁ),	<i>stream, current.</i>
ψέλιον, -ου, (τό),	<i>bracelet.</i>
Φρυγία, -ας, (ἡ),	<i>Phrygia.</i>
ᾠφέλεια, -ας, (ἡ),	<i>aid, profit.</i>
ἄνθρωπος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>man, human being.</i>
μνᾶ, μνᾶς, (ἡ),	<i>mina.</i>

γῆ (γέα), γῆς, (ῆ),	earth, land.
ἄρχω,	rule.
φέρω,	bear, bring.
Κιλικία, -ας, (ῆ),	Cilicia.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ ῥοῖ τῆς θαλάττης φέρουσι τῷ πλῶ ὠφέλειαν.
 2. Κῦρος τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἵππον καὶ ψέλια καὶ μῶν ἀργυρίου πέμπει. 3. ἐν τῇ γῇ ἄρχουσιν ἄνθρωποι. 4. Κῦρος ἐκ Φρυγίας εἰς Κιλικίαν ἐξελαύνει.

LESSON VIII.

ADJECTIVES, — FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS. — SUBJECT AND COPULA.

Declension. — G. 62, 1, 2, 3, 63, 64; H. 207, 209.

Accent. — G. 62, Note, 25, 2, 22, N. 2, 43, Notes; H. 207, Rem. b.

Subject and Copula. — G. 133, Note, 134, 135, 136, 138, 141, a and b, 142, 1 (read Note), 2, and 3; H. 490 and a, 497, 498, 499, 526 and b (fine print), 529, 531, 532, 533, 535 and b.

EXAMPLES.

οἱ πλούσιοι πολῖται, or (less often) οἱ πολῖται οἱ πλούσιοι, or πολῖται οἱ πλούσιοι, *the rich citizens.*

οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι, or (οἱ) ἄνθρωποι οἱ νῦν, *the men of the present time.*

ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος, or ὁ πόλεμος ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας, *the war against the Persians.*

οἱ πολῖται πλούσιοι, or πλούσιοι οἱ πολῖται (εἰσίν), *the citizens are rich.*

VOCABULARY.

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν,	good.
λευκός, -ή, -όν,	white.
δεξιός, -ά, -όν,	right, on the right.
ἡδονή, -ῆς, (ῆ),	pleasure.
βιβλίον, -ου, (τό),	book.
ψυχή, -ῆς, (ή),	soul.
σοφός, -ή, -όν,	wise.
καλός, -ή, -όν,	beautiful.
θνητός, -ή, -όν,	mortal.
ἀθάνατος, -ου,	immortal.
φίλιος, -ία, -ιον,	friendly.
λίθος, -ου, (ό),	stone.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολῖται σοφοί εἰσιν.¹ 2. ὁ σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ σοφός. 3. ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸ καλὸν βιβλίον ἔχει. 4. αἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ψυχαὶ ἀθάνατοὶ εἰσιν. 5. αἱ μὲν² ἡδοναὶ θνηταί, αἱ δ' ἀρεταὶ ἀθάνατοὶ εἰσιν. 6. ὁ Κῦρος διὰ τῆς φιλίας χώρας ἐξελαύνει. 7. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός ἐστιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The citizens are wise. 2. The wise men remain in the park. 3. We have a beautiful book. 4. The soul of man is immortal. 5. We admire the beautiful book.

NOTE.—Notice carefully the change in accent of words accented on the antepenult or on the penult, when the last syllable becomes long; as, ἀθάνατος ἀθανάτου; φίλιος, φιλία; πολῖται, πολίταις. G. 22, 1 and 2, 37, N. 2; H. 93, b, 95, a, 130.

¹ G. 28, 1, 2, and 3; H. 107, 108.

² The particles μὲν and δέ stand in contrasted clauses, and connect them, like our *indeed, but*,—*on the one hand, on the other*. In many cases the contrast is so slight that μὲν can hardly be rendered into English.

LESSON IX.

ADJECTIVES, — CONTRACTS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DE-
 CLENSIONS. — PRESENT AND IMPERFECT OF εἰμί.

Declension. — G. 65; H. 208.

Accent. — G. 43 and Notes 2 and 3; H. 98, 145, a, b, and c.

Contraction. — G. 9, 1, 2, 3, Note, and 4; H. 32, 34, 36, a.

VOCABULARY.

εὖνους, -ουν (εὔ, <i>well</i> , and νοῦς),	<i>well disposed.</i>
χρυσοῦς (χρύσεος), -ῆ, -οῦν,	<i>golden.</i>
χρυσοχάλινος, -ον (χρυσός, <i>gold</i> ,	} <i>with gold-studded</i> <i>bridle.</i>
and χαλιῶς, <i>bridle</i>),	
στρεπτός, -οῦ, (ὄ),	<i>twisted collar.</i>
ἀκινάκης, -ου, (ὄ),	<i>short sword.</i>
μέσος, -η, -ον,	<i>middle.</i>
ψιλός, -ή, -όν,	<i>uncovered.</i>
κεφαλή, -ῆς, (ῆ),	<i>head.</i>

IMPERFECT OF εἰμί.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
1. ἦν or ἦ.	1. ἦμεν.	
2. ἦσθα.	2. ἦτε or ἦστε.	2. ἦστον or ἦτον.
3. ἦν.	3. ἦσαν.	3. ἦστην or ἦτην.

Translate into English.

1. ἐσμέν, ἦστε, εἰ. 2. ἦμεν, ἦσθα, ἐστόν. 3. ὁ
 Κῦρος ἀνθρώπῳ στρεπτόν χρυσοῦν ἔδωκε (*gave*). 4. διὰ
 μέσου¹ τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ (*flows*) ποταμός. 5. Κῦρος
 ψιλὴν ἔχει τὴν κεφαλὴν. 6. σοφὸς εἰ. 7. Κῦρος στρα-
 τιώτης ἦν.

¹ G. 142, 4, N. 4; H. 536.

Translate into Greek.

1. We are wise, you are wise, they were wise. 2. Thou art well disposed, he is well disposed, they are well disposed. 3. Cyrus has a gold-studded¹ bridle. 4. The gold-studded bridles are beautiful. 5. The soldiers march through the middle of the park. 6. The golden collars are beautiful.

¹ G. 63; H. 209.

LESSON X.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

Voices, Moods, and Tenses. — G. 88, 89, 90, 91, 200, 213, 1; H. 260-264, 697, 701, 719.

Verb Stems; Personal Endings of Present and Imperfect. — G. 92, 2 (read Note), 3, 4, and I., 94, 108, I., 113, 2; H. 265 (read fine print), 267, 324, 325, 355.

Inflection of Present and Imperfect. — G. 94, 95, 2, 96; H. 269, 270.

Augment; Accent. — G. 26, 99, 1, 2, a-c, 100; H. 306, 307, 308, 309, 365.

EXAMPLES.

διώκουσιν οἱ στρατιῶται, *the soldiers pursue, or are pursuing.*

ἔδίωκον οἱ στρατιῶται, *the soldiers were pursuing.*

Κῦρος ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου, *Cyrus was accustomed to send pitchers of wine.*

VOCABULARY.

βασιλεύω,	<i>be king.</i>
κελεύω,	<i>order, command.</i>
πιστεύω,	<i>trust.</i>

θηρεύω,	<i>hunt.</i>
παιδεύω,	<i>teach.</i>
τοξεύω,	<i>shoot with a bow.</i>
τοξότης, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>bowman.</i>
πολέμιος, -ία, -ιον,	<i>hostile.</i>
πολέμιοι (πλ.),	<i>enemy.</i>
ἔργον, -ου, (τό),	<i>work, deed.</i>
ξύλινος, -η, -ον,	<i>wooden.</i>
μέσον, -ου, (τό),	<i>midst, centre.</i>
θηρίον (θήρ, <i>wild beast</i>), -ου, (τό),	<i>wild beast or animal.</i>
ἵππος, ου, (ὁ or ἡ),	<i>horse, or mare.</i>

The preposition *κατά* (G. 191; H. 631) signifies *down*; with the genitive, *down from*, — *κατὰ τοῦ τείχους*, *down from the wall*: with the accusative, *down (along)*, — *κατὰ ῥοῦν*, *down stream*. Cf. *κατὰ μέσον*, in 7 below.

Translate into English.

1. βασιλεύω, ἐβασίλευον. 2. πιστεύομεν, ἐπίστευον.
3. γράφει, ἔγραφε. 4. Κῦρος τὸν ἄγγελον πέμπει.
5. οἱ πολῖται εἰς νεὸς ἔφευγον. 6. ἔχετε τοὺς ἵππους.
7. ἄγει τὸ στράτευμα (*the army*) κατὰ τὸ μέσον πολεμίων.
8. οἱ τοξόται εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους τοξεύουσι. 9. ὁ Κῦρος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου.

Translate into Greek.

1. The men were fleeing into a temple. 2. The citizens are fleeing. 3. They are writing, they were writing, he is writing. 4. The enemy are pursuing, the enemy were pursuing. 5. He pursues the hare. 6. Cyrus hunted (was in the habit of hunting) wild animals on horseback (*lit.* from a horse). 7. The park was large. 8. We admire the valor of the soldier. 9. He sends the soldiers from the house.

LESSON XI.

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION :—I. STEMS ENDING
IN A CONSONANT. LABIAL AND PALATAL STEMS.¹—
VERBS: FUTURE, ACTIVE VOICE.

Formation of Cases.—G. 6, 2, 46, 2, 47, 1, 48, 1, 49 ;
H. 151, 156, 157, 158, c, 159, 162.

Euphonic Changes.—G. 16, 2, 46, 1, 2, and 3; H. 47, 48, 49.

Accent.—G. 25, 1, 2, and 3, 43, N. 2; H. 120, 145, c, 160.

Inflection and Personal Endings.—G. 95, 2, 96, 110, I., II.,
113, 2; H. 269, 271, 344, 346, 352, a, 355.

VOCABULARY.

σάλπιγξ, -γγος, (ή),	<i>trumpet.</i>
κήρυξ, -υκος, (ό),	<i>herald.</i>
ἀργυρούς (ἀργύρεος), -ᾶ, -οῦν,	<i>silver.</i>
ἐρυθρός, -ά, -όν,	<i>red.</i>
ἄγω, f. ἄξω,	<i>lead.</i>
-θώραξ, -ακος, (ό),	<i>breastplate.</i>
ἀλώπηξ, -εκος, (ό or ή),	<i>fox.</i>
θρίξ, τρίχός, (ή),	<i>hair.</i>
-λινοῦς (λίνεος), -ή, -οῦν,	<i>flaxen, linen. —</i>

Translate into English.

- γράφω, γρίψω, ἔγραφον. 2. βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω, ἐβασίλευον. 3. λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεγον. 4. Κῦρος πέμψει κήρυκας. 5. οἱ κήρυκες ἔχουσιν ἀργυρᾶς σάλπιγγας. 6. αἱ τῶν ἀλωπέκων τρίχες² ἐρυθραὶ εἰσι. 7. οἱ στρατιῶται θώρακας³ λινοῦς εἶχον.

¹ Learn the declension of φύλαξ, φλέψ, σάλπιγξ.

² G. 17, 2, N., 142, 2, N. 2; H. 66, a, also 531 (fine print).

³ Explain the formation of the cases from the stem.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus will send the heralds. 2. The heralds have silver trumpets. 3. Cyrus led the hoplites. 4. He will lead the hoplites. 5. The enemy were fleeing down the hill. 6. They write, they were writing. 7. He admires, he was admiring, he will admire. 8. You rejoice; you loose, you were loosing, you will loose.

LESSON XII.

STEMS ENDING IN A LINGUAL.¹

Formation of Cases.—G. 6 and 2, 46, 1 and 4, 47, 2, 48, 2, a and b, 50; H. 156, 157, 158, b and c, 165, 168, 169, 171.

Euphonic Changes.—G. 7, 9, 2, 46, 1 (end); H. 32, 62, 64, 74, 75, 76.

Accent.—G. 25 (read Notes), 1, 2, 3; H. 120, 160.

VOCABULARY.

ἀθροίζω, f. -οίσω,	collect.
γυμνάζω, f. -άσω,	exercise.
ἱμάτιον, -ου, (τό),	cloak.
κόσμος, -ου, (ό),	ornament.
κέρας, -ατος (-αος), -ως, (τό),	wing.
γέλως, -ωτος, (ό),	laughter.
στράτευμα, -ατος, (τό),	army.
ἄρμα, -ατος, (τό),	chariot.
χρῆμα, -ατος, (τό),	{ thing used; pl. goods, property, money.

The preposition *ὑπέρ* (cf. Lat. *super*) signifies *over* (G. 191, IV. 3; II. 633): with genitive, *over*,—ὁ ἥλιος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν πορεύεται, *the sun*

¹ Learn the declension in G. of λέων, γίγας, λαμπάς, ἐλπίς, ὄρνις, σῶμα, πέρις, ἡπαρ, θύς; H. 165 and 169.

passes over (above) us; with accusative, over, — ῥίπτειν ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον, to hurl over the house.

Translate into English.

1. ὁ Κῦρος στρατεύματα ἀθροίζει. 2. τὰ σώματα γυμνάζομεν. 3. ἐν τοῖς ἄρμασι τὰ τοῦ στρατεύματος¹ χρήματί ἐστιν.² 4. στήσας (*having stopped*) τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος.³ 5. τὸ μὲν ἰμάτιον κόσμος⁴ ἐστὶ τοῦ σώματος, ὁ δὲ νοῦς τῆς ψυχῆς. 6. τὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος κέρας ὀρῶ (*see*). 7. ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus will collect an army. 2. The young man will exercise his body. 3. The army of Cyrus is marching through Cilicia. 4. The property of the soldiers is in the chariot. 5. The army of Cyrus is in the plain.

¹ G. 142, 1; H. 531 (fine print).

² G. 135, 2; H. 515.

³ Consult the General Vocabulary for the words not found in the vocabularies under the Lessons.

⁴ G. 141, N. 8; H. 535.

LESSON XIII.

STEMS ENDING IN A LIQUID. — VERBS: INDICATIVE
ACTIVE OF λύω.

Formation of Cases. — G. 46, 3, 47, N. 1, 48, 2, *a*, 50; H. 156, 158, *b* and *e*, 172 and *b*.

Conjugation. — G. 93, 2, *a*, *b*, and *c*, 94, 95, 2, 96; H. indicative active, 269, 270, ff.

Reduplication. — G. 100, 2, 101, 1, 2, 3, and 4; H. 318, 319, *a* and *b*, 320.

Personal Endings. — G. 113, 2; H. 344, 346, 349, 350, 351, 352, *a*, 355.

The preposition ἐπί primarily signifies upon (G. 191, V. 2; H. 640): Κύριος προϋφαινέτο ἐφ' ἄρματος (G. 9, 2, 17, 1; H. 32, d, 72), *Cyrus appeared upon a chariot*. ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκεῖν, *to live upon (by) the sea*; ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα ἰέναι, *to march upon (i. e. against) the king*.

VOCABULARY.

Ἕλλην, -ηνος, (ὁ),	<i>Greek.</i>
θήρ, θηρός, (ὁ),	<i>wild beast.</i>
ρήτωρ, -ορος, (ὁ),	<i>orator.</i>
ἡγεμών, -όνος, (ὁ),	<i>leader.</i>
μικρός, -ά, -όν,	<i>small.</i>
βλάπτω, f. βλάψω,	<i>injure.</i>
ἀγῶν, -ῶνος, (ὁ),	<i>games.</i>
γέλως, -ωτος, (ὁ),	<i>laughter.</i>
πείθω, f. πείσω,	<i>persuade.</i>
πῦρ, πυρός, (τό),	<i>fire.</i>
βλαβερός, -ά, -όν,	<i>hurtful.</i>
φεύγων (φεύγω, <i>flee</i>), -οντος, (ὁ),	<i>fugitive, exile.</i>

Translate into English.

1. οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐδίωκον.¹ 2. φεύγομεν τοὺς θήρας.²
 3. ἐθαύμαζε. 4. οἱ νεανῖαι ἔχαιρον. 5. γεγράφαμεν
 τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 6. οἱ Ἕλληνες σὺν γέλωτι ἐπὶ τὰς σκη-
 νὰς ἦλθον (*went*). 7. τοὺς ῥήτορας³ καὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας
 πείθω. 8. ἡ τοῦ πυρὸς βία οὐ μικρά ἐστίν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We admire the orator. 2. We admired the orator.
 3. The youth wrote the letter. 4. The youth was writing
 the letter. 5. The young man was rejoicing. 6. You flee
 from wild beasts. 7. The Greeks have pursued. 8. We
 have taught, we have hunted, we had taught.

¹ G. 200, N. 5; H. 701.² G. 158; H. 544.³ Explain the formation of the cases from the stem.

LESSON XIV.

STEMS ENDING IN Σ.

Declension. — G. 51, 1, 2 (read Note), 52, 1, 2, and N. 1 and 2; H. 176 (read 177, 178), 179.

Accent. — G. 25, 1, Note; H. 97, 179.

Contraction. — G. 9, 1, 2, 3, Note, 4, and 5; H. 32, 33, 34, and 36 with *b*.

Tenses reviewed. — G. 200 and 201, 213, 1 and 4; H. 695, 1, 697, 701, 705, 710, 713, 719, 723.

VOCABULARY.

εὔρος (-εος); -ους, (τό),	<i>width.</i>
τριήρης (-εος), -ους, (ή),	<i>trireme.</i>
έκατόν (indeclin.),	<i>one hundred.</i>
είκοσι (indeclin.),	<i>twenty.</i>
τείχος (-εος), -ους, (τό),	<i>wall.</i>
ἕψος (-εος), οὐς, (τό),	<i>height.</i>
πούς, ποδός, (ό),	<i>foot.</i>
όρος (-εος), -ους, (τό),	<i>mountain.</i>

Translate into English.

1. διώκει τούς στρατηγούς Κῦρος τριήρεσι.¹ 2. ἦν δὲ τεῖχος εὔρος² εἴκοσι ποδῶν,³ ἕψος δὲ έκατόν. 3. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ἔφευγον. 4. τὴν γέφυραν ἐλύσατε.⁴ 5. οἱ τοξόται ἐτόξευσαν. 6. ὁ Κῦρος κεκέλευκε. 7. οἱ στρατιῶται τὰ ὄπλα ἐλάμβανον.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus has commanded. 2. Cyrus had commanded.
3. Cyrus commanded. 4. The soldiers broke the bridge

¹ G. 188, 1; H. 606.

² G. 160, 1; H. 549.

³ G. 47, 2; H. 153, 161, 170, 191.

⁴ G. 200, N. 5; H. 705.

down. 5. The soldiers will break the bridge down. 6. The width of the wall is twenty feet. 7. The triremes were large. 8. They admire the triremes. 9. There are mountains in Cilicia. 10. The height of the mountain is many feet.

LESSON XV.

II. STEMS ENDING IN A VOWEL OR IN A DIPHTHONG.

Declension.—G. 53, 1, 2, and 3 (read 1, N. 3, 3, N. 1), 53, N. 2; H. 185 and βασιλεύς (read 186).

Accent.—Review G. 13, 1 and 2, 21, 1 and 2, 22, 1 and 2, 23, 24, 25; H. 78, a and b, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100.

VOCABULARY.

πόλις, -εως, (ή),	city.
+ ἐξέτασις, -εως, (ή),	review.
ἔθνος, -ους, (τό),	nation.
δόξα, -ας, (ή),	glory.
εἰρήνη, -ης, (ή),	peace.
ἄστυ, -εος, (τό),	city, walled town.
ἵππεύς, -έως, (ό),	horseman; pl. cavalry.
πενία, -ας, (ή),	poverty.
λύπη, -ης, (ή),	distress.

The preposition *περὶ* signifies primarily *around* (*on all sides of*). G. 191, VI. 5; H. 649. With the genitive, it is not often used in reference to place, but chiefly in a derived sense, meaning *about*, *for*, etc.; as, *κήρυκας ἐπεμψε περὶ σπονδῶν*, *he sent heralds about a truce*. With dative, not used in Attic prose. With the accusative, *around*; as, *περὶ Αἴγυπτον* (*around, i. e. everywhere in Egypt*), *about the country of Egypt*.

Translate into English.

1. τὸ ἄστυ τείχη ἔχει. 2. τὰ θηρία οἱ ἵππεῖς ἐδίωκον.
 3. ἐποίησεν (*he made*) ἐξέτασιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 4. ὁ πόλεμος τοῖς μὲν βασιλεῦσι πολλὰκις τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν φέρει, τοῖς δ' ἔθνεσι πενίαν καὶ λύπην. 5. οἱ πολέμοι πρέσβεις πέμπουσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης.

Translate into Greek.

1. The king is wise. 2. Wars often bring glory to kings.
 3. I see the review of the soldiers. 4. The cavalry were pursuing the wild animals. 5. The enemy were fleeing into the city. 6. The soldiers were fleeing out of the city. 7. They marched into the city. 8. The cities have walls.

LESSON XVI.

II. STEMS ENDING IN A VOWEL (CONTINUED). — SYNCO-
PATED NOUNS.

Gender. — G. 58, 1, 2, and 3; H. 152.

Declension. — G. 54, 55, 56, 57, 1 and 2; H. 53, 189, 193.

VOCABULARY.

στέργω, f. στέρξω,	<i>love.</i>
βοῦς, βοός, (ὄ or ἦ),	<i>ox or cow.</i>
πολυλόγος, -ον,	<i>talkative.</i>
πατήρ, πατρός, (ὄ),	<i>father.</i>
θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, (ἦ),	<i>daughter.</i>
ἱερεὺς, -έως, (ὄ),	<i>priest.</i>
θύω, f. θύσω,	<i>sacrifice.</i>
καλῶς, adv.,	<i>well, nobly.</i>
μήτηρ, μητρός, (ἦ),	<i>mother.</i>
ἄνῆρ, ἀνδρός, (ὄ),	<i>man. —</i>

Translate into English.

1. οἱ ἱερεῖς τοῖς θεοῖς βοῦς θύουσιν. 2. αἱ γρᾶες πολυλόγοι εἰσίν. 3. ὁ βασιλεὺς καλῶς ἄρχει. 4. Κῦρον, τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα,¹ ἐπὶ τε τῇ ἀρετῇ καὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ θαυμάζομεν. 5. στέργουσι τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα. 6. ἡ θυγάτηρ στέργει τὴν μητέρα. 7. ὁ πατὴρ τὴν² θυγατέρα στέργει. 8. τὴν τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὴν θαυμάζομεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The kings rule well. 2. The priest has sacrificed the ox. 3. The ships are large. 4. Cyrus pursues with ships. 5. The father loves his daughter. 6. The mother loves her beautiful daughter. 7. We admire the man on account of his wisdom.

¹ G. 137; H. 499.² G. 141, N. 2; H. 527, d.

LESSON XVII.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION. —

VERBS: IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

Adjectives of One Ending. — G. 66 and N. 4; H. 217, 218.*Inflection and Personal Endings.* — G. 95, 2, 96, 116 (active), 110, I., II., and III., 213, 4, 283, 1 and 2; H. 270, ff., 358, 369, 372, 385, 723, 832, 833.*Genitive.* — G. 172, 1, 180, 1; H. 575, 584.

EXAMPLES.

χαίρετε, ὦ παῖδες, rejoice, children.

λέγετε, speak you.

μὴ λέγετε, do not speak.

οὐ λέγετε (indic.), you do not speak.

VOCABULARY.

ἄγριος, ¹ -ία, -ιον (ἀγρός, a field),	} living in the fields, wild.
καταφανής, -ές (κατά, intens., φαίνω, show),	
πλήρης, -ες (πλέω, full),	} in plain sight. full.
+ πρανής, -ές,	
εὐδαίμων, -ον (εὖ, well, and δαίμων, destiny),	} prosperous. —
ἀφανής, -ές (a priv. and φαίνω, show),	
σώζω, f. σώσω, a. ἔσωσα, pf. σέσωκα,	out of sight. save.

Translate into English.

1. φεύγε τὸν θῆρας. 2. μὴ θαυμάζετε. 3. ὁ φίλη θύγατερ, στέργε τὴν μητέρα. 4. ὁ παράδεισος ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης ἦν. 5. αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς ἦσαν. 6. οἱ ἵππεῖς ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς. 7. ὁ Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει εἰς πόλιν εὐδαίμονα. 8. ὁ ποταμὸς πλήρης ἰχθύων ἐστίν. 9. οἱ πολέμοι ἵππεῖς φεύγουσι κατὰ² πρανοῦς γηλόφου.

Translate into Greek.

1. Rejoice, young man. 2. You do not wonder. 3. Write the letter. 4. Do not write the letter. 5. You do not write the letter. 6. Cyrus was marching into a prosperous city. 7. The park is full of wild animals. 8. The cities are prosperous. 9. The cavalry are out of sight. 10. They ran down a steep hill. 11. The rivers are full of fishes.

¹ Notice change of accent in ἄγριος. G. 25, 1, 22, 1 and 2, 37, 2, N. 2; H. 120, 93, b, 94, c.

² With which cases can κατὰ be used? Its meaning?

LESSON XVIII.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS.

Declension. — G. 67, 1 and 2, 68; H. 212, 1, and *χαρίεις*.

Accent. — G. 26 (read N. 1, 2, and 3); H. 89 (read fine print), 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97.

VOCABULARY.

ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ,	<i>sweet, pleasant.</i>
γλυκύς, -εῖα, -ύ,	<i>sweet.</i>
ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ,	<i>swift, fleet.</i>
εὐρύς, -εῖα, -ύ,	<i>wide. —</i>
ἅπας, ἅπασα, ἅπαν, } (<i>a cop.¹ and πᾶς</i>), }	<i>all together, whole.</i>
- βραδύς, -εῖα, -ύ,	<i>slow. —</i>
+ ἡμιδεής, -ές (ἡμι-, <i>half</i> , } and δέω, <i>want</i>), }	<i>wanting half, half-full. —</i>

Translate into English.

1. ὁ νεανίας ἔχει ταχὺν ἵππον. 2. οἶνος γλυκὺς ἐστίν. 3. οἱ ἵπποι ταχεῖς εἰσίν. 4. βραδεῖς ἵπποι ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πολλάκις κινδύνους φέρουσιν. 5. ἡ ὁδὸς εὐρέει ἐστίν. 6. ἡ μήτηρ χαρίεσσά ἐστιν. 7. ψιλὴ ἦν ἅπασα² ἡ χώρα. 8. ὁ παῖς μέλαν ἱμάτιον ἔχει. 9. Κύρος ἔπεμπε βίκου οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις.

Translate into Greek.

1. The horses are fleet. 2. The young man has a fleet horse. 3. The cloaks are black. 4. The enemy were not in sight. 5. The river is deep. 6. Cyrus has a park full

¹ The prefix *a-* is sometimes *copulative*, i. e. denotes *union*; as, *ἀ-λοχος*, *bedfellow*. See Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*.

² G. 142, 4, N. 5; H. 537.

of wild animals. 7. All the country is bare. 8. The enemy are fleeing out of the prosperous city. 9. The whole¹ country was bare.

¹ G. 142, 4, N. 5; H. 537.

LESSON XIX.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES. — VERBS: INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, AND INFINITIVE, ACTIVE.

Declension. — G. 70 (read Note 2); H. 219 (read Rem. a).
Review the *Inflection* and *Personal Endings*, and learn G. 117, 1 (active), 202, 1, 258, 259, 95 and 2; H. 352, d, 359 (active), and read 269, 367, 763.

VOCABULARY.

ἔσχατος, -η, -ον,	<i>furthest, last.</i>
ἔμπλεως, -ων,	<i>full of. —</i>
οἱ πολλοί, gen. τῶν πολλῶν,	<i>the many, the majority.</i>
ἄμπελος, -ου, (ῆ),	<i>vine.</i>
δένδρον (or δένδρος, τό), -ου, (τό),	<i>tree.</i>
- παντοδαπός (πάν, neut of πᾶς, } and suffix -δαπος), -ή -όν, }	<i>of every kind.</i>
ἐπίρρυτος (ἐπί, upon, ῥέω, } flow), -ου, }	<i>flowing upon, overflowed, well watered.</i>

PREPOSITION.

The preposition *πρός* (cf. *πρό*, G. 191, VI. 6; H. 652) signifies primarily a position in front of; with the genitive, *πρός θεῶν*, (in presence of the) by the Gods; with dative, *Κύρος ἦν πρὸς Μιλήτω*, Cyrus was (in front of) near Miletus; with accusative, *ἔρχονται πρὸς τὸν Κύρον πρέσβεις*, ambassadors come (into a position in front of) to Cyrus.

Translate into English.

1. ἡ χώρα μεγάλη καὶ καλή ἐστίν. 2. Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει εἰς Ἴσσοῦς, τῆς Κιλικίας ἐσχάτην πόλιν, ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. 3. Κῦρος ἔχει πολὺ στράτευμα. 4. Ξέρξης ἦν δεσπότης¹ πάσης Ἀσίας. 5. ὁ Κῦρος ἦν πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι. 6. ἐντεῦθεν κατέβαιναν² εἰς πεδίου μέγα καὶ καλόν, ἐπίρρυτον, καὶ δένδρων παντοδαπῶν ἔμπλεων καὶ ἀμπέλων. 7. μέλλω γράφειν. 8. οὐ κακόν ἐστι βασιλεύειν. 9. παῖδας εὖ παιδεύειν οὔτε μικρὸν οὔτε ῥάδιον πρᾶγμα ἐστίν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The cities are large and prosperous. 2. Cyrus marched through a friendly country. 3. Cyrus rode through the large and beautiful plain. 4. Cyrus rode by not very near³ to the army. 5. They have broken down the bridge. 6. They will break down the bridge. 7. Break down the bridge. 8. Do not break down the bridge. 9. You are breaking down the bridge. 10. The soldiers broke down the bridge. 11. It is easy to run. 12. It is not easy to educate boys.

¹ G. 37, 2, N. 1; H. 135, a. ² Give the force of the preposition.

³ To ride by not very near to, παρελαύνειν οὐ πᾶν πρὸς.

LESSON XX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Comparison.—G. 71, N. 1-5, 72 and 2; H. 220, 221, a, d, 1, 222.
Syntax.—G. 168, 175, 1; H. 559, a, 583, 586.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πατὴρ σοφώτερος τοῦ υἱοῦ ἐστίν, ὅτι ὁ πατὴρ σοφώτερός ἐστίν ἢ ὁ υἱός, *the father is wiser than his son.*

ὁ βασιλεὺς δικαιοτέρος ἢ σοφώτερος ἦν, *the king was more just than wise.*

Σωκράτης σοφώτατος ἦν, *Socrates was very wise.*

VOCABULARY.

βασιλικός (βασιλεὺς, <i>king</i>),	} <i>the king's, royal.</i>
-ή, -όν,	
τίμιος ¹ (τιμή, <i>honor</i>),	-ία, -ιον, <i>held in honor.</i>
νέος, -α, -ον,	<i>young. —</i>
ἄθυμος (α priv. and θυμός,	} <i>dispirited, discouraged. —</i>
soul, spirit), -ον,	
αἰσχρός (αἰσχος, τό, <i>dis-</i>	} <i>disgraceful.</i>
grace), -ά, -όν,	
ἄξιος, -ία, -ιον,	<i>worthy, deserving. —</i>
χαλεπός, -ή, -όν,	<i>hard to deal with, hostile.</i>
ἢ (conj.),	<i>or, than.</i>

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλικώτατος καὶ ἀξιώτατος ἐστίν. 2. σοφία πλούτου τιμιωτέρα ἐστίν. 3. ἡ μήτηρ χαριστέρα τῆς θυγατρὸς ἐστίν. 4. τῶν μὲν νεωτέρων τὰ ἔργα, τῶν δὲ πρεσβυτέρων τοὺς λόγους θαυμάζομεν. 5. τὰ κρέα ἥδιστα ἦν. 6. οἱ στρατιῶται ἦσαν ἀθυμότεροι. 7. ὁ ἐχθρὸς χαλεπώτατος ἐστίν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is a most worthy man. 2. The cloud is blacker than night. 3. The generals were more dispirited than the soldiers. 4. The king was most unprepared. 5. We admire the deeds of Cyrus the younger. 6. The son is more worthy than the father. 7. Cyrus marched into a very wealthy city in Cilicia.

¹ Notice the change in accent.

LESSON XXI.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Irregular Comparison. — G. 73 (read 2 and 3), review 71, 72, 2; H. 223, 224.

Euphonic Changes. — G. 15, 16, 1 (N. 2), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (read N. 1, 2, 3, 4), 7, N. a, b, c, and d, 17, 1, 2; H. 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57 to 63, 65, a.

VOCABULARY.

κακός, -ή, -όν, <i>bad</i> ;	κακόν, -οῦ, (τό),	<i>evil.</i>
λαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, pf. εἴληφα,		<i>take, capture.</i>
ἄρμα, gen. ἄρματος, (τό),		<i>chariot.</i>
ἀδικία (ἀδικος, <i>unjust</i> , a priv. and	}	<i>injustice.</i>
δίκη), -ας, (ή),		
ἀποπέμπω (ἀπό, prep., πέμπω),		<i>send away or back.</i>
σωτηρία (σωτήρ, <i>savior</i>), -ας, (ή),		<i>safety.</i>
ὅτι ¹ (conj.),		<i>that, because.</i>
γράμμα (γράφω, <i>write</i>), -ατος, (τό),	}	<i>letter; pl. letters, literature.</i>

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἀνὴρ κακός ἐστιν. 2. τὸ ἄρμα τοῦ βασιλέως κάλλιστόν ἐστιν. 3. ὁ Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως. 4. Κῦρος πάντων τῶν παίδων κράτιστός ἐστιν. 5. κακίους εἰσὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 6. λαμβάνει ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους. 7. ὦ φίλε παῖ, φεύγε τὴν ἀδικίαν, ἀδικίας γὰρ οὐκ ἔστι μείζον κακόν. 8. ὁ Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν.²

¹ Often used to strengthen the superlative, like Lat. *quam*; as *ὅτι ἀπαρσκευότατον*, as *unprepared as possible*.

² G. 160, 2; H. 552.

Translate into Greek.

1. The chariot is very beautiful. 2. There are very many wild asses in the plain. 3. He takes the best soldiers of the king. 4. The men are worse than the barbarians. 5. The enemy flee as quickly as possible from the plain. 6. He takes as many men as possible. 7. The father is better than his son. 8. They are the bravest of the soldiers.

LESSON XXII.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS. — VERBS: SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MOODS; ACTIVE VOICE; HISTORICAL PRESENT.

Adverbs.—G. 74, 1, 2, 75 with Notes 1 and 2; H. 225, 226, 228. Learn the *Inflection* of the Subjunctive and Optative of *λύω*; also the *Personal Endings*.

Syntax.—G. 200, N. 1, 201, Rem., 202 and 1, 203, 213, 2 and 3, 215, 216 (read 2 and 3), 217, 218; H. 699, 720, 721, 733, 734, 736, 739 (read 740, 742), 743.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥόδον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ, *the boy brings a rose to his father in order that he may rejoice.*

ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥόδον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι, *the boy was bringing a rose to his father in order that he might rejoice.*

δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἔχω (subj.) ἱκανούς, *I fear that I shall not have men enough.*

ἔδεδοίκειν μὴ οὐκ ἔχοιμι ἱκανούς, *I feared that I should not have men enough.*

Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον, *Tissaphernes accused Cyrus.*

VOCABULARY.

<i>ἀληθῶς,</i>	<i>truly.</i>
<i>συμφορά</i> (σύν and φέρω), - <i>ās</i> , (ή),	<i>event, mishap.</i>
<i>ἵνα</i> (conj.),	<i>that, in order that.</i>
<i>δεῖδω</i> , f. mid. <i>δείσομαι</i> , a. <i>ἔδεισα</i> ,	} <i>fear.</i>
pf. <i>δέδοικα</i> (in pres. sense),	
<i>χαλεπῶς</i> (<i>χαλεπός</i>), adv.,	} <i>with difficulty, grievously.</i>
<i>θάνατος</i> (<i>θνήσκω</i>), - <i>ου</i> , (ό),	
<i>δεινῶς</i> (<i>δεινός</i> , <i>fearful</i> , <i>δέος</i> , <i>τό</i> , <i>fear</i>),	<i>terribly.</i>
<i>γονεὺς</i> (root <i>γεν</i> in <i>γίγνομαι</i> , <i>be</i>	} <i>father; pl. parents.</i>
<i>born</i>), - <i>έως</i> , (ό),	

Translate into English.

1. γράφω τὴν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα χαίρης. 2. ἔγραφον τὴν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα χαίροις. 3. ἀληθῶς λέγει. 4. χαλεπῶς φέρομεν τὰς συμφορὰς τοῦ βίου. 5. ὁ πατὴρ λέγει τὰ βέλτιστα.¹ 6. λύωμεν, λύσωμεν. 7. οἱ παῖδες τὰ γράμματα μανθάνουσιν, ἵνα οἱ γονεῖς χαίρωσιν. 8. ὁ παῖς τὰ γράμματα ἐμάνθανεν, ἵνα ὁ πατὴρ χαίροι. 9. οἱ πολέμιοι ὡς τάχιστα φεύγουσιν ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου. 10. τὸν τῶν παιδῶν θάνατον οἱ γονεῖς οὐ ῥαδίως φέρουσιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. They speak wisely; he speaks truly; they rule justly.
2. The enemy fled as quickly as possible. 3. We do not easily bear the death of (our) friends. 4. Children bring roses to their parents in order that they may rejoice.
5. The children were bringing the roses to their parents in order that they might rejoice.

¹ G. 139; H. 496.

NOTE. — Form adverbs from the following adjectives: — 1. σαφής, *clear*; χαρίεις, *graceful*. 2. εὐδαίμων, *happy*; αἰσχροίς, *disgraceful*. 3. ἡδύς, *agreeable*; ταχύς, *quick*. 4. Compare these adverbs.

LESSON XXIII.

VERBS: PRESENT AND IMPERFECT INDICATIVE, PASSIVE
AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Inflection* of λύω in Present and Imperfect; *Personal Endings*.

Voices. — G. 95, 2, II., 195, 196, 197, 198, 199 with 1, 2, and 3;
H. 684, 687, 688, 689, 690, 692, 693, 694.

EXAMPLES.

MIDDLE VOICE.

τὸ στράτευμα ἐπορίζετο σίτον, *the army provided itself with food.*

Κύρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, *he sends for Cyrus from his province (to come to him).*

ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐβουλεύετο, *the king formed his own plans, i.e. planned.*

ὁ πατὴρ διδάσκει τὸν υἱόν, *the father has his son instructed.*

οἱ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις πείθονται, *the citizens obey the laws.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων διώκονται, *the soldiers are (being) pursued by the enemy.*

VOCABULARY.

τρέπω, f. τρέψω, a. ἔτρεψα,	} turn; mid. turn (one's self), betake one's self.
pf. τέτροφα οἱ τέτραφα,	
βουλεύω, f. βουλεύσω, a. ἐβούλευσα, pf. βεβούλευκα,	} take counsel; mid. take counsel with one's self, deliberate.
παύω, f. παύσω, a. ἔπαυσα, pf. πέπαυκα,	
πορεύω (πόρος, passage), f. πορεύσω, a. ἐπόρευσα,	} make to go; mid. make one's self go, proceed.
πλῆθος (-εος), -ους, (τό),	
ὄρμη, -ῆς, (ῆ),	} movement onward, attack.
* τόξευμα (τόξον, τό, βου), -ατος, (τό),	
φονεύω (φόνος, murder), f. φονεύσω,	} murder, kill.

The preposition *ὑπό* (cf. Lat. *sub*; G. 191, VI. 7; H. 655) signifies *under*. With the genitive, *under*; as, *ὑπὸ τῆς ἀρματός, under the chariot*: with passive verbs, *by*; as, *ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν θαυμάζεται, he is admired by the citizens*. With the dative, *under*; as, *ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει, under (at the foot of) the mountain*. With the accusative, motion to a position *under* an object; as, *ἵνα ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, to go under the earth*.

Translate into English.

1. λύεται, λύονται, ἐλύετο, ἐλύοντο. 2. ἐτρέπετο, ἐπορίζοντο.¹ 3. ὁ βασιλεὺς μετεπέμπετο τοὺς πρέσβεις. 4. εἰς τὰς κόμας οἱ στρατιῶται τρέπονται. 5. ὑπὸ τῶν τοξοτῶν μέγα πλῆθος πολεμίων ἐφονεύετο. 6. οἱ πολέμιοι διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν τοξευμάτων ἐπαύοντο τῆς ὁρμῆς.² 7. περὶ εἰρήνης ἐβουλεύεσθε. 8. λύεται ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν. 9. ἔστι³ δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασι-

¹ G. 108, IV., 1, b; H. 376.² G. 174; H. 580.³ G. 28, 3, N. 1 (1); H. 111, α.

λεια ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου
ποταμοῦ, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει.

Translate into Greek.

1. The king sends for his soldiers. 2. Cyrus was consulting. 3. The boys are (being) educated by (their) teachers. 4. The citizens were killed by the arrows. 5. The soldiers proceeded to the river. 6. Cyrus halts¹ his army at the foot of (*i. e.* under) the mountain, and sends for the generals and the captains.

¹ Use *σῆσας*, a participle; lit. *halting his army*, &c.

LESSON XXIV.

NUMERALS. — VERBS: FUTURE AND AORIST INDICATIVE MIDDLE.

Numerals. — G. 76, 77, 1 and 2; H. 253, 255, 256, 257.

Learn the *Inflection* of *λέω*, and the *Personal Endings*. Also, G. 92, II., 101, 2, 110, II. 2 (read N. 1, *b* and *c*), III. 1, 2, 137, 161; II. 47, 319, *a-d*, 344, 372, *a*, 373 (read 374, 375, 376), 380, 381, 382, 499, 550.

VOCABULARY.

ἡμέτερος, -ᾶ, -ον,	our.
+ σταθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ),	day's march, stage. —
ἐντεῦθεν (ἐνθεν, thence), adv.,	} from here or there.
πλέθρον, -ου, (τό),	
	plethrum, = 100 Grecian feet.
• παρασάγγης, -ου, (ὁ),	} parasang, = 30 stadia, or about 3½ Eng. miles.
μίχομαι, f. μαχοῦμαι, pf. μεμάχημαι,	
	} fight.

στρατεύω (στρατός (ὁ), *army*), f. στρατεύσω, a. *ἐστράτευσα*, pf. *ἐστράτευκα*, { *make an expedition*; mid. *take part in an expedition* (said of both commander and soldiers). / 117

The preposition παρά (cf. Eng. *parallel*) signifies *beside*. (G. 191, VI. 4; H. 646). With the genitive, *from beside*; as, *ἔρχονται παρά βασιλέως κήρυκες*, *heralds came from* (i. e. *from beside, from the neighborhood of*) *the king*. With the dative, *beside*; as, *παρά τῷ βασιλεῖ ἦν*, *he was near* (i. e. *beside, in the neighborhood of*) *the king*. With the accusative, *to a position beside*; as, *Κῦρος πέμπει τὸν ἑρμηνέα παρά τοὺς στρατηγοὺς*, *Cyrus sends the interpreter to* (i. e. *into a position beside, or into the neighborhood of*) *the generals*.

Translate into English.

1. λύσεται, λύσονται. 2. ἐθύσατε, ἐπαυσάμεθα. 3. οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν στρατεύσονται.¹ 4. τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύσονται. 5. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει² σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Ψάρον ποταμόν. 6. ἓνα σταθμὸν ἐξελαύνει. 7. ἔχει χιλίους ὀπλίτας. 8. μάχονται³ ὑπὲρ⁴ Κύρου. 9. τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ εὖρος ἦν τρία πλέθρα. 10. τὸ δὲ πλέθρον ἔχει ἑκατὸν πόδας. 11. ὁ παρασάγγης, Περσικὸν μέτρον, ἔχει τριάκοντα στάδια ἢ ὀκτακισχιλίους καὶ μυρίους πόδας. 12. παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα ἀπήλαυεν. 13. βασιλεὺς ἤκουσε παρά Τισσαφέρμους τὸν Κύρου στόλον.

Translate into Greek.

1. They will take part in an expedition against our city.
2. We rode out; we will guard; we were deliberating.
3. The breadth of the river was four plethra. 4. Cyrus has sixty ships. 5. He sent for one ship. 6. From here Cyrus marched one stage, two parasangs. 7. We shall cease. 8. He sends a messenger to the king.

¹ G. 101, 2; H. 319, b.

³ G. 110, II. 2, N. 1; H. 376.

² G. 105; H. 313.

⁴ *Over*, i. e. *in defence of*.

LESSON XXV.

VERBS: PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE. IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE MIDDLE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Personal Endings* of *λέω*. G. 109, 2, 110, I., II. 2, III. 2, and IV.; H. 342, 344, 345 with 1 and 2, 372, *a* and *b*, 373, 380, 381, 382, 386, 388.

Syntax. — G. 134, 2, 3, 213, 5, 258–262 (coarse print); H. 763, 764, 767, 773.

Accent. — G. 26, N. 1, 2, 3, (1) and (3); H. 365, 367, *a, b, c, d*, Rem, *e*, 368, *a* and *b*.

VOCABULARY.

κελεύω, f. -εύσω, a. -ευσα, pf. -ευκα, pf. pass. } κεκέλευσμαι,	} command.
← ἰδρύω, f. -ύσω, a. -υσα, pf. -υκα,	
ληστής (ληίζομαι, <i>plunder</i>), -οῦ, (ὁ),	} found.
διδάσκαλος (διδάσκω, <i>teach</i>), -ου, (ὁ),	} robber.
λούω (reg.), commonly used in mid.,	} teacher.
λούομαι, f. λούσομαι, λέλουμαι,	
κλείω, f. κλείσω, a. ἔκλεισα, pf. κέκλεικα,	} bathe.
pf. pass. κέκλειμαι or κέκλεισμαι,	
	} close.

Translate into English.

1. κεκέλευσται, κεκέλευσθε. 2. λελούμεθα, ἐλελούμεθα. 3. Κῦρος ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις (*other*) παισίν. 4. ὁ παῖς ἐπιστολὰς ἐγγράφει. 5. δύο ἀδελφῶ¹ ὑπὸ διδασκάλου πεπαιδευσθον. 6. μὴ σὺν κακῶ ἀνδρὶ βουλεύου. 7. ἡ θύρα κεκλείσθω. 8. Ἀλέξανδρος ἄξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι. 9. τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ νεφῶ ἴδρυνται. 10. πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὐ βούλευσαι.

¹ See G. 42, N.; H. 141, *a*.

Translate into Greek.

1. The robber has been pursued.
2. The robber had been pursued.
3. The letter had been written by the boy.
4. The boys have been educated by (their) teachers.
5. They were founding temples, they have founded temples, they had founded temples.
6. The door had been closed.
7. Let him have deliberated.
8. He is worthy to rule.
9. He is worthy to be admired.
10. The soldiers have been commanded to proceed.
11. The soldiers have proceeded into the city.

LESSON XXVI.

PERSONAL AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

Pronouns. — G. 79, 1 (N. 1) and 2; H. 230, 232, 234.

Syntax. — G. 134 and N. 1, 135, N. 1, 2, and 3, 138, N. 1, b, and N. 2, 144, 1 and 2, 145, 1 and 2; H. 498, 504, a, 511, a-h, 517, 520, 669, b and c, 671.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος, *the same man.*

αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man himself.*

ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει, *his mother sends him away.*

ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, ἢ ὁ πατήρ μου, ἢ μοῦ ὁ πατήρ, *my father.*

τὸ ἄρμα αὐτῶν, ἢ αὐτῶν τὸ ἄρμα, *their chariot.*

VOCABULARY.

παίζω (παῖς, <i>child</i>), f. παιζοῦμαι, a. ἔπαισα,	} <i>play.</i>
pf. πέπαικα, pf. mid. πέπαισμαι,	
ἀκούω, f. mid. ἀκούσομαι, a. ἤκουσα,	} <i>hear.</i>

χαρίζομαι (χάρις, *grace*), f. mid. -ιού- } gratify.
 μαι, a. ἐχαρισάμην, pf. κεχάρισμαι, }
 σπουδαίως (σπουδαίος, *in haste*), adv., *hastily, rapidly.*
 μαθάνω, f. mid. μαθήσομαι, pf. μεμάθηκα, *learn.*
 τύπτω, f. τυπτήσω, a. ἔτυψα, *beat, strike.*

Translate into English.

1. ἐγὼ μὲν γράφω, σὺ δὲ παίζεις. 2. ὁ πατὴρ ὑμᾶς
 στέργει. 3. ἡ μήτηρ νὺ στέργει. 4. ὦ παῖ, ἄκουέ
 μου.¹ 5. οἱ γονεῖς μὲν στέργουσιν ἡμᾶς, ἡμεῖς δὲ στέργο-
 μεν τοὺς γονεάς. 6. ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς στρατηγός ἐστιν.
 7. θαυμάζομεν αὐτήν. 8. θαυμαζομεν τὴν μητέρα αὐ-
 τήν. 9. αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ τὸν παῖδα τύπτει. 10. θαυμάζο-
 μεν τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα. 11. σφῶν ἔχετε φίλον πιστότατον.
 12. σφῶν ὁ πατὴρ χαρίζεται.² σφῶν γὰρ σπουδαίως τὰ
 γράμματα μαθάνετε. 13. τὸ ἀδελφῷ μοι³ ἔπεισθον.
 14. ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ γράφομεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We are writing, but you are reading.⁴ 2. We are
 both writing, but you two are reading. 3. Hear me, boys.
 4. We gratify our father, for we have both learned rapidly.
 5. We love our parents. 6. You love your parents. 7. I
 am writing, but thou art reading. 8. Let both the boys
 follow you. 9. You and I learn rapidly. 10. Cyrus and
 I will march into the city. 11. Menon and you will pro-
 ceed with the soldiers. 12. I myself admire the man.
 13. The same man admires you. 14. His mother sends
 for him. 15. Their chariots are ready.

¹ G. 171, 2; H. 576.

² G. 31, 110, II. 2, c; H. 113, 376.

³ G. 186; H. 602, 1.

⁴ ἀναγιγνώσκω.

LESSON XXVII.

REFLEXIVE, RECIPROCAL, AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Declension. — G. 80 (read note), 81, 82; H. 235, 236, 237, 238.**Syntax:** — G. 146, 147, N. 3 and 4, 141, N. 2, 142, 4, N. 3; H. 527, *d*, 670 with *a* and *b*, 671, *a*, 673, 674, 675, *a, b*, 676, 538, *a-e*.

EXAMPLES.

ἔσφαζεν ἑαυτόν, *he slew himself.*ὁ ἔμαντοῦ πατήρ, ἢ ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἔμαντοῦ, *my own father.*μετεπέμψατο Ἀστυάγης τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς, *Astyages sent for his own daughter and her son.*ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, ἢ ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμὸς, ἢ πατήρ ὁ ἐμὸς, *my father.*συνέλεξε τὸ αὐτοῦ στράτευμα, *he collected his own army.*

VOCABULARY.

γνώμη (γιγνώσκω, st. γνω-), -ης, (ῆ),	<i>opinion, judgment.</i>
δίκαιος (δίκη, justice), -αία, -αιον,	<i>just.</i>
subst. δίκαιον, -ου, (τό),	<i>justice, pl. rights.</i>
παίω, f. -αίω, a. -αισα,	<i>strike, beat.</i>
μένω, f. μενῶ, a. ἔμεινα, pf. μεμένηκα,	<i>remain, continue.</i>
βλάπτω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φα,	<i>injure.</i>
λύπη, -ης, (ῆ),	<i>grief, distress.</i>
ὄδους, -όντος, (ός),	<i>tooth. —</i>
ἐλέφας, -αντος, (ός),	<i>elephant.</i>
ὁμοιος (ὁμός, the same), -α, -ον,	<i>like, similar.</i>

Translate into English.

1. αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν.¹ 2. ὁ βίος πολλὰς λύπας ἐν ἑαυτῷ (αὐτῷ) φέρει. 3. ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐστιν. 4. πάντες στέργουσι τοὺς πατέρας τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, οἱ πάντες στέργουσι τοὺς σφετέρους πατέρας, οἱ πάντες στέργουσι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν πατέρας. 5. παῖδες τῶν αὐτῶν γονέων οὐκ αἰεὶ ἀλλήλοις² ὅμοιοί εἰσιν. 6. οἱ ἐλέφαντες παίουσι τοῖς ὀδοῦσι³ σφᾶς αὐτοῦς. 7. ἀρετὴ καθ' ἑαυτὴν (per se) ἐστὶ καλή. 8. οὐδὲν αἰεὶ ταῦτὸ μένει.⁴ 9. οἱ κακοὶ ἀλλήλους βλάπτουσιν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The robber has killed himself. 2. The kings themselves are generals. 3. The same kings are generals. 4. You yourself have written the letter. 5. The elephant strikes himself. 6. The soldiers of Cyrus were drawn up before him.⁵ 7. These men are similar to each other. 8. My father, not yours, wrote the letter. 9. My father himself wrote the letter. 10. A brother of yours⁶ wrote the letter. 11. My father is good, but yours is bad.⁷ 12. He wishes to exercise himself. 13. He himself refused to go. 14. My own brother and my friend's brother.

¹ Or ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς, etc.

² G. 186; H. 602 and 603.

³ G. 188; H. 606.

⁴ G. 110, 2, III. 2; H. 373 and 382.

⁵ Remember that, when *him*, *her*, *it*, etc. denote the same person or thing as the subject, they are to be translated by the proper case of *ἐαυτοῦ*; if they denote a different person or thing, translate them by the proper case of *αὐτός*.

⁶ Possessive pronouns take the article only when a particular object is referred to: *ἐμὸς φίλος*, a friend of mine; *ὁ ἐμὸς φίλος*, my friend (the particular one). H. 538, c.

⁷ Use *κακός*.

LESSON XXVIII.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Declension. — G. 83 and N. 1; H. 239, 240 (read 241).

Syntax. — G. 142, 4 (read N. 1), 148 and N. 1 (read N. 3);
H. 678, 679.

EXAMPLES.

- ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος, ἢ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ, *this man.*
 ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος, ἢ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ, *that man.*
 ἡ γνώμη αὕτη, ἢ αὕτη ἡ γνώμη, *this opinion.*
 ἡ γνώμη ἥδε, ἢ ἥδε ἡ γνώμη, *this opinion.*
 ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ καὶ ὁ τοῦ φίλου, *my father and my
 friend's father.*

VOCABULARY.

- ψέγω, f. -ξω, a. -ξα, pf. pass. ἔψεγμαι, *blame.*
 πληγή (πλήττω, *strike*), -ῆς, (ἡ), *blow.*
 γυνή, γυναικός, (ἡ), *woman, wife.*
 δῶρον (δίδωμι, *give*), -ου, (τό), *gift.*
 γίγνομαι, f. γενήσομαι, pf. γεγένημαι, *be born, become, be.*
 ἀφιππεύω (ἀπό, and ἵππεύω, *ride*,
 from ἵππεύς, *horseman*), f. -εύσω, } *ride away.*
 etc.,

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν. 2. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος βασιλεὺς ἐστίν, ἢ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστίν. 3. ἡ γυνὴ¹ ἥδε καλὴ ἐστίν. 4. τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τέκνα ψέγομεν, ἢ τὰ τέκνα τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ψέγομεν. 5. ὁ Κῦρος

¹ G. 60, 5, 7; H. 202, 4.

ἔλεξε τάδε. 6. Κύρος μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαίνει. 7. ὁ στρατηγὸς λέγει ταῦτα. 8. ταύτης οὖν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο. 9. ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν.¹ 10. οὗτοι μὲν φίλοι εἰσίν, ἐκείνοι δὲ πολέμιοι.

Translate into Greek.

1. These men are good.
2. Those boys are writing.
3. Cyrus speaks as follows.
4. Another army is collected for him in the following manner.²
5. Menon says this.
6. These soldiers are brave, but those are cowardly.³
7. This man is my friend, but that one is yours.
8. The army of Cyrus and that⁴ of Menon marched into the city.
9. After this Cyrus rides away.

¹ Account for the use of αὐτόν.

³ κακός.

² G. 160, 2; H. 552.

⁴ G. 141, 5.

LESSON XXIX.

INTERROGATIVE, INDEFINITE, AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Declension. — G. 84, 1, 2, N. 2, 3, 85, 86, N. 1; H. 243, 244 with Rem. *a* and *b*, 246.

Syntax. — G. 135, 1, 2, 149, 1, 2, 150, 151 with N. 2, 152, 282; H. 503, 515, 681 with *b*, 682, 683.

EXAMPLES.

τίς γράφει ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολήν; *who is writing this letter?*

τί πρὸς ἐμὲ (ἢ τί ἐμοὶ) λέγεις; *what do you say to me?*

γυνή τις ὄρνιν εἶχεν, *a certain (or a) woman had a hen.*

ὁρῶ ἄνθρωπόν τινα, *I see a certain (a) man.*

ὁ παῖς, ὃς λέγει, *the boy who speaks.*

λέγε μοι, ὅστις ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γράφει, *tell me who is writing this letter.*

VOCABULARY.

θάλλω, f. θαλλήσω, a. ἔθηλα, 2 pf. } <i>bloom. —</i>	
τέθηλα (as present),	
παρέχω (παρά, ἔχω), } <i>offer, give. —</i>	
ὄνομα, -ατος, (τό), } <i>name.</i>	
ψέλιον, -ου, (τό), } <i>bracelet.</i>	
κῆπος, -ου, (ὁ), } <i>garden.</i>	
ρόδον, -ου, (τό), } <i>rose.</i>	
ἔχω, f. ἔξω or σχήσω, pf. ἔσχηκα, } <i>have, hold.</i>	
-τρόπος (τρέπω, <i>turn</i>), -ου, (ὁ), } <i>turn, manner,</i>	
	} <i>character.</i>
-ἀσπίς, -ίδος, (ῆ), } <i>shield. —</i>	
χάμελής (a priv. and μέλω, <i>be a</i> } <i>careless. —</i>	
<i>care to</i>), -ές, gen. (-έος) -οῦς, }	

Translate into English.

1. ἔστιν ἄνθρωπος τις ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 2. τίς ἐστιν ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή; 3. λέγε μοι, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή. 4. ταῦτα τὰ ρόδα, ἃ θάλλει ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, καλὰ ἐστίν. 5. ὧν¹ ἔχεις, τούτων² ἄλλοις παρέχου. 6. τίς ἐστιν, ὅτῳ μᾶλλον πιστεύεις ἢ τῷ πατρὶ τῷ σῷ ἢ τῇ μητρὶ; 7. οὗτος εὐδαιμονέστατός ἐστιν, ὃς τοὺς πλείστους φίλους ἔχει. 8. ἃ ἐμοὶ καὶ ὑμῖν ῥᾶστά ἐστί, ταῦτα ἄλλοις πολλάκις χαλεπώτατά ἐστιν.

¹ By attraction for δ. G. 153; H. 808.

² Some of those things. G. 170; H. 574.

Translate into Greek.

1. Who is writing these letters? 2. Tell me who is writing these letters. 3. I have the letters which these men wrote. 4. The soldiers came from the cities which Menon is guarding. 5. These men are friendly to me, but those are hostile. 6. What do you wish? 7. Tell me what you wish. 8. A certain soldier rides into the city. 9. The same thing which is easy for you is difficult for me. 10. Who are those men? 11. His (*ejus*) son is good. 12. Cyrus and his soldiers will never again be in the power of the king.

LESSON XXX.

VERBS: SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE MIDDLE VOICE.

Learn the *Inflection* of *λύω* in the Subjunctive and Optative Middle; also *Tense-Signs*, *Mode-Signs*, *Connecting Vowels*, and *Endings*. Also G. 110, I., 112, 1, 113, 1, 114 (Middle), read N. 1, 115, 1 (Middle); H. 344, 346, 347, 348, Rem. *a*, 349, 355 (Middle), 357.

Syntax. — G. 201, 203, 243, 251, 1, 253; H. 720 with *a*, 721, 1, *a*, 734, 736.

VOCABULARY.

πράττω, f. -ξω, a. -ξα, pf. πέπραχα (trans. <i>I have done</i>), 2 pf. πέπραγα (intrans. <i>I have fared</i>),	} <i>do, perform.</i>
ἄνευ, prep. with gen. only,	
βούλομαι, f. βουλήσομαι, pf. βεβούλημαι,	<i>wish, be willing.</i>
παιδεία (παῖς, <i>child</i>), -ας, (ῆ),	<i>education.</i>
ὀργή, -ῆς, (ῆ),	<i>anger. —</i>
εἴθε, particle used with ind. and opt.,	<i>would that.</i>

Translate into English.

1. πορευόμεθα, ἀναπαυώμεθα, ὦ φίλοι. 2. βουλευόμεθα περὶ τῆς τῶν παιδῶν παιδείας. 3. πράττουσιν ἂν βούλωνται.¹ 4. ἔπραττον ἂν βούλοιντο.² 5. ἔλεξεν ὅτι τοῦτο βούλοιντο.³ 6. ὁ πατήρ μοι ἔλεγεν ὅτι πορεύσοιτο. 7. εἶθε πάντες ἄνευ ὀργῆς βουλεύοιντο.⁴ 8. ἔλεγεν ὅτι πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εὖ βουλεύσοιτο.

¹ Whatever they wish.² Wished for this.² Whatever they wished.⁴ G. 251; H. 721, 1, a.

LESSON XXXI.

INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, AND OPTATIVE
PASSIVE.

Learn the *Inflection* of λύω; also the *Tense-Signs, Mode-Signs, Connecting Vowels, and Endings*. G. 110, III., IV., VI., 112 and 3, 113, II., 114, 115, 1, 116, 1, 2; H. 343, 344, 346-351, 355, 357.

VOCABULARY.

Ἑκτωρ, -ορος, (ὁ),	Hector.
Ἀχιλλεύς, -έως, (ὁ),	Achilles.
συνθήκη (σύν and τίθημι), -ης, (ῆ), commonly used in plur.,	} treaty.
ἀργός (α priv. and ἔργον, work), -όν,	without work, idle. —
φονεύω, f. -εύσω, a. -ευσα,	murder, kill.

Translate into English.

1. βουλευθήσεται, παιδευθήσονται. 2. ἐλύθησαν, ἐφονεύθη. 3. ὁ ληστής φονευθήσεται. 4. τῶ ἀδελφῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 5. Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ

Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. β. εἴθε πάντες καλῶς παιδευθείεν.¹
 7. ἔλεγεν ὅτι πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εὖ βεβουλευ-
 σοιτο. δ. μέγας φόβος τοὺς πολίτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ συνθη-
 και ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων λυθῶσιν.²

¹ G. 251, 2; H. 72, 1, b.² G. 218; H. 743.

LESSON XXXII.

INFINITIVE ACTIVE, MIDDLE, AND PASSIVE.

Learn the Infinitive Active, Middle, and Passive of *λύω*; also Present and Imperfect Indicative of *φημί*. G. 95, 2, 117, 127, IV.; H. 269, 349, 352, d, 359, 367, b, c, 404, 2.

Syntax.—G. 134, 2, 3, 246, 258, 259, 260, 1 (read 2, N. 1), 261, 1; H. 734, c, 763, 767, 773.

EXAMPLES.

βούλεται γράφειν, he wishes to write.

φησὶ γράφειν, he says that he is writing.

ἐβούλετο τῶ παιδὶ ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι, he wished both his sons to be present.

ἠδὺς ἀκούειν, sweet to hear.

νομίζω ὑμᾶς εἶναι φίλους, I consider that you are friends.

κελεύω σε ταῦτα γράφειν, I order you to write this.

ἔδοκει αὐτῷ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, it seemed to him already time to proceed inland.

VOCABULARY.

Ζεὺς, Διὸς, voc. Ζεῦ, (ὁ),

Zeus.

*ἀληθεύω (ἀληθής, true, from ἀ- and λήθω, } speak the
 λαθεῖν, — see λανθάνω in Vocab.), reg., } truth.*

κινδυνεύω (κίνδυνος, *danger*), *reg.*, *encounter danger.*
 ἄδειπνος (*a priv.*, δείπνον, *supper*), *-ον*, *supperless.* —
 ἐξελαυνω (ἐξ, ἐλαύνω), *f.* ἐλῶ, *a.* ἤλα- } *march* (said of
 σα, *pf.* ἐλήλακα, *pf. pass.* ἐλήλαμαι, } the general).
 στρατοπεδεύω (στρατόπεδον, *camp*,
 from στρατός, *army*, and πέδον,
ground), *f.* -εύσω, *a.* -ευσσα, *pf.* -ευκα } *encamp, bivouac.*
 (generally used as *dep. mid.*), }

Translate into English. 4 275

1. βούλομαι ἀληθεύειν. 2. λέγεται τοὺς θεοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ Διὸς βασιλεύεσθαι. 3. οὐ κακόν ἐστι βασιλεύειν. 4. τὴν πόλιν λέγουσι μέγαν κίνδυνον κινδυνεύσαι. 5. πεπαιδεύσθαι, βουλευσαι, πορεύεσθαι. 6. τοὺς παῖδας εὖ παιδεύειν οὔτε μικρὸν οὔτε ῥάδιον πρᾶγμα ἐστίν. 7. οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ ἄξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι. 8. διδάσκει σε γράφειν. 9. βούλομαι μανθάνειν. 10. ἔφασαν μανθάνειν.

LESSON XXXIII.

PARTICIPLES: ACTIVE, PASSIVE, AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Declension* of λύων, λύσας, λυθείς, and λευκός. G. 16, 6, N. 1, 62, 3 (end), 68, 95, 2, 117, 2; H. 156 and b, 158, Rem. f, 214, 216, 261, b, 269, 352, e, 360, 362.

Accent. — G. 26, N. 2 and 3 with (1) and (2); H. 160, a, 367, d.

Syntax. — G. 204, 275, 276, 1, 2, 277, 1-6; H. 785, 786, 787, 788 (read 789, b-f), 790 a-e (read 796-799).

EXAMPLES.

τοὺς φεύγοντας ὑπολαμβάνει, *he takes those who are fleeing (or the fugitives) under his protection.*

οἱ λέγοντες, *those who are speaking, or the speakers.*
ταῦτα ἔπραττε βασιλεύων, *he did this while he was king.*

ἀναβαίνει ἔχων Τισσαφέρην, *he goes up with Tissaphernes.*

μαχεῖται ἀδελφὸς ὦν αὐτοῦ, *he will fight because he is a brother of his.*

ἐμάχετο ἀδελφὸς ὦν αὐτοῦ, *he fought because he was a brother of his.*

VOCABULARY.

ὄρνις, -ιθος, (ὄ or ἦ),	<i>bird.</i>
σιγή, -ῆς, (ἦ),	<i>silence. - . .</i>
τίκτω, f. τέξομαι, a. pass. ἔτέχθην, 2 a. ἔτεκον,	} <i>bring forth, lay.</i>
ἀπομέμπω (ἀπό, πέμπω),	
ἡδονή (ἡδομαι, <i>be pleased</i>), -ῆς, (ἦ),	<i>pleasure.</i>
βλάβη, -ης, (ἦ),	<i>injury.</i>
ὕστερος, -α, -ον, <i>later</i> , ὕστερον (adv.),	<i>subsequently.</i>
ἀναπαύω (ἀνά, παύω, <i>stop, end</i>),	<i>stop, end; mid. rest.</i>
ἐπιφέρω (ἐπί, φέρω, f. οἴσω, a. ἤνεγκα, pf. ἐνήνοχα, pf. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, a. pass. ἠνέχθην, 2 a. ἤνεγκον, <i>bear</i>),	} <i>bear against.</i>
συνθήκη, -ης, (ἦ), commonly pl.,	

Translate into English.

1. ὁ πατὴρ ἀναπαυσάμενος¹ πορεύσεται. 2. ὁ βασιλεὺς μετεπέμπετο τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποπεμπομένους. 3. ταῦτα λέγων θορύβου ἤκουσε. 4. οἱ πολέμιοι, τῶν συνθηκῶν λυθειςῶν,² ἡμῖν³ πόλεμον

¹ Decline like σοφός. ² G. 26, N. 3 (2); H. 367, d. ³ G. 187; H. 605.

ἐπιφέρουσιν. 5. φεύγε ἡδονὴν ὕστερον φέρουσιν βλάβην. 6. ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ. 7. ὁ δὲ¹ (i. e. Κῦρος) κινδυνεύσας καὶ ἀτιμασθεὶς βουλεύεται ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ² Ἀρταξέρξου.

Translate into Greek.

1. They wished to write. 2. They wished to be educated. 3. It is not easy to be king. 4. It is difficult to educate children. 5. He wishes to be king instead of his brother. 6. They wish to learn. 7. They say they are learning. 8. When they had heard this, they marched away. 9. The soldiers obey those who command. 10. Cyrus goes up with many hoplites. 11. He was ready to make an expedition against³ the king. 12. When he had collected an army, he made an expedition against the king. 13. After they had said this, they marched away. 14. The soldiers rejoiced because Cyrus had arrived.

¹ G. 43, N. 2; H. 525 (γ).

³ Use ἐπί with accusative.

² G. 191, I. 1; H. 622.

LESSON XXXIV.

VERBS: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Review the *Tense-Signs*, *Mode-Signs*, *Connecting Vowels*, *Personal Endings*. Learn the *Synopsis* of λύω in the Present. G. 88-91, 92 (read 2 and N.), 3, 4 and I., VII., 5, 93 with 2 (*b*), 94 (Synopsis, p. 86), 95, 2, 96 (Inflection), 99, 1, 2, *a-c*, 100, 1, 2 (read the notes), 107, 108, I. (read N.), II., 110, 112, 4; H. 260-266 (read fine print under 265 and 266), 267, 268, 269, 270, 306-310, 324, 325, 346, 347, 348, 352, 368 *b* (read 355 and 356).

VOCABULARY.

θηρεύω (θήρ, <i>wild beast</i>), f. θηρεύσω, a. ἐθήρ- ρυσσα, pf. τεθήρευκα, a. pass. ἐθηρεύθην,	} hunt.
νόμος, -ου, (ὁ),	
δεινός, -ή, -όν (δείδω, <i>fear</i>),	} fearful. -
δεινόν, -οῦ, (τό),	
οὖς, ὠτός, (τό),	} danger. -
πλείων or πλέων, -ον (comp. of πολὺς),	
κυβερνήτης (κυβερνάω, <i>steer</i>), -ου, (ὁ),	} pilot. -
γλῶττα, -ης, (ή),	
ἄρχω, f. ἄρξω, a. ἤρξα, pf. ἤρξα, ¹ pf. pass. ἤργμαι,	} begin, rule.

Translate into English.

1. λύομεν² τὴν γέφυραν. 2. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευε τοὺς τοξότας εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους τοξεύειν. 3. οἱ πολῖται τοὺς νομοὺς φυλαττόντων.³ 4. ἀποτρέποιτε, ὦ θεοί, τὸ δεινὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν. 5. μὴ⁴ φεῦγε, ὦ στρατιῶτα.⁵ 6. λύομεν, λύσωμεν,⁶ γράφωμεν, παιδεύωμεν. 7. διὰ τοῦτο δύο ὧτα ἔχομεν, γλῶτταν δὲ μίαν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἦττω

¹ G. 110, IV. b. Stems in φ and χ remain unchanged in the perfect and the pluperfect active.

² Form for parsing in the indicative mood: — λύομεν is a verb of the first class (G. 108, 1; H. 325). Simple stem, λυ-; principal parts, λύω, f. λύσω, a. ἔλυσα, pf. ἔλυκα, pf. pass. ἔλυμαι, a. pass. ἐλύθην; present tense, indicative, active; synopsis, λύω, λύω, λύοιμι, λύε, λύειν, λύων. Present tense; inflection, λύω, λύεις, λύει; λύετον, λύετον; λύομεν, λύετε, λύουσι; formation, λυ- simple stem, ο connecting vowel, -μεν personal ending; plural number, first person, agreeing with ἡμεῖς (G. 134, N. 1, — read foot-note on p. 142; H. 356), understood. Rule: *A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.*

³ G. 108. IV.; H. 328.

⁴ Account for the use of μὴ.

⁵ Account for the accent.

⁶ How do λύομεν and λύσωμεν differ in meaning? G. 202, 1; H. 705.

δὲ λέγωμεν. 8. εἰν καλὸν ἔχῃ¹ τις σῶμα καὶ ψυχὴν κακὴν, καλὴν ἔχει ναῦν καὶ κυβερνήτην κακόν.

Translate into Greek.

1. You are speaking, you two are speaking, we were speaking. 2. Let us loose him, you are loosing him. 3. You do not speak. 4. Do not speak. 5. Let the Greeks send the heralds. 6. The child is writing² a letter to³ his father. 7. But thence Cyrus marches into the plain. 8. The generals were leading the hoplites into the city. 9. When the messenger had said⁴ this, he rode away. 10. Cyrus orders the captain to lead the soldiers into the plain.

¹ G. 225; H. 747.

³ Use *παρά* with accusative.

² G. 110, IV. *b*. See note 1, p. 51.

⁴ Use the participle.

LESSON XXXV.

VERBS: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT AND IMPERECT,
PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Connecting Vowels, Personal Endings, Synopses* of *λέω* in Present, Passive, and Middle; the *Inflection* in the Present and Imperfect. Review the Grammar Lesson under Lesson XXXIV. G. 88, 2, N., 95, I, 108, III. (read fine print), IV. with 1, *b*, 2, *d*, and 3; H. 326, 327, 328 with *a*, *b*, Rem., *c*, *d*, and *e*, 413.

VOCABULARY.

ἑρμηνεύς, -έως, (ὁ), *interpreter*.

πράττω (stem *πραγ-*), f. πράξω, a. ἔπραξα, pf. πέπραχα (trans. *I have done*), 2 pf. πέπραγα (intrans. *I have fared*), pf. pass. πέπραγμαi, *do, perform*; καλῶς πράττειν, *to be well off*.

φυλάττω (stem φυλάκ-), f. -ξω, a. ἐφύλαξα, pf. πεφύλαχα,	} guard.
νομίζω (stem νομιδ-, from νόμος, custom, law, νέμω, assign), f. -ίσω, Att. νομιῶ, pf. νενόμικα, pf. pass. νενόμισμαι, a. pass. ἐνομίσθην,	
φεύγω (stem φϋγ-), f. mid. φεύξομαι and φευξοῦμαι, pf. πέφευγα,	} flee.
ἐργάζομαι (ἔργον, τό, work), f. ἐργάσομαι, pf. mid. εἴργασμαι, a. mid. εἴργασάμην,	
	} work.

Translate into English.

1. Βουλευόμεθα περὶ τῆς τῶν παίδων¹ παιδείας.
 2. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 3. Κῦρος ἐπαιδέετο² σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις³ παισίν. 4. λύεται ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν. 5. πορεύεται ὡς⁴ βασιλέα. 6. εἰ βούλει καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 7. ἐὰν βούλη καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 8. ὁ ἐρμηνεύς, ὃν Ξενοφῶν προὔπεμπε,⁵ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐφονεύετο. 9. οἱ πολέμοι διὰ τὸ πλήθος τῶν τοξευμάτων ἐπαύοντο τῆς ὀρμῆς.⁶

Translate into Greek.

1. The interpreter was killed by the enemy. 2. He sends for Cyrus from his government. 3. The bridge is (being) destroyed by the enemy. 4. He wishes an army to be collected. 5. An army was (being) collected.

¹ Write out the declension of παῖς.

² Analyze, — pointing out the present stem, augment, tense-stem, connecting vowel, and personal ending.

³ In what is the declension of ἄλλος irregular?

⁴ G. 191, III. 2; H. 621.

⁵ G. 9, 2, II., 2; M. 32, d, 68.

⁶ Why genitive?

6. Let us deliberate concerning this. 7. They cease from their work. 8. Deliberate, do not deliberate, do not send for him. 9. He is worthy to be king.

LESSON XXXVI.

CONTRACT VERBS IN *αω*: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *τιμῶ*, G. 9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 24, 1-3, and 109, 1, and the *Declension* of *τιμῶν*, 69; H. 28, 29, and the portions under 32 and 34 relating to *τιμῶ*, 98, 285, 370, 371, and the *Declension* of *τιμῶν*, 215.

VOCABULARY.

τελευτάω (τελευτή, τέλος, *end*), f. -ήσω, etc., *end, finish.*

σιωπάω (σιωπή, *silence*), f. -ήσω, etc., *keep silent.*

νικάω (νίκη, *victory*), f. -ήσω, etc., } *be victorious, conquer.*

ἀγαπάω, f. -ήσω, etc., *love and esteem.*

πειράω, f. -άσω, a. ἐπείρασα, pf. πεπείρακα, a. pass. ἐπειράθην, pf. pass. πεπείραμαι, commonly mid. dep. πειρώμαι, f. πειράσομαι, etc. } *try, attempt.*

τολμάω (τόλμα, *boldness*), f. -ήσω, etc., *venture.*

Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, (ὁ), *a Spartan.*

Σόλων, -ωνος, (ὁ), *Solon.*

- ἀθλίως (ἄθλιος, *wretched*, from ἄθλον, } *wretchedly.*
 contr. from ἄεθλον, *prize of contest*),

ζάω, f. ζήσω, a. ἔζησα, pf. ἔζηκα, *live.*

Translate into English.

1. τὸν πατέρα τιμᾶ. 2. τὸν πατέρα τίμα. 3. τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς τιμῶμεν. 4. Κῦρος ἐτελεύτησεν. 5. ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν. 6. Κῦρος νικᾷ τοὺς¹ πρὸ βασιλέως. 7. εἶθε πάντες παῖδες τοὺς ἰονέας ἀγαπῶεν. 8. πῶς ἂν τολμῶν τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 9. ἡ σιώπα ἡ λέγε ἀμείνονα.² 10. ὦ παῖ, σιώπα. 11. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Σόλωνα διὰ τὴν σοφίαν καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν μάλα ἐτίμων. 12. κρεῖττον τὸ μὴ ζῆν³ ἔστιν ἢ ζῆν ἀθλίως. 13. αἱ τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν μητέρες ἐκέλευον τοὺς παῖδας ἢ νικᾶν ἢ τελευτᾶν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We honor him. 2. They honor that man. 3. Let us honor those men. 4. O that the child would love and esteem his father! 5. Honor thy father. 6. They call the river Psarus. 7. They order their soldiers to conquer. 8. It is necessary⁴ to conquer. 9. They live, they lived, they wish to live.

¹ G. 141, N. 3; H. 492, *f*.³ G. 98, N. 2; H. 371, *c*.² G. 139, 1; H. 496.⁴ *δεῖ*.

LESSON XXXVII.

CONTRACT VERBS IN εω: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of φιλέω, and the *Declension* of φιλῶν, G. 69; H. 215. Also, G. 9, with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 20, 1, 98, N. 1, 2, 4, 5, 108, V. with 1, 2, 3, 4; H. 32, 33, 34, 98, 287, 371, *b, c*, also 329 with *a-d*.

Syntax. — G. 164, 165; H. 553, 556.

VOCABULARY.

ποιέω, *f.* -ήσω, etc., *make, do*; εὖ or κακῶς ποιεῖν, *to treat well or ill*.

ρέω, f. mid. <i>ρεύσομαι</i> , 2 f. <i>ρύησομαι</i> , a. <i>ἔρ-</i>	} <i>flow</i> .
<i>ρευσα</i> , pf. <i>ἔρρύηκα</i> ,	
τελέω (<i>τέλος</i> , <i>end</i>), f. <i>τελέσω</i> , Att. <i>τελώ</i> ,	} <i>finish, fulfil</i> .
a. <i>-εσα</i> , pf. <i>-εκα</i> , pf. pass. <i>-εσμαι</i> , a. pass.	
<i>-έσθην</i> ,	
εὐχή (<i>εὐχομαι</i> , <i>pray</i>), <i>-ῆς</i> , (<i>ῆ</i>),	<i>prayer</i> .
ώραώ, f. mid. (in active sense) <i>ὄψομαι</i> ,	} <i>see</i> .
pf. <i>έώρακα</i> or <i>έόρακα</i> , pf. pass. <i>έώραμαι</i>	
or <i>ώμμαι</i> , a. pass. <i>ώφθην</i> ,	
- πλέω, f. mid. <i>πλεύσομαι</i> or <i>πλευσοῦμαι</i> ,	} <i>sail</i> .
a. <i>ἔπλευσα</i> , pf. <i>πέπλευκα</i> , pf. pass. <i>πέ-</i>	
<i>πλευσμαι</i> , a. pass. <i>ἐπλεύσθην</i> ,	
<i>ρίψ</i> , gen. <i>ρίπος</i> , (<i>ῆ</i>),	<i>wicker-work</i> .

Translate into English.

1. ὁ πατήρ φιλεῖ τὸν παῖδα. 2. τί ποιήσομεν; 3. διὰ μέσου¹ τοῦ παραδείσου ρεῖ ὁ Μαιάνδρος ποταμός. 4. φιλῶμεν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς. 5. ἐφίλει τοὺς φίλους. 6. Κῦρος αἰτεῖ πλοῖα. 7. εἶθε, ὦ θεός, τελοίης μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 8. ὃ τι² ἂν ποιῆτε, νομίζετε ὀρᾶν θεόν. 9. θεοῦ θέλοντος³ κἂν⁴ ἐπὶ ρίπος πλείους. 10. πολλοὶ σε μισήσουσιν, ἢν σαυτὸν φιλήσ.⁵

Translate into Greek.

1. They ask for ships. 2. The mother loved Cyrus. 3. Cyrus was besieging the city. 4. The soldiers ask Cyrus for pay.⁶ 5. They wish to do this. 6. The river flows through the city. 7. He besieges the city. 8. We see the men. 9. Let us love our friends. 10. The soldiers sail away.

¹ G. 142, 4, N. 4; H. 536.

² G. 233; H. 757.

³ G. 278, 1; H. 790.

⁴ κἂν πλείους, i.e. καὶ—πλείους ἄν, thou canst even sail.

⁵ G. 223; H. 747.

⁶ G. 164; H. 553.

LESSON XXXVIII.

CONTRACT VERBS IN *οω*: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT
AND IMPERFECT ACTIVE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *δηλώω*. Also G. 8, 9 with 1-5, 12 with 1 and 2 and N. 2, 69 (end), 108, VI. (read notes); H. 32, 34, 35, 68 with Rem. *a* and *c*, 70 with *a-f*, 71, 72, 215, 330.

VOCABULARY.

δολόω (<i>δόλος</i> , <i>bait for fish</i> , hence any cunning contrivance for deceiving), f. -ώσω, etc.,	} <i>beguile, deceive.</i>
ζηλώω (<i>ζήλος</i> , <i>zeal</i>), f. -ώσω, etc.,	
ἐράω, f. pass. ἐρασθήσομαι, a. ἠράσθην,	} <i>love.</i>
πλησιάζω (<i>πλησίος</i> , <i>πέλας</i> , <i>near</i>), f. -άσω, etc.,	
αἰχμάλωτος (<i>αἰχμή</i> , <i>spear</i> , and ἀλίσκομαι, <i>to be captured</i>), -ον,	} <i>taken in war, captive.</i>
ἐσθλός, -ή, -όν,	
σώφρων, -ον,	<i>noble.</i>
δειλός (<i>δέος</i> , <i>fear</i>), -ή, -όν,	<i>wise.</i>
βιώω (<i>βίος</i> , <i>life</i>), f. -ώσομαι, pf. βεβίωκα, 2 a. ἐβίω,	} <i>live.</i>
ἐλευθερώω (<i>ἐλεύθερος</i> , <i>free</i>), reg., εἰρήνη, -ης, (ἡ),	
	<i>free, set free.</i>
	<i>peace.</i>

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολέμοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδόλουν.¹ 2. τὴν
ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλώμεν. 3. ζήλου τὸν ἐσθλὸν

¹ For the verbs in this Lesson, see the vocabulary above.

ἄνδρα καὶ τὸν σὺφρονα. 4. ὁ μὲν δειλὸς πολίτης ἀξιοῖ ἐν εἰρήνῃ βιοῦν, ὁ δ' ἀνδρείος στρατιώτης ἐρᾷ τοῦ πολέμου.¹ 5. Ὡ νεανία, δήλου τοῖς φίλοις τὴν γνώμην, ἣν ἔχεις. 6. οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. We deceive² the enemy. 2. Let us emulate the wise man. 3. Do not deceive your friends. 4. The good citizen asks to live in peace. 5. Would that you would emulate the good. 6. The army is approaching in order to free the captives. 7. They come in order that they may see.

¹ G. 171, 2; H. 576.

² See vocabulary under this Lesson.

LESSON XXXIX.

CONTRACT VERBS IN αω: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT AND IMPERFECT PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of τιμάω, Passive and Middle.

Also, G., review 8, 9 with 1-5, 11, 2, 24 with 2 and 3, 100 with 1 and 2 (read notes); H. 32, 34, 68 and Rem. a, 307 with 1 and 2, 308, Rem. a, 309, 310, 312, 365.

Syntax. — G. 166, 171, 3, 260, 1; H. 553, 581, a, 764.

VOCABULARY.

ὀρμάω (ὀρμή, movement), f. -ήσω, etc.,	}	put in motion, mid. set out.
ἐπιθυμέω (ἐπί, upon, θυμός, soul), f. -ήσω, etc.,	}	set one's heart upon, desire.

πολιορκέω (πόλις, <i>city</i> , εἶργω, <i>invest</i>), f. -ήσω, etc.,	} <i>besiege.</i>
λύπη, -ης, (ή),	
ιάομαι, f. mid. <i>ιάσομαι</i> , a. mid. <i>ιασάμην</i> ,	} <i>heal.</i>
εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης, <i>benefactor</i> , from εὖ, <i>well</i> , and ἔργον, <i>work</i>),	
κρατέω (κράτος, <i>strength</i>), reg.,	} <i>be benefactor, do good to one.</i>
εἴτε . . . εἴτε, conj.,	
εἴω, f. <i>έάσω</i> , a. <i>είασω</i> , pf. <i>είακα</i> , pf. pass. <i>είαμαι</i> , a. pass. <i>είάθην</i> , impf. <i>είων</i> , f. mid. <i>έάσομαι</i> (in pass. sense),	} <i>whether . . . or, be it that . . . or, if . . . or.</i>
	} <i>permit, allow, let go, let alone.</i>

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Translate into English.

1. ἐγὼ ὑφ' ὑμῶν τιμῶμαι. 2. ὠρμάτο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων.
 3. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὑπὸ πάντων τιμᾶται. 4. γλώττης πειρῶ κρατεῖν. 5. εἴθε πάντες γονεῖς ὑπὸ τέκνων ἀγαπῶντο.
 6. ἡξίου τιμᾶσθαι. 7. εὖνους λόγος λύπην ἰᾶται. 8. εἴτε ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι, τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετεῖ¹.
 εἴτε ὑπὸ τινος πόλεως ἐπιθυμεῖς τιμᾶσθαι, τὴν πόλιν ὠφέλει· εἴτε ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πάσης ἀξιοῖς ἐπ' ἀρετῇ θαυμάζεσθαι, τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The father is honored by his son. 2. We were honored by you. 3. The army of Cyrus set out from Sardis. 4. He does them good. 5. Would that all parents were honored by their children. 6. You desire to be honored. 7. They are inferior, you are inferior, we are inferior. 8. They treat us well. 9. I am treated ill by you.

¹ G. 103, N.; H. 316.

LESSON XL.

CONTRACT VERBS IN $\epsilon\omega$: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT AND IMPERFECT PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, Passive and Middle. Also, G. 17, 2, 108, VII. and VIII., 103 (read note), 104 (read notes), 105 (with N. 1, 2, 3), 2, 3, 106; H. 65, a, 331, 332, 333, 334 with a and b, 312 with Rem. a, 313, 314 (read 315), 316, 317, 320.

VOCABULARY.

$\xi\zeta\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi$, cf. Lat. <i>ex</i> , $\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, <i>ask</i>), f. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, etc.,	} <i>ask</i> , mid. <i>beg off</i> , <i>gain a person's</i> <i>release.</i>
$\phi\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\phi\acute{\omicron}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, <i>fear</i>), f. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, etc., mid. $\phi\omicron\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, f. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, pf. $-\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, a. pass. $-\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$,	
$\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, f. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, pf. $-\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, a. mid. $-\eta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, a. pass. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$,	} <i>use.</i>
$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}$ and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>concern</i>), f. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, pf. pass. $-\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, a. $-\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$,	
$\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}$ and $\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>come</i>), f. $-\acute{\iota}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, pf. $-\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$,	} <i>come, arrive.</i>
$\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, <i>lead</i>), f. $-\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, pf. $-\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, a. $-\eta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$,	
$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, f. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\omega$, a. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\eta\sigma\alpha$, pf. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\kappa\alpha$, a. pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$, pf. pass. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, mid. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, f. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, etc., impers. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$,	} <i>want, need</i> , mid. <i>ask</i> , impers. <i>there is need.</i>

Translate into English.

1. ὁ παῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς φιλεῖται. 2. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ
ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν.

3. ὅστις¹ ἀφικνέιτο πρὸς αὐτόν, πάντας ἀπεπέμπετο.
 4. ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας.² 5. οἱ πολῖται ἐφο-
 βοῦντο, μὴ ἢ πόλις πολιορκεῖτο. 6. φιλοῦντες μὲν φιλού-
 μεθα, μισοῦντες δὲ μισοῦμεθε. 7. δεῖ³ τὸν στρατιώτην
 φοβεῖσθαι μᾶλλον τὸν στρατηγὸν ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους.

Translate into Greek.

1. The child is loved by his father. 2. They were loved by their friends. 3. This man loves those who love him. 4. A soldier ought not to fear the enemy. 5. The citizens fear lest the city may be besieged. 6. The river is called Psarus. 7. He orders the army to besiege the city. 8. They wish to be loved. 9. Cyrus made the levy in the following manner.

¹ G. 86; H. 246. ² G. 136; H. 499. ³ What is the subject of δεῖ?

LESSON XLI.

CONTRACT VERBS IN *οω*: PRESENT STEM; PRESENT
AND IMPERFECT PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of δηλώω, Passive and Middle.

Review the Rules for *Contraction*. Also, G. 92, I., 98, notes 1-5, 101, 1-4, 102, 103 (read note), 104 (read notes); H. 335 with 1 and exception a, 371 with b-e.

Syntax. — G. 137, 202, 1, 204, 260, 1, 261, 1; H. 499, 763, 764, 767.

VOCABULARY.

δουλώω (δούλος, *slave*), f. -ώσω, etc., *enslave, subjugate*.
 στεφανώω (στέφανος, *crown*), f. -ώσω, etc., *crown*.

δοκέω, f. δόξω, a. ἔδοξα, pf. pass. } δέδογμαί, a. pass. ἐδόχθην,	} seem, think.
βοάω (βοή, cry), f. -ήσομαι (with act- ive meaning), pf. pass. βεβόημαι,	
σωτηρία (σωτήρ, savior), -ας, (ή), εὖοπλος (εὖ, well, and ὄπλον, imple- ment, pl. arms), -ος, -ον,	} safety. well-armed.
οἶομαι, Att. οἶμαι, f. οἰήσομαι, a. pass. ᾤήθην, impf. ᾤομην or ᾤμην,	
ἀξιόω (ἄξιος, worthy), f. -ώσω, pf. ἠξίωκα, f. pass. ἀξιωθήσομαι,	} deem worthy or fit; hence ask, claim, as fit.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιοῦνται. 2. ὑπο Κύρου, τοῦ πρώτου βασιλέως τῶν Περσῶν, πολλὰ ἔθνη ἐδουλοῦτο. 3. οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 4. οἱ ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι νικῶντες στεφανοῦνται. 5. ὁ τρόπος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μάλιστα δηλοῖτο ἂν οὐκ ἐκ τῶν λόγων, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν ἔργων.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus thought himself worthy to rule. 2. They were conquered by us. 3. Many nations were subjugated¹ by Cyrus. 4. Subjugate these nations. 5. He wishes to subjugate the enemy. 6. He came from the king to us. 7. Men do not wish to be deceived. 8. They were honoring, they were loving, they were subjugating. 9. They were honored, they were loved, they were subjugated. 10. He cries out, they cry out, we cry out. 11. It seems expedient to set out. 12. They were crowned, he was crowned, we were crowned.

¹ See the vocabulary above.

LESSON XLII.

VERBS: FUTURE STEM; FUTURE ACTIVE AND MIDDLE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of λύω, Future Active and Middle. Also, G. 16, 2, 92, II., 110, II. with 2, N. 1, (b), (c), and (d); H. 47, 372 with a, b, and c, 373-379.

VOCABULARY.

κρύπτω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φα, pf. pass. } κέκρυμμαι, a. pass. -φθην, }	conceal.
εὔχομαι, f. mid. εὔχομαι, a. mid. ηὔξάμην,	pray.
συλλέγω (σύν, λέγω, collect), f. -ξω, etc.,	collect.
βλάπτω (stem βλαβ-), f. βλάψω, etc.,	injure.
πράσσω (stem πραγ-), f. πράξω, etc.,	do, perform.
πείθω, f. πείσω, etc.,	{ persuade, mid. persuade one's self, obey.
γράφω, f. γράψω, etc.,	write.

Translate into English.

1. θεῶ¹ μᾶλλον πείσομαι ἢ ἄνθρώποις. 2. οἱ πολέμιοι μέγα στράτευμα συλλέξουσι καὶ ἡμῖν² πολεμήσουσιν. 3. πᾶν σοι λέξω τάληθες³ καὶ οὐ κρύψομαι. 4. τοῖς θεοῖς εὔξόμεθα, ἵνα ἐν τῇδε τῇ μάχῃ νικᾶτε. 5. ἄξω ὑμᾶς ὅσοι ἂν βούλησθε. 6. τί ἀγαθὸς υἱὸς τοὺς γονέας κρύψει; 7. Κῦρος τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἀθροίσει. 8. γράφομαι τὴν ἐπιστολὴν. 9. Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο⁴ ἵεναι (to go).

¹ G. 184, 2; H. 595, b.² G. 11, 2; H. 68.³ G. 186; H. 602.⁴ G. 200, N. 2; H. 702.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus will collect a large army. 2. He will write the letter. 3. They will conceal nothing from you. 4. They will lead us wherever we wish. 5. He will obtain his request from the king. 6. They will guard the tents.

LESSON XLIII.

VERBS: FIRST AORIST STEM; AORIST ACTIVE AND MIDDLE; GNOMIC AORIST.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of λύω, Aorist Active and Middle. Review the *Tense-Signs*, *Mode-Signs*, *Personal Endings*, and *Euphony* of Consonants. Also, G. 92, III., 110, III., 2, 200, N. 5, 205, 2; H. 380, 381, 382, 705, 707.

VOCABULARY.

διώκω, f. -ξω, a. -ξα, pf. δεδίωχα, a. pass. } ἐδιώχθην,	} pursue.
ἄρχω, f. ἄρξω, a. ἤρξα, pf. ἤρχα, pf. pass. } ἤργμαι, a. pass. ἤρχθην,	
ρίπτω, f. ρίψω, a. ἔρριψα, pf. ἔρριφα, } pf. pass. ἔρριμμαι, a. pass. ἔρριφθην,	} cast, hurl.
φλυαρία (φλύαρος, babbling), -ας, (ή), } ὑδωρ, gen. ὕδατος, (τό),	

Translate into English.

1. οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐστρατεύσαντο.
2. ἀναπαυσώμεθα, ὦ φίλοι. 3. ὁ πατήρ ἀναπαυσάμενος πορεύσεται. 4. Κῦρος πρὸς ἀδελφὸν¹ στρατευσόμενος

¹ Remember the accent of the vocative.

Κλέαρχον τὸν τοῖς Θραξὶ πολεμήσαντα ἐκ τῆς Θράκης μετεπέμψατο. 5. ὁ κῆρυξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἀρξάμενος πάντας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκέλευσε τοῖς θεοῖς εὐξασθαι. 6. ἡ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus made an expedition against his brother. 2. Cyrus, when he was going to make an expedition¹ against his brother, sent for Clearchus. 3. Clearchus collected a large army. 4. He compelled his soldiers to march. 5. We admired the bravery of the soldiers. 6. They will sail away, they sailed away. 7. They turned about; they urged on the work.

¹ Use the fut. partic.

LESSON XLIV.

VERBS: PERFECT STEM; PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT
ACTIVE AND MIDDLE, AND FUTURE PERFECT.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of λύω, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect, Active and Middle, and the *Declension* of λευκός. Review *Euphony* of Consonants. Also, G. 92, IV., 110, IV. with (1)–(5), (b), (1)–(5), and (c), 97 with 1–3, 118 with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; H. 284, 350, 351, 385, 386 with a–c, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393.

Syntax. — G. 276, 1, 2; H. 785, 786.

VOCABULARY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>– χειμών, -ώνος, (ὁ),
– μακαρίζω (μάκαρ, -αρος, blessed),
f. -ιῶ, a. -ισα,</p> | <p>winter, storm.
} think or account
} happy.</p> |
|---|---|

ἐλέγχω, f. ἐλέγξω, a. ἤλεγξα, pf. pass. ἐλήλεγμαι, ¹ a. pass. ἠλέγχθην,	} <i>confute, convict.</i>
πλέκω, f. πλέξω, a. ἔπλεξα (rare and late), pf. pass. πίπλεγμαι, a. pass. ἐπλέχθην,	
λαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, pf. εἴληφα, pf. pass. εἴλημμαι, a. pass. ἐλήφθην,	} <i>take, capture.</i>
- ταραττώ (stem ταραχ-), f. ταραύξω, a. ἐτάραξα, pf. pass. τετάραγμαi, a. pass. ἐταράχθην,	
Ἴωνες, -ων, (pl.),	<i>Ionians.</i>

Translate into English.

1. ὁ ναύτης ὁ τὴν ναῦν εὖ παρεσκευακῶς οὐ φοβεῖται τὸν χειμῶνα. 2. οἱ στρατηγοὶ συνειλημμένοι ἦσαν. 3. ὁ Κύρος βουλευέται ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. 4. τὸν τετελευτηκότα μακάριζε. 5. ὁ τὴν πατρίδα ἐκ κινδύνων σεσωκῶς μεγίστων τιμῶν ἀξιός μοι δοκεῖ. 6. σὺ μὲν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πέπεισαι, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι οὐπω πεπεισμένοι εἰσίν. 7. Ξέρξης συλλέξας τὴν μεγάλην στρατιὰν ὠρμάτο ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὡς τιμωρησόμενος² τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ἴωσι³ ἐβεβοηθήκεσαν. 8. τὸ εὖ τεταγμένον στράτευμα ῥαδίως νικήσει τὸ τεταραγμένον. 9. οἱ τετελευτηκότες ἀπηλλαγμένοι εἰσὶ νόσων⁴ καὶ λύπης καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κακῶν τούτου⁵ τοῦ βίου.

¹ For the euphonic changes, see G. 97, 4, N. 2, and 16, 1-4; H. 44, 45, and 46.

² G. 277, 3 and 6, N. 2; H. 795, e, and 789, d.

³ Why dative?

⁴ Why genitive?

⁵ Account for the position of τούτου.

Translate into Greek.

1. They have prepared, they had prepared; they have collected, they had collected. 2. They have saved,¹ they had saved, they have been saved, they had been saved. 3. They have hit, they had hit. 4. An army has been collected, an army had been collected. 5. They have obtained their request from the king. 6. They had obtained their request from the king. 7. The soldiers have packed up their baggage, the soldiers had packed up their baggage. 8. We have been persuaded, we had been persuaded. 9. They have guarded, they had guarded. 10. The tent has been guarded, the tent had been guarded.

¹ Use the proper tense of σώζω.

LESSON XLV.

VERBS: FIRST PASSIVE STEM; FUTURE AND AORIST
PASSIVE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of λύω, Future and Aorist Passive, and the *Inflection* of λυθείς. Review *Euphony* of Consonants. Also, G. 92, VI., 97, 3 and 4 (read the notes), 110, VI.; H. 266, 284, 395, 396 with *b*, 397 with *a* and *b*.

VOCABULARY.

ὀπλίζω (ὄπλον, <i>implement, implement of war</i> , pl. <i>arms</i>), f. mid. -ίσομαι, a. ὄπλισα, pf. ὄπλικα, pf. ὄπλισμαι, a. mid. ὄπλισάμην, a. pass. ὄπλισθην,	}	arm, equip.
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διατάττω (δια-, τάττω), f. -τάξω, a. -έταξα,	} draw up in military order.
pf. -τέταχα, pf. pass. -τέταγμαι, a. pass. -ετάχθην,	
κηρύττω (κῆρυξ, herald), f. -ξω, a. ἐκήρυξα,	} proclaim.
pf. pass. κεκήρυγμαι, a. pass. ἐκηρύχθην,	
τριβω, f. τρίψω, a. ἔτριψα, pf. τέτριφα,	} rub.
pf. pass. τέτριμμαι, a. pass. ἐτίφθην,	
φυλάττω, f. φυλάξω, a. ἐφύλαξα, pf. πεφύλαχα,	} guard.
pf. mid. πεφύλαγμαι, a. pass. ἐφυλάχθην,	

Translate into English. 374

1. οἱ πολέμοιοι τῆς διαβάσεως¹ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐκωλύθησαν. 2. ἐὰν τὸ στράτευμα διαταχθῆ, οἱ κήρυκες τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς μάχης κηρύξουσιν. 3. νόσων² οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐποτε ἀπαλλαχθήσονται. 4. ἅπαντες, γέροντες καὶ νεανῖαι, διὰ τὸν μέγαν κίνδυνον ὀπλισθήσονται. 5. Θεμιστοκλῆς βασιλεῖ ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμψεν, ἐν ἣ ἐγγράπτο· Ἐγὼ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, ὃς μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸν ὑμέτερον οἶκον ἔβλαψα, πρὸς σὲ ἐπορεύθην ὡς τοὺς Πέρσας ὠφελήσω.³

Translate into Greek.

1. The satrap was sent. 2. The letters shall be written. 3. The tents were guarded, the tents will be guarded. 4. He was greatly benefited, he has been greatly benefited. 5. The bridge will be broken down. 6. He was defeated, he will be defeated. 7. An army was collected together, an army will be collected together. 8. The army was cut in pieces. 9. They have joined in war against the king. 10. They joined in war against the king. 11. They were killed, they have been plundered.

¹ G. 174; H. 579, a.

² Why genitive?

³ G. 277, 3 and 5, N. 2; H. 789, d, and 795, e.

LESSON XLVI.

VERBS: SECOND AORIST AND SECOND PERFECT STEMS;
TENSES OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *λείπω* through the Second Aorist Active, G. 95, II. and 96, II.; H. 276; *Tense-Signs, Connecting Vowels,* and *Personal Endings*. Also, G. 26, N. 3, 90, N. 1, 92, V., 93, c, 100, N. 3, 108, I., II. 2, III., 109, 1-7, 110, IV. d, N. 2, V., 112, 2, 113, 2 (Endings of Active), 202; H. 277, 325, 326, 327, 334, a, b, 352, d, 366, 367, 383.

Syntax. — G. 202, 1; H. 705.

VOCABULARY.

λαμβάνω (λαβ-), f. λήψομαι (w. active meaning), pf. εἴληφα, pf. pass. εἴλημμαι, a. pass. ἐλήφθην, 2 a. ἔλαβον,	} take.
ἀμαρτάνω (ἀμαρτ-), f. -ήσομαι, pf. -ηκα, pf. pass. -ημαι, a. pass. -ήθην, 2 a. ἤμαρτον,	} miss, err.
αἰρέω (έλ-), f. αἰρήσω, pf. ἤρηκα, pf. pass. ἤρημαι, a. pass. ἤρέθην, 2 a. εἶλον,	} take.
ἄγω, f. ἄξω, pf. ἤγα, pf. pass. ἤγμαι, a. pass. ἤχθην, 2 a. ἤγαγον,	} lead.
ἀποθνήσκω (ἀπό, θνήσκω, θαν-, θνα-), f. -θα-νοῦμαι, pf. -τέθνηκα, 2 a. -έθανον,	} die, be killed.
ἔχω (σεχ-), f. ἔξω or σχήσω, pf. ἔσχηκα, pf. pass. ἔσχημαι, a. pass. ἐσχέθην, 2 a. ἔσχον,	} have.
πείθω (πιθ-), f. πείσω, a. ἔπεισα, pf. πέπεικα, pf. pass. πέπεισμαι, a. pass. ἐπέισθην, 2 pf. πέποιθα (I trust), 2 a. ἐπιθον (poetic),	} persuade.

Translate into English.

1. εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐφύγομεν.¹ 2. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξέβαλον τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, οὗτος δ' ἔφυγε πρὸς βασιλέα. 3. Κύρος ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας. 4. ἦλθεν ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοι. 5. ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κύρος, λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον. 6. ἡ δὲ Κίλισσα, ἰδοῦσα τὴν λαμπρότητα καὶ τὴν τάξιν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἐθαύμασε. 7. τοὺς στρατηγούς ἐκέλευεν ὀπλίτας ἀγαγεῖν.² 8. Κύρος αὐτὸς ἀπέθανε.³ 9. οὗτος ἀνὴρ ἄριστος (ἐστίν), ὅστις ἐλπίζει πέποιθεν αἰεί.

Translate into Greek.

1. Let us flee into the city. 2. We came in order that we might learn. 3. Learn⁴ this. 4. They took the spears. 5. You erred. 6. The soldiers escaped out of the village. 7. They banished these men. 8. They wished to banish the citizens. 9. They wish to learn. 10. Banish the citizens. 11. They do not wish to die. 12. He has trusted you.

¹ Verb stem, φνγ-; present stem, φενγ-. G. 92 with 2, N., and 3, and 108, II.; H. 324, 326, and 383.

² G. 100, N. 4; H. 384.

³ G. 109, 7; H. 340.

⁴ Remember the accent.

LESSON XLVII.

VERBS: SECOND AORIST STEM; TENSES OF THE
MIDDLE VOICE.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of λέπω through Second Aorist Middle. Also, G. 92 with 1, 2 and N., and 3, V., 96, II., 108, N. with 2, IV., 1, b, 2, d, 3, V. 1-4, 109, 7, 8, 110, V., 112, 4; H. 276, 328, a-e, 329, a-d, 335, 1, 336, 352, 366, a, b, 367 with a-d, and Rem., 368, a, b, 383.

VOCABULARY.

ἀφικνέομαι (ικ-), f. -ίξομαι, pf. -ύγμαι, 2 a. -ικόμην,	} come, arrive.
γίγνομαι (γεν-), f. γενήσομαι, pf. γεγένη- μαι, 2 a. ἐγενόμην, 2 pf. γέγονα,	
πίπτω (πετ-), f. πεσοῦμαι, pf. πέπτωκα, 2 a. ἔπεσον,	} fall.
ὑπισχνέομαι, f. ὑποσχίσομαι, pf. ὑπέσχη- μαι, 2 a. ὑπεσχόμην,	
εὕρισκω (εὕρ-), f. εὕρήσω, pf. εὔρηκα, pf. pass. εὔρημαι, a. pass. εὐρέθην, 2 a. εὔρον,	} find.
-λαυθάνω (λάθ-), f. λήσω, 2 pf. λέληθα, 2 a. ἔλαθον, f. mid. λήσομαι, f. pf. λε- λήσομαι,	

Translate into English.

1. οὗτοι ὕστεροι ἀφίκοντο. 2. παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κῦρον ἀπήλθον,¹ ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις² ἐγένοντο. 3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέα³ στρατηγὸν εἴλοντο ἐν τῷ Περσικῷ πολέμῳ. 4. ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκίστῳ δώσειν (to give) πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς. 5. Ξενίας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβὼν παρεγένετο εἰς Σάρδεις.

Translate into Greek.

1. They promised, they arrived, they died. 2. We arrived, we promised, we found. 3. He became king. 4. They wish to arrive in Sardis. 5. He wishes to become king. 6. Cyrus became hostile to his brother. 7. They chose him general. 8. They wish to choose him general. 9. Choose him general.

¹ G. 105 and 26, N.; H. 365 and 368, b.

² Why dative?

³ G. 166; H. 556.

LESSON XLVIII.

VERBS: SECOND AORIST PASSIVE STEM.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *λείπω* and *φαίνο*, Second Aorist Passive. Also, G. 96, II., 108, VI. with N. 1-4, VII., VIII., 109, 1-8, 110, VII., 112, 3, 115, 3, 116, 3; H. 278, 330 with Rem., 331, 332, 333, 336, 3, 337, 339-342, 343, 348, 353, 395.

VOCABULARY.

- καταπλήττω (κατά, πλήττω), f. -πλήξω, pf. } *strike down*,
 pass. -πέπληγμαι, 2 a. pass. -επλάγην, } *frighten*.
 κλέπτω, f. κλέψω, pf. κέκλοφα, pf. pass. }
 κέκλεμμαι, a. pass. ἐκλέφθην, 2 a. ἐκλά- } *steal*.
 πην,
 κατακόπτω (κατά, κόπτω), f. -ψω, a. -έκο- }
 ψα, pf. -κέκοφα, pf. pass. -κέκομμαι, } *cut down*.
 2 a. pass. -εκόπην,
 διαβαίνω (διά, βαίνω, βᾶ-, βᾶν-), f. -βή- }
 σομαι, pf. -βέβηκα, pf. pass. -βέβαμαι, } *cross*.
 2 a. -έβην,
 στρέφω, f. στρέψω, a. ἔστρεψα, pf. pass. }
 ἔστραμμαι, a. pass. ἐστρέφθην, 2 a. pass. } *twist, turn*.
 ἐστράφην,
 τρέπω, f. τρέψω, a. ἔτρεψα, pf. τέτροφα } *turn; mid.*
 or τέτραφα, pf. pass. τέτραμμαι, a. pass. } *betake one's*
 ἐτρέφθην, 2 a. mid. ἐτραπόμην, } *self*.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ βάρβαροι καταπλαγέντες¹ ἀπέφυγον. 2. ἔφασαν
 τοὺς λόχους κατακοπήναι² ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικῶν. 3. τοῦτον

¹ G. 110, VII., N. 2; H. 397, b.

² G. 203; H. 734, c, and 735.

διαβὰς ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἕνα. 4. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσεβύλοντο. 5. ἐν τῇ μάχῃ διεφθάρησαν νῆες τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 6. ποῖ τράπωμαι, ὦ παῖ, ποῖ φύγω;

Translate into Greek.

1. We were sent, they were sent, you were slain.
2. They were taken.
3. They received favors from him.
4. He saw the man.
5. He said this to Cyrus.
6. I choose freedom.

LESSON XLIX.

LIQUID VERBS.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis*, G. 95, III., 96, III.; H. 282, 283. Also, G. 92, 4 and II., 108, IV., 2 with *d*, V. with 1, 2, and 3, 109 (read fine print) with 4, 5, and 6, 110, II. 2 (read fine print), III. 2; H. 324, 328, *c* and *d*, 329, *a-d*, 334, *a*, 337, 340, 345 with 1, 2, and *b*, 373, 382, 386, *c*, 391, 394.

VOCABULARY.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>- ἀποστέλλω (ἀπό, στέλλω, στελ-), f. -στε-
 λῶ, a. -έσειλα, pf. -έσταλκα, pf. pass.
 -έσταλμαι, 2 a. pass. -εστάλην,</p> | } | send away. |
| <p>ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, κτείνω, κτεν-), f. -κτενῶ,
 a. -έκτεινα, pf. -έκταγκα (rare), 2 pf.
 -έκτονα, 2 a. -έκτανον,</p> | } | put to death. |
| <p>- ἀποφαίνω (ἀπό, φαίνω, φαν-), f. -φανῶ,
 a. -έφηνα, pf. -πίφαγκα, -πέφασμαι,
 a. pass. -εφάνθην, 2 a. pass. -εφάνην,
 2 pf. -πέφηνα, f. mid. -φανούμαι,</p> | } | show forth,
mid. dis-
play, de-
clare. |

ἀγείρω (ἀγερ-), a. ἤγειρα, a. pass. ἠγέρθη, 2 a. mid. ἀγερόμην,	} collect.
σημαίνω (σημᾶν-), (σῆμα, sign), f. σημανῶ, a. ἐσήμηνα, pf. pass. σεσήμασμαι, a. pass. ἐσημάνθη,	
μιαίνω (μιαῖν-), f. μιανῶ, a. ἐμίανα, pf. pass. μεμίασμαι, a. pass. ἐμιάνθη,	} paint over.
αἰσχύνω (αἰσχύν-), (αἰσχος, disgrace), f. αἰσχυνῶ, a. ἤσχυνα, a. pass. ἠσχύνθη,	
	} disgrace, mid. be ashamed, stand in awe of.

Translate into English.

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1. ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα. 2. ὁ ἄγγελος ἠγγειλε τὴν νίκην. 3. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν. 4. ἀποστέλλει τοὺς ἀγγέλους. 5. τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. 6. ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνεται.¹ 7. ὁ κριτὴς τὴν γνώμην ἀπεφώνησε. 8. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν στρατιὰν ἠγείρεν. 9. οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτε ἀνθρώπους. 10. κρῖναι² φίλους οὐ ράδιον.

Translate into Greek.

1. He will announce the victory, he announced the victory. 2. Cyrus will remain there six days. 3. Cyrus remained there six days. 4. The messenger was sent away. 5. The messenger will be sent away. 6. He will put these to death. 7. They will appear, they appeared, they have appeared. 8. I will answer, he answered.

¹ To what class of verbs does this belong? What is the verb stem? the present stem? connecting vowel? personal ending?

² G. 261, 1; H. 767.

LESSON L.

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι*: ACTIVE OF *ἴστημι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *ἴστημι*, Active Voice, and the *Declension* of *ἰστάς*, G. 68 and 123; H. 214 (*λύσας*), 299. Also, G., p. 156 (read Rem.), 110, IV. c, N. 2, 121 (read notes), 3, 122 with 1 and 2, 123 with fine print; H. 267, II., 336 with *a* and *b*, 347, 348, 353 with *a* and *b*, 355, 356 with *c*, 399 (read 400, 1-4), 403.

VOCABULARY.

<i>εἶπον</i> (<i>ἐπ-</i>), 2 a. no present, 1 a. <i>εἶπα</i> ; other tenses are supplied by <i>εἶρω</i> (<i>ἐρ-</i>) and a stem <i>ρε-</i> ; f. <i>ἐρῶ</i> , pf. <i>εἶρηκα</i> , pf. pass. <i>εἶρημαι</i> , a. pass. <i>ἐρρήθην</i> ,	} <i>said</i> .
<i>δέχομαι</i> , f. <i>δέξομαι</i> , pf. <i>δέδεγμαi</i> , a. pass. <i>ἐδέχθην</i> ,	
<i>φθείρω</i> , f. <i>φθερῶ</i> , a. <i>ἔφθειρα</i> , pf. <i>ἔφθαρκα</i> , pf. pass. <i>ἔφθαρμαι</i> , 2 a. pass. <i>ἐφθάρην</i> ,	} <i>destroy</i> .
<i>χράομαι</i> , f. <i>χρήσομαι</i> , pf. <i>κέχρημαι</i> , a. pass. <i>ἐχρήσθην</i> ,	
<i>φροντίζω</i> ¹ (<i>φρήν</i> , <i>mind</i>), f. <i>-ίσω</i> , Att. f. <i>-ῶ</i> , a. <i>-ισα</i> , pf. <i>-ικα</i> ,	} <i>take thought</i> <i>for</i> .
<i>τυγχάνω</i> (<i>τύχ-</i> , <i>τευχ-</i>), f. <i>τεύξομαι</i> , pf. <i>τε-</i> <i>τύχηκα</i> or <i>τέτευχα</i> , 2 a. <i>ἔτυχον</i> ,	

Translate into English.

1. *ἴστημι*,² *στήσω*, *ἔστησα*, *ἔστηκα*, *ἔστην*. 2. *τοὺς ἄνδρας ἴστησιν*. 3. *τοὺς ἄνδρας ἰστάσιν*. 4. *καὶ κα-*

¹ G. 110, II. 2, N. *b*, *c*, and *d*; H. 375, 376, and 377.

² Verb stem *στα-*, present stem *ι-στα* (*σι-στα*). Give the personal ending.

τέστη¹ εἰς βασιλείαν Ἀρταξέρξης. 5. οἱ ἵππεῖς παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ ἔστησαν. 6. ἀφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι πόλεις πλὴν Μιλήτου. 7. πῆ στῶ; πῆ βῶ; 8. ἦν σὺν τοῖς ἰστᾶσιν.² 9. ἰστῶμεν, στῶμεν. 10. λόγος διεσπάρη τοὺς συμμαχούς³ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀποστήναι.

NOTE.—In some verbs the forms of the active voice are divided between a transitive and an intransitive sense. The *future* and *first aorist* are then transitive; the *second aorist* and the *perfect* are intransitive: thus, ἵστημι, *I set*; 2 a. ἔστην (*set myself*), *I stood*; pf. ἔστηκα (*have set myself*), *I am standing*; f. pf. ἐστήξω, *shall stand*. — Hadley, p. 148.

Translate into Greek.

1. They station the soldiers. 2. They were stationing the soldiers. 3. They will station the soldiers. 4. They stood, he stood, they are standing, they were standing. 5. They were with those who were stationing. 6. Let us station. 7. The cities have revolted to Cyrus. 8. They have stationed the soldiers. 9. Station thou the men. 10. They wished to cross. 11. When he had said⁴ this, he rode away.

¹ See καθίστημι, G. 17, 1; H. 272.

² G. 276, 2; H. 786.

³ G. 134, 2; H. 773.

⁴ Use the participle.

LESSON LI.

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι* (CONTINUED): ACTIVE VOICE OF *τίθημι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *τίθημι*, Active Voice, and the *Declension* of *τιθείς* or *λυθείς*, G. 68; H. 214. Also, G. 110, III., N. 1, 114, N. 2, 121, 3 (read the notes), 122, 1, 2 (read notes 1, 2, 3, 4), 125, 1, 2, 3, N. 1, 2; H., review 325, 329, 332, — learn 399 (read 400, 1–4, and 401, *b-n*), 402, 403, 2.

VOCABULARY.

- γιγνώσκω (γνω-), f. γνώσομαι, pf. ἔγνωκα, } *perceive,*
 pf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, a. pass. ἐγνώσθην, } *know.*
 2 a. ἔγνων,
- διδάσκω (δίδαχ-), f. διδάξω, a. ἐδίδαξα, } *teach.*
 pf. δεδίδαχα, pf. pass. δεδίδαγμαί, a. pass.
 ἐδιδάχθην,
- βάλλω (βᾶλ-, βλᾶ-), f. βαλῶ, pf. βέβληκα, } *throw.*
 pf. pass. βέβλημαι, a. pass. ἐβλήθην,
 2 a. ἔβαλον,
- ἀμαρτάνω (ἀμαρτ-), f. ἀμαρτήσομαι, pf. } *err, miss.*
 ἡμάρτηκα, pf. pass. ἡμάρτημαι, a. pass.
 ἡμαρτήθην, 2 a. ἡμαρτον,
- λαγχάνω (λαῖχ-), f. λήξομαι, pf. εἴληχα, } *obtain by lot,*
 a. pass. ἐλήχθην, 2 a. ἔλαχον, } *obtain.*
 ὄρνις,¹ -ιθος, (ὁ οἱ ἦ), } *bird, fowl.*

Translate into English.

1. τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα, ἔθην. 2. οἱ στρατιῶται τιθέασι τὰ ὄπλα. 3. ἔθετε τὰ ὄπλα ἐκεῖνα. 4. Λυκούργον, τὸν θέντα² Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, μάλιστα θαυμάζομεν. 5. ὅστις ἀφικνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεῖς ἀπεπέμπετο. 6. ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε. 7. Λυκούργος, ὁ θεὸς Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, σοφώτατος ἦν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He puts, he was putting, he will put. 2. You attacked us. 3. They can put. 4. Cyrus will put him to death. 5. Put thou, put ye. 6. We admire him who enacts laws for us. 7. He enacted laws for you. 8. Cyrus exercised in the park. 9. These things were settled.

¹ G. 47, 2; H. 171.

² τίθημι with νόμος means to enact.

LESSON LII.

REGULAR VERBS IN **μι** (CONTINUED): ACTIVE VOICE OF
δίδωμι.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of **δίδωμι**, and the *Declension* of **διδούς**. Review the references of the last Lesson.

VOCABULARY.

- πλέω (πλῦ-), f. πλεύσομαι or πλευ-
σούμαι, a. ἔπλευσα, pf. πέπλευκα, } *sail*.
pf. pass. ἐπέπλευσμαι,
- τρέχω (τρεχ- for θρεχ-¹ δρᾶμ-), }
f. δραμούμαι, pf. -δεδράμηκα (in } *run*.
comp.), 2 a. ἔδραμον,
- γνώμη (γιγνώσκω, stem γνο-, κνω), } *opinion, judgment*.
-ης, (ή),
- πορίζω (πόρος, way across, means), }
f. -ιώ, a. -ισα, pf. -ικα, pf. pass. } *procure*.
-ισμαι, a. pass. -ίσθην,
- μέλλω, f. μελλήσω, a. ἐμέλλησα or } *intend, be about,*
ἠμέλλησα,² } *delay.*
- ἀτελής, (a priv. and τέλος, end), -ές, } *unfinished, exempt*
} *from service.*

Translate into English.

1. δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα. 2. δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον. 3. ὁ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μυρίους δαρεικούς. 4. ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως σατράπης τὴν δεξιὰν τῷ Κλεύρχῳ

¹ G. 17, 2, N.; H. 66, c.

² G. 100, 2, N. 2; H. 308, Rem. a.

- ἔδιδον. 5. βούλεται δίδοναι ἡμῖν τὴν χάριν ταύτην.
 6. δός μοι τὸ βιβλίον. 7. βούλεται δοῦναι τὴν ἐπιστολήν.
 8. οἱ θεοὶ πάντα διδάσιν. 9. θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς.
 10. οἱ θεοὶ μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν ἀγαθὰ δίδοιεν.
 11. καὶ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν πιστὰ ἐθέλομεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He gives, he will give, he gave, he has given. 2. They will give, let us give, thou art giving. 3. Give this talent to me. 4. They wish to give me this book. 5. He admires those who are giving. 6. He was with those who were giving. 7. He gave pay to the soldiers. 8. Do not give the book. 9. We wish to give the book.

LESSON LIIIL

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι* (CONTINUED): ACTIVE VOICE OF *δείκνυμι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis* of *δείκνυμι*, and the *Declension* of *δεικνύς*, G. 68; H. 214. Also, G. 108, V., 4, 122, 2, 125 with 5; H. 300, 399, 400, 401, 442, 3.

VOCABULARY.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ὀμνυμι and ὀμνύω (ὀμ-, ὀμο-), f. ὀμούμαι, a. ὤμοσα, pf. ὀμώμοκα, pf. pass. ὀμώμο(σ)μαι, a. pass. ὀμό(σ)θην, - ἀπόλλυμι (ἀπό, ὄλλυμι, ὄλ-), f. -ολῶ, a. -ώλεσα, pf. -ολώλεκα, 2 pf. -όλωλα, am undone, 2 a. mid. -ωλόμην, | } | <p><i>swear, take an oath.</i></p> <p><i>destroy utterly, mid. perish.</i></p> |
|---|---|--|

ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ-), f. ζεύξω, a. ἔξευ- ξα, pf. ἔξενυμαι, n. pass. ἐξεί- χθην, 2 a. pass. ἐζύγην,	} <i>yoke, join.</i>
ἀποτίθημι (ἀπθ, τίθημι),	
ἐπίστημι (ἐπί, ἴστημι),	} <i>put away, mid. lay aside.</i>
ἀμαξιτός (ἄμαξα, wagon), -όν,	
ἀκοντίζω (ἄκων, javelin), f. -ιώ, a. ἠκόντισσα,	} <i>stop, intrans. forms, stand still.</i>
ἀμαξιτός (ἄμαξα, wagon), -όν,	
ἀκοντίζω (ἄκων, javelin), f. -ιώ, a. ἠκόντισσα,	} <i>passable for wagons.</i>
δέω, f. δήσω, a. ἔδησα, pf. δέδεκα, pf. pass. δέδεμαι, a. pass. ἐδέθην,	
	} <i>hurl a javelin, hit.</i>
	} <i>bind.</i>

Translate into English.

1. δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα. 2. στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν. 3. ἀνδρὸς νοῦν οἶνος ἔδειξεν. 4. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποδέδειχεν. 5. ἔδν, ἔδυσαν, ἔδοσαν, ἔθεσαν, ἔστησαν. 6. Κῦρος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδν. 7. τῇ οὖν στρατιᾷ ἀπέδωκε Κῦρος μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. 8. ἐπέστη ὁ Κῦρος σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις. 9. γέφυρα δὲ ἐπῆν ἔξευγμένη πλοίοις ἑπτά.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are showing, they were showing, they will show. 2. Thou wast showing, he was showing. 3. We enter, they enter, he enters. 4. Let us enter. 5. The king appointed him general. 6. Cyrus appointed his own friend general. 7. He appoints, he appointed, he has appointed. 8. They join with him.¹ 9. Many soldiers perished.

¹ Dative.

LESSON LIV.

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι* (CONTINUED): PASSIVE AND MIDDLE OF *ἴσθημι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis*, Passive and Middle. Review the references in Lesson L. Also, G. 107, 108, I., II. and 2, III., IV. with 1 (*b*, N. 1), 2, *d* (N. 1, 2, and 3), and 3, 125, 1-4; H. 324, 325, 326, 327, 328 with *a*, *b* (Rem.), *c*, *d*, and *e*, 401, *k*, 413.

VOCABULARY.

- δύναμαι,¹ f. δυνήσομαι, pf. δεδύνημαι, } *be able*.
 a. pass. ἐδυνήθην,
 ἐπίσταμαι,¹ f. ἐπιστήσομαι, a. ἠπιστή- } *understand*.
 θην, impf. ἠπιστάμην,
 - ἤδομαι,¹ f. mid. ἠσθήσομαι, a. pass. ἠσθην, *be pleased*.
 ἄγαμαι¹ (f. ἀγάσομαι rare), a. pass. ἠγάσθην, *admire, esteem*.
 δέω, f. δεήσω, a. ἐδέησα, pf. δεδέηκα, } *need, want* ;
 pf. pass. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδέηθην, } *mid. ask*.
 mid. δέομαι, f. δεήσομαι,
 - ἔπομαι (active ἔπω (σεπ-), *be after or*
busy with), f. ἔψομαι, 2 a. ἐσπόμην, } *follow*.
 impf. εἰπόμην,² and ἐπόμην,
 σύνθημα (συν, τίθημι), -ατος, (τό), } *an agreement,*
 } *password*.
 πίπτω (πετ- for πι-πετ-), f. πεσοῦμαι, } *fall*.
 pf. πέπτωκα, 2 a. ἔπεσον,

Translate into English.

1. ἴσταιται, ἴστατο, ἴστασο. 2. ἐν ἰστώνται. 3. ἰστώ-
 μεθα. 4. τοὺς ἰσταμένους ὀρώμεν. 5. οἱ μετὰ Ἀριαίου

¹ Passive deponent.² G. 104; H. 312.

οὐκέτι ἴστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσιν. 6. ἀνίσταντο, ἀνίστανται. 7. πρᾶττε μηδὲν ὦν¹ μὴ ἐπίστασαι. 8. οἱ πολέμοιοι οὐκ ἀποστήσονται, πρὶν ἂν ἔλωσι τὴν πόλιν. 9. τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ὁ σίτος ἐπέλιπε, καὶ πρίασθαι οὐκ ἦν. 10. ζῶμεν² οὐχ ὡς ἐθέλομεν, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνάμεθα.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are stationing the men (for themselves). 2. They were stationing the men (for themselves). 3. Be thou stationing (for thyself). 4. Let us be stationing (for ourselves). 5. You are stationing (for yourselves). 6. Thou art stationing. 7. They stopped, they did not stop. 8. He lives as he is able. 9. It was not possible to buy corn. 10. They were able to station the men.

¹ By attraction for μηδὲν τούτων, *d.*

² G. 98, N. 2; H. 371, *c.*

LESSON LV.

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι* (CONTINUED): PASSIVE AND MIDDLE OF *τίθημι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis*, Passive and Middle. G. 108, V. with 2, 3, and 4 (read notes), VI. (read notes), 121 (read notes), 3, 123 and 2, 125 with 1, 2, and 3 (read the notes); H. 329 with *a-d*, 330, 401 with *b-n*, 402, 403, 404 with 4 and 5, 407.

VOCABULARY.

Γρύλλος, -ου, (ὁ),	<i>Gryllus</i> , son of Xenophon.
Μαντινεΐα, -ας, (ἡ),	<i>Mantineia</i> .
ἐπιτίθημι (ἐπί, τίθημι),	<i>place upon</i> , mid. <i>attack</i> .

στέφανος (στέφω, *encircle*), -ου, (ὁ), *crown*.

διατελέω (διά, τελέω, *finish*), f. } *bring to an end*; with
 -έσω, Att. -ῶ, a. -εσα, pf. -εκα, } a partic., *continue*.
 pf. pass. -εσμαι, a. pass. -έσθην,

δασμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *tax, impost*.

δῶρον, -ου, (τό), *gift*.

πυθάνομαι (πύθ-), f. πεύσομαι, } *learn by asking, learn,*
 pf. πέπευσμαι, 2 a. ἐπυθόμην, } *inquire*.

δύναμις (δύναμαι, *be able*), -εως, } *ability, power, mili-*
 (ή), } *tary force, troops*.

πράξις (πράττω, *do*), -εως, (ή), } *transaction, undertak-*
 ing.

Translate into English.

1. τίθεται, ἐτίθετο, ἔθετο, ἔθεντο. 2. καὶ Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκίης, στρατηγός, καὶ Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρέης, ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον καὶ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια¹ ἐνθέμενοι, ἀπέπλευσαν. 3. οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται μὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτιθῶνται.² 4. Ξενοφῶντι θύοντι³ ἦκέ τις ἐκ Μαντινείας ἄγγελος λέγων τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν Γρύλλον τεθνάναι.⁴ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἀπέθετο μὲν τὸν στέφανον, διετέλει δὲ θύων· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκείνο, ὅτι νικῶν τέθηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον.

Translate into Greek.

1. You are putting (for yourselves), they are putting (for themselves), he is putting (for himself). 2. He was with those who were putting (for themselves). 3. The

¹ Those things of the most value. G. 180, 1; H. 584.

² G. 218; H. 743.

³ To Xenophon, while he was sacrificing.

⁴ For τεθνηκέναι.

enemy have attacked the city. 4. The enemy are attacking the city. 5. The citizens fear that the enemy will attack the city. 6. You are not putting (for yourselves). 7. Be thou putting (for thyself). 8. We will sail away. 9. They made an agreement. 10. The soldiers wish to station themselves under arms.

LESSON LVI.

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι* (CONTINUED): PASSIVE AND MIDDLE OF *δίδωμι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis*, Passive and Middle. G. 108, VII. and VIII., 109 (read notes) with 1, 2, 3 (Notes 1 and 2), 4 (N. 1), 5, 6, 7 with *a-c*, 8 (read *a, b*, and N.); H. 331, 332, 334 with *a-d*, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342.

VOCABULARY.

<p>φανερός (φαίνω, stem φᾶν-), -ά, -όν,</p> <p>λοχαγός (λόχος, company of soldiers),</p> <p>ἡγέομαι, ἄγω, lead), -οῦ, (ὁ),</p> <p>πίμπλημι¹ (πλά-), f. πλήσω, a. ἔπλη- σα, pf. -πέπληκα (in comp.), pf. pass. πέπλησμαι, a. pass. ἐπλή- σθην, a. mid. ἐπλησάμην,</p> <p>ψέλιον, -ου, (τό),</p> <p>χρυσίον (dim. of χρυσός, gold), -ου, (τό),</p>	<p><i>plain, conspicuous.</i></p> <p>} <i>captain.</i></p> <p>} <i>fill.</i></p> <p><i>bracelet.</i></p> <p>} <i>gold, gold money.</i></p>
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¹ G. 125, 2 and N. 1; H. 403, 7.

φέρω (οἰ-, ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ- for ἐν-ενεκ-), f. οἶσω, a. ἤνεγκα, pf. ἐνήνοχα, pf. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, a. pass. ἠνέ- χθην, 2 a. ἤνεγκον,	} bear, carry, bring.
προδίδωμι (πρό, δίδωμι),	
ἀδικία (ἄδικος, unjust, a priv. and δίκη, justice), -ας, (ῆ),	} give beforehand, abandon, betray. } injustice.
κώμη, -ης, (ῆ),	
οἰκέτης (οἶκος, house), -ου, (ὁ),	} village. house-servant.
μανθάνω (μαῖθ-), f. μαθήσομαι, pf. μεμάθηκα, 2 a. ἔμαθον,	

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Translate into English.

1. δίδοται, διδόμεθα, ἐδίδοτο, ἔδοτο, ἔδοντο. 2. Τοὺς ταῦτα δίδοντας ὀρώμεν. 3. πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν. 4. οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδῶται. 5. μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προδιδοίω. 6. τὸ στράτευμα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ προὔδιδοτο. 7. προς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου δοθῆναί οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις. 8. καὶ δεξιὰς δόντες καὶ λαβόντες, ἀπήλαυνον.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are giving (for themselves, or of their own resources), he was giving (for himself), he is giving (for himself). 2. They wish to give (of their own resources). 3. He gives, he gave, he will give, he has given. 4. Cyrus gives pay to the army. 5. We see those who are giving. 6. Give me this sabre. 7. The general fears that the city will be betrayed. 8. They have betrayed the city. 9. A friend will not be betrayed by a friend. 10. They wish to give (second aorist) me the book.

LESSON LVII.

REGULAR VERBS IN *μι* (CONTINUED): PASSIVE AND MIDDLE OF *δείκνυμι*.

Learn the *Inflection* and *Synopsis*, Passive and Middle. Also, G. 99 and 2 with *a-c*, 100, 1, 2 (read notes), 101 with 1-4 (read notes); H. 306, 307 with 1 and 2, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 318, 319 with exceptions *a, b, c, d*, 320.

VOCABULARY.

ἐπιδείκνυμι (ἐπί, δείκνυμι), *show, exhibit.*

ποιητής (ποιέω, *make*), -οῦ, (ὁ), *poet.*

πίστις (πείθω), -εως, (ἡ), *trust, confidence.*

— ὠνόομαι, f. ὠνήσομαι, pf. ἑώνημαι, } *buy, purchase.*
a. pass. ἑωνήθην,¹

χρήσιμος (χράομαι, *use*), -η, -ον, *useful.*

— καίω οἱ κάω, f. καύσω, a. ἔκαυσα, } *burn.*
-κέκαυκα (in comp.), pf. pass. κέ-
καυμαι, a. pass. ἐκαύθην,

γυμνός, -ή, -όν, *naked, lightly clad.*

σῶμα, -ατος, (τό), *body.*

— ἀλίσκομαι (άλ-, ἄλο-), f. ἀλώσομαι, } *be captured.*
pf. ἤλωκα οἱ ἐάλωκα, 2 a. ἤλων }
οἱ ἐάλων,²

Translate into English.

1. δείκνυνται, ἐδείκνυσο, δείκνυσθε. 2. οἱ ἀληθῶς³ σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν.
3. Μιλτιάδης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη.

¹ For 2d aorist middlè ἐπριάμην is used, instead of the later ὠνησάμην.

² ἀλίσκομαι is used as the passive of αἰρέω.

³ Truly. How are adverbs formed from adjectives?

4. βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδείξει (τὸ στρατεύμα), ὁ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιείται ἐν πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων.

5. ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν, ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται.

Translate into Greek.

1. He entered, they entered, let us enter. 2. He wishes to show the army. 3. He is showing (for himself), they are showing (for themselves). 4. Clearchus was appointed general by Cyrus. 5. He appoints, he appointed, he will appoint, he has appointed him general. 6. We enter, you enter, enter thou. 7. We are giving, we are showing, we are stationing, (for ourselves). 8. Give thou, station thou, show thou. 9. Give thou (for thyself), station thou (for thyself), show thou (for thyself). 10. He wishes to give, to station, to show. 11. They wish to give (2d aorist) the book. 12. He gives, he gave, he will give, he has given. 13. He stations, he was stationing, he will station, he has stationed.

LESSON LVIII.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN *μι*: THE VERBS *εἰμί* AND *εἶμι*.

G. 118, 1, N., 127, I., N. 1, II., N. 1, 2; H. 393, a, 405 with a-c, 406 with Rems. a, b, 1-3, c.

VOCABULARY.

— μιμνήσκω (μνᾶ-), f. μνήσω, a. ἔμνησα, } remind, mid. and
 pf. μέμνημαι (as present), a. pass. } pass. remember,
 ἐμνήσθην (as mid.), } mention.

ποτέ, enclitic,	<i>at some time, ever.</i>
γέρων, -οντος, (ός),	{ <i>old man; also as an adj., old.</i>
ἄνθρωπος, -ου, (ός), (Lat. <i>homo</i>),	
κραυγή (κράζω, <i>cry out</i>), -ῆς, (ή),	<i>man, human being.</i>
νέος, -α, -ον,	<i>outray, noise.</i>
λευκός, -ή, -όν,	<i>young.</i>
λέγω, f. λέξω, a. ἔλεξα, pf. εἶλοχα,	{ <i>white, bright.</i>
pf. pass. εἴλεγμαι or λέλεγμαι, a.	
pass. ἐλέχθην, 2 a. pass. ἐλέγην,	

collect, gather.

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Translate into English.

1. ἔσμέν, ἐστέ, ἔσται, ἔσονται. 2. ὁ βασιλεύς ἐστὶν ἀγαθός. 3. οὐ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις¹ ὁ αὐτὸς νοῦς ἐστίν. 4. θνητοί² ἐσμεν. 5. ἐπὶ³ τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἐστίν. 6. ἦσαν οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται. 7. δίκαιος ἴσθ', ἵνα καὶ⁴ δικαίων⁵ τύχης. 8. μέμνησο νέος ὦν, ὡς γέρων ἔση ποτέ. 9. ἄπειμι, ἄπιμεν. 10. οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπήσαν. 11. σὺν ὑμῖν εἶμι.⁶ 12. ἴωμεν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα. 13. οὐδεὶς ἀπῆει πρὸς βασιλέα. 14. ἦσαν, ἦσαν, ἐστίν, εἰσιν, εἶναι, ἰέναι.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus was king. 2. The king is good. 3. Be thou good. 4. There were six soldiers. 5. Let us be good. 6. He is in the power of his brother. 7. We were good. 8. The men are wise. 9. The soldiers are brave. 10. The river is deep. 11. The men were wise. 12. Let us go. 13. I will go in company with you. 14. Let us go into the city. 15. The soldiers went to the king. 16. Already

¹ G. 184, 4; H. 598, 2.

² G. 138; H. 498.

³ *In the power of.*

⁴ *Also.*

⁵ G. 171; H. 574, c.

⁶ G. 200, N. 3 (b); H. 405, Rem. a.

it seemed expedient to depart. 17. I was going. 18. We were going. 19. The brave soldier went into the presence of the king. 20. He wishes to be king. 21. They wish to go.

LESSON LIX.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE *μι*-FORM: *ἴημι*, *φημί*, AND *κεῖμαι*.

G. 127, III., IV., V., VI.; H. 403, 1, 2, 404, 2, 405, 2.

VOCABULARY.

<p><i>ἀφίημι</i> (ἀπό, ἴημι),</p> <p><i>δόρυ</i>, <i>δόρατος</i>, (τό),</p> <p><i>ἔθνος</i>, -εος (-ους), (τό),</p> <p>- <i>πήγνυμι</i> (πάγ-), f. <i>πήξω</i>, a. <i>ἔπηξα</i>, 2 f. pf. <i>παγήσομαι</i>, 2 pf. <i>πέπηγα</i> (as present), <i>be fixed</i>, 2 a. pass. <i>ἐπάγην</i>,</p> <p>- <i>δέρω</i>, f. <i>δερῶ</i>, a. <i>ἔδειρα</i>, pf. pass. <i>δέδαρμαι</i>, 2 a. pass. <i>ἐδάρην</i>,</p> <p><i>διάβασις</i> (διά, βαίνω), -εως, (ή),</p> <p><i>ἄχθομαι</i>, f. <i>ἀχθήσομαι</i>, f. pass. <i>ἀχθεσθήσομαι</i>, a. pass. <i>ἤχθῃσθην</i>,</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p><i>send away, dismiss,</i> <i>suffer to go.</i></p> <p><i>spear.</i></p> <p><i>nation.</i></p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p><i>fix, freeze.</i></p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p><i>flay.</i></p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p><i>crossing over, a means of crossing, bridge.</i></p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">}</p> <p><i>be displeased.</i></p>
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Translate into English.

1. *ἰᾶσιν*, *ἰῶμεν*, *ἀφίεσαν*. 2. *ἴησι* τὸ *δόρυ*. 3. *ἴει*, *ἴεσαν*, *εἰσίν*, *ἐστίν*, *εἰσιν*. 4. *ἴετο*¹ ἐπὶ τὸν *βασιλέα*.

¹ Notice the meaning of *ἴημι* in the mid., — *to throw one's self, to hasten, to rush.*

ἐπ' αὐτόν. 6. ἴησι τῇ ἀξίῃ. 7. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ
 ταῦτα φλυνάριος εἶναι. 8. φησὶν² ὁ ἰατρός.
 οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι. 10. Κύρος αὐτὸς ἀπέθανε, καὶ
 ἴριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Translate into Greek.

1. He throws his spear, they throw their spears, we
 throw our spears, let us throw our spears. 2. Throw thy
 spear, throw your spear. 3. He threw his spear, he was
 throwing his spear, he has thrown his spear. 4. He rushes
 against the king. 5. We rush, they rush, let us rush against
 the king. He was hastening, we were hastening, they were
 hastening, let us hasten against the king. 7. "Let us,"
 say, "hasten against the king." 8. They lay upon
 the dead. 9. "The soldiers," says Cyrus, "lie upon
 the dead."

1, 3; H. 105, c.

² G. 28, 3, Note; H. 111, a.

LESSON LX.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF THE *μι*-FORM.

(read notes), 103, N., 104, N. 1, 105, 1 (and Notes 1-3),
 106, 124 with 1 and 2, 127, VII., 200, N. 6; H. 305,
 314, 316, 318, 321, 322, 409, 1-6.

VOCABULARY.

ἄ-, βᾶν-), f. -βήσομαι (in comp.), pf. βέ-
 have gone, stand fast), pf. pass. -βέβα- } go.
 θάθην (rare), 2 a. ἔβην, 2 pf. βεβᾶσι,

ἴησομαι
 γέγονα
 πιστεύω (μὴ ἀ
 νομομα (cf. Ια
 called to mind,
 etc., 2 pf. τ
 confidence), I
 trust,
 ἴδωμι, etc., 2 pf. ὄ
 ered destruction),
 ἴησομαι, etc., pf. τέθνη
 dead),
 ἴδω (δε-, δει-), etc., F
 ἴδω, each pf. in pre
 ἴησθαι (πλήττω, πληγ
 ἴησματος (εὖ, well, προ
 Translate
 1. ἐστᾶσιν, ἐστῶμεν.
 ἴησθαι ἔστω. 3. εὖ ἴσ
 ἴησαν, ἴησαν, ἴησιν,
 ἴσθαι, ἴει, εἰδέναι, ἰέναι,
 ἴησθαι οὐτε δίκας ἴησαν οὐ
 ἴησθαι τεθνηκότα.³
 Translate int
 1. He knows, he knew. 2.
 3. They knew where Cy
 where he has gone. 5. H
 6. They stood, they stan
 They are dead. 9. He is at
 1. G. 109, 3, N. 2; H. 334.
 2. G. 161; H. 550.

γίγνομαι and γίνομαι (γεν-, γα-), 2 pf. } γέγονα, <i>I am,</i>	} <i>become.</i>
μιμνήσκω (μνᾶ-), f. μνήσω, etc., pf. μέμνημαι (cf. Lat. <i>memini</i>), <i>I have recalled to mind, hence I remember,</i>	
πείθω, etc., 2 pf. πέποιθα (<i>I have put confidence</i>), <i>I have confidence in, I trust,</i>	} <i>persuade, mid. persuade one's self, obey.</i>
ὄλλωμι, etc., 2 pf. ὄλωλα (<i>I have suffered destruction</i>), <i>am undone,</i>	
θνήσκω, etc., pf. τέθνηκα (<i>I have died, am dead</i>),	} <i>destroy, mid. perish. die, be slain.</i>
δέιδω (δι-, δει-), etc., pf. δέδοικα, ¹ 2 pf. δέδια, each pf. in pres. sense,	
πληγή (πλήττω, πληγ-, <i>strike</i>), -ῆς, (ῆ),	} <i>fear. blow.</i>
εὐπρακτος (εὐ, <i>well</i> , πράττω, <i>do</i>), -ον,	

Translate into English.

1. ἐστᾶσιν, ἐστῶμεν. 2. καὶ πρῶτον ἐδάκρυε πολὺν χρόνον² ἐστῶς. 3. εὖ ἴστε. 4. ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. 5. ᾗδεσαν, ᾗσαν, ἴσασιν, ἰᾶσιν, εἰσίν, ἴασιν. 6. ἴσθι, ἴθι, ἴσθι, ἴει, εἰδέναι, ἰέναι, εἶναι, εἶναι. 7. πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι οὐτε δίκας ᾗδεσαν οὐτε νόμους. 8. οὐ γὰρ ᾗδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα.³

Translate into Greek.

1. He knows, he knew. 2. I did not know that he had died. 3. They knew where Cyrus had gone. 4. I do not know where he has gone. 5. He wept a long time standing. 6. They stood, they stand. 7. You know well. 8. They are dead. 9. He is afraid.

¹ G. 109, 3, N. 2; H. 334.

³ *That he had been slain.*

² G. 161; H. 550.

LESSON LXI.

FORMATION OF WORDS. — DERIVATION; (a.) FORMATION OF SIMPLE WORDS.

Study G. 128, 1, 2, *b*, 3, 129, 1-8; H. 452-456, 457-466; learning the chief suffixes and reading the finer print. Notice carefully the rules for accent.

I.

Explain the formation of the following words:—

1. ἀρχή,¹ λογογράφος,² ἀρχαῖος,³ λόγος.⁴ 2. ποιητής,⁵ ποίημα,⁶ γραφεύς,⁷ ἵππεύς.⁸ 3. σωτήρ,⁹ ῥήτωρ,¹⁰ ποιήτρια,¹¹ σώτειρα,¹¹ πολίτης.¹² 4. πρᾶξις,¹³ γένεσις,¹⁴ πρᾶγμα,¹⁵ τέκος,¹⁶ ἄροτρον,¹⁷ ἀκροατήριον.¹⁸ 5. λογεῖον,¹⁹ νεότης,²⁰ εὐδαιμονία,²¹ παιδίον,²² παιδύριον,²³ παιδίσκη.²⁴

¹ *Simple word*, i. e. formed from a *single stem*. This word is also formed directly from the verb-stem ἀρχ- (stem of ἀρχ-ω), by means of the suffix *ᾱ*, nom. η.

² *Compound word*, i. e. formed from *two stems*, λεγ- (λογ-) and γραφ-. In the first word, a change of vowel takes place. Remember that compounds are formed from *stems* or *roots*.

³ *Denominative*, i. e. formed by the suffix *ιος*-s, directly from the stem ἀρχα- (stem of ἀρχή), with contraction of vowels.

⁴ Suffix *ος*, nom. *ος*-s, and stem λεγ-, with interchange of vowel.

⁵ Suffix *της*-s. The verb-stem ποιε- (ποιέ-ω), with the general meaning of *making* or *composing*, is limited by means of the suffix to some particular act; i. e. *person composing*, *poet*. The final vowel of the stem is lengthened, as is often the case, especially before a consonant. The accent is usually *recessive*, i. e. as far as possible from the end: verbals in *της*, especially when the penult is long by nature or position, are exceptions.

⁶ Suffix *ματ*-, nom. *μα*, meaning *thing composed*, *poem*: final vowel of the stem lengthened.

⁷ Suffix *ευ*-s (always oxytones), denoting *agency*: in *verbals*, denoting the person who performs some action; in *denominatives*, the person who

has to do with some object. The verb-stem is γραφ-, present γράφω (cl. 1); hence γραφ-εύ-s, *writer*.

⁸ Denominative; noun-stem ἱππο-, nominative ἱππο-s. A final vowel is often dropped before a vowel in the suffix.

⁹ Verbal; suffix τήρ-, from verb-stem σω-, present σώω, σωδ-, σώζω. (See general Vocab. for 1st aorist passive.)

¹⁰ Suffix τωρ-, nom. τωρ; verb-stem βε-, future ἐρῶ, from *Fερ-* (cf. Lat. *ver-bium*), and by metathesis *Fρε-*, and by loss of *F*, βε-, from the stem βε-.

¹¹ Feminine termination. See p. 92, N. 5, for the formation.

¹² Stem πολιτα-, nom. πολίτης; primitive noun-stem πολι-, nom. πόλι-s.

¹³ Verb-stem πραγ- (*πραγιω* = *πράσσω*, cl. 4) = *πραγ-σις* = *πρᾶξις*. See G. 128, 3, N. 2; H. 455, e.

¹⁴ Suffix σι, which is for τι (see H. 62); present middle γι-γν-ομαι; present stem γι-γ(ε)ν = γεν- (2 pf. γέγονα, G. 128, 3, N. 5); verb-stem γεν-, whence γεν-ος (from γενεσ-ος) or γενε-, whence γένε-σις.

¹⁵ Verb-stem πραγ-, present πρᾶσσω (cl. 4). As to accent, neuter substantives take the accent as far back as possible (*recessive* accent).

¹⁶ Suffix ε-s, nom. ο-s; verb-stem τεκ-, present τίκτω (τεκ-), cl. 3.

¹⁷ Suffix τρο, nom. τρο-ν; verb-stem ἀρο-, present ἀρώ, *plough* (cl. 1), (Lat. *ara-tru-m*, from *ara-o*, *aro*).

¹⁸ Suffix τηριο-, nom. τήριο-ν; verb-stem ἀκροα-, present ἀκροάομαι, *hear*, cl. 1.

¹⁹ Suffix ειο, nom. εἶο-ν (perispomenon); noun-stem λογο-, nom. λόγο-s. The final vowel is elided.

²⁰ Suffix τητ-, nom. τητ-s; adjective-stem νεο-, nom. νέο-s, *young*.

²¹ Suffix ια, nom. ια (paroxytone); adjective-stem εὐδαμων, nom. εὐδαίμων.

²² Suffix ιο, nom. ιο-ν; noun-stem παιδ-, nom. παῖ-s. For accent, see H. 465, α.

²³ Suffix αριο-, nom. ἀριο-ν.

²⁴ Suffix ισκο, fem. ισκα, nom. ισκο-s.

II.

Form words with the following meanings:—

1. Fight,¹ writer,² judge,³ poet,⁴ citizen.⁵ 2. Origin,⁶ action,⁷ child,⁸ word.⁹ 3. Court of justice,¹⁰ little garden,¹¹ barber.¹² 4. House-servant,¹³ faith.¹⁴

¹ Verb-stem μαχ-, present μάχ-ομαι. For suffix, see p. 92, N. 1.

² Verb-stem γραφ-, present γράφω. See p. 92, N. 7.

³ Verb-stem κρι-, present κρίνω (κρίνω = κρίνω). See p. 92, N. 5.

⁴ Verb-stem ποιε-, present ποιέω; see p. 92, N. 5. What are words called that are immediately formed from verb-stems?

⁵ Noun-stem πολι-, nom. πόλι-s. See p. 92, N. 5.

⁶ Verb-stem γεν(ε)-, present middle γίγνομαι. See p. 93, N. 14.

⁷ Verb-stem παρα-, present πράσσω. See p. 93, N. 13.

⁸ Verb-stem τεκ-, present τίκτω (cl. 3). See p. 93, N. 16.

⁹ Verb-stem λεγ-; ε changed to ο. See p. 92, N. 4.

¹⁰ Verb-stem δικαδ-, present δικάζω (cl. 4). See p. 93, N. 18. A τ-mute before another τ-mute is changed to σ.

¹¹ Noun-stem κηπο-, nom. κήπο-s (parox. when the last syllable is long by nature or position). See p. 93, N. 22; also last of N. 19.

¹² Verb-stem κερ-, present κείρω (κερίω, cl. 4). See p. 92, N. 7.

¹³ Noun-stem οίκο-, nom. οίκο-s; interchange of vowel. For suffix, see p. 93, N. 12.

¹⁴ Verb-stem πιθ-, present middle πειθομαι (cl. 2). For suffix, see p. 93, N. 14; for euphonic change, see N. 10, above.

III.

Read G. 129, 9-17, and 130, 1-8, and notes; H. 466-473. Notice carefully the rules for accent.

Explain the formation of the following words:—

1. Πριαμίδης,¹ Πριαμίς, Θεστιάδης,² Θεστιάς. 2. Πηλείδης,³ Δητοίδης,⁴ Μεγαρέυς,⁵ Τεγεάτης.⁶ 3. δίκαιος,⁷ οὐράνιος, Ἀθηναῖος.⁸ 4. γραφικός,⁹ βασιλικός,⁹ ξύλινος.¹⁰ 5. χαρίεις,¹¹ δεινός,¹² μάχιμος,¹³ μισθώ, τιμῶ, φιλέω, βασιλεύω, ἐλπίζω, ἐργάζομαι, σημαίνω.¹⁴

¹ Suffix masc. δα, nom. δη-s (paroxytone); noun-stem Πριαμο-, nom. Πριαμο-s, —feminines end in δ, nom. s (oxytone). Stems of the second declension substitute ι for ο; those in ευ and ο of the third declension take ι as a connecting vowel, before which the υ of ευ is dropped (G. 53, 2, N. 1; H. 39).

² Noun-stem Θεστιο-, nom. Θεστιο-s. Stems of second declension in ιο change this to ια.

³ Noun-stem Πηλευ-, nom. Πηλεύ-s; υ is dropped, ι is taken as connecting vowel.

- ⁴ Noun-stem *Λητο-*, nom. *Λητώ*. For change of vowel, see p. 94, N. 1. Feminine stems end in *δ*, nom. *ς*.
- ⁵ Suffix *ευ*, nom. *εύ-ς*; noun-stem *Μεγαρο-*, nom. *Μέγαρα* (nom. pl.); *ο* is elided. See p. 93, N. 8.
- ⁶ *Τεγέα*, gen. *-ας*, the town of Tegea.
- ⁷ Suffix *ιο*, nom. *ιο-ς* (proparoxytone); stem *δικα-*, nom. *δίκη*.
- ⁸ From *Ἀθήναι*.
- ⁹ Suffix *κο-*, nom. *κό-ς* (oxytone), with the connecting vowel *ι*.
- ¹⁰ Suffix *νο-*, nom. *νο-ς* (proparoxytone); stem *ξυλο-*, nom. *ξύλο-ν*.
- ¹¹ Stem *χαρι-*, nom. *χάρι-ς*, suffix *-εντ*, nom. masc. *-ει-ς*, fem. *-εσσα*, n. *-εν*; *ντ* (in forming the nom.) is dropped before *σ*, and the preceding vowel lengthened to *ει*.
- ¹² Suffix *νο-*, nom. *νό-ς* (oxytone), stem *δει-* (see G. 32, N. 1; H. 30), verb *δεῖδω*, verb-stem *δι-*, lengthened to *δει-*.
- ¹³ Suffix *μο-ς* (proparoxytone), connecting vowel *ι*, stem *μαχ-*.
- ¹⁴ From *σήμα*, sign.

IV.

Form words with the following meanings:—

1. Son of Priam, daughter of Priam, son of Peleus.¹
2. Son of Tantalus,² Megarian. 3. Domestic,³ kingly,⁴ Milesian,⁵ suited for action.⁶ 4. Golden,⁷ woody,⁸ useful.⁹
5. To be hungry,¹⁰ to take counsel,¹¹ to judge,¹² to number,¹³ to use force,¹⁴ to be ashamed.¹⁵

¹ Noun-stem *Πηλευ-*.

² Noun-stem *Τανταλο-*.

³ Noun-stem *οἰκο-*. G. 128, 3, N. 3; H. 455 c.

⁴ See N. 3.

⁵ Noun-stem *Μιλητο-*; *τ* before *ι* often passes into *σ*.

⁶ Stem *πραγ-*; *γ* and *τ* become co-ordinate (*γτ* = *κτ*). G. 16, 1; H. 44.

⁷ Stem *χρυσο-*, nom. *χρυσό-ς*.

⁸ Stem *ξυλο-*, nom. *ξύλο-ν*.

⁹ Verb-stem *χα-*, present mid. *χράομαι*, final vowel being lengthened.

¹⁰ *πείνα* or *πείνη*, hunger, noun-stem *πεινα-*, ending *-άω*. Form the first person singular, present indicative.

¹¹ *βουλή*, *-ῆς*, (*ῆ*), advice.

¹⁴ *βία*, ending *-άζομαι*.

¹² *δίκη*, ending *-άζ-ω*.

¹⁵ *αἰσχος*, ending *-ύνομαι*.

¹³ *ἀριθμός*, ending *-έω*.

LESSON LXII.

FORMATION OF WORDS. — DERIVATION; (b.) FORMATION OF COMPOUND WORDS.

G. 131, 1-7, 132, 1-3; H. 473-483.

I.

Give the meaning and composition of the following words:—

1. πατροκτόνος,¹ πατράδελφος.² 2. τειχομαχία,³ ἀρεταλόγος,⁴ λιθοβολία.⁵ 3. πείθαρχος.⁶ 4. δακέθυμος.⁷ 5. χοροδιδάσκαλος.⁸ 6. ἄβατος.⁹ 7. φιλοσοφία.¹⁰ 8. φιλάργυρος,¹¹ φιλομαθής.¹² 9. χειροπληθής,¹³ ἀξιόλογος,¹⁴ ἄδικος,¹⁵ ἄθεος.¹⁶ 10. στρατόπεδον.¹⁷ 11. χειροποίητος.¹⁸ 12. δεισιδαίμων.¹⁹ 13. γλαυκῶπις.²⁰ 14. ἀκρόπολις.²¹ 15. ἀτυχής.²²

¹ Noun-stem πατρ-, nom. πατήρ, *father*; verb-stem κτεν-, present κτείνω (noun κτόνο-s), *to kill*. ο is assumed as a connecting vowel.

² No connecting vowel is assumed, because the second word begins with a vowel.

³ Stem τειχε-s, nom. τεῖχος, *wall*, and μάχη, *battle*.

⁴ Stem ἀρετα-, nom. ἀρετή, *virtue*, retains final vowel; λέγω (see p. 92, N. 4), *prate*.

⁵ λίθος, *stone*, and βάλλω (noun-stem βουλα-, nom. βουλή), *to throw*.

⁶ πείθωμαι, *to obey*, and ἀρχός (ἀρχή), *ruler*, ἀρχω, *to rule*.

⁷ δακν-ω (cl. 5) and θυμό-s; ε is assumed as connecting vowel.

⁸ χόρος, *chorus*, and διδάσκω, *to teach*.

⁹ ἀ- and βαίνω (stem βα-), *to go*.

¹⁰ φιλέω, *to love*, and σοφία, *wisdom*.

¹¹ φιλέω and ἄργυρος, *silver money, money*.

¹² φιλέω and μανθάνω.

¹³ χεῖρ, *hand*, and πλήθω, *to become full*.

¹⁴ ἄξιος, *worthy*, and λόγος, *mention*.

¹⁵ ἄδικος, from ἀ- and δίκη.

¹⁶ ἀ- and θεός, *god*.

¹⁷ στρατός, *an army encamped*, and πέδον, *ground*.

¹⁸ χείρ, *hand*, ποιέω, *to make*.

¹⁹ δειδω, *to fear*, δαίμων, *divinity*.

²⁰ γλαυκός, *bright*, and ὤψ (from root ὀπ-, ὀψομαι, fut. of ὀράω), *eye*.

²¹ ἀκρός, *high*, and πόλις, *city*.

²² ἀ- and τύχη, *fortune*.

II.

Form words with the following meanings:—

1. Land-describer,¹ matricide,² slaying with the sword.³ 2. Honor-loving,⁴ ship-fight.⁵ 3. Invisible,⁶ unjust.⁷ 4. Fond of horses,⁸ fond of danger.⁹ 5. Horse-driving,¹⁰ fighting in ships.¹¹ 6. Ship-builder,¹² speech-writer.¹³ 7. Long-handed.¹⁴ 8. False herald.¹⁵ 9. Childless.¹⁶ 10. Unwritten.¹⁷ 11. Difficult to cross.¹⁸ 12. Learning with difficulty. 13. Ill-advised. 14. General.¹⁹

¹ χώρα, *country*, α changed to ο, and γράφω, *to write*.

² μήτηρ, *mother*, and κτείνω (κτεν-), *to kill*; ο is assumed as a connecting vowel.

³ ξίφος (stem ξιφες), *sword*, and κτείνω (stem κτεν-), *to slay*; ο is assumed as a connecting vowel.

⁴ τιμή, *honor*, and φιλέω, *to love*; interchange of ε with ο. G. 131, 6; H. 474.

⁵ ναῦς, *ship*, μάχη, *fight*.

⁶ ἀ- and φαίνω (stem φαν-), *to be visible*.

⁷ ἀ- and δίκη, *justice*.

⁸ φίλος, *fond*, and ἵππος, *horse*.

⁹ φίλος, *fond*, and κίνδυνος, *danger*.

¹⁰ πλήσσω (stem πληγ-), *to drive*, and ἵππος. G. 17; H. 72.

¹¹ ναῦς, *ship*, and μάχη, *fight*.

¹² ναῦς, *ship*, and πῆγνυμι, *to build* (stem παγ-, lengthened to πηγ-, cl. 11).

¹³ λόγος, *speech*; γράφω, *to write*.

¹⁴ μακρός, *long*, and χείρ, *hand*.

¹⁵ ψευδής, *false*, and κήρυξ, *herald*.

¹⁶ ἀ- and παῖς, *child*.

¹⁷ ἀ- and γράφω, *to write*.

¹⁸ δυσ- (an inseparable prefix), *ill, bad*, denoting *difficult*, and βαίνω (stem βα-), *to go*.

¹⁹ στρατόν and ἄγων (ἄγω), *army-leading*.

LESSON LXIII.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.—SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES
AND OF THE ARTICLE.

Subject and Predicate.—G. 133, 134, 1–3, N. 2, 135, 1–3, N. 1, 2, 4, 136 (read N. 1–4); H. 485–490, 497, *a, b*, 504 (*a, b, c*), 511, *a–g*, 513, 514, *a*, 515, 517 (read 520–523).

Apposition; Agreement of Adjectives.—G. 137, 138 with Rem., N. 8, 139; H. 496, 498, 499 (read 500, *a–d*).

Article.—G. 140, 141, N. 1–8, 142, 1, N., 2 (read N. 1–5), 3, 4, N. 1–6, 143, 1, N. 2, 2; H., read 524, 525, *a–γ*, 526, *a, b*, 527, *a, d*, 529, 531–538 with *a* and *c*.

Translate into English.

1. ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ γράφομεν.
2. ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφομεν.
3. σὺ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφετε.
4. σοφοὶ ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἦμεν.
5. τὰ ζῶα τρέχει.
6. ἀδελφῶ δύο ἦσαν καλοί.
7. Κῦρος ἦν βασιλεύς.
8. ὁ πατὴρ βούλεται εἶναι σοφός.
9. διώκωμεν τὰ καλά.
10. θαυμάζομεν Μιλτιάδην τὸν στρατηγόν.
11. καλοῦσιν αὐτὸν στρατηγόν.
12. ἦν ἡ πύροδος στενή.
13. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔφη πρόθυμος εἶναι.
14. δέομαί σου¹ προθύμου εἶναι.
15. συμβουλεύω σοι² προθύμῳ εἶναι.
16. ἔφη σε εὐδαίμονα εἶναι.
17. δέομαί σου πρόθυμον εἶναι.
18. Ξενίας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβῶν παρεγένετο εἰς Σάρδεϊς.
19. εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Μένων καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί.
20. ἔλαβε τὰ πελτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας.
21. ψιλὴ ἦν πᾶσα ἡ χώρα.
22. ὁ δὲ λαβῶν τὸ χρυσίον,

¹ G. 172, 1 and 2, N. 1; H. 575 and *a*.

² G. 187; H. 605.

στρατευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων. 23. τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He and I wrote the letter. 2. Thou and I are writing the letter. 3. We admire Cyrus, the king. 4. You and he are wise. 5. The road is narrow. 6. He wishes to be wise. 7. They asked (begged) Cyrus to be ready. 8. He says that he is happy. 9. I advise you to be zealous. 10. The man is wise. 11. The wise man wrote the letter. 12. Cyrus marches through a friendly country. 13. Let us go to the king. 14. There are many wild animals in the park. 15. Some are good, others are base. 16. Cyrus sent for his generals, and they came. 17. Menon and those with him take their javelins into their hands. 18. Virtue is beautiful. 19. Menon's soldiers and those of Clearchus march into the city. 20. All the country is bare.

LESSON LXIV.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns. — G. 144, 1, 2, 145, 1, 2, 146, 147, N. 1-4, 148, N. 1, 149, 1, 2, 150, 151, 152, 153 with N. 1 and 2, 154, 156 ; H. 667, 668, 669, *b* and *c*, 670 with *a*, 671, 673, 674, 675, 676, 678, 679, 807, 808, 809, 810, 818.

Translate into English.

1. ἐγὼ μὲν ἄπειμι, σὺ δὲ μένεις. 2. ὁ παῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐπαινεῖ. 3. ὁ στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ στρατιωτῶν ἀπέθανεν. 4. αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι. 5. οἱ πολέμιοι

παρέδωσαν ἑαυτοὺς (οἱ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς) τοῖς Ἑλλησιν.
 6. οἱ πολῖται τὰ σφέτερα σώζειν ἐπειρῶντο. 7. αὐτὸν
 σατράπην ἐποίησε. 8. συλλέξας τὸ αὐτοῦ στρατεύμα
 ἔλεξε τάδε. 9. Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὅκτῳ οἱ
 ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 10. Κῦρον με-
 ταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε.
 11. ἔλαβεν ἂ ἐβούλετο. 12. ταῦτα εἰπὼν εἰς τὴν ἑαυ-
 τοῦ χώραν ἀπήλαυε. 13. ὧν ἔχεις, τούτων¹ ἄλλοις
 παρέχου. 14. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ. 15. Κῦρος
 προσῆλθε σὺν ἧ εἶχε δυνάμει.

Translate into Greek.

1. I myself wrote the letter. 2. Cyrus was not killed
 by his own soldiers. 3. We all love ourselves. 4. The
 boy insults (ὕβριζει) his own father. 5. I insult my own
 father.² 6. We insult our own father. 7. They insult
 their own father. 8. The boys insult their own father.
 9. Cyrus wished to make him satrap. 10. I will praise
 them on account of their bravery. 11. The men praise
 themselves. 12. Cyrus and those with him were killed.
 13. The soldiers themselves marched into the city. 14. Let
 us conquer the army which the king has. 15. He banished
 those who were plotting³ these same things. 16. Cyrus
 spoke as follows. 17. Cyrus collected his own army.
 18. Menon marches with the others. 19. He collected
 his army, and spoke as follows. 20. Cyrus put on his
 breastplate. 21. The generals praise themselves. 22. I
 will praise them on account of their bravery. 23. The
 soldiers themselves marched, some through this city, others
 through that.

¹ *Some of those things.* G. 170, 2; H. 574, e.

² *Not τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ πατέρα.* H. 676.

³ "Those who were plotting," use the participle.

LESSON LXV.

NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND VOCATIVE CASES.

Nominative and Vocative. — G. 157, 1, 2; H. 539, 540, 543.

Accusative. — G. 158, 159 (read N. 1–5), 160, 1, 2, 161, 163 with N. 1 and 2, 164, 165 with N. 1 and 2, 166; H. 544 (read *a, b, c, d*), 545, 546, 547 with *a* and *b*, 549, 550, 552 (read the fine print), 553, 555, 556 with *a* and *b*.

Translate into English.

1. ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον. 2. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν. 3. Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες¹ Ἕλληνας, οὐκ ἴστε² ὅ τι ποιεῖτε. 4. ἄνθρωπε, μὴ δρᾷ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς. 5. εὐ λέγε τὸν εὐ λέγοντα καὶ εὐ ποιεῖ τὸν εὐ ποιοῦντα. 6. μάχην ἐμάχοντο. 7. διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ῥεῖ ποταμὸς, Κύδνος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο πλέθρων. 8. ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν. 9. ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. 10. ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας ὀκτώ. 11. νῆ Δί', ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος. 12. Κῦρον αἰτεῖ πλοῖα. 13. Καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε. 14. ἡγοῦμαί σε ἄνδρα ἄγαθον. 15. στρατεύμα συνελήγето τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. 16. μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω.

Translate into Greek.

1. The man wrote the letter. 2. The letter was written by the man. 3. Tissaphernes accuses Cyrus to³ his brother. 4. He was an exile. 5. Cyrus made the levy in the follow-

¹ Present participle of *πάρεμι*.

³ Use the preposition *πρός*.

² G. 127, VII.; H. 409, 6.

ing manner. 6. O Cyrus, you do not know what you are doing. 7. Cyrus remained here thirty days. 8. Cyrus made a review of the army in the park. 9. Cyrus and the army remained here twenty days. 10. The soldiers asked Cyrus for their pay. 11. Cyrus appointed him general. 12. Yes, by Jupiter, he will fight. 13. Do not, O Cyrus, appoint him commander. 14. Do not speak ill of your friends.

LESSON LXVI.

GENITIVE CASE.

Genitive after Nouns. — G. 167, 1-6, 168; H. 557, 558, a-i, 559-568.

Genitive after Verbs. — G. 169, 1, 2, 3, 170, 1, 2, 171, 1, 2, 3, 172, 1, 2, 173, 1, 2, 3; H. 570, 571, 572, a-h, 574, a-e, 575 (read fine print), 576, 577.

Translate into English.

1. ἐξέτασιν ποιείται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 2. ἔστι¹ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεια ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνά, ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσύνου ποταμοῦ. 3. ἄδειπνοι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 4. ἀνδρός ἐστιν² ἀγαθοῦ εὖ ποιεῖν τοὺς φίλους. 5. τὸ τεῖχος λίθου πεποιήται. 6. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται³ παῖδες δύο. 7. ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην. 8. διφθέρας ἐπίμπλασαν χόρτου κούφου. 9. θανάμῳ Σωκράτη τῆς σοφίας. 10. τοῦ στρατοῦ ἔλαβεν.

¹ See G. 29, 3, N.; H. 406, Rem. b. ² What is the subject of ἔστιν?

³ Historical present. G. 200, N. 1; H. 699.

11. τῆς ἐλευθερίας ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω. 12. βασιλεὺς τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἠσθάνετο. 13. ταῦτα λέγων θορύβου ἤκουσε διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος.¹ 14. ἡ οἰκία τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἐγένετο. 15. οἱ πολέμοιοι ἤρξαν ἀδίκων ἔργων. 16. ἦν ἐτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα. 17. τὸ τεῦχος ἦν εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The king's sons are in the park. 2. There is a palace of the great king in the park. 3. The book belongs to the boy. 4. Most of the Greeks are brave. 5. It was characteristic of Cyrus to benefit his friends. 6. Cyrus sends away some of his friends. 7. After this, they took Orontes by the girdle. 8. He heard the noise. 9. He thought he was worthy to rule the cities. 10. I admire the man for his wisdom. 11. The king did not perceive the danger. 12. I am in need of your counsel. 13. We have a multitude, not only of horsemen, but also² of hoplites. 14. He began his speech³ as follows.

¹ See G. 127, II.; H. 406.

³ Use the proper case of λόγος (ὁ).

² See Lesson LXXI.

LESSON LXVII.

GENITIVE CASE (CONTINUED).

Genitive after Verbs (continued). — G. 174, 175, 1, 2, 176, 1, 2, 177; H. 578, a, 579, a-c, 580, 581, a, 583.

Genitive with Adjectives. — G. 178, N., 180, 1, 2, 181; H. 584, a-g, 585, 586, 587, a-f.

Genitive with Adverbs. — G. 182, 1, 2; H. 588, 589 (read fine print).

Genitive of Time, Genitive Absolute. — G. 179, 1, 183; H. 591, 592, 593.

Translate into English.

1. ἀσκῶν δεήσομαι. 2. Τισσαφέρνης ἄρχει τῶν πόλεων. 3. ὁ δούλος πέντε μνῶν τιμᾶται. 4. Ὡ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν¹ βαρβάρων συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνονας καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον. 5. ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεύς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια. 6. δοκεῖ τούτῳ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι. 7. ὁ υἱὸς μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρός. 8. ὁ πατὴρ μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ ὁ υἱός. 9. οἱ πολέμοι ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου. 10. βασιλεύς οὐ μαχεῖται² δέκα ἡμερῶν. 11. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ μεσταὶ σίτου καὶ οἴνου. 12. Κῦρος ἔπεμπε³ βίκους οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλαίς. 13. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης. 14. ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου. 15. δώρων⁴ αὐτοὺς ἐδίωξεν. 16. Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσιν. 17. ἵππον μνῶν τριῶν ἐπρίατο. 18. Θεμιστοκλέους ἡγουμένου πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 19. ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος. 20. ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάζει εἴσω καὶ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus and the army remained here twenty days. 2. I am in need of your counsel. 3. He values the slave at five minæ. 4. I think the Greeks are better and braver than the barbarians. 5. The son is wiser than his father. 6. Cyrus will not fight within ten days. 7. The river is full of water. 8. He was not worthy to rule the men. 9. The country was full of wild animals. 10. He was braver than his soldiers. 11. The soldiers encamped near a park

¹ G. 277, 2; H. 789, c.³ G. 200, N. 5; H. 701.² G. 110, II. 2, N. 1; H. 374, 422, 10.⁴ For bribery.

full of wild animals. 12. He took (a part) of his army and marched within the walls. 13. At the command of Cyrus, the soldiers rushed against the enemy. 14. While we were present,¹ Cyrus spoke. 15. These things happened on that day. 16. There is a palace of the great king (situated) near the sources of the river Marsyas. 17. The soldiers marched away as rapidly as possible, because² the enemy were pursuing them. 18. Because the army has been collected, we shall fight with the king.

¹ G. 277, 1, 278, 1; H. 788, a, also 790.

² G. 277, 2; H. 790.

LESSON LXVIII.

DATIVE CASE.

Dative of Influence and of Interest. — G. 184, 1-5, 185; H. 595, a, b, 596-601.

Dative of Association and Likeness. — G. 186; H. 602, 1, 603, 604.

Dative with Compound Verbs. — G. 187; H. 605.

Translate into English.

1. δίδωσι μισθὸν τῷ στρατεύματι. 2. τοῖς νόμοις πείθεται. 3. οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν. 4. τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠφείλετο μισθός. 5. Παρύσατις δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἄρταξέρξην. 6. καὶ αὕτη αὐτῷ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στρατεύματα. 7. παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κύρον ἀπήλθον, ἐπειδὴ πολέμοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο. 8. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, τὴν πρόφασιν

ἔποιεῖτο, ὡς¹ Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 9. καὶ οὗτος δὴ, ὃν ᾤετο πιστόν οἱ εἶναι, ταχὺ αὐτὸν εὔρε Κύρῳ φιλαίτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ. 10. Κύρος ἔλεξεν ὅτι οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου² ἠδίουσι οἱ αὐτῷ ἐπιτύχοι.³ 11. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν.

Translate into Greek.

1. He gave the book to me. 2. He was angry with the man. 3. They obey the king. 4. The soldiers trust the words of the general. 5. They speak to Cyrus. 6. He had this pretext for raising an army. 7. The soldiers will follow the guide. 8. Many deserted from the king after he and Cyrus became hostile to each other. 9. The king found the guide more faithful to Cyrus than to himself.

¹ G. 277, N. 2; H. 795, e.

² G. 243; H. 736.

³ Why genitive?

LESSON LXIX.

DATIVE CASE (CONTINUED).

Dative of Cause, Manner, &c. — G. 188, 1-5, 281, 1, 2; H. 606-611, 804, a, b, 805.

Dative of Time. — G. 189; H. 613.

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολέμοι φόβῳ ἀπῆλθον. 2. τὸ γὰρ πλῆθος (ἔστι) πολὺ, καὶ κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπίασιν. 3. ἀκοντίζει τις αὐτὸν παλτῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως.¹ 4. ὀφθαλ-

¹ How are adverbs formed from adjectives?

μοῖς ὀρώμεν, ὡσὶν ἀκούομεν. 5. πόλις αὐτόθι ᾤκειτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, Θάψακος ὀνόματι. 6. ὅσφ ἂν θᾶττον ἔλθω,¹ τοσοῦτφ ἀπαρασκευοτέρφ βασιλεῖ μαχοῦμαι. 7. πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται. 8. ταῦτα ἡμῖν ποιητέον ἐστίν. 9. ᾤετο γὰρ ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα.² 10. Μίλητος αὐτῷ φίλη ἦν. 11. δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς. 12. ποταμὸς ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος. 13. χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι³ πράγμασι. 14. ἐμοὶ τοῦτο οὐ ποιητέον. 15. ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν λίθφ. 16. ἔπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. They advanced with a loud shout. 2. Cyrus has a palace here. 3. They hit him with a dart. 4. They cast stones at him. 5. We must do these things. 6. We must cross the river. 7. The king will fight on the following day. 8. They all came on the same day. 9. Those hostile to the king came on that day. 10. He speaks to the soldiers, and they advance with a loud shout. 11. We see with our eyes. 12. The soldiers advance on the run.⁴ 13. Cyrus plots against his brother.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE CASES.

1. You are not ashamed either before gods or men. 2. By the gods, I will not pursue them. 3. By Jove, I will follow them both by land and by sea. 4. Some of the soldiers were present. 5. They threw stones at him. 6. The soldiers were angry with Menon. 7. The soldiers

¹ G. 232, 3; H. 728, 747, 757.

² G. 134, 2; H. 773.

³ Present particip. dat. plur. of *πάρειμι*, *be present*.

⁴ Use *δρόμος* (*ὁ*).

were faithful to Cyrus. 8. He gave pay to the army. 9. He wishes to assist the king. 10. I wish to follow the king. 11. Cyrus wishes to fight with the king. 12. They will teach for pay. 13. Let us not forget our friends. 14. The wall was thirty feet in breadth. 15. It is the duty of a soldier to fight bravely. 16. The soldiers asked for six months' pay. 17. He gives the soldiers six months' pay. 18. They remained there six days. 19. The slave was sold for four minæ. 20. It is possible to cross the river, if the enemy do not hinder. 21. We differ with you in this. 22. We will choose these (men) as generals. 23. He was plotting against the generals of the army.

LESSON LXX.

REVIEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS.

G. 191-193; H. 619-657.

NOTE. — The pupil is advised to learn only the primary meanings of the prepositions, and then to modify the translation of them according to the cases before which they stand.

Translate into English.

1. πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευσαι. 2. ἀφικνεῖτο παρὰ βασιλείως πρὸς Κῦρον. 3. αἱ πόλεις ἀφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι πλην Μιλήτου. 4. βασιλεύσει ἀντ' ἐκείνου. 5. καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδν, καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀπήλαυε. 6. τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔλαβε. 7. ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν

καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 8. καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους¹ τὸ ἀρχαῖον, ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομένα. 9. διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου ρεῖ ὁ ποταμός. 10. Κῦρος μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει. 11. ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν. 12. στήσας τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς φύλαγγος πέμπει τὸν ἐρμηνεά παρὰ τοὺς στρατηγούς. 13. ἔρχονται παρὰ βασιλέως κήρυκες. 14. εἶχεν ἡ Κίλισσα φύλακας περὶ αὐτήν. 15. Κῦρος παρελαύνει ἐφ' ἄρματος. 16. Κῦρος δ' οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη. 17. καὶ ἄρκτον ποτὲ ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ ἔτρεσεν,² ἀλλὰ συμπεσὼν³ κατεσπίσθη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου. 18. τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐπιβουλεύομεν.

Translate into Greek.

1. The river flows through the park. 2. The messengers came from the king. 3. Both the general and the soldiers were dispirited (*ἄθυμος*) before the battle, on account of the multitude of the enemy. 4. The enemy sent into the city about (concerning) a truce. 5. Cyrus marches with (after) the others. 6. They encamped beside (near) Clearchus. 7. They were marching away to⁴ the king. 8. There was a hill above⁵ the village. 9. He wishes to rule instead of his brother. 10. The cities were given to Cyrus by his brother. 11. After this, the soldiers marched away to their tents. 12. The chariots were borne through the enemy. 13. They ran down hill. 14. He besieged the city both by land and by sea. 15. He sends for Cyrus from his government. 16. He took his javelins into⁶ his hand. 17. The cities plot against the king. 18. The army marches into the city. 19. The soldiers joined Cyrus in war against the king. √

¹ *Belonged to Tissaphernes, pred. gen.*

² See *τρέω*.

³ See *συμπίπτω*.

⁴ To a position *beside* the king.

⁵ *Over*.

⁶ *Upon*.

LESSON LXXI.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.—USE OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Read the chapter in Hadley on Conjunctions. Analyze the following sentences, naming the class to which each Conjunction belongs, and pointing out the Substantive, Adjective, and Adverbial Clauses.

Sentences. — G. 133, 1 (N. 1 and 2), 2, 282, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; H. 724, a, 725, 824, 825, 830, 831.

EXAMPLES.

*Κῦρος δίδωσι μισθὸν τῷ στρατεύματι, Cyrus gives pay to the army.*¹

*οὗτοι ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι οὐκ ἐνταῦθα εἶη, they answered that he was not there.*²

οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι ἔφευγον, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες εἶχον τὸ ἄκρον,³ the barbarians were fleeing, but the Greeks occupied the height.

τίς ταῦτα ἐποίησε; who did this?

ἄρα ταῦτα ἐποίησας; did you do this?

οὐκ οἶδα, ὅστις τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔπραξεν, οἷ οὐκ οἶδα, τίς ταῦτα ἔπραξεν, I do not know who did this.

οὐκ οἶδα, πότερον ζῆ ἢ τέθνηκεν, I do not know whether he is alive or dead.

VOCABULARY.

1. καί (Lat. *et*), τέ (Lat. *que*), and.
2. οὐδέ, μηδέ, οἷ οὔτε, μήτε, and not, nor either.
3. οὔτε . . . οὔτε, οἷ μήτε . . . μήτε, neither . . . nor.

¹ Simple declarative sentence.

² Compound sentence.

³ Complex sentence.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4. και . . . και, ἢ τὲ . . . και, }
ἢ τὲ . . . τέ, | } both . . . and. |
| 5. ἢ . . . ἢ, | |
| 6. ἢ, | or, than. |
| 7. εἴτε . . . εἴτε, | whether . . . or. |
| 8. δέ (postpositive), | but, and. |
| 9. μὲν . . . δέ, | indeed . . . but. |
| 10. ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ (see G, 243, H. 525, a). | |
| 11. ἀλλά, but, yet ; ἄρα, | accordingly. |
| 12. οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλὰ και, | not only . . . but also. |
| 13. οὖν, | therefore, consequently. |
| 14. ὅτι, | that. |
| 15. ὅτι, because ; ὅτε and ἐπεί, since. | |
| 16. γάρ (postpositive), | for. |
| 17. εἰ και, | if even, although. |
| 18. και εἰ, | even if. |
| 19. ὡς (Lat. ut), | as, that. |
| 20. ὅτε, ὁπότε, | when. |

NOTE. — The first four classes of conjunctions — viz. copulative (1-4), disjunctive (5-7), adversative (8-11), and inferential (12, 13) — connect *co-ordinate* sentences; so, too, the causal γάρ. The other classes — viz. declarative (14), causal (15), final (G. 215, H. 739), conditional (G. 219, H. 744), concessive (17, 18), comparative (19), and temporal (20, and G. 239, H. 758) — connect *subordinate* sentences with principal sentences.

Translate into English.

1. εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιοίη. 2. θαυμάζομεν Σωκράτη, ἀνὴρ γὰρ ἦν καλὸς και ἀγαθός. 3. Σωκράτης ἀνὴρ ἦν καλὸς και ἀγαθός· θαυμάζομεν ἄρα αὐτόν. 4. εἴν τε πατήρ γράψῃ, εἴν τε μήτηρ. 5. δῆλόν ἐστιν, ὅτι, εἰ ταῦτα ἔλεγες, ἡμάρτανες ἄν. 6. ταῦτα γράφω, εἴν

ἔλθης (*ut venias*). 7. εἴ τι εἶχε, ἐδίδου. 8. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε. 9. ὡς¹ ἡμέρα τάχιστα ἐγεγόνει,² ἀπῆλθον. 10. Σωκράτης οὐ μόνον σοφὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ γαθός.³ 11. ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος, λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον. 12. ὁ δὲ πείθεται τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον. 13. ἢ ὁ πατὴρ ἢ ὁ υἱὸς ἀπέθανεν. 14. ἄρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής;⁴ 15. ἄρα μὴ ἔστιν ἀσθενής;⁵

QUESTIONS.

How are sentences classified? How are conjunctions classified? What is a co-ordinate conjunction? How many classes of subordinate conjunctions? What offices do subordinate clauses perform? Give an example, in English, of an adjective, an adverbial, and a substantive clause; in Greek.

Translate into Greek.

1. Both the general and the soldiers went away. 2. He said that he would write. 3. If he does this, it is well. 4. I gave this to you that you might rejoice. 5. For Cyrus was both good and wise. 6. But he was neither good nor wise. 7. Cyrus commanded the Greeks who made an expedition against the king. 8. The generals wished to advance against the enemy, but the soldiers went away to their tents. 9. Cyrus not only paid his soldiers, but also gave them presents. 10. We admire Cyrus, for he was a brave general. 11. There Cyrus and the army remained for twenty days, for the soldiers refused to go further. 12. Both his own soldiers and those of Menon praised him. 13. Cyrus was a brave general, therefore the soldiers admired him.

¹ ὡς τάχιστα = *cum primum*.

² γίγνομαι.

³ G. 139; H. 496.

⁴ *Nonne ægrotat? ægrotat.* G. 282; H. 828, a, b, and Rem. c, and 829.

⁵ *Num ægrotat? non ægrotat.*

LESSON LXXII.

SYNTAX OF THE VERB: VOICES, TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE; GNOMIC AND ITERATIVE TENSES; HISTORICAL PRESENT.

Voices. — G. 195 (N. 2), 196, 197 (N. 1), 2, 198, 199, 1, 2, 3 (read the notes); H. 684-694.

Tenses. — G. 200, N. 1-6, 201, 202, 205, 1, 2, 3, 206; H. 695, 1, 696, 697, 698, 699, 701-718.

Translate into English.

1. ὁ πατήρ φιλεῖ τὸν παῖδα. 2. ὁ παῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς φιλεῖται. 3. Δαρείος Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται¹ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε. 4. Κλέαρχος τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο² ἵνα. 5. ἡ στρατιὰ ἐπορίζετο σῖτον. 6. Κῦρος ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου. 7. Σωκράτης καὶ Πλάτων σοφοὶ ἦσαν. 8. οἱ παῖδες τὰ γράμματα μανθάνουσιν,³ ἵνα οἱ γονεῖς χαίρωσιν.⁴ 9. ὁ παῖς τὰ γράμματα ἐμάνθανεν, ἵνα ὁ πατήρ χαίροι. 10. φέρε, ὦ δοῦλε, τὸν νέον βίκον τῷ νεανίᾳ. 11. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιο⁵ ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους.

Translate into Greek.

1. The Greeks were pursuing. 2. Clearchus attempted to cross the river. 3. Cyrus was accustomed to send presents to his friends. 4. I shall do good to them.

¹ Hist. present.

⁸ G. 201; H. 263.

² Attempted to compel.

⁴ G. 216; H. 739.

⁵ Whenever he wished. G. 233; H. 729 and 757.

5. The barbarians were pursued by the Greeks. 6. Cyrus often sent presents to his friends. 7. He attempted to compel his soldiers to go forward. 8. He sent for Cyrus. 9. Having said this, he dismisses the messenger. 10. They chose him instead of his brother. 11. They will choose him instead of his brother. 12. The messengers, who had come from the king before the battle, told this. 13. He attempted to do this, he was accustomed to do this, he was doing this, he did this, he will do this.

LESSON LXXIII.

MODES IN SIMPLE SENTENCES.

Imperative ; Expression of a Wish. — G. 202, 1, 2, N. 1, 213, 1-5, 251, 1, 2, N. 1, 2, 252 ; H. 710, 719, 720, *a, b*, 721, 1, *b*, 723, *a, b*.

Interrogative Subjunctive. — G. 256, 257, 282, 2, end of examples ; H. 682, 720, *c, d*.

Subjunctive in Commands, Exhortations, and Prohibitions. — G. 253, 254 ; H. 720, *a, b*, 723, *a*.

EXAMPLES.

μάθηθε, ὦ νεανία, τὴν σοφίαν, learn wisdom, young man.

ταῦτα ποιῶμεν, let us do this.

μὴ ταῦτα ποιῶμεν, let us not do this.

εἴθε σὺ φίλος ἡμῖν γένοιο, O that thou wouldst become a friend to us.

εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο, would that this had happened.

ὄφελε μὲν Κύρος ζῆν, *would that Cyrus were alive.*

μὴ γράφε, *do not write (habitually).*

μὴ γράψῃς, *do not write (simply).*

τούτους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο, *may the gods requite these.*

Translate into English.

1. φέρε, ὦ δούλε, τὸν οἶνον τῷ νεανία. 2. ἴωμεν ; μὴ ἴωμεν ; τί ποιήσω ; 3. μὴ χαλέπαινε. 4. μὴ χαλεπήνῃς. 5. ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παρούσι¹ πράγμασιν.² 6. μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω τοῦτο περὶ ἐμοῦ. 7. μὴ τοῦτο ποιῶμεν. 8. εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθὲς ἦν. 9. εἰ συμβουλεύοιμι ἃ βέλτιστά μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, πολλά μοι κάγαθὰ³ γένοιτο. 10. ὄφελεν ὁ παῖς ζῆν. 11. εἴθε ἐμοὶ οἱ θεοὶ ταύτην τὴν δύναμιν παραθεῖεν. 12. εἴθε τοῦτο γίγνοιτο (γένοιτο).

Translate into Greek.

1. Do not wonder. 2. Do not steal (single act). 3. Would that Cyrus were living. 4. Let us write the letter. 5. Let us not write the letter. 6. Write the letter. 7. What shall I do? 8. Would that he were (now) doing this. 9. Call Menon, for he is nearest. 10. Let us not fear that the king will lead his army in this direction. 11. What shall I say? 12. May you not be slain, Cyrus? 13. Do you wish that I should write the letter? 14. May we arrive at a large and prosperous city. 15. Let us, fellow-soldiers, die fighting for our country. 16. Do not ask Cyrus for ships. 17. May you and I not be slain.

¹ Present particip. dat. plur. of *πάρειμι*.

² G. 188, 1; H. 611, a.

³ G. 139; H. 496.

LESSON LXXIV.

MODES IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES.

Final Clauses. — G. 215, A, 216, 2, 3; H. 729, a, 739, 740.

Object Clauses after Verbs of Striving, &c. — G. 215, B, 217, N. 2, 4; H. 742, 756.

Object Clauses after Verbs of Fearing. — G. 218; H. 743.

EXAMPLES.

ταῦτα γράφω, γέγραφα, γράψω, ἵνα ἔλθῃς, *I write, I have written, I will write this, that you may come.*

ταῦτα ἔγραφον, ἐγεγράφειν, ἔγραψα, ἵνα ἔλθοις, *I was writing, I had written, I wrote this, that you might come.*

σκόπει ὅπως τὰ πράγματα σωθήσεται, *see to it that the state shall be preserved.*

φοβείται μὴ τοῦτο γένηται, *He fears that this may happen.*

ἐφοβείτο μὴ τοῦτο οὐ γένοιτο, *He feared that this might not happen.*

Translate into English.

1. ἔρχεται ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδῃ. 2. ἦλθεν ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοι.
 3. λέγω τοῦτο ἵνα μὴ γράψῃς. 4. δέδοικα μὴ ἀποθάνῃ.¹
 5. ἐδεδοίκειν μὴ ἀποθάνοι. 6. δέδοικα μὴ τεθνηκεν.
 7. δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἀποθάνῃ.² 8. ἐδεδοίκειν μὴ οὐκ ἀποθάνοι.³
 9. δέδοικα μὴ οὐ τέθνηκεν. 10. εἰς καιρὸν

¹ *Metuo ne moriatur.*

³ *Ne non mortuus es'.*

² *Ne non moriatur.*

ἦκεισ ὅπως τῆς δίκης ἀκούσης. 11. ἐπορευόμην ἵνα ὠφελοίην αὐτόν. 12. πλοῖα κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῆ. 13. δέδοικα μὴ ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ. 14. ἐν φόβῳ ἦν μὴ ἐκφύγοι τὰ πράγματα αὐτόν. 15. οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβούντο μὴ ἢ πόλις πολιορκοῖτο. 16. ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο,¹ ὅπως ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν εἴσω καὶ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν. 17. ἐκέλευε τοὺς στρατηγούς ἐλθόντας Κῦρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέοιεν. 18. τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροιζεν ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι βασιλέα.

Translate into Greek.

1. He writes for you to come. 2. He wrote for you to come. 3. He is coming to see this. 4. He came to see this. 5. He assembles his forces as quickly as possible, so that he may take the king unprepared. 6. Cyrus sends for ships in order that he may land the hoplites. 7. Cyrus sent for ships in order that he might land the hoplites. 8. He fears lest this may happen. 9. He feared lest this should happen. 10. He feared lest Cyrus should assemble his forces. 11. They asked Cyrus for vessels in order that they might sail away. 12. I proceed that I may assist him. 13. I proceeded that I might assist him. 14. Cyrus feared that the king would not come on the following day. 15. The soldiers feared that Cyrus had been slain. 16. The soldiers marched in order that they might fight as quickly as possible. 17. Let us march away in order that we may arrive in the village as quickly as possible. 18. He went to Cyrus to announce this. 19. The soldiers came to the tent that they might see Cyrus.

¹ Composition? formation? force of the preposition? Why middle voice?

LESSON LXXV.

MODES IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES (CONTINUED).

Ordinary Conditional Sentences. — G. 219, 1, 2, 3, read 220, I., a, 1, 2, b, 1, 2, learn 221, 222, 223, 224; H. 744, 745, 746, 747, 748.

General Suppositions. — G., read 220, II., a, b, learn 225; H. 747, 748, a.

EXAMPLES.

FOUR FORMS OF ORDINARY CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

εἰ πράττει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει, *if he is doing this, it is well.*

εἰ ἔπραττε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν εἶχεν, *if he were (now) doing this, it would be well.*

εἰάν πράττη τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔξει, *if he shall do this, it will be well.*

εἰ πράσσοι (οἱ πράξειε) τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι, *if he should do this, it would be well.*

GENERAL SUPPOSITIONS.

εἴ τις κλέπτοι, ἐκολάζετο, *if any one (ever) stole, he was (in all such cases) punished.*

εἴ τις πράττοι (οἱ πράξειε) τοιοῦτόν τι, ἐχαλεπαίνομεν αὐτῷ, *if any one (ever) did such a thing, we were (always) angry with him.*

Translate into English.

1. εἴ τι ἔχει, δίδωσιν.
2. εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν.
3. εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν.
4. εἰάν τι ἔχη, δώσει.
5. εἴ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν.
6. εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἡμαρτάνεις.
7. εἰ

τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ἤμαρτες ἄν. 8. ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ. 9. ἐὰν ἀληθεύσῃς, ὑπισχνουμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα. 10. ἠγεμόνας ἂν δοίῃ, εἰ βούλονται ἀπιέναι. 11. εἴ τις ὀρᾷ βέλτιον,¹ λεξάτω. 12. ἐπορευόμεν, ἵνα, εἴ τι δέοιτο, ὠφελοίην αὐτόν. 13. ἐδήλωσε Κύρος ὅτι ἔτοιμός ἐστι μάχεσθαι, εἴ τις ἐξέρχοιτο. 14. ἐὰν ἔχωμεν χρήματα, ἔξομεν φίλους. 15. ἦν ἐγγὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θανεῖν. 16. εἰ δέ τινα ὀράῃ δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον, καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἄρχοι χώρας καὶ προσόδους ποιοῦντα, οὐδένα ἂν πώποτε ἀφείλετο, ἀλλὰ αἰεὶ πλείω προσεδίδου. 17. εἴ που ἐξελεύνοι Ἀστυάγῃς, ἐφ' ἵππου χρυσοχαλίνου περιῆγε τὸν Κύρον.

Translate into Greek.

1. If he is doing this, it is well. 2. If he was doing this, it was well. 3. If he did this, it was well. 4. If he were doing this, it would be well. 5. If he had done this, it would have been well. 6. If he does (shall do) this, it will be well. 7. If there are altars, there are also gods. 8. If he had anything, he would give it. 9. If he should have anything, he would give it. 10. If I had a mina, I would give it to the slave. 11. If you had said this, you would have erred. 12. If you say this, you will err. 13. If any of them steal, they are (always) punished. 14. If any of them stole,² they were (always) punished. 15. If Cyrus rode out, he took a friend with him. 16. If any of those appointed for this (work) seemed to him to loiter, he beat them. 17. If any one assisted him, he never permitted his zeal (to go) unrewarded. 18. If they should do this (habitually), they would prosper. 19. If they should (once) do this, they would prosper. 20. If any one counts upon two or more days, he is a fool.

¹ Better (plan).

² G. 225; H. 749, a.

LESSON LXXVI.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

Definite Antecedent. — G. 229, 230; H. 755, review 807–811.

Indefinite Antecedent. — G. 231, 232, 1–4, 233, 239, 1, 2, 240
(read 2); H. 757, 758, 759, 760, a–d, 761.

Future Indicative. — G. 236, 237 (read Rem.); H. 756.

EXAMPLES.

συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ στρατιώτας οὓς Μένων εἶχεν, *he sent along with her the soldiers whom Menon had.*

ὅ τι βούλεται δώσω, *I will give him whatever he now wishes.*

ἂ μὴ ἐβούλετο δοῦναι, οὐκ ἂν ἔδωκεν, *he would not have given what he had not wished to give.*

πάντα ἃ ἂν βούλωνται ἔξουσιν, *they will have all things which they may wish.*

ὅ τι βούλοιτο, δοίην ἄν, *I should give him whatever he might wish.*

ὅ τι ἂν βούληται, δίδωμι, *I (always) give him whatever he wants.*

ὅ τι βούλοιτο, ἐδίδουν, *I (always) gave him whatever he wanted.*

Translate into English.

1. Ἦκουσιν ἡγεμόνες οὐ αὐτοὺς ἄξουσιν. 2. ὅτε ἐβούλετο ἦλθεν. 3. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ¹ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς

¹ Why dative?

ἵππους. 4. ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἦκῃσι, καὶ τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ, μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς Ἴωνίῳν πάλιν. 5. καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὃ τι ἂν δέῃ πείσομαι. 6. ἔπεμπε γὰρ βίκους οἴνου, ὅποτε πάνυ ἡδὺν λάβοι. 7. ὅποτε οἱ Ἕλληνες τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐπίοιεν, ῥαδίως ἀπέφευγον.

Translate into Greek.

1. You see those (things) which I have. 2. I will give him whatever he (now) wishes. 3. I will give him whatever he may wish. 4. I will follow the guide (i.e. any guide) which Cyrus may give. 5. The soldiers promised to advance until they should come to Babylon. 6. With you I am respected wherever I am. 7. With you I will submit to whatever may be necessary. 8. Cyrus hunted on horseback whenever he wished to exercise himself. 9. They fought until the enemy sailed away. 10. He did not stop until he had taken the city. 11. When you wish to talk (*διαλέγεσθαι*), I will talk with you.

LESSON LXXVII.

SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

G. 241, 1-3, 242, 1-4, 243 (study the examples), 244, 260, 2, N. 1;
H. 733, 734 (a, b, c), 735 (a, b, c), 736 (1, a), 737 (2, a).

EXAMPLES.

ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν, *man is mortal.*

λέγω ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν, *I say that man is mortal.*

ἔλεξεν¹ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητὸς εἶη (οἷ ἐστίν), *he said that man was mortal.*

οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, *the enemy are laying snares for the army.*

ὁ ἄγγελος ἀγγέλλει, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, *the messenger announces that the enemy are laying snares for the army.*

οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπεβούλευσαν, *the enemy laid snares for the army.*

ὁ ἄγγελος ἠγγειλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύσειαν (οἷ ἐπιβουλεύσαιεν, οἷ ἐπεβούλευσαν), *the messenger announced that the enemy had laid snares for the army.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφεύγουσι. 2. ὁ ἄγγελος ἀγγέλλει ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφεύγουσι. 3. οἱ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον. 4. ὁ ἄγγελος ἠγγειλεν ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφύγοιεν (οἷ ἀπέφυγον). 5. λέγει, ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφός ἐστι. 6. λέγει ὅτι ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφός ἐστι. 7. εἶπεν, ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν. 8. εἶπεν ὅτι ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν (εἶη). 9. καὶ Κῦρος μεταπεμφόμενος τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα εἰς Βαβυλῶνα. 10. διήλθε λόγος ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι. 11. εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιοίη. 12. εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι. 13. εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσειεν. 14. εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσει. 15. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει² τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς³ ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ.

¹ See Lesson LXXIX., Note.

² Hist. present.

³ (Saying) *that*.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is writing the letter. 2. He says that he is writing the letter. 3. He was writing the letter. 4. He said that he was writing the letter. 5. He said that he had written the letter. 6. The report spread that Cyrus would pursue¹ them with galleys. 7. Cyrus said that his march was directed to Babylon, against the king. 8. He said that Cyrus spoke as follows. 9. He replied that he would be friendly to Cyrus. 10. The messenger said that Cyrus was plotting against the king. 11. The soldiers knew that Cyrus was leading them against (his) brother.

¹ Determine first the form of the verb in direct discourse, and then remember that the *original tense* does not change in indirect discourse.

LESSON LXXVIII.

INFINITIVE AND PARTICIPLE IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

G. 134, 2, 3, 138, N. 8, 211, 246, N., 259, 260, 1 (with N. 1), 2, N. 1; H. 730, 734, c, 773, b, 783.

EXAMPLES.

φησὶ γράφειν, *he says that he is writing* (direct discourse, γράφω, *I write*).

φησὶ γράψαι, *he says that he wrote* (ἔγραψα).

ἔφη γράφειν, *he said that he was writing*.

ἔφη γράψαι, *he said that he had written*.

Τισσαφέρνης Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἤγγειλε, *Tissaphernes was the first to announce that Cyrus was carrying on war*.

λέγω τὸν ἄνθρωπον θνητὸν εἶναι, *I say that man is mortal*.

Translate into English.

1. ἀγγέλλει τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφεύγειν. 2. ἀγγέλλει τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφεύγοντας. 3. ἤγγειλε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγεῖν. 4. ἤγγειλεν ἂν τοὺς ἀποφυγόντας. 5. ἔλεξέ σε, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτήσεσθαι. 6. ἤγγειλαν τὸν Κῦρον νικῆσαι. 7. δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος σπεύδων πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδόν. 8. οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ¹ ἔφασαν ἰέναι² τοῦ πρόσω. 9. ἀλλ' ἔγωγέ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι. 10. ὑπώπτευον γὰρ ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι. 11. ἔφη Κῦρον ἄρξαι τοῦ λόγου³ ὧδε. 12. ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα. 13. Κῦρος δ' ἐπεὶ ἤσθετο τοὺς στρατιώτας διαβεβηκότας, ἤσθη.⁴

Translate into Greek.

1. The enemy are fleeing at full speed. 2. The messenger announces that the enemy are fleeing at full speed. 3. He announced to the soldiers that they were advancing against the king. 4. I heard that the king was in Babylon. 5. It was evident that Cyrus was defeated. 6. I say⁵ that man is mortal.⁶ 7. Remember that man is mortal. 8. The man is conscious to himself that he has spoken the truth. 9. It is evident that Cyrus is advancing against his brother. 10. It was evident that Cyrus was advancing against his brother. 11. He thinks that his brother has been killed in the battle.

¹ G. 13, 2; H. 80.

² G. 200, N. 3 (b); H. 699, a (end).

³ G. 171, 1; H. 574, b.

⁴ See ἤδομαι.

⁵ Use the participle only when the principal verb is one of those mentioned in G. 280; H. 797-801.

⁶ θνητός, -ή, -όν.

LESSON LXXIX.

COMPOUND SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

G. 226, 3, 247, 248 with 1-4 and N., 250, N., 260, 2, N. 1;
H. 731 with *a* and *b*, 736 with 1 and *a*, 737 with *a*, 738.

EXAMPLES.

DIRECT DISCOURSE.

εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, *if you should mean this, you would err.*

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

λέγει ὅτι εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, *he says that, if you should mean this, you would err.*

ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, *he said that, if you should mean this, you would err.*

δῆλος εἶ ἀμαρτάνων ἄν, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ὅτι δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, *it is evident that you would err, if you should mean this.*

DIRECT DISCOURSE.

εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψομαι, ὡς πολεμίῳ χρήσομαι, *if I shall catch any one fleeing, I will treat him as an enemy.*¹

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

λέγει ὅτι εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψεται, ὡς πολεμίῳ χρῆσεται, *he says that, if he shall catch any one fleeing, he will treat him as an enemy.*

ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψοιτο, ὡς πολεμίῳ χρῆσοιτο, *he said that, if he should catch any one fleeing, he would treat him as an enemy.*

¹ G. 223, N. 1; H. 747.

DIRECT DISCOURSE.

ἔτοιμός εἰμι μάχεσθαι, ἂν τις ἐξέρχηται, *I am ready to fight, if any one shall come out.*

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

ἔδηλώσε Κύρος ὅτι ἔτοιμός ἐστι μάχεσθαι, εἴ τις ἐξέρχοιτο, *Cyrus showed that he was ready to fight, if any one should come out.*¹

Translate into English.

1. ἂν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ. 2. λέγει ὅτι ἂν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ. 3. ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν. 4. ἔλεξέ σε, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτήσεσθαι. 5. ἂν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσῃν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται. 6. λέγει ὅτι ἂν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσῃν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται. 7. ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἰ ὑμᾶς ὀρώσῃν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται. 8. ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τῶν πολεμίων ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἶη. 9. ὑπέσχετο² ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπὶ³ εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἦκωσι,⁴ καὶ τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν. 10. ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι μανθάνοιεν ἂ οὐκ ἐπίσταντο. 11. καὶ ἅμα ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κύρος φαίνοιτο, οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη. 12. ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ⁵ συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι Κύρος οὔτε ἄλλον πέμποι σημαίνοντα⁶ ὅ τι χρῆ⁷ ποιεῖν, οὔτ' αὐτὸς φαίνοιτο. 13. οὗτος Κύρῳ

¹ G. 247 and N. 1; H. 735.

² See ὑπισχνέομαι.

³ Give the composition of this word.

⁴ G. 200, N. 3; H. 698.

⁵ *As soon as it was day.* G. 186; H. 602, a and b.

⁶ G. 277, 3; H. 789, d.

⁷ The indicative is retained here merely to avoid confusion with πέμποι and φαίνοιτο.

εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ¹ ἰππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακάοντας ἰππέας ἢ κατακάνοι ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἔλοι,² καὶ κωλύσειε² τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας, καὶ ποιήσειεν² ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγεῖλαι.

Translate into Greek.

1. The satrap said that, if the Greeks had followed Tissaphernes, they would have perished. 2. He announced that, if we had not come, they would be marching against the king. 3. He said that the passage was difficult to enter, if any one attempted³ to oppose. 4. He promised to give each man five minæ of silver when they should arrive in Babylon. 5. The soldiers refused to go farther, for they already began to suspect that they were going against the king. 6. On the next day, a messenger came to say⁴ that Syennesis had left the heights after he had perceived that the army was already in Cilicia. 7. It is evident that, if you do this, you will conquer your enemies. 8. Cyrus said that, if (ever) he made an agreement with any one, he never deceived him in any respect. 9. He said that he would do this, if it were possible. 10. He cried out that he would lead the army against the centre of the enemy, because the king was there.

NOTE. — Of the three common verbs meaning *to say*, φημί regularly takes the infinitive in indirect discourse, εἶπον takes ὅτι or ὡς with the indicative or optative, and λέγω allows either construction; ὅτι or ὡς, however, is more common after the active voice of λέγω. — Goodwin, p. 293.

¹ Optative in the direct discourse, and is therefore unchanged.

² With several co-ordinate verbs, ἂν is generally expressed only with the first.

³ G. 200, N. 2; H. 702.

⁴ *Saying*.

LESSON LXXX.

THE INFINITIVE.

As Subject, as Object. — G. 258, 259, 260, 1 (with N. 1), 2, N. 1; H. 763, 764.

With Adjectives and Substantives. — G. 261, 1, 2; H. 767 (read a).

With an Article. — G. 262, 1, 2; H. 778, 779 (read 780-782).

EXAMPLES.

ἔδοξε προίεναι, *it seemed best to proceed.*

βούλομαι γράφειν, *I wish to write.*

ἄξιός ἐστι πληγὰς λαβεῖν, *he deserves to get blows.*

ᾠρα ἀπιέναι, *it is time to go away.*

τὸ ἀθροίζειν στρατεύμα, *the gathering of an army.*

τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στρατεύμα, *of the gathering of an army.*

Translate into English.

1. βούλεται ἐλθεῖν. 2. φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν. 3. ἄξιός ἐστι τοῦτο λαβεῖν. 4. δύναμαι ποιεῖν ταῦτα. 5. οὗτοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν. 6. ἡμᾶς ἐπιθυμεῖ μένειν διὰ¹ τὸ διεσπάρθαι τὸ στρατεύμα. 7. αὐτὸ τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν² οὐδεὶς φοβεῖται. 8. καὶ αὕτη αὐτῆς ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στρατεύμα. 9. Κῦρος ἄξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι. 10. ἦδυν ἐστι τὸ ἔχειν³ χρήματα. 11. καλόν ἐστι τὸ ἐν πολέμῳ ἵποθνήσκειν. 12. ὅστις ζῆν ἐπιθυμεῖ, πειράσθω νικᾶν.

¹ Because the army has been scattered.

² Dying itself.

³ Lit. the having.

LESSON LXXXI.

THE INFINITIVE (CONTINUED).

With Verbs of Hindrance. — G. 263, 1, 2, 264.

Infinitive of Purpose. — G. 265; H. 592, b, 765.

After ὥστε or πρὶν. — G. 266, 1, 2, 274; H. 768, 769, 770, 771.

Subject of Infinitive. — G. 134, 1, 3, 138, N. 8; H. 485, c, 773 (read 774, 1, 775, 776, 777).

EXAMPLES.

Κῦρος διὰ τὸ φιλομαθῆς εἶναι πολλὰ τοὺς παρόντας ἀνηρώτα, *Cyrus, through being eager for knowledge, asked those present about many things.*

κωλύω σε ταῦτα ποιεῖν, *I hinder thee from doing this.*

ἤκομεν μανθάνειν, *we have come to learn.*

ἔχω τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ πλοῖον, *I have triremes so as to capture the boat.*

ὁ Κῦρος ἠγγέλθη νικῆσαι, *Cyrus was reported to have conquered;* οἱ, ἠγγέλθη τὸν Κῦρον νικῆσαι, *it was reported that Cyrus had conquered.*

Translate into English.

1. οἱ πολῖται ἀνδρείως¹ ἐμάχσαντο, ὥστε μὴ τοὺς πολεμίους εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσβαλεῖν. 2. οὐδὲν κωλύει σε μὴ οὐκ² ἀποθανεῖν. 3. δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι. 4. πρὶν καταλύσαι τὸ στράτευμα βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. 5. καὶ τῶν παρ' εαυτῶ³ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελείτο, ὡς πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν. 6. Μένων, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται, πότερον ἔψονται Κύρῳ ἢ οὐ, συνέλεξε τὸ αὐτοῦ στράτευμα χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε.

¹ *Bravely.*

² G. 283, 7; H. 847, 2.

³ G. 142, N.; H. 531.

7. συμβουλεύω ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐκποδὼν ποιεῖσθαι ὡς τάχιστα, ὡς μηκέτι δέη τοῦτον φυλάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολὴ ἢ ἡμῖν τοὺς φίλους τούτους εὖ ποιεῖν. 8. Ξενοφῶν τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος κατέλιπε φυλάττειν τὸ στρατόπεδον. 9. λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν. 10. ἐβούλετο τὸν παῖδα παρεῖναι.

Translate into Greek.

1. He wishes to go. 2. It is necessary to do this. 3. He must remain in the city. 4. He is worthy to receive this gift. 5. They are ready to make war. 6. It is possible to lead the army through the plain. 7. They will conquer by marching against the right wing. 8. I shall proceed because the army has arrived. 9. It seemed best to Cyrus to proceed, because the army had arrived. 10. I will hinder you from doing this. 11. They came to make war against the king. 12. He requested that these cities should be given to him. 13. He proceeded before the army had arrived. 14. The citizens fought, so that the enemy might not take the city. 15. It is said that Cyrus advanced against the king with a large army. 16. He wishes the generals to be present.

LESSON LXXXII.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Attributive. — G. 204, 275, 276, 1, 2; H. 717, 718, 785, 786.

Circumstantial. — G. 277, 1-6, N. 2, 278, 1, 2; H. 787, 788, a, 789, b-f, 790, a-e (read 791, a-d, 792, a, b; 793), 795, c.

EXAMPLES.

τὸν γράφοντα ἐπαιῶ, *I praise him that writes.*
 τὸν γράψαντα ἐπαιῶ, *I praise him that wrote.*

ἀφίησι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους, *he dismisses those who have made an expedition against himself.*

ἦκεν ἔχων ὀπλίτας, *he is come with hoplites.*

ἄπελθε ταῦτα λαβὼν, *take this, and depart.*

Κύρος τὸν ποταμὸν διαβὰς μεγάλην ἀρχὴν καταλύσει, *Cyrus, after crossing the river, will overthrow a great empire.*

ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἐσίγων, *when he had spoken, all were silent.*

τοῦτο ποιήσαντες εὖ πράξουσιν, *if they do this, they will prosper.*

Ἄρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κύρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν, *Artaxerxes apprehends Cyrus, for the purpose of putting him to death.*

Translate into English.

1. ὁ Κύρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στρατεύμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἐπειράτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας.

2. Θεμιστοκλέους ἡγουμένου πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο. 3. ὥστε οὐδὲν¹ ἤχθητο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων.

4. ἡ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 5. ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλής οὐκ ἠσθύνετο, Τισσαφέρνει² δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμούντα αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν.

6. Κύρος οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος. 7. τοῦτον διαβὰς ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας. 8. πρὸς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὦν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναί οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις.

9. ὁ δὲ πείθεται τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κύρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 10. ἐπιβουλεύοντος Τισσαφέρνους, ὁ Κύρος συνέλεξε τὸ στρατεύμα. 11. Κύρος, ὡς πολεμήσων Τισσαφέρνει, συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγούς.

¹ G. 160, 2; H. 552.

² G. 186, N. 1; H. 602, 1.

LESSON LXXXIII.

THE PARTICIPLE (CONTINUED).

Supplementary. — G. 279, 1-4, N., 280, N. 1, 3, 4; H. 734, c, 795, e, 796-802.

EXAMPLES.

- ἄρχομαι λέγων, *I begin to speak.*
 ὀρώ τὸν ἄνθρωπον τρέχοντα, *I see the man running.*
 ἀκούω αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, *I hear him speaking.*
 ἔλαθε τὸν Κῦρον ἀπελθών, *he departed without the knowledge of Cyrus.*
 μαθάνει σοφὸς ὢν, *he learns that he is wise.*
 μαθάνει σοφὸς εἶναι, *he learns to be wise.*
 ὁ πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε, *the elder happened to be present, or was by chance, or just then, present.*
 δῆλος ἦν οἰόμενος, *it was evident that he thought.*

Translate into English.

1. Ἀβροκόμας οὐ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλεῖα ἀπήλαυεν, ἔχων, ὡς ἐλέγετο, τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς. 2. οἴχεται ἀπιὼν νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς¹ εἴκοσι. 3. τοῦτο τὸ στράτευμα οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν. 4. Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιωτίον, ξένον ὄντα αὐτῷ, ἐκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὡς εἰς Πισίδας βουλόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, ὡς πράγματα

¹ The proclitic (G. 29, H. 103, c), with words denoting number, means *about, not far from.*

παρεχόντων Πισιδῶν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ¹ χώρα. 5. παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις λαμβάνειν ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους ὡς ἐπιβουλευόντος Τισσαφέρνους ταῖς πόλεσι. 6. ὁ δὲ ἐλπίδας λέγων διῆγε, καὶ δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος.

Translate into Greek.

1. The king dismisses those who are making war. 2. The king dismisses those who were making war. 3. Cyrus sent the tribute which accrued from the cities. 4. The king conquers those who are making an expedition against him. 5. Cyrus besieged the city when he had collected an army. 6. He did this while he was general. 7. Cyrus was thought to be the best of all while still a boy. 8. He was not at all concerned because they were engaged in war. 9. He arrests Cyrus with the intention of putting him to death. 10. He did² this secretly. 11. The king hears that Cyrus is in Cilicia. 12. They went³ to his tent and asked for their pay. 13. He departs quickly. 14. He happened to be his guest. 15. The soldiers came and encamped near one another. 16. The messenger announced that Cyrus was in Cilicia. 17. The soldiers attacked them while crossing the river. 18. After hearing these things, they departed. 19. I praise him that writes about⁴ the war.

¹ Account for the position of ἑαυτοῦ.

² Notice that the aorist participle in certain constructions does not denote past time with reference to the leading verb, but expresses a simple occurrence. G. 204, N. 2.

³ Lit. *having gone, they asked*. If two verbs having the same subject are connected by *and*, and one is less emphatic than the other, it is generally translated into Greek by the participle.

⁴ Use a preposition.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

TO BE TRANSLATED INTO GREEK.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE. G. 133-139; H. 485-523.

1. I wish to be present.
2. They wish to be present.
3. They wish you to be present.
4. He wishes his two sons to be present.
5. Cyrus happened to be present.
6. He wishes his elder son to be present.
7. The general sent for you.
8. You sent for the generals.
9. The general sent for me.
10. They sent for the heavy-armed men.
11. They sent the soldiers into the city.
12. He is king.
13. I am king instead of you.
14. He wishes to be wise.
15. The men wish to be wise.
16. They say that¹ he was made king.
17. The men are wise.
18. The soldiers are brave.
19. You and I are² brave.
20. They are brave.
21. The man is called good.
22. The soldiers are called brave.
23. The prizes are³ golden flesh-scrapers.
24. Cyrus is called brave.
25. Darius the king has departed.
26. I, the king, am come.
27. The soldiers came to the king.
28. The wise men departed into the city.
29. That man is come.
30. Those soldiers have advanced.
31. The men of that time were wise.
32. The men in the city are worthy of praise.
33. He advances to the Euphrates river.⁴
34. The brave soldiers are worthy of praise.
35. The soldiers are brave.
36. This road is steep.
37. He is riding at full speed with his head uncovered.
38. Some remained, others went away.
39. The rest of the army were drawn up four deep.
40. They rode on horseback.
41. They

were drawn up in⁵ companies of infantry and horse. 42. I admire your virtue and that of your friend. 43. I admire the beauty of the city. 44. O Jove, grant unto me to appear⁶ a friend⁷ worthy of Cyrus. 45. He became from⁸ this time a good man. 46. I am he, whom you seek. 48. He wrote a letter to the king.

¹ G. 134, 2; H. 773.

² G. 135, N. 2; H. 511, *c, d*.

³ G. 135, N. 4; H. 513.

⁴ G. 142, 2, N. 6.

⁵ Use *κατά*.

⁶ Use *φανήσασαι*.

⁷ *Dat.*

⁸ Use *ἀπό*.

THE ARTICLE. G. 140-143; H. 524-538.

1. I admire the beauty of the city. 2. The soldiers admire the beauty of the city. 3. Goodness is better than wealth. 4. I am reading the letter. 5. We read the letter of the judge. 6. He assembles his Grecian force. 7. He besieged the city of the king. 8. We besieged the city of the king by land and sea. 9. Both the king and the soldiers came to the city. 10. A wise man is honored. 11. The barbarians were fleeing, but the Greeks occupied the heights. 12. The desire of wisdom actuates us. 13. All the citizens admire the virtue of the general. 14. The army of the king marches against the city. 15. Those with Cyrus will march against the king of the Persians. 16. The men of that time did this. 17. Those in the city admire the wisdom of the king. 18. Cyrus will lead his army against the king's son. 19. We admire those who transact the affairs of the state. 20. The men in the city admire those who transact the affairs of the state. 21. The generals lead the army of Cyrus and that of the king. 22.

He rode with his head uncovered. 23. He has a beautiful park *situated* at the sources of the river. 24. He will march through Phrygia to a city large and prosperous. 25. The river flows through this city. 26. The rivers flow through the middle of the park. 27. He hastened from this city. 28. Both this man and his brother have spoken of these rivers. 29. The soldiers of Cyrus and those of the general hastened through the friendly country. 30. He hastened from our city. 31. The commander arranged the rest of the soldiers. 32. This river flows through the midst of the city. 33. Some were cut in pieces by the barbarians; others perished by hunger. 34. They left the other army behind. 35. The soldiers of Clearchus and those of Cyrus narrowly escaped.



PRONOUNS. G. 144-156; H. 667-683.

1. These soldiers came. 2. The same soldiers will fight. 3. The general himself will come. 4. He loved us more than the general. 5. We love him. 6. He loves himself. 7. They are friendly to you. 8. We are plotting these same things. 9. They are plotting against me. 10. You did this yourself. 11. I will advance to this city. 12. They came to a river the breadth of which was five hundred feet. 13. Both this man and the king remained in the city. 14. Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts which he used¹ to hunt on horseback. 15. The rivers flow through this city. 16. They demand the pay which is due. 17. I will ask them for what² they wish to employ us. 18. For what do you wish to employ them. 19. He came when he saw this. 20. They took what they wished. 21. He came with the forces which he had. 22. They took back the slaves which had been seized. 23. A

certain person hit him. 24. And he³ is persuaded and seizes Cyrus. 25. The same general came as quickly as possible with the army. 26. You speak well, but⁴ you do nothing. 27. The citizens requested the generals to become their⁵ leaders. 28. He did no one (of those things) for the sake of which he⁶ came. 29. He came with the man⁷ whom you see.

¹ G. 206; H. 704.

⁵ G. 144, 2; H. 670, *a*.

² G. 149, 2 (fine print); H. 682.

⁶ G. 152; H. 810.

³ G. 143, N. 2; H. 525 (γ).

⁷ G. 154, N.; H. 808, 809.

⁴ See Lesson VIII. N. 2.

PRONOUNS (continued).

1. Cyrus himself speaks. 2. The same man speaks to the soldiers. 3. I saw the man himself. 4. I fear this more than death itself. 5. I¹ myself said this. 6. They will give him the money. 7. Cyrus himself is laying waste the rest of the country. 8. The enemy laid waste the whole country. 9. He has a large² hand. 10. He assembled his own soldiers and those of Cyrus. 11. The king arrived in the city sooner than I. 12. Cyrus sent for a certain man. 13. They sent for the soldiers themselves. 14. The general himself sent for us. 15. All the cities were plundered by us. 16. The same army plundered the city itself. 17. He concealed as much as he could all the forces which he assembled on the plain. 18. Both this man and Cyrus observed these same things. 19. These brave soldiers came as fast as they could. 20. They went as fast as they could with³ about a thousand soldiers. 21. He sent to Cyrus the army which he had. 22. About midnight,⁴ Cyrus makes a review of the Greeks and the barbarians on the plain. 23. I will endure these things. 24. They will come as quickly as possible. 25. You are worthy of the

liberty which you possess. 26. Cyrus was arranging his own soldiers.

¹ G. 145, N.; H. 668.

³ Lit. *having*.

² G. 142, 3; H. 535, *b*.

⁴ *περὶ μέσας νύκτας*.

THE ACCUSATIVE. G. 158-166; H. 544-556.

1. He appointed a contest. 2. They did these things. 3. They conquered us. 4. He promised to call me. 5. He will call us. 6. We admire them. 7. They asked the generals for money. 8. They remained in that place ten days. 9. The king remained in that place twenty days. 10. The soldiers left the mountains. 11. They came into the presence of the king. 12. They besieged the city sixty days. 13. They besieged the same city. 14. He carried on war against the Thracians. 15. The breadth of this river was six hundred feet. 16. They came with¹ heavy-armed men to the number² of fifteen hundred, and with about five hundred targeteers. 17. He sent for the tribute accruing to the king from the cities which³ Tissaphernes holds. 18. They went home. 19. They went into the city. 20. Did he arrive before the battle? 21. They announced these things. 22. I promise to give you⁴ a talent. 23. A river, Cydnus by name, flowed through the midst of the city. 24. He appointed him as general. 25. For what do they wish to employ me? 26. Do not ask them for what they wish to employ you. 27. The soldiers went to the city by the speediest way. 28. We lead you as allies.⁵ 29. They teach their boys three things only; to ride on horseback, to use the bow, and to speak the truth. 30. It is difficult to err in nothing.

¹ Lit. *having*.

³ G. 153; H. 808, 809.

⁵ G. 137; H. 489.

² *εις*, lit. *up to*.

⁴ Lit. *to you*.

THE GENITIVE. G. 167-183; H. 557-593.

1. The brother of Cyrus came. 2. The two sons of Darius came into the city. 3. Many of the soldiers have departed. 4. The cities belonged to Cyrus. 5. All the cities belong to you. 6. These cities belong to me. 7. Six cities belong to us. 8. He was appointed *one* of the generals. 9. He sends away some of the soldiers. 10. Cyrus commanded the mercenary army. 11. We commanded the army. 12. He took care of the barbarians. 13. We will take care of the soldiers. 14. The park was large and full of wild beasts. 15. Cyrus made a review of both the Greeks and the barbarians on the plain. 16. Wisdom is better than wealth. 17. The judge is wiser than the king. 18. The mother is more beautiful than the daughter. 19. He will not fight within ten days. 20. This was done *when* Cyrus *was* general. 21. We do not begin the war. 22. These things happened on that day. 23. They departed in the night. 24. I gave you *some* of my money. 25. He gave three minae for the horse. 26. The mother leads her daughter by the hand. 27. The boy is wiser than his father. 28. None of the Greeks came. 29. He was *a man* of great wealth. 30. The king did not perceive the plot against himself. 31. For how much will you sell the horse? 32. They asked (wanted) him to exhibit the army to them. 33. He wanted little of being cut in pieces. 34. I threw my spear at him, but I missed him. 35. I hear the orator. 36. The just man needs no law. 37. You need money. 38. I gave you *some* money.



THE GENITIVE (continued).

1. He ordered Clearchus to take command of the right wing. 2. I think you are better than many barbarians.

3. It is not *because* I am in want¹ of barbarians that I took you as allies.² 4. He seemed both to Cyrus and to the others to have given up the idea of fighting,³ so that on the following day Cyrus proceeded more⁴ carelessly. 5. The soldiers gave up the idea of crossing the river. 6. I entreat (of) thee to be zealous.⁵ 7. The armies were near⁶ each other. 8. I know that these two men are worthy of freedom. 9. The best counsels originate⁷ with the best men.⁸ 10. It is characteristic of a good man to benefit his friends. 11. Cyrus stood with the best and most wealthy about him, and ordered Glus and Pigres to take⁹ a part of the barbarian army *and* extricate the wagons. 12. The house became the *property* of the general. 13. The slave is valued at five minae. 14. Aristippus, having been asked by Dionysius why¹⁰ philosophers go to the doors of the rich, but the rich no longer to those of the philosophers, said, "Because the latter know what they want, but the former do not know." 15. The same general commanded the army in both battles.

¹ G. 271, 2; H. 790, *c*.

⁶ G. 182, 2; H. 589.

² G. 166, N. 2; H. 556, *a*.

⁷ G. 135, 2; H. 515.

³ G. 177; H. 583.

⁸ G. 169, 1; H. 572, *d*.

⁴ Use *μᾶλλον*.

⁹ *λαμβάντας*.

⁵ G. 138, N. 8; H. 498.

¹⁰ *διὰ τί*.

THE DATIVE. G. 184-189; H. 594-613.

1. They will give pay to the soldiers. 2. He does not trust his friends. 3. They are friendly to him. 4. We have many friends. 5. Darius had two sons. 6. He had three sons. 7. He gave four talents to him. 8. They advanced with a loud shout. 9. They will mingle wine with this fountain. 10. A certain person hit him with a dart. 11. The king will fight on the tenth day. 12. These things

have been done by you. 13. The next day he departed. 14. It seemed expedient to Cyrus to advance. 15. In that place Cyrus had a palace. 16. With these ships they besieged the city forty days. 17. They joined him in war against Cyrus. 18. He joined Cyrus in the expedition against the king. 19. We must do this. 20. I must do this. 21. I will give the money to you. 22. We see with our eyes. 23. I will give you a guide. 24. He was conquered in battle by a slave. 25. Pay was due to the soldiers. 26. He contended with him in¹ skill. 27. He was angry with the generals. 28. I think that everything should be done by us. 29. I read his letter the same day. 30. The soldiers began to run² towards the tents of the barbarians. 31. The generals arrived at break of day. 32. The exiles arrived upon the following morning. 33. They were cut to pieces by the barbarians on the same day. 34. He thinks that the faster he shall go, that he will fight³ with the king so much the more unprepared. 35. He cried out to all whom⁴ he met, that the king was advancing with a large army. 36. I must obey this man. 37. The soldiers plot against the general.

¹ Use *περί*.

² Lit. *a running begins*.

³ Use the future infinitive. Sometimes the present infinitive is used when we should expect the future infinitive.

⁴ G. 187; H. 605.

FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES. G. 215-218; H. 739-743.

1. He is present that he may see the battle. 2. He was present that he might see the battle. 3. He fears lest this may happen. 4. I write this that you may come. 5. I wrote this that you might come. 6. He pays attention to the barbarians, that they may be friendly to him. 7. He paid attention to the barbarians, that they might be friendly

to him 8. He made his levy, that he might take the king as unprepared as possible. 9. I feared lest we should forget the road home. 10. I fear that he may not be conquered. 11. He burned up the boats, in order that Cyrus might not cross the river. 12. He is burning up the boats, in order that Cyrus may not cross the river. 13. They feared that the enemy would attack them. 14. He is taking counsel, that he may never be in the power of the king. 15. I fear lest we may forget the road home. 16. He asked for boats, in order that he might sail away. 17. We will seize the heights beforehand, in order that the enemy may not anticipate us in having seized them. 18. I fear that we may not be able to purchase provisions. 19. Cyrus besieged Miletus by land and sea, in order that he might restore the exiles. 20. It was the custom among the Persians,¹ whenever the king died,² that there should be a suspension of law for five days, in order that they might perceive of how much³ value⁴ the king and the laws were. 21. Menon evidently⁵ desired⁶ to be rich, in order that he might receive the more;⁷ and he desired to be honored, in order that he might gain the more; and⁸ he wished to be a friend to those who⁹ were most powerful, in order that, committing injustice, he might not¹⁰ suffer punishment. 22. Cyrus sent for the ships, that he might land heavy-armed soldiers, and that these, having overpowered the enemy, might effect a passage, in case they (the enemy) should be keeping guard¹¹ at the Syrian pass.

¹ G. 184, 4; H. 598.

⁵ G. 280, N. 1; H. 797.

² G. 233; H. 757.

⁶ Use present participle.

³ *δσος*.

⁷ Use neut. plur. of *πολύς*.

⁴ *ἀξιός*.

⁸ Lesson VIII. N. 2.

⁹ *Who were most powerful*. Use the neut. of *μέγιστος* and the article, with the pres. partic. of *δύναμαι*.

¹⁰ G. 283, 2; H. 833.

¹¹ G. 248, 2; H. 753.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. G. 219-228; H. 744-754.

1. If it is so, he is glad. 2. If it should be so, he would be glad. 3. If it is (ever) so, he is glad. 4. If it shall be so, he will be glad. 5. If it were so (now), he would be glad. 6. If it was (ever) so, he was glad. 7. If it had been so, he would have been glad. 8. If it was so, he was glad. 9. If you fight with me, you will be defeated. 10. If you should fight with me, you would be defeated. 11. If you had fought with me, you would have been defeated. 12. If the king leads his army in this direction, we will cut them in pieces. 13. If the king should lead his army in this direction, we would cut them in pieces. 14. If the king were to lead his army in this direction, we would cut them in pieces. 15. If any one is able to restore the exiles, it is Cyrus. 16. If I do this, I shall act justly. 17. If (ever) any one fights with me, he is (always) defeated. 18. If he is (ever) able to do this, he (always) does it. 19. If he should remember, he would give the pay. 20. If you shall be diligent, you will be wise. 21. If you were (now) diligent, you would be wise. 22. If they (ever) have anything, they (always) give it. 23. If they should have anything, they would give it. 24. If any one should do this, he would err. 25. If any one (ever) does this, he (always) errs. 26. If the generals have anything they (always) give it to the soldiers. 27. If they should have anything, they would give it. 28. If he should run, he would conquer. 29. If you should do this, it would be well. 30. If the soldiers should conquer, they would be honored. 31. If he should wish anything, I would give it. 32. If he (ever) wishes anything, I (always) give it. 33. If he (ever) wished anything, I (always) gave it. 34. If the king does not fight in these days, then he will not fight at all. 35. If those with the king had fought bravely, they would have conquered. 36. If they had been good men, they

would never have suffered¹ these things. 37. If you (shall) speak the truth, I will give you ten talents. 38. If we (shall) take this, they will not be able to remain. 39. If they are doing² this, they are prosperous. 40. If they (shall) do² this, they will prosper. 41. If you do (shall) not give them the boats, they will not sail away. 42. If I should go away³ against the will⁴ of Cyrus, I should wish⁵ to get away unobserved⁶ by him. 43. If he had not done this and that,⁷ he would not have died.

¹ Use *ἔπασχον* : referring to several cases in past time.

² Use the participle. G. 226 ; H. 751. ⁴ *ἄκων* (gen. absol.).

³ Partic. of *ἄπειμι*.

⁵ G. 226, 2 ; H. 752.

⁶ Use *λανθάνω* and aor. partic. of *ἀπέρχομαι*. G. 279, 4 ; H. 801.

⁷ G. 143, 2 ; H. 525, a.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES. G. 229-240 ;
H. 755-761, 875-879.

1. I will give him whatever I (now) have. 2. I will give him whatever I may have. 3. I would give him whatever I had. 4. I would give him whatever I might have. 5. I (always) give him whatever I have. 6. I (always) gave him whatever I had. 7. He would eat whatever he wished. 8. He will eat whatever he wishes. 9. He (always) ate whatever he wished. 10. He will eat whatever he may wish. 11. He (always) ate whatever he wished. 12. Whoever does¹ this is punished. 13. Whoever steals is punished. 14. He will burn whatever² is useful to the army. 15. He (always) burns whatever is useful to the army. 16. He will burn whatever may be useful to the army. 17. O Cyrus ! you do not know what you are doing. 18. I will do to³ this Orontes whatever is just in the sight of⁴ gods and men. 19. He will do whatever he may promise. 20. He will do whatever he promises. 21. He (always) does whatever he promises. 22. **¶**

will remain until he shall come. 23. I departed before my brother came. 24. I should not wish to depart before you came (might come).⁵ 25. Whoever should do this would benefit me greatly. 26. He (always) says whatever he thinks. 27. He will say whatever he may (then) think. 28. Whenever he may wish, he will make thee a slave instead of a king. 29. They (always) allowed⁶ him to take whatever he wished. 30. When they see this, they will fear.

¹ G. 233, N. 1; H. 761.

⁴ Use *πρός* with gen.

² Use *εἰ τι*.

⁵ G. 240, 1, 232, 4; H. 771, 758.

³ Use *περί* with gen.

⁶ Use *ἐδίδουσαν*.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES (continued).

1. Who is able to give what he has not himself? 2. This is the man whom you saw. 3. Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts, which he used to hunt on horseback. 4. I will send for him from the government of which I have made him satrap. 5. Whoever came to Cyrus from the king, he paid attention to them. 6. They said that they trusted in the guide (i. e. any guide) which Cyrus might give them. 7. When he shall come, I will do this. 8. It was not in accordance with the character of Cyrus, not to give to the army the pay which was due. 9. They took back the slaves which had been seized. 10. When any one comes, I (always) do this. 11. Whenever any one came, I (always) did this. 12. You do not know what you are doing. 13. Do not go away until I come. 14. I will not cease fighting until I have conquered you. 15. I will come whenever you command me. 16. Those whom I have mentioned are the wisest. 17. On the next day he gave them what he promised. 18. The same men were present when these things happened. 19. They went wherever he desired. 20. They immediately cast away their

bracelets wherever they happened to be standing. 21. He (always) gives what he promises. 22. He cried out to all whom he met, that the king was advancing with a large army. 23. We will not follow the guide whom Cyrus shall give, lest he lead us (to a place) whence it will not be possible to go forward. 24. Cyrus rode on horseback whenever he wished to exercise himself.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE. G. 241-248; H. 733-738.

1. We are able. 2. They said,¹ "We are able." 3. They said that they were able. 4. They answered that they did not know. 5. They answered, "We do not know." 6. The soldiers said that Cyrus was dead. 7. He says that he is doing this. 8. He says² that he is writing. 9. He says that if he should (hereafter) have anything, he would give it. 10. He said that if he had a mina, he would (now) give it to the slave. 11. The road is steep. 12. He says that the road is steep. 13. He said that he was writing. 14. He said that he would write. 15. They say that he would come if this should happen. 16. They said that they came there to see the battle. 17. He said that he did not remember me. 18. He says that he would give him a talent, if he should speak the truth. 19. He says that he would not trust the guide which Cyrus should give. 20. He thought that if he should desire to announce anything to the army, they would perceive³ it in half the time. 21. I wrote a letter to him, (saying) that I would come on the next day. 22. I wonder that no one among you is angry. 23. He announced to the king that he would come. 24. He asked whether there was any one wiser than I. 25. Tis-saphernes accuses Cyrus to his brother, (saying) that he was plotting against him. 26. He perceived that the army of.

Menon was already in Cilicia. 27. He says² that he should have written,⁴ if he had been able. 28. He says² that he should write, if he should (ever) be able. 29. He says² that he should be writing, if he were able. 30. I first announced to him that Cyrus was marching⁵ against him. 31. I know that he would write, if he should be able. 32. I know that he would have written, if he had been able. 33. They say² that if you should remember, you would not be able to give what⁶ you promised. Cyrus, *when he* heard this, said: "But we⁷ have, O men, the paternal empire (which) both (extends) to the south to that region where men are not able to dwell on account of heat, and to the north to that region where (they cannot live) on account of the cold, but the friends of my brother govern as satraps all (the countries situated) in the middle of these. But if we shall conquer, it becomes us to make our friends masters of these (countries). So that I do not fear this, that I may not have anything which⁸ I may give to each of my friends if we shall be successful,⁹ but that I may not have (friends) enough to whom I may give. But to each of you Greeks I will also¹⁰ give a golden crown."

¹ See Lesson LXXIX., N.

² Use *φημι*.

³ G. 211; H. 734, c.

⁴ What would this be in direct discourse?

⁹ *If we shall be successful, ἂν εἰ γένηται.*

¹⁰ Use *καί*.

⁵ Use the participle.

⁶ *ὅσος*.

⁷ G. 184, 4; H. 598.

⁸ *Anything which, ὅ τι.*

CAUSAL SENTENCES, &c. G. 250-257; H. 720-722, 731.

1. I will give him a talent, because he spoke the truth.
2. We honor the general, because he is brave.
3. We are astonished, because the wise are not honored.
4. Would that my son had conquered.
5. O that Cyrus would come!

6. O that I had this power! 7. O that Cyrus were living! 8. O that we had done these things! 9. Let us go to the camp. 10. Let us not fear that the king will lead his army in this direction. 11. Let us deliberate whether we will send the soldiers, or will go ourselves to the camp. 12. Call Menon, for he is nearest. 13. Would that he had arrived before the battle. 14. Be not astonished. 15. Would that he were alive, for he would not fear these dangers. 16. O that these things had happened as he wished! 17. May you never see this. 18. He gave to him ten talents, because he said to him that the king would not fight within¹ ten days. 19. *When* the generals *had* come together, they were surprised because Cyrus neither sent another to signify² what they should³ do, nor appeared himself. 20. Cyrus cried out to Clearchus to lead the army against⁴ the⁵ centre of the enemy, because the king was⁶ there.

¹ G. 179, 1; H. 591.

⁴ Use *κατά*.

² G. 277, 3; H. 789, *d*.

⁵ G. 142, 2; H. 531-533.

³ G. 244; H. 733, 736.

⁶ G. 250, N.; H. 731.

THE INFINITIVE. G. 258-274; H. 762-784.

1. I told him to come.¹ 2. I said that he came.² 3. He wishes to be³ wise. 4. He said that he had been doing⁴ this at that time. 5. He said that he was doing⁵ this. 6. He says that he has done this. 7. He said that he had done this. 8. He commands him to go.⁶ 9. He says that he did⁷ this. 10. We are able to carry on war. 11. He wishes to expel the army from the country. 12. I came to see you. 13. Clearchus narrowly escaped being stoned to death. 14. Xenophon left half the army to guard the camp. 15. They announced that Cyrus had conquered. 16. It is announced that Cyrus has conquered. 17. He

said that he wished to go. 18. They learn to do this. 19. I will tell you, on condition that you remain silent. 20. The enemy rode towards us, so that our army was terrified. 21. He said to Cyrus, that if he would give him a thousand horsemen, he would prevent the enemy from burning the grass, and would make them unable to announce to the king that they had seen the army. 22. We are about⁸ to do this. 23. We are about to cross the river. 24. Cyrus wishes to go into the city.

¹ G. 260, 1; H. 764.

² G. 203; H. 734, c.

³ G. 203, N. 1; H. 717, b.

⁴ G. 203, 1; H. 717, b. The present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they?

⁵ The present infinitive referring to time present, relatively to the principal verb $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$; whereas if it had been used as an imperfect (as in the preceding exercise), it would have referred to time past relatively to $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon$.

⁶ G. 260, 1; H. 764.

⁸ G. 118, 6; H. 711.

⁷ G. 246; H. 734, c.

THE PARTICIPLE. G. 275-280; H. 785-803.

1. He goes up, taking Tissaphernes as his friend. 2. He happened to be present. 3. He went up, having four hundred heavy-armed men. 4. They seized the general for the purpose of putting him to death. 5. They were present with Cyrus, *because they* loved him. 6. He paid attention to the king, *on the supposition that he was* friendly to him. 7. He collects his forces, concealing them as much as he could. 8. He gave orders to the cities to take as many men as possible, *because* Tissaphernes is plotting against him. 9. He perceived that some persons in Miletus were plotting these same things. 10. He took under his protection those who were fleeing. 11. He asks, because he is his brother, that the king shall give him these

cities. 12. And thus an army was secretly supported for him. 13. And thus he was supporting an army secretly. 14. He urged Socrates, having taken as many men as possible, to come, *pretending that he was about to carry on war against the Thracians*. 15. He was not displeased *because they were carrying on war*. 16. Cyrus was manifestly¹ troubled. 17. They came into the presence of the king *with*² golden bracelets. 18. Cyrus, being a boy, was pleased with these things. 19. In the reign of Cyrus³ these things happened. 20. He sends men *to do this*. 21. He happened to come. 22. He came secretly. 23. They stood and wept for a long time. 24. When you have read the letter, give it to me. 25. He went away unobserved⁴ by Cyrus.

¹ G. 280, N. 1; H. 797.

² Use the participle.

³ Use *ἐν* with gen.

⁴ Use *λανθάνω* with the participle.

THE PARTICIPLE (continued).

1. *When* Cyrus hears this, he speaks as follows. 2. The king will come to fight¹ on the following day. 3. He made a review of both the Greeks and the barbarians, *while* riding upon his horse. 4. It is evident that he acts unjustly.² 5. I am conscious to myself of knowing nothing. 6. Aristippus, having been asked what those things³ were⁴ which it was necessary to teach⁵ boys, replied, "What they will use *when* they become men." 7. In what⁶ do those who are educated differ from the uneducated? 8. Cyrus spoke boastfully *when* the battle⁷ was about⁸ to take place, but he was not very⁹ boastful otherwise. 9. Cyrus announced to the soldiers to prepare, *because* (as he thought¹⁰) there will be a battle.⁷ 10. I hear that his brother is dead.¹¹ 11. He heard that Cyrus was¹² in Cilicia. 12.

He assembled his forces as secretly as possible. 13. Cyrus ascended upon the mountain without opposition.¹³ 14. He announced to his generals to take their best and bravest men, *on pretence that* Tissaphernes¹⁴ was plotting against the cities. 15. As they (i. e. the army) were proceeding¹⁵ from thence, there appeared tracks of horses. 16. Cyrus received the exiles, *and*, raising an army, besieged Miletus.

¹ G. 277, 6, N.; H. 788, d.

² Lit. *doing unjust things*.

³ *What those things, τiva.*

⁴ G. 135, 2; H. 515.

⁵ G. 164; H. 553.

⁶ G. 188, 1, N. 2; H. 609

⁷ Gen. absolute.

⁸ G. 118, 6; H. 711.

⁹ *μδλα.*

¹⁰ G. 277, 6, N. 2; H. 795, e.

¹¹ G. 280; H. 734, c, 799.

¹² G. 280; H. 734, c, 799.

¹³ Lit. *no one opposing*.

¹⁴ Gen. absolute.

¹⁵ G. 278, 1; H. 790.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES. G. 282; H. 824-831.

1. Do you wish me to come? 2. Who is writing? 3. When will you do this? 4. Is he not a good man? 5. What are you doing? 6. Who is he? 7. I do not know who he is. 8. Do you see, said he, how many we are? 9. I will ask him for what¹ he wishes to employ us. 10. For what does he wish to employ us? 11. I asked him for what he wished to employ us. 12. Does he speak the truth? 13. Did he arrive before the battle? 14. Where has your father gone? 15. Will they follow Cyrus, or not? 16. They crossed the river, before it was evident whether the others would follow Cyrus or not. 17. He was deliberating whether they should send some or should all go. 18. I asked whether he wished to go. 19. Shall I do this?² 20. Do you wish that I should say this? 21. He asked him what he was doing.³ 22. He asked him what he should do. 23. Do you speak tamely of it, when I wanted little

of being stoned to death? 24. Cyrus, when he had called⁴ together the generals and captains of the Greeks, consulted how he should conduct⁵ (make) the battle. 25. When⁶ did the soldiers of the king arrive? 26. Thales, having been asked how we might live best⁷ and most justly, replied, "If⁸ we do not ourselves do⁹ (those things) which we blame in others." 27. He heard a noise, and asked¹⁰ what the noise was.

¹ G. 160, 2; H. 552.

² G. 256; H. 720, c.

³ The direct discourse would be *τί ποιεῖς*.

⁷ Use the accus. plur. neut. of *ἄριστος*.

⁸ Use *εἰάν*.

⁴ G. 277, 1; H. 788, a.

⁵ G. 244; H. 733, 736.

⁶ *πότε*.

⁹ Use a form of *δράω*.

¹⁰ Use *ἤπερα*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

I

Translate into Greek.

As this night, however, advanced,¹ fear fell upon the Greeks also, and there was a commotion and such a noise as is natural² when³ fear falls upon (a company of men). But Clearchus ordered Tolmides, an Eleian, the best herald of (the heralds) of that time,⁴ whom he happened to have with⁵ him, he ordered this one to proclaim⁶ silence, and to announce that the commanders publicly give notice that whoever will give information of the one (lit. of him who) who has let loose⁷ the ass among the arms, shall receive as a reward a talent of silver. And when this was proclaimed, the soldiers knew that their⁸ fear was groundless, and the commanders safe. But at break of day Clearchus ordered the Greeks to station themselves under arms in the order in which they were⁹ when¹⁰ the battle took place.

¹ G. 183; H. 593.

² *Such as would naturally happen, ὅσον εἰκὸς γίνεσθαι.*

³ G. 277, 1; H. 788, a.

⁷ G. 276, 2; H. 786.

⁴ G. 141, N. 3; H. 492, f.

⁸ G. 141, N. 2; H. 527, d.

⁵ Lit. *beside himself.*

⁹ *Which they were, ἧπὲρ εἶχον.*

⁶ G. 277, 6, N. 2; H. 789, d.

¹⁰ G. 230; H. 755.

II.

Translate into Greek.

1. There Cyrus and the army remained twenty days; for the soldiers refused to go farther, for they already began to suspect that they were going against the king, and

they said that they were not hired for this purpose. But Clearchus first attempted to compel his own soldiers to go ; but they threw (stones) both at him and at his beasts of burden when he began to advance. 2. And Clearchus then narrowly escaped being stoned to death. But, afterwards, when he knew that he would not be able to compel (them), he convened an assembly of his own soldiers. And first he stood weeping¹ a long time ; but they seeing him wondered and were silent. And then he spoke somewhat as follows : —

3. " Fellow-soldiers, be not surprised that I am deeply grieved at the present state of affairs. For Cyrus became a friend to me, and honored me while a fugitive from my country both in other ways, and particularly by a gift of ten thousand darics. On receiving these, (lit., which having received) I did not lay (them) up for my private use ; nor did I waste them in pleasure, but I expended them on you. 4. And first, indeed, I made war against the Thracians, and, with your assistance, I took vengeance (on them) in behalf of Greece, by driving² them out of the Chersonesus, when they wished² to take the land from the Greeks dwelling there.³ But when Cyrus called (us), I went taking you, in order that if he should need anything, I might assist him in return for the favors which I had received from him. 5. But since you do not wish to go with me, it is quite⁴ necessary for me either to abandon² you and enjoy the friendship of Cyrus, or to prove² false to him and go with you. But since you do not wish to obey nor even to follow me, I will follow in company with you, and suffer whatever may be necessary. I think that you are to me both country, friends, and allies, and with you I think that I shall be honorable wherever I may be."

6. He spoke these (words). But the soldiers, both his own (lit., those of him himself) and the rest, when they had heard these things, praised him because he refused to march against the king. And more than two thousand

from Zenias and Pasion took² their arms and beasts of burden and encamped by the side of Clearchus. 7. But Cyrus, being both perplexed and grieved at these things, sent (repeatedly) for Clearchus. But he, however, did not wish to go, but sending a messenger without the knowledge of the soldiers, he told him to be of good cheer, inasmuch as these things would be settled favorably. And he bade him (Cyrus) to send for him, but (when this had been done) he himself refused to go.

¹ Lit. *standing, he wept for a long time.*

² Use the participle.

³ *The Greeks dwelling there, τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας Ἑλλήνας.*

⁴ *Quite, ὅτι.*

III.

Translate into Greek.

1. But what I just now wrote, that the king was struck with alarm at the approach of the Greeks, was evident from this; for, though on the preceding day he sent and ordered them to deliver up their arms, he then, at the rising of the sun, sent heralds concerning a truce. 2. But when they had come¹ to the (advanced) guards, they inquired for the commanders. And when the (advanced) guards reported this, Clearchus, happening then to be inspecting the ranks, told the (advanced) guards to bid the heralds wait until he should be at leisure.² 3. But when he had stationed the army so that the dense phalanx was in a favorable condition to be seen on all sides, and (so that) no one³ of the unarmed was visible, he called the messengers, and he himself also came forward with both the best armed and best looking of his own soldiers, and told the rest of the generals (to do) the same.⁴

4. But when they were in the presence of the messengers, he asked what they wished.⁵ And they said they had come concerning a truce, as men who will be⁶ duly author-

ized to announce both the (messages) from the king to the Greeks and those from the Greeks to the king. 5. But he answered, "Tell him then, that we must have (lit. there is need of a) battle first; for we have no breakfast, nor is there any one who will dare⁷ to speak to the Greeks concerning a truce without⁸ (first) supplying a breakfast." 6. The messengers hearing these things rode away, and came back quickly; from which it was also evident that the king was somewhere near, or some other person to whom orders⁹ had been given to transact these things. They said that they (i. e. the Greeks) seemed to the king to say (what was) reasonable, and that they were come with guides who, if there should be a truce, would lead them whence they would have provisions. 7. But he (Clearchus) asked whether he was making a truce¹⁰ merely (*αὐτοῖς*) for the men while going and returning (from the king), or (whether) there was to be a truce for the rest also. But they said, "For all; until the (report) from you shall be announced¹¹ to the king." 8. And when they had said this, Clearchus, having caused them to withdraw, consulted; and it seemed expedient to make the truce quickly, and to go quietly for the provisions and receive them. 9. And Clearchus said, "These (terms), indeed, seem good to me also. I will not, however, announce (our determination) hastily, but I will delay until the messengers shall fear lest it may seem inexpedient to us to make the truce. I think, however," said he, "that the same fear will be present also to our soldiers." But when it seemed to be the fit time, he announced that he acceded to the truce, and immediately ordered them to lead (the way) to the provisions.

10. And they (the guides) led (the way); and Clearchus went (with them), intending, it is true, to make the truce, but nevertheless having his army in order (of battle); and he himself guarded the rear. And they met with trenches and canals full of water, so that¹² they were not able to

cross without bridges ; but they made crossings for themselves from the palm-trees which had fallen,¹³ but¹⁴ some they also cut down. 11. And there it was possible to learn Clearchus how he commanded, with his spear in his left hand, and his staff in his right. And if any one of those appointed to (work) seemed to him to loiter, selecting (the) one who deserved (it), he would beat him ; and he himself at the same time going into the mud took part in the work, so that every one was ashamed (lit. shame was to all) not¹⁵ to assist in urging on the work. 12. And those thirty years old were appointed by¹⁶ him (to this work) ; but when they saw Clearchus also urging on the work, those (who were) older also took part. 13. But Clearchus was so much the more in haste (on this account) because he suspected that the trenches were not always so full of water ; for it was not a suitable season¹⁷ (lit. such as) to water the plain. But in order that even now there might appear to the Greeks to be many difficulties for the march, on this account he suspected that the king had let out (*ἀφίημι*) the water upon the plain.

14. But proceeding, they arrived at villages, from whence the guides directed them to take the provisions ; there they remained three days ; and there came from the great king Tissaphernes, and the brother of the wife of the king, and three other Persians, and many slaves followed them. But when the generals of the Greeks met them, Tissaphernes first through an interpreter spoke as follows: 15. "I, O men of Greece, dwell a neighbor to Greece ; and when I saw you fallen into many and insuperable evils, I regarded¹⁸ it an unexpected gain for myself, if in any way I should be able to ask from the king to grant to me to restore you safe to Greece. For I think that it will not be unattended¹⁹ with gratitude to me either from you or from the whole of Greece. 16. But knowing this, I asked the king, saying to him that he could justly gratify me, both because I first announced to him that Cyrus was

making an expedition²⁰ against him, and came at the same time with the message with (lit. having) assistance; and I alone of those arrayed against the Greeks did not flee, but rode through and joined the king in your camp, where the king came after he had killed Cyrus. And I pursued the barbarians who were with Cyrus, in company with those who are now present with me, the very persons who are most faithful to him (i. e. the king). 17. And he also promised me that he would deliberate concerning these things; and he ordered me to ask you, when I came,²¹ why (lit. on account of what²²) you made the expedition²³ against him. And I advise you to reply moderately, in order that it may be easier for me, if I shall be able to obtain any good thing for you from him."

18. To these things the Greeks, after having withdrawn, deliberated and answered, but Clearchus spoke (for them): "We neither came together with the intention of making war on the king nor did we march against the king (in the first instance); but Cyrus kept finding many pretences, as you also well know, in order that he might both take you unprepared, and lead us up here. But when we saw him already beset with danger (lit. being in danger), we were ashamed both before gods and men to betray him, since in a former time we had presented (lit. presenting) ourselves (so that Cyrus) could do (us) favors. But since Cyrus is dead,²⁴ we neither contend against the king for his kingdom, nor is there anything on account of which we should wish to do harm to the country of the king; neither should we wish to kill him, but we would proceed homeward, if no one should harass us. We will, however, try with (the help) of the gods to requite any one who injures²⁵ us; if, however, any one shall be found doing good to us, to the best of our ability at least, we will not be inferior to him also in doing good. Thus he spoke."

19. But Tissaphernes heard (him) and said, "I will report these things to the king, and (will bring) the (mes-

sages) from him again to you ; but until I shall come, let the truce remain²⁶ ; and we will furnish a market." And on the following day he did not come ; so that the Greeks were anxious ; but on the third day he came and said that he had come having obtained from the king (his request) to grant to him (the power) to save the Greeks, although²⁸ very many said in opposition that it was not worthy for the king to let those go who had made an expedition against himself. 20. But at last he said, "And now it is permitted to you to receive pledges from us that in very truth we will furnish²⁹ the country friendly to you, and that we will lead you back into Greece without treachery, furnishing a market ; and wherever it may not be possible to purchase (them) we will permit you to take provisions from the country. But it will be necessary that you, in your turn, swear to us, in very truth, to march as through a friendly country, without doing injury, taking food and drink whenever we shall not furnish a market ; but if we shall furnish a market, that you will receive your provisions by purchasing." 21. These things seemed good. Then they made oath, and Tissaphernes and the brother of the king's wife gave their right hands to the commanders and captains of the Greeks, and received (theirs) from the Greeks. But after these things, Tissaphernes said : "And now I shall go back immediately to the king ; but when I shall have accomplished³⁰ what I want, I will come with my baggage packed up, for the purpose of leading you back to Greece, and to go back myself to my own government."

¹ The aorist is sometimes used where we should expect the pluperfect, especially after such adverbs of time as *ἐπει, ἐπειδή, ἕως, πρὶν*, etc.

² G. 248, 1 and 4, N.; H. 735.

⁶ G. 236, N. 3; H. 756.

³ G. 283, 3; H. 837 and *b*.

⁷ G. 276, 2; H. 786.

⁴ G. 79, 2, N.; H. 234.

⁸ G. 283, 4; H. 839.

⁵ G. 244; H. 735, *b* and *c*.

⁹ *To whom orders had been given, ᾧ ἐπετέτακτο.*

- 10 G. 244; H. 737. The direct question was *σπένδεται ἢ ἔσονται*.
- 11 G. 239, 2; H. 755.
- 12 G. 266, 2, N. 1; H. 772.
- 13 G. 118, 1; H. 393.
- 14 *Some, τοὺς δέ; ὁ δέ* is often used when no *ὁ μὲν* precedes.
- 15 G. 283, 7; H. 847. A negative idea is implied in *αἰσχρόν ἐστιν*.
- 16 G. 197, 1, N. 1; H. 693, 624, c, 653, b.
- 17 *Suitable season, ὦρα οἷα*.
- 18 *I regard it as an unexpected gain for myself, εὖρημα ἐποιήσαμην*.
- 19 G. 211; H. 783. 22 *τίνος ἕνεκεν*.
- 20 G. 246; H. 734, c. 23 G. 243; H. 734, c.
- 21 G. 277, 1; H. 788, a. 24 G. 200, N. 6; H. 712.
- 25 G. 276, 2; H. 786 and 795, c.
- 26 Use the Attic imperative *μερόντων* for *μενέτωσαν*.
- 27 *That it should be granted, δοθῆναι*.
- 28 G. 277, 5 and 6, N. 1; H. 788, f, and 795, c.
- 29 *We will furnish*. Use infinitive; *ἡμᾶς*, understood, is the subject.
- 30 The aorist subjunctive after *ἐπειδάν* refers the action of the verb to a moment of time preceding the action of the leading verb.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

1. WHAT then? When¹ the Athenians and my [fellow] citizens², come,³ let us summon⁴ this man also, that we may consult⁵ together.⁶ 2. Cyrus said, "If you go⁷ now, when⁸ shall you be at home?"⁹ 3. O my country!¹⁰ O that all who inhabit¹¹ thee would love thee as I now do! 4. Not many days after this, Chares¹² came from Athens with¹³ a few¹⁴ ships; and immediately the Lacedæmonians and Athenians fought a naval battle.¹⁵ The Lacedæmonians were victorious,¹⁶ under the lead¹⁷ of Hegesandridas.¹⁸

1. ἐπειδάν. 2. πολίτης. 3. ἔρχομαι. 4. καλέω. 5. συμβουλεύω (mid.). 6. κοινῇ. 7. εἴμ. 8. πότε. 9. οἴκοι. 10. πατρίς. 11. οἰκέω. 12. Χάρης. 13. ἔχων. 14. ὀλίγος. 15. ναυμαχέω. 16. νικάω. 17. ἡγέομαι (gen. absol.). 18. Ἡγησανδρίδας.

II.

1. After these things, Pericles rose,¹ and thus spoke. 2. Do not obey² these most wicked men. 3. On the next³ day he gave them what he promised.⁴ 4. All the Greeks happened⁵ to be doing this. 5. Many fear lest these things should happen⁶ while Philip is king.⁷ 6. If these things were true,⁸ it would be still more terrible.⁹

1. ἀνίστημι. 2. πείθω. 3. ἰσπεραῖος. 4. ὑπισχνέομαι. 5. τυγχάνω with the participle. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. genitive absolute. 8. ἀληθής. 9. δεινός.

III.

1. Any one might justly¹ praise² him, not only for³ these things, but for what he did about⁴ the same time.⁵
 2. If you do⁶ what I just⁷ now told⁸ you, you will have
 all things which any one could wish.⁹ 3. O that¹⁰ these
 things had happened¹¹ as we wished!⁹ But since¹² we
 were unfortunate,¹³ let us do what¹⁴ the wisest of us shall
 command.¹⁴ 4. If these men had not perished,¹⁵ the city
 would have been saved¹⁶ and we should now be free.¹⁷

1. δικάϊως. 2. ἐπαινέω. 3. ἐπί. 4. περί. 5. χρόνος. 6. ποιέω.
 7. ἄρτι. 8. φράζω. 9. βούλομαι. 10. εἴθε. 11. γίγνομαι.
 12. ἐπει. 13. ἀτυχής. 14. κελεύω. 15. ἀπόλλυμι. 16. σώζω.
 17. ἐλεύθερος.

IV.

1. If I appear¹ to be wrong,² I will pay³ the penalty.
 2. If you should turn⁴ from evils, you would quickly⁵ be-
 come⁶ better. 3. I fear⁷ lest we have forgotten⁸ the road⁹
 home.¹⁰ 4. If Philip had had this opinion,¹¹ — that it is
 difficult¹² to fight¹³ with the Athenians, — he would have
 done¹⁴ no one of the things which he has done.

1. δοκέω. 2. ἀδικέω. 3. δίκην δοῦναι. 4. ἀποτρέπομαι. 5. ἐν
 τάχει. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. δείδω. 8. ἐπιλανθάνομαι. 9. ὁδός. 10.
 οἴκαδε. 11. γνώμη. 12. χαλεπός. 13. πολεμέω. 14. πράσσω.

V.

1. Those who were looking¹ on feared² lest their friends³
 should suffer⁴ anything. 2. They all said⁵ that the king⁶
 had sent⁷ them, and that they wished⁸ to make an alli-
 ance⁹ with Cyrus. 3. If another shall come¹⁰ in his own
 name,¹¹ him ye will receive.¹² 4. When this had hap-

pened,¹³ all believed¹⁴ that an assembly¹⁵ would be summoned.¹⁶

1. θεάομαι (partic.). 2. φοβέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. πάσχω. 5. λέγω with *ὅτι*. 6. βασιλεύς. 7. πέμπω. 8. βούλομαι. 9. συμμαχέω. 10. ἔρχομαι. 11. ὄνομα. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. γίγνομαι. 14. οἶομαι. 15. ἐκκλησία. 16. συγκαλέω.

VI.

1. You would be approved,¹ should you appear² not to do those things which you would blame³ others for doing. 2. Swear⁴ by no⁵ god for the sake of⁶ money, not even⁷ if you are not about⁸ to violate⁹ your faith.¹⁰ 3. The king¹¹ said¹² that the messenger¹³ was not then present,¹⁴ and that, if he had been, these things would not have occurred.¹⁵ 4. Would that I had¹⁶ the wings¹⁷ of an eagle,¹⁸ that leaving¹⁹ the earth²⁰ I might be numbered²¹ among²² the stars!²³

1. εὐδοκίμew. 2. φαίνομαι. 3. ἐπιτιμάω. 4. ὄμνυμι. 5. μηδεῖς or οὐδεῖς. 6. ἕνεκα. 7. μηδέ. 8. μέλλειν. 9. παραβαίνειν. 10. πίστις. 11. βασιλεύς. 12. λέγειν with *ὅτι*. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. πάρειμι. 15. γίγνομαι. 16. ἔχειν. 17. πτερόν. 18. αἰτός. 19. λείπω. 20. γῆ. 21. ἀριθμέω. 22. ἐν. 23. ἄστρον.

VII.

1. I tried¹ to show² him that³ he thought⁴ he was wise, but⁵ was not. 2. He says⁶ that these things happened⁷ while Cyrus¹⁹ was king.⁸ 3. Let no one believe⁹ that I now fear¹⁰ lest our state¹¹ be ruined.¹² 4. If these men were not unjust,¹³ they would not have condemned¹⁴ these generals¹⁵ to death.¹⁶ 5. He burned¹⁷ the vessels,¹⁸ that Cyrus¹⁹ might not pass over.²⁰

1. πειράομαι. 2. δείκνυμι. 3. ὅτι. 4. οἶομαι (with infin.).

5. *δέ* (with preceding *μέν*). 6. *φημί* (with infin.). 7. *γίγνομαι*.
 8. participle of *βασιλεύω*. 9. *νομίζω* (with infin.). 10. *φοβέομαι*.
 11. *πόλις*. 12. *ἀπολλυμι* (2d aor. mid.). 13. *ἀδικέω*.
 14. *καταγινώσκω*. 15. *στρατηγός*. 16. *θάνατος*. 17. *κατακάω*.
 18. *πλοῖον*. 19. *Κῆρος*. 20. *διαβαίνω*.

VIII.

1. The king¹ is chosen² in order that those who choose² him may be benefited³ by⁴ him. 2. They said⁵ that Cyrus⁶ was dead,⁷ and that Ariæus⁸ would flee.⁹ 3. If he had been here,¹⁰ would he have overlooked¹¹ these things, or have punished¹² these impious¹³ men? 4. May we desire¹⁴ only¹⁵ those things which we shall rejoice¹⁶ to have acquired.¹⁷ 5. Before¹⁸ he came,¹⁹ the ships²⁰ happened²¹ to have gone²² to Caria²³ to summon²⁴ assistance.²⁵

1. *βασιλεύς*. 2. *αἰρέω*. 3. *εὐ πράττειν*. 4. *διά*. 5. *λέγω* (*ὅτι*).
 6. *Κῦρος*. 7. *θνήσκω*. 8. *Ἀριαῖος*. 9. *φεύγω*. 10. *πάρεμι*. 11.
περιοράω. 12. *κολάζω*. 13. *ἀσεβής*. 14. *ἐπιθυμέω*. 15. *μόνον*.
 16. *κίετμαι*. 17. *χαίρω*. 18. *πρίν*. 19. *ἔρχομαι*. 20. *ναῦς*.
 21. *τυγχάνω*. 22. *οἴχομαι*. 23. *Καρία*. 24. *περιαγγέλλω* (participle).
 25. *βοηθεῖν*.

IX.

1. All of them fear¹ lest they may be compelled² to do many³ things which now they do not wish⁴ to do. 2. O that⁵ this man had had⁶ strength⁷ equal⁸ to his mind.⁹ 3. They called in¹⁰ physicians¹¹ when they were sick,¹² that they might not die.¹³ 4. He showed¹⁴ that he was ready¹⁵ to fight¹⁶ if any one should come out.¹⁷

1. *φοβέομαι*. 2. *ἀναγκάζω*. 3. *πολύς*. 4. *βούλομαι*. 5. *εἶθε*.
 6. *ἔχω*. 7. *ῥώμη*. 8. *ἴσος*. 9. *γνώμη*. 10. *παρακαλέω*. 11.
ιατρός. 12. *νοσέω* (partic.). 13. *ἀποθνήσκω*. 14. *δηλώω* (with
ὅτι). 15. *ἔτοιμος*. 16. *μάχομαι*. 17. *ἐξέρχομαι*.

X.

1. He said¹ that he had come² that he might see³ both what was doing and what had been done. 2. I told him that, if these things had been true,⁴ this would not have happened.⁵ 3. Would that he were alive;⁷ for he would not fear⁸ these dangers⁹ as you do. 4. Do you wish⁶ me to come?² Tell¹ him not to fear⁸ me, thinking¹⁰ I shall be angry.¹¹

1. λέγω. 2. ἔρχομαι. 3. ὄραω. 4. ἀληθής. 5. γίγνομαι. 6. βούλομαι. 7. ζάω. 8. φοβοῦμαι. 9. κίνδυνος. 10. οἶομαι. 11. χαλεπαίνω.

XI.

1. It is said¹ that the king² sent them away,³ fearing⁴ lest they should perish⁵ by remaining.⁶ 2. Athens,⁷ although it was⁸ great⁹ before,¹⁰ then became¹¹ greater, having been freed¹² from tyrants.¹³ 3. Who of all the Greeks would not justly¹⁴ have hated¹⁵ us, if we had fled¹⁶ and had left¹⁷ our city to the barbarians?¹⁸ 4. Call¹⁹ no one happy²⁰ before²¹ he is dead.²²

1. λέγω. 2. βασιλεύς. 3. ἀποπέμπω. 4. φοβέομαι. 5. ἀπόλλυμι. 6. μένω. 7. Ἀθῆναι. 8. Participle of εἰμί. 9. μέγας. 10. πρὶν. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. ἀπαλλάσσω. 13. τύραννος. 14. δικαίως. 15. μισέω. 16. φεύγω. 17. καταλείπω. 18. βάρβαρος. 19. καλέω. 20. ἄλβιος. 21. πρὶν. 22. τελευτάω.

XII.

1. Wish¹ to be a friend² of the powerful,³ in order that you may not suffer punishment⁴ if you act unjustly.⁵ 2. We fear⁶ lest,⁷ if we do⁸ this, we shall miss⁹ at once¹⁰ what we have gained¹¹ and what we hope¹² to gain. 3. The messenger¹³ came¹⁴ to announce¹⁵ that the city had

been taken,¹⁶ but that the citizens¹⁷ were hidden¹⁸ near¹⁹ the sea.²⁰ 4. Would²¹ that he had died²² in his youth,²³ for²⁴ he now would be happy.²⁵

1. βούλομαι. 2. φίλος. 3. to be powerful, δύνασθαι. 4. δίκην δοῦναι. 5. ἀδικεῖν. 6. φοβούμαι. 7. μή. 8. πράττω. 9. ἀμαρτάνω. 10. ἄμα. 11. τυγχάνω. 12. ἐλπίζω. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. ἔρχομαι. 15. ἀγγέλλω. 16. ἀλίσκομαι. 17. πολίτης. 18. κρύπτω. 19. παρά. 20. θάλαττα. 21. εἴθε. 22. ἀποθνήσκω. 23. a young man, νεανίσκος. 24. ἐπεὶ. 25. εὐδαίμων.

XIII.

1. I trust¹ that these things which you have heard² are true.³ 2. Who would not wish⁴ to leave his country,⁵ when such base⁶ men are in power?⁷ 3. The same men were present⁸ when these things happened.⁹ 4. He said¹⁰ that, although he was¹¹ a god, he wished⁴ to die.¹²

1. πιστεύω. 2. ἀκούω. 3. ἀληθής. 4. βούλομαι. 5. πατρίς. 6. πονηρός. 7. κρατέω (partic.). 8. παρέμι. 9. γίγνομαι. 10. εἶπον. 11. participle. 12. ἀποθνήσκω.

XIV.

1. After these things, a battle¹ having taken place,² the Greeks were victorious.³ 2. The king himself came as quickly⁴ as possible⁵ with the army.⁶ 3. The same general⁷ commanded⁸ the army in both⁹ the battles. 4. Many of the children¹⁰ whom he saw feared¹¹ lest they should be taken.¹² 5. If these things had been true,¹³ it would have been still¹⁴ more terrible.¹⁵

1. μάχη. 2. γίγνομαι. 3. νικάω. 4. ταχύ. 5. ὡς. 6. στρατεύμα. 7. στρατηγός. 8. ἡγέομαι. 9. ἀμφότερος. 10. παῖς. 11. φοβέομαι. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἀληθής. 14. ἔτι. 15. δεινός.

XV.

1. I told¹ him that you all² were my³ friends.⁴ 2. He acts⁵ thus⁶ that he may not seem⁷ to wrong⁸ the state.⁹ 3. If he had been just,¹⁰ this would not have happened.¹¹ 4. Do you think¹² they will flee¹³ when¹⁴ they see¹⁵ us?

1. λέγω. 2. πᾶς. 3. possessive dative. 4. φίλος. 5. πράττω. 6. οὕτως. 7. δοκέω. 8. ἀδικέω. 9. πόλις. 10. δίκαιος. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. οἶμαι. 13. φεύγω. 14. ὅταν. 15. ὁράω.

XVI.

1. They came¹ in order to destroy² their³ enemies.⁴ 2. If you should say⁵ this, he would be angry.⁶ 3. The men⁷ reported⁸ that they had seen⁹ no one.¹⁰ 4. He declares¹¹ that he expects¹² to die.¹³

1. ἔρχομαι. 2. ἀπόλλυμι. 3. article. 4. ἐχθρός. 5. λέγω. 6. χαλεπαίνω. 7. ἀνὴρ. 8. ἀπαγγέλλω. 9. ὁράω. 10. οὐδείς. 11. ἀποφαίνω. 12. οἶμαι. 13. θνήσκω.

XVII.

1. While¹ Alexander² was¹ in the country³ of the Uxii,⁴ his horse Bucephalus⁵ was⁶ once⁷ missing.⁸

1. participle. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος. 3. χώρα. 4. Οὔξιοι. 5. Βουκεφάλας. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. omit. 8. ἀφανής.

2. Accordingly,¹ he proclaimed² through³ the country that he would kill⁴ all the Uxii, unless they brought⁵ him back his horse.

1. οὖν. 2. προκηρύττω. 3. ἀνά. 4. ἀποκτείνω. 5. ἀπάγω.

3. And such¹ fear² of the king had³ the barbarians, that⁴ Bucephalus was sent⁵ back directly⁶ upon⁷ the proclamation.⁸

1. τοσούδε. 2. φόβος. 3. use εἰμί. 4. ὥστε. 5. ἀποπέμπω. 6. εὐθύς. 7. ἐπί. 8. κήρυγμα.

XVIII.

1. Did not Homer¹ call² Agamemnon³ shepherd⁴ of the people,⁵ because a general⁶ ought⁷ to take care⁸ that his soldiers⁹ be both¹⁰ safe¹¹ and¹⁰ prosperous?¹²

1. Ὅμηρος. 2. προσαγορεύω. 3. Ἀγαμέμνων. 4. ποιμήν. 5. λαός. 6. στρατηγός. 7. δεῖ. 8. ἐπιμελέομαι. 9. στρατιώτης. 10. τε καί. 11. σῶς. 12. εὐδαίμων.

2. For¹ you know² that generals are chosen³ to be authors⁴ of prosperity⁵ to those who chose them.

1. γάρ. 2. οἶδα. 3. αἰρέομαι. 4. αἴτιος. 5. εὐδαιμονία.

3. It seems¹ to me, therefore,² that Agamemnon would not have been applauded³ by Homer, had he not been excellent⁴ in this particular.⁵

1. δοκέω. 2. οὖν. 3. ἐπαινέω. 4. from ἀγαθός. 5. omit.

XIX.

1. As¹ Xenophon² was¹ sacrificing,³ a messenger⁴ arrived⁵ from Mantinea,⁶ announcing⁷ that his son⁸ Gryllus⁹ was dead.¹⁰

1. omit. 2. Ξενοφῶν. 3.θύω. 4. ἄγγελος. 5. ἦκω. 6. Μαντινεία. 7. λέγω. 8. υἱός. 9. Γρύλλος. 10. to die, θνήσκω.

2. Then¹ he² laid³ aside the garland,⁴ but⁵ continued to sacrifice.⁶

1. καί. 2. ἐκείνος. 3. ἀποτίθεμαι. 4. στέφανος. 5. δέ preceded by μέν. 6. διατελέω.

3. But when¹ the messenger had added² this³ also,⁴ that he had died victorious,⁵ Xenophon put⁶ the garland on⁶ again.⁷

1. ἐπεὶ. 2. προστίθημι. 3. ἐκείνος. 4. καί. 5. νικάω (participle). 6. ἐπιτίθεμαι. 7. πάλιν.

XX.

1. Themistocles¹ said² that the trophies³ of Miltiades⁴ woke⁵ him from his sleep.⁶

1. Θεμιστοκλής. 2. λέγω. 3. τρόπαιον. 4. Μιλτιάδης. 5. ἀνίστημι. 6. ὕπνος.

2. Do not hasten¹ to be² rich,² lest thou speedily³ become⁴ poor.⁵

1. σπεύδω. 2. πλουτέω. 3. ταχύ. 4. γίγνομαι. 5. πένης.

3. If he shall slay¹ his² enemy,³ he will pollute⁴ his hand.⁵

1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. possess. genit. 3. ἐχθρός. 4. μαιίνω. 5. χεῖρ.

4. A report¹ was spread² abroad² that the allies³ had revolted⁴ from the city.⁵

1. λόγος. 2. διασπείρω. 3. σύμμαχος. 4. ἀφίστημι. 5. πόλις.

XXI.

1. It became¹ evident,² that³ the Greeks strongly⁴ feared⁵ lest he should become a tyrant.⁶ 2. The god, as it seems,⁷ often⁸ rejoices⁹ in making¹⁰ the small great, and¹¹ the great small. 3. The Thebans after this raised¹² a trophy,¹³ and gave up¹⁴ the dead¹⁵ under truce.¹⁶ 4. He replied,¹⁷ that he was not marching¹⁸ that¹⁹ he might do wrong²⁰ to any, but that he might assist²¹ those who were wronged.²²

1. γίγνομαι. 2. δηλός. 3. ὅτι. 4. ισχυρῶς. 5. φοβέομαι. 6. τύραννος. 7. ζοικα. 8. πολλάκις. 9. χαίρω. 10. participle of ποιέω. 11. δέ (with preceding μέν). 12. ἵστημι. 13. τρόπαιον. 14. ἀποδίδωμαι. 15. νεκρός. 16. ὑπόσπονδος. 17. ἀποκρίνομαι. 18. στρατεύομαι. 19. ἵνα. 20. ἀδικέω. 21. βοηθέω. 22. participle.

XXII.

1. He thought¹ that he needed² friends³ for this purpose,⁴ that he might have helpers.⁵ 2. O that⁶ I had as great⁷ power⁸ as⁹ these kings now have! 3. They were not able¹⁰ to prevent¹¹ Philip from passing through.¹² 4. They announced¹³ that they should treat¹⁴ all these as enemies.¹⁵

1. οἶομαι (w. infin.). 2. δέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. ἔνεκα. 5. συνεργός. 6. εἴθε. 7. τοσούτος. 8. δύναμις. 9. ὅσος. 10. δύναμαι. 11. κωλύω. 12. παρέρχομαι (aor.). 13. προαγορεύω (ὄτι). 14. χράομαι (use). 15. πολέμιος.

XXIII.

1. The king said that whoever killed¹ the man should rule² the whole city. 2. They feared³ that the army would bring⁴ aid to the inhabitants,⁵ for they perceived⁶ that the citizens were not despondent.⁷ 3. The eagle⁸ remained until⁹ evening¹⁰ came¹¹ on; and, terrified¹² by the sight,¹³ we came to the soothsayers¹⁴ to make¹⁵ communication about¹⁶ the omen.¹⁷ 4. He hoped¹⁸ that he should die¹⁹ that day,²⁰ that he might be released²¹ from his chains.²² 5. Take²³ this soldier, and keep²⁴ him until⁹ I come²⁵ with²⁶ the king's army. 6. Do not inflict²⁷ misery²⁸ on me who am miserable²⁹ already.³⁰

1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. ἄρχω. 3. φοβοῦμαι. 4. βοηθέω. 5. ἐνοικέω. 6. αἰσθάνομαι. 7. ἀθυμέω. 8. αἰτός. 9. ἕως. 10. ἐσπέρα. 11. ἐπιγίγνομαι. 12. ἐκπλήσσω. 13. ὄψις. 14. μάντις. 15. κοινῶ. 16. περί. 17. θεῖον. 18. ἐλπίζω. 19. ἀποθνήσκω. 20. ἡμέρα. 21. λύω. 22. δεσμός. 23. λαμβάνω. 24. σώζω. 25. ἔρχομαι. 26. ἔχω. 27. προστίθημι. 28. νόσος. 29. νοσέω. 30. ἤδη.

XXIV.

1. They say that when animals¹ were endowed² with voices, the sheep³ said to her master⁴: "You do⁵ a curious⁶ thing,⁷ because⁸ to us who provide⁹ you wool¹⁰ and lambs¹¹ you give nothing that we don't take¹² from¹³ the earth,¹⁴ while¹⁵ to the dog¹⁶ you give¹⁷ [-some-7] of the food¹⁸ you have yourself." And that the dog, who had been listening,¹⁹ said: "But I am your preserver,²⁰ so that you are not carried²¹ off by wolves;²² since,²³ if I should not guard²⁴ you, you could not feed,²⁵ through-fear²⁶ of death."²⁷

1. ζῶον. 2. φωνήεις. 3. οἷς. 4. δεσπότης. 5. ποιέω. 6. θαυμαστός. 7. omit. 8. because you = relat. pronoun. 9. παρέχω. 10. ἔριον. 11. ἄρνες (plural). 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἐκ. 14. γῆ. 15. δέ. 16. κύων. 17. μεταδίδωμι. 18. σίτος. 19. ἀκούω. 20. σώζω. 21. ἀρπάζω. 22. λύκος. 23. ἐπεὶ. 24. φυλάττω. 25. νέμομαι. 26. φοβοῦμαι. 27. ἀπόλλυμι.

XXV.

1. He was brought up¹ at² the court³ of the king⁴; so that,⁵ while⁶ a boy,⁷ he used to converse⁸ with the best⁹ of the Persians.¹⁰ 2. Would that he had given¹¹ me what he promised¹² to give him! 3. Old men¹³ say that life¹⁴ is burdensome¹⁵ to them; but if death¹⁶ comes¹⁷ near,¹⁸ nobody wants¹⁹ to die.²⁰

1. παιδεύω. 2. ἐπὶ. 3. θύρα (plural). 4. βασιλεύς. 5. ὥστε. 6. Participle of εἰμί. 7. παῖς. 8. διαλέγομαι. 9. ἀγαθός. 10. Πέρσης. 11. δίδωμι. 12. ὑπισχνέομαι. 13. γέρον. 14. ζάω. 15. βαρύνω. 16. θάνατος. 17. ἔρχομαι. 18. πλησίον. 19. βούλομαι. 20. ἀποθνήσκω.

XXVI.

1. Seuthes asked, "Would you be willing, Episthenes, to die for this boy?" And he said, holding up his hands, "Strike, if the boy commands you to strike." 2. He feared that the men from the mountains would not make war with the Greeks.

N. B. — The sentences below need correction: write out corrected forms for them with a right translation.

3. Εἰ οὐδεις ἐρχομαι ἵνα ἀκουῖ ἐμε, οὐδεις σοφωτερος εἰσιν.

4. Ἀνίστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνας καὶ εἶπον τὸν παῖς εἰς τὴν πολέως τούτων εἶναι.

5. And Xenophon, on arriving, said to Seuthes, that the men were friendly, and would have sent mercenaries if he had asked it.

XXVII.

1. The general with all his soldiers sailed away from the island, thinking that Cimon had come from Athens with twenty-seven ships. 2. The gods know well what it is best for man to have: to some they give much gold, to others a beautiful body, to others neither of these gifts. 3. (Write the following sentence in a *corrected* form, with the accents.)

Γὰρ ἔδωσα ἑμάντος αὐτοὺς ἕνα ταλαῖον δε οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐπανσονται μαχοῦτες.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

1. How many letters are there in the Greek alphabet? Name them. How are they divided? Name the vowels. How many long vowels; how many short vowels? Name the doubtful vowels. How many diphthongs? Which are the *close* vowels? Name the diphthongs. (Notice that when an *open* vowel precedes a close vowel in the same syllable, the two form a diphthong: if the *open* vowel is short the diphthong is called proper; but if the open vowel is long, the diphthong is called improper). Which vowels can take the *iota subscript*?

2. How is the rough breathing marked? The smooth? On which vowel does a diphthong take the breathing? Write the smooth breathing on the following words: ἀρχή, ἐκ, εἰς, ἀγορά, αὐτόδ; write the rough breathing on the following: ἡμέρα, ἄρμα, οὗτος, Ἕλληγ (Notice that when the word begins with a capital, the accent and breathing are written to the *left*, and not over the vowel), υπέρ (Notice that words beginning with *υ* always have the rough breathing), Ἴππος, οὗτος (Diphthongs always have the accent and breathing over the second vowel even if they are capitals, except *α, η, φ*). Write the three last diphthongs in capitals. Place the smooth breathing on the following words: Ωιδῆ, (Write the words all in capitals; all in small letters), Ὀϊετο. How is the consonant *ρ* generally written at the beginning of a word? How in the middle of a word? Put the breathing on ῥήτωρ, ῥάδιος (Write the last word in capitals), Πύρρος.

3. How many simple consonants are there? Name the labials, the palatals, the linguals. Name the double consonants. Of what letters is each composed? On what principle are the consonants, as given above, classified? Mention another classification. What is σ called? Which are *nasals*? Name the semi-vowels. Write σ at the beginning and in the middle of a word. Mention the mutes of the same *order*. Mention the *rough* mutes. Which mutes are *co-ordinate*, which *cognate*? Mention the *surds*, the *sonants*. What letters only can end a Greek word? Are there any exceptions? ?

4. What is Crasis? What is Elision? What is the Apostrophe used for, the Coronis, the Diæresis? To what words is ν movable added? What does $οὐ$ become before a smooth vowel, before a rough vowel?

5. How many syllables can a Greek word have? What is a pure syllable? Which is the pure syllable in *οικία*, *βία*, *βασιλεία*?

6. What is meant by quantity? When is a syllable long by nature? Which are the long vowels? Which the diphthongs? When is a syllable common? Name the liquids. What is the quantity of the syllable before a middle mute followed by a liquid? Name the middle mutes. Repeat the general rules for the quantity of syllables.

7. How many kinds of Accent? On what syllables can each stand? On what syllables only can the circumflex stand? When is a word called an *oxytone*; when, *perispomenon*; when, *barytone*? When can the acute stand on the antepenult? What kind of syllables admit the acute? (Ans. either long or short syllables.) What the circumflex? When can the circumflex stand on the penult? What final diphthongs are considered short for accent? If the last syllable is accented, what accent does it generally take? (Ans. the acute.) When does an oxytone change to the grave? How is a dissyllable, with a long penult and short ultimate, accented? , Accent the follow-

ing words on the antepenult : *ἄνθρωπος, δυναμῆς, παραδεισος* ; the following on the penult : *ἡμέρα, δημοῦ, δορυ, μηκος, νησος, τειχος, ιδιωτης, μεσος* ; the following on the last syllable : *ἀριθμος, προ, θεος, δασμος*. What is the general rule for the accent of nouns ? What does an oxytone of the first or second declension become in the genitive and dative of all numbers ? What is always the accent of the genitive plural in the first declension ?

8. What is Inflection ? What does it include ? What is the stem of a word ? How many cases ? How is gender indicated in Greek ? Write the declension of the article. What accent in the genitive and dative ? Write the genitive singular feminine ; the acc. singular masculine. Decline *ἀρχή, τελευτή, πηγῆ*. What accent in the genitive and dative of all numbers ? Write the declension of *οἰκία, χώρα, ἡμέρα, ἀρετή, σατράπης, πολίτης, θάλασσα*. What is the rule for nouns ending in a pure and *ρα* ? What is the quantity of final *a* in *θάλασσα, ἡμέρα, ἀγορά, χώρα* ? In what does the vocative singular of the following nouns end : *τιμή, σατράπης, ὀπλίτης, στρατιώτης, πολίτης* ? What is the quantity of final *a* in the vocative of the first declension ? What is the accent of *στρατιωτης* in the vocative singular ? The penult of *ὀπλίτης* and *πολίτης* is long ; accent them in the vocative singular ; in the genitive plural.

9. Decline *μῦα*. What is the rule for the accent in contracted final syllables ? If the first syllable of the uncontracted form has the accent, what accent will the contracted form have ? Give the rule for the accent of the contracted penult. What case does the proposition *ἐκ* govern ? What does it become before a vowel ; before a vowel with the rough breathing ? Write the dative singular of *δίκη, ἀρχή, οἰκία* ; write the same in capitals. What is the iota subscript. What case in the first declension has the iota subscript. What does the nominative singular of nouns of the first declension end in ? What in the vocative singular ? Accent the following words in the vocative singular : *γλώσσα, χώρα, τιμή*. Is there any indefinite

article in Greek? What case does *ἀπό* govern? Decline *ἡ τιμή* together. What is the accent in the first declension of the genitive singular, dual, and plural? What are words with no accent on the last syllable called? With the acute on the penult? With the circumflex on the penult? What are words called which have no accent? Decline *μοῦσα*, and explain the change of accent where it is not the same as in the nominative singular. What nouns of the first declension have *as* in the genitive singular? Accent the following nouns: *γλωσσαν, γλωσσων, γλωσσαις*, (from *γλώσσα*); *Ἄτρειδῃ, Ἄτρειδαι, Ἄτρειδων*, (from *Ἄτρειδης*); *στρατιωταις, στρατιωτα, στρατιωται* (from *στρατιώτης*); *θαλασσαν, θαλασσαι, θαλασσων* (from *θάλασσα*).

10. In what does the nominative singular of nouns of the second declension end? Decline *λόγος, νῆσος, ἄνθρωπος*; explain the change of accent in the last two. Decline *δασμός*. What do oxytones become in the genitive and dative? Accent the following words: *ποταμον, ποταμοιν, ποταμοίς* (from *ποταμός*); *νησφ, νησον, νησοι, νησων* (from *νῆσος*). What is the termination of the vocative of nouns ending *-ος*? (Notice that the vocatives of *ἀδελφός* and *θεός* are *ἀδελφε*, with irregular accent, and *θεός*, the same as the nominative.) Decline together *ὁ νόμος, ὁ κίνδυνος, ἡ ὁδός, τὸ ἱμάτιον, τὸ σῦκον*.

11. What is the Attic Declension? Decline *νεώς, ἀνώγειον*. Give the rule for the accent (see § 22, 2, N. 2). Notice that these words take *ι* subscript where the common ending is *ε*. Write the nominative plural of *λαγός*. What would the common ending be? Write the acc. singular of *λαγός* (see § 42, 2, Note). Write the nominative plural of *ἀνώγειον*. What would the common ending be? Write the dative singular and dual of *λαγός, νεώς, ἀνώγειον*. What prepositions govern the genitive only? (Ans. *ἀντί, instead of; πρό, before; ἀπό, away from; ἐκ, out of*). Translate the following into Greek: *Out of the house; before the temple; instead of the soldier; away from the sea; out of the temple; out of the hall*. What accent has *ἐκ*? What the other prepositions?

12. Repeat the rules for contraction relating to the second declension. Decline *νόος*, *πλόος*. Explain the change of accent in the singular. Rule for the contraction of the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual? Decline *δοστέον*, *κάνεον*. What is the position of the governed genitive? Translate into Greek: *the door of the house*; *the pay of the soldier*; *out of the door of the house*. Write the declension of the following words and mark the quantity of the case endings: *οικία*, *δασμός*, *στρατιώτης*, in the singular; *νεός*, *πολίτης*, and *ἄνθρωπος* in the plural. Give the rule for the quantity of the ending in the acc. singular of *οικία*. Accent *οικία* and *στρατιώτης* in the genitive plural.

13. What nouns does the third declension include? How is the stem found? How is the nominative formed from the stem? How in neuters; in masculine and feminine stems? What consonants can stand at the end of a Greek word? What change must a labial or palatal mute undergo before a lingual mute (see § 16)? What mutes can stand before *σ*? From the stems *σώματος*, *λέγοντος*, *πράγματος*, *φύλακος*, *γυπός*, *φλεβός* form the nominative and account for the euphonic changes.

14. Decline *φίλαξ*, *κόραξ*, *φλέψ*. Give the rule for the accent of *φλέψ* in the oblique cases. What is generally the ending of the acc.? What exceptions? What is the vocative of *λέων*? What does the stem of *λέων* end in? In what cases is the vocative the same as the stem? Decline *ποιμήν*; write the vocative. How does it differ from the last word? Decline *δαίμων*, *σῶμα*, *ἔρις*. How is the dative plural formed? Form the dative plural of the following, and account for the euphonic changes: *φίλαξ*, *φλέψ*, *κόραξ*, *λέων* (§ 16, 5), *ἐλπίς*. What nouns in the third declension are contracted?

15. Decline *τριήρης* and *γένος*. Give the rule for the accent of barytones in *-ης*. What nouns are contracted only in the dative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural? Decline *πόλις*, *πῆχυς*, *ἄστυ*. Are nouns in *-ις* ever oxytone; in *-εις*? In what does the acc. of nouns in *-εις* end? Accent of the vocative?

16. Decline *φυγᾶς, ἄγών, παῖς* (for voc., see § 48, 2 c.), *λιμήν, ὄνομα, σῶμα*. What cases are alike in neuter nouns? How do they form their nominatives? What is the nominative of *ὄνομα, σωματ*? Explain the accent of *πολις*, in the genitive singular. Decline together *ἡ δύναμις; ὁ γονεὺς; τὸ δάκρυ*. If the stem ends in *ι*, what change is made? Decline *πρόφασις* and mark the quantity of the endings. Decline *(τὸ) ἕρος, (τὸ) εὔρος*. What prepositions govern the dative only? (Ans. *ἐν* (cf. Lat. *in*) *in*; *σύν* (cf. Lat. *CUM*), *with, in company with*). Translate into Greek: *in the houses of the village; in the army of Cyrus; in company with the fugitives*.

17. Decline *ναῦς, γέρας, κέρας*. What nouns have *ω* in the acc. sing.? What are syncope nouns? Where is the accent in the vocative placed? Where in the genitive and dative? Decline *πάτηρ, ἀνὴρ*.

18. What is the accent of monosyllables in the genitive and dative of all numbers? What exceptions? (see § 25, 3, Note.) If the case ending is long what is the accent? Accent the following words: *θητος, θητες, θητα, θητας, θης* (voc.), from *θής*. What is the quantity of *-ας* in the acc. plur.? What of the acc. plur. of the first declension? Accent the following: *αἰωνε, αἰωνσι, αἰωνας, αἰωνοιν* (from *αἰών*); *βασιλευ, βασιλεις, βασιλευσι* (from *βασιλεύς*).

19. How do adjectives in *-ος* end? What is the ending of the feminine; if *ρ* precedes the *-ος*? How do adjectives in *-οος* end? Decline *σοφός, ἀξίος*. What is the quantity of the *α* in the feminine in the ending of the nominative? The accusative? How do compound adjectives in *-ος* end? Decline *ἀδικος, ἄπορος*. Of what are the two last compounded?

20. Decline *ἀγήρωσ*. Decline and explain the accent of *εὔγεωσ*. Write out the declension of *χρύσεωσ*, and account for the change of accent. Decline *ἀργύρεωσ, εὔνοωσ, ἀπλόωσ*.

21. Decline *ἀληθής, πέπων*. What irregularity has *ἐκόν, ἴδρις, φυγᾶς*? How do most adjectives in *-υς* end? Which have the

endings *-as, -αια, -αν*? What is the stem of *μέλας*? Decline *γλυκός, χαρίεις*. How is the feminine formed (§ 108, 4, N.)? Decline *μέλας* and explain how the feminine is formed. Decline *τήρη, ἄρσην*; which has no feminine form? Translate *every man, all the men, every city, all the soldiers* (§ 142, 4, N. 1.).

22. Write out the declension of *λύων, ἰστιάς, δεικνύς*. How are all participles in *-ων* declined? How are participles in *-ους* declined; participles in *-ας*; in *-εις*? Decline *λελυκός*. What participles in *-ως* are irregular in the feminine. Decline *ιστώς*.

23. Decline *τιμών, φιλών, δηλών*. Write out the declension of *τιμών*, both contracted and uncontracted forms, and give the rules for contraction. Write the stem of *ἀληθής, εὐδαίμων*.

24. Decline *πολύς, μέγας*. Notice in *πολύς* that the *λ* is doubled whenever it precedes any other vowel than *υ*.

25. How many degrees of comparison? Compare *κοῦφος, σοφός, μέλας, σαφής, πένης, χαρίεις, πικρός*. What is the rule for stems in *ο* with a short penult? If the penultimate vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid? Compare *μέσος, εἴηνος, σῶφρων*, and give the rule in each case.

26. How are some adjectives in *-us* and *-ρος* compared? Compare *ἡδύς, ταχύς, μέγας* (§ 108, 4, N.). Compare *ἀγαθός, κακός, καλός, πολύς, αἰσχρός*.

27. How are adverbs regularly formed from adjectives? Form adverbs from *σοφός, φίλος, ταχύς, σαφής*. Compare *σοφῶς, ἀληθῶς, ἡδέως*. In what other way are some adverbs compared? Compare *βεβαίως*. Compare *ἄνω, ἐγγύς*.

28. Into how many classes are numeral adjectives divided? Write the cardinals to 10. Give the first ten ordinals. Decline *εἰς, τρεῖς*. Decline *τίσσαρας, δύο, οὐδείς, μηδείς*. Is *δύο* ever indeclinable? How are the cardinals from 13 to 19 formed? Repeat them. How are 18 and 19 commonly expressed (*ἐνός δεόντες εἴκοσι*). What cardinals are declined and what are indeclinable? Write the Greek for 10, 20, 20th, 100, 300, 1000, 1500.

29. What is a pronoun? How many classes of pronouns? Decline ἐγώ, σύ, σὺ. Which forms are enclitics? Is any pronoun enclitic when governed by an accented preposition? Which forms are then used (§ 144, N.)? Decline αὐτός. Write the Greek for: *the same man; the man himself; the country itself; the same country; I read; I myself am reading; I read, but you write.* When is the personal pronoun expressed? How is αὐτός contracted with the article? When does αὐτός mean *him, her, it*?

30. Name the reflexive pronouns. Decline ἐμαυτοῦ. What are ἐαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ generally shortened into? Explain the difference between αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ. Write the Greek for: *my own father* (for the position of the article, see § 142,); *his own tent; he wishes to exercise* (βούλεται γυμνάσαι) *himself; I exercise* (γυμνάζω) *myself and the horses.* What is a reciprocal pronoun? Decline ἀλλήλων.

31. Which are possessives? How formed and declined? Write the Greek for: *my father; my brother; a brother of mine; my friend.* What are demonstrative pronouns? Decline οὗτος. How is ὅδε declined. What is the position of the demonstrative? Write in Greek: *this country; that man; those men; this general; those generals; I see* (ὄρω) *the generals themselves; I see them; I see that boy; I see those boys.*

32. What is an interrogative pronoun? Decline τίς. Decline the indefinite τις. Is the accent of τις ever changed to the grave? Write in Greek, *what men do I see* (ὄρω)? *I see a certain man.* Define a relative pronoun. Decline ὅς, ὅστις. What kind of a relative is ὅστις. Write in Greek: *whom do I see? a (certain) boy; some of the Greeks* (gen. § 168).

33. What are correlative pronouns? How are they distinguished? Those with π; with τ? How are pronouns and verbs distinguished? Write in Greek: *where, whither, how, somewhere, to some place, from some place.*

34. What is the general rule for the accent of verbs? How

many voices, how many moods, how many participles, how many tenses? Which are the *finite* moods? How are the tenses divided? Which are the historical? What is a pure, mute, and liquid verb? Inflect the present indicative of λύω. Give the personal endings; the connecting vowel. Inflect the future. Write in Greek: *I loose him; you will loose them; he looses those men; they will loose that boy.* Inflect the impf., and give the personal endings and connecting vowel. Write in Greek: *I was loosing him; they were loosing them; we were loosing him.* Give the aor. of λύω. Give the synopsis in the indicative mode of fut., of aor., of pf. Write the present subj. Write the aor., optat. Which form is used (see p. 93.)?

35. Inflect the pres. mid. Give the stem, the connecting vowel, and the personal endings. Inflect the impf. Give the tense stem; personal ending. Give the aor. pf. and plupf. indic. Give synopses of the present, fut., aor., and pf. Write the present subj. Write the aor. indic.

36. Inflect the fut. pass., the aor. pass., the fut. pf. Give a synopsis of the pres., the fut., the aor., the pf., and fut. pf., pass. Give a synopsis of λείπω in 2 a. act. and 2 a. mid. Give a synopsis of στέλλω in 2 a. pass. Inflect 2 a. indic. of each. Give the imperative of each in the act.

37. How is the future of liquid verbs formed? Give the future of φαίνω, inflect it. Give a synopsis of the future. How is the aorist formed (§ 121)? Give a synopsis of the aorist. Inflect the a. optat. Decline the future partic. of φαίνω. Inflect the future mid.; the optat.

38. What is meant by periphrastic forms? Give the pf. pass. of τριβω. Inflect and account for the euphonic changes; do the same for πλέκω, of πείθω. Give the plupf. of each. How is the pf. subj. and optat. of the pass. and mid. formed? How is the periphrastic fut. formed? Write in Greek: *we are about to do this.*

39. What is augment? How many kinds? Give some word

to illustrate each. What words take the syllabic augment? What tenses take the augment, and what the reduplication? What verbs reduplicate? Do all verbs that begin with a single consonant or with a mute and a liquid reduplicate? What do verbs beginning with two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant take? If the verb begins with a rough mute, how is it reduplicated (§ 17, 2.)?

40. What is the temporal augment? Write the impf. of *ἄγω*, *ἐλαύνω*, *ἔχω*. Write the impf. of *αἰσθάνομαι*. Which vowel receives the augment if the word begins with a diphthong?

41. What is the Attic reduplication? Give the pf. of *ἀκούω*, *ἐλέγχω*, *ἐλαίνω*, *ὀρίσσω*. Where is the aug. or redupl. placed in verbs compounded with a preposition? Write the impf. of *συνλέγω*, *προσγράφω*. If the prep. ends in a vowel, what is done? Where is the aug. or redupl. placed in verbs compounded with *δυσ-* with *εῖ-*? What verbs prefix *ει* instead of the reduplication?

42. What is a pure verb? When is the final vowel of the stem lengthened? Write the pres., fut., and pf. of *ζητέω*, *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, *δηλόω*, *ἔάω*, *δράω*. Give the fut. of *χράω*, *καλέω* (§ 120, 2).

43. Write the pf. of *στέργω*, *γίγνομαι*, *τίκτω*, *φαίνω*, *κράζω*, *πλήσσω*, *στρέφω*, *λείπω*, *φεύγω*. What change is made? What is the stem of *στέλλω*? What is the rule for *ε* in monosyllabic stems? Write the pf. pass. of *στέλλω*, *τρέπω*, *τρέφω*. What four verbs in *-νω* omit *ν* of the stem before terminations beginning with a consonant? What does *ν* become (when not dropped) before *-κα*; *-μαι*?

44. How is the future formed? Form the future and account for the euphonic changes of the following verbs: *τριβω*, *γράφω*, *λέγω*, *πειθω*, *ἄγω*, *ἄδω*; *τρέφω*, *τρέχω*, *θρύπτω*, and *τύφω*, (§ 17, 2, N.). How is the future of a liquid verb formed? Write the future of *φαίνω*, *στέλλω*, *ἀγγέλλω*. Write the aorist of the three last. How is the pf. formed? Write the pf. and account for the euphonic changes of the following: *λείπω*, *γράφω*, *πλέκω*,

τάσσω, φράζω κλέπτω (§ 109, 1), πέμπω, τρέπω. How is the aor. pass. formed?

45. Write the pf. plupf. and aor. pass. of each of the verbs in the last section. Write the pf. pass. of τιμάω, πείθω, γράφω, κάμπτω, ἐλέγχω, φαίνω (§ 113, N. 2), σπένδω, ὀξύνω; τελέω, (§ 113, N. 1), σπάω (stem σπᾶ-), ἀκούω, κελεύω, κυλίω, λένω, ξύνω, παίω, πλέω, πρίω. How are the pf. subj. and optat. pass. generally formed (cf. Lat. *solutus sim, essem*).

46. Inflect the pf. pass. of τελέω πείθω, φαίνω. How is the fut. pf. formed? What verbs form the fut. pf. with active endings? Ans. ἴστημι and θνήσκω.

47. Inflect the aor. pass. of λύω (§ 116, N. 2. (a)). What two forms are used? How derived?

48. How do liquid verbs form their future and aorist? Form the future of ἀγγέλλω, τελέω, βιβάζω, ἐλαύνω, κομίζω, βάλλω, κτείνω, φθείρω, ἀμύνω, σφάλλω, στέλλω, αἴρω; fut. mid. of μάχομαι, πνέω, πλέω, φεύγω. What kind of a future have the last three verbs? Ans. This fut. with an active meaning is called the Doric.

49. What verbs form their future without any tense sign? Ans. χέω, ἔδομαι and πίομαι.

50. Give the fut. of ᾄδω, ἀκούω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βοάω, γελάω, σιγάω, οἰμώζω, σιωπάω, σπουδάζω. Notice that these verbs have a fut. mid. with an active meaning.

51. Write the aorist of κερδαίνω, δργαίνω, παίνω.

52. Write in the present the uncontracted and contracted forms of τιμάω, give the rule for contraction. Write in the same way the impf., the imper., and the infin. Write the pres. optat. (§ 116, N. 2. (c)).

53. Write both forms of φιλέω and δηλόω in the pres. and impf. Write the optat. of both verbs.

54. Give the pres. pass., both forms, of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω; the impf. Give synopses of each verb in the present.

55. What is the rule for the contraction of dissyllabic verbs? Write the present of πλέω; of δέω. What verbs have η for α in the contracted forms? Write the present of ζάω.

56. What verbs omit the connecting vowel? To what are the terminations added? What is the stem of *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*? Give the synopses of *ἵσθημι*, *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, *δείκνυμι* in the present. Write the inflection in the present indic. of each verb in the impf. Give the present subj. and optat. of *ἵσθημι*, *δίδωμι* (§ 127, 3).

57. Give a synopsis of each verb in the 2 a. active. Give the inflection of each in 2 a. indic. Give the present imperative of each; the 2 a. imper.

58. Inflect each verb in the present pass. Is the accent regular? For accent of *δύναμαι*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, *κρέμαμαι*, 2 a. *ἐπριάμην*, *ᾠνήμην*, see § 127, 6, N. 2. Give a synopsis of each verb in the present; in the 2 a. Write the present subj. and optat., and account for the accent. What verbs have their 1 a. in *-κα*? Give the parts of each verb. What forms are used in the impf. sing. act. of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι*? How is *ἵσθημι* used in the 2 a. active. Give the infin. forms of each verb. Give the pf. of *τίθημι*, plupf. of *ἵσθημι*, fut. pf. (§ 120, 3, N.). Difference of meaning of *ἵσθημι*: (1) in act.; (2) pass.; (3) middle.

59. Give a synopsis of *εἶμι*. Inflect the present; the impf. What is the signification of *εἶμι* in the present (§ 200, 3)? For what verb is it used as a future?

60. Give a synopsis and inflect *εἶμι*, *ἴημι*, *φημί* *κείμαι*. What is the 2 a. of *βαίνω*, *γινώσκω*? How inflected? What is the 2 a. of *ἀλίσκομαι*, its pf.?

61. What is the 2 pf. of *βαίνω*, *ἵσθημι*? Decline the partic. *ἑστώς* (§ 69, N.). Give the 2 pf. of *δεῖδω*. Inflect *οἶδα*. Give the imper., and 2 plupf. of *οἶδα*. What verbs have an intransitive sense in the 2 pf.? Ans. *ἐγείρω*, *πείθω*, *φαίνω*, *ἔλλυμι*, *ἄγγυμι*, and a few others.

62. What is a simple sentence; the subject, the predicate, the copula? Give the rule for the subject of a finite verb; for the infinite mood; for a verb; for the neuter pl.; for a collective noun. Write in Greek: *You and I are reading: the prizes were given.*

63. When does the predicate noun agree with the subject? Give the rule for apposition: for adjectives. If the word to which the adjective refers is omitted, how is the case of the adjective determined?

64. To what does the article correspond in English? Mention the uses of the article in Attic Greek. Translate the following: ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος; πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί; πλείους, οἱ πλείους; ἄλλοι (= *alii*), οἱ ἄλλοι (= *cæteri*), ὁ ῥήτωρ; Κύρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν; τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων; ἡ ἀρετή.

65. What is the position of the article when attributive? Write in Greek: *the good man*; *the wise men*; *the arms of the soldier*. Translate: ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ; οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει; ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων; ὁ ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος; ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος.

66. What is the position of the article with the demonstrative; the gen. of the personal pronoun? Translate: ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός; οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ; ἡ πᾶσα πόλις; πᾶσα πόλις; ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος; αὐτὸς ὁ πατήρ or ὁ πατήρ αὐτός; τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διήλθον (*they proceeded*) οὐ πλεόν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων; ἔσχατον τὸ ὄρος; τὸ ἔσχατον ὄρος; ἡ ἀγορὰ μέση; ἡ μέση ἀγορὰ (cf Latin *forum medium* for both).

67. In Attic prose when does the article retain its original demonstrative force?

68. When is the nominative of the personal pronoun expressed? Which forms of the oblique cases are generally used? When is οὗ a personal pronoun, when a reflexive, when an indirect reflexive? Mention the uses of αὐτός. What is a reflexive pronoun? How is the possessive, the demonstrative, the interrogative, the relative pronoun used? Translate: Ζεὺς τὴν Ἀθηναίαν ἐφύσεν ἐκ (*Zeus produced Athene out of*) τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς; αὐτοῦ ὁ υἱός; ὁ ἡμέτερος πατήρ; ὁ πατήρ ἡμῶν; τίς εἶ; εἶπε μοί, ὅστις εἶ or τίς εἶ.

69. What is Assimilation; Attraction?

70. What is the rule for the nominative the vocative? Give the rule for the accusative. What is the cognate accusative?

The acc. of specification ; the adverbial acc. ? Give the rule for extent of time or space ; for acc. after adverbs of Swearing ; for two acc. Translate and give the rule for the acc. *ἐνταῦθα* *Κῦρος ἔμεινε* ; *ἡμέρας πέντε* ; *τείχος τειχίζονται* ; *εἰδίδασαν τὸν παῖδα τὴν μουσικὴν* ; *κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν*.

71. What is the rule for the genitive ? Mention the different kinds of genitive. Explain the difference between the subjective and objective genitive. Give the rule for the genitive after verbs. Mention the verbs that are followed by the genitive.

72. Give the rule for the causal genitive ; the gen. as ablative ; the gen. after the comparative degree ; the gen. after compound verbs ; the gen. of price ; of time and place ; the gen. with adjectives ; with adverbs ; the gen. absolute.

73. Translate and explain the use of the genitive : *ὁ φόβος τῶν πολεμίων* ; *δοῦλος πέντε μῶν* ; *πολίτου ἀρετῆς* ; *ἡ οἰκία τοῦ πατρὸς ἐγένετο* ; *θορύβου ἤκουσεν* ; *ἤκουσα ταῦτα τῶν ἀγγέλων* ; *τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἠσθάνετο* ; *ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς* (§ 141, N. 1 (a)), *ἐλευθερίας* ; *παράδεισος θηρίων πλήρης* ; *θαυμάζομεν Σωκράτην τῆς σοφίας* ; *μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς* ; *ποῦ γῆς ἐστίν* ; *ᾤχετο τῆς νυκτός*.

74. Give the general rule for the dative. Rule after transitive and intransitive verbs ; the dative of advantage and disadvantage. Give the rule for dative of *possessor*, and the dative *with respect to which*. After what class of verbs and adjectives is the dative used ?

75. Translate and explain the following : *ὅμοιοι (like) τοῖς ἄλλοις* ; *οὗτος Κύρω εἶπεν* ; *τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε* ; *δίδωμί σοι ἑμαυτόν*.

76. Give the rule for the dative of resemblance and union ; dative after compound verbs ; the causal and instrumental dative.

77. Give the rule for dative of manner ; agent after verbals in *-τέος*, dative of time, and dative of place.

78. Translate and explain the dative in the following : *ἐνταῦθα Κύρω βασιλεία ἦν* ; *ποταμὸς ἡμῖν ἐστὶ διαβατέος* ; *ἀκοντίζει τις παλῶν* ; *τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο*.

79. Explain the meaning of the word *voice* in grammar ; of active, passive, middle. How can the subject be represented in the middle voice ?

80. How many tenses in the indicative? Define each. How do the aorist and imperfect differ? Translate into Greek : *He did this ; he was doing this ; he has done this ; I wrote ; I was writing ; I have written.*

81. How are the tenses of the indicative divided? What tenses are commonly used when not in indirect discourse? How do the present and aorist differ in this construction? Translate into Greek : *he did this (once) ; he did this (habitually).*

82. Explain the general principle of indirect discourse. Translate into Greek : *he says, he is writing ; he says that he is writing ; he said, I wrote ; he said that he was writing.*

83. What time do the tenses of the participle express ? What exception with aorist participle ?

84. Explain the historical present and gnomic aorist. How is the imperfect used with the adverb *ἄν* ? Explain the general use of the particle *ἄν*.

85. How many moods ? Define each.

86. Into how many classes are clauses which depend upon *final* particles divided ? Give the rule for final clauses, for object clauses after verbs of striving ; after verbs of fearing.

87. Translate and explain : *γράφω ἵνα μάθῃς ; ἔγραφον (ἔγραψα) ἵνα μάθοις ; φοβούμαι μὴ τοῦτο γένηται ; πάρεμι ἵνα ἴδω ; παρῆν ἵνα ἴδοιμι.*

88. What is a conditional sentence ? How are conditional sentences classified ? Give the different forms of particular suppositions, and one example of each. When is the indicative used in both clauses ? When the future indicative ? Define general suppositions. Give examples of each.

89. Translate and explain the following : *εἰ γράφει, καλῶς ποιεῖ ; εἰ ἔγραψε, καλῶς ἐποίησε ; εἰ γράψει, καλῶς ποιήσει ; εἰ ἔγραφε, καλῶς ἄν ἐποίει ; ἐὰν γράφῃ, καλῶς ποιήσει ; εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις.*

90. When the protasis is represented by a participle, what tense is the participle in? What is an implied condition?

91. What do relative clauses include? Give the rule for a relative clause with a definite antecedent. How many forms in particular suppositions have relative clauses with an indefinite antecedent? Mention each and give an illustration. In general suppositions?

92. Translate and explain: συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ στρατιώτας οὓς μένων εἶχεν; χρώμαι βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω; ἡγεμόνας ἔλαβον οἱ αὐτοὺς ἄξουσιν; ἔπραττεν ἃ δόξειεν αὐτῷ: οὐκ ἔστιν ὃ τι ἂν τις μείζον τούτου κακὸν πάθοι.

93. What is the rule for temporal particles after ἕως, etc.? In conditional sentences? Give the rule for πρίν.

94. What is meant by direct discourse? By indirect? How is an indirect quotation introduced? How are the mood and tense of an indirect question determined? Give the rule for changing the direct discourse (without ἄν) to the indirect. Translate into Greek: *I am writing; he says I am writing; I was writing; he says I was writing; he said that he was writing.*

95. Give the rule for indirect questions. What is said of an indicative or optative with ἄν when changed to the indirect discourse? Of infinitives and participles? Rule for indirect quotation in compound sentences? To what class of clauses may the principles of indirect discourse be applied?

96. Translate and explain: λέγει ὅτι ὄρα: ἐχαλέπαιεν ὅτι λέγοι; ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθηκεν; οὐκ ἔχω τί λέγω; εἶπέ μοι, τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις; εἶπον, ἦντινα γνώμην ἔχοιμι: would εἶπον, ἦντινα γνώμην εἶχον be correct?

97. Give the rule for causal sentences. In how many ways can a wish be expressed? Define the imperative mood. How is the first person of the subjunctive used? What is used in prohibition? In questions of doubt?

98. Translate and explain: ἴωμεν: μὴ κλέψης: τί ποιῶμεν: εἴ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος.

99. What is the infinitive? How used when not in indirect

discourse? How with the article? With τὸ μή? Can the infinitive express purpose? How used with ὥστε? With ἐφ' ᾧ? How with πρίν?

100. Translate and explain : βούλομαι λέγειν : ἤκομεν μανθάνειν : κελεύω σε γράφειν : δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι : συμβουλεύω σοι προθύμῳ εἶναι : ἡξίου δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις : ὑπελάσας (riding up) ὡς συναντῆσαι (to meet him) : βούλεται πονεῖν (to toil), ὥστε πολεμεῖν.

101. What is a participle? What may it qualify? How used when preceded by an article? What relations may be expressed by a participle? After what verbs is the participle used like the infinitive? With what verbs does it contain the leading idea? With what verbs does it stand in indirect discourse? How used with δηλός εἰμι and φανερός εἰμι?

102. Translate and explain : οἱ θεοὶ χαίρουσι τιμώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων : ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἐσίγων (were silent) : Κίρος ἱπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στρατεύμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον (Cyrus received the exiles and raising, &c.) ; λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπικλῶν.

103. What constructions are used with the verbal in -τέος? Translate into Greek : *we must do this*, using both constructions.

104. How is a question asked in Greek? What are the principal interrogative particles? What do they imply as to the answer? How can an indirect question be introduced? How an alternative question?

105. Translate and explain : ποῖ τράπωμαι (I go) ; οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι : τίς λέγει : ἠρόμην (I asked), τίς λέγει : ἠρόμην ὅστις λέγει : ἠρόμην τί or ὃ τι λέγει : ἄρ' εἰμι μάντις : ἄρα φοβεῖ : οὐ (or ἄρα οὐ) φοβεῖ : μή (or ἄρα μή) φοβεῖ.

106. How many negative adverbs has the Greek? Mention some of the compounds. How is οὐ used? How μή? Which is used in final clauses; in conditional? With the infinitive? With the indirect discourse? With the participle? How are οὐ μή and μή οὐ used? Translate, οὐ μή ποιήσω (I certainly shall not do it); δέδοικα μή οὐ θεμιτὸν ᾗ (I am afraid it may not be lawful.)

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. How many letters in Greek alphabet? How divided? How many breathings? What mutes are of the same *order*? Of the same *class*? The general rules for contraction of vowels? What is crasis? elision?

2. Contract the following words and give the rule : τιμάομεν, νηόδυνος, αἰδία, γένεος, ζήλοε, χρυσέου, ζηλόεις, αἰδω, λύεαι, ἀέκων, λύημι.

3. Perform crasis and elision on the following words : ὁ ἐκ ; ὁ ἐπί ; οἱ ἐμοί ; ὁ ἀνὴρ ; καὶ εἶτα ; τὰ ἀγαθὰ ; τὸ ἱμάτιον ; τὰ ἄλλα ; τοῦ ὕδατος ; τὸ ὕδωρ ; τὰ ὄπλα ; τὰ υἰσχρά ; ὁ ἕτερος ; τοῦ ἐτέρου ; καὶ ἄν ; καὶ ἐν. When does iota become subscript in crasis?

4. Give the general rule for euphony of consonants. What mutes can stand before σ?

5. Write more correctly and give the rule : πλεκθηναί ; λεγθη-
ναι ; συνκαλεω ; ἐνπειρος ; συνρεω ; συνλεγω ; παντσι ; τιθεντ-s ; οὐκ
οὔτος ; ἀπ' ἐστίας ; κατ' ἡμέραν.

6. Write more correctly, ἀγσω ; δεχσομαι ; τριβσω ; γραφσω ;
λεγσω ; τετριβμαι ; πεπειθται.

7. What syllables admit of accent? Which accent can stand on any of three? Which only on the penult or ultimate? What is the quantity of a circumflexed syllable? What is a syllable called that has the acute on the last syllable? On the penult? On the antepenult? The circumflex on the last syllable? On the penult?

8. What are proclitics? What words are proclitics? What

are enclitics? What words are enclitics? What is the accent of the interrogative *τίς*? Are the personal pronouns always enclitic after other words? Is *εἰμί* in any of the forms always enclitic after other words?

9. Write *τέ* after *ἄνθρωπος*; *μοί* after *δείξον*; *τίς* after *ἀνήρ*; *φησὶν* after *καλῶς*; *τέ* after *τιμῶν*; *τίς* after *πόσος*; *τινὲς* after *παῖδες*; *τινὲς* after *ἄνδρες*.

10. Write the declension of the following words: *θεά*; *χώρα*; *πολίτης*; *ναύτης*; *ταμίας*; *ποιητής*; *Ἀτρείδης*; *Ἑρμῆς*; *κρίτης*; *στρατιώτης*; *δεσποτής* (all regular except the voc. *δέσποτα* with irregular accent).

11. Give principal parts of *ἀγγέλλω*; *ἄγω*; *αἰρέω*; *βαίνω*; *γίγνομαι*; *γράφω*; *δέχομαι*; *δέω* (*to bind*); *δέω* (*to want*); *δοκέω*; *εἶω*; *ελαύνω*; *ελέγχω*; *εὐρίσκω*; *ἔχω*; *θνήσκω* (§§ 120, 3, N.); *καλέω*; *κάω*; *λαγχάνω*.

12. Decline *ὁδός*; *δῶρον*; *ἄνθρωπος*; *κίνδυνος*; *ποταμός*; *θάνατος*; *νῆσος*; *μῆλον*; *ἄγγελος*; *ἀδελφός* (notice the irregular accent in the last).

13. How are adjectives compared? Compare *κούφος*; *γλυκός*; *μέλας*; *χαρίεις*; *σαφής*; *μάκαρ*; *αἰσχρός*; *ταχύς*; *ἥδύς*.

14. Give the principal parts of *πλέκω*; *πείθω*; *πέμπω*; *δέρω*; *τίθημι*; *δείκνυμι*; *φέρω*; *πίνω*; *πάσχω*; *δράω*.

15. The following verbs are pass. deponents; give the principal parts: *ἀγαμαι*; *ἄχθομαι*; *βούλομαι*; *δέομαι*; *δύναμαι*; *διαλέγομαι*; *ἐπίσταμαι*; *ἥδομαι*; *οἶομαι*; *ἐπι* and *μετα*, *-μέλομαι*.

16. Decline *φυγᾶς*, *ἄρχων*, *αἶξ*, *παῖς*, *κόλαξ*, *γύψ*, *ἐλπίς*, *κλείς*, *σῶμα*, *φῶς*, *οὐς*, *θήρ*, *ρίς*, *χείρ*, *κύνω*.

17. Give the general rule for accent of nouns. How are monosyllables of the third declension accented in the genitive and dative? What nouns are exceptions to this rule?

18. Give the vocative of the adjective *εὐδαίμων*. Ans. *εὐδαιμον*. Notice that adjectives in *-ων* gen. *-ονος* take in the vocative the accent on the antepenult.

19. Give the voc. of *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Σωκράτης*. See § 56, 2, N.; § 52, 2, N. 1.

20. What is augment ? reduplication ? Give the general rules for each. Write the impf. of *ἄγω, ελαύνω, ικετεύω, ὑβρίζω, αἰσθάνομαι, αὐξάνω, οἰκτείρω, εἰκάζω, εὐρίσκω.*

21. Write the Greek for 3, 7, 8, 10, 20, 14, 16, 30, 100.

22. Give the Greek ordinals from 1st to 10th. Give the numeral adverbs up to the tenth.

23. Decline *εἷς*. Is *δύω* always declined ? Decline *οὐδεῖς*.

24. Accent the following : *ἔλθε, ἀπελθε, ἴδε, εἶσιδε, δος, ἀποδος, θες, παραθες, σχες, προσχες, προσειχον* (*πρός* and *ἔχω*).

25. Give the principal parts of *δράω, χράω, ἄχθομαι, ἔρομαι, βούλομαι, μένω, μέλω, μάχομαι, οἴχομαι, οἶομαι, ἀκούω, δέρω, ἔπομαι, πέμπω, φεύγω.*

26. Compare *αἰσχροός, βαθύς, γλυκύς, μεσός, μακρός, νέος, ὀλίγος, παλαιός.*

27. Form adverbs from the following and compare the adverbs : *φίλος, σοφός, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, ταχύς, σαφής, δίκαιος.*

28. Give the general rule for sequence of tenses. Which are historical tenses ? Is the gnomic aorist an historical tense ?

29. Decline *ἀνήρ, κύων, ῥήτωρ, λιμήν, δαίμων, κίς, οἷς, βοῦς, ἡχώ, πόλις*. Give the rules for forming the vocative of nouns of the third declension.

30. Write more correctly *ἐνπιπτω, συνβαινω, συγχεω, ἐνλειπω, μελανς, λυουσι.*

31. Form the dative plural of the following : *τιθεῖς, λέων, δαίμων, ἰστάς, ἰππεύς.*

32. Write the present subj. active of *λύω, ἀγγέλλω, τρίβω*. Give the fut. and aorist active of *φαίνω, ὀρίζω, σπένδω, αὐξάνω.*

33. Write both the contracted and uncontracted forms in the impf. of *τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω.*

34. Perform crasis and elision on the following : *καὶ ἕτερος ; καὶ εἶτα ; καὶ ὁ ; καὶ οἱ ; καὶ εἰ ; καὶ ὑπό ; μέντοι ἄν ; εἰ μὴ ἔχομαι ; μὴ εὖρω ; ποῦ ἐστιν ; ἐγὼ οἶδα ; ἐγὼ οἶμαι ; ὄτου ἔνεκα ; ἃ ἄν ; ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ.*

35. Write the impf. of *ἔδω, ἐθίζω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, εἰσφέρω, προσάγω, ἐμβάλλω, ἀποφέρω, προβαίνω, δυστυχέω.*

36. What is the Attic reduplication? Write the perfect of ἀλείφω, ἀκούω, ὀρύσσω, ἐλαύνω, ἐλέγχω, ἐγείρω, ἀλίσκομαι.

37. Write the second perfect of στέργω, γίγνομαι, τίκτω, φαίνω, λείπω, κράζω (see § 109, 1).

38. How is the perfect formed of stems ending in π or β, κ or γ, φ or χ? Form the perfect of κηρύσσω, ἄγω, κόπτω, βλάπτω, κλέπτω, πέμπω, λέγω, πράσσω (stem πρᾶγ). The last verb has two forms πέπραγα (intransitive, *I have fared*) and πέπραχα (transitive, *I have done*).

39. Give the perfect of στέλλω (§ 109, 3), τρέπω, τρέφω, φθείρω, κρίνω, πλύνω, φαίνω, βάλλω.

40. Decline ἀληθής, σώφρων, δίπους, πολύς.

41. Give a synopsis of the aorist middle of βουλεύω; inflect the present. Give the same of λύω.

42. Mention the classes of pronouns. Decline ἐγώ, ὕδε, τίς, τίς.

43. What prepositions govern the genitive only? Translate into Greek, *a slave instead of a king; before the city; away from the house; out of the house.*

44. How is the nominative of nouns of the third declension formed from the stem? Form the nominative of the following words: σώματ-ος, τιθέντ-ος, φύλακ-ος, γυπ-ός, φλεβ-ός, αἰών-ος, παντ-ός, δαίμον-ος, λέοντ-ος.

45. Write the perfect of φιλέω, χράω, τρέχω, τρέφω, φύω, θάλλω, χάσκω, φαίνω, χαίνω.

46. Perform crasis and elision on the following: καὶ ὁ; καὶ οἱ; τὸ ἱμάτιον; τοῦ ἐτέρου; ἀπὸ οὗ; νύκτα ἄλην. Form compounds from ἀπό and ἴημι; δέκα and ἡμέρα; ἑπτὰ and ἡμέρα.

47. Decline γυνή, δόρυ (regular in prose), Ζεὺς, ἦρωσ, κύων, νοῦς, οὖς, ὕδωρ, υἱός, χεῖρ.

48. Form the future of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, τῖω, δακρύω, εἶω, λίσσεται, καλέω, γελάω. Write the perfect of δέω (*to bind*), θύω, λύω, and mark the quantity of υ in the last two.

49. Write the principal parts of κλέπτω, ρίπτω, τύπτω, ὀρύσσω,

πλήσσω, πράσσω (give both forms of the perfect), τάσσω, ἀρπάζω, σώζω, ἀγείρω, αἶρω, βάλλω, ἐγείρω, κτείνω, φαίνω, φθείρω.

50. Compare ἀγαθός, βαθύς, γηραιός, γλυκός, πένης. Form adverbs from ὀξύς, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, ταχύς, and compare them.

51. Write the declension of ὄστις.

52. Give a synopsis of the 2 aorist active and middle of λείπω. Inflect the indicative of each.

53. Write the inflection of the perfect middle of πείθω, τρίβω, ἀγγέλλω, φαίνω, and account for the euphonic changes.

54. Write the aorist active of καλέω, σπείρω, μένω, φαίνω, δίδομι, τίθημι, ἴημι, παιάω, κερδαίνω.

55. How is the Attic future formed? Give the future of καλέω, ἐλαύνω, κομίζω, μάχομαι, βιβάζω.

56. The following verbs have the future middle, in the active sense; form the future, and account for the euphonic changes: πλέω, φεύγω, κλαίω, νέω, πίπτω, πυθάνομαι, ἐσθίω, πίνω.

57. Give the perfect passive of σπάω (§ 103 and Note), κелеύω, δράω, κλείω.

58. Write the perfect of τίθημι and ἴημι; of δέω, οὔμαι. The future of βούλομαι, χαίρω, ἐθέλω, μέλω, μένω, ἄχομαι, μάχομαι.

59. Write the principal parts of κτείνω, βαίνω, ἐλαύνω, πίνω, δάκνω, τέμνω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀμαρτάνω, αὐξάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω, πυθάνω, τυγχάνω.

60. Write the perfect passive of τάσσω, γράφω, τρίβω, σπάω, παίω, πείθω, πλήσσω.

61. Write both contracted and uncontracted forms of the present optative of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω (§ 116, N. 2 (c)).

62. Give a synopsis of ἴστημι in the present indic. Inflect the present subjunctive and account for the accent.

63. Inflect the present εἶμι, εἴμι, ἴημι.

64. What prepositions govern the dative only? Translate into Greek: *in the city, with the soldiers, at daybreak.*

65. Inflect the present of ζάω, πλέω, δέω, χράω.

66. Give the general rules for the use of the article in Attic Greek; for the Homeric use of the article.

67. Inflect the present active of ἴστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι.

68. What is meant by assimilation and attraction in grammar?

69. Explain the use of οὐδ in Attic Greek.

70. Write the enclitics. Write τις after ἄνθρωπος, ἀνὴρ, φίλος.

71. What prepositions govern the accusative only? Translate into Greek: *up the river, into the city, he sends to the king.*

72. Inflect the present passive of ἴημι, ἴστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι.

73. Decline νεώς, ἀνώγειον, λαγώς (§ 42, 2, N.), ἀδελφός, πλόος, παῖς, κέρας.

74. How does the meaning of ἴστημι differ in the first and second aorist? Give the first and second aorist of the following and translate each: ἴστημι, ἀφίστημι (*to revolt*), καθίστημι (*to put down*), βαίνω, δύω.

75. The perfect of the following verb is transitive, the 2d perfect intransitive; form both perfects and translate them: ἄλλυμι.

76. Give the general rule for the agreement of adjectives. What is the position of the adjectives with the noun when the article is used? Translate in as many ways as possible, *the wise man.*

77. What prepositions are used with the genitive and accusative? Translate into Greek: *through the country, down from the wall, over the earth.*

78. The second perfect of the following verbs is intransitive. Form and translate it: ἄγνυμι, ἐγείρω, πείθω, πήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι, φαίνω.

79. Write the inflection of present of φημί; the second perfect, οἶδα.

80. Give the general rules for the accusative. Translate and explain the following: σατράπην ἐποίησεν αὐτόν; καλός ἐστι σῶμα; πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο; Κῦρος ἔμεινε ἡμέρας τριάκοντα.

81. Decline αὐτός. How is it contracted with the article?

Translate ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός ; ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ ; οἱ πολῖται τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταυτὰ θαυμάζουσι ; ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθὸς ἐστιν.

82. The following verbs form their second aorists like verbs in μι ; write the second aorist : βαίνω, διδράσκω, κτείνω, πέτομαι, φθάνω, ἀλίσκομαι, βιώω, γινώσκω, δύνω.

83. Give the general rule for the genitive ; the rule for the partitive genitive ; genitive after verbs.

84. Translate and explain the following : οἱ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν στρατηγῶν ; ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων ; θορύβου ἤκουσεν ; Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο.

85. Inflect the present of the deponents : ἀγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρέμαμαι.

86. Write the perfect of the following, and give the rule for its formation : λείβω, γράφω, τάσσω, πλέκω, βρέχω, ἀγγέλλω, σπείρω, πείθω.

87. Decline the interrogative τίς ; decline ὅστις.

88. Translate the following and parse the pronoun : ὄλβιος φῦ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν ; τίνα ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει ;

89. Write the future of γαμέω. (Notice that the active voice is used of a man marrying, the middle of a woman.)

90. What prepositions govern three cases ? Translate the following : *about the head ; a messenger from (the side of) the king ; to (the side of) the king ; in presence of the judges ; from under the chariot ; under the mountain.*

91. Give the principal parts of τυγχάνω, κρεμάννυμι, δείκνυμι, ζεύγνυμι, μίγνυμι, ὀλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, θνήσκω, διδράσκω, μιμνήσκω.

92. Give the rule for the causal genitive ; the genitive when used as ablative ; the genitive after comparatives ; genitive after compound verbs.

93. Translate and parse the genitive in the following : ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην ; τοῦ λόγου ἤρχετο ὧδε ; τὸ τεῖχος ἦν εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν ; στρατιώτου ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι ; τοῦ στρατοῦ ἔλαβεν ; ἀσκῶν δεῖσσομαι ; ἵππον μῶν τριῶν ἐπρίατο ; δῶρων (*bribery*) αὐτοὺς ἐδίωξεν (*prosecuted*) ; πάντων οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν (*rule*) ; τοῦτο ἔμαθεν ὑμῶν ; Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσιν.

94. The perfect of the following verbs has a present meaning. Form the perfect : *μιμνήσκομαι, καλέομαι, πείθομαι, ἄλλυμι, κτάομαι, ἴσταμαι, βαίνω.*

95. Write out the declension of *λελυκώς, τιμάων; δεικνύς, μέγας.*

96. Give the rule for the genitive after adjectives; the genitive with adverbs; the genitive absolute.

97. Translate and parse the genitive in the following : *ἄμαξαι, μεστὰὶ ἀλεύρων καὶ οἴνου; ἄρματα, κενὰ (destitute) ἠνιόχων; δεῖ ὑμᾶς ἀμείνους τοῦ πλήθους εἶναι; ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων; ἕξω τοῦ δεινοῦ; βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν; Κύρος ἦει (went) καλοῦντος τοῦ πατρός; τὶς τῶν παρόντων (those present); αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν.*

98. Give the principal parts of *θυήσκω, βιβρώσκω, γιγνώσκω, τιτρώσκω, ἀλίσκομαι* (used as the pass. to *αἰρέω*), *πάσχω, γαμέω, δοκέω, γίγνομαι, πίπτω, τίκτω, αἰρέω, ἔρχομαι, ἐσθίω, ὁράω, τρέχω, φέρω, ὠνέομαι, εἶπον.*

99. What is reduplication? What tenses take it? What if the verb begin with a vowel? What verbs reduplicate? Do *all* that begin with a single consonant or a mute and a liquid reduplicate? What do verbs beginning with two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double one take? If the verb begins with a rough mute? What verbs prefix *ει* instead of the reduplication?

100. Where are the following words found? *φυλάξαι, φύλαξαι; ποιήσαι, ποιήσαι, ποιήσαι.*

101. Write the following words and properly dispose the accent : *ἄνθρωπος τις; φίλος τις; καλός τε; σῶμα τι; φιλεῖ τις; ἄνθρωποι τινες; φίλοι τινες; καλός ἐστι; σῶμα ποτε; φῶς ἐστι.*

102. Give the general rule for the dative. For the dative after transitive and intransitive verbs; the dative of advantage and disadvantage; the dative of possessor; the dative with respect to which; the dative of resemblance and union; after compound verbs.

103. Translate and parse the following : *ἔδωκε Κύρῳ χρήματα; ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν; Κύρῳ εἰς χεῖρας ἵνα οὐκ ἤθελεν.*

104. What is voice in grammar? How many? Define each. Translate πιστεύουσι τῷ βασιλεῖ; change this to the pass.

105. The following verbs have a different meaning in the middle and active voices. Give their principal parts: παύω (*I cause to stop*); παύομαι (*I stop myself, cease*); φαίνω (*I show*); φαίνομαι (*I show myself, appear*); ἔημι (*I send*); ἔμαι (*I send myself, hurry*).

106. Give the rule for the causal and instrumental dative; of manner; after verbals in -τέος; of accompaniment; of time.

107. Translate and parse the following: ἔπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι; ἔβυλεν αὐτὸν λίθῳ; χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν; τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἦκεν ἄγγελος.

108. When does the article in Attic prose retain its demonstrative force? Translate τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

109. How many tenses are there? Define each. Write γράφω in the first person singular of each tense, and translate it. Mention two verbs whose present has the force of the perfect; several whose perfects have a present meaning.

110. How many distinct uses has the present infinitive? When it stands in direct discourse, what tenses are used? Define a participle.

111. Perform crasis and elision on the following: τὸ ὄνομα; ποῦ ἐστίν; τοῦ ἡμετέρου; τοὶ ἄν; ὁ ἕτερος; καὶ αἵτινες; διὰ ἐμοῦ; ἐπὶ ἡμῖν; ἀντὶ ὧν.

112. Mention the chief uses of the particle ἄν. Translate the following in as many ways as possible: ἔφη ποιῆσαι ἄν τοῦτο.

113. Give the rule for final clauses. Translate ἐπορευόμεν ἵνα ὠφελοῖην αὐτόν; change the leading verb to the present tense, and write the clause depending on ἵνα correctly.

114. Give the rule for object clauses after verbs of striving; after verbs of fearing. Translate ἔδεισαν (*feared*) οἱ Ἕλληνες, μὴ προσάγοιεν πρὸς τὸ κέρας.

115. Give the rules for the use of αὐτός. Translate: *the king himself*; *the same king*; αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔφη λέναι.

116. How are conditional sentences classified? How many kinds of particular suppositions? General suppositions? What negative particle is used?

117. Write the following sentence in all the different forms of particular suppositions: *εάν τι ἀμάρτης, ἀλγήσεις*. The following in the different forms of general supposition: *εἴ που ἐξελεύνοι Ἀστυάγης, περιήγε τὸν Κῦρον*; if (ever) *Astygages rode out, he took Cyrus with him*.

118. Translate and parse the following: *εἰ δοκεῖ, πλέωμεν*; *εάν ἀληθείης ὑπισχνούμαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα*; *εἰ θεοὶ τι δρῶσιν αἰσχροῦν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί*; *εἰ μὴ τι καὶ (also) ναυτικὸν (naval force), εἶχον, οὐκ ἂν νήσων ἐκρίτες*; *εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψομαι, ὡς πολεμῖφ χρῆσομαι (if I shall catch any one fleeing I will treat him as an enemy)*; *προηγόρευεν ὅτι εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψοιτο, ὡς πολεμῖφ χρῆσοιτο*; *νικῶντες τίνα ἂν ὑποκτείναιμεν*;

119. How are relative sentences classified? How many forms of conditional relative sentences? What is the negative particle? Translate and parse: *ἔχει δύναμιν, ἣν πάντες ὀρώμεν*; *Κῦρος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους*; *ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοῖς ἐπεσθαι, ὅποι τις ἠγοῖτο*.

120. How is the indirect discourse introduced? What general rules do indirect quotations follow? Rule for indirect questions? How is the principle of indirect discourse applied to any dependent clause?

121. Translate and parse: *λέγει ὅτι γράφει*; *ἔλεξεν ὅτι γράφοι*; *ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐπόποθ' οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς γένοιτο περὶ εἰ μὴ τότε*; *οὗτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθηκεν*; *λέγει ὅτι τοῦτο ἂν ἐγένετο*; *ἔλεγεν ὅτι τοῦτο ἂν ἐγένετο*; *αὐτῷ Κῦρον στρατεύοντα πρώτος ἤγγειλα*; *Τισσαφέρης διαβάλλει (§ 200, N. 1) τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ*; *ἂν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσιν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται*; *λέγει ὅτι ἂν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσιν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται*; *ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἰ ὑμᾶς ὀρῶεν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται*.

122. How is a periphrastic future formed? Translate *μέλλω ὑμᾶς ἄγειν εἰς Ἀσίαν*.

123. Give the rule for causal sentences. Translate and parse the following : τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐκάκιζον ὅτι οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι (*they found fault with the general, because (as they said) he did not lead them out*).

124. How is a wish expressed in Greek? Translate into Greek : *O that this may happen ! O that this had happened !*

125. Define the imperative mood. What person is used in exhortations? in prohibitions? How is the first person of the subjunctive used?

126. Translate and parse : λέγε ; φεῦγε, ἐλθέτω, χαιρόντων, ἴδωμεν ; μὴ ποίει τοῦτο, μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο, βούλει εἶπω τοῦτο.

127. The following verbs use the future middle in a passive sense ; form the future : ἀδικίω, ἀλίσκω, βλάπτω, ὁμολογέω, τιμάω, φυλάττω.

128. Give the principal uses of the infinitive when not in indirect discourse.

129. Translate and parse the following : ἔξεστι μένειν ; δέομαι ὑμῶν μένειν ; δεινὸς λέγειν ; εἶργει σε τοῦτο ποιεῖν ; ἔχω τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ πλοῖον ; πρὶν καταλύσαι τὸ στράτευμα βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη ; Μένων δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν πλουτεῖν.

130. Define a participle. Mention the chief uses of the participle.

131. Translate and parse the following : τοῦτο ποιούσιν νομίζοντες ; ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἀπήει ; συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν ; ἄρξομαι λέγων ; μέμνημαι αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιήσαντα ; δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος ὡς σπεύδων ; ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες ἀπήλαυνον ; ἐτύγχανεν ἀπών ; τὸ ὕδωρ εὐωνότατον (*cheapest*) ἄριστον ὄν ; τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετοῦντες καὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δυνήσεσθε κολάζειν (*if you benefit your friends you will also be able to punish your enemies*) ; Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐθαιμάζετο ; οἶδα αὐτὸν λυπηρὸν (*troublesome*) ὄντα.

132. What constructions are used with verbal adjectives in -teos? Translate the following : ὁ πατήρ σοι τιμητέος ἐστίν ; διωκτέον τὴν ἀρετὴν ; ταῦτα ἡμῖν ποιητέον ἐστί.

133. How are questions asked in Greek? Translate the

following: *ἀρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής; ἄλλο τι ἢ ἀδικοῦμεν; πότερον δέδρακεν ἢ οὐ.*

134. How many negative adverbs? Which is used with the indicative in independent sentences? Which with causal sentences? With the infinitive? With conditional sentences? With the participle expressing condition?

135. Translate and parse the following: *εἰ τοῦτο ἀληθές ἐστι, χαίρω; εἰ ἔγραψεν, ἦλθον ἂν; εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθές ἦν; ἐρωτᾷ τί ἐγράψαμεν; οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται; δοκεῖ μοι κατακαῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη ἡμῶν στρατηγῇ, ἀλλὰ πορευώμεθα ὅπη ἂν τῇ στρατιᾷ συμφέρη; τούτου ἐπεθύμει, ἵνα εὖ πράττοι; Κλέαρχος ἐβουλευέτο, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας ἢ πάντες Ἴοιεν (what was the direct question? πέμπωμεν, &c.); τί ποιῶμεν; φησὶ γράφειν; ἔφη γράφειν; Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο (§ 200, N. 2), ἵεναι; ἤρετο τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἶη; ἔλεγε τὸ στράτευμα μάχεσθαι; ἔλεγε τὸ στράτευμα τῇ προτεραίᾳ μάχεσθαι (§ 203, N, 1); φησὶ τοῦτο πεπραχέναι; ἔφη τοῦτο πεπραχέναι; ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἀπελθεῖν βούλονται, βουλοίμην ἂν λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών; μέλλει τοῦτο πράττειν; εἶπεν ὅτι βούλεται; ἵστε ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντας ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοιμεν.*

136. The following verbs use the future middle in an active sense; form the future middle, and account for the euphonic changes: *ᾄδω, ἀκούω, ἀμαρτάνω, βαίνω, βιώω, βοάω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δεῖδω, διδράσκω, διώκω, εἰμί, θαυμάζω, θνήσκω, κλαίω, λαγχάνω, μανθάνω, οἶδα, πάσχω, ὄμνυμι, πίνω, πηδάω, πίπτω, σιγάω, σιωπάω, τρέχω, τυγχάνω, φεύγω.*



VOCABULARIES.

I. GREEK AND ENGLISH.

A.

ἀ- (*án-* before a vowel), called *alpha privative*, denoting privation or negation, like Eng. un-, Lat. in-; as *ἀ-παῖς*, *childless*.

***Ἀβροκόμας**, -α, (ὀ), *Abrocōmas*, satrap of Phoenicia, and general under Artaxerxes.

***Ἀβυδος**, -ου, (ή), *Abýdus*, a city of Asia Minor.

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, *good*; for its comparison, see § 73; of soldiers, *brave*; of land, *fertile*.

ἀγαμαι, f. ἀγάσομαι, a. pass. ἠγάσθην, impf. ἠγάμην, *to admire, to esteem*.

ἀγαπάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἠγάπησα, pf. ἠγάπηκα, of persons, *to welcome, entertain, to love dearly*; of things, *to be well pleased with*; φιλέω, *to love*; ἀγαμαι, *to esteem*; ἀγαπάω, *to love and esteem*.

ἀγαστός, -ή, -όν, *admired, admirable, worthy of admiration*; adv. -τῶς.

ἀγγελία, -ας, (ή), *message, news, announcement*.

ἀγγέλλω, f. ἀγγελῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἠγγεῖλα (§ 121), pf. ἠγγελεκα, pf. pass. ἠγγελεμαι, *to bear a message, to report, to tell, to announce*; mid. *to announce one's self*; pass. *to be reported of*.

ἄγγελος, -ου, (ὀ), *a messenger*. Eng.

ANGEL.

ἄγε δὴ, *come now*.

ἀγείρω, f. ἀγερώ (§ 120, 1), a. ἠγείρα, (not used in Att., pf. ἀγήγερα (§ 104), pf. pass. ἀγήγεμαι, a. pass. ἠγέρθην), 2 a. mid. ἀγερόμην, w. part. ἀγρόμενος, *to gather, bring together*.

ἄγκυρα, -ας, (ή), *an anchor*.

ἀγνοέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἠγνόησα, pf. ἠγνόηκα, a. pass. ἠγνόηθην, pf. ἠγνόημαι, *not to perceive, to be ignorant of*; pass. *not to be known*.

ἀγορά, -άς, (ή), *place of assembly, market-place, market*; as a mark of time, ἀγορά πλήθουσα, *the time of full market*, i. e. from nine o'clock till noon; opposed to ἀγορὰς διάλυσις, *the time just after noon*.

ἀγορεύω, f. -εύσω (in Att. the fut. in use is ἐρώ), a. ἠγόρευσα, pf. ἠγόρευκα, *to speak in the assembly, to speak*; mid. *to get a thing proclaimed*.

ἄγριος, -ια, -ιον, (ἀγρός, Lat. ager, field), *living in the fields*; hence, of animals, *wild, savage*; of countries, *wild, uncultivated*.

ἄγω, f. ἄξω, pf. ἤχα, 2 a. ἠγαγον, impf. ἤγον, a. mid. ἤξάμην, a. pass.

ἤχθην, 1 a. act. ἤξα (rare), to lead (used of persons), φέρειν being used of things, to bring; mid. to lead away for one's self; ἀγεσθαι γυναῖκα, to take to one's self a wife, like Lat. ducere uxorem. From same root as Lat. ago, Eng. AGILE.

ἀγών, -ῶνος, (ὁ), an assembly met to see games; hence, a contest, a game; cf. Eng. AGONY.

ἀδειπνος, -ον, without supper.

ἀδελφός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a brother, regular except the voc. which is ἀδελφε with irregular accent.

ἀδιάβατος, -ον, impassable.

ἀδικέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, a. ἠδίκησα, pf. ἠδίκηκα, impf. ἠδίκεον (ουν), to act unjustly; w. acc. of person, to injure; pres. may have the sense of the pf. I do wrong, or (I have done wrong) am a wrong-doer; for meaning of fut. mid. ἀδικήσομαι, I shall be wronged, w. pass. sense, see § 199, 3, N. 4.

ἀδικος, -ον, unjust, wrong, used of either persons or things; ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, by unjust means, unjustly, p. 61, 9.

ἀδικως, adv. unjustly.

ἀδοξία, -ας, (ῆ), discredit.

ἀεί, always, at any time.

ἀετός, -οῦ, (ὁ), an eagle, an eagle as a standard.

Ἀθηναῖος, -αία, -αῖον, Athenian.

ἄθλον, -ου, (τό), a prize.

ἀθροίζω, f. -οίσω, a. ἤθροισα, pf. πῦσ. ἤθροισμαι, assemble, levy forces.

ἀθρόος, -α, -ον, assembled, close together; comp. ἀθρόωτερος, later ἀθρούστερος.

ἀθυμέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, to be disheartened, to be despondent at or for a thing.

ἀθυμός, -ον, without heart or spirit.

Αἰγύπτιος, -ία, -ιον, Egyptian.

αἷμα, -ατος, (τό), blood.

Αἰνιᾶνες, -ων, -οι, Aenianes.

αἰρέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, pf. ἤρηκα, pf. pass. ἤρημαι, 2 a. εἶλον, 2 a. mid. εἶλόμην, to take, seize, capture; mid. to choose; εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε . . . στρατηγούς ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὡς τάχιστα, but then one said . . . that they should choose other generals as quickly as possible, p. 54, 11; cf. Eng. HERETIC.

αἶρω, f. ἀρῶ, pf. ἤρακα, a. ἤρα, mid. impf. ἤρόμην, f. ἀρούμαι, to raise or lift up.

αἰσθάνομαι, f. αἰσθήσομαι, pf. ἤσθημαι, 2 a. ἤσθόμην, impf. ἤσθανόμην, to perceive or apprehend by the senses; hence, sometimes, to feel; sometimes, to see or to hear, to learn; often with acc., § 171, 2 Rem.; Eng. AESTHETIC.

αἰσχρός, -ά, -όν, also -ός, -όν, causing shame; when opposed to καλός, ugly; in a moral sense, disgraceful; instead of the regular compar. and super., αἰσχίων and αἰσχιστος are generally used.

αἰσχύνη, -ης, (ῆ), shame.

αἰσχύνω (αἰσχος, shame), f. -υνῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. ἤσχυγκα, p. pass. ἤσχυμαι, a. p. ἤσχυνθην, to disgrace; mid. and pass. to be ashamed at a thing or before a person; αἰσχύνω takes the partic. when the action of which one is ashamed is performed, the infin. when the action is declined through shame; οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτε ἀνθρώπους, you are not ashamed before either gods or men.

αἰτέω, (ᾧ), f. αἰτήσω, pf. ἤτηκα, to ask, to beg; with acc. of the thing

or person, to ask; with two acc. to ask a person for something; mid. to ask for one's self, to claim.

αἰτίαμαι, (ὦμαι), f. -άσομαι, a. ἤτι-
σάσμη, dep. mid., to blame, accuse.

αἴτιος, -ια, -ιον, causing; to be the
author of; blameworthy, guilty.

ἀκινάκης, -ου, (ὀ), a short sword.

ἀκινδύνος, -ον, without danger, safe,
cowardly; adv. -ως.

ἄκρον, -ου, (τό), neut. of ἄκρος, the
highest point.

ἀκοντίζω, f. -ισω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 2),
a. ἠκόντισσα, to hurl a javelin, to hit.

ἀκούω, f. mid. -σομαι w. active
meaning, a. ἤκουσα, pf. ἀκήκοα, to
hear, w. both gen. and acc.; acc. and
παρά w. gen.; with gen. alone, to
hear, obey; ἐξ ὧν ἤκουον, from what
I have heard, the pres. w. sense of
the perfect; βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε
Τισσαφέρνου, on the other hand the
king had heard from Tissaphernes,
p. 69, 5. Cf. Eng. ACOUSTICS.

ἀκρόπολις, -εως, (ή), an acropolis, a
citadel (ἄκρος, πόλις).

ἄκρος, -α, -ον, at the end, i. e. either
outermost, or at the top; highest,
extreme; with the article, see
§ 142, 4, N. 4.

ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων, unwilling.

ἀλαλάζω, f. -άξω, a. ἠλάλαξα, to raise
the war-cry.

ἀλέξω, act. rare; mid. ἀλέξομαι, f.
ἀλεξήσομαι, ἀλέξομαι, a. ἠλέξησα,
a. mid. ἠλεξάμην, to ward off, to
avenge one's self on, to requite.

ἄλευρα, -ων, (τά), fine flour (plur.).

ἀληθεύω, f. -εύσω, of persons, to speak
the truth; of things, to come true.

ἀληθής, -ές, of persons, true; of
things, real, actual.

ἄλισκομαι, f. ἀλώσομαι, impf. ἠλίσκω-

μην, pf. ἠλώκα, Att. also ἐάλωκα,
plupf. ἠλώκειν, 2 a. ἠλων, Att. also
ἐάλων, particip. ἀλούς, to be taken,
to be captured or seized (used as the
pass. of αἰρέω); εἰ ἀλώσονται, if
they should be captured, p. 61, 17.

ἄλλά, conj. but, yet; originally the
neuter plural of ἄλλος. It ex-
presses opposition more strongly
than δέ.

ἄλλαχοῦ, adv. elsewhere.

ἄλληλων, (ἄλλος), a gen. plur. which
has no nom. of one another; ἐπειδὴ
πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, but when
they had become hostile to one another,
p. 51, 10; 61, 16. See § 81. Eng.
PARALLEL.

ἄλλοθεν, adv. from another place.

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, indef. pron. other, un-
other; ὁ ἄλλος, the rest of.

ἄλλοτε, adv. another time.

ἄλλως, adv. otherwise, in another way.

ἄμα, adv. at once; prep. w. dat.
at the same time with, § 186; ἄμα τῇ
ἡμέρᾳ, as soon as (it was) day;
ἄμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, at the dawn
of the following day.

ἄμαξα, -ης, (ή), a wagon, carriage.

ἄμαξιτός, -όν, passable for wagons;
subst. ἀμαξιτός (sc. ὁδός), a wagon-
road.

ἄμαρτάνω, f. ἀμαρτήσομαι, pf. ἡμάρ-
τηκα, 2 a. ἡμαρτον, pf. pass.
ἡμάρτημαι, a. ἡμαρτήθη, to miss;
to err.

Ἄμβρακιώτης, -ου, (ὀ), an Ambraciot.

ἀμείνων, -ον, comp. of ἀγαθός.

ἀμήχανος, -ον, difficult, impossible;
ὁδὸς ἀμήχανος, a difficult road; of
persons, perplexed.

ἄμπελος, -ου, (ή), a vine.

ἄμφι, primarily signifies on both sides
of, around; w. gen. and dat., about,

concerning, on account of; w. acc. mostly with verbs of motion, about.

*Ἀμφίπολις (ἀμφί, πόλις), *ews*, (ή), Amphipolis, a city in Thrace, almost round which the Strymon flows.

*Ἀμφιπολίτης, -ου, (δ), an Amphipolitan.

ἀμφοτέρως, -α, -ον, both.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, adv. on both sides, at both ends.

ἀμφω, gen. and dat. same form in all genders, both.

ἀν, is joined (a) to all the secondary tenses of the indic., and to the optative, infinitive, or participle, to denote that the action of the verb is dependent on some condition; (b) it is joined to *ei*, if, and to all relative and temporal words (sometimes to final particles) when these are followed by the subjunctive, § 207, 2. It never stands at the beginning of a clause, and is thus readily distinguished from *ἀν*, with *ā* (contr. from *ἐάν*).

ἀνά, prep. in Att. w. acc. only, (1) of place, up, throughout; (2) of time, throughout; (3) in numbers, up to, also distributively, ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, day by day; ἀνά κράτος, at full speed.

ἀναβαίω (ἀνά, βαίω), to go up, to ascend, to make an expedition; ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, having mounted his horse.

ἀνάβασις, -εως, (ή), the march up.

ἀναβιβάζω, f. mid. -βιβάσομαι, Att. -βιβῶμαι (§ 120, 2), a. ἀνεβίβασα, a. mid. -ασάμην, to cause to lead up, to lead up, to go up, to mount on horseback.

ἀναγγέλλω (ἀνά, ἀγγέλλω), to bring back a report.

ἀνάγκη, -ης, (ή), a necessity.

ἀνάγω (ἀνά, ἄγω), to lead up.

ἀναλαμβάνω (ἀνά, λαμβάνω), to take up, to take with one.

ἀναμένω (ἀνά, μένω), to wait for, to wait.

ἀναξυρίδες, -ιδων, (αι), trousers.

ἀναπαύω (ἀνά, παύω), to cause to rest; mid. to rest.

ἀναπτύσσω, f. -ύξω, a. pass. ἀνεπτύχθη, 2 a. ἀνεπτύγη, to fold back.

ἀνάριστος, -ον, without breakfast.

ἀναστρέφω (ἀνά, στρέφω), to turn back, to face about; mid. to rally.

ἀνατείνω (ἀνά, τείνω), to extend; elevate; ἀετὸν ἀνατεταμένον, an eagle with spread wings.

ἀνατίθημι (ἀνά, τίθημι), to place upon, to consecrate.

ἀνδράποδος, -ου, (τό), a slave.

ἀνδρείος, -εἶα, -εἶον, manly, brave.

ἀνεῖλον. See ἀναίρεω.

ἀνείπον, 2 a.; no pres., to proclaim, give notice.

ἀνευ, prep. w. gen., without.

ἀνέχω (ἀνά, ἔχω), to hold up; mid. to endure, to control one's self.

ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, (δ), a man, = Lat. vir; ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, fellow-soldiers.

ἀνθίστημι (ἀντί, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., f. and a., to set against, especially in battle; to compare; intrans. in mid. or pass., also w. pf. and 2 a. act., to stand against, to oppose.

ἀνθρωπος, -ου, (δ), a human being, a man, = Lat. homo.

ἀνιάω, (ῶ), f. -άσω, a. ἠρίασα, pf. ἠρίακα; f. mid. ἀνιάσομαι, a. ἠνιάθη, to grieve, to trouble; δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, it was evident that he was troubled, 1. 2, 11.

ἀνίστημι (ἀνά, ἵστημι), trans. in

pres., impf., f. and a., to make to stand up, to raise up; to rouse; a. mid. also trans.; intrans. in pass. w. 2 a., pf. and plupf. act., to stand up, to rise.

ἀντίειπον (ἀντί, εἶπον), to speak against, to oppose.

ἀντί, prep., w. gen., instead of, against.

ἀντίος, -α, -ον, opposite; w. ἐλαύνειν, to go against.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι (ἀντί, παρασκευάζω), to prepare against.

ἀντιστασιώτης, -ου, (ὁ), an opponent.

ἀντιτάττω (ἀντί, τάττω), to draw up in a line against, w. acc. and dat.

ἀντρον, -ου, (τό), a cave.

ἀνυστός, -όν, possible, practicable; σιγῆ ὡς ἀνυστόν, as silently as possible.

ἀνω, adv. up; comp. ἀνωτέρω, sup. ἀνωτάτω.

ἀξίτη, -ης, (ἡ), an axe.

ἀξιος, -α, -ον, of like value, worth as much, w. gen.; worthy, valuable; πολλοῦ ἀξιος, worthy of much; ἀξιωτέρας τιμῆς, more adequate honor, 61, 16; ἀρχεῖν ἀξιωτάτος, most worthy to rule; adv. ἀξίως.

ἀξιόω, (ὦ), f. -ώσω, pf. ἤξιωκα, to think or deem worthy of a thing, w. acc. and inf.; to think fit to do or be; to think, to demand, to ask; ἤξιον δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις, he asked that these cities might be given to him.

ἀξων, -ονος, (ὁ), an axle.

ἀοπλος, -ον, without armor.

ἀπαγγέλλω (ἀπό, ἀγγέλλω), to announce.

ἀπάγω (ἀπό, ἀγω), to lead back, to bring back, to march.

ἀπαιτέω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, αἰτέω), f. -ήσω, pf. ἀπήτηκα, to demand; pass. to have a thing demanded of one.

ἀπαλλάσσω, Att. -πτω (ἀλλάττω, f. -άξω, a. ἤλλαξα, pf. ἤλλαχα, 2 a. pass. ἠλλάγημι), to set free, release, to get rid of a thing; to free from; to go away, to withdraw; pass. to withdraw.

ἀπαλλαγῆ, -ῆς, (ἡ), deliverance, release.

ἀπαξ, adv. once for all.

ἀπαρασκευάστος, -ον, unprepared.

ἀπαράσκευος, -ον, unprepared.

ἀπας, ἀπασα, ἀπαν, strengthened form of πᾶς, all, quite all, all together.

ἀπειθέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to disobey.

ἀπειμι (ἀπό, εἶμι), to go away. § 200, N. 3 (end).

ἀπειμι (ἀπό, εἶμι), to be absent.

ἀπείπον (ἀπό, εἶπον), f. ἀπερῶ, pf. ἀπείρηκα, to refuse, deny, renounce.

ἀπελαύνω (ἀπό, ἐλαύνω), to dislodge, to march away, to ride away.

ἀπέρχομαι (ἀπό, ἐρχομαι), to go away, to depart from, to go over; παρά βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κῦρον ἀπήλθον, many went over from the king to Cyrus, p. 61, 16.

ἀπέχω (ἀπό, ἔχω), to hold back; to desist from; intrans. to be distant, p. 70, 8.

ἀπήλθον, see ἀπέρχομαι.

ἀπό, prep. w. gen. only, from, away from. Sometimes denotes means, and then rendered by. See § 197, N. 1.

ἀποβιβάξω (ἀπό, βιβάξω, f. -άσω, &c.), to cause to go forth, to land.

ἀποβλέπω (ἀπό, βλέπω), to look away.

ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό, δείκνυμι), to show forth, appoint; mid. to express one's opinion; produce, display.

ἀποδέρω (ἀπό, δέρω, f. δερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐδεῖρα (§ 121), pf. pass. δέδαρμαι), to flay.

ἀποδιδράσκω (ἀπό, διδράσκω), to run away.

ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό, δίδωμι), to give back, to pay.

ἀποθνήσκω (ἀπό, θνήσκω), to die, to be killed; used in Attic as pass. of ἀποκτείνω.

ἀπόκειμαι (ἀπό, κείμαι), to be laid away.

ἀποκόπτω (ἀπό, κόπτω), to cut away.

ἀποκρίνομαι (ἀπό, κρίνω), f. ἀποκρινούμαι (§ 120, 1), pf. ἀποκέκριμαι, to reply, to answer.

ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, κτείνω), to kill, to put to death; for pass. see ἀποθνήσκω.

ἀπολαμβάνω (ἀπό, λαμβάνω), to take back, to receive.

ἀπολείπω (ἀπό, λείπω), to leave behind, to abandon.

ἀπόλλυμι (ἀπό, δλλυμι), f. ἀπολέσω, pf. ἀπολώλεκα, 2 pf. ἀπόλωλα, to destroy utterly, to slay, to loose; in 2 pf. and 2 plupf. act. to die, to perish.

Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, (ὁ), voc. Ἄπολλον, § 48, 2, d. N., Apollo.

ἀποπέμπω (ἀπό, πέμπω), to send back, to send; mid. to dismiss.

ἀποπλέω (ἀπό, πλέω), to sail away.

ἀπορέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to be in want, to be perplexed.

ἀπορος, -ον, impassable, impracticable, insuperable.

ἀποσπάω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, σπάω, f. σπάσω, a. ἐσπᾶσα (§ 106, N. 2), pf. ἐσπᾶκα (§ 101, 3), p. pass. ἐσπασμαι (§ 113, N. 1), to draw away, to withdraw.

ἀποστέλλω (ἀπό, στέλλω), to send away, to send, to despatch. Eng. APOSTLE.

ἀποστροφή, -ῆς, (ἡ), act of turning away, a place of refuge.

ἀποτείνω (ἀπό, τείνω), to extend, to stretch out.

ἀποτέμνω (ἀπό, τέμνω), to cut off.

ἀποτίθημι (ἀπό, τίθημι), to put away; mid. to lay aside.

ἀποτίνω (ἀπό, τίνω, f. -ίσω, a. ἐτίσα, pf. τέτικα), to pay back, requite.

ἀποτρέπω, f. -ψω, to turn away from a thing; w. acc. to turn away or back; mid. to turn from a thing.

ἀποφαίνω (ἀπό, φαίνω), to show forth.

ἀποφεύγω (ἀπό, φεύγω), to escape.

ἀποχωρέω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, χωρέω, -ήσω, &c.), to withdraw.

ἄπτω, f. ἄψω, a. ἤψα, pf. ἤφα, p. pass. ἤμμαι, a. ἤφθην, generally used in the mid., ἄπτομαι, f. ἄψομαι, a. mid. ἠψάμην, to touch.

ἄρα, illative conj. like οὖν, then, therefore, accordingly; οὐκ ἄρα ἐτι, then not at all.

ἄρα, interrog. particle, stronger than ἄρα, implying nothing as to the answer expected; ἄρα οὐ, implies that an affirmative, and ἄρα μή that a negative, answer is expected; see § 282, 2.

ἀργύριον, -ον, (τό), (dim. of ἀργυρος, silver), a piece of silver, silver money.

ἀρετή, -ῆς, (ἡ), virtue, good conduct, valor.

ἀρήγω, f. ἀρήξω, to help, to succor.

Ἀριαῖος, -ου, (ὁ), Ariaeus, commander of the Asiatics in the army of Cyrus.

ἀριθμέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to number, to reckon, to count.

ἀριθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a number, an enumeration.

ἄρκτος, -ου, (ἡ), a bear.

ἀριστιάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. ἠρίστηκα, to breakfast; to take any meal.

Ἀρίστιππος, -ου, (ὁ), Aristippus.

ἄριστος, *best, noblest*; sup. of ἀγαθός.
 Ἄρκας, -άδος, (ὁ), *an Arcadian*.
 ἄρμα, -ατος, (τό), *a chariot*.
 ἀρμάμαξα, -ης, (ἡ), *a covered chariot*.
 ἀρνός, τοῦ or τῆς, gen. of an obsolete nom. (ἀρήν), the nom. in use being ἀμνός; dat. ἀρνί, acc. ἄρνα, du. ἄρνε; pl. ἄρνες, gen. ἀρνῶν, dat. ἀρνάσι, acc. ἄρνας, *a lamb*; *a sheep*.
 ἀρπάξω, f. ἀρπάσω, com. ἀρπάσομαι, a. ἤρπασα, pf. ἤρπακα, pf. pass. ἤρπασμαι, a. ἤρπασθην, *to plunder, to carry off*.
 Ἄρταγέρσης, -ου, (ὁ), *Artaxerxes*.
 Ἄρταξέρξης, -ου, (ὁ), *Artaxerxes*, the name of three kings of Persia. Artaxerxes II., surnamed *Mnemon*, from his good memory, was a brother of Cyrus, and reigned from B. C. 404 to 361.
 Ἄρταπάτης, -ου, (ὁ), *Artapates*.
 ἄρτι, adv. *just, exactly, just now*.
 ἀρχαῖος, -α, -ον (ἀρχή), *from the beginning, old, ancient*; Κύριος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, *Cyrus the Elder*.
 ἀρχή, -ης, (ἡ), *beginning, government, province*.
 ἀρχω, f. ἀρξω, a. ἤρξα, pf. ἤρξα, pf. pass. ἤρξαμαι, a. pass. ἤρχθην, *to begin, govern, rule, command*. ARCH-, in compounds.
 ἀρχων, -οντος, (ὁ), *a ruler, commander*.
 ἀσεβής, -ές, *ungodly, impious*.
 ἀσθενέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, *to be weak*.
 ἀσθενής, -ές, *without strength, weak, feeble, sickly*.
 ἀσινῶς, adv. *without harm*.
 ἀσκός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *a leathern bag*.
 Ἄσπένδιος, -ου, (ὁ), *an Aspendian*.
 ἀσπίς, -ίδος, (ἡ), *a shield*; ἀσπίς μυρία, *ten thousand shield*, i. e. ten thousand hoplites, or heavy armed infantry.

ἀστράπτω, f. -ψω, *to lighten, to gleam*; impers. ἀστράπτει, *it lightens*.
 Ἄστυάγης, -ους, (ὁ), *Astyages*, king of Media.
 ἀσφαλής, -ές, *firm*; of persons, *sure, trusty*; of things, *sure, certain*; ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ, *in the safest position*.
 ἀσφάλῳς, adv. *firmly, securely*; comp. ἀσφαλέστερον, sup. -έστατα.
 ἀτακτος, -ον, *in disorder*.
 ἀτιμάζω, f. ἀτιμάσω, a. ἠτίμασα, pf. ἠτίμασμαι, *to dishonor*.
 ἀτύχης, -ές (ἀ-priv. and τυχεῖν), *luckless, unfortunate*; adv. -χῶς.
 αὐ, adv. *again, back*. It often denotes merely the continuation of the narrative, and cannot well be rendered in English.
 αὐθις, adv. *again, back again*.
 αὐλόν, -ῶνος, (ὁ), *a canal*.
 αὐξάνω or αὐξω, f. αὐξήσω, a. ἠύξησα, pf. ἠύξηκα; pf. pass. ἠύξημαι, a. ἠύξθην, *to make grow, increase*; pass. *to be increased, to grow*.
 αὐριον, adv. *to-morrow*.
 αὐτίκα, adv. *forthwith, immediately*.
 αὐτομάτος, -η, -ον, *acting of one's own will*; of plants, *spontaneous*; ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *of one's own accord*.
 αὐτομολέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἠυτομόλησα, *to desert*; οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες, *those who (had) deserted*.
 αὐτός, -ή, -ό, intens. pron. *self*; preceded by the article, *the same*, in the oblique cases, *him, her, it, them*.
 AUTO-, in compounds.
 αὐτοῦ, adv. *here, in this place*.
 αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, contr. from εαυτοῦ, -ῆς, § 80.
 ἀφαιρέω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, αἰρέω), *to take away, to deprive*.
 ἀφάνης, -ές (ἀ-, φαίνω), *unseen, out of sight, invisible, vanished; missing*.

ἀφαρπάζω (ἀπό, ἀρπάζω), f. -άξω, Att. -άσω or -άσομαι, a. pass. -ηρπάσθην, pf. -ήρπασμαι, to steal from, to plunder.

ἀφείλον, see ἀφαιρέω.

ἀφίημι (ἀπό, away, ἵημι, to send), f. ἀφίσω, a. ἀφῆκα, pf. ἀφείκα, pf. pass. ἀφείμαι, a. pass. ἀφείθην, to send away, let go, dismiss, suffer to escape.

ἀφικνέομαι (ἀπό, ἰκνέομαι, f. ἵξομαι, pf. ἵγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμην), to come to, arrive; ὕστεροι ἀφίκοντο, came later.

ἀφιππεύω (ἀπό, ἵππεύω), f. -εύσω, &c., to ride away.

ἀφίστημι (ἀπό, ἵστημι, which see), impf. ἀφίστην, f. ἀποστήσω, a. ἀπέστησα, a. mid. ἀπεστησάμην, in these tenses it is trans. to put away,

remove, to make revolt; intrans. in the pass. with 2 a. act., pf., plupf., and f. mid. to stand, to withdraw from, to retire; ἀφεστῆκεσαν πρὸς Κύρον, revolted to Cyrus, I. 1. 6; ἀποστήναι πρὸς, (namely) to revolt to, I. 1. 7.

Ἀχαιός, -οῦ, (ὁ), an Achaean.

ἀχάριστος, -ον, unpleasing, unrewarded; adv. ἀχαριστως, without gratitude.

ἀχθομαι, f. ἀχθέσομαι or ἀχθεσθήσομαι, a. pass. ἤχθεσθην, to be displeased; οὐδὲν ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων, he was displeased in no respect because (§ 277, 2) they were engaged in war.

ἄχρι, before a vowel ἄχρισ, up to, w. gen.; conj. until; see § 239, 1.

B.

Βαβυλών, -ῶνος, (ἡ), Babylon, a city upon the river Euphrates.

βαθύς, -εία, -ύ, deep or high; comp. βαθύτερος, sup. βαθύτατος.

βαίνω, f. βήσομαι (poet. except in comp.), pf. βέβηκα, pf. pass. βέβημαι, a. pass. ἐβάθην (rare), 2 a. ἐβην, like ἔστην, to go, to step, walk; (the fut. and aor. are transitive, to make to go).

βακτηρία, -ας, (ἡ), a staff.

βάλλω, f. βαλῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. βέβληκα, 2 a. ἔβαλον, pf. pass. βέβλημαι, 1 a. pass. ἐβλήθην, f. mid. βαλοῦμαι, to throw at, cast at; the object thrown, when expressed, is in the dative.

βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν, barbarian.

βαρβαρικῶς, adv. in a barbarian (e. g. Persian) language.

βάρβαρος, -ου, (ὁ), a barbarian.

βαρέως, adv. heavily.

βαρύς, -εία, -ύ, heavy, burdensome; comp. βαρύτερος, sup. βαρύτατος.

βασίλεια, -ας, (ἡ), a queen.

βασίλεια, -ας, (ἡ), a kingdom; κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλειαν, he became established in the kingdom.

βασίλειος, -ον, belonging to a king, royal; (τὸ) βασιλειον or (τὰ) βασιλεια, palace.

βασιλεύς, -έως, (ὁ), a king.

βασιλεύω, f. -εύσω, to be king, to reign.

βασιλικός, -ή, -όν, royal, of a king; subst. βασιλικός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a courtier, a nobleman.

βελτίων, βέλτιον, comp. of ἀγαθός, better.

βία, -ας, (ἡ), force, violence.

βιάζω, f. -άσω, a. pass. ἐβιάσθην, pf.

βεβιάσμαι, *to force*, w. acc.; *to compel*, w. infin.

βιάωσ, adv. *violently, severely*.

βιβλίον, -ου, (τό), *a small book; a treatise*.

βίκος, -ου, (ὄ), *a large earthen vessel*.

βίος, -ου, (ὄ), *life*.

βλακεύω, f. -εύσω, *to loiter, to be sluggish*.

βλάπτω, f. βλάψω, a. βλαψα, pf. βέβλαφα, pf. pass. βέβλαμμαι, *to injure*.

βλέπω, f. βλέψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φα, pf. pass. βέβλεμμαι, a. ἐβλέφθη, *to look, to look towards*.

βοάω, (ῶ), f. mid. -ήσομαι, w. active meaning, pf. βεβόημαι, *to cry aloud, to shout*.

βοηθέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to assist, to bring aid*.

Βοιώτιος, -ου, (ὄ), *a Boeotian*.

βουκεφάλαιος, gen. -α (§ 39), *Bucephalus*, name of the horse of Alexander the Great.

βουλευώ, f. -εύσω, reg. *to counsel, advise, plot*; mid. *to deliberate*; τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βουλευομένους, *plotting these same things*.

βούλομαι, f. βουλῆσομαι, pf. βεβούλημαι, impf. ἐβουλόμην, Att. ἠβουλόμην, § 102, 1, N., *to wish, be willing*; ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἰκαδε βουλόμενον ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἰκοῖς ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελθεῖν, *I will cause any one of you who wishes to go home to depart envied by those at home*; ἐδίδωτο λέγειν βουλομένῳ, *it was granted to him wishing to speak*, p. 37, 13.

βοῦς, βοός, (ὄ or ἦ), § 54, *an ox or cow*.

βραδέως, adv. *slowly*.

βραχύς, -εία, -ύ, comp. βραχύτερος, sup. βραχύτατος, *of time and space, short*; *of numbers, few, little*.

βρέχω, f. βρέξω, a. ββρεξα, pf. pass. βέβρεγμα, *to wet*.

βροντή, -ῆς, (ἦ), *thunder*.

βωμός, -οῦ, (ὄ), *any raised place for standing, an altar*.

Γ.

γάρ, conj. *for*. It is never the first word in the clause; usually the second.

γέ, enclitic, *even, at least, too*, = Lat. quidem.

γείτων, -ονος, (ὄ or ἦ), *a neighbor*; as an adj. *neighboring*, w. gen. or dat.

γελάω, (ῶ), f. mid. γελάσομαι (§ 106, N. 2, and § 120, 2), w. active meaning, a. ἐγέλασα, pf. γεγέλασμαι, *to laugh*.

γέλως, -ωτος, (ὄ), *laughter*.

γένος, (εος), -ους, (τό), *birth, descent*. (From a root which appears in Lat. genus, Eng. GENEBOUS).

γέρον, -ου, (τό), *a wicker-shield*.

γεροφόρος, -ου, (ὄ), *wicker-shield-bearer*.

γέρον, -οντος, (ὄ), *an old man*.

γέφυρα, -ας, (ἦ), *a bridge*.

γῆ, -ῆς (contracted from γε-α or γα-α), (ἦ), *earth, land*; κατὰ γῆν, *by land*; ἐπὶ γῆς, *upon the ground*. GE-, in compounds, as *geology*.

γῆλοφος, -ου, (ὄ), *a hill*.

γῆρας (γῆραος), γῆρωσ (§ 56, 2), (τό), *old age*.

γίγνομαι, f. γενήσομαι, pf. γεγένημαι, 2 pf. (§ 109, 1) γέγονα (§ 200, N. 6), 2 a. mid. ἐγενόμην, *to become, to*

be, happen, occur, be born, to come; ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, *he sent the revenues accruing from the cities to the king.* Lat. *gigno*, Lat. and Eng. *GENIUS*.

γιγνώσκω, f. γνῶσμαι, pf. ἔγνωκα, 2 a. ἔγνω (§ 127, N. 1), pf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, a. ἔγνώσθην, *to know, to recognize, to judge, to determine*, w. acc.; w. partic., § 280. Cf. Lat. *nosco* (*gnosco*).

γλυκός, -εῖα, -ύ, *sweet to the taste; agreeable*; comp. γλυκίω, sup. γλυκίστος, also γλυκύτερος, -τατος.

Γλοῦς, -οῦ, (ὁ), *Glus*, an officer in the army of Cyrus.

γνοός, 2 aor. partic. of γιγνώσκω.

γνώμη, -ης, (ἡ), *opinion, judgment, plan*. Eng. *GNOME*.

γούν, adv. *therefore, now, at least*.

γράφω, f. γράψω, a. ἔγραψα, pf. γέγραφα, pf. pass. γέγραμμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐγράφη (§ 199, N. 3), 1 a. pass. not used, *to write, to paint, to engrave*.

γυμνάζω, f. -άσω, pf. γεγύμνακα, pf. pass. -ασμαι; a. pass. -άσθην, *to exercise, to train*. Eng. *GYMNASTIC*.

γυμνήτης, -ου, (ὁ), *a light armed soldier*.

γυμνός, -ή, -όν, *naked*.

γυνή, (ἡ), gen. γυναικός, dat. γυναικί, acc. γυναῖκα, voc. γούνα; dual, γυναῖκε, gen. and dat. γυναικοῖν; plur. nom. γυναῖκες, gen. γυναικῶν, dat. γυναιξί, acc. γυναῖκας, voc. γυναῖκες, *a woman, wife*.

Δ.

δαίμων, -ονος, (ὁ), *a divinity*.

δάκνω, f. δήξομαι, pf. δέδηχα, 2 a. ἔδακον, pf. pass. δέδηγμαι, 1 a. pass. ἐδήχθην, *to bite* (esp. of dogs).

δακρύω, f. -ύσω, 1 a. ἐδάκρυσα, pf. δεδάκρυκα, *to weep*.

Δάνα, -ης, (ἡ), *Dana*.

δαπανάω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, 1 a. pass. ἐδαπανήθην, pf. δεδαπάνημαι, *to expend, to incur expense*; mid. *to spend of one's own*; causal, *to cause one to incur expense*; ἀμφί, w. acc.

δαρειακός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *a daric* = about \$3.33 in silver, a Persian gold coin = 20 Attic drachmae (said to have been coined first by Darius, but perh. derived from darâ, a king); the monthly pay of a common soldier.

Δαρείος, -ου, (ὁ), *Darius*, king of Persia; ascended the throne B. C. 423.

δασμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *a division*; in Att. *revenue, tribute*.

δέ, conj. *but, and*; corresponds to μέν in the preceding clause; it often serves to pass from one thing to another, then rendered *and, further*; inseparable enclitic added to names of places to denote motion towards. See § 143, and N. 2.

δέδοικα (perf. w. meaning of pres.), see δέδω.

δει (from δέω), impers. f. δεήσει, a. ἐδέησε, *it is necessary, there is need*; § 172, 2, N. 1 and 2; καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὁ τι ἂν δέη κείσομαι, *and with*

you I will suffer whatever may be necessary (§ 232, 3), p. 55, 12.

δεῖδω (pres. only used in first pers.), f. mid. δέισομαι, a. εδεῖσα, pf. δέδοικα (§ 109, 2), 2 pf. δέδια, § 130, 1, N. 2, to fear.

δείκνυμι, f. δείξω, a. εδείξα, pf. δέδειχα, pf. pass. δέδειγμαί, a. εδείχθην, to show, to point out.

δειλη, -ης, (ή), afternoon, evening.

δανός, -ή, -όν, terrible; prudent, skilful; as a subst. δεινόν, -οῦ, (τό), danger, peril.

δειπνον, -ου, (τό), a meal, meal-time; either early or late, dinner or supper; in Att. the chief meal, dinner; a supper.

δέκα, indeclinable, ten.

δένδρον, -ου, (τό), a tree.

δεξιός, -ά, -όν, right, on the right hand; δεξιὰς ἔδοσαν, they gave their right (hands) or pledges.

δέομαι, f. δεήσομαι, pf. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδεήθην, to need, to want, to ask, entreat, w. gen., see δέω; δεῖται αὐτοῦ, he asks him, p. 66, 18.

δέρμα, -ατος, (τό), skin, hide.

δέρω, f. δερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. εδεῖρα (§ 121), pf. pass. δέδαρμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐδάρην (§ 109, 3), to flay.

δεσμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a band, a chain; pl. δεσμοί or δεσμά.

δεσπότης, -ου, (ὁ), a master, properly of slaves; hence, a despot; voc. δέσποτα, § 37, 2, N. 1.

δευτερος, -α, -ον, second. Eng. DEUTERONOMY (δευτερος, second, νόμος, law).

δέχομαι, f. δέξομαι, pf. δέδεγμαί, a. pass. ἐδέχθην, a. mid. ἐδεξάμην, of things, to receive, accept; of persons, to receive hospitably.

δέω (§ 123, N. 1), f. δήσω, 1 a.

ἐδησα, pf. δέδεκα, pf. pass. δέδεμαι, a. pass. ἐδέθην, to bind, to fasten.

δέω, f. δήσω, a. ἐδέησα, pf. δεδέηκα, pf. pass. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδεήθην, to want, need; mid. δέομαι, to ask; impers. δεῖ, there is need, (one) ought; f. δεήσει, a. ἐδέησε.

δή, intensive particle, now, already, indeed.

δηλος, -η, -ον, plain, clear; with participle, see § 280, N. 1; δηλος ἦν προσιών, it was plain that he was approaching; δηλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, it was plain that he was troubled.

δηλώω, (ᾶ), f. -ώσω, to show, to set forth.

δήμος, -ου, (ὁ), the common people.

Δί', for Δία, see Ζεύς.

διά, prep. with gen. through; of time, place, means; w. acc. poet.

Δία, acc. of Ζεύς.

διαβαίνω (διά, βαίνω), to go through, to cross.

διαβάλλω (διά, βάλλω), to attack, slander, accuse falsely.

διάβασις, -ews, (ή), a crossing over, a means of crossing; bridge, ferry.

διαβατέος, -α, -ον, verb. adj. that must be crossed; § 281, 1 and 2; ποταμός δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος, οὐκ οἶδα, but whether there is then any other river for us to cross, I do not know, p. 52, 11.

διαβολή, -ης, (ή), calumny.

διαγγέλλω (διά, ἀγγέλλω), to announce, to pass the word.

διαγίγνομαι (διά, γίγνομαι), to continue, to pass.

διάγω (διά, ἄγω), to lead over, to continue

διαδίδωμι (διά, δίδωμι), to distribute.

διακινδυνεύω (διά, κινδυνεύω), to incur danger.

διακόπτω (διά, κόπτω), to cut in pieces.

διαλέγω (διά, λέγω), to pick out; mid. to converse.

διαλείπω (διά, λείπω), to leave an interval, to be distant.

διαρπάξω (διά, ἀρπάξω, f. ἀρπάξω, Att. ἀρπάσω or ἀρπάσομαι, a. ἤρπαξα or ἤρπασα, pf. ἤρπακα, pf. pass. ἤρπαγμαί), to plunder, to carry off as plunder; καταλαμβάνουσι...διηρασμένα, and they, also, found most of their other effects plundered, p. 73, 5.

διαπράττω (διά, πράττω), to accomplish; mid. to effect for one's self.

διασπείρω (διά, σπείρω, f. σπερῶ, pf. pass. ἐσπαρμαι), to draw apart, to scatter, to spread abroad.

διατελέω (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, to bring quite to an end; to continue doing.

διατίθημι (διά, τίθημι), to dispose; πάντα οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο, so disposing all, he sent (them) back, p. 55, 6.

διαφθείρω (διά, φθείρω, f. -ερῶ, a. -ειρα, pf. -αρκα), to destroy.

διδάσκω, f. -άξω, pf. -αχα, pf. pass. δεδιδάγμαί, a. ἐδιδάχθην, to teach; mid. to have a person taught.

διδράσκω, f. δράσομαι, pf. δέδρακα, 2 a. ἔδραν, to run away, to escape; only found in compounds; 2 a. ἔδραν, δρῶ, δραινῆν, δρᾶναι, δράς.

δίδωμι, f. δώσω, a. ἔδωκα, pf. δέδωκα (§ 126), pf. pass. δέδομαι, a. ἐδόθην, to give, present. Cf. Lat. do, Eng. DOSE.

διέρχομαι (διά, ἐρχομαι), to go through; διήλθε λόγος, a rumor spread abroad, p. 68, 8.

διέχω (διά, ἔχω), to be distant from, separated from

ἵστημι (διά, ἵστημι), to cause to stand apart; intrans. in the mid.,

and 2 a., pf., and plupf. act., to stand apart.

δικαίος, -αία, -αιον, just; ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, according to justice; adv. δικαίως; εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω, whether, indeed, I shall act justly, p. 66, 13.

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, (ἡ), justice; εἰς γὰρ μὴν δικαιοσύνην...ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, and as regards justice... wishing to show himself (a just man), p. 61, 9.

δικαιοῦμαι, -ητος, (ἡ), justice.

δίκη, -ης, (ἡ), right, justice, an action at law, a penalty, punishment; μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθῆ, lest having seized me he shall inflict punishment.

δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, two thousand

διφθέρα, -ας, (ἡ), a tanned skin.

δίφρος, -ου, (ὁ), a seat in a chariot.

διώκω, f. -ξω, a. -ξα, pf. δεδιώχα, pf. pass. -γμαι, a. ἐδιώχθην, to pursue

διώρυξ, -υχος, (ὁ or ἡ), a trench, a canal.

δοθῆναι, see δίδωμι.

δοκέω, (ᾧ), (most of the tenses are formed from assumed pres. δόκω), f. δόξω, a. ἔδοξα, pf. pass. δέδογμαί, to seem, to appear good; impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, it seems good or expedient; ὁ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐδ'...δόξαιμι, and he replied...I should never seem so at least to you, p. 68, 13; to think, 1, 8, 2.

δόλιος, -α, -ον, treacherous, deceitful.

Δόλιοι, -ων, (οἱ), Dolopians.

δόξα, -ης, (ἡ), opinion.

δόρηστος, -ου, (ὁ), supper-time.

δόρυ, -ατος, (τό), a spear; regular in prose.

δούλος, -ου, (ὁ), a slave, subject.

δουπέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, to make a loud noise; to fall in battle.

δράω, f. δράσω (§ 106), a. ἔδρασα, pf. δέδρακα, pf. pass. δέδραμαι, to do.

δρέπανον, -ου, (τό), a scythe.

δρεπανηφόρος, -ον, scythe-bearing.

δρόμος, -ου, (ὁ), running, flight; δρόμω θεῖν, to run hastily; δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις, lit. a running began to the soldiers; tr. the soldiers began to run.

δύναμαι, inflected like ἵσταμαι in pres. and impf. (for accent, see § 127, 6, N. 2), f. δυνήσομαι, pf. δεδύνημαι, a. pass. ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην (§ 102, 1, N.), impf. ἐδυνάμην, to be able, can; often used with superlatives, *ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο*, as much as he was able.

δύναμις, -εως, (ἡ), power, force, military power; κατὰ δύναμιν, to the

best of one's power; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, beyond one's power.

δυνάστης, -ου, (ὁ), a ruler, an influential man.

δυνατός, -ή, -όν, possible, able; comp. -ώτερος, sup. -ώτατος.

δύω, imperf. ἔδυνον, see δύω, to set.

δύο (§ 77, 1 and N. 1), two. Lat. duo, Eng. DUAL.

δύσβατος, -ον, difficult to cross.

δύω, fut. δύσω, 1 a. ἔδυσα (trans. in the 1 a. and fut. to put clothes on another), pf. δέδυκα, 2 a. ἔδυν, a. pass. ἐδύθην, intrans. in all other tenses in act. and mid., of clothes, to put on; of places, to enter; of the sun and stars, to set.

δώδεκα, indeclinable, twelve.

δώρον, -ου, (τό), a gift, present.

E.

ἐάν, (εἰ, ἄν), contr., ἦν, ἄν, if, used w. subj.; see § 207 and § 223.

ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, or αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ, reflex pron., of himself, herself, itself, his own, § 80.

εἰώ, f. -άσω, a. εἰασα, pf. εἶλακα, pf. pass. εἶλαμαι, a. εἶλάθην, impf. εἶλων, f. mid. in pass. sense, εἶσομαι, to let, suffer; to permit; οὐδενί πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἶασε τὴν προθυμίαν, he never at any time allowed the zeal of any one (to go) unrewarded, lit. he never allowed any one his zeal, &c., p. 61, 15.

ἐγγύς, of place, near; of time, nigh at hand; of numbers, nearly; comp. ἐγγυτέρω, sup. ἐγγυτάτω (or ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγύτατα).

ἐγένετο, see γίνομαι.

ἐγκρατής, -ές, master of, w. gen.;

τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι, to make our friends masters of these things.

ἐγώ, I. Lat. ego, Eng. EGOTISM.

ἐγωγε (ἐγώ, γέ), I, more emphatic than ἐγώ.

ἐθέλω, f. ἐθέλησω, a. ἠθέλησα, pf. ἠθέληκα, to wish, to be willing.

ἔθνος, -ους, (τό), a nation; κατ' ἔθνη, nation by nation.

εἰ, if, with indicative or opt. καὶ εἰ even if; εἰ καὶ, although.

εἰ γάρ, O if..., O that!... would that; see § 251; = Lat. utinam.

εἶδον (the pres. is supplied by ὁράω), 2 pf. οἶδα (as pres. § 130, 2), f. εἶσομαι, to see, to know.

εἴθε, interj. O that! would that; see § 251; = Lat. utinam.

εικάζω, f. εἰκάσω, a. ἤκασα, pf. pass

- εἰκασμαι, to make like, to liken, to compare, to conjecture.
- εἰκός, -ός, (τό), neut. partic. of εἰκομαι, likely, probable, reasonable.
- εἰκοσι, indeclinable, twenty.
- εἰκω, f. εἰξω, to be like; pf. εἰκομαι with pres. sense, pf. part. εἰκώς, -ῖα, -ός, Att. εἰκώς, -ῖα, -ός; εἰκοι, it seems; ὡς εἰκοι, as it seems.
- εἶλον, 2 a. of αἰρέω.
- εἶμι, εἶσομαι (see § 129, I.), to be; w. gen. to belong to. The root εἶσ- is seen in Lat. est; διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος, lit. on account of being in such (a crisis) of approaching danger, i. e. in such extreme danger; ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κύρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, but when he heard that Cyrus was in Cilicia, § 280, p. 55, 11.
- εἶμι (§ 129, II.), to go. Lat. eo, ire.
- εἶπερ (εἶ, πέρ intens.), if indeed.
- εἶπον, 2 a. I said; 1 a. εἶπα; the pres. is supplied by φημί, λέγω, or ἀγορεύω, the fut. and pf. by ἐρῶ, εἶρηκα. For the use of εἶπον, φημί, λέγω, in construction of indirect discourse, see § 260, 2, N. 1.
- εἰς, w. acc. only, into, to, among.
- εἰς, μία, ἓν (§ 77), one.
- εἰσβάλλω (εἰς, βάλλω), to throw into, to make an entrance into.
- εἰσβολή, -ῆς, (ή), an entrance, a pass.
- εἰσελαύνω (εἰς, ἐλαύνω), to march into.
- εἰσέρχομαι (εἰς, ἔρχομαι), to enter.
- εἰσπηδάω, (ῶ), to leap into; σὺν τούτοις εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν, leaping with these (equipments) into the mud, p. 61, 18.
- εἰσπίπτω (εἰς, πίπτω), to fall into.
- εἴσω, adv. within; prep. w. gen. within.
- εἴτα, adv. then, after that.
- εἴτε...εἴτε, εἴτε...ἢ, whether ..or, either ...or.
- ἐκ, before a vowel ἐξ, w. gen. only, from, out of; ἐκ τούτου, hereupon, ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, by unjust means.
- ἐκαστος, -η, -ον, each.
- ἐκάτερος, -α, -ον, each.
- ἐκατέρωθεν, adv. on both sides.
- ἐκατέρωσε, adv. in both directions.
- ἐκατόν, indeclinable, one hundred.
- ἐκβαίνω (ἐκ, βαίνω), to go forth.
- ἐκβάλλω (ἐκ, βάλλω), to cast out, banish.
- ἐκδέρω (ἐκ, δέρω, f. δερῶ, a. εἰδεραι, pf. pass. δέδαρμαι), to flay.
- ἐκεῖ, adv. there.
- ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο (§ 83 and § 148), that, he, = Lat. ille.
- ἐκεῖσε, adv. thither.
- ἐκκαλύπτω (ἐκ, καλύπτω, f. καλύψω, a. ἐκάλυφα, pf. pass. κεκάλυμμαι), to uncover.
- ἐκκλησία, -ας, (ή), an assembly.
- ἐκκλίνω (ἐκ, κλίνω, f. κλινῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. κέκλικα (§ 109, 3, N. 1), pf. pass. κέκλιμαι, a. ἐκλίθην), to bend aside, to give way.
- ἐκκομίζω, f. Attic -ῖω, (ἐκ, κομίζω, f. -ῖσω, Att. -ῖω (§ 120, 3), a. ἐκόμισα, pf. pass. κεκόμισμαι), to carry out.
- ἐκκυμαίνω (ἐκ, κυμαίνω, f. κυμανῶ), to be uneven, to bend out.
- ἐκλέγω (ἐκ, λέγω), to choose, to select.
- ἐκλείπω (ἐκ, λείπω), to leave, to abandon. Eng. ECLIPSE.
- ἐκπίπτω (ἐκ, πίπτω), to fall out, to be driven out, to be banished; ἐπειράτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτοκότας, he attempted to restore those who had been banished.
- ἐκπλέω (ἐκ, πλέω, f. mid. πλεύσομαι, a. ἐπλευσα, pf. pass. πέπλευσμαι), to sail out; see § 123, N. 1.

ἐκπλήττω (ἐκ, πλήττω, f. πλήξω, a. ἐπλήξα, pf. πέπληγα), to strike out, to terrify.

ἐκποδών, adv. out of the way.

ἐκφεύγω (ἐκ, φεύγω), to escape.

ἐκόν, -ούσα, -όν, willing, § 66, N. 1.

ἐλαβον, see λαμβάνω.

ἐλαύνω, f. ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἤλασα, pf. ἐλήλακα (§ 104), a. pass. ἤλάθην, pf. ἐλήλαμαι, to drive, to ride, sc. ἄρμα or ἵππον, march, sc. στρατεύμα.

ἐλέγγω, f. -ξω, 1 a. ἤλεγα; pf. pass. ἐλήλεγμαι (§ 113, N. 3), a. ἤλέγχθην, to convince, confute.

ἐελίξω, f. -ξω, to raise the cry of ἐλελεῦ, the war-cry.

ἐλίσθαι, see αἰρέω.

ἐλευθερία, -ας, (ἦ), freedom.

ἐλεύθερος, -α, -ον, Att. -ος, -ον, free.

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, (ἦ), Greece.

Ἕλληγν, -ηρος, (ὀ), a Greek.

Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν, Grecian, Greek.

Ἑλληνικῶς, adv. in the Greek tongue.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, -ή, -όν, situated on the Hellespont.

Ἑλλησποντος, -ου, (ὀ), Hellespont.

ἐλπίζω, -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 3), a. ἤλπισα, to hope; in a bad sense, to fear; w. acc. to hope for; w. dat. to hope in.

ἐλπίς, -ιδος, (ἦ), hope.

ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς (§ 80), reflex. pron., of myself.

ἐμβαίω (ἐν, βαίω, f. mid. βήσομαι, pf. βέβηκα, 2 a. ἔβην, like ἔστην), to go into or on board, embark, to leap into.

ἐμβάλλω (ἐν, βάλλω), to throw in, to empty into, to make an attack.

ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, oblique cases of ἐγώ.

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, my, mine.

ἐμπίπλημι (ἐν, πίμπλημι, f. πλήσω, a. ἐπλήσα, pf. πέπληκα), to fill.

ἐμπίπτω (ἐν, πίπτω), to fall into or upon.

ἐμπροσθεν, adv. w. gen., before, in front of.

ἐν, prep. w. dat. only, in, among; of time, during.

ἐναντίος, -α, -ον, w. gen. or dat., opposite, opposed to.

ἐνδεία, -ας, (ἦ), need, want.

ἐνδέκατος, -η, -ον, eleventh.

ἐνδύω (ἐν, δύω, see δύνω), to put on.

ἐνεδρεύω, f. -εύσω, to lie in wait or ambush.

ἐνεμι (ἐν, εἰμι), to be within.

ἐνεκα, w. gen. on account of, for the sake of.

ἐνετήκοντα, ninety.

ἐνθα, adv. there; as relative, where; with idea of motion, whither; of time, when.

ἐνθεν, adv. thence; as a relative, whence; of time, thereupon.

ἐνθὲνδε, hence.

ἐνιοι, -αι, -α, some.

ἐννέα, nine.

ἐνοικέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to inhabit.

ἐνταῦθα, adv. of place, there, in that place; of time, at the very time, then.

ἐντελής, -ές, full, complete; δώσειν τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελεῖ, to give full pay; adv. -λῶς, sup. -λέστατα.

ἐντεῦθεν, adv. thence, hence; of time, henceforth.

ἐντίθημι (ἐν, τίθημι), to place in; to put on board; mid. store up, to hoard.

ἐντός, prep. w. gen., within; of place or time, adv. within.

ἐντυγχάνω (ἐν, τυγχάνω), to fall in with, to meet.

Ἐνυάλιος, -ου, (ὀ), Enyalios; (the warlike) name of Ares (Mars).

ἔξ, prep. ; see ἐκ.

ἔξ, indeclinable, six.

ἔξάγω (ἔξ, ἄγω), to lead, to induce.

ἔξαιτέω (ἔξ, αἰτέω), to demand, ask for ; mid. to beg off, gain a person's release ; ἡ μήτηρ ἔξαιτησαμένη, his mother having begged him off, p. 77, 6.

ἔξακισχ(λιοι, -αι, -α, six thousand.

ἔξακόσιοι, -αι, -α, six hundred.

ἔξεῖναι, inf. of ἔξεστι.

ἔξελαύνω (ἔξ, ἐλαύνω), to drive, march ; sc. πόδα, ἄρμα, ἵππον, στρατεύμα, to go, to ride, to march ; ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει, thence he marches.

ἔξέρχομαι (ἔξ, ἔρχομαι), to go out.

ἔξεστι, impers., it is allowed, or permitted.

ἔξετασις, -εως, (ἦ), a searching out, a military inspection or a review.

ἔξήκοντα, sixty.

ἔξικνέομαι (-οῦμαι), (f. ἴξομαι, pf. ἴγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμεν), to come up to.

ἔξιστημι (ἔξ, ἵστημι), to pluce out ; intrans. parts, to stand aside from, to withdraw.

ἔξοπλιζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, to arm completely ; pass. and mid., to arm one's self completely.

ἔξοπλισία, -ας, (ἦ), full military equipment, under arms, ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐν τῇ ἔξοπλισίᾳ . . . τετρακόσια, there at that time under arms, the number of the Greeks was ten thousand and four hundred heavy armed men (lit. shield), p. 19, 12.

ἔξω, adv. without ; prep. w. gen., outside of, without ; of time, beyond.

ἔπαινέω, (ᾧ), f. -έσω, Att. -έσομαι, a. ἐπήμεσα, pf. ἐπήνεκα, to praise, to thank, to applaud.

ἐπὶν (ἐπεῖ, ἄν), when, whenever.

ἐπεῖ, conj. when, after, since, for.

ἐπειδὴν (ἐπειδή, ἄν), conj. when, whenever, as soon as, after that.

ἐπειδή, when, after, since.

ἐπεῖμι (ἐπί, εἰμί), to be upon ; ἐπ' ἦν, there was upon (it).

ἐπεῖμι (ἐπί, εἰμι), to march forward, to advance ; κωλύσειε τοῦ κἀειν ἐπιόντας, he would hinder them from burning (everything) as they advanced ; ἡ ἐπιούσα ἔως, the following morning.

ἐπέπερ (ἐπέει, πέρ intens.), since.

ἐπειτα (ἐπί, εἶτα), then, thereupon.

ἐπί, prep. radical sense, upon ; w. gen., rest at a place, upon, at, near, for ; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, for this purpose ; ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, by himself ; ἐπ' εἰρήνης, in the time of peace ; w. dat., near (when hostility is implied), against ; of time, in, on, or at, ἐπὶ τούτῳ, on account of this ; depending on, in the power of, in addition to ; w. acc. to, towards, against.

ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπί, βουλεύω), to plot against, § 187.

ἐπιβουλή, -ῆς, (ἦ), a plot.

ἐπιγίγνομαι (ἐπί, γίγνομαι), to make an attack ; to come on.

ἐπιδείκνυμι (ἐπί, δείκνυμι), to show, exhibit.

ἐπιδιώκω (ἐπί, διώκω), to pursue.

ἐπιθυμέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, to set one's heart upon a thing, to desire.

ἐπικάμπτω (ἐπί, κάμπτω, f. κάμψω), to wheel around.

ἐπικέμαι (ἐπί, κείμει), to attack.

ἐπικίνδυνος, -ος, dangerous, insecure.

ἐπικούρημα, -ατος, (τό), aid, protection.

ἐπικρύπτω (ἐπί, κρύπτω), to hide, to conceal.

ἐπιλανθάνω (ἐπί, λανθάνω), to escape notice ; mid. to forget, w. partic. see § 279, 2.

ἐπιλείπω (ἐπί, λείπω), to fail, to be left; τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον, the part left.

ἐπιμέλεια, -ας, (ἦ), care, kind attention.

ἐπιμελόμαι (ἐπί, μελομαι, f. μελήσομαι, pf. μεμέλημαι, a. ἐμελήθη), to take care of, observe carefully, § 171, 2.

ἐπιμίγνυμι (ἐπί, μίγνυμι), to mingle with, have intercourse with.

ἐπιπίπτω (ἐπί, πίπτω), to fall upon, to attack, § 187.

ἐπίπονος, -ον, painful, toilsome.

ἐπίρρυτος, -ον, well-watered.

Ἐπισθένης, -ους, (ὀ), Episthēnes.

ἐπίσταμαι, f. ἐπιστήσομαι, a. pass. ἠπιστήθη, impf. ἠπιστάμην, inflected in the present like the pres. pass. of ἴστημι, for accent, see § 127, 6, N. 2, to know.

ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, (ἦ), a letter.

ἐπισφάττω, f. -ξω, to slay upon.

ἐπιτάττω (ἐπί, τάττω), to enjoin upon.

ἐπιτήδειος, -ον, suitable; neut. pl. provisions.

ἐπιτίθημι (ἐπί, τίθημι), to place upon, to impose, to attack.

ἐπιτρέπω (ἐπί,τρέπω), to turn to, to permit.

ἐπιτυγχάνω (ἐπί, τυγχάνω), to full upon, to find.

ἐπιφέρω (ἐπί, φέρω), to bear against; mid. to rush upon; και ἄρκτον ποτέ ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ ἔτρεσεν, upon one occasion, also, he did not shrink from a bear rushing upon (him), p. 54, 10.

ἐπιχωρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to advance.

ἐπομαι, f. mid. ἐψομαι, 2 a. mid. ἐσπόμην, impf. εἰπόμην, to follow, to pursue. In the active, ἔπω, f. ἔψω, 2 a. ἔσπον, to be engaged, to be busy about.

ἐπτά, seven.

ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, seven hundred.

Ἐπύραξα, -ης, (ἦ), Epyraxa, wife of Syennesis.

ἐργάζομαι, f. mid. ἐργάσομαι, pf. ἐργασαίμαι, a. ἐργάσθην, to work.

ἔργον, -ου, (τό), work.

ἔρημος, -ον, deserted, unprotected.

ἐρίζω, f. -ίσω, a. ἤρισα, to contend with, w. dat.; νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἱ περὶ σοφίας, (Apollo) conquering him (Marsyas) contending with him (Apollo), (§ 144, 2) concerning (musical) skill.

ἔριον, -ου, (τό), wool.

ἔρμιον, -ου, (τό), windfall, good luck.

ἔρμηνεύς, -έως, (ὀ), an interpreter.

ἔρωμαι, f. mid. ἐρήσομαι, 2 a. mid., ἠρόμην, impf. ἐιρόμην, to ask, to inquire.

ἔρουμα, -ατος, (τό), a fence, a guard, a fortification; ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, to serve as a fortification; ἐρύματα ἔχοντες, having as defences, p. 71, 25.

ἔρυμνός, -ῆ, -όν, strongly fortified.

ἔρχομαι, f. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 p. ἐλήλυθα, 2 a. ἦλθον, to come, to go; in Attic prose, εἶμι is used for ἐλεύσομαι (§ 200, N. 3).

ἔρωτάω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, pf. -ηκα, to ask, to ask a question.

ἔσθίω, f. ἔδομαι, pf. ἔδηδοκα, pf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι, a. pass. ἠδέσθην, 2 a. ἔφαγον, to eat.

ἔσπερα, -ας, (ἦ), evening.

ἔστε, conj. until; see § 239, 1.

ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, the furthest; the highest, lowest, like Lat. *summus*, the last, the worst, § 142, 4, N. 4; πύλων ἔσχατην, a frontier city, p. 17, 14; adv. ἔσχατως, comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα, last.

ἕτερος, -α, -ον, the one or the other of two.

ἔτι, adv. of present, past, or future time, *yet, as yet, longer, still*; w. a neg., *no longer, at all*; *μῆποτε ἔτι, never again*; *οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι, then not at all*; *ἔτι οὖν ἂν γένοιτο, can you then still be?* p. 68, 13.

ἔτοιμος, -η, -ον, or -ος, -ον, *ready, of persons, ready*; of the mind, *ready, quick*.

ἔτος, (-εος) -ους, (τό), *a year*.

ἔτυχον. See **τυγχάνω**.

εὖ, adv. *well*.

εὐδαιμονία, -ας, (ῆ), *prosperity, happiness*.

εὐδαιμονίζω, f. -ίζω, *to esteem happy*.
εὐδαιμων, -ον, g. -ονος (εὖ, δαίμων), *with a good genius, happy, prosperous*; neut. *εὐδαιμων*.

εὐεργέτης, -ου, (ὀ), *a benefactor*.

εὐήθεια, -ας, (ῆ), *goodness of disposition, simplicity*; in a bad sense, *silliness, stupidity*.

εὐήθης, -ες, (εὖ, ἥθος, character), *well disposed, simple-minded*; in a bad sense, *simple, silly*; adv. *εὐηθῶς*, sup. -έστατα.

εὐθύμος, -ον, *cheerful*.

εὐθύς, -εῖα, -ύ, *straight, direct*; as an adv. *εὐθύς* or *εὐθύ*, of place, *straight to, direct for*; of time, *straightway, at once, immediately*; also reg. adv. *εὐθέως*.

εὖνοια, -ας, (ῆ), *good-will, friendship*.

εὖνοικῶς, adv. *friendly*; *εὖνοικῶς ἔχουεν αὐτῷ, that they might be friendly to him*, p. 57, 3.

εὖνοος, -οον, contr. *εὖνοος*, -οον (εὖ, νόος), *well-minded, kind*; see § 71, N. 3.

εὐπρακτος, -ον, *easily done, practicable*.

εὕρημα, -ατος, (τό), *that which is found, windfall*.

εὕρισκω, f. *εὕρησω*, pf. *εὔρηκα*, pf. pass. *εὔρημαι*, a. *εὔρέθην*, 2 a. *εὔρον* 2 a. mid. *εὔρομην*, *to find, to discover*.

εὕρος, (-εος) -ους, (τό), *breadth, width*.
εὕρύς, -εῖα, -ύ; g. *εὕρέος*, -εῖας, -έτος, *wide*.

εὕτολμος, -ον, *brave*.

Εὐφράτης, -ου, (ὀ), *Euphrates*.

εὕχομαι, f. mid. *εὔξομαι*, a. mid. *ἠξάμην*, pf. *ἠῦγμαί*, *to wish, to pray*, καὶ οἱ μὲν εὕχοντο (without the augment, § 102, 2) *ὡς δολίους ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, and some prayed that they might be taken on the ground that they were treacherous*, p. 61, 17.

εὐώνυμος, -ον (εὖ, ὄνομα), *of good name*; euphemistic for the ill-omened word *ἀριστερος*, *left, on the left hand*; τὸ εὐώνυμον (*κέρας*), *the left wing*.

Ἐφεσος, -ου, (ῆ), *Ephesus*.

ἐπίστημι (ἐπί, ἵστημι), *to stop*, intrans. forms, *to stand still*.

ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, *hostile, unfriendly*; (ὀ) *ἐχθρός*, *a foe*.

ἔχω, f. *ἔξω* or *σχῆσω*, pf. *ἔσχηκα*, pf. pass. *ἔσχημαι*, a. *ἔσχήθην*, 2 a. *ἔσχον*, imp. *εἶχον*, *to have, to hold, to occupy*; mid. *ἔχομαι*, f. *ἔξομαι* and *σχῆσομαι*, 2 a. *ἔσχόμην*, *to cling to*; intrans. with adv., *to be*; *ἔχειν καλῶς*, *to be well*. *Πρόξενος ἐχόμενος*, *Proxenus being next*.

ἔως, ἔω, (ῆ) (§ 55, N. 1), *dawn, morning*; *εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἔω*, *on the following morning*.

ἔως, adv. *as long as, while, until*; see § 239, 1.

Z.

ζάω, (ὦ), f. ζήσω, a. ζήσα, pf. ζήκα, impf. έζαον (ων), and ζήην (as if from ζήμι), to live; see § 123, N. 2.
ζεύγνυμι, f. ζεύξω, a. έξευξα, pf. pass. έξευγμαι, a. pass. έξεύχθην, more commonly 2 a. έρύγην, to join; γέφυρα έπήν έξευγμένη πλοίοις έπτά, there was a bridge upon (it) made of seven boats joined together.

Ζεύς, Διός, (ό), Zeus; voc. Ζεῦ. (Lat. Jupiter).

ζηλωτός, -ή, -όν, worthy of imitation, to be envied.

ζημία, -ας, (ή), loss, penalty.

ζητέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to seek for, to ask for; w. inlin., to seek to do.

ζώνη, -ης, (ή), a girdle.

ζωός, -ή, -όν, alive.

H.

ή, conj. with three chief signifs.

(1) disjunctive, or; doubled ή . . . ή, either . . . or; (2) interrogative in indirect or direct questions, whether; (3) comparative, than.

ή, adv. with two signifs.: (1) strengthening, truly, verily; (2) in interrog. sentences, = Lat. num. what? pray?

ή (dat. of ός), adv. in what way, where; ή έδύνατο τάχιστα, as quickly as possible.

ήγεμών, -όνος, (ό), a guide, a leader.

ήγέομαι (άγω), f. mid. -ήσομαι, pf. ήγημαι, to go before, to lead an army, and so to command; w. dat. to go before; w. gen. to lead, command; to issue orders, 1, 8, 22; to think (like Lat. ducere), w. acc. and infin., 1, 2, 4.

ήδέως, adv. comp. ήδιον, sup. ήδιστα, with pleasure, gladly.

ήδη, adv. now, already, at once.

ήδομαι, f. mid. ήσθήσομαι, a. pass. ήσθην, to be pleased with, glad.

ήδονή, -ής, (ή), pleasure, favor.

ήδύς, -εία, -ύ, sweet, agreeable, pleasant; comp. ήδίων; sup. ήδιστος, § 72.

ήλθον, see έρχομαι.

ήκιστα, sup. adv., comp. ήττον, in the least degree.

ήκω, f. ήξω, impf. ήκον in sense of plupf., to come, have come; see § 200, Note 3.

ήλειός, -ου, (ό), an Elean, native of Elis.

ήλικία, -ας, (ή), age; έπει τή ήλικία έπρεπε, when it became his age, p. 51, 5.

ήλιος, -ου, (ό), the sun.

ήμελημένως, adv. carelessly.

ήμέρα, -ας, (ή), day; άμα τή ήμέρα, at break of day.

ήμέτερος, -α, -ον, our (§ 82).

ήμιδεής, -ές, half full.

ήμιλονος, ου, (ό), a mule.

ήμισυς, -εία, -υ, half.

ήν = έάν, if; w. sub. ήν ήμείς νικήσωμεν, if we shall conquer.

ήνικά, adv. when.

ήνίοχος, -ου, (ό), a driver.

ήνπερ (ήν, πέρ intens.), if.

ήνπερ, where.

ήρόμην, see έρομαι.

ήσυχή, adv. quietly.

ήσυχία, -ας, (ή), rest, quiet.

ἡσσάομαι, (ῶμαι), Attic ἡττάομαι, f. ἡσσηθήσομαι, a. pass. ἡσσηθήθην, to be inferior, to be conquered.

ἡσσων, Att. ἡττων, -ον (§ 73, 2), weaker, comp. of *κακός*; adv. ἡττον, less; sup. ἡκίστα, least.

Θ.

θάλασσα, later Attic θάλαττα, -ης, (ῆ), the sea; κατὰ θάλατταν, by sea.

θάνατος, -ου, (ὀ), death.

θαρσέω, (ῶ), later Att. θαρρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to be of good courage.

θάρσος, later Att. θάρρος, (-εος), -ους, (τό), courage.

θάσσον, Att. θάπτον, adv. comp. of ταχύ (§ 73).

θαυμάζω, f. mid. θαυμάσομαι, rare θαυμάσω, a. ἐθαύμασα, pf. τεθαύμακα, to wonder, to admire.

θαυμάσιος, -α, -ον, wonderful.

θαυμαστός, -ή, -ον, to be wondered at, wondrous, curious; adv. -τῶς, wonderfully.

Θάψακος, -ου, (ῆ), Thapsäcus.

θεάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. mid. θεάσομαι, a. ἐθεασάμην, pf. τεθέαμαι, a. pass. ἐθεάθην, to behold, to witness; to look on.

θεῖος, -α, -ον, of or from the gods; τὰ θεῖα, religious observances, omens.

θέλω, f. θελήσω, a. ἐθέλησα (not in indic.), pf. τεθέληκα, to be willing.

Θεμιστοκλῆς (-έεος), -έους, (ὀ), Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian general.

θεός, -οῦ, (ὀ), God. Eng. ATHEIST.

θεράπων, -οντος, (ὀ), an attendant.

Θετταλία, -ας, (ῆ), Thessaly.

Θετταλός, -οῦ, (ὀ), a Thessalian.

θέω, f. θεύσομαι (the other tenses are supplied by τρέχω), to run.

θεωρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to view, observe, review.

Θηβαῖος, -ου, (ὀ), a Theban.

θηρέω, (ῶ,) f. -άσω or -άσομαι, to hunt wild beasts.

θηρέω, (ορθηρέω, (ῶ), -άσω), f. -εύσω, to hunt.

θηρίον, -ου, (τό), wild animal, game.

θησαυρός, -οῦ, (τό), a treasure.

θνήσκω, f. mid. θανοῦμαι, f. pf. θνήξω (§ 120, 3, N. and § 98, 2 N.), pf. τέθνηκα, § 200, N. 6, 2 a. ἐθανον, to die, to be slain; used as pass. of ἀποκτείνω.

θόρυβος, -ου, (ὀ), noise, a confused sound.

Θρᾶξ, Θρακός, (ὀ), a Thracian.

θυγάτηρ, -τρῶς, (ῆ), a daughter.

θυμός, -οῦ, (ὀ), soul.

θύρα, -ας, (ῆ), a door; ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως, θύραις, at the doors of the king, i. e., at court.

θυσία, -ας, (ῆ), a sacrifice.

θύω, f. θύσω, a. ἐθύσα, pf. τέθυκα, pf. pass. τέθυμαι, a. ἐτύθην, § 17, 2, N.: to sacrifice, to celebrate with sacrifices.

θωρακίζω, f. -ίσω, to arm with the breastplate.

θώραξ, -ακος, (ὀ), a breastplate.

Ι.

ιάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. mid. λάσομαι, a. pass. λάθην and pf. ἴαμαι in a pass. sense, a. mid. ἰασάμην, to heal; of wounds, to dress.

ιατρός, -οῦ, (ὀ), a physician

ἰδεῖν, see ὄραω.

ἴδιος, -ία, -ον, private; as subst. τὸ ἴδιον; εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, for one's private use.

ἰδιώτης, -ου, (ὁ), a private person, one in a private station, a common soldier.

ἰδρώω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, § 123, N. 3, to perspire, to sweat.

ἰδών, see ὀράω.

ἱερίον, -ου, (τό), a victim for sacrifice.

ἱερόν, -οῦ, (τό), anything sacred; τὰ ἱερά, the omens from the entrails of a victim.

ἱερός, ἄ-, -όν, sacred.

ἱημι, f. ἦσω, a. ἦκα (§ 121, Note 2), pf. εἶκα, pf. pass. εἶμαι, a. pass. εἶθην, to send, to throw; mid. to rush; see § 129, III.

ἱκανός, -ή, -όν, befitting; of persons, sufficient, able; of things, enough.

ἱκανῶς, adv. sufficiently.

Ἰκόνιον, -ου, (τό), Iconium, a city of Lycaonia.

Ὀη, -ης, (ῆ), a crowd, a band, a troop of horse; κατ' Ὀηας, in companies of horse.

ἱμάτιον, -ου, (τό), an outer garment, a cloak worn above the χιτῶν.

ἵνα, conj. (§ 215), that, in order that.

ἵππαρχος, -ου, (ὁ), a commander of the horse.

ἵππεύς, -έως, (ὁ), horseman.

ἵππόδρομος, -ου, (ὁ), a race-course for horses.

ἵππος, -ου, (ὁ, ἡ), a horse, a mare; ἀφ' ἵππου θηρεύειν, to hunt on horseback; (ἡ) ἵππος, cavalry.

ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσον, Att. ἴσος, -η, -ον, equal to, like; of place, level; Att. comp. ἴσαίτερος; ἐν ἴσῳ, in an even line.

Ἴσσοί, -ῶν, (οἱ), Issi, commonly Issus.

ἵσθημι, f. στήσω, a. ἔστησα, pf. ἔστηκα, a. pass. ἐστάθην, pf. ἔσταμαι; f. pf. ἐστήξω (§ 120, 3, N. and § 98, 2, N.), 2 a. ἔστην, to place, station; trans. to make to stand, to place, to station, in the pres., impf., fut. and a., act.; intrans., to stand, to be set or placed, in pf., plupf., 2 a. and fut. pf., act. and in pass.; mid. to place one's self, to stand, except in the pres., impf. and a. which is trans., to place or set up for one's self; 2 pf. as pres., 2 plupf. as impf. both intrans.; ὅπου ἐτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστηκώς, wherever each one happened to be standing, § 279, 2; ἔστασαν, they stood still, p. 66, 16, see § 130, 1.

ἰσχυρός, -ά, -όν, strong.

ἰσχυρῶς, adv. strongly, exceedingly, very severely; sup. ἰσχυρότατα.

ἰσχύς, -ύος, (ἡ), strength esp. of the body; military force.

ἰχθύς, -ύος, (ὁ), a fish.

ἰχθυον, -ου, (τό), a track.

Ἴωνία, -ας, (ἡ), Ionia, a district on the coast of Asia Minor.

Ἴωνικός, -ή, -όν, Ionian.

K.

καθέζομαι (κατά, ἕζομαι), f. mid. καθεδοῦμαι, impf. ἐκαθεζόμην, to sit down; of an army, to take up a position, to halt.

καθηδυναθεῖω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω (κατά, ἡδύς, παθεῖν), to squander in luxury.

καθήκω (κατά, ἤκω), to come down, to extend down.

καθίστημι (κατά, ἵσθημι), to station, appoint, make, arrange, to become established; intrans. in 2 a., pf., and plupf., and in all tenses of pass.,

to be placed, to set down, to be established; *κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν, he became established in the kingdom.*

καθοράω, (ὦ), (κατά, ὀράω), to look down upon, to descry, to observe.

καί, conj. and, also, even; *καί . . . καί*, both . . . and.

καίπερ (καί, πέρ), although, § 277, 6, N. 1.

καίρος, -οῦ, (ὅ), due measure; of time, a fitting time, occasion; of place, the right spot.

καίω, Att. κάω, f. καύσω, a. ἔκαυσα, pf. κέκαυκα, impf. ἔκαιον, Att. ἔκαιον, a. pass. ἐκαύθην, (2 a. ἐλάην), pf. κέκαυμαι, to burn.

κακός, -ή, -όν, bad, evil, wicked; (τό) κακόν, subst. evil, harm; comp. κακίων, sup. κάκιστος, § 73, 2; *κακίους εἰσι τῶν βαρβάρων, they are worse (more cowardly) than the barbarians*, p. 18, 13.

κακῶς, adv. ill, badly; *ποιεῖν κακῶς, to treat ill*; see § 165, Note 1.

καλέω, (ὦ), f. καλέσω, Att. καλώ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκάλεσα, pf. κέκληκα, a. pass. ἐκλήθην, pf. κέκλημαι, to call, to summon, name.

κάλλος, -εος, Att. -ους, (τό), beauty.

καλός, -ή, -όν, beautiful, honorable; of sacrifices, auspicious, favorable; comp. καλλίων, sup. κάλλιστος, § 73.

καλῶς, adv. fairly, well; *καλῶς ἔχειν, to be well*; *καλῶς πράττειν, to be fortunate*, § 165, N. 2; comp. κάλλιον, sup. κάλλιστα.

κάνδυς, -νος, (ὅ), an over-coat.

κάν = καὶ ἂν (ἐάν), and if.

κάνεον, Att. contr. κανοῦν, -οῦ, (τό), a basket.

καπηλείον, -ου, (τό), an inn; *οἱ τὰ καπηλεῖα ἔχοντες, those having inns, innkeepers.*

καπνός, -οῦ, (ὅ), smoke.

Καππαδοκία, -ας, (ἡ), Cappadocia.

κάπρος, -ου, (ὅ), a wild boar.

κάρφη, -ης, (ἡ), hay.

Καστωλός, -οῦ, (ὅ), Custolus; **Καστωλοῦ πεδίου**, the plain of Custolus.

κατά, prep. primarily denoting motion from above, down; w. gen. down from, down; against, *λόγος κατά τινος, a speech against one (accused)*; but *πρὸς τινα, a speech in answer to one (an opponent)*; w. acc. down along; of time, throughout; of numbers, nearly; of fitness, according to; of place, by; *κατὰ γῆν, by land*; *κατὰ ἔθνη, by nations*; *κατ' ἑλας, in companies.*

καταβαίνω (κατά, βαίνω), to go down (from the interior to the coast, opposed to ἀναβαίνω, to go up).

καταγγέλλω (κατά, ἀγγέλλω), to announce, to declare, to give information against (a person gen.), of (anything acc.).

κατάγω (κατά, ἄγω), to lead down, to restore especially from banishment.

καταδύω (κατά, δύω, δύω), trans. in the pres., f. and a., (δύω, f. δύσω, a. ἔδυσα), to make to sink; intrans. in 2 a., pf., plupf., act. and in mid., to sink, set of the sun; *μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ, lest he should sink us together with the triremes themselves*, p. 53, 12.

καταθεόμαι, (ὦμαι), (κατά, θεόμαι), to look down upon, to view.

κατακαίνω (κατά, καίνω, f. κανῶ § 120, 1), pf. κέκονα (§ 109, 1), 2 a. ἔκανον), to kill; to cut off, *δοι τοὺς προκατακόνας . . . ἔλοι, that he would either cut off, by lying in ambush, the cavalry burning (all) before, &c.*, p. 63, 12.

κατακαίω, Att. -κάω (κατά, καίω), to burn down.

κατακόπτω (κατά, κόπτω), to cut in pieces.

καταλαμβάνω (κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize upon, occur; pass. to be taken.

καταλείπω (κατά, λείπω), to leave; pass. to be left, abandoned.

καταλλάττω (κατά, ἀλλάττω, f. ἀλλάξω, pf. ἠλλαξα, pf. pass. ἠλλαγμαί), to change, to reconcile.

καταλύω (κατά, λύω), to dissolve; to bring to an end; mid. to make peace; πρὸς w. acc. to terminate the war against, to come to an agreement with; sc. τὴν πορείαν, to halt.

κατανοέω, (ὦ), (νοέω), (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to remark; to observe, 1, 2, 4.

καταντιπέρασ, adv. opposite w. gen.

καταπηδάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσομαι, to leap down from.

καταπράττω (κατά, πρᾶττω), to accomplish; εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν, if he should successfully accomplish; § 165, N. 2.

κατασκευάζω (κατά, σκευάζω, f. -άσω), to prepare, regulate; mid. to build, to furnish a house.

κατασπάω (κατά, σπάω, f. σπάσω), to drag down; ἀλλὰ συμπεσὼν κατασπάσθη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου, but falling with (her) he was dragged from his horse, p. 54, 10.

κατατίθημι (κατά, τίθημι), to place down, to place away, to hoard.

καταφάνης, -ές, in plain sight, clearly visible.

καταφεύγω (κατά, φεύγω), to flee for refuge.

κατείδον, see καθοράω.

κατέχω (κατά, ἔχω), to hold back, to restrain.

κατιδεῖν, see καθοράω.

κάτω, adv. downwards, w. verbs of motion; w. gen. down from, below.

Καύστρου πεδίον, the plain of Caÿstrus.

κάω, see καίω.

κέγχρος, -ου, (ὀ or ἦ), millet.

κείμει, f. κείσομαι, imperf. ἐκέμην, to lie, to lie (dead); ἀποθανόντες ἐκειτο ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ, they lay dead (lit. having died) upon the ground; used as pass. to τίθημι.

Κελαιναί, -ῶν, (αι), Celynae.

κελεύω, f. -εύσω, a. ἐκέλευσα, to order, bid, w. dat. of person.

κενός, -ή, -όν, empty; w. gen. without; comp. -ότερος, sup. -ότατος; also regular -ώτερος, -ώτατος.

Κεραμῶν ἀγορά, (ή), the market of the Ceramians.

κεράννυμι, f. κερᾶσω (Att. κερῶ, § 120, 2), a. ἐκέρασα, pf. pass. κέκραμαι, a. pass. ἐκράθην, to mix, mingle; οἶνω κερᾶσας αὐτήν, having mingled it with wine, 1, 2, 13.

κέρας, -ατος, (-αος), -ωσ, (τό), a horn, the wing of an army, § 56, 2.

κεφαλή, -ῆσ, (ή), the head. Cf. Lat. caput, Eng. CAPITAL.

κήρυγμα, -ατος, (τό), a proclamation by a herald.

κήρυξ, -υκος, (ὀ), a herald.

κηρύσσω, f. -ξω, a. ἐκήρυξα, to proclaim; impers. the herald proclaims.

Κιλικία, -ας, (ή), Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor.

Κίλιξ, Κιλικος, (ὀ), a Cilician.

Κίλισσα, -ης, (ή), a Cilician woman. κινδυνεύω, f. -εύσω, to be in danger, to incur danger.

κίνδυνος, -ου, (ὀ), danger.

κινέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to move about.

Κλέαρχος, -ου, (ὀ), Clearchus, the commander of the mercenaries in Cyrus's service.

κλέπτω, f. κλέψω, pf. κέκλοφα (§ 109, 1), a. pass. ἐκλέφθην, pf. κέκλεμμαι, 2 a. ἐκλάπην, to steal.

κνημῖς, -ῖδος, (ῆ), a greave.

κοινῇ dat. fem. of κοινός used as an adv. in common, together, publicly.

κοινῶ, f. -ώσω, a. ἐκοίνωσα, to make common, to make communication; mid. like the act, to communicate.

κολάζω, f. κολάσω, generally the mid. is used κολάσομαι, a. mid. ἐκολασάμην, f. pass. κολασθήσομαι, a. ἐκολάσθην, to punish, to chastise.

Κολοσσαί, -ῶν, (αι), Colossae.

κοινορτός, -οῦ, (ὀ), a cloud of dust.

κόπτω, f. -ψω, a. ἔκοψα, pf. κέκοφα, 2 pf. κέκοπα, 2 a. pass. ἐκόπην, to cut, to slaughter.

κόσμος, -ου, (ὀ), order; ornament.

κούφος, -η, -ον, light.

κράνος, -εος, (τό), a helmet.

κρατέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to be strong, to rule, conquer, to become master of, § 175, 2; to be in power.

κράτιστος, best; sup. of ἀγαθός.

κράτος, -εος, (τό), strength, power; ἐλαύνειν ἀνὰ κράτος, to ride at full speed.

κραυγή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a shout, outcry, clamor.

κρέας, g. (κρέας) κρέως, (τό), flesh, meat, (§ 56, 2).

κρείττων, better; comp. of ἀγαθός.

κρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκρέμασα, to hang.

κρήνη, -ης, (ῆ), a fountain.

κριθή, -ῆς, (ῆ), barley.

κρίνω (§ 109, 3, N. 1), f. κρινῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔκρινα, pf. κέκρικα, a. mid. ἐκρινάμην, a. pass. ἐκρίθην, pf. κέκριμαι, to judge, to estimate.

κρύπτω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φα, a. pass. -φθην, pf. κέκρυμμαι, 2 a. ἐκρύβην, to conceal, to hide.

κτάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. κτήσομαι, a. ἐκτησάμην, pf. κέκτημαι or ἔκτημαι, to get for one's self, to acquire, the pf. (I have acquired) I possess, with meaning of present; ὅπως οὖν ἔσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἧς κέκτησθε, see then that you are men worthy of the liberty of which you are possessed, before ὅπως sc. ἐπιμελεῖσθε, p. 57, 11.

κτείνω, f. κτενῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔκτεινα (§ 121), pf. ἔκτονα (§ 109, 1), 2 a. ἔκτανον (§ 109, 3) (ἀποκτείνω is generally used), to kill.

Κτησίας, -ου, (ὀ), Ctesias, a Greek physician at the Persian court.

Κύδνος, -ου, (ὀ), Cydnus, a river in Cilicia, flowing through the city of Tarsus.

κύκλος, -ου, (ὀ), a circle; κύκλω, in a circle. Eng. CYCLE.

κυκλώω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, to encircle, surround.

κύκλωσις, -εως, (ῆ), a surrounding, as in battle.

Κυρείος, -εῖα, -εῖον, belonging to Cyrus.

Κύρος, -ου, (ὀ), Cyrus. In the Anabasis, Cyrus the Younger, the younger brother of Artaxerxes, whom he attempted to dethrone, v. c. 401; Κύρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Cyrus the Elder.

κύων, (ὀ or ῆ), gen. κυνός, dat. κυνί, acc. κύνα, voc. κύον; plur. κύνες, gen. κυνῶν, dat. κυσί, acc. κύνας, a dog.

κωλύω, f. -ύσω, a. ἐκώλυσα, to hinder; w. gen. to hinder one from doing a thing; w. infin. to hinder; w. acc. to hinder, or prevent a thing.

κώμη, -ης, (ῆ), a village.

Δ.

λαγχάνω (cl. 5), f. mid. λήξομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. ειλῆχα, pf. pass. ειλῆγμαι, a. pass. ἐλήχθην, 2 a. ἔλαχον, to obtain by lot, generally to obtain, w. gen.; to become possessed of a thing.

λαγώς, -ώ, (ὀ), a hare, § 42, 2, N.

λάβρα, adv. secretly; w. gen. without one's knowledge.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ου, (ὀ), a Lacedaemonian.

Λακεδαιμών, -ονος, (ή), Lacedaemon or Sparta, a city in Laconia.

λαμβάνω, f. λήγομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. ειλῆφα, 2 a. ἔλαβον, pf. pass. ειλῆμμαι, a. ἐλήφθην, to take, receive, obtain; ὅπως . . . λάβοι βασιλέα, that he might find the king as unprepared as possible, p. 57, 4.

λαμπρός, -ά, -όν, bright.

λαμπρότης, -ητος, (ή), splendor.

λανθάνω, f. λήσω, pf. λέληθα, 2 a. ἔλαθον, to lie hid, escape the notice of (some one); mid. λήσομαι, pf. λέλησμαι, f. pf. λελήσομαι, 2 a. ἐλαθήμην, to forget; w. participles, see § 279, 2; λαθεῖν Κύρον ἀπελθών, lit. having gone away without the knowledge of Cyrus; τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν, was secretly supported. Cf. Eng. LETHARGY.

λαός, -οῦ, (ὀ), Att. λεώς, the people; in pl. subjects of a prince.

λέγω, f. λέξω, a. ἔλεξα, (for pf. act. ειλῆκα is used), pf. pass. λέλεγμαι, a. pass. ἐλέχθην, to say, speak, mention, relate; λέγεται, it is said; λέγεται καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, and it is said that the rest, p. 44, 23. Lat. lego, Eng. LECTURE.

λέγω (Attic only in compounds), to gather, to count; f. λέξω, a. ἔλεξα, pf. ειλῆκα, pf. pass. ειλεγμαι or λέλεγμαι.

λείπω, f. -ψω, 2 pf. λείλοιπα (§ 109, 2), pf. pass. λέλειμμαι, a. ἐλείφθην, 2 a. ἔλιπον, 2 a. mid. ἐλιπόμην, § 95, to leave; class 2.

λευκοθώραξ, -ακος, (ὀ), with white breastplate.

λευκός, -ή, -όν, light, clear; of water, bright; of the skin, white, fair; of sound, clear; of gold, pale, (i. e. alloyed); root appears in Lat. luceo, Eng. LOOK.

λίθος, -ου, (ὀ), a stone. Eng. LITHOGRAPH (λίθος, γράφω).

λιμός, -οῦ, (ὀ or ή), hunger.

λόγος, -ου, (ὀ), a word, discourse, interview, mention; ἀξίως λόγου, worthily of (being) mentioned; rumor, report, διήλθε λόγος, the rumor spread abroad, p. 68, 8. Eng. LOGIC.

λόγχη, -ης, (ή), the point of a spear; a spear.

λοιπός, -ή, -όν, left, remaining, the rest of.

λόφος, -ου, (ὀ), a ridge, hill.

λοχαγία, -ας, (ή), the command of a company; pl. the command of companies; καὶ εἰς φρουρία καὶ λοχαγίας, both for garrison duty and for command of companies, p. 52, 4.

λοχαγός, -οῦ, (ὀ), a captain, the commander of a λόχος.

λόχος, -ου, (ὀ), a company of soldiers, = about 100 men.

Λυδία, -ας, (ή), Lydia, a province in Asia Minor.

Λύδιος, -ία, -ιον, *Lydian*.

Λυκαῖος, -αία, -αῖον, *belonging to Mount Lycæum, Lycæan*; *θύειν τὰ Λύκαια*, to celebrate the *Lycæa*, a festival celebrated by the Arcadians in honor of Pan.

Λύκιος, -ου, (ὁ), *Lycius*, a Syracusan.

λύκος, -ου, (ὁ), *a wolf*.

Λυκούργος, -ου, (ὁ), *Lycurgus*, a Spartan lawgiver.

λυμαίνομαι, f. mid. *λυμανοῦμαι*, pf. *λελύμασμαι*, to treat with indignity, to spoil, to frustrate.

λυπέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to annoy; of light troops, to harass.

λύω (§ 106 (end)), f. λύσω, a. *ἐλύσα*, pf. *ἐλύκα*, pf. pass. *ἐλυμαι*, a. pass. *ἐλίθην*, a. mid. *ἐλυσάμην*, to loose, to break a treaty or oath.

M.

μά, a particle used in oaths, *by*; in Att. *μά* is used absol., *μὰ Δία*, *by Zeus*. See § 163.

Μαίανδρος, -ου, (ὁ), *the Maeander*, a river separating Lydia from Caria, remarkable for its winding course.

μακρός, -ά, -όν, *long*, either of space or time; reg. comp. *μακρότερος*, sup. *μακρότατος*; irreg. comp. *μάσσων*, *μᾶσσων*, sup. *μήκιστος* or *μάκιστος*.

μάλα, adv. *very, much*; comp. *μᾶλλον*, *more, rather*; sup. *μάλιστα*, *most, especially*; *ὡς μάλιστα ἐπικρυπτόμενος*, *concealing as much as he could*.

μάλιστα, see **μάλα**.

μᾶλλον, see **μάλα**.

μαθάνω, f. mid. *μαθήσομαι* (w. act. meaning), pf. *μεμάθηκα*, 2 a. *ἐμαθον*, to learn by enquiry, to understand, w. partic. § 280.

μάντις, -ews, (ὁ), *a prophet, soothsayer*.

Μαρσύας, -ου, (ὁ), *the Marsyas*, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Maeander; *Marsyas*, son of *Olympus*.

μάρτυς, -υρος, (ὁ), acc. *μάρτυρα*, also *μάρτυν*, *a witness*.

Μάσκας, -α (§ 39), (ὁ), *the Mascas*, a river of Mesopotamia.

μάτην, adv. *in vain* = Lat. *frustra*.

μάχαιρα, -ας, (ή), *a large knife, a short sword*, opp. to *ξίφος*, the straight sword.

μάχη, -ης, (ή), *a battle*.

μάχομαι, f. *μαχέσομαι*, Att. *μαχοῦμαι* (§ 120, 2), pf. *μεμάχημαι*, a. mid. *ἐμαχεσάμην*, to fight; *ᾤετο γὰρ . . . μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα*, for he thought . . . that the king would fight, p. 53, 14.

μεγάλως, adv. *greatly*.

Μεγαρεύς, -έως, (ὁ), *a Megarian*.

μέγας, **μεγάλη**, **μέγα** (§§ 70, 73), *great, large*; comp. *μείζων*, sup. *μέγιστος*.

Μεγαφέρνης, -ου, (ὁ), *Megaphernes*.

μεθίστημι, (μετά, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut., a. act. and mid. to transfer; intrans. in mid. and pres., impf. and a. pass.; in the act. 2 a., pf. and plupf., to withdraw.

μείων, -ου, comp. of *μακρός*, *less*; *μείων ἔχειν*, to be worsted.

μελανία, -ας, (ή), *blackness*; *χρόνω δὲ συχνῶ ὑστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολὺ*, and in a very short time afterwards (it appeared) like something black reaching far off on the plain, p. 52, 7.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν (§ 71), *black* ;
comp. *μελάντερος*, sup. *-τατος*.

μέλει, impers., f. *μελήσει*, pf. *μεμέληκε*, *it concerns*. See § 171, 2, N. 2.

μῆλη, -ης, (ή), *millet*, a kind of grain.

μέλλω, f. *μελλήσω*, a. *έμέλλησα* and *ήμέλλησα* (§ 102, Note), *to intend, to be about, or de-sign to do anything*. See § 98, 3.

μέμφομαι, f. mid. *μέμφομαι*, a. mid. *έμεμψάμην*, *to blame*.

μέν, a connective particle, *indeed* ; *on the one hand . . . on the other* ; *as well . . . as* ; to recall what has gone before, *now* ; to mark an objection, *yet, however, still, nevertheless*. Used merely to show some relation between one clause or word and another which follows: the latter is generally introduced by *δέ*, but sometimes by *άλλά*, *μέντοι* ; *μέν δή, however* ; *μέν ούν, nay, rather* ; *ό μέν . . . ό δέ, the one . . . the other* ; *the former . . . the latter* : it can never stand first in the clause. See § 143.

μέντοι, conj. *yet, however, &c.* See *μέν*.

μένω, f. *μενώ* (§ 120, 1), a. *ζμείνα*, pf. *μεμένηκα*, *to remain, wait, await*. Cf. Lat. *maneo*, Eng. *MANSSION*.

Μένων, -ωτος, (ό), *Menon*, one of the commanders of Cyrus's Greek force.

μέσος, -η, -ον, *middle* ; in Att. w. gen., *between* ; comp. *μεσαίτερος*, sup. *μεσαιτατος*. For position, see § 142, 4, Note 4 ; *μέσον*, (τό), *the centre*. The root is the same as in *μετά*, Lat. *medius*, Eng. *MIDDLE*.

μεστός, -ή, -όν, *full*, w. gen.

μετά, prep. *among* ; w. gen. *in the*

midst of, between, with, among ; only used in poetry w. dat. *among* ; w. acc. of motion *coming into, or among* ; of place, *after* ; of time, *after, next to*.

μεταδίδωμι (*μετά, δίδωμι*), *to give a part of*.

μεταξύ, adv. of place, *between* ; of time, *between-whiles* ; prep. w. gen., *between* ; of time, *during*.

μεταπέμπω (*μετά, πέμπω*), *to send for*.

μέτεμι (*μετά, είμι*), *to be in the midst of, to share in*.

μετώρος, -ον, *raised up*.

μέχρι, before a vowel sometimes *μέχ-*
ρις, prep. w. gen., *until* ; of place, *as far as, μέχρι θαλάσσης, as far as the sea* ; of time, *μέχρι ού, until when* ; conj. *until*, § 239.

μή, adv. *not* ; conj. *lest, that not* ; see § 215, C and N. 1 ; § 283.

μηδαμῆ, adv. *nowhere, in no manner*.

μηδέ (*μή, δέ*), conj. *and not, nor*.

Μηδία, -ας, (ή), *Media*.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μ' δ'ν (*μηδέ, εἰς*), *no one, none*, § 283.

μηδέποτε, adv. (*μηδέ, ποτέ*), *never*, § 283.

Μήδοι, -ων, (οί), *Medes*.

Μήδοκος, -ου, (ό), *Medocus*.

μηκέτι, adv. *no longer*, § 283.

μήκος, -εος, (τό), *length, height, tallness*.

μήν, adv. *truly, indeed*, = Lat. *verò*, see *μέν*.

μήν, μηνός, (ό), *a month*.

μήποτε, adv. *never*.

μήπω, adv. *not yet*.

μήτε, and not ; μήτε . . . μήτε, neither . . . nor.

μήτηρ, μητρός, (ή), *a mother*. (§ 57.)

μαίνω, f. *μαινώ* (§ 120, 1), a. *έμίνα*, Att. *έμίνα* (§ 121, N. 1), pf. *μεμιαγα-*
κα, a. pass. *έμίανθην*, pf. *μεμιασμαι*

- or μεμίαμαι, to paint over, to dye ; to stain, to pollute.
- μίγνυμι**, f. μίξω, a. ἐμίξα, pf. pass. μέμιγμαί, a. pass. ἐμίχθην, 2 a. ἐμίγην, to mingle, to mix.
- Μίδας**, -ου, (ὁ), *Midas*.
- μικρός**, -ά, -όν, *small, little*; of time, *little, short*; μικροῦ δεῖ, *it wants but little*; comp. μικρότερος, sup. -ότατος; irreg. forms ἐλάσσων or ἐλάττων, μείων; ἐλάχιστος (μείστος); μικρόν, *narrowly*. § 73, 5.
- Μιλήσιος**, -ία, -ιον, *Milesian*; subst. *inhabitant of Miletus*.
- Μίλητος**, -ου, (ἡ), *Milētus*, a city of Curia.
- Μιλτιάδης**, -ου, (ὁ), *Miltiādes*, an Athenian commander who defeated the Persians in the battle of Marathon, B. C. 490.
- μιμνήσκω**, f. μνήσω, a. ἔμνησα, pf. pass. μέμνημαι, (the pf. is both mid. and pass. with present sense, § 200, N. 6), a. ἐμνήσθην, a mid. ἐμνησάμην, to remind; mid. to remember.
- μισέω**, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. μεμίσηκα; f. mid. in pass. sense, μισήσομαι, a. pass. ἐμισήθην, pf. pass. μεμισήσθαι, to hate.
- μισθός**, -οῦ, (ὁ), *pay, wages*.
- μισθόω**, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, a. ἐμισθώσω, pf. μεμισθώκα, to let out for hire; mid. to hire at a price; pass. to be hired for pay, § 199, 3, N. 2; μισθωθῆναι οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν, *they said that they were not hired for this*, p. 40, 7.
- μνᾶ**, (ἡ), gen. μνᾶς, a mina, = 100 drachmas (§ 163).
- μόνος**, -η, -ον, *alone*; neut. μόνον, adv. *alone, only*.
- μυριάς**, -άδος, *ten thousand*; ἔχων... τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιάς, *having ... an army of three hundred thousand men*, p. 55, 11; and p. 78, 8. Eng. MYRIAD.
- μύριος**, -ία, -ιον, usually in the plur.; μύριοι, -αι, -α, *ten thousand*, § 77, 2, N. 3.
- Μύσιος**, -ία, -ιον, *Mysian*.

N.

- ναυμαχέω**, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to fight in a ship, to fight a naval battle; to fight.
- ναῦς**, νεώς, (ἡ), a ship. Lat. *navis*.
- νεανίσκος**, -ου, (ὁ), a youth, a young man, so called till the age of 40.
- νεκρός**, -οῦ, (ὁ), *dead body*; in pl. the *dead*; as an adj. νεκρός, -ά, -όν, *dead*.
- νέμω**, f. νεμῶ (§ 120, 1), later νεμήσω, a. ἐνεμα (§ 121), pf. νενέμηκα, to distribute; mid. w. acc. to possess; of herdsmen, to feed, to pasture.
- νεός**, -α, -ον, Att. -ος, -ον, of men, young; of things, new, fresh; comp. νεώτερος, sup. -ώτατος.
- νεφέλη**, -ης, (ἡ), a cloud, a mist.
- νεώς**, -ῶ, (ὁ), Att. for ναός, temple.
- νή**, particle of affirming, w. acc. νη Δία, *yes, by Zeus*, § 163.
- νήσος**, -ου, (ἡ), an island.
- νικάω**, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, pf. νενίκηκα, to conquer, win; the pres. may have the sense of the pf., *I conquered* or (I have conquered) *am victorious*.
- νίκη**, -ης, (ἡ), *victory*.
- νομίζω**, f. -ίσω, Att. νομιῶ, § 120, 3, pf. νενόμικα, pf. pass. νενόμισμαι, a. ἐνομίσθην, to hold as a custom, to think, to consider.

νόμος, -ου, (ὁ), a custom, a law; τίθησι Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, he enacts laws for the Lacedaemonians.
νόος, contr. νοῦς, -οῦ, (ὁ), mind.

νοσέω, f. -ήσω, to be sick, to be miserable.
νόσος, -ου, (ἡ), sickness, disease, misery.
νῦν, adv. now; enclit., νύν.
νύξ, νυκτός, (ἡ), night.

Ξ.

Ξένιας, -ου, (ὁ), Xenias.
ξενικός, -ῆ, -όν, or -ύς, -όν, belonging to a stranger or guest; τὸ ξενικόν, -οῦ, the mercenary force.
ξένος, -ου, (ὁ), a stranger, guest, a mercenary.
Ξενοφῶν, -ώντος, (ὁ), Xenophon, an

Athenian, the principal leader of the Greeks in their retreat, and the author of the Anabasis.

Ξέρξης, -ου, (ὁ), Xerxes.
ξίφος, (-εος,)-ους, (τό), a straight sword.
ξύλινος, -η, -ον, wooden.
ξύλον, -ου, (τό), wood.

Ο.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, the; see § 78; ὁ μὲν... ὁ δέ, this one... that one; ὁ δέ, and he, § 143, N. 2; for its use before a participle, see § 276, 2.
ὀγδοήκοντα, eighty.
ὄδε, ἤδε, τόδε, this, i. e. what follows, § 148, N. 1; τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, in the following manner, § 160, 2.
ὁδός, -οῦ, (ἡ), a way, road, street, a march.
ὅθεν, rel. adv. whence.
οἰκαδε, adv. homeward; § 61.
οἰκέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. ἔκησα, pf. ἔκηκα, impf. ἔκειον (οὐν), to live, dwell.
οἰκία, -ας, (ἡ), a house.
οἰκοδομέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to build.
οἰκοί, adv. at home.
οἰκονόμος, -ου, (ὁ), a manager; εἰ δέ τινα ὀρώψῃ δεινὸν ἔντα οἰκονόμον καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἀρχοὶ χώρας, καὶ προσόδους ποιούντα, and if he (ever) saw any one that was a skilful manager regulating the country

which he governed, and also making an income (from it), p. 55, 18.
οἰκτεῖρω, f. οἰκτεῖρω (§ 120, 1), a. ἔκτειρα (§ 121), impf. ἔκτειρον, to pity, to have pity upon; οἰκ. τινά τινος, to pity one for or because of a thing.
οἶνος, -ου, (ὁ), wine; w. the digamma, Φοῖνος; Lat. vinum, Eng. WINE.
οἶομαι, Att. οἶμαι, f. mid. οἰήσομαι, a. pass. ἐήθηην, impf. ἔμην or ἔμην, to suppose, think, as opposed to knowing, always of the future; δὲν ἔφετο πιστόν οἱ (§ 144, 2) εἶναι, whom he thought to be faithful to himself.
οἶος, οἶα, οἶον, rel. pro., of what kind, as, = Lat. qualis.
οἷς, ὁ or ἡ, gen. οἷος, acc. οἷν; pl. nom. οἷες, gen. οἷων, dat. οἷεσι, acc. οἷας; contr. nom. and acc. pl. οἷς; Att. nom. οἷς, gen. οἷος, dat. οἷι, acc. οἷν; pl. nom. οἷες, gen. οἷων, dat. οἷσι, acc. οἷας; nom. and acc. pl. also οἷς, a sheep.

οἴσπερ (οἶος and intens. πέρ), *just as*.

οἴχομαι, f. mid. οἴχῃσθαι, pf. οἴχωκα or ᾤχωκα, impf. ᾤχόμην, of persons, *to be gone*; of things, as of darts, *to rush along*; of strength, *to be gone, lost*; see § 200, N. 3, and § 279, N.

ὀκνέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, impf. ὀκνοῦν, *to hesitate*; ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοίην ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαλεῖν, *for I should hesitate to embark in the vessels*, p. 52, 12.

ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, *eight hundred*.

ὀκτώ, *eight*. Lat. octo, Eng. OCTAVE.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα, *eighteen*.

ὀλβιος, -ον, or -α, -ον, *happy, blest*, especially with worldly goods; *rich*; irreg. sup. ὀλβιστος, reg. ὀλβιώτατος also occurs; adv. -ίως.

ὀλεθρος, -ου, (ὀ), *destruction, death*.

ὀλίγος, -η, -ον, of number or quantity, *little, few*, opposed to πολὺς; of size, *small, little*, opposed to μέγας; comp. ἐλάσσω, sup. ὀλίγιστος; see § 73. Eng. OLIGARCHY (ὀλίγος, ἄρχω).

ὀλλυμι, rarely ὀλλύω, f. ὀλῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ὄλεσα, pf. ὀλώλεκα (§ 104), 2 pf. ὄλωλα (§ 200, N. 7); mid. ὀλλυμαι, f. ὀλοῦμαι, 2 a. ὀλόμην, plupf. ὀλώλειν; act. *to destroy, to lose*; mid. *to perish*; 2 pf. intrans. *I am ruined*; in prose generally ἀπόλλυμι.

ὄλος, -η, -ον, *whole, entire*, § 142, 4, N. 1. Cf. Eng. CATHOLIC (κατά, ὄλος).

Ὀλύνθιος, -η, -ον, *Olynthian*.

ὀμαλός, -ή, -έν, *smooth, level*.

ὀμαλῶς, adv. *evenly, regularly*.

ὀμνυμι, f. ὀμοῦμαι (act. meaning), a. ὤμοσα, pf. ὀμώμοκα (§ 104), pf. pass. ὀμώμοσμαι, a. ὤμωθην and

ὤμωσθην, impf. ὤμουν or ὤμουνον, *to swear*.

ὀμοιος, -οία, -οιον, also -ος, -ον, = *like*. Lat. similis.

ὀμολογέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ὀμολόγησα, pf. ὀμολόγηκα, *to confess, to acknowledge*.

ὀμοτράπεζος, -ον (ὀμός, common, τράπεζα, table), *sitting at the same table*; subst. *table-companion*.

ὀμοῦ, adv. *together*.

ὀμως, yet, still, nevertheless.

ὀνειρος, -ου, (ὀ), and (τό) *dream, a dream*.

ὀνομα, -ατος, (τό), *a name*. Lat. nomen, Eng. ANONYMOUS.

ὀνομάζω, f. -άσω, &c., *to name, call*.

ὄνος, -ου, (ὀ or ἦ), *an ass*.

ὄξύς, -εία, -ύ, of impressions on the senses, *sharp, keen*; of sight, *keen*; of sound, *sharp, shrill*; of pain, *sharp*; of taste, *sharp*; of motion, *quick*.

ὄπη or **ὄπη**, *in what direction*.

ὄπισθε, (ν), *in the rear, behind*.

ὄπισθοφυλακείω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, *to guard the rear*.

ὀπίσω, adv. of place, *backwards*; w. gen. *after, behind*.

ὀπλιζω, f. -ισω, Att. ἰῶ (§ 120, 3), a. ὤπλισα, pf. pass. ὤπλισμαι, *to arm, equip*.

ὀπλίτης, -ου, (ὀ), *a heavy-armed foot-soldier, hoplite*, who carried a pike (δόρυ) and a large shield (σπλον).

ὀπλον, -ου, (τό), usually in the pl., *arms*; especially, *shields*

ὀπόθεν, relat. adv. *whence*.

ὄποι, relat. adv. *whither, where*; w. gen. ὄποι γῆς, *where in the world*.

ὄποιος, -οία, -οιον, of *what sort, kind, or quality* = Lat. qualis.

ὀπόσος, -η, -ον, rel. adj., of number,

as many as, Lat. quot; of space, as large as, Lat. quantus; ὅσους εἶχε φυλακάς, as many garrisons as he had, 1, 6.

ὁπότε, when, whenever, since, = Lat. in cum; ὁπότε πᾶν ἡδὺν λάβοι, whenever he found (any) very sweet, § 232, 4.

ὅπου, relat. adv. where, w. gen. where; ὅπου γῆς, where in the world; of time, when; of manner, how; causal, since.

ὅπως, adv. how, that, in order that, § 216; ὅπως ὅπλας ἀποβίβασειεν, in order that he might land soldiers.

ὀράω, (ὦ), (stem ὀρ-), f. mid. ὀψομαι (in act. sense), pf. ἑώρακα, or ἑώρακα, pf. pass. ἑώραμαι or ὤμμαι, a. ὠφθην; for 2 a. εἶδον, impf. ἑώρων, to see. Eng. PANORAMA (πᾶς, ὀράω).

ὀργή, -ῆς, (ῆ), anger.

ὀργίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, Att. -ιοῦμαι, § 120, 3, a. ὠργισθην, to make angry; pass. to grow angry.

ὀρθιος, -ια, -ιον, steep.

ὀρθός, -ή, -όν, straight.

ὀρθῶς, adv. right.

ὀρμάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. ὠρμηκα, pf. pass. ὠρμημαι, to put in motion, to rush; mid. to set forth.

Ὀρόντης, -ου, (ὀ), Orontes.

ὄρος, -εος, (τό), a mountain.

ὀρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ὀρύξω, a. ὠρυξα, pf. ὀρύρυχα (rare), pf. pass. ὀρύρυγμαι, a. ὠρύχθην, to dig.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who, which, what; καὶ ὅς, and he; ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, which he should give us, § 232, 4.

ὄσος, -η, -ον, of size, as great as; of time, as long as; of space, as far as; of number, as many as; its antecedent is τόσος, after which it

is rendered as = Lat. quantus; ὄσω, with comp. followed by another comp. with τοσοῦτω, the more, so much the more.

ὄσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, the very person who, or thing which; who, which.

ὄστέον, Att. contr. ὄστοῦν, -οῦ, (τό), a bone. (§ 43.)

ὄστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, whoever, who, whichever, whatever. In indirect questions, who, what.

ὄταν = ὅτε ἄν, whenever.

ὄτε, conj. when, since.

ὄτι, conj. that, Latin quod, § 216; because, § 250; that, in quoting another's words, § 241, 2; w. a sup. intens. like Lat. quam; ὄτι ἀπαρασκευάστων, as unprepared as possible.

οὔ, adv. where, gen. of ὅς.

οὔ, adv. (before a vowel with smooth breathing, οὐκ; before an aspirate, οὐχ) not, § 283.

οὔ, adv. of place, where.

οὐ, pers. pron. See § 79, 1.

οὐδαμοῦ, adv. nowhere.

οὐδέ (οὐ, δέ), nor, not even.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέ, no one; neut. nothing.

οὐδέπω, not yet.

οὐκ, adv. not; see οὐ.

οὐκέτι, adv. no longer, § 283.

οὐν, conj. therefore, then, at any rate.

οὐπω, adv. not yet; ὄτι οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίων οὐπω ἐπιτύχοι, (lit., not yet up to the present time) that not for a long time had he met with sweeter wine than this.

οὐρανός, -οῦ, (ὀ), heaven, the sky.

οὔτε, adv. and not, nor; neither.

οὕτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.

οὔτως, adv. of οὗτος, commonly οὕτω

before a consonant, in this manner, thus, so.

οὐχ, not; see οὐ.

ὀφείλω (§ 108, 4, II.), f. ὀφειλήσω, a. ὀφείλησα, (pf. ὀφείληκα?), 2 a. ὀφελον, impf. ὀφείλον, to owe, to be indebted; in pass. to be due; in wishes, would that, § 251, 2, N. 1. ὀφελον, I ought . . . of what one has not done, hence it comes to

express a wish that a thing had happened which has not; ὀφελε . . . ζῆν, would that Cyrus were alive, p. 74, 8.

ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, (ὀ), an eye. Cf. Eng. OPHTHALMY.

ὀχρῶς, -ά, -όν, rugged, strong (easily held).

ὄψις, -εως, (ὴ), a sight, seeing. Cf. Eng. OPTICS. See ὄραω.

II.

πάθος, -εος, (τό), suffering, misfortune.

παιανίζω, f. -ισω, Att. -ιῶ, § 120, 3, cl. 4, to chant a psalm. Eng. PSEAN.

παιδέω (παῖς), f. -σω, a. ἐπαίδευσα, pf. πεπαίδευκα, to bring up a child, to educate; mid. (sometimes) to cause to be educated.

παῖς, παιδός, (ὀ or ἦ), gen. dual παίδου, gen. pl. παίδων, § 25, 3, N., boy, child. Eng. PEDAGOGUE (παῖς, ἄγω).

παίω, f. παῖσω (-ήσω), a. ἔπαισα, pf. -πέπαικα, a. pass. ἐπαίσθη, to strike, to strike a person, to strike a weapon against a person, to wound.

πάλαι, adv. long ago. Eng. PALEOGRAPHY (πάλαι, γράφω).

παλαιός, -ά, -όν, old, aged; of things, ancient, venerable, also obsolete; τὸ παλαιόν, adv. anciently; reg. comp. and sup. παλαιότερος, -ότατος; more often παλαιότερος, παλαιάτατος, formed from the adv. πάλαι.

πάλιν, adv. back, backwards; of time, again, once more. Eng. PALIMPSEST (πάλιν, ψῆν, to rub).

παλλακίς, -ίδος, (ἦ), a concubine.

παλτόν, -οῦ, (τό), a dart, javelin.

παντάπασι, before a vowel -σιν, adv. wholly.

πάντη, adv. everywhere, on all sides.

παντοδαπός, -ή, -όν, of every kind; adv. -πῶς, in all kinds of ways.

πάντοθεν, adv. from every side.

πάνυ, adv. very, wholly.

παρά, prep., radical sense, beside; w. gen. from beside, from, of persons and places; w. dat. at the side of, near, of places, things, and persons; w. acc. of place, running along, beside; of motion to, to, towards, of persons; of time, during, παρά τὸν πόλεμον, during the war; denoting opposition, contrary to, παρά τὰς σπονδάς, contrary to the treaty. In numerous compounds, as PARAGRAPH.

παραβαίνω (παρά, βαίνω), to transgress, to violate.

παραγγέλλω (παρά, ἀγγέλλω, which see), to pass an announcement from one to another; as a military term, to give the watchword which was passed from man to man; to send orders, w. dat. and infin. 1, 2, 1; w. dat. to command, 1, 8, 3.

παραγίγνομαι (παρά, γίγνομαι), to be present, to come.

παράδεισος, -ου, (ὀ), a park. Eng. PARADISE.

παραδίδωμι (παρά, δίδωμι, which see), *to deliver up, to give over, give out.*
παρακαλέω (παρά, καλέω), *to call to one's self, summon, exhort, encourage.*
παρακελεύομαι (παρά, κελεύω, f. -εύσω), *to exhort, to urge.*
παραλαμβάνω (παρά, λαμβάνω), *to take from another, succeed to.*
παραμείβομαι (ἀμείβομαι, f. mid. ἀμείβομαι, a. ἡμειψα), *to change a little; to leave on one side, to pass by, hence to excel; mid. to pass by, l. 10, 10.*
παραμηρίδιος, -ον, adj. *over the thighs.*
 In neut. plur. subst. *armor for the thighs.*
παραπλέω (παρά, πλέω), *to sail by or alongside of*
παρασάγγης, -ου, (ἡ), *a parasang = about 3½ miles.*
παρασκευάζω (σκενάζω, f. -άσω, &c.), *to prepare.*
παρασκευή, -ῆς, (ἡ), *preparation.*
παρατάττω (παρά, τάττω), *to post beside others, especially in order of battle; mid. to draw up in battle array.*
παρατίθημι (παρά, τίθημι, which see), *to place beside, to provide, supply, p. 74, 4; mid. to place by one's own side, to commit to one's charge.*
παρεγγνάω, (ᾠ), f. -ήσω, *to give the word of command.*
πάρεμι (παρά, εἰμί), *to be by or present, to arrive; Κύρωμ παρήσαν, (they) arrived for Cyrus, p. 19, 4, § 187.*
παραλαύνω (παρά, ἐλαύνω), *to march by, to ride by.*
παρέρχομαι (παρά, ἔρχομαι), *to go by, pass by or along.*
παρέχω (παρά, ἔχω), *to offer to, furnish; πράγματα παρέχειν, to give trouble.*

παρήμι (παρά, ἵημι), *to let drop at the side, to let pass, to allow.*
πάροδος, -ου, (ἡ), *a way, passage, pass.*
Παρράσιος, -ου, (ὁ), *a Parrhasian.*
Παρύσατις, -ιδος, (ἡ), *Parysatis.*
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (§ 67), *all, the whole, every; gen. pl. masc. and neut. πάντων, fem. πασῶν, dat. pl. masc. and neut. πᾶσι, § 25, 3, N.; for the position see § 142, 4, N. 1. = Lat. omnis; πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο, he was considered the best of all in all things. Eng. PANTHEIST (πᾶς, θεός).
Πασίων, -ωνος, (ὁ), *Passion.*
πάσχω, f. mid. πεύσομαι, 2 pf. πέπονθα, 2 a. ἔπαθον, *to suffer, = Lat. patior, Eng. PASSION; εὖ or κακῶς πάσχειν, to be well or ill treated, § 165, N. 1; ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου, in return for those things in which I have been well treated by him.*
Παταγίας, -ου, (ὁ), *Patagyas.*
πατήρ, πατρός, (ὁ), *a father. Lat. pater, Eng. PATERNAL.*
πάτριος, -α, -ον, *belonging to a father, paternal; hereditary.*
πατρίς, -ίδος, (ἡ), *fatherland, native land.*
πατρίφος, -φα, -ῶν, also -ος, -ον, *coming or inherited from a father.*
παύω, f. παύσω, a. ἔπαυσα, pf. πέπαυκα, pf. pass. πέπαυμαι, a. pass. ἐπαύσθην or ἐπαύσθην, *to cause to cease; mid. to cease, to stop.*
Παφλαγών, -όνος, (ὁ), *a Paphlagonian.*
παχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, *thick, large, stout; comp. πάσσων, also παχίων, -ον, gen. -ονος; sup. πάχιστος; later the reg. παχύτερος, παχύτατος.*
πέδιον, -ου, (τό), *plain, ground. Lat. pes, Eng. PEDESTRIAN.**

πεζός, -ή, -όν, *on foot*; in plural, *foot soldiers*, sometimes *land soldiers*.

πείθω, f. *πέισω*, a. *ἔπεισα*, pf. *πέπεικα*, pf. pass. *πέπεισμαι* (§ 113, N. 4), a. *ἐπέισθην*, *to persuade*; pass. *to be persuaded*; mid. *to persuade one's self, to comply, obey*; 2 pf. *πέποιθα*, intrans. *I trust*.

πεινάω, (ῶ), -ήσω, a. *ἐπεινησά*, pf. *πεπεινήκα* (§ 123, N. 2), *to be hungry*; w. gen. *to hunger after*.

πείρα, -ας, (ή), *trial, attempt*.

πειράω, (ῶ), generally *πειράομαι*, (ῶμαι), f. mid. *πειράσομαι*, a. mid. *ἐπειρασάμην*, pf. *πεπείραμαι*, *to attempt, endeavor*; w. gen. of person, *to make trial of, to try to persuade*.

πειστής, -α, -ον, *to be obeyed, to be persuaded*.

Πελοποννήσιος, -α, -ον, *Peloponnesian*; as a subst. *a Peloponnesian*.

Πελοπόννησος, -ου, (ή), *Peloponnesus*, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece, now the Morea. (*Ἠέλοςπος νήσος*, *the island of Pelops*.)

Πέλται, -ῶν, (αι), *Peltæ*.

πελταστής, -ου, (ό), *one who bears a light shield (πέλτη), a targeteer*.

πελταστικός, -ή, -όν, *belonging to a peltast*; τὸ *πελταστικόν*, *the battalion of targeteers*.

πέλτη, -ης, (ή), *a small light shield without a rim, a shaft, a pole*, 1, 10, 12; *a target, a spear*.

πέμπω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. *πέπομφα*, pf. pass. *πέπεμμαι*, a. pass. *ἐπέμφθην*, *to send, to send away*; of missiles, *to shoot*; mid. *πέμπεσθαι τινα*, *to send for one*.

πένης, -ητος, (ό), *a day-laborer, a poor man*; as adj. *poor*, w. gen.; comp. *πενέστερος*, sup. *-έστατος*.

πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α, *five hundred*.

πέντε, indeclinable, *five*.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indeclinable, *fifteen*.

πεντήκοντα, indeclinable, *fifty*.

πέπων, -ον, gen. -ονος, of fruit, *ripe*; also *soft, tender, gentle*; comp. *πεπαίτερος*, sup. *πεπαίτατος*.

πέρ, enclit. particle adding to the force of the word to which it is annexed.

περί, prep., radical sense, *all around, about*; w. gen. of place, *about, concerning, above*; *περί πλείστου* or *περί παντός ποιείσθαι*, *to consider (lit. to make) (a thing) of the highest importance*; w. dat. of place, *around, near*, of an object of which one is contending, *for*; w. acc. *around*; of place, *around*; of persons, *around*; οἱ *περί τινα*, *those around any one, the attendants*; of time, *about*.

πριαγγέλλω (*περί, ἀγγέλλω*), *to announce by a message*; w. dat. and infin. *to send round orders for people to do something, to summon*.

περιάγω (*περί, ἄγω*), *to lead around, to lead about with one*.

περιγιγνομαι (*περί, γίγνομαι*), *to be superior, to conquer*.

περίεμι (*περί, εἰμι*), *to be superior, to surpass*; τὸ τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ *περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμείσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι*, *that he should surpass his friends in kind attentions, and in an anxious desire to oblige, this seems to me more worthy of admiration*, p. 52, 6.

περιερέιτο, see **περιρρέω**.

περιέχω (*περί, ἔχω*), *to encompass*.

περιοράω (*περί, ὀράω*), *to look around for, to overlook, to disregard*; mid.

to look about before doing a thing, to be circumspect, delay.

περιπίπτω (περί, πίπτω), to fall upon and embrace.

περιπλέω (περί, πλέω), to sail around.

περιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, to fold around.

περιρρέω (περί, ρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, pf. ἐρρύηκα, 2 a. pass. (in act. sense) ἐρρύην), to flow around; pass. to be surrounded by water; περιερρείτο αὐτὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ Μάσκα, it (itself) was surrounded by the Masakas river, p. 54, 6.

Πέρσης, -ου, (ὁ), Persian.

Περσικός, -ή, -όν, a Persian.

πέτρα, -ας, (ἡ), a rock; pl. πέτραι, (αἱ), masses of rock.

πή, enclitic particle; of manner, in some way, somehow; of space, by some way; of numbers, about; πῆ, interrog. particle; of manner, how? of space, which way?

πηγή, -ῆς, (ἡ), a spring; in pl. the springs or sources of rivers.

πηλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), mud.

πήχυς, -εως, (ὁ), the fore-arm, a cubit, about 18 inches.

Πίγρης, -ητος, (ὁ), Pigres, a Carian.

πιέζω, f. -έσω, a. ἐπίεσα, pf. pass. πεπίεσμαι, cl. 4, § 108, to press, to be oppressed.

πίμπλημι, f. πλησω, pf. πέπληκα, a. ἐπλησα, a. mid. ἐπλησάμην, pf. pass. πέπλησμαι, a. ἐπλήσθην, to fill, w. acc. and gen.; w. acc. of person, to fill full, to satisfy.

πίνω, f. πίομαι, pf. πέπωκα, 2 a. ἐπιον, a. pass. ἐπόθην, pf. πέπομαι, to drink, = Lat. *potō*, Eng. *POISON*, *POTATION*.

πίπτω (§ 108, 8), f. mid. πεσοῦμαι, pf. πέπτωκα, 2 a. ἐπεσον, to fall, to fall down.

Πισίδης, -ου, (ὁ), a Pisidian; Pisidia was a province in Asia Minor.

πιστεύω, f. -εύσω, to trust.

πίστις, -εως, (ἡ), faith, a pledge

πιστός, -ή, -όν, of persons, faithful, trusty; of things, trustworthy, sure; as subst. *pledge*; πιστὸν or πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν, to give and receive pledges; (τὰ) πιστὰ, pledges.

πιστότης, -ητος, (ἡ), fidelity.

πλάγιος, -ία, -ιον, oblique; eis πλάγιον, sideways.

πλασίον, -ου, (τό), square; ἐν πλασίῳ πλήρει, in a solid square.

πλανάομαι, (-ῶμαι), f. -ήσομαι, pf. πεπλάνημαι, to wander. Eng. PLANET.

πλάσσω, Att. πλάττω, f. πλάσω, pf. πέπλακα, pf. pass. πέπλασμαι, to form, fabricate.

πλήθρον, -ου, (τό), a *plethron*, being 100 Greek feet, or 101 English feet.

πλείων or **πλέον**, more, and **πλείστος**, most, comp. and sup. of πολὺς.

πλέκω (§ 109, 3), f. πλέξω, a. ἐπλεξα, pf. πέπλεχα or πέπλοχα, a. pass. ἐπλέχθην, 2 a. ἐπλάκην, pf. πέπλεγμαι, to weave, plan, construct.

πλευρά, -ās, (ἡ), side, flank.

πλέω (§ 123, N. 1), f. mid. πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, a. ἐπλευσα, pf. πέπλευκα, a. pass. ἐπλεύσθην, pf. πέπλευσμαι, to sail.

πληγή, -ῆς, (ἡ), a blow.

πλήθος, -εος, (τό), fullness, multitude; length of time. Eng. PLETHORA.

πλήθω, pf. πέπληθα, to be or become full; of rivers, to be full, to rise. From the root which appears in Lat. *pleo*, Eng. PLENTY.

πλήν, prep. w. gen. except; adv. besides, unless, save, save that; πλήν,

οἱ τὰ καπηλεία ἔχοντες, lit. *except those having inns, i. e. the innkeepers.*

πλήρης, -ες, *full*, § 172, 1.

πλησίος, -α, -ον, *near*; as subst. (ὁ) *πλησίος*, a neighbor; adv. *πλησίον*, near, hard by; comp. *πλησιαίτερος*, sup. *πλησιαίτατος*, also *πλησιέστερος*, -έστατος.

πλήσσω, Att. -πτω, f. *πλήξω*, pf. *πέπληγα* (rare), 2 a. pass. *ἐπλήγην*, but in composition *ἐπλάγην*, pf. *πέπληγμαί*, to strike. Lat. *plaga*.

πλίνθος, -ου, (ἡ), a brick; *πλίνθοι ὀπταί*, baked bricks; *πλίνθος κεραμία*, burnt brick.

πλοῖον, -ου, (τό), a vessel.

πλόος, contr. *πλοῦς*, -οῦ, (ὁ), a sailing, a voyage.

πλουτέω (ὦ), f. *ήσω*, to be rich; w. gen. to be rich, to abound in a thing.

πλοῦτος, -ου, (ὁ), riches, wealth.

ποδήρης, -ες, reaching to the feet.

ποιέω (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to make, to appoint, to do, to bring to pass, to cause; *ποιεῖν εὖ οἱ κακῶς*, to treat well or ill, § 165, N. 1, = Lat. *facio*, Eng. *POET*; *καὶ ποιήσειεν . . . διαγγεῖλαι*, and he would cause that they would never be able . . . that they had seen the army of Cyrus, p. 63, 12.

ποιητέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj. to be done; neut. *ποιητέον*, one must make or do, § 281.

ποικίλος, -η, -ον, many-colored.

ποιμήν, -ένος, (ὁ), a shepherd; *ποιμήν λαῶν*, a shepherd of the people, i. e. a prince or chief.

ποιός, **ποιά**, **ποιόν**, interrog. adj. of what sort?

πολεμέω (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. pass. *ἐπολεμήθην*, to wage war; w. acc. to

make war upon or against, also used with *πρός* and *ἐπί* w. acc. against.

πολέμιος, -ία, -ιον, hostile; subst. an enemy; *οἱ πολέμοι*, the enemy. Eng. **POLEMIC**.

πόλεμος, -ου, (ὁ), war.

πολιορκέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. -ησα, to hem in a city, to besiege.

πόλις, -εως, (ἡ), a city, at Athens the fortress of the city, used either of the place or its inhabitants or both; when *πόλις* and *ἄστυ* are joined, the former is the body of citizens; the latter, their dwellings.

πολίτης, -ου, (ὁ), a citizen.

πολλάκις, adv. often.

πολυμαθής, -ές, having much learning, adv. -θῶς, in a very learned way.

πολύς, **πολλή**, **πολύ** (§ 70), of numbers, many; opposed to *ὀλίγος*, few; of the value of a thing, much; *πολλοῦ ἀξίος*, worth much; of space, large, far, wide; *πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς οὐσης*, being very large and fertile, p. 71, 25; *οἱ πολλοί*, the many, majority; as adv. in neut. sing. and pl. *πολύ*, *πολλά*, much, or many times; *ἐπὶ πολύ*, a great distance, or of wide extent; w. comp. and sup. intens. *πολὺ θάπτον*, far quicker; comp. *πλείων*, Att. *πλέων*, sup. *πλείστος*. **POLY-** in compounds, as **POLYGON**.

πολυτελής, -ές, expensive.

πονηρός, -ά, -όν, (*πονέω*), causing pain, painful; of things, bad, useless; in a moral sense, bad, worthless, wicked.

πορεύω, f. -έσω, comm. dep. pass. *πορεύομαι*, f. *πορεύσομαι*, pf. pass. *πεπύρευμαι*, a pass. *ἐπορεύθην*, to bring, to carry; pass. and mid. to be carried, or to carry one's self, to go,

to march, to proceed; πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, to proceed up (to the interior); εἰ δὴ ποτε πορεύοιτο, if at any time, whenever he should go out, p. 63, 4, From the same root (πορ-) with πόρος, passage.

πορίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ιώ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐπόρισα, pf. pass. πεπόρισμαι, to furnish, to procure.

πώρρω, farther, fur; comp. -ωτέρω, sup. -ωτάτω.

πορφύρεος, contr. -ρούς, -ρά, -ρούν, purple. Eng. PORPHYRY.

πόσος, -η, -ον, interrog. adj. how great? how much? ποσός, -ή, -ον, indef. adj. of any size or number.

ποταμός, -οῦ, (ὄ), a river. Eng. HIPPOPOTAMUS (ποταμός, ἵππος).

ποτέ, enclitic, once, ever.

πότερος, -έρα, -ερον, which of the two? whether, = Lat. uter.

ποτόν, -οῦ, (τό), drink. Same root as Lat. potio, Eng. POTATION.

πού, enclitic, somewhere; ἤν που, if anywhere; ποῦ, interrog. adv. where? w. gen. ποῦ γῆς, where, in what part of the world?

πούς, ποδός, (ὄ), dat. pl. ποσί, Lat. pes, a foot.

πράγμα, -ατος, (τό), a thing done, a deed; plur. affairs, difficulties.

πρῶνής, -ές, steep.

πρᾶος, πραεῖα, πρᾶον (§ 70, Note), tame, gentle; comp. πραύτερος or πραύτερος.

πράξις, -εως, (ή), doing, action, deed, exploit. Eng. PRACTICAL.

πράσσω, Att. πράττω, f. πράξω, a. ἐπραξα, pf. πέπραχα (trans. I have done), and πέπραγα (intrans. I have fared), pf. pass. πέπραγμαί, to do, to perform; εὖ πράττειν, to be fortunate; § 165, N. 2.

πρέπω, f. πρέψω, a. ἐπρεψα, to be like; impers. πρέπει, it is becoming, w. dat. of person; impf. ἐπρεπε.

πρέσβυς, -υος and -εως, (ὄ), an old man; an elder; then since the elders were preferred in power, οἱ πρέσβεις, elders, chiefs; ambassador; as from an adj. come the degrees of comparison, comp. πρεσβύτερος, sup. πρεσβύτατος. Eng. PRESBYTER.

πρίασθαι, 2 a. infin. of ὠνόεμαι; 2 a. indic. ἐπριάμην.

πρίν, adv. before, before that, until, followed sometimes by indic., § 241; the infin., § 274; sometimes by subj. or optative, § 239. Cf. Lat. prius, Eng. PRISTINE.

πρό, prep. w. gen. only, of place, before, in front of; of time, before (opp. to μετά, after); of persons, going before another; in front of, so as to defend.

προαισθάνομαι (πρό, αἰσθάνομαι), to observe beforehand; προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα (τινάς) βουλευόμενος, observing beforehand (certain persons) plotting these same things.

προβάλλω (πρό, βάλλω), to cast forward; with τὰ ἔπλα, to present.

προδίδωμι (πρό, δίδωμι), to give beforehand, to abandon, to betray.

πρόεμι (πρό, εἶμι), to advance, to go before.

προεῖπον (πρό, εἶπον), to say beforehand, to announce.

προελαύνω (πρό, ἐλαύνω), to drive forward, to advance.

προθυμέομαι (οὔμαι), (θυμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, &c.) to be very desirous.

προθυμία, -ας, (ή), zeal.

πρόθυμος, -ον, ready, willing, eager; w. gen. eager for.

προθύμως, adv. *willingly, eagerly*; comp. -*ότερον*, sup. -*ότατα*.

προΐστημι (πρό, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut. and a., act. and in the mid., *to place before*; intrans. in pass. with 2 a., pf., and plupf., act. *to stand before*; w. acc. person, *to approach*; w. gen. *to command*.

προκαταλαμβάνω (πρό, κατά, λαμβάνω), *to seize upon beforehand, to preoccupy*.

προκατακαίω, Att. -κάω (πρό, κατά, καίω), *to burn down before, to lay waste*.

προκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, *to proclaim by herald, to proclaim publicly*.

προμετωπίδιον, -ου, (τό), *a covering for the forehead, a frontlet*.

Πρόξενος, -ου, (ὁ), *Proxenus*, one of the Greek generals.

προοράω, (ᾶ), (πρό, ὀράω), *to see before*.

πρός, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc., radical sense, *in the presence of*; w. gen. implying motion *from* a place; w. dat. abiding *at* a place; w. acc. motion *to* a place; w. gen., after pass. verbs, as agent, *by* (§ 197, 1, N. 1); *πρός θεῶν*, *in presence of gods*; *πρός τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου*, *in keeping with the character of Cyrus*; in a hostile sense, *against*; *πρός αὐτόν*, 1, 1, 8; acc. *to*, *in respect to*, *against*.

προσάγω (πρός, ἄγω), *to lead against*.

προσαιτέω, (ᾶ), (πρός, αἰτέω), *to ask in addition*.

προσδίδωμι (πρός, δίδωμι), *to give in addition*.

πρόσειμι (πρός, εἰμι), *to be at or near at hand, to be present*.

πρόσειμι (πρός, εἰμι), *to go to or towards*; *ἔτυχε προσιών*, *happened to be approaching*; *δῆλος ἦν προσιών*, *it was evident that he was advancing*.

προσελαύνω (πρός, ἐλαύνω), *to march to*.

προσέρχομαι (πρός, ἔρχομαι), *to come to*.

προσέχω (πρός, ἔχω), *to hold to*.

προσῆκω (πρός, ἤκω), *to come to*.

πρόσθεν, adv. *before*; *πρόσθεν . . .*

πρὶν, *until*; *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν*, *forward*; *τὸ πρόσθεν*, *before*, 1, 10, 10, and 11; *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἰχονται διώκοντες*, *have gone (§ 200, N. 3) forward in pursuit*, p. 69, 5.

προσίστημι (πρός, ἵστημι), *to send to, to suffer to come to*; mid. *to suffer to approach, to admit*; w. infin. *to undertake to do*.

προσκαλέω, (ᾶ), (πρός, καλέω), *to call to*.

προσκυνέω (κυνέω), (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, a. -ησα, *to prostrate one's self before, to worship, to salute*, 1, 8. 21; *οἱ περ πρόσθεν προσεκύονουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καὶ περ εἰδότες*, *who had formerly been used to salute him, even then they saluted him, although knowing*, § 277, 6, N. 1 (end), p. 42, 7.

προσλαμβάνω (πρός, λαμβάνω), *to take to, to take hold (to help), to lay hand to the work*; *ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων*, *at the same time he himself descending into the mud laid his hand to the work*, p. 61, 10.

πρόσδοδος, -ου, (ῆ), *a way to; revenue*.

προσποιέομαι, (οὔμαι), (πρός, ποιέω), *to pretend*; *εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν*, *but then one of*

these said, pretending to be in haste, p. 54, Ex. 11.

προπολεμέω, (ὦ), (πρός, πολεμέω), to wage war against.

προστάσω, Att. -τω (πρός, τάττω), to enjoin upon, or to give orders, to order to do; ἀλλά μὴν εἰ τις γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι, καλῶς ὑπηρετήσσειεν, but further if any one served him well when he commanded anything (to be done), p. 61, 15.

προστερνίδιον, -ου, (τό), (πρό, στέρνων), a breastplate.

προστήμη (πρός, τίθημι), to put to, add, to bestow upon; in a bad sense, to inflict; mid. to place one's self to, to agree to.

πρόσω, adv. of time, forward; of space, forward, onward; λέγει τοῦ πρόσω, part. gen. lit., to go (a step) of the way forward, further; comp. -ωτέρω, sup. -ωτάτω.

προτεραίος, -αία, -αῖον, former; τῇ προτεραία, sc. ἡμέρα, on the day before.

πρότερος, -έρα, -ερον, of time, sooner; of place, before; w. gen. before; προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις, five days before or earlier than Cyrus; comp. without any positive use (sup. πρώτος), like Lat. prior; adv. πρότερον, before.

προτρέχω (πρό, τρέχω), to run before.

προφαίνω (πρό, φαίνω), to show before; mid. to appear before, to appear in the distance.

πρόφασις, -ews, (ῆ), a pretext; πρόσφασιν ποιείσθαι, to make a pretence, 1, 2, 1.

πρώτον, adv. first, at first; τὸ πρῶτον, at first.

πρώτος, -η, -ον, first; πρῶτον, as adv. in the first place, first; sup. of πρό; comp. πρότερος.

πτερόν, -οῦ, (τό), a feather, mostly in pl. feathers; wings.

πτέρυξ, -υγος, (ῆ), a wing.

πύλη, -ης, (ῆ), comm. plur. (αἱ) πύλαι, a gate, a pass, an entrance.

πυνθάνομαι, f. mid. πεύσομαι, pf. πέψυμαι, 2 a. ἐπυθόμην, to learn, to inquire.

πυρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), (from πῦρ, fire, on account of its color when ripe), wheat; pl. grain.

πῶ, up to the present time, yet; οὐπω, not yet; οὐ πρότερον . . . πω, never before.

πωλέω (ὦ), -ήσω, to sell.

πῶποτε, at any time, ever yet; οὐδένα ἀν πῶποτε ἀφείλετο, he never at any time took anything (from him), p. 56, 18.

πῶς, adv. how?

πῶς, enclitic, somehow, in some way, in any way.

P.

ράδιος, -ία, -ιον, Att. also -ος, -ον, easy; ready; comp. ράων, sup. ρᾶστος. § 73, 9.

ράδως, adv. easily, ready; comp. ρᾶον, sup. ρᾶστα.

ράων, ρᾶον, comp. of ράδιος.

ρέω, f. mid. ρεύσομαι, Att. ρυήσομαι, a. ἔρρευσα, pf. ἐρρύηκα, 2 a. p. ἐρρύην, w. act. sense, to flow, run.

ρίπτω, f. ῥίψω, a. ἔρριψα, pf. ἔρριψα, pf. pass. ἔρριμμαι, a. ἐρρίφθην, to cast, to hurl, to cast away. w. acc.;

ρίψαντες τοὺς πορφυροῦς κάδους, *having thrown away their purple overcoats.*

ῥόος, Att. contr. ῥοῦς, -οῦ, (ὀ), a *stream, current*; κατὰ τὸν ῥοῦν, *down the stream.*

ῥυθμός, -οῦ, (ὀ), *regular movement or time.* Eng. RHYTHM.

ῥώμη, -ης, (ῆ), *bodily strength*: generally *strength, force*; *force*, i. e. *army.*

ῥώννυμι, f. ῥώσω, a. ἔρρωσα, pf. pass. ἔρρωμαι, used as pres. a. ἐρρώσθην, *to strengthen*; pass. *to be strong.*

Σ.

σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, (ῆ), a *trumpet.*

σαλπίζω, f. σαλπίζω, a. ἐσάλπιγξα, later f. σαλπίσω, a. ἐσάλπισα, *to sound the trumpet*; impers. σαλπίζει, *the trumpet sounds.*

Σάρδεις, -εων, (αι), *Sardis*, capital of *Lydia.*

σατραπεύω, -εῶσω, intrans. *to be a satrap*; trans. *to rule as a satrap*; w. acc. or gen.

σατράπης, -ου, (ὀ), a *satrap*, a *Persian governor of a province.*

Σάτυρος, -ου, (ὀ), *Satyrus.*

σαφής, -ές, *clear*; comp. -έστερος, sup. -έστατος.

σαφώς, adv. *clearly*; comp. -έστερον, sup. -έστατα.

σημαίνω, f. σημαίνω, a. ἐσήμηνα or ἐσήμανα (§ 121, N. 1), *to show by a sign, to signify*, p. 72, 4.

σημείον, -ου, (τό), *signal, mark, a standard*; τὸ βασιλεῖον σημεῖον, *the royal standard.*

σήσαμον, -ου, (τό), *sesame.*

σιγή, -ῆς, (ῆ), *silence.*

σίδηρος, -ου, (ὀ), *iron, steel.*

Σιλανός, -οῦ, (ὀ), *Silānus.*

σιτίον, -ου, (τό), *corn*; *food.*

σίτος, -ου, ὀ, *corn, food.*

σιωπάω, (ῶ), f. -ήσομαι, a. ἐσιώπησα, pf. σεσιώπηκα, *to be silent*; trans. *to keep silence, to be silent.*

σκευάζω, f. -άσω, a. ἐσκεύασα, pf. pass. ἐσκεύασμαι, *to prepare.*

σκεῦος, -εος, (τό), *the baggage of an army.*

σκευοφόρος, -ον, *carrying baggage*; subt. *baggage-carrier, sulers*; τὰ σκευοφόρα, *the beasts of burden.*

σκηνέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to encamp.*

σκηνή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a *tent*; in pl. a *camp.*

σκηπτούχος, -ον, *bearing a staff*; as subst. a *sceptre-bearer*, an officer at the *Persian court.*

σκοπέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω (only used in pres. and impf.), the other tenses, f. σκέψομαι, a. ἐσκεψάμην, pf. ἐσκεμμαι, *being supplied by σκέπτομαι, to look at or after a thing, to view, to consider, observe.*

σκότος, -ου, (ὀ), *darkness.*

Σκύθης, -ου, (ὀ), a *Scythian.*

Σόλοι, -ων, (οἰ), *Soli*, a city of *Cilicia.* Eng. SOLEICISM.

Σοφαινετος, -ου, (ὀ), *Sophanētus.*

σοφία, -ας, (ῆ), *wisdom, skill.*

σοφός, -ή, -όν, *wise, clever, skilful.* Same root as Lat. sapiens, Eng. SAGE.

σοφῶς, adv. *wisely, cleverly*; comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα.

σπᾶω, f. σπάσω, a. ἔσπασα, pf. ἔσπακα, pf. pass. ἔσπασμαι, a. ἐσπάσθην, *to draw.* Eng. SPASM.

σπένδω, f. σπείσω, a. ἔσπεισα, pf. ἔσπεικα (§ 101, 3), to pour out a drink-offering; mid. to pour out libations one with another, and since this was the custom of making a treaty, to make a treaty; εἰ τῷ σπείσαιοτο, if he (ever) made a treaty with any one.

σπεύδω, f. -εύσω, a. ἔσπευσα, pf. pass. ἔσπευσμαι, to hasten, to be in haste.

σπολάς, -άδος, (ῆ), a leathern corslet.

σπονδή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a libation; pl. σπονδαί, (αι), a treaty or truce; παρὰ τὰς σπονδάς, contrary to the treaty.

σπουδαιολογέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to converse earnestly with.

σπουδή, -ῆς, (ῆ), haste.

στάδιον, -ου, (τό), a furlong, a Greek measure of length, (600 Greek feet), = 606½ English feet.

σταθμός, -οῦ, (ὸ), a station, day's march. Lat. stabulum, Eng. STABLE.

στέγασμα, -ατος, (τό), a covering, a covering for a tent; διφθέρας, ἃς εἶχον στεγάσματα, ἐπίμπλασαν, the tanned skins, which they had as coverings (for the tents), which they filled.

στέλλω (§ 96, III., and § 109, 3), f. στελῶ, a. ἔστειλα, pf. ἔσταλκα, pf. pass. ἔσταλμαι, 2 a. p. ἐστάλην, to send, equip.

στενός, -ῆς, -όν, narrow.

στερέω, (ῶ), στερήσω, ἐστέρησα, -κα, to deprive.

στέρνον, -ου, (τό), the breast.

στέφανος, -ου, (ὸ), a crown, a wreath, garland.

στίφος, -εος, (τό), dense company.

στλεγγίς, -ίδος, (ῆ), flesh-scrapers, comb.

στολή, -ῆς, (ῆ), robe.

στόλος, -ου, (ὸ), preparation, military force.

στράτευμα, -ατος, (τό), an army.

στρατεύω, f. -εύσω, to make an expedition, march; mid. to serve as a soldier, to make an expedition; ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεύετο, in those things for which he was making the expedition, p. 66, 20; εἰς, or ἐπί, τινα, against any one; to be engaged in military operations.

στρατηγέω, -ήσω, to be a general; w. gen. to command.

στρατηγός, -οῦ, (ὸ), general. Eng. STRATAGEM.

στρατιά, -ᾶς, (ῆ), an army

στρατιώτης, -ου, (ὸ), a soldier.

στρατοπεδεύω, -εύσω, to encamp; to take up a position.

στρατόπεδον, -ου, (τό), a camp, an encampment.

στρεπτός, -ῆς, -όν, easily bent, twisted; subst. (ὸ) στρεπτός, a twisted collar.

στρέφω, f. στρέψω, a. ἔστρεψα, pf. ἔστροφα (§ 109, 1), ἔστραμμαί, a. ἐστρέφθην (rare), 2 a. p. ἐστράφην (§ 109, 3), to twist, to turn, to face about. Eng. CATASTROPHE (κάτα, στρέφω).

Στυμφάλιος, -ια, -ιον, Stympthalian; subst. a Stympthalian.

σύ, σοῦ (§ 79), thou. Lat. tu.

συγγίγνομαι (σύν, γίγνομαι), to be with, to be intimate with.

συγκαλέω, -(ῶ), (σύν, καλέω), to call or summon together; mid. to call to one's self, to invite to a feast.

Συέννεσις, -ιος, (ὸ), Syennesis, king of Cilicia.

συλλαμβάνω (σύν, λαμβάνω), to seize, arrest, apprehend. Eng. SYLLABLE.

συλλέγω (σύν, λέγω, to gather), f.

- συλλέξω, α. συνέλεξα, pf. συνείλοχα (§ 109, 1), pf. pass. συνείλεγμα, 2 a. pass. συνείλεγην, to gather together, to collect, assemble.
- συλλογή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a gathering; a levying of soldiers.
- συμβάλλω (σύν, βάλλω), to bring together, to contribute; χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ contributed money for him.
- συμβουλεύω (σύν, βουλεύω), to advise, counsel; mid. to consult together.
- συμμαχέω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, to be an ally, to be in alliance with; to aid, to help.
- σύμμαχος, -ον, (σύν, μάχη), in alliance with; σύμμαχος, (ὀ), an ally.
- συμμίγνυμι (σύν, μίγνυμι), to mingle with, to join.
- σύμπας, σύμπασα, σύμπαν (σύν, πᾶς), all together.
- συμπέμπω, (σύν, πέμπω), to send with.
- συμπίπτω (σύν, πίπτω), to fall together, to grapple with.
- σύμπλεως, -ων, (σύν, πλέως, πλέος), filled, w. gen.
- συμπράσσω, Att. -ττω (σύν, πρᾶσσω), to do with another, to help, assist, to co-operate with.
- σύν, prep. w. dat. only, with, in company with.
- συναίγω (σύν, αἶγω), to bring together.
- συναλλάττω (ἀλλάττω, f. -άξω, α. ἤλλαξα, pf. ἤλλαχα, 2 a. pass. ἤλλάγην, pf. ἤλλαγμα), to reconcile.
- συναναβαίνω (σύν, ἀνά, βαίνω), to go up with.
- συναντάω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, α. -ήντησα, to meet.
- συνάπειμι (σύν, ἀπό, εἶμι), to depart at the same time.
- συνάπτω (ἄπτω, f. ἄψω, &c.), to join with; εἰ γὰρ τινα ἀλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, for if you join in any contest with one another, p. 55, Ex. 13.
- σύνειμι (σύν, εἶμι), to go with, to advance.
- συνεργός, -όν, helping in work; subst. assistant.
- συνέσπων, see συσπᾶω.
- σύνθημα, -ατος, (τό), anything agreed upon, a sign, a watchword, 1, 8, 16.
- σύνοδος, -ου, (ῆ), a coming together; a meeting; in a hostile sense, a meeting of two armies, an engagement, 1, 10, 7.
- σύνουδα (σύν, οἶδα), see § 130.
- συντάττω (σύν, τάττω), to draw up (in military order); mid. to place one's self in military order; ἐάν δὲ μηδὲ ἡγεμόνα διδῶ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, but if he shall not give a guide, that they shall place themselves in military order most speedily, p. 57, 8. Eng. SYNTAX.
- συντίθημι (σύν, τίθημι), to place together; mid. to make an agreement with. Eng. SYNTHESIS.
- συντυγχάνω (σύν, τυγχάνω), to meet with, to fall in with, w. dat. 1, 10, 8.
- Συρακόσιος, -ου, (ὀ), a Syracusian.
- Συρία, -ας, (ῆ), Syria.
- συσκευάζομαι, -άσω, to make preparations, to pack up.
- συσπᾶω, -άσω, to sew together.
- συσπειρόομαι, pass. to be coiled up together; of soldiers, to be in close array; συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων . . . τάξιν, having the company of six hundred cavalry with him drawn up in close array, 1, 8, 21.
- συστρατιώτης, -ου, (ὀ), a fellow-soldier.
- συχνός, -ή, -όν, of time, long; of number and quantity, many, much.
- σφάγιον, -ου, (τό), a victim for sacri-

fice; τὰ σφάγια, the omens from the motions of the victims.

σφάζω, Att. -ττω, f. σφάξω, pf. ἐσφαγμαι, to slaughter, to sacrifice.

σφείς, -έα, nom. pl. of the pers. pron. of 3d person, they.

σφενδονάω, f. -ήσω, to use the sling.

σφενδόνη, -ης, (ἡ), a sling; that which is slung; the stone or bullet.

σφενδονήτης, -ου, (ὁ), a slinger.

σφοδρός, -ά, -όν, excessive, pressing; σφοδρὰ ἐνδεα, pressing want.

σχεδόν, adv. nearly, almost, chiefly; σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε, but about the time when, 1, 10, 15; σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμοτράπεζοι καλούμενοι, chiefly those who were called table-companions.

σχῆμα, -ατος, (τό), form, outward appearance. Eng. SCHEME.

σχολή, -ῆς, (ἡ), leisure.

σώζω, f. σώσω, a. ἔσωσα, pf. σέσωκα, pf. pass. σέσωμαι, Att. σέσωμαι, a. ἐσώθην, to save, preserve.

Σωκράτης, (-εος), ους, (ὁ), Socrates.

1. The Athenian philosopher, B.C. 468-399. 2. An Achaean, one of the Greek generals; for voc., see § 52, 2, Note 1.

σῶμα, -ατος, (τό), the body.

σῶς, σῶν, acc. sing. σῶν, acc. pl. masc. and fem. σῶς, contr. from σῶος, -α, -ον, safe and sound; of things, sound, whole, safe, certain.

Σῶσις, -εως, (ὁ), Sosis.

σωτήρ, -ῆρος, (ὁ), a savior, a preserver.

σωτήριος, -ον, bringing safety; subst. means of safety.

T.

τάλαντον, -ου, (τό), talent, = \$1,000.

Ταμῶς, -ῶ, (ὁ), Tamos.

τάξις, -εως, (ἡ), an arranging, order, rank, line; of soldiers, cohort, company.

τάραχος, -ου, (ὁ), confusion, disorder.

Ταρσοί, -ῶν, (οἱ), Tarsus, chief city of Cilicia.

τάσσω, Att. τάττω, f. τάξω, a. ἔταξα, pf. τέταχα, a. pass. ἐτάχθην, pf. τέταγμα, to arrange, to draw up in military order, to appoint; τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων, of those appointed to this work, p. 61, 10; to order, ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεὶς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτὸς, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, but when, as he himself said, having been ordered by my brother, p. 49, 8. Eng. TACTICS.

ταύτη, adv. in this or that way or manner, here, there.

τάφρος, -ου, (ἡ), a ditch, trench.

ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, swift, quick; ταχύ, as adv. quickly, soon; comp. θάσσων, Att. -ττων, and ταχίων, sup. τάχιστος, § 73, 10; ὡς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible; ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, as quickly as he was able; τὴν ταχίστην ὁδὸν, by the speediest way.

τέ, enclitic conj., and, like Lat. que; τὲ . . . καὶ, both . . . and, or and in particular, as the καὶ is more emphatic.

τείνω (§ 109, 3, N. 1), f. τενώ, (§ 120, 1) a. ἔτεινα, (§ 121), pf. τέτακα, pf. pass. τέταμαι (§ 109, 3, N. 1), ἐτάθην (§ 109, 3), to extend; to hasten.

τείχος, (-εος), -ους, (τό), a wall, fortress.

τεκμήριον, -ου, (τό), a sign.

τελευτάω, (ὦ), -ήσω, pf. τετελεύτηκα, *to end, to die.*

τέκνον, -ου, (τό), *a child.*

τελευτή, -ῆς, (ή), *end, completion.*

τέλος, -εος, (τό), *an end, result.*

τέμνω, f. τεμῶ, pf. τέτμηκα, 2 a. ἔταμον or ἔτεμον, 2 a. mid. ἐτεμόμην, pf. pass. τέτμημαι, a. ἐτμήθην, *to cut in battle, to wound.*

τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, -ρα (§ 77), *four.* Eng. TESSELLATE.

τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, *four thousand.*

τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α, *four hundred.*

τετταράκοντα, *forty.*

τίχνη, -ης, (ή), *skill.* Eng. TECHNICAL.

τῆδε, dat. fem. of δε.

τιάρα, -ας, (ή), *a tiara.*

Τίγρης, -ηρος, (ό), *the Tigris, a river emptying into the Euphrates.*

τίθημι, f. θήσω, a. ἔθηκα (§ 121, N. 2), pf. τέθεικα, 2 a. ἔθην, pf. pass. τέθειμαι, a. ἐτέθην, *to set, place, put; mid. to put, to place (for one's self), to fix, settle; τίθεσθαι τὰ δπλα has three senses: (1) to stack or pile arms; generally to take up a position, 1, 2, 6; (2) to get (soldiers) under arms, to draw (them) up in order of battle: (3) to lay down one's arms, to surrender; with ἀγῶνα, to appoint, 1, 2, 10; ἐν τάξει θέσθαι δπλα and εἰς τάξιν τὰ δπλα τίθεσθαι, to place one's self in order of battle. Cf. Eng. THEME.*

τιμᾶω (ὦ), -ήσω, τετίμηκα (§ 123), *to honor, to value.*

τιμή, -ῆς, (ή), *honor.*

τίμιος, -α, -ον, *held in honor.*

τιμωρέω, f. -ήσω, *to punish, to take vengeance upon.*

τίς, τί (§ 84), interrog. pron. *who? which? what?*

τις, τι (§ 84), indef. pron. enclit. *some one, something, any one, anything, a, a certain; μελαρία τις, a certain blackness; χαλκός τις, something like brass.*

Τισσαφέρνης, (-εος), -ους, D. -ει, A. -ην, V. -η, (ό), *Tissaphernes, satrap of Caria.*

τιτρώσκω, f. τρώσω, a. ἔτρωσα, pf. pass. τέτρωμαι, a. pass. ἐτρώθην, *to wound.*

τίω, f. τίσω, impf. ἔτιον, pf. pass. τέτιμαι, *to esteem.*

τοί, enclit. particle of inference, *therefore; in truth.*

τοίνυν (τοί, νύν), *therefore, then, accordingly, further.*

τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, *of such a kind, nature, quality; somewhat as follows; generally referring to what follows.*

τοιούτος, τοιάυτη, τοιούτο or -ον, *of such kind, nature, or quality; comm. referring to what had gone before; ἐν τοιούτῳ τοῦ κινδύνου προσιώντος, in so much of approaching danger, i. e. in such extreme danger, p. 47, 5.*

Τολμίδης, ου, (ό), *Tolmides, the best herald in the army.*

τόξενμα, -ατος, (τό), *an arrow.*

τοξέω, f. -είσω, *to hit with an arrow.* Cf. Eng. INTOXICATE, as arrows were often poisoned.

τοξότης, -ου, (ό), *a Bowman.*

τόπος, -ου, (ό), *a place, region.* Eng. TOPIC.

τόσος, -η, -ον, *of size, so great; of space, so wide; of time, so long; of number, so many; of sound, so loud; = Lat. tantus; answers to the relat. δσος.*

τοσόσδε, -ήδε, -όνδε = τόσος, *with*

stronger demonstr. force, *so great, so large*; w. infin. *so strong, so able, to do a thing*; τοσῶνδε, adv. *so very, so much*.

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο, or -ων, *so large, such, so great*, = Lat. tantus; ὅσῳ . . . τοσοῦτῳ, lit. *by how much the sooner . . . by so much the more*, i. e. *the sooner . . . the more*.

τότε, adv. *then, at that time*, often *formerly*; οἱ τότε, *the men then living*, § 141, N. 3; it answers to the relative *ὅτε*, and interrog. *πότε*.

Τράλλεις, -εων, (αι), *Talles*, a city of Lydia.

τραῦμα, -ατος, (τό), a wound.

τρεῖς, τρία, *three* (§ 77). Lat. tres, Eng. THRICE, TWICE.

τρέπω, f. τρέψω, a. ἔτρεψα, pf. τέτροφα (§ 109, 1), 2 a. ἔτραπον (§ 109, 3), pf. pass. τέτραμμαι, a. ἐτρέφθην, *to turn*; pass. and mid. *to turn, to betake one's self*; τρέπειν εἰς φυγὴν, *to put to flight*. Lat. trepidus, Eng. INTREPID.

τρέφω, f. θρέψω, a. ἔθρεψα, pf. τέτροφα (§ 109, 1, and § 17, 2, N.), τέθραμμαι (rare τέτραμμαι), 2 a. ἐτρέφην, *to nourish, support*.

τρέχω (θρεχ-, § 17, 2. N.), f. mid. δραμοῦμαι, pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. pass. δεδράμημαι, 2 a. ἔδραμον, *to run*.

τρέω, f. τρέσω, a. ἔτρεσα, *to tremble with fear, to shrink away from*.

τριακόντα, indeclinable, *thirty*.

τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α, *three hundred*.

τριήρης, (-eos), οὐς, (ή), properly an adj. *thrice fitted*; as subst. sc. ναῦς, a galley with three banks of oars, galley, trireme.

τρῖς, adv. *thrice*.

τρισκαίδεκα, *thirteen*.

τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, *three thousand*.

τρίτος, -η, -ον (τρῆς), *third*.

τροπή, -ῆς, (ή), a turning, a rout. Eng. TROPIC, TROPE.

τρόπαιον, -ου, (τό), a trophy.

τρόπος, -ου, (ό), a turn, manner, character.

τροφή, -ῆς, (ή), nourishment, support.

τυγχάνω, f. mid. τεύξομαι, pf. τετύχηκα or τέτευχα, 2 a. ἐτυχον, *to hit*, as with an arrow; of persons, *to meet by chance*; of things, *to meet with, to obtain*; intrans. *to happen*; w. a participle, *happen, by chance*, § 279, 2; παρὼν ἐτύχανε, *happened to be present*; νομίζοντες παρὰ Κύρῳ . . . ἢ παρὰ βασιλεῖ, *thinking if they were brave with Cyrus they would obtain . . . than with the king*, p. 61, 16.

τύραννος, -ου, (ό or ή), a lord or master; an absolute sovereign; it was applied to any one who had made himself king by force, not to hereditary sovereigns.

τύχη, -ης, (ή), chance, fortune.

τῶδε, adv. *in the following manner, as follows*.

Υ.

ὔδαρ, ὕδατος, (τό), water.

υἱός, -οῦ, (ό), a son; declined reg.

but also declined as if from υἱεύς, g. υἱεύς; dat. υἱέι, εἶ; acc. υἱέα; dual, υἱέε, υἱέων; pl. υἱέες, εἶς, gen.

υἱέων, ὦν; dat. υἱέσιν, acc. υἱέας, voc. υἱέες, εἶς.

ὑμέτερος, -α, -ον, your.

ὑπαρχος, -ου, (ό), a subordinate officer.

ὑπάρχω (ὑπό, ἀρχω), *to begin, to be*,

to exist; Παρύσατις δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, now *Cyprus had his mother Parysatis* (i. e. to support, to favor him), p. 51, 7.

ὑπελαύνω (ὑπό, ἐλαύνω), to drive under; intrans. (sc. ἵππων), to ride up to.

ὑπέρ, prep. w. gen. or acc.; w. gen. expressing that *over* which something is; of place, *over*; of motion, *over, across, or over, beyond*; from the notion of standing *over* to protect, *for, in defence of, in behalf of*; w. acc. expressing that *over and beyond* which a thing goes; of place, *over, beyond*; of measure, *over*; of number, *above, upwards of, beyond*. Eng. HYPER- in compounds.

ὑπερβολή, -ῆς, (ἡ), the act of casting beyond; the act of passing; passage, a pass.

ὑπερέξιος, -ον, above the right.

ὑπηρετέω (ᾠ), f. -ήσω, pf. ὑπηρετήκα, to serve on board ship, to serve, to furnish.

ὑπηρετής, -ου, (ὁ), properly an under-rower; a sailor, a laborer, servant.

ὑποσχεόμεαι, f. mid. ὑποσχέσομαι, pf. ὑπέσχημαι, 2 a. mid. ὑπέσχομην, to promise; οὐτι πολλά ὑποσχνηνῶν, that you now promise many things, § 243.

ὑπνος, -ου, (ὁ), sleep.

ὑπό (Lat. sub), under; w. gen.; of place, *from under*; as agents after pass. verbs, *by*; w. dat. *under*; w. acc.; of place, to express motion towards and *under* an object; of

time, *about, ὑπὸ νύκτα, towards night*; ὑπὸ τὴν ἔω, *about morning*.

ὑποδέχομαι (ὑπό, δέχομαι), to receive. **ὑποζυγίον**, -ου, (τό), a beast of burden, a pack-animal.

ὑπολαμβάνω (ὑπό, λαμβάνω), to receive.

ὑπολείπω (ὑπό, λείπω), to leave behind.

ὑπολύω (ὑπό, λύω), to loosen, to unbind.

ὑποπέμπω (ὑπό, πέμπω), to send secretly, to send as a spy.

ὑποπτεύω, f. -εύσω, impf. ὑπώπτεον, § 105, 1, N. 2, to suspect, apprehend.

ὑπόσπονδος, -ον, under a¹ truce or treaty; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδιδόναι, to give up the dead under truce.

ὑποτίθημι (ὑπό, τίθημι), to place under, to suggest. Eng. HYPOTHESIS.

ὑποφαίνω (ὑπό, φαίνω), to appear a little, to dawn.

ὑποχωρέω, (ᾠ), f. -ήσω, to withdraw, to retreat.

ὑστεραίος, -αία, -αῖον, following; ἡ ὑστεραία (sc. ἡμέρα), the following day; or dat. on the following day.

ὑστερον, adv. afterwards, later.

ὑστερος, -έρα, -ερον, the latter; of time, later; w. gen. later than.

ὑφίστημι (ὑπό, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut., and a., to place under; pass. and 2 a. to stand under, to place one's self under an engagement, to promise; w. dat. to resist.

ὑψηλός, -ή, -όν, lofty.

ὑω, f. ὕσω, a. pass. ὕσθην; impers. βεε, it rains.

Φ.

φαιδρός, -ά, -όν, *bright*.

φαίλω, f. φανῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐφῆνα (§ 121), pf. πέφαγκα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. πέφασμαι (§ 109, 1 and 3, N. 1 (end)), a. pass. ἐφάνθη, 2 a. p. ἐφάνην, 2 p. πέφηνα, *to make to appear; of sound, to make distinct; w. partic. (§ 280), to appear*. Eng. PHENOMENON.

φάλαγξ, -αγγος, (ή), *a line of battle, a phalanx*.

φανερός, -ά, -όν (φαίνω), *open to sight, visible, apparent, manifest, evident*.

φανερῶς, adv. *openly*.

φέρω, f. οἴτω, a. ἤνεγκα. pf. ἐνήνοχα, 2 a. ἤνεγκον, pf. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, a. ἠνέχθην, *to bear, to lead, endure, produce; pass. to be carried*.

φεύγω (cl. 2), f. mid. φεύξομαι and φευξοῦμαι, pf. πέφευγα (§ 17, 2, N.), 2 a. ἐφυγον, *to flee; οι φεύγοντες, the fugitives, the exiles; the pres. may have the sense of the pf. I flee or (I have fled) am in exile*. Lat. fugio, Eng. FUGITIVE.

φημί, f. φήσω, a. ἔφησα (§ 129, IV.), *to say, to affirm, to speak; for different construction in indirect discourse, see § 260, 2, N. 1*. Lat. fari, fama, Eng. FAME.

φθάνω, f. φθάσω and -ήσομαι, a. ἐφθασα, pf. ἐφθακα, 2 u. act. ἐφθῆν (like ἔστην), *to come before, anticipate; § 279, 2; ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, in order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians should anticipate (them) in preoccupying (the heights)*, p. 57, 8.

φθέγγομαι, f. mid. -ξομαι, a. mid.

ἐφθεγγάμην, to cry aloud, to shout.

Eng. DIPHTHONG (δίς, φθόγγος).

φθείρω, f. φθερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐφθειρα (§ 121), pf. ἐφθαρκα, pf. pass. ἐφθαρμαι, a. ἐφθάρην, *to destroy*.

φθονέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to envy*.

φθόνος, -ου, (ὀ), *envy*.

φιλέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, pf. πεφίληκα (§ 17, 2, N., § 123), pf. pass. πεφίλημαι, a. ἐφιλήθην, *to love*. PHIL- in compounds.

φιλία, -ας, (ή), *friendship*.

φίλιος, -ια, -ιον (φίλος), *friendly*.

φιλόθηρος, -ον, *fond of the chase*.

φιλοκερδέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to be greedy of gain, to seek gain eagerly*.

φιλοκινδύνος, -ον, *fond of danger*.

φιλομαθής, -ές, gen. (-έος), -οῦς, *fond of learning; see § 71 (end)*.

φίλος, -η, -ον, *dear, friendly* (§ 73, II.); comp. φιλίων, φίλτερος, or φιλαίτερος; sup. φιλιστος, φιλτατος, or φιλαίτατος.

φίλος, -ου, (ὀ), *a friend*.

φλυαρία, -ας, (ή), *nonsense; pl. fooleries; ἀλλ' ἐγώ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι, but I say that these things are fooleries*.

φοβέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. ἐφύβησα, a. mid. ἐφοβηάμην, a. pass. ἐφοβήθην, *to terrify; mid. to fear*.

φόβος, -ου, (ὀ), *fear, fright*. Eng. HYDROPHOBIA (ὕδωρ, φόβος).

φοινίκεος, -έα, -εον, contr. -οῦς, -ῆ, οῦν, *purple*.

Φοινίκη, -ης, (ή), *Phœnicia*.

φοινικιστής, -οῦ, (ὀ), *one who wears the purple; a courtier*.

φορέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. ἐφόρησα, *frequent, cf. φέρω, to carry, to wear*.

φράζω, f. φράσω, pf. πέφρακα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. πέφρασμαι, a. ἐφράσθην, to tell, declare. Eng.

PHRASE.

φρήν, -ενός, (ἡ), the mind.

φρόνιμος, -ον, in one's right senses, thoughtful, intelligent.

φροντίζω, -ισω, Att. -ιῶ, § 120, 3, to think, to reflect, to be anxious.

φρούραρχος, -ου, (ὁ), a commander of a garrison or fortress.

φρουρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. ἐφρούρησα, to guard, to hold under guard.

φρούριον, -ου, (τό), a guard, a fortress, garrison duty; eis φρούρια, for garrison duty, 1, 4, 15.

Φρυγία, -ας, (ἡ), Phrygia, a province of Asia Minor.

Φρύξ, -υγός, (ὁ), a Phrygian.

φυγῶν -άβος, (ὁ), fugitive, exile.

φυγή, -εις, (ἡ), flight.

φυλακή, -ῆς, (ἡ), the act of guarding, a watch or guard; a garrison, 1, 1, 6; of time, a watch; a place for watching and guarding; πρὸς τὰς φυλακάς, to the guard-stations.

φύλαξ, -ακος, (ὁ), a guard.

φυλάττω, f. -ξω, a. ἐφύλαξα, pf. πέφυλαχα (§ 17, 2, N.), to guard; intrans. to keep guard; mid. to be on one's guard.

φύω, f. φύσω, a. ἐφύσα, pf. πέφυκα (§ 17, 2, N.), to produce.

Φωκαῖς, -ίδος, (ἡ), a Phocæan woman.

φωνήεις, -εσσα, -εν, sounding, gifted with speech, endowed with a voice; contr. in neut. pl. φωνᾶντα (Dor.).

φῶς, φωτός, (§ 25, 3), (τό), a light.

X.

χαίρω, f. χαιρήσω, pf. κεχάρηκα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. κεχάρημαι, part. κεχαρμένος, f. mid. χαρούμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐχάρην, to rejoice, to be glad; w. dat. to rejoice at; be delighted with, take pleasure in a thing.

χαλεπαίνω, f. -ανῶ (§ 120, 1), ἐχαλέπηνα (§ 121), to be hard; mid. to be angry.

χαλεπός, -ῆ, -όν, hard to bear, grievous; difficult; of persons, hard to deal with, hostile; τὰ χαλεπὰ, hardships; οἱ χαλεπώτεροι, bitterer enemies; τὰ χαλεπώτατα, those things which are most cruel; comp. -ώτερος, sup. -ώτατος.

χαλεπῶς, adv. with difficulty; comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα.

χάλκεος, -έα, -εον, contr. χαλκοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, of bronze or copper, brazen.

χαλκός, -οῦ, (ὁ), copper, brass.

χαρίεις, -ιεσσα, -ιεν, graceful, pleasing. § 67, 2.

χαρίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, Att. -ιοῦμαι (§ 120, 3), a. ἐχαρισάμην, pf. κεχάρισμαι, both in act. and pass. sense, to gratify; w. dat. and acc. to gratify a person in regard to anything, to oblige.

χάρις, -ιτος, favor, gratitude; acc. χάριω.

χείρ, χειρός, (ἡ), reg. but dat. pl. χερσί, the hand.

χειρώω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, a. ἐχείρωσα, to take in hand, to overpower, to master.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, (ἡ), the Chersonæsus, a peninsula upon the Thracian side of the Hellespont.

χιλιοί, -αι, -α, a thousand.

χιλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), grass, forage.

χιτών, -ώνος, (ὁ), a tunic.

χόρτος, -ου, (ὁ), fodder; χόρτος κοῦφος, hay.

χρόμαι, (ῶμαι), f. mid. χρήσομαι, a. mid. ἐχρησάμην, pf. pass. κέχρημαι (§ 123, N. 2), to use, to employ; ὑμῖν, ὡς μόνοις πειθόμενοις, πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται, he will employ you as the only ones who obeyed him, as most trustworthy.

χρᾶω, f. χρήσω, a. ἐχρησα, pf. κέχρηκα (§ 17, 2, N.), a. mid. ἐχρησάμην, a. pass. ἐχρήσθην, pf. κέχρησμαι and κέχρημαι in present sense, to deliver an oracle; mid. is also used as a deponent with pf. pass. κέχρημαι in same sense (see χρᾶω), to use w. dat. Lat. uti.

χρή, impers. subjunct. χρῆ, optat. χρεῖη, infin. χρῆναι, impf. ἐχρήν and χρῆν, f. χρήσει, it is futed, it is necessary; w. infin. it must, it is fit; w. acc. and infin. one must needs do a thing.

χρήζω (in Att. only used in pres. and impf.), to wish.

χρήμα, -ατος, (τό), thing used; pl. goods, property, money, resources; χρήματα πολλά, much money.

χρήσιμος, -η, -ον, useful.

χρόνος, -ου, (ὁ), time; χρόνω συχνῶ, a considerable time. Eng. CHRONIC.

χρῦσεος, -έα, -εον, contr. χρυσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, golden. § 65.

χρυσίον, -ου, (τό), piece of gold, gold money (coined).

χρυσός, -οῦ, (ὁ), gold.

χρυσοχάλινος, -ον, with gold-studded bridle.

χώρα, -ας, (ῆ), a place, the place assigned to any one, position; εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χώραν, to his own position, p. 44, 25; land, country, territory.

χωρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, Att. -ήσομαι, a. ἐχώρησα, pf. κεχώρηκα, to make room for another, to withdraw; to proceed, l. 10, 13.

χωρίον, -ου, (τό), a place, position.

χωρίς, adv. apart; as prep. w. gen. without, apart from.

χώρος, -ου, (ὁ), space, district.

Ψ.

Ψάρος, -ου, (ὁ), Prarus, e. river of Cilicia.

ψέλιον, -ου, (τό), a bracelet.

ψευδής, -ές, false, lying; as subst. ὁ ψευδής, a liar; Att. irreg. sup. ψευδίστατος.

ψεύδω, f. ψεύσω, a. ἐψευσα, pf. pass. ἐψεύσμαι, a. pass. ἐψεύσθην, to deceive; mid. to be false; ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο, in this he was deceived. PSEUDO- as a prefix in numerous words.

ψιλός, -ῆ, -όν, bare; uncovered, unarmored; ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν, having his head bare, i. e. without helmet.

ψιλώω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, pf. pass. ἐψίλωμαι, to strip bare, to make bald; pass. to become bald; w. gen. to strip bare of a thing.

ψυχή, -ῆς, (ῆ), breath, soul, life.

Ω

ὦ, interj. *O*, used in direct address.
ὠδε, adv. *thus, so, in this manner, in the following manner.*
ὠνέομαι, (-οῦμαι), f. -ήσομαι, a. ἐώνη-
 σάμην, pf. ἐώνημαι, impf. ἐωνούμην,
to buy, to purchase (ἐπριάμην is used
 as 2 a.; for accent, see § 127, 6,
 N. 2).
ὠκός, **ὠκεία**, **ὠκύ**, gen. **ὠκέος**, -είας,
 -έος, *quick, swift*; adv. **ὠκέως** or
ὠκα, *swiftly*; comp. and sup. **ὠκύ-**
τερος, **ὠκύτατος**; irreg. **ὠκίων**,
ὠκιστος.
ὠνιος, -α, -ον, *for sale*; τὰ ὠνια, *wares*.
ὠρα, -ας, (ἡ), *time*.
ὡς, demonstr. adv. of manner, *so,*
thus.
ὡς, relat. adv. *when, as*; ὁ δ' ὡς
 ἀπῆλθεν, *but when he departed*, p. 63,
 15; as conj. *that*; ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοι,
 (saying) *that he was plotting*, 1, 1.
 3; before a partic. to express the
 idea of the subject of the leading
 verb, without *implying* that it is
 the idea of the speaker or writer,
as if, on the ground that, with the
intention of, for the purpose of, pre-
tending that, that; ὡς εἰς Πισίδας
 βουλόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, *pretending*
that he wished to lead an army against
the Pisidians, 1, 1. 11; ὡς Πισίδας
 βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν παντάπασιν ἐκ

τῆς χώρας, *that he wished to expel*
the Pisidians wholly from the country,
 1, 2, 1, § 277, 6, N. 2; ὡς ἐπιβου-
 λεύοντος Τισσαφέρνους, *on the ground*
that Tissaphernes was plotting, 1, 1,
 6; ὡς φίλον, *as a friend*, 1, 1, 2;
 w. sup. ὡς τάχιστα, *as quickly as*
possible; w. numerals, *about*; w.
 infin., denoting purpose or result,
so that, so as, § 266, 2, N. 1; ὡς
 μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ,
so that the water did not touch the
hay; causal conj. *because*; tem-
 poral, *when*; as prep. w. acc. used
 only before names of persons, *to*.
ὡσπερ, *just as*; of time, *as soon as*;
 to modify an assertion, *as if, as it*
were; w. partic. *as, or as if*, § 277,
 6, N. 3.
ὡστε, w. infinitive, *so that, so as*,
 § 266, 1; *on condition*, § 266, 2;
 ὡστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ
 βασιλεῖ, *so that they were more friendly*
to him than to the king, p. 55, 6; w.
 indicative, *so that*, § 237.
ὠτειλή, -ῆς, (ἡ), *a scar*.
ὠφελε, *would that, O that*; ὠφελε
 τοῦτο ποιεῖν, *would that he were*
doing this (lit. *he ought to be doing*
this). See **ὀφελω**. § 251, 2,
 N. 1.
ὠφελέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, *to assist*.

II. ENGLISH AND GREEK.

[For numerals, see Grammar, § 76; for pronouns, § 79.]

A.

- a, a certain one, τις.**
abandon, to, προδίδωμι.
ability, δύναμις, (ή); to the best of one's ability, εἰς δύναμιν.
able, to be, δύναμαι; able (adj.), ἱκανός, -ή, -όν.
about (concerning), περί w. gen.; about (around), ἀμφί w. acc.; about w. numerals, ὡς; μέλλω, § 98, 3; we are about to do this, μέλλομεν τοῦτο ποιεῖν.
above, ὑπέρ w. gen. or acc.
accede, to accede to a truce, σπένδομαι (mid.).
accomplish, to, διαπράττομαι (mid.).
accordance with, in, πρὸς w. gen.
accustomed to hunt, ἐθήρευεν, § 200, N. 5.
accrue, to, γίγνομαι.
accuse, to, αἰτιόομαι; διαβάλλω.
actuate, to, παροξύνω.
admire, to, θαυμάζω.
advance (go forward), to, πρόειμι used as the future of προέρχομαι; advance (to, towards, or against), κειμῖ; to advance on the run, δρόμῳ θεῖν.
advance-guard, προφύλαξ (ὁ).
advise, to, συμβουλεύω.
after, conj. ἐπει, ἐπειδή, § 207, 2; prep., μετά w. acc.; after these things, μετὰ ταῦτα.
afternoon, δεῖλη (ή).
afterwards, ὕστερον, adv.
- again, (of place, back, backward; of time, once more; in narrative, on the other hand, in turn, likewise), ἀῦ; (back again), πάλιν; (still, longer), ἔτι.**
against, ἐπί or πρὸς w. acc.
alive, to be, ζάω, § 123, N. 2.
all, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, § 25, 3, N.; not at all, οὐδέν, § 160, 2.
almost, ὀλίγον w. δεῖ, § 172, 2, N. 2 (end).
ally, σύμμαχος (ὁ).
alone, μόνος, -η, -ον.
already, ἤδη, adv.
also, καί.
altar, βωμός (ὁ).
although, μέντοι; by a partic., § 277, 5.
always, ἀεί, adv.
am, εἰμί.
am able, δύναμαι, § 127, 6, N. 2.
am come, ἤκω, see § 200, Note 3.
am gone, οἴχομαι, § 200, 3.
ambush, to lie in, ἐνεδρεύω.
among, μετά w. gen.; (into), εἰς w. acc.
anciently, τὸ ἀρχαῖον.
and, καί; καί corresponds to the Lat. et; τέ (enclitic), to Lat. que; δέ.
angry, to be, χαλεπαίνωμαι (mid.), w. dat.; to make angry, ὀργίζω.
animal, ζῶον (τό); wild animal, θηρίον (τό).

announce, to, ἀγγέλλω, or ἀπαγγέλλω, § 120, 1 and § 121; to announce publicly, προαγορεύω.

annoy, to, κακῶς ποιέω, § 165, N. 1.

another, ἄλλος, -η -ο.

answer, to, ἀποκρίνομαι.

anticipate, to, φθάνω, § 279, 2.

anxious, to be, φροντίζω.

any one, some one, any thing, τις, τι, § 84 and § 150; any (other) one, another, ἄλλος, -η, -ο.

appear, to, mid. and pass. of φαίνω.

appoint, to, ἀποδείκνυμι.

approach, ἐφοδος (ἦ).

array, to, τάσσω; of those arrayed against the Greeks, τῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας τεταγμένων.

arise (accrue), to, γίνομαι.

Aristippus, Ἀριστιππος (ὁ).

armed with scythes, δρεπανηφόρος, -α, -ον.

arms, ὄπλα (τά).

army, στρατεύμα (τό); στρατιά (ἦ).

around, περί, w. acc.; ἀμφί w. acc.

arrange, to, διατάσσω.

arrest, to, συλλαμβάνω.

arrive (am present), to, πάρεμι; come from some place ἀφικνέομαι; have arrived, am come, ἦκω, pres. with force of pf. see § 200, N. 3.

Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης (ὁ).

as, ὡς, sometimes not translated, with partic. in gen. absolute, § 277, 6, N. 2; just as, ὥσπερ; as if, ὡς: as quickly as possible, ὡς τάχιστα; as much as possible, ὡς μάλιστα, with or without the

proper form of δύναμαι; as many as possible, ὡς or ὅτι πλεῖστοι; as fast as he could, ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα; as follows, proper form of ἴδε (§ 148, N. 1) when the object of a verb; ὧδε, an adverb; (somewhat as follows), τοιῶσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε; not translated after verbs signifying to appoint, &c., § 166 and N. 2.

ascend, to, ἀναβαίνω.

ashamed, to be, mid. of αἰσχύνω; so that every one was ashamed, ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνῃν εἶναι.

ask, αἰτέω (ask a person for something), § 164; ἐρωτάω, or ἀερωτάω, interrogate, to inquire; ἐρομαι mostly used in the aor. and fut., for the present ἐρωτάω is used; δέομαι, beg, § 172, 2, N. 2.

ass, ὄνος (ὁ or ἦ).

assemble (levy), to, ἀθροίζω.

assembly, ἐκκλησία (ἦ).

assist, ὠφελέω; ὑπηρετέω w. dat.; to assist in urging on the work, συσπουδάζω; with one's assistance, μετά.

assistance, βοήθεια (ἦ).

astonished, to be, θαυμάζω.

at, εἰς, w. acc. after verbs of motion; ἐν, w. dat.; ἐπί, w. dat.; at full speed, ἀνὰ κράτος; at least, γέ enclit., (Lat. quidem); at the same time, ἅμα; at last, τέλος.

Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, -αία, -αῖον.

attack, to, ἐπιτίθημι.

attempt, to, πειράομαι.

away, ride, to, ἀπελαύνω; send away, ἀφίημι.

B.

Babylon, Βαβυλῶν (ἡ).
 banish, to, ἐκβάλλω.
 barbarian, βάρβαρος (ὁ).
 barbarian, βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν.
 bare, ψιλός, -ή, -όν.
 base, κακός, -ή, -όν, § 73, 2; basely, κακῶς (adv.).
 battle, μάχη (ἡ); battle (war), πόλεμος (ὁ).
 bear, to, φέρω.
 beast, θηρίον (τό); beast of burden, ὑποζύγιον (τό).
 beat, to, παίω.
 beautiful, καλός, -ή, -όν, § 73, 3.
 beauty, κάλλος (τό).
 because, ὅτι, § 250; by partic. § 277, 2.
 become, to, γίγνομαι.
 becoming, it is, δεῖ.
 before, πρό, w. gen.; πρὸς w. gen.; πρὶν (conj.) § 240, 1.
 begin, to, ἀρχω or ὑπάρχω, § 280; I begin to run, δρόμος γίγνεται μοι.
 behalf of, ὑπέρ, w. gen.
 behind, in the rear, ὀπισθεν, adv.
 belong to, to, εἶναι, § 169, 1.
 benefit, to, ὠφελῆω; to benefit greatly, μέγα ὠφελῆω.
 besiege, to, πολιορκέω.
 best, ἀριστος, -η, -ον; seem best, δοκέω.
 betray, to, προδίδωμι.
 between, μεταξύ, w. gen.
 beyond, ὑπέρ, w. acc. or gen.
 bid, to, κελεύω.
 black, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.
 blackness, μελανία (ἡ).

blame, to, (pass.) ἐπιτιμάω, with dat.
 blow, πλῆγή (ἡ).
 boasting, μεγαλήγορος, -α, -ον.
 boat, πλοῖον (τό).
 boldly, θαρραλέως (adv.).
 book, βιβλίον (τό).
 born, to be, γίγνομαι.
 both, ἀμφότεροι; both . . . and, καὶ . . . καὶ; τὲ . . . καὶ: καὶ = the Lat. et: τὲ (enclitic) = Lat. que; both . . . and in particular, or particularly, τὲ . . . καὶ.
 bow, to use the, τοξεύω.
 boy, παῖς (ὁ), § 25, 3, N.
 bracelet, ψέλιον (τό).
 brave, ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, § 73, 1; (manly), ἀνδρεῖος, -εῖα, -εῖον.
 bravery, ἀρετή (ἡ).
 breadth, εὖρος (τό).
 break of day, at, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.
 break down, to, λύω; to break a treaty, σπονδὰς λύειν.
 breakfast, ἀριστον (τό).
 breastplate, θώραξ (ὁ).
 bridge, γέφυρα (ἡ).
 brother, ἀδελφός (ὁ); voc. ἀδελφε.
 burn, to, κάω or καίω.
 but, ἀλλὰ; δέ.
 by, (the agent), ὑπό w. gen.; by, a particle of swearing, μά, νή, see § 163; along by, παρά, with the acc.; near by, w. dat.; by land, κατὰ γῆν; by the side of, παρά, w. dat.; (to a position) by the side of, παρά, w. acc.; by the side of the road, παρά τὴν ὁδόν; translated by gen. § 171, 1, and N.; by partic., § 277, 2.

C.

- call (summon), to, καλέω;** (name), *ὀνομάζω*.
camp, σκῆπαι (αι); στρατόπεδον (τό).
can, δύναμαι, § 127 6, N. 2.
canal, αὐλῶν (ὁ).
captain, λοχαγός (ὁ).
care, to take care of, ἐπιμελέομαι, § 171, 2; **take care, care for,** *μέλει μοι, w. gen.*
carelessly, ἡμελημ'ως, adv.
carry on war, to, πολεμέω; carry, *φέρω*.
case, in, εἰ π. the indic. or optative.
cast at, to, βάλλω; to cast stones at him, βάλλειν αὐτὸν λίθοις.
cease, to, παύομαι (mid. l.)
centre, μέσον (τό).
certain, α, τις (enclitic).
certainly, ἦ μὴν.
character, τρόπος (ὁ); (disposition), φύσις (ἡ); in accordance with the character of, πρὸς τοῦ ἱεροσού.
chariot, ἄρμα (τό).
Chersonesus, Χερρόνησος (ἡ).
choose, to, αἰρέομαι.
Cilicia, Κιλικία (ἡ).
citadel, ἀκρόπολις (ἡ).
citizen, πολίτης (ὁ).
city (either the place, or its inhabitants, or both), πόλις (ἡ); ἄστυ (not including the inhabitants); the men or those in the city, οἱ ἐν ἄστει ἄνθρωποι, or οἱ ἐν ἄστει, § 141, N. 3.
Clearchus, Κλέαρχος (ὁ).
cloud, νεφέλη (ἡ).
cohort, τάξις (ἡ).
cold, χειμῶν (ὁ).
- collect (levy, assemble), to, ἀθροίζω; collect (lead together), συλλέγω.**
come, to, ἔρχομαι; am come, ἦκω, § 200, N. 3; to come together, συνέρχομαι; to come forward, προέρχομαι; come back, ἦκω.
command, to, προτοστημι, used in this sense only in the intransitive parts. pf., plupf., fut. pf. and 2d aο. tenses, § 171, 3; command (to do something), κελεύω; command (an army), στρατηγέω, § 171, 3; command (order), τάττω w. acc.; command (to act as commander), ἐπιστατέω.
commander, ἀρχων (ὁ).
commit injustice, to, ἀδικέω.
commotion, δοῦπος (ὁ).
company, of infantry, τάξις (ἡ); of horse, ἑλη (ἡ); company with, in, σύν, w. dat.
compel, to, βιάζομαι, w. acc. and infin.
conceal, to, κρύπτω.
concerns, it, μέλει; concerning, περί, w. gen.; to be concerned, ἀχθομαι.
confusion, τάραχος (ὁ).
conquer, to, νικάω; to be conquered, ἠττάομαι.
conscious, I am, σύνοιδα ἐμαντῶ, § 130, 2; § 187.
consult together, to, συμβουλευομαι.
contend, to, ἐρίζω, § 186, N. 1; to contend with any one for any thing, ἀντιποιέσθαι (mid. of ἀντιποιέω) τιwι τιwος, § 173, 1, N.; § 186, N. 1.
contest, ἀγών (ὁ).

control, to, *ἐχω*.
 convene, to, *συνάγω*.
 co-operate, to, *συνπράττω*.
 costly, *πολυτελής, -ές*.
 counsel, *βούλευμα (τό)*.
 count upon, to, *λογίζομαι*.
 country (territory), *χώρα (ή)*; native country, *πατρίς (ή)*.

cross, to, *διάβαίνω*; a crossing, *διάβασις (ή)*.
 crown, *στέφανος (ό)*.
 cry out, to, *βοάω*.
 custom, *νόμος (ό)*.
 cut off, to, *ἐκκόπτω*; cut in pieces, *κατακόπτω*; cut down, *ἐκκόπτω*.
 Cyrus, *Κῦρος (ό)*.

D.

danger, *κίνδυνος (ό)*; incur danger, to, *κινδυνεύω*.
 dare, to, *τολμάω*.
 doric, *δαρεικός (ό)*.
 Darius, *Δαρείος (ό)*.
 darkness, *μελανία (ή)*.
 dart, *παλτόν (τό)*.
 daughter, *θυγάτηρ (ή)*.
 dawn, at, *ἄμα δρθρω*.
 day, *ἡμέρα (ή)*; day's journey or march, *σταθμός (ό)*.
 death, *θάνατος (ό)*; to put to death, *ἀποκτείνω*.
 deceive, to, *ψεύδω*.
 decide, to, *γιγνώσκω*.
 declare, *ἀνείπον*, 2d aor.
 deep, *βαθύς, -εία, -ύ*; four deep, *ἐπὶ τεττάρων*.
 defeated, to be, *ἡττάομαι*.
 delay, to, *διατρίβω*.
 deliberate, to, *βουλευομαι (mid.)*.
 deliver up, to, *παραδίδομαι*.
 delicious, *ἡδύς, -εία, -ύ*.
 demand, to, *ἀπαιτέω*.
 dense, *πυκνός, -ή, -όν*.
 deny, to, *οὐ φημι*.
 depart, to, *ἀπεμι*.
 desert, to, *αὐτομολέω*; *ἀπέρχομαι*; many deserted from the king, *παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ ἀπήλθον*.
 design, to, *διανοέομαι*.

deserve, the one deserving (it), *ἐπιτήδειος, -ον*.
 desire, *ἐπιθυμία (ή)*.
 desire, to, *ἐπιθυμέω*; *χρήζω*; (noun) *πόθος (ό)*.
 despatch, to, *ἀποπέμπω*.
 destroy, to, *ἀφαιρέω*.
 die, to, *ἀποθνήσκω, θνήσκω*, § 200, N. 6.
 differ, to, *διαφέρω*.
 difficult, *χαλεπός, δυσπρόρευτος, -ον*; *ἀμύχανος, -ον*.
 difficulty, *ἀπορον*, neut. of *ἀπορος, -ον*.
 diligent, *μελετηρός, -ά, -όν*.
 Dionysius, *Διονύσιος (ό)*.
 directed, to be, *εἰμι*; to direct, *ἀποδείκνυμι*.
 direction, in this, *ταύτη*, adv.
 disgraceful, *αισχρός, -ά, -όν*.
 dismiss, to, *ἀφίημι*.
 displeased, to be, *ἄχθομαι*.
 divinity, *δαίμων (ό)*.
 do (perform, act), to, *πράττω* (either trans. or intrans.); *ποιέω* (make, appoint), (trans.); do well or good, *εὖ ποιέω*; should (must) be done, *ποιητέος, -α, -ον*, § 281, 1 and 2; to be successful or fortunate, *καλῶς πράττω*; to do harm or ill to, *κακῶς ποιέω*, § 165, N. 1.

door, *θύρα* (ή).
 down, down from, *κατά* w. gen.
 draw up (in military order), to,
τάττω.
 drink, to, *πίνω*; (noun), *ποτόν* (τό).
 drive, to, *έξελαύνω*.

due, to be, *όφείλομαι*.
 duly authorized, *ικανός*, -ή, -όν.
 duty of, it is, (*έστι*) w. predicative
 genitive, § 169, 1.
 dwell, to, *οίκέω*.

E.

each, *έκαστος*, -η, -ον; each other,
άλλήλων, § 81.
 eagle, *άετός* (ό).
 earth, *γή* (ή).
 easy, *εύπρακτος*, -ον.
 eat, to, *έσθίω*.
 educate, to, *παιδεύω*.
 effect a passage, to, *παρέρχομαι*.
 either . . . or, *ή . . . ή*.
 elder, *πρεσβύτερος*, -α, -ον.
 Eleian, *ήλεκίος* (ό).
 embark, to, *έμβαινω*.
 empire, *άρχή* (ή).
 employ, to, *χράομαι*, § 188, 1, N. 2;
 § 123, N. 2.
 encamp, to, *στρατοπεδεύομαι* (mid.).
 end, *τελευτή* (ή).
 endure, to, *άνέχομαι*.
 enemy (enemy in war), *πολέμιος*
 (ό); personal enemy, *έχθρός* (ό).
 engaged in military operations,
 to be, *στρατεύομαι*; to engage in
 war, *πολεμέω*.
 enjoy (use), to, *χράομαι* (mid.),
 § 188, 1, N. 2.
 enough, *ικανός*, -ή, -όν.

enquire, to, *έρωτάω*.
 enter, to, *εισέρχομαι*; *δύνω*, see
 § 126, 1, fine print.
 enterprise, *πράξις* (ή).
 entreat, to, *δέομαι*, w. gen.
 err, to, *άμαρτάνω*.
 escape, to, *έκφεύγω*. [N. 5.
 Euphrates, *Ευφράτης* (ό), § 142, 2,
 every, every one, *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*;
 everybody, *πᾶς τις*; everything,
 neut. of *πᾶς τις*, or simply *τά πάντα*.
 evident, *φανερός*, -ά, -όν; *δηλος*, -η,
 -ον, § 280, N. 1.
 evils, *κακά* pl. of *κακός*.
 exceedingly, *ισχυρῶς*, adv.
 except, *πλήν*, w. gen.
 exercise, to, *γυμνάζω*.
 exhibit, to, *άποδείκνυμι*.
 exile, *φυγάς* (ό); *ό φεύγων*; *ό εκπεπ-*
τωκώς, § 276, 2.
 expedient, it seems, *δοκεί*.
 expedition, to make, *στρατεύομαι*.
 expel, to, *έκβάλλω*.
 expend, to, *δαπανάω*.
 extricate, to (help to), *συνεκτιβάδω*.
 eye, *όφθαλμός* (ό).

F.

faithful, *πιστός*, -ή, -όν.
 fall, to, *πίπτω*; to fall upon or
 to fall into, *έμπίπτω*; to fall
 down, *έκπίπτω*.
 farther, *τοῦ πρόσω*, partitive gen.,
 lit., (a step) of the way forward.

fast, *ταχύς*, -εία, -ύ, § 73, 10; as
 fast as he could, *ή έδύνατο τά-*
χιστα; the faster, *δσφ θάττον*,
 § 188, 2.
 father, *πατήρ* (ό).
 favor, to do a, *εδ ποιέω*, § 165, N. 1.

favorable condition, to be in, καλῶς εἶχειν.
 fear, φόβος (ὁ).
 fear, to, 2d pf. of δεῖδω, with acc. or with μή; (hesitate) ὀκνέω, w. μή, § 218; to be frightened, φοβέομαι; (reverence), αἰδέομαι.
 feet, hundred feet, πλέθρον (τό).
 fellow; fellow soldiers, ἄνδρες στρατιῶται.
 few, ὀλίγοι, -αι, -α.
 fifteen, πεντεκαίδεκα, indecl.; fifteen hundred, πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.
 fifty, πεντήκοντα, indecl.
 fight, to, μάχομαι.
 find, to, εὕρισκω; found, to be, ὑπάρχω; if any one shall be found doing good to us, ἐὰν μέντοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εὖ ποιῶν ὑπάρχη.
 first, πρῶτος, -η, -ον; at first, πρῶτον.
 fish, ἰχθύς (ὁ).
 fit time, καιρός (ὁ)
 five, πέντε, indecl.; five thousand, παντακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α.
 flay, to, ἐκδέρω.
 flee, to, φεύγω.
 flesh-scraper, στλεγγίς (ἡ).
 flight, φυγή (ἡ).
 flourishing, εὐδαίμων, -ον.
 flow, to, ῥέω.
 follow, to, ἔπομαι, § 184, 2.
 followers, οἱ περὶ αὐτόν.
 following manner, in the, ὡδε, adv.; τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, § 160, 2.; on the following day, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, § 189; on (during) the following day, § 161; (arriving at and extending into the following day) generally rendered on the following day, εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν.

folly, εὐήθεια (ἡ).
 fond of learning, φιλομαθής, -ές.
 food (nourishment, support), τροφή (ἡ); (corn, grain), σίτος (ὁ).
 fool, μάταιος (ὁ).
 foolish, εὐήθης, -ες.
 foot, ποῦς (ὁ).
 for, γὰρ conj.; for the sake of, ἕνεκα w. gen.; διὰ w. acc.; for what, διὰ τί; ἐπὶ w. dat.; (in behalf of), ὑπέρ w. gen.; after verbs of asking, see § 164.
 force, βία (ἡ); force or forces, δύναμις (ἡ).
 foregoing time, in the, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ.
 forget, to, ἐπιλανθάνομαι.
 former, πρότερος, -α, -ον; the former . . . the latter, οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ.
 fortified, ἐρμυμός, -ή, -όν.
 forty, τεσσαράκοντα; forty-five, πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα.
 fountain, κρήνη (ἡ).
 four, τέτταρες, § 77; four deep, ἐπὶ τεττάρων; four thousand, τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α.
 free, ἐλεύθερος, -η, -ον.
 freedom, ἐλευθερία (ἡ).
 frequently, πολλάκις, adv.
 friendly, to be, εὐνοϊκῶς εἶχω.
 friend, φίλος, (ὁ).
 friendly, φίλιος, -ία, -ιον.
 from (away from a place), ἀπό w. gen.; (out of), ἐξ w. gen.; (from beside a person), παρὰ.
 front, in front of, πρό w. gen.
 fugitive, φυγάς (ὁ).
 full, πλήρης, -ες.
 furlong, στάδιον (τό).
 furnish, to, παρέχω.

G.

gain, to, κερδαίνω.
galley, τριήρης (ή).
games, ἀγών (ό).
garrison, φυλακή (ή).
gates, πύλαι (αι); gate, θύρα (ή).
general, στρατηγός (ό).
girdle, ζώνη (ή).
give, to, δίδωμι; to give up the idea (of doing anything), ἀπογιγνώσκω; to give orders, παραγγέλλω; to publicly give notice, προαγορεύω; to give one's oath, δμνυμι.
glad, to be, ἡδομαι.
gladly, ἡδέως.
Glus, Γλοῦς (ό).
go, to, εἶμι; ερχομαι; go down, καταβαίνω; go away, ἀπέρχομαι; go further, ἴναι τοῦ πρόσω; go against, ἴναι ἐπί w. acc.; to go up, ἀναβαίνω; to go forward, πρόειμι; go into, ἐμβαίνω; let go, ἀφήμι; go back, ἀπειμι.
God, θεός (ό).
gold, χρυσίον (τό).
golden, χρυσοῦς, -ή, -οῦν; having a gold-studded bridle, χρυσοχάλκινος, -η, -ον.

gone, am, οἴχομαι, § 200, N. 3.
good, ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν; it seems good or expedient, δοκεῖ; good looking, εὐεΐδής, -ές; good thing, ἀγαθόν, neut. acc. of ἀγαθός; to be of good cheer, θαρρέω.
goodness, ἀρετή (ή).
govern as satrap, to, σατραπεύω.
government, ἀρχή (ή).
grant, to, δίδωμι.
grass, χιλός (ό).
gratify, to, χαρίζομαι w. acc. and dat.
great, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα; greatly, μέγα, adv.
Greek, Ἕλλην (ό); in the Greek language, Ἑλληνικῶς.
grieved, to be deeply, χαλεπῶς φέρω; to be grieved, λυπέομαι.
ground, γῆ (ή); on the ground that, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2;
groundless, κενός, -ή, -όν.
guard, to, φυλάττω; guard (sentinel), φύλαξ (ό); guard (garrison), φυλακή (ή); to guard the rear, ὀπισθοφυλακέω.
guest, ξένος (ό).
guide, ἡγεμών (ό)
guilty, to be, ἀδικέω.

H.

habit, were in the, by the imperfect tense, § 200, N. 5.
half, ἡμισυς, -εῖα, -υ.
hand, χεῖρ (ή).
happen, to, τυγχάνω w. partic., § 279, 2; happened to be his guest, ξένος ὧν ἐτύγχανεν αὐτῷ; γίγνομαι.

happy, εὐδαίμων, -ον.
harass, to, λυπέω w. acc.
harbor, λιμὴν (ό).
hare, λαγός (ό), § 42, 2, N.
harm, to do harm to, κακῶς ποιέω w. acc.; (injure), ἀδικέω.
hasten, to, mid. of ἵημι; ὀρμάομαι; to be in haste, σπεύδω w. infin.

hastily, ταχύ, adv.

have, to, ἔχω; or by dative of possessor, § 184, 4.

hay, χόρτος (ὁ)

he, she, it, when the subject of a verb, or when readily supplied from the context, not expressed, unless for the sake of emphasis, § 144, 1, and § 134, N. 1; **he, himself, she, herself, they, themselves**, the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 145, 1; § 79, 1, N. 1; **he who**, often by the article with the partic., § 276, 2, and § 148, N. 3.

head, κεφαλή (ἡ).

hear, to, ἀκούω.

heat, καύμα (τό).

heavy-armed soldier, ὀπλίτης (ὁ).

heights, ἄκρα (τά).

helmet, κράνος (τό).

herald, κήρυξ (ὁ).

here (at this very place), αὐτοῦ, adv.

hill, γήλοφος (ὁ).

him, her, it, them, αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, N. 1, and § 146, 2; § 144, 2.

himself, herself, itself, themselves, when intensive by the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, N. 1; § 142, 4, N. 2; reflexive, ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτοῦ, or αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ with or without αὐτός, § 80; § 146; by the middle voice, § 199.

hinder, to, κωλύω.

hire, to, μισθώω.

his, her, its, their, not referring to the subject of their sentence, the gen. singular or plural of αὐτός, § 142, 4, N. 3; when referring to the subject of their verb the gen. of the reflexive pronoun is used, § 142, 4, N. 3; when not emphatic by the article, § 141, N. 2; also by the possessive pronoun, § 147.

hit, to, ἀκοντίζω.

hold, to, ἔχω.

home, homeward, οἰκαδε, § 61.

honor, to, τιμάω; **honor**, τιμή (ἡ).

honorable, τιμιος, -α, -ον.

hope, ἐλπὶς (ἡ).

hoplite, ὀπλίτης (ὁ).

horse, ἵππος (ὁ); **on horseback** (with verbs signifying to hunt), ἀφ' ἵππου; with verbs signifying to ride, ἐφ' ἵππου.

horseman, ἵππεύς (ὁ).

hostile, πολέμιος, -α, -ον.

house, δόμος (ὁ).

how, πῶς, in direct questions; ὅπως, in indirect, § 282, 1; **how much**, πόσος, -η, -ον; **how many**, ὅσος, -η, -ον.

however, μέντοι, adv., sometimes, μέν.

hundred, ἑκατόν, indecl.

hunger, λιμός (ὁ).

hunt, θηρεύω; **to hunt on horseback**, θηρεύω ἀπὸ ἵππου.

hurl, to, βάλλω.

I.

I, ἐγώ, ἔμοῦ, § 144, 1.

if, εἰ, before the indicative and optative; εἰάν, before the subjunctive.

ill, κακῶς; **treat ill**, κακῶς ποιεῖω.

immediately, εὐθύς; when used to add explicitness to particles, often rendered by δὴ.

impassable, ἀμήχανος, -ον.
 in, ἐν, with dative; εἰς (after verbs of motion), w. acc.
 in accordance with the character, πρὸς τοῦ τρόπου.
 in as much as, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
 in behalf of, ὑπέρ w. gen.
 income, πρόσσδος (ἡ).
 in company with, σύν w. dat.
 in order that, ἵνα, § 216.
 in that place, ἐνταῦθα, adv.
 in the following manner, ὧδε, adv.; τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, § 148, N. 1; § 160, 2.
 in the power of, ἐπί w. dat.
 in the presence of, πρὸς w. gen.; after verbs of motion with acc.; those in presence of the king, οἱ πρὸς βασιλέως.
 indeed, δῆ.
 infantry, ὀλι (ἡ).
 inferior, to be, ἡττάομαι, § 175, 2.
 inflict punishment, to, δίκην ἐπιτίθημι.
 inform, to, σημαίνω, § 121, N. 1; to give information, μηνύω.

inhabitants, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες.
 injure, to ἀδικέω; without doing injury, ἀσίνῳς.
 injustice, to commit, ἀδικέω; (noun) ἀδικία (ἡ).
 inquire (seek), to, ζητέω.
 in regard to, πρὸς w. acc.
 in return for, ἀντί w. gen.
 inspect, to, ἐπισκοπέω.
 instead of, ἀντί w. gen.
 insuperable, ἀμήχανος, -ον.
 intelligent, σοφός, -ῆ, -όν.
 intend, to, μέλλω, § 98, 3; intending or with the intention of, ὡς with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
 interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς (ὁ).
 into, εἰς w. acc.; into the presence of, πρὸς w. acc.
 Ionia, Ἰωνία (ἡ).
 it, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, § 79, N. 1; § 145, 2.
 it is characteristic of, (ἐστίν), with the predicative genitive, § 169, 1.
 it is necessary, δεῖ; ἀνάγκη (ἡ) with (ἐστίν).
 itself, see himself.

J.

javelin, πάλτον (τό).
 join, to, συμμεγνυμι, § 187; join in a war against, συμπολεμέω πρὸς w. acc.; join in an expedition against, συστρατεύομαι ἐπί w. acc.
 journey, ὁδός (ἡ); a day's journey, σταθμός (ὁ).

Jove, Ζεὺς (ὁ).
 judge, κριτής (ὁ).
 Jupiter, Ζεὺς (ὁ), voc. Ζεῦ.
 just, δίκαιος, -α, -ον; justly, δίκαια (neut. plu. of δίκαιος), also δικαίως.
 just now, δῆ.
 justice, punishment, δίκη (ἡ).

K.

keep guard, to, φυλάττω.
 kill, to, ἀποκτείνω; (pass. ἀποθνήσκω).
 king, βασιλεύς (ὁ); am king, βασιλεύω.
 kingdom, βασιλεία (ἡ).
 know, to, οἶδα, see § 200, N. 6;
 ἐπίσταμαι (§ 127, 6, N. 2); (perceive) γιγνώσκω.

knowledge of, without the, λάθρα
 w. gen.; or by λανθάνω with a
 partic., § 279, 2; I should wish
 to depart without the knowl-
 edge of Cyrus, βουλοίμην ἀν-
 λαθεῖν Κύρον ἀπελθών, § 204, N.
 2.

L.

land, γῆ (ἡ); by land, κατὰ γῆν;
 to land, ἀποβιβάζω.
 language, in the Greek language,
 Ἑλληνικῶς.
 large, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.
 last, ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, § 142, 4, N. 4.
 laughter, γέλως (ὁ).
 law, νόμος (ὁ).
 lay (down) up, to, κατατίθεμαι,
 mid.; I did not lay (them) up
 for myself for my own private
 use, οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον κατεθέμην ἐμοί.
 lay waste, to, τέμνω.
 lead, to, ἀγω; lead away or back,
 ἀπάγω; lead up, ἀνάγω; (com-
 mand), ἡγέομαι: w. gen.
 leader, ἡγεμών (ὁ).
 learn, to, μαθάνω; καταμαθάνω.
 learning, fond of learning, φιλο-
 μαθής, -ές.
 leave, to, λείπω; to leave behind,
 ὑπολείπω.
 left, εὐώνυμος, -ον; the left wing,
 τὸ εὐώνυμον; the left hand, ἡ ἀρι-
 τέρα χεῖρ.
 leisure, σχολή (ἡ); to be at leisure,
 σχολάζω.
 length, μήκος (τό).

lest, μή (after verbs of fearing),
 § 218.
 let, ἐάω; by the subjunctive or the
 imperative, § 252 and § 253.
 letter, ἐπιστολή (ἡ).
 levy, levying (of troops), συλλογή
 (ἡ); to levy, συλλέγω.
 liberty, ἐλευθερία (ἡ).
 lie (dead), to, κείμαι, § 129, V.
 life, βίος (ὁ).
 lift up, to, ἀρω.
 light-armed man, γυμνήτης (ὁ).
 like, to, am pleased with, ἡδομαι.
 little, ὀλίγος, -η, -ον, § 73, 6; want
 little, ὀλίγον δέω, § 172, 2, N. 2.
 live, to, ζάω, § 123, N. 2.
 loiter, to, βλακεύω.
 long (much), πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ.
 longer, no, οὐκέτι; μηκέτι; § 283;
 longer, ἔτι.
 look, to, βλέπω.
 loose, to, λύω; to let loose, ἀφήμι;
 to cause to let forth, ἀφίεμαι,
 mid.; the one who let loose the
 ass, τὸν ἀφέντα τὸν ὄνον; to let
 go, ἀφήμι.
 loud, πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ.
 love, to, φιλέω.

M.

- maintain, to**, τρέφω; (another army) was secretly maintained, τρεφόμενον ἐλάμβανεν.
- make, to**, ποιέω; **make an expedition**, στρατεύομαι; **make war**, πολεμέω; **to be made**, γίγνομαι; **make a treaty**, σπένδομαι; **make an agreement**, συντιθεμαι (mid.), § 187; **to make a levy**, τὴν συλλογὴν ποιούμεαι (mid.); **make oath**, δμνυμι.
- man**, ἀνὴρ (ο) (Lat. vir); ἄνθρωπος (ὁ) (Lat. homo); sometimes rendered by the predicative gen., § 169, 1; **the men of that time**, οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, § 141, N. 3.
- manager**, οἰκονόμος (ὁ).
- manifest**, δῆλος, -η, -ον; **manifestly**, § 280, N. 1.
- many**, πολλοί, -αί, -ά; **as many as possible**, ὅτι πλείστοι, -αι, -α.
- march, to**, πορεύομαι (of either the general or the army); ἐξελαύνω (of the general); στρατεύω (of the army).
- march**, ὁδός (ἡ); **a day's march**, σταθμός (ὁ); πορεία (ἡ).
- market-place**, ἀγορά (ἡ); **market, to furnish a market**, ἀγορὰν παρέχειν.
- Marsyas**, Μαρσύας (ὁ)
- master of**, ἐγκρατής (ὁ).
- meat**, κρέα (τά), § 56, 1.
- meet (to fall in with), to**, ἐντυγχάνω; (to go out to meet), ἀπαντάω.
- Men of Greece**, Ο, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληες.
- Menon**, Μένων (ὁ).
- mention, to**, λέγω.
- mercenary**, ξένος, -η, -ον.
- message**, ἀγγελία (ἡ).
- messenger**, ἀγγελος (ὁ).
- middle**, μέσος, -η, -ον, § 142, 4, N. 4.
- Miletus**, Μίλητος (ἡ).
- mina**, μνᾶ (ἡ).
- mind**, νοῦς (ὁ).
- mingle, to**, κεράννυμι.
- moderately**, μετρίως.
- money**, χρήματα (τά).
- month**, μῆν (ὁ).
- more**, μᾶλλον; **more than**, μᾶλλον ἢ; **more (in number)**, comp. of πολός.
- morning**, ἕως (ἡ); **the following morning**, ἡ ἐπιούσα ἕως.
- most, the very**, ὅτι πλείστοι.
- mother**, μήτηρ (ἡ).
- mountain**, ὄρος (τό).
- much**, πολός, -ή, -ύ; **how much**, πόσος; ὅσος, as much.
- mud**, πηλός (ὁ).
- multitude**, πλῆθος (τό)
- must**, δεῖ, § 184, 2, N. 1; by the verbal in -τέος, § 281, 1 and 2; **we must do this**, ταῦτα ἡμῖν (or ἡμᾶς, § 188, 4) ποιητέον ἐστίν, or ταῦτα ἡμᾶς δεῖ ποιῆσαι, § 184, 2, N. 1.
- my**, ἐμός, -ή, -όν, or the personal pronoun, § 147, when not emphatic by the article, and § 141, N. 2; **my own**, the reflexive pronoun, § 80; § 142, 4, N. 3; **myself**, when intensive, the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 145; **myself**, reflexive, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς, § 146.

N.

name, ὄνομα (τό); **named**, see § 160, 1; **named Cydnus**, Κύδνος ὄνομα.
narrow, στενός, -ή, -όν.
narrowly, μικρόν, adv.
nation, ἔθνος (τό).
native land, πατρίς (ή).
near, ἐγγύς w. gen., § 182, 2, fine print; ἐπί w. gen. dat.; παρά (by the side of), πρὸς (in the presence of), w. dat.; πλησίον, -α, -ον, for comparison see vocab.
necessary, it is, χρή; **to be necessary**, δεόμαι, § 172 and N. 1.
necessity, ἀνάγκη (ή); **unless there was some necessity for it**, εἰ μὴ τι ἀναγκαῖον εἴη, p. 65, 19; **it is necessary**, (lit., **there is a necessity to me**), ἀνάγκη μοι.
neck, τράχηλος (ό).
necklace, στρεπτός (ό).
need, am in, δεόμαι.
need, to, δέω; **there is need of**, δεῖ, § 172 and N. 2; **to be in need**, δεόμαι.
negligently, ἡμελημένως.
neighbor, γείτων (ό); **as an adj., neighboring to or adjacent to**, w. gen. or dat.
neither . . . nor, οὔτε . . . οὔτε; μήτε . . . μήτε, § 283.

never, οὔποτε; μήποτε; οὐκ ἔτι; see § 283.
nevertheless, δέ with a corresponding μέν.
next, ἐχόμενος, -η, -ον; **Proxenus being next**, Πιρόξενος ἐχόμενος; **next to**, πρὸς w. dat.
night, νύξ (ή); **about midnight**, περί μέσας νύκτας.
no (not), οὐ; **no, nor**, ἀλλ' οὐδέ; **no longer**, οὐκέτι; μηκέτι; § 283.
no one, nobody, οὐδεὶς; μηδεὶς; τις with a negative; § 283.
noise, θόρυβος (ό).
nonsense, φλυαρία (ή).
north, ἄρκτος (ό).
not, οὐ; οὐκ before the smooth breathing; οὐχ before the rough breathing; in interrogative sentences οὐ expects an affirmative answer, μή a negative answer. For the use of οὐ and μή, see § 283.
nothing, οὐδέν, μηδέν; § 283.
now (at this time), νῦν; **even now**, ἤδη (already).
nowhere, οὐδαμοῦ.
number, ἀριθμός (ό); πλῆθος (τό).

O.

O, followed by the vocative, ὦ;
O that, the optative, either with or without εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, § 251, 1.
obey, to, πείθομαι; **to (must) be obeyed**, πιστέος, -α, -ον w. dat.
obliquely, εἰς πλάγιον.
observe, to, κατανοέω.

obtain, to, διαπράττομαι (mid.); **having obtained (his request) from the king that it should be granted**, διαπεπραγμένος παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι.
occupy, to, ἔχω.
often, πολλάκις.

old, *πρέσβυς*, adj.; to be (so many) years old, *εἰμί* w. gen.; those who are thirty years old, *οἱ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες*, § 200, N. 6.
 οὐα (situated on), *ἐπί* w. dat., or gen.; on account of, *ἐνεκα* w. gen., *διὰ* w. acc.; on the plain of Castolus, *ἐν Καστωλοῦ πεδίῳ*, with verbs of rest; with verbs of motion, *εἰς* . . . *πεδίον*; on the supposition that, *ὡς* with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; to advance on the run, *δρόμῳ θεῖν*; on condition that, *ἐφ' ᾧ*, § 267; on all sides, *πάντῃ*, adv.: on you, *εἰς ὑμᾶς*.
 one, *εἷς*, *μία*, *ἓν*; one of the opposite party, *ἀντιστασιώτης* (ὁ): one is translated by the gen. after verbs to name, to appoint, etc., § 163, 2.
 once, *ἅπαξ*, (on a certain time), *ποτέ*; at once, now, *ἤδη*.
 only, *μόνος*, -η, -ον.
 oppose, to, *κωλύω*.
 opposed to, or opposite to, *κατά* w. acc.
 opposite to, *καταντιπέρας*, w. gen.

or, *ἢ*.
 order, to (bid, urge), *κελεύω*; to arrange in order, *τάσσω*; (to tell, direct) *φράζω*.
 order (law), *νόμος* (ὁ); (military) order, *τάξις* (ἡ); in order of battle, *ἐν τάξει*; in order that, *ἵνα*, § 216.
 originate from, to, *γίγνομαι*.
 ornament, *κόσμος* (ὁ).
 Orontes, *Ὀρόντης* (ὁ).
 other, *ἄλλος*, -η, -ο; (of two), *ἕτερος*, a. ov.
 otherwise, *ἄλλως*.
 ought, *χρή*; *δεῖ*.
 our, by the gen. of personal pronoun, or by the possessive, § 142, 4, N. 3; § 147, when not emphatic by the article, § 141, N. 2.
 out of, *ἐκ* w. gen.
 over, *ὑπέρ* w. acc. or gen.
 overcome, to, *νικάω*.
 overpower, to, *βιάζομαι*.
 owe, to, *ὀφείλω*.
 own, my own, your own, etc., gen. of reflexive pronoun, § 142, 4, N. 3.
 ox, *βοῦς* (ὁ).

P.

pack up one's baggage, to, *συσκευάζομαι*.
 palace, *βασιλεια* (τά).
 palm-tree, *φοῖνιξ* (ὁ).
 park, *παράδεισος* (ὁ).
 particularly, both . . . and particularly, *τὸ . . . καὶ*.
 Parysatis, *Παρύσατις* (ἡ).
 Pasion, *Πασίων* (ὁ).
 pass or passage, *ὑπερβολή* (ἡ); *πύλαι* (αἱ).
 paternal, *πατρῶος*, -α, -ον.

pay, *μισθός* (ὁ); to pay attention, *ἐπιμελέομαι*.
 people, *δῆμος* (ὁ); the people of the city, or in the city, *οἱ ἐν ἄστει*.
 perceive, to, *αἰσθάνομαι*.
 perhaps, *ἴσως*.
 perish, to, *ἀπόλλυμαι* (mid.); *ἀποθνήσκω* (used as the passive of *ἀποκτείνω*, to kill).
 permit, to, *έάω*; it is permitted, *ἐξεστῶ*.

perplexed, to be, ἀπορέω.
 Persian, Πέρσης (ὁ).
 persuade, πείθω.
 phalanx, φάλαγξ (ἡ).
 Phrygia, Φρυγία (ἡ).
 Figres, Πίργης (ὁ).
 place, τόπος (ὁ), (country), χώρα (ἡ); to place, τίθημι; in that place, ἐνταῦθα, adv.; place of refuge, ἀποστροφή (ἡ).
 plain, πεδῖον (τό).
 pleased, to be (take pleasure in), ἡδομαι; to please (wish, to be willing), βούλομαι.
 plethron, πλέθρον (τό).
 plot, ἐπιβουλή (ἡ); to plot, βουλεύομαι; to plot against, ἐπιβουλεύω.
 plunder, to, διαρπαζέω.
 point out, to, ἐπιδείκνυμι.
 possess, to, κέκτημαι, perf. of κτάομαι with meaning of present, § 200, N. 6; ἔχω.
 possession, κτήμα (τό).
 possible, as many as, ὅτι or ὡς πλείστοι (often with δύναμαι), οἷός τε (of such a nature as); it is possible, ἔξεστι, or ἔστι.
 power, δύναμις (ἡ); to be in the power of, ἐπὶ w. dat.
 praise, to, ἐπαινέω.
 preceding, on the preceding day, τῇ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ, § 141, N. 3.
 prepare, to, παρασκευάζω; prepared (sufficient), ἱκανός.
 preparation, παρασκευή (ἡ).
 present, to be, πάρεμι.
 present, δῶρον (τό); to present (to

offer), παρέχω; present state of affairs, τὰ παρόντα πράγματα.
 pretence, πρόφασις (ἡ); on the pretence, or pretending that, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
 pretext, πρόφασις (ἡ).
 prevent, to, κωλύω.
 private person, ἰδιώτης (ὁ); private, ἴδιος, -ία, -ον; for one's own private use, εἰς τὸ ἴδιον.
 prize, ἄθλον (τό).
 proclaim, to, κατακηρύττω.
 proceed, to, πορεύομαι; τρέβωμι.
 promise, to, ὑπισχνέομαι.
 property, χρήματα (τά); sometimes by the predicative gen., § 169, 1.
 prosperous, εὐδαίμων, -ον; to be prosperous or to prosper, § 165, N. 2, εὖ πράττω.
 prostrate one's self, to, προσκυνέω.
 prove false, to, ψεύδομαι (mid.).
 provisions, ἐπιτήδεια (τά).
 Proxenus, Πρόξενος (ὁ).
 punishment, δίκη (ἡ); to punish, κολάζω; suffer punishment, δίκην δίδοναι.
 purchase, to, ἀγοράζω; πρίασθαι, 2 aor. indic., ἐπριάμην only used in the aor., the other tenses are supplied by ὠνόμαι.
 purple, φοινικοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν.
 purpose of, for the, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; for this purpose, ἐπὶ τούτῳ.
 pursue, to, διώκω.
 put, to, τίθημι; put on, ἐνδύω; put to death, ἀποκτείνω; ἀποθνήσκω used as the passive of ἀποκτείνω.

Q.

quick, ταχύς, -εἶα, -ύ, § 72, 1.

quickly, ταχέως; ταχύ; as quickly as he could, ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα; as quickly as possible, ὡς τάχιστα; sometimes by the partic.

with οἰχῶμαι (§ 200, N. 3), § 279, 2, N.; he has departed quickly, οἰχεται ἀπιών.

quietly, καθ' ἡσυχίαν.

quite, δῆ.

R.

raise (to levy forces), to, ἀθροίζω.

rank, τάξις (ἦ).

rather, μᾶλλον.

ready, ἱκανός, -ή, -όν; to get ready, παρασκευάζομαι.

rear, in the, ὀπισθεν.

reasonable, εἰκός (gen. -ότος) (τό); to speak reasonable things, εἰκότα λέγειν.

receive (take), to, λαμβάνω; to receive favors, εἰ πάσχω, § 165, N. 1 (have), ἔχω; in return for the favors which I had received from him, ἀπὸ ὧν εἰ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου.

reconciled with, to become, καταλύω πρὸς with acc.

refuge, place of, ἀποστροφή (ἦ).

refuse, to, οὐ φημι.

region, τόπος (ὁ); to that region where, οὐ, adv. for ἐφ' οὐ τόπου.

reign, to, βασιλεύω.

rejoice, to, ἠδομαι.

remain, εἶ, μένω.

remember, to, μέμνημαι.

reply, to, ἀποκρίνομαι.

report, λόγος (ὁ); report, to, ἀπαγγέλλω.

request, to, ἀξιόω.

requite, to, ἀμύνομαι (mid).

respected, to be, εἶναι τίμιος; never in any respect, μηδέν, § 283.

rest, or rest of, ὁ ἄλλος, § 142, 2, N. 3.

restore, to, κατὰγω; to restore safe, ἀποσώζω.

return, to, ἀπεμι.

review, ἐξέτασις (ἦ).

review, to, ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖν.

revolt, to, ἀφίστημι.

reward, μισθός (ὁ).

rich, πλούσιος, -α, -ον; to be rich, πλουτέω.

riches, πλοῦτος (ὁ).

ride, to, ἐλαύνω; ride out, ἐξελαύνω;

ride away, ἀπελαύνω; to ride through, διελαύνω.

right, on the right, δεξιός, -ά, -όν.

rise, to cause to, ἀνατέλλω; also intrans. to rise, at the rising of the sun, ἄμα ἠλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι, § 186 (end).

river, ποταμός (ο).

road, ὁδός (ἦ).

royal, βασιλείος, -α, -ον.

rule, to, ἀρχω (command); βασιλεύω (reign, be king of), § 171, 3.

run, to, τρέχω.

running, δρόμος (ὁ).

rush, to, ἵεμαι (mid.).

S.

sabre, μάχαιρα (ή).
 safe, ἀσφαλής, -ές.
 sail, to, πλέω; to sail away, ἀποπλέω.
 sake of, for the, ἕνεκα (ν), w. gen.
 same, ὁ αὐτός, § 79, 2.
 Sardis, Σάρδεϊς (αι).
 satrap, σατράπης (ὁ).
 say, to, λέγω; φημί; εἶπον; see § 260, 2, N. 1; say in opposition, ἀντιλέγω.
 scimeter, ἀκινάκης (ὁ).
 scythe, δρέπανον (τό).
 sea, θάλασσα, Att., θάλαττα (ή).
 season, ὥρα (ή).
 secretly, expressed by the participle and the verb, λανθάνω, § 279, 2; as secretly as possible, ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος.
 see, to, ὁράω (general word); (witness) θεάομαι.
 seek (to ask for), to, ζητέω; αἰτέω (to beg, to ask a person for something).
 seems, it, δοκεῖ; it seems good (expedient), δοκεῖ.
 seize, to (to take hold of any person or thing), λαμβάνω; αἰρέω (to capture, to take a town or prisoner).
 seize beforehand, to, προκαταλαμβάνω.
 select, to, ἐκλέγω.
 self, αὐτός in apposition with a noun or pronoun.
 sell, to, πωλέω.
 send, to, πέμπω; send for, μεταπέμπομαι (mid.).
 set, to (the sun), δύομαι.
 set out, to, ὀρμάομαι.

settled (favorably), to be, the intrans. parts of καθίστημι; inasmuch as these things would be settled favorably, ὡς καταστησόμενων τούτων.
 several, ἕκαστοι, -αι, -α.
 shame, αἰσχύνη (ή).
 shield, ἀσπίς (ή).
 ship, ναῦς (ή).
 short, ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ.
 shout, κραυγή (ή).
 show, to, δείκνυμι; φαίνω.
 side of, on the, πρό.
 sight, in plain, καταφανής, -ές.
 signify, to, σημαίνω.
 silent, to be, σιωπᾶω; to remain silent, σιγᾶω; silence, σιγή (ή).
 silver, ἀργύριον (τό).
 since (because), ἐπεὶ.
 six, ἕξ, indecl.
 sixty, ἑξήκοντα, indecl.
 skill, σοφία (ή).
 skin, δέρμα (τό).
 slave, ἀνδράποδον (τό); δοῦλος (ὁ).
 slay, to, ἀποκτείνω; to be slain, ἀποθνήσκω.
 so, οὕτως; so . . . as, οὕτω (s) . . . ὡς; so that, ὥστε, w. indic., § 237; w. infin., § 266, 1; to be so, οὕτως ἔχειν; so much, τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο or -ον, correlative to, ὅσος; the (more), w. comp. . . . so much the more, followed by a comp., ὅσῳ w. comp. followed by another comp. w. τοσοῦτῳ, § 188, 2; so much the more, πολὺ μᾶλλον.
 soldier, στρατιώτης (ὁ).
 some, ἐνιοί, -αι, -α; some (certain ones), τινές; some . . . others, οἱ

μέν . . . οἱ δέ; sometimes rendered by the partitive genitive, § 170, 1, somewhere, πού, enclit.; some other person, ἄλλος τις.

son, παῖς (ὁ).

sooner, πρότερος, -α, -ον; θάπτον, adv.

source, πηγή (ἡ).

south, μεσημβρία (ἡ).

speak (general word like dico in Lat.), to, λέγω, φημί, (like Lat. aio), εἶπον (like Lat. inquit) § 260, 2, N. 1; speak the truth, ἀληθεύω; to speak boastfully, μεγαληγορέω.

spear, δόρυ (τό).

speed, at full, ἀνὰ κράτος.

speedy, ταχύς, -εἶα, -ύ; by the speediest way, τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν, § 160, 2.

splendor, λαμπρότης (ἡ).

spread, to, διέρχομαι.

staff, βακτηρία (ἡ).

stand, to, ἵστημι (in this sense in the perf., pluperf., and 2 aor. act. and in the middle).

station, to, ἵστημι; to station one's self under arms, τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι.

steal, to, κλέπτω.

steep, πρηνής, -ές.

still, ἔτι, adv.

stone, λίθος (ὁ); stone to death, καταπετρόω.

stop, to, παύω.

strength, ἰσχύς (ἡ).

strike, with alarm, to, ἐκπλήττω.

submit, to, πάσχω.

such (commonly of what has gone before), τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or ον; such a thing, τοιοῦτόν τι; such, ὅσος, -η, -ον, a cor. of τοσοῦτος (Lat. quantus).

suffer, to, πάσχω; to suffer punishment, δίκην δίδωμι.

sufficient, ἰκανός, -ή, -όν.

sun, ἥλιος.

superior, to become, περιγίγνομαι.

supply, to, παρίδω.

supposition, on the supposition that, ὡς with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.

support, τροφή (ἡ); to support, τρέφω.

surprised, to be, θαυμάζω.

surround, to, κυκλώω.

suspect, to, ὑποπτεύω.

suspend, to, κρεμάννυμι.

suspension of the laws, ἀνομία (ἡ).

sweet, ἡδύς, -εἶα, -ύ.

swift, ταχύς, -εἶα, -ύ; swiftly, ταχύ; ταχέως.

sword (short sword), μάχαιρα (ἡ); (long sword), ξίφος (τό).

Syennesis, Συέννεσις (ὁ).

Syrian, Σύριος, -ια, -ιον.

T.

take, to, λαμβάνω; take care, ἐπιμελέομαι; take back, ἀπολαμβάνω; take under one's protection, ὑπολαμβάνω; to take counsel, βουλευόμαι; to take command, ἡγέομαι; to take (seize), αἰρέω or ἀφαιρέω; (to receive) δέχομαι;

take part in the work, προσλαμβάνω.

talent, τάλαντον (τό).

tame, πρᾶος.

tamely, πράως.

targeteer, πελταστής (ὁ).

teach, to, παιδεύω; διδάσκω.

tell, to, λέγω; (report) ἀπαγγέλλω;
 εἶπον, 2 aor., see § 260, 1, N. 1.

temple, ναός (ὁ).

ten, δέκα; ten thousand, μύριοι, -αι,
 -α, § 77, 1, N. 3.

tender, ἀπαλός, -ή, -όν.

tent, σκηνή (ἡ).

terrified, to be, ἐκπλήττομαι.

territory, χώρα (ἡ).

Thales, Θαλάης (ὁ).

than, ἤ.

Thapsacus, Θάψακος (ἡ).

that, pronoun, ἐκεῖνος; after verbs of saying when the infinitive is not used, ὅτι or ὡς, § 243; in order that, ἵνα, ὅπως, § 216; after verbs of fearing μή, § 218; at that time, τότε; sometimes translated by the article, § 141, N. 5; sometimes by an adverb, § 141, N. 3; the men of that time, οἱ τότε ἀνθρωποι; before an infin. or partic. in indirect discourse, see § 246, when the infin. is not used, ὅτι or ὡς, § 243.

the, ὁ, ἡ, τό; the men in the city, οἱ ἐν ἄστει ἀνθρωποι; the men of that time, οἱ τότε ἀνθρωποι; the affairs of the state, τὰ τῆς πόλεως; see § 141, and Notes; the . . . and, μέν . . . δέ; the followed by a comparative, or the more . . . so much the more, ὅσῳ with comp. followed by another comp. with τοσοῦτω, § 188, 2.

then, τότε, ἀρα; τοῖνον (continua-
 tive).

thence, ἐντεῦθεν.

there, ἐνταῦθα; ἐκεῖ; there is, ἐστίν.

thing, πράγμα (τό); or by neut. adj. or pronoun.

think, to, (consider, suppose), νομίζω; (believe), ἠγέομαι; (sup-

pose, believe), οἶμαι; to think one's self worthy, ἀξιόω.

third, τρίτος, -η, -ον; on the third day, τῇ τρίτῃ, § 189 (end).

thirty-seven, ἐπτά καὶ τριάκοντα.

this, οὗτος; ὅδε, § 148; this one who, often the article and partic., § 276, 2.

those, see this; those in the city, οἱ ἐν ἄστει, § 141, N. 3; those who, often by artic. with partic., § 276, 2 and § 148, N. 3.

thou, σύ, § 144, 1.

though, μέν with a corresponding δέ.

thousand, χίλιοι, -αι, -α.

Thracian, Θράξ (ὁ).

through, διὰ w. gen.

throw, to, ἵημι, § 129, III.; βάλλω.

thus, οὕτω (as above mentioned); ὡδε (as follows).

till, ἕστε, ἕως, § 239; πρὶν, § 240, 1.

time, χρόνος (ὁ); sometimes by the article, with an adverb, § 142, N. 3; the men of that time, οἱ τότε ἀνθρωποι.

Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης (ὁ).

to, sign of dative; when expressed by a preposition; εἰς, with names of places; ὡς, with persons only; πρὸς (into the presence of) or παρά (to the side of) with persons or places; in the region where, μέγρις οὖ.

Tolmides, Τολμίδης (ὁ).

towards (with verbs of motion), ἐπί, περί w. acc.

town, πόλις (ἡ).

track, ἔχριον (τό).

transact, to, ποιέω.

treachery, without, ἀδόλως, adv.

treat ill or well, to, κακῶς or εὖ ποιέω, § 165, N. 1; to be well or ill treated, εὖ, or κακῶς πάσχειν.

treaty, <i>σπονδαί</i> (αι); to make a treaty, <i>σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι</i> ; to break a treaty, <i>σπονδὰς λύειν</i> .	trumpet sounds, <i>σαλπίζει</i> (imper).
trench, <i>τάφρος</i> (ή).	trust, to, <i>πιστεύω</i> .
tribute, <i>δασμός</i> (ό).	truth, <i>ἀλήθεια</i> (ή).
trouble, to give, <i>πράγματα παρέχω</i> ; troubled, to be, <i>ἀνιάομαι</i> .	tunic, <i>χιτών</i> (ό).
truce, <i>σπονδαί</i> (αι); to make a truce, <i>σπένδομαι</i> (mid).	turn, in your, <i>αἶ</i> , adv.
true, <i>ἀληθινός</i> , -ή, -όν.	turn about, to, <i>ἀναστρέφω</i> .
	turned into, to be, <i>γίγνομαι</i> .
	twenty, <i>εἰκοσι</i> , indecl.; twenty-five, <i>πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι</i> .
	two by two, <i>κατὰ δύο</i> .

U.

unarmed, <i>ἀοπλος</i> , -ον.	unrewarded, <i>ἀχάριστος</i> , -ον.
unattended with gratitude, to be, <i>ἀχαρίστως ἔχειν</i> , w. dat.	until, <i>ἕως</i> , <i>ἕστε</i> , <i>ἄχρι</i> , § 239, <i>πρίν</i> , § 240, 1.
uncovered, <i>ψιλός</i> , -ή, -όν.	unwillingly, <i>ἄκων</i> , -ον.
under, <i>ὑπό</i> w. gen. dat., or acc.	up, <i>ἀνά</i> , w. acc.; adv. <i>ἄνω</i> ; to go up, <i>ἀναβαίνω</i> ; up to, <i>μέχρι</i> with genitive used of either place or time.
uneducated, <i>ἀπαιδευτος</i> , -ον.	upon, <i>ἐπί</i> with gen. (after verbs of rest); w. the acc. after verbs of motion; by the dat.
unexpected gain, <i>εὕρημα</i> (τό); I made it for myself an unexpected gain, <i>εὕρημα ἐποίησάμην</i> .	upward, <i>ἄνω</i> .
unjust, <i>ἄδικος</i> , η, -ον.	urge on the work, to, <i>σπουδάξω</i> .
unless (if not), <i>εἰ μή</i> , § 219, 3.	use, to, <i>χράσμαι</i> , § 188, 1, N. 2.
unobserved, <i>λανθάνω</i> w. the partic. § 279, 2 and § 204, N. 2.	useful, <i>χρήσιμος</i> , -η, -ον.
unprepared, <i>ἀπαρασκευος</i> , -α, -ον; as unprepared as possible, <i>ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατος</i> , -η, -ον.	

V.

value, to, <i>τιμάομαι</i> .	victory, <i>νίκη</i> (ή).
vengeance upon, to take, <i>τιμωρόμαι</i> (mid.) w. acc.	village, <i>κώμη</i> (ή).
very, <i>μάλα</i> ; (altogether), <i>πάνυ</i> ; the very person who, <i>ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ</i> ; in very truth, <i>ἡ μὴν</i> .	vine, <i>ἄμπελος</i> (ή).
vessel, <i>ναῦς</i> (ή).	virtue, <i>ἀρετή</i> (ή).
	visible, to be, <i>καταφαίνομαι</i> .
	voyage, <i>πλοῦς</i> (ό).

W.

wage war, to, πολεμέω.
wagon, ἀμαξα (ἡ); **wagon road**, ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτῶς.
wait, to, περιμένω.
wall, τεῖχος (τό).
want (ask), to, θέομαι, generally with the gen., § 172, 2; but it takes neut. pronouns and sometimes neut. adjectives in the acc.; **want a little**, ὀλίγου θέω.
war, πόλεμος (ὁ).
waste in pleasure, to, καθηδυναθέω.
water, ὄδωρ (τό); **to water**, ἄρδω.
way, ὁδός (ἡ); **to be on one's way**, πορεύομαι; **by the speediest way**, τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν; **in any way**, πῶς, enclit.; **in other ways**, τὰ ἄλλα.
weak, ἀσθενής, -ές.
wealth, πλοῦτος (ὁ).
wealthy, πλούσιος, -ια, -ιον; εὐδαίμων, -ον.
weep, to, δακρύω.
well, εὖ; **to be well**, καλῶς ἔχειν; **well watered**, ἐπίρρυτος, -ον; **well-armed**, εὐοπλος, -ον.
well disposed, εὖνοος, -ον; see § 71, N. 3.
what, τίς, τί, § 149, 1 and 2; in indirect questions, ὅτι; **for what**, τί.
whatever, ὅ τι.
when (after), ἐπει; **interrog.**, πηρὶκα; **by a partic.**, § 277, 1.
whenever, ὅποτε, § 207, 2.
whence, from whence, ὅθεν; ἐνθεν.
where, οὗ; **interrog.**, ποῦ; **interrog. with verbs of motion**, ποῖ; **relative adv.**, ἐνθα.
wherever, ὅπη with verbs of motion; ὅπου with verbs of rest.

whether, εἰ; **whether . . . or**, ἢ ἢ . . . ἢ.
while (when), ἐπει; **(in that time)**, ἐν ᾧ; or rendered by the partic.
white, λευκός, -ή, -όν.
who, τίς, interrogative; ὅς, relative; ὅστις often in dependent questions, § 282, and § 149, 2.
whoever, ὅστις.
whole, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν; ὅλος, -η, -ον; see § 142, 4, N. 1.
why, τί; διὰ τί.
width, εὖρος (τό); **about twenty-five feet wide**, ὡς εἰκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος.
wild, ἄγριος, -ια, -ιον; **wild animal**, θηρίον (τό).
wine, οἶνος (ὁ).
wing (of an army), κέρασ (τό).
wise, σοφός, -ή, -όν; **wisely**, σοφῶς, adv. § 74, 1.
wisdom, σοφία (ἡ).
wish, to, βούλομαι.
with (in company with, with the help of), σύν w. dat.; (**sharing with**), μετά w. gen., by a partic., § 277, 6.
with the intention of, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
without (on the outside of), ἔξω, prep. w. gen.; ἀνευ, (destitute of), w. gen.; **without the knowledge of**, λάθρα, w. gen. or by the partic. with λανθάνω, § 279, 2; sometimes by a partic. with a negative, § 283, 4.
withdraw, to, μεθίστημι in the intrans. parts; **to cause to withdraw**, the aorist mid. with an object.

within, εἰσω w. gen. ; or by the gen.

of time, § 179, 1.

woman, γυνή (ή).

wonder, to, θαυμάζω.

wooden, ξύλινος, -η, -ον.

work, ἔργον (τό).

worthy, δξιος, -ια, -ιον.

would that, the secondary tenses of

the indicative with εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, § 251, 2; the aor. of ὀφείλω with infinitive, § 251, 2 N. 1; **would that he were doing this**, ὥφελε τοῦτο ποιεῖν or εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίει.

wound, to, τερνίσκω; **a wound**, τραῦμα.

write, to, γράφω; see § 199, 3, N. 3

Y.

year, ἔτος (τό).

yet, ἔτι; **not yet**, οὐπω.

you, σύ, see § 79.

young, νέος, -α, -ον.

your, gen. of personal pronoun, or the possessive pronoun, § 147.

your own, gen. of reflex. pronoun; see § 142, 4, N. 3.

yourself, when intensive the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, 1, N. 1; § 145, 1; reflexive, σεαυτοῦ or σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς or σεαυτῆς, § 80; § 146.

Z.

zeal, προθυμία (ή).

zealous, πρόθυμος, -η, -ον.

Zenias, Ξενίας (ό).

THE END.

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