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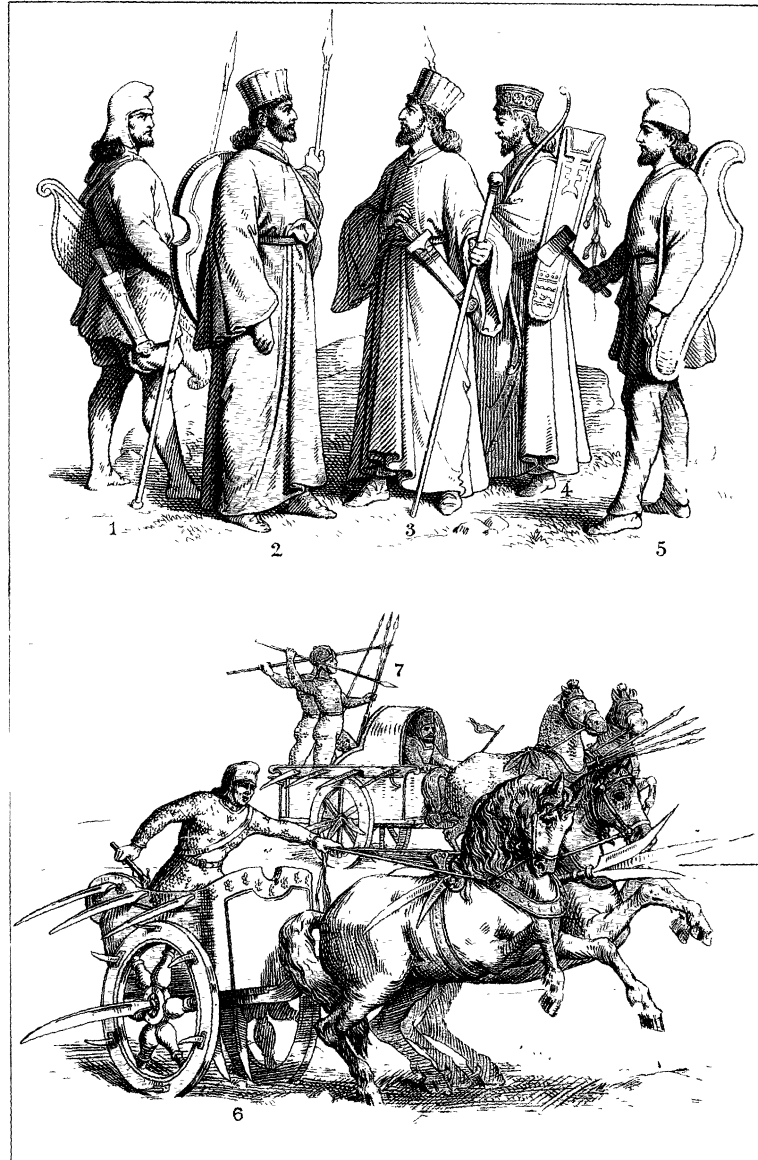
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XENOPHON'S
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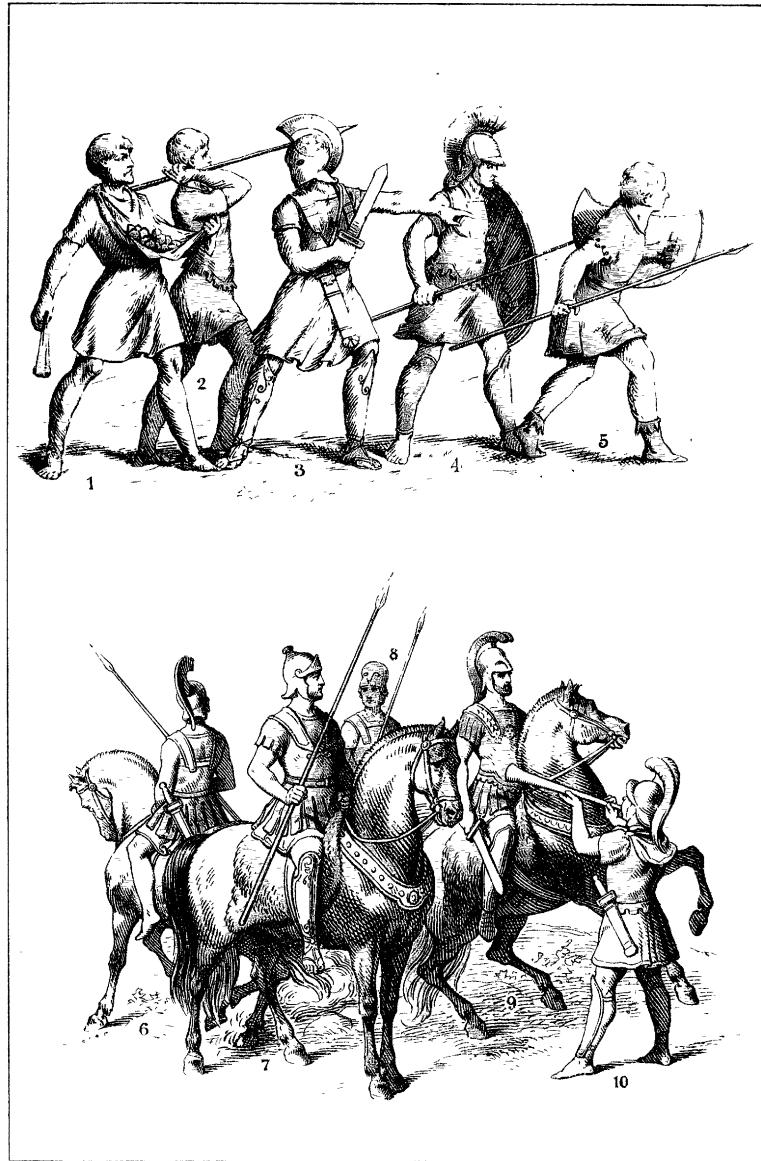


PLATE I



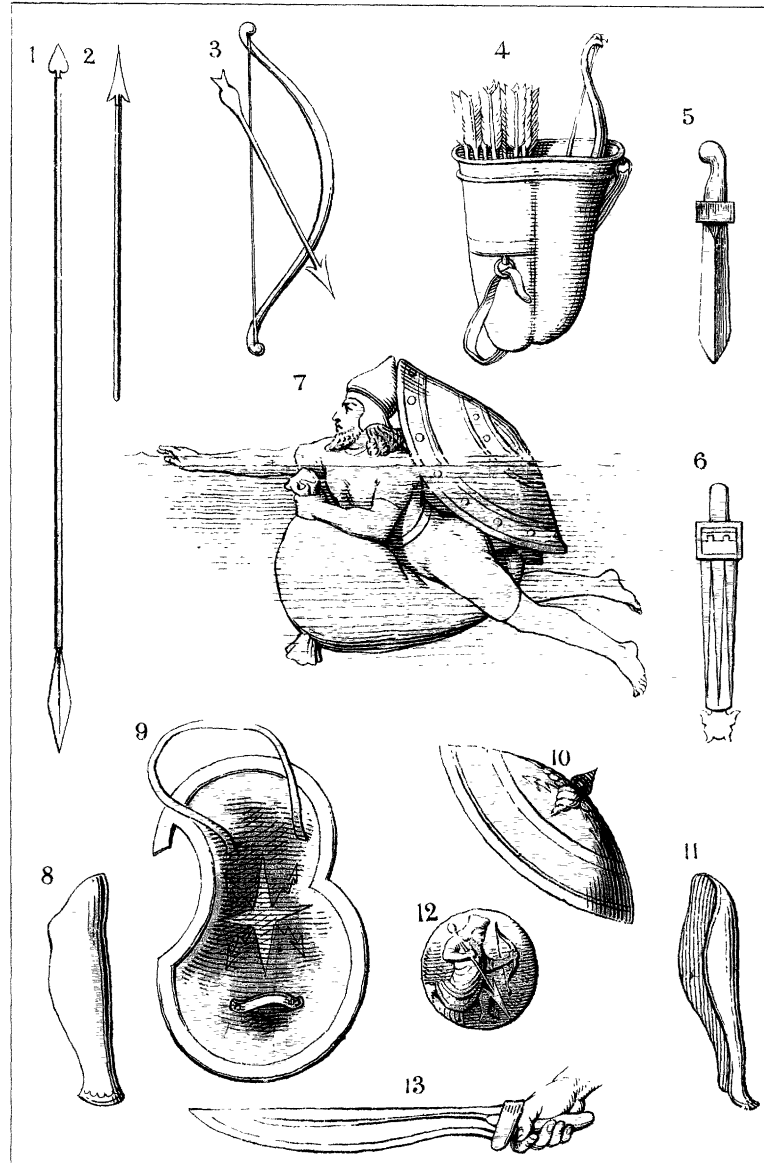
1, 5. Persian Foot-soldiers. 2, 3, 4. Persian Officers. 3. Sceptre-bearer.
6. Persian War Chariot. 7. Assyrian War Chariot.

PLATE II

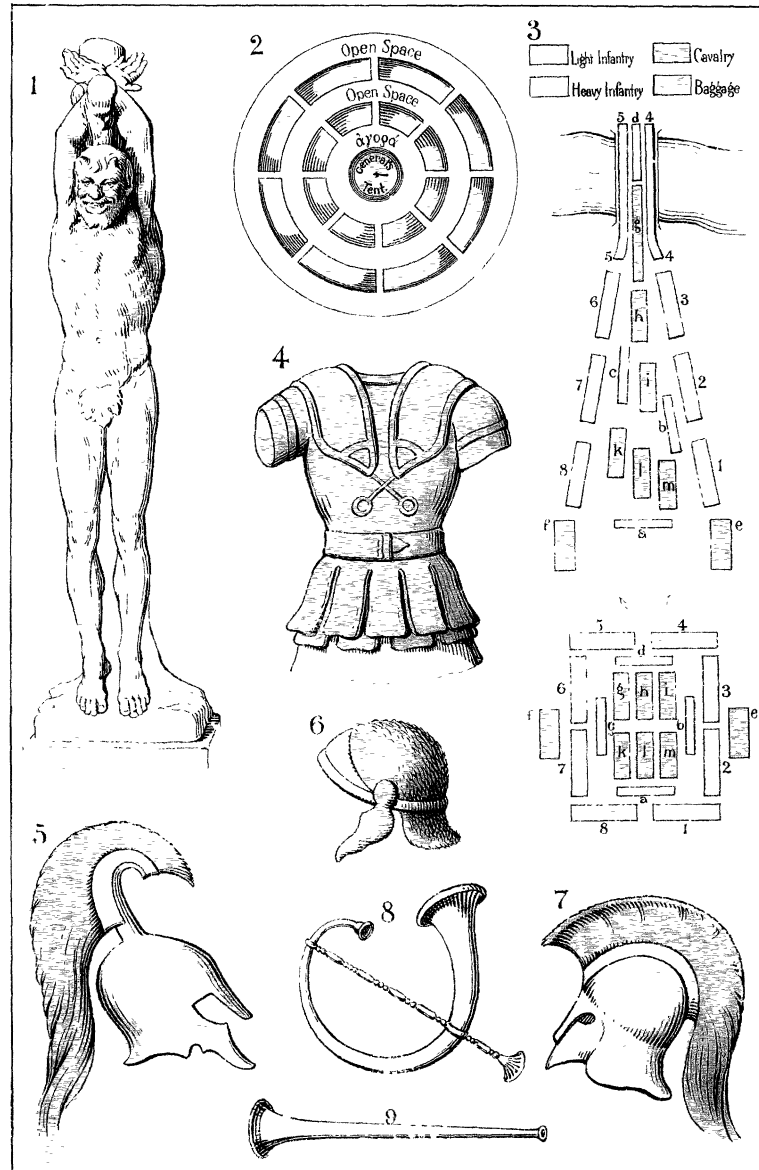


1 — 5. Greek Infantry. 1. Slinger. 2. Darter. 3, 4. Hoplites.
5. Pellast. 6 — 9. Greek Cavalry. 10. Greek Trumpeter

PLATE III



1. Spear 2. Dart. 3. Bow and Arrow. 4. Quiver. 5. Two-edged Sword
6. Scabbard. 7. Soldier crossing a River on a Skin. 8, 11. Greaves.
9. Oval Shield. 10. Round Shield. 12. Gold Daric 13. Single-edged Sword.



1. Marsyas. 2. Spartan Camp. 3. Hollow Square defiling over a Bridge.
4. Coat of Mail. 5, 6, 7. Helmets. 8. Horn. 9. Trumpet.

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΚΤΡΟΤ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ
Α'-Δ'

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS

BOOKS I.-IV.

With an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary

BY

FRANCIS W. KELSEY

AND

ANDREW C. ZENOS

FIFTH EDITION

ALLYN AND BACON

Boston and Chicago

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1889

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P R E F A C E.

THE Text and Commentary of this edition have been confined to the first four books of the Anabasis, because these contain the parts most commonly read before entering college. The Vocabulary, however, has been made to cover the whole work, for the convenience of those who may wish to read also selections from the fifth, sixth, and seventh books in text-editions.

The Text is substantially that of Cobet, with occasional variations in favor of readings well sustained by manuscript authority. Cobet's text was preferred because of its simplicity and consistency. At the age when the Anabasis is commonly read in our schools, it is more important for the student that he have a straightforward and clear text than that his attention be called to questions of textual criticism.

The Introduction aims to prepare the way for the intelligent study of the Anabasis by presenting an outline view of the Persian Empire, an account of the Expedition of Cyrus, a brief discussion of the Greek Art of War at the time of the Retreat, and a notice of the life and writings of Xenophon.

In the Notes numerous references to the standard Greek grammars have been inserted, especially on the matter of the first two books. In view of the prevalent tendency to shorten the time given to the study of Greek in preparation for the Anabasis, it was thought that references even on elementary points would be of no disadvantage to the good student, and might often give to the more backward the help most needed at the right time.

The works to which the editors have been most indebted in the preparation of this book are the edi-

tions of the Anabasis by Cobet, Dindorf, Rehdantz, Vollbrecht, Matthiä, and Taylor; Rüstow and Köchly's *Geschichte des Griechischen Kriegswesens*; Rheinhard's *Griechische und Römische Kriegsalterthümer*; and the lexicons to the Anabasis by Strack and Vollbrecht. Other works that have been found useful are mentioned among the *Helps to the Study of the Anabasis*, pp. 393-396. In the division of work upon this volume, Professor Zenos prepared the text, a large part of the notes on the second and fourth books, and the first draft of the Vocabulary; for the rest of the matter (except Plans IV. and V.), and the completion of the Vocabulary, Professor Kelsey is responsible.

In this Fourth Edition the references to Professor Goodwin's *Greek Grammar* have been changed to agree with the revision of 1892; and references on many points to the same scholar's admirable *Greek Moods and Tenses* (edition of 1890) have been inserted. The editors wish gratefully to acknowledge the help of the suggestions and corrections which many have been kind enough to send them. They are under special obligations to Professor A. V. Williams Jackson, of Columbia College, for kind assistance in revising the statements of the Introduction and Notes regarding Persian customs and antiquities; to Professor M. L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan, who read the proofs of the Notes throughout, making valuable suggestions; to Professors S. R. Winans, of Princeton College, and Morris H. Morgan, of Harvard University, for lists of errors in the Vocabulary; to Professor John H. Gillespie, of Hope College, and Mr. F. H. Howard, of Colgate Academy, for corrections to the Notes; and to Mr. H. D. Wright and Mr. A. E. Bartlett, graduate students of the University of Michigan, for the revision of the grammatical references.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, *June 15, 1895.*

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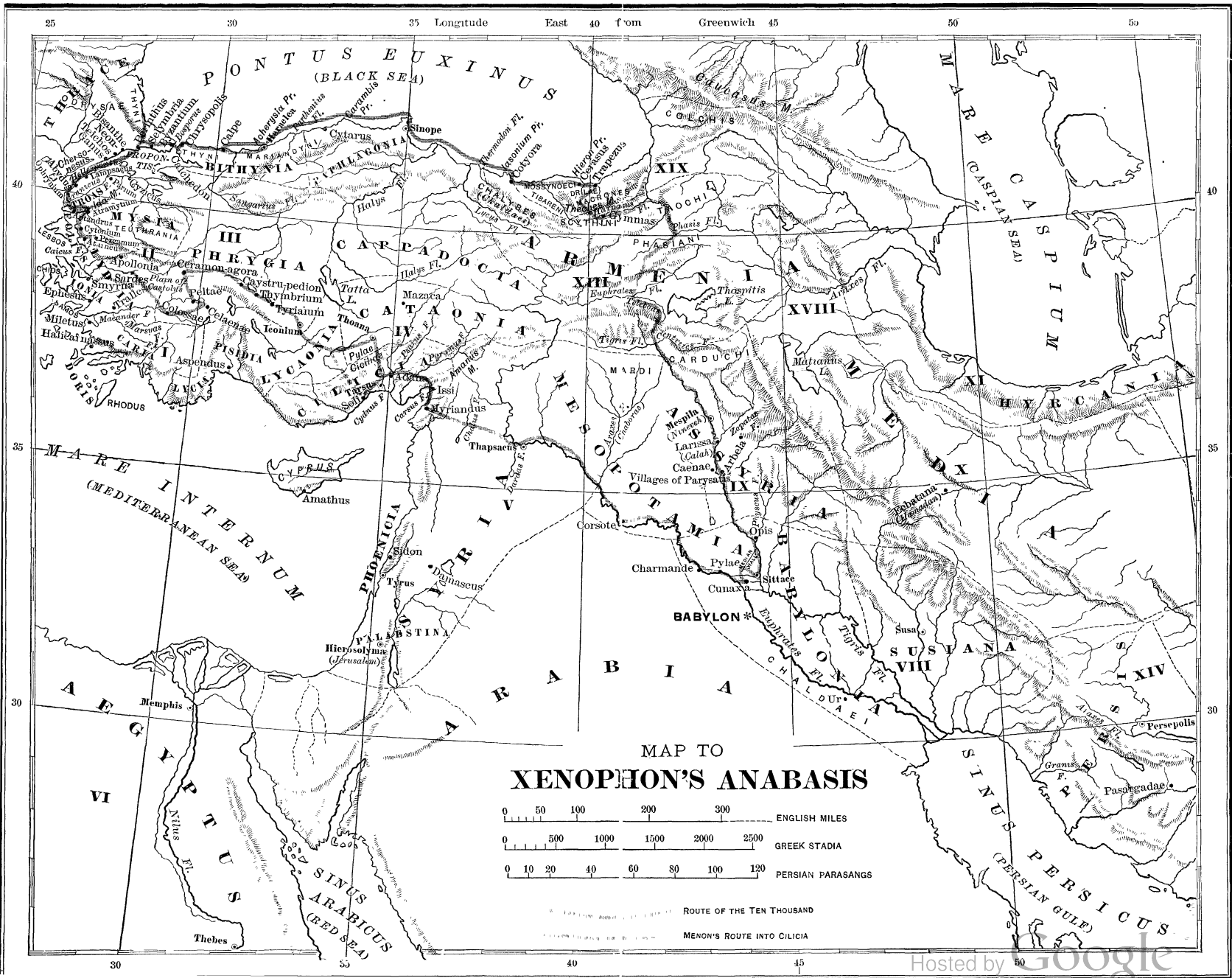
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INTRODUCTION.

I. THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

I. GEOGRAPHY OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

AT the time of its greatest extent, in the fifth century B.C., the Persian empire was bounded on the north by the Danube, the Black Sea, the Caucasus Mountains, the Caspian Sea, and the Jaxartes River; on the east by the desert of Thibet and the river Indus; on the south by the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian and Nubian deserts; on the west by the Gulf of Sidra, the Mediterranean, the Aegean Sea, and the river Strymon. It extended over the regions covered to-day by Egypt, Tripoli (eastern half), Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, Northern Arabia, Persia, Turkistan, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan. This vast territory was not far from three thousand miles across in its greatest length, and varied in width from five hundred to fifteen hundred miles. Its entire area has been estimated at two millions of square miles, — over half that of all Europe and about two-thirds that of the United States. It supported a population of perhaps seventy-five millions.

Within the limits of the empire existed every variety of soil and climate. From the east end of the Black Sea a series of mountain ranges runs in a southeasterly direction almost to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. East of this, the broken plateau of Iran, three to five thousand feet above the sea, extends as far as Thibet and the basin of the Indus. Two-thirds of the plateau are arid and barren. The northern parts of the

empire, including Thrace and Asia Minor, were mountainous, yet abounding in well-watered plains and rich valleys. In the southwestern portion were the great river systems of the Tigris and Euphrates, and the Nile, with basins of exhaustless fertility. The vegetable and animal life varied from that of the temperate zone to that of the tropics. Mineral wealth abounded. Thus the Persian monarch could draw from his own domains almost every object known to either need or luxury in his time.

Persia proper, called *Parsa* by the Persians themselves, *Persis* (Περσίς) by the Greeks, and either *Persis* or *Persia* by the Romans, lay north of the Persian Gulf. It comprised a narrow strip of coast-land and a rugged mountainous region. Its extreme length was perhaps four hundred and fifty miles, with an average width of two hundred and fifty miles. Its area was thus somewhat larger than that of the state of Minnesota. Its earliest capital was Pasargadae, which was always held in reverence by the Persian kings, though in later times they more often resided at Persepolis. Imposing ruins still mark the sites of both cities. The name *Parsa* survives, with slight phonetic change, in the name of the modern Persian province *Fars*, or *Farsistan*, which has nearly the same boundaries as the ancient state.

The component parts of the empire fall naturally into three great groups, the Central, the Western, and the Eastern.

I. CENTRAL.

a. Persia.

b. Media; its chief city Ecbatana (now Hamadan) was a favorite summer residence of the Persian kings.

c. Susiana; chief city, Susa (biblical Shushan), also at times a place of royal residence.

d. Babylonia; chief city, Babylon, frequently made a place of residence by the later kings.

e. Assyria. Its principal cities in Xenophon's time were well-nigh obliterated. The ruins of two, Nineveh and Calah, were known to him by the names Mespila and Larissa.

- f. Hyrcania*, southeast of the Caspian.
- g. Sagartia*, a desert tract east of Media.

2. WESTERN.

- a. Paeonia*, west of Thrace.
- b. Thrace*; chief city, Byzantium.
- c. Asia Minor*, comprising Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cataonia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Phrygia, Lycia, Lydia (chief city, Sardis), Mysia, and the Greek states along the coast.
- d. Armenia*.
- e. Syria*; chief city, Damascus.
- f. Phoenicia*; chief cities, Tyre and Sidon.
- g. Palaestina*; chief city, Hierosolyma (Jerusalem).
- h. Egypt*; chief cities, Memphis and Thebes.
- i. Cyrenaica*, the region west of Egypt about the Greek city Cyrène.

3. EASTERN.

- a. Parthia*, east of Hyrcania.
- b. Aria*, east of Sagartia.
- c. Carmania*, east of Persia.
- d. Bactria*, east of Parthia.
- e. Chorasmia*, north of Parthia.
- f. Sogdiana*, north of Bactria.
- g. Gandaritis*, east of Aria.
- h. Satagydia*, south of Gandaritis.
- i. Aethiopia*, along the Arabian Sea (not to be confused with the *Aethiopia* in Africa).
- k. Paricania*, north of Aethiopia.
- l. India*, a district along the Indus, conquered by Darius I.

The empire contained a great number of peoples differing in race, language, customs, and beliefs. The policy of Cyrus the Great was to interfere very little with the internal administration of conquered states, provided they were sub-

missive and paid regularly the tribute demanded. So great a measure of independence left to the parts, however, must prove fatal to the unity of the whole. Darius (see p. 8) clearly perceived this, and introduced a system of centralized government remarkable for both comprehensiveness and foresight. He divided the whole empire into twenty provinces,¹ fixing definitely the yearly contribution of each. The Persians themselves were not taxed. Over every province he placed three officers, a satrap or governor, a general, and a secretary, all directly responsible to himself, and each acting as a check on the other two. The satrap was put in charge of the civil administration and the collection of revenues. The general had command of a body of troops, charged with preserving order and repelling any attacks from outside the province. The secretary was to keep the king informed with regard to everything that might take place. Once a year a representative of the court with a detachment of soldiers visited every province, armed with authority to correct abuses and make needful changes.

This system was an advance upon any system of imperial government previously known. It suggests the provincial administration of the Romans. Unfortunately, however, it did not continue long in force. The satrap was naturally chosen from the relatives or favorites of the king. Having thus a kind of prestige, he gradually usurped the authority and functions of both general and secretary. Satraps became practically absolute in their own provinces, governing often with oppression and cruelty. In later times their relations were not infrequently characterized by jealousy and suspicion. They were intriguing continually, and even waged war against one another with large armies of natives and mercenaries. So long as they forwarded regularly the payments of tribute, the king would not interfere. With the degeneracy of the Persians, their rule, at first mild and equable for the age in which

¹ On the map, the provinces, so far as they are given, are indicated by Roman numerals, according to the enumeration of Herodotus (iii. 89-94).

they lived, became more and more oppressive and corrupt. Long before the time of Alexander the Great, the empire had begun to disintegrate, because its vitality, its power of cohesion and resistance, was gone.

It is a sad fact that the countries once ruled by Darius and Xerxes are to-day hardly better governed than in their time. Now, as then, irresponsible despotism holds undisputed sway over Western Asia, and the passive oriental still submits. The barbarities of Turkish misrule, however, have desolated and depopulated many regions that under the Persians were fertile as a garden.

II. HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At a very early period Western Asia was the seat of great and powerful empires. Throughout the once fertile basin of the Tigris and Euphrates are found masses of shapeless ruins, presenting often the appearance of natural hills. These are almost the sole surviving monuments of a civilization that reached its height before Greece was, or the Romans had risen from a state of barbarism. Many of them boast of an age equal to that of the Pyramids of Egypt. Of the history of this region previous to the classical period, comparatively little was known up to the present century. But since 1840 excavations have brought to light countless objects and inscriptions giving knowledge of the remote past, and scholars have deciphered several of the Asiatic languages lost to the world for many centuries. Even now additions are made every year to our store of information regarding the Persians and their predecessors in power.

The Chaldaeans were the first people of Western Asia to gain a commanding influence. They dwelt about the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates. Their chief city was at first Ur (also the native city of Abraham), later Babylon. They were a mixed race, formed by the amalgamation of several primitive peoples. They were by nature quick-witted and ingenious, and

made such progress in knowledge and the arts that they gave shape to the succeeding civilizations of this part of the world. Long before the year 2000 B. C. they had reached a high degree of development.

North of the Chaldaeans were the Assyrians, the records of whose kings reach back to the nineteenth century before Christ. The Assyrians were of Semitic stock, and thus related to the Hebrews; but they borrowed their arts, their learning, and many of their religious practices, from the Chaldaeans. Their genius was practical and governmental rather than inventive. Like the Romans in later times, they excelled in war. Through conquest they built up an empire which, at its most flourishing period, the middle of the seventh century B. C., extended from the east coast of the Mediterranean to India, and from the mountains of Armenia to the Persian Gulf. Their monarchs held sway over many large and flourishing cities; but the capital, Nineveh, surpassed all others in extent and magnificence. The greatest of the Assyrians, Assur-bani-pal, became known to the Greeks under the name of Sardanapalus.

Southwest of the Caspian Sea lies a region of elevated tableland, flanked and intersected by rugged mountain ranges. Here was the home of the Medes. Brave and hardy mountaineers though they were, they had been conquered by their western neighbors, and had felt the rigor of Assyrian lordship. About 632 B. C. they revolted, and under their king Cyaxares a vast host invaded Assyria. This time they were beaten off. But a few years later a numberless horde of barbarians from Northern Asia, beyond the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian, came like a resistless torrent upon Medes and Assyrians alike, overwhelming and destroying. Gradually from constant fighting, from riotous excesses, and from the baneful effect of a warm climate upon their hardened frames, they melted away; but not till they had devastated the fairest provinces of Assyria, and left her power forever broken.

The more vigorous Medes, however, whose secluded valleys had doubtless afforded some protection, quickly recovered from

the barbarian irruption, and again took up arms against their masters. The king of Assyria, not knowing where the blow would fall, divided his forces, sending a large army under Nabopolassar to protect Babylon, and remaining himself for the defence of Nineveh. But Nabopolassar, seeing his sovereign's weakness, seized Babylon, and joined Cyaxares in the siege of Nineveh. Two years later, 606 B. C., Nineveh fell.

From the ruins of the Assyrian empire two great monarchies arose. The Tigris and Euphrates basin, with the regions to the westward, fell under the dominion of the Babylonians, whose kings, particularly Nebuchadnezzar (spoken of in the Book of Daniel), made Babylon the most magnificent city of the East. The Medes now pushed their conquests as far as the Persian Gulf on the south and the Caspian Sea on the north, and westward to the heart of Asia Minor, winning the respect and alliance of the powerful kingdom of Lydia. Their capital was Ecbatana.

Both Medes and Babylonians, however, were destined to enjoy only short-lived power. Touching the borders of Media on the south was the country of the Persians, a people of the Indo-European family, and closely related to the Medes in race, language, customs, and religion. Though subject to the Medes, they were allowed to retain their own line of kings, with the condition that the heirs to the Persian throne should reside at the Median court. Finally, according to one account, there came to Ecbatana a young Persian prince by the name of Cyrus. He found the restraint of a courtier's life unendurable, and seeing that under Astyages the Median power was no longer what it once had been, he planned revolt. Having obtained the consent of his father, then king of the Persians, he fled by night from the court of Astyages and returned to his own country. Father and son now placed themselves at the head of a large army and proclaimed independence from the Medes. Astyages led against them all the forces he could muster. The father was killed. The son was hard pressed; but his courage and generalship finally won a complete vic-

tory. Thus in B. C. 558, almost at a single leap, Cyrus became ruler not only of his own people but also of the empire of the Medes. Such, we are told, was the beginning of the Persian Empire ; but the narrative is not free from difficulties.

The ambition of Cyrus knew no bounds. He proceeded at once to carry out a comprehensive scheme of conquest. Croesus, king of Lydia, revelling in pleasures at his luxurious capital, Sardis, thought himself secure from all attack. Cyrus suddenly appeared on his borders, captured Sardis, and reduced all Asia Minor to subjection. Eastward Cyrus now led his hosts, and soon had carried the Persian arms as far as the Jaxartes River and Northern India. The Babylonian empire still remained ; but in 538 B. C. Cyrus captured Babylon, and extended his sway to the borders of Egypt and Phoenicia. Nine years later he died. His tomb, made of massive blocks of stone, may still be seen among the ruins of Pasargadae. He is known in history as Cyrus the Great, or Cyrus the Elder. With his reign commenced a series of great conquests whose chief cause was personal ambition.

Cambyses, the son and successor of Cyrus, had the ambition but not the ability of his father. On his accession to the throne he secretly put to death his younger brother Smerdis. He reduced Phoenicia and conquered Egypt ; but other enterprises resulted unsuccessfully. Finally in 522 B. C., while he was away in Egypt, a magus, or priest, whose features resembled those of the murdered brother, proclaimed himself Smerdis, and declared Cambyses deposed. Cambyses, on hearing the news, slew himself. The rule of the false Smerdis, however, lasted only seven months. At the end of that period he was put to death by a conspiracy of nobles, led by Darius, a kinsman of Cyrus, who now became king, B. C. 521.

The reign of Darius lasted thirty-six years, and was the most memorable of Persian history. At first he devoted himself to quelling revolts, which broke out in all parts. Then, seeing that a better form of government was needed, he reorganized the whole empire, introducing a uniform system of administra-

tion, and originating the mode of governing through satrapies, or provinces (see p. 4). He built roads and bridges, and established a system of rapid communication between all parts of the empire. He issued a coinage of both gold and silver coins, called *darics* from his name (see Plate III., fig. 12). He erected magnificent palaces at Susa and Persepolis, the ruins of which have been discovered. Turning his attention now to extending the boundaries of the empire, he conquered and annexed the basin of the Indus. There is little doubt that Darius early planned the conquest of Europe. Probably with a view to securing his rear from attack in case he should march westward from the Bosphorus, he made an expedition against the Scythians north of the Danube, crossing the river by means of a bridge of boats. Thrace, as well as the eastern portion of Macedonia, became a part of the empire.

Since the time of Cyrus the Great the Greek cities of Asia Minor had paid tribute to Persia. In most of them, before the time of Darius, the original democratic form of government had been replaced by a despotism. The tyrants became the willing instruments of Persian rule, and in no small measure owed to it their power. In the year 500 B. C. a number of the cities, with Miletus at their head, rose up against the despots, and at the same time revolted from Persia. Obtaining help from Athens and Eretria, they sent an expedition into Asia Minor, took Sardis by surprise and burned it.

Darius was enraged beyond measure. Nevertheless the revolt had assumed such proportions that he was engaged five years in crushing it. He remembered with especial bitterness that help had come to the Asiatic from the European Greeks; and that his resentment might not abate, he bade an attendant say to him every day at dinner, "Master, remember Athens!" In 492 B. C. he gave his son-in-law, Mardonius, a large army and a fleet of three hundred ships, with instructions to fetch in fetters to him at Susa those Athenians and Eretrians that had dared to defy his authority. Mardonius proceeded by land along the coast of Thrace, his fleet accompanying; but off

Mount Athos a tempest dashed his ships to pieces, and a night attack of the natives on his land forces made it necessary for him to retreat. Two years later, however, Darius sent a much larger expedition under Datis and Artaphernes, who conveyed their troops across the Aegean and wreaked vengeance on Eretria. From Euboea they crossed over to Attica. Twenty-two miles northeast of Athens lies the small plain of Marathon. It is in the shape of a crescent, with the two horns as promontories running out into the sea, which washes the indented side; the opposite side is hemmed in by a chain of high hills. Here the Persian army, at least 100,000 strong, landed; and here 10,000 Athenians, aided by 1,000 Plataeans, won a victory that has made the name of the plain immortal. The remnant of the Persians sailed home in despair.

In 486 B. C. Darius died, and left the throne to his son Xerxes. Darius had begun to gather a much larger army than he had sent against Greece before. The young king, if left to his own inclinations, would gladly have relinquished his father's project; but influenced by ambitious courtiers, he completed the preparations, and in 480 B. C. placed himself at the head of a host, probably the mightiest ever seen, for the invasion of Europe. A double bridge was thrown over the Hellespont, across which his army, of perhaps 2,000,000 men, marched in unbroken line for seven days and seven nights. That his fleet, carrying 500,000 men, might not be exposed to danger in doubling Mount Athos, he cut a canal for it across the isthmus connecting the mountain with the mainland; traces of the excavations are still to be seen. He met no opposition till he reached the narrow pass between the mountains and the sea at Thermopylae, where the heroic death of Leonidas and the three hundred Spartans (July, 480 B. C.) taught him what sort of men he was to face. Marching southward to Athens, he found the city forsaken. The Athenians, following the advice of Themistocles, had taken to their fleet, which met and defeated the Persian fleet in the Bay of Salamis (September, 480), before the very eyes of the great monarch.

Xerxes was now seized with an irresistible dread, and hastened back to Persia, leaving an army of 300,000 men under Mardonius to carry on the war against Greece. In September, 479 B. C., Mardonius suffered a crushing defeat at Plataea, in Boeotia, at the hands of about 100,000 Athenians and Peloponnesian Greeks, commanded by the Spartan Pausanias. On the same day a Grecian fleet of 110 vessels achieved a decisive victory over the Persians at Mycale, a promontory near Miletus. Most of the Greek islands renounced allegiance to Persia. Greece was now free from the danger of Persian invasion.

The Persian expeditions against Greece, though entirely unsuccessful, were of momentous significance. They tested by contact the relative merit and strength of a mature and stationary Oriental civilization and a young and vigorous civilization of Europe. They were to settle the question, not merely whether Greece should be subject or free, but whether European culture for all time to come should have an Oriental cast, or enjoy an untrammelled and natural growth. Greece and Persia represented two sets of institutions and tendencies, diametrically opposed in all things political, social, and religious. Each kept extending the sphere of its influence till there was contact, collision; and collision meant an inevitable struggle for mastery. Which was superior, which was to prevail, must be settled by the sword. It was such a conflict as that in later centuries between the Romans and the Carthaginians, the Franks and the Saracens, the Europeans and the Turks.

None the less was the struggle fraught with immediate results of great importance to both Greeks and Persians. To the Greeks it was a revelation of their own power; hence also a source of great confidence. Heretofore no nation from the Indus to the Danube had been able to withstand the Persian arms; yet they, a mere handful in comparison, had routed countless hosts of the invaders. Greeks for the time being were united as never previously. Athens, as the leader in the war of defence, rose to the chief position among the states,

and her national life was stimulated to the utmost. Above all, Greek genius was inspired as never before to the production of immortal works. The age of Pericles was a fitting sequel to Marathon and Salamis.

To the Persians was revealed, with equal clearness, their own weakness. They saw that mere numbers, and even courage, are no match for superior discipline and equipment. They learned, moreover, to respect the talent of their foes. Hereafter more and more Greek malcontents, and even exiles from Greek cities, received a cordial welcome at the Persian court. Greek physicians treated the royal household; Greek officers filled important positions in the Persian army and navy. And the crafty Persians found out also the peculiar weakness of their adversaries. In the divided state of the Greek world, amid the petty jealousies and strifes that disgraced Greek politics, intrigue could accomplish what arms could not. Greece soon felt the power of Persian gold. Particularly after the disastrous Athenian expedition to Sicily, Persia never lacked friends among the Greek cities. Through them she was constantly stirring up dissensions so as to render impossible a union of Greeks against her, or making alliances with some states against others, or bringing again under her authority rebellious Greek towns in Asia Minor. Thus for a hundred and fifty years she held her own with an enemy she could not conquer.

Xerxes was a weak monarch, much under the control of those about him. He is probably the *Ahasuerus* of the Book of Esther, the first chapter of which gives a graphic description of the Persian court. Becoming involved in domestic quarrels, he was murdered in his chamber, B. C. 465. He was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Long-hand (*Longimanus*), who is mentioned in the Book of Nehemiah. From this period to the end, Persian history is little more than a record of plots, intrigues, assassinations, and increasing degeneracy. On the death of Artaxerxes, in 425 B. C., Xerxes II. ruled a month and a half. He was murdered by Sogdianus, who

ruled six months, and was in turn put to death by Darius, called by the Greeks Nothus. The reign of Darius Nothus was full of uprisings, in the course of which Egypt was lost to the empire. In 405 B. C. Artaxerxes Mindful (*Mnēmon*) came to the throne, whose reign is chiefly famous for the expedition of Cyrus the Younger. He was succeeded by Ochus, a cruel monarch, who reconquered Egypt, but fell a victim to poison in 338 B. C. Arses, the successor of Ochus, was got rid of by the same means two years later; and in 336 B. C. Darius Codomannus, last of the Persian kings, ascended the throne.

In the same year, B. C. 336, Alexander became king of Macedon. From his father Philip he had inherited a finely equipped and disciplined army, and the design of an invasion of Asia. So soon as affairs at home could be settled and preparations completed, he set out for Asia with a force of 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. The Persians, though forewarned, suffered him to cross the Hellespont without molestation, but prepared to dispute his progress at the Granicus, a small stream in the Troad. Having won a complete victory here (334 B. C.), he was soon master of all Asia Minor. Darius meanwhile had collected a large army, which Alexander almost totally destroyed at the battle of Issus (November, 333 B. C.). Darius now withdrew to the interior of the empire; Alexander proceeded to conquer Phoenicia and Egypt. At the battle of Arbēla (summer of 331 B. C.) the Persian power suffered its final overthrow. Alexander was now supreme in Western Asia.

The death of Alexander, in 323 B. C., rendered impossible the vast empire which he had projected. He had broken up the unity of Western Asia under Persian dominion without leaving any organic union in its place; and soon, instead of one centralized government, there existed several smaller independent kingdoms. Of these the most important were those of Egypt, Syria, and Pergamus. To the kingdom of Syria, ruled by the powerful line of the Seleucidae, fell the lordship of a vast

territory, extending from the Mediterranean to the Indus, and from the Jaxartes River and the Caspian to the Persian Gulf.

But among the mountains southeast of the Caspian was a vigorous people, the Parthians, who had probably never been under complete subjection to Syria. About 250 B. C. they threw off the Syrian yoke, and began to extend their boundaries by means of conquest. Thus the Parthian Empire was founded, which in general comprised the territory that previously had formed the central and eastern portions of the Persian Empire. It lasted nearly five centuries. At the height of Rome's power it proved a most formidable rival, inflicting upon Roman armies several humiliating defeats, and maintaining Parthian sovereignty east of the Euphrates. In 228 A. D. the Persian subjects of the Parthians rebelled, and soon established the great Sassanian, or New Persian, Empire. This fell before the Arabs in 641 A. D. Since the beginning of the ninth century the regions once ruled by Persia, at times united, at times divided, have been under a number of Turkish, Tartar, and Turkoman dynasties.

III. CIVILIZATION OF THE PERSIANS.

The life of the Persians in the earliest times was rude, primitive, and secluded. Shepherds and tillers of the soil, they dwelt in huts, and subsisted on the simple products of their native valleys. Commerce they despised, and luxury was unknown to them. Their king or chief had not absolute power: he could condemn no man to death without a formal trial, and could pass decision on no important question without the advice of a council. The Persian religion in its primitive form was the most spiritual of the pagan faiths. Though the Persians, in common with the other Indo-European peoples, had inherited from the parent folk a belief in many gods, they had arisen to the conception of one Supreme Being, whom they worshipped under the name Ahura-Mazda, or Ormazd. To him they neither erected temples nor offered sacrifices, nor

did they worship him through graven images. They believed in the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul. Their great religious teacher was Zoroaster, who is thought to have lived about the sixth century B. C., although some authorities place his date several centuries earlier. He taught that besides the all-good Ormazd there is a bad spirit, an evil principle, Ahriman; this gave to the early religion the nature of dualism. Before the fall of the Empire, the worship of Mithras (the sun) and other divinities was introduced. Nevertheless till the reign of Artaxerxes Mindful the Persians remained uncompromising foes of idolatry; and the identification of Ormazd with Jehovah perhaps caused them to treat the Jews with special favor.

Among the virtues, the early Persians most emphasized truthfulness and sincerity. Brave in war, frugal and temperate in peace, they laid the foundation of their nation's greatness in hardship and manly living. But with the rapid rise of Persia to the headship of an empire came great changes. Almost all Persians capable of bearing arms were distributed over the subject countries, as agents of the king, or as officers placed over the contingents of native troops furnished by the provinces, or as soldiers in the garrisons stationed at all important points. In less than a generation after their revolt from the Medes the Persians had penetrated to every part of the known world, and had come in contact with all manner of peoples and customs.

At all times the Persians were careful about the education of the youth, — giving them simple fare, guarding them from all corrupting influences, and training them in the severest exercises of arms and the chase; teaching them, as Herodotus says, “to ride, to draw the bow, and to speak the truth.” Yet contact with the other orientals brought knowledge of all luxuries and vices. Cunning and intrigue gradually usurped the place of manly courage. Effeminacy led to physical as well as moral decline. The simplicity of the early court-life gave way to imposing ceremonies. Magnificent robes dis-

placed the homely garb of war, and great palaces were erected to contain the royal household. By the time of Xerxes the monarch, often himself ruled by favorite wives and designing eunuchs, had come to possess unlimited authority even over Persians.

The Persians borrowed their arts from the Assyrians and Babylonians, and thus indirectly from the Chaldaeans (see p. 5). In writing they used a cuneiform or wedge-shaped character. In sculpture they were far inferior to their masters ; but their architecture, which found in the abundant rock of Persia a better material than the sun-dried brick used by the dwellers along the Tigris, was in several respects superior to that of both Chaldaeans and Assyrians. The Persian palaces were built upon extensive artificial platforms or terraces of rock, and constructed of massive blocks of hewn stone. They were adorned with carved representations of human beings, animals, and monsters, many of which have been discovered. The Persians also developed a graceful and novel form of the Ionic column.

The dress of the Persians of the higher classes was flowing and majestic, abounding in bright colors and embroidery and adorned with gems. Elaborate fans were carried by attendants. As a special royal prerogative, the king in processions was protected by a large parasol. Apartments were probably adorned with rich hangings and rugs, such as one finds in the East to-day. Some of the patterns still woven in the mountain villages of Persia and Afghanistan are identical with ancient designs carved on stone discovered among the ruins of Assyrian palaces.

In the art of war the Persians made no advance upon the Assyrians before them. They owed their victories, not to superior equipment and tactics, but at first to the spirit and dash of their soldiery, later to the overwhelming numbers they could bring into the field. The Persian army was made up of infantry, cavalry, and chariots.

The officers of the army were :

a. Commander-in-chief, who was either the king himself or some one appointed by him.

b. Captains-general, each in command of a great division comprising the forces sent by several different peoples.

c. Generals, each commanding an ethnic division, or the body of troops drawn from a single people. The ethnic divisions were subdivided into regiments of 1,000; these into companies of 100; and the companies finally into squads of 10 each. Subordinate officers were appointed by the superior officer next above in rank.

The Persian foot-soldier usually wore a close-fitting leather tunic reaching to the knees, with trousers of leather and strong shoes. (See Plate I., figures 1, 5.)

His *offensive weapons* were :

a. Sword (*ἀκινάκης, ἐγχειρίδιον*), straight, like a dagger, carried in a scabbard which hung on the right side from a kind of double girdle about the waist. (Pl. I. 1.)

b. Spear, six or seven feet long, with a flat, sharp head; the shaft sometimes tapered slightly from the butt to the head and had a ball-shaped ornament at the reverse end. Plate I. 2.

c. Bow, sometimes hung over the left shoulder, with the quiver full of arrows on the back (Pl. I. 4); sometimes carried together with the quiver in a leather case (Pl. I. 1, 5). The bow was very strong, and curved back at each end.

d. Battle-axe (Pl. I. 5), carried, however, by only part of the infantry; others had a heavy *mace*, or *club*.

e. Sling, also carried only by particular divisions.

His chief *defensive weapon* was a large *shield* of wicker-work (called *γέπρον* by the Greeks, see Vocab.), which protected the entire person. It was probably in part held in position by a stake behind, giving the soldier opportunity to shoot his arrows or hurl his missiles as from behind a rampart. A

smaller oval shield was sometimes made use of, probably by soldiers of higher grade (Pl. I. 2). The foot-soldier had no helmet, but wore on his head a soft round cap, not unlike those still in use in the East; higher and more elaborate head-dresses, as well as flowing robes, were the mark of rank or official position (Pl. I. 2, 3). In some cases infantry were provided with coats of mail, made of scales of metal or of quilted linen. The contingents of troops from the provinces frequently retained the dress and weapons peculiar to their own people.

The Persian cavalry were at first armed like the infantry. Later, however, the heavy cavalry were equipped with helmets, coats of mail, and greaves, and each man carried a sword, two spears, and a knife. The horse also was well protected with armor. The light cavalry had no armor, and were trained to quickness of movement in harassing or pursuing an enemy.

The chariots of the Persians carried scythes at the ends of the axle and on other parts (Pl. I. 6). In action both horses and men were probably covered with armor, as was the case with the Assyrians, the shape of whose chariots differed somewhat from that of the Persian (Pl. I. 7, representation found upon a bas-relief excavated at Nimroud, *Calah*). Such chariots, however, caused less destruction of life than might be supposed; for usually either the charioteers were struck down and the horses frightened back, or the ranks of the army assailed opened and let them drive through. Their tactics were thus quite different from those of the early Britons.

The Persian tactics were simple. On the march the army was divided into two parts. First came one half; then the commander with his guard; then the other half. Great care was taken that adequate supplies be always at hand. So well was this branch of the service managed, that a Persian army was rarely embarrassed in its movements by lack of provisions. When in a hostile country the Persians never encamped near the enemy, from fear of a night attack; but they usually fortified their camp with a trench.

In battle the chariots were placed in front of the army. The body of the battle-line was made up of infantry, the cavalry being stationed on the wings. The infantry was drawn up in oblong masses, each ethnic division forming a mass by itself. The best troops were placed in front; but the ranks were very deep, and generally there was no second line or reserve force. In the centre of the line of battle was the commander, whom an ancient custom required to take an active part himself in the fighting. From this practice many disasters resulted. The great defects of the Persian military system were lack of discipline and failure to develop a tactical unit in the organization of the army. The Persians themselves by no means lacked courage; but they found it necessary sometimes to force their subjects into battle with the scourge. In besieging cities they made little use of military engines, or other appliances than the mound and the mine.

The Persian civilization, in comparison with that of Europe to-day, was meagre and barbaric; but viewed from the oriental standpoint, and judged by the standard of antiquity, it was by no means despicable. As a whole, it was an advance on what had preceded it. The Persian was quick, vivacious, sensitive, and passionate, but naturally less revengeful and cruel than his Assyrian predecessors. His aspirations, however, were not along the line of intellectual advancement or æsthetic production; and he has left us comparatively few monuments of art and literature. His mission in the world was rather governmental and religious. He gave to Western Asia for several centuries a peace which would not have been possible without the unity impressed by conquest. He quickened and stimulated the development of Greece by contact and antagonism. He aided in the re-establishment of Jewish institutions; and he held up to the Jew, at a time when the Hebrew conception of Jehovah was most dimmed and seemed on the point of being lost to the world, the example of a faith in one Supreme Being.

II. THE EXPEDITION OF CYRUS.

Darius Nothus, king of Persia from 425–405 B. C., had four sons. The oldest of these was Arsaces, later called Artaxerxes, after his grandfather Artaxerxes Long-hand; and the next in years was Cyrus, who took his name from Cyrus the Great, and is usually known as Cyrus the Younger. Artaxerxes was of a yielding and contented disposition; but Cyrus was full of spirit, — vehement and self-willed, yet brave, enterprising, and generous to a fault. Cyrus early became the favorite of his mother, and so far won his father's confidence that in 407 B. C., when but seventeen years old, he was placed over the government of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia, and appointed captain-general of the forces, whose mustering-place was the plain of Castölus. The position was one of great responsibility; for his province was among the most fertile and wealthy in the empire, and brought him in contact with the Greeks, whose relations with Persia were by no means settled. Artaxerxes remained at the court.

Cyrus had hardly entered upon the duties assigned him before he showed himself master of the situation. In all parts he repressed abuses and enforced the laws, winning the respect if not the affection of his subjects. He also took up the cause of Sparta against Athens, furnishing money to the Lacedaemonians; thus he helped overthrow the chief enemy of Persia, and bound the Lacedaemonians under lasting obligations to himself. For some years previous to this time Tissaphernes, the neighboring satrap of Caria and Ionia, had been taking a part in the great struggle that divided the Greek world; but his policy had been to help now one side, now the other, suffering neither to gain the supremacy. He not unnaturally soon came to look on the young prince with jealousy and suspicion.

In 405 B. C. Darius was struck down by a fatal malady, and sent for Cyrus, who invited Tissaphernes to accompany him, and with an escort of Greek mercenaries went up to Babylon. Cyrus probably now expected to be made king; for the queen-mother Parysatis had been urging upon Darius the choice of Cyrus as successor, on the ground that, although Artaxerxes was the older by birth, Cyrus was the first son born after Darius himself became king. This plea was not, indeed, without precedent; for by a similar argument Atossa had persuaded Darius the Great to select as his successor Xerxes, the first son born after he came to the throne, instead of Artobazanes, the oldest son. Darius Nothus, however, withstood the entreaties of his queen, and appointed Artaxerxes.

According to an ancient custom, the Persian king on assuming office must go up to Pasargadae (cf. p. 2). There in a certain temple he must lay off his own robe and put on that worn by Cyrus the Elder, before becoming king; then he must partake of some figs, turpentine, and sour milk. As Artaxerxes was preparing for this rite, Tissaphernes brought to him a priest who had instructed Cyrus when a youth, and who declared that Cyrus purposed to lie in wait for Artaxerxes in the temple and murder him while changing his robe. Some say that Cyrus was actually found lurking in the temple. Whether the priest told the truth or not, Cyrus was seized, and on the point of being executed, when Parysatis twined her arms and hair about him in such a way that the fatal blow must kill her too. By her tears and intercession she not only saved his life, but even obtained for him from the compliant Artaxerxes full reinstatement in his province.

Cyrus now went back to Asia Minor, inspired by no feeling of gratitude for his deliverance, but thinking only how he might wreak vengeance on his brother and make himself king. He was no doubt encouraged by Parysatis, who hated Artaxerxes. Cyrus treated with great favor influential Persians, especially those coming from the court; and he turned his friendly relations with the Lacedaemonians to good account.

He had already become familiar with the efficiency of Greek mercenary troops; he had several garrisons of them in his province. To the officers of these he now issued orders to enlist as many more Greeks as possible. The close of the Peloponnesian War had left without occupation a great number of soldiers who were unwilling to return to civil life; so Cyrus engaged several Greek commanders of good standing to raise bodies of troops for him (p. 29). To mask his real design, he gave the king to understand that he must defend himself against Tissaphernes, with whom he was now openly at war; also protect several Greek cities that had revolted from the rule of Tissaphernes to himself. As he forwarded the revenues of these cities to the royal treasury, Artaxerxes found no fault.

Having completed his preparations, in the early part of 401 B. C. Cyrus concentrated at Sardis an army of 100,000 provincials and 8,100 Greeks.¹ Detachments that joined him later on the march raised the number of Greek soldiers to 14,000.² In the course of the expedition the Greek force, through losses and desertions, became reduced to about Ten Thousand, — a number that has become immortal. Still veiling the object of his movement under pretexts, Cyrus left Sardis early in March, and led his army in a southeasterly direction (see Map), reaching Thapsacus on the Euphrates late in July. Here he revealed his plan, and had some difficulty in persuading the Greeks to go on. Offers of larger wages, however, won them over, and the army proceeded along the left bank of the Euphrates toward Babylon.

Meanwhile Tissaphernes had hastened to Babylon to inform the king of the movements of Cyrus. Artaxerxes rapidly mobilized an army of 900,000 men, and marched up the Euphrates to meet his brother. The battle was fought at Cunaxa, about fifty miles northwest of Babylon. The Greek mercenaries routed all the barbarians opposed to them, but Cyrus's native force was put to flight, and he himself in a mad dash against the king was killed. Perils now beset the

¹ See N. to p. 76, 24.

² See N. to p. 76, 14.

Greeks on every side. They were fifteen hundred miles from home, surrounded by hordes of enemies, and without provisions. But their courage rose with the emergency. They sent word to Ariaeus, general of Cyrus's provincial army, that they would place him on the Persian throne. They indignantly rejected an order from Artaxérxes to surrender. Finally, after some parleying, they joined Ariaeus, with the intention of marching together back to the sea-coast.

The Persian king, having failed to induce the Greeks to give themselves up, now opened negotiations on a different basis. Through the mediation of the wily Tissaphernes, an agreement was at length made that the Greeks should be allowed to march without molestation to the coast, and obtain provisions by purchase along the route. Tissaphernes was to escort them ; but instead of directing his course toward Asia Minor, he led them eastward to the Tigris, and then up the left bank. It gradually became evident that Ariaeus had made terms with the king. The Greeks began to suspect that there was a plot to entrap them. Their chief officers, however, were invited to a conference to adjust matters. All who went were conducted to the tent of Tissaphernes as if for audience. There they were seized and put to death with the most barefaced and dastardly treachery.

Had the Persians with their superior numbers now at once attacked the Greeks, unprepared and with many officers gone, they might have gained a signal advantage ; but with a procrastination characteristic of orientals, they let the opportunity slip. Before nightfall news of the treachery reached the Greeks. Great emergencies reveal natural leaders. Xenophon, who had accompanied the expedition merely as a friend of one of the generals, aroused the despondent army, inspiring both officers and men with hope and courage. By dawn of the day following the massacre, new officers had been appointed in the place of those killed, and the Greeks were almost as well prepared to face the enemy as before.

The Greeks now rejected all further negotiations. Taking

their provisions from the country, marching and fighting, they cut their way through. In vain the Great King hurled against them his myriads, which hung like a cloud about the line of their advance, — attacking them on the march, seizing beforehand all defensible positions along their route, and devastating the regions from which they must get their supplies. Greek courage and tact met and overcame every difficulty. Not attempting to recross the Tigris, the Ten Thousand followed its course almost to the borders of Armenia; and though winter was now approaching, they decided to force a passage through the mountains northward to the Black Sea. The mountain tribes, at this time virtually independent of Persian rule, proved far more formidable foes than the forces of the king had been. Storms, deep snow, intense cold, and scarcity of supplies impeded their progress. But they pressed on resolutely, and in February (B. C. 400) reached Trapēzus (now Trebizond), a Greek colony on the Euxine.

From Trapezus the Ten Thousand proceeded, with some losses, partly by land, partly by sea, westward to Chrysopolis (now Scutari), on the coast of Asia Minor, just opposite Byzantium. Pharnabazus, satrap of this region, induced the Spartan admiral at Byzantium, with whom he was on good terms, to allure them across the Bosphorus by offers of service. Crossing over and finding themselves deceived, they were with difficulty prevented from sacking Byzantium in revenge. In December (B. C. 400) they entered the service of Seuthes, a Thracian prince, and for two months were engaged in subduing rebellious subjects for him. Finally, in the spring of 399 B. C. the remnants of the force, now numbering only 6,000, were engaged by the Lacedaemonians to serve under Thibron in a war just declared against the satraps Pharnabazus and Tissaphernes.

The defeat of Cyrus had delivered Artaxerxes from great peril, but the peace of his household was destroyed. The queen-mother Parysatis, who was more of a fiend than a woman, with malignant and relentless purpose set about ac-

completing the destruction of every person connected in any way with Cyrus's death. The soldier who had inflicted on him the fatal wound she caused to be tortured on the rack for ten days, and then had molten brass poured into his ears. Mithridates, who had first wounded the prince, she enticed to a still more horrible fate. At length even Tissaphernes through her influence was seized and executed; and she poisoned Statira, the favorite wife of Artaxerxes, who had spoken bitterly of Cyrus. The oldest son of Artaxerxes, following the example of Cyrus, conspired to seize the throne, but was arrested and put to death. Another son, unjustly suspected of a similar design, committed suicide. The favorite remaining son was murdered by a jealous brother; on the news of his death the father died of grief. Thus the life of Artaxerxes was clouded with sorrows and went out in bitterness.

The Retreat of the Ten Thousand is the most remarkable exploit of its kind recorded in history. It seems incredible that so small a body of men, so far from home, ignorant of the country, and possessing neither guides nor maps, forced to get supplies where they could, surrounded by an army of a million men, and having to fight their way through so many warlike tribes, should have escaped with so little loss. The exploit bears witness, not merely to the courage, but also to the versatility and persistency, of the Greek character. No other people of the time could have furnished a body of men capable of such an achievement.

The results of the Retreat were far-reaching and important. It made apparent the decay and inherent weakness of Persian power. Previously the Great King, remote, enveloped in mystery and surrounded with a halo of myth, had impressed the Greek almost as some superhuman being, holding the destinies of half the race in his hands. Had the Ten Thousand perished in his domains, whether from sword or famine, that impression would have been strengthened, and the Greek world would have continued to view him with awe and fear. But the Retreat stripped him alike of his obscurity and his grandeur.

Greeks had penetrated in arms almost to his palace gates, and had come away unscathed. In the very midst of his realm were found tribes over which he could not maintain his sovereignty. The great distances between the parts of his empire, and the inferiority of his troops, made his vast armies of little account in the presence of an active and resolute foe. The knowledge of these facts now turned the tide of conquest. Heretofore Greeks had assumed only the defensive ; now they took the offensive. Sparta at once commenced to prosecute vigorous war in Asia ; Persian gold, however, fomented strifes in Greece against her, and forced her to desist. Nevertheless from this time on, visions of Persian conquest floated before the eyes of Greek generals and statesmen, until finally Alexander made the dream a reality. It was only a step from Cunaxa to Issus and Arbēla.

III. THE GREEK ART OF WAR.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

In the development of the Greek art of war there were three great periods :

Period I. From the Heroic Age to the end of the Persian wars, B. C. 479.

Period II. From the end of the Persian wars to the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362.

Period III. From the battle of Mantinea to the death of Alexander the Great, B. C. 323.

The second period, in which the expedition of Cyrus and retreat of the Ten Thousand took place, was one of transition from the equipment and tactics of the early period to the Macedonian system, introduced by Philip and perfected by Alexander. At this time there were at least two distinct forms of organization for Greek armies, — the Athenian and the Spartan.

At Athens all citizens of military age — from the eighteenth to the sixtieth year — were enrolled in the public registers, with a statement of the amount of property each possessed. The rich were appointed to serve as cavalry; those of less means as heavy infantry, or hoplites (*ὀπλίται*); and the poorest, if they were called out at all, as light infantry, chiefly bowmen. From the hoplites of each of the ten tribes was formed a brigade called *taxis* (*τάξις*), having an average strength of perhaps 600 men; to this was added a troop of cavalry (*φυλή*). The infantry was commanded by ten generals (*στρατηγοί*) and ten brigadiers (*ταξίαρχοι*); the cavalry, by two hipparchs (*ἵππαρχοι*) and ten phylarchs (*φύλαρχοι*), all chosen annually. Of the subdivisions and inferior officers of the Athenian army little is known with certainty.

At Sparta citizens between the ages of twenty and sixty lived in barracks, and gave their whole time to war or training for war. They were divided into six brigades, or *moras* (μόραι), the size of which varied according to the number of men called out, and other conditions. The mora was composed of four *lochoi* (λόχοι), or battalions. The *lochos* was the tactical unit of the Spartan army. The first lochos of each mora contained the men considered best for service outside the Spartan territory; in the second were enrolled the best of those remaining after the first had been formed; the third was probably made up of the oldest, the fourth of the youngest, men of the mora. The lochos was divided into two or four pentecostyes, the pentecostys (πεντηκοστής) into two or four enomoties (ἐνωμοτίαι), each probably containing 25 to 36 men. Thus the mora = 4 lochoi = 8 or 16 pentecostyes = 16 or 64 enomoties. The mora was commanded by a brigadier, or *polemarch* (πολέμαρχος, or μοραγός), who in peace acted also as executive head. Next to him were the *lochagoi* (λοχαγοί), who led the lochoi. Pentecosters (πεντηκοντῆρες) were in charge of the pentecostyes; enomotarchs (ἐνωμοτάρχαι), of the enomoties. At first the Lacedaemonians made no use of cavalry or light infantry, but toward the end of the Peloponnesian War they introduced both. Soldiers were often accompanied by slaves, who carried their arms on the march, cooked their meals, and aided them if they were sick or wounded. As the number of Spartans steadily decreased, their places in the ranks were more and more filled by the subject provincials (περίοικοι, *periœci*).

The Greek force of Cyrus was drawn principally from the Peloponnesus, and its organization followed the Spartan model. The pursuit of arms as an occupation for regular wages commenced in Greece during the Peloponnesian War, and the employment of mercenary troops soon became common. The prince or state, that wished to hire troops in addition to forces raised at home, opened communication with military men of wide reputation, engaging them as superior officers, each to

furnish a specified number of soldiers. These officers in turn sought ambitious or adventurous or needy captains, who would agree to raise companies for them at a certain rate of pay and of a certain kind of equipment. The captains, going usually where they were known, opened recruiting stations. Thus an army of mercenaries was enlisted, and on a certain day the different detachments would meet ready for service. In this way the Greek troops of Cyrus (except the 700 under Chirisophus, see I. iv. 3, and note) were engaged, being divided among the superior officers or generals (*στρατηγοί*) as follows :

Xenias . . .	4,000	hoplites.
Proxenus . .	1,500	" . . 500 gymnetes.
Clearchus . .	1,000	" . . { 800 Thracian peltasts, 200 Cretan bowmen.
Menon . . .	1,000	" . . 500 peltasts.
Sophaenetus .	1,000	"
Agias . . .	1,000 ¹	"
Pasion . . .	300	" . . 300 peltasts.
Socrates . .	500	"
Sosis . . .	300	"
Total, 9 generals.	10,600	hoplites. 2,300 light infantry.

The force thus comprised heavy infantry and light infantry (the few horsemen are not reckoned separately) ;² but in the course of the retreat a small squadron of cavalry was fitted out.³ Along with the regular soldiers was a large body of non-combatants (*ἄχλος*), composed of musicians, artisans, those in charge of the baggage, traders, and slaves.

Each of Cyrus's generals commanded the contingent he had brought ; under them were the captains (*λοχαγοί*) in charge of the companies (*λόχοι*). The companies probably averaged 100 men each, and were subdivided each into two pentecostyes and four enomoties. As the relation of the soldier to his general was not based upon patriotic devotion, nor any moral

¹ See note to p. 56, 1. ² Cf. p. 71, 9-11 ; p. 96, 24-27 ; N. p. 76, 14.

³ See III. III. 20

obligation apart from the engagement of service for wages, very strict discipline could not be enforced, and desertions were frequent. Thus on the up-march a body of soldiers left Xenias and Pasion and went over to Clearchus, whereupon the two slighted officers abandoned the expedition. The decision of all matters of importance was left to the soldiers themselves. They were called together in assemblies, like those to which as citizens they had doubtless been accustomed at home, and voted after having heard both sides of a question discussed. Indeed, most of the Greeks that enlisted under Cyrus appear to have been men of some means at home, who joined his cause from love of adventure or hope of plunder.

II. EQUIPMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

The **infantry** of the Greek army, according to equipment, was divided into two classes, — heavy infantry and light infantry.

The weapons of the **heavy infantry**, or **hoplites** (ὀπλίται), were both defensive and offensive.

I. DEFENSIVE WEAPONS.

- a. *Helmet* (κράνος, *cassis*), usually of bronze, and of various forms, surmounted by a crest of metal or a tuft of feathers or horsehair (see Pl. IV. 5, 7). Sometimes helmets of leather were worn (Pl. IV. 6).
- b. *Coat of mail* (θώραξ, *lorica*), made of leather or cloth, with plates of metal fastened on to protect the chest, back, and shoulders (Pl. IV. 4).
- c. *Greaves* (κνημίδες, *ocreae*), plates of metal, lined with cloth or leather, protecting the leg from knee to ankle (Pl. III. 8, 11).
- d. *Shield* (ἄσπίς), of two forms, oval and round. The large *oval shield* (Pl. III. 9) was about four and a half feet long and two feet wide, made of several thicknesses of dried ox-hide, stretched over a wooden frame, and sur-

rounded by a rim of metal. It was sustained by means of a strap passing over the left shoulder, and held in position by the hand. The *round shield* (Pl. III. 10) was smaller, and had two handles on the inside, by which it could easily be held on the left forearm. At the centre of the outside was a knob or point of metal, the boss (*ὀμφαλός*, *umbo*), adapted for striking. Shields were often ornamented with letters or other devices; those of the Spartans had a Λ, standing for Λάκων or Λακωνικός.

2. OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

- a. Spear* (*δόνν*, *hasta*), eight to sixteen feet long, with pointed head and shoe of metal, adapted only for hurling and spearing (Pl. III. 1).
- b. Sword*, of two forms, — straight and curved. The *straight sword* (*ξίφος*) was two-edged, pointed, and, together with the hilt, fourteen to twenty-four inches in length, fitted for both slashing and stabbing (Pl. III. 5). The *curved sword* (*μάχαιρα*) was single-edged, like a scimitar, and fitted only for slashing (Pl. III. 13). The sword was carried in a scabbard at the left side, and attached to a belt (*τελαμών*, *balteus*) running over the right shoulder.

The whole weight of a hoplite's equipment was not less than seventy pounds. But he carried all his weapons only in battle; on the march the heaviest were laid on a wagon or borne by a slave. His dress consisted of a close-fitting under-garment, with or without sleeves, reaching nearly to the knees (*χιτών*, *tunica*), and an oblong cloak (*χλαμός*) thrown over the left shoulder, with the upper corners fastened at the right shoulder by a clasp, and with the other corners hanging down; both garments were usually of wool. On his feet he wore sandals, shoes, or boots of either leather or felt.

The **light infantry** was made up of peltasts and gymnetes.

The peltast (πελταστής) carried :

- a. *Shield* (πέλιτη) of irregular shape, about two feet long, made of leather stretched on a wooden frame, and adapted for parrying (Pl. II. 5).
- b. *Sword*, like that of the hoplite.
- c. *Several darts*, four to six feet long, hurled either by means of a leather thong or with the bare hand.

The gymnetes (γυμνήτες) had no shield, and were either darters, bowmen, or slingers.

- a. *Darters* (ἀκοντισταί, iaculatores) were armed with short darts. A leather thong was attached to the dart, apparently near the centre of gravity, and wound loosely around, the end being held by the fingers, or forming a loop, in which two fingers were inserted. As the dart was hurled it unwound, giving a whirling motion to the weapon and insuring accuracy of aim, on the same principle as that utilized in the construction of the modern rifle (Pl. II. 2).
- b. *Bowmen* (τοξόται, sagittarii) carried only a bow and arrows. The bow curved back at both ends (Pl. III. 3). Twelve to twenty arrows were stored in the quiver, hung over the left shoulder.
- c. *Slingers* (σφενδονήται, funditores) hurled either leaden bullets or stones the size of a hen's egg and smaller.

The equipment of the cavalry protected the horse as well as his rider. The horse wore a frontlet of metal (προμετωπίδιον), a breastplate (προστερνίδιον), and thick coverings for the sides (παραπλευρίδια). The cavalry-man had a helmet, a coat of mail longer than that worn by the hoplite, and greaves above as well as below the knee. He had no shield, but carried a light spear (παλτόν) and a curved sword (μάχαιρα). His dress was like that of the hoplite.

The trumpet used in the Greek army (σάλπιγξ, tuba) was straight and long, like the Roman tuba (Pl. IV. 9).

SUMMARY.

INFANTRY.	Heavy.	{	Defensive weapons, .	{	Helmet.
					Coat of mail.
	Light.	{	Offensive weapons, .	{	Shield.
					Greaves.
	Gymnetes,	{	Peltasts, weapons, .	{	Spear.
					Sword.
Darters, armed with darts.	{		{	Shield.	
				Sword.	
Bowmen, " bow.	{		{	Darts.	
Slingers, " sling.	{		{		
CAVALRY.	Protection of the horse,	{		{	Frontlet.
					Breastplate.
	Defensive weapons, .	{		{	Side-protector.
					Helmet.
	Offensive weapons, .	{		{	Coat of mail.
					Greaves.
	{		{	Sword.	
	{		{	Spear.	

III. PROVISIONING AND PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

The Greek mercenary soldier received regular pay, out of which he provided for his own living and equipment. The average daily wages of the foot-soldier ran from 4 obols to a drachma, = 11 to 17 cents of our money, payable every month. His living cost 2 to 3 obols, 6 to 9 cents, a day. Captains received double pay; generals, four times as much as the common soldier. Cavalry men were allowed three times the pay of the infantry, for the care of their horses. The soldier obtained his supplies from day to day at a market provided by traders that accompanied the army, under the eye of the commander. He could purchase either cooked or uncooked provisions. His diet consisted mainly, however, of cakes or bread made from barley meal or wheat flour, of which he needed about a quart a day.

Successful expeditions were followed by a division of booty, which increased the soldier's gain ; and in traversing a hostile country opportunities for private plundering were not lacking. But the equipment of a hoplite at the start must have cost at least 150 drachmas, and would need occasional repairs. This expense, together with that of providing for one's own sustenance, must have reduced materially the profits of mercenary service. The Greek soldiers of Cyrus received at first a daric (= at Athens about 20 drachmas = nearly \$5.50) a month, about 18 cents a day. As they hesitated about going on with him, he raised their pay to a daric and a half a month, or 27 cents a day, and promised rewards in addition. Owing to the disastrous issue of the expedition, they were paid only a small part of what was due them ; and at the end of the Retreat many were in a state of destitution. Afterwards, however, the sale of booty in part retrieved their fortunes.

IV. THE ARMY IN CAMP.

The Greeks did not, like the Romans, make a practice of fortifying their places of encampment. The shape of the camp (*στρατόπεδον*, *castra*), no doubt, varied according to circumstances ; but the form regularly made use of by the Lacedaemonians — hence probably by the Ten Thousand — was that of a circle (Pl. IV. 2). In the centre was the commander's tent, around which was an open space for assemblies. The rest of the room was marked off for the several brigades, battalions, and companies, with so great care that each could find the place assigned to it without delay. Every camp contained an altar ; and in or near the camp a place was set off for a market. The Ten Thousand seem to have stacked their arms in front of the camp, calling the spot *τὰ ὄπλα*. Tents were made of leather, and were probably shaped much like those of modern times. After the massacre of their officers, the Ten Thousand burned their tents in order to free them-

selves from the incumbrance ; and afterward whenever possible they encamped in villages.

Orders in camp were announced through heralds ; but in the vicinity of the enemy frequently signals were given with the trumpet, and word passed from mouth to mouth (*ἀπὸ παραγγέλλσεως*). The night was divided into three watches ; the first lasting from dusk to midnight, the second from midnight to dawn, and the third from dawn till the time for breaking camp. The camp was guarded by a line of sentinels, who were given a password as they went on duty ; and there were also spy sentinels, who went about from post to post during the night. When near the enemy, soldiers slept under arms (*ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις νυκτερεύειν*, = *in armis excubare*), and in case of a sudden attack were roused by a blast of the trumpet.

V. THE ARMY ON THE MARCH.

The army set out in the morning with sacrifices and prayers for a successful day. At the first blast of the trumpet the tents and baggage were packed up ; at the second, the baggage was placed on wagons and pack-mules ; at the third, the army got under way.

In a friendly country the army usually marched in a single column ; where there were roads near together or an open plain, sometimes in two or more parallel columns. The baggage-train, formed in detachments corresponding to the divisions of the army, was sometimes sent ahead ; in other cases, placed on one of the flanks or in the rear. In a hostile region, however, great caution was exercised. When the enemy was known to be near, the troops advanced in order of battle. If the danger seemed less imminent, the hoplites formed a column, and bodies of cavalry or light infantry scoured the country along the advance, and brought up the rear. Nevertheless, in marches by night the heavy infantry led. Frequently in case of retreat a hollow square (*πλαίσιον*) was formed, with the sides made up of divisions of hoplites

(Pl. IV. 3), with detachments of cavalry on the flanks, and with the light infantry and the detachments of baggage in the centre. Whenever it became necessary to cross a bridge or go through a narrow pass, the square defiled in some such manner as is represented in the diagram. The hoplites marched in two narrow parallel columns, guarding the baggage and light infantry between them, while the cavalry brought up the rear. When once past the narrow place, by reversing the movement the hollow square could be easily formed again. The Ten Thousand, attacked on all sides by enemies, found the hollow square as here described disadvantageous, and modified its form somewhat. (See note to Book III. iv. 19.)

Between ten and eleven o'clock halt was made for breakfast (*ἀριστον*). Then the march was continued till the place of encampment for the night was reached. Here, probably between four and six or seven P.M., according to circumstances, the dinner (*δείπνον*) was partaken of. The length of a day's march depended upon the nature of the country, the weather, the condition of the troops, and the amount of opposition encountered. The average day's march of the Ten Thousand was five to six parasangs, between fifteen and twenty-two miles. Some days in special emergencies they made seven or eight parasangs; in other cases, only a few miles. After several days of uninterrupted marching, they usually halted for a time to rest and obtain supplies.

VI. THE ARMY IN BATTLE.

Just before an engagement the commander-in-chief designated the position that each part of the army was to assume. The common order of battle was a solid array (*φάλαγξ*) of heavy infantry, 8 ranks deep, arranged according to brigades and companies. The line thus formed was considered as composed of three parts, — the centre (*τὸ μέσον*), the right wing (*τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας*, or *τὸ δεξιόν*), and the left wing (*τὸ ἐνώνυμον κέρας*, or *τὸ ἐνώνυμον*). When the commander desired

to present a longer front to the enemy, he extended the line by reducing the number of ranks to 6 or 4; when greater solidity with less front was thought necessary, he increased the number of ranks to 10, 12, or 16. The light infantry and cavalry were stationed, according to circumstances, on the wings, in front, or in the rear, or sent to guard the baggage. Often they were marshalled in three detachments, — one sent in front of the line to draw the enemy on, the other two assigned to the wings. As a rule, no troops were kept back as a reserve force; but towards the end of the Retreat Xenophon set aside three battalions of two hundred men each, which he stationed a short distance behind the centre and the wings.

When the army was already in battle order a sacrifice was offered; for men went unwillingly into an engagement if the omens were not favorable. Then the general made an address to his soldiers, seeking to fire their courage to the utmost. When he had finished speaking, a watchword was passed from mouth to mouth up and down the line. The watchword was not always the same, but different on different occasions. Before the battle of Cunaxa it was, very appropriately, *Ζεὺς σωτήρ καὶ Νίκη*. In the conflict with Pharnabazus it was *Ζεὺς σωτήρ, Ἡρακλῆς ἡγέμων* (Anab. VI. v. 29), because, while Zeus was looked upon as the giver of victory, Heracles, himself a wanderer, was revered as guide of the way in the perilous Retreat.

As the enemy drew near, the general started the war-song (*παιάν*), addressed to Ares, in which the army joined. When the opposing lines came nearer to each other, suddenly the trumpet sounded the attack; the soldiers raised the meaningless but inspiring war-cry (*ἀλαλά* or *ἐλελεῦ*), dashed forward and hurled their missiles. Often one of the lines broke at the first onset; if not, the battle was fought hand to hand. Sometimes in one part of the field one side was victorious, in another routed; and a double engagement was carried on till the stronger prevailed. Death without proper burial was considered by the Greeks so terrible that defeated generals some-

times made a truce at great sacrifice to recover the bodies of the slain. The victorious party set up a trophy (*τρόπαιον*), consisting of weapons taken from the enemy and hung to a post or upon trees, or mounted in some more permanent form, or even represented in sculptured marble or bronze. When once erected, with thank-offerings, trophies were looked upon as sacred, and not even the humiliated enemy in future years dared harm them.

VII. TACTICS OF SIEGE AND DEFENCE.

Greek cities were surrounded by strong walls, usually of stone, surmounted by a parapet, with towers at intervals. In time of war as much provision as possible was stored up, and citizens not in the field were trained to service in the defence of the town. The walls were manned by sentinels, under the same regulations as those of the camp; and watchmen patrolled the walls and squares. Signals were agreed upon, so that immediately on the approach of an enemy every person capable of service could be summoned to his post.

When an invading general decided upon the capture of a city, usually he first tried to gain access by storming it, battering down the gates, and scaling the wall with ladders. If he failed in this, he set about reducing it through the long process of siege. He surrounded it with a line of works, so far as possible cutting off all communication of the towns-people with the outside world. Various appliances were employed to force an entrance. Of these the chief were :

- a.* The battering-ram (*κρίως, aries*), said to have been invented by the Carthaginians, but early used by the Assyrians.
- b.* The mound (*χώμα, agger*), also used by the Assyrians.
- c.* The tower (*πύργος, turris*).¹

Under the protection of movable sheds (*χελώνη διορυκτίς*,

¹ As these appliances of siege are described in Kelsey's *Caesar* (pp. 35-37), and illustrated (Plates V. and VI.), it has not been thought necessary to give a fuller account of them here.

testudo fossaria),¹ excavations were made undermining the walls, and even penetrating under the city. The besieged guarded the walls night and day, made frequent sallies to destroy the enemy's works, hurled firebrands into any structures containing combustible material, and met mines by countermines. If the besieging force was large enough and resolute enough, and no help came, the city in time must fall. But only too often in Greek cities a party inside the walls conspired with the foe outside, and after a time opened the gates to let the enemy in.

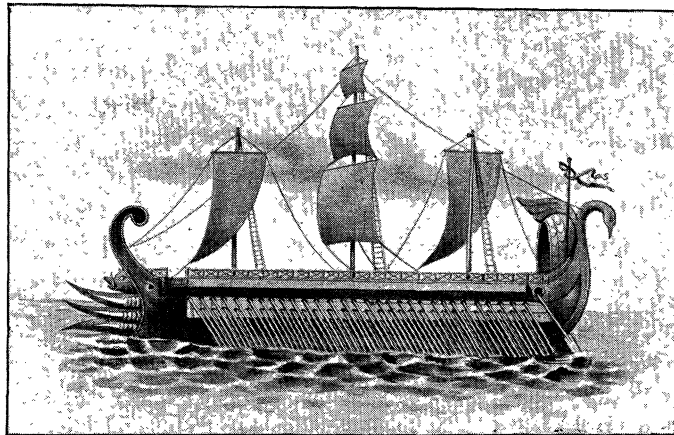
VIII. THE GREEK WAR-SHIPS.

The Greek war-ship (*μακρὰ ναῦς*, *navis longa*) was long and narrow. It had one large sail, and was propelled mainly by oars. It had a sharp beak (*ἐμβολος*, *rostrum*), and was strengthened inside by braces, so as to be forced against other ships without hurt to itself. It was steered by one or two paddles, let down into the water at the stem; the rudder used to-day was not invented till the Middle Ages. The most common form of the war-ship in earlier times was the penteconter (*πεντηκόντορος*, *quinqueremis*), with fifty oars, twenty-five on a side. But in the classical period the trireme (*τριήρης*, *triremis*) was preferred. This had three banks of oars, one above the other, on each side. The oars of the lowest bank were the shortest, those of the middle bank somewhat longer, and those of the highest bank longest of all. The war-ship carried both sailors (*ναῦται*) and marines (*ἐπιβάται*), who were fully armed. In the Roman period towers were erected on the ship's deck, and in action grappling-hooks were thrown out to catch the enemy's vessel.

In time of war vessels usually went in fleets. When battle was resolved upon, a red flag or a gilded shield was hung out on the admiral's ship, and the fleet made ready for action. The most favorable time for an engagement was a perfect

¹ See Kelsey's *Caesar*, Plate V. 10.

calm. Sails and mast were taken down, and the deck cleared. The ships were now arranged in battle order, — in single, double, or triple line, with left wing, right wing, and centre. The shape of the line was adapted to the location and number of the enemy. It was sometimes a crescent, with the horns turned toward the hostile fleet, \smile , or the reverse \frown ; sometimes like an inverted V (Λ), or a wedge (Δ). In case there were merchant vessels or barges to be protected, the war-ships often formed a circle, with the defenceless craft in the centre. When all was ready to attack, the crews raised the war-song, and then the signal for battle was given on the trumpet. Each ship now moved steadily forward, singling out an antagonist, and aiming to crush in its side with a single powerful blow of the beak. Here, as in engagements on land, the first onset often decided the battle; but a naval victory was always in one respect more decisive, — there was no escape for the crews of disabled ships.



IV. XENOPHON.

I. LIFE OF XENOPHON.

Xenophon, son of Gryllus, was born at Athens, probably about the year 429 B. C.¹ His family appears to have been one of means and standing, so that in early life he had leisure and opportunity for culture. The story is told that one day the philosopher Socrates met the young Xenophon in a narrow street, and raising his staff to bar the way, asked the price of certain articles exposed for sale. Xenophon answered respectfully. "But where," said Socrates, "are men made honorable and good?" The youth was perplexed; and Socrates answered, "Follow me, and find out." From that time Xenophon remained a constant and devoted disciple of the master.

Among the friends of Xenophon was Proxenus, a young and ambitious Boeotian, who had been led by prospect of advancement to raise a body of mercenaries and enter the service of Cyrus. While at Sardis, Proxenus wrote to Xenophon, urging him to come over into Asia, make the acquaintance of Cyrus, and join an expedition soon to set out against the Pisidians. Xenophon laid the matter before Socrates, who, foreseeing that service under a Persian would be regarded with suspicion by the Athenians, advised him to consult the oracle at Delphi. Xenophon went to Delphi, but simply asked to what gods he ought to sacrifice in order to succeed in the undertaking which he had in mind. Answer was given accordingly. Socrates blamed him for not having first inquired of the oracle whether

¹ The date of Xenophon's birth has been put fifteen years earlier by many scholars, principally because of a story that his life was saved by Socrates at the battle of Delium, in Boeotia, B. C. 424. If the story is true, Xenophon must have been approximately twenty years old at the time of the battle, and his birth assigned to 444 B. C. or thereabouts. The date 429 B. C. assumes that Xenophon was not far from thirty years old at the time of the Retreat, and harmonizes with references in the *Anabasis*, particularly VI. iv. 25, where he classes himself with those under thirty years of age: *καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν . . . ἐβοήθει καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ μέχρι τριάκοντα ἐτῶν ἅπαντες*

he should go to Asia at all or not; but said that, since the oracle had definitely answered the question asked, it was necessary for him to go. He joined Proxenus and Cyrus at Sardis in 401 B. C.

When once the army of Cyrus had passed beyond Pisidia on the route to Babylon, Xenophon could not well return to Greece alone, and so continued with it, not as an officer or soldier, but as a friend and guest. After the treacherous seizure of the Greek officers, among whom was Proxenus, Xenophon became the moving spirit of the army, evincing marvellous patience, tact, and knowledge of human nature, as well as courage and superior generalship, in conducting the Retreat. When in 399 B. C. the remnants of the Ten Thousand entered the service of the Lacedaemonians against the Persians, Xenophon still remained in Asia Minor; for in 394 B. C. we find him just returning to Greece with the Spartan king Agesilaus.

But the relations of Xenophon with the Persians, and perhaps with the Spartans, had brought him into disrepute at Athens. Sentence of death was passed upon Socrates in 399 B. C.; and probably soon after that date Xenophon was formally decreed an exile. He now identified himself with the Lacedaemonians. He seems to have taken part with Agesilaus in the battle of Coronēa, in 394 B. C., against the army of the league headed by Thebes and Athens. About 387 B. C. the Spartans made public recognition of his services by granting him an estate at Scillus, a few miles south of Olympia, in the territory lately conquered from Elis. Here he founded a shrine to Artemis; and surrounded by his family, gave his time to hunting, fishing, and literary pursuits.

After the battle of Leuctra, in 371 B. C., the Eleans regained possession of Scillus. Xenophon was forced to flee, and took up his residence at Corinth. On the restoration of peace between Athens and Sparta, the decree of banishment against him was repealed; but there is no evidence that he ever again returned to his native city. His two sons, however, who had been educated at Sparta, he sent to Athens to serve with the

Lacedaemonian contingent against the Thebans. One of the sons fell, bravely fighting, at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362. News of the bereavement came to Xenophon while sacrificing. He at once laid off the chaplet with which his head was crowned; but on hearing that the death was a noble one, he put it on again with the words, "I knew that I had begotten a mortal!"¹ and proceeded with the sacrifice. He himself died advanced in years, probably at Corinth, about the year 355 B. C.

The charge has been made against Xenophon that he showed too little regard for his native city and its institutions. But surely in his time any man of quiet tastes would have found little at Athens to make it attractive as a place of residence. Turbulent political factions kept the city in a continual ferment, and men of real character and noble purpose, like Socrates, were liable to be put to death on the indefinite charge of perverting the public morals. The Athens of Xenophon's later life especially was corrupt and degenerate. We need not wonder that, once having come in contact with the Lacedaemonians, he preferred Sparta, whose institutions, though stern and harsh, nevertheless encouraged the development of a kind of sturdy manliness that at Athens was rapidly dying out. The decree of banishment, according to the usages of the time, was perhaps justifiable; yet if Xenophon thought best to cast his lot with Cyrus and with the Lacedaemonians, he had a perfect right to do so. At any rate, he never turned against his country with that bitter and malignant hatred which so frequently disgraced the conduct of Greek political exiles.

In many respects Xenophon was a typical Athenian. He was quick in perception and comprehension, refined in his tastes, interested in everything going on about him, and well informed, particularly in regard to matters of history, politics, and war. He was versatile rather than profound. Having enough of relish

¹ A similar story is related of the philosopher Anaxagoras by Cicero (*Tusculanae Disputationes*, III xiv 29). *quem (Anaxagoran) ferunt nuntiata morte filii dixisse, "Sciebam me genuisse mortalem."*

for philosophy to listen for years with admiring interest to the teaching of Socrates, he yet never penetrated beneath the surface of his master's doctrine, or half understood it. He was a practical man, giving less attention to general principles, causes, and conditions, than to rules, facts, and details. Not excessively superstitious, still he paid much heed to dreams, and knew well how to turn a lucky omen so as to have the greatest influence with others.

A characteristic of Xenophon especially Athenian was his versatility. He had a rare gift of adapting himself to circumstances and making the most of them. He was able to do many things, and to do them well. With little previous experience as an officer, in leading the Retreat he showed excellent generalship. Gifted with readiness of speech and keen insight into human nature, by the sheer force of oratory he governed and disciplined the Ten Thousand under circumstances most fatal to good order; and that too in spite of the fact that they were mainly Lacedaemonians, who would look upon an Athenian as a natural enemy. At length, withdrawing from war and expeditions, he turned to writing, and wielded the pen with a grace and vigor that have charmed the world ever since. Yet in no sphere did he display genius of the highest order. Some of his descriptions of his own military movements show that he was not a perfect master of tactics; and as a writer, no one would concede to him the rank of Thucydides or Plato. His life-work as a whole was varied, yet well-rounded, serviceable to his own generation, and full of interest and value to posterity; but it can be compared in no respect with that of Caesar.

II. WRITINGS OF XENOPHON.

The works of Xenophon cover a wide range of subjects, and are apparently all extant. They are as follows:

'Expedition of Cyrus' (*Ξενοφώντος Κύρου Ἀνάβασις*, *Xenophontis Expeditio Cyri*). In seven books.

‘Hellenics’ (Ἑλληνικά, *Hellenica*) ; a history of the Greek states, from the year 411 B. C., when the History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides ends, to the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 362. In seven books ; and intended as a continuation of the work of Thucydides, which indeed Xenophon is said to have edited.

‘Recollections of Socrates’ (Ἀπομνημονεύματα Σωκράτους, *Memorabilia Socratis*) ; a vindication of the character and life of Socrates, showing the injustice of the sentence of death passed upon him, and of the stigma attaching to his memory. In four books, made up chiefly of anecdotes and sayings of Socrates.

‘Education of Cyrus’ (Κύρου Παιδεία, *Cyropaedia*) ; a political romance in eight books, sketching the training and life of an ideal ruler under the guise of Cyrus the Great.

These four works are the most important of Xenophon’s writings. The following are shorter treatises :

‘Economics’ (Οἰκονομικός, *Oeconomicus*) ; a dialogue between Socrates and Critobulus, in which Socrates discusses the proper method of managing one’s household and property.

‘Banquet’ (Συμπόσιον, *Symposium*) ; a description of a banquet in which Socrates appears in a merry mood. Intended to serve as a supplement to the *Memorabilia*.

‘Hiero’ (Ἱέρων, *Hiero*) ; a dialogue between Hiero, Tyrant of Syracuse, and the poet Simonides, bringing out forcibly the difficulties and dangers that beset the path of the despot.

‘Agesilaus’ (Ἀγησίλαος, *Agésilāus*) ; a panegyric on Xenophon’s friend, Agesilaus the Second, king of Sparta.

‘On Revenues’ (Πόροι, ἢ Περὶ Προσόδων, *De Vectigalibus*) ; a treatise on the revenues of Athens. The ‘Agesilaus’ and the treatise ‘On Revenues’ are thought by many not to have been written by Xenophon.

‘On Horsemanship’ (Περὶ Ἱππικῆς, *De Re Equestri*) ; a discussion of many points connected with the choice, purchase, and sale of horses.

‘On Hunting’ (Κυνηγετικός, *Cyngeticus*); treating of hunting-dogs, and the kinds and habits of game.

‘The Hipparch’ (Ἱππαρχικός, *Hipparchicus*); on the position and duties of a commander of cavalry.

‘The Constitution of Sparta’ (Πολιτεία Λακεδαιμονίων, *Respublica Lacedaemoniorum*); presenting a brief description of the political institutions of Sparta.

There are also a ‘Defence of Socrates’ (Απολογία Σωκράτους, *Apologia Socratis*), and a ‘Constitution of Athens’ (Πολιτεία Ἀθηναίων, *Respublica Atheniensium*), attributed to Xenophon, but probably not composed by him.

All the works of Xenophon are written in a simple and pleasing style; but it is on the ‘Anabasis’ that his fame as a writer chiefly rests. In this, indeed, he had the advantage of a novel and fascinating theme; but that alone will not account for the admiration which the book has inspired in every age. In the ‘Anabasis’ Xenophon’s style is at its best. It is unadorned, straightforward, concise, and unpretentious; not barren, but characterized by a graceful simplicity that wins and holds the reader. The structure of sentences is harmonious to the ear; the development of thought is clear and never halting. This unaffected and attractive manner of expression brought to Xenophon the epithet of the “Attic Muse;” and Cicero said of him that his speech was sweeter than honey. Yet, judged by a strict standard, his Greek is not the purest Attic. His deviations from the best usage, however, have been greatly magnified by some critics, and probably result in part from the unsettled state of the text. Still, it would not be remarkable if, after so many years of association with Dorian Greeks, Xenophon’s speech had lost something of its Attic flavor.

It has been thought strange that, while there is no introduction to the Anabasis as a whole, several books are introduced by summaries of the foregoing narrative. Scholars now gener-

ally incline to the opinion that the work as published by Xenophon was not divided into books, but that the division was made after his time by some editor, who also added the summaries. We learn from the life of Xenophon by Diogenes Laertius, however, that the present arrangement of books was accepted as genuine at least as early as the middle of the second century A. D. At any rate, Xenophon's arrangement of material is so methodical that whoever divided the *Anabasis* into books and chapters did what was plainly suggested in the work itself. This may readily be seen by a glance at the titles of the books and chapters.

The credibility of the *Anabasis* has more than once been called in question. Some have thought it a special plea put forth to justify Xenophon before his offended countrymen in regard to his relations with Cyrus, and given to the world under an assumed name. The evidence for this view is so slight that it may well be disregarded. Xenophon's tastes led him to the composition of historical works. What more natural than that he should write an account of the most remarkable expedition known up to that time, in which he had the fortune to be a prominent figure? He had, indeed, no broad, philosophic grasp of historical principles and tendencies, like Thucydides; but he was very observing, and no detail was so unimportant as to escape his attention. The best proof of his truthfulness, however, is the tone of his narrative. Like Caesar, he speaks of himself as writer in the first person, but as doer in the third, — thus in the narrative placing himself as a member of the expedition on a level with the rest. He is everywhere candid. There is no trace of self-glorification, of thrusts at his enemies, or of excuses for himself, other than a simple statement of motive now and then. In the speeches — and speeches were a common rhetorical device in ancient writers — some allowance must be made for the fact that Xenophon had to reproduce them from memory. But when the *Anabasis* was written — probably as early as 371 B. C. — no doubt many of the Ten Thousand were still living. Any false

or unjust statements would have been at once detected and contradicted, and the authority of the work impugned beyond recovery. Other accounts of the Expedition and Retreat were written ; one of them, 'by Themistogenes the Syracusan,' Xenophon himself mentions at the opening of the third book of his *Hellenics*, though some without good reason think that he there refers to his own work, circulated under a fictitious name. But Xenophon's narrative has alone survived, doubtless because the best.

Apart from its literary excellence, the *Anabasis* is a work of great historic value. It supplies an important link in the history of the relations between Greece and Persia, — the contact of young Europe with the Orient. It gives a vast amount of information about the places, peoples, and institutions of Western Asia that otherwise would probably be unknown. Finally, it presents to all ages an inspiring example of what determined men, in the midst of overwhelming difficulties, can accomplish.

V. CONTENTS OF THE ANABASIS.

The following table gives in general the contents of the seven books of the Anabasis. For fuller outline of the first four books, consult the summary in the text.

BOOK.	SUBJECT.	DATE.	B. C.
I.	The Up-march, and the battle of Cunaxa	March to September	} 401
II.	March under Persian leadership to the Zab, and massacre of the Greek officers	September and October	} 401
III.	Retreat under five new generals eastward as far as the Carduchi . . .	November	. . 401
IV.	March through the mountains to Trebizond (Trapezus), on the Black Sea	December (401) to February	. . 400
V.	Movement westward and stay at Coetyora	March to June	} 400
VI.	The journey by sea and land to Scutari (Chrysopolis), on the Bosphorus	July and August	} 400
VII.	Adventures in Thrace ; enlistment under Thibron	August to March	. . 400 . . 399

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ

ΚΥΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ

ΛΟΓΟΣ Α΄.

Enmity arises between the sons of Darius.

- 1 **Ι.** Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνονται παῖδες δύο, 5
πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κύρος. ἐπεὶ
δ' ἡσθένει Δαρείος καὶ ὑπόπτει τελευτῆν τοῦ βίου, ἐβού-
2 λετό οἱ τῶν παίδε ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύ-
τερος παρῶν ἐτύγχανε· Κύρου δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς
ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε, καὶ στρατηγὸν δ'
αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων, ὅσοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίου ἀθροί-
ζονται. ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κύρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς
φίλον, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δ' ἔχων ὀπλίτας ἀνέβη τρια-
κοσίουσ, ἄρχοντα δ' αὐτῶν Ξενίαν Παρράσιον. 10
3 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος καὶ κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασι-
λείαν Ἀρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον
πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ. ὁ δὲ πείθεται τε
καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κύρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαι-
4 τησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. ὁ δ' 15
ὡς ἀπῆλθε κινδυνεύσας καὶ ἀτιμασθεῖς, βουλεύεται ὅπως
μήποτ' ἔτι ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ', ἐὰν δύνηται, βασι-
λεύσει ἀντ' ἐκείνου. Παρυσάτις μὲν δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπήρχε

τῷ Κύρῳ, φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην.

Cyrus makes preparations to attack his brother.

Ὅστις δ' ἀφικνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτόν, 5
πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο, ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον
5 φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ. καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ δὲ βαρβάρων
ἐπεμέλετο, ὡς πολεμεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἶεν καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν
αὐτῷ.

Τὴν δ' Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροιζεν ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο 6
ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι βασι-
10 λέα. ὠδὲ οὖν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν συλλογὴν. ὁπόσας εἶχε φυλα-
κὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι, παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις
λαμβάνειν ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι πλείστους καὶ
βελτίστους, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντος Τισσαφέρους ταῖς πόλεσιν.
καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρους τὸ ἀρχαῖον,
15 ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομέναι, τότε δ' ἀφέστασαν πρὸς Κύρου
πᾶσαι πλὴν Μιλήτου· ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ Τισσαφέρους προαι- 7
σθόμενός τις ταῦτα βουλευόμενος, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν
ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς
φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ
20 κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ ἐπειράτο κατάγειν τοὺς
ἐκπεπτωκόσας. καὶ αὕτη αὐτῷ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ
ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα.

Πρὸς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆ- 8
ναί οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἄρχειν
25 αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα· ὥστε βα-
σιλεὺς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλὴν οὐκ ἤσθάνετο,
Τισσαφέρνει δ' ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντ' αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρα-
τεύματα δαπανᾶν· ὥστε οὐδὲν ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων.
καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς ἐκ
30 τῶν πόλεων ὧν Τισσαφέρους ἐτύχχανεν ἔχων.

He engages more Greek mercenaries.

- 9 "Ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ κατ' ἀντιπέρας Ἀβύδου τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν. τούτῳ συγγενόμενος ὁ Κῦρος ἠγάσθη τ' αὐτὸν καὶ δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μυρίους δαρεικοὺς. ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν 5 χρημάτων καὶ ἐπολέμει ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὀρμώμενος τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ ὠφέλει τοὺς Ἕλληνας. ὥστε καὶ χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν τροφήν τῶν στρατιωτῶν αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις ἐκούσαι. τοῦτο δ' αὖ οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τὸ στρά- 10 τευμα.
- 10 Ἀρίστιππος δ' ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος ὢν ἐτύγχανεν αὐτῷ, καὶ πιεζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν οἴκοι ἀντιστασιωτῶν ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ τριῶν μνηῶν μισθόν, ὡς οὕτω περιγεγόμενος ἂν τῶν ἀντιστασιω- 15 τῶν. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακισχιλίους καὶ ἕξ μνηῶν μισθόν, καὶ δεῖται αὐτοῦ μὴ πρόσθεν καταλύσαι πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας πρὶν ἂν αὐτῷ συμβουλευέσθαι. οὕτω δ' αὖ τὸ ἐν Θετταλίᾳ ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τρεφόμενον 20 στράτευμα.
- 11 Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιώτιον ξένον ὄντα ἐκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὡς εἰς Πισίδας βου- λόμενος στρατεῦσθαι, ὡς πράγματα παρεχόντων τῶν Πισιδῶν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρᾳ. Σοφαίνετον δὲ τὸν Στυμφάλιον καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν 25 Ἀχαιόν, ξένους ὄντας καὶ τούτους, ἐκέλευσεν ἄνδρας λαβόντας ἐλθεῖν ὅτι πλείστους, ὡς πολεμήσων Τισσαφέρνει σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι τῶν Μιλησίων. καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως οὗτοι.

Cyrus musters his forces at Sardis.

II. Ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, τὴν μὲν **1**
 πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο, ὡς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν παν-
 τάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας· καὶ ἀθροίζει ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους τό τε
 βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα. ἐνταῦθα καὶ
 5 παραγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι ἦκειν ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ
 στράτευμα, καὶ τῷ Ἀριστίππῳ συναλλαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς
 οἴκοι ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὃ εἶχε στράτευμα· καὶ
 Ξενία τῷ Ἀρκάδι, ὃς αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι
 ξενικοῦ, ἦκειν παραγγέλλει λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας πλὴν
 10 ὅποσοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν. ἐκάλεσε
 δὲ καὶ τοὺς Μίλητον πολιορκούντας, καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας **2**
 ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ
 καλῶς καταπράξειεν ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεύετο, μὴ πρόσθεν παύ-
 σεσθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι οἴκαδε. οἱ δ' ἠδέως
 15 ἐπέειθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ· καὶ λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα
 παρήσαν εἰς Σάρδεις.

Ξενίας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβὼν παρεγένετο εἰς **3**
 Σάρδεις, ὀπλίτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους, Πρόξενος δὲ παρὴν
 ἔχων ὀπλίτας μὲν εἰς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, γυμνήτας
 20 δὲ πεντακοσίους, Σοφαίνετος δ' ὁ Στυμφάλιος ὀπλίτας
 ἔχων χιλίους, Σωκράτης δ' ὁ Ἀχαιοὺς ὀπλίτας ἔχων ὡς
 πεντακοσίους, Πασίων δ' ὁ Μεγαρεὺς τριακοσίους μὲν
 ὀπλίτας, τριακοσίους δὲ πελταστάς ἔχων παρεγένετο· ἦν
 δὲ καὶ οὗτος καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρα-
 25 τευομένων. οὗτοι μὲν εἰς Σάρδεις αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο. Ἰτισ- **4**
 σαφέρνης δὲ κατανόησας ταῦτα, καὶ μείζονα ἠγησάμενος
 εἶναι ἢ ὡς ἐπὶ Πισίδας τὴν παρασκευὴν, πορεύεται ὡς
 βασιλέα ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, ἰππέας ἔχων ὡς πεντακοσίους.
 καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνου τὸν Κύρου **5**
 30 στόλον, ἀντιπαρεσκευάζετο.

He marches to Celaenae, famed for its myth of Marsyas.

- Κῦρος δ' ἔχων οὓς εἶρηκα ὠρμάτο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμούς τρεῖς, παρασύγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο, ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρου ποταμόν. τούτου τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα· γέφυρα δ' ἐπήν ἐξευγμένη πλοίοις ἐπτά.
- 6 τοῦτον διαβὰς ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρα- 5
σύγγας ὀκτώ, εἰς Κολοσσάς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας ἐπτά· καὶ ἦκε Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς ὀπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακοσίους, Δόλοπας καὶ Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Ὀλυνθίους.
- 7 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς τρεῖς, παρασύγγας εἴκοσι, 10
εἰς Κελαινάς, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευεν ἀφ' ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. διὰ μέσου δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος 15
ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσι ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων· ῥεῖ 8
δὲ καὶ διὰ τῆς Κελαινῶν πόλεως. ἔστι δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρμυνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐμβάλλει εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον. 20
- Τοῦ δὲ Μαρσίου τὸ εὖρος ἐστὶν εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσίαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἱ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄνθρω, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται 9
Μαρσύας. ἐνταῦθα Ξερέξης, ὅτ' ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἠττηθεὶς 25
τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομῆσαι ταῦτά τε τὰ βασιλεία καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς Θρᾶκας ὀκτακοσίους καὶ τοξότας Κρήτας διακοσίους. ἄμα δὲ καὶ Σῶσις παρῆν 30

ὁ Συρακόσιος ἔχων ὀπλίτας τριακοσίους, καὶ Σοφαίνετος ὁ Ἀρκὰς ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους. ἐνταῦθα Κύρος ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες ὀπλίται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι, 5 πελτασταὶ δ' ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

The games at Peltae; arrears of pay; Εργαζα.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, 10 εἰς Πέλτας, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν αὐτῷ Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς τὰ Λύκαια ἔθυσε καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκεν. τὰ δ' ἄθλα ἦσαν στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ· ἐθεώρει δὲ 10 τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κύρος. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δώδεκα, εἰς Κεράμων ἀγοράν, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῇ Μυσίᾳ χώρᾳ. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει 11 σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, εἰς Καῦστρου πεδίου, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε· καὶ 15 τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠφείλετο μισθὸς πλεον ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν, καὶ πολλάκις ἰόντες ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπήτουν. ὁ δ' ἐλπίδας λέγων διήγε καὶ δηλὸς ἦν ἀνιόμενος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ 20 Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.

Ἐνταῦθ' ἀφικνεῖται Ἐπύαξα ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ τοῦ Κι- 1 20 λίκων βασιλέως παρὰ Κύρον· καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναι χρήματα πολλά. τῇ δ' εἶν' στρατιᾷ τότε ἀπέδωκε Κύρος μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. εἶχε δ' ἡ Κίλισσα φύλακας περὶ αὐτὴν Κίλικας καὶ Ἀσπενδίους· ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ συγγενέσθαι Κύρον τῇ Κιλίσσῃ. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς 13 25 δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, εἰς Θύμβριον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη Μίδου καλουμένη τοῦ Φρυγῶν βασιλέως, ἐφ' ἣ λέγεται Μίδαο τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι οἶνω κερίαςας αὐτήν.

Review of the Greeks ; panic among the barbarians.

- 14 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασύγγας δέκα, εἰς
 Τυριάειον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς.
 Ἐκαὶ λέγεται δεηθῆναι ἢ Κίλισσα Κύρου ἐπιδείξαι τὸ στρά-
 τευμα αὐτῇ. βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδείξαι ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται
 ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. ἐκέλευσε 5
- 15 δὲ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὡς νόμος αὐτοῖς εἰς μάχην, οὕτω ταχθῆ-
 ναι καὶ στήναι, συντάξαι δ' ἕκαστον τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. ἐτά-
 χθησαν οὖν ἐπὶ τεττάρων· εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Μένων, τὸ
 δ' εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι
- 16 στρατηγοί. ἔθεώρει οὖν ὁ Κύρος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς βαρβά- 10
 ρους· οἱ δὲ παρήλαντον τεταγμένοι κατ' ἕλας καὶ κατὰ
 τάξεις· εἶτα δὲ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, παρελαύνων ἐφ' ἄρματος
 καὶ ἢ Κίλισσα ἐφ' ἄρμαμάξης. εἶχον δὲ πάντες κράνη
 χαλκᾶ καὶ χιτῶνας φοινικοῦς καὶ κνημίδας καὶ τὰς ἀσπί-
 δας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 15
- 17 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάντας παρήλασε, στήσας τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς
 φάλαγγος μέσης, πέμψας Πίγρητα τὸν ἑρμηνέα παρὰ τοὺς
 στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα
 καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι ὅλην τὴν φάλαγγα. Ἦοὶ δὲ ταῦτα προεῖπον
 τοῖς στρατιώταις· καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλόμενοι τὰ 20
 ὄπλα ἐπήσαν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου θάπτον προϊόντων σὺν
 κραυγῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρα-
 18 τιώταις ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων φόβος πολλὸς
 καὶ ἢ τε Κίλισσα ἔφυγεν ἐπὶ τῆς ἄρμαμάξης καὶ οἱ ἐκ
 τῆς ἀγορᾶς καταλιπόντες τὰ ὄνια· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες σὺν 25
 γέλωτι ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον. ἢ δὲ Κίλισσα ἰδοῦσα τὴν
 λαμπρότητα καὶ τὴν τάξιν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐθαύμασεν.
 Κύρος δ' ἦσθη τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους
 φόβον ἰδῶν.

Cyrus passes through Lycaonia and Cappadocia into Cilicia.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκο- 19
 σιν, εἰς Ἰκόνιον, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν ἐσχάτην. ἐνταῦθ'
 ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυκαονίας
 σταθμούς πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα. ταύτην τὴν
 5 χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ὡς πολεμίαν
 οὔσαν. ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν 20
 ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν. καὶ συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ
 τοὺς στρατιώτας, οὓς Μένων εἶχε, καὶ αὐτόν. Κῦρος δὲ
 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας σταθμούς
 10 τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, πρὸς Θόανα, πό-
 λιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν
 ἡμέρας τρεῖς. ἐν ᾧ Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην
 Μεγαφέρνην, φοινικιστὴν βασιλείου, καὶ ἕτερόν τινα τῶν
 ὑπάρχων, αἰτιασάμενος ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ.
 15 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπειρώντο εἰσβάλλειν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν. ἡ δ' 21
 εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτὸς ὀρθία ἰσχυρῶς καὶ ἀμήχανος
 εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, εἴ τις ἐκώλυεν. ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ
 Συέννεσις εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων φυλάττων τὴν εἰσβολήν·
 δι' ἃ ἔμειναν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἦκεν
 20 ἄγγελος λέγων ὅτι ἐκλελοιπῶς εἴη Συέννεσις τὰ ἄκρα, ἐπεὶ
 ἦσθετο ὅτι τὸ Μένωνος στράτευμα ἤδη ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἦν εἰσω
 τῶν ὀρέων, καὶ ὅτι τριήρεις ἤκουε περιπλεύσας ἀπ' Ἰω-
 νίας εἰς Κιλικίαν, Ταμῶν ἔχοντα τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ
 αὐτοῦ Κύρου. Κῦρος δ' οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς 22
 25 κωλύοντος, καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνὰς οὗ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον.
 ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαιναν εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν, ἐπίρ-
 ρυτον, καὶ δένδρων παντοδαπῶν ἔμπλεων καὶ ἀμπέλων.
 πολὺ δὲ καὶ σήσαμον καὶ μελίην καὶ κέγχρον καὶ πυ-
 ροὺς καὶ κριθὰς φέρει. ὄρος δ' αὐτὸ περιέχει ὄχυρόν καὶ
 30 ὑψηλὸν πάντῃ ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν.

Having won over Syennesis, he marches through Cilicia.

- 23 Καταβάς δὲ διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου ἤλασε σταθμούς
τέτταρας, παρασάγγας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, εἰς Ταρσοῦς, τῆς
Κιλικίας πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν τὰ
Συεννέσιος βασιλεία τοῦ Κιλικῶν βασιλέως. διὰ μέσου
δὲ τῆς πόλεως ῥεῖ ποταμὸς Κύνδος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο πλέ- 5
- 24 θρων. ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἐνοικούντες μετὰ
Συεννέσιος εἰς χωρίον ὀχυρὸν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη πλὴν οἱ τὰ καπη-
λεῖα ἔχοντες· ἔμειναν δὲ καὶ οἱ παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰ-
κούντες ἐν Σόλοις καὶ ἐν Ἴσσοῖς.]
- 25 Ἐπύαξα δ' ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ προτέρα Κύρου πέντε 10
ἡμέραις εἰς Ταρσοῦς ἀφίκετο· ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὀρέ-
ων τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδίου δύο λόχοι τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος
ἀπώλοντο. οἱ μὲν ἔφασαν ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπήναι
ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικῶν, οἱ δ' ὑπολειφθέντας καὶ οὐ δυναμένους
εὐρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς εἶτα πλανωμέ- 15
- 26 νους ἀπολέσθαι· ἦσαν δ' οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται. οἱ δ'
ἄλλοι ἐπεὶ ἤκου, τὴν τε πόλιν διήρπασαν, διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον
τῶν συστρατιωτῶν ὀργιζόμενοι, καὶ τὰ βασιλεία τὰ ἐν
αὐτῇ. Κύρος δ' ἐπεὶ εἰσήλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, μετεπέμ-
πετο τὸν Σύννεσιν πρὸς ἑαυτόν· ὁ δ' οὔτε πρότερον οὐ- 20
δενί πω κρείττονι ἑαυτοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν ἔφη οὔτε τότε
Κύρω ἵεναι, πρὶν ἢ γυνὴ αὐτὸν ἔπεισε καὶ πίστει εἴλαβεν.
- 27 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐπεὶ συνεγένοντο ἀλλήλοις, Σύννεσις
μὲν ἔδωκε Κύρω χρήματα πολλὰ εἰς τὴν στρατιάν, Κύρος
δ' ἐκεῖνῳ δῶρα, ἃ νομίζεται παρὰ βασιλεῖ τίμια, ἵππον 25
χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρεπτὸν χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκι-
νάκην χρυσοῦν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν, καὶ τὴν χώραν μη-
κέτι διαρπάζεσθαι· τὰ δ' ἥρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, εἴαν
που ἐντυγχάνωσι, ἀπολαμβάνειν.

ANABASIS.

The Greeks refuse to advance; Clearchus addresses them.

III. Ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινε Κῦρος καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἡμέρας 1
εἴκοσιν. οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω·
ὑπώπτενον γὰρ ἤδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι, μισθωθῆναι δ' οὐκ
ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ
5 στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἰέναι· οἱ δ' αὐτόν τε ἔβαλλον καὶ
τὰ ὑποζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου, ἐπεὶ ἤρξατο προΐεναι. Κλέαρχος 2
δὲ τότε μὲν μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι, ὕστερον
δ' ἐπεὶ ἔγνω, ὅτι οὐ δυνησεται βιάσασθαι, συνήγαγεν ἐκ-
κλησίαν τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐδά-
10 κρυε πολὺν χρόνον ἐστῶς· οἱ δ' ὀρώντες ἐθαύμαζον καὶ
ἐσιώπων· εἶτα δ' ἔλεξε τοιάδε·

“Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε, ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω 3
τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν. ἐμοὶ γὰρ Κῦρος ξένος ἐγένετο,
καὶ με φεύγοντα ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τά τε ἄλλα ἐτίμησε καὶ
15 μυρίους ἔδωκε δαρεικούς· οὗς ἐγὼ λαβὼν οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον
κατεθέμην ἐμοὶ οὐδὲ καθηδυνάθησα, ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς ἔδαπά-
νων. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾶκας ἐπολέμησα, καὶ 4
ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐτιμωρούμην μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἐκ τῆς Χερρο-
νήσου αὐτοὺς ἐξελαύνων βουλομένους ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τοὺς
20 ἐνοικούντας Ἑλληνας τὴν γῆν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Κῦρος ἐκάλει,
λαβὼν ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμην, ἵν', εἴ τι δέοιτο, ὠφελοίην αὐτὸν
ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου. ἐπεὶ δ' ὑμεῖς οὐ βούλεσθε 5
συμπορεύεσθαι, ἀνάγκη δὴ μοι ἢ ὑμᾶς προδόντα τῇ Κύρου
φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι ἢ πρὸς ἐκείνον ψευδάμενον μεθ' ὑμῶν ἰέναι.
25 εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω οὐκ οἶδα, αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς
καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὅ,τι ἂν δέη πείσομαι. καὶ οὐποτ' ἐρεῖ οὐδέεις,
ὡς ἐγὼ Ἑλληνας ἀγαγὼν εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους, προδοὺς
τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων φιλίαν εἰλόμην· ἀλλ'
ἐπεὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐθέλετε πείθεσθαι οὐδ' ἔπεισθαι, ἐγὼ 6
30 σὺν ὑμῖν ἔψομαι καὶ ὅ,τι ἂν δέη πείσομαι. νομίζω γὰρ

ὕμᾱς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους, καὶ
 σὺν ὑμῖν μὲν ἂν οἶμαι εἶναι τίμιος, ὅπου ἂν ᾧ, ὑμῶν δ'
 ἔρημος ὣν οὐκ ἂν ἰκανὸς εἶναι οἶμαι οὐτ' ἂν φίλον ὠφελή-
 σαι οὐτ' ἂν ἐχθρὸν ἀλέξασθαι. ὡς ἐμοῦ οὖν ἰόντος ὅποι
 ἂν καὶ ὑμεῖς, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε.” 5

Clearchus, though favoring Cyrus, feigns consent to leave him.

7 Ταῦτ' εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, οἳ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου καὶ
 οἱ ἄλλοι, ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι οὐ φαίη παρὰ βασιλέα
 πορεύεσθαι, ἐπήνεσαν. παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου καὶ Πασίονος
 πλείους ἢ δισχίλιοι λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα
 8 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. Κύρος δὲ τούτοις 10
 ἀπορῶν τε καὶ λυπούμενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλεάρχον· ὁ
 δ' ἰέναι μὲν οὐκ ἤθελε, λάθρα δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πέμπων
 αὐτῷ ἄγγελον ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν, ὡς καταστησομένων τούτων
 εἰς τὸ δέον· μεταπέμπεσθαι δ' ἐκέλευεν αὐτόν· αὐτὸς δ'
 9 οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγὼν τοὺς θ' ἑαυτοῦ 15
 στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς προσελθόντας αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 τὸν βουλόμενον, ἔλεξε τοιάδε·

“Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν δὴ Κύρου δηλονότι οὕτως
 ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὥσπερ τὰ ἡμέτερα πρὸς ἐκείνον· οὔτε γὰρ
 ἡμεῖς ἐκείνου ἔτι στρατιῶται, ἐπεὶ γε οὐ συνεπόμεθα αὐτῷ, 20
 10 οὐτ' ἐκείνος ἔτι ἡμῖν μισθοδότης. ὅτι μέντοι ἀδικεῖσθαι
 νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν οἶδα· ὥστε καὶ μεταπεμπομένου αὐτοῦ
 οὐκ ἐθέλω ἐλθεῖν, τὸ μὲν μέγιστον αἰσχυρόμενος, ὅτι σύν-
 οἶδα ἑμαυτῷ πάντα ἐψευσμένος αὐτόν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ δεδιώς,
 μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθῆ ὧν νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἠδικῆσθαι. 25
 11 ἐμοὶ οὖν δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα εἶναι ἡμῖν καθεῦδειν οὐδ' ἀμελεῖν
 ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ βουλευέσθαι ὅ,τι χρὴ ποιεῖν ἐκ τούτων.
 καὶ ἕως τε μένομεν αὐτοῦ, σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως
 ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα μενοῦμεν, εἴ τε ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι, ὅπως
 ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα ἄπιμεν, καὶ ὅπως τάπιτήδεια ἔξομεν· 30

ἄνευ γὰρ τούτων οὔτε στρατηγοῦ οὔτ' ἰδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν. ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῦ μὲν ἄξιος ᾧ ἂν φίλος ᾖ, χαλε- 12 πώτατος δ' ἐχθρὸς ᾧ ἂν πολέμιος ᾖ, ἔχει δὲ δύναμιν καὶ πεζῆν καὶ ἵππικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, ἣν πάντες ὁμοίως ὀρῶμέν 5 τε καὶ ἐπιστάμεθα· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ πόρρω δοκοῦμέν μοι αὐτοῦ καθῆσθαι. ὥστε ὦρα λέγειν ὅτι τις γιγνώσκει ἄριστον εἶναι.”

Plans of retreat are suggested; Clearchus refuses to lead.

Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἀνίσταντο οἱ μὲν 13 ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, λέξοντες ἅ ἐγίγνωσκον, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἐγκέλευστοι, ἐπιδεικνύντες, οἷα εἶη ἡ ἀπορία ἄνευ τῆς Κύρου γνώμης καὶ μένειν καὶ ἀπιέναι. εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, 14 προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν ὡς τάχιστα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, στρατηγὸς μὲν ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὡς τάχιστα, εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέαρχος ἀπάγειν· τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἀγοράζεσθαι (ἢ δ' 15 ἀγορὰ ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρβαρικῷ στρατεύματι) καὶ συσκευάζεσθαι· ἐλθόντας δὲ Κύρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὡς ἀποπλέοιεν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ διδῶ, ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν, ὅστις διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας ἀπάξει. ἐὰν δὲ μὴδ' ἡγεμόνα διδῶ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταληφόμενους τὰ ἄκρα, 20 ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήθ' οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, ὧν πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ χρήματα ἔχομεν ἡρπακότες. οὗτος μὲν τοιαῦτ' εἶπεν· μετὰ δὲ τούτου Κλέαρχος εἶπε τοσοῦτον· “Ὡς μὲν στρατηγήσουτ' ἐμὲ ταύτην τὴν στρα- 15 τηγίαν μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐνορῶ, δι' ἃ ἐμοὶ 25 τοῦτ' οὐ ποιητέον· ὡς δὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὃν ἂν ἔλησθε, πείσομαι ἢ δυνατὸν μάλιστα, ἔν' εἰδῆτε, ὅτι καὶ ἄρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι ὡς τις καὶ ἄλλος.”

The Greeks treat with Cyrus, and agree to go on.

Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνύς μὲν τὴν εὐθήθειαν 16 τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος, ὥσπερ πάλιν τὸν στόλον

- Κύρου ποιουμένου, ἐπιδεικνὺς δ' ὡς εὔηθες εἶη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου, “ὦ λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πρᾶξιν. εἰ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν, ὃν ἂν Κύρος δῶ, τί κωλύει καὶ τὰ
- 17 ἄκρα ἡμῖν κελεύειν Κύρου προκαταλαμβάνειν; ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοίην μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν, ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, 5 μὴ ἡμᾶς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ, φοβοίμην δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ὦ δοίη ἔπεσθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ ὅθεν οὐκ ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν· βουλοίμην δ' ἂν ἄκοντος ἀπιῶν Κύρου λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθῶν· ὃ οὐ δυνατόν ἐστίν. ἀλλ' ἔγωγέ φημι
- 18 ταῦτα μὲν φλυαρίας εἶναι· δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄνδρας ἐλθόντας 10 πρὸς Κύρον, οἵτινες ἐπιτήδειοι σὺν Κλεάρχῳ ἐρωτᾶν ἐκεῖνον, τί βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι· καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ἢ πρᾶξις ἢ παραπλησία οἷα περ καὶ πρόσθεν ἐχρήτο τοῖς ξένοις, ἔπεσθαι καὶ ἡμᾶς, καὶ μὴ κακίους εἶναι τῶν πρόσθεν τούτῳ
- 19 συναναβάντων· ἐὰν δὲ μείζων ἢ πρᾶξις τῆς πρόσθεν φαί- 15 νηται καὶ ἐπιπονωτέρα καὶ ἐπικινδυνωτέρα, ἀξιούν ἢ πείσαντα ἡμᾶς ἄγειν ἢ πεισθέντα πρὸς φιλίαν ἀφίεναι· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ ἐπόμενοι ἂν φίλοι αὐτῷ καὶ πρόθυμοι ἐποίμεθα καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἀπίοιμεν· ὅ,τι δ' ἂν πρὸς ταῦτα λέγῃ, ἀπαργεῖλαι δεῦρο. ἡμᾶς δ' ἀκούσαντας πρὸς ταῦτα 20 βουλευέσθαι.”
- 20 Ἔδοξε ταῦτα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐλόμενοι σὺν Κλεάρχῳ πέμ-
πουσιν, οἱ ἡρώτων Κύρον τὰ δόξαντα τῇ στρατιᾷ. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι ἀκούοι Ἀβροκόμαν ἐχθρὸν ἄνδρα ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ εἶναι, ἀπέχοντα δώδεκα σταθμούς· πρὸς 25 τοῦτου οὖν ἔφη βούλεσθαι ἐλθεῖν· κἂν μὲν μένη ἐκεῖ, τὴν δίκην ἔφη χρῆζειν ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτῷ, ἐὰν δὲ φύγῃ, ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖ
- 21 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευσόμεθα· ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ αἰρετοὶ ἀπαγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις· τοῖς δ' ὑποψία μὲν ἦν, ὅτι ἄγοι πρὸς βασιλέα, ὅμως δ' ἐδόκει ἔπεσθαι. προσαι- 30 τοῦσι δὲ μισθὸν ὁ Κύρος ὑπισχνεῖται ἡμιόλιον πᾶσι δώσειν οὐ πρότερον ἔφερον, ἀντὶ δαρεικοῦ τρία ἡμιδαρεικὰ τοῦ

μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ· ὅτι δ' ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἄγοι, οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα ἤκουσεν οὐδεὶς ἔν γε τῷ φανερωῷ.

March through the Cilician Gates; flight of Abrocomas.

IV. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας 1
δέκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Ψάρον ποταμόν, οὗ ἦν τὸ εὖρος τρία πλέθρα·
5 ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας πέντε, ἐπὶ
τὸν Πύραμον ποταμόν, οὗ τὸ εὖρος στάδιον. ἐντεῦθεν
ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα, εἰς
Ἴσσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας ἐσχάτην πόλιν, ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰ-
κουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας 2
10 τρεῖς· καὶ Κύρῳ παρήσαν αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες τριά-
κοντα καὶ πέντε καὶ ἐπ' αὐταῖς ναύαρχος Πυθαγόρας
Λακεδαιμόνιος. ἠγείτο δ' αὐτῶν Ταμῶς Αἰγύπτιος ἐξ
Ἐφέσου, ἔχων ναῦς ἑτέρας Κύρου πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν, αἷς
ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον, ὅτε Τισσαφέρνει φίλη ἦν, καὶ συνε-
15 πολέμει Κύρῳ πρὸς αὐτόν. παρήν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσοφος 3
Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, μετάπεμπτος ὑπὸ Κύρου,
ἐπτακοσίους ἔχων ὀπλίτας, ὧν ἐστρατήγει παρὰ Κύρῳ.
αἱ δὲ νῆες ὄρμουν παρὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνήν. ἐνταῦθα καὶ
οἱ παρ' Ἀβροκόμα μισθοφόροι Ἕλληνες ἀποστάντες ἦλθον
20 παρὰ Κύρον, τετρακόσιοι ὀπλίται, καὶ συνεστρατεύοντο
ἐπὶ βασιλέα.

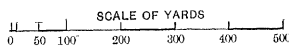
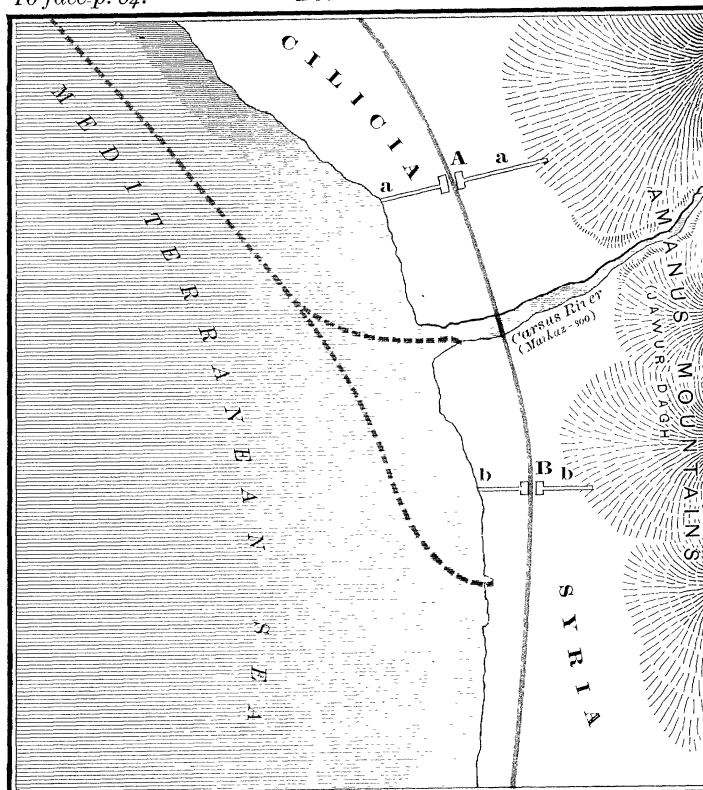
Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας πέντε, 4
ἐπὶ πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα
δύο τεῖχη, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔσωθεν τὸ πρὸ τῆς Κιλικίας Σύννε-
25 σις εἶχε καὶ Κιλικίων φυλακὴ, τὸ δ' ἔξω τὸ πρὸ τῆς Συρίας
βασιλέως ἐλέγετο φυλακὴ φυλάττειν. διὰ μέσου δὲ ρεῖ
τούτων ποταμὸς Κάρσος ὄνομα, εὖρος πλέθρου. ἅπαν δὲ
τὸ μέσον τῶν τειχῶν ἦσαν στάδιοι τρεῖς· καὶ παρελθεῖν
οὐκ ἦν βία· ἦν γὰρ ἡ πάροδος στενὴ καὶ τὰ τεῖχη εἰς τὴν
30 θάλατταν καθήκοντα. ὑπερθεν δ' ἦσαν πέτραι ἠλίβατοι·

THE SYRIAN GATES.

To face p. 64.

Book I. iv. 4.

PLAN I.



EXPLANATION.

a a. Northern or Cilician Wall, τὸ ἔσωθεν τείχος τὸ πρὸ τῆς Κιλικίας.

b b. Southern or Syrian Wall, τὸ ἔξω τείχος τὸ πρὸ τῆς Συρίας.

A, B. Gates.

Route of Cyrus.

Proposed Route of the Fleet.

5 ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς τεύχεσιν ἀμφοτέροις ἐφέστασαν πύλαι. ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου Κύρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο, ὅπως ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν εἰς αὐτὰ καὶ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν, βιασόμενος τοὺς πολεμίους, εἰ φυλάττοιεν ἐπὶ ταῖς Συρίαις πύλαις, ὅπερ ᾤετο ποιήσειεν τὸν Ἀβροκόμαν, ἔχοντα πολὺν 5 στράτευμα. Ἀβροκόμας δ' οὐ τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κύρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήλαυνεν, ἔχων, ὡς ἐλέγετο, τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς.

Desertion of Xenias and Pasion.

6 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ Συρίας σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρα- 10 σάγγας πέντε, εἰς Μυριάνδον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην ὑπὸ Φοινίκων ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ· ἐμπόριον δ' ἦν τὸ χωρίον καὶ ὠρμον 7 αὐτόθι ὀλκάδες πολλαί. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· καὶ Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς στρατηγὸς καὶ Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον καὶ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐνθήμενοι ἀπέ- 15 πλευσαν, ὡς μὲν τοῖς πλείστοις ἐδόκουν, φιλοτιμηθέντες, ὅτι τοὺς στρατιώτας αὐτῶν τοὺς παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἀπελθόντας εἶα Κύρος τὸν Κλέαρχον ἔχειν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, διῆλθε λόγος, ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κύρος τριήρεσι· καὶ οἱ μὲν 20 ἠύχοντο ὡς δειλοὺς ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δ' ᾤκτει- 8 ρον, εἰ ἀλώσοιντο. Κύρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς εἶπεν·

“Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. ἀλλ' εὖ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων, ὅτι οὔτε ἀποπεφύγασιν· οἶδα γὰρ ὅποι οἴχονται· οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν· ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις, 25 ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον· ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγ' αὐτοὺς διώξω, οὐδ' ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς ὡς ἐγώ, ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῆ τις, χρώμαι, ἐπειδὴν δ' ἀπιέναι βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματ' ἀποσυλῶ. ἀλλ' 30 λόντων, εἰδότες, ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ 30

ἐκείνους. καίτοι ἔχω γ' αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν
 Τράλλεσι φρουρούμενα· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τούτων στερήσονται,
 ἀλλ' ἀπολήψονται τῆς πρόσθεν ἕνεκα περὶ ἐμὲ ἀρετῆς."

Καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' εἶπεν· οἱ δ' "Ἕλληνες, εἴ τις καὶ 9
 5 ἀθυμότερος ἦν πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, ἀκούοντες τὴν Κύρου
 ἀρετὴν ἥδιον καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο.

At the Euphrates Cyrus reveals his plan; the Greeks hesitate.

Μετὰ ταῦτα Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς τέτταρας, παρα-
 σάγγας εἴκοσιν, ἐπὶ τὸν Χάλον ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ εὖρος
 πλέθρου, πλήρη δ' ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων, οὓς οἱ
 10 Σύροι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζον καὶ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ εἶον, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ τὰς
 περιστεράς. αἱ δὲ κῶμαι, ἐν αἷς ἐσκήνον, Παρυσάτιδος
 ἦσαν, εἰς ζώνην δεδομένοι. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς 10
 πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Δάρδα-
 τος ποταμοῦ, οὗ τὸ εὖρος πλέθρον. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν τὰ Βελέ-
 15 σους βασιλεία τοῦ Συρίας ἄρξαντος, καὶ παράδεισος πάνυ
 μέγας καὶ καλός, ἔχων πάνθ' ὅσα ὄραι φύουσιν. Κῦρος
 δ' αὐτὸν ἐξέκοψε καὶ τὰ βασιλεία κατέκαυσεν. ἐντεῦθεν
 ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ 11
 τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων σταδίων·
 20 καὶ πόλις αὐτόθι φέκετο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, Θάφρακος
 ὄνομα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας πέντε· καὶ Κῦρος μετα-
 πεμφάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλεγεν, ὅτι
 ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ
 κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ ἀναπέι-
 25 θειν ἔπεισθαι.

Οἱ δὲ ποιήσαντες ἐκκλησίαν ἀπήγγελλον ταῦτα· οἱ δὲ 12
 στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἔφασαν αὐ-
 τοὺς πάλαι ταῦτ' εἰδότας κρύπτειν, καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι,
 εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ, ὅσαπερ καὶ τοῖς πρότερον
 30 μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβάσει καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἰόντων,

ἀλλὰ καλοῦντο· τοῦ πατρὸς Κύρον. ταῦθ' οἱ στρατηγοὶ
 13 Κύρω ἀπήγγελλον· ὁ δ' ὑπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν
 πέντε ἀργυρίου μνάς, ἐπειδὴν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἤκωσι, καὶ
 τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἑλληνας εἰς
 Ἰωνίαν πάλιν. τὸ μὲν δὴ πολὺ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ οὕτως 5
 ἐπέισθη.

Menon's scheme ; the Greeks cross the Euphrates.

Μένων δὲ πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι, τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι
 στρατιῶται, πότερον ἔψονται Κύρω ἢ οὐ, συνέλεξε τὸ
 αὐτοῦ στράτευμα χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε·
 14 “Ἄνδρες, εἴαν μοι πίθησθε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε 10
 πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ
 Κύρου. τί οὖν κελεύω ποιῆσαι ; νῦν δεῖται Κύρος ἔπεσθαι
 τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλέα· ἐγὼ οὖν φημὶ ὑμᾶς χρῆναι
 διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὅτι οἱ
 15 ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες ἀποκρινοῦνται Κύρω. εἴαν μὲν γὰρ ψηφί- 15
 σωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ δια-
 βαίνειν, καὶ ὡς προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται
 Κύρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ', εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος· εἴαν
 δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἄπιμεν μὲν ἅπαντες εἰς τοῦμ-
 παλιν, ὑμῖν δ' ὡς μόνοις πειθομένοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται 20
 16 καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλου οὐτινος ἂν
 δέησθε, οἶδα ὅτι ὡς φίλου τεύξεσθε Κύρου.”

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἐπίθοντο καὶ διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλ-
 λους ἀποκρίνασθαι. Κύρος δ' ἐπεὶ ἤσθετο διαβεβηκότας,
 ἤσθη τε καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι πέμψας Γλοῦν εἶπεν· “Ἐγὼ 25
 μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἤδη ὑμᾶς ἐπαινώ· ὅπως δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ
 ἐπαινέσετε, ἐμοὶ μελήσει, ἢ μηκέτι με Κύρον νομίζετε.”
 17 οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατιῶται ἐν ἐλπίσι μεγάλας ὄντες ἠύχοντο
 αὐτὸν εὐτυχεῖν, Μένωνι δὲ καὶ δῶρα ἐλέγετο πέμψαι με-
 γαλοπρεπῶς. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσας διέβαινε· συνείπετο δὲ 30
 καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα αὐτῷ ἅπαν. καὶ τῶν διαβαινόντων

τὸν ποταμὸν οὐδεὶς ἐβρέχθη ἀνωτέρω τῶν μαστῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. οἱ δὲ Θαψακηνοὶ ἔλεγον, ὅτι οὐπόποθ' οὗτος ὁ 18 ποταμὸς διαβατὸς γένοιτο πεζῆ, εἰ μὴ τότε, ἀλλὰ πλοίοις· ἂν τὸτ' Ἀβροκόμας προῖων κατέκαυσε, ἵνα μὴ Κύρος δια- 5 βῆ. ἐδόκει δὴ θεῖον εἶναι καὶ σαφῶς ὑποχωρῆσαι τὸν ποταμὸν Κύρῳ ὡς βασιλεύσουσι. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ 19 τῆς Συρίας σταθμοὺς ἐννέα, παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς τὸν Ἀράξην ποταμὸν. ἐνταῦθ' ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ μεστὰι σίτου καὶ οἴνου. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν 10 ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο.

March through desolate country along the Euphrates.

V. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας τὸν Εὐφράτην 1 ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἦν μὲν ἡ γῆ πεδίου ἅπαν ὁμαλές, ὥσπερ θάλαττα, ἀψιθίου δὲ πλη- 15 ρες· εἰ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο ἐνῆν ὕλης ἢ καλάμου, ἅπαντα ἦν εὐώδη, ὥσπερ ἀρώματα· δένδρον δ' οὐδὲν ἐνῆν, θηρία δὲ 2 παντοῖα, πλείστοι μὲν ὄνοι ἄγριοι, πολλὰ δὲ στρουθοί. ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες· ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θηρία οἱ ἵππεῖς ἐνίοτε ἐδίωκον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, 20 προδραμόντες ἂν ἔστασαν· πολὺ γὰρ τῶν ἵππων ἔτρεχον θᾶπτον· καὶ πάλιν, ἐπεὶ πλησιάζοιεν οἱ ἵπποι, ταῦτὸν ἐποίουν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαστάντες οἱ ἵππεῖς θηρῶν διαδεχόμενοι. τὰ δὲ κρέα τῶν ἀλισκομένων ἦν παραπλήσια τοῖς ἐλαφείοις, ἀπαλώτερα δέ. στρουθὸν δ' οὐδεὶς ἔλαβεν· 25 οἱ δὲ διώξαντες τῶν ἵππέων ταχὺ ἐπαύοντο· πολὺ γὰρ 3 ἀπεσπᾶτο φεύγουσα, τοῖς μὲν ποσὶ δρόμῳ, ταῖς δὲ πτέρυξιν ἄρασα ὥσπερ ἰστίῳ χρωμένη. τὰς δ' ὠτίδας ἐάν τις ταχὺ ἀνιστῆ, ἔστι λαμβάνειν· πέτονται γὰρ βραχύ, ὥσπερ πέρδικες, καὶ ταχὺ ἀπαγορεύουσιν. τὰ δὲ κρέα αὐτῶν 30 ἡδίστα ἦν.

4 Πορευόμενοι δὲ διὰ ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ
τὸν Μάσκαν ποταμόν, τὸ εὖρος πλεθριαῖον. ἐνταῦθ' ἦν
πόλις ἐρήμη, μεγάλη, ὄνομα δ' αὐτῇ Κορσωτή· περιερρέιτο
δ' αὐτῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ Μάσκα κύκλω. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας
5 τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς 5
ἐρήμους τρισκαίδεκα, παρασύγγας ἐνενήκοντα, τὸν Εὐφρά-
την ποταμόν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐπὶ Πύλας.
ἐν τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπώλετο
ὑπὸ λιμοῦ· οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν δένδρον,
ἀλλὰ ψιλὴ ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα· οἱ δ' ἐνοικοῦντες ὄνους 10
ἀλέτας παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν ὀρύττοντες καὶ ποιοῦντες εἰς
Βαβυλῶνα ἤγον καὶ ἐπώλουν καὶ ἀνταγοράζοντες σῖτον
ἔζων.

Difficulty in procuring supplies; haste of Cyrus.

6 Τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ὁ σῖτος ἐπέλιπεν, καὶ πρίασθαι οὐκ
ἦν, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ Λυδία ἀγορᾷ ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, τὴν 15
καπίθην ἀλεύρων ἢ ἀλφίτων τεττάρων σίγλων. ὁ δὲ σί-
γλος δύναται ἑπτὰ ὀβολοὺς καὶ ἡμιωβόλιον Ἀττικῶς· ἡ
δὲ καπίθη δύο χοίνικας Ἀττικὰς ἐχώρει. κρέα οὖν ἐσθίου-
7 τες οἱ στρατιῶται διεγίνοντο. ἦν δὲ τούτων τῶν σταθμῶν
οὐς πᾶν μακροὺς ἤλαυνεν, ὅπότ' ἢ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλοιτο 20
διατελέσαι ἢ πρὸς χιλόν. καὶ δὴ ποτε στενοχωρίας καὶ
πηλοῦ φανέντος ταῖς ἀμάξαις δυσπορεύτου ἐπέστη ὁ Κύρος
σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις, καὶ
ἔταξε Γλοῦν καὶ Πύργητα λαβόντας τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρα-
8 τοῦ συνεκβιβάζειν τὰς ἀμάξας. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκουν αὐτῷ 25
σχολαίως ποιεῖν, ὥσπερ ὀργῇ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν
Πέρσας τοὺς κρατίστους συνεπισπεῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας.
ἔνθα δὲ μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας ἦν θεάσασθαι. ῥίψαντες
γὰρ τοὺς πορφυροῦς κύνδυσ, ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστηκώς,
ἔεντο ὥσπερ ἂν δράμοι τις περὶ νίκης καὶ μάλα κατὰ 30

πρανοὺς γηλόφου, ἔχοντες τοὺς τε πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας, ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις καὶ ψέλια περὶ ταῖς χερσίν· εὐθύς δὲ σὺν τούτοις εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν θάπτον ἢ ὡς τις ἂν 5 ὄετο μετεώρους ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας.

Τὸ δὲ σύμπαν δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος σπεύδων πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδὸν 9 καὶ οὐ διατρίβων ὅπου μὴ ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἕνεκα ἢ τινος ἄλλου ἀναγκαίου ἐκαθίζετο, νομίζων, ὅσῳ μὲν θάπτον ἔλθοι, τοσοῦτῳ ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι, ὅσῳ δὲ 10 σχολαιότερον, τοσοῦτῳ πλέον συναγείρεσθαι βασιλεῖ στρατευμα. καὶ συνιδεῖν δ' ἦν τῷ προσέχοντι τὸν νοῦν ἢ βασιλέως ἀρχὴ πλήθει μὲν χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἰσχυρὰ οὔσα, τοῖς δὲ μήκεσι τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τῷ διεσπάρθαι τὰς 15 δυνάμεις ἀσθενής, εἰ τις διὰ ταχέων τὸν πόλεμον ποιοίτο.

Πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμοῦ κατὰ τοὺς ἐρήμους 10 σταθμοὺς ἦν πόλις εὐδαίμων καὶ μεγάλη, ὄνομα δὲ Χαρμάνδη· ἐκ ταύτης οἱ στρατιῶται ἠγόραζον τὰπιτήδεια, σχεδίαις διαβαίνοντες ὧδε. διφθέρας ἄς εἶχον σκεπάσματα ἐνεπίμπλασαν χόρτου κούφου, εἶτα συνήγον καὶ 20 συνέσπων, ὡς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ· ἐπὶ τούτων διέβαινον καὶ ἐλάμβανον τὰπιτήδεια, οἶνόν τ' ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου πεποιημένου τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος καὶ σίτου μελίνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πλείστον.

Quarrel between Clearchus and Menon.

Ἀμφιλεξάντων δέ τι ἐνταῦθα τῶν τε τοῦ Μένωνος στρα- 11 25 τιωτῶν καὶ τῶν τοῦ Κλεάρχου, ὁ Κλεάρχος κρίνας ἀδικεῖν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος πληγὰς ἐνέβαλεν· ὁ δ' ἔλθων πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στρατεύμα ἔλεγεν· ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ ὠργίζοντο ἰσχυρῶς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ. τῇ δ' 12 αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλεάρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν τοῦ πο- 30 ταμοῦ καὶ ἐκεῖ κατασκευάμενος τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀφιππεύει ἐπὶ

- τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηπὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν
ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν· Κύρος δ' οὐπω ἦκεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι
προσῆλυνεν· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων
τις, ὡς εἶδε Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἦσι τῇ ἀξίῳ, καὶ
οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἤμαρτεν· ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, 5
- 13** εἶτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης. ὁ δὲ καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ
ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα·
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μείναι τὰς ἀσπίδας
πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν τοὺς Θραῖκας
καὶ τοὺς ἰππέας, οἳ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι πλεί- 10
ους ἢ τετταράκοντα, τούτων δ' οἳ πλείστοι Θραῖκες, ἤλυν-
εν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι καὶ
αὐτὸν Μένωνα, καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα· οἳ δὲ καὶ
ἔστασαν ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.
- 14** Ὁ δὲ Πρόξενος, ἔτυχε γὰρ ὕστερος προσιῶν καὶ τάξις 15
αὐτῷ ἐπομένη τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, εὐθὺς οὖν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμ-
φοτέρων ἄγων ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλέαρχου
μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα. ὁ δ' ἐχαλέπαινε, ὅτι αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου
δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι πρῶως λέγοι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος,
ἐκέλευσέ τ' αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἐξίστασθαι. 20
- 15** Ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἐπήει καὶ Κύρος καὶ ἐπύθετο τὸ πρᾶγμα·
εὐθὺς δ' ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ σὺν τοῖς
παροῦσι τῶν πιστῶν ἦκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον, καὶ
- 16** λέγει τάδε· “Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἳ ἄλλοι οἳ πα-
ρόντες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἴστε ὅ,τι ποιεῖτε. εἰ γὰρ τινα 25
ἀλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, νομίζετε ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ
ἐμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς οὐ πολὺ ἐμοῦ ὕστερον·
κακῶς γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐχόντων πάντες οὗτοι οὓς ὁρᾶτε
βάρβαροι πολεμιώτεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ
17 ὄντων.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο· 30
καὶ παυσάμενοι ἀμφοτέροι κατὰ χώραν ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα.

The treachery of Orontas.

VI. Ἐντεῦθεν προΐόντων ἐφαίνετο ἔχνη ἵππων καὶ κό- **1**
 προς. εἰκάζετο δ' εἶναι ὁ στίβος ὡς δισχιλίων ἵππέων·
 οὗτοι προΐοντες ἔκαον καὶ χιλὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον
 ἦν. Ὀρόντας δέ, Πέρσης ἀνὴρ, γένει τε προσήκων βασιλεῖ
 5 καὶ τὰ πολέμια λεγόμενος ἐν τοῖς ἀρίστοις Περσῶν, ἐπι-
 βουλεύει Κύρῳ, καὶ πρόσθεν πολεμήσας, καταλλαγεῖς δέ. **2**
 οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ ἵππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς
 προκατακίοντας ἢ κατακάνοι ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας
 πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἔλοι καὶ κωλύσειε τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας,
 10 καὶ ποιήσειεν ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ
 Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγεῖλαι. τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ
 ἀκούσαντι ταῦτα ἐδόκει ὠφέλιμα εἶναι, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν
 αὐτὸν λαμβάνειν μέρος παρ' ἐκάστου τῶν ἡγεμόνων.
 Ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας, νομίσας ἐτοίμους εἶναι αὐτῷ τοὺς ἵπ- **3**
 15 πέας, γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα, ὅτι ἤξει ἔχων
 ἵππέας ὡς ἂν δύνηται πλείστους· ἀλλὰ φράσαι τοῖς
 ἑαυτοῦ ἵππεῦσιν ἐκέλευεν ὡς φίλιον αὐτὸν ὑποδέχεσθαι.
 ἐνὴν δ' ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ τῆς πρόσθεν φιλίας ὑπομνή-
 ματα καὶ πίστεως. ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ
 20 ἀνδρὶ, ὡς ᾤετο· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν Κύρῳ δίδωσιν. ἀναγνοὺς δ' **4**
 αὐτὴν ὁ Κῦρος συλλαμβάνει Ὀρόνταν, καὶ συγκαλεῖ εἰς
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν Πέρσας τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν περὶ αὐ-
 τὸν ἐπτά, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὺς ἐκέλευσεν
 ὀπλίτας ἀγαγεῖν, τούτους δὲ θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα περὶ τὴν
 25 αὐτοῦ σκηνήν. οἱ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐποίησαν, ἀγαγόντες ὡς τρις-
 χιλίους ὀπλίτας. Κλέαρχον δὲ καὶ εἴσω παρεκάλεσε **5**
 σύμβουλον, ὅς γε καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐδόκει προ-
 τιμηθῆναι μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐξῆλθεν,
 ἐξήγγειλε τοῖς φίλοις τὴν κρίσιν τοῦ Ὀρόντα ὡς ἐγένετο·
 30 οὐ γὰρ ἀπόρρητον ἦν.

The trial and execution of Orontas.

6 Ἐφη δὲ Κύρον ἄρχειν τοῦ λόγου ὧδε· “Παρεκάλεσα
 ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος ὅ,τι
 δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο
 πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντα τουτουί. τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν
 ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι ἐμοί· ἐπεὶ δὲ τα- 5
 χθεῖς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτός, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος ἐπο-
 λέμησεν ἐμοί ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ
 ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ
 7 πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι, καὶ δεξιὰν ἔλαβον καὶ
 ἔδωκα.”

10

Μετὰ ταῦτα ἔφη, “ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὅ,τι σε ἠδίκη-
 σα;” ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι οὐ. πάλιν δ’ ὁ Κύρος ἠρώτα·
 “Οὐκοῦν ὑστερον, ὡς αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ’
 ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος, ἀποστὰς εἰς Μυσοὺς κακῶς ἐποίεις
 τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὅ,τι ἐδύνω;” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας. “Οὐκ- 15
 οὔν,” ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, “ὅπότ’ αὐτὸς ἔγνωσ τὴν σεαυτοῦ δύ-
 ναμιν, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος βωμὸν μεταμέλειν
 τέ σοι ἔφησθα καὶ πείσας ἐμὲ πιστὰ πάλιν ἔδωκάς μοι
 καὶ ἔλαβες παρ’ ἐμοῦ;” καὶ ταῦθ’ ὁμολογεῖ ὁ Ὀρόν-
 8 τας. “Τί οὖν,” ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, “ἀδικηθεῖς ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ νῦν 20
 τὸ τρίτον ἐπιβουλεύων μοι φανερὸς γέγονας;” εἰπόν-
 τος δὲ τοῦ Ὀρόντα, ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικηθεῖς, ἠρώτησεν ὁ
 Κύρος αὐτόν· “Ὅμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμὲ ἄδικος γεγε-
 νῆσθαι;” “Ἡ γὰρ ἀνάγκη,” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας.

Ἐκ τούτου πάλιν ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κύρος· “Ἐτι ἂν οὖν 25
 γένοιο τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοί δὲ φίλος καὶ
 πιστός;” ὁ δ’ ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι “οὐδ’ εἰ γενοίμην, ὦ
 Κύρε, σοὶ γ’ ἂν ποτ’ ἔτι δόξαιμι.” πρὸς ταῦτα Κύρος
 9 εἶπε τοῖς παροῦσιν· “Ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποί-
 ηκε, τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγει· ὑμῶν δὲ σὺ πρῶτος, ὦ Κλέαρχε, 30

ἀπόφηναι γνώμην, ὅτι σοι δοκεῖ.” Κλέαρχος δ’ εἶπε τάδε· “ Συμβουλευώ ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐκποδῶν ποιῆσθαι ὡς τάχιστα, ὡς μηκέτι δέῃ τοῦτον φυλάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολὴ ἢ ἡμῖν τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι τοὺς 5 ἐθέλοντάς φίλους εὖ ποιεῖν.” ταύτη δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ ἔφη 10 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέσθαι.

Μετὰ ταῦτα κελεύοντος Κύρου ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόνταν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἅπαντες ἀναστάντες καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς· εἶτα δ’ ἐξήγον αὐτὸν οἷς προσετάχθη. ἐπεὶ δ’ 10 εἶδον αὐτὸν οἵπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θάνατον ἄγοιτο. ἐπεὶ δ’ εἰς τὴν Ἀρταπάτου σκηνὴν εἰσήχθη τοῦ πιστοτάτου 11 τῶν Κύρου σκηπτούχων, μετὰ ταῦτ’ οὔτε ζῶντα Ὀρόνταν οὔτε τεθνηκότα οὐδεὶς εἶδε πώποτε, οὐδ’ ὅπως ἀπέ- 15 θανεν οὐδεὶς εἰδὼς ἔλεγεν· εἵκαζον δ’ ἄλλος ἄλλως· τάφος δ’ οὐδεὶς πώποτ’ αὐτοῦ ἐφάνη.

Cyrus reviews the army; hears of the King; encourages the Greeks.

VII. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας σταθ- 1 μούς τρεῖς, παρασύγγας δώδεκα. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κύρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν 20 βαρβάρων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας· ἐδόκει γὰρ εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἕω ἤξειν βασιλέα σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι μαχομένον· καὶ ἐκέλευσε Κλέαρχον μὲν τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἡγεῖσθαι, Μένωνα δὲ τοῦ εὐωνύμου, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ διέταξεν.

25 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐξέτασιν, ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἤκουτες 2 αὐτόμολοι παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἀπήγγελλον Κύρῳ περὶ τῆς βασιλέως στρατιᾶς. Κύρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συνεβου-

λεύετό τε, πῶς ἂν τὴν μάχην ποιοῖτο, καὶ αὐτὸς παρήνει
θαρρύνων τοιάδε·

3 “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβά-
ρων συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους καὶ
κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσ- 5
έλαβον. ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας
ἧς κέκτησθε καὶ ἧς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω. εὖ γὰρ
ἴστε, ὅτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐλοίμην ἂν ἀνθ’ ὧν ἔχω πάν-
4 των καὶ ἄλλων πολλαπλασίῳ. ὅπως δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε,
εἰς οἷον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδῶς διδάξω. τὸ 10
μὲν γὰρ πλῆθος πολὺ καὶ κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπίασιν· ἐὰν
δὲ ταῦτ’ ἀνάσχησθε, τᾶλλα καὶ αἰσχυνεῖσθαί μοι δοκῶ,
οἷους ἡμῖν γνῶσεσθε τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους.
καὶ εὖ τῶν ἐμῶν γενομένων, ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἴκαδε
βουλόμενον ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελ- 15
θεῖν· πολλοὺς δ’ οἶμαι ποιήσειν τὰ παρ’ ἐμοὶ ἐλέσθαι
ἀντὶ τῶν οἴκοι.”

5 Ἐνταῦθα Γαυλίτης παρῶν φυγὰς Σάμιος, πιστὸς δὲ
Κύρῳ, εἶπε· “Καὶ μὴν, ὦ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινες, ὅτι
πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι. ἐὰν δ’ εὖ 20
γένηταιί τι, οὐ μεμνήσεσθαί σέ φασιν. ἔνιοι δ’ οὐδ’, εἰ
μεμνήῳ τε καὶ βούλοιο, δύνασθαι ἂν ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα
6 ὑπισχνεῖ.” ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἔλεξεν ὁ Κύρος·

“Ἄλλ’ ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἢ πατρῴα
πρὸς μὲν μεσημβρίαν μέχρι οὗ διὰ καῦμα οὐ δύνανται 25
οἰκεῖν ἀνθρωποι, πρὸς δ’ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὗ διὰ χειμῶνα·
τὰ δ’ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ
7 ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. ἐὰν δ’ ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ
τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. ὥστ’
οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα, μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ὅ,τι δῶ ἐκάστῳ τῶν φί- 30
λων, ἐὰν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ μὴ οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς οἷς δῶ.
ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανου ἐκάστῳ χρυσοῦν
δώσω.”

Prospect of a battle ; the numbers on both sides.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες αὐτοὶ τ' ἦσαν πολὺ προθυμό- 8
 τεροι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξήγγελλον. εἰσήσαν δὲ παρ'
 αὐτὸν οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τινὲς
 ἀξιούντες εἰδέναι, τί σφισιν ἔσται, εἴαν κρατήσωσιν. ὁ
 5 δ' ἐμπιμπλὰς ἀπάντων τὴν γνώμην ἀπέπεμπεν. παρε- 9
 κεύοντο δ' αὐτῷ πάντες, ὅσοιπερ διελέγοντο, μὴ μά-
 χεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὀπισθεν ἑαυτῶν τάττεσθαι. ἐν δὲ τῷ
 καιρῷ τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ὠδέ πως ἤρητο τὸν Κύρον·
 “Οἷε γὰρ σύ, ὦ Κύρε, μαχεῖσθαι τὸν ἀδελφόν;” “Νῆ
 10 Δι’,” ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, “εἴπερ γε Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτι-
 δός ἐστι παῖς, ἐμὸς δ' ἀδελφός, οὐκ ἀμαχεῖ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ
 λήψομαι.”

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο τῶν 10
 μὲν Ἑλλήνων ἀσπίς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία, πελτασταὶ
 15 δὲ δισχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, τῶν δὲ μετὰ Κύρου βαρ-
 βάρων δέκα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἀμφὶ
 τὰ εἴκοσι. τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἐλέγοντο εἶναι ἑκατὸν καὶ 11
 εἴκοσι μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα διακόσια. ἄλ-
 λοι δ' ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἵππεῖς, ὧν Ἀρταγέρσης ἤρχεν·
 20 οὗτοι δὲ πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν.

Τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως στρατεύματος ἦσαν ἄρχοντες τέτ- 12
 τρες, τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἕκαστος, Ἀβροκόμας, Τις-
 σαφέρνης, Γωβρύας, Ἀρβάκης. τούτων δὲ παρεγένοντο
 ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἐνενήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπα-
 25 νηφόρα ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα, Ἀβροκόμας γὰρ ὑστέ-
 ρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέραις πέντε, ἐκ Φοινίκης ἐλαύ-
 νων. ταῦτα δ' ἤγγελλον πρὸς Κύρον οἱ αὐτομολή- 13
 σαντες παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως πρὸ τῆς μάχης, καὶ
 μετὰ τὴν μάχην οἱ ὑστερον ἐλήφθησαν τῶν πολεμίων
 30 ταῦτ' ἔλεγον.

Cyrus advances, in battle array, along the Euphrates.

- 14 Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ Κύρος ἐξελαύνει σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρα-
 σάγγας τρεῖς, συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντὶ καὶ
 τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ καὶ τῷ βαρβαρικῷ· ὤφειτο γὰρ ταύτῃ τῇ
 ἡμέρᾳ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα· κατὰ γὰρ μέσον τὸν σταθ- 5
 μὸν τοῦτον τάφρος ἦν ὀρυκτὴ βαθεῖα, τὸ μὲν εὖρος
- 15 ὀργυιαὶ πέντε, τὸ δὲ βάθος ὀργυιαὶ τρεῖς. παρετέτατο
 δ' ἡ τάφρος ἄνω διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἐπὶ δώδεκα παρασάγγας
 μέχρι τοῦ Μηδίας τείχους. ἦν δὲ παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην
 πάροδος στενὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου ὡς
- 16 εἴκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος· ταύτην δὲ τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς 10
 ποιεῖ ἀντ' ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κύρον προσε-
 λαύνοντα. ταύτην δὲ τὴν πάροδον Κύρος τε καὶ ἡ
 στρατιὰ παρήλθον καὶ ἐγένοντο εἴσω τῆς τάφρου.
- 17 Ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχέσατο βασιλεὺς,
 ἀλλ' ὑποχωρούντων φανερὰ ἦν καὶ ἵππων καὶ ἀνθρώπων 15
 ἔχνη πολλά. ἐνταῦθα Κύρος Σιλανὸν καλέσας τὸν Ἀμ-
 πρακιώτην μάντιν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δαρεικοὺς τρισχιλίους,
 ὅτι τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας θυόμενος εἶπεν αὐτῷ,
 ὅτι “ βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν,” Κύρος δ' εἶπεν·
 “ Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ μαχεῖται ταῖς 20
 ἡμέραις· ἐὰν δ' ἀληθεύσης, ὑπισχνοῦμαι σοι δέκα τάλαν-
 τα.” τοῦτο τὸ χρυσίον τότε ἀπέδωκεν, ἐπεὶ παρήλθον
- 18 αἱ δέκα ἡμέραι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ τάφρῳ οὐκ ἐκώλυε βα-
 σιλεὺς τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα διαβαίνειν, ἔδοξε καὶ Κύρῳ
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπεγνωκέναι τὸ μάχεσθαι· ὥστε τῇ 25
- 19 ὑστεραίᾳ Κύρος ἐπορεύετο ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον. τῇ δὲ
 τρίτῃ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ ἄρματος καθήμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐποι-
 εῖτο καὶ ὀλίγους ἐν τάξει ἔχων πρὸ αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὲ πολὺ
 αὐτῷ ἀνατεταραγμένον ἐπορεύετο καὶ τῶν ὄπλων τοῖς
 στρατιώταις πολλὰ ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν ἤγετο καὶ ὑποζυγίων. 30

The King is reported near. — Cyrus's line of battle.

VIII. Καὶ ἤδη τ' ἦν ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν καὶ 1
πλησίον ἦν ὁ σταθμὸς ἔνθ' ἔμελλε καταλύσειν, ἠνίκα
Πατηγύας, ἀνὴρ Πέρσης, τῶν ἀμφὶ Κῦρον πιστῶν,
προφαίνεται ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος ἰδροῦντι τῷ ἵππῳ, καὶ
5 εὐθὺς πᾶσιν οἷς ἐνετύγχανεν ἐβόα καὶ βαρβαριστὶ καὶ
ἐλληνιστί, ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ προσ-
έρχεται ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος. ἔνθα δὴ πολὺς 2
τάραχος ἐγένετο· αὐτίκα γὰρ ἐδόκουν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ
πάντες δὲ ἀτάκτοις σφίσι ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι. Κῦρός τε 3
10 καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδου καὶ
ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππου τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔλαβε,
τοῖς τ' ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλεν ἐξοπλιζέσθαι καὶ κα-
θίστασθαι εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τάξιν ἕκαστον.

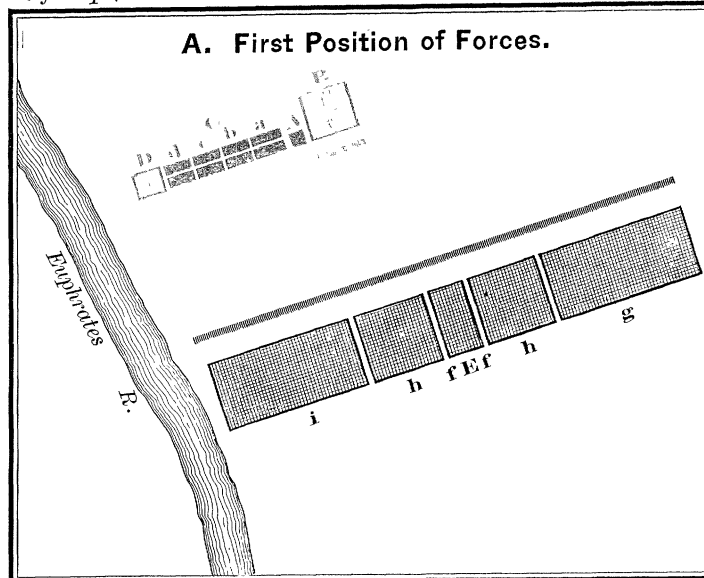
Ἐνθα δὴ σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ καθίσταντο, Κλέαρχος μὲν 4
15 τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος ἔχων πρὸς τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ,
Πρόξενος δ' ἐχόμενος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μετὰ τούτου, Μένων
δὲ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας εἶχε τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ. τοῦ δὲ 5
βαρβαρικοῦ ἵππεῖς μὲν Παφλαγόνες εἰς χιλίους παρὰ
Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν
20 πελταστικόν, ἐν δὲ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ Ἀριαῖός τε ὁ Κύρου
ὑπαρχος καὶ τὸ ἄλλο βαρβαρικόν. Κῦρος δὲ καὶ 6
οἱ ἵππεῖς τούτου ὅσον ἑξακόσιοι κατὰ τὸ μέσον,
ὀπλισμένοι θώραξι μὲν αὐτοὶ καὶ παραμηριδίῳ
καὶ κράνεσι πάντες πλὴν Κύρου· Κῦρος δὲ ψιλὴν
25 ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰς τὴν μάχην καθίστατο. λέ- 7
γεται δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πέρσας ψιλαῖς ταῖς
κεφαλαῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ διακινδυνεύειν. οἱ δ' ἵπποι
πάντες οἱ μετὰ Κύρου εἶχον καὶ προμετωπίδια καὶ
προστερνίδια· εἶχον δὲ καὶ μαχαίρας οἱ ἵππεῖς Ἑλ-
30 ληκίαις.

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA.



To face p. 78.



Book I. viii. 4-16.



PLAN II.



EXPLANATION.

  Army of Cyrus.

  Army of Artaxerxes.

  War-chariots.

- A. Position of Cyrus with his body-guard of 600 horsemen.
- B. Cyrus's force of 100,000 barbarians, led by Ariaeus.
- C. Cyrus's Greek Mercenaries.
 - a. Troops of Menon.
 - b. Troops of Proxenus, with those of Sophaenetus, Agias, Socrates and Sosis (οἱ ἄλλοι μετὰ τοῦτον p. 78, 16).
 - c. Troops of Clearchus.
 - d. Light-armed troops.
- D. Cyrus's Paphlagonian Cavalry.
- E. Position of Artaxerxes.
 - f. Body-guard of Artaxerxes, 6,000 horsemen led by Artageres and drawn up in front of the king.
 - g. Division of Arbaces.
 - h. Division of Gobryas.
 - i. Division of Tissaphernes.

The enemy come in sight ; Clearchus evades orders.

- 8 Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὐπω καταφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πολέμιοι· ἠνίκα δὲ δείλη ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κοινορτὸς ὡσπερ νεφέλη λευκή, χρόνῳ δὲ συχνῶ ὕστερον ὡσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολύ. ὅτε δ' ἐγγύτερον ἐγίγνοντο, τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις ἤστραπτε καὶ 5
- 9 αἱ λόγχοι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς ἐγίγνοντο. καὶ ἦσαν ἵππεῖς μὲν λευκοθώρακες ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν πολεμίων· Τισσαφέρης ἐλέγετο τούτων ἄρχειν· ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δ' ὀπλίται σὺν ποδηήρεσι ξυλίναις ἀσπίσιν· Αἰγύπτιοι δ' οὗτοι ἐλέγοντο 10 εἶναι· ἄλλοι δ' ἵππεῖς, ἄλλοι τοξόται.
- Πάντες δ' οὗτοι κατ' ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. πρὸ δ' αὐτῶν ἄρματα διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὰ δὴ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα. εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέπανα ἐκ τῶν 15 ἀξόνων εἰς πλάγιον ἀποτεταμένα καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὄτῳ ἐντυγχάνοιεν. ἡ δὲ γνώμη ἦν, ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλώντων καὶ διακοψόντων. ὁ μέντοι Κύρος εἶπεν, ὅτε καλέσας παρεκελεύετο τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὴν κραυγὴν τῶν 20 βαρβάρων ἀνέχεσθαι, ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο· οὐ γὰρ κραυγῇ ἀλλὰ σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστὸν καὶ ἡσυχῇ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ βραδέως προσῆσαν.
- 12 Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κύρος παρελαύνων αὐτὸς σὺν Πίγηρητι τῷ ἐρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἢ τέτταρσι τῷ Κλεάρχῳ 25 ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἶη· “καὶ εἰν τοῦτ’,” ἔφη, “νικῶμεν, 13 πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται.” ὁρῶν δ' ὁ Κλεάρχος τὸ μέσον στῆφος καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου ἔξω ὄντα τοῦ εὐωνύμου βασιλέα· τοσοῦτον γὰρ πλήθει περιῆν βασιλεὺς ὥστε 30

μέσων τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κύρου εὐνούμου ἔξω ἦν· ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπάσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ, φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθεῖη ἐκατέρωθεν, τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι αὐτῷ μελήσοι
5 ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι.

The enemy advance; the Greeks pass the watchword, charge.

Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ τὸ μὲν βαρβαρικὸν στράτευμα 14
ὁμαλῶς προῆει, τὸ δ' Ἑλληνικὸν ἐν ταύτῳ μένον συνε-
τάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἔτι προσιόντων. καὶ ὁ Κύρος παρε-
λαύνων οὐ πᾶν πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι κατεθεάτο
10 ἐκατέρωσε, ἀποβλέπων εἰς τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς
φίλους. ἰδὼν δ' αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ξενοφῶν 15
Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπελάσας ὡς συναυτῆσαι ἤρετο, εἴ τι πα-
ραγγέλλοι· ὁ δ' ἐπιστὰς εἶπε καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευσε
πᾶσιν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ σφάγια καλὰ.
15 Ταῦτα δὲ λέγων θορύβου ἤκουσε διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος, 16
καὶ ἤρετο, τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἶη. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι τὸ σύνθημα
παρέρχεται δεύτερον ἤδη. καὶ ὃς ἐθαύμασε τίς παραγ-
γέλλει, καὶ ἤρετο ὅτι εἶη τὸ σύνθημα. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο·
“Ζεὺς σωτήρ καὶ Νίκη.” ὁ δὲ Κύρος ἀκούσας 17
20 “Ἀλλὰ δέχομαί τε,” ἔφη, “καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω.” ταῦτα
δ' εἰπὼν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χώραν ἀπήλυνεν.
Καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τὴν φά- 18
λαγγε ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἠνίκα ἐπαιάνιζόν τε οἱ Ἕλληνες
καὶ ἤρχοντο ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὡς δὲ πορευ-
25 ομένων ἐξεκύμαινέ τι τῆς φάλαγγος, τὸ ὑπολειπόμενον
ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν· καὶ ἅμα ἐφθέγγαντο πάντες οἰόντες
τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἐλελίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δ' ἔθεον. πρὶν δὲ 19
τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι ἐγκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύ-
γουσιν.

The Greeks press on, victorious; Cyrus waits.

- Καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον μὲν ἀνὰ κράτος οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐβόων δ' ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν δρόμῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν τάξει ἔπεσθαι.
- 20 τὰ δ' ἄρματα ἐφέρετο τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κενὰ ἡνιόχων. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ προῖδοιεν, δίσταυτο· ἔστι δ' ὅστις καὶ κατελήφθη ὡσ- 5 περ ἐν ἵπποδρόμῳ ἐκπλαγείς· οὐδὲν μέντοι οὐδὲ τοῦτον παθεῖν ἔφασαν, οὐδ' ἄλλος δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ ἔπαθεν οὐδεὶς οὐδέν, πλὴν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοξευθῆναι τις ἐλέγετο.
- 21 Κῦρος δ' ὀρών τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς 10 καὶ διώκοντας, ἠδόμενος καὶ προσκυνούμενος ἤδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήχθη διώκειν, ἀλλὰ συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων τὴν τῶν σὺν ἑαυτῷ ἑξακοσίων ἵππέων τάξιν ἐπεμέλετο, ὅτι ποιήσει βασιλεὺς. καὶ γὰρ ἤδει αὐτόν ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρα- 15
- 22 τεύματος. καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν ἡγοῦνται, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, ἐὰν ἦ ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν, καὶ εἴ τι παραγγελίαι χρῆζοιεν, ἐν ἡμίσει ἂν χρόνῳ
- 23 αἰσθάνεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα. καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε μέ- 20 σον ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς, ὅμως ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου κέρατος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ ἐμάχετο ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, ἐπέκαμπεν ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν.

Cyrus sees the King, dashes madly at him, and is killed.

- 24 Ἐνθα δὴ Κῦρος δείσας, μὴ ὀπισθεν γενόμενος κατα- 25 κόψῃ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ἐλαύνει ἀντίος· καὶ ἐμβαλὼν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως τεταγμένους καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους, καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι λέγεται αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ Ἀρταγέρσῃ τὸν

ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν. ὡς δ' ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο, διασπείρονται 25
καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὀρμήσαντες, πλὴν
πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν, σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμο-
τράπεζοι καλούμενοι.

- 5 Σὺν τούτοις δ' ὦν καθορᾷ βασιλέα καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον 26
στήφος· καὶ εὐθύς οὐκ ἠνέσχετο, ἀλλ' εἰπὼν “Τὸν
ἄνδρα ὀρώ,” ἔετο ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρ-
νον καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, ὡς φησι Κτησίας
ὁ ἰατρός, ὃς καὶ ἰάσασθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμα φησιν.
- 10 παίοντα δ' αὐτὸν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλ- 27
μὸν βιαίως· καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι βασιλεὺς καὶ Κῦ-
ρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑκατέρου, ὅποσοι μὲν τῶν
ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἀπέθνησκον Κτησίας λεγέτω, παρ' ἐκείνω
γὰρ ἦν.
- 15 Κῦρος δ' αὐτὸς τε ἀπέθανε καὶ ὀκτῶ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν 28
περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. Ἄρταπάτης δ' ὁ πιστό-
τατος αὐτῷ τῶν σκηπτούχων λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ πεπτω-
κότα εἶδε Κῦρον, καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν
αὐτῷ. καὶ οἱ μὲν φασὶ βασιλέα κελεῦσαί τινα ἐπισφά- 29
20 ξαι αὐτὸν Κῦρον, οἱ δ' ἑαυτὸν ἀποσφάξαι σπασάμενον
τὸν ἀκινάκην· εἶχε γὰρ χρυσοῦν· καὶ στρεπτόν δ'
ἐφόρει καὶ ψέλια καὶ τᾶλλα, ὥσπερ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν
Περσῶν· ἐτετίμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Κύρου δι' εὐνοίαν τε καὶ
πιστότητα.

Character of Cyrus. — Traits of his youth.

- 25 **IX.** Κῦρος μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀνὴρ ὦν 1
Περσῶν, τῶν μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον γενομένων, βα-
σιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἀρχεῖν ἀξιώτατος, ὡς παρὰ πάντων
ὁμολογεῖται τῶν Κύρου δοκούντων ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι.
πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ὦν, ὅτ' ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τῷ 2
30 ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων πάντα

- 3 **κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο.** πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περ-
σῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται· ἔνθα
πολλὴν μὲν σωφροσύνην καταμάθοι ἂν τις, αἰσχρὸν δ'
4 οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἀκοῦσαι οὔτ' ἰδεῖν ἔστιν. θεῶνται δ' οἱ παῖ-
δες καὶ τοὺς τιμωμένους ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ ἄλλους ἀτι- 5
μαζομένους· ὥστ' εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες μανθάνουσιν ἄρχειν
τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.
- 5 Ἐνθα Κῦρος πρῶτον μὲν αἰδημονέστατος τῶν ἡλικι-
ωτῶν ἐδόκει εἶναι, τοῖς τε πρεσβυτέροις καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ
ὑποδεεστέρων μᾶλλον πείθεσθαι, ἔπειτα δὲ φιλιππότατος 10
καὶ τοῖς ἵπποις ἄριστα χρῆσθαι· ἔκρινον δ' αὐτὸν καὶ
τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἔργων, τοξικῆς τε καὶ ἀκοντίσεως,
- 6 φιλομαθέστατον εἶναι καὶ μελετηρότατον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τῇ
ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε, καὶ φιλοθηρότατος ἦν καὶ πρὸς τὰ θηρία
μέντοι φιλοκινδυνότατος· καὶ ἄρκτον ποτ' ἐπιφερομένην 15
οὐκ ἔτρεσεν, ἀλλὰ συμπεσῶν κατεσπίασθη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἵπ-
που, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν, ὧν καὶ τὰς ὠτειλὰς εἶχε, τέλος
δὲ κατέκανε, καὶ τὸν πρῶτον μέντοι βοηθήσαντα πολλοῖς
μακαριστὸν ἐποίησεν.

His good faith with friend and foe.

- 7 Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατεπέμφθη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης Λυ- 20
δίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας τῆς μεγάλης καὶ Καππαδοκίας, καὶ
στρατηγὸς δὲ πάντων ἀπεδείχθη, οἷς καθήκει εἰς Κα-
στωλοῦ πεδίου ἀθροίζεσθαι, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπέδειξεν αὐτὸν,
ὅτι περὶ πλείστου ποιῶτο, εἴ τῳ σπείσαιτο καὶ εἴ τῳ
8 σύνθοιτο καὶ εἴ τῳ ὑπόσχοιτό τι, μηδὲν ψεύδεσθαι. καὶ 25
γὰρ οὖν ἐπίστευον μὲν αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις ἐπιτρεπόμεναι,
ἐπίστευον δ' οἱ ἄνδρες· καὶ εἴ τις πολέμιος ἐγένετο,
σπεισαμένου Κύρου ἐπίστευε μηδὲν ἂν παρὰ τὰς σπον-
δὰς παθεῖν.
- 9 Τοιγαροῦν ἐπεὶ Τισσαφέρνει ἐπολέμησε, πᾶσαι αἱ πό- 30

λεις ἐκοῦσαι Κύρον εἶλοντο ἀντὶ Τισσαφέρνους πλὴν Μιλησίων· οὗτοι δέ, ὅτι οὐκ ἤθελε τοὺς φεύγοντας προσέσθαι, ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτόν. καὶ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἐπεδείκνυτο 10 καὶ ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ποτε πρόοιτο, ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ φίλος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο, οὐδ' εἰ ἔτι μὲν μείους γένοιτο, ἔτι δὲ κάκιον πράξειαν.

Φανερός δ' ἦν καὶ εἰ τις τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν ποιήσειεν 11 αὐτόν, νικᾶν πειρώμενος· καὶ εὐχὴν δέ τινες αὐτοῦ ἐξέφερον, ὡς εὐχοίτο τοσοῦτον χρόνον ζῆν, ἔστε νικῶν καὶ 10 τοὺς εὖ καὶ τοὺς κακῶς ποιῶντας ἀλεξόμενος. καὶ γὰρ 12 οὖν πλείστοι δὴ αὐτῷ ἐνὶ γε ἀνδρὶ τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν ἐπεθύμησαν καὶ χρήματα καὶ πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα προσέσθαι.

His justness toward both bad and good.

Οὐ μὲν δὴ οὐδὲ τοῦτ' ἂν τις εἴποι, ὡς τοὺς κακούρ- 13 γους καὶ ἀδίκους εἶα καταγελᾶν, ἀλλ' ἀφειδέστατα πάντων ἐτιμωρεῖτο. πολλάκις δ' ἦν ἰδεῖν παρὰ τὰς 15 στειβομένης ὁδοὺς καὶ ποδῶν καὶ χειρῶν καὶ ὀφθαλμῶν στερομένους ἀνθρώπους, ὥστ' ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ ἐγένετο καὶ Ἕλλησι καὶ βαρβάρῳ μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντι ἀδεῶς πο- 20 ρεύεσθαι, ὅποι τις ἤθελεν, ἔχοντι ὅ,τι προχωροῖν.

Τοὺς γε μέντοι ἀγαθοὺς εἰς πόλεμον ὠμολόγητο δια- 14 φερόντως τιμᾶν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦν αὐτῷ πόλεμος πρὸς Πισίδας καὶ Μυσούς· στρατευόμενος οὖν καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς ταύτας τὰς χώρας, οὓς ἑώρα ἐθέλοντας κινδυνεύειν, τού- 25 τους καὶ ἄρχοντας ἐποίει ἡς κατεστρέφετο χώρας, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις δώροις ἐτίμα· ὥστε φαίνεσθαι τοὺς μὲν 15 ἀγαθοὺς εὐδαιμονεστάτους, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς δούλους τούτων ἀξιοῦν εἶναι. τοιγαροῦν πολλὴ ἦν ἀφθονία τῶν ἐθελόντων κινδυνεύειν, ὅπου τις οἶοιτο Κύρον αἰσθήσεσθαι.

30 Εἷς γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην εἰ τις αὐτῷ φανερός γένοιτο 16

ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, περὶ παντὸς ἐποιεῖτο τούτους
 πλουσιωτέρους ποιεῖν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου φιλοκερδούν-
 17 των. καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἄλλα τε πολλὰ δικαίως αὐτῷ διε-
 χειρίζετο καὶ στρατεύματι ἀληθινῶ ἐχρήσατο. καὶ γὰρ
 στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ οὐ χρημάτων ἕνεκα πρὸς ἐκείνον 5
 ἔπλευσαν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἔγνωσαν κερδαλεώτερον εἶναι Κύρῳ
 18 καλῶς πειθαρχεῖν ἢ τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος. ἀλλὰ μὴν
 εἴ τις γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσειεν,
 οὐδενὶ πώποτ' ἀχάριστον εἶασε τὴν προθυμίαν. τοιγαρ-
 οὖν κράτιστοι δὴ ὑπηρεταὶ παντὸς ἔργου Κύρῳ ἐλέχθη- 10
 σαν γενέσθαι.

His freedom from envy; his liberality.

19 Εἰ δέ τινα ὀρφῆ δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου
 καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἄρχοι χώρας καὶ προσόδους
 ποιοῦντα, οὐδένα πώποτ' ἀφείλετο, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ πλείω
 προσεδίδου. ὥστε καὶ ἡδέως ἐπόνουν καὶ θαρραλέως 15
 ἐκτῶντο καὶ ἂ ἐπέπατό τις ἥκιστα Κύρον ἔκρυπτεν.
 οὐ γὰρ φθονῶν τοῖς φανερώς πλουτοῦσιν ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ
 πειρώμενος χρῆσθαι τοῖς τῶν ἀποκρυπτομένων χρήμα-
 20 σιν. φίλους γε μὴν ὅσους ποιήσαιτο καὶ εὖνους γνοίη
 ὄντας καὶ ἱκανοὺς κρίνειε συνεργοὺς εἶναι ὅ,τι τυγχάνοι 20
 βουλόμενος κατεργάζεσθαι, ὁμολογεῖται πρὸς πάντων
 21 κράτιστος δὴ γενέσθαι θεραπεύειν. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ τοῦτο,
 οὐπερ αὐτὸς ἕνεκα φίλων ᾤετο δεῖσθαι, ὡς συνεργοὺς
 ἔχει, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπειρᾶτο συνεργὸς τοῖς φίλοις κράτιστος
 εἶναι τούτου, ὅτου ἕκαστον αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιθυμοῦντα. 25

22 Δῶρα δὲ πλείστα μὲν οἶμαι εἰς γ' ἀνὴρ ἐλάμβανε διὰ
 πολλά· ταῦτα δὲ πάντων δὴ μάλιστα τοῖς φίλοις διεδί-
 δου, πρὸς τοὺς τρόπους ἐκάστου σκοπῶν καὶ ὅτου μά-
 23 λιστα ὀρφῆ ἕκαστον δεόμενον. καὶ ὅσα τῷ σώματι
 αὐτοῦ κόσμον πέμπει τις ἢ ὡς εἰς πόλεμον ἢ ὡς εἰς 30

καλλωπισμόν, καὶ περὶ τούτων λέγειν αὐτὸν ἔφασαν, ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα οὐκ ἂν δύναίτο τούτοις πᾶσι κοσμηθῆναι, φίλους δὲ καλῶς κεκοσμημένους μέγιστον κόσμον ἀνδρὶ νομίζοι.

His generous thoughtfulness; the devotion of his followers.

5 Καὶ τὸ μὲν τὰ μεγάλα νικᾶν τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιοῦντα 24
οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ δυνατώτερος ἦν· τὸ δὲ
τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμῆσθαι
χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτ' ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι.
Κῦρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις, ὅποτε 25
10 πάνυ ἠδὺν λάβοι, λέγων, ὅτι οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου
τούτου ἠδίου οἴνω ἐπιτύχοι· “τούτον οὖν σοὶ ἔπεμψε
καὶ δεῖταί σου τήμερον τούτου ἐκπιεῖν σὺν οἷς μάλιστα
φιλεῖς.”

Πολλάκις δὲ χῆνας ἡμιβρώτους ἔπεμπε καὶ ἄρτων 26
15 ἡμίσεια καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα, ἐπιλέγειν κελεύων τὸν φέ-
ροντα· “τούτοις ἤσθη Κῦρος· βούλεται οὖν καὶ σὲ
τούτων γεύσασθαι.” ὅπου δὲ χιλὸς σπάνιος πάνυ εἴη, 27
αὐτὸς δ' ἐδύνατο παρασκευάσασθαι διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν
ὑπηρέτας καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν, διαπέμπων ἐκέλευε
20 τοὺς φίλους τοῖς τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα ἄγουσιν ἵπποις
ἐμβάλλειν τούτου τὸν χιλόν, ὡς μὴ πεινῶντες τοὺς
ἑαυτοῦ φίλους ἄγωσιν.

Εἰ δὲ δὴ ποι πορεύοιτο καὶ πλείστοι μέλλοιεν ὄψε- 28
σθαι, προσκαλῶν τοὺς φίλους ἐσπουδαιολογεῖτο, ὡς δη-
25 λοίη οὖς τιμᾶ. ὥστ' ἔγωγε, ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω, οὐδένα κρίνω 29
ὑπὸ πλειόνων πεφιλησθαι οὔτε Ἑλλήνων οὔτε βαρβά-
ρων. τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε. παρὰ μὲν Κύρου
δούλου ὄντος οὐδεὶς ἀπῆει πρὸς βασιλέα, πλὴν Ὀρόντας
ἐπεχείρησεν· καὶ οὗτος δὴ, ὃν ᾤετο πιστόν οἱ εἶναι,
30 ταχὺ αὐτὸν εὔρε Κύρω φίλτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ· παρὰ δὲ

βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κύρον ἀπήλθον, ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ οὗτοι μέντοι οἱ μάλιστα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαπώμενοι, νομίζοντες παρὰ Κύρῳ ὄντες ἀγαθοὶ ἀξιωτέρας ἂν τιμῆς τυγχάνειν ἢ παρὰ βασιλεῖ.

- 80 Μέγα δὲ τεκμήριον καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου 5
αὐτῷ γενόμενον, ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἀγαθὸς καὶ κρίνειν ὀρθῶς ἐδύνατο τοὺς πιστοὺς καὶ εὔνοους καὶ βεβαίους.
- 31 ἀποθνήσκοντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ, πάντες οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν φίλοι 10
καὶ συντράπεζοι ἀπέθανον μαχόμενοι ὑπὲρ Κύρου πλὴν Ἀριαίου· οὗτος δὲ τεταγμένος ἐτύγχανεν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοῦ ἵππικοῦ ἄρχων· ὡς δ' ἦσθετο Κύρον πεπτωκότα, ἔφυγεν ἔχων καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν, οὐ ἠγείτο.

The King sacks Cyrus's camp, while the Greeks are still pursuing a part of his forces.

- 1 X. Ἐνταῦθα δὴ Κύρου ἀποτέμεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ ἡ 15
χεὶρ ἢ δεξιὰ. βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ διώκων εἰσπίπτει εἰς τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον· καὶ οἱ μὲν μετ' Ἀριαίου οὐκέτι ἴστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσι διὰ τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου εἰς τὸν σταθμόν, ἔνθεν ὠρμητο· τέτταρες
- 2 δ' ἐλέγοντο παρασάγγαι εἶναι τῆς ὁδοῦ. βασιλεὺς δὲ 20
καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ τά τε ἄλλα πολλὰ διαρπάζει καὶ τὴν Φωκαΐδα τὴν Κύρου παλλακίδα, τὴν σοφὴν καὶ καλὴν
- 3 λεγομένην εἶναι, λαμβάνει. ἡ δὲ Μιλησία ἢ νεωτέρα 25
ληφθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἐκφεύγει γυμνὴ πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἱ ἔτυχον ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις ὅπλα ἔχοντες, καὶ ἀντιταχθέντες πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν διαρπα-
ζόντων ἀπέκτειναν, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον· οὐ μὴν 30
ἔφυγόν γε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην ἔσωσαν καὶ τὰλλα ὅποσα ἐντὸς αὐτῶν καὶ χρήματα καὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐγένοντο πάντ' ἔσωσαν.

Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεύς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλ- 4
 ληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ'
 αὐτούς, οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες ὡς ἤδη πάντα νικῶντες. ἐπεὶ 5
 δ' ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες, ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν τῷ στρα-
 5 τεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἴη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε
 Τισσαφέρνους, ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶεν τὸ καθ' αὐτούς
 καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται διώκοντες, ἐνταῦθα δὴ
 βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται,
 ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας, πλησιαί-
 10 τατος γὰρ ἦν, εἰ πέμποι τινας ἢ πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ
 στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.

Attempting a flank movement, he is driven to a hill.

Ἐν τούτῳ καὶ βασιλεὺς δῆλος ἦν προσίων πάλιν, ὡς 6
 ἐδόκει, ὄπισθεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες συστραφέντες πα-
 ρεσκευάζοντο, ὡς ταύτῃ προσιόντος, καὶ δεξόμενοι· ὁ δὲ
 15 βασιλεὺς ταύτῃ μὲν οὐκ ἦγεν, ἣ δὲ παρήλθεν ἔξω τοῦ
 εὐωνύμου κέρατος, ταύτῃ καὶ ἀπήγαγεν, ἀναλαβὼν καὶ
 τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτομολήσαντας
 καὶ Τισσαφέρην καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ.

Ὁ γὰρ Τισσαφέρνης ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συνόδῳ οὐκ ἔφυ- 7
 20 γεν, ἀλλὰ διήλασε παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλ-
 ληνας πελταστὰς· διελαύνων δὲ κατέκαυε μὲν οὐδένα,
 διαστάντες δ' οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔπαιον καὶ ἠκόντιζον αὐτούς·
 Ἐπισθένης δ' Ἀμφιπολίτης ἦρχε τῶν πελταστῶν καὶ
 ἐλέγετο φρόνιμος γενέσθαι. ὁ δ' οὖν Τισσαφέρνης ὡς 8
 25 μείον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, πάλιν μὲν οὐκ ἀναστρέφει, εἰς
 δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφικόμενος τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκεῖ
 συντυγχάνει βασιλεῖ, καὶ ὁμοῦ δὴ πάλιν συνταξάμενοι
 ἐπορεύοντο.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων κέρας, 9
 30 ἔδεισαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, μὴ προσαγάγοιεν πρὸς τὸ κέρας

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA.

To face p. 88.

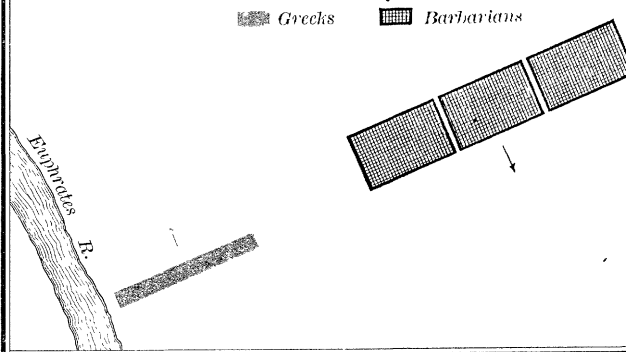
Book I. x. 6-10.

PLAN III.

B. Second Position of Forces.—I. x. 6.

EXPLANATION.

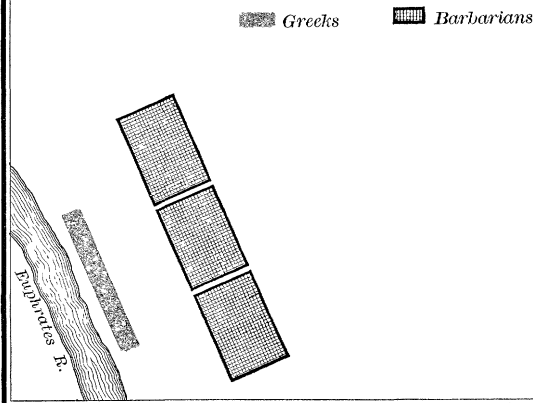
Cyrus's body-guard is scattered, his barbarian troops have fled. The King, having marched around the left of the Greeks and sacked Cyrus's camp, now returns as if to attack their rear. They face about to meet him; but he turns aside and takes up a position in a line with their own, facing in the opposite direction, as indicated by the arrows. Of the relative position of troops on either side nothing is known.



C. Third Position of Forces.—I. x. 9, 10.

EXPLANATION.

The Greeks, fearing a flank attack, wheel half-way around to a position parallel with the river. The King wheels about in like manner. The Greeks charge and rout the King's forces, ending the battle.



καὶ περιπτύξαντες ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κατακόψειαν·
καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρασ καὶ ποιήσασθαι
10 ὄπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐβουλεύοντο, καὶ
δὴ βασιλεὺς παραμειψάμενος εἰς ταῦτὸ σχῆμα κατέστη-
σεν ἀντίαν τὴν φάλαγγα, ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον μαχοῦμενος 5
συνήει. ὡς δ' εἶδον οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐγγύς τ' ὄντας καὶ
παρατεταγμένους, αὖθις παιανίσαντες ἐπήσαν πολὺ ἔτι
11 προθυμότερον ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν, οἱ δ' αὖ βάρβαροι οὐκ
ἐδέχοντο, ἀλλ' ἐκ πλείονος ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν ἔφευγον· οἱ
δ' ἐπεδίωκον μέχρι κόμης τινός· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν· 10
12 ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κόμης γήλοφος ἦν, ἐφ' οὗ ἀνεστράφησαν
οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, πεζοὶ μὲν οὐκέτι, τῶν δ' ἵππέων ὁ
λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη, ὥστε τὸ ποιούμενον μὴ γινώσκειν.
καὶ τὸ βασίλειον σημεῖον ὄραν ἔφασάν τινες, ἀετὸν
χρυσοῦν ἐπὶ πέλτης ἀνατεταμένον. 15

As the Greeks advance, the King's forces scatter and flee.

13 Ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐχώρουν οἱ Ἕλληνες, λείπουσι
δὴ καὶ τὸν λόφον οἱ ἵππεις· οὐ μὴν ἔτι ἀθρόοι ἀλλ'
ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν· ἐψιλοῦτο δ' ὁ λόφος τῶν ἵππέων· τέ-
14 λος δὲ καὶ πάντες ἀπεχώρησαν. ὁ οὖν Κλέαρχος οὐκ
ἀνεβίβαζεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλ' ὑπ' αὐτὸν στήσας τὸ 20
15 στράτευμα πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρακόσιον καὶ ἄλλον
ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον καὶ κελεύει, κατιδόντας τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ
λόφου, τί ἐστὶν ἀπαγγεῖλαι. καὶ ὁ Λύκιος ἤλασέ τε
καὶ κατιδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει, ὅτι φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος.
σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε ταῦτ' ἦν καὶ ὁ ἥλιος ἐδέυετο. 25
16 Ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα
ἀνεπαύοντο· καὶ ἅμα μὲν ἐθαύμαζον, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος
φαίνοιτο οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρεῖη· οὐ γὰρ
ἤδεσαν αὐτὸν τέθνηκότα, ἀλλ' εἶκαζον ἢ διώκοντα οἴχε-
17 σθαι ἢ καταληψόμενόν τι προεληλακέναι· καὶ αὐτοὶ 30

ἐβουλεύοντο, εἰ αὐτοῦ μείναντες τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐνταῦθ' ἄγοιντο ἢ ἀπίοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἀμφὶ δορπηστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς.

- 5 Ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο. κατα- 18
λαμβάνουσι δὲ τῶν τε ἄλλων χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα
διηρπασμένα καὶ εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν, καὶ τὰς
ἀμάξας μεστὰς ἀλεύρων καὶ οἴνου, ἃς παρεσκεύαστο
Κῦρος, ἵνα, εἴ ποτε σφοδρὰ τὸ στράτευμα λάβοι ἔνδεια,
10 διαδοίῃ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν· ἦσαν δ' αὐταὶ τετρακόσαιο, ὡς
ἐλέγοντο, ἄμαξαι· καὶ ταύτας τότε οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ διήρ-
πασαν. ὥστ' ἄδειπνοι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ἑλλή- 19
νων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἀνάριστοι· πρὶν γὰρ δὴ καταλῦσαι
τὸ στράτευμα πρὸς ἄριστον βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. ταύτην
15 μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα οὕτω διεγένοντο.

ΛΟΓΟΣ Β΄.

The Greeks learn of Cyrus's death; negotiate with Ariaeus.

- 1 **I.** Ὡς μὲν οὖν ἠθροίσθη Κύρῳ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ὅποτε ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο, καὶ ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀνόδῳ ἐπράχθη, καὶ ὡς ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ὡς Κύρος ἐτελεύτησε, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκοιμήθησαν, οἴομενοι τὰ πάντα νικᾶν καὶ 5 Κύρον ζῆν, ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται.
- 2 Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐθαύμαζον, ὅτι Κύρος οὐτ' ἄλλον πέμποι σημαίνοντα ὅ,τι χρὴ 3 ποιεῖν, οὐτ' αὐτὸς φαίνοιτο. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς συσκευασμένους ἂ εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισμένους προΐεναι εἰς τὸ 10 πρόσθεν, ἕως Κύρῳ συμμίξειαν. Ἰῆδη δ' ἐν ὄρμῃ ὄντων ἅμ' ἠλίφ' ἀνέχοντι ἦλθε Προκλῆς ὁ Τευθραϊᾶς ἄρχων, γεγωνὸς ἀπὸ Δαμαράτου τοῦ Λάκωνος, καὶ Γλοῦς ὁ Ταμῷ. οὗτοι ἔλεγον, ὅτι Κύρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὸς ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ εἶη μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων, ὅθεν 15 τῇ προτεραίᾳ ὄρμητο, καὶ λέγοι ὅτι ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν περιμενοίη αὐτούς, εἰ μέλλοιεν ἤκειν, τῇ δ' ἄλλη ἀπιέναι φαίη ἐπ' Ἰωνίας, ὅθενπερ ἦλθεν.
- 4 Ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες πυνθανόμενοι βαρέως ἔφερον. Κλέαρχος δὲ τὰδ' εἶπεν· 20 “Ἄλλ' ὄφειλε μὲν Κύρος ζῆν· ἐπεὶ δὲ τετελεύτηκεν, ἀπαργέλλετε Ἀριαίῳ, ὅτι ἡμεῖς γε νικῶμεν καί, ὡς ὀράτε, οὐδεὶς ἔτι ἡμῖν μάχεται, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπο-

ρευόμεθ' ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα. ἐπαγγελόμεθα δ' Ἀριαίφ,
 ἐὰν ἐνθάδ' ἔλθῃ, εἰς τὸν θρόνον τὸν βασιλείου καθιεῖν
 αὐτόν· τῶν γὰρ μάχῃ νικῶντων καὶ τὸ ἄρχειν ἐστίν."
 ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀποστέλλει τοὺς ἀγγέλους καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς 5
 5 Χειρίσοφον τὸν Λάκωνα καὶ Μένωνα τὸν Θετταλόν· καὶ
 γὰρ αὐτὸς Μένων ἐβούλετο. ἦν γὰρ φίλος καὶ ξένος
 Ἀριαίου.

Οἱ μὲν ἄρχοντο, Κλέαρχος δὲ περιέμενε. τὸ δὲ στρά- 6
 τευμα ἐπορίζετο σίτον ὅπως ἐδύνατο ἐκ τῶν ὑποζυγίων
 10 κόπτοντες τοὺς βούς καὶ ὄνους· ξύλοις δ' ἐχρῶντο μι-
 κρὸν προϊόντες ἀπὸ τῆς φύλαγγο, οὗ ἡ μάχῃ ἐγένετο,
 τοῖς τ' οἰστοῖς πολλοῖς οὖσιν, οὓς ἠνάγκαζον οἱ Ἕλλη-
 νες ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς αὐτομολοῦντας παρὰ βασιλέως, καὶ
 τοῖς γέρροις καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι ταῖς ξυλίναις ταῖς Αἰγυ-
 15 πτίαις· πολλὰ δὲ καὶ πέλται καὶ ἄμαξαι ἦσαν φέρεσθαι 7
 ἔρημοι· οἷς πᾶσι χρώμενοι κρέα ἔψοντες ἦσθιον ἐκείνην
 τὴν ἡμέραν.

They receive with anger an order to surrender.

Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἔρχονται
 παρὰ βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κήρυκες, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι
 20 βάρβαροι, ἦν δ' αὐτῶν εἷς Ἕλληνας, Φαλίνοσ, ὃς ἐτύγγανε·
 παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει ὦν καὶ ἐντίμως ἔχων· καὶ γὰρ
 προσεποιεῖτο ἐπιστήμων εἶναι τῶν ἀμφὶ τάξεις τε καὶ
 ὄπλομαχίαν. οὗτοι δὲ προσελθόντες καὶ καλέσαντες 8
 τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρχοντας λέγουσιν, ὅτι βασιλεὺς
 25 κελεύει τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐπεὶ νικῶν τυγχάνει καὶ Κύρον
 ἀπέκτονε, παραδόντας τὰ ὄπλα ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὰς βασιλέως
 θύρας εὐρίσκεσθαι, ἐὰν τι δύνωνται, ἀγαθόν.

Ταῦτα μὲν εἶπον οἱ βασιλέως κήρυκες· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνας 9
 βαρέως μὲν ἤκουσαν, ὅμως δὲ Κλέαρχος τοσοῦτον εἶπεν,
 30 ὅτι οὐ τῶν νικῶντων εἶη τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι· “Ἄλλ’,”

ἔφη, “ὕμεις μὲν, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατηγοί, τούτοις ἀποκρίνασθε ὅτι κάλλιστόν τε καὶ ἄριστον ἔχετε· ἐγὼ δ’ αὐτίκα ἤξω.” ἐκάλεσε γάρ τις αὐτὸν τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅπως ἴδοι τὰ ἱερά ἐξηρημένα· ἔτυχε γὰρ θυόμενος.

- 10** Ἐνθα δὴ ἀπεκρίνατο Κλεάνωρ μὲν ὁ Ἀρκάς, πρεσβύ- 5
τατος ὢν, ὅτι πρόσθεν ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν ἢ τὰ ὄπλα παρα-
δοίεν· Πρόξενος δ’ ὁ Θηβαῖος, “Ἄλλ’ ἐγώ,” ἔφη, “ὦ
Φαλίνε, θαυμάζω, πότερα ὡς κρατῶν βασιλεὺς αἰτεῖ τὰ
ὄπλα ἢ ὡς διὰ φιλίαν δῶρα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὡς κρατῶν, τί
δεῖ αὐτὸν αἰτεῖν καὶ οὐ λαβεῖν ἐλθόντα; εἰ δὲ πείσας 10
βούλεται λαβεῖν, λεγέτω, τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἐὰν
αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται.” πρὸς ταῦτα Φαλίνοσ εἶπε·
11 “Βασιλεὺς νικᾶν ἠγείται, ἐπεὶ Κύρον ἀπέκτονεν. τίς
γὰρ αὐτῷ ἔτι τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται; νομίζει δὲ καὶ
ὕμᾶς ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι, ἔχων ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χώρᾳ καὶ 15
ποταμῶν ἐντὸς ἀδιαβάτων καὶ πλήθος ἀνθρώπων ἐφ’
ὕμᾶς δυνάμενος ἀγαγεῖν ὅσον οὐδ’, εἰ παρέχοι ὑμῖν,
δύναισθ’ ἂν ἀποκτεῖναι.”

Deliberating what answer to make, they consult Phalinius.

- 12** Μετὰ τοῦτον Θεόπομπος Ἀθηναῖος εἶπεν· “ὦ Φα-
λίνε, νῦν, ὡς σὺ ὀρᾷς, ἡμῖν οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἄλλο εἰ 20
μὴ ὄπλα καὶ ἀρετή. ὄπλα μὲν οὖν ἔχοντες οἴομεθ’ ἂν
καὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ χρῆσθαι, παραδόντες δ’ ἂν ταῦτα καὶ τῶν
σωμάτων στερηθῆναι. μὴ οὖν οἴου τὰ μόνα ἀγαθὰ ἡμῖν
ᾄοντα ἡμᾶς παραδώσειν, ἄλλὰ σὺν τούτοις καὶ περὶ τῶν
ὑμετέρων ἀγαθῶν μαχοῦμεθα.” ἀκούσας δὲ ταῦτα ὁ 25
13 Φαλίνοσ ἐγέλασε καὶ εἶπεν· “Ἄλλὰ φιλοσόφῳ μὲν
ἔοικας, ὦ νεανίσκε, καὶ λέγεις οὐκ ἀχάριστα· ἴσθι μέντοι
ἀνόητος ὢν, εἰ οἶει τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀρετὴν περιγενέσθαι
14 ἂν τῆς βασιλέως δυνάμεως.” ἄλλους δὲ τινὰς ἔφασαν
λέγειν ὑπομαλακιζομένους, ὡς καὶ Κύρῳ πιστοὶ ἐγένοντο 30

καὶ βασιλεῖ ἂν πολλοῦ ἄξιοι γένοιοντο, εἰ βούλοιτο φίλος γενέσθαι· καὶ εἴτ' ἄλλο τι ἐθέλοι χρῆσθαι, εἴτ' ἐπ' Αἴ- γυπτον στρατεύειν, συγκαταστρέψαιοντ' ἂν αὐτῷ.

Ἐν τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ἤκε, καὶ ἠρώτησεν, εἰ ἤδη ἀπο- 15 κεκριμένοι εἶεν. Φαλῖνος δ' ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν· “Οὔτοι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγουσι· σὺ δ' ἡμῖν εἰπέ τί λέγεις.” ὁ δ' εἶπεν·

“Ἐγὼ σε, ὦ Φαλίνε, ἄσμενος ἐώρακα, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ 16 οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες· σύ τε γὰρ Ἕλληνας εἶ καὶ ἡμεῖς, τοσοῦτοι ὄντες, ὅσους σὺ ὀράς· ἐν τοιούτοις δ' ὄντες πράγμασι συμβουλευόμεθά σοι, τί χρῆ ποιεῖν περὶ ὧν λέγεις. σὺ οὖν πρὸς θεῶν συμβούλευσον ἡμῖν ὅ,τι σοὶ δοκεῖ 17 κάλλιστον καὶ ἄριστον εἶναι, καὶ ὃ σοι τιμὴν οἴσει εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον λεγόμενον, ὅτι Φαλῖνός ποτε πεμ- 15 φθείς παρὰ βασιλέως, κελεύσων τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι, συμβουλευομένοις συνεβούλευσεν αὐτοῖς τάδε. οἶσθα δ', ὅτι ἀνάγκη λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἂν συμβουλεύσης.”

Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ταῦθ' ὑπήγγετο, βουλόμενος καὶ αὐ- 18 τὸν τὸν παρὰ βασιλέως πρεσβεύοντα συμβουλεύσαι μὴ παραδοῦναι τὰ ὄπλα, ὅπως ἐνέλπιδες μᾶλλον εἶεν οἱ Ἕλληνας. Φαλῖνος δ' ὑποστρέψας παρὰ τὴν δόξαν αὐ- 19 τοῦ εἶπεν· “Ἐγὼ, εἰ μὲν τῶν μυρίων ἐλπίδων μία τις ὑμῖν ἐστι σωθῆναι πολεμοῦντας βασιλεῖ, συμβουλεύω 25 μὴ παραδίδόναι τὰ ὄπλα· εἰ δέ τοι μηδεμία σωτηρίας ἐστὶν ἐλπίς ἄκοντος βασιλέως, συμβουλεύω σώζεσθαι 20 ὑμῖν ὅ,τι δυνατόν.”

Clearchus, through Phalinus, sends the King an artful reply.

Κλέαρχος δὲ πρὸς ταῦτ' εἶπεν· “Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν εἰ σὺ λέγεις· παρ' ἡμῶν δ' ἀπάγγελλε τάδε, ὅτι ἡμεῖς 30 οἰόμεθα, εἰ μὲν δέοι βασιλεῖ φίλους εἶναι, πλείονος ἂν

ἄξιοι εἶναι φίλοι ἔχοντες τὰ ὄπλα ἢ παραδόντες ἄλλω, εἰ δὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν, ἄμεινον ἂν πολεμεῖν ἔχοντες τὰ ὄπλα ἢ ἄλλω παραδόντες.”

- 21 Ὁ δὲ Φαλίνος εἶπε· “Ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ἀπαγγελοῦμεν· ἀλλὰ καὶ τάδε ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν ἐκέλευσε βασιλεύς, ὅτι μέ- 5
νουσι μὲν αὐτοῦ σπονδαὶ εἶεν, προϊούσι δὲ καὶ ἀπιούσι πόλεμος. εἴπατε οὖν καὶ περὶ τούτου, πότερα μενεῖτε καὶ σπονδαὶ εἰσιν, ἢ ὡς πολέμου ὄντος παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀπαγγείλω.”
- 22 Κλέαρχος δ’ ἔλεξεν· “Ἀπάγγελτε τοῖνυν καὶ περὶ 10
τούτου, ὅτι καὶ ἡμῖν ταῦτὰ δοκεῖ, ἄπερ καὶ βασιλεῖ.”
“Τί οὖν ταῦτ’ ἐστίν;” εἶφη ὁ Φαλίνος. ἀπεκρίνατο Κλέαρχος, “Ἐὰν μὲν μένωμεν, σπονδαὶ· ἀπιούσι δὲ καὶ
23 προϊούσι, πόλεμος.” ὁ δὲ πάλιν ἠρώτησε· “Σπονδὰς ἢ πόλεμον ἀπαγγείλω;” Κλέαρχος δὲ ταῦτὰ πάλιν 15
ἀπεκρίνατο· “Σπονδαὶ μὲν μένουσιν, ἀπιούσι δὲ καὶ προϊούσι πόλεμος.” ὅ,τι δὲ ποιήσοι οὐ διεσήμηνεν.

Ariacus refuses the offer of the throne. By common consent Clearchus becomes leader of the Greeks.

- 1 **II.** Φαλίνος μὲν δὴ ᾤχετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ. οἱ δὲ παρ’ Ἀριαίου ἦγον, Προκλῆς καὶ Χειρίσοφος· Μένων δ’ αὐτοῦ ἔμενον παρ’ Ἀριαίῳ· οὗτοι δ’ ἔλεγον, ὅτι πολ- 20
λοὺς φαίη Ἀριαῖος εἶναι Πέρσας ἑαυτοῦ βελτίους, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἀνασχέσθαι αὐτοῦ βασιλεύοντος· ἀλλ’ εἰ βούλεσθε συναπιέναι, ἤκειν ἤδη κελεύει τῆς νυκτός. εἰ δὲ μή, αὔριον πρῶ ἀπιέναι φησίν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν·
2 “Ἄλλ’ οὕτω χρὴ ποιεῖν· ἐὰν μὲν ἤκωμεν, ὥσπερ λέ- 25
γετε· εἰ δὲ μή, πράττετε ὅποιον ἂν τι ὑμῖν οἴησθε μάλιστα συμφέρειν.” ὅ,τι δὲ ποιήσοι οὐδὲ τούτοις εἶπεν.
3 Μετὰ ταῦτα ἤδη ἡλίου δύνοντος συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς ἔλεξε τοιαύδε·

“Ἐμοί, ὦ ἄνδρες, θυομένῳ, ἰέναι ἐπὶ βασιλέα οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερά. καὶ εἰκότως ἄρ’ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ νῦν πυνθάνομαι, ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως ὁ Τίγρης ποταμός ἐστι ναυσίπορος, ὃν οὐκ ἂν δυναίμεθ’
 5 ἄνευ πλοίων διαβῆναι· πλοῖα δ’ ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν. οὐ μὲν δὴ αὐτοῦ γε μένειν οἶόν τε· τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἔχειν. ἰέναι δὲ παρὰ τοὺς Κύρου φίλους πάνυ καλὰ ἡμῖν τὰ ἱερά ἦν. ὦδε οὖν χρῆ ποιεῖν· ἀπιόντας
 4 δειπνεῖν ὅ,τι τις ἔχει· ἐπειδὰν δὲ σημήνη τῷ κέρατι ὡς
 10 ἀναπαύεσθαι, συσκευάζεσθαι· ἐπειδὰν δὲ τὸ δεύτερον, ἀνατίθεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια· ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ, ἔπεσθαι τῷ ἡγουμένῳ, τὰ μὲν ὑποζύγια ἔχοντας πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὰ δ’ ὅπλα ἔξω.”

Ταῦτ’ ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀπήλθον
 5 καὶ ἐποιοῦν οὕτω. καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὁ μὲν ἤρχεν, οἱ δ’ ἐπαίθοντο, οὐχ ἐλόμενοι, ἀλλ’ ὀρώντες, ὅτι μόνος ἐφρόνει οἷα δεῖ τὸν ἄρχοντα, οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι ἄπειροι ἦσαν.

Ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῆς ὁδοῦ, ἣν ἦλθον ἐξ Ἐφέσου τῆς Ἰωνίας
 6 μέχρι τῆς μάχης, σταθμοὶ τρεῖς καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, παρα-
 20 σάγγαι πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ πεντακόσιοι, στάδιοι πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ μύριοι· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης ἐλέγοντο εἶναι εἰς Βαβυλῶνα στάδιοι ἑξήκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι.

The Greeks join Ariaeus, with solemn pledges.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπεὶ σκότος ἐγένετο, Μιλτοκύθης μὲν ὁ
 25 Θράξ, ἔχων τοὺς τε ἰππέας τοὺς μεθ’ ἑαυτοῦ εἰς τετταράκοντα καὶ τῶν πεζῶν Θρακῶν ὡς τριακοσίους, ἠῆτομόλησε πρὸς βασιλέα. Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἡγήετο
 8 κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, οἱ δ’ εἶποντο· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὸν πρῶτον σταθμὸν παρ’ Ἀριαίου καὶ τὴν ἐκείνου
 30 στρατιὰν ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας· καὶ ἐν τάξει θέμενοι τὰ

- ὄπλα, συνήλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρ' Ἀριαίου· καὶ ὤμοσαν οἷ θ' Ἑλληνες καὶ ὁ Ἀριαῖος καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ οἱ κρᾶτιστοι μήτε προδώσειν ἀλλήλους σύμμαχοί τ' ἔσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι προσώμοσαν καὶ ἠγήσεσθαι ἀδόλως. ταῦτα δ' ὤμοσαν, σφάξαντες 5 ταῦρον καὶ λύκον καὶ κάπρον καὶ κριὸν εἰς ἀσπίδα, οἱ μὲν Ἑλληνες βάπτουτες ξίφος, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι λόγχην.
- 10 Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ ἐγένετο, εἶπεν ὁ Κλέαρχος· “Ἄγε δὴ, ὦ Ἀριαῖε, ἐπέιπερ ὁ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν στόλος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν, εἰπέ τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις περὶ τῆς πορείας, πότερον 10 ἀπιμεν ἢνπερ ἦλθομεν, ἢ ἄλλην τιὰ ἐννενοηκέναί δοκεῖς κρείπτω.” ὁ δ' εἶπεν·
- 11 “Ἦν μὲν ἦλθομεν ἀπιόντες, παντελῶς ἂν ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπολοίμεθα· ὑπάρχει γὰρ νῦν ἡμῖν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. ἑπτακαίδεκα γὰρ σταθμῶν τῶν ἐγγυτάτω οὐδὲ 15 δεῦρο ἴοντες ἐκ τῆς χώρας οὐδὲν εἶχομεν λαμβάνειν. ἔνθα δ' εἴ τι ἦν, ἡμεῖς διαπορευόμενοι κατεδαπανήσαμεν. νῦν δὲ μακροτέραν μὲν ἐπινοοῦμεν πορεύεσθαι, τῶν δ' 12 ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν. πορευτέον δ' ἡμῖν τοὺς πρώτους σταθμοὺς ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα μακροτάτους, ἕν' ὡς 20 πλείστον ἀποσπασθῶμεν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος· ἐὰν γὰρ ἅπαξ δὴ ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπόσχωμεν, οὐκέτι μὴ δυνήσεται βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν. ὀλίγη μὲν γὰρ στρατεύματι οὐ τολμήσει ἐφέπεσθαι· πολὺν δ' ἔχων στόλον οὐ δυνήσεται ταχέως πορεύεσθαι· ἴσως δὲ 25 καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπανιεῖ. ταύτην,” ἔφη, “τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἔγωγε.”

They approach the King, who flees ; panic of the Greeks.

- 13 Ἦν δ' αὕτη ἡ στρατηγία οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη ἢ ἀποδρᾶναι ἢ ἀποφυγεῖν· ἡ δὲ τύχη ἐστρατήγησε κάλλιον. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐπορεύοντο ἐν δεξιᾷ 30

ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον, λογιζόμενοι ἦξειν ἅμα ἠλίῳ δύνοντι εἰς κώμας τῆς Βαβυλωνίας χώρας· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἐφρεύσθησαν. ἔτι δ' ἀμφὶ δειλίην ἔδοξαν πολεμίους ὀράν **14** ἰππέας· καὶ τῶν τε Ἑλλήνων οὐ μὴ ἔτυχον ἐν ταῖς **5** τάξεσιν ὄντες, εἰς τὰς τάξεις ἔθεον, καὶ Ἀριαῖος, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἐφ' ἀμάξης πορευόμενος διότι ἐτέτρωτο, καταβὰς ἐθωρακίζετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ. ἐν ᾧ δ' ὠπλίζοντο, **15** ἤκουον λέγοντες οἱ προπεμφθέντες σκοποί, ὅτι οὐχ ἰππεῖς εἶεν ἀλλ' ὑποζύγια νέμοιτο. καὶ εὐθὺς ἔγνωσαν πάντες **10** ὅτι ἐγγὺς που ἐστρατοπεδεύετο βασιλεὺς· καὶ γὰρ καὶ καπνὸς ἐφαίνετο ἐν κώμας οὐ πρόσω.

Κλέαρχος δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους οὐκ ἦγεν· ἦδει **16** γὰρ καὶ ἀπειρηκότας τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἀσίτους ὄντας· ἦδη δὲ καὶ ὄψε ἦν. οὐ μέντοι οὐδ' ἀπέκλινε, **15** φυλαττόμενος, μὴ δοκοίη φεύγειν, ἀλλ' εὐθύωρον ἄγων ἅμα τῷ ἠλίῳ δυομένῳ εἰς τὰς ἐγγυτάτω κώμας τοὺς πρῶτους ἔχων κατεσκήνωσεν, ἐξ ὧν διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ξύλα. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶτοι ὁμῶς τρόπῳ τινὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύ- **17** **20** σαντο, οἱ δ' ὕστεροι σκοταῖοι προσιόντες, ὡς ἐτύγχανεν ἕκαστος, ἠϋλίζοντο, καὶ κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποίουν καλοῦντες ἀλλήλους, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν· ὥσθ' οἱ μὲν ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίῳ καὶ ἔφυγον ἐκ τῶν σκηνωμάτων. δῆλον δὲ τοῦτο τῇ ὕστεραία ἐγένετο· οὔτε γὰρ **18** **25** ὑποζύγιον ἔτ' οὐδὲν ἐφάνη οὔτε στρατόπεδον οὔτε καπνὸς οὐδαμοῦ πλησίον. ἐξεπλάγη δέ, ὡς ἔοικε, καὶ βασιλεὺς τῇ ἐφόδῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος. ἐδήλωσε δὲ τοῦτο οἷς τῇ ὕστεραία ἔπραττεν.

Προϊούσης μὲντοι τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι **19** **30** φόβος ἐμπίπτει, καὶ θόρυβος καὶ δούπος ἦν, οἷον εἰκὸς φόβου ἐμπροσθέντος γίγνεσθαι. Κλέαρχος δὲ Τολμίδην **20** Ἡλείῳ, ὃν ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ κήρυκα ἄριστον

τῶν τότε, ἀνειπεῖν ἐκέλευσε σιγῆν κηρύξαντα, ὅτι ὃς ἂν τὸν ἀφέντα τὸν ὄνον εἰς τὰ ὄπλα μηνύσῃ, λήψεται μισθὸν τάλαντον ἀργυρίου. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκηρύχθη, 21 ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατιῶται, ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος εἶη καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σώοι. ἅμα δ' ὄρθρω παρήγγειλεν ὁ Κλέαρχος 5 εἰς τάξιεν τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἥπερ εἶχον ὅτε ἦν ἡ μάχη.

The King proposes a truce, to which the Greeks agree.

- 1 **III.** Ὁ δὲ δὴ ἔγραψα, ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλόγη τῇ ἐφόδῳ, τῷδε δῆλον ἦν. τῇ μὲν γὰρ πρόσθεν ἡμέρα πέμπων τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι ἐκέλευε, τότε δ' ἅμα 10 ἠλίφ' ἀνατέλλοντι κήρυκας ἔπεμψε περὶ σπονδῶν. οἱ 2 δ' ἐπεὶ ἦλθον πρὸς τοὺς προφύλακας, ἐζήτουν τοὺς ἄρχοντας. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ προφύλακες, Κλέαρχος, τυχῶν τότε τὰς τάξεις ἐπισκοπῶν, εἶπε τοῖς προφύλαξι κελεύειν τοὺς κήρυκας περιμένειν, ἄχρι ἂν 15 3 σχολάσῃ. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατέστησε τὸ στράτευμα, ὥστε καλῶς ἔχειν ὁρᾶσθαι πάντη φύλαγγα πυκνήν, τῶν δ' ἀόπλων μηδένα καταφανῆ εἶναι, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἀγγέλους, καὶ αὐτός τε προῆλθε τοὺς εὐοπλοτάτους ἔχων καὶ εὐειδεστάτους τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρα- 20 τηγοῖς ταῦτ' ἔφρασεν.
- 4 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦν πρὸς τοῖς ἀγγέλοις, ἀνηρώτα, τί βούλονται. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι περὶ σπονδῶν ἤκειεν ἄνδρες, οὔτινες ἱκανοὶ ἔσονται τά τε παρὰ βασιλέως τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἀπαγγεῖλαι καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων βασιλεῖ. ὁ δ' 25 5 ἀπεκρίνατο· “Ἀπαγγέλλετε τοῖνυν αὐτῷ, ὅτι μάχης δεῖ πρῶτον· ἄριστον γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδ' ὁ τολμήσων περὶ σπονδῶν λέγειν τοῖς Ἕλλησι μὴ πορίσας ἄριστον.”
- 6 Ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀπήλαυνον, καὶ ἤκον ταχύ. ᾧ καὶ δῆλον ἦν, ὅτι ἐγγὺς ποῦ βασιλεὺς ἦν ἡ 30

ἄλλος τις, ᾧ ἐπετέτακτο ταῦτα πράττειν. ἔλεγον δέ, ὅτι εἰκότα δοκοῖεν λέγειν βασιλεῖ, καὶ ἤκοιεν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες, οἳ αὐτούς, ἐὰν σπονδαὶ γένωνται, ἄξουσιν ἔνθεν ἔξουσι τὰπιτήδεια. ὁ δ' ἠρώτα, εἰ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσι 7
5 σπένδοιτο ἰούσι καὶ ἀπιούσιν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔσονται σπονδαί. οἳ δέ, “Ἀπασιν,” ἔφασαν, “μέχρι ἂν βασιλεῖ τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν διαγγελθῆ.”

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' εἶπον, μεταστησάμενος αὐτούς ὁ Κλέαρχος 8
αρχος ἐβουλεύετο· καὶ ἐδόκει τὰς σπονδὰς ποιῆσθαι
10 ταχύ καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐλθεῖν τε ἐπὶ τὰπιτήδεια καὶ λαβεῖν. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ μὲν κάμοι ταῦτα· 9
οὐ μέντοι ταχύ γ' ἀπαγγελῶ, ἀλλὰ διατρέψω, ἔστ' ἂν ὀκνήσωσιν οἱ ἄγγελοι, μὴ ἀποδόξῃ ἡμῖν τὰς σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι· οἶμαί γε μέντοι,” ἔφη, “καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις
15 στρατιώταις τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον παρέσεσθαι.” ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει καιρὸς εἶναι, ἀπήγγελλεν, ὅτι σπένδοιτο, καὶ εὐθὺς ἠγείσθαι ἐκέλευε πρὸς τὰπιτήδεια.

The Greeks are led to villages, where they find supplies.

Καὶ οἳ μὲν ἠγούντο, Κλέαρχος μέντοι ἐπορεύετο τὰς 10
μὲν σπονδὰς ποιησάμενος, τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἔχων ἐν τάξει, καὶ αὐτὸς ὠπισθοφυλάκει. καὶ ἐνετύγχανον τάφροις καὶ αὐλώσιν ὕδατος πλήρεσιν, ὡς μὴ δύνασθαι διαβαίνειν ἄνευ γεφυρῶν· ἀλλ' ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῶν φοινίκων οὓς εὔρισκον ἐκπεπτωκότας, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξέκοπτον.

Καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὡς ἐπεστάται. 11
ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ εἶχεν, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν· καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοῖη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν ἂν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμ-
30 βαίνων· ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνῃν εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπουδά-

- 12 *ζειν. καὶ ἐτάχθησαν μὲν πρὸς αὐτὸ οἱ εἰς τριάκοντα ἔτη· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ Κλέαρχον ἐώρων σπουδάζοντα, προσε-*
- 13 *λάμβανον καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέαρχος ἔσπευδεν, ὑποπτεύων, μὴ αἰεὶ οὕτω πλήρεις εἶναι τὰς τάφρους ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρα οἷα τὸ πεδῖον ἄρδειν· 5 ἄλλ' ἔν' ἤδη πολλὰ προφαίνοιτο τοῖς Ἑλλησι δεινὰ εἰς τὴν πορείαν, τούτου ἕνεκα βασιλέα ὑπόπτευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ πεδῖον τὸ ὕδωρ ἀφεικέναι.*
- 14 *Πορευόμενοι δ' ἀφίκοντο εἰς κώμας, ὅθεν ἀπέδειξαν οἱ ἡγεμόνες λαμβάνειν τὰπιτήδεια. ἐνῆν δὲ σῖτος πολὺς 10 καὶ οἶνος φοινίκων καὶ ὄξος ἐψητὸν ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν.*
- 15 *αὐταὶ δ' αἱ βάλανοι τῶν φοινίκων, οἷας μὲν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, τοῖς οἰκέταις ἀπέκειντο. αἱ δὲ τοῖς δεσπότηταις ἀποκείμεναι ἦσαν ἀπόλεκτοι, θαυμάσιαι τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος, ἣ δ' ὄψις ἠλέκτρου οὐδὲν διέ- 15 φερεν· τὰς δὲ τινὰς ξηραίνοντες τραγήματα ἀπετίθεσαν. καὶ ἦν καὶ παρὰ πότον ἠδὺ μὲν, κεφαλαλγῆς δέ. ἐν-*
- 16 *ταῦθα καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ φοίνικος πρῶτον ἔφαγον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἐθαύμαζον τό τε εἶδος καὶ τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς. ἦν δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο 20 κεφαλαλγῆς. ὁ δὲ φοίνιξ, ὅθεν ἐξαιρεθεῖη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος, ὅλος ἐξηναίνετο.*

Tissaphernes proposes to make the truce permanent.

- 17 *'Ενταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· καὶ παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς καὶ ἄλλοι Πέρσαι τρεῖς· δούλοι δὲ πολλοὶ εἶ- 25 πουτο. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοί, ἔλεγε πρῶτος Τισσαφέρνης δι' ἑρμηνέως τοιάδε·*
- 18 *“Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, γείτων οἰκῶ τῇ Ἑλλάδι, καὶ ἐπεὶ ὑμᾶς εἶδον εἰς πολλὰ καὶ ἀμήχανα ἐμπεπτω- 30 κότας, εὔρημα ἐποίησάμην, εἴ πως δυναίμην παρὰ βασι-*

λέως αἰτήσασθαι δοῦναι ἐμοὶ ἀποσῶσαι ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν οὐκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχειν οὔτε πρὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε πρὸς τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος. ταῦτα δὲ 19 γνοὺς ἠτούμην βασιλέα, λέγων αὐτῷ, ὅτι δικαίως ἂν μοι χαρίζοιτο, ὅτι αὐτῷ Κῦρόν τε ἐπιστρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἠγγεῖλα καὶ βοήθειαν ἔχων ἅμα τῇ ἀγγελίᾳ ἀφικόμην, καὶ μόνος τῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλληνας τεταγμένων οὐκ ἔφυγον, ἀλλὰ διήλασα καὶ συνέμιξα βασιλεῖ ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ στρατοπέδῳ, ἔνθα βασιλεὺς ἀφίκετο ἐπεὶ Κῦρον 20 ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ τοὺς σὺν Κῦρῳ βαρβάρους ἐδίωξα σὺν τοῖσδε τοῖς παροῦσι νῦν μετ' ἐμοῦ, οἵπερ αὐτῷ εἰσι πιστότατοι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ὑπέσχετό μοι βουλευέ- 20 σεσθαι· ἐρέσθαι δέ με ὑμᾶς ἐκέλευσεν ἔλθοντα, τίνος ἔνεκεν ἐστρατεύσατε ἐπ' αὐτόν. καὶ συμβουλεύω ὑμῖν 15 μετρίως ἀποκρίνασθαι, ἵνα μοι εὐπρακτότερον ᾦ, ἐάν τι δύνωμαι ἀγαθὸν ὑμῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ διαπράξασθαι."

Πρὸς ταῦτα μεταστάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβουλεύοντο· 21 καὶ ἀπεκρίναντο, Κλέαρχος δ' ἔλεγεν·

“Ἡμεῖς οὔτε συνήλθομεν ὡς βασιλεῖ πολεμήσουτες 20 οὔτ' ἐπορευόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλέα, ἀλλὰ πολλὰς προφάσεις Κῦρος εὔρισκεν, ὡς καὶ σὺ εἶ οἶσθα, ἵν' ὑμᾶς τε ἀπαρασκεύους λάβοι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐνθάδ' ἀναγάγοι. ἐπεὶ μέντοι 22 ἤδη αὐτὸν ἐωρῶμεν ἐν δεινῷ ὄντα, ἠσχύνθημεν καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους προδοῦναι αὐτόν, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ 23 παρέχοντες ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εὖ ποιεῖν. ἐπεὶ δὲ Κῦρος τέ- 23 θνηκεν, οὔτε βασιλεῖ ἀντιποιούμεθα τῆς ἀρχῆς οὔτ' ἔστιν ὅτου ἔνεκα βουλοίμεθ' ἂν τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι ἂν ἐθέλοιμεν, πορευοίμεθα δ' ἂν οἴκαδε, εἴ τις ἡμᾶς μὴ λυποίῃ· ἀδικούντα 30 μέντοι πειρασόμεθα σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμύνασθαι· ἐὰν μέντοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εὖ ποιῶν ὑπάρχη, καὶ τούτου εἴς γε δύναμιν οὐχ ἠττησόμεθα εὖ ποιοῦντες.”

The King agrees to let the Greeks return.

- 24 Ὁ μὲν οὕτως εἶπεν· ἀκούσας δ' ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἔφη·
 “Ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἀπαγγελῶ βασιλεῖ καὶ ὑμῖν πάλιν τὰ παρ'
 ἐκείνου· μέχρι δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἦκω, αἱ σπουδαὶ μενόντων·
 25 ἀγορὰν δ' ἡμεῖς παρέξομεν.” καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ὑστεραίαν
 οὐχ ἦκεν· ὥσθ' οἱ Ἕλληνας ἐφρόντιζον· τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ 5
 ἦκων ἔλεγεν, ὅτι διαπεπραγμένος ἦκοι παρὰ βασιλέως
 δοθῆναι αὐτῷ σώζειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καίπερ πάνυ πολ-
 λῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, ὡς οὐκ ἄξιον εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφείναι
 26 τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. τέλος δ' εἶπε· “Καὶ
 νῦν ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πιστὰ λαβεῖν παρ' ἡμῶν, ἥ μὴν φιλίαν 10
 παρέξειν ὑμῖν τὴν χώραν καὶ ἀδόλως ἀπάξειν εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα, ἀγορὰν παρέχοντας· ὅπου δ' ἂν μὴ ἦ πρίασθαι,
 27 λαμβάνειν ὑμᾶς ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐάσομεν τὰπιτήδεια. ὑμᾶς
 δ' αὖ ἡμῖν δεήσει ὁμόσαι, ἥ μὴν πορεύεσθαι ὡς διὰ φι-
 λίας ἀσινῶς, σίτα καὶ ποτὰ λαμβάνοντας, ὁπόταν μὴ 15
 ἀγορὰν παρέχωμεν· ἐὰν δὲ παρέχωμεν ἀγορὰν, ὠνου-
 μένους ἔξειν τὰπιτήδεια.”
 28 Ταῦτ' ἔδοξε, καὶ ὤμοσαν καὶ δεξιὰς ἔδοσαν Τισσα-
 φέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφὸς τοῖς τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς, καὶ ἔλαβον παρὰ 20
 29 τῶν Ἑλλήνων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Τισσαφέρνης εἶπε· “Νῦν
 μὲν δὴ ἄπειμι ὡς βασιλέα. ἐπειδὴν δὲ διαπράξωμαι ἂ
 δέομαι, ἦξω συσκευασάμενος ὡς ἀπάξων ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐμμευτοῦ ἀρχήν.”

Ariæus grows indifferent to the Greeks; they murmur.

- 1 **IV.** Μετὰ ταῦτα περιέμενον Τισσαφέρνην οἱ τε Ἕλ- 25
 ληνας καὶ ὁ Ἀριαῖος, ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδευμένοι,
 ἡμέρας πλείους ἢ εἴκοσιν. ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἀφικνούνται
 πρὸς Ἀριαῖον καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναγκαῖοι,

καὶ πρὸς τοὺς σὺν ἐκείνῳ Περσῶν τινες, παραθαρρύνον-
 τες καὶ δεξιὰς ἐνίοις παρὰ βασιλέως φέροντες, μὴ μνησι-
 κακήσειν βασιλέα αὐτοῖς τῆς σὺν Κύρῳ ἐπιστρατείας
 μηδ' ἄλλου μηδενὸς τῶν παροιχομένων. τούτων δὲ **2**
 5 γιγνομένων ἐνδηλοὶ ἦσαν οἱ περὶ Ἀριαῖον ἦττον προσέ-
 χοντες τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὸν νῦν· ὥστε καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τοῖς
 μὲν πολλοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐκ ἤρεσκον, ἀλλὰ προσ-
 ιόντες τῷ Κλέαρχῳ ἔλεγον καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατηγοῖς·
 “Τί μένομεν; ἢ οὐκ ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς **3**
 10 ἀπολέσαι περὶ παντὸς ἂν ποιήσαιτο, ἵνα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
 Ἑλλησι φόβος ἦ ἐπὶ βασιλέα μέγαν στρατεύειν; καὶ
 νῦν μὲν ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ
 τὸ στράτευμα· ἐπειδὴν δὲ πάλιν ἀλισθῆ αὐτῷ ἢ στρα-
 τιά, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται ἡμῖν. ἴσως δέ που **4**
 15 ἢ ἀποσκάπτει τι ἢ ἀποτειχίζει, ὡς ἄπορος εἴη ἢ ὁδός.
 οὐ γάρ ποτε ἐκὼν γε βουλήσεται ἡμᾶς ἐλλόντας εἰς τὴν
 Ἑλλάδα ἀπαγγεῖλαι, ὡς ἡμεῖς τοσοῖδε ὄντες ἐνικῶμεν
 βασιλέα ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις αὐτοῦ καὶ καταγελάσαντες
 ἀπήλθομεν.”
 20 Κλέαρχος δ' ἀπεκρίνατο τοῖς ταῦτα λέγουσιν· “Ἐγὼ **5**
 ἐνθυμοῦμαι μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς ταῦτα πάντα. ἐννοῶ δ' ὅτι,
 εἰ νῦν ἄπιμεν, δόξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπιέναι καὶ παρὰ
 τὰς σπονδὰς ποιεῖν. ἔπειτα πρῶτον μὲν ἀγορὰν οὐδεὶς
 ἡμῖν παρέξει οὐδ' ὀπόθεν ἐπισιτιούμεθα. αὐθις δ' ὁ
 25 ἡρησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται· καὶ ἅμα ταῦτα ποιοῦντων
 ἡμῶν εὐθύς Ἀριαῖος ἀφεστήξει· ὥστε φίλος ἡμῖν οὐδεὶς
 λελείψεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ πρόσθεν ὄντες πολέμιοι ἡμῖν
 ἔσονται. ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν **6**
 30 ἔστι διαβατέος, οὐκ οἶδα· τὸν δ' οὖν Εὐφράτην ἴσμεν
 ὅτι ἀδύνατον διαβῆναι κωλύοντων πολεμίων. οὐ μὲν
 δὴ, εἰ μὴ μάχεσθαί γε δέη, ἵππεῖς εἰσιν ἡμῖν σύμμαχοι,
 τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἵππεῖς εἰσιν οἱ πλείστοι καὶ πλείστου

ἄξιοι· ὥστε νικῶντες μὲν τίν' ἂν ἀποκτείναιμεν; ἤττω-
7 μένων δ' οὐδένα οἶόν τε σωθῆναι. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα,
 ᾧ οὕτω πολλὰ ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἵπερ προθυμῆται
 ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅτι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁμόσαι καὶ
 δεξιὰν δοῦναι καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι καὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πιστὰ 5
 ἄπιστα ποιῆσαι "Ἐλλησί τε καὶ βαρβάροις." τοιαῦτα
 πολλὰ ἔλεγεν.

They proceed with the King's forces to the Tigris.

- 8** Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἦκε Τισσαφέρνης, ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύνα-
 μιν ὡς εἰς οἶκον ἀπιών, καὶ Ὀρόντας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν·
9 ἦγε δὲ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ γάμφ. ἐν- 10
 τεῦθεν δ' ἦδη, Τισσαφέρνους ἡγουμένου καὶ ἀγορὰν
 παρέχοντος, ἐπορεύοντο· ἐπορεύετο δὲ καὶ Ἀριαῖος τὸ
 Κύρου βαρβαρικὸν ἔχων στράτευμα ἅμα Τισσαφέρνει
10 καὶ Ὀρόντα, καὶ συνεστρατοπεδεύετο σὺν ἐκείνοις. οἱ δ'
 "Ἕλληνες, ὑφορῶντες τούτους, αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐχώρου 15
 ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες. ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο δ' ἑκάστοτε ἀπέ-
 χοντες ἀλλήλων παρασάγγην καὶ πλείον· ἐφυλάττοντο
11 δ' ἀμφότεροι ὥσπερ πολεμίους ἀλλήλους, καὶ εὐθύς
 τοῦτο ὑποψίαν παρείχεν. ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ξυλιζόμενοι ἐκ
 τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ χόρτον καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα συλλέγοντες, 20
 πληγὰς ἐνέτεινον ἀλλήλοις· ὥστε καὶ τοῦτο ἔχθραν
 παρείχεν.
- 12** Διελθόντες δὲ τρεῖς σταθμοὺς ἀφίκοντο πρὸς τὸ Μη-
 δίας καλούμενον τεῖχος, καὶ παρήλθον εἴσω αὐτοῦ. ἦν
 δ' ὠκοδομημένον πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς ἐν ἀσφάλτῳ κειμέναις, 25
 εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν, ὕψος δ' ἑκατόν· μῆκος δ' ἐλέγετο
 εἶναι εἴκοσι παρασαγγῶν· ἀπέχει δὲ Βαβυλῶνος οὐ
 πολύ.
- 13** Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας
 ὀκτώ· καὶ διέβησαν διώρυχας δύο, τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ γεφύρας, 30

τὴν δ' ἐξευγμένην πλοίοις ἑπτὰ. αὐταὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ. κατετέμνητο δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ τάφροι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν, αἱ μὲν πρῶται μεγάλαι, ἔπειτα δ' ἐλάττους· τέλος δὲ καὶ μικροὶ ὄχετοί, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ
 5 Ἑλλάδι ἐπὶ τὰς μελίνας· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν· πρὸς ᾧ πόλις ἦν μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος, ἣ ὄνομα Σιττάκη, ἀπέχουσα τοῦ ποταμοῦ σταδίου πεντεκαίδεκα. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἕλληνες παρ' αὐτὴν
 14 ἐσκήνησαν, ἐγγὺς παραδείσου μεγάλου καὶ καλοῦ καὶ δασέος παντοίων δένδρων· οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι διαβεβηκότες τὸν Τίγρητα· οὐ μέντοι καταφανεῖς ἦσαν.

The Persians try a ruse on the Greeks, and fail.

Μετὰ δὲ τὸ δέλπνον ἔτυχον ἐν περιπάτῳ ὄντες πρὸ
 15 τῶν ὄπλων Πρόξενος καὶ Ξενοφῶν· καὶ προσελθὼν ἄνθρωπός τις ἠρώτησε τοὺς προφύλακας, ποῦ ἂν ἴδοι Πρόξενον ἢ Κλέαρχον· Μένωνα δ' οὐκ ἐξήτει, καὶ ταῦτα παρ' Ἀριαίου ὄν τοῦ Μένωνος ξένου. ἐπεὶ δὲ
 16 Πρόξενος εἶπεν, ὅτι “αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς,” εἶπεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος τάδε·

“Ἐπεμφέ με Ἀριαῖος καὶ Ἀρτάοζος, πιστοὶ ὄντες
 20 Κύρω καὶ ὑμῖν εἶνοι, καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι, μὴ ὑμῖν ἐπιθῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι· ἔστι δὲ στράτευμα πολὺ ἐν τῷ πλησίον παραδείσῳ. καὶ παρὰ τὴν
 17 γέφυραν τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ πέμψαι κελεύουσι φυλακὴν, ὅτι διανοεῖται αὐτὴν λύσαι Τισσαφέρνης τῆς
 25 νυκτός, ἐὰν δύνηται, ὡς μὴ διαβῆτε, ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ ἀποληφθῆτε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος.”

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν Κλέαρχον, καὶ φράζουσιν ἃ λέγει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἀκούσας ἐταράχθη σφόδρα καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο. νεανίσκος δὲ τις τῶν
 30 παρόντων ἐννοήσας εἶπεν, ὡς οὐκ ἀκόλουθα εἶη τό τε

- ἐπιθήσεται καὶ τὸ λύσειν τὴν γέφυραν. “δῆλον γάρ, ὅτι ἐπιτιθεμένους ἢ νικᾶν δεήσει ἢ ἡττᾶσθαι. εἰ μὲν οὖν νικῶσι, τί δεῖ αὐτοὺς λύειν τὴν γέφυραν; οὐδὲ γάρ, εἰ πολλαὶ γέφυραι ὄσιν, ἔχομεν ἂν ὅποι φυγόντες
20 ἡμεῖς σωθῶμεν. εἰ δ’ ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, λελυμένης τῆς 5
 γεφύρας οὐχ ἔξουσι ἐκεῖνοι ὅποι φύγωσιν· οὐδὲ μὴν βοηθήσαι, πολλῶν ὄντων πέραν, οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς δυνήσεται λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας.”
- 21** Ἀκούσας δ’ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρετο τὸν ἄγγελον, πόση τις εἴη ἡ χώρα ἢ ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Τίγρητος καὶ τῆς 10
 διώρυχος. ὁ δ’ εἶπεν, ὅτι πολλή, καὶ κῶμαι ἔνισσι καὶ
- 22** πόλεις πολλαὶ καὶ μεγάλαι. τότε δὴ καὶ ἐγνώσθη, ὅτι οἱ βάρβαροι τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὑποπέμφειαν, ὀκνοῦντες, μὴ οἱ Ἕλληνας διελόντες τὴν γέφυραν μείνειαν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἐρύματα ἔχοντες ἔνθεν μὲν τὸν Τίγρητα, ἔνθεν δὲ τὴν 15
 διώρυχα· τὰ δ’ ἐπιτήδεια ἔχοιεν ἐκ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ χώρας πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς οὐσῆς καὶ τῶν ἐργασομένων ἐνούτων· εἶτα δὲ καὶ ἀποστροφή γένοιτο, εἴ τις βούλοιο βασιλέα κακῶς ποιεῖν.
- 23** Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἀνεπαύοντο· ἐπὶ μέντοι τὴν γέφυραν 20
 ὄμως φυλακὴν ἔπεμφαν· καὶ οὐτ’ ἐπέθετο οὐδεὶς οὐδαμόθεν, οὔτε πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν οὐδεὶς ἦλθε τῶν πολεμίων, ὡς οἱ φυλάττοντες ἀπήγγελλον. ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἕως ἐγένετο, διέβαινον τὴν γέφυραν ἐξενυμένην πλοίοις τριάκοντα καὶ ἑπτὰ ὡς οἶόν τε μάλιστα πεφυλαγμένως· 25
24 ἐξήγγελλον γάρ τινας τῶν παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Ἑλλήνων, ὡς διαβαινόντων μέλλοιεν ἐπιθήσεται. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ψευδῆ ἦν· διαβαινόντων μέντοι ὁ Γλοῦς αὐτοῖς ἐπεφάνη μετ’ ἄλλων σκοπῶν, εἰ διαβαίνουεν τὸν ποταμόν· ἐπειδὴ δ’ εἶδεν, ὄχετο ἀπελαύνων. 30

They march on together along the Tigris to Caenae.

Ἄπο δὲ τοῦ Τίγρητος ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμούς τέττα- 25
 ρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, ἐπὶ τὸν Φύσκον ποταμόν, τὸ
 εὖρος πλέθρου· ἐπὶν δὲ γέφυρα. καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ᾤκειτο
 πόλις μεγάλη, ἣ ὄνομα Ὡπις· πρὸς ἣν ἀπήντησε τοῖς
 5 Ἕλλησιν ὁ Κύρου καὶ Ἀρταξέρξου νόθος ἀδελφός, ἀπὸ
 Σούσων καὶ Ἐκβατάνων στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἄγων ὡς
 βοηθήσων βασιλεῖ· καὶ ἐπιστήσας τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα
 παρερχομένους τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐθεώρει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος 26
 ἠγείτο μὲν εἰς δύο, ἐπορεύετο δ' ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε
 10 ἐφιστάμενος. ὅσον δὲ χρόνον τὸ ἠγούμενον τοῦ στρατεύ-
 ματος ἐπισταίη, τοσοῦτον ἦν ἀνάγκη χρόνον δι' ὅλου
 τοῦ στρατεύματος γίγνεσθαι τὴν ἐπίστασιν· ὥστε τὸ
 στράτευμα καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς Ἕλλησι δόξαι πάμπλου
 εἶναι, καὶ τὸν Πέρσῃν ἐκπεπληγῆθαι θεωροῦντα.
 15 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Μηδίας σταθμούς 27
 ἐρήμους ἕξ, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, εἰς τὰς Παρυσάτι-
 δος κόμας, τῆς Κύρου καὶ βασιλέως μητρός. ταύτας
 Τισσαφέρνης, Κύρω ἐπεγγελῶν, διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἕλλη-
 σιν ἐπέτρεψε, πλὴν ἀνδραπύδων. ἐνὴν δὲ σῖτος πολὺς
 20 καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ἄλλα χρήματα.
 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμούς ἐρήμους τέτταρας, 28
 παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ
 ἔχοντες· ἐν δὲ τῷ πρώτῳ σταθμῷ πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ
 πόλις ᾤκειτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, ὄνομα Καυναί, ἐξ ἧς
 25 οἱ βάρβαροι διήγον ἐν σχεδίαις διφθερίναις ἄρτους,
 τυρούς, οἶνον.

Clearchus addresses Tissaphernes, trying to remove his distrust.

Ἐ. Μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Ζαπάταν ποτα- 1
 μόν, τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν

ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν δὲ ταύταις ὑποψίαι μὲν ἦσαν, φανερά
 2 δ' οὐδεμία ἐπιβουλή. ἔδοξεν οὖν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ συγγε-
 νέσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει, εἴ πως δύναιτο παῦσαι τὰς
 ὑποψίας, πρὶν ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμον γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔπεμψέ
 τινα ἐροῦντα, ὅτι συγγενέσθαι αὐτῷ χρήζοι. ὁ δ' ἔτοι- 5
 3 μως ἐκέλευσεν ἦκειν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνήλθον, λέγει ὁ
 Κλεάρχος τάδε·

“Ἐγώ, ὦ Τισσαφέρνη, οἶδα μὲν ἡμῖν ὄρκους γεγενη-
 μένους καὶ δεξιὰς δεδομένας μὴ ἀδικήσῃν ἀλλήλους·
 φυλαττόμενον δὲ σέ τε ὀρώ ὡς πολέμιους ἡμᾶς καὶ 10
 4 ἡμεῖς ὀρώντες ταῦτα ἀντιφυλαττόμεθα. ἐπεὶ δὲ σκοπῶν
 οὐ δύναμαι οὔτε σὲ αἰσθέσθαι πειρώμενον ἡμᾶς κακῶς
 ποιεῖν, ἐγώ τε σαφῶς οἶδα, ὅτι ἡμεῖς γε οὐδ' ἐπινοοῦμεν
 τοιοῦτον οὐδέν, ἔδοξέ μοι εἰς λόγους σοι ἔλθειν, ὅπως, εἰ
 5 δυναίμεθα, ἐξέλκοιμεν ἀλλήλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν. καὶ γὰρ 15
 οἶδα ἀνθρώπους ἤδη, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ διαβολῆς, τοὺς δὲ καὶ
 ἐξ ὑποψίας, οἱ φοβηθέντες ἀλλήλους, φθάσαι βουλόμε-
 νοι πρὶν παθεῖν, ἐποίησαν ἀνήκεστα κακὰ τοὺς οὔτε
 6 μέλλοντας οὔτ' αὖ βουλομένους τοιοῦτον οὐδέν. τὰς οὖν
 τοιαύτας ἀγνωμοσύνας νομίζων συνουσίαις μάλιστα ἂν 20
 παύεσθαι, ἦκω καὶ διδάσκω σε βούλομαι, ὡς σὺ ἡμῖν
 οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπιστεῖς.

7 “Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ καὶ μέγιστον οἱ θεῶν ἡμᾶς ὄρκοι
 κωλύουσι πολέμιους εἶναι ἀλλήλοις· ὅστις δὲ τούτων
 σύνοιδεν αὐτῷ παρημεληκῶς, τοῦτον ἐγὼ οὔποτ' ἂν εὐ- 25
 δαιμονίσαιμι. τὸν γὰρ θεῶν πόλεμον οὐκ οἶδα οὔτ' ἀπὸ
 ποίου ἂν τάχους φεύγων τις ἀποφύγοι, οὔτ' εἰς ποῖον ἂν
 σκότος ἀποδραίῃ, οὔθ' ὅπως ἂν εἰς ἐχυρὸν χωρίον ἀπο-
 σταίῃ. πάντῃ γὰρ πάντα τοῖς θεοῖς ὑποχα, καὶ πανταχῇ
 πάντων ἴσον οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν. 30

8 “Περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν θεῶν τε καὶ τῶν ὄρκων οὕτω γι-
 γνώσκω, παρ' οἷς ἡμεῖς τὴν φιλίαν συνθέμενοι κατεθέ-

μεθα· τῶν δ' ἀνθρωπίνων σὲ ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ παρόντι νομίζω
 μέγιστον εἶναι ἡμῖν ἀγαθόν. σὺν μὲν γὰρ σοὶ πᾶσα 9
 μὲν ἡμῖν ὁδὸς εὐπορος, πᾶς δὲ ποταμὸς διαβατός, τῶν
 δ' ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορία· ἄνευ δὲ σοῦ πᾶσα μὲν διὰ
 5 σκότους ἢ ὁδός, οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἐπιστάμεθα· πᾶς δὲ
 ποταμὸς δύσπορος, πᾶς δ' ὄχλος φοβερὸς, φοβερῶτατον
 δ' ἐρημία· μεστὴ γὰρ πολλῆς ἀπορίας ἐστίν. εἰ δὲ δὴ 10
 καὶ μανέντες σε ἀποκτείναιμεν, ἄλλο τι ἢ τὸν εὐερ-
 γέτην ἀποκτείναντες πρὸς βασιλέα τὸν μέγιστον ἔφεδρον
 10 ἀγωνιζοίμεθα ;

“Ὅσων δὲ δὴ καὶ οἷων ἂν ἐλπίδων ἐμαντὸν στερή-
 σαιμι, εἴ σέ τι κακὸν ἐπιχειρήσαιμι ποιεῖν, ταῦτα λέξω.
 ἐγὼ γὰρ Κῦρον ἐπεθύμησά μοι φίλον γενέσθαι, νομίζων 11
 τῶν τότε ἰκανώτατον εἶναι εὖ ποιεῖν ἢν βούλοιτο· σὲ δὲ
 15 νῦν ὀρῶ τὴν τε Κύρου δύναμιν καὶ χώραν ἔχοντα καὶ
 τὴν σαυτοῦ σώζοντα· τὴν δὲ βασιλέως δύναμιν, ἣ Κῦρος
 πολεμία ἐχρῆτο, σοὶ ταύτην σύμμαχον οὔσαν. τούτων 12
 δὲ τοιούτων ὄντων τίς οὔτω μαίνεται, ὅστις οὐ βούλεται
 σοὶ φίλος εἶναι ;

20 “Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐρῶ γε καὶ ταῦτα, ἐξ ὧν ἔχω ἐλπίδας καὶ
 σὲ βουλήσεσθαι φίλον ἡμῖν εἶναι. οἶδα μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν 13
 Μυσοὺς λυπηροὺς ὄντας, οὓς νομίζω ἂν σὺν τῇ παρούσῃ
 δυνάμει ταπεινοὺς ὑμῖν παρασχεῖν· οἶδα δὲ καὶ Πισί-
 δας· ἀκούω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ τοιαῦτα εἶναι, ἃ
 25 οἶμαι ἂν παῦσαι ἐνοχλοῦντα ἀεὶ τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ εὐδαιμονίᾳ.
 Αἰγυπτίους δὲ, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς νῦν γινώσκω τεθυ-
 μωμένους, οὐχ ὀρῶ ποῖα δυνάμει συμμαχῶ χρησάμενοι
 μᾶλλον κολάσεσθε τῆς νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὔσης. ἀλλὰ μὴν 14
 ἐν γε τοῖς πέριξ οἰκοῦσι σύ, εἰ μὲν βούλοιο τῷ φίλος
 30 εἶναι, ὡς μέγιστος ἂν εἴης· εἰ δὲ τίς σε λυποίῃ, ὡς
 δεσπότης ἂν ἀναστρέφοιο ἔχων ἡμᾶς ὑπηρέτας, οἷ σοι
 οὐκ ἂν τοῦ μισθοῦ ἕνεκα μόνον ὑπηρετοῖμεν ἀλλὰ καὶ

τῆς χάριτος, ἣν σωθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ σοὶ ἂν ἔχοιμεν δικαί-
 15 ως. ἐμοὶ μὲν ταῦτα πάντα ἐνθυμουμένῳ οὕτω δοκεῖ θαυ-
 μαστὸν εἶναι τὸ σὲ ἡμῖν ἀπιστεῖν, ὥστε καὶ ἡδιστ' ἂν
 ἀκούσαιμι τοῦνομα, τίς οὕτως ἐστὶ δεινὸς λέγειν ὥστε
 σε πείσαι λέγων, ὡς ἡμεῖς σοι ἐπιβουλεύομεν.” 5

Tissaphernes replies, professing friendly intent.

Κλέαρχος μὲν οὖν τοσαῦτα εἶπε· Τισσαφέρνης δ' ὦδε
 16 ἀπημείφθη· “Ἄλλ' ἤδομαι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου
 φρονίμους λόγους· ταῦτα γὰρ γινγνώσκων εἴ τι ἐμοὶ
 κακὸν βουλεύεις, ἅμα ἂν μοι δοκεῖς καὶ σαυτῷ κακόνους
 εἶναι. ὡς δ' ἂν μάθης, ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ὑμεῖς δικαίως οὔτε 10
 17 βασιλεῖ οὔτ' ἐμοὶ ἀπιστοίητε, ἀντάκουσον. εἰ γὰρ ὑμᾶς
 ἐβουλόμεθα ἀπολέσαι, πότερά σοι δοκοῦμεν ἰππέων πλή-
 θους ἀπορεῖν ἢ πεζῶν ἢ ὀπλίσεως, ἐν ἧ ὑμᾶς μὲν βλά-
 πτειν ἱκανοὶ εἴημεν ἂν, ἀντιπᾶσχειν δ' οὐδεὶς κίνδυνος ;
 18 ἀλλὰ χωρίων ἐπιτηδείων ὑμῖν ἐπιτίθεσθαι ἀπορεῖν σοι 15
 δοκοῦμεν ; οὐ τοσαῦτα μὲν πεδία, ἃ ὑμεῖς φίλια ὄντα
 σὺν πολλῷ πόνῳ διαπορεύεσθε, τοσαῦτα δ' ὄρη ὑμῖν
 ὄρατε ὄντα πορευτέα, ἃ ἡμῖν ἕξεστι προκαταλαβοῦσιν
 ἄπορα ὑμῖν παρέχειν, τοσοῦτοι δ' εἰσὶ ποταμοί, ἐφ' ὧν
 ἕξεστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ὅποσους ἂν ὑμῶν βουλώμεθα 20
 μάχεσθαι ; εἰσὶ δ' αὐτῶν οὓς οὐδ' ἂν παντάπασι δια-
 19 βαίητε, εἰ μὴ ἡμεῖς ὑμᾶς διαπορεύοιμεν. εἰ δ' ἐν πᾶσι
 τούτοις ἠττώμεθα, ἀλλὰ τό γέ τοι πῦρ κρεῖττον τοῦ
 καρποῦ ἐστίν, ὃν ἡμεῖς δυναίμεθ' ἂν κατακαύσαντες
 λιμὸν ὑμῖν ἀντιτάξαι, ᾧ ὑμεῖς οὐδ', εἰ πάνυ ἀγαθοὶ 25
 εἴητε, μάχεσθαι ἂν δύνασθε.
 20 “ Πῶς ἂν οὖν ἔχοντες τοσοῦτους πόρους πρὸς τὸ
 ὑμῖν πολεμεῖν, καὶ τούτων μηδένα ἡμῖν ἐπικίνδυνον,
 ἔπειτα ἐκ τούτων πάντων τούτων ἂν τὸν τρόπον ἕξε-
 λοίμεθα, ὃς μόνος μὲν πρὸς θεῶν ἀσεβής, μόνος δὲ πρὸς 30

ἀνθρώπων αἰσχροῦς; παντάπασι δ' ἀπόρων ἐστὶ καὶ 21
 ἀμηχάνων καὶ ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ἐχομένων, καὶ τούτων πονη-
 ρῶν, οἵτινες ἐθέλουσι δι' ἐπιτοκίας τε πρὸς θεοὺς καὶ
 ἀπιστίας πρὸς ἀνθρώπους πράττειν τι. οὐχ οὕτως
 5 ἡμεῖς, ὦ Κλέαρχε, οὐτ' ἀλόγιστοι οὐτ' ἠλίθιοι ἐσμεν.

“ Ἀλλὰ τί δή, ὑμᾶς ἐξὸν ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτ' 22
 ἤλθομεν; εὖ ἴσθι, ὅτι ὁ ἐμὸς ἔρωσ τούτου αἴτιος, τοῦ
 τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐμὲ πιστὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ ὃ Κῦρος ἀνέβη
 ξενικῶ διὰ μισθοδοσίας πιστεύων, τούτῳ ἐμὲ καταβῆναι
 10 δι' εὐεργεσίας ἰσχυρόν. ὅσα δ' ἐμοὶ χρήσιμοι ὑμεῖς 23
 ἐστε τὰ μὲν καὶ σὺ εἶπας, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον ἐγὼ οἶδα·
 τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ τιάραν βασιλεῖ μόνῳ ἔξε-
 στιν ὀρθὴν ἔχειν, τὴν δ' ἐπὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ ἴσως ἂν ὑμῶν
 παρόντων καὶ ἕτερος εὐπετῶς ἔχοι.”

A general conference is agreed on, to correct matters.

15 Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἔδοξε τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἀληθῆ λέγειν· καὶ 24
 εἶπεν·

“ Οὐκουν,” ἔφη, “ οἵτινες, τοιούτων ἡμῶν εἰς φιλίαν
 ὑπαρχόντων, πειρῶνται διαβάλλοντες ποιῆσαι πολεμίους
 ἡμᾶς, ἀξιοὶ εἰσι τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν; ”

20 “ Καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν γε,” ἔφη ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, “ εἰ βούλεσθέ 25
 μοι οἷ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ λοχαγοὶ ἐλθεῖν, ἐν τῷ
 ἐμφανεῖ λέξω τοὺς πρὸς ἐμὲ λέγοντας, ὡς σὺ ἐμοὶ
 ἐπιβουλεύεις καὶ τῇ σὺν ἐμοὶ στρατιᾷ.”

“ Ἐγὼ δέ,” ἔφη ὁ Κλέαρχος, “ ἄξω πάντας, καὶ σοὶ 26
 25 αὖ δηλώσω, ὅθεν ἐγὼ περὶ σοῦ ἀκούω.”

Ἐκ τούτων δὴ τῶν λόγων ὁ Τισσαφέρνης φιλοφρο- 27
 νούμενος τότε μὲν μένειν τε αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε καὶ σύν-
 δειπνον ἐποιήσατο.

· Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον
 30 δηλὸς τ' ἦν πάνυ φιλικῶς οἰόμενος διακείσθαι τῷ Τισ-

σαφέρειν καὶ ἃ ἔλεγεν ἐκεῖνος ἀπήγγελλεν· ἔφη τε
 χρῆναι ἰέναι παρὰ Τισσαφέρην οὓς ἐκέλευσε, καὶ οἱ
 ἂν ἐλεγχθῶσι διαβάλλοντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὡς προδό-
 τας αὐτοὺς καὶ κακόνους τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὄντας τιμωρη-
 28 θῆναι. ὑπόπτειε δ' εἶναι τὸν διαβάλλοντα Μένωνα, 5
 εἰδὼς αὐτὸν καὶ συγγεγεννημένον Τισσαφέρει μετ' Ἀρι-
 αίου καὶ στασιάζοντα αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπιβουλεύοντα, ὅπως
 τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν λαβὼν φίλος ἦ Τισ-
 29 σαφέρει. ἐβούλετο δὲ καὶ ὁ Κλέαρχος ἅπαν τὸ
 στράτευμα πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἔχειν τὴν γνώμην καὶ τοὺς 10
 παραλυποῦντας ἐκποδῶν εἶναι.

Τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν ἀντέλεγον τινες αὐτῷ μὴ ἰέναι
 πάντας τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς μηδὲ πιστεύειν
 30 Τισσαφέρει. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἰσχυρῶς κατέτεινεν, ἔστε
 διεπράξατο πέντε μὲν στρατηγούς ἰέναι, εἴκοσι δὲ λοχα- 15
 γούς· συνηκολούθησαν δ' ὡς εἰς ἀγορὰν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 στρατιωτῶν ὡς διακόσιοι.

The Greek officers, proceeding to the conference, are murdered.

The Persians try to entrap the soldiers.

31 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ταῖς Τισσαφέρους,
 οἱ μὲν στρατηγοὶ παρεκλήθησαν εἰσω, Πρόξενος Βοιω-
 τιος, Μένων Θετταλός, Ἀγίας Ἀρκάς, Κλέαρχος Δά- 20
 κων, Σωκράτης Ἀχαιός· οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς θύ-
 32 ραις ἔμενον. οὐ πολλῷ δ' ὕστερον ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ση-
 μείου οἱ τ' ἔνδον συναμβάνοντο καὶ οἱ ἔξω κατεκό-
 πησαν.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν βαρβάρων τινὲς ἰππέων διὰ τοῦ 25
 πεδίου ἐλαύνοντες, φτίνι ἐντυγχάνοιεν Ἑλλησι ἢ δούλω
 33 ἢ ἐλευθέρῳ, πάντας ἔκτεινον.— οἱ δ' Ἑλληες τὴν τε
 ἰππασίαν αὐτῶν ἐθαύμαζον ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ὄρωντες
 καὶ ὅτι ἐποιοῦν ἡμφεγνούν, πρὶν Νίκαρχος Ἀρκὰς

ἤκε φεύγων τετρωμένος εἰς τὴν γαστέρα καὶ τὰ ἔντερα ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἔχων, καὶ εἶπε πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα.

Ἐκ τούτου δὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔθεον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα πάντες 34
 5 ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ νομίζοντες αὐτίκα ἦξειν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. οἱ δὲ πάντες μὲν οὐκ ἦλθον, Ἀριαῖος 35
 δὲ καὶ Ἀρτάζος καὶ Μιθριδάτης, οἳ ἦσαν Κύρῳ πιστότατοι· ὁ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἑρμηνεὺς ἔφη καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνους ἀδελφὸν σὺν αὐτοῖς ὄραν καὶ γινώσκειν·
 10 συνηκολούθουν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Περσῶν τεθωρακισμένοι εἰς τριακοσίους. οὗτοι ἐπεὶ ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, προελθεῖν ἐκέλευον εἴ τις εἴη τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγὸς ἢ λοχαγός, ἢ ἀπαγγεῖλωσι τὰ παρὰ βασιλέως. μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐξήλθον φυλαττόμενοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὶ μὲν Κλε-
 15 ἄνωρ Ὀρχομένιος καὶ Σοφαίνετος Στυμφάλιος, σὺν αὐτοῖς δὲ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὅπως μάθοι τὰ περὶ Προξένου. Χειρίσοφος δ' ἐτύγχανεν ἀπὼν ἐν κώμῃ τινὶ σὺν ἄλλοις ἐπισιτιζόμενος.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἔστησαν εἰς ἐπήκοον, εἶπεν Ἀριαῖος τάδε· 38
 20 “Κλέαρχος μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ ἐπιτορκῶν τε ἐφάνη καὶ τὰς σπουνδὰς λύων, ἔχει τὴν δίκην καὶ τέθνηκεν, Πρόξενος δὲ καὶ Μένων, ὅτι κατήγγειλαν αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, ἐν μεγάλῃ τιμῇ εἰσιν. ὑμᾶς δὲ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὄπλα ἀπαιτεῖ· ἑαυτοῦ γὰρ εἰναί φησιν, ἐπέπερ
 25 Κύρου ἦσαν τοῦ ἐκείνου δούλου.”

Πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἔλεγε δὲ Κλε- 39
 ἄνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος·

“ὦ κάκιστε ἀνθρώπων Ἀριαῖε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, ὅσοι ἦτε Κύρου φίλοι, οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτ' ἀνθρώ-
 30 πους, οἵτινες ὁμόσαντες ἡμῖν τοὺς αὐτοὺς φίλους καὶ ἔχθροὺς νομιεῖν, προδόντες ἡμᾶς σὺν Τισσαφέρνει τῷ ἀθεωπάτῳ τε καὶ πανουργοτάτῳ τούτῳ ἄνδρᾳ αὐτούς,

- οἷς ὤμνυτε, ἀπολωλέκατε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἡμᾶς προδε-
 δωκότες σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεσθε ;”
- 40 Ὁ δ' Ἀριαῖος εἶπε· “Κλέαρχος γὰρ πρόσθεν ἐπι-
 βουλεύων φανερός ἐγένετο Τισσαφέρνει τε καὶ Ὀρόντα,
 καὶ πᾶσιν ἡμῖν τοῖς σὺν τούτοις.” 5
- 41 Ἐπὶ τούτοις Ξενοφῶν τάδε εἶπε· “Κλέαρχος μὲν
 τοίνυν, εἰ παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους ἔλυσεν τὰς σπονδὰς, τὴν δίκην
 ἔχει, δίκαιον γὰρ ἀπόλλυσθαι τοὺς ἐπινοκούντας· Πρό-
 ξενος δὲ καὶ Μένων ἐπέειπερ εἰσὶν ὑμέτεροι μὲν εὐεργέ-
 ται, ἡμέτεροι δὲ στρατηγοί, πέμψατε αὐτοὺς δεῦρο· 10
 δῆλον γάρ, ὅτι φίλοι γε ὄντες ἀμφοτέροις πειράσσονται
 καὶ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν τὰ βέλτιστα συμβουλευσαί.”
- 42 Πρὸς ταῦτα οἱ βάρβαροι πολὺν χρόνον διαλεχθέντες
 ἀλλήλοις ἀπήλθον οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι.

Character of Clearchus. — His love of war.

- 1 **VI.** Οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατηγοὶ οὕτω ληφθέντες ἀνήχθησαν 15
 ὡς βασιλέα καὶ ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐτελεύτησαν,
 εἷς μὲν αὐτῶν Κλέαρχος, ὁμολογουμένως ἐκ πάντων τῶν
 ἐμπείρων αὐτοῦ ἐχόντων, δόξας γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ καὶ πολε-
 μικὸς καὶ φιλοπόλεμος ἐσχάτως.
- 2 Καὶ γὰρ δὴ, ἕως μὲν πόλεμος ἦν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις 20
 πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, παρέμενε, ἐπεὶ δ' εἰρήνη ἐγένετο,
 πείσας τὴν αὐτοῦ πόλιν, ὡς οἱ Θρᾶκες ἀδικοῦσι τοὺς
 Ἕλληνας, καὶ διαπραξάμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο παρὰ τῶν
 ἐφόρων, ἐξέπλει ὡς πολεμῆσων τοῖς ὑπὲρ Χερρονήσου
- 3 καὶ Περίνθου Θραξίν. ἐπεὶ δὲ μεταγνόντες πως οἱ 25
 ἔφοροι, ἤδη ἕξω ὄντος αὐτοῦ, ἀποστρέφειν αὐτὸν ἐπει-
 ρῶντο ἐξ Ἴσθμοῦ, ἐνταῦθα οὐκέτι πείθεται, ἀλλ' ὄχρετο
- 4 πλέων εἰς Ἑλλάσποντον. ἐκ τούτου καὶ ἐθανατώθη
 ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ τελῶν ὡς ἀπειθῶν.
 Ἦδη δὲ φυγὰς ὧν ἔρχεται πρὸς Κύρον, καὶ ὁποίοις 30

μὲν λόγοις ἔπεισε Κῦρον ἀλλαχοῦ γέγραπται, δίδωσι
 δ' αὐτῷ Κῦρος μυρίους δαρεικούς· ὁ δὲ λαβὼν οὐκ **5**
 ἐπὶ ῥαθυμίᾳ ἐτράπετο, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημά-
 των συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολέμει τοῖς Θραξί, καὶ
 μάχη τ' ἐνίκησε καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου δὴ ἔφερε καὶ ἤγε
 τούτους καὶ πολεμῶν διεγένετο, μέχρι οὗ Κῦρος ἐδεήθη
 τοῦ στρατεύματος· τότε δ' ἀπήλθεν ὡς σὺν ἐκείνῳ αὐ-
 πολεμήσων.

Ταῦτ' οὖν φιλοπολέμου μοι δοκεῖ ἀνδρὸς ἔργα εἶναι, **6**
 ὅστις, ἐξὸν μὲν εἰρήνην ἄγειν ἄνευ αἰσχύνης καὶ βλά-
 βης, αἰρεῖται πολεμεῖν, ἐξὸν δὲ ῥαθυμεῖν, βούλεται πο-
 νεῖν ὥστε πολεμεῖν, ἐξὸν δὲ χρήματα ἔχειν ἀκινδύνως,
 αἰρεῖται πολεμῶν μείονα ταῦτα ποιεῖν· ἐκείνος δ', ὥσπερ
 εἰς παιδικὰ ἢ εἰς ἄλλην τιὰ ἡδονήν, ἤθελε δαπανᾶν
 εἰς πόλεμον. οὕτω μὲν φιλοπόλεμος ἦν· πολεμικὸς δ' **7**
 αὐτῇ ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὅτι φιλοκίνδυνός τ' ἦν καὶ ἡμέ-
 ρας καὶ νυκτὸς ἄγων ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ ἐν τοῖς
 δεινοῖς φρόνιμος, ὡς οἱ παρόντες πανταχοῦ πάντες
 ὁμολόγουν.

His ability as a commander; his severity.

Καὶ ἀρχικὸς δ' ἐλέγετο εἶναι ὡς δυνατὸν ἐκ τοῦ τοι- **8**
 οῦτου τρόπου οἶον ἐκείνος εἶχεν. ἱκανὸς μὲν γὰρ ὡς
 τις καὶ ἄλλος φροντίζειν ἦν, ὅπως ἔχοι ἢ στρατιὰ
 αὐτῷ τάπιτήδεια, καὶ παρασκευάζειν ταῦτα. ἱκανὸς δὲ
 καὶ ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς παροῦσιν, ὡς πειστέον εἶη Κλεάρχῳ.
 τοῦτο δ' ἐποίει ἐκ τοῦ χαλεπὸς εἶναι· καὶ γὰρ ὁρᾶν **9**
 στυγνὸς ἦν καὶ τῇ φωνῇ τραχύς, ἐκόλαζέ τ' αἰεὶ ἰσχυ-
 ρῶς, καὶ ὀργῇ ἐνίοτε, ὥστε καὶ αὐτῷ μεταμέλειν ἔσθ'
 ὅτε. καὶ γνώμη δ' ἐκόλαζεν· ἀκολάστου γὰρ στρατεύ-
 ματος οὐδὲν ἡγεῖτο ὄφελος εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγειν αὐτὸν **10**
 ἔφασαν, ὡς δέοι τὸν στρατιώτην φοβεῖσθαι μᾶλλον τὸν

ἄρχοντα ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους, εἰ μέλλοι ἢ φυλακὰς φυλάξειν ἢ φίλων ἀφέξεσθαι ἢ ἀπροφασίστως ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

- 11 Ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς δεινοῖς ἤθελον αὐτοῦ ἀκούειν σφόδρα καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἄλλον ἠροῦντο οἱ στρατιῶται· καὶ γὰρ τὸ 5
στρυγνὸν αὐτοῦ τότε φαιδρὸν ἔφασαν φαίνεσθαι καὶ τὸ χαλεπὸν ἔρρωμένον πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐδόκει εἶναι,
12 ὥστε σωτήριον, οὐκέτι χαλεπὸν ἐφαίνετο· ὅτε δ' ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ γένοιτο καὶ ἐξείη πρὸς ἄλλον ἀπιέναι, πολλοὶ αὐτὸν ἀπέλειπον· τὸ γὰρ ἐπίχαρι οὐκ εἶχεν, ἀλλ' 10
ἀεὶ χαλεπὸς ἦν καὶ ὤμος· ὥστε διέκειντο πρὸς αὐτὸν οἱ στρατιῶται ὥσπερ παῖδες πρὸς διδάσκαλον.
- 13 Καὶ γὰρ οὖν φιλίᾳ μὲν καὶ εὐνοίᾳ ἐπομένους οὐδέποτε εἶχεν· οὔτινες δ' ἢ ὑπὸ πόλεως τεταγμένοι ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ δεῖσθαι ἢ ἄλλη τινὶ ἀνάγκῃ κατεχόμενοι παρέειν αὐτῷ, 15
14 σφόδρα πειθομένους ἐχρήτο. ἐπεὶ δ' ἤρξαντο νικᾶν σὺν αὐτῷ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἤδη μεγάλα ἦν τὰ χρησίμους ποιοῦντα εἶναι τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ στρατιώτας· τό τε γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους θαρραλέως ἔχειν παρῆν, καὶ τὸ τὴν παρ' ἐκείνου τιμωρίαν φοβεῖσθαι εὐτάκτους ἐποίει. 20
- 15 Τοιοῦτος μὲν δὴ ἄρχων ἦν· ἄρχεσθαι δ' ὑπ' ἄλλων οὐ μάλα ἐθέλειν ἐλέγετο. ἦν δ' ὅτ' ἐτελεύτα ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντ' ἔτη.

Proxenus; his ambition, and love of honor.

- 16 Πρόξενος δ' ὁ Βοιωτίας εὐθύς μὲν μειράκιον ὦν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ τὰ μεγάλα πράττειν ἰκανός· καὶ 25
διὰ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔδωκε Γοργία ἀργύριον τῷ
17 Λεοντίνῳ. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένετο ἐκείνῳ, ἰκανὸς νομίσας ἤδη εἶναι καὶ ἄρχειν καὶ φίλος ὦν τοῖς πρώτοις μὴ ἠτᾶσθαι εὐεργετῶν, ἦλθεν εἰς ταύτας τὰς σὺν Κύρῳ πράξεις· καὶ γὰρ ᾤετο κτήσεσθαι ἐκ τούτων ὄνομα μέγα 30

καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην καὶ χρήματα πολλά· τοσούτων δ' 18
ἐπιθυμῶν σφόδρα ἔνδηλον αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦτ' εἶχεν, ὅτι τούτων
οὐδὲν ἂν ἐθέλοι κτᾶσθαι μετ' ἀδικίας, ἀλλὰ σὺν τῷ
δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ ᾤετο δεῖν τούτων τυγχάνειν, ἄνευ δὲ
5 τούτων μή.

Ἄρχειν δὲ καλῶν μὲν καὶ ἀγαθῶν δυνατὸς ἦν· οὐ μὲν- 19
τοι οὐτ' αἰδῶ τοῖς στρατιώταις ἑαυτοῦ οὔτε φόβον
ἱκανὸς ἐμποιῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἠσχύνετο μᾶλλον τοὺς
στρατιώτας ἢ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι ἐκείνου· καὶ φοβούμενος
10 μᾶλλον ἦν φανερὸς τὸ ἀπεχθάνεσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις
ἢ οἱ στρατιῶται τὸ ἀπιστεῖν ἐκείνῳ. ᾤετο δ' ἀρκεῖν 20
πρὸς τὸ ἀρχικὸν εἶναι καὶ δοκεῖν τὸ τὸν μὲν καλῶς
ποιοῦντα ἐπαινεῖν, τὸν δ' ἀδικοῦντα μὴ ἐπαινεῖν. ποι-
γαροῦν αὐτῷ οἱ μὲν καλοὶ τε καὶ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν συνόντων
15 εὖνοι ἦσαν, οἱ δ' ἄδικοι ἐπεβούλευον ὡς εὐμεταχειρίστῳ
ᾔντι. ὅτε δ' ἀπέθνησκεν, ἦν ἐτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.

Menon; his greed and shamelessness. — Agias and Socrates.

Μένων δ' ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν πλου- 21
τεῖν ἰσχυρῶς, ἐπιθυμῶν δ' ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω λαμβά-
νοιν, ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ τιμᾶσθαι, ἵνα πλείω κερδαῖνοι· φίλος
20 τ' ἐβούλετο εἶναι τοῖς μέγιστον δυναμένοις, ἵν' ἀδικῶν
μὴ διδοίη δίκην. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ κατεργάζεσθαι ὧν ἐπιθυ- 22
μολή συντομωτάτην ᾤετο ὁδὸν εἶναι διὰ τοῦ ἐπιорκεῖν
τε καὶ ψεύδεσθαι καὶ ἐξαπατᾶν· τὸ δ' ἀπλοῦν καὶ
ἀληθὲς ἐνόμιζε τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἡλιθίῳ εἶναι. στέργων δὲ 23
25 φανερὸς μὲν ἦν οὐδένα, ὅτῳ δὲ φαίη φίλος εἶναι, τούτῳ
ἔνδηλος ἐγίνετο ἐπιβουλεύων.

Καὶ πολεμίου μὲν οὐδενὸς κατεγέλα, τῶν δὲ συνόντων
πάντων ὡς καταγελῶν ἀεὶ διελέγετο. καὶ τοῖς μὲν τῶν 24
πολεμίων κτήμασιν οὐκ ἐπεβούλευε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ᾤετο
30 εἶναι τὰ τῶν φυλαττομένων λαμβάνειν· τὰ δὲ τῶν φί-

- λων μόνος ᾤετο εἰδέναι ῥᾶστον ὃν ἀφύλακτα λαμβάνειν.
25 καὶ ὅσους μὲν αἰσθάνοιτο ἐπιόρκους καὶ ἀδίκους ὡς εὖ
 ὀπλισμένους ἐφοβεῖτο, τοῖς δ' ὀσίοις καὶ ἀλήθειαν
26 ἀσκούσιν ὡς ἀνάνδρους ἐπειράτο χρῆσθαι. ὥσπερ δέ
 τις ἀγάλλεται ἐπὶ θεοσεβείᾳ καὶ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ δικαιοσύνητι, 5
 οὕτω Μένων ἠγάλλετο τῷ ἔξαπατᾶν δύνασθαι, τῷ πλά-
 σασθαι ψευδῆ, τῷ φίλους διαγελᾶν· τὸν δὲ μὴ πανοῦρ-
 γον τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν αἰεὶ ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι. καὶ παρ' οἷς
 μὲν ἐπεχειρεῖ πρωτεύειν φιλία, διαβάλλων τοὺς πρῶ-
 τους τοῦτ' ᾤετο δεῖν κτήσασθαι. 10
- 27** Τὸ δὲ πειθομένους τοὺς στρατιώτας παρέχεσθαι ἐκ
 τοῦ συναδικεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐμηχανᾶτο. τιμᾶσθαι δὲ καὶ
 θεραπεύεσθαι ἠξίου ἐπίδεικνύμενος, ὅτι πλεῖστα δύναιτο
 καὶ ἐθέλοι ἂν ἀδικεῖν. εὐεργεσίαν δὲ κατέλεγεν, ὅποτε
 τις αὐτοῦ ἀφίσταιτο, ὅτι χρώμενος αὐτῷ οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν 15
 αὐτόν.
- 28** Ἀποθνησκόντων δὲ τῶν συστρατήγων, ὅτι ἐστράτευσαν
 ἐπὶ βασιλέα σὺν Κύρῳ, ταῦτα πεπονηκῶς οὐκ ἀπέθανε,
 μετὰ δὲ τὸν τῶν ἄλλων θάνατον τιμωρηθεὶς ὑπὸ βασι-
 λέως ἀπέθανεν, οὐχ ὥσπερ Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι 20
 στρατηγοὶ οἱ ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, ὥσπερ τάχι-
 στος θάνατος δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀλλὰ ζῶν αἰκισθεὶς ἐνιαυτὸν
 ὡς πονηρὸς λέγεται τῆς τελευτῆς τυχεῖν.
- 29** Ἀγίας δ' ὁ Ἄρκας καὶ Σωκράτης ὁ Ἀχαιὸς καὶ
 τούτω ἀπεθανέτην. τούτων δ' οὐθ' ὡς ἐν πολέμῳ 25
 κακῶν οὐδεὶς κατεγέλα οὔτ' εἰς φιλίαν αὐτοὺς ἐμέμφετο.
 ἦσθην δ' ἄμφω ἄμφι τὰ πέντε καὶ τριάκοντ' ἔτη ἀπὸ
 γενεᾶς.

ΛΟΓΟΣ Γ΄.

Dejection of the Greeks. — Xenophon.

I. "Ὅσα μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ ἀναβάσει τῇ μετὰ Κύρου οἱ **1**
Ἕλληνες ἔπραξαν μέχρι τῆς μάχης, καὶ ὅσα ἐπεὶ Κῦρος
ἔτελεύτησεν ἐγένετο, ἀπιόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων σὺν Τις-
σαφέρνει ἐν ταῖς σπουδαῖς, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν λόγῳ δεδή-
5 λωται.

Ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ συνειλημμένοι ἦσαν καὶ τῶν **2**
λοχαγῶν καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ συνεπιστόμενοι ἀπωλώ-
λεσαν, ἐν πολλῇ δὲ ἀπορία ἦσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐννοούμε-
νοι μὲν ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις ἦσαν, κύκλῳ δ'
10 αὐτοῖς πάντῃ πολλὰ καὶ ἔθνη καὶ πόλεις πολέμια ἦσαν,
ἀγορὰν δ' οὐδεὶς ἔτι παρέξειν ἔμελλεν, ἀπείχον δὲ τῆς
Ἑλλάδος οὐ μείον ἢ μύρια στάδια, ἡγεμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς
τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν, ποταμοὶ δὲ διείργον ἀδιάβατοι ἐν μέσῳ
τῆς οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ, προῦδεδώκεσαν δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν
15 Κύρῳ ἀναβάντες βάρβαροι, μόνοι δὲ καταλελειμμένοι
ἦσαν οὐδ' ἵππεα οὐδένα σύμμαχον ἔχοντες, ὥστ' εὐδη-
λον ἦν, ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν οὐδένα ἂν κατακάνοιεν, ἡττη-
θέντων δ' αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς ἂν λειφθείη.

Ταῦτα δὲ ἐννοούμενοι καὶ ἀθύμως ἔχοντες ὀλίγοι μὲν **3**
20 αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐσπέραν σίτου ἐγέυσαντο, ὀλίγοι δὲ πῦρ
ἀνέκαυσαν, ἐπὶ δὲ τὰ ὄπλα πολλοὶ οὐκ ἦλθον ταύτην
τὴν νύκτα, ἀνεπαύοντο δ' ὅπου ἐτύγχανεν ἕκαστος, οὐ
δυνάμενοι καθεῦδειν ὑπὸ λύπης καὶ πόθου πατρίδων,

γονέων, γυναικῶν, παιδων, οὓς οὐποτ' ἐνόμιζον ἔτι ὄψεσθαι. οὕτω μὲν δὴ διακείμενοι πάντες ἀνεπαύοντο.

- 4 Ἦν δέ τις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς οὔτε στρατηγὸς οὔτε λοχαγὸς οὔτε στρατιώτης ὦν συνηκολούθει, ἀλλὰ Πρόξενος αὐτὸν μετεπέμψατο οἴκοθεν, 5 ξένος ἂν ἀρχαῖος· ὑπισχνεῖτο δ' αὐτῷ, εἰ ἔλθοι, φίλον αὐτὸν Κύρῳ ποιήσειν, ὃν αὐτὸς ἔφη κρείττω ἑαυτῷ νομίζειν τῆς πατρίδος.
- 5 Ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν ἀναγνοὺς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀνακοινοῦνται Σωκράτει τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ περὶ τῆς πορείας. καὶ 10 ὁ Σωκράτης ὑποπτεύσας, μὴ τι πρὸς τῆς πόλεως ὑπαίτιον εἴη Κύρῳ φίλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι ἐδόκει ὁ Κύρος προθύμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας συμπολεμήσαι, συμβουλεύει τῷ Ξενοφῶντι ἐλθόντα εἰς Δελφούς ἀνακοινῶσαι τῷ θεῷ περὶ τῆς πορείας. 15
- 6 Ἐλθὼν δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπήρητο τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα, τίμιν ἂν θεῶν θύων καὶ εὐχόμενος κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔλθοι τὴν ὁδόν, ἣν ἐπινοεῖ, καὶ καλῶς πράξας σωθείη. καὶ 7 ἀνείλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων οἷς ἔδει θύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάλιν ἦλθε, λέγει τὴν μαντείαν τῷ Σωκράτει. ὁ δ' 20 ἀκούσας ἠτιᾶτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἠρώτα, πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορεύεσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς κρίνας ἰτέον εἶναι τοῦτ' ἐπυνθάνετο, πῶς ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθείη. “ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτως ἤρου, ταῦτ'” ἔφη, “χρὴ ποιεῖν ὅσα ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσεν.” 25

Xenophon's connection with the expedition. — His dream.

- 8 Ὁ μὲν δὴ Ξενοφῶν οὕτω θυσάμενος οἷς ἀνείλεν ὁ θεὸς ἐξέπλει, καὶ καταλαμβάνει ἐν Σάρδεσι Πρόξενον καὶ Κύρον μέλλοντας ἤδη ὁρμᾶν τὴν ἄνω ὁδόν, καὶ συνεστάθη Κύρῳ. προθυμουμένου δὲ τοῦ Προξένου καὶ ὁ 30 Κύρος συμπροϋθυμεῖτο μέναι αὐτόν· εἶπε δ' ὅτι, ἐπει-

- δὴν τάχιστα ἢ στρατεία λήξῃ, εὐθὺς ἀποπέμψοι αὐτόν.
 ἐλέγετο δ' ὁ στόλος εἶναι εἰς Πισίδας. ἐστρατεύετο 10
 μὲν δὴ οὕτως ἐξαπατηθεῖς, οὐχ ὑπὸ Προξένου· οὐ γὰρ
 ᾗδει τὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα ὄρμην οὐδ' ἄλλος οὐδεὶς τῶν Ἑλ-
 5 λήνων πλὴν Κλεάρχου· ἔπει μέντοι εἰς Κιλικίαν ἦλθον,
 σαφὲς πᾶσιν ἤδη ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὅτι ὁ στόλος εἶη ἐπὶ
 βασιλέα. φοβούμενοι δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ἄκουτες ὅμως
 οἱ πολλοὶ δι' αἰσχύνην καὶ ἀλλήλων καὶ Κύρου συνη-
 κολουθήσαν· ὧν εἰς καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἦν.
- 10 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπορία ἦν, ἐλυπεῖτο μὲν σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις 11
 καὶ οὐκ ἐδύνατο καθεύδειν. μικρὸν δ' ὕπνου λαχὼν
 εἶδεν ὄναρ. ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ βροντῆς γενομένης σκηπτὸς
 πεσεῖν εἰς τὴν πατρῴαν οἰκίαν, καὶ ἐκ τούτου λάμπε-
 σθαι πᾶσαν. περίφοβος δ' εὐθὺς ἀνηγέρθη, καὶ τὸ ὄναρ 12
- 15 πῆ μὲν ἔκρινεν ἀγαθόν, ὅτι ἐν πόνοις ὧν καὶ κινδύνοις
 φῶς μέγα ἐκ Διὸς ἰδεῖν ἔδοξε· πῆ δὲ καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο, ὅτι
 ἀπὸ Διὸς μὲν βασιλέως τὸ ὄναρ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ εἶναι, κύ-
 κλω δὲ λάμπεσθαι τὸ πῦρ, μὴ οὐ δύναίτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας
 ἐξελθεῖν τῆς βασιλέως, ἀλλ' εἴργοιτο πάντοθεν ὑπὸ
 20 τινῶν ἀποριῶν.
- Ἐποῖόν τι μέντοι ἐστὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, ἔξεστι 13
 σκοπεῖν ἐκ τῶν συμβάντων μετὰ τὸ ὄναρ. γίγνεται
 γὰρ τάδε. εὐθὺς ἐπειδὴ ἀνηγέρθη, πρῶτον μὲν ἔννοια
 αὐτῷ ἐμπίπτει· τί κατάκειμαι; ἢ δὲ νύξ προβαίνει·
 25 ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ εἰκὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἦξειν. εἰ δὲ
 γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ βασιλεί, τί ἐμποδῶν μὴ οὐχὶ πάντα
 μὲν τὰ χαλεπώτατα ἐπιδόντας, πάντα δὲ τὰ δεινότατα
 παθόντας, ὑβριζομένους ἀποθανεῖν; ὅπως δ' ἀμνυού- 14
 μεθα, οὐδεὶς παρασκευάζεται οὐδ' ἐπιμέλεται, ἀλλὰ
 30 κατακείμεθα, ὥσπερ ἐξὸν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν. ἐγὼ οὖν τὸν
 ἐκ ποίας πόλεως στρατηγὸν προσδοκῶ ταῦτα πράξειν;
 ποίαν δ' ἡλικίαν ἐμαυτῷ ἐλθεῖν ἀναμένω; οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγ'

ἔτι πρᾶσβύτερος ἔσομαι, ἂν τήμερον προδῶ ἑμαυτὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις.'

Xenophon, arousing the captains of Proxenus, addresses them.

- 15** Ἐκ τούτου ἀνίσταται καὶ συγκαλεῖ τοὺς Προξένου πρῶτον λοχαγούς. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνήλθον, ἔλεξεν·
 “Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες λοχαγοί, οὔτε καθεύδειν δύναμαι, 5
 ὥσπερ οἶμαι οὐδ’ ὑμεῖς, οὔτε κατακεῖσθαι ἔτι, ὄρων, ἐν
16 οἷοις ἐσμέν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ πολέμοιοι δῆλον ὅτι οὐ πρότερον πρὸς ἡμᾶς τὸν πόλεμον ἐξέφηναν, πρὶν ἐνόμισαν καλῶς τὰ ἑαυτῶν παρεσκευάσθαι, ἡμῶν δ’ οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν
17 ἀντεπιμέλεται, ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγωνιούμεθα. καὶ μὴν 10
 εἰ ὑψησόμεθα καὶ ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ γεινησόμεθα, τί οἰόμεθα πείσεσθαι; ὃς καὶ τοῦ ὀμοπατρίου καὶ ὀμομητρίου ἀδελφοῦ καὶ τεθνηκότος ἤδη ἀποτεμῶν τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὴν χεῖρα ἀνεσταύρωσεν· ἡμᾶς δέ, οἷς κηδεμῶν μὲν οὐδεὶς πάρεστιν, ἐστρατεύσαμεν δ’ ἐπ’ αὐτὸν ὡς δοῦ- 15
 λον ἀντὶ βασιλέως ποιήσοντας καὶ ἀποκτενοῦντες, εἰ
18 δυναίμεθα, τί ἂν οἰόμεθα παθεῖν; ἄρ’ οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθοι, ὡς ἡμᾶς τὰ ἔσχατα αἰκισάμενος πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις φόβον παράσχοι τοῦ στρατεῦσαί ποτ’ ἐπ’ αὐτόν; ἀλλ’ ὅπως τοι μὴ ἐπ’ ἐκείνῳ γεινησόμεθα πάντα 20
 ποιητέον.
- 19** “Ἐγώ μὲν οὔν, ἔστε μὲν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν, οὔ ποτ’ ἐπανόμην ἡμᾶς μὲν οἰκτείων, βασιλέα δὲ καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ μακαρίζων, διαθεώμενος αὐτῶν, ὅσην μὲν χώραν καὶ οἶαν ἔχοιεν, ὡς δ’ ἄφθονα τὰπιτήδεια, ὅσους δὲ 25
20 θεράποντας, ὅσα δὲ κτήνη, χρυσὸν δέ, ἐσθήτα δέ· τὰ δ’ αὖ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀπότ’ ἐνθυμοίμην, ὅτι τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν πάντων οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μετεῖη, εἰ μὴ πριαίμεθα, ὅτου δ’ ἄνησόμεθα ἦδειν ἔτι ὀλίγους ἔχοντας, ἄλλως δέ πως πορίζεσθαι τὰπιτήδεια ὄρκους ἤδη κατέχοντας 30

ἡμᾶς· ταῦτ' οὖν λογιζόμενος ἐνίοτε τὰς σπονδὰς μᾶλλον ἐφοβούμην ἢ νῦν τὸν πόλεμον.

“Ἐπεὶ μέντοι ἐκείνοι ἔλυσαν τὰς σπονδὰς, λελύσθαι **21**
μοι δοκεῖ καὶ ἡ ἐκείνων ὑβρις καὶ ἡ ἡμετέρα ὑποψία.
5 ἐν μέσῳ γὰρ ἤδη κείται ταῦτα τὰγαθὰ ἄθλα, ὁπότεροι
ἂν ἡμῶν ἄνδρες ἀμείνουσιν ὄσιν, ἀγωνοθέται δ' οἱ θεοὶ
εἰσιν, οἱ σὺν ἡμῖν, ὡς τὸ εἰκός, ἔσονται. οὗτοι μὲν **22**
γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπιωρκήκασιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ πολλὰ ὀρῶντες
ἀγαθὰ στερρῶς αὐτῶν ἀπειχόμεθα διὰ τοὺς τῶν θεῶν
10 ὄρκους· ὥστ' ἐξεῖναί μοι δοκεῖ ἵεναι ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα
πολὺ σὺν φρονήματι μείζονι ἢ τούτοις.

“Ἐτι δ' ἔχομεν σώματα ἰκανώτερα τούτων καὶ ψύχη **23**
καὶ θάλπη καὶ πόνους φέρειν· ἔχομεν δὲ καὶ ψυχὰς
σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμείνουσας· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες καὶ τρωτοὶ καὶ
15 θνητοὶ μᾶλλον ἡμῶν, ἂν οἱ θεοὶ, ὥσπερ τὸ πρόσθεν,
νίκην ἡμῖν διδώσιν. ἀλλ', ἴσως γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι ταῦτ' **24**
ἐνθυμοῦνται, πρὸς τῶν θεῶν μὴ ἀναμένωμεν ἄλλους ἐφ'
ἡμᾶς ἐλθεῖν παρακαλοῦντας ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα,
ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς ἄρξωμεν τοῦ ἐξορμῆσαι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπὶ
20 τὴν ἀρετήν. φάνητε τῶν λοχαγῶν ἄριστοι καὶ τῶν
στρατηγῶν ἀξιοστρατηγότεροι. κἀγὼ δέ, εἰ μὲν ὑμεῖς **25**
ἐθέλετε ἐξορμᾶν ἐπὶ ταῦτα, ἔπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι, εἰ
δ' ἐμὲ τάττετε ἡγεῖσθαι, οὐδὲν προφασίζομαι τὴν ἡλι-
κίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκμάζειν ἡγοῦμαι ἐρύκειν ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ
25 τὰ κακά.”

*A traitor opposes his advice, and is expelled. All the Greek
officers come together.*

‘Ο μὲν ταῦτ' ἔλεξεν, οἱ δὲ λοχαγοὶ ἀκούσαντες ἡγεῖ- **26**
σθαι ἐκέλευον ἅπαντες, πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις ἦν
βοιωτιάζων τῇ φωνῇ· οὗτος δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι φλυαροίη

ὅστις λέγοι ἄλλως πως σωτηρίας ἂν τυχεῖν ἢ βασιλέα
 πείσας, ἢ δύναίτο, καὶ ἅμα ἤρχετο λέγειν τὰς ἀπορίας.

27 ὁ μέντοι Ξενοφῶν μεταξὺ ὑπολαβῶν ἔλεξεν ὧδε·

“ὦ θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε, σὺ δέ γε οὐδ’ ὄρων γι-
 γνώσκεις οὐδ’ ἀκούων μέμνησαι. ἐν ταύτῳ γε μέντοι 5
 ἦσθα τούτοις, ὅτε βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ Κῦρος ἀπέθανε, μέγα
 φρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ, πέμπων ἐκέλευε παραδιδόναι τὰ
 28 ὄπλα. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἡμεῖς οὐ παραδόντες, ἀλλ’ ἐξωπλισμένοι
 ἐλθόντες παρεσκηνήσαμεν αὐτῷ, τί οὐκ ἐποίησε πρέ-
 σβεις πέμπων καὶ σπονδὰς αἰτῶν καὶ παρέχων τάπι- 10
 τήδεια, ἔστε σπονδῶν ἔτυχεν;

29 “Ἐπεὶ δ’ αὖ οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί, ὥσπερ δὴ
 σὺ κελεύεις, εἰς λόγους αὐτοῖς ἄνευ ὄπλων ἦλθον πι-
 στεύσαντες ταῖς σπονδαῖς, οὐ νῦν ἐκεῖνοι παιόμενοι,
 κεντούμενοι, ὑβριζόμενοι, οὐδ’ ἀποθανεῖν οἱ τλήμονες 15
 δύνανται, καὶ μάλ’, οἶμαι, ἐρῶντες τούτου; ἂ σὺ πάντ’
 εἰδῶς τοὺς μὲν ἀμύνεσθαι κελεύοντας φλυαρεῖν φῆς,
 30 πείθειν δὲ πάλιν κελεύεις ἰόντας; ἐμοὶ δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες,
 δοκεῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον τούτον μήτε προσίεσθαι εἰς ταῦτον
 ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, ἀφελομένους τε τὴν λοχαγίαν σκευὴ ἀνα- 20
 θέντας ὡς τοιούτῳ χρῆσθαι. οὗτος γὰρ καὶ τὴν πα-
 τρίδα καταισχύνει καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅτι Ἕλληνας
 ἂν τοιοῦτός ἐστιν.”

31 Ἐντεῦθεν ὑπολαβῶν Ἀγασίας Στυμφάλιος εἶπεν·
 “Ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε οὔτε τῆς Βοιωτίας προσήκει οὐδὲν 25
 οὔτε τῆς Ἑλλάδος παντάπασιν, ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν εἶδον
 32 ὥσπερ Λυδόν, ἀμφότερα τὰ ὦτα τετροπημένον.” καὶ
 εἶχεν οὕτως. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἀπήλασαν. --

Οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι παρὰ τὰς τάξεις ἰόντες, ὅπου μὲν στρα-
 τηγὸς σῶς εἶη, τὸν στρατηγὸν παρεκάλουν, ὁπόθεν δ’ 30
 οἴχοιτο, τὸν ὑποστράτηγον, ὅπου δ’ αὖ λοχαγὸς σῶς εἶη,
 33 τὸν λοχαγόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντες συνήλθον, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν

τῶν ὄπλων ἐκαθέζοντο· καὶ ἐγένοντο οἱ συνελθόντες στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀμφὶ τοὺς ἑκατόν.

“Ὅτε δὲ ταῦτ’ ἦν, σχεδὸν μέσαι ἦσαν νύκτες. ἐνταῦθ’ 34
 Ἰερώνυμος Ἥλειος, πρεσβύτατος ὢν τῶν Προξένου λο-
 5 χαγῶν, ἤρχετο λέγειν ὧδε· “Ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοὶ
 καὶ λοχαγοί, ὀρώσι τὰ παρόντα ἔδοξε καὶ αὐτοῖς συν-
 ελθεῖν καὶ ὑμᾶς παρακαλέσαι, ὅπως βουλευσαίμεθα εἴ-
 τι δυναίμεθ’ ἀγαθόν. λέξον δ’,” ἔφη, “καὶ σύ, ὦ Ξενο-
 φῶν, ἄπερ καὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.”

Xenophon reviews the situation, and proposes active measures.

10 Ἐκ τούτου λέγει τάδε Ξενοφῶν· 35

“Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντες ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι βασι-
 λεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρνης οὓς μὲν ἐδυνήθησαν συνειλήφασιν
 ἡμῶν, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλοις δῆλον ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, ὡς, ἐὰν
 δύνωνται, ἀπολέσωσιν. ἡμῖν δέ γ’, οἶμαι, πάντα ποιητέα,
 15 ὡς μήποτ’ ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον,
 ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ’ ἡμῖν. εὖ τοίνυν ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι ὑμεῖς τοσοῦ- 36
 τοι ὄντες, ὅσοι νῦν συνεληλύθατε, μέγιστον ἔχετε καιρόν.
 οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὗτοι πάντες πρὸς ὑμᾶς βλέπουσι,
 καὶ ἐὰν μὲν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσιν ἀθυμοῦντας, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσον-
 20 ται, ἐὰν δ’ ὑμεῖς αὐτοὶ τε παρασκευαζόμενοι φανεροὶ
 ᾗτε ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλήτε,
 εὖ ἴστε, ὅτι ἔψονται ὑμῖν καὶ πειράσονται μιμῆσθαι.

“Ἴσως δέ τοι καὶ δίκαιόν ἐστιν ὑμᾶς διαφέρειν τι 37
 τούτων. ὑμεῖς γάρ ἐστε στρατηγοί, ὑμεῖς ταξίαρχοι
 25 καὶ λοχαγοί· καὶ ὅτ’ εἰρήνη ἦν, ὑμεῖς καὶ χρήμασι καὶ
 τιμαῖς τούτων ἐπλεονεκτεῖτε· καὶ νῦν τοίνυν, ἐπεὶ πό-
 λεμός ἐστιν, ἀξιούν δεῖ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀμείνους τε τοῦ
 πλήθους εἶναι καὶ προβουλεύειν τούτων καὶ προπονεῖν,
 ἐὰν τί που δέη.

30 “Καὶ νῦν πρῶτον μὲν οἶμαι ἂν ὑμᾶς μέγα ὠφελῆσαι 38

τὸ στράτευμα, εἰ ἐπιμεληθῆίτε, ὅπως ἀντὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ὡς τάχιστα στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἀντικατασταθῶσιν. ἄνευ γὰρ ἀρχόντων οὐδὲν ἂν οὔτε καλὸν οὔτ' ἀγαθὸν γένοιτο, ὡς μὲν συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, οὐδαμοῦ, ἐν δὲ δὴ τοῖς πολεμικοῖς παντάπασιν. ἢ μὲν γὰρ εὐταξία 5 σῶζειν δοκεῖ, ἢ δ' ἀταξία πολλοὺς ἤδη ἀπολώλεκεν.

- 39 “Ἐπειδὴν δὲ καταστήσησθε τοὺς ἀρχοντας ὅσους δεῖ, ἔαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτας συλλέγητε καὶ παραθαρρήνητε, οἶμαι ἂν ὑμᾶς πάνυ ἐν καιρῷ ποιῆσαι.
- 40 νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς αἰσθάνεσθε, ὡς ἀθύμως μὲν 10 ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα, ἀθύμως δὲ πρὸς τὰς φυλακὰς· ὥστε, οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων, οὐκ οἶδα ὅ,τι ἂν τις χρήσαιτο αὐτοῖς
- 41 εἴτε νυκτὸς δέοι τι εἴτε καὶ ἡμέρας. ἔαν δέ τις αὐτῶν τρέψῃ τὰς γνώμας, ὡς μὴ τοῦτο μόνον ἐννοῶνται, τί πείσονται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τί ποιήσουσι, πολλὸν εὐθυμότεροι 15 ἔσονται.
- 42 “Ἐπίστασθε γὰρ δήπου, ὅτι οὔτε πλήθός ἐστιν οὔτ' ἰσχυρὸς ἢ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰς νίκας ποιῶντα, ἀλλ' ὀπότεροι ἂν σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, τούτους ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ ἀντίοι 20 οὐ δέχονται. ἐντεθύμημαι δ' ἔγωγε, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ὅποσοι μὲν μαστεύουσι ζῆν ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς, οὗτοι μὲν κακῶς τε καὶ αἰσχυρῶς ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ὅποσοι δὲ τὸν μὲν θάνατον ἐγνώκασιν πᾶσι κοινὸν εἶναι καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἀνθρώ- 25 ποις, περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκειν ἀγωνίζονται, τούτους ὀρῶ μᾶλλον πῶς εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀφικνουμένους
- 44 καὶ ἕως ἂν ζῶσιν εὐδαιμονέστερον διάγοντας. ἂ καὶ ἡμᾶς δεῖ νῦν καταμαθόντας (ἐν τοιούτῳ γὰρ καιρῷ ἐσμην) αὐτούς τε ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους 30 παρακαλεῖν.”
- 45 Ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο.

His suggestions are adopted, and five generals chosen.

Μετὰ δὲ τούτου εἶπε Χειρίσοφος·

“ Ἄλλὰ πρόσθεν μὲν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, τοσοῦτον μόνου
σε ἐγίνωσκον, ὅσον ἤκουον Ἀθηναίου εἶναι, νῦν δὲ καὶ
ἐπαιῶ σε ἐφ’ οἷς λέγεις τε καὶ πράττεις, καὶ βουλοί-
5 μην ἂν ὅτι πλείστους εἶναι τοιούτους· κοινὸν γὰρ ἂν 46
εἶη τὰγαθόν. καὶ νῦν,” ἔφη, “ μὴ μέλλωμεν, ὦ ἄνδρες,
ἀλλ’ ἀπελθόντες ἤδη αἰρείσθε οἱ δεόμενοι ἄρχοντας, καὶ
ἐλόμενοι ἦκετε εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τοὺς
αἰρεθέντας ἄγετε· ἔπειτ’ ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν τοὺς ἄλλους
10 στρατιώτας. παρέστω δ’ ἡμῖν,” ἔφη, “ καὶ Τολμίδης
ὁ κῆρυξ.”

Καὶ ἅμα ταῦτ’ εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, ὡς μὴ μέλλοιτο, ἀλλὰ 47
περαίνοιτο τὰ δέοντα. ἐκ τούτου ἠρέθησαν ἄρχοντες
ἀντὶ μὲν Κλεάρχου Τιμασίων Δαρδανεύς, ἀντὶ δὲ Σω-
15 κράτους Ξανθικλῆς Ἀχαιοός, ἀντὶ δ’ Ἀγίου Κλεάνωρ
Ὀρχομένιος, ἀντὶ δὲ Μένωνος Φιλήσιος Ἀχαιοός, ἀντὶ
δὲ Προξένου Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος.

The soldiers assemble ; Chirisophus and Cleanor speak.

II. Ἐπεὶ δ’ ἤρηντο, ἡμέρα τε σχεδὸν ὑπέφαινε καὶ 1
εἰς τὸ μέσον ἦγον οἱ ἄρχοντες. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς προ-
20 φύλακας καταστήσαντας συγκαλεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας.
ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται συνήλθον, ἀνέστη
πρῶτος μὲν Χειρίσοφος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ ἔλεξεν
ᾧδε·

“ ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, χαλεπὰ μὲν τὰ παρόντα, 2
25 ὁπότ’ ἀνδρῶν στρατηγῶν τοιούτων στερόμεθα καὶ λο-
χαγῶν καὶ στρατιωτῶν, πρὸς δ’ ἔτι καὶ οἱ ἀμφ’ Ἀρι-
αίου, οἱ πρόσθεν σύμμαχοι ὄντες, προδεδώκασιν ἡμᾶς·
ὅμως δὲ δεῖ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς τε εἶναι 3
καὶ μὴ ὑφίεσθαι, ὅπως, εἰ μὲν δυνάμεθα, καλῶς νικῶν-

τες σωζόμεθα· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀλλὰ καλῶς γε ἀποθνήσκωμεν, ὑποχείριοι δὲ μηδέποτε γενώμεθα ζῶντες τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἶμαι γὰρ ἂν ἡμᾶς τοιαῦτα παθεῖν, οἷα τοὺς ἐχθροὺς οἱ θεοὶ ποιήσειαν.”

4 Ἐπὶ τούτῳ Κλεάνωρ Ὀρχομένιος ἀνέστη καὶ ἔλεξεν 5 ὧδε·

“Ἄλλ’ ὁρᾶτε μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν βασιλέως ἐπιορκίαν καὶ ἀσέβειαν, ὁρᾶτε δὲ τὴν Τισσαφέρνους ἀπιστίαν, ὅστις λέγων, ὡς γείτων τε εἴη τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἂν ποιήσαιτο σῶσαι ἡμᾶς, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις 10 αὐτὸς ὁμόσας ἡμῖν, αὐτὸς δεξιὰς δούς, αὐτὸς ἐξαπατήσας συνέλαβε τοὺς στρατηγούς, καὶ οὐδὲ Δία ξένιον ἠδέσθη, ἀλλὰ Κλεάρχῳ καὶ ὁμοτράπεζος γενόμενος αὐτοῖς τούτοις ἐξαπατήσας τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπολώλεκεν. 5 Ἀριαῖος δέ, ὃν ἡμεῖς ἠθέλομεν βασιλέα καθιστάναι, 15 καὶ ἐδώκαμεν καὶ ἐλάβομεν πιστὰ μὴ προδώσειν ἀλλήλους, καὶ οὗτος οὔτε τοὺς θεοὺς δεΐσας οὔτε Κῦρον τεθηγκότα αἰδεσθεῖς, τιμώμενος μάλιστα ὑπὸ Κύρου ζῶντος, νῦν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους ἀποστάς ἡμᾶς 6 τοὺς Κύρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖν πειράται. ἀλλὰ τού- 20 τους μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιτο, ἡμᾶς δὲ δεῖ ταῦθ’ ὁρῶντας μήποτ’ ἐξαπατηθῆναι ἔτι ὑπὸ τούτων, ἀλλὰ μαχομένους ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κράτιστα τοῦτο, ὅτι ἂν δοκῇ τοῖς θεοῖς, πάσχειν.”

Xenophon follows. — ‘*There are yet many hopes of safety.*’

7 Ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶν ἀνίσταται ἐσταλμένος εἰς πό- 25 λεμον ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, νομίζων, εἴτε νίκην διδοῖεν οἱ θεοί, τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικῶντι πρέπειν, εἴτε τελευτᾶν δέοι, ὀρθῶς ἔχειν τῶν καλλίστων ἑαυτὸν ἀξιόσαντα ἐν τούτοις τῆς τελευτῆς τυγχάνειν· τοῦ λόγου δ’ ἤρχετο ὧδε· 30

“Τὴν μὲν τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπιτορκίαν τε καὶ ἀπιστίαν **8**
λέγει μὲν Κλεάνωρ, ἐπίστασθε δέ, οἶμαι, καὶ ὑμεῖς. εἰ
μὲν οὖν βουλόμεθα πάλιν αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι,
ἀνάγκη ἡμᾶς πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, ὀρώντας καὶ τοὺς
5 στρατηγούς, οἳ διὰ πίστεως αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἐνεχείρισαν,
οἳα πεπόνθασιν· εἰ μέντοι διανοούμεθα σὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις
ὧν τε πεποιήκασι δίκην ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν
διὰ παντὸς πολέμου αὐτοῖς ἰέναι, σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὰ
ἡμῖν καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας.”

10 Τούτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυται τις· ἀκούσαντες **9**
δ’ οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες μιᾷ ὀρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν
θεόν, καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ
περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σω-
τῆρος ἐφάνη, εὐξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια,
15 ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπέ-
ξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν.
καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα,” ἔφη, “ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα.”
καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ἐκ τούτου δ’ ἠὔξαντο καὶ ἐπαι-
ώνισαν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, ἤρχετο
20 πάλιν ὧδε·

“Ἐτύγχανον λέγων, ὅτι πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἐλπίδες **10**
ἡμῖν εἶεν σωτηρίας. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐμπε-
δοῦμεν τοὺς τῶν θεῶν ὄρκους, οἳ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπιτορκή-
κασι τε καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς παρὰ τοὺς ὄρκους λελύκασιν.
25 οὕτω δ’ ἐχόντων εἰκὸς τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἐναντίους εἶναι
τοὺς θεούς, ἡμῖν δὲ συμμάχους, οὔτε ἰκανοὶ εἰσι καὶ
τοὺς μεγάλους ταχὺ μικροὺς ποιεῖν καὶ τοὺς μικροὺς,
κἂν ἐν δεινοτάτοις ὦσι, σώζειν εὐπετῶς, ὅταν βού-
λωνται.

30 “Ἐπειτα δέ, ἀναμνήσω γὰρ ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς τῶν προ- **11**
γόνων τῶν ἡμετέρων κινδύνους, ἵν’ εἰδῆτε, ὡς ἀγαθοῖς
τε ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι σώζονται τε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ

- ἐκ πάντων δεινῶν οἱ ἀγαθοί. ἐλθόντων μὲν γὰρ Περσῶν
καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτοῖς παμπληθεῖ στόλῳ ὡς ἀφανιούντων
τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὑποστήναι αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσαντες
12 ἐνίκησαν. καὶ εὐξάμενοι τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι, ὁπόσους κατα-
κάνοιεν τῶν πολεμίων, τοσαύτας χιμαίρας καταθύσειν 5
τῇ θεῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ εἶχον ἱκανὰς εὐρεῖν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς
κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πεντακοσίας θύειν, καὶ ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἀπο-
θύουσιν.
- 13 “Ἐπειτα δ' ὅτε Ξέρξης ὕστερον ἀγεύρας τὴν ἀνα-
ρίθμητον στρατιὰν ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τότε 10
ἐνίκων οἱ ἡμέτεροι πρόγονοι τοὺς τούτων προγόνους καὶ
κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ὧν ἔστι μὲν τεκμήρια
ὄραν τὰ τρόπαια, μέγιστον δὲ μνημεῖον ἡ ἐλευθερία τῶν
πόλεων, ἐν αἷς ὑμεῖς ἐγένεσθε καὶ ἐτράφητε· οὐδένα
γὰρ ἄνθρωπον δεσπότην, ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς προσκυνεῖτε. 15
τοιούτων μὲν ἔστε προγόνων.
- 14 “Οὐ μὲν δὴ τοῦτό γ' ἐρῶ, ὡς ὑμεῖς καταισχύνετ'
αὐτούς· ἀλλ' οὐπω πολλαὶ ἡμέραι ἀφ' οὗ ἀντιταξάμενοι
τούτοις τοῖς ἐκείνων ἐκγόνοις πολλαπλασίους ὑμῶν αὐ-
15 τῶν ἐνικᾶτε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς. καὶ τότε μὲν δὴ περὶ τῆς 20
Κύρου βασιλείας ἄνδρες ἦτε ἀγαθοί· νῦν δ', ὅποτε περὶ
τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν σωτηρίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔστι, πολὺ δῆπου
ὑμᾶς προσήκει καὶ ἀμείνονας καὶ προθυμότερους εἶναι.
- 16 “Ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ θαρραλεωτέρους νῦν πρέπει εἶναι πρὸς
τοὺς πολεμίους. τότε μὲν γὰρ ἄπειροι ὄντες αὐτῶν τό 25
τε πλῆθος ἄμετρον ὄρωντες, ὅμως ἐτολμήσατε σὺν τῷ
πατρίῳ φρονήματι ἰέναι ἐπ' αὐτούς· νῦν δ', ὅποτε καὶ
πείραν ἤδη ἔχετε αὐτῶν, ὅτι ἐθέλουσι καὶ πολλαπλά-
σιοι ὄντες μὴ δέχεσθαι ὑμᾶς, τί ἔτι ὑμῖν προσήκει
τούτους φοβεῖσθαι; 30
- 17 “Μηδὲ μέντοι τοῦτο μείον δόξητε ἔχειν, ὅτι οἱ Κύριοι
πρόσθεν σὺν ἡμῖν ταπτόμενοι νῦν ἀφεστήκασιν. ἔτι

γὰρ οὗτοι κακίονές εἰσι τῶν ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἠττημένων· ἔφυγον γοῦν πρὸς ἐκείνους καταλιπόντες ἡμᾶς. τοὺς δ' ἐθέλουτας φυγῆς ἄρχειν πολὺ κρείττον σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ταπτομένους ἢ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τάξει ὄραν.

'Nor should our needs and difficulties discourage us.'

5 “Εἰ δέ τις αὐτῶν ἄθυμεί, ὅτι ἡμῖν μὲν οὐκ εἰσὶν 18
ἵππεῖς, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις πολλοὶ πάρειςιν, ἐνθυμηθήτω,
ὅτι οἱ μύριοι ἵππεῖς οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ μύριοι εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι· ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ ἵππου ἐν μάχῃ οὐδεὶς πώποτ' οὔτε
δηχθεὶς οὔτε λακτισθεὶς ἀπέθανεν· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες εἰσὶν
10 οἱ ποιοῦντες ὅ,τι ἂν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις γίγνηται. οὐκοῦν 19
τῶν γ' ἵππέων πολὺ ἡμεῖς ἐπ' ἀσφαλεστέρου ὀχήματός
ἐσμεν; οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππων κρέμανται φοβούμενοι
οὐχ ἡμᾶς μόνου, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ καταπεσεῖν· ἡμεῖς δ'
ἐπὶ γῆς βεβηκότες πολὺ μὲν ἰσχυρότερον παίσομεν,
15 ἐάν τις προσίῃ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὅτου ἂν ἐθέλωμεν,
τευξόμεθα. ἐν δὲ μόνου προέχουσιν οἱ ἵππεῖς ἡμῶν·
φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν.

“Εἰ δὲ δὴ τὰς μὲν μάχας θαρρεῖτε, ὅτι δ' οὐκέτι 20
ἡμῖν Τισσαφέρηνς ἡγήσεται οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ἀγορὰν πα-
20 ρέξει, τοῦτ' ἄχθεσθε, σκέψασθε, πότερον κρείττον Τισ-
σαφέρηνς ἡγεμόνα ἔχειν, ὃς ἐπιβουλεύων ἡμῖν φανερός
ἐστιν, ἢ οὓς ἂν ἡμεῖς ἄνδρας λαβόντες ἡγεῖσθαι κελεύ-
ωμεν, οἳ εἴσονται, ὅτι, ἐάν τι περὶ ἡμᾶς ἀμαρτάνωσι,
περὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα ἀμαρτήσονται. τὰ 21
25 δ' ἐπιτήδεια πότερον ὠνεῖσθαι κρείττον ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς,
ἧς οὗτοι παρείχον, μικρὰ μέτρα πολλοῦ ἀργυρίου, μηδὲ
τοῦτ' ἔτι ἔχοντας, ἢ αὐτοὺς λαμβάνειν, ἐάνπερ κρατῶ-
μεν, μέτρῳ χρωμένους, ὁπόσῳ ἂν ἕκαστος βούληται.

“Εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν γινώσκετε ὅτι κρείττονα, τοὺς δὲ 22
30 ποταμοὺς ἄπορον νομίζετ' εἶναι καὶ μεγάλως ἡγεῖσθ'

ἐξαπατηθῆναι διαβάντες, σκέψασθ', εἰ ἄρα τοῦτο καὶ μωρότατον πεποιήκασιν οἱ βάρβαροι. πάντες γὰρ οἱ ποταμοί, ἐὰν καὶ πρόσω τῶν πηγῶν ἄποροι ᾦσι, προϊούσι πρὸς τὰς πηγὰς διαβατοὶ γίνονται οὐδὲ τὸ γόνυ βρέχοντες.

- 23 “ Εἰ δὲ μήθ' οἱ ποταμοὶ διήσουσιν, ἡγεμόν τε μηδεὶς ἡμῖν φανείται, οὐδ' ὡς ἡμῖν γε ἄθυμητόν. ἐπιστάμεθα μὲν γὰρ Μυσοῦς, οὓς οὐκ ἂν ἡμῶν φαίημεν βελτίους εἶναι, ὅτι βασιλέως ἄκοντος ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρα πολλὰς τε καὶ μεγάλας καὶ εὐδαίμονας πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν, 10 ἐπιστάμεθα δὲ Πισίδας ὡσαύτως, Λυκίονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ εἶδομεν, ὅτι ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις τὰ ἐρυμνὰ καταλαμβάνοντες τὴν 24 τούτων χώραν καρποῦνται· καὶ ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν φαίην ἔγωγε χρῆναι μήπω φανεροῦς εἶναι οἴκαδ' ὠρμημένους, ἀλλὰ κατασκευάζεσθαι ὡς αὐτοῦ που οἰκήσοντας. 15
- “ Οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι καὶ Μυσοῖς βασιλεὺς πολλοὺς μὲν ἡγεμόνας ἂν δοίη, πολλοὺς δ' ἂν ὀμήρους τοῦ ἀδόλως ἐκπέμψειν, καὶ ὁδοποιήσειέ γ' ἂν αὐτοῖς καὶ εἰ σὺν τεθρίπποις βούλουτο ἀπιέναι. καὶ ἡμῖν γ' ἂν οἶδ' ὅτι τρισάσμενος ταῦτ' ἐποίει, εἰ ἑώρα ἡμᾶς μένειν παρα- 20 σκευαζομένους. ἀλλὰ γὰρ δέδοικα, ἐὰν ἅπαξ μάθωμεν ἄργοι ζῆν καὶ ἐν ἀφθόνοις βιοτεύειν, καὶ Μήδων δὲ καὶ Περσῶν καλαῖς καὶ μεγάλας γυναιξὶ καὶ παρθένοις ὀμιλεῖν, μή, ὥσπερ οἱ λωτοφάγοι, ἐπιλαθώμεθα τῆς οἴκαδ' ὁδοῦ. 25
- 26 “ Δοκεῖ οὖν μοι εἰκὸς καὶ δίκαιον εἶναι πρῶτον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους πειρᾶσθαι ἀφικνεῖσθαι καὶ ἐπιδείξαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ὅτι ἐκόντες πένονται, ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τοὺς νῦν οἴκοι σκληρῶς βιοτεύοντας ἐνθάδε κομισαμένους πλουσίους ὄραν. ἀλλὰ γάρ, ὦ 30 ἄνδρες, πάντα ταῦτα τάγαθὰ δῆλον ὅτι τῶν κρατούντων ἐστὶ· τοῦτο δεῖ λέγειν, ὅπως ἂν πορευοίμεθά τε 27

ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα καί, εἰ μάχεσθαι δέοι, ὡς κρᾶτιστα
μαχοίμεθα.

‘Let us burn our superfluous baggage, and obey our leaders.’

“Πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν,” ἔφη, “δοκεῖ μοι κατακαῦσαι
τὰς ἀμάξας, ἃς ἔχομεν, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη ἡμῶν στρατηγήῃ,
5 ἀλλὰ πορευώμεθα ὅπη ἂν τῇ στρατιᾷ συμφέρη· ἔπειτα
καὶ τὰς σκηνὰς συγκατακαῦσαι. αὐταὶ γὰρ αὐτῷ ὄχλον
μὲν παρέχουσιν ἄγειν, συνωφελοῦσι δ’ οὐδὲν οὐτ’ εἰς
τὸ μάχεσθαι οὐτ’ εἰς τὸ τὰπιτήδεια ἔχειν. ἔτι δὲ καὶ **28**
τῶν ἄλλων σκευῶν τὰ περιττὰ ἀπαλλάξωμεν, πλὴν ὅσα
10 πολέμου ἕνεκεν ἢ σίτων ἢ ποτῶν ἔχομεν, ἵν’ ὡς πλεῖ-
στοι μὲν ἡμῶν ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ὦσιν, ὡς ἐλάχιστοι δὲ
σκευοφορῶσιν. κρατουμένων μὲν γὰρ ἐπίστασθε ὅτι
πάντα ἀλλότρια· ἐὰν δὲ κρατῶμεν, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους
δεῖ σκευοφόρους ἡμετέρους νομίζειν.
15 “Δοιπόν μοι εἰπεῖν ὅπερ καὶ μέγιστον νομίζω εἶναι. **29**
ὄρατε γὰρ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ὅτι οὐ πρόσθεν ἐξευεγκεῖν
ἐτόλμησαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς πόλεμον πρὶν τοὺς στρατηγούς
ἡμῶν συνέλαβον, νομίζοντες ὄντων μὲν τῶν ἀρχόντων
καὶ ἡμῶν πειθομένων ἱκανοὺς εἶναι ἡμᾶς περιγενέσθαι
20 τῷ πολέμῳ, λαβόντες δὲ τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἀναρχία ἂν καὶ
ἀταξία ἐνόμιζον ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσθαι. δεῖ οὖν πολὺ μὲν **30**
τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἐπιμελεστέρους γενέσθαι τοὺς νῦν τῶν
πρόσθεν, πολὺ δὲ τοὺς ἀρχομένους εὐτακτοτέρους καὶ
πειθομένους μᾶλλον τοῖς ἄρχουσι νῦν ἢ πρόσθεν.
25 “Ἐὰν δέ τις ἀπειθῇ, ψηφίσασθε τὸν αἰεὶ ὑμῶν ἐν- **31**
τυγχάνοντα σὺν τῷ ἄρχοντι κολάζειν, καὶ οὕτως οἱ
πολέμιοι πλείστον ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται· τῆδε γὰρ τῇ
ἡμέρᾳ μυρίου ὄψονται ἀνθ’ ἐνὸς Κλεάρχους τοὺς οὐ- **32**
δενὶ ἐπιτρέψοντας κακῶ εἶναι. ἀλλὰ γὰρ καὶ περαινέειν
30 ἤδη ὄρα. ἴσως γὰρ οἱ πολέμιοι αὐτίκα παρέσσονται.

ὅτω οὖν ταῦτα δοκεῖ καλῶς ἔχειν, ἐπικυρωσάτω ὡς τάχιστα, ἵν' ἔργῳ περαίνηται. εἰ δέ τι ἄλλο βέλτιον ἢ ταύτη, τολμάτω καὶ ὁ ἰδιώτης διδάσκειν· πάντες γὰρ κοινῆς σωτηρίας δεόμεθα.”

All approve; an order of march is agreed on.

33 Μετὰ ταῦτα Χειρίσοφος εἶπεν· “Ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν τινος 5
ἄλλου δεῖ πρὸς τούτοις οἷς λέγει Ξενοφῶν, καὶ αὐτίκα
ἐξέσται ποιεῖν, ἃ δὲ νῦν εἶρηκε δοκεῖ μοι ὡς τάχιστα
ψηφίσασθαι ἄριστον εἶναι· καὶ ὅτω δοκεῖ ταῦτα, ἀνα-
34 τευνάτω τὴν χεῖρα.” ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ἀναστὰς δὲ
πάλιν εἶπε Ξενοφῶν·

10

“ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε ὧν προσδεῖν δοκεῖ μοι. δῆλον
ὅτι πορεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δεῖ ὅπου ἔξομεν τὰπιτήδεια· ἀκούω
δὲ κόμας εἶναι καλὰς οὐ πλέον εἴκοσι σταδίων ἀπε-
35 χούσας· οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάζοιμι, εἰ οἱ πολέμοιοι, ὥσπερ
οἱ δειλοὶ κύνες τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσιν τε καὶ 15
δάκνουσιν, ἐὰν δύνωνται, τοὺς δὲ διώκοντας φεύγουσιν,
οὕτω καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑμῖν ἀπιούσιν ἐπακολουθοῖεν.

36 “Ἴσως οὖν ἀσφαλέστερον ἡμῖν πορεύεσθαι πλαίσιον
ποιησαμένους τῶν ὅπλων, ἵνα τὰ σκευοφόρα καὶ ὁ πολὺς
ὄχλος ἐν ἀσφαλεστέρω ᾖ· εἰ οὖν νῦν ἀποδειχθεῖη, 20
τίνα χρὴ ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦ πλαισίου καὶ τὰ πρόσθεν κο-
σμεῖν, καὶ τίνας ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων εἶναι, τίνας
δ' ὀπισθοφυλακεῖν, οὐκ ἂν, ὅπόθ' οἱ πολέμοιοι ἔλθοιεν,
βουλεύεσθαι ἡμᾶς δεοί, ἀλλὰ χροῦμεθ' ἂν εὐθύς τοῖς
τεταγμένοις.

25

37 “Εἰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλο τις βέλτιον ὄρᾳ, ἄλλως ἐχέτω·
εἰ δὲ μή, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγοῖτο, ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λακεδαι-
μόνιός ἐστι· τῶν δὲ πλευρῶν ἐκατέρων δύο τῶν πρε-
σβυτάτω στρατηγῶ ἐπιμελοῖσθην, ὀπισθοφυλακοῖμεν δ'
38 ἡμεῖς οἱ νεώτατοι, ἐγὼ καὶ Τιμασίῳ τὸ νῦν εἶναι. τὸ 30

δὲ λοιπὸν πειρώμενοι ταύτης τῆς τάξεως, βουλευσόμεθα ὅτι ἂν αἰεὶ κράτιστον δοκῆ εἶναι. εἰ δέ τις ἄλλο ὄρα βέλτιον, λεξάτω.”

Ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγεν, εἶπεν· “Ὅτω δοκεῖ ταῦτα, ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα.” ἔδοξε ταῦτα. “Νῦν τοίνυν,” 39 ἔφη, “ἀπίοντας ποιεῖν δεῖ τὰ δεδογμένα. καὶ ὅστις τε ὑμῶν τοὺς οἰκείους ἐπιθυμεῖ ἰδεῖν, μεμνήσθω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἄλλως τούτου τυχεῖν· ὅστις τε ζῆν ἐπιθυμεῖ, πειράσθω νικᾶν· τῶν μὲν γὰρ νικῶντων τὸ 10 κατακαίνειν, τῶν δ' ἠττωμένων τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν ἐστίν· καὶ εἴ τις δὲ χρημάτων ἐπιθυμεῖ, κρατεῖν πειράσθω· τῶν γὰρ νικῶντων ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώζειν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἠττωμένων λαμβάνειν.”

Mithridates tries to entice the Greeks; failing in this, he attacks them; Xenophon attempts pursuit.

III. Τούτων λεχθέντων ἀνέστησαν καὶ ἀπελθόντες 1 15 κατέκαον τὰς ἀμάξας καὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ περιπτῶν ὅτου μὲν δέοιτό τις μετεδίδοσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δ' ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐρρίπτουν. ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἡριστοποιοῦντο. ἀριστοποιουμένων δ' αὐτῶν ἔρχεται Μιθριδάτης σὺν ἱππεύσιν ὡς τριάκοντα, καὶ καλεσάμενος τοὺς στρα- 20 τηγοὺς εἰς ἐπήκοον λέγει ὧδε·

“Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, καὶ Κύρω πιστὸς ἦν, ὡς 2 ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὖνους· καὶ ἐνθάδε δ' εἰμὶ σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ διάγων. εἰ οὖν ὀρώην ὑμᾶς σωτήριόν τι βουλευομένους, ἔλθοιμ' ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς 25 θεράπουτας πάντας ἔχων. λέξατε οὖν πρὸς με, τί ἐν νῶ ἔχετε, ὡς πρὸς φίλον τε καὶ εὖνον καὶ βουλόμενον κοινῇ σὺν ὑμῖν τὸν στόλον ποιείσθαι.”

Βουλευομένοις τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀποκρίνασθαι 3 τάδε· καὶ ἔλεγε Χειρίσοφος· “Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ, ἂν μὲν τις

ἐὰ ἡμᾶς ἀπιέναι οἴκαδε, διαπορεύεσθαι τὴν χώραν ὡς
 4 ἂν δυνώμεθα ἀσινέστατα· ἐὰν δέ τις ἡμᾶς τῆς ὁδοῦ
 ἀποκωλύῃ, διαπολεμεῖν τούτῳ ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα κρά-
 τιστα.”

Ἐκ τούτου ἐπειράτο Μιθριδάτης διδάσκειν, ὡς ἄπορον 5
 εἴη βασιλέως ἄκοντος σωθῆναι. ἔνθα δὴ ἐγιγνώσκετο,
 ὅτι ὑπόπεμπτος εἶη· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Τισσαφέρνους τις
 5 οἰκείων παρηκολούθει πίστεως ἔνεκα. καὶ ἐκ τούτου
 ἐδόκει τοῖς στρατηγοῖς βέλτιον εἶναι δόγμα ποιήσασθαι
 τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, ἔστ' ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ εἶεν· 10
 διέφθειρον γὰρ προσιώντες τοὺς στρατιώτας, καὶ ἕνα
 γε λοχαγὸν διέφθειραν Νίκαρχον Ἀρκάδα, καὶ ὄχρητο
 ἀπιὼν νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς εἴκοσιν.

6 Μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀριστήσαντες καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Ζαπά-
 ταν ποταμὸν ἐπορεύοντο τεταγμένοι, τὰ ὑποζύγια καὶ 15
 τὸν ὄχλον ἐν μέσῳ ἔχοντες. οὐ πολὺ δὲ προεληλυθότων
 ἐπιφαίνεται πάλιν ὁ Μιθριδάτης, ἰππέας ἔχων ὡς δια-
 κοσίους, καὶ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας ὡς τετρακοσίους
 7 μάλα ἐλαφροὺς καὶ εὐζώνους. καὶ προσῆει μὲν ὡς φί-
 λος ὢν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένετο, 20
 ἐξαπίνης οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτόξευον καὶ ἰππεῖς καὶ πεζοί,
 οἱ δ' ἐσφενδόνων, καὶ ἐτίρωσκον. οἱ δ' ὀπισθοφύλακες
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔπασχον μὲν κακῶς, ἀντεποιοῦν δ' οὐδέν·
 οἱ τε γὰρ Κρήτες βραχύτερον τῶν Περσῶν ἐτόξευον,
 καὶ ἅμα ψιλοὶ ὄντες εἴσω τῶν ὅπλων κατεκέκληντο, οἳ 25
 τε ἀκουτισταὶ βραχύτερον ἠκόντιζον ἢ ὡς ἐξικνεῖσθαι
 τῶν σφενδονητῶν.

8 Ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶντι ἐδόκει διωκτέον εἶναι· καὶ
 ἐδίωκον τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν πελταστῶν οἱ ἔτυχον
 σὺν αὐτῷ ὀπισθοφυλακοῦντες· διώκοντες δ' οὐδένα κατε- 30

9 λάμβανον τῶν πολεμίων. οὔτε γὰρ ἰππεῖς ἦσαν τοῖς
 Ἕλλησιν οὔτε οἱ πεζοὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγου-

τας ἐδύνατο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ χωρίῳ· πολὺ γὰρ οὐχ οἷόν τ' ἦν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος διώκειν. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἰππεῖς καὶ φεύγοντες ἅμα ἐτί- 10 τρώσκον εἰς τοῦπισθεν τοξεύοντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων, 5 ὅπσον δὲ διώξαιαν οἱ Ἕλληες, τοσοῦτου πάλιν ἐπαναχωρεῖν μαχομένους ἔδει. ὥστε τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διῆλθον 11 οὐ πλέον πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων, ἀλλὰ δείλης ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς κόμας.

The Greeks equip a few horsemen and slingers.

Ἐνθα δὲ πάλιν ἀθυμία ἦν. καὶ Χειρίσοφος καὶ οἱ 10 πρεσβύτατοι τῶν στρατηγῶν Ξενοφῶντα ἠτιῶντο, ὅτι ἐδίωκεν ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος καὶ αὐτός τ' ἐκινδύνευε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐδύνατο βλέπειν. ἀκούσας δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἔλεγεν, ὅτι ὀρθῶς αἰτιῶντο καὶ 12 αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῖς μαρτυροίη.

15 “Ἄλλ' ἐγώ,” ἔφη, “ἠναγκάσθην διώκειν, ἐπειδὴ ἐώρων ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ μένειν κακῶς μὲν πάσχοντας, ἀντιποιεῖν δ' οὐδὲν δυναμένους. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐδιώκομεν, ἀληθῆ,” ἔφη, 13 “ὑμεῖς λέγετε· κακῶς μὲν γὰρ ποιεῖν οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐδυνάμεθα τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀνεχωροῦμεν δὲ πάνυ χαλε- 20 πῶς. τοῖς οὖν θεοῖς χάρις, ὅτι οὐ σὺν πολλῇ ῥώμῃ, 14 ἀλλὰ σὺν ὀλίγοις ἦλθον, ὥστε βλάψαι μὲν μὴ μεγάλα, δηλώσαι δ' ὧν δεόμεθα.

“Νῦν γὰρ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι τοξεύουσι καὶ σφενδονῶσιν, 15 ὅσον οὔτε οἱ Κρήτες ἀντιτοξεύειν δύνανται οὔτε οἱ ἐκ 25 χειρὸς βάλλοντες ἐξικνεῖσθαι· ὅταν δ' αὐτοὺς διώκωμεν, πολὺ μὲν οὐχ οἷόν τε χωρίον ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος διώκειν, ἐν ὀλίγῳ δ' οὐδ', εἰ ταχὺς εἴη, πεζὸς πεζῶν ἂν διώκων καταλάβοι ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος. εἰ οὖν μέλλομεν 16 τούτους εἶργειν, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι βλέπειν ἡμᾶς πο- 30 ρεομένους, σφενδονητῶν τὴν ταχίστην δεῖ καὶ ἰππέων.

- “Ἀκούω δ’ εἶναι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι ἡμῶν Ῥοδίους, ὧν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπίστασθαι σφενδονᾶν, καὶ τὸ βέλος αὐτῶν καὶ διπλάσιον φέρεσθαι τῶν Περσικῶν σφενδονῶν.
- 17 ἐκεῖναι γὰρ διὰ τὸ χειροπληθέσι τοῖς λίθοις σφενδονᾶν ἐπὶ βραχὺ ἐξικνούνται, οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι καὶ ταῖς μολυβδί- 5
- 18 σιν ἐπίστανται χρῆσθαι. εἰς οὖν αὐτῶν ἐπισκεψώμεθα, τίνες πέπανται σφενδόνας, καὶ τούτῳ μὲν δῶμεν αὐτῶν ἀργύριον, τῷ δ’ ἄλλας πλέκειν ἐθέλοντι, ἄλλο ἀργύριον τελῶμεν, καὶ τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένῳ ἐθέλοντι ἄλλην τιὰ ἀτέλειαν εὐρίσκωμεν, ἴσως τινὲς φανοῦνται ἱκανοὶ 10 ἡμᾶς ὠφελεῖν.
- 19 “Ὅρω δὲ καὶ ἵππους ὄντας ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι, τοὺς μὲν τινὰς παρ’ ἐμοί, τοὺς δὲ τῶν Κλεάρχου καταλειμμένους, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἄλλους αἰχμαλώτους σκευοφοροῦντας. εἰς οὖν τούτους πάντας ἐκλέξαντες 15 σκευοφόρα μὲν ἀντιδῶμεν, τοὺς δ’ ἵππους εἰς ἵππείας κατασκευάσωμεν, ἴσως καὶ οὗτοί τι τοὺς φεύγοντας ἀνιάσουσιν.”
- 20 Ἐδοξε ταῦτα. καὶ ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς σφενδονῆται μὲν εἰς διακοσίους ἐγένοντο, ἵπποι δὲ καὶ ἵππεῖς ἔδοκι- 20 μάζησαν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ εἰς πενήκοντα, καὶ σπολάδες καὶ θώρακες αὐτοῖς ἐπορίσθησαν, καὶ ἵππαρχος δ’ ἐπεστάθη Λύκιος ὁ Πολυστράτου Ἀθηναῖος.

They beat off the enemy, and proceed up the Tigris.

- 1 **IV.** Μείναντες δὲ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορεύοντο προβαίτερον ἀναστάντες· χαράδραν γὰρ ἔδει 25 αὐτοὺς διαβῆναι, ἐφ’ ἣ ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ ἐπίθωιντο αὐτοῖς
- 2 διαβαίνουσιν οἱ πολέμιοι. διαβεβηκόσι δ’ αὐτοῖς πάλιν ἐπιφαίνεται ὁ Μιθριδάτης, ἔχων ἵππείας χιλίους, τοξό- 30 τας δὲ καὶ σφενδονήτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους· τοσοῦτους γὰρ ἤτησε Τισσαφέρην καὶ ἔλαβεν, ὑποσχόμενος, εἰς 30

τούτους λάβη, παραδώσει αὐτῷ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καταφρονήσας, ὅτι ἐν τῇ πρόσθεν προσβολῇ ὀλίγους ἔχων ἔπαθε μὲν οὐδέν, πολλὰ δὲ κακὰ ἐνόμιζε ποιῆσαι.

Ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Ἕλληνες διαβεβηκότες ἀπεύχον τῆς 3
5 χαράδρας ὅσον ὀκτῶ σταδίου, διέβαινε καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν. παρήγγελτο δὲ τῶν πελταστῶν οὓς ἔδει διώκειν καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ τοῖς ἵππεύσιν εἴρητο θαρροῦσι διώκειν ὡς ἐφεψομένης ἰκανῆς δυνάμεως. ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ Μιθριδάτης κατειλήφει, καὶ ἤδη σφενδόναι 4
10 καὶ τοξεύματα ἐξικνούντο, ἐσήμηνε τοῖς Ἕλλησι τῇ σάλπυγι, καὶ εὐθύς ἔθεον ὁμόσε οἷς εἴρητο καὶ οἱ ἵππεῖς ἤλαυνον. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἔφυγον ἐπὶ τὴν χαράδραν.

Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ διώξει τοῖς βαρβάροις τῶν τε πεζῶν 5
15 ἀπέθανον πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν ἵππέων ἐν τῇ χαράδρᾳ ζωοὶ ἐλήφθησαν εἰς ὀκτωκαίδεκα. τοὺς δ' ἀποθανόντας αὐτοκέλευστοι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἠκίσαντο, ὡς ὅτι φοβερώτατον τοῖς πολεμίοις εἶη ὄραν.

Καὶ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι οὕτω πράξαντες ἀπῆλθον, οἱ 6
20 δ' Ἕλληνες ἀσφαλῶς πορευόμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Τύγρητα ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα πόλις ἦν 7
ἐρήμη, μεγάλη, ὄνομα δ' αὐτῇ ἦν Λάρισσα· ὄκουν δ' αὐτὴν τὸ παλαιὸν Μήδοι. τοῦ δὲ τείχους αὐτῆς ἦν τὸ εὖρος πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πόδες, ὕψος δ' ἑκατόν· τοῦ δὲ 25
κύκλου ἢ περίοδος δύο παρασύγγαι· ὠκοδόμητο δὲ πλίνθοις κεραμίαις· κρηπὶς δ' ὑπὴν λιθίνη τὸ ὕψος εἴκοσι ποδῶν. ταύτην βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν, ὅτε παρὰ 8
Μήδων τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐλάμβανον Πέρσαι, πολιορκῶν οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ ἐδύνατο ἐλεῖν· ἥλιον δὲ νεφέλη προκαλύψασα 30
ἠφάνισε μέχρι ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οὕτως ἐάλω. παρὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυραμὶς λιθίνη, τὸ μὲν 9
εὖρος ἐνὸς πλέθρου, τὸ δ' ὕψος δύο πλέθρων. ἐπὶ

ταύτης πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἦσαν ἐκ τῶν πλησίου
κωμῶν καταπεφευγότες.

- 10 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας
ἕξ, πρὸς τείχος ἔρημον μέγα πρὸς τῇ πόλει κείμενον·
ὄνομα δ' ἦν τῇ πόλει Μέσπιλα· Μῆδοι δ' αὐτὴν ποτ' 5
ᾤκουν. ἦν δ' ἡ μὲν κρηπὶς λίθου ξεστοῦ κογχυλιάτου,
τὸ εὖρος πεντήκοντα ποδῶν καὶ τὸ ὕψος πεντήκοντα.
- 11 ἐπὶ δὲ ταύτῃ ἐπωκοδόμητο πλίνθινον τείχος· τὸ μὲν
εὖρος πεντήκοντα ποδῶν, τὸ δ' ὕψος ἑκατόν, τοῦ δὲ
τείχους ἡ περίοδος ἕξ παρασάγγαι. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται 10
Μήδεια γυνὴ βασιλέως καταφυγεῖν, ὅτε ἀπώλεσαν τὴν
- 12 ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ Περσῶν Μῆδοι. ταύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν πο-
λιορκῶν ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἐδύνατο οὔτε χρόνῳ
ἐλεῖν οὔτε βίᾳ· Ζεὺς δ' ἐμβροντήτους ποιεῖ τοὺς ἐνοι-
κοῦντας, καὶ οὕτως ἐάλω. 15

The Persians follow; the Greeks change their order of march.

- 13 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας
τέτταρας. κατὰ τοῦτον δὲ τὸν σταθμὸν Τισσαφέρνης
ἐπεφάνη, τοὺς τε ἑαυτοῦ ἰππέας ἔχων καὶ τὴν Ὀρόντα
δύναμιν τοῦ τὴν βασιλέως θυγατέρα ἔχοντος καὶ οὖς
Κῦρος ἔχων ἀνέβη βαρβάρους καὶ οὖς ὁ βασιλέως ἀδελ- 20
φὸς ἔχων βασιλεῖ ἐβοήθει, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτοις ὅσους
βασιλεὺς ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ, ὥστε τὸ στράτευμα πάμπαν
ἐφάνη.
- 14 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένετο, τὰς μὲν τῶν τάξεων ὀπισθεν
καταστήσας, τὰς δ' εἰς τὰ πλάγια παραγαγῶν ἐμβάλ- 25
λειν μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν οὐδ' ἐβούλετο διακινδυνεύειν,
- 15 σφενδονᾶν δὲ παρήγγειλε καὶ τοξεύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ διατα-
χθέντες οἱ Ῥόδιοι ἐσφενδόνησαν καὶ οἱ Κρήτες ἐτόξευ-
σαν καὶ οὐδεὶς ἡμάρτανεν ἀνδρός, οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάννυ
προὔθυμειτό τις, ῥάδιον ἦν, καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης μάλα 30

ταχέως ἔξω βελῶν ἀπεχώρει καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι τάξεις ἀπεχώρησαν· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο, 16 οἱ δ' εἶποντο· καὶ οὐκέτι ἐσίνοντο οἱ βάρβαροι τῇ τότε ἀκροβολίσει· μακρότερον γὰρ οἷ τε Ῥόδιοι τῶν Περ- 5 σῶν ἐσφενδόνων καὶ οἱ Κρήτες ἐτόξευον.

Μεγάλα δὲ καὶ τὰ τόξα τὰ Περσικά ἐστίν· ὥστε 17 χρήσιμα ἦν ὅποσα ἀλίσκοιτο τῶν τοξευμάτων τοῖς Κρησί, καὶ διετέλουν χρώμενοι τοῖς τῶν πολεμίων τοξεύμασι, καὶ ἐμελέτων τοξεύειν ἄνω ἰέντες μακράν. 10 εὐρίσκετο δὲ καὶ νεῦρα πολλὰ ἐν ταῖς κόμαις καὶ μόλυβδος, ὥστε χρῆσθαι εἰς τὰς σφενδόνας.

Καὶ ταύτη μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐπεὶ κατεστρατοπεδεύοντο 18 οἱ Ἕλληνες κόμαις ἐπιτυχόντες, ἀπήλθον οἱ βάρβαροι μείον ἔχοντες ἐν τῇ ἀκροβολίσει· τὴν δ' ἐπιούσαν 15 ἡμέραν ἔμειναν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο· ἦν γὰρ πολὺς σίτος ἐν ταῖς κόμαις. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπορεύοντο διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, καὶ Τισσαφέρνης εἶπετο ἀκροβολιζόμενος.

Ἐνθα δὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔγνωσαν, ὅτι πλαίσιον ἰσόπλευ- 19 ρον πονηρὰ τάξις εἶη πολεμίων ἐπομένων. ἀνάγκη γάρ 20 ἐστίν, εἰ μὲν συγκύπτῃ τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου, ἢ ὁδοῦ στενωτέρας οὔσης, ἢ ὁρέων ἀναγκαζόντων ἢ γεφύρας, ἐκθλίβεσθαι τοὺς ὀπλίτας καὶ πορεύεσθαι πονήρως ἅμα μὲν πιεζομένους, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ταραττομένους· ὥστε δυσ- 25 χρήστους εἶναι ἀνάγκη ἀτάκτους ὄντας. ὅταν δ' αὖ 20 διάσχη τὰ κέρατα, ἀνάγκη διασπᾶσθαι τοὺς τότε ἐκθλιβομένους καὶ κενὸν γίγνεσθαι τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων, καὶ ἀθυμεῖν τοὺς ταῦτα πάσχοντας πολεμίων ἐπομένων. καὶ ὅποτε δέοι γέφυραν διαβαίνειν ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ διάβα- 30 σιν, ἔσπευδεν ἕκαστος βουλόμενος φθάσαι πρῶτος· καὶ εὐεπίθετον ἦν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς πολεμίοις.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατηγοί, ἐποίησαν ἐξ 21

λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ λοχαγούς ἐπέστησαν καὶ ἄλλους πεντηκοντῆρας καὶ ἄλλους ἐνωμοτάρχους. οὗτοι δὲ πορευόμενοι, ὅποτε μὲν συγκύπτοι τὰ κέρατα, ὑπέμενον ὕστεροι, ὥστε μὴ ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι, τότε
22 δὲ παρήγον ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων. ὅποτε δὲ διάσχοιεν **5**
αἱ πλευραὶ τοῦ πλαισίου, τὸ μέσον ἂν ἐξεπίμπλασαν, εἰ μὲν στενώτερον εἴη τὸ διέχον, κατὰ λόχους, εἰ δὲ πλατύτερον, κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς, εἰ δὲ πᾶνυ πλατύ, κατ'
23 ἐνωμοτίας· ὥστ' αἰεὶ ἔκπλεων εἶναι τὸ μέσον. εἰ δὲ
καὶ διαβαίνειν τινὰ δέοι διάβασιν ἢ γέφυραν, οὐκ ἔτα- **10**
ράττοντο, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ μέρει οἱ λοχαγοὶ διέβαινον· καὶ
εἴ τί που δέοι τῆς φάλαγγος, ἐπιπαρήσαν οὗτοι. τούτῳ
τῷ τρόπῳ ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας.

They enter a hilly country, with continuous skirmishing.

24 Ἡνίκα δὲ τὸν πέμπτον ἐπορεύοντο, εἶδον βασιλείον
τι καὶ περὶ αὐτὸ κώμας πολλὰς, τὴν δ' ὁδὸν πρὸς τὸ **15**
χωρίον τοῦτο διὰ γηλόφων ὑψηλῶν γυγνομένην, οἱ κα-
θήκον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους, ὑφ' ᾧ ἦν κώμη.

Καὶ εἶδον μὲν τοὺς γηλόφους ἄσμενοι οἱ Ἕλληνες,
25 ὡς εἰκός, τῶν πολεμίων ὄντων ἰππέων· ἐπεὶ δὲ πορευό-
μενοι ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου ἀνέβησαν ἐπὶ τὸν πρῶτον γηλόφον **20**
καὶ κατέβαινον ὡς ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀναβαίνειν, ἐνταῦθ'
ἐπιγίγνονται οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑψηλοῦ εἰς τὸ
πρανὲς ἔβαλλον, ἐσφενδόνων, ἐτόξευον ὑπὸ μαστίγων,
26 καὶ πολλοὺς ἐτίτρωσκον καὶ ἐκράτησαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων
γυμνήτων καὶ κατέκλυσαν αὐτοὺς εἴσω τῶν ὄπλων· **25**
ὥστε παντάπασι ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν ἀχρηστοὶ ἦσαν ἐν
27 τῷ ὄχλῳ ὄντες καὶ οἱ σφενδονῆται καὶ οἱ τοξόται. ἐπεὶ
δὲ πιεζόμενοι οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεχείρησαν διώκειν, σχολῇ
μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀφικνοῦνται, ὀπλίται ὄντες, οἱ δὲ
πολέμιοι ταχὺ ἀπεπήδων.

Πάλιν δ' ὀπότ' ἀπίοιεν πρὸς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, 28
 ταῦτ' ἐγίνετο, ὥστ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίτου γηλόφου ἔδοξεν
 αὐτοῖς μὴ κινεῖν τοὺς στρατιώτας, πρὶν ἀπὸ τῆς δεξιᾶς
 πλευρᾶς τοῦ πλαισίου ἀνήγαγον πελταστὰς πρὸς τὸ
 5 ὄρος. ἐπεὶ δ' οὗτοι ἐγένοντο ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπομένων πο- 29
 λεμίων, οὐκέτι ἐπετίθεντο οἱ πολέμιοι τοῖς καταβαίνουσι,
 δεδοκότες, μὴ ἀποτμηθεῖεν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτῶν
 γένοιτο οἱ πολέμιοι. οὕτω τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας πο- 30
 ρεούμενοι, οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ κατὰ τοὺς γηλόφους, οἱ δὲ
 10 κατὰ τὸ ὄρος ἐπιπαριόντες, ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς κόμας καὶ
 ἰατροὺς κατέστησαν ὀκτώ· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἦσαν οἱ τετρω-
 μένοι.

Ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ τῶν τετρωμένων 31
 ἕνεκα καὶ ἅμα ὅτι ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ εἶχον, ἄλευρα, οἶνον,
 15 κριθᾶς ἵπποις συμβεβλημένας πολλὰς. ταῦτα δὲ συν-
 ενηνεγμένα ἦν τῷ σατραπεύοντι τῆς χώρας.

Τετάρτη δ' ἡμέρα καταβαίνουσιν εἰς τὸ πεδίον. ἐπεὶ 32
 δὲ κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς **Τισσαφέρνης** σὺν τῇ δυνάμει,
 ἐδίδαξεν αὐτοὺς ἢ ἀνάγκη κατασκηῆσαι οὐ πρῶτον
 20 εἶδον κόμην καὶ μὴ πορεύεσθαι ἔτι μαχομένους· πολλοὶ
 γὰρ ἦσαν ἀπόμαχοι, οἳ τε τετρωμένοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνους
 φέροντες καὶ οἱ τῶν φερόντων τὰ ὄπλα δεξάμενοι. ἐπεὶ 33
 δὲ κατεσκήνησαν καὶ ἐπεχείρησαν αὐτοῖς ἀκροβολίζε-
 σθαι οἱ βάρβαροι πρὸς τὴν κόμην προσιόντες, πολὺ
 25 περιῆσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες· πολὺ γὰρ διέφερον ἐκ χώρας
 ὀρμωμένους ἀλέξασθαι ἢ πορευομένους ἐπιούσι τοῖς
 πολεμίοις μάχεσθαι.

Ἦνίκα δ' ἦν ἤδη δειλη, ὥρα ἦν ἀπιέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις· 34
 οὐποτε γὰρ μείον ἀπεστρατοπεδεύοντο οἱ βάρβαροι τοῦ
 30 Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐξήκοντα σταδίων, φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῆς νυκ-
 τὸς οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπίθωνται αὐτοῖς. πονηρὸν γὰρ νυκτός 35
 ἐστὶ στράτευμα Περσικόν. οἳ τε γὰρ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέ-

δενται καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ πεποδισμένοι εἰσὶ τοῦ μὴ
φεύγειν ἔνεκα, εἰ λυθεῖεν. εἴαν τέ τις θόρυβος γίγνηται,
δεῖ ἐπισάξαι τὸν ἵππον Πέρση ἀνδρὶ καὶ χαλινῶσαι
δεῖ καὶ θωρακισθέντα ἀναβῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον. ταῦτα
δὲ πάντα χαλεπὰ νύκτωρ καὶ θορύβου ὄντος. τούτου 5
ἔνεκα πόρρω ἀπεσκήνουν τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

*The Persians occupy a hill in front of the Greeks, who, by a
spirited dash, gain a height commanding it.*

- 36 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγίνωσκον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἕλληνας βουλομένους
ἀπιέναι καὶ διαγελλομένους, ἐκήρυξε τοῖς Ἕλλησι
συσκευάζεσθαι ἀκούοντων τῶν πολεμίων. καὶ χρόνου
μὲν τινα ἐπέσχον τῆς πορείας οἱ βάρβαροι, ἐπειδὴ δ' 10
ὄψ' ἐγίγνετο, ἀπῆσαν· οὐ γὰρ ἐδόκει λυσιτελεῖν αὐ-
τοὺς νυκτὸς πορεύεσθαι καὶ κατάγεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ στρατό-
πεδον.
- 37 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ σαφῶς ἀπιόντας ἤδη εἴρων οἱ Ἕλληνας,
ἐπορεύοντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀναξεύξαντες καὶ διήλθον ὅσον 15
ἑξήκοντα σταδίους. καὶ γίγνεται τοσοῦτον τὸ μεταξὺ
τῶν στρατευμάτων, ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οὐκ ἐφάνησαν οἱ
πολέμοι οὐδὲ τῇ τρίτῃ, τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ νυκτὸς προελ-
θόντες καταλαμβάνουσι χωρίον ὑπερδέξιον οἱ βάρβαροι,
ἧ ἔμελλον οἱ Ἕλληνας παριέναι, ἀκρωνυχίαν ὄρους, ὑφ' 20
ἣν ἢ κατάβασις ἦν εἰς τὸ πεδίον.
- 38 Ἐπειδὴ δ' εἴωρα Χειρίσοφος προκατειλημμένην τὴν
ἀκρωνυχίαν, καλεῖ Ξενοφῶντα ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς καὶ κελεύει
λαβόντα τοὺς πελταστὰς παραγενέσθαι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν.
- 39 ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τοὺς μὲν πελταστὰς οὐκ ἤγεεν· ἐπιφαινό- 25
μενον γὰρ εἴωρα Τισσαφέρην καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν·
αὐτὸς δὲ προσελάσας ἠρώτα, “Τί καλεῖς;” ὁ δὲ λέγει
αὐτῷ, “Ἐξεστὶν ὄραν· προκατείληπται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὁ
ὑπὲρ τῆς καταβάσεως λόφος, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι παρελθεῖν,

εἰ μὴ τούτους ἀποκόψομεν. ἀλλὰ τί οὐκ ἤγαγες τοὺς 40
πελταστάς ;”

Ὁ δὲ λέγει, ὅτι οὐκ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἔρημα καταλιπεῖν τὰ
ὄπισθεν πολεμίων ἐπιφαινομένων. “ Ἀλλὰ μὴν ὦρα
5 γ’,” ἔφη, “ βουλευέσθαι, πῶς τις τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελῶ
ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου.” ἐνταῦθα Ξενοφῶν ὄρᾳ τοῦ ὄρους τὴν 41
κορυφήν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατεύματος οὔσαν,
καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔφοδον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἐνθα ἦσαν οἱ
πολέμιοι, καὶ λέγει· “ Κράτιστον, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἡμῖν
10 ἴεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἐὰν γὰρ τοῦτο λά-
βωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἀλλ’, εἰ
βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, ἐγὼ δ’ ἐθέλω πορεύ-
εσθαι· εἰ δὲ χρήζεις, πορεύου σὺ ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἐγὼ δὲ
μενῶ αὐτοῦ.” “ Ἀλλὰ δίδωμί σοι,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, 42
15 “ ὀπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι.”

Εἰπὼν ὁ Ξενοφῶν, ὅτι νεώτερός ἐστιν, αἰρείται πο-
ρεύεσθαι, κελεύει δὲ οἱ συμπέμψαι ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος
ἄνδρας· μακρὸν γὰρ ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς οὐράς λαβεῖν. καὶ ὁ 43
Χειρίσοφος συμπέμπει τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος πελτα-
20 στάς· ἔλαβε δὲ τοὺς κατὰ μέσον τοῦ πλαισίου. συν-
έπεσθαι δ’ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους οὓς
αὐτὸς εἶχε τῶν ἐπιλέκτων ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ πλαισίου.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο ὡς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα. οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ 44
τοῦ λόφου πολέμιοι ὡς ἐνόησαν αὐτῶν τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ
25 τὸ ἄκρον, εὐθὺς καὶ αὐτοὶ ὄρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ
ἄκρον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ μὲν κραυγὴ ἦν τοῦ Ἑλλη- 45
νικοῦ στρατεύματος διακελευομένων τοῖς ἑαυτῶν, πολλὴ
δὲ κραυγὴ τῶν ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διακε-
λευομένων. .

Ξενοφῶν δὲ παρελεύων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου παρεκελεύετο· 46
“ Ἄνδρες, νῦν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα νομίζετε ἀμιλλᾶσθαι,
νῦν πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, νῦν ὀλίγον

- πονήσαντες χρόνον ἀμαχεῖ τὴν λοιπὴν πορευσόμεθα.”
- 47 Σωτηρίδας δ' ὁ Σικυώνιος εἶπεν· “Οὐκ ἐξ ἴσου, ὦ
Ξενοφῶν, ἐσμέν· σὺ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ' ἵππου ὀχεῖ, ἐγὼ δὲ
48 χαλεπῶς κάμνω τὴν ἀσπίδα φέρων.” καὶ ὃς ἀκούσας
ταῦτα καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου ὠθεῖται αὐτὸν ἐκ
5 τῆς τάξεως, καὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀφελόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο
τάχιστα ἔχων ἐπορεύετο· ἐτύγχανε δὲ καὶ θώρακα ἔχων
τὸν ἵππικόν, ὥστ' ἐπιέζετο. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἔμπροσθεν
ὑπάγειν παρεκελεύετο, τοῖς δ' ὀπισθεν παριέναι μόλις
ἐπόμενος. 10
- 49 Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι στρατιῶται παίονσι καὶ βάλλουσι καὶ
λοιδοροῦσι τὸν Σωτηρίδα, ἔστ' ἠνάγκασαν λαβόντα
τὴν ἀσπίδα πορεύεσθαι. ὁ δ' ἀναβάς, ἕως μὲν βάσιμα
ἦν, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου ἦγεν, ἐπεὶ δ' ἄβατα ἦν, καταλιπὼν
τὸν ἵππον ἔσπευδε πεζῆ. καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ 15
γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους.

*Desperate measures of the Persians; impracticable scheme
of a Greek.*

- 1 **V.** “Ἐνθα δὴ οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι στραφέντες ἔφενγον ἢ
ἕκαστος ἐδύνατο, οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες εἶχον τὸ ἄκρον. οἱ
δ' ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην καὶ Ἀριαῖον ἀποτραπόμενοι ἄλ-
λην ὁδὸν ἔρχοντο. οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον καταβάντες 20
εἰς τὸ πεδίον ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ἐν κώμῃ μεστῇ πολλῶν
ἀγαθῶν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλήρεις
πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πεδίῳ παρὰ τὸν Τίγρητα
2 ποταμόν. ἠνίκα δ' ἦν δειλὴ, ἐξαπίνης οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπι-
φαίνονται, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέκοψάν τινες τῶν 25
ἐσκεδασμένων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ καθ' ἀρπαγὴν· καὶ γὰρ νο-
μαὶ πολλαὶ βοσκημάτων διαβιβαζόμεναι εἰς τὸ πέραν
τοῦ ποταμοῦ κατελήφθησαν.

Ἐνταῦθα Τισσαφέρνης καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ κάειν ἔπε- 3
 χείρησαν τὰς κόμας. καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάλα ἠθύμη-
 σάν τινες, ἐννοούμενοι, μὴ τὰπιτήδεια, εἰ κάοιεν, οὐκ
 ἔχοιεν ὀπόθεν λαμβάνοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀμφὶ Χειρίσο- 4
 5 φον ἀπῆσαν ἐκ τῆς βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐπεὶ κατέ-
 βη, παρελαύνων τὰς τάξεις, ἠνίκα ἀπὸ τῆς βοηθείας
 ἀπήντησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἔλεγεν· “Ὁρᾶτε, ὦ ἄνδρες, 5
 ὑφιέντας τὴν χώραν ἤδη ἡμετέραν εἶναι; ἦν γάρ, ὅτε
 ἐσπένδοντο, διεπράττοντο μὴ κάειν, νῦν αὐτοὶ κάουσι
 10 ὡς ἀλλοτρίαν. ἀλλ’ ἐάν που καταλίπωσι εἰ αὐτοῖς
 τὰπιτήδεια, ὄψονται καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐνταῦθα πορευομένους.
 ἀλλ’, ὦ Χειρίσοφε,” ἔφη, “δοκεῖ μοι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς 6
 κάοντας ὡς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας.” ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος
 εἶπεν· “Οὐκ οὐκ ἐμοίγε δοκεῖ· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς,” ἔφη,
 15 “κάωμεν, καὶ οὕτω θάπτον παύσονται.”

Ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι περὶ 7
 τὰπιτήδεια ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ συνῆλ-
 θον. καὶ ἐνταῦθα πολλὴ ἀπορία ἦν. ἔνθεν μὲν γὰρ
 ὄρη ἦν ὑπερύψηλα, ἔνθεν δὲ ποταμὸς τοσοῦτος τὸ βά-
 20 θος ὡς μηδὲ τὰ δόρατα ὑπερέχειν πειρωμένους τοῦ
 βάρους.

Ἀπορουμένοι δ’ αὐτοῖς προσελθὼν τις ἀνὴρ Ῥόδιος 8
 εἶπεν· “Ἐγὼ ἐθέλω, ὦ ἄνδρες, διαβιβάσαι ὑμᾶς κατὰ
 τετρακισχιλίους ὀπλίτας, ἐάν μοι ὦν δέομαι ὑπηρετήσητε
 25 καὶ τάλαντον μισθὸν πορίσητε.” ἐρωτώμενος δ’ ὅτου 9
 δεήσοιτο, “Ἀσκῶν,” ἔφη, “δισχιλίων δεήσομαι· πολλὰ
 δ’ ὀρῶ πρόβατα καὶ αἰγας καὶ βοῦς καὶ ὄνους, ἃ ἀπο-
 δαρέντα καὶ φυσηθέντα ῥαδίως ἂν παρέχοι τὴν διάβα-
 σιν. δεήσομαι δὲ καὶ τῶν δεσμῶν, οἷς χρήσθε περὶ τὰ 10
 30 ὑποζύγια· τούτοις ζεύξας τοὺς ἄσκους πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
 ὀρμίσας ἕκαστον ἄσκον λίθους ἀρτήσας καὶ ἀφείδεις ὥσπερ
 ἀγκύρας εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ, διαγαγὼν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν δήσας,

- 11 ἐπιβαλῶ ὕλην καὶ γῆν ἐπιφορήσω· ὅτι μὲν οὖν οὐ καταδύσεσθε αὐτίκα μάλα εἴσεσθε· πᾶς γὰρ ἄσκος δύο ἄνδρας ἔξει τὸ μὴ καταδύναι· ὥστε δὲ μὴ ὀλισθάνειν ἢ ὕλη καὶ ἢ γῆ σχήσει.”
- 12 Ἀκούσασι ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τὸ μὲν ἐνθύμημα 5 χαρίεν ἐδόκει εἶναι, τὸ δ’ ἔργον ἀδύνατον· ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ καλύσοντες πέραν πολλοὶ ἵππεῖς, οἱ εὐθύς τοῖς πρώτοις οὐδὲν ἂν ἐπέτρεπον τούτων ποιεῖν.

The Greeks take their bearings; decide to go through Armenia.

- 13 Ἐνταῦθα τὴν μὲν ὑστεραίαν ἐπανεχώρουν εἰς τοῦμπαλιον πρὸς Βαβυλῶνα εἰς τὰς ἀκαύστους κώμας, κατα- 10 καύσαντες τὰς ἔνθεν ἐξῆσαν. ὥστε οἱ πολέμιοι οὐ προσήλαννον, ἀλλ’ ἐθεῶντο καὶ ὅμοιοι ἦσαν θαυμάζουσιν, ὅποι ποτὲ τρέφονται οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ τί ἐν νῶ ἔχοιεν.
- 14 Ἐνταῦθ’ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἐπὶ τὰπιτήδεια 15 ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ πάλιν συνήλθον, καὶ συναγαγόντες τοὺς ἐαλωκότας ἤλεγχον τὴν κύκλῳ πᾶσαν
- 15 χώρην, τίς ἐκάστη εἶη. οἱ δ’ ἔλεγον, ὅτι τὰ μὲν πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τῆς ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα εἶη καὶ Μηδίαν, δι’ ἧσπερ ἦκοιεν, ἢ δὲ πρὸς ἔω ἐπὶ Σοῦσά τε καὶ Ἐκβάτανα 20 φέροι, ἔνθα ἐαρίζειν καὶ θερίζειν λέγεται βασιλεύς, ἢ δὲ διαβάντι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐπὶ Λυδίαν καὶ Ἰωνίαν φέροι, ἢ δὲ διὰ τῶν ὁρέων καὶ πρὸς ἄρκτον τετραμμένη ὅτι εἰς Καρδούχους ἄγοι.
- 16 Τούτους δ’ ἔφασαν οἰκεῖν ἀνὰ τὰ ὄρη καὶ πολεμικοὺς 25 εἶναι, καὶ βασιλέως οὐκ ἀκούειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμβαλεῖν ποτε εἰς αὐτοὺς βασιλικὴν στρατιὰν δώδεκα μυριάδας· τούτων δ’ οὐδένα ἀπονοστήσαι διὰ τὴν δυσχωρίαν· ὁπότε μέντοι πρὸς τὸν σατράπην τὸν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ σπεί-

σαιντο, καὶ ἐπιμιγνύναι σφῶν τε πρὸς ἐκείνους καὶ ἐκείνων πρὸς ἑαυτούς.

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκάθισαν χωρὶς τοὺς 17
 ἑκασταχόσε φάσκοντας εἰδέναι, οὐδὲν δῆλον ποιήσαντες,
 5 ὅποι πορεύεσθαι ἔμελλον. ἐδόκει δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
 ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διὰ τῶν ὁρέων εἰς Καρδούχους ἐμβάλ-
 λειν· τούτους γὰρ διελθόντας ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν
 ἦξειν, ἧς Ὀρόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος. ἐντεῦ-
 θεν δ' εὐπορον ἔφασαν εἶναι, ὅποι τις ἐθέλοι πορεύεσθαι.
 10 ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐθύσαντο, ὅπως, ὀπηνίκα δοκοίη, τὴν πορείαν 18
 ποιοῖντο· τὴν γὰρ ὑπερβολὴν τῶν ὁρέων ἐδέδισαν μὴ
 προκαταληφθεῖη· καὶ παρήγγειλαν, ἐπειδὴ δειπνήσειαν,
 συσκευασαμένους πάντας ἀναπαύεσθαι, καὶ ἔπεσθαι,
 ἡνίκ' ἂν τις παραγγέλλῃ.

ΛΟΓΟΣ Δ΄.

The Greeks enter the country of the Carduchi.

- 1 **I.** "Όσα μὲν δὴ ἐν τῇ ἀναβάσει ἐγένετο μέχρι τῆς μάχης, καὶ ὅσα μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἄς βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ σὺν Κύρῳ ἀναβάντες Ἕλληνας ἐποίησαντο, καὶ ὅσα, παραβάντος τὰς σπονδὰς βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους, ἐπολεμήθη πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπακο- 5 λουθοῦντος τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν λόγῳ δεδήλωται.
- 2 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο ἔνθα ὁ μὲν Τίγρης ποταμὸς παντά- πασι ἄπορος ἦν διὰ τὸ βάθος καὶ μέγεθος, πάροδος δ' οὐκ ἦν, ἀλλὰ τὰ Καρδούχια ὄρη ἀπότομα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ 10 τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐκρέματο, ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς διὰ
- 3 τῶν ὁρέων πορευτέον εἶναι. ἤκουον γὰρ τῶν ἀλισκομένων, ὅτι, εἰ διέλθοιεν τὰ Καρδούχια ὄρη, ἐν τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, εἴ μὲν βούλωνται, διαβήσονται, εἴ δὲ μὴ βούλωνται, περιίασι. 15 καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράτου δὲ τὰς πηγὰς ἐλέγετο οὐ πρόσω τοῦ Τίγρητος εἶναι, καὶ ἔστιν οὕτως ἔχον.
- 4 Τὴν δ' εἰς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἐμβολὴν ὧδε ποιοῦνται, ἅμα μὲν λαθεῖν πειρώμενοι, ἅμα δὲ φθάσαι πρὶν τοὺς 5 πολεμίους καταλαβεῖν τὰ ἄκρα. ἡνίκα δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ τὴν 20 τελευταίαν φυλακὴν καὶ ἐλείπετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσον σκοταίους διελθεῖν τὸ πεδῖον, τηνικαῦτ' ἀναστάντες ἀπὸ παραγγέλλεως πορευόμενοι ἀφικνοῦνται ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὄρος.

"Ενθα δὴ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἡγεῖτο τοῦ στρατεύματος 6
 λαβὼν τὸ ἀμφ' αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς γυμνήτας πάντας, Ξενο-
 φῶν δὲ σὺν τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξι ὀπλίταις εἶπετο οὐδένα
 ἔχων γυμνήτα· οὐδεὶς γὰρ κίνδυνος ἐδόκει εἶναι, μή τις
 5 ἄνω πορευομένων ἐκ τοῦπισθεν ἐπίσποιτο. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν 7
 τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβαίνει Χειρίσοφος πρὶν τινα αἰσθῆσθαι
 τῶν πολεμίων· ἔπειτα δ' ὑφηγεῖτο· ἐφείπετο δ' αἰεὶ τὸ
 ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος εἰς τὰς κώμας τὰς ἐν
 τοῖς ἄγκεσί τε καὶ μυχοῖς τῶν ὀρέων.
 10 "Ενθα δὴ οἱ μὲν Καρδοῦχοι ἐκλιπόντες τὰς οἰκίας, 8
 ἔχοντες καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας, ἔφευγον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη.
 τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ ἦν λαμβάνειν, ἦσαν δὲ καὶ χαλ-
 κώμασι παμπόλλοις κατεσκευασμένοι αἱ οἰκίαι, ὧν οὐ-
 δὲν ἔφερον οἱ Ἕλληνες· οὐδὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐδίωκον,
 15 ὑποφειδόμενοι, εἴ πως ἐθελήσειαν οἱ Καρδοῦχοι διέναι
 αὐτοὺς ὡς διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας, ἐπεὶ περ βασιλεῖ πολέ-
 μοι ἦσαν· τὰ μέντοι ἐπιτήδεια, ὅπου τις ἐπιτυγχάνοι, 9
 ἐλάμβανον· ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἦν. οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι οὔτε κα-
 λούντων ὑπήκουον οὔτ' ἄλλο φιλικὸν οὐδὲν ἐποίουν.
 20 Ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ τελευταῖοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέβαινον εἰς 10
 τὰς κώμας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου ἤδη σκοταῖοι, διὰ γὰρ τὸ
 στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδὸν ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἢ ἀνάβασις
 αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο καὶ ἡ κατάβασις εἰς τὰς κώμας, τότε δὴ
 συλλεγόντες τινὲς τῶν Καρδούχων τοῖς τελευταίοις ἐπέ-
 25 θεντο, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας καὶ λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι
 κατέτρωσαν, ὀλίγοι ὄντες. ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτου γὰρ αὐ-
 τοῖς ἐπέπεσε τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. εἰ μέντοι τότε πλείους 11
 συνελέγησαν, ἐκινδύνευσεν ἂν διαφθαρῆναι πολὺ τοῦ
 στρατεύματος. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν νύκτα οὕτως ἐν ταῖς
 30 κώμασι ἠϋλίσθησαν· οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι πυρὰ πολλὰ ἔκαον
 κύκλῳ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων καὶ συνεώρων ἀλλήλους.

"Αμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ συνελθοῦσι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ 12

- λοχαγοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔδοξε τῶν τε ὑποζυγίων τὰ ἀναγκαῖα καὶ δυνατώτατα ἔχοντας πορεύεσθαι, καταλιπόντας τὰλλα, καὶ ὅποσα ἦν νεωστὶ αἰχμάλωτα ἀνδράποδα ἐν
- 13 τῇ στρατιᾷ πάντα ἀφείναι. σχολαίαν γὰρ ἐποιοῦν τὴν πορείαν πολλὰ ὄντα τὰ ὑποζύγια καὶ τὰ αἰχμά- 5
λωτα, πολλοὶ δ' οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὄντες ἀπόμαχοι ἦσαν, διπλάσιά τε ἐπιτήδεια ἔδει πορίζεσθαι καὶ φέρεσθαι πολλῶν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὄντων. δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκήρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν.
- 14 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀριστήσαντες ἐπορεύοντο, ὑποστάντες ἐν 10
στενῷ οἱ στρατηγοί, εἴ τι εὐρίσκοιεν τῶν εἰρημένων μὴ ἀφειμένον, ἀφηροῦντο, οἱ δ' ἐπέιθοντο, πλὴν εἴ τις τι ἔκλεψεν, οἶον ἢ παιδὸς ἐπιθυμήσας ἢ γυναικὸς τῶν εὐπρεπῶν. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν οὕτως ἐπορεύθησαν, τὰ μὲν τι μαχόμενοι, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπαυόμενοι. 15

Marching and fighting; scheme for forcing a pass.

- 15 Εἰς δὲ τὴν ὑστεραίαν γίγνεται χειμῶν πολὺς, ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦν πορεύεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἱκανὰ τὰπιτήδεια, καὶ ἠγγέτο μὲν Χειρίσοφος, ὠπισθοφυλάκει δὲ Ξενοφῶν.
- 16 καὶ οἱ πολέμοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπετίθεντο, καὶ στενῶν ὄντων τῶν χωρίων ἐγγὺς προσιόντες ἐτόξευον καὶ ἐσφενδόνων· 20
ὥστ' ἠναγκάζοντο οἱ Ἕλληες ἐπιδιώκοντες καὶ πάλιν ἀναχάζοντες σχολῇ πορεύεσθαι· καὶ θαμνὰ παρήγγελλεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὑπομένειν, ὅτε οἱ πολέμοι ἰσχυρῶς ἐπικέοιντο.
- 17 Ἐνταῦθ' ὁ Χειρίσοφος ἄλλοτε μὲν, ὅτε παρεγγυῶτο, 25
ὑπέμενε, τότε δ' οὐχ ὑπέμενε, ἀλλ' ἠγε ταχέως καὶ παρηγγύα ἔπεςθαι, ὥστε δῆλον ἦν, ὅτι πρῶγμά τι εἶη· σχολῇ δ' οὐκ ἦν ἰδεῖν προελθόντι τὸ αἴτιον τῆς σπουδῆς· ὥστε ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῇ ἐγίγμετο τοῖς ὠπισθοφύ-
18 λαξι. καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἀποθνήσκει ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς Λακωνικὸς 30

Κλεώνυμος, τοξευθείς διὰ τῆς ἀσπίδος καὶ τῆς σπολάδος εἰς τὰς πλευράς, καὶ Βασίας Ἄρκας διαμπερὲς τὴν κεφαλὴν.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ σταθμόν, εὐθύς, ὥσπερ εἶχεν, 19
 ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐλθὼν πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον ἠτιᾶτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐχ ὑπέμενευ, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάζοντο φεύγοντες ἅμα μάχεσθαι· “καὶ νῦν δύο καλῶ τε κάγαθῶ ἄνδρε τέθνατον, καὶ οὔτ' ἀνελέσθαι οὔτε θάψαι ἐδυνάμεθα.” ἀπο- 20
 κρίνεται ὁ Χειρίσοφος·

10 “Βλέψον,” ἔφη, “εἰς τὰ ὄρη, καὶ ἰδέ, ὡς ἄβατα πάντα ἐστί· μία δ' αὕτη ὁδός, ἣν ὄρᾶς, ὄρθία, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ ἀνθρώπων ὄρᾶν ἔξεστί σοι ὄχλον τοσοῦτον, οἱ κατειληφότες φυλάττουσι τὴν ἔκβασιν. ταῦτ' ἐγὼ ἔσπευ- 21
 δον καὶ διὰ τοῦτό σε οὐχ ὑπέμενον, εἴ πως δυναίμην 15
 φθάσαι πρὶν κατειληφθαι τὴν ὑπερβολὴν· οἱ δ' ἠγεμόνες, οὓς ἔχομεν, οὐ φασιν εἶναι ἄλλην ὁδόν.”

Ἄλλ' ἐγὼ ἔχω δύο ἄνδρας. 22
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμῖν πράγματα παρείχον, ἐνηδρεύσαμεν, ὅπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἀναπνεῦσαι ἐποίησε, καὶ ἀπεκτείναντες 20
 αὐτῶν, καὶ ζῶντας προὔθυμήθημεν λαβεῖν αὐτοῦ τούτου ἕνεκεν, ὅπως ἠγεμόσιν εἰδόσι τὴν χώραν χρησαίμεθα.”

Καὶ εὐθύς ἀγαγόντες τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἤλεγχον διαλα- 23
 βόντες, εἴ τινα εἰδεῖεν ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἢ τὴν φανεράν. ὁ μὲν οὖν ἕτερος οὐκ ἔφη, μάλα πολλῶν φόβων προσαγο- 25
 μένων· ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδὲν ὠφέλιμον ἔλεγεν, ὁρῶντος τοῦ ἐτέρου κατεσφάγη. ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς ἔλεξεν, ὅτι οὗτος μὲν 24
 διὰ ταῦτα οὐ φαίη εἰδέναι, ὅτι αὐτῷ ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ ἐκεῖ παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη· αὐτὸς δ' ἔφη ἠγγήσεσθαι 25
 δυνατὴν καὶ ὑποζυγίοις πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν. ἐρωτώμενος 30
 δ', εἰ εἴη τι ἐν αὐτῇ δυσπάριτον χωρίον, ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, ὃ εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν.

- 26 Ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐδόκει συγκαλέσαντας τοὺς λοχαγούς καὶ ταξίαρχους τῶν πελταστῶν καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν λέγειν τε τὰ παρόντα καὶ ἐρωτᾶν, εἴ τις αὐτῶν ἔστιν, ὅστις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐθέλοι ἂν γενέσθαι, καὶ ὑποστὰς ἐθελοντῆς πο-
 27 ρεύεσθαι. ὑφίστανται τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν Ἀριστάννυμος 5 Μεθυδριεὺς καὶ Ἀγασίας Στυμφάλιος, ἀντιστασιάζων δ' αὐτοῖς Καλλίμαχος Παρράσιος ἔφη ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι προσλαβὼν ἐθελοντὰς ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος. “ἐγὼ γάρ,” ἔφη, “οἶδα, ὅτι ἔψονται πολλοὶ τῶν νέων ἐμοῦ ἡγουμένου.” 10
- 28 Ἐκ τούτου δ' ἐρωτῶσιν, εἴ τις καὶ τῶν γυμνήτων ταξίαρχος ἐθέλοι συμπορεύεσθαι. ὑφίσταται Ἀριστέας Χίος, ὃς πολλαχοῦ πολλοῦ ἄξιος τῇ στρατιᾷ εἰς τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐγένετο.

The Greeks gain a commanding height.

- 1 II. Καὶ ἦν μὲν δείλη ἤδη, οἱ δ' ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς ἐμφα- 15 γόντας τι πορεύεσθαι. καὶ τὸν ἡγεμόνα δῆσαντες παραδιδόασιν αὐτοῖς· καὶ συντίθενται τὴν μὲν νύκτα, ἐὰν λάβωσι τὸ ἄκρον, τὸ χωρίον φυλάττειν, ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ σάλπιγγι σημαίνειν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄνω ὄντας ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς κατέχοντας τὴν φανεράν ἐκβασιν, αὐτοὶ 20 δὲ συμβοηθήσειν ἐκβαίνοντες ὡς ἂν δύνωνται τάχιστα.
- 2 Ταῦτα συνθέμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο, πλήθος ὡς δισχίλιοι· καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ ἦν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ· Ξενοφῶν δ' ἔχων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἡγεῖτο πρὸς τὴν φανεράν ἐκβασιν, ὅπως ταύτῃ τῇ ὁδῷ οἱ πολέμιοι προσέχοιεν τὸν νοῦν 25 καὶ ὡς μάλιστα λάθοιεν οἱ περιούνητες.
- 3 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν ἐπὶ χαράδρᾳ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, ἦν ἔδει διαβάντας πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον ἐκβαίνειν, τηρικαυτ' ἐκλύιδον οἱ βάρβαροι ὀλοιτρόχους ἀμαξιαίους καὶ μείζους

καὶ ἐλάττους, οὐκ φερόμενοι πρὸς τὰς πέτρας πταίνοντες
 διεσφενδονῶντο· καὶ παντάπασιν οὐδὲ πελάσαι οἶόν τ' **4**
 ἦν τῇ εἰσόδῳ. ἔνιοι δὲ τῶν λοχαγῶν, εἰ μὴ ταύτη δύ-
 ναιτο, ἄλλη ἐπειρῶντο· καὶ ταῦτ' ἐποίουν μέχρι σκότος
5 ἐγένετο· ἐπεὶ δ' ὄοντο ἀφανεῖς ἂν εἶναι ἀπίοντες, τότε
 ἀπήλθον ἐπὶ τὸ δεῦπνον· ἐτύγχανον δὲ καὶ ἀνάριστοι
 ὄντες αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφυλακήσαντες. οἱ μέντοι πολέ-
 μοι οὐδὲν ἐπαύσαντο δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτὸς κυλίνδοντες
 τοὺς λίθους· τεκμαίρεσθαι δ' ἦν τῷ ψόφῳ.

10 Οἱ δ' ἔχοντες τὸν ἡγεμόνα κύκλῳ περιούντες κατα- **5**
 λαμβάνουσι τοὺς φύλακας ἀμφὶ πῦρ καθημένους· καὶ
 τοὺς μὲν κατακαυόντες, τοὺς δὲ καταδιώξαντες, αὐτοὶ
 ἐνταῦθ' ἔμενον ὡς τὸ ἄκρον κατέχοντες. οἱ δ' ἄρα οὐ **6**
 κατεῖχον, ἀλλὰ μαστὸς ἦν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν, παρ' ὃν ἦν ἡ
15 στενὴ αὕτη ὁδός, ἐφ' ἣ ἐκάθητο οἱ φύλακες. ἔφοδος
 μέντοι αὐτόθεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἦν, οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ φανερᾷ
 ὁδῷ ἐκάθητο.

Καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα ἐνταῦθα διήγαγον· ἐπεὶ δ' ἡμέρα **7**
 ὑπέφαινε, ἐπορεύοντο σιγῇ συντεταγμένοι ἐπὶ τοὺς
20 πολεμίους· καὶ γὰρ ὁμίχλη ἐγένετο, ὥστ' ἔλαθον ἐγγὺς
 προσελθόντες. ἐπεὶ δ' εἶδον ἀλλήλους, ἣ τε σάλπιγξ
 ἐφθέξατο καὶ ἀλαλάξαντες ἴεντο ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους·
 οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλὰ λιπόντες τὴν ὁδὸν φεύγοντες
 ὀλίγοι ἀπέθησκον. εὗζωνοι γὰρ ἦσαν.

25 Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον ἀκούσαντες τῆς σάλπιγγος **8**
 εὐθύς ἴεντο ἄνω κατὰ τὴν φανερὰν ὁδόν· ἄλλοι δὲ τῶν
 στρατηγῶν κατ' ἀτριβεῖς ὁδοὺς ἐπορεύοντο ἢ ἔτυχον
 ἕκαστοι ὄντες, καὶ ἀναβάντες ὡς ἐδύνατο ἀνίμων ἀλλή-
 λους τοῖς δόρασιν. καὶ οὗτοι πρῶτοι συνέμιξαν τοῖς **9**
30 προκαταλαβοῦσι τὸ χωρίον.

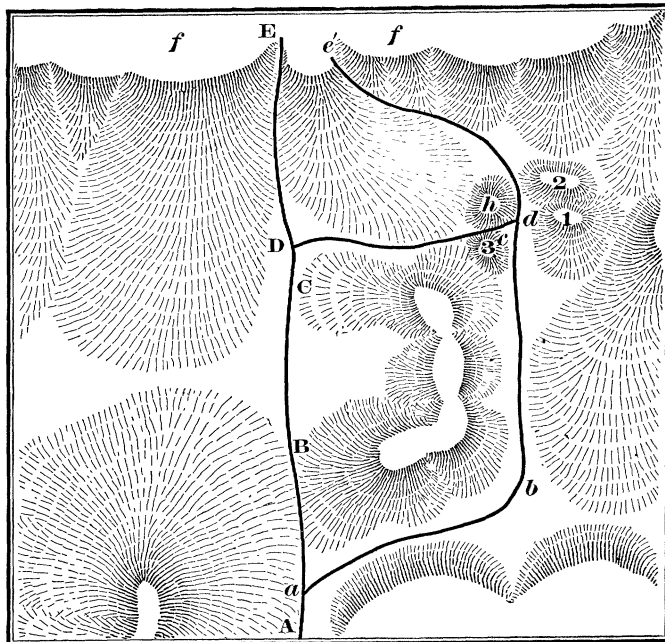
Ξενοφῶν δ' ἔχων τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων τοὺς ἡμίσεις,
 ἐπορεύετο ἥπερ οἱ τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἔχοντες· εὐδοωτάτη γὰρ

FORCING OF THE CARDUCHIAN PASS.

To face p. 156.

BOOK IV. CHAP. II.

PLAN IV.



EXPLANATION.

- A B. Visible road (*ἡ φανερά ὁδός*).
- B C. Ravine (*χαράδρα*, p. 155, 27), into and across which the visible road led.
- C E. Visible way out of the ravine (*ἡ φανερά ἐκβασίς*), leading to a plateau. The part of the road leading up to the plateau was very steep, so that baggage-animals could not follow it (*πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον*, p. 155, 28).
- D. Position of the main body of the Carduchi.
- a b d e'. Circuitous road, passable even for the baggage-animals (*ὁδὸς δυνατὴ καὶ ὑποζυγίους πορεύεσθαι*), apparently hid from the Greeks by intervening heights.
- h. Summit commanding the circuitous road (*τὸ ἄκρον, μαστός, τρίτος μαστός* of p. 157, 25), which the volunteers set out to take.
- c. Outpost of the Carduchi, taken by the volunteers, who supposed that they had gained the summit as directed, and remained where they were (p. 156, 10-15).
- d D. By-path (*ἡ στενὴ ὁδός*) leading from the circuitous road down to the visible road, where the main body of the Carduchi were (p. 156, 13-17).
1. First height carried by Xenophon (*λόφος*, = *ὁ πρῶτος λόφος*, p. 157, 2-12).
2. Second height carried by Xenophon (*δεύτερος λόφος*, p. 157, 13-24).
3. Height over against the summit (*λόφος ἀντίπρος τῷ μαστῷ*, p. 158, 12). Here the Carduchi appeared after Xenophon had driven them from the summit, and here they were when he made a truce with them.
- ff. Plateau (*τὸ ὀμαλόν*), up to which both roads led. Here the divisions of the army came together again, and encamped in villages full of supplies (p. 158, 29-32).

- ἦν τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις· τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις ὄπισθεν τῶν ὑπο-
 10 ζυγίων ἔταξεν· πορευόμενοι δ' ἐντυγχάνουσι λόφῳ ὑπὲρ
 τῆς ὁδοῦ κατειλημμένῳ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, οὓς ἀποκό-
 ψαι ἀνάγκη ἦν ἢ διεξεῦχθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλή-
 νων. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ἂν ἐπορεύθησαν ἤπερ οἱ ἄλλοι, 5
 τὰ δ' ὑποζύγια οὐκ ἦν ἄλλη ἢ ταύτῃ ἐκβῆναι.
- 11 Ἐνθα δὲ παρακελευσάμενοι ἀλλήλοις προσβάλλουσι
 πρὸς τὸν λόφον ὀρθίους τοῖς λόχοις, οὐ κύκλῳ, ἀλλὰ
 καταλιπόντες ἄφοδον τοῖς πολεμίοις, εἰ βούλοιτο φεύ-
 12 γειν. καὶ τέως μὲν αὐτοὺς ἀναβαίνοντας, ὅπῃ ἐδύνατο 10
 ἕκαστος, οἱ βάρβαροι ἐτόξευον καὶ ἔβαλλον, ἐγγὺς δ'
 οὐ προσίεντο, ἀλλὰ φυγῇ λείπουσι τὸ χωρίον. καὶ
 τοῦτόν τε παρεληλύθεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἕτερον ὀρώσιν
 ἔμπροσθεν λόφου κατεχόμενον· ἐπὶ τοῦτον αὖθις ἐδόκει
 πορεύεσθαι. 15

They force their way through the pass.

- 13 Ἐννοήσας δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν, μή, εἰ ἔρημον καταλίποι
 τὸν ἐαλωκότα λόφον, πάλιν λαβόντες οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπί-
 θιωντο τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις παριούσιν, ἐπὶ πολὺ δ' ἦν τὰ
 ὑποζύγια, ἅτε διὰ στενῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ πορευόμενα, καταλεί-
 πει ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου λοχαγοὺς Κηφισόδωρον Κηφισοφῶν- 20
 τος Ἀθηναῖον καὶ Ἀμφικράτην Ἀμφιδῆμον Ἀθηναῖον
 καὶ Ἀρχαγόραν Ἀργεῖον φυγάδα, αὐτὸς δὲ σὺν τοῖς
 λοιποῖς ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον λόφον, καὶ τῷ αὐτῷ
 τρόπῳ καὶ τοῦτον αἰροῦσιν.
- 14 Ἐτι δ' αὐτοῖς τρίτος μαστὸς λοιπὸς ἦν πολὺ ὀρθιώ- 25
 τος, ὃ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐπὶ τῷ πυρὶ καταληφθείσης φυλακῆς
 15 τῆς νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐθελουτῶν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο
 οἱ Ἕλληνες, λείπουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι ἀμαχεῖ τὸν μαστόν,
 ὥστε θαυμαστὸν πᾶσι γενέσθαι καὶ ὑπώπτευον δείσαντας
 αὐτούς, μὴ κυκλωθέντες πολιορκοῦντο, ἀπολιπεῖν. οἱ 30

δ' ἄρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄκρου καθορῶντες τὰ ὀπισθεν γιγνόμενα, πάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἐχώρουν.

Καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν σὺν τοῖς νεωτάτοις ἀνέβαινεν ἐπὶ 16 τὸ ἄκρον, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκέλευσεν ὑπάγειν, ὅπως οἱ 5 τελευταῖοι λόχοι προσμίξειαν· καὶ προελθόντας κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐν τῷ ὀμαλῷ θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα εἶπεν. καὶ ἐν 17 τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἦλθεν Ἀρχαγόρας ὁ Ἀργεῖος πεφευγὼς καὶ λέγει, ὡς ἀπεκόπησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου λόφου καὶ ὅτι τεθνήσκει Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ 10 ἄλλοι ὅσοι μὴ ἀλόμενοι κατὰ τῆς πέτρας πρὸς τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἀφίκοντο.

Ταῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι ἦκον ἐπ' ἀντί- 18 πορον λόφον τῷ μαστῷ· καὶ Ξενοφῶν διελέγετο αὐτοῖς δι' ἑρμηνέως περὶ σπονδῶν, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπῆγει. 15 οἱ δ' ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ τε μὴ κάειν τὰς οἰκίας. 19 συνωμολόγει ταῦτα ὁ Ξενοφῶν.

Ἐν ᾧ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἄλλο στράτευμα παρῆει, οἱ δὲ ταῦτα διελέγοντο, πάντες οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου συνερρήσαν. ἐνταῦθα ἴσταντο οἱ πολέμιοι. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἤρξαντο κατα- 20 βαίνειν ἀπὸ τοῦ μαστοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἔνθα τὰ ὄπλα ἔκειτο, ἴεντο δὴ οἱ πολέμιοι πολλῷ πλήθει καὶ θορύβῳ, καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ μαστοῦ, ἀφ' οὗ Ξενοφῶν κατέβαινεν, ἐκύλινδον πέτρους· καὶ ἐνὸς μὲν κατέαξαν τὸ σκέλος, Ξενοφῶντα δ' ὁ ὑπασπι- 25 στῆς ἔχων τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀπέλιπεν· Εὐρύλοχος δὲ Λουσιεὺς 21 προσέδραμεν αὐτῷ ὀπλίτης, καὶ πρὸ ἀμφοῖν προβεβλημένος ἀνεχώρει, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρὸς τοὺς συντεταγμένους ἀπῆλθον.

Ἐκ δὲ τούτου πᾶν ὅμοῦ ἐγένετο τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, καὶ 22 30 ἐσκήνησαν αὐτοῦ ἐν πολλαῖς καὶ καλαῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ἐπιτηδεῖσις δαψιλέσι· καὶ γὰρ οἶνος πολὺς ἦν, ὥστε ἐν λάκκοις κοινατοῖς εἶχον. Ξενοφῶν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσοφος 23

διεπράξαντο, ὥστε λαβόντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπέδωσαν τὸν ἡγεμόνα· καὶ πάντα ἐποίησαν τοῖς ἀποθανούσιν ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν ὅσαπερ νομίζεται ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς.

- 24 Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἀνευ ἡγεμόνος ἐπορεύοντο· μαχόμε-
νοι δ' οἱ πολέμοιοι καὶ ὄπη εἴη στενὸν χωρίον προκατα- 5
25 λαμβάνοντες ἐκάλυον τὰς παρόδους. ὅποτε μὲν οὖν
τοὺς πρώτους κωλύοιεν, Ξενοφῶν ὅπισθεν ἐκβαίνων πρὸς
τὰ ὄρη ἔλκε τὴν ἀπόφραξιν τῆς παρόδου τοῖς πρώτοις,
26 ἀνωτέρω πειρώμενος γίγνεσθαι τῶν κωλύοντων, ὅποτε
δὲ τοῖς ὅπισθεν ἐπίθωιτο, Χειρίσοφος ἐκβαίνων καὶ 10
πειρώμενος ἀνωτέρω γίγνεσθαι τῶν κωλύοντων ἔλκε τὴν
ἀπόφραξιν τῆς παρόδου τοῖς ὅπισθεν· καὶ αἰεὶ οὕτως
ἐβοήθουν ἀλλήλοισι καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἀλλήλων ἐπεμέλουτο.
- 27 Ἦν δ' ὅποτε καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀναβάσι πολλὰ πράγ-
ματα παρείχον οἱ βάρβαροι πάλιν καταβαίνουσιν· 15
ἐλαφροὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ὥστε καὶ ἐγγύθεν φεύγοντες ἀπο-
φεύγειν· οὐδὲν γὰρ εἶχον ἄλλο ἢ τόξα καὶ σφενδόνας.
- 28 ἀριστοὶ δὲ τοξόται ἦσαν. εἶχον δὲ τόξα ἐγγύς τριπήχη,
τὰ δὲ τοξεύματα πλέον ἢ διπήχη· εἶλκον δὲ τὰς νευράς,
ὅποτε τοξεύοιεν, πρὸς τὸ κάτω τοῦ τόξου τῷ ἀριστερῷ 20
ποδὶ προβαίνοντες. τὰ δὲ τοξεύματα ἐχώρει διὰ τῶν
ἀσπίδων καὶ διὰ τῶν θωράκων. ἐχρῶντο δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ
Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ λάβοιεν, ἀκοντίοις ἐναγκυλῶντες. ἐν
τούτοις τοῖς χωρίοις οἱ Κρήτες χρησιμώτατοι ἐγένοντο.
ἦρχε δ' αὐτῶν Στρατοκλῆς Κρής. 25

Difficulties at the Centrites; the Greeks decide to cross.

- 1 **III.** Ταύτην δ' αὖ τὴν ἡμέραν ἠύλισθησαν ἐν ταῖς
κώμαις ταῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ πεδίου τοῦ παρὰ τὸν Κεντρίτην
ποταμόν, εὖρος ὡς δίπλεθρον, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν Ἀρμενίαν
καὶ τὴν τῶν Καρδούχων χώραν. καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν-
ταῦθ' ἀνεπαύσαντο ἄσμενοι ἰδόντες πεδίον· ἀπείχε δὲ 30

τῶν ὀρέων ὁ ποταμὸς ἕξ ἢ ἑπτὰ στάδια τῶν Καρδούχων.

Τότε μὲν οὖν ἠύλισθησαν μάλ' ἠδέως καὶ τὰπιτίδεια 2 ἔχοντες καὶ πολλὰ τῶν παρεληλυθότων πόνων μνημονεύοντες. ἑπτὰ γὰρ ἡμέρας, ὅσασπερ ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Καρδούχων, πάσας μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν, καὶ ἔπαθον κακὰ ὅσα οὐδὲ τὰ σύμπαντα ὑπὸ βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρνους. ὡς οὖν ἀπηλλαγμένοι τούτων ἠδέως ἐκοιμήθησαν.

10 Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὀρῶσιν ἵππεας πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ 3 ἔξωπλισμένους ὡς κωλύσοντας διαβαίνειν, πεζοὺς δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς ὄχθαις παρατεταγμένους ἄνω τῶν ἵππέων ὡς κωλύσοντας εἰς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἐκβαίνειν. ἦσαν δ' οὗτοι 4 Ὀρόντα καὶ Ἀρτούχα, Ἀρμένιοι καὶ Μάρδοι καὶ Χαλδαῖοι μισθοφόροι. ἐλέγοντο δ' οἱ Χαλδαῖοι ἐλεύθεροί τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι εἶναι· ὄπλα δ' εἶχον γέρρα μακρὰ καὶ λόγχας.

Αἱ δ' ὄχθαι αὐται, ἐφ' ὧν παρατεταγμένοι οὗτοι 5 ἦσαν, τρι' ἢ τέτταρα πλέθρα ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀπέιχον· ὁδὸς δὲ μία ἢ ὀρωμένη ἦν ἄγουσα ἄνω, ὥσπερ χειροποίητος· ταύτῃ ἐπειρῶντο διαβαίνειν οἱ Ἕλληες. ἐπεὶ δὲ πειρωμένοις τό τε ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἐφαί- 6 νετο, καὶ τραχὺς ἦν ὁ ποταμὸς μεγάλοις λίθοις καὶ ὀλισθηροῖς, καὶ οὐτ' ἐν τῷ ὕδατι τὰ ὄπλα ἦν ἔχειν· εἰ 25 δὲ μή, ἦρπαζεν ὁ ποταμὸς· ἐπὶ τε τῆς κεφαλῆς τὰ ὄπλα εἴ τις φέροι, γυμνοὶ ἐγίγνοντο πρὸς τὰ τοξεύματα καὶ τᾶλλα βέλη· ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν.

Ἐνθα δ' αὐτοὶ τὴν πρόσθεν νύκτα ἦσαν ἐπὶ τοῦ 7 ὄρους, ἑώρων τοὺς Καρδούχους πολλοὺς συνειλεγμένους ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις. ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολλὴ ἀθυμία ἦν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ὀρώσι μὲν τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὴν δυσπορίαν,

ὀρώσι δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνειν κωλύοντας, ὀρώσι δὲ τοῖς διαβαίνουσιν ἐπικεισομένους τοὺς Καρδούχους ὄπισθεν.

- 8 Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ἔμειναν ἐν πολλῇ ἀπορίᾳ ὄντες. Ξενοφῶν δ' ὄναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὐταὶ δ' αὐτῷ αὐτόμαται περιρρυ- 5 ῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅποσον ἐβούλετο. ἐπεὶ δ' ὄρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει, ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγείται 9 αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. ὁ δ' ἠδετό τε καὶ ὡς τάχιστα ἕως ὑπέφαιεν, ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ 10 τὰ ἱερά καλὰ ἦν εὐθύς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου.

Καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχα- 10 γοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι. καὶ ἀριστῶντι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι προστρέχεται δύο νεανίσκω· ἠδεδσαν γὰρ πάντες, ὅτι ἐξείη αὐτῷ καὶ ἀριστῶντι καὶ 15 δειπνοῦντι προσελθεῖν, καὶ εἰ καθεύδοι ἐπεγείραντα εἰπεῖν, εἴ τίς τι ἔχοι τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.

- 11 Καὶ τότε ἔλεγον, ὅτι τυγχάνοιεν φρύγανα συλλέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πύρ, κάπειτα κατίδοιεν ἐν τῷ πέραν ἐν πέτραις καθηκούσαις ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὸν ποταμὸν γέροντά 20 τε καὶ γυναικα καὶ παιδίσκας ὥσπερ μαρσίπους ἱματίων κατατιθεμένους ἐν πέτρᾳ ἀνθρώδει. ἰδοῦσι δὲ σφίσι 12 δόξαι ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι διαβῆναι· οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἵππεῦσι προσβατὸν εἶναι κατὰ τοῦτο. ἐκδύντες δ' ἔφασαν ἔχοντες τὰ ἐγχειρίδια γυμνοὶ ὡς νευσόμενοι διαβαί- 25 νειν· πορευόμενοι δὲ πρόσθεν διαβῆναι πρὶν βρέξαι τὰ αἰδοῖα· καὶ διαβάντες, λαβόντες τὰ ἱμάτια πάλιν ἤκειν.

- 13 Εὐθύς οὖν ὁ Ξενοφῶν αὐτός τε ἔσπενδε καὶ τοῖς νεανίσκοις ἐγχεῖν ἐκέλευε, καὶ εὐχεσθαι τοῖς φήμασι θεοῖς τά τε ὀνείρατα καὶ τὸν πόρον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ 30 ἀγαθὰ ἐπιτελέσαι. σπέισας δ' εὐθύς ἤγε τοὺς νεανίσκους παρὰ τὸν Χειρίσοφον· καὶ διηγούνται ταῦτά.

Ἀκούσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Χειρίσοφος σπονδὰς ἐποίει. σπεί- 14
 σαντες δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις παρήγγελλον συσκευάζεσθαι,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ συγκαλέσαντες τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐβουλεύοντο,
 ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα διαβαῖεν, καὶ τοὺς τε ἔμπροσθεν
 5 νικῶεν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀπισθεν μηδὲν πάσχοιεν κακόν.
 καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς Χειρίσοφον μὲν ἡγείσθαι καὶ διαβαί- 15
 νειν ἔχοντα τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος, τὸ δ' ἥμισυ
 ἔτι ὑπομένειν σὺν Ξενοφῶντι, τὰ δ' ὑποζύγια καὶ τὸν
 ὄχλον ἐν μέσῳ τούτων διαβαίνειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ καλῶς ταῦτα 16
 10 εἶχεν, ἐπορεύοντο· ἡγούντο δ' οἱ νεανίσκοι ἐν ἀριστερᾷ
 ἔχοντες τὸν ποταμόν· ὁδὸς δ' ἦν ἐπὶ τὴν διάβασιν ὡς
 τέτταρες στάδιοι. πορευομένων δ' αὐτῶν ἀντιπαρήσαν 17
 αἱ τάξεις τῶν ἰππέων.

They cross the Centrites with enemies in front and rear.

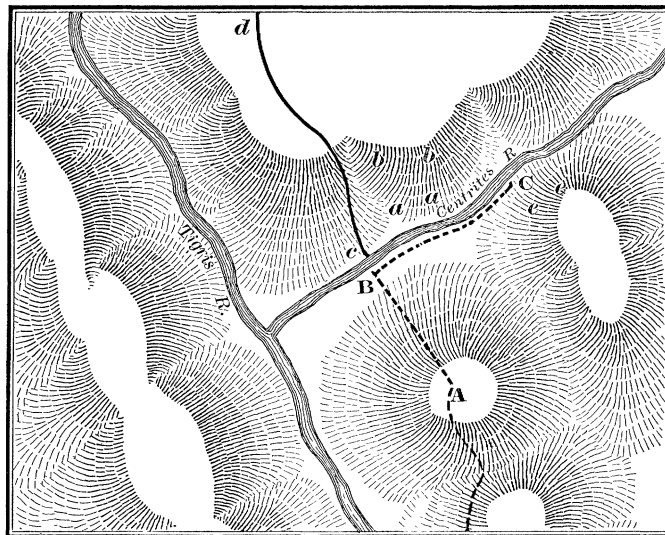
Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἦσαν κατὰ τὴν διάβασιν καὶ τὰς ὄχθας
 15 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα, καὶ αὐτὸς πρῶτος Χει-
 ρίσοφος στεφανωσάμενος καὶ ἀποδὺς ἐλάμβανε τὰ ὄπλα
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλε, καὶ τοὺς λοχαγοὺς
 ἐκέλευεν ἄγειν τοὺς λόχους ὀρθίους, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ἀρι-
 στερᾷ, τοὺς δ' ἐν δεξιᾷ ἑαυτοῦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν μάντις 18
 20 ἐσφαγιάζοντο εἰς τὸν ποταμόν· οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἐτόξευον
 καὶ ἐσφενδόνων· ἀλλ' οὐπω ἐξικνούντο· ἐπεὶ δὲ καλὰ 19
 ἦν τὰ σφάγια, ἐπαιάνιζον πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ
 ἀνηλάλαζον, συνωλόλυζον δὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ἅπασαι.
 πολλαὶ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐταῖραι ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι.
 25 Καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἐνέβαινε καὶ οἱ σὺν ἐκείνῳ· ὁ 20
 δὲ Ξενοφῶν τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζωνοτά-
 τους, ἔθει ἀνὰ κράτος πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον τὸν κατὰ
 τὴν ἔκβασιν τὴν εἰς τὰ τῶν Ἀρμενίων ὄρη, προσποιού-
 μενος ταύτῃ διαβὰς ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν
 30 ἰππέας.

CROSSING OF THE CENTRITES.

To face p. 162.

BOOK IV. CHAP. III.

PLAN V.



EXPLANATION.

- A. Height on which the Greeks were quartered in villages (p. 159, 26-28; p. 160, 29-31).
- B. Encampment of the Greeks beside the Centrites, where they attempted to cross. Opposite was an artificial road, c d, leading up into the hills (p. 160, 18-28).
- C. Ford of the Centrites, discovered by the two young men (p. 161, 18-27).
- aa. Cavalry of the enemy, on the other side of the river (p. 160, 10).
- bb. Infantry of the enemy on the heights behind the cavalry (p. 160, 11-13).
- ee. Position of the Carduchi while the Greeks were crossing (p. 163, 19-20).

First the Greeks marched from the encampment, B, to the ford, C, the enemy also moving along the river, parallel with them, on the opposite side. Then Xenophon, with the most nimble of the rearguard, wheeled about and marched back double-quick toward the place of encampment, as if to cross at B. The enemy, thinking that the Greeks purposed to cross at two points, and fearing that they themselves would be surrounded, rushed down the river till they reached the road, c d, and then fled back into the country.

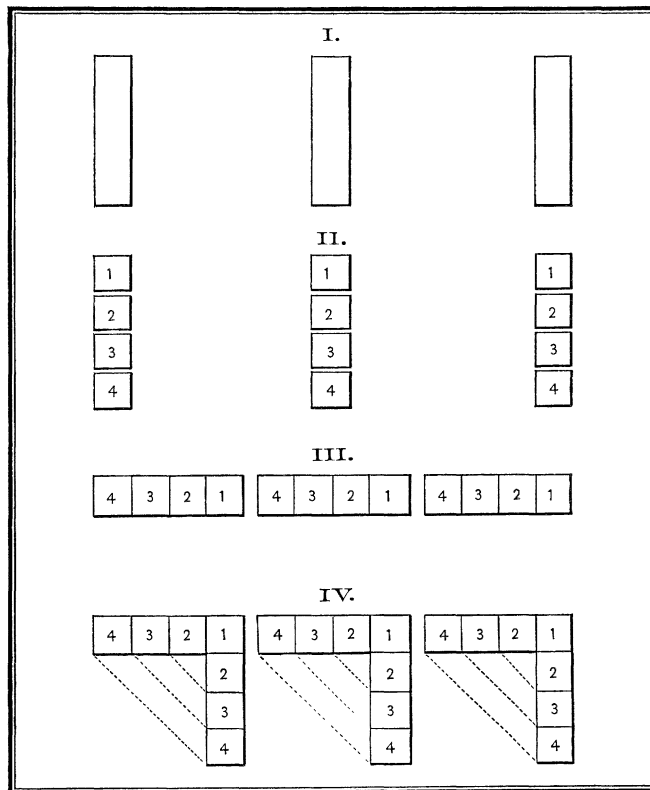
Xenophon now led his men back to the ford, C, routed the Carduchi coming down from the hills, at e e, to attack him, and crossed the river last of all without loss of life.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE COMPANY COLUMN.

To face p. 163.

BOOK IV. CHAP. III. *et al.*

PLAN VI.



EXPLANATION.

- I. Three companies in company columns, — *λόχοι ὄρθιοι*.
- II. Companies drawn up by enomoties, — *λόχοι κατ' ἐνωμοτίας πεποιημένοι*, or *τεταγμένοι*. The four enomoties of each company are numbered in order.
- III. Companies in battle-line — *λόχοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος πεποιημένοι*, or *τεταγμένοι* — with the enomoties of each company arranged in order from right to left.
- IV. Diagram illustrating change of form from company columns by enomoties to battle-line, or from battle-line to company columns.

- 21** Οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ὀρώντες μὲν τοὺς ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον εὐπετώσ τὸ ὕδωρ περῶντας, ὀρώντες δὲ τοὺς ἀμφὶ Ξενοφῶντα θέοντας εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, δείσαντες, μὴ ἀποκλησθῆεν, φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος ὡς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄνω ἔκβασιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐγένοντο, 5 ἔτεινον ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ὄρος.
- 22** Λύκιος δ' ὁ τὴν τάξιν ἔχων τῶν ἰππέων καὶ Αἰσχίνης ὁ τὴν τάξιν τῶν πελταστῶν τῶν ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον, ἐπεὶ ἑώρων ἀνὰ κράτος φεύγοντας, εἶποντο· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐβῶων μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ συνεκβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος. 10
- 23** Χειρίσοφος δ' αὖ, ἐπεὶ διέβη, τοὺς μὲν ἰππέας οὐκ ἐδίωκεν, εὐθύς δὲ κατὰ τὰς προσηκούσας ὄχθας ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐξέβαινε ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνω πολεμίους. οἱ δ' ἄνω, ὀρώντες μὲν τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἰππέας φεύγοντας, ὀρώντες δ' ὀπλίτας σφίσις ἐπιόντας, ἐκλείπουσι τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ 15 ποταμοῦ ἄκρα.
- 24** Ξενοφῶν δ', ἐπεὶ τὰ πέραν ἑώρα καλῶς γιγνόμενα, ἀπεχώρει τὴν ταχίστην πρὸς τὸ διαβαῖνον στράτευμα· καὶ γὰρ οἱ Καρδοῦχοι φανεροὶ ἤδη ἦσαν εἰς τὸ πεδίον
- 25** καταβαλίνοντες ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι τοῖς τελευταίοις. καὶ 20 Χειρίσοφος μὲν τὰ ἄνω κατεῖχε, Λύκιος δὲ σὺν ὀλίγοις ἐπιχειρήσας ἐπιδιώξαι ἔλαβε τῶν σκευοφόρων τὰ ὑπολειπόμενα, καὶ μετὰ τούτων ἐσθῆτά τε καλὴν καὶ ἐκπώματα.
- 26** Καὶ τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὁ ὄχλος 25 ἀκμὴν διέβαινε· Ξενοφῶν δὲ στρέψας πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἀντὶα τὰ ὄπλα ἔθετο, καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς λοχαγοῖς κατ' ἐνωμοτίας ποιήσασθαι ἕκαστον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ λόχον, παρ' ἀσπίδα παραγαγόντας τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν ἐπὶ φάλαγγος· καὶ τοὺς μὲν λοχαγούς καὶ τοὺς ἐνωμοτάρχους 30 πρὸς τῶν Καρδούχων ἰέναι, οὐραγούς δὲ καταστήσασθαι πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

- 27 Οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι, ὡς ἑώρων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας τοῦ ὄχλου ἐψιλωμένους καὶ ὀλίγους ἤδη φαινομένους, θάπτον δὴ ἐπήσαν ὠδίας τινὰς ἄδοντες. ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος, ἐπεὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πέμπει παρὰ Ξενοφῶντα τοὺς πελταστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας, καὶ κε- 5
λεύει ποιεῖν ὅ,τι ἂν παραγγέλλῃ.
- 28 Ἴδὼν δ' αὐτοὺς διαβαίνοντας ὁ Ξενοφῶν, πέμψας ἄγγελον κελεύει αὐτοῦ μείναι ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μὴ δια-
βάντας· ὅταν δ' ἄρξωνται αὐτοὶ διαβαίνειν, ἐναντίους
ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν σφῶν ἐμβαίνειν ὡς διαβησομένους, δι- 10
ηγκυλωμένους τοὺς ἀκουτιστὰς καὶ ἐπιβεβλημένους τοὺς
τοξότας· μὴ πρόσω δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ προβαίνειν.
- 29 Τοῖς δὲ παρ' ἑαυτῷ παρήγγειλεν, ἐπειδὴν σφενδόνῃ
ἐξικνῆται καὶ ἀσπίς ψοφῆ, παιανίσαντας θεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς
πολεμίους· ἐπειδὴν δ' ἀναστρέψωσιν οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ 15
ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὁ σαλπικτῆς σημήνη τὸ πολεμικόν,
ἀναστρέψαντας ἐπὶ δόρυ ἠγείσθαι μὲν τοὺς οὐραγούς,
θεῖν δὲ πάντας καὶ διαβαίνειν ὅτι τάχιστα ἢ ἕκαστος
τὴν τάξιν εἶχεν, ὡς μὴ ἐμποδίζειν ἀλλήλους· καὶ ὅτι
οὗτος ἄριστος ἔσοιτο, ὃς ἂν πρῶτος ἐν τῷ πέραν 20
γένηται.
- 30 Οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι, ὄρωντες ὀλίγους ἤδη τοὺς λοιπούς,
πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ τῶν μένειν τεταγμένων ὄχοντο ἐπιμε-
λησόμενοι οἱ μὲν ὑποζυγίων, οἱ δὲ σκευῶν, οἱ δ' ἑταιρῶν,
ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐπέκειντο θρασέως, καὶ ἤρχοντο σφενδονᾶν 25
καὶ τοξεύειν. οἱ δ' "Ἕλληνες παιανίσαντες ὄρμησαν
δρόμῳ ἐπ' αὐτούς· οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο· καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν
ὀπλισμένοι ὡς μὲν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἱκανῶς πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-
δραμεῖν καὶ φεύγειν, πρὸς δὲ τὸ εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι
οὐχ ἱκανῶς. 30
- 32 Ἐν τούτῳ σημαίνει ὁ σαλπικτῆς· καὶ οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι
ἔφυγον πολὺ ἔτι θάπτον. οἱ δ' "Ἕλληνες εἰς τὰναντία

33 στρέψαντες ἔφενγον διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὅτι τάχιστα. τῶν δὲ πολεμίων οἱ μὲν τινες αἰσθόμενοι πάλιν ἔδραμον ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, καὶ τοξεύοντες ὀλίγους ἔτρωσαν, οἱ δὲ πολλοί, καὶ πέραν ὄντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔτι φανεροὶ 34 ἦσαν φεύγοντες. οἱ δ' ὑπαντήσαντες ἀνδριζόμενοι καὶ 5 προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ προϊόντες ὕστερον τῶν μετὰ Ξενοφῶντος διέβησαν πάλιν· καὶ ἐτρώθησάν τινες καὶ τούτων.

Entering Armenia, they march eight days without molestation.

1 **IV.** Ἐπεὶ δὲ διέβησαν, συνταξάμενοι ἀμφὶ μέσον ἡμέρας ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας πεδίου ἅπαν καὶ 10 λείους γηλόφους, οὐ μείον ἢ πέντε παρασάγγας· οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἐγγὺς τοῦ ποταμοῦ κῶμαι διὰ τοὺς πολέμους 2 τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους. εἰς δ' ἦν ἀφίκοντο κώμην, μεγάλη τε ἦν καὶ βασιλείου εἶχε τῷ σατράπῃ, καὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς πλείσταις οἰκίαις τύρσεις ἐπήσαν· ἐπιτήδεια δ' ἦν 15 δαψιλῆ. 3 Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, μέχρι οὗ περιήλθον τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τύγρητος ποταμοῦ. Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγ- 20 γας πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Τηλεβόαν ποταμόν. οὗτος δ' ἦν μέγας μὲν οὖν, καλὸς δέ· κῶμαι δὲ πολλαὶ περὶ 4 τὸν ποταμόν ἦσαν. ὁ δὲ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία ἐκαλεῖτο ἢ πρὸς ἐσπέραν. ὑπαρχος δ' ἦν αὐτῆς Τιρίβαζος, ὁ καὶ βασιλεὶ φίλος γενόμενος, καί, ὅποτε παρείη, οὐδέις 25 5 ἄλλος βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβαλλεν. οὗτος προσήλασεν ἱππέας ἔχων, καὶ προπέμφας ἐρμηνέα εἶπεν, ὅτι βούλοιο διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς ἄρχουσιν. τοῖς δὲ στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀκοῦσαι· καὶ προσελθόντες εἰς ἐπήκοον 6 ἡρώτων, τί ἐθέλοι. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι σπείσασθαι βούλοιο 30

ἐφ' ᾧ τε μήτ' αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖν μήτ' ἐκείνους
κάειν τὰς οἰκίας, λαμβάνειν τε τὰπιτήδεια ὅσων δέοιτο.
ἔδοξε ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ ἐσπείσαντο ἐπὶ τούτοις.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμὸν τρεῖς διὰ πεδίου, **7**
5 παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα· καὶ Τιρίβαζος παρηκολούθει
ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, ἀπέχων ὡς δέκα σταδίου·
καὶ ἀφίκοντο εἰς βασιλίεια καὶ κόμας περίξ πολλὰς,
πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν μεστὰς.

Στρατοπεδευομένων δ' αὐτῶν γίγνεται τῆς νυκτὸς **8**
10 χιῶν πολλή· καὶ ἔωθεν ἔδοξε διασκηῆσαι τὰς τάξεις
καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς κατὰ τὰς κόμας· οὐ γὰρ ἐώρων
πολέμιον οὐδένα καὶ ἀσφαλὲς ἐδόκει εἶναι διὰ τὸ πλη-
θος τῆς χιόνος. ἐνταῦθ' εἶχον πάντα τὰπιτήδεια, ὅσα **9**
ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ, ἱερεῖα, σῖτον, οἴνους παλαιοὺς εὐώδεις,
15 ἀσταφίδας, ὄσπρια παντοδαπά.

Τῶν δ' ἀποσκεδαννυμένων τινὲς ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου
ἔλεγον, ὅτι κατίδοιεν νύκτωρ πολλὰ πυρὰ φαίνοντα.
ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι διασκη- **10**
νοῦν, ἀλλὰ συναγαγεῖν τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν. ἐντεῦθεν
20 συνήλθον· καὶ γὰρ ἐδόκει διαιθριάζειν.

Νυκτερευόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθ' ἐπιπίπτει χιῶν **11**
ἄπλετος, ὥστ' ἀπέκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
πους κατακειμένους· καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια συνεπόδισεν ἢ
χιῶν· καὶ πολλὸς ὄκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι· κατακειμένων
25 γὰρ ἀλεινὸν ἦν ἢ χιῶν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα ὅτῳ μὴ περιρρυ-
εῖη. ἐπεὶ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἐτόλμησε γυμνὸς ἀναστὰς σχίζειν **12**
ξύλα, τάχ' ἀναστὰς τις καὶ ἄλλος ἐκείνου ἀφελόμενος
ἔσχιζεν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀναστάντες πῦρ
ἔκαον καὶ ἐχρίοντο· πολὺ γὰρ ἐνταῦθ' εὐρίσκετο χρί- **13**
30 μα, ᾧ ἐχρῶντο ἀντ' ἐλαίου, σύειον καὶ σησάμινον καὶ
ἀμυγδάλινον ἐκ τῶν πικρῶν καὶ τερεβίνθινον. ἐκ δὲ τῶν
αὐτῶν τούτων καὶ μύρον εὐρίσκετο.

- 14 Μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐδόκει πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι κατὰ τὰς κόμας εἰς στέγας. ἔνθα δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἡδονῇ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας καὶ τὰπιτήδεια· ὅσοι δ', ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπήσαν, τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν ὑπ' ἀτασθαλίας, δίκην ἔδοσαν κακῶς 5 σκηνοῦντες.
- 15 Ἐντεῦθεν ἔπεμψαν τῆς νυκτὸς Δημοκράτην Τημνίτην, ἄνδρας δόντες, ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, ἔνθα ἔφασαν οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι καθορᾶν τὰ πυρά· οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ 10 τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα.
- 16 Πορευθεῖς δὲ τὰ μὲν πυρὰ οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν, ἄνδρα δὲ συλλαβῶν ἦκεν ἄγων ἔχοντα τόξου Περσικὸν καὶ φαρέτραν καὶ σάγαριν οἴανπερ καὶ αἱ Ἀμαζόνες ἔχουσιν.
- 17 ἐρωτώμενος δέ, ποδαπὸς εἴη, Πέρσης μὲν ἔφη εἶναι, 15 πορεύεσθαι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Τιριβάζου στρατεύματος, ὅπως ἐπιτήδεια λάβοι. οἱ δ' ἡρώτων αὐτὸν τὸ στράτευμα
- 18 ὁπόσον τε εἴη καὶ ἐπὶ τίνι συνειλεγμένον. ὁ δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι Τιρίβαζος εἴη ἔχων τήν τε ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν καὶ μισθοφόρους Χάλυβας καὶ Ταόχους· παρεσκευάσθαι 20 δ' αὐτὸν ἔφη ὡς ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς, ἥπερ μοναχῇ εἴη πορεία, ἐνταῦθα ἐπιθησόμενον τοῖς Ἕλλησιν.
- 19 Ἀκούσασι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ταῦτα ἔδοξε τὸ στράτευμα συναγαγεῖν· καὶ εὐθὺς φύλακας καταλιπόντες καὶ στρα- 25 τηγὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς μένουσι, Σοφαίμετον Στυμφάλιον, ἐπορεύοντο ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν ἀλόντα ἄνθρωπον.
- 20 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ὑπρέβαλον τὰ ὄρη, οἱ πελτασταὶ προΐοντες καὶ κατιδόντες τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐκ ἔμειναν τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀλλ' ἀνακραγόντες ἔθειον ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. 30
- 21 οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἀκούσαντες τὸν θόρυβον οὐχ ὑπέμειναν, ἀλλ' ἔφυγον· ὅμως δ' ἀπέθανόν τινες τῶν βαρβάρων

καὶ ἵπποι ἤλωσαν εἰς εἴκοσι, καὶ ἡ σκηνὴ ἢ Τιριβάζου
ἐάλω, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ κλῖναι ἀργυρόποδες καὶ ἐκπώματα καὶ
οἱ ἀρτοκόποι καὶ οἰνοχόοι φάσκοντες εἶναι.

Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐπύθοντο ταῦτα οἱ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν στρα- 22
5 τηγοί, ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι τὴν ταχίστην ἐπὶ τὸ
στρατόπεδον, μὴ τις ἐπίθεσις γένοιτο τοῖς καταλελειμ-
μένοις. καὶ εὐθὺς ἀνακαλεσάμενοι τῇ σάλπιγγι ἀπήσαν,
καὶ ἀφίκοντο αὐθημερὸν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον.

They pass through a region of snow, with great suffering.

V. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐδόκει πορευτέον εἶναι ὅπη δύναιντο 1
10 τάχιστα, πρὶν συλλεγῆναι τὸ στράτευμα πάλιν καὶ κατα-
λαβεῖν τὰ στενά. συσκευασάμενοι δ' εὐθὺς ἐπορεύοντο
διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς ἠγεμόνας ἔχοντες· καὶ αὐθημερὸν
ὑπερβαλόντες τὸ ἄκρον, ἐφ' ᾧ ἔμελλεν ἐπιτίθεσθαι Τιρί-
βαζος, κατεστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους τρεῖς, 2
15 παρασάγγας πεντεκαίδεκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν,
καὶ διέβαινον αὐτὸν βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν ὀμφαλόν. ἐλέ-
γοντο δ' αὐτοῦ αἱ πηγαὶ οὐ πρόσω εἶναι.

Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο διὰ χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ πεδίου 3
20 σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας πέντε. ὁ δὲ τρίτος ἐγένετο
χαλεπὸς καὶ ἄνεμος βορρᾶς ἐναντίος ἔπνει παντάπασι
ἀποκάων πάντα καὶ πηγνὺς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. ἔνθα δὴ 4
τῶν μάντεών τις εἶπε σφαγιάσασθαι τῷ ἀνέμῳ, καὶ
σφαγιάζεται. καὶ πᾶσι δὴ περιφανῶς ἔδοξε λῆξαι τὸ
25 χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος. ἦν δὲ τῆς χιόνος τὸ βάθος
ὄργυριά· ὥστε καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων
πολλὰ ἀπώλετο, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς τριάκοντα.

Διεγέροντο δὲ τὴν νύκτα πῦρ κάοντες· ξύλα δ' ἦν ἐν 5
τῷ σταθμῷ πολλά· οἱ δ' ὀψὲ προσιόντες ξύλα οὐκ
30 εἶχον. οἱ οὖν πάλαι ἤκοντες καὶ πῦρ κάοντες οὐ προσ-

- ἴεσαν πρὸς τὸ πῦρ τοὺς ὀψίζοντας, εἰ μὴ μεταδοίεν
6 αὐτοῖς πυροὺς ἢ ἄλλο εἴ τι ἔχοιεν βρωτόν. ἔνθα δὲ
 μετεδίδουσαν ἀλλήλοις ὧν εἶχον ἕκαστοι. ἔνθα δὲ τὸ πῦρ
 ἐκάετο, διατηκομένης τῆς χιόνος βόθροι ἐγίγνοντο μεγά-
 λοι ἔστε ἐπὶ τὸ δάπεδον· οὐ δὲ παρῆν μετρεῖν τὸ βάθος 5
 τῆς χιόνος.
- 7** Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν ὅλην ἐπορεύοντο
 διὰ χιόνος, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐβουλιμιάσαν.
 Ξενοφῶν δ' ὀπισθοφυλακῶν καὶ καταλαμβάνων τοὺς
 πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἠγγόει ὅτι τὸ πάθος εἴη. **10**
- 8** ἐπειδὴ δ' εἶπέ τις αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμπείρων, ὅτι σαφῶς
 βουλιμιῶσι, καὶ ἂν τι φάγωσιν, ἀναστήσονται, περιῶν
 περὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια, εἴ τί που ὀρήφῃ βρωτόν, διεδίδου
 καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοὺς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν
 τοῖς βουλιμιῶσιν. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο καὶ **15**
 ἐπορεύοντο.
- 9** Πορευομένων δὲ Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἀμφὶ κνέφας πρὸς
 κώμην ἀφικνεῖται, καὶ ὑδροφορούσας ἐκ τῆς κώμης
 γυναῖκας καὶ κόρας καταλαμβάνει πρὸς τῇ κρήνῃ ἔμ-
10 προσθεν τοῦ ἐρύματος. αὐταὶ ἠρώτων αὐτούς, τίνας εἶεν. **20**
 ὁ δ' ἐρμηνεὺς εἶπε περσιιστί, ὅτι παρὰ βασιλέως πο-
 ρεύοιτο πρὸς τὸν σατράπην. αἱ δ' ἀπεκρίναντο, ὅτι οὐκ
 ἐνταῦθ' εἴη, ἀλλ' ἀπέχοι ὅσον παρασύγγην. οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ
 ὀψὲ ἦν, πρὸς τὸν κωμάρχην συνεισέρχονται εἰς τὸ ἔρυμα
 σὺν ταῖς ὑδροφόροις. **25**
- 11** Χειρίσοφος μὲν οὖν καὶ ὅσοι ἐδυνήθησαν τοῦ στρα-
 τεύματος ἐνταῦθ' ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, τῶν δ' ἄλλων
 στρατιωτῶν οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι διατελέσαι τὴν ὁδὸν ἐνυκτέ-
 ρευσαν ἄσιτοι καὶ ἄνευ πυρός· καὶ ἐνταῦθά τινες ἀπώ-
12 λοντο τῶν στρατιωτῶν. ἐφείποντο δὲ τῶν πολεμίων **30**
 συνειλεγμένοι τινὲς καὶ τὰ μὴ δυνάμενα πορεύεσθαι τῶν
 ὑποζυγίων ἤρπαζον, καὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐμάχοντο περὶ αὐτῶν.

Ἐλείποντο δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἳ τε διεφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ τῆς χιόνος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς οἳ τε ὑπὸ τοῦ ψύχους τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσεσηπότες. ἦν δὲ τοῖς 13 μὲν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, εἴ τις μέλαν τι 5 ἔχων πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν πορεύοιτο, τῶν δὲ ποδῶν εἴ τις κινοῖτο καὶ μηδέποτε ἡσυχίαν ἔχοι, καὶ εἰ τὴν νύκτα ὑπολούοιτο· ὅσοι δ' ὑποδεδεμένοι ἐκοιμῶντο, εἰσεδύοντο 14 εἰς τοὺς πόδας οἱ ἱμάντες καὶ τὰ ὑποδήματα περιεπῆγγυτο· καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν, ἐπειδὴ ἐπέλιπε τὰ ἀρχαῖα 10 ὑποδήματα, καρβατῖναι αὐτοῖς πεποιημένοι ἐκ τῶν νεοδάρτων βοῶν.

Διὰ τὰς τοιαύτας οὖν ἀνάγκας ὑπελείποντό τινες τῶν 15 στρατιωτῶν· καὶ ἰδόντες μέλαν τι χωρίον διὰ τὸ ἐκλελοιπέναι αὐτόθι τὴν χιόνα εἴκαζον τετηκέναι, καὶ 15 ἐτετήκει διὰ κρήνην τινά, ἣ πλησίον ἦν ἀτμίζουσα ἐν νάπη. ἐνταῦθ' ἐκτραπόμενοι ἐκάθηντο καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν πορεύσεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἔχων τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας 16 ὡς ἦσθετο, ἐδέετο αὐτῶν πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, λέγων, ὅτι ἔπονται πολλοὶ πολέμιοι συνει- 20 λεγμένοι, καὶ τελευτῶν ἐχαλέπαινε. οἱ δὲ σφάττειν ἐκέλευον, οὐ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι πορευθῆναι.

Ἐνταῦθ' ἔδοξε κράτιστον εἶναι τοὺς ἐπομένους πολε- 17 μίους φοβῆσαι, εἴ πως δύναιντο, μὴ ἐπίοιεν τοῖς κάμνου- 18 σιν. καὶ ἦν μὲν σκότος ἤδη, οἱ δὲ προσῆσαν πολλῶ 25 θορύβῳ ἀμφὶ ὧν εἶχον διαφερόμενοι. ἔνθα δὲ οἱ μὲν 18 ὀπισθοφύλακες οἳ τε ὑγιαίνοντες ἐξαναστάντες ἔδραμον ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους· οἱ δὲ κάμνοντες ἀνακραγόντες ὅσον ἐδύναντο μέγιστον, τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐκρου- 30 σαν. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι δείσαντες ἤκαν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ τῆς χιόνος εἰς τὴν νάπην, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἔτι οὐδαμοῦ ἐφθέγγατο.

At length they reach villages abounding in provisions.

- 19 Καὶ Ξενοφῶν μὲν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ εἰπόντες τοῖς ἀσθε-
νοῦσιν, ὅτι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἤξουσί τινες ἐπ' αὐτούς, πορευό-
μενοι πρὶν τέτταρα στάδια διελθεῖν ἐντυγχάνουσιν ἐν
τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναπαυομένοις ἐπὶ τῆς χιόνος τοῖς στρατιώταις
ἐγκεκαλυμμένοις, καὶ οὐδὲ φυλακὴ οὐδεμία καθειστήκει· 5
καὶ ἀνίστασαν αὐτούς. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, ὅτι οἱ ἔμπροσθεν
20 οὐχ ὑποχωροῖεν. ὁ δὲ παριῶν καὶ προπέμπων τῶν
πελταστῶν τοὺς ἰσχυροτάτους ἐκέλευε σκέψασθαι, τί
εἴη τὸ κωλύον. οἱ δ' ἀπήγγελλον, ὅτι ὄλον οὕτως
ἀναπαύοιτο τὸ στράτευμα. 10
- 21 Ἐνταῦθα καὶ οἱ ἀμφὶ Ξενοφῶντα ἠύλισθησαν αὐτοῦ
ἀνευ πυρὸς καὶ ἄδειπνοι, φυλακὰς οἷας ἐδύναντο κατα-
στησάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ πρὸς ἡμέρα ἦν, ὁ μὲν Ξενοφῶν
πέμψας πρὸς τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας τοὺς νεωτάτους ἀναστή-
σαντας ἐκέλευσεν ἀναγκάζειν προῖέναι. 15
- 22 Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Χειρίσοφος πέμπει τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης
σκεψομένους, πῶς ἔχοιεν οἱ τελευταῖοι. οἱ δ' ἄσμενοι
ιδόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀσθενοῦντας τούτοις παρέδοσαν κομί-
ζειν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ πρὶν
εἴκοσι στάδια διεληλυθέναι ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ, ἔνθα 20
- 23 Χειρίσοφος ἠύλιζετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένοντο ἀλλήλοις,
ἔδοξε κατὰ τὰς κώμας ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι τὰς τάξεις σκηνοῦν.
καὶ Χειρίσοφος μὲν αὐτοῦ ἔμενε, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι διαλα-
χόντες ἅς ἐώρων κώμας ἐπορεύοντο ἕκαστοι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν
ἔχοντες. 25
- 24 Ἐνθα δὴ Πολυκράτης Ἀθηναῖος λοχαγὸς ἐκέλευσεν
ἀφιέναι ἑαυτόν· καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζώνους, θέων ἐπὶ
τὴν κώμην, ἦν εἰλήχει Ξενοφῶν, καταλαμβάνει πάντας
ἔνδον τοὺς κωμήτας καὶ τὸν κωμάρχη, καὶ πῶλους εἰς
δασμὸν βασιλεῖ τρεφομένους ἑπτακαίδεκα, καὶ τὴν θυ- 30

γατέρα τοῦ κωμάρχου, ἐνάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην· ὁ δ' ἄνθρωπος αὐτῆς λαγῶς ὄχετο θηράσων καὶ οὐχ ἦλω ἐν ταῖς κώμαις.

Αἱ δ' οἰκίαι ἦσαν κατάγειοι, τὸ μὲν στόμα ὡσπερ 25
5 φρέατος, κάτω δ' εὐρείαι· αἱ δ' εἴσοδοι τοῖς μὲν ὑπο-
ζυγίοις ὀρυκταί, οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι κατέβαινον κατὰ κλί-
μακος. ἐν δὲ ταῖς οἰκίαις ἦσαν αἶγες, οἶες, βόες, ὄρνιθες,
καὶ τὰ ἔκγονα τούτων· τὰ δὲ κτήνη πάντα χιλῶ ἔνδον
ἐτρέφετο. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ πυροὶ καὶ κριθαὶ καὶ ὄσπρια 26
15 καὶ οἶνος κρίθινος ἐν κρατήρσιν. ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ αὐταὶ
αἱ κριθαὶ ἰσοχειλεῖς, καὶ κάλαμοι ἐνέκειντο, οἱ μὲν μεί-
ζους, οἱ δ' ἐλάπτους, γόνατα οὐκ ἔχοντες· τούτους δ' ἔδει, 27
ὅποτε τις διψῶν, λαβόντα εἰς τὸ στόμα μύζειν. καὶ
πάνυ ἄκρατος ἦν, εἰ μὴ τις ὕδωρ ἐπιχέοι· καὶ πάνυ ἠδὺ
15 συμμαθόντι τὸ πῶμα ἦν.

Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς κώμης ταύτης σύν- 28
δειπνον ἐποίησατο, καὶ θαρρεῖν ἐκέλευε, λέγων, ὅτι οὔτε
τῶν τέκνων στερήσοιτο, τὴν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ ἀντεμπλή-
σαντες ἐπιτηδείων ἀπίασιν, ἐὰν ἀγαθόν τι τὸ στράτευμα
20 ἐργασάμενος φαίνεται ἔστ' ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ ἔθνη γένωνται.
ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ὑπισχνεῖτο, καὶ φιλοφρονούμενος οἶνον ἔφρα- 29
σεν ἔνθα ἦν κατορωρυγμένος. ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν
νύκτα διασκηνήσαντες οὕτως ἐκοιμήθησαν ἐν πᾶσιν
ἀφθόνοις πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχοντες
25 τὸν κωμάρχην καὶ τὰ τέκνα αὐτοῦ ὁμοῦ ἐν ὀφθαλ-
μοῖς.

Τῇ δ' ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ Ξενοφῶν λαβὼν τὸν κωμάρχην 30
πρὸς Χειρίσοφον ἐπορεύετο· ὅπου δὲ παρίοι κώμην,
ἐτρέπετο πρὸς τοὺς ἐν ταῖς κώμαις καὶ κατελάμβανε
30 πανταχοῦ εὐωχομένους καὶ εὐθυμουμένους, καὶ οὐδα-
μόθεν ἀφίεσαν πρὶν παραθεῖεν αὐτοῖς ἄριστον· οὐκ 31
ἦν δ' ὅπου οὐ παρετίθεσαν ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν τράπεζαν κρέα

- ἄρνια, ἐρίφεια, χοίρεια, μόσχεια, ὀρνίθεια, σὺν πολλοῖς ἄρτοις τοῖς μὲν πυρίνοις, τοῖς δὲ κριθίνοις.
- 32 Ὅποτε δὲ τις φιλοφρονούμενός τῳ βούλοιτο προπιεῖν, εἶλκεν ἐπὶ τὸν κρατῆρα, ἔυθεν ἐπικύψαντα ἔδει ροφούντα πίνειν ὥσπερ βοῦν. καὶ τῷ κωμάρχη ἐδίδοσαν λαμβά- 5 νειν ὅ,τι βούλοιτο. ὁ δὲ ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ἐδέχετο, ὅπου δὲ τινα τῶν συγγενῶν ἴδοι, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀεὶ ἐλάμβανεν.
- 33 ἐπεὶ δ' ἦλθον πρὸς Χειρίσοφον, κατελάμβανον κἀκείνους σκηνοῦντας, ἔστεφανωμένους τοῦ ξηροῦ χιλοῦ στεφάνοις, καὶ διακονοῦντας Ἀρμενίους παῖδας ἐν ταῖς βαρβαρικαῖς 10 στολαῖς· τοῖς δὲ παισὶν ἐδείκνυσαν, ὥσπερ ἐνεοῖς, ὅ,τι δέοι ποιεῖν.
- 34 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀλλήλους ἐφιλοφρονήσαντο Χειρίσοφος καὶ Ξενοφῶν, κοινῇ δὴ ἀνηρώτων τὸν κωμάρχη διὰ τοῦ περσιζοντος ἐρμηνέως, τίς εἴη ἡ χώρα. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν, 15 ὅτι Ἀρμενία. καὶ πάλιν ἠρώτων, τίμι οἱ ἵπποι τρέφονται. ὁ δ' ἔλεγεν, ὅτι βασιλεῖ δασμός· τὴν δὲ πλησίον χώραν ἔφη εἶναι Χάλυβας, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἔφραζεν ἢ εἴη.
- 35 Καὶ αὐτὸν τότε μὲν ὄχετο ἄγων Ξενοφῶν πρὸς τοὺς 20 ἑαυτοῦ οἰκέτας. καὶ ἵππον, ὃν εἰλήφει, παλαιότερον δίδωσι τῷ κωμάρχη ἀναθρέψαντι καταθῆσαι, ὅτι ἤκουσεν αὐτὸν ἱερὸν εἶναι τοῦ Ἥλιου, δεδιώς, μὴ ἀποθάνη· ἐκεκᾶκωτο γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς πορείας· αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν πῶλων λαμβάνει, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν καὶ λοχαγῶν 25
- 36 ἔδωκεν ἐκάστῳ πῶλον. ἦσαν δ' οἱ ταύτη ἵπποι μέιοι μὲν τῶν Περσικῶν, θυμοειδέστεροι δὲ πολὺ. ἐνταῦθα δὴ καὶ διδάσκει ὁ κωμάρχης περὶ τοὺς πόδας τῶν ἵππων καὶ τῶν ὑποζυγίων σακία περιειλεῖν, ὅταν διὰ τῆς χιόνος ἄγωσιν· ἄνευ γὰρ τῶν σακίων κατεδύοντο 30 μέχρι τῆς γαστροῦς.

They march along the Phasis river, dislodging the enemy.

VI. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἡμέρα ἦν ὀγδόη, τὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα **1**
 παραδίδωσι Χειρισόφῳ, τοὺς δ' οἰκέτας καταλείπει τῷ
 κωμάρχη, πλὴν τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἄρτι ἠβάσκοντος· τοῦτον
 δ' Ἐπισθένει Ἀμφιπολίτῃ δίδωσι φυλάττειν, ὅπως εἰ
 5 καλῶς ἡγήσαιοτο, ἔχων καὶ τοῦτον ἀπίοι. καὶ εἰς τὴν
 οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ εἰσεφόρησαν ὡς ἐδύνατο πλείστα, καὶ
 ἀναζεύξαντες ἐπορεύοντο.

Ἠγεῖτο δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ κωμάρχης λελυμένος διὰ χιόνος· **2**
 καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ, καὶ Χειρίσοφος
 10 αὐτῷ ἐχαλεπάνθη, ὅτι οὐκ εἰς κόμας ἦγεν. ὁ δ' ἔλε-
 γεν, ὅτι οὐκ εἶεν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ. ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος
 αὐτὸν ἔπαισε μὲν, ἔδησε δ' οὐ. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐκεῖνος **3**
 τῆς νυκτὸς ἀποδράς ὄχθητο, καταλιπὼν τὸν υἱόν. τοῦτό
 γε δὴ Χειρισόφῳ καὶ Ξενοφῶντι μόνον διάφορον ἐν τῇ
 15 πορείᾳ ἐγένετο, ἢ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος κάκωσις καὶ ἀμέλεια.
 Ἐπισθένης δ' ἠράσθη τοῦ παιδός, καὶ οἴκαδε κομίσας
 πιστοτάτῳ ἐχρήτη.

Μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπορεύθησαν ἑπτὰ σταθμούς, ἀνὰ πέντε **4**
 παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, παρὰ τὸν Φᾶσιν ποταμόν,
 20 εὖρος πλεθριαῖον. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμούς δύο, **5**
 παρασάγγας δέκα· ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ὑπερβολῇ
 ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς Χάλυβες καὶ Τάοχοι καὶ Φασιανοί.
 Χειρίσοφος δ' ἐπεὶ κατείδε τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπὶ τῇ **6**
 ὑπερβολῇ, ἐπαύσατο πορευόμενος, ἀπέχων εἰς τριάκοντα
 25 σταδίους, ἵνα μὴ κατὰ κέρας ἄγων πλησιάζῃ τοῖς πολε-
 μίοις· παρήγγειλε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις παράγειν τοὺς
 λόχους, ὅπως ἐπὶ φάλαγγος γένοιτο τὸ στράτευμα. ἐπεὶ **7**
 δ' ἦλθον οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγούς
 καὶ λοχαγούς, καὶ ἔλεξεν ὧδε·

30 “ Οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι, ὡς ὀράτε, κατέχουσι τὰς ὑπερβολὰς

- τοῦ ὄρους· ὦρα δὲ βουλευέσθαι ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα
8 ἀγωνιούμεθα. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν δοκεῖ παραγγέλλειν μὲν
 ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἡμᾶς δὲ βουλευέ-
 σθαι, εἴτε τήμερον, εἴτε αὖριον δοκεῖ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ
 ὄρος.” 5
- 9** “ Ἐμοὶ δέ γε,” ἔφη ὁ Κλεάνωρ, “ δοκεῖ, ἐπειδὴν τά-
 χιστα ἀριστήσωμεν, ἐξοπλισαμένους ὡς τάχιστα ἰέναι
 ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. εἰ γὰρ διατρίψομεν τὴν τήμερον
 ἡμέραν, οἷ τε νῦν ἡμᾶς ὀρώντες πολέμοιοι θαρραλεώτεροι
 ἔσονται καὶ ἄλλους εἰκὸς τούτων θαρρούντων πλείους **10**
 προσγενέσθαι.”
- 10** Μετὰ τούτου Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν·
 “ Ἐγὼ δ’ οὕτω γιγνώσκω. εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ μά-
 χεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅπως ὡς κράτιστα
 μαχοῦμεθα, εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥᾶστα ὑπερβάλλειν, **15**
 τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι, ὅπως ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν
 τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν
 ἀποβάλωμεν.
- 11** “ Τὸ μὲν οὖν ὄρος ἐστὶ τὸ ὀρώμενον πλέον ἢ ἐφ’
 ἑξήκοντα στάδια, ἄνδρες δ’ οὐδαμοῦ φυλάττοντες ἡμᾶς **20**
 φανεροὶ εἰσιν ἄλλ’ ἢ κατ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδόν· πολὺ οὖν
 κρεῖττον τοῦ ἐρήμου ὄρους καὶ κλέψαι τι πειρᾶσθαι
 λαθόντας καὶ ἀρπάσαι φθάσαντας, εἰ δυναίμεθα, μᾶλλον
 ἢ πρὸς ἰσχυρὰ χωρία καὶ ἄνδρας παρεσκευασμένους
- 12** μάχεσθαι. πολὺ γὰρ ῥᾶον ὄρθιον ἀμαχεῖ ἰέναι ἢ ὁμαλὲς **25**
 ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν πολεμίων ὄντων, καὶ νύκτωρ ἀμαχεῖ
 μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν ὀρφή τις ἢ μεθ’ ἡμέραν μα-
 χόμενος, καὶ ἢ τραχεῖα τοῖς ποσὶν ἀμαχεῖ ἰούσιν εὐμε-
 νεστέρα ἢ ἢ ὁμαλὴ τὰς κεφαλὰς βαλλομένοις.
- 13** “ Καὶ κλέψαι δ’ οὐκ ἀδύνατόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἐξὸν **30**
 μὲν νυκτὸς ἰέναι, ὡς μὴ ὀρᾶσθαι, ἐξὸν δὲ ἀπελθεῖν
 τοσοῦτον, ὡς μὴ αἴσθησιν παρέχειν. δοκοῦμεν δ’ ἄν

μοι ταύτη προσποιούμενοι προσβαλεῖν ἐρημοτέρῳ ἢ τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει χρῆσθαι· μένοιεν γὰρ ἂν αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον ἀθρόοι οἱ πολέμιοι. ἀτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλλομαι; ὑμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἀκούω τοὺς 14
 5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων εὐθύς ἐκ παίδων κλέπτειν μελετᾶν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καλὸν κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος. ὅπως δ' ὡς κράτιστα 15
 κλέπτητε καὶ πειρᾶσθε λανθάνειν, νόμιμον ἄρα ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ἐὰν ληφθῆτε κλέπτοντες, μαστιγοῦσθαι. νῦν οὖν
 10 μάλα σοι καιρὸς ἐστίν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παιδείαν καὶ φυλάξασθαι, μὴ ληφθῶμεν κλέπτοντες τοῦ ὄρους, ὡς μὴ πολλὰς πληγὰς λάβωμεν.”

“ Ἀλλὰ μέντοι,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, “ καὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς τοὺς 16
 Ἀθηναίους ἀκούω δεινοὺς εἶναι κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια,
 15 καὶ μάλα ὄντος δεινοῦ τοῦ κινδύνου τῷ κλέπτουσι, καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους μέντοι μάλιστα, εἴπερ παρ' ὑμῖν οἱ κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιούνται· ὥστε ὦρα καὶ σοὶ ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν παιδείαν.”

“ Ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν, “ ἔτοιμός εἰμι 17
 20 τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας ἔχων, ἐπειδὴν δειπνήσωμεν, ἵεναι καταληφόμενος τὸ ὄρος. ἔχω δὲ καὶ ἡγεμόνας· οἱ γὰρ γυμνήτες τῶν ἐφεπομένων ἡμῖν κλωπῶν ἔλαβόν τινες ἐνεδρεύσαντες· τούτων καὶ πυνθάνομαι, ὅτι οὐκ ἄβατόν ἐστι τὸ ὄρος, ἀλλὰ νέμεται αἰξὶ καὶ βουσίν· ὥστ' ἄνπερ
 25 ἅπαξ λάβωμέν τι τοῦ ὄρους, βατὰ καὶ τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις ἔσται. ἐλπίζω δ' οὐδὲ τοὺς πολεμίους μενεῖν ἔτι, ἐπει- 18
 δὴν ἴδωσιν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ· οὐδὲ γὰρ νῦν ἐθέλουσι καταβαίνειν ἡμῖν εἰς τὸ ἴσον.”

Ὁ δὲ Χειρίσοφος εἶπε·

19

30 “ Καὶ τί δεῖ σὲ ἵεναι καὶ καταλείπειν τὴν ὀπισθοφυλακίαν; ἀλλ' ἄλλους πέμψον, ἐὰν μὴ τινες ἐθελούσιοι φαίνωνται.”

- 20 Ἐκ τούτου Ἀριστόνυμος Μεθυδριεὺς ἔρχεται ὀπλίτας ἔχων καὶ Ἀριστέας Χίος γυμνήτας καὶ Νικόμαχος Οἰταῖος γυμνήτας· καὶ σύνθημα ἐποιήσαντο, ὅπότε ἔχοιεν τὰ ἄκρα, πυρὰ κάειν πολλά. ταῦτα συνθέμενοι
- 21 ἡρίστων· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἀρίστου προήγαγεν ὁ Χειρίσοφος 5 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ὡς δέκα σταδίους πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, ὅπως ὡς μάλιστα δοκοίη ταύτη προσάξειν.
- 22 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδείπνησαν καὶ νύξ ἐγένετο, οἱ μὲν ταχθέντες ὄχοντο, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὸ ὄρος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι αὐτοῦ ἀνεπαύοντο. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἐπεὶ ἤσθοντο ἐχόμενον τὸ 10 ὄρος, ἐγρηγόρεσαν καὶ ἔκαον πυρὰ πολλά διὰ νυκτός.
- 23 ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡμέρα ἐγένετο Χειρίσοφος μὲν θυσάμενος ἦγε κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, οἱ δὲ τὸ ὄρος καταλαμβάνοντες κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπήσαν.
- 24 Τῶν δ' αὖ πολεμίῳ τὸ μὲν πολὺ ἔμενεν ἐπὶ τῇ 15 ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους, μέρος δ' αὐτῶν ἀπήντα τοῖς κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα. πρὶν δ' ὁμοῦ εἶναι τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλήλοις συμμιγνύασιν οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα, καὶ νικῶσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες
- 25 καὶ διώκουσιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ μὲν πελτασταὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δρόμῳ ἔθεον πρὸς τοὺς παρα- 20 τεταγμένους, Χειρίσοφος δὲ θάπτον ἢ βιάδην ἐφείπετο σὺν τοῖς ὀπλίταις.
- 26 Οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ ὁδῷ ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἄνω ἐώρων ἠττώμενον, φεύγουσι· καὶ ἀπέθανον μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, γέρρα δὲ πάμπολλα ἐλήφθη, ἃ οἱ Ἕλληνες ταῖς 25
- 27 μαχαίραις κόπτοντες ἀχρεῖα ἐποίουν. ὡς δ' ἀνέβησαν, θύσαντες καὶ τρόπαιον στησάμενοι κατέβησαν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, καὶ εἰς κώμας πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν γεμούσας ἦλθον.

They capture a stronghold of the Taochi.

- 1 VII. Ἐκ δὲ τούτων ἐπορεύθησαν εἰς Ταόχους σταθ-
μοὺς πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα· καὶ τὰπιτήδεια 30

ἐπέλιπε· χωρία γὰρ ἔκουν ἰσχυρὰ οἱ Τάοχοι, ἐν οἷς καὶ
 τὰπιτήδεια πάντα εἶχον ἀνακεκομισμένοι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφί- 2
 κοντο πρὸς χωρίον, ὃ πόλιν μὲν οὐκ εἶχεν οὐδ' οἰκίας,
 συνελθλυθότες δ' ἦσαν αὐτόσε καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες
 5 καὶ κτήνη πολλά, Χειρίσοφος μὲν πρὸς τοῦτο προσέ-
 βαλλεν εὐθύς ἦκων· ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ πρώτη τάξις ἀπέκα-
 μνεν, ἄλλη προσῆει καὶ αὐθις ἄλλη· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἀθρόοις
 περιστῆναι, ἀλλ' ἀπότομον ἦν κύκλω.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ Ξενοφῶν ἦλθε σὺν τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξι καὶ 3
 10 πέλτασταῖς καὶ ὀπλίταις, ἐνταῦθα δὴ λέγει Χειρίσοφος·
 “Εἰς καλὸν ἦκετε· τὸ γὰρ χωρίον αἰρετέον· τῇ γὰρ
 στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἔστι τὰπιτήδεια, εἰ μὴ ληψόμεθα τὸ
 χωρίον.”

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ κοινῇ ἐβουλεύοντο· καὶ τοῦ Ξενοφώντος 4
 15 ἐρωτῶντος, τί τὸ κωλύον εἶη εἰσελθεῖν, εἶπεν ὁ Χειρί-
 σοφος· “Μία αὕτη πάροδος ἔστιν ἣν ὀρᾶς· ὅταν δέ
 τις ταύτη πειρᾶται παριέναι, κυλίνδουσι λίθους ὑπὲρ
 ταύτης τῆς ὑπερεχούσης πέτρας· ὃς δ' ἂν καταληφθῇ,
 οὕτω διατίθεται.” ἅμα δ' ἔδειξε συντετριμμένους ἀν-
 20 θρώπους καὶ σκέλη καὶ πλευράς.

“Ἐὰν δὲ τοὺς λίθους ἀναλώσωσιν,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν, 5
 “ἄλλο τι ἢ οὐδὲν κωλύσει παριέναι ; οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐκ
 τοῦ ἐναντίου ὀρᾶμεν εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τούτους ἀνθρώπους.
 καὶ τούτων δὴ ἢ τρεῖς ὀπλισμένους. τὸ δὲ χωρίον, ὡς 6
 25 καὶ σὺ ὀρᾶς, σχεδὸν τρία ἡμίπληθρά ἐστιν, ὃ δεῖ βαλ-
 λομένους διελθεῖν. τούτου δὲ ὅσον πλέθρον δασὺ πίτυσι
 διαλειπούσαις μεγάλαις, ἀνθ' ὧν ἔστηκότες ἄνδρες τί
 ἂν πάσχοιεν ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν φερομένων λίθων ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν
 κυλινδομένων ; τὸ λοιπὸν οὖν ἤδη γίγνεται ὡς ἡμί-
 30 πλεθρον, ὃ δεῖ, ὅταν λωφήσωσιν οἱ λίθοι, παραδρα-
 μεῖν.

“Ἄλλ' εὐθύς,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, “ἐπειδὴν ἀρξώ- 7

μεθα εἰς τὸ δασὺ προϊέναι, φέρονται οἱ λίθοι πολλοί.”
 “Αὐτὸ ἄν,” ἔφη, “τὸ δέον εἴη· θάπτον γὰρ ἀναλώσουσι
 τοὺς λίθους. ἀλλὰ πορευόμεθα ἔνθεν ἡμῖν μικρόν τι
 παραδραμεῖν ἔσται, εἰάν δυνώμεθα, καὶ ἀπελθεῖν ῥάδιον,
 εἰάν βουλώμεθα.” 5

- 8 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο Χειρίσοφος καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ
 Καλλίμαχος Παρράσιος λοχαγός· τούτου γὰρ ἡ ἡγε-
 μονία ἦν τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ· οἱ
 δ' ἄλλοι λοχαγοὶ ἔμενον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ. μετὰ τοῦτο
 ὑπήλθον ὑπὸ τὰ δένδρα ἄνθρωποι ὡς ἐβδομήκοντα, οὐκ 10
 ἀθρόοι ἀλλὰ καθ' ἕνα, ἕκαστος φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύ-
 9 νατο. Ἀγασίας δὲ Στυμφάλιος καὶ Ἀριστώνυμος Με-
 θυδριεύς, καὶ οὗτοι τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων λοχαγοὶ ὄντες,
 καὶ ἄλλοι δέ, ἐφέστασαν ἔξω τῶν δένδρων· οὐ γὰρ ἦν
 ἀσφαλὲς ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσιν ἐστάναι πλέον ἢ τὸν ἕνα λόχον. 15
- 10 Ἐνθα δὲ Καλλίμαχος μηχανᾶται τι προὔτρεχεν ἀπὸ
 τοῦ δένδρου, ὑφ' ᾧ ἦν αὐτός, δύο ἢ τρία βήματα· ἐπεὶ
 δ' οἱ λίθοι φέροντο, ἀνέχαζεν εὐπετῶς· ἐφ' ἐκάστης
 δὲ τῆς προδρομῆς πλέον ἢ δέκα ἄμαξαι πέτρων ἀνη-
 λίσκοντο. 20
- 11 Ὁ δ' Ἀγασίας ὡς ὄρᾳ τὸν Καλλίμαχον ἃ ἐποίει, καὶ
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν θεώμενον, δείσας, μὴ οὐ πρῶτος
 παραδράμοι εἰς τὸ χωρίον, οὔτε τὸν Ἀριστώνυμον πλη-
 σίον ὄντα παρακαλέσας οὔτ' Εὐρύλοχον τὸν Λουσιᾶ
 εταίρους ὄντας, οὔτ' ἄλλον οὐδένα χωρεῖ αὐτός, καὶ 25
- 12 παρέρχεται πάντας. ὁ δὲ Καλλίμαχος ὡς ὄρᾳ αὐτὸν
 παρίοντα, ἐπιλαμβάνεται αὐτοῦ τῆς ἵτιος· ἐν δὲ τούτῳ
 παραθεῖ αὐτοὺς Ἀριστώνυμος Μεθυδριεύς, καὶ μετὰ
 τοῦτον Εὐρύλοχος Λουσιεύς· πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι ἀντε-
 ποιούνη ἀρετῆς καὶ διηγωνίζοντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους· καὶ 30
 οὕτως ἐρίζοντες αἰροῦσι τὸ χωρίον. ὡς γὰρ ἄπαξ
 εἰσέδραμον, οὐδεὶς ἔτι πέτρος ἄνωθεν ἠνέχθη.

Ἐνταῦθα δὴ δεινὸν ἦν θέαμα. αἱ γὰρ γυναῖκες ῥίπτου- 13
σαι τὰ παιδία εἶτα καὶ ἑαυτὰς ἐπικατερρίπτουν, καὶ οἱ
ἄνδρες ὡσαύτως. ἔνθα δὴ καὶ Αἰνέας Στυμφάλιος λο-
χαγὸς ἰδὼν τινα θέοντα ὡς ῥίψοντα ἑαυτὸν, στολὴν
5 ἔχοντα καλήν, ἐπιλαμβάνεται ὡς κωλύσων· ὁ δ' αὐτὸν 14
ἐπισπᾶται, καὶ ἀμφοτέροι ᾤχοντο κατὰ τῶν πετρῶν
φερόμενοι καὶ ἀπέθανον. ἐντεῦθεν ἄνθρωποι μὲν πάνν
ὀλίγοι ἐλήφθησαν, βόες δὲ καὶ ὄνοι πολλοὶ καὶ πρό-
βατα.

They reach a mountain from which they view the sea.

10 Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ Χαλύβων σταθμοὺς ἑπτὰ, 15
παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα. οὗτοι ἦσαν ὧν διήλθον ἀλκι-
μώτατοι, καὶ εἰς χεῖρας ἦσαν. εἶχον δὲ θώρακας λινοῦς
μέχρι τοῦ ἤτρου, ἀντὶ δὲ τῶν πτερύγων σπάρτα πυκνὰ
ἔστραμμένα. εἶχον δὲ καὶ κνημίδας καὶ κράνη καὶ παρὰ 16
15 τὴν ζώνην μαχαίριον ὅσον ξυήλην Λακωνικὴν, ᾧ ἔσφατ-
τον ὧν κρατεῖν δύναιντο, καὶ ἀποτεμόντες ἂν τὰς κεφα-
λὰς ἔχοντες ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ ἦδον καὶ ἐχόρευον ὅποτε
οἱ πολέμιοι ὄψεσθαι ἔμελλον. εἶχον δὲ καὶ δόρυ ὡς
πεντεκαίδεκα πήχεων μίαν λόγχην ἔχον.
20 Οὗτοι ἐνέμενον ἐν τοῖς πολισμοῖσιν· ἐπεὶ δὲ παρ- 17
ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἕλληνες, εἶποντο ἀεὶ μαχόμενοι. ᾤκουν
δ' ἐν τοῖς ὄχυροῖς, καὶ τάπιτήδεια ἐν τούτοις ἀνακεκο-
μισμένοι ἦσαν. ὥστε μηδὲν λαμβάνειν αὐτόθεν τοὺς
Ἕλληνας, ἀλλὰ διετράφησαν τοῖς κτήνεσιν, ἃ ἐκ τῶν
25 Ταόχων ἔλαβον.
Ἐκ τούτου οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἄρπασον 18
ποταμόν, εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύ-
θησαν διὰ Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας
εἴκοσι, διὰ πεδίου εἰς κώμας· ἐν οἷς ἔμειναν ἡμέρας
30 τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο.

- 19 Ἐντεῦθεν διήλθον σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασύγγας εἴκοσι, πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα καὶ οἰκουμένην, ἣ ἐκαλεῖτο Γυμνιάς. ἐκ ταύτης ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει, ὅπως διὰ τῆς
- 20 ἑαυτῶν πολεμίας χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. ἔλθων δ' ἐκεῖνος 5 λέγει, ὅτι ἄξει αὐτοὺς πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς χωρίον ὅθεν ὄψονται τὴν θάλατταν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, τεθνάναι ἐπηγγείλατο. καὶ ἡγούμενος ἐπειδὴ ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πολεμίαν, παρεκελεύετο αἴθειν καὶ φθείρειν τὴν χώραν· ᾧ καὶ δῆλον ἐγένετο, ὅτι τούτου ἕνεκα ἔλθοι, οὐ τῆς τῶν 10 Ἑλλήνων εὐνοίας.
- 21 Καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος τῆ πέμπτη ἡμέρα· ὄνομα δὲ τῷ ὄρει ἦν Θήχης. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ πρῶτοι ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους καὶ κατείδον τὴν θάλατταν, κραυγὴ πολλή
- 22 ἐγένετο. ἀκούσας δ' ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες 15 ᾤθησαν ἔμπροσθεν ἄλλους ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολεμίους· εἵποντο γὰρ καὶ ὀπισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καομένης χώρας, καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας καὶ ἐξώγρησαν ἐνέδραν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ γέρρα ἔλαβον ὠμοβόεια ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσιν. 20
- 23 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ βοὴ πλείων τε ἐγίγνετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον, καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς βοῶντας, καὶ πολλῶ μείζων ἐγίγνετο ἡ βοὴ ὅσῳ δὴ πλείους ἐγίγνοντο,
- 24 ἐδόκει δὴ μείζον τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ' ἵππον καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν παρε- 25 βοήθει· καὶ τάχα δὴ ἀκούουσι βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν “Θάλαττα,” “Θάλαττα,” καὶ παρεγγυώντων, ἔνθα δὴ ἔθεον πάντες καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια ἠλαύνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι.
- 25 Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, ἐνταῦθα δὴ 30 περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς δακρύνοντες. καὶ ἐξαπίνης, ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος,

οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους καὶ ποιούσι κολωνὸν μέγαν. ἐνταῦθ' ἀνετίθεσαν δερμάτων πλήθος ὠμοβοεῖων 26 καὶ βακτηρίας καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα γέρρα, καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτὸς τε κατέτεμνε τὰ γέρρα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις διεκε-
5 λεύετο.

Μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἡγεμόνα οἱ Ἕλληες ἀποπέμπουσι 27 δῶρα δόντες ἀπὸ κοινοῦ ἵππον καὶ φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν καὶ σκευὴν Περσικὴν καὶ δαρεικοὺς δέκα· ἤπει δὲ μάλιστα τοὺς δακτυλίους, καὶ ἔλαβε πολλοὺς παρὰ τῶν στρατιω-
10 τῶν. κώμην δὲ δείξας αὐτοῖς, οὗ σκηνήσουσι, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν πορεύσονται εἰς Μάκρωνας, ἐπεὶ ἑσπέρα ἐγένετο, ᾗχετο τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπιών.

They march through the Macrones to Trapezus.

VIII. Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν οἱ Ἕλληες διὰ Μα- 1 κρώνων σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας δέκα. τῇ πρώτῃ 15 δ' ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν, ὃς ὠρίζε τὴν τῶν Μακρώνων καὶ τὴν τῶν Σκυθιῶν. εἶχον δ' ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν 2 χωρίον οἶον χαλεπώτατον, καὶ ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς ἄλλον ποταμὸν, εἰς ὃν ἐνέβαλλεν ὁ ὀρίζων, δι' οὗ ἔδει διαβῆναι. ἦν δ' οὗτος δασὺς δένδρεσι παχέσι μὲν οὐ, πυκνοῖς δέ.
20 ταῦτα, ἐπεὶ προσῆλθον οἱ Ἕλληες, ἔκοπτον, σπεύδοντες ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου ὡς τάχιστα ἐξελθεῖν.

Οἱ δὲ Μάκρωνες ἔχοντες γέρρα καὶ λόγχας καὶ τρι- 3 χίνους χιτῶνας κατ' ἀντιπέρας τῆς διαβάσεως παρα-
25 τεταγμένοι ἦσαν, καὶ ἀλλήλοις διεκελεύοντο καὶ λίθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐρρίπτουν· ἐξικνούντο δ' οὐ, οὐδ' ἔβλα-
πτον οὐδέν.

Ἐνθα δὲ προσέρχεται τῷ Ξενοφῶντι τῶν πελταστῶν 4 ἀνὴρ Ἀθήνησι φάσκων δεδουλευκέναι, λέγων, ὅτι γιγνώ-
σκοι τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. “καὶ οἶμαι,” ἔφη,
30 “ἐμὴν ταύτην πατρίδα εἶναι· καὶ εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει,

- 5 ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλεχθῆναι.” “ Ἄλλ’ οὐδὲν κωλύει,”
 ἔφη, “ ἀλλὰ διαλέγου καὶ μάθε πρότον, τίνες εἰσίν.”
 οἱ δ’ εἶπον ἐρωτήσαντος, ὅτι Μάκρωνες. “ Ἐρώτα τοί-
 νυν,” ἔφη, “ αὐτούς, τί ἀντιτετάχεται καὶ χρήζουσιν
 6 ἡμῖν πολέμιοι εἶναι.” οἱ δ’ ἀπεκρίναντο· “ Ὅτι καὶ 5
 ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε.”
 Λέγειν ἐκέλευον οἱ στρατηγοί, ὅτι οὐ κακῶς γε ποιή-
 σοντες, ἀλλὰ βασιλεῖ πολεμήσαντες ἀπερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν
 7 Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἐπὶ θάλατταν βουλόμεθα ἀφικέσθαι. ἡρώ-
 των ἐκείνοι, εἰ δοῖεν ἂν τούτων τὰ πιστά. οἱ δ’ ἔφασαν 10
 καὶ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν ἐθέλειν. ἐντεῦθεν διδόασιν οἱ
 μὲν Μάκρωνες βαρβαρικὴν λόγχην τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οἱ
 δ’ Ἕλληνες ἐκείνοις Ἑλληνικὴν· ταῦτα γὰρ ἔφασαν
 πιστὰ εἶναι· θεοὺς δ’ ἐπεμαρτύραντο ἀμφότεροι.
 8 Μετὰ δὲ τὰ πιστὰ εὐθύς οἱ Μάκρωνες τά τε δένδρα 15
 συνεξέκοπτον τὴν τε ὁδὸν ὠδοποιοῦν, ὡς διαβιβάσοντες
 ἀναμεμυγμένοι τοῖς Ἕλλησι, καὶ ἀγοράν, οἷαν ἐδύνατο,
 παρεῖχον, καὶ παρήγαγον ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἔστ’ ἐπὶ τὰ
 Κόλχων ὄρια κατέστησαν τοὺς Ἕλληνας.
 9 Ἐνταῦθ’ ἦν ὄρος μέγα, προσβατὸν δέ· καὶ ἐπὶ τού- 20
 του οἱ Κόλχοι παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶ-
 τον οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀντιπαρετάξαντο φάλαγγα, ὡς οὕτως
 ἄξοντες πρὸς τὸ ὄρος· ἔπειτα δ’ ἔδοξε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
 συλλεγεῖσι βουλεύσασθαι, ὅπως ὡς κάλλιστα ἀγω-
 νιοῦνται. 25
 10 Ἐλεξεν οὖν Ξενοφῶν, ὅτι “ δοκοίη παύσαντας τὴν
 φάλαγγα λόχους ὀρθίους ποιῆσαι· ἢ μὲν γὰρ φάλαγξ
 διασπασθήσεται εὐθύς· τῇ μὲν γὰρ ἄνοδον τῇ δὲ εὐδον
 εὐρήσομεν τὸ ὄρος, καὶ εὐθύς τοῦτο ἀθυμίαν ποιήσει,
 ὅταν τεταγμένοι εἰς φάλαγγα ταύτην διεσπασμένην 30
 11 ὀρώσιν. ἔπειτα δέ, ἐὰν μὲν ἐπὶ πολλῶν τεταγμένοι
 προσάγωμεν, περιττεύσουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμιοι καὶ τοῖς

περιπτοῖς χρήσονται ὅ,τι ἂν βούλωνται· ἐὰν δ' ἐπ' ὀλίγων, οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη θαυμαστόν, εἰ διακοπήν ἡμῶν ἢ φάλαγξ ὑπ' ἀθρώων καὶ βελέων καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἐμπε-
 5 ῶντων· εἰ δέ πη τοῦτο ἔσται, ὅλη τῇ φάλαγγι κακὸν
 5 ἔσται.

“ Ἀλλά μοι δοκεῖ ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιησαμένους **12**
 τοσοῦτον χωρίον κατασχεῖν διαλιπόντας τοῖς λόχοις
 ὅσον ἔξω τοὺς ἐσχάτους λόχους γενέσθαι τῶν πολεμίων
 κεράτων· καὶ οὕτως ἐσόμεθα τῆς τε τῶν πολεμίων
 10 φάλαγγος ἔξω, καὶ ὀρθίους ἄγοντες οἱ κρᾶτιστοι ἡμῶν
 πρῶτοι προσίασιν, ἥ τε ἂν εὐοδον ἢ ταύτη ἕκαστος
 ἄξει ὁ λόχος. καὶ εἷς τε τὸ διαλείπον οὐ ῥάδιον ἔσται **13**
 τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰσελθεῖν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν λόχων ὄντων,
 διακόψαι τε οὐ ῥάδιον ἔσται λόχον ὀρθιον προσιόντα.
 15 ἐὰν τέ τις πιέζηται τῶν λόχων, ὁ πλησίον βοηθήσει.
 ἐὰν τε εἷς πη δυνηθῇ τῶν λόχων ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον ἀναβῆναι,
 οὐδεὶς μηκέτι μενεῖ τῶν πολεμίων.”

Ταῦτ' ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποίουν ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους. Ξενο- **14**
 φῶν δ' ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ἔλεγε
 20 τοῖς στρατιώταις· “ Ἄνδρες, οὗτοί εἰσιν, οὓς ὀράτε,
 μόνοι ἔτι ἡμῖν ἐμποδῶν τὸ μὴ ἤδη εἶναι ἔνθα πάλαι
 σπεύδομεν· τούτους, ἐὰν πως δυνώμεθα, καὶ ὤμους δεῖ
 καταφαγεῖν.”

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν ταῖς χώραις ἕκαστοι ἐγένοντο καὶ τοὺς **15**
 25 λόχους ὀρθίους ἐποίησαντο, ἐγένοντο μὲν λόχοι τῶν
 ὀπλιτῶν ἀμφὶ τοὺς ὀγδοήκοντα, ὁ δὲ λόχος ἕκαστος
 σχεδὸν εἰς τοὺς ἑκατόν· τοὺς δὲ πελταστὰς καὶ τοὺς
 τοξότας τριχῆ ἐποίησαντο, τοὺς μὲν τοῦ εὐωνύμου ἔξω,
 τοὺς δὲ τοῦ δεξιοῦ, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ μέσον, σχεδὸν ἑξακο-
 30 σίους ἐκάστους.

Ἐκ τούτου παρηγγύησαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐχεσθαι· **16**
 εὐξάμενοι δὲ καὶ παιανίσαντες ἐπορεύοντο. καὶ Χειρί-

- σοφος μὲν καὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτοῖς πελτασταὶ τῆς τῶν πολεμίων φάλαγγος ἕξω γενόμενοι ἐπορεύοντο·
- 17** οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτούς, ἀντιπαράθεοντες, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιόν, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον, διεσπάρσθησαν, καὶ πολὺ τῆς αὐτῶν φάλαγγος ἐν τῷ μέσῳ κενὸν 5 ἐποίησαν.
- 18** Ἴδόντες δ' αὐτοὺς διαχάζοντας οἱ κατὰ τὸ Ἀρκαδικὸν πελτασταί, ὧν ἦρχεν Αἰσχίνης ὁ Ἀκαρναν, νομίσαντες φεύγειν ἀνὰ κράτος ἔθειον· καὶ οὗτοι πρῶτοι ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος ἀναβαίνουσι· συνεφείπετο δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ Ἀρκα- 10
- 19** δικὸν ὀπλιτικόν, ὧν ἦρχε Κλεάνωρ ὁ Ὀρχομένιος. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι, ἐπεὶ ἤρξαντο θεῖν, οὐκέτι ἔστησαν, ἀλλὰ φυγῆ ἄλλος ἄλλη ἐτράπετο.
- Οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες ἀναβάντες ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο ἐν πολ-
- 20** λαῖς κώμαις καὶ τὰπιτήδεια πολλὰ ἐχούσαις. καὶ τὰ 15 μὲν ἄλλα οὐδὲν ἦν ὅ,τι καὶ ἐθαύμασαν· τὰ δὲ σμήνη πολλὰ ἦν αὐτόθι, καὶ τῶν κηρίων ὅσοι ἔφαγον τῶν στρατιωτῶν πάντες ἄφρονές τε ἐγίγνοντο καὶ ἤμουν καὶ κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, καὶ ὀρθὸς οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἵστασθαι, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ὀλίγον ἐδηδοκότες σφόδρα μεθύουσιν ἐφέκε- 20 σαν, οἱ δὲ πολὺ μαινομένοις, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν.
- 21** ἔκειντο δ' οὕτω πολλοί, ὥσπερ τροπῆς γεγενημένης, καὶ πολλή ἦν ἀθυμία. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἀπέθανε μὲν οὐδεὶς, ἀμφὶ δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν πού ὥραν ἀνεφρόνουν· τρίτη δὲ καὶ τετάρτη ἀνίσταντο ὥσπερ ἐκ φαρμακοποσίας. 25
- 22** Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπορεύθησαν δύο σταθμούς, παρασάγγας ἐπτὰ, καὶ ἦλθον ἐπὶ θάλατταν εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα, πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα οἰκουμένην ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ, Σιωπέων ἀποικίαν ἐν τῇ Κόλχων χώρα. ἐνταῦθ' ἔμειναν ἡμέρας ἀμφὶ τὰς τριάκοντα ἐν ταῖς τῶν Κόλχων κώμαις· 30
- 23** κἀντεῦθεν ὀρμώμενοι ἐλήζοντο τὴν Κολχίδα. ἀγορὰν δὲ παρείχον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Τραπεζοῦντιοι, καὶ ἐδέ-

ξαντό τε τοὺς Ἑλληνας καὶ ξένια ἔδοσαν βούς καὶ ἄλφιτα καὶ οἶνον. συνδιεπράττοντο δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν 24 πλησίον Κόλχων, τῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ μάλιστα οἰκούντων, καὶ ξένια καὶ παρ' ἐκείνων ἦλθον βόες.

5 Μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν θυσίαν, ἣν ἠύξαντο, παρεσκευάζοντο. 25 ἦλθον δ' αὐτοῖς ἱκανοὶ βόες ἀποθύσαι τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ ἡγεμόσυνα, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἃ εὔξαντο. ἐποίησαν δὲ καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν ἐν τῷ ὄρει, ἔνθαπερ ἐσκήνουν. εἴλοντο δὲ Δρακόντιον 10 Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς ἔφυγεν ἔτι παῖς ὢν οἴκοθεν, παῖδα ἄκων κατακανῶν ξυήλη πατάξας, δρόμου τ' ἐπιμεληθῆναι καὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος προστατῆσαι.

Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ θυσία ἐγένετο, τὰ δέρματα παρέδοσαν 26 τῷ Δρακοντίῳ, καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον ὄπου τὸν δρόμον 15 πεποικῶς εἶη. ὁ δὲ δείξας ὄπουπερ ἐστηκότες ἐτύγγα-
νον, “Ὅτος ὁ λόφος,” ἔφη, “κάλλιστος τρέχειν ὄπου ἂν τις βούληται.” “Πῶς οὖν,” ἔφασαν, “δυνήσονται παλαίειν ἐν σκληρῷ καὶ δασεῖ οὕτως;” ὁ δ' εἶπε·
“Μᾶλλον τι ἀνιάσεται ὁ καταπεσών.”

20 Ἠγωνίζοντο δὲ παῖδες μὲν στάδιον τῶν αἰχμαλώτων 27 οἱ πλεῖστοι, δόλιχον δὲ Κρήτες πλείους ἢ ἐξήκοντα ἔθεον· πάλην δὲ καὶ πυγμὴν καὶ παγκράτιον ἕτεροι. καὶ καλὴ θέα ἐγένετο· πολλοὶ γὰρ κατέβησαν, καὶ ἄτε θεωμένων τῶν ἐταίρων πολλὴ φιλονεικία ἐγίγνετο. ἔθεον 28 25 δὲ καὶ ἵπποι, καὶ ἔδει αὐτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ πρᾶνου ἑλά-
σαντας ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ ἀναστρέψαντας πάλιν ἄνω πρὸς τὸν βωμὸν ἄγειν. καὶ κάτω μὲν οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκυλινδοῦντο· ἄνω δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἰσχυρῶς ὄρθιον μόλις βάδην ἐπορεύοντο οἱ ἵπποι· ἔνθα πολλὴ κραυγὴ καὶ γέλωσ καὶ παρακέ-
30 λευσις ἐγίγνετο.

NOTES.



ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ : dependent not on **ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ** alone, but on **ΚΥΡΟΥ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΩΣ** taken together. For the derivation of *Ξενοφών*, *ἀνάβασις*, and *Kûros*, see Vocab.¹ *Ἀνάβασις* as a title belongs properly only to the first book; for the remaining books describe rather the *κατάβασις*, 'Down-March' or 'Retreat;' see p. 49.

ΛΟΓΟΣ : here = *βιβλίον*, 'book;' read p. 47. Why in the nom. case? See H. 708.²

Α' : = *πρῶτος*; cf. G. 372, H. 288.

CHAPTER I.

ENMITY BETWEEN CYRUS AND HIS BROTHER. CYRUS'S MUSTERING OF FORCES.

Page 51. 1. 1. Δαρείου : G 1130, 2; H. 750. Darius Nothus is meant; see p. 20. **γίγνεται** : historical present. G. 1252; H. 828; GMT. 33. For the principal parts see G. p. 378; H. 506, 1. **παῖδες δύο** : G. 922; H. 290, b. Darius and Parysatis had thirteen children, of whom nine died early. Of the four sons that reached maturity Xenophon

¹ Vocab. = "Vocabulary," at the end of this book; cf. *offer* = "compare;" *dep.* = "depends" or "dependent;" *l.* = "line;" *lit.* = "literally;" *sc. (scilicet)* = "supply," or "understood;" *trans.* = "translate," or "translation." References like this, p. 55, 7 (page 55, line 7) are to the pages of this book. Translations of Greek or Latin words or phrases are put in single quotation-marks.

² G = Goodwin's "Greek Grammar, revised edition;" H. = Hadley's "Greek Grammar," revised by Allen; GMT = Goodwin's "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb" (Boston, 1890); N = "note;" R. = "remark;" *dir disc* = "direct discourse;" *indir. disc.* = "indirect discourse;" *pred.* = "predicate;" κ. τ. λ. = *kai τὰ λοιπά* = *et cetera* = etc

For other abbreviations see the list preceding the vocabulary.

mentions only the two connected with his narrative. **2. πρεσβύτερος:** 'the elder' or 'an older': sc. *παῖς* in partitive apposition with *παῖδες*. **μέν:** here need not be translated, but the force should be expressed by the modulation of the voice in translating *πρεσβύτερος* and *Ἀρταξέρξης*. **Ἀρταξέρξης:** G. 911; H. 624, d. The name in the Persian language meant 'Right Sovereignty.' Which Artaxerxes is here referred to? **δέ:** how different in position and force from *ἀλλά* and *καί*? See H. 1046, 1036, and Vocab. **Κύρος:** Cyrus the Younger; read pp. 20-26. **ἐπεί:** denotes historical as distinguished from merely temporal sequence, which is expressed by *ὅτε*.

3. δ' = δέ. G. 48; H. 79 and 80, a. **ἡσθένει:** force of the impf.? G. 1259, 1; H. 829. Difference in derivation and meaning between *ἀσθενεῖν* and *νοσεῖν*? See Vocab. **Δαρείος:** often in Greek a subordinate verb is placed near the word introducing the clause, so that the subject is thrown after it; and not infrequently the subject of two verbs is placed between them. **ὑπόπτει:** G. 543; H. 362, a. How is this word similar in derivation to the Latin *superior*? **τελευτήν:** article omitted. H. 660. **τοῦ:** 'his.' G. 949; H. 658. **ἰβουλετό:** why two accents? G. 143, 1; H. 115, b. **4. οἱ:** G. 389, 987, and 1179; H. 261, 685, 775. **παῖδε:** G. 895, 1; H. 939. The dual is used with the article referring to the *two* sons previously mentioned. **ἀμφοτέρω:** Why not before *παῖδε*? G. 976; H. 673, a.

2. 4. μέν οὖν: G. 964; H. 666, c. Which of these words refers to what precedes, and which to what follows? **5. παρὼν ἐτύγχανε:** 'happened to be there;' more definite than *παρήν*. G. 1586; H. 984. **Κύρον:** emphatic by position. **μεταπέμπεται:** indirect middle, = he sends after for himself, 'he sent for.' G. 1252 and 1242, 2; H. 828 and 813. **6. ἀρχῆς.** Cyrus's province comprised Lydia, the Greater Phrygia, and Cappadocia; see map and p. 20 **αὐτόν:** G. 989, 3; H. 682. **σατράπην:** pred. acc. G. 1077; H. 726. On the position and powers of the satrap, see Vocab. and p. 4. **ἐποίησε, ἀπέδειξε:** trans. as if plupf., 'had made,' 'had appointed.' H. 837. **καί:** 'and,' or 'also'? **στρατηγόν:** here = *κάρανον*, 'captain-general;' see p. 17. Cyrus was not simply civil governor (satrap) of his province, but also captain-general of the imperial troops of all the western Asiatic provinces. These forces mustered once a year for review on the plain of Castölus, near Sardis, in Lydia, and previous to Cyrus's appointment had been under the command of Tissaphernes,

who now became his rival and secret enemy. At this time the powers of satrap and commandant were frequently vested in the same person.

7. πάντων, ὅσοι: 'of all (the forces) which.' εἰς — ἀθροίζονται: 'muster on' (lit. 'gather themselves into'). **8.** ὁ Κῦρος: G. 943; II. 663. λαβῶν, ἔχων: trans. 'with.' GMT. 843, 844 Τυσσαφέρνην: see Vocab. and p. 21. ὡς: 'as,' i. e. 'supposing him to be,' 'on the ground that he was;' the use of ὡς here is analogous to that with participles. It may be that Cyrus at this time still supposed Tissaphernes a true friend; more likely he took Tissaphernes along from fear that if left behind this wily and resentful rival might stir up his province against him, or cause trouble in some other way. The Greek will bear either interpretation.

9. τῶν Ἑλλήνων: the article implies that Cyrus already had Greek mercenaries in his service. ὀπλίτας: read pp. 30-32. ἀνέβη: notice the *chiasmus*, or reverse arrangement of words similarly construed, in Ἐπιβαίνει λαβῶν . . . ἔχων ἀνέβη, together with the striking change of tense. **10.** ἄρχοντα: G. 1080; II. 726. Παρράσιον: the Parthians were a tribe in the southwestern part of Arcadia. The Arcadians, rude and warlike, were greatly in demand for military service. The inhabitants of Arcadia are among the most backward of the modern Greeks.

3. 11. δ': 'Now.' ἐτελεύτησε: sc. τὸν βίον or βίον, = ἀπέθανεν; by what tense best rendered? Cf. ἐποίησε, I. 6, and N. Darius died at Babylon. Δαρείος: why placed after the verb? κατέστη εἰς: 'became established in.' G. 1225, 1; II. 788. What difference in meaning between the aorists of ἴστημι? **13** τόν: *not* 'the.' G. 949; H. 658. ὡς: '(saying) that.' ἐπιβουλεύει. opt. in indir. disc. (G. 1487; H. 932, 2), because the historical present διαβάλλει, taking the place of an impf. or aorist, is looked upon as a secondary tense. G. 1268; H. 828. Read p. 21. Difference between ἐπιβουλεύω and συμβουλεύω? αὐτῷ: G. 1179; H. 775. ὁ δέ. 'He, indeed,' 'But he,' i. e. Artaxerxes. τε: where is the accent? How different from καί? H. 1040, and 1040, a.

14. ὡς ἀποκτενῶν (sc. αὐτόν): expresses intention, — 'intending (as it seemed) to put him to death.' G. 1563, 4, and 1574; H. 969, c, and 978; cf. GMT. 865. ἡ μήτηρ: *not* 'the mother.' What was her name? ἐξαιτησαμένη: 'having begged (him) off,' or 'begged (him) off and.' G. 1563, 1, and 1288; H. 856 and 969. **15.** ἀποπέμ-

πει. the expression implies that Parysatis had everything her own way. She was strong-minded, while Artaxerxes was weak. Cf. pp. 24, 25.

4. 15. ὁ δ': with ἀπῆλθε. When used as subject, ὁ with δέ must stand at the beginning of the clause. G. 983, (a); H. 654, e. **16 ὡς**: causal, temporal, or final? **βουλεύεται**: force of the mid.? **17 μήποτ'**: could οὐποτε have been used here? G. 1362, 1364; H. 1018 and 1021. **ἔσται** G. 1372; H. 885. **ἐπί**: 'in the power of.' G. 1210, 2, (d); H. 799, 2, d. **ἀλλ', ἀντ'**: G. 48; H. 79 and 80, b. **δύνηται**: G. 1403; H. 898. For the foundation of Cyrus's claim to the throne, see p. 21. **18. ἐκείνου**: how different from τούτου? G. 1004; H. 695. **μὲν δὴ**: μὲν looks forward, contrasting Parysatis with others on the side of Cyrus, as shown by the corresponding δ' in "Ὅστις δ' ἀφικνεῖτο κ. τ. λ., p. 52, 3; for rendering, cf. μὲν in l. 2 and n. δὴ adds vivacity or familiarity to the statement, = 'in truth,' 'in fact,' or, as we often say, 'you see,' 'you know.' **μήτηρ**: G. 911; H. 623. **ὑπῆρχε**: 'was devoted to,' 'favored.'

Page 52. 1. Κύρω: G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **φιλοῦσα**: 'because she loved,' (how lit.?). G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. Distinction between φιλέω and ἀγαπάω? See Vocab., and cf. Gospel of John, xxi. 15-17. **βασιλεύοντα**. G. 1559; H. 965. Why not aor. part. here?

5. 3. Ὅστις: the antecedent is πάντας, which expresses collectively what Ὅστις expresses individually. G. 425, and 1021, (c); H. 280 and 629, b. **ἀφικνεῖτο — ἀπεπέμπετο**: 'might come' — 'would dismiss.' Might the opt. have been expected? G. 1431, 2, and 1432; H. 894, c, and 918; GMT. 534. **τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως**: condensed expression, = τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ (ἀφικνεῖτο) παρὰ βασιλέως. **τῶν**: G. 952, 2, and 1088; H. 621, a, and 729, e. Envoys from the king inspected annually the province of each satrap; but as Cyrus had a position of unusual responsibility, not unlikely officers from the court came frequently. **βασιλέως**: usually without the article when referring to the king of Persia, who was sometimes, however, designated ὁ μέγας βασιλεύς. As there was only one Persian king, the title was applied almost as a proper name. G. 957; H. 660, c.

4. διατιθείς: why not aor. part.? **ὥστε**: with infin. of result, or consecutive infin. G. 1449; H. 953. **αὐτῷ**: why not αὐτῷ here? **μᾶλλον φίλους**: what is the ordinary comp. of φίλος? The less common comp. is emphatic. **5. τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ**: G. 952; H. 666, a.

βαρβάρων : G. 1102 ; H. 742. Derivation and original meaning? Foreigners travelling in Greece to-day are often called *βάρβαροι*. **6. ὥς** : = ὅπως ; cf. GMT. 351, 1. **πολεμῆν** : G. 1526 ; II. 952. **ἱκανοί** : attributive or predicative? G. 919 ; II. 594. **εἶεν, ἔχοιεν** : G. 1365 ; H. 881. What other form for *εἶεν*? **εὐνοικῶς ἔχοιεν** : = *εὐνοίαν ἔχοιεν* = *εὐνοί εἶεν*. See IDIOMS, p. 400. **7. αὐτῷ** : after *εὐνοικῶς*. G. 1174 ; H. 765.

6. 8. Τῆν : implies previous mention of the Greek force (cf. p. 51, 9) ; trans. as *τόν*, p. 51, 13. **δύναμιν** . placed before the verb for emphasis ; transition to a new topic. **ἠθροίζεν** : 'went to collecting.' Why was *ἀγείρω* or *συλλέγω* not used here? **ὥς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο** : 'as much as he could,' 'as much as possible.' H. 651, a. **9. ὅπως** : here = *ἴνα*. **ὅτι ἀπαρασκευάστον** : see IDIOMS ; and G. 50, (b) ; H. 80, b, and 651. **λάβοι** : G. 1365 ; H. 881. **10. ὃδε** : refers to what follows, as distinguished from *οὕτως*, which refers to what precedes. Cf. G. 1005 ; H. 696. **φυλακάς** . might have been in the gen., thus, — *παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις* ('to the several commanders') *τῶν φυλακῶν, ὅσας εἶχεν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν*. G. 1037 ; II. 995. Distinguish between *φυλακάς* and *φύλακας*. **11. ἐκάστοις** : less emphatic when placed after the noun. Why not between *τοῖς* and *φρουράρχοις*? G. 976 ; II. 673, a. **12. λαμβάνειν** : G. 1519 ; H. 948. **Πελοποννησίου** : at this time the best soldiers among the Greeks. Cyrus had been careful to keep on good terms with the Spartans and their allies. **ὅτι πλείστους** : see IDIOMS.

13. ὥς : 'on the ground that,' or 'with the pretext that.' Render the gen. abs. (G. 1152 ; H. 970) by a clause with the verb in the impf. indic. The *ὥς* implies that the reason given is that assigned by Cyrus ; without *ὥς*, it would have been stated on Xenophon's own authority. G. 1574 ; H. 978. **ταῖς πόλεσιν** : mentioned more definitely in l. 14. For the dat., cf. *αὐτῷ*, p. 51, 13, and N

14. καὶ γάρ : = Lat. *et-enim*, elliptical, 'and (with good reason) for,' but trans. 'for indeed,' 'for in fact,' or emphatic 'for.' **ἦσαν Τισσαφέρνους** : ' (had) belonged to Tissaphernes.' G. 1094, 1 ; H. 732. **αἱ Ἴωνικαὶ πόλεις** : the cities of the Ionian Greeks, scattered along the coast of Asia Minor and adjacent islands, from Smyrna southward to Miletus. The most important were thirteen in number : Miletus, Myus, Priēne, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Clazomenae, Phocaea, Samos, Chios, Erythrae, and Smyrna. At this time they had been subject to Persia over a century. The presumption is, that Cyrus had instigated this revolt ; for the help of these cities was almost a necessity to the

prosecution of his designs, as they controlled the seaboard west of his satrapy, and as he was relying upon the Greeks to furnish him soldiers. The cities, no doubt, found the rule of the politic and ambitious prince easier than that of Tissaphernes. τὸ ἀρχαῖον: 'originally.' G. 1060; H. 719, b.

15. ἐκ: sometimes used with the passive of δίδωμι instead of ἐπό, in order to emphasize the source of the gift. ἀφέστασαν: 2d plupf. G. 507; H. 336. 16. πᾶσαι: emphatic position. πλήν: improper prep. G. 1200; H. 784, 2, a. Μιλήτου: the position of Miletus (see Map) made it easier of access for Tissaphernes, who was satrap of Caria, than for Cyrus; and Tissaphernes had built and garrisoned a strong fortress commanding the town, so that revolt was a more difficult matter than in the case of the other cities.

7. 17. ταῦτὰ βουλευομένους: 'were forming the same plan,' i. e. of revolt to Cyrus. ταῦτά: a kind of cognate acc. G. 1054; H. 716, b. Difference in meaning between ταῦτά (= τὰ αὐτά, G. 42; H. 76) and ταῦτα? βουλευομένους: in Latin the part. here would be an infin. G. 1588; H. 982. τοὺς μὲν — τοὺς δ': 'some — others.' G. 981; H. 654. αὐτῶν: G. 1088; H. 729, e. 18. ὑπολαβῶν. force of ἐπό- in composition? 19. φεύγοντας: here 'exiles,' as often, men who had fled for political reasons. The pres. indicates a state rather than an act, — *living* in exile. G. 1560; H. 966. συλλέξας: = συνέλεξε καί, 'collected an army and.' In cases like this the part. frequently may best be rendered by a coördinate finite verb. ἐπολιόρκει: on the operations of a siege, see p. 38. καί — καί: see Vocab. 20. κατὰ γῆν: see IDIOMS. κατάγειν: could the aor. infin. have been used here? Notice the force of the κατα-, often used in composition with reference to movement from the sea into a harbor or from a hill 'down' to the plain; and here in some such way as the Romans frequently used *de-portare* when speaking of bringing things from the provinces to Rome, and as we say "bring down to New York," "go down to Washington." In England, however, from all parts men "go up" to London. τοὺς ἐκπεπωκότας: = τοὺς φεύγοντας above. ἐκπίπτω often takes the place of the passive of ἐκβάλλω, 'banish,' 'exile.'

21. καί: not 'and.' αὐτῆ. for τοῦτο; refers to what precedes, but takes the gender of the pred. noun. H. 696, and 632, a. πρόσφασις: G. 907; H. 706, b. On the relations of the Persian satraps at this time, see p. 4. ἦν αὐτῷ: 'he had.' G. 1173; H. 768. τοῦ ἀθροΐζειν.

G 1547; H. 959. **22. σπράτευμα:** obj. of substantive infin. G. 1516; H. 958.

8. 23. ἤξιον: 'asked' as a right; sc. Κῦρος. αἰτέω (= *peto*), 'ask,' 'beg;' ἀπαιτέω (= *repeto*), 'demand back,' 'demand,' particularly of things taken away by force; δέομαι (= *oro*), 'beseech,' 'entreat;' ἀξιόω (= *postulo*), 'ask,' 'demand' as a proper thing, on grounds of propriety and fairness. ἀδελφός. G. 907; H. 706, b. ὦν: G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. Instead of ἀδελφός ὦν, ἀδελφῶ ὄντι agreeing with οἱ might have been used. **24. οἱ:** article, pronoun, or adv.? G. 1158; H. 763, and 764, 1, a. ταύτας τὰς πόλεις: what cities? ἄρχειν: 'continue to rule.' Could the ind. have been used here? **25. αὐτῶν:** G. 1109, H. 741. αὐτῶ. G. 1179; H. 775. Cf. p. 51, 18.

26 οὐκ: why not οὐ or οὐχ? G. 62; H. 88, a. **27. Τισσαφέρνει:** emphatic position, — with *Tissaphernes*, not himself. G. 1177; H. 772. πολεμοῦντ': G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. What is the omission of a final vowel before a following vowel called? ἀμφί: εἰς might have been used. **28. δαπανᾶν:** render by impf. indic. G. 1280, and 1285; H. 852, and 853, a. οὐδέν: 'not at all' (lit. 'in nothing,' 'in no respect'); stronger than οὐκ. G. 1060; H. 719, b. αὐτῶν πολεμοῦντων: = τοῦ ἐκείνους πολεμεῖν; construed as a gen. abs. G. 1152; H. 970. Not infrequently has an absolute government found its own security in the divisions and strifes among its more powerful subjects.

29. καὶ γάρ: see l. 14 above, and N. ἀπέπεμπε: 'continued to send off' to the king, as *Tissaphernes* had previously done. γιγνομένους: 'accruing.' What taxes the cities paid is not known, but in most parts of the empire the financial burdens were heavy. Lydia alone paid annually into the royal treasury five hundred Babylonian talents (= fully a million dollars of our money in gold value), besides supplies of different products in kind. **30. ὦν:** for ἄς, being attracted from the acc., as obj. of ἔχων, to the case of the antecedent πόλεων. G. 1031; H. 994. Τισσαφέρνους: limiting ὦν. G. 1085, 1; H. 729, a. ἐτύχαιεν ἔχων: see IDIOMS, p. 404. G. 1586; H. 984.

Page 53. 9. 1. Ἄλλο: difference between ἄλλο and τὸ ἄλλο? αὐτῶ: why not gen.? Χερρονήσῳ: derivation? see Vocab. τῆ: G. 959, 2, and 952; H. 666, and 668, a. **2. κατ' ἀντιπέρας:** often written as one word, *καταντιπέρας*; see Vocab. Ἄβυδου: G. 1148; H. 757. The Hellespont at *Abȳdos* is hardly a mile wide:

so that, according to the ancient tale, Leander used to swim across it every night to see his lady, the priestess of Aphrodite, in the temple of Sestus, on the Chersonese. Lord Byron swam across in an hour and ten minutes. **τόνδε**: how different from *τοῦτον*? G. 1005; H. 696. **τρόπον**: G. 1060; H. 719, a. See *IDIOMS*, p. 403.

Κλέαρχος: a Spartan adventurer, brave and energetic as a general, but arrogant and brutal in his treatment of those under him. In 410 B. C. Clearchus was sent by the Lacedaemonians to Byzantium to cut off the supplies of grain Athens received from that quarter. When, in 408, the city was besieged by the Athenians, he stored up all the provisions for his soldiers, leaving none for the towns-people, and treated the inhabitants in other ways so barbarously that they surrendered the city. At the close of the Peloponnesian War, in 404, he induced the Spartan government to send him to Thrace to protect the Greek colonies there against the natives. But before he reached his destination he was recalled, and refusing to obey the summons, was decreed an outlaw. He finally took refuge with Cyrus, for whom he raised an army, and employed it in protecting the Greek towns along the Hellespont against the Thracians, until Cyrus was ready to make use of it.

3. τούτω: G. 1175, 1179; H. 772. The *asyndeton* here and in the preceding clause makes the narrative more vivid. H. 1039. **4. ἡγήσθη**: the aor. pass. here = inceptive aor. mid., implying the beginning of the state expressed by the verb; 'came to admire.' G. 444; H. 497, a. **μυρίου δαρεικοῦς**: = roughly \$55,000 in gold; the purchasing power of the money was doubtless a good deal more than that represented by the sum named. On the name, cf. the French *Napoleon* and the English *sovereign*. See *Vocab.* and *Pl.* III. 12. **5. ἀπό**: 'with.' The Greek idiom looks at the money as the starting-point of operations; the English, rather as means or instrument. The dat. of means, or even *διὰ* with the gen., might have been used here. **6. χρημάτων**: difference in meaning between sing. and pl.? **ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὀρμώμενος**: i. e. making the Chersonese his base of operations. **7. Θραξί**: G. 1177; H. 772. **τοῖς**: cf. τῷ, l. 1 above, and N. **ὑπέρ**: from the standpoint of Xenophon, when writing, in Greece. The force of the prep. becomes obvious from a glance at the map. **τοῖς Ἑλληνας**: particularly of Perinthus, Selymbria, and Byzantium. See *Map*, and cf. p. 115, 20, *et seq.* **8. συνεβάλλοντο**: the mid. implies either that they contributed for their own advantage or out of their own means. **9. ἐκοῦσαι**: trans. as if adv. G. 926; H. 619 a. **10. τοῦτο**: made emphatic by sepa-

ration from its noun. **τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν**: 'was secretly maintained' (lit. 'escaped notice being maintained'). G. 1586; H. 984.

10. 12. **Ἀρίστιππος**: a man of noble birth, from Larissa, in Thessaly, and a friend of Menon. **ξένος**: G. 907; H. 706. The original meaning of **ξένος**, as here, was 'stranger-friend,' 'guest-friend;' that is, either a friend residing in another state, or a person with whose family there was a formal treaty of hospitality, ratified before **Ζεὺς Ξένιος**, 'Zeus, protector of guests.' But the term was early applied to those who left their own state to serve for pay under a foreigner, and to 'mercenaries,' whether officers or soldiers, as in l. 14 below. The latter meaning is found three times in the Anabasis. **ὧν ἐτύγγχανεν**: cf. p. 51, 5, and N.

13. **οἴκοι**: G. 952, 1; H. 666, c. In barbarous Thessaly contests for power between factions were even more common than in the other Greek states. **14.** **αὐτόν, μισθόν**: G. 1069; H. 724. **εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους**: after **μισθόν**, 'pay for two thousand mercenaries and for three months.' Some construe wrongly as obj. of **αἰτεῖ**, 'for about two thousand mercenaries and for three months' pay.' **15.** **μηνῶν**: G. 1085, 5; H. 729, d. **ὡς οὕτω περιγεγόμενος**: '(saying) that in this way (i. e. if Cyrus would give him aid) he should overcome.' In the direct form: "**οὕτω γάρ,**" ἔφη, "**περιγενοίμην ἂν τῶν ἐμῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν.**" G. 1563, 2, 1574, and 1308; H. 978, and 987, (a). Cf. GMT. 213, 215. **16.** **εἰς τετρακισχιλίους**: cf. l. 14. Cyrus furnished only the money; Aristippus could raise the troops himself.

17. **αὐτοῦ**: G. 1114; H. 743, a. **μή**: why not οὐ? G. 1611; H. 1023. **πρόσθεν — πρὶν**: trans. by one word, 'until.' H. 955, a. **καταλύσαι**: sc. **πόλεμον**. **18.** **πρὶν ἂν**: G. 1469, 1470; H. 924, a, and 921. **συμβουλευέσθαι**: for subject, refer back to **Ἀρίστιππος**. Notice the difference between **συμβουλεύω αὐτῷ** (= *consulo ei*), 'I advise him,' and **συμβουλεύομαι αὐτῷ** (= *consulo eum*), 'I consult him,' 'I advise with him,' 'I ask his advice.'

11. 21. **Πρόξενον**: a Boeotian, through whose influence Xenophon was induced to join the expedition. See p. 41, and p. 117, 24, *et seq.* **λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι πλείστους**: 'to get as many men as possible and.' Cf. p. 52, lines 12 and 19, with notes. **22.** **ὡς**: introduces the reason which Cyrus gave Proxenus for sending for him; while **ὡς** in l. 23 introduces the reason given by Cyrus for undertaking the expedition. G. 1574; H. 978; GMT. 865. **εἰς Πισίδας**: 'into (the country of) the Pisidians.'

In Greek the name of a people is often put for that of their country. The Pisidians were a tribe of hardy mountaineers, inhabiting the rugged district south of Phrygia (see Map). At this time they were virtually independent of Persian rule, and frequently made marauding expeditions into the neighboring cities of the plain and coast. **23. πράγματα παρεχόντων**: see **IDIOMS**, p. 403. **25. Σοφαίνετον, Σωκράτην**: see **Vocab.** and p. 29. **26. ξένους**: G. 907; H. 614. **καί**: 'too,' 'also,' as well as Aristippus and Proxenus. **τούτους**: appositive. **27. ὡς πολεμήσων**: 'intending (as he gave them to understand) to wage war with Tissaphernes.' G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. **Τισσαφέρνει**: G. 1177; H. 772. **28. σύν**: 'with the help of.'



CHAPTER II.

MASSING OF TROOPS. MARCH FROM SARDIS TO TARSUS.

Page 54. 1. 1. ἔδοκει: the subject is *πορεύεσθαι*. G. 1517; H. 949. What different force would *ἔδοξε* have had here? **ἤδη**: 'finally,' with *ἔδοκει*; time, near the beginning of 401 B. C. **ἄνω**: frequently used of movement from the coast toward the interior of a country; cf. N. to p. 52, 20. **τὴν μὲν πρόφασιν**: the *μὲν* would lead the reader to expect a complementary clause containing the real reason; such as, *τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ ἦν ὁ στόλος*. **2. ὡς . . . χώρας**: in Latin would be, *dictitans, se velle Pisidas e terra eorum omnino expellere*. G. 1574; H. 978.

3. τῆς: 'their.' **ὡς**: 'as if,' = 'apparently,' 'nominally.' **τό τε**: 'both his.' **4. βαρβαρικόν**: sc. *στράτευμα*. What forces are here referred to? Cf. N. to *στρατηγόν*, p. 51, 6. **ἐνταῦθα**: i. e. at Sardis, which, as the capital of Cyrus's province, does not need specific mention as his headquarters. Cf. p. 55, 1. **5. λαβόντι**: 'with,' or 'to take and.' Cf. N. to p. 52, 19. **ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ στράτευμα**: = *τοσοῦτον στράτευμα ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ*, = 'whatever troops he had,' 'his entire force.' G. 1037; H. 995. **6. συναλλαγέντι πρὸς**: 'to make terms with . . . and.' Cf. p. 53, 12, and N.

7. οἴκοι: G. 952; H. 600. **ἀποπέμψαι**: notice the force of *ἀπο-*, 'send back,' as a return for Cyrus's previous favors. As Aristippus could not himself come to Cyrus, he sent Menon instead, with 1,500 troops. Cf. p. 55, 8. **8. εἶχε στράτευμα**: = *τὸ στράτευμα ὃ εἶχε*.

G. 1037; H. 995. **8. αὐτῷ:** G. 1165; H. 767. **προειστήκει:** G. 1263; H. 849, c. **τοῦ ξενικοῦ:** sc. *στρατεύματος*. G. 1109; H. 741. **ταῖς πόλεσι:** the Ionian cities. See N. to p. 52, 14. **9. λαβόντα:** for *λαβόντι*. G. 928, 1; H. 941. **τούς:** *not* 'the.' Cf. N. to p. 51, 13. **πλὴν ὁπόσοι:** = *πλὴν τοσοῦτων ὁπόσοι*.

2. 10. ἐκάλεσε κ. τ. λ.; notice the chiasmus in *ἐκάλεσε τοὺς πολιορκούντας — τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε*. Cf. N. to *ἀνέβη*, p. 51, 9. **12. εἰ . . . οἴκαδε:** in dir. disc. would be, *ἐὰν καλῶς καταπράξω (τὰ πράγματα, οἱ ταῦτα) ἐφ' ἃ στρατεύομαι, οὐ πρόσθεν παύσομαι πρὶν ἂν ὑμᾶς οἴκαδε καταγάγω*.

13. καταπράξειεν: G. 1502; H. 937, and 932, 2. **ἐφ':** G. 92, 49; H. 82. **ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεύετο:** a general and non-committal way of stating the object of the expedition. G. 1026; H. 996. For the tense see GMT. 691. **μὴ πρόσθεν κ. τ. λ.:** in Latin would be, *se non prius destitutum esse, quam eos reduxisset domum*. G. 1522, 1; H. 946, and 948, a. **μή:** G. 1496; H. 1024. **πρόσθεν — πρὶν:** cf. p. 53, 17, and N. **14. καταγάγοι:** G. 1502, 3; H. 937, a, and 921. **οἱ δ':** G. 983; H. 654, e.

15. ἐπέιθοντο: difference in meaning between act. and mid. of this verb? **αὐτῷ:** G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **16. παρήσαν εἰς:** 'came to,' 'arrived at.' *εἰς* is used because of the idea of motion implied in *παρήσαν*. Cf. N. to p. 55, 1, *ἀπό*. G. 1225, 1; H. 788. **Σάρδεις:** a very ancient city, capital of Lydia; afterwards seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. In Cyrus's time it was wealthy and populous; its site is now marked by heaps of ruins, among which wandering Turcomans pitch their tents. The ancient name still survives in Sart, the name applied to the ruins by the natives.

3. 17. τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων: = *τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων*. Cf. p. 52, 14-18, and notes. **λαβόν:** cf. N. to p. 51, 8. **18. ὀπλίτας:** G. 911; H. 624, c. **εἰς:** G. 1207, (c); H. 796, c. Read p. 29. **Πρόξενος:** see p. 53, 21, and N. **20. Στυμφάλιος:** where were Stymphālus, Achaia, and Megara? **21. ὡς:** with *πεντακοσίου*, 'about.' See Vocab. **22. Μεγαρεύς:** G. 848, 1; H. 560, 1. **23. ἦν:** why not pl.? G. 901, H. 607. **24. τῶν στρατευομένων:** 'of those who had been engaged in service;' part. gen. in pred. G. 1094, 7; H. 732, a. For the tense of the part. cf. G. 1289; H. 856, a.

4. 25. αὐτῷ: 'at his desire' (lit. 'for him'). G. 1165; H. 767. When Cyrus left Sardis he had with him 8,100 Greeks. Several detach-

ments joined him along the route. **26. μείζονα** : emphatic by position ; agrees with *παρασκευήν*. Is it attributive or predicative ? **ἡγησάμενος** : 'having made up his mind.' **27. ἢ ὥς** : sc. *ἂν ἦν*, = 'than would be necessary,' 'than would be needed.' **Πισίδας** : trans. as if *τοὺς Πισίδας*. H. 663, a. Cf. p. 53, 22, and N. **28. ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα** : see IDIOMS.

5. 29. βασιλεύς : see N. to p. 52, 3. **δή** : 'you see.' **Τισσαφέρνης, στόλον** : G. 1102, 1103 ; H. 742, c.

Page 55. **1. ἔχων οὓς** : 'with (the forces) which.' Cf. G. 1026 ; H. 996. **ἀπό** : here used instead of *ἐκ*, because the troops while at Sardis were probably not quartered in the city, but encamped around it or near it. The date of Cyrus's departure from Sardis cannot be fixed with exactness ; but from careful calculations it is thought to have been about March 6, B. C. 401. **2. ἐξελαύνει** : properly transitive, sc. *στράτευμα* (lit. 'drives forth his army') ; but in the *Anabasis* often used intransitively, meaning 'marches.' Trace the route of Cyrus on the map.

σταθμούς : 'stages,' or 'day's journeys.' G. 1062 ; H. 720, b. Originally *σταθμός*, from root *στα* in *ἵστημι*, meant a 'standing-place,' 'halting-place ;' then, a place along one's route where a night could be spent (= Latin *statio*), particularly the 'stations' placed at certain distances along the Persian royal roads. Finally, the word was used loosely as a measure of distance, to denote a 'day's journey' from one station to another. The normal length of a day's march in the *Anabasis* was from five to six parasangs, between fifteen and twenty-two English miles, and was thus about the same as the 'regular march' of the Roman army. **παρασάγγας** : same construction as *σταθμούς*. The estimates of the length of the parasang vary from three to nearly four miles. Nissen (in Müller's *Handbuch*, ed. 2, 1892, vol. i., p. 860) makes the parasang = 5,920 metres = about 3 678 Eng. miles ; see Vocab. The distances given by Xenophon are always in round numbers, and only approximate.

3. εἴκοσι καὶ δύο : G. 382, 1 ; H. 291, b. **Μαίανδρον** : appositive. G. 911, and 970 ; H. 624, a. From the winding course of the river comes our word *meander*. **4. εὖρος** : sc. *ἦν* or *έστί*. **δύο πλῆθρα** : how many feet ? See Vocab. **πλοίοις** : G. 1181 ; H. 776. Pontoon bridges of the kind here referred to are still common in the East. Among the best known are those at Constantinople over the Golden Horn, and one at Bagdad across the Tigris.

6. 5. τοῦτον : the bridge, or the river? **6. Κολοσσάς** : once an important city, noted for its trade in wool, and the skill of its inhabitants in dyeing wool. A community of Christians early gathered here, to whom Paul addressed his 'Epistle to the Colossians.' The site of the ancient town is now desolate; but the remains of a theatre and several other ancient buildings can still be identified. **οἰκουμένην** : 'inhabited,' as opposed to 'deserted' (*ἔρημος*); for in this region towns were not infrequently depopulated, owing to incursions of marauders, the oppressions of irresponsible governors, or migrations.

7. ἔμεινεν : aor. instead of impf., because the stay is looked upon as a whole, not as a continued action. Cyrus was doubtless waiting for the Thessalian troops under Menon, who probably came across the Aegean Sea to Ephesus, and marched directly to Colossae, passing south of Sardis, and thus gaining time. See Map. **ἡμέρας** : G. 1062; H. 720, a. **ἦκε** : G. 1256; H. 827, a. **8. Μένων** . see N. to *ἀποπέμψαι* p. 54, 7. **9. Δόλοπας, Διλιᾶνας, Ὀλυνθίους** : where were these peoples? See Vocab.

7. 10. Ἐντεῦθεν : from what place? **11. Κελαινάς** : chief city of Phrygia, about seventy miles east of Colossae. See Map. **12. βασιλεια** : see IDIOMS; pl. probably because of the idea of rooms or parts connected with the conception of a palace. Difference in meaning between *βασιλεια* and *βασιλεία*? **ἦν** : why not pl.? G 899, 2, and 901; H. 604, 607.

παράδεισος : Persian kings and nobles indulged in hunting as their favorite pastime. In order to provide an abundance of game, always easily accessible, they set off great 'hunting-parks,' or 'preserves' (*παράδεισοι*), which were enclosed by walls, covered with forests, and watered by numerous streams. Here "were bred or kept wild beasts of various kinds, chiefly of the more harmless sorts, as stags, antelopes, and wild sheep." The animals were hunted with the bow and arrow, or with javelins, but the sport was looked upon with much less favor than hunting in the open field. See Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii. p. 228.

13 θηρίων : G. 1140; H. 753, c. **ἐθήρευεν** : G. 1250; H. 830. **ἀφ' ἵππου** : see IDIOMS. *ἐπί* could have been used here, marking the relation of the rider to the horse; but *ἀπό* indicates rather the relation of the rider to the object of pursuit. **14. γυμνάσαι ἑαυτόν** : = *γυμνάσασθαι*; the active form is used in order to include *ἵππους βούλιτο* : why opt.? G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2), and 894.

15. μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου: 'the middle of the park.' G. 978, 1; H. 671. **16.** αὐτοῦ: for the position, see G. 977, 1; H. 673, b. ἐκ: 'out of,' implies 'in;' trans. 'within.' No traces of this palace have been discovered. **17.** Κελαινῶν: for the position, see G. 970; H. 624, a.

8. **17.** ἔστι: 'There is;' why with accent? G. 144, 5; H. 480, 2. So in Latin *est* and *sunt* often stand at the beginning of a clause, where we say 'there is,' 'there are.' **μεγάλου βασιλέως:** cf. N. to p. 52, 3. **19.** ὑπό: 'at the foot of.' The Marsyas gushes with great force from the base of a rocky cliff. The palace here also has entirely disappeared. **20.** ἐμβάλλει: sc. ἐαυτόν; 'empties.' **21.** ποδῶν: G. 1094, and 1085, 5; H. 732, a.

22. λέγεται Ἀπόλλων: trans. 'it is said that Apollo,' rendering the following infinitives by the English indicative. The Greek often uses the personal construction where the English idiom prefers the impersonal. H. 944. **Μαρσύαν:** the goddess Athene — so the story ran — was once playing on a flute. Noticing from the reflection of her face in a spring that the use of the instrument made her cheeks bulge out, to the detriment of her beauty, she threw the reed away. The satyr Marsyas chanced to find it, and charmed with the music, in which some traces of divine sweetness still lingered, he challenged Apollo to a contest of musical skill. The terms were, that the vanquished should be at the mercy of the victor. The Muses were the judges, and Marsyas, being defeated, was flayed alive as the penalty of his presumption. In Florence there is a statue of Marsyas, representing him as bound to a fig-tree, awaiting his punishment (see Pl. IV. 1). The satyr nature is shown by the horns. **νικήσας:** sc. αὐτόν.

23. οἱ: weaker than ἐαυτῶ. G. 1177; H. 772. **περὶ σοφίας:** 'in music,' or 'in musical skill.' *σοφία* is a broad term, applicable either to 'culture' in general or to special branches or phases of culture. The meaning in each case may be gained from the connection. **24.** ἔθεν: = ἐξ οἴ. **πηγαί:** sc. εἰσι. H. 611. **διὰ τοῦτο:** could *διὰ τοῦτου* have been used here? The cave out of which the Marsyas formerly flowed has now fallen in. Perhaps the musical sounds of the water, rushing and eddying forth, and the reverberations in the cavern, gave rise to the myth. It is worthy of note also that the reed from which flutes were made by the ancients abounds in the vicinity.

9. **26.** τῇ μάχῃ: 'in the (well-known) battle;' best construed as a

loose use of the dat. of place. G. 1197; H. 657, a. The reference is to the battle of Salamis, for which see p. 10. **28. ἡμέρας**: cf. N. to l. 7 above. Cyrus was no doubt in haste to press on and strike a decisive blow while Artaxerxes was yet unprepared to meet him. He delayed here probably in order to wait for other forces to join him, to complete his arrangements for the expedition, and to provide for the government of his province during his absence. **Κλέαρχος**: see p. 53, 2, and N.

29. Θράκας, Κρήτας: properly appositives, but best translated as adjectives. **30. Σῶσις**: not again mentioned by Xenophon. He may have been left in charge of some garrison along the route, or have given over his contingent to some other general and withdrawn from the expedition, or possibly have died.

Page 56. 1. Σοφάλνερος: doubtless an error of the MSS., as one Arcadian Sophænetus has already been mentioned. Probably *Ἀγίας* (corrupted in the MSS. from *Ἀρκάς*) should be read; and Agias is substituted for the second Sophænetus in the list of generals on p. 29. Cf. p. 119, 24. **2. ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν**: = *ἐξήτασε καὶ ἠρίθμησε τοὺς Ἕλληνας*. **4. ἐγένοντο**: 'came to.' **οἱ σύμπαντες**: 'all together;' for *ὀπλίται, πελτασταί*, see G. 907; H. 706, b. Xenophon here speaks in round numbers; for the sum of the items previously mentioned gives the whole number of heavy infantry as 10,600, and of light infantry as 2,300. **5. τοὺς**: the article with numerals implies an approximate number. G. 948, (b); H. 664, c.

10. 6. Ἐντεῦθεν: from Celaenae. **7. Πέλτας**: between thirty and forty miles northwest of Celaenae; see Map. Though there are numerous ruins in the neighborhood, the site has not yet been identified. Why Cyrus turned to the north, instead of proceeding directly toward the country of the Pisidians, can only be conjectured. He may have had supplies stored up in stations along the northern route; or the road may have been better that way; or, having learned that Tissaphernes had already gone to inform the king of his intentions, he may have thought it useless further to hide his real purpose, and thus set out for Babylon by the most convenient route. He probably halted at Peltae in order to please his Peloponnesian soldiers by observing the season of their great festival.

8. Λύκαια: see IDIOMS. G. 1051; H. 715. The Lycaean festival was celebrated once a year on Mt. Lycacus, in Arcadia, in honor of Zeus (there worshipped under the name *Zeὺς Λυκαῖος*), and in some

respects resembled the Roman Luperalia (*λύκος = lupus*). **ἄγωνα** · religious festivals were usually accompanied by games, in which there were contests in running, boxing, wrestling, and racing. **9. ἦσαν** · G. 904; H. 610. **σπλεγγίδες** : properly 'flesh-scrapers,' made of horn or metal, used to remove oil or dirt from the skin after a bath; but here perhaps some sort of strigil-shaped comb or chaplet for the head is meant.

11. Κεράμων ἀγοράν : 'Tile-market;' cf. our name *Neomarket*, and the German *Neumarkt*. Many editors read *Κεραμῶν ἀγοράν*, 'Market of the Ceramians,' supposing *Κεραμῶν* to be the name of a people. The site of the town is not known with certainty; but it was doubtless located on the great imperial road from Babylon to Sardis and the west coast of Asia Minor, from which Cyrus had diverged to the south in order to make a feint of marching against the Pisidians.

11. 13. Καύστρου πεδίον : 'Cayster-plain,' 'Cayster-field;' cf. *Springsfield, Marshfield, Des Plaines*. Here was the junction of the imperial road to Sardis with that from the north, connecting with Ancÿra and Byzantium. Travellers are not agreed in regard to the exact location of Castru-pedion, except that it was not far from the modern town of Bula-vadin. It was at least a hundred miles from Ceramon-agera, from which Cyrus hastened by forced marches, at the rate of ten parasangs a day.

15. στρατιώταις : G. 1158; H. 764, a. **πλέον** : here used as an indeclinable adj. H. 647. **μηνῶν** : G. 1085, 5; H. 729, d. **16. τὰς** : not 'the.' **θύρας** : i. e. of Cyrus's tent. We have a similar idiom, as in "a man came to my door;" but cf. N. to p. 83, 2. **ἀπήτουν** : sc. *τὸν μισθόν*. Force of the impf. ? **17. δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος** = *φανερῶς ἠνιάτο*. See *IDIOMS*. G. 1589; H. 981; GMT. 907. **τοῦ** : not with *Κύρου*. **18. ἔχοντα** : 'when he had (means),' 'when he could.' Why acc.? G. 928, 2; H. 941. **μή** : G. 1611; H. 1023. **ἀποδιδόναι** : G. 1517; H. 949.

12. 19. Συεννέσιος : though used by Xenophon as a proper name, *Συέννεσις* was more likely a general title of the Cilician kings, like the Egyptian royal title *Pharaoh*. It is thought to be of Semitic origin, meaning 'Noble Lord.' See *Vocab.* The kings of Cilicia, though subject to Persia, were allowed to retain the marks of royalty. **20. ἐλέγεο** : cf. N. to p. 55, 22. G. 1522, 2, and 1280; H. 854, and 944.

21. χρήματα : Syennesis was playing a double game, with the design of gaining the favor of both parties. Though furnishing money to Cyrus, he despatched a courier to Artaxerxes, pledging unswerving fidelity, giv-

ing information of Cyrus's movements, and declaring that whatever he did for Cyrus was done under compulsion. **δ' οὖν**: 'be that as it may,' 'but at all events,' whether she gave the money or not. **στρατιᾶ**: i. e. 'Ἑλληνικῆ. **22. μνηῶν**: G. 1085, 5; H. 729, d. **Κλισσα**: sc. βασιλεια ('queen'), or γυνή. **23. αὐτήν**: why not αὐτήν, or τὴν αὐτήν?

13. 24. ἐντεύθεν: i. e. from Caystru-pedion. **25. Θύμβριον**: probably near the site of modern Ischatli, where there is a large spring, famous for its healing properties. **26. παρά**: 'along;' with the acc. because of the idea of motion involved, from the soldiers marching by the spring, or from the spring itself flowing beside the road. **όδόν**: G. 194, 1; H. 152, c. **Μίδου**: see Vocab. **καλουμένη**: 'so-called.' **27. τὸν Σάτυρον**: 'the (well-known) satyr,' Silenus. **28. οἴνῳ**: G. 1175; H. 772. **κεράσας**: 'by mixing,' 'by mingling.' G. 1563, 3; H. 969, a.

Page 57. **14. 2. Τυριάειον**: located by some near modern Arkutchan; by others, with greater probability, near Ilghun, where there is a plain, or basin, well adapted to the manœuvres of an army. **3. Κύρον**: G. 1114; H. 743, a. **ἐπιδείξαι**: takes the place of a noun in the acc. after δεηθῆναι. G. 1519; H. 948. **4. ἐπιδείξαι**: sc. αὐτό, or τὸ στράτευμα. **ἔξετασιν κ.τ.λ.**: see N. to p. 56, 2. **5. τῶν Ἑλλήνων**: mentioned first, and reviewed last, as being of most importance; evidently looked upon by Cyrus as the most effective part of his army. Whether his barbarian troops, 100,000 in number, set out with him from Sardis or joined him along the route, is not known.

15. 6. νόμος: sc. ἦν τάπτεσθαι. **7. ἕκαστον**: sc. στρατηγόν. **τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ**: 'his own men.' **8. ἐπὶ τεττάρων**: sc. ἀνδρῶν. See IDIOMS, and read p. 36. Cyrus wished to make the Greek force appear as large as possible. Cf. p. 108, 8-14. **εἶχε**: G. 901; H. 607. **τὸ δεξιόν**: sc. κέρας. **9. ἐκείνου**: G. 1085, 1; H. 729, a. Draw a diagram illustrating the Greek line, formed as described in the text. How long was the Greek front, allowing three and a half feet to each man? **οἱ ἄλλοι**: how different in meaning from ἄλλοι? G. 966; H. 704.

16. 10. πρῶτον μὲν: correlative with εἴτα δέ below. **11. οἱ δέ**: cf. N. to p. 51, 13. **κατ'**: 'by.' G. 1211, 2, (c); H. 800, 2, d. **ἄλας**: 'squadrons' of cavalry, contrasted with τάξεις, 'companies' of infantry. Read pp. 27-29. **12. τοὺς Ἕλληνας**: sc. ἐθεώρει.

13. ἄρμαμάξης: (= *carpentum*), a four-wheeled covered vehicle, often fitted up with luxurious cushions and hangings, drawn by horses, mules, or oxen. The ἄρμα (= *currus*) was a war-chariot; see Pl. I. The ἄμαξα (= *plaustrum*) was a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying loads. πάντες: i. e. πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες. κρίνη: see p. 30 and Plate IV. **14. φοινικοῦς:** the royal purple, not like our purple, but a dark-red, or crimson, was a favorite color in antiquity, among the orientals as well as the Greeks and Romans. **15. ἐκκεκαλυμμένας:** when not in use for parade or battle, shields were protected by leather coverings against the weather and injury from handling; they were often carried piled up on the baggage-wagons.

17. 16. παρήλασε: 'had driven by.' H. 837. σήσας: how different in meaning from στάς? G. 1231; H. 500, i. τό: 'his.' **17. μέσης:** see IDIOMS. G. 978; H. 671. πέμψας: 'he sent and.' Cf. N. to συλλέξας, p. 52, 19. **18. προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα:** 'to present arms,' thus making ready to charge. The subject of both infinitives is φάλαγγα, placed after them for emphasis.

19. ἐπιχωρήσαι: = ἐπιέναι. The object of the manœuvre no doubt was, to impress upon the Cilician queen and the barbarian troops the orderly and irresistible way in which the Greeks advanced to an attack. ὄλην: G. 979; H. 672, c. ταῦτα: here, as often, best translated by the sing., 'this.' **20. ἐσάλπιγγε:** sc. ὁ σαλπικτής: G. 897, 4; H. 602, c. **21. ἐκ τούτου:** 'thereupon.' θάπτον: how formed? G. 84, i, and 95, 5; H. 67, and 74, b. Trans. 'faster and faster.' προϊόντων: sc. αὐτῶν. G. 1568; H. 970, and 972, a. **22. δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις:** = 'the soldiers broke into a run.' **23. τὰς σκηνάς:** here = *castra*, 'the camp;,' more graphic than στρατόπεδον. The quarters of the Greeks and of the barbarians were probably not far apart.

18. 23. τῶν βαρβάρων: subjective gen. G. 1094, 2; H. 729, b. Trans. as if ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις. φόβος: sc. ἦν. The barbarians perhaps imagined that the Greeks were going to sack their quarters. **24. Κόμισσα:** what word is to be supplied? ἐπί: some editions have ἐκ, as if the queen in her blind terror sprang headlong from her chariot. οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς: = οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ (ἐφυγον) ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. G. 1225; H. 788. **25. ἀγορᾶς:** the market of the army, located in or near the camp. See p. 33. **26. τὰς:** 'their own.' **28. ἤσθη ἰδών:** 'was pleased to see,' 'was pleased when he saw.'

G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. τὸν . . . φόβον: 'the fear with which the Greeks inspired the barbarians.'

Page 58. 19. 1. Ἐντεῦθεν: from what place? **2.** Ἰκόνιον: this ancient and important city at the time of the Crusades was the seat of a powerful dynasty of Seljukian Turks, and to-day is the headquarters of a Pasha. It contains few relics of antiquity, but some beautiful specimens of Saracenic architecture. Cyrus had now come to the southeastern boundary of this province. Cf. Acts, chap. xiv. **5.** ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι: = *diripiendam permisit*. G. 1532; H. 951. ὡς πολεμίαν οἴσαν: G. 1574; H. 978. The Lycaonians had openly defied Persian authority by seizing several districts and holding them independently. Cf. Anab. III. ii. 23.

20. 7. ταχίστην: here = βραχυτάτην. ὁδόν: G. 1060; H. 719, a. The route taken by the Cilician queen, accompanied by Menon, was probably over a pass of the Taurus, through which ran the road from Iconium to Soli, thence eastward to Tarsus. This pass was steep and not suited to a large army; so that Cyrus himself with the main body of his forces turned off to Thoana, from which he could easily enter the Cilician gates, a break in the mountains directly north of Tarsus. By sending Menon with a strong detachment over the Taurus by the shorter and more difficult route, Cyrus gained a foothold in Cilicia before Syennesis, whose pledges to Artaxerxes required him to hold the passes against any invader, had made preparations for defence. αὐτῇ: G. 1179; H. 775.

8. αὐτόν: sc. Μέωνα, 'Menon himself.' How large was Menon's force? See p. 55, 7-9. **10.** Θόανα: Cyrus was now in Cappadocia, a part of his own province. Tyana was a station on the imperial highway from Babylon to Ephesus, and commanded the entrance of the Cilician Gates. All the great roads of Asia Minor centred at Tyana. The site is now marked by abundant ruins.

12. ἐν ᾧ: sc. χρόνω, = *quo temporis spatio*, 'in this interval.' **13.** φοινικιστήν: certain high officers and favorites of the king were allowed to wear a flowing, sleeved upper garment, of purple color. The privilege was conferred only by the monarch, and was considered a great distinction. Cf. N. to p. 57, 14. **14.** ὑπάρχων: the deputies of a satrap; here probably designating the lieutenants of Cyrus. αἰτιασάμενος: sc. αὐτούς. ἐπιβουλεύειν: 'with plotting,' or 'of plotting.' G. 1522; H. 946.

21. 15. ἐπειρῶντο : what is to be supplied as subject ? **εἰσβάλλειν** : why not aor. ?

ἡ εἰσβολή : i. e. 'the pass,' known to the ancients as *Κιλικίας Πύλαι* or *Κιλικίαι Πύλαι*, *Tauri Pylae* or *Ciliciae Portae*, now called Golek Boghaz (= 'Great Neck'). On account of its strategic importance this pass has been considered "the Key of Asia Minor." From the northern entrance it first follows the steep and narrow channel of a small stream to a lofty table-land, then leads through a rocky chasm, hardly wide enough for four men to walk abreast, to the other side of the range. The highest point of the pass lies 3,600 feet above the sea-level; and above that precipitous heights rise over 4,000 feet more. Masses of rock have fallen into the pass, so that it is now more difficult to traverse than in ancient times, when it was kept clear.

16. ἀμαξιτός : not only war-chariots, but also carts and wagons with tents, tools, and supplies, accompanied the army. **ἰσχυρῶς** : notice the emphatic position. **ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν** : = *difficilis aditu*. G. 1526; H. 952. **17. στρατεύματι** : G. 1165; H. 767. **εἴ** : why accented ? H. 112, c. **ἐκώλυεν** : 'tried to hinder;' conative. G. 1390; H. 893. The conclusion of the condition is expressed by *ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν*, which takes the place of *ἦν (ὄδον) ἀμήχανον ἦν εἰσελθεῖν*. **18. τῶν ἄκρων** : overhanging the pass on each side.

19. δι' ὃ : = *quam ob rem*, 'on this account.' **ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ** : at the northern entrance of the Cilician Gates the valley of the stream emerging from the pass opens into an almost level plain. In the time of Alexander the Great this open space was still called 'Cyrus's Camp' (*τὸ Κύρου στρατόπεδον*). **ὑστεραῖα** : sc. *ἡμέρα*. G. 932, 2, and 1192; H. 621, c and 782. **20. ἐκλελοιπῶς εἶη** : = *ἐκλελοίποι*, G. 733; H. 457; optative in indir. disc. for *ἐκλέλοιπε*, G. 1487; H. 932, 2. **21. ἦσθετο** : sc. *Συέννεσις*. G. 1499; H. 935, c. Trans. as if plupf.; cf. N. to p. 57, 16. **ὄτι** : from *ὄτι* to *ὄρέων*, indir. disc. dep. on *ἦσθετο*, which is already in indir. disc., — a wheel within a wheel.

22. ὄρέων : G. 1148; H. 757. **ὄτι** : 'because.' Order of trans., *ὄτι ἦκουε Ταμῶν ἔχοντα τριήρεις, τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ αὐτῶν Κύρου, περιπλεούσας ἀπ' Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν*. **τριήρεις** : obj. of *ἔχοντα*, emphatic by position. Read p. 39. G. 959, 2 and 960; H. 668.

23. Ταμών : G. 196; H. 159. Tamos was a native of Memphis, in Egypt, and had been lieutenant-governor of Ionia under Tissaphernes. Joining Cyrus, he assisted in the blockade of Miletus (cf. p. 52, 19), having command of the naval forces. On the death of Cyrus he fled with his children and treasures to Egypt, where both he and his family

were put to death by the treacherous King Psammetichus, in order to obtain possession of his wealth. **ἔχοντα** : = *habere*, 'was in command of.' G. 1588; H. 982. **τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων** : these sailed to Issi, where they landed Chirisophus, with seven hundred Spartan hoplites. See N. to p. 64, 10.

22. 24. δ' οὖν : 'But at any rate,' 'Be that as it may;' resumes the narrative interrupted by the report about Syennesis. **οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος** : 'without any opposition' (how lit.?). G. 1152; H. 970. **25. σκηνάς** : probably huts, as the altitude made the climate at some seasons severe, and the garrison was permanent. **ἐφύλαττον** : 'had been keeping guard,' or 'were wont to keep guard.' Why not aor.? **26. πεδίων** : west of the Taurus, in Cilicia, one of the most fertile spots in western Asia, though at present imperfectly cultivated. **27. δένδρων** : G. 1140; H. 753, c. **ἐμπλεων** : *not* gen. G. 305; H. 227, 226.

28. σήσαμον κ.τ.λ. : see Vocab. The Cilician plain still yields the products mentioned by Xenophon, and, in addition, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane, the last introduced from Egypt. **πυρούς, κριθάς** : pl., because the whole is conceived of as made up of parts, '[grains of] wheat.' Cf. our use of the word *grain*. **29. αὐτό** : τὸ πεδίων. The Cilician Plain (*Cilicia Campestris*) has in general the shape of a broad promontory, running out from the southern base of the Taurus range, between two arms of the sea. See Map.

Page 59. 23. 1. ἤλασε : sc. Κῦρος. **σταθμοὺς τέτταρας** : the 'four stages' probably cover the entire march from Tyana to Tarsus, a distance of about seventy-five miles. **2. Ταρσοὺς** : now called Tarsus. Only a small portion of the ancient site, marked by numerous ruins, is covered by the modern town. **4. μέσου** : here used as a noun. **5. ὄνομα** : = *nomine*, 'by name.' For case of both *ὄνομα* and *εὔρος*, see G. 1058; H. 718, b. **5. πλέθρων** : G. 1085, 5; H. 729, d.

24. 6. ταύτην κ.τ.λ. : notice the asyndeton. See note to p. 53, 3. **ἔξιλιπον . . . εἰς** : = *ἐκλιπόντες ἔφυγον εἰς* : 'left . . . and escaped to,' or 'left for.' **7. πλὴν** : here conj.; sc. *οὐκ ἔξιλιπον, or οὐκ ἔφυγον*. **καπηλεία** : = *caupōnas*; probably very like the *khans* or hostleries found to-day in the same region. The innkeepers expected to "turn an honest penny" by trading with the soldiers. Cf. p. 33. **9. Σόλοις** : Soli was originally a Greek colony; the inhabitants had reason to feel safe

on that account. The gradual corruption of the Greek language at Soli is said to have given rise to the term *solecism*. The ruins of the town lie near Mezetli. Ἴσσοίς : see N. to p. 64, 8, and Map.

25. 10. προτέρα : G. 926; H. 619, and 619, a. **Κύρου** : G. 1153; H. 755. **11. ἡμέραις** : G. 1184; H. 781. **12. τῆ** : G. 959, 2; H. 668. **13. οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δ'** : 'some . . . others.' G. 981; H. 654, a. **ἀρπάζοντας** : sc. *ἀδούς*. Force of the *pres.* part. here? **14. ὑπό** : = *ab.* G. 1234; H. 808, 1, b. **οἱ δ'** : sc. *ἔφασαν*. **ὑπολειφθέντας** : = *relictos*, 'falling behind.' **15. τὸ ἄλλο** : *not* 'the other.' **16. δ' οὖν** : see N. to p. 58, 24. **ἑκατόν** : either the lochoi were not full, or perhaps only half the men of each were lost. Cf. p. 28.

26. 17. οἱ ἄλλοι : i. e. of Menon's troops ; subject of *ἦκον*. **πόλιν** : After the visit of the queen to Cyrus, the sacking of the city was hardly to be expected. But Menon reached Tarsus several days before Cyrus, and with his heartless greed (see p. 118, 17, et seq.), eagerly seized the opportunity for plundering. Cyrus undoubtedly put a stop to the depredations as soon as he could. **δῆρπασαν** : how different in force from *ἦρπασαν*? Cf. *diripio, rapio*. **18. βασιλεια** : cf. N. to p. 55, 12. **19. εἰσῆλασεν εἰς** : 'had marched into.' See N. to p. 57, 16. **μετεπέμπετο** : notice the force of the impf., 'kept sending for.'

20. πρὸς : '(to come) to.' **οὐδενί** : 'of any one.' G. 1177, and 1619; H. 772, a, and 1030. **21. ἑαυτοῦ** : G. 1153; H. 755. **εἰς χεῖρας** : see IDIOMS. **ἔλθειν** : G. 895, 2; H. 940. **22. ἰέναι** : sc. *εἰς χεῖρας*. **ἔπεισε** : G. 1469; H. 924. **πίστεις ἔλαβεν** : = *fidem accepit*, sc. *Συέννεσις*. Cf. N. to p. 56, 21. Under *πίστεις* were reckoned all possible pledges that a man could give to bear witness to his sincerity, accompanied usually by solemn oaths.

27. 23. Μετὰ ταῦτα : 'after that,' = 'afterwards.' H. 635. **ἀλλήλοις** : G. 404, 1175; H. 268, 772. **25. νομίζεται** : G. 899, 2; H. 604. **παρὰ βασιλεῖ** : = 'at the court.' **τίμια** : G. 919; H. 594, b. **26. χρυσοχάλινον** : the use of the three ornaments first mentioned was permitted only to those upon whom the king had conferred them. Cyrus was thus already playing the part of a king. **27. στολήν Περσικὴν** : a long flowing robe, usually of a purple color, with stripes and ornamental designs in gold-leaf. It was worn originally by the Medes, but was

adopted by Cyrus the Elder, and hence became a part of the national costume. **μηκέτι** : 'no longer,' 'no further,' as in the case of Tarsus.

28. ἀνδράποδα : 'slaves;' to be distinguished from *δοῦλοι*, 'bondmen,' those under the authority of another, whether as slaves or subjects.

29. ἐντυγχάνωσιν : sc. *Συέννεσις καὶ οἱ Κίλικές τισιν*. G. 1403; H. 898. The conclusion is expressed by *ἀπολαμβάνειν*, which, as well as *διαρπάζεσθαι*, stands as object of *ἔδωκε*. G. 1419; H. 898, a. Cyrus favored the Greeks in not issuing a general order for the restitution of captured slaves, giving the Cilicians a claim only on those that they might happen to see in possession of his troops.



CHAPTER III.

REFUSAL OF THE GREEKS TO GO FARTHER. RECONCILIATION.

Page 60. 1. 1. 'Ἐνταῦθ' : at Tarsus. It was now the first week in June. The march from Sardis had taken about three months. **ἔμεινε** : why not pl.? G. 901; H. 607. **ἡμέρας** : difference between the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of time? **2. στρατιῶται** : only the Greek soldiers are meant. **οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι** : = *negabant se ituros esse = dicebant non ituros esse*. In cases like this the force of the negative goes with the following infinitive. G. 895, 2, 3; H. 940 and 1028. For the future force of *ἰέναι*, see G. 1257; H. 477, a; GMT. 30. As the Greeks were already beyond the Pisidian country, the order to go forward aroused suspicion. **τοῦ πρόσω** : G. 1138; H. 760, a.

3. ὑπώπτειον : see N. to p. 51, 3. **4. πρώτος** : what different meaning would *πρῶτον* have had here? G. 926; II. 619, b. **5. ἐβιάζετο** : characteristic of the harsh nature of Clearchus; see N. to p. 53, 2. Notice the conative force of the impf. G. 1255; H. 832. **ἐβαλλον** : sc. *λίθοις*. **6. ἐπεὶ** : 'whenever,' 'as often as.'

2. 7. μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι : = *vix effūgit quān lapidibus occiderētur*, 'barely escaped being stoned to death.' **μικρόν** : G. 1060; H. 719, b. **μὴ** : not translated. Why? G. 1615; H. 1029. **καταπετρωθῆναι** : G. 1519; H. 948. **8. ἔγνω** : 'became convinced.' **οὐ δυνήσεται** : 'he would not be able,' 'he could not.' G. 1487; H. 932, 1 and 2. **βιάσασθαι** : sc. what? **ἐκκλησίαν** : see p. 30.

10. ἴστώσς: 'he stood (still) and.' Cf. N. to συλλέξας, p. 52, 19. G. 507, and 1263; H. 336, 849. The description of the scene is made more graphic by using the tenses of continued action. ἰθαύμαζον: Clearchus understood well how to work on the feelings of his men. **11.** εἶτα: correlative with what? τοιάδε: 'as follows;' less definite than τάδε, which would imply that the exact words of the address were given. G. 1005; H. 696. The direct form of quotation is preferred, because more vivid than the indirect discourse. Read p. 47.

3. 12. Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται: = 'Soldiers,' 'Fellow-soldiers!' Ἄνδρες is used as a term of respect in addressing bodies of men, and cannot always be translated. H. 625, a. μή: G. 1610; H. 1019. χαλεπῶς φέρω: see IDIOMS, under φέρω. **13.** πράγμασιν: G. 1181; H. 778. ἐμοί: emphatic by position. G. 1173; H. 768. **14.** με φεύγοντα: see N. to p. 53, 2. τὰ ἄλλα = *cetera*. G. 1058, 1059; H. 718. **15.** δαρεικούς: see N. to p. 53, 4. οὓς: 'them,' 'this sum.' In Greek, as in Latin, a relative at the beginning of a clause should often be translated by a demonstrative. εἰς τὸ ἴδιον: 'for my own advantage.' τὸ ἴδιον stands in the same relation to τὸ κοινόν as in Latin *privatum* does to *publicum*.

16. ἐμοί: reflexive; in contrast with ἡμᾶς. οὐδὲ . . . ἐδαπάνων: i. e. *et ne luxuriose quidem vixi, sed, quamdiu habebam, in vestrum commodum impendebam*. Notice the combination of the aor. in καθηδυπέθησα, expressing a definite fact, with the impf. in ἐδαπάνων, indicating rather a habit or course of conduct. The same distinction applies to ἐπολέμησα and ἐτιμωρούμην in the next sentence.

4. 17. πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾶκας ἐπολέμησα: 'I engaged in war with the Thracians.' G. 1260; H. 841. **18.** ἐτιμωρούμην: sc. αὐτοῦς. Force of the mid.? G. 1246; H. 816, 12. μεθ' ὑμῶν: 'in company with you;' implying a more intimate relation, and hence more complimentary, than σὺν ὑμῖν, 'with your help.' **20.** Ἑλληνας, γῆν: G. 1069; H. 724. ἐπειδὴ Κύρος ἐκάλει: 'at the summons of Cyrus.' There may be a hint in the use of the impf. (implying repeated action), that Clearchus joined Cyrus only after having been sent for several times. **21.** δέοιτο: could we have had ἐὰν δέηται? G. 1502, 2, and 1420; H. 937; GMT. 694, 696. ὠφελσίην: G. 1365; H. 881.

22. ἀνθ' ὧν: = ἀντὶ τούτων ἄ, — ἄ being a kind of cognate acc. with ἔπαθον. For the attraction, see G. 1032; H. 996, a, (2). Trans.

'in return for the favors which I had received at his hands.' εὐ ἔπα-
θον: G. 1241; H. 820. ὑπ': verbs that have a meaning closely
akin to that expressed by the passive voice (as πάσχω, = 'am affected;'
θνήσκω, = 'am slain') are often followed by ὑπό with the gen. of
the agent. G. 1234, H. 808, 1, b. ἐκείνου: more emphatic than
αὐτοῦ.

5. 22. ἐπεὶ: ἐπεὶ, like Latin *cum*, is sometimes temporal, sometimes
causal. Which here? ὑμεῖς: why expressed? G. 985; H. 677.
23. ἀνάγκη: sc. ἐστί. δῆ: 'you see.' προδόντα: for προδόντι;
attracted from the dat. to agree with the unexpressed subject of χρῆσθαι.
G. 928, 1; H. 941.

24. φιλία: G. 1183; H. 777. χρῆσθαι: G. 1521; H. 952. ψευ-
στάμενον: for ψευσαμένω. The dilemma so cleverly put by Clearchus
could hardly fail to win the sympathy of his soldiers. 25. εἰ:
'whether.' G. 1605; H. 1016. δίκαια: 'right.' G. 1054; H. 716, b.
ποιήσω: G. 1481; H. 930, 932. δ' οὐδν: see N. to p. 58, 24.

26. σὺν ὑμῖν: notice the change from μεθ' ὑμῶν. By implying the
less intimate relation here, in connection with πέισομαι, Clearchus per-
haps hints that he expects to suffer even more than his soldiers. ἕ,τι
ἂν δέη [sc. πάσχειν], πέισομαι: = *quicquid opus erit (pati), patiar*, — a
conditional relative sentence of the third or "more vivid" form.
G. 1429, 1434; H. 916. See IDIOMS, p. 402. ἕ,τι: why written with
diastole? G. 426; H. 121, a. οὐποτ': = 'ever.' Why? 27. εἰς
τοὺς βαρβάρους: 'into (the country of) the barbarians.' 28. εἰλόμην:
why not opt. of indir. disc.? G. 1487; H. 932, 1; GMT. 669, 1.

Page 61. 6. 1. ἐμοί: G. 1173; H. 768. πατριδα: especially
significant, because Clearchus was an exile. G. 910; H. 939.

2. ἂν εἶναι τίμιος: would be ἂν τίμιος εἶην in dir. disc., forming the
conclusion of a conditional sentence of which the protasis is implied in
σὺν ὑμῖν (= 'if I should be in your company,' 'if I should have your
help'). G. 1494; H. 964, (a). What similar construction below? οἶμαι:
how different from νομίζω? τίμιος: G. 927; H. 940. ὅπου ἂν ᾶ: =
ubicumque ero; stronger than ὅπου εἶην. G. 1299, 2, and 1437; H. 860,
918; GMT. 556. ὑμῶν: G. 1140, and 1112; H. 753, c. ὑμῶν ἔρημος
ᾶν: = εἰ ὑμῶν ἔρημος εἶην = *si vobis destitutus sim*. G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d.

3. ἂν: belongs with εἶναι; repeated for emphasis. G. 1312;
H. 864. ὠφελῆσαι: G. 1526; H. 952. 4. ὡς ἐμοῦ λόγτος:
force of ὡς? Instead of this construction, an acc. with infin. might have

been used, thus : *οὕτως οὖν τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε, ἐμὲ ἰέναι, me iturum esse*

5. ἡμεῖς : sc. *ἦτε*. See references on *ὑποῦ ἄν* above. τὴν γνώμην :

see **IDIOMS** under *ἔχω*.

7. 6. οἶ : why accented? H. 112, c. **7.** οἱ ἄλλοι : i. e. οἱ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν στρατιῶται. *ὅτι . . . πορεύεσθαι* : explanatory of what word? οὐ φαίη : see N. to p. 60, 2. G. 1487; H. 932, 2. παρά : 'to ;' milder, and hence more appropriate to the occasion, than ἐπί, 'against.' The announcement of Clearchus that he would not go up into the interior, made him at once generally popular. Had the soldiers discovered at this point that he was playing false with them, and acting in the interest of Cyrus, the history of the expedition must have been very different.

9. πλείους : = *πλείονες*. G. 359; H. 236. *δισχιλιοι* : sc. *στρατιῶται*. How many men did Xenias and Pasion have left? Cf. p. 54, 17-24. **10.** ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο : why not impf.? The aor. implies that the soldiers went over once for all. παρά : distinguish between the different uses of *παρά* in this section.

8. 10. τοῦτοις : neut. G. 1181; H. 778. **11.** μετεπέμπετο : force of the impf.? Cf. l. 14, and N. **12.** οὐκ ἤθελε : 'refused.' *στρατιωτῶν* : G. 1150; H. 757. *πέμπων* : why not *πέμψας*? **13.** ἔλεγε *θαρρῆν* : = *iubebat eum bono animo esse*. ὡς . . . *δέον* : translate freely, 'on the ground that these matters would come out all right.' G. 1152, and 1574; H. 970, 978. **14.** εἰς τὸ δέον : G. 932; H. 621, b. *μεταπέμπεσθαι* : 'to keep on sending for (him).' *αὐτός* : trans. as if acc., in Latin, *dicebat autem se non iturum esse*, or *negabat autem se iturum esse*. G. 927; H. 940.

9. 15. ταῦτα : see N. to p. 59, 23. *θ'* : = *τε*. G. 92; H. 82. **16.** τοὺς προσελθόντας : 'those who had come,' mentioned above, ll. 8-10. *αὐτῶ* : G. 1179; H. 775. *τῶν ἄλλων* : G. 1088; H. 729, e. **17.** τὸν βουλόμενον : 'whoever wished (to come).' *τοιάδε* : see N. to p. 60, 11. **18.** Ἄνδρες : see N. to p. 60, 12.

18. τὰ Κύρου : = *res Cyri*, 'the affairs of Cyrus.' The meaning is, 'Cyrus, you see (*δῆ*), clearly stands in just the same relation to us as we to him.' *δῆλον [ἔστιν] ὅτι* : lit. 'it is clear that ;' but trans. with one word. H. 1049, a; GMT. 912. **19.** ἔχει : intrans. ; see **Vocab.** *τὰ ἡμέτερα* : = *res nostrae*. **20.** ἡμεῖς : what is to be supplied? *στρατιῶται* : G. 956; H. 669. **21.** ἡμῖν : after *μισθοδότης*. G. 1174; H. 765, a.

10. 21. ἀδικεῖσθαι: G. 895, 2; H. 940. **22. καὶ μεταπεμπομένου** [με] αὐτοῦ: concessive; trans. by a clause commencing 'even though he.' G. 1563, 6, and 1573, H. 969, e, and 979. **23. τὸ μέγιστον**: = *maxime*, 'chiefly.' G. 1060; H. 719, b. **αἰσχυρόμενος**: 'from a sense of shame' (how lit.?). G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b.

24. ἐμαυτῷ. G. 1179; H. 775. **πάντα**: why acc.? **ἔψευσμένος**: why without reduplication? G. 523; H. 365. Trans. as if infin. The clause in Latin would read, *consciūs mihi sum, me eum prorsus decepisse*. G. 1590; H. 982, a; GMT. 908. **δειδώς**: 'from a feeling of fear' (how lit.?). G. 1263; H. 849, b. **25. μή**: 'that,' 'lest.' G. 1378; H. 887. **λαβών**: cf. N. to p. 54, 5. **δίκην**: see IDIOMS. **ᾧν**: = *τούτων* ᾧ. ᾧ is attracted from its proper construction, — acc. with *ἠδικῆσθαι* (G. 1052; H. 725, c) — to take the case of its omitted antecedent *τούτων*, dep. on *δίκην*. G. 1032; H. 996, a, (2).

11. 26. καθεύδειν: the article might have been used, thus, *ᾧρα τοῦ καθεύδειν*, = *tempus dormiendi*. G. 1521; H. 952. **27. ἡμῶν**: G. 1102; H. 742. **βουλεύεσθαι**: sc. *δοκεῖ ᾧρα εἶναι*. **δτι χρή**: G. 1600; H. 1011, a. **ποιεῖν**: G. 898; H. 949. **ἐκ τούτων**: 'under these conditions,' 'in the present state of affairs.' **28. σκεπτόν**: see IDIOMS, p. 403. G. 1597; H. 990. **29. ὡς ἀσφαλίστατα**: see IDIOMS. G. 369; H. 259. **μενοῦμεν**: G. 1372; H. 885. **ἤδη**: with *ἀπιέναι*, 'at once.' **30. ἄπιμεν**: trans. as fut. G. 1257; H. 828, a, end. **τάπιτήδεια**: = *τὰ ἐπιτήδεια*. G. 42; H. 76.

Page 62. 1. ὄφελος: sc. *έστιν*. **2. οὐδέν**: emphatic. G. 1060; H. 719, b.

12. 2. ὁ ἀνὴρ: i. e. *Kyros*. The expression implies complete indifference in regard to *Cyrus* and his interests. **πολλοῦ**: G. 1140, and 1135; H. 753, f. **ἀξίος**: sc. *έστιν* **ᾧ ᾧν**: 'to whomsoever.' G. 1174, 1431, 1; H. 765, 912, and 914, B., (1). **3. ἐχθρός**: = *inimicus*, a personal enemy, against whom one has bitter feeling. **πολέμιος**: = *hostis*, a public enemy, usually one actually engaged in hostilities.

5. καὶ γάρ: see N. to p. 52, 14; and H. 1050, 4, d. **6. αὐτοῦ**: after *πόρρω*, "ironically suggestive of dangerous proximity," Kendrick well remarks. Clearchus adroitly brings forward the perplexities of their situation if they break with *Cyrus*. **καθήσθαι**: = *castra habere*. **λέγειν**: cf. *καθεύδειν*, p. 61, 26, and N.

13. **8.** Ταῦτ' : cf. N. to p. 59, 23. ἐκ τούτου : 'thereupon.'
9. λέγοντες : 'in order to say.' G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. **10.** ἐκείνου :
 Clearchus. οἷα : here = not *qualis*, as generally, but *quanta*, 'how
 great.' εἴη : G. 1487; H. 932, 2; GMT. 670. **11.** μένειν, ἀπιέναι :
 in Latin, *manendi*, *abundi*. G. 1521; H. 952.

14. **11.** εἷς δὲ δὴ εἶπε : 'but one man in particular urged.' The
 speaker was a tool of Clearchus. See N. to l. 23. **12.** προσποιού-
 μενος : 'pretending.' ὡς τάχιστα : see IDIOMS. **13.** ἐλίσθαι :
 aor. mid., from αἰρέω; dependent on εἶπε, as are also six infinitives
 in ll. 14-19. GMT. 99; H. 946, b, end. βούλεται : might have been
 βούλοιο. In indir. disc. forms of the dir. disc. are often retained, espe-
 cially when, as here, the opt. would be ambiguous as representing either
 the ind. or the subj. of dir. disc. G. 1499; H. 933, a. μή : G. 1383, 1;
 H. 1021. **15.** ἀγορά : i. e. of the camp; see p. 33. The parenthesis
 is Xenophon's, explaining the dependence of the Greeks upon the barba-
 rians for supplies, and showing the absurdity of the suggestion just made.

16. ἐθόντας : i. e. 'Ἑλληνὰς τινὰς Cf. N. to συλλέξας, p. 52, 19.
 Κύρον, πλοῖα : G. 1069; H. 724. Why not ask for ναῦς? ἀποπλέ-
 οειν : why not contracted? G. 495; H. 411. For the mode, see G. 1365,
 1503; H. 881, 937, a.

17. εἰ μὴ διδῶ : might have been εἰ μὴ διδοίη. G. 1403, 1497, 2;
 H. 898, 937. ὅστις ἀπάξει : for ὅστις ἀπάξει, in Latin would be *qui*
abdūcat. G. 1442; H. 911. Trans. the indefinite notion in ὅστις with
 the antecedent, 'some guide, who.' φιλίας : predicative, implying
 that the country would be hostile without a guide such as proposed.
19. ταχίστην. sc. ὀδόν. G. 1060; H. 719, a. προκαταληψομένους :
 in Latin would be *qui occurrerent*, = *ἄνδρας οἱ προκαταλήψονται*.
 G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. τὰ ἄκρα : along the pass over the Taurus
 range. See N. to p. 58, 18 and 15. **20.** ὅπως : = ἵνα. φθάσωσι
 καταλαβόντες : sc. αὐτά, 'may get possession of them before (us).'

G. 1586; H. 984; GMT. 144, 146. For the mode, see G. 1369; H. 881.
21. ὧν : double construction, part. gen. with πολλούς, and posses-
 sive gen. with χρήματα. Persons made captive, whether in war or in
 marauding expeditions, were usually sold as slaves ἐχομεν ἥρπα-
 κότες : 'have obtained by plundering, and (still) possess.' G. 1262;
 H. 981, a. Menon's sack of Tarsus was probably not the only depreda-
 tion committed by the Greeks; mercenaries would be apt to improve
 every opportunity for plundering. **22.** τοῦτον : Why not τοῦτο?

23. τοσοῦτον : '(only) so much,' 'only this.' The preceding

speaker, while professing to be in favor of leaving Cyrus, artfully presented in the strongest light the impossibility of getting away from him, and thus indirectly furthered the scheme of Clearchus, who now, by refusing to lead the proposed retreat, puts still another obstacle in the way of it.

15. 23. ὡς στρατηγήσοντ' ἐμέ: almost = ὡς ἐγὼ (emphatic) στρατηγήσω; acc. after λεγέτω. GMT. 919, H. 978. στρατηγίαν. G. 1051; H. 715. **24.** μηδείς: why not οὐδείς? G. 1610, H. 1019. δὲ: difference in meaning between διὰ with gen. and with acc.? ἐμοί. G. 1188; H. 769, b. **25.** ποιητέον: sc. ἐστίν. Case of τοῦτ'? See IDIOMS, p. 403, and G. 1597; H. 990. ὡς δέ: i. e. ἕκαστος δὲ λεγέτω, as supplied from μηδείς λεγέτω ἀνδρί: G. 1159, H. 764, 2. ὃν ἂν ἔλησθε: = *quemcumque (ducent) elegeritis*. See N. and references on φῖ ἂν in l. 2 above. πείσομαι: what two verbs have this form in the fut.? **26.** ἢ δυνατὸν μάλιστα: sc. ἐστί. See IDIOMS under δυνατόν. εἰδῆτε: in how many and what ways may purpose be expressed in Greek? ἄρχεσθαι: pass. GMT. 915, 2. **27.** ὡς: 'as well as.' Why accented? ἄλλος: in construing, supply ἐπίσταται.

Page 63. **16. 1.** ποιουμένου: i. e. 'as if Cyrus were marching back home again,' and would have no use for the vessels himself. See IDIOMS. G. 1576; H. 970, and 978, a. ἐπιδεικνύς: repeated for clearness εὔηθες: neut., to agree with αἰτεῖν, which stands as subject of εἶη. G. 919, H. 594, b. εἶη: mode in dir. disc.? G. 1487, H. 932, 2. **2.** παρὰ τούτου: could τοῦτον have been used here? φῖ: trans. as if οὐδὲ with πρᾶξι. G. 1165; H. 767. λυμαινόμεθα: dir. disc. Such changes from the indir. to the dir. form of statement are not uncommon in Greek.

3. ἡγεμόνι: why not acc.? πιστεύσομεν: the fut. is rare in conditional sentences of the first form; what force has it? G. 1391; H. 893, c; GMT 407. δῶ: G. 1429 and 1434; H. 916 τί . . . προκαταλαμβάνειν. order, τί κωλύει Κύρον καὶ κελεύει προκαταλαμβάνειν ἡμῖν τὰ ἄκρα; καὶ 'also,' as well as hindering our retreat in other ways **4** ἄκρα emphatic position Cf N to p. 62, 19. ἡμῖν: dat. of disadvantage; by some, however, considered a dat. of advantage, 'for us,'—an interpretation which makes the clause ironical, and requires the following order: τί κωλύει (ἡμῶς) κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν ἡμῖν καὶ τὰ ἄκρα:

17. 5. ὀκνοίην: for the form, see G. 737; II. 410, a. ἐμβαίνειν: see IDIOMS. δοίη: G. 1436; II. 917. **6.** ταῖς: G. 949; H. 658.

τριήρεσι· kind of dat.? G. 1181; H. 776. καταδύση: G. 1378; H. 887. Might the opt. have been expected here? φοβοίμην: difference in meaning between act. and mid.? Distinguish between φοβοῦμαι (= *metuo*), ὀκνέω (= *timeo*), δέιδω (= *pareo*), and τρέμω (= *tremo*).

7. ἡγεμόνι: what classes of verbs are followed by the dat.? ᾤ: for ὄν G. 1031; H. 994. ἀγάγη: G. 535; H. 436. ὄθεν: elliptical for ἐκείσθε ὄθεν, = 'to a place from which.' ἔσται: = *poterit*.

8. ἄκοντος Κύρου: see IDIOMS. Why gen.? sc. ὄντος. G. 1571; H. 972, b. ἀπιών: = εἰ ἀπίοιμι. G. 1413; H. 902. λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών: = *digressus latuisse eum*. See IDIOMS; and G. 1586; H. 984; GMT. 144.

9. ὄ: neut., because referring to the preceding clause as a whole.

10. ταῦτα: ταύτας might have been looked for. H. 632, a. Cf. N. to p. 59, 23. φλυαρίας: the pl. is more forcible than the sing. Cf. H. 636. For the case, see G. 910; H. 939.

18. 11. οἷτινες: sc. εἰσιν. See N. to p. 62, 17. ἐρωτᾶν: subject of δοκεῖ, as are also several infinitives following, part with ἄνδρας as subject-acc., part with ἡμᾶς. 12. τί: 'for what (purpose).' G. 1054, and 1183; H. 716, b, and 777, a, end. How many objects has ἐρωτᾶν? ἡμῖν: what similar use of the Latin abl.? ἦ: why subj.?

13. οἷαπερ: = *τοιούτη ὅστανπερ* (cognate accusative), 'to that for which.' The reference is to the Greeks whom Cyrus took with him when he went up to Babylon just before the death of Darius. See pp. 21 and 51, 7-10. 14. κακίους: = *κακίους*. G. 358; H. 236. What constructions are found after comparatives? τούτῳ: more emphatic than αὐτῷ. For the case, see G. 1179; H. 775.

19. 15. μείζων: emphatic position. τῆς πρόσθεν [*πρόξενος*]: G. 1153; H. 755. 16. ἀξιούν: as obj. sc. αὐτόν (i. e. Κῦρον), with which the following participles agree. Cf. N. to p. 52, 23. πείσαντα: by means of larger inducements in the way of pay. 17. πρὸς φιλίαν: see IDIOMS. ἀφιέναι: sc. ἡμᾶς. 18. ἐπόμεινοι: = εἰ ἐποιμήθη. G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d. φίλοι, πρόθυμοι: G. 926; H. 619. ἐποίμηθα: G. 1408, and 1413; H. 900, 902. 19 ἀπιόντες: = what? 20. λέγη: G. 1434; H. 916. ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεῦρο: δοκεῖ μοι, τοὺς πρὸς Κῦρον ἐλθόντας ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεῦρο. Why aor. infin. instead of pres.? ἀκούσαντας: 'when we have heard.'

20. 22. Ἔδοξε ταῦτα : see IDIOMS. The form of expression implies that the soldiers approved the plan suggested by a formal vote, — ἔδοξε being equivalent to the technical 'it was voted,' or 'it was resolved' of English parliamentary law. **ἐλόμενοι :** notice the force of the middle ('for themselves'); the men chosen represented the rest. **23. Κῦρον τὰ δόξαντα :** what verbs are followed by two acc.? **ὁ δ' :** see N. to p. 51, 13.

24. ἀκούοι : G. 1487; H. 932, 2. **Ἀβροκόμαν :** satrap of Phoenicia, and one of the four captains-general of the Empire, having command of three hundred thousand men. **ἐχθρόν :** why not πολέμιον? Cf. N. to p. 62, 3. **25. Εὐφράτη :** G. 970; H. 624, a. **εἶναι :** why not ἔντα? G. 1592, 1; H. 986. **δώδεκα σταθμούς :** in reality nineteen or twenty day's marches; cf. N. to p. 55, 2. Cyrus wished to make the distance seem as short as possible. **26. κἀν :** = καὶ ἐάν. G. 42; H. 76. **τὴν δίκην :** = *meritam poenam*, 'the (proper) penalty,' 'retribution.' See IDIOMS. **27. φύγη :** trans. as if fut. pf., = *fugerit*. Why aor., while μένη is pres.? For the mode, see G. 1403; H. 898. **28. βουλευσόμεθα :** sudden change to dir. disc. Cf. I. 2 and N. Was Cyrus's statement well calculated to win over the soldiers?

21. 28. αἵρετοί : = *electi*. How formed? G. 776, 1; H. 475, 1. **29. τοῖς ὑποψία ἦν :** see IDIOMS, p. 403. **30. ἄγοι :** could the indic. have been used here? G. 1487; H. 932, 2. **προσαιποῦσι :** participle; sc. αὐτοῖς. Trans. the προσ- by 'additional,' or 'extra,' with the obj. **31. δώσειν :** G. 1286; H. 948, a; GMT. 136. When is the subject of an infin. not expressed? G. 895, 2, 3; H. 940. **32. οὐδ' :** for ἄ with omitted antecedent; i. e. τούτου (μισθοῦ) ἔν. G. 1154, and 1032; H. 755, and 996, a, (2). **ἡμιόλιον** is looked upon as a comparative.

Page 64. 1. μῆνός : G. 1136; H. 759. On the pay, see p. 33. **τῷ :** 'each.' The article has here a distributive force. H. 657, c. **2. ἐν τῷ φανερώ :** = *φανερῶς*. The expression implies that Cyrus may have had a secret understanding with certain ones, as Clearchus.

CHAPTER IV.

MARCH TO THE EUPHRATES ; THE CROSSING.

1. 3. Ἐντεῦθεν : from Tarsus, where Cyrus had halted twenty days. It was now the last week in June. **4. Ψάρον** : see Vocab. and Map. Cyrus probably crossed the river above the site of Adana, where the river, now at least, is not fordable, and is crossed by a bridge.

6. Πύραμον : Cyrus's route runs almost directly east from Tarsus to Issi, where it turns south again. See Map. **8. Ἴσσοῦς** : the location of Issi has not been determined with certainty ; but numerous ruins at the point indicated on the Map are thought to mark the site. **ἐσχάτην** : i. e. before entering Syria. **οἰκουμένην** : here = *κειμένην*, 'lying,' situated.'

2. 10. Κῦρος : G. 1165 ; H. 767. **αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες** : the article is used because the ships have been mentioned before ; see p. 58, 22-24, and H. 657, a. At the beginning of his preparations Cyrus had sent a message to the Lacedaemonians, requesting their aid in his proposed expedition against the Pisidians. Thinking that they would reap advantage from the alliance, but not wishing to arouse the suspicion or jealousy of their neighbors or the Persian court, the Lacedaemonians issued secret orders to their naval commander, Pythagoras, to enter the service of Cyrus. He took thirty-five galleys, having on board seven hundred hoplites under the command of Chirisophus, and at Ephesus joined the fleet of Cyrus under Tamos, who had just returned from the siege of Miletus. The two fleets sailed around to Issi, which was the most convenient point for a junction of sea and land forces preparatory to going up into the interior.

12. αὐτῶν : G. 1109 ; H. 741. **Ταμῶς** : see N. to p. 58, 23. **13. ἔχων** : see N. to p. 51, 8 ; and H. 968, b. **αἷς** : G. 1181 ; H. 776. **14. ἐπολιόρκει, συνεπολέμει** : the impf. looks upon the past action as continuous ; trans. 'had been besieging,' 'had been waging war.' **Μίλητον** : see p. 52, 14-21, and N. **ὅτε** : many editions have *ἔτι*. **15. αὐτόν** : i. e. Tissaphernes.

3. 16. ἐπί : 'upon,' *not* 'in command of.' **μετάπεμπτος** : G. 776, 2 ; H. 475, 1. **17. ὧν** : why gen. ? The troops under

Chrisophus and the four hundred from Abrocomas raised the number of Greeks who had joined Cyrus to about fourteen thousand. Cf. N. to p. 56, 4. **18. παρά** : 'alongside.' The tents of the Persian kings were very large, and that of Cyrus probably extended some distance along the shore. **σκηνήν** : why not dat.? G. 1221 ; H. 790. **19. Ἀβροκόμα** : Doric gen. G. 188, 3 ; H. 146, foot-note D. Cf. N. to p. 63, 24. **20. συνεστρατεύοντο** : sc. αὐτῶ.

4. 22. Ἐντεῦθεν : from what place? **23. πύλας** : see Vocab. The pass between Cilicia and Syria, now called Gûsêl-Dagh ('Beautiful Mountain'), lay between the Mediterranean Sea and the Amanus Mountains, about eighteen miles south of Issi. The Amanus range, a spur of the Taurus, here presents a face of steep cliffs near the shore ; see Plan I. The narrow passage left between was fortified by two walls, traces of which still exist. The Plan represents the pass as seen by Xenophon. To-day the Karsus, now called Markaz-soo, divides into two branches soon after it leaves the mountains : one branch flows into the sea north of the site of the northern wall ; the other, south of the line of the southern wall. **ἦσαν** : pl. because the subject, though represented by the neut. ταῦτα, is properly πύλαι understood. **ταῦτα** : attracted from its proper form, αὐται, to agree with the predicate noun **τείχη**. Cf. H. 632, a.

24. τὸ ἔσωθεν [τείχος] : G. 952 ; H. 641, a. The adjectives **ἔσωθεν** and **ἔξω** are used according to the point of view of Cyrus before entering the pass. **τό** : G. 959, 2 ; H. 668. **πρό** : 'toward,' 'on the side of.' **26. φυλακή φυλάττειν** : Greek as well as Latin writers were fond of bringing together words of similar sound. **μέσου** : see IDIOMS, p. 398.

27. ὄνομα, εἶρος : why acc.? **ἅπαν** : G. 979 ; H. 672. **28. ἦσαν** : for ἦν. G. 904 ; H. 610. **29. ἦν βία** : here = οἶόν τε ἦν βία, = *vi poterat*. **30. καθήκοντα** : pred. part., sc. ἦν. Notice the force of **κατα**, 'down' from the heights above. **ὑπερθεν ἦσαν πέτραι ἡλίβατοι** : cf. *mons altissimus impendebat*, in Caesar's Bell. Gall., i. 6. **ἡλίβατοι** : poetic word. Notice the brevity and compactness of the sentences in this description.

Page 65. **5. 1. ἐπί** : we should say 'in.' **ἀμφοτέροις** : G. 976 ; H. 673, a. **ἐφέστασαν** : trans. as if impf. G. 804, 1231, and 1263 ; H. 849, c, and 500, 1. **πύλαι** : see A and B, Plan I. The pass at Thermopylae also was closed by a wall with a gate.

2. παρόδου : G. 1151; H. 758. τὰς ναῦς : left behind at Issi the previous day.

3. ἀποβιβάσειεν : G. 1365; H. 881. εἶσω : between the two walls. ἔξω : beyond the farther or southern wall, in Syria; see Plan I. This scheme of Cyrus indicates excellent generalship. πυλῶν : why gen. ? G. 1148; H. 757. βιασόμενος : G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c.

4. εἰ : 'if (as was expected).' φυλάττειεν : i. e. οἱ πολέμοι, the king's forces; see p. 64, 25, 26. For the mode, see G. 1503, end; H. 937. **5.** ὅπερ : 'just the thing which,' 'the very thing which,'—referring to the thought of the preceding clause. H. 1037, 3. ἔχοντα : render by a causal clause. G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **7.** Κύρον ὄντα : in Latin would be *Cyrum esse*. G. 1588, H. 982; GMT. 904.

8. ἀπήλυνεν : the retreat of Abrocomas was perhaps as much a matter of policy as of necessity. His duty to the king required him to hold the pass against Cyrus; and with his superior numbers he could at least have made the attempt without serious danger to himself. But foreseeing a possible change in the kingship, he likely avoided a direct conflict with Cyrus in order to stand well with the prince in case Artaxerxes should be driven from the throne. **9.** στρατιῶς : trans. as if στρατιωτῶν.

6. **10.** διὰ Συρίας : in what direction? See Map. **11.** Μυριάνδων : the site has not yet been identified, but is thought to be near modern Alexandretta, Turkish *Iskanderum*. **12.** ἐμπόριον : G. 956; H. 669. **13.** ὀλκάδες : distinguish between ναῦς (= *navis*), τριήρης (= *triremis*), ὀλκάς (= *navis oneraria*), and πλοῖον.

7. **13.** ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ : as Myriandus was the last seaport town on his route, probably Cyrus ordered his fleet thither, and delayed in order to land supplies and arms, preparatory to advancing directly into the interior. He probably collected supplies also at Myriandus, as he was soon to enter a region of desert. **14.** Ξενίας : see p. 54, 17-25.

15. πλείστου : G. 1135; H. 753, f. ἐνθήμενοι : 'put on board and.' See n. to p. 52, 19, and H. 968, end. Force of the mid. ? **16.** ἐδόκουν : trans. as if impers. H. 944, a. φιλοτιμηθέντες : 'from jealousy.' G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **17.** στρατιώτας : obj. of ἔχειν. **18.** εἶα : G. 537, 1; H. 359.

19. διήλθε : force of δια- ? διώκοι : G. 1487; H. 932, 2. **20.** ὡς : G. 1574; H. 978. ὥκτειρον : sc. αὐτούς. Force of the impf. ? The severity of Cyrus's punishment of offenders was doubtless known to

all. See pp. 58, 12-14, and 84, 14-20. **21. εἰ**: 'in case that.' G. 1420; H. 907. **ἀλώσονται**: G. 1502, 2; H. 533, 1, and 937. For the tense, see G. 1287; H. 855, a; GMT. 128.

8. 21. στρατηγούς: the Greek generals. Cf. p. 29. **23. Ἀπολελοίπασιν**: emphatic position. G. 643; H. 450, and 451, b. **ἀλλ' εἶ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων**: 'But nevertheless let them understand full well.' **24. ἀποδεδράκασιν**: implies getting away without being noticed, as a runaway slave; while **ἀποπεφεύγασιν** implies getting off by flight so quickly as to escape capture, as in the case of a fugitive enemy. **25. οἴχονται**: G. 1256; H. 827. **26. ὥστε εἶέν**: sc. **ἐμέ**, 'so that I could take.' G. 1449; H. 953; GMT. 582, 583. **μά**: why not **μή**? G. 1066, 1067; H. 723.

27. ἔγωγε διώξω, ἐρεῖ οὐδείς: chiasmus. See N. to p. 51, 9. **διώξω**: rare form of fut. for **διώξομαι**. **οὐδ' οὐδείς**: G. 1619; H. 1030. **28. παρῆ, βούληται**: why subj.? G. 1431, 1; H. 914, B. I. **χρῶμαι**: sc. **αὐτοῖς**; indic. or subj.? **29. αὐτούς**: = *ἴσως*, the men as distinguished from their goods; pl. because **τις** is looked upon as representing a class. **κακῶς ποιῶ**: see IDIOMS. G. 1074; H. 712. **τά**: *not* 'the.' **30. ἰόντων**: = *ἴτωσαν*. **κακίους**: not acc.

Page 66. 1. καίτοι: 'and yet.' **2. Τράλλεσι**: a wealthy city in Lydia, not far from Smyrna; see Map. The ancient site is identified from numerous ruins. **φρουρούμενα**: for *φρουρουμένας*, the women being counted as things, according to a social standard still recognized in the East. Cf. G. 924, (a); H. 615, (2). The women and children had been consigned to the keeping of Cyrus, probably as hostages for the fidelity of Xenias and Pasion. **οὐδὲ τούτων**: = *ne horum quidem*. G. 1118; H. 748, a, and 1043, 2. **στερήσονται**: trans. as if pass. G. 1248; H. 496. **3. ἀπολήσονται**: sc. *αὐτά*. **πρόσθεν, περὶ ἐμέ**: G. 952; H. 666, c.

9. 4. ταῦτ': G. 1005, end; H. 635. **εἴ τις ἦν**: = 'whoever had been,' 'those that had been.' Cf. N. to p. 65, 29. **5. ἀθυμότερος**: 'somewhat disheartened.' H. 649, b. **ἀκούοντες**: the soldiers 'heard of' the address of Cyrus through the officers.

6. ἀρετήν: 'magnanimity.' It was, however, a matter of policy for Cyrus to deal leniently with the faithless generals, for the reason that he no doubt preferred that Clearchus, a better commander than either Xenias or Pasion, should have their troops, and also because he had not yet left the coast, and harshness of treatment would be liable to provoke

mutiny and further desertion. **7. ταῦτα** : Cf. p. 59, 23, and N. **ἐξελαύνει** : from Myriandus Cyrus turned to the east, and probably crossed the Amanus range by the pass of Beilan. It was now the middle of July.

8. Χάλον : to-day the *Κοτεικ*. It flows southward past Aleppo, and loses itself in a salt marsh, after a course of eighty miles. See Map.

9. πλήρη : = *πλήρεα*. G. 312; H. 230. **ἰχθύων** : considered sacred, because — tradition said — the Syrian goddess Derceto, from shame on account of a misdeed, once threw herself into the Chalus, and was changed into a fish. The chief tributary of the Koweik now abounds in fish, and is known as 'Fish River' (Balüklü-soo). At Urfah, in the same region, the traveller Ainsworth found a pool, enclosed by a marble basin, and full of fishes, which were regarded by the natives with veneration, — a survival, no doubt, of the ancient superstition. **πραέων** :

G. 348; H. 247, a. **10. θεούς** : G. 1077; H. 726. **ἐνόμιζον** : νομίζουσι might have been expected, as the worship still continued in Xenophon's own time. Cf. G. 1291; H. 824, a. **ἀδικεῖν** : sc. *τινά*.

11. περιστεράς : sc. *ἀδικεῖν τινα εἶων*. Semiramis, the daughter of Derceto, was said to have been changed into a dove. **Παρουσάτιδος** : see IDIOMS, p. 400. G. 1094, 1; H. 732. **12. εἰς ζώνην** . 'for girdle money;' as we should say, 'pin-money,' 'spending-money.' "Men say," says Cicero (In Verr. Act. II. lib. iii. c. 33, § 76), "that the barbarous kings of the Persians and Syrians are accustomed to have several wives, and that they assign these wives states in this way, — that one state provide for a woman's girdles, another for her hair." Other members of the court and royal favorites were given similar grants, which were contributed outside of the regular taxes of the provinces. The jewels and other ornaments worn on girdles, in the hair, and in other parts of the wardrobe, were of the most expensive character.

10. 13. Δάρδατος : not yet identified with certainty, but probably a tributary of the Euphrates; by some thought to be a canal leading to the Euphrates, though in the face of Xenophon's explicit statement. The region abounds in river-channels, most of which are dry the greater part of the year. **14. εἶρος** : sc. *ἐστι*.

15. βασιλεία : see N. to p. 55, 12. **τοῦ ἄρξαντος** : 'who had ruled over.' The aor. implies that at the time of writing Belesys was no longer in office. G. 911; H. 623. Belesys appears to have been a satrap, who, favoring Artaxerxes, had fled at the approach of Cyrus. **Συρίας** : G. 1109; H. 741. **παράδεισος** : see N. to p. 55, 12. **16. πάνθ'** :

G. 92; H. 82. **17. ξέκοψε** : 'laid waste' by cutting down the trees. Whatever is done in consequence of a man's orders is considered as done by himself.

11. 19. Εὐφράτην : see Vocab. and Map. **τεττάρων σταδίων** : the Euphrates varies greatly in width. It is narrower in the lower than in the upper part of its course, both because its waters are drawn off into canals for purposes of irrigation, and because the current wears a deeper channel in the alluvial plain near its mouth.

20. Θάψακος : here was the oldest and most frequented ford of the Euphrates, still used by the natives. The width of the river remains about that given by Xenophon, and in the dry season the depth is hardly over two feet. Here in antiquity armies of Persians, Greeks, and Romans crossed the river; and in modern times, armies of Turks and Arabs. Thapsacus, identical with Tiphseh (= 'ford'), in 1 Kings, iv. 24, was thus a strategic point, and for a time marked the boundary of Solomon's empire in this region. Its ruins lie opposite the modern town of Rakka, and on both sides of the river remains of a stone causeway lead down to the water.

21. ὄνομα : G. 1058; H. 718. **23. ἕσονται** : what other mode could have been used here? **βασιλέα μέγαν** : see N. to p. 52, 3. **Βαβυλώνα** : see p. 2, and Vocab. **24. ἀναπελθεῖν ἔπεισθαι** : sc. αὐτοῦς (i. e. τοὺς στρατιώτας); = (eis) *persuadere, ut sequantur*. Cyrus had kept the real object of his expedition a secret as long as he could; and he had drawn the Greeks so far away from the coast that retreat seemed impossible without his coöperation.

12. 26. ποιήσαντες : trans. as a finite verb, with 'and.' **ἐκκλησίαν** : read p. 30. **ταῦτα** : see N. to p. 59, 23. **27. στρατηγοῖς** : G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **28. εἰδότας** : concessive, 'although having known,' 'although they had known.' G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e; GMT. 842. **κρύπτειν** : impf. in dir. disc., but render as if plupf. H. 826. Probably Clearchus had known Cyrus's plans from the beginning. Cf. p. 64, 2, and N. **οὐκ ἔφασαν** . see N. to p. 60, 2. **ἵεναι** : in dir. disc. ἵμεν, as apodosis to ἐὰν . . . διδῶ. G. 1403, 1257; H. 898, 477, a.

29. τις : refers indirectly to Cyrus, mention of whom by name is purposely avoided. **χρήματα** : 'bounty,' in addition to the regular pay, *μισθός*. **ἄσαπερ** : sc. ἐδόθη. **τοῖς πρότερον ἀναβάσι** : see p. 51, 9, and p. 21. **30. καὶ ταῦτα** : 'and that too' (sc. ἐδόθη). **ἰόντων** : sc. ἐκείνων, 'though they were going' G. 1568; H. 972, a.

Page 67. 13. 2. δώσειν: sc. *αὐτόν*, = (*se*) *daturum esse*. G. 1286; H. 948, a. **3. πέντε μνάς:** = how much in our money? Cf. Vocab. **ἀργυρίου:** G. 1085, 4; H. 729, f. **ἐπειδὴν ἤκωσι, μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ:** might have been *ἐπεὶ ἤκοιεν, μέχρι καταστήσειε*, the dir. form being retained in the indir. disc. For the subjunctives see G. 1434 and 1465; H. 916, 921. **μισθὸν ἐντελή:** the increased pay already promised (see p. 63, 30-32), without reckoning the donative. Cyrus's promises were certainly ample. **καταστήσῃ:** in Lat. would be fut. perf.

5. τὸ πολὺ: how different in meaning from *πολύ*? See Vocab. **7. εἶναι:** G. 1470; H. 955. What is the subject? **8. πότερον — ἢ:** = *utrum — an*. G. 1606; H. 1017. The questions stand in the dir. form, but trans. as if indir. **οὐ:** G. 138, 1; H. 112, a. **9. τῶν ἄλλων:** G. 1148; H. 757, a, end. **τάδε:** see N. to *τοιάδε*, p. 60, 11.

14. 10. ἐὰν πίθησθε: = *si obtemperaveritis*. Cf. N. to *καταστήσῃ* above, and H. 898, c. What form of condition is this? **μοι:** G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε:** 'without either running risk or.' How lit.? **11. προτιμήσεσθε:** G. 1248; H. 496, a. **στρατιωτῶν:** G. 1132; H. 751. **12. κελεύω:** sc. *ὑμᾶς*. **ποιήσαι:** why not pres.? **νῦν:** emphatic. **13. χρήναι:** see **IDIOMS**, p. 404. **14. ὅτι:** 'what.' G. 1013; H. 700. Kind of acc.?

15. 16. αἰτιοί: why not acc.? **ἄρξαντες:** manner, 'by taking the lead.' **τοῦ διαβαίνειν:** G. 1547 and 1099; H. 959, 738. **17. χάριν εἴσεται:** see **IDIOMS**, p. 404. **18. ἐπίσταται:** 'knows how;' sc. *χάριν ἀποδοῦναι*. GMT. 915, 2, (a). **εἴ τις κ.τ.λ.:** see **IDIOMS**, p. 399. **καί:** not to be translated. **19. ἀποψηφίσωνται:** sc. *ἔπεσθαι*. *ἀπο-* has here the force of a negative, 'away from,' = 'not.' **ἄπιμεν:** is the pres. here used regularly? G. 1257; H. 477, a. **ἅπαντες:** i. e. we and all the other Greeks and Cyrus. **εἰς τοῦμπαλιν:** see p. 399. **20. ὑμῖν:** emphatic. Why dat.? **πιστοτάτους:** predicative, 'as most trustworthy.'

16. 21. φρούρια, λοχαγίας: obviously the easiest as well as most profitable positions in the service. **ἄλλου:** for *ἄλλο*, or after *τέυξεσθε*; but trans. with *οὐτινος*, 'whatever else.' G. 1035; H. 1003. **22. δέησθε:** G. 1434; H. 916. **ὡς:** trans. with *φίλου* after *Κύρου*. **Κύρου:** G. 1130; H. 750. **24. διαβεβηκότας:** sc. *αὐτούς*; trans. by plupf. indic. G. 1588; H. 982.

25. στρατεύματι: after both *πέμψας* and *εἶπεν*. Menon's division is alone referred to. **Γλοῦν:** the son of Tamos (see N. to p. 58, 23),

and one of Cyrus's most trusted officers. He afterwards deserted to Artaxerxes, in whose service he achieved distinction. **26. ἐμέ.** Why not *με* here? **27. ἐπαινέσετε:** G. 1372; H. 885. **ἐμοὶ μελήσει:** see IDIOMS, p. 401. **ἢ:** i. e. *ἢ, εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐμοὶ μελήσει, μηκέτι.* Why not *οὐκέτι*? G. 1610; H. 1019. **Κύρον:** emphatic. Cyrus's generosity and good faith were well known.

17. 28. στρατιῶται: i. e. of Menon. **ἠύχοντο:** see IDIOMS, under *εὔχομαι*. **29. ἐλέγετο:** sc. *Κῆρος*, but trans. as if impers., 'it was said that.' **μεγαλοπρεπῶς:** emphatic position. Cf. p. 59, 23-26, and N. **30. διέβαινε:** sc. *Κῆρος*. **συνέλπετο, ἅπαν:** both emphasized by being placed out of the usual order. **τῶν διαβαίνόντων:** G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e.

Page 68. **1. μαστῶν:** G. 1153; H. 755. Cf. N. to p. 66, 20.

18. 2. οὐπώποθ': how different in force from *οὔποτε*? **3. διαβατός:** G. 776, 1; H. 475, 1. **γένουτο:** what are the rules for the change of mode from dir. to indir. disc.? **εἰ μὴ:** 'except.' The whole statement is a good specimen of oriental flattery. See N. to p. 66, 19, 20. **πλοίοις:** i. e. barges or floats arranged side by side with timbers laid across, forming a pontoon bridge; see N. to p. 55, 4. This bridge had been built by Xerxes on his way to Greece (read p. 10). Since its destruction by Abrocomas it has never been replaced. Alexander transferred his forces across the Euphrates by means of boats brought from the Mediterranean; but in the summer of 68 B. C., Lucullus with a Roman army forded the river as Cyrus had done.

4. Ἄβροκόμας: see N. to p. 63, 24. **κατέκαυσεν:** trans. as if plupf. H. 837. **διαβῆ:** G. 1365, 1369; H. 881, and 881, a; GMT. 318. **5. ἰδόκει:** what is to be supplied as subject? **θεῖον:** in pred. after *εἶναι*. G. 927; H. 940. The ground for the miracle was probably the fact that the river is at its lowest usually in November or December, not in midsummer, the season when Cyrus was crossing. **6. Κύρω:** G. 1165; H. 767. **βασιλεύσοντι:** G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. Why not pres.?

19. 7. Συρίας: eastern part, extending as far as the Araxes. This region later was reckoned a part of Mesopotamia. **8. Ἀράξην:** now the Khabour (biblical Chebar). The king Nebuchadnezzar (read p. 7) settled by it a number of Jewish captives, among whom was the prophet Ezekiel (Ez. I. 1-3). From Thapsacus Cyrus advances toward Babylon as directly and rapidly as possible. **9. σίτου, οἴνου:** G. 1140, 1112; H. 753, c. The country along the Khabour is de-

scribed as being still fertile, but as almost depopulated from incursions of hostile Arabs. **10.** ἐπεισιίσαντο: why mid.? It was necessary for Cyrus to procure here as large a supply of provisions as possible, owing to the barrenness of the desert region he was about to enter.

CHAPTER V.

MARCH ACROSS THE ARABIAN DESERT.

1. 11. Ἀραβίας: a district along the left bank of the Euphrates, properly belonging to Mesopotamia, but in Xenophon's time, as to-day, inhabited by nomadic Arabs. **12.** δεξιᾶ: see IDIOMS. G. 932, 2; H. 621, c. ἐρήμους: trans. as if a noun, ἐρημίαις. παρασάγγας: thirty-five parasangs in five days indicates rapid marching; see N. to σταθμούς, p. 55, 2. Cyrus was hastening to get beyond the desert. It was now the first or second week in August. **14.** ἄπαν: trans. as if an adv. ὀμαλές: in fact, however, the ground is slightly undulating, like many of the western prairies. ἀψυθίου: G. 1140; H. 753, c. Wormwood grows as a low shrub. **15.** εἰ δέ τι: 'whatever.' ὕλης: why gen.? ἄλλο: 'other (kind).' ἅπαντα: pl. because of the generic or collective force of the preceding τι. **16.** ἀρώματα: though the region still abounds in spicy plants, they are not valuable for purposes of commerce. Xenophon's description as a whole holds true of the present state of the country.

2. 17. ὄνοι ἄγριοι: sc. ἐνήσαν. Wild asses are now only occasionally found there. Cf. Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. i. p. 266. στρουθοί: later called στρουθοκάμηλοι, from their long, camel-like neck. Derivation of our word *ostrich*? **18.** ὠτίδες, δορκάδες: still common in Mesopotamia. Notice derivation in Vocab. **19.** ἰδίω-κον: force of the impf.? διώκοι: G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B. **20.** προδραμόντες: 'would run forward and.' ἔστασαν: G. 1263; H. 849, c. πολύ: made emphatic by its separation from θάπτον. ἵππων: G. 1153; H. 756. **21.** ταυτόν: G. 400; H. 265. **22.** οὐκ ἦν: see N. to p. 64, 29. λαβεῖν: sc. αὐτούς, or ὄνον. διασπάντες: 'stationing themselves at intervals' in the direction in which the asses would be apt to run. **23.** διαδεχόμενοι: 'by relieving one another' with fresh horses. As the ass came near one of the horsemen stationed

some distance from the starting-point of pursuit, the first pursuer stopped, and the hunter with the fresh horse took his place. Thus the hunt was kept up till the ass was finally wearied out and taken.

24. ἐλαφέλοις : G. 1175; H. 773.

3. 25. ἰππέων : part. gen. **26. ἀπεσπάτο φεύγουσα :** 'it would make off in flight;' impf., as denoting customary action. **ποσί, πτέρυξιν :** G. 1183; H. 777. **δρόμῳ :** G. 1181; H. 776. **27. ἄρασα :** sc. αὐτάς, i. e. τὰς πτέρυγας. **ἰστίῳ :** G. 916; H. 777, and a. Accurately speaking, the ostrich relies for speed wholly upon running, using its wings only as a rudder. **28. ἀνιστή :** subj. in a general supposition. G. 1393, 1; H. 894, 1. **ἔστι :** G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1; GMT, 462. **29. κρέα :** pl. because the flesh of more than one is referred to. **30. ἡδιστα :** 'very sweet.' H. 650, b. Cf. Ainsworth's *Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, p. 77.

Page 69. 4. 2. Μάσκαν : probably Xenophon referred to a canal that ran across a neck of land in a bend of the Euphrates, and thus formed an island, on which Corsōte was built. Such a channel now cuts off the island of Werdi, on which are numerous ruins, generally thought to be those of Corsōte. **3. ὄνομα :** sc. ἦν. **6. IDIOMS, p. 420** **4. Μάσκα :** personified, hence with ὑπό. For the form, see G. 188, 3; H. 146, D. **κύκλῳ :** trans. as if adv., 'about.' G. 1181; H. 776. **5 ἐπεσιτίσαντο :** how it happened that the city, though 'deserted,' contained enough supplies to make it worth while for the army to wait there three days Xenophon does not state. Possibly the inhabitants had just fled at the approach of Cyrus, as had those of Tarsus (see p. 59, 6-8); but a more definite statement might have been expected.

5. 6. παρασάγγας ἐνεήκοντα : forced marching, not far from three hundred miles in thirteen days,—a rapidity of movement rarely equalled in the case of an army. Cyrus's route follows the river closely from Thapsacus to Cunaxa. See Map. **7. Πύλας :** what Xenophon refers to is not known, as there is no mountain-pass in this region. Perhaps a fortress, marking the northern boundary of Babylonia, is meant; or, as some think, a passage near the river through the Median wall. The supposed location of Pylae is indicated on the Map. **9. ἄλλο :** 'besides.' G. 966, 2; II. 705. **δένδρον :** here 'plant.' **10. ὄνους ἀλέτας :** 'upper mill-stones;' so called from the fact that the upper mill-stone was made to whirl over the lower, and was usually

turned by an ass. A gritty rock suitable for mill-stones is abundant in this region. See *Bibliotheca Sacra* for 1857, p. 244. **11. ποιούντες :** i. e. working the masses of limestone into proper shape.

6. 14. σπάρευμα : emphatic by position, introducing a new topic. **σίτος :** heterogeneous. G. 288; H. 214. **ἐπέλιπεν :** read p. 18. Cyrus had miscalculated the amount of supplies needed in crossing the desert. At the rate of a pound of flour a day for each soldier, about four hundred tons of flour alone would be needed each week to feed the army, making no account of the non-combatants, or of the grain required for the horses of the cavalry and the beasts of burden. **πρίασθαι :** sc. **σίτων.** **15. Λυδία ἀγορά :** read p. 33. Cyrus the Elder, after his conquest of Lydia, in order to break the free spirit of the people, forced them to engage in occupations considered menial, particularly inn-keeping and bartering.

16. καπίθην : sc. **πρίασθαι ἦν.** **ἀλφίτων :** in Eastern countries barley has always been used as an article of food much more generally than in America. But in ordinary times it is everywhere cheaper than wheat; so that the selling of both at the same price here indicates the stress of the famine. **τετάρων σίγλων :** = nearly \$1.00. The price mentioned here was sixty times the ordinary price at Athens, and forty times the average market value of the same quantity of wheat flour at the present time. For the gen., see G. 1133; H. 746. The word **σίγλος** is of Semitic origin, and akin to the Hebrew *shekel*. **17. δύναται :** here transitive, 'passes for,' 'is worth.' **18. κρέα ἐσθίοντες :** see **IDIOMS**, and G. 1587; H. 981; GMT. 879. The soldiers considered it a great hardship to be obliged to rely upon a meat diet. Cf. Caesar's *Gallic War*, vii. 17. The inhabitants of warm countries usually eat very little meat.

7. 19. ἦν—οὓς : i. e. **ἦσαν (τινες) οὓς,** = *erant quos*, 'there were (some) which,' = 'some.' G. 1029; H. 998. See **IDIOMS**, p. 400. **σταθμῶν :** part. gen., dependent on the unexpressed indefinite subject of **ἦν.** **20. οὓς :** G. 1057; H. 715. **βούλοιτο :** G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B. **21. διατελέσαι :** sc. **τὴν ὁδόν.** **στενοχωρίας :** how may the gen. abs. usually best be translated? The region through which Cyrus's route lay (see Map) was difficult to traverse, not only on account of its barrenness, but also because of numerous hills and depressions. **22. ἀμάξαις :** see N. to p. 57, 13. **δυσπορεύτου :** force of **δυσ-**? G. 875, 2; H. 590. **23. ἀρίστοις :** refers to rank, while **εἰδαιμονεστάτοις** has reference to possession of wealth. A Persian king

was always accompanied by a train of nobles. Cf. N. to p. 59, 26.
24. Γλοῦν: see N. to p. 67, 25. **Πίγρητα**: see Vocab. **λαβόντας**: trans. as if λαβεῖν καί. **τοῦ — στρατοῦ**: trans. as if μέρος τοῦ — στρατοῦ. G. 1097, 1; H. 736.

8. 25. ἐδόκουν: cf. N. to p. 55, 22. **26. ποιεῖν**: notice the continued action expressed by the pres., as distinguished from the particular action expressed by the aor. *συνεπισπεῦσαι*. **ὄργη**: G. 1181; H. 776. **28. μέρος τι τῆς εὐταξίας**: obj. of *θεάσασθαι*, 'something of that (well-known) discipline' for which the Persians in early times had been famous. Cf. p. 15. H. 657, a. **θεάσασθαι**: G. 1517; H. 949. How different from *ὄραω*? **29. πορφυροῦς κίνδυσ**: see Vocab., and Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii. p. 234. Cf. Plate I. 2, 3, 4. **ἔτυχεν ἐσθηκῶς**: cf. IDIOMS under *τυγχάνω*. G. 1586 and 1263; H. 984, 849. **30. ἔεντο**: 'they dashed forward.' **δράμοι**: G. 1413; H. 903. **νίκης**: i. e. in the games, where the foot-race was one of the most common exercises, and great honor awaited the successful contestant. **καί**: 'even.' **μάλα**: with *πρᾶνους*; made emphatic by separation.

Page 70. 1. τοῦς: 'the (customary).' **χιτῶνας**: Greek term applied to the inner garment of the Persians. **2. ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας**: loose, bright-colored trousers; cf. *Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler* (1894), p. 99. Close-fitting pantaloons were also worn; see Pl. I. 1, 5. The Greeks and Romans were almost the only ancient peoples that rejected trousers as an article of dress, preferring the use of garments fastened at the shoulders. **ἐνιοι**: sc. *ἔχοντες*. **στρεπτούς, ψέλια**: the modern oriental also takes delight in a profuse display of jewelry. The Greeks and Romans looked with disfavor on the wearing of ornaments by men. **3. περὶ ταῖς χερσίν**: bracelets were also worn about the ankles. **4. θᾶπτον ἢ ὡς τις ἂν ᾤετο**: = *celerius quam crederes*; 'than any one would have thought.' G. 1335, 1336; H. 895, 903; GMT. 243-246. **5. μετεώρους**: G. 1081; H. 619.

9. 6. τὸ σύμπαν: 'on the whole.' G. 1060; H. 719, b. **δῆλος ἦν**: cf. N. to p. 56, 17; and see IDIOMS. **σπεύδων**: G. 1589; H. 981. **ὀδόν**: why acc.? **7. διατρίβων**: sc *χρόνον*, = *tempus terens*, 'delaying.' **ἔπου μή**: 'except where' (how lit?). **8. ὄσω θᾶπτον**: see IDIOMS. G. 1184; H. 781, a. **ἔλθοι**: G. 1497, 2; H. 932, a. **9. τοσοῦτῳ ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι**: = *τοσοῦτῳ ἀπαρασκευότερον εἶναι βασιλέα, ᾧ μαχοῖτο*. **βασιλεῖ**: G. 1177; H. 772.

10. βασιλεῖ : dat. of advantage, instead of ὑπὸ βασιλείῳς. **συναγείρεσθαι :** notice the change of tense from μαχεῖσθαι, because the forces are already being collected.

11. συνιδεῖν ἦν κ.τ.λ. : = 'a careful observer could see that the empire of the king was,' etc. The sentence is irregular. The normal construction would be, συνιδεῖν ἦν (συνιδεῖν as subject, 'it was possible to see at a glance') ἀρχὴν οὐσαν ἰσχυράν (G. 1588; H. 982), = *poterat perspicere regnum esse firmum*. But after the phrase τῷ προσέχοντι τὸν νοῦν (G. 1584; H. 771, a), ἦν receives ἀρχή as subject, leaving συνιδεῖν in a loose relation to the rest of the sentence, while ἰσχυρὰ οὐσα—ἀσθενής follow as if δήλη ἦν (G. 1589; H. 981; GMT. 907) stood in place of συνιδεῖν ἦν **12. πλήθει :** G. 1182; H. 780. **13. διεσπάρθαι :** where found? Trans. as if a noun, 'dispersion,' and as if δυνάμεις were in the gen. depending on it. In point of fact, Persian armies were mobilized with great rapidity. What were the defects of the Persian military system? Read p. 19. **14. διὰ ταχέων :** 'quickly.' H. 795, e, end.

10. 15. Πέραν : which side of the river? **ποταμοῦ :** why gen.? **κατά :** 'in the region of.' **ἐρήμους :** see N. to p. 68, 12. **16. Χαρμάνδη :** the exact location of Charmande is uncertain, but it doubtless lay somewhere near the point indicated on the Map. **17. ἐκ :** i. e. bought 'in' the town, and carried 'from' it. The provisions in the market of the army seem now to have given out. **18. σχεδίαις :** dat. of means, or of manner? **διαβαίνοντες :** why not aor. part.? especially as the soldiers were not crossing continuously, but only went over from time to time. **σκεπάσματα :** appositive. The 'coverings' were probably from the tents, which were made of leather.

19. χόρτου : G. 1113; H. 743. **συνήγον :** i. e. τὰς διφθέρας, so that the edges touched, and could be drawn together closely in sewing. **20. συνέσπων :** not a participle. **ἄπτεσθαι :** G. 1246, 1456; H. 816, 3, and 953, 1054, f; GMT. 658. **κάρφης :** what verbs are followed by the gen.? The crossing of rivers on inflated skins has been practised in the East from the earliest times. The picture in Plate III. fig. 7, is taken from an Assyrian bas-relief, at least two thousand five hundred years old, discovered among the ruins of Nineveh. By a similar use of skins Alexander the Great got his army across the Oxus; and Julius Caesar occasionally crossed unfordable streams in the same way. The Arabs still cross the Tigris and Euphrates in the ancient fashion. Cf. Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. ii. pp. 79-81, 98.

21. οἶνον ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου : the Arabs have a strong drink made from the date of the palm; and in northern Africa the natives make a slightly intoxicating wine from the sap of the palm-tree, collected by making incisions in the trunk, or even cutting it off near the ground. **22.** τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος : defines βαλάνου more closely. The Greeks, not being generally familiar with the date, had no special word for it. Difference in meaning between ἀπὸ and ἐκ? **23.** τοῦτο : refers to μελίτης indefinitely as a thing, — ‘this (product)’ πλείστον . ‘very abundant.’

11. **24.** Ἀμφιλεγάντων : force of the aor part.? In what construction would this be in Latin? τι : G. 1054; H. 716, b. See IDIOMS, p. 397. ἐνταῦθα : Cyrus was still at Charmande. How long he remained there we have no means of ascertaining. It was now the latter part of August. **25.** ἀδικεῖν : for ἡδικῆσθαι or ἀδικῆσαι, ‘was in the wrong.’ **26.** τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος : implies that the quarrel originated between two soldiers; one belonging to Clearchus, the other to Menon. ἐπέβαλεν : Clearchus, according to the Spartan custom, always carried a heavy staff for disciplinary purposes. **27.** ἔλεγεν : ‘told (of it).’ Why not aor., as ἐλθών?

12. **29.** ἡμέρα : why not acc. of time here? ποταμοῦ : what river? **30.** ἀγοράν : for the provisions brought across the river from Charmande. Cf. l. 17.

Page 71. **2.** ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν : ‘few about him.’ G. 971; H. 670. ἦκεν : trans as if plupf. G. 1256; H. 827, a. The troops of Clearchus and Menon apparently had outstripped the others on the march. **4.** διελαύνοντα : how different from προσήλαυνεν above? ἀξίηνη : dat. of means where acc. of direct obj. might have been used. **5.** αὐτοῦ : G. 1099; H. 748 ἄλλος : sc. ἕσσι. The incident illustrates the mutual jealousy and hatred existing between the bodies of troops under different commanders, as well as the lack of discipline among the soldiers themselves.

13. **6.** ὁ δέ : see N. to p. 51, 13. **7.** παραγγέλλει : sc. ἵεναι. **8.** ἀσπίδας κ.τ.λ. : the shield, carried on the left arm, was rested on the left knee, which was slightly bent forward. The posture was that of readiness for attack, awaiting the order to charge. **9.** λαβών : see N. to p. 51, 8. τοὺς : ‘his.’ Θράκας : how many? See p. 55, 29. **10.** ἰππέας : not mentioned in the enumeration of Clearchus’s forces on p. 55. οἱ ἦσαν αὐτῷ : = *quī ei erant*; but trans., ‘of whom he had.’ In clauses like this, with a numeral in the pred., the nom. of the

relative is used in both Greek and Latin, because the whole expressed by the relative and the number expressed by the numeral are the same. **πλείους** : what is the full form? **11. τούτων** : why not *ὧν*? G. 1040; H. 1005. **12. ἐκπεπλήχθαι** : 'were in a panic' (i. e. 'had been knocked out of' their senses). **13. αὐτόν** : 'too,' 'also' (how lit.?). **τρέχειν** : why not aor.? **οἱ δέ** : 'but others.'

14. 15. ξυρχε : cf. IDIOMS under *τυρχάνω* **ὑστερος** : G. 926; H. 619. **τάξις** : 'brigade,' including probably his whole force of heavy infantry. Cf. p. 54, 18-20. **16. οὖν** : 'then,' resumes the narrative interrupted by the parenthetical clause, *ξυρχε* — *ὀπλιτῶν*. **μέσον** : see IDIOMS. **17. ἄγων** : sc. *τάξιν*, or *στρατιώτας*. **ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα** : see IDIOMS under *ὄπλα*. **ἰδεῖτο** : force of the impf.? **Κλεάρχου** : what verbs are followed by the gen. of the person? **18. μὴ ποιῶν** : notice the force of the pres., 'not to keep on doing,' 'not to persist in doing.' **αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεήσαντος** : see IDIOMS, p. 398. **ὀλίγου** : G. 1112; H. 743, b. **20. τ'** : = *μου*, here without corresponding *τε* or *καί*, a usage rare in Xenophon. **τοῦ μέσου** : 'between' his own soldiers and those of Menon.

15. 21. Ἐν τούτῳ : see IDIOMS. G. 1195; H. 782, a. **ἐπίθετο** : difference between *πυρθάνομαι* and *μανθάνω*? See Vocab. **22. τὰ παλτά** : 'his spears,' probably carried on the march by an attendant. The Persian soldier was provided with two spears, one of which was used for hurling, the other reserved for fighting at close quarters. Read pp. 17, 18. **23. πιστῶν** : often used, as here, to indicate a staff of confidential or specially trusted attendants. **24. τάδε** : cf. N. to p. 60, 11.

16. 24. Πρόξενε : Cyrus had not yet learned that the quarrel really lay between Clearchus and Menon. **οἱ ἄλλοι** : sc. *ἡμεῖς*. G. 1044; H. 707. **25. ὅτι** : appropriate here as more indefinite than *ὅ*. **26. ἀλλήλοις** : G. 1179; H. 775 **συνάψετε** : more vivid than the subj., with *εἰάν*. G. 1405; H. 899; GMT. 447. **τῆδε** : stronger than *ταύτη*. G. 1005; H. 695. **27. ἐμέ** : why not *με*? **κατακεκόψεσθαι** : more emphatic than the simple fut, suggesting immediate realization of the fact. G. 1266; H. 855, b. **ἔμοῦ** : G. 1153; H. 643. **28. κακῶς . . . ἐχόντων** : = *εἰάν τὰ ἡμέτερα κακῶς ἔχη*; see IDIOMS, p. 401. G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d. **29. πολεμιώτεροι** : the barbarian troops in the employ of Cyrus no doubt viewed the Greeks, their natural enemies, with jealousy and hatred. Moreover, if Cyrus should

fail, they would be apt to turn eagerly against his cause, in order to obtain pardon and favor from Artaxerxes. This speech of Cyrus is full of pith and power. Though Xenophon may be in some measure responsible for its present form, it indicates an acquaintance with the Greek language on the part of Cyrus.

17. 30. ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο: see IDIOMS, p. 399. **31** ἀμφοτέροι: 'on both sides.' κατὰ χώραν: 'in the proper place;' they went to their respective quarters.



CHAPTER VI.

TREASON AND EXECUTION OF ORONTAS.

Page 72. 1. 1. Ἐντεῦθεν: from the camp on the east side of the Euphrates, opposite Charmande. Cf. p. 70, 15-23. προϊόντων: sc. αὐτῶν. G. 1568; H. 972, a. ἐφαίνετο: 'began to appear,' 'kept appearing.' **2.** ὡς: 'about.' H. 1054, a. ἰππέων: G. 1094, 1; H. 732, a. **3.** εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον ἦν: 'whatever else there was of value.' **4.** Ὀρόντας: two persons with this name are mentioned in the Anabasis. See Vocab. Πέρσης ἀνὴρ: trans. simply 'a Persian.' γένει: G. 1182; H. 780. **5.** πολέμια: G. 1058; H. 718 λεγόμενος ἐν: 'reckoned among.' **6.** πολεμήσας: trans. by a finite verb in the plupf., introduced by 'although.' GMt. 842.

2. 7. εἰ . . . , ὅτι: trans. as if ὅτι, εἰ . . . εἰ . . . δοίη, κατακάνοι ἄν: in direct discourse, εἰ μοι δοίης ἰππέας χιλίους, κατακάνομι ἄν. G. 1484. What following verbs in the same construction as κατακάνοι? **9.** πολλοὺς ἔλοι, κωλύσει ἐπιόντας: chiasmus. See N. to p. 51, 9. τοῦ κείν: kind of gen.? Why pres., while the other verbs in this connection are in the aor.? **10.** ποιήσειεν: why not ποιήσσειε? G. 56; H. 87. ποιήσειεν ὥστε: = *se effecturum esse, ut.* Trans., with what follows, 'he would make it impossible for them, though having seen,' etc. How lit.? **11.** διαγγεῖλαι: δια- = 'through,' 'across (the country).' **12.** ταῦτα: nom. Cf. N. to p. 59, 23. ὠφέλιμα: G. 927; H. 940. **13.** μέρος: what gen. to be supplied? ἡγεμόνων: not the Greek generals, who were called στρατηγοί, but the officers of Cyrus's native cavalry.

3. 14. νομίσας: 'when he thought.' **15. ἐπιστολήν**: written probably on parchment, and in a cursive script, as the cuneiform character was not well adapted to writing documents. See Rawlinson, *Ancient Monarchies*, Vol. iii., chap. iv. **16. ὡς ἂν δύνηται πλείστους**: = *quam posset plurimos*. See IDIOMS. G. 1434; H. 916. **ἀλλά**: i. e., '(not to receive him as an enemy) but.' **φράσαι . . . ὑποδέχασθαι**: in dir. disc., *φράσον τοῖς σεαυτοῦ ἰππεῦσιν, ὑποδέχασθαι με ὡς φίλιον*. **17. ἰππεῦσιν**: the party spoken of in l. 2. **ἐκέλευεν**: sc. βασιλέα. **19. πίστεως**: i. e. to Artaxerxes. **20. λαβών**: 'took and.'

4. 22. ἀρίστους: see N. to p. 69, 23. **23. ἑπτὰ**: emphatic by position, 'seven (in number).' The Persians, like the Jews and other ancient peoples, considered seven a sacred number; and there were always seven nobles that in rank stood next to the king. Cf. Ezra vii. 14; Esther i. 10, 14; and N. to p. 59, 26. **24. θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα**: = 'to stand under arms.' Probably the precaution mentioned was taken because Orontas had great influence over Cyrus's barbarian troops, who might be led to an attempt to rescue him.

5. 26. Κλέαρχον: i. e. alone of all the Greeks; emphatic. **27. ὅς**: = *ὅτι οὗτος*, 'since he.' G. 1461; H. 910. **αὐτῷ**: Cyrus. **τοῖς ἄλλοις**: the seven nobles with Cyrus. **28. Ἑλλήνων**; G. 1088; H. 755, b. The idea that Clearchus was the most prominent among the Greeks is expressed also in *προ-* of *προτιμηθῆναι*. **29. κρίσιν**: trans. as if subject of *ἐγένετο*, an instance of *prolepsis*, or *anticipation*. H. 878. **Ὅρόντα**: G. 188, 3; H. 146, D. **30. ἀπόρρητον**: neut. because the suppressed subject of *ἦν* refers not to *κρίσις* but to the clause *ὡς (ἡ κρίσις) ἐγένετο*.

Page 73. 6. 1. Ἐφη: sc. Κλέαρχος. **τοῦ**: *not* 'the.' **λόγου**: why not acc.? **Παρεκάλεσα**: trans. as if pf. tense. How different from *συνεκάλεσα*? **2. ἄνδρες φίλοι**: see N. to p. 60, 12. **ὅπως**: here = *ἵνα, ut*. **βουλευόμενος**: G. 1563, 3; H. 969, a. **ὅ,τι**: the antecedent is the suppressed obj. of *βουλευόμενος*. **3. πρὸς**: 'from (the standpoint of)'; we should say 'before.' **τοῦτο**: emphatic, referring to the omitted antecedent of *ὅ,τι*. **4. πράξω**: mode? G. 1369; H. 881, a; GMT. 318. **τουτουί**: how different from *τούτου*? G. 412; H. 274. **5. ὑπήκοον**: Cyrus had been appointed commander-in-chief of all the imperial troops of western Asia; Orontas was placed over the garrison at Sardis **εἶναι**: G. 1532; H. 951.

6. *ἔφη* : i. e. 'said (when I asked him).' **7.** *ἐμοί* : not *μοι*, because emphasized by antithesis with *ἀδελφοῦ*. **8.** *αὐτόν* : not after *προσπολεμῶν*, which would require the dat., but used loosely as obj. of *ἐποίησα*. *ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ* : = *effeci ut ei placeret, or illum eo adiuuxi, ut decerneret*. *δόξαι* : G. 1449; H. 953. What takes the place of subject-acc. to *δόξαι*? **9.** *πολέμου* : G. 1117; H. 748. *δεξιάν* : from the earliest times good faith has been pledged by grasping the right hand.

7. 11. *ταῦτα* : trans as if sing. *Ὀρόντα* : G. 1044; H. 709, a. *ἔστιν* : why accented? *ἕ,τι* : 'anything in which.' G. 1076; H. 725, a. *ἠδίκησα* : cf. *παρεκάλεσα* above, and N. **12.** *ὄτι οὐ* : 'No.' G. 138, 1477; H. 112, a, and 928, b. **13.** *Οὐκοῦν* : how different from *οὐκουν*? *οὐδέν* : cognate acc. G. 1239; H. 725, c. **14.** *ἀδικούμενος* : concessive, 'though wronged.' *εἰς Μυσούς* : = *εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν Μυσῶν*. See N. to p. 53, 22. The Mysians were north of Lydia (see Map). A rude and brave people, living in mountain fastnesses, they maintained an almost complete independence of Persian rule, often making predatory incursions into neighboring regions. *κακῶς ἐποίησ* : see IDIOMS, p. 401. G. 1074; H. 712.

15. *ἕ,τι* : G. 1054; H. 716, b. Trans. 'so far as,' 'all that.' How lit.? *ἐδύνω* : contracted for what? G. 632; H. 416. Sc. *κακῶς ποιεῖν*, *ἔφη* : = *αἰεῖναι*, 'said Yes.' **16.** *δύναμιν* : here '(lack of) power,' 'powerlessness,' 'weakness,' perhaps spoken ironically. **17.** *ἐλθῶν* : trans. by a finite verb. *τὸν βωμόν* : 'the (well-known) shrine,' probably referring to the famous temple at Ephesus, for which see Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography* under EPHEBUS, and cf. Acts, chap. xix. The old Persian religion (see p. 14) in Cyrus's time had already become corrupted with polytheistic faiths, and the Greek Artemis was now identified with a Persian goddess, Anaitis. According to an ancient custom, fugitives from whatever cause by taking refuge at a shrine were saved from the vengeance of pursuers, who feared by molesting them to commit sacrilege. We may infer that Orontas, hard pressed by Cyrus, had fled to the temple at Ephesus, and had thus at the same time obtained pardon and sworn fidelity to him. *μεταμέλειν σοι* : see IDIOMS. **18.** *πιστά* : 'pledges,' such as oaths, solemnized with religious ceremonies. Cf. N. to p. 59, 22. **19.** *καὶ ταῦθ'* : 'this too.'

8. **20.** *τί* : cf. *οὐδέν*, l. 13, and N. **21.** *τὸ τρίτον* : G. 1060; H. 719. *φανερῶς* : trans. as if adv., 'clearly.' G. 926, 1589; H. 619, 981. **22.** *ὄτι οὐδέν ἀδικηθεῖς* : sc. *ἐπιβουλεύων φανερῶς γέγονε*. **23.** *ἀδικος* :

why not acc.? G. 927; H. 940. **24.** Ἡ γὰρ ἀνάγκη: i. e. *δμολογῶ, ἣ γὰρ ἀνάγκη ἐστίν*, 'I acknowledge it, for in truth I must.' **25.** Ἐτι: 'for the future.' ἂν γένοιο: can a protasis be supplied here? Cf. G. 1329; H. 872, a; GMT. 235. **27.** ὅτι: omit in trans. G. 1477; H. 928, b. **γενοίμην**: sc. *φίλος σοι καὶ πιστός*. The answers of Orontas are straightforward and manly, showing by their fearlessness that in him at least the old Persian spirit had by no means died out. Even if convicted of treachery in his dealings with Cyrus, he had certainly been consistent enough in his loyalty to the king. **28.** πρὸς ταῦτα: how different from *Μετὰ ταῦτα* above?

9. **30.** πρῶτος: How different in force from *πρῶτον*? G. 926; H. 619, b.

Page 74. **1.** γνώμην: '(as your) opinion,' 'decision.' **2** ἐκποδῶν ποιέσθαι: see *IDIOMS*, p. 399. ποιέσθαι: why mid? **3.** ὡς: here = *ἴνα*. GMT. 312. μηκέτι: derivation? See *Vocab.*, and G. 62; H. 88, b. **4.** ἡμῖν: Clearchus classes himself with Cyrus. How should *εἶναι* with poss. dat. be rendered? τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι: acc of specification, = *quod ad hunc attinet*, 'so far as this man is concerned.' G. 1535; H. 956, a; GMT. 780, 781. τοὺς ἐθελοντὰς φίλους: i. e. those who are friends without compulsion, 'those who *wish* to be friends.' **5.** εἶ ποιεῖν: see *IDIOMS*, p. 400. G. 1074; H. 712.

10. **5.** γνώμη: G. 1179; H. 775. ἔφη: sc. *Κλέαρχος*. **6.** τοὺς ἄλλους: who? See p. 72, 21-23. **7.** κελεύοντος Κύρου: see *IDIOMS*. How lit.? **ζώνης Ὀρόνταν**: G. 1100; H. 738, a. In trials for life before the Persian king it was customary for him to touch the girdle of the condemned, as a sign that the death penalty was decreed. In this instance perhaps Cyrus extended the ceremony to his nobles in order to test their fidelity to him. **8.** καί: *not* 'and.' οἱ: 'his.' **9.** ἐξήγον: supply subject from *οἷς*; probably members of Cyrus's body-guard are referred to. προσετάχθη: trans. as if plup. **10.** ὅπερ: how different from *ὅ*? προσεκύνουν: implies the custom, formerly universal in the orient, of doing homage to superiors by touching the ground with the forehead and kissing the earth. Cf. *Daniel*, chap. ii. 46; *1 Sam.* xx. 41, etc. **11.** ἐπὶ θάνατον: indicates direction or motion, 'to execution,' while *ἐπὶ θανάτῳ* above indicates purpose, 'for death.'

11. **12.** Ἀρταπάτον: the name is thought to mean 'Protected by Righteousness,' or 'Lord of Right.'

13. σκηπτούχων : see Vocab. and Pl. I. 3. οὔτε ζώντα : notice the emphasis both in the form of expression and in the arrangement of words. **14.** ὅπως ἀπέθανεν : Orontas was probably buried alive,—not an uncommon mode of punishment among the Persians. **15.** εἰδώς : ‘with certainty’ (how lit.?). ἄλλος ἄλλως : see IDIOMS. **16.** τάφος οὐδαίς : Cyrus may have thought it prudent to conduct the execution of Orontas as secretly as possible on account of his rank and influence. On Cyrus’s ordinary treatment of wrong-doers, see p. 84, 16–18.

CHAPTER VII.

ADVANCE INTO BABYLONIA. EXPECTATION OF BATTLE.

1. **17.** Ἐντεῦθεν : from some point, not designated, south of Charmande. Cf. N. to p. 72, 1. Βαβυλωνίας : cf. p. 2. Cyrus was now less than a hundred miles from Babylon. **18.** παρασάγγας δώδεκα : a short distance for three day’s journeys. Cyrus was advancing slowly, because near the enemy. **19.** ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται : see N. to p. 56, 2. **20.** μέσας νύκτας : see IDIOMS ; pl. on account of the divisions of the night into watches (φυλακαί). Read p. 35. ἐδόκει : sc. αὐτῷ, ‘he thought,’ ‘he was expecting.’ How lit.? **21.** εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἔω : see IDIOMS. βασιλεία : why without article? Cf. N. to p. 52, 3. τῷ : not ‘the.’ **22.** μαχοῦμενον : G. 1563, 4 ; II. 969, c. τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως : i. e. of the Greek force, and so of the whole army,—the place of honor. **23.** τοῦ εὐωνύμου [κέρως] : ‘the left’ of the Greek force, massed at the right of Cyrus’s native troops, which are spoken of in l. 24 as τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. G. 1109 ; H. 741.

2. **25.** ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ : see IDIOMS. G. 1176 ; H. 772, c. ἦκοντες : ‘having come.’ G. 1256 ; II. 827. **26.** αὐτόμολοι : in the oriental monarchies, where all centred in a despot, and wars for principles were unknown, desertions from one party to another were frequent. **27.** βασιλέως : the noun is repeated where the English idiom prefers a pronoun. **28.** λοχαγούς : as a result of the mode of raising mercenary troops (see p. 28), captains of such forces gained an importance unusual among officers of that rank. Still, at times of crisis Caesar occasionally admitted the centurions to his military councils. συνεβουλεύετο : see N. to p. 53, 18.

Page 75. **1.** πῶς : introduces an indir. question. ἄν : G. 1299, 1 ; H. 862. ποιῶτο : G. 1327 ; H. 872, 903. αὐτός : 'in person.' Did Cyrus speak Greek ? Cf. N. to p. 71, 29. **2.** τοιάδε : How different in meaning from τὰδε and τοιαῦτα ?

3. **3.** ἄνδρες : see N. to p. 60, 12. ἀνθρώπων : G. 1112 ; H. 743. ἀπορῶν : G. 1563, 2 ; H. 969, b. **4.** ἀμείνους : sc. ἀμείνονας. How different in meaning from κρείττους ? **5.** βαρβάρων : what other construction could have been used here ? τοῦτο : emphatic. προσ-έλαβον : force of προσ- ? **6.** ὅπως οὖν : i. e. σκοπεῖτε οὖν ὅπως, 'see to it, then, that.' G. 1352 ; H. 885, 886 ; G.M.T. 271-273. ἄνδρες : why not ἄνθρωποι here ? **7.** ἦς : what form might have been expected ? G. 1031 ; H. 994. κέκτησθε : G. 1263 ; H. 849. καὶ ἦς : G. 1126 ; H. 744. **8.** ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχω πάντων : = ἀντὶ πάντων ἃ ἔχω. G. 1037, and 1038 ; H. 994, 995. Sentiments like this sound strange when uttered by an oriental despot, who looked upon all his subjects as slaves. Whether Cyrus spoke with sincerity on this occasion or not, his remarks were timely, being well calculated to fire the enthusiasm and rouse the courage of the Greeks ; they show that he well understood the character of the men with whom he was dealing.

4. **9.** εἶδητε : why not opt. ? What mode in Latin ? **10.** εἰδώς : i. e. ἀγῶνα. **11.** πλῆθος : sc. ἐστί. κραυγῆ : dat. of cause, means, or manner ? Savage war-cries have always been a characteristic of barbarous peoples. ἐπίασιν . pl. from the collective force of πλῆθος. Render as if fut. G. 1257 ; H. 828, a. **12.** ταῦτ' : the numbers and the war-shout. ἀνάσχησθε . trans. as if fut. pf. H. 898, c. **τὰλλα** : G. 1058 ; H. 718. Trans. freely, 'as regards everything else, I seem to myself to feel ashamed (when I think) what kind of men you will find that those in our country are !' G. 1479 ; H. 930. **13.** ἡμῖν : G. 1171 ; H. 770. **14.** εὖ τῶν ἐμῶν γενομένων : 'if my (enterprise) turns out well.' G. 1413 ; H. 902. **15.** ἀπιέναι : depends on βουλόμενον, which with τῶν stands as subject acc. to ἀπελθεῖν. τοῖς : masc. οἴκοι : difference between οἴκοι, οἴκοθεν, and οἴκαδε ? **16.** ποιήσειν : why is the subject omitted ? τὰ : G. 953 ; H. 621, b. See IDIOMS. **17.** τῶν οἴκοι : here neut., 'the (conditions) at home.'

5. **18.** Ἐνταῦθα : 'at this point.' παρών : 'who was present.' φηγάς : read p. 12. **19.** καὶ μὴν : introduces an exception or

objection; 'and yet.' **20.** διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιοῦτῳ εἶναι: render by a clause beginning with 'because.' G. 1546; H. 959. ἐν τοιοῦτῳ: 'at so great (a crisis).' εἰ γένηται: see IDIOMS. **21.** τι: i. e. 'your undertaking,' the direct mention of which is purposely avoided. οὐ, οὐδ': G. 1611; H. 1024. μεμνήσεσθαι: apodosis of what condition? Trans. as simple fut. G. 1403, 1263; H. 849, 898. Notice the different constructions after λέγουσι and φασίν. G. 1523, 1, H. 946, b. ἔνιοι δ': sc. σέ φασιν. **22.** βούλοιο: sc. ἀποδοῦναι. δύνασθαι: δύναιο in dir. disc. G. 1418, 1408; H. 964, 900. The speech of Gaulites was bold, such as a Persian under the circumstances would hardly have dared to make to his lord. It indicates the indulgence with which Cyrus treated his Greek mercenaries.

6. **23.** ἀκούσας: 'when he heard.' Notice the *asyndeton*. H. 1039. **24.** 'ΑΛΛ': for ἀλλά, 'Well;,' often used thus to introduce remarks intended to correct or supplement something said previously. ἔστι: 'there is.' Why accented? ἡμῖν: G. 1165; H. 767. Pl. for sing., like a frequent use of *nos* in Latin and the "editorial *we*" in English. Some think, however, that Cyrus includes Artaxerxes with himself in ἡμῖν. ὦ ἄνδρες: 'sirs,' 'gentlemen.' ἡ πατρώα: trans. as if τοῦ πατρός. **25.** πρὸς: '(extending) towards.' Read pp. 1-3. μέχρι οὐ: = μέχρι τούτου οὐ. See IDIOMS. G. 1151; H. 999, b. **27.** ἐν μέσῳ τούτων: 'between these (limits).' σατραπεύουσιν: read pp. 4, 5.

7. **28.** ἡμεῖς: 'we,' i. e. 'you Greeks and I;,' implied compliment. ἡμᾶς δεῖ ποιῆσαι. 'we must needs place our friends in control of these things.' **29.** τούτων: refers to τὰ κ.τ.λ. in l. 27; "to the victor belong the spoils." **30.** τοῦτο: refers to what follows,—a rare usage. μὴ οὐκ: in Latin, *ne non* or *ut*. G. 1378, 1364; H. 887. ὅ,τι δῶ: indir. question for τί δῶ, with subj. of deliberation; 'that I may not know (how lit.?) what to give.' **31.** ἱκανός: sc. φίλους. **32.** ὑμῶν: emphatic by position; refers of course only to the Greek officers in the council (see p. 74, 28), not to the soldiers. στέφανον χρυσοῦν: a not uncommon award among the Greeks for extraordinary valor or public service.

Page 76. **8.** **1.** Οἱ: i. e. στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοί. **2.** ἐξήγγελλον: force of ἐξ-? εἰσῆσαν: notice the force of the impf., 'kept going into,' 'went from time to time into (Cyrus's tent).' **3.** οἱ στρατηγοί: doubtless wishing to learn in special interviews what they were to receive above the captains, to whom as well as themselves

the general promise of a golden crown apiece held good. 4. **τί σφισιν ἔσται** : in Latin, *quid sibi futurum esset*. 5. **ἐπιμπλάς** : trans. by a finite verb. **γνώμην** : 'expectation.' **ἀπέπεμπεν** : sc. **αὐτούς**. Force of the impf.?

9. 6. **μάχεσθαι** : i. e. in person. Read p. 19. The Greek tactic, like that of modern times, aimed to protect the commanding officer from harm. Had Cyrus followed the advice of the Greeks, and not exposed himself to danger, the outcome of the expedition would have been very different. 7. **ἐαυτῶν** : G. 1148 ; H. 757. **τάττεσθαι** : i. e. 'to remain posted.' 8. **Κλέαρχος** : Plutarch says that to the suggestion of Clearchus about keeping out of danger, Cyrus replied : **Τί λέγεις, ὦ Κλέαρχε ; σὸν κελεύεις με, τὸν βασιλείας ὀρεγόμενον** ('aiming at the sovereign power'), **ἀνάξιον εἶναι** ('to show myself unworthy') **βασιλείας**.

9. **Οἶα γὰρ σὺ** : 'Why, do you think?' G. 625 ; H. 384. **σὺ** : emphatic. **μαχεῖσθαι τὸν ἀδελφόν** : some think that this refers to the likelihood of Artaxerxes singling out Cyrus in battle for personal combat. More likely Clearchus, noticing how near Cyrus had come to Babylon without opposition, had in mind the probability of Artaxerxes withdrawing to some remote part of the empire, and giving up his throne without a struggle. 10. **Δί'** : G. 291, 13, and 1066 ; H. 216, 6, and 723. 11. **ἐμὸς ἀδελφός** : 'a brother of mine.' G. 956 ; H. 669. **ταῦτ'** : refers to the realm described in p. 75, 24-28 ; spoken probably with a wide gesture of the hand.

10. 13. **ἀριθμός** : Xenophon gives a summing up, first of Cyrus's forces, then of the king's. 14. **ἀσπίς** : = *ὀπλίται*, by *μετωνομῆ*, the thing borne being put for the bearer. **μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία** : cf. N. to p. 56, 4. In addition to Cyrus's previous enrolment of 10,600 heavy infantry and 2,300 light infantry, 700 hoplites under Chirisophus and 400 deserters from Abrocomas joined him at Issi. If we suppose that the latter were enrolled as light infantry, and make allowance for the loss of 100 men in entering Cilicia (p. 59, 16), the total number of hoplites remains 11,200. What had become of the other 800 — difference between 11,200 and 10,400 — can only be conjectured. Perhaps a number has dropped out of the text here ; or Xenophon may have been careless in his calculation ; or a number of soldiers may have gone off with Xenias and Pasion ; or some may have perished by disease, of whom no mention is made ; or detachments may have been left behind in charge of baggage. 16. **ἄρματα** : see p. 18, and Plate I. 6.

11. 18. ἄλλοι : 'besides.' G. 966, 2; II. 705. **19.** ὧν : why not acc.?
20. οὗτοι κ.τ.λ. : cf. p. 81, 25-27.

12. 21. ἄρχοντες : 'captains-general.' **24.** ἐννήκοντα μυριάδες : Hollaender ('Kunaxa,' pp. 5-11. Naumburg, 1893) gives reasons for supposing that the whole force of Cyrus may not have exceeded 40,000 men, and that the army of Artaxerxes comprised somewhat more than twice that number. **26.** μάχης : G. 1120; II. 749. **ἡμέραις :** G. 1184; H. 781. **ἐκ Φοινίκης :** cf. Map. Abrocomas, having ravaged the habitable districts east of the Euphrates, may have withdrawn to the west side with the expectation that Cyrus would be forced to cross over for supplies; or he may have thought it prudent to keep the river between himself and the warlike prince till the contest for the throne should be decided, in order to ally himself with the winning side.

13. 27. ταῦτα : i. e. the number of the king's forces, and the absence of Abrocomas from the battle. **29.** οἷ : the suppressed antecedent is subject of what verb? Xenophon's careful mention of his sources of information tends to give his statement of numbers here an air of probability. Nevertheless in so vast an army the soldiers could have only limited opportunities for learning even their own number with exactness. **πολεμίων :** part. gen. **30.** ταῦτά : how different from ταῦτα?

Page 77. 14. 1. Ἐντεῦθεν : from what point? **2.** συνταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι . = *acie instructā*. G. 1189, 1190; H. 774. **παντί :** G. 979; H. 672. **3.** ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : probably August 30 or September 1. Why dat.?
4. μέσον τὸν σταθμόν : see IDIOMS. **5.** ὀρυκτῆ ; i. e. not natural, artificial. **εὖρος :** why acc.?
6. ὀργυαί : nom., in loose apposition to *τάφρος*, where the gen. of measure might have been expected. Plutarch (life of Artaxerxes, VII.) gives both the width and the depth of this trench as sixty feet,—a less probable measurement than that of Xenophon.

15. 7. ἄνω : 'up,' from the standpoint of Babylon, i. e. northward. **8.** τοῦ Μηδίας τείχους : the Median wall (lit. 'wall of Media') was built by the Babylonians, probably in the earlier part of the sixth century before Christ, as a means of defence against the inroads of the Medes from the north. Its exact location is uncertain; but it is said to have extended from the Tigris to the Euphrates, and to have been a hundred feet high. It is generally identified with a line of ruins known as *Sidd*

Nimrud (see Map). If this identification be correct, the western end of the wall should have reached the Euphrates at or near Pylae (see N. to p. 69, 7). But not unlikely the western end of the wall was now in ruins, and the trench spoken of perhaps started from it some distance east of the Euphrates, and ran south, meeting the river forty-two miles below.

Most of the editions insert after *τείχους* the probably spurious sentence :

ἔνθα δὴ εἰσιν αἱ διώρυχες, ἀπὸ τοῦ Τύγρητος ποταμοῦ
ρέουσαι· εἰσὶ δὲ τέτταρες, τὸ μὲν εὖρος πλεθριαῖαι,
βαθεῖαι δὲ ἰσχυρῶς, καὶ πλοῖα πλεί ἐν αὐταῖς σιταγωγὰ·
εἰσβάλλουσι δὲ εἰς τὸν Εὐφράτην, διαλείπουσι δ' ἐκάστη
παρασύγγην, γέφυραι δ' ἔπεισιν.

9. πάροδος : at the southern end of the trench. Why this passage was left can only be conjectured. Artaxerxes may have abandoned the work in haste, or may have wished to lure Cyrus inside the trench in order to make the destruction of his forces more sure. Plutarch gives us to understand that Artaxerxes thought of abandoning the whole western part of the empire and withdrawing to Persia, and turned about to meet his brother only when urged on by Teribazus, one of his most courageous satraps. **10. ποδῶν :** G. 1085, 5; H. 729, d.

16. 11. ἀντ' ἐρύματος : = *pro munitione*, 'as a means of defence.'
πυνθάνεται : how different from *μανθάνω*? **προσελαύνοντα :** would be
infin. in Latin. G. 1588; H. 982. **13. τάφρου :** G. 1148; H. 757.

17. 14. ταύτη : notice the emphatic position. **οὖν :** cf. N. to p. 58, 24. **ἐμαχέσατο :** why not impf.? **15. ὑποχωρούντων :** emphatic by position. Unless we accept the explanation of Plutarch (see N. to l. 9), we must suppose that this retreat was only a ruse, intended to draw Cyrus on, with the design of attacking him off his guard. **17. τρισχιλίους :** a generous gift, even for a Persian prince. How much in our money? **18. τῇ ἑνδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ :** see IDIOMS. **ἐκεῖνης :** supply what? **θυόμενος :** notice the force of the mid., 'sacrificing for himself,' i. e. in order to read the future; Silanus was a soothsayer by profession. **εἶπεν :** trans. as if plupf. **19. ὅτι :** not to be translated. **ἡμερῶν :** G. 1136; H. 759. **20. Οὐκ :** emphatic. **ἔτι :** 'at all.' **μαχεῖται :** G. 1405; H. 899. **οὐ :** G. 1383, 2; H. 1021, 1028.

- 21.** *ἡμέραις* : why with *ἐν*? G. 1193; H. 782, a. **δέκα τάλαντα** : value in our money? Did Cyrus do as well as he promised?
22. *παρήλθον* : 'were up' (lit. 'had passed by').

18. 24. *διαβαίνειν* : expressed in Latin by *quominus* with the subj. Trans. by 'from' with a participle. **25.** *ἀπεγνωκέναι* : sc. *αὐτόν*, 'that he had given up the thought of.' **26.** *ὑπεραία* : supply what?

19. 27. *ἄρματος* : see N. to p. 57, 13. *πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο* . see IDIOMS. **28.** *τὸ πολὺ* : sc. *στράτευμα*. See IDIOMS under *πολύ*.
29. *αὐτῷ* : trans. 'his' (of his army). G. 1165; H. 767. *ἀναεταραγμένον* : *ἀνα-*, intensive, 'in complete disorder.' The failure of Cyrus to keep up the discipline of his forces at this critical time seems strange to us; but it illustrates a fatalistic trusting to fortune characteristic of orientals.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA. DEATH OF CYRUS.

Page 78. 1. 1. *ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν* : the Greeks divided the day loosely into four parts : *πρωτῆ*, 'early morning;' *ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν*, or *περὶ ἀγορᾶς πληθούσης*, 'about full market time,' from 10 to 12 A. M., when the large central square of the Greek city was thronged with people, trading and talking; *μεσημβρία*, or *μέσον ἡμέρας*, 'noon;' *δείλη*, 'afternoon,' used, like the French *soir* and Italian *sera*, to designate the whole period from noon till night, but sometimes divided into *δείλη πρωΐα*, 'early in the afternoon,' and *δείλη ὀψία*, 'late in the afternoon.' It was now (probably) Sept. 3.

2. *σταθμός* : here 'station,' 'halting-place.' See N. to p. 55, 2. *ἔνθ'* : here = *ἐν φῶ*. *ἐμέλλε* : sc. *Κῆρος*. *καταλύσειν* : 'halt,' (how lit.?) for breakfast. Read p. 36. **3.** *πιστῶν* : part. gen. In trans. supply 'one of.' See N. to p. 71, 23. **4.** *προφαίνεται* : 'appears in front' of the army. *ἀνὰ κράτος* : see IDIOMS. *ἔπιπω* : G. 1189; H. 774.
5. *οἷς* : why dat.? *βαρβαριστί* : i. e. in Persian. **7.** *ὡς εἰς* : 'as if for,' 'apparently for.'

2. 8. *ἐγένετο* : why not *ἦν* here? *αὐτίκα* : emphatic, 'at once,' with *ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι*. *καὶ πάντες δέ* : 'and even all,' barbarians as well

as Greeks. **9.** ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι : sc. αὐτόν, or βασιλέα. For the form (Doric fut.), see G. 666; H. 426.

3. **10.** ἄρματος : see p. 77, 27. **θώρακα** : read p. 18. **11.** ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον : see IDIOMS. According to Plutarch, Cyrus rode a high-bred charger, fiery and hard-bitted, named Pasacas. **παλτά** : see N. to p. 71, 22. **12.** ἐξοπλίζεσθαι : cf. p. 77, 29-30. Force of the mid., and of ἐξ-? **13.** ἕκαστον : properly in apposition with ἄλλοις, but attracted from the dat. as if to agree with a subject-acc.

4. **14.** καθίσταντο : 'they were forming in line.' We learn elsewhere (Plut. *Artax.* 8) that the battle was fought near Cunaxa, a village or station about fifty miles northwest of Babylon. Accounts of the battle are given by Plutarch (*Artaxerxes*, 7-13) and Diodorus Siculus (XIV., 22-24). The sources of our information have recently been investigated anew by Hollaender (see N. to p. 76, 24); his conclusions emphasize the importance to be attached to Xenophon's narrative as our chief authority. **15.** τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος : 'the extreme right,' κέρασ here seems to cover the Greek heavy-armed force as a whole, contrasted with the native force on the left. Cf. Plan II. **16.** ἐχόμενος : sc. Κλέαρχου, 'next to Clearchus.' G. 1246, H. 816, 9. **οἱ ἄλλοι** : sc. στρατηγοί. **17.** τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρασ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ : this stood next to the main body of Cyrus's native troops, near the centre of the line as a whole. Xenophon was probably with Proxenus. Why?

5. **18.** βαρβαρικοῦ : contrasted by position with Ἑλληνικοῦ. What is to be supplied? εἰς : G. 1207, (c); H. 796, c. **παρὰ Κλέαρχον** : cf. G. 1225; H. 788. The acc. implies that the cavalry took up their position after Clearchus had taken his; i. e. 'came and stood alongside of Clearchus.' **19.** τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πελταστικόν : how large? how armed? Cf. pp. 29-32.

6. **20.** τὸ εὐώνυμον : i. e. of the whole army. **21.** τὸ ἄλλο : why not ἄλλο alone? **Κῦρος καὶ οἱ ἵπποις** : sc. ἔστησαν. **22.** ὄσον : acc. of the adj. with the force of an adv., = ὡς, 'about.' **23.** αὐτοί : the men 'themselves,' as distinguished from their horses, which are mentioned in l. 27. **24.** Κύρον : could the nom. have been used here? **ψιλῆν** : pred., 'unprotected' by a helmet. Cyrus went into the battle wearing a *tiara* (cf. Plut. *Artax.* 11), no doubt as an emblem of kingly authority.

7. **25.** λέγεται . . . διακινδυνεύειν : this parenthetical sentence interrupts the narrative, and was probably not written by Xenophon. It

may have been inserted by some early copyist or reader who wished to explain the preceding statement. **27. κεφαλαῖς** : dat. of cause, manner, or means? **28. προμετωπίδια** : see p. 18. **29. μαχαίρας Ἑλληνικὰς** : better adapted for the use of the cavalry than the short Persian sword. See Pl. III.

Page 79. 8. 1. μέσον ἡμέρας : Two hours had now passed since the approach of the enemy was announced. **2. δέιλη** : here = *πρωῖα δέιλη*, the time from 12 to 2 P.M. See N. to p. 78, I. **3. λευκή** : 'luminous,' as the cloud of dust near the horizon reflected the rays of the sun. **χρόνῳ** : G. 1184 ; H. 781.

4. μελανία τις : 'a kind of black cloud.' II. 702. The dust, rising, obscured the rays of the sun, making a dark spot on the plain which became visible to the Greeks as the enemy came nearer. **ἐπὶ πολύ** : 'over a great space,' 'far and wide.' **5. χαλκός τις** : 'bronze here and there' (how lit.?) of the armor and weapons. **ἤστραπτε** : force of the impf.? **6. τάξεις** : here *not* 'ranks,' but 'corps' or 'divisions,' of the king's army. This graphic description is said to hold true of the approach of any large army on a bright day.

9. 7. ἦσαν : cf. N. to p. 55, 17. **λευκοθώρακες** : coats of mail, made of several thicknesses of linen cloth or leather, glued together and soaked in vinegar and salt; probably strengthened by plates of metal over the vital parts. **8. Τισσαφέρνης . . . ἐλέγετο** : parenthetical, hence the *asyndeton*. H. 1039. **ἐχόμενοι** : see N. to p. 78, 16. **9. τούτων** : G. 1099 ; H. 738. **γεροφόροι** : sc. *ἦσαν*. These were the ordinary Persian infantry. Read p. 17. The Persians derived this form of shield from the Assyrians.

10. Αἰγύπτιοι : G. 927 ; H. 940. As Egypt was at this time no longer subject to Persia, it is thought that these Egyptians were the descendants of those whom Cyrus the Elder induced to settle in the Persian domain. **12. κατ' ἔθνη** : 'by nations,' the ethnic contingents; see p. 17. **ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων** : read p. 19. **13. ἔθνος** : part. apposition to *οἱ*. **ἐπορεύετο** : attracted from agreement with the subject to agree in number with the appositive. Why?

10. 14. ἄρματα : is *ἦσαν*, or *ἦν*, to be supplied? **συχνόν** : properly an acc. of extent. **δρεπανηφόρα** : unlike the chariots of the early Britons, which were without scythes. Cf. p. 18, and Caesar, *Bel.*

Gal. iv. 33. εἶχον : is the pl. here regular or exceptional? 16. εἰς πλάγιον : sc. μέρος, 'sidewise,' 'obliquely.' These scythes were about three feet long. Cf *Pl.* I. 6. 17. ὡς διακόπτειν : *G.* 1456; *H.* 1054, f. ὅτφ : = ὅτινι. Why dat.? 18. ὡς ἐλώντων : ὡς αὐτῶν (i. e. τῶν ἀρμάτων) ἐλώντων (*G.* 665, 2; *H.* 424) εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ταύτας διακοψόντων. ὡς with the fut. part. in the gen. abs. explains the 'intention' referred to in ἡ γνώμη ἦν; 'it was the intention that they should drive,' etc.

11. 19. ὁ : the antecedent is τοῦτο; order of trans., Κῆρος μέντοι ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο ὃ εἶπεν. καλέσας : i. e. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. 20. κραυγὴν : see p. 75, 11. 21. τοῦτο : *G.* 1060; *H.* 718. 22. ὡς ἀνυστόν : = ὡς δυνατόν. ἡσυχῆ : how different in meaning from σιγῆ? At the battles of Plataea, Issus, and Arbēla, the Persians advanced with war-cries.

12. 24. ἐν τούτφ : *G.* 1192 and 1195; *H.* 782 and 782, a. 25. τῷ Κλεάρχφ ἐβόα ἄγειν : in Latin would be, *Clearcho exclamabat ut duceret.* ἐβόα : involves the force of ἐκέλευε. 27. ὅτι . . . εἶη . is this the reason assigned by Xenophon, or by Cyrus? *G.* 1506; *H.* 925, b. Cf. *Plan* II., and p. 19. ἐὰν — νικῶμεν : used instead of the fut. pf., which in cases like this would be more accurate; in Latin, *si — vicerimus.* 28. πάνθ' : explain the phonetic changes. ἡμῖν : *G.* 1186; *H.* 769 πεποιήται : the pf. looks upon the fact as already accomplished; used here because more vivid than the fut. *G.* 1264; *H.* 848; *GMT.* 51. Trans. 'everything is accomplished.'

13. 28. ὁρῶν, ἀκούων : render by finite verbs, introduced by 'although.' *G.* 1563, 6; *H.* 969, e. τὸ μέσον στίφος : the 6,000 cavalrymen forming the body-guard of Artaxerxes. See p. 76, 18–20. 29. Κύρου : *G.* 1103; *H.* 742, c. ὄντα : why not εἶναι? *G.* 1588; *H.* 982. τοῦ εὐωνύμου : *G.* 1148; *H.* 757. See *Plan* II. 30. τοσοῦτον : *G.* 1060; *H.* 719, b. For the form see *G.* 434; *H.* 273. πλήθει : *G.* 1182; *H.* 780.

Page 80. 1. ἔχων : concessive. 2. ἀλλ' ὁμως : mark the resumption of the narrative interrupted by the parenthetical clause, τοσοῦτον . . . ἦν. Κλεάρχος : why repeated? 3. μή : here = 'that.' Why? κυκλωθείη : *G.* 1378; *H.* 887. 4. ἐκατέρωθεν : force of -θεν? *G.* 292; *H.* 217. αὐτῷ : *G.* 1161; *H.* 764, 2. μελήσοι ; see *IDIOMS.* *G.* 1487; *H.* 932, 2. Cf. *GMT.* 128.

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waited to see whether the king himself would fight or not. Cf. p. 76, 9, and N. **15.** καὶ γάρ: see N. to p. 52, 14. αὐτὸν ὅτι ἔχοι: *prolepsis*, or *anticipation*; trans. as if ὅτι (αὐτοῦ) ἔχοι. H. 878. Reason for the opt.?

22. 17. ἡγούνται: i. e. 'lead' to battle 'command.' νομίζοντες: conditional, causal, or concessive? **18** ἐν ασφαλεστάτῳ: 'in the safest (place),' = 'most safe.' εἶναι, ἐὰν ᾗ: represents a general condition of dir. disc. G. 1393; H. 894, 1. αὐτῶν. dep. on ἰσχύς. **19.** εἰ χρήζοιεν, ἂν αἰσθάνεσθαι: what would this be in dir. disc.? Is this supposition more, or less, definite than the preceding? G. 1408, 1418; H. 900, and 964, a.

23. 21. ἔχων: render by a finite verb introduced by 'although.' ἔξω: G. 1148; H. 757. See Plan II. τοῦ: with Κύρου, or κέρατος? Compare p. 76, 21. **22.** κέρατος: what other form of the gen.? G. 237, 1; H. 181. αὐτῷ: why dat.? **23.** ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου: see IDIOMS. ἐπέκαμπεν: notice the force of the impf. ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν: 'as if to surround' (lit. 'for surrounding') the army of Cyrus by a flank movement.

24. 24. μή: why not ὅπως? ὀπισθεν γενόμενος: 'getting in the rear' of Cyrus's army. κατακόψῃ: sc. βασιλεύς. Apparently the king purposed to send his right wing around Cyrus's left, in order to fall upon the rear of the Greeks, who were pursuing his own left, and cut them off from Cyrus. **25.** ἀντίος: G. 926; H. 619. **26.** τοῖς: indicates previous mention of the six hundred. Cf. p. 78, 22-24. **27.** τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους. emphatic by position, bringing out the disparity of numbers between the two body-guards. Cf. p. 76, 18-20. ἀποκτεῖναι: how different in translation from ἀποκτείνειν? H. 854, a. **28.** λέγεται: see N. to p. 55, 22.

'Ἀρταγέρσην: the circumstances of his death are thus given by Plutarch, on the authority of Ctesias: 'Artagerses rode up against Cyrus, shouting with loud voice, "O you disgrace to the name *Cyrus*, that noblest name among the Persians, wickedest and maddest of men! You come fetching evil Greeks in an evil way against the good things of the Persians; and you hope to kill your lord and brother, who has ten thousand times ten thousand better slaves than you. But try forthwith; for you shall lose your own head before you behold the face of the king." Thus Artagerses spoke, and hurled his spear at Cyrus, whose breastplate

held out firmly, so that he was not hurt, though he shook under the force of the blow. As Artagerses turned his horse Cyrus hurled and hit him, and drove the spear-point through his neck close by the collar-bone.'

Page 82. 25. 2. *διώκειν* : G. 1546 ; H. 959. 3. *κατελείφθησαν* : 'were left behind' with Cyrus, the others pressing on in pursuit. *ὄμοτράπεζοι* : see N. to p. 87, 9.

26. 6. *οὐκ ἤνέσχετο* : = 'could not restrain himself.' G. 544 ; H. 361, a. *Τὸν ἄνδρα* : 'The man' whom I seek. 7. *παίει* : i. e. with a spear.

8. *Κτησίας* : a Greek who resided for seventeen years at the Persian court, as physician to the royal family. He wrote a *History of Persia* in twenty-three books, bringing his narrative down to the year 399 B. C. Only fragments of this work are extant, quoted in the writings of other authors. The truthfulness of Ctesias has been called in question ; but there seems to be no good reason for doubting what he says in regard to the wounding of Artaxerxes, as he had the best opportunity to know the truth. His account of the matter, as given in substance by Plutarch, is as follows :—

'When Cyrus had killed Artagerses, he urged his horse against the king, and the king rode against him, both in silence. Ariaeus, Cyrus's friend, slyly threw a spear at the king, but did not wound him. The king hurled at Cyrus and missed him, but hit and killed Satiphernes, a high-born Persian, faithful to Cyrus. Cyrus now hurled at the king, and wounded him, so that the javelin went through his breastplate and two fingers deep into his chest, and he fell from his horse with the force of the blow. Rout and panic now took possession of those about the king, but with a few attendants, among whom was Ctesias, he managed to get up and reach a little hill, not far off, where he rested.'

27. 10. *παίοντα* : force of the pres. part. here? *αὐτόν* : *Κῦρον*. *τις* : Mithridates by name ; cf. p. 25. *ὀφθαλμόν* : why not dat. ? 11. *μαχόμενοι* : properly agrees with *ὀπίσσοι*, to which *βασιλεὺς*, *Κῦρος*, and *οἱ* stand in a loose relation of partitive apposition. Trans. 'while the king (etc.) were fighting.' 13. *Κτησίας λεγέτω* : Xenophon avoids giving the number of the slain on either side, perhaps on account of the conflicting statements of other writers. According to Diodorus 'more than fifteen thousand' of the troops of Artaxerxes fell, and three thousand of Cyrus's native troops.

15. Κῦρος ἀπέθανε : after the king, wounded, withdrew to a hill (according to the account of Ctesias), Cyrus's horse became unmanageable (cf. N. to p. 78, 11) and carried him some distance into the midst of the enemy, but as it was growing dark he was not recognized by the king's soldiers. Elated by the victory, full of rage and daring he rode forward, shouting in the Persian language, "Out of the way, wretches!" Those who heard stood aside, paying homage to him; but in the confusion his tiara fell off, and it was then that Mithridates inflicted the wound, though not knowing at the time who he was.

δ' : corresponds to the μέν after ὅποσοι. **ἄριστοι :** refers to rank, or to moral qualities? Cf. N. to p. 69, 23. **16. ἔκειντο :** 'lay (dead).'

28. 17. σκηπτούχων : see Vocab. and Pl. I. 3. In such a case as this Persian loyalty required the most trusted attendants of a king to sacrifice themselves. **λέγεται :** see N. to p. 55, 22. **18. περιπεσεῖν :** notice the force of περί; Artapates threw himself down and embraced the fallen Cyrus.

29. 19. ἐπισφάξαι : trans. the ἐπι- with Κύρω. ἐπισφάξω was often used of the slaying of animals offered in sacrifice at the tombs of the dead, and hence is especially appropriate here. **20. οἱ δ' :** sc. φασίν. **ἑαυτὸν ἀποσφάξαι :** i. e., (αὐτὸν) ἀποσφάξαι ἑαυτὸν. **21. χρυσοῦν :** we should say 'gilded.' **22. ἐφόρει :** = *fererat*, 'he used to wear.' **τάλλα :** such as, elegant garments, gilded horse-trappings, a gilded baton, and the like. Cf. p. 59, 25-28, and N.; also, Rawlinson's *Fifth Monarchy*, chap. 3.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CHARACTER OF CYRUS.

1. 25. οὕτως : as narrated in chap. VIII. **ἄνθρωπος ὢν :** 'a man who was;' how lit.? **26. Περσῶν :** G. 1088; H. 729, e. **τῶν γενομένων :** trans. by a relative clause. Why gen.? **Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον :** see pp. 7, 8, 20. **27. παρά :** trans. as if ὑπό; but παρά with the gen. must not be confused with ὑπό, as it expresses *source* rather than *agency*. **πάντων :** trans. with τῶν δοκούντων, 'all who,' etc. **28. Κύρου ἐν πείρᾳ γενέσθαι :** see IDIOMS. H. 854, a.

2. 29. πρῶτον μὲν : correlative with ἐπεὶ δέ, p. 83, 13. **ἐπιπαῖς ὧν** : trans. by a clause beginning with 'while.' **ἐπαιδευέτο** : on the education of a Persian youth see p. 15; also Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii., chap. 3, and Grote's *History of Greece*, vol. viii., pp. 306, 307. **30. πάντα** : G. 1058; H. 718.

Page 83. 3. 1. γάρ : introduces the reason why Cyrus, though brought up at court, came to be educated along with other boys. **2. θύραις** : oriental palaces were usually entered through high and imposing portals, which (by *synecdoche*) are often mentioned for the palace itself. At the lofty front gate kings frequently dispensed justice, a custom of which there is a striking reminiscence in the French name for the Ottoman government, *Sublime Porte*, = 'High Gate.' Cf. Esth. ii. 19; also, Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Chaldea and Assyria*, vol. i., pp. 69-73.

3. σωφροσύνην : here 'self-control,' 'self-restraint,' as the result of being always in the presence of men of rank and dignity. **καταμάθοι ἄν** G. 1327; H. 872; GMT 239. **4. οὐδὲν οὐτ' — οὐτ'** : G. 1619; H. 1030. **ἔστιν** : = *potest, pote est.* G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1. The statement of the text was hardly true of the Persian court after the time of Cyrus; for the excesses of luxury and the general corruption of manners could no longer be kept hidden even from the youth

4. 4. θεῶνται : emphatic by position, 'see (for themselves).' **5. τιμωμένους** : i. e. by a seat at table in the king's presence, by promotion to high positions of trust and influence, and by gifts of robes, jewels, and other articles thought worthy of bestowal by the monarch. Cf. p. 59, 24-29, and N.

6. εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες : see **IDIOMS**, p. 400. G. 1572; H. 976. The regular training of the Persian boy began at the age of five years. He must get up before sunrise, and constantly practice spear-hurling, running, and shooting with the bow and arrow. At the age of seven he was taught to ride on horseback. **μανθάνουσιν** : 'learn how.' **ἄρχειν, ἄρχεσθαι** : learned from the manner of the king, who required unquestioning and perfect obedience; from the severe training of teachers; and from the example of officers and courtiers.

5. 8. πρῶτον μὲν : correlative with **ἔπειτα δέ** in l. 10. **αἰδημονέστατος** : G. 927; H. 940. **9. καί** : 'even.' **ἑαυτοῦ** : after **ὑποδεεστέρων**, which is gen. after **μᾶλλον**. G. 1153; H. 643. **10. φιλιππότατος** : sc. **ἐδόκει εἶναι**. **11. χρῆσθαι** : 'manage.' **ἔκρινον** : 'men (or

'they,' from τῶν . . . δοκούντων in § 1) used to consider.' 12. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον : '(useful) for war;' i. e. military exercises. G. 952; H. 666, c. ἔργων . limits φιλομαθέστατον, μελετηρότατον.

6. 13. ἐπεὶ δέ : see N. to πρῶτον μὲν, p. 82, 29, and IDIOMS. 14. ἡλικία : i. e. ἡλικία τῶν ἐφήβων, = *adulescentia*, 'youth,' reckoned at Athens as commencing with the eighteenth year, in Persia with the sixteenth or seventeenth, at Rome with the fifteenth or seventeenth year.

φιλοθηρότατος : the Persians considered hunting not merely as recreation but as good training for war, and made it a means of inuring to hardship. When on hunting expeditions young men were often required to go two days at a time with but a single meal, or were allowed to eat only the roots and berries they could find in the woods. They were exposed with insufficient protection to extremes of cold and heat, sleeping at night in the open air. They were required to swim rivers without wetting their weapons, and make long marches. They were taught to jump on or off a horse when galloping at full speed, and when on horseback to hurl the spear and shoot arrows with unerring aim.

θηρία : the animals most hunted by the Persians were the bear, the lion, and the tiger. Many bas-reliefs excavated from the ancient palaces at Nineveh and Babylon represent the Assyrian kings engaged in the lion-hunt, sometimes shooting from chariots, sometimes grappling with lions at close quarters.

16. ἔτρεσεν . poetic word, = *tremens fugit*; 'he did not flee in fright from.' συμπεσών . 'grappling with (it).' 17. τὰ μὲν ἔπαθεν . sc. πάθη, = 'he received wounds.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. εἶχε : the impf. implies that the scars remained so long as Cyrus lived. τέλος δέ : takes the place of τὰ δέ, correlative with τὰ μὲν. Why acc.? 18. κατέκανε : sc. τὴν ἄρκτον. καὶ μέντοι = *et tamen*, 'and yet.' τὸν πρῶτον βοηθήσαντα : trans. by a rel. clause. G. 926, H. 619, a. πολλοῖς . 'in the sight of many.' G. 1172; H. 771. 19. μακαριστόν . G. 776, 2; H. 475, 1.

7. 20. κατεπέμφθη : κατα-, 'down' from the interior to the coast. Cf. N. to p. 52, 20. 22. στρατηγός : emphatic by position. Read p. 20; cf. p. 51, 6-8 and N. οἷς . G. 1159; H. 764, 2. καθήκει ἀβροῦξασθαι : see IDIOMS.

23. πρῶτον μὲν : the correlative is φανερός δέ, p. 84, 7. αὐτόν : *proleptic*; trans. as if in the nom. with ποιῶτο. H. 878. Difference between αὐτόν and αὐτόν? 24. περὶ πλείστου ποιῶτο : see IDIOMS

under *περί*. For the mode see G. 1497; H. 932, 2, a and b. *σπείσαιτο* suggests a treaty with a public enemy, made binding with solemn rites. Derivation? **25.** *σύνθοιτο*: suggests an agreement with a private enemy or opponent. *μηδέν*: stronger than *μή*. Why acc.?

8. **26.** *καὶ γὰρ οὖν*: 'and (not without result) for therefore,' 'therefore.' *ἐπιτρεπόμεναι*: 'attaching themselves (to him),' 'giving themselves over (to him),' construed with both *πόλεις* and *ἄνδρες*. **27.** *ἐγένετο*: G. 1390, and 1395; H. 893, and 894, 2, c. **28.** *σπειραμένου*: see IDIOMS. *μηδὲν ἂν παθεῖν*: for *οὐδὲν ἂν πάθει*. Why? G. 1308; H. 964, (a). *παρά*: G. 1213, 3, (ε); H. 802, 3, e. *σπονδάς*: why pl.? see Vocab.

9. **30.** *Τισσαφέρνει*: see p. 52, 13-18, and N. *ἐπολέμησε*: cf. N. to p. 60, 17. *πάσαι αἱ πόλεις*: i. e. αἱ Ἴωνικαὶ πόλεις of p. 52, 14.

Page 84. **1.** *έκοῦσαι*: trans. as if an adv. G. 926; H. 619, a. **2.** *Μιλησίων*: the name of the people put by *metonymy* for that of the city. *τοὺς φεύγοντας*. Milesians who had favored Cyrus and had on that account been banished from Miletus by Tissaphernes.

10. **3.** *καί*. 'both.' *ἔργῳ*: 'by his conduct;' how lit.? **4.** *πρόοιτο*: sc. *αὐτούς*, the exiles. G. 1408; H. 900. *ἐπέε*: trans. 'after,' with the verb in the plupf. **5.** *ἔτι — ἔτι*: emphasized by repetition. **6.** *κάκιον πράξειαν*: see IDIOMS, p. 400.

11. **7.** *Φανερός δ'*. see N. to p. 83, 23, and IDIOMS. In translating put the clause *καὶ εἰ . . . αὐτόν* first. *ἦν, ποιήσειεν*: G. 1393, 2; H. 894, 2. *τι, αὐτόν*: G. 1073; H. 725, a. **8.** *νικᾶν*: 'outdo,' 'surpass;' sc. what? *πειρώμενος*: G. 1589; H. 981. *εὐχὴν*: how emphasized? **9.** *ὡς εὐχόιτο*: an idea of *saying* is implied in *ἐξέφερον*. G. 1487; H. 932, 2. *ἔστε νικῶη*: = *usque dum vicisset*; represents *ἔστ' ἂν νικᾶ* of dir disc. G. 1465, 1502; H. 921, 937.

10. *ἀλεξόμενος*. 'by recompensing,' 'by requiting,' governs *τοὺς εἰ [ποιοῦντας]* as well as *τοὺς κακῶς ποιοῦντας*, its meaning being extended by *zeugma*. H. 1059. "Outdo your friends in acts of kindness, your enemies in deeds of evil," was a common maxim in ancient life.

12. **10.** *καὶ γὰρ οὖν*: see N. to p. 83, 26. **11.** *πλείστοι τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν*: 'very many of the men of our time,' 'very many of our contemporaries.' *ἐνί γε ἀνδρὶ*: 'at least for one man.' The thought is, that more men trusted Cyrus than any one else of that age. **13.** *προέσθαι*: here means 'to surrender,' 'to entrust.'

13. 14. μὲν δὴ : almost = μὴν δὴ, 'still, in fact,' 'still, you see.' τοῦτ' : refers to what follows, an uncommon use. H. 696, a. εἴποι : G. 1327; H. 872. **15.** ἀδίκους : why without τοὺς? H. 662. εἶα : what construction in Latin? For the form see G. 537, 1; H. 359. καταγελάειν : sc. ἑαυτοῦ. **16.** πάντων : part. gen., masc., dep. on ἀφειδέστατα. ἐπιμωρεῖτο : sc. αὐτούς. ἦν : here = ἐξῆν, poterat.

17. ὀδοῦς : the Persian kings laid out and kept in repair great thoroughfares connecting the different parts of the empire. ποδῶν . . . ἀνθρώπων : in the East from the earliest times the mutilation of offenders has been a common means of inflicting punishment and enforcing obedience. The Assyrian bas-reliefs abound in representations of the most cruel tortures. Among the Persians eyes were seared with hot irons, limbs, ears and noses cut off, tongues torn out, and mutilations even more revolting were not uncommon. A similar vein of cruelty ran through the ancient Gauls, who sometimes burned men alive, and also punished criminals by mutilation. Cf. Caesar's *Gallie War*, vi. 16, and vii. 4; and Heb. xi. 35-37.

18. σπερομένους : G. 1559; H. 965. ἐγένετο : 'it was possible.' G. 898; H. 602, d, remark. **19.** μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντι : 'if doing no wrong.' G. 1563, 5, and 1612; H. 969, d, and 1025. **20.** προχωροῖη : sc. ἔχειν. G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2). Xenophon emphasizes the security of traffic, — one of the chief characteristics of good government.

14. 21. Τοὺς γε ἀγαθοὺς : 'the brave at least.' μέντοι : 'however,' no matter how it might be with others. εἰς : 'in.' ὠμολόγητο : sc. Κῆρος; but trans. 'it was beyond dispute.' How lit.? Cf. N. to p. 55, 22; and G. 1263, end; H. 849, c. **22.** ἦν αὐτῷ : cf. IDIOMS, p. 400. **23.** Πισίδας : see N. to p. 53, 22. Μυσοῦς : see N. to p. 73, 14. καὶ αὐτός : i. e. not only the army but himself with it. **24.** ἑώρα : G. 538; H. 359, b. τούτους : order of trans., τούτους, οὗς ἑώρα κ.τ.λ. **25.** ἄρχοντας : G. 1077; H. 726 ἧς — χώρας : = τῆς χώρας ἦν. The antecedent is made emphatic by being put at the end of the relative clause. G. 1038; H. 995, a. **26.** ἐτίμα : why not aor.?

15. 26. ὥστε κ.τ.λ. : order of trans., ὥστε (αὐτὸν) φαίνεσθαι ἀξιῶν τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι εὐδαιμονεστάτους. **27.** εὐδαιμονεστάτους : G. 354; H. 251. **29.** οἶοιτο : why opt.? αἰσθήσεσθαι : G. 1276; H. 855, a.

16. 30. Εἰς γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην : 'Moreover, . . . with respect to justice at least;' emphatic.

Page 85. 1. ἐπιδέκνυσθαι: 'to distinguish himself.' βουλό-
μενος: G. 1589; H. 981. περὶ παντός: see IDIOMS, p. 402. 2. ἐκ
τοῦ ἀδίκου: 'with injustice,' 'unjustly.' The Greek idiom involves the
idea of source; the English, that of manner. φιλοκερδούντων: could
this have been put in the nom.? G. 1153, 1155; H. 755.

17. 3. αὐτῷ: dat. of advantage. The example and encourage-
ment of Cyrus made his subordinates faithful. 4. στρατεύματι:
the Greek force alone is referred to. ἀληθινῷ: 'genuine,' i. e. 'trust-
worthy.' Difference between ἀληθής and ἀληθινός? ἐχρήσατο: 'had.'
5. ἔνεκα: G. 1151; H. 758. 6. ἔπλευσαν: refers to the Greek
officers who came from Greece across the sea to serve under him.
ἐπεὶ: introduces a reason corresponding with οὐ χρημάτων ἔνεκα.
κερδαλέωτερον: in pred. after εἶναι, whose subject is πειθαρχεῖν.
7. κατὰ μῆνα: trans. by an adj. Cf. G. 1211, 2, (c); H. 800, 2, d.

18. 9. οὐδενὶ πάποτ': 'never — his;' more vivid than οὐποτε, as
it keeps definitely in view the person affected. How lit.? In both
Greek and Latin a dat. limiting the pred. is often used where the
English idiom requires a possessive case. 10. ἔργου: G. 1085, 3;
H. 729, c, and R. Κύρω: G. 1173; H. 768.

19. 12. τίνα ὄντα: 'that any one was.' G. 1588; H. 982. ὀρώη.
G. 1393, 2; H. 894, 2. For the form see G. 737; H. 410, a. ἐκ τοῦ
δικαίου: 'in a proper way;' see N. to l. 2 above. 13. ἤσ χάρας:
= what? G. 1037; H. 995, a. ἄρχοι: G. 1439; H. 919, a; GMT. 563.
προσόδους ποιοῦντα: 'increasing the revenues,' like our expression,
'make money.' 14. οὐδένα πάποτ': 'never from him.' G. 1069;
H. 724. What is to be supplied? πλείω: pl.; what would be the
full form? 15. ἐπόνουν: in translating supply 'men.' 16. ἄ:
is an antecedent to be supplied? G. 1026; H. 996. ἐπέπατο: =
ἐκέκτητο. Κύρον: G. 1069; H. 724. 17. τοῖς πλουτοῦσιν:
G. 1159; H. 764, 2. 18. ἀποκρυπτομένων: sc. what, as obj.?

20. 19. φίλους: emphatic by position; order, ὅσους φίλους ποιή-
σαιτο, corresponding with which we may supply τοσοῦτους [φίλους] as
obj. of θεραπεύειν; 'whatever friends he might make,' etc. In translat-
ing render the last clause first. ποιήσαιτο: G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2).
20. ὄντας: trans. as ὄντα in l. 12. συνεργούς, ὅτι: 'helpers in any-
thing which' (how lit.?) τυγχάνοι βουλόμενος: see IDIOMS, p. 404.

G. 1439; H. 919, a. **21. ὁμολογείται** : 'render as if impers., with γενέσθαι 'that he was.' **πρός** . trans. as if ὑπό. **22. θεραπεύειν** : G. 1526; H. 952.

21. 22. καὶ γάρ : see N. to p. 52, 14. **αὐτό** : G. 1058; H. 718. **23. οὐπερ** : after ἔνεκα. **φίλων** : G. 1112; H. 743. **δεῖσθαι** : when is the subject of the infin. not expressed? **ὡς συνεργούς ἔχει** : explains τοῦτο. G. 1365; H. 881. **24. συνεργὸς τοῖς φίλοις τούτου** : 'co-worker with his friends in that.' G. 927; H. 614, 940. **φίλοις** : governed by συν- in συνεργός. G. 1175; H. 772, b. **25. ὅτου** : G. 1102; H. 742. **ἐπιθυμοῦντα** . why not to be rendered by a part.?

22. 26. Δῶρα : placed first for emphasis. **οἶμαι** : parenthetical, hence without influence on the construction. **ἀνὴρ** : appositive, but trans. εἰς γ' ἀνὴρ 'for one man at least.' Cf. N. to p. 84, 11. **ἐλάμβανε** : sc. Κῦρος. **διὰ πολλά** : 'for many reasons.' Oriental etiquette required that every one approaching a king should bring a gift. Cyrus, however, by his own fairness and liberality aroused a generous spirit in others. **27. πάντων** . masc., dep. on μάλιστα. G. 1088; H. 755, b. **28. τρόπος** : 'character.' **ὅτου** : i. e. σκοπῶν πρὸς τοῦτο, ὅτου. Why not acc.? This studied generosity of Cyrus, though prompted by a kindly nature, was probably directed by a desire to strengthen his cause.

23. 30. κόσμον : G. 916; H. 726. **πέμποι** : G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B 2. **ὡς εἰς** trans. 'intended for.'

Page 86. 1. καλλωπισμόν : cf. N. to στρεπτούς, p. 70, 2. For the derivation cf. G. 834; H. 551, 2. **ἔφασαν** . = *dicbant*, '(his attendants) used to report,' or '(those who sent gifts) used to say.' **2. δύναιτο** : what form in dir. disc.? G. 1493 and 1327; H. 872, 930. **τούτοις πᾶσι κ.τ.λ.** : i. e. there were too many gifts for any one person to make use of, or else Cyrus thought that adornment of the person was a matter of little consequence. **3. φίλους, κόσμον** : G. 1077; H. 726. **4. νομίζου** : how different from the use of the opt. in δύναιτο above? G. 1487; H. 932, 2.

24. 5. τὸ νικᾶν : subject of ἐστίν understood; sc. αὐτόν, or Κῦρον. **τὰ μεγάλα εὖ ποιοῦντα** : 'in doing (the) great favors,' 'in the conferring of great benefits.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. **6. οὐδέν** : stronger than οὐ. G. 1060; H. 719. **θαυμαστόν** : *not* in agreement with

οὐδέν. **7.** ἐπιμελεία, τῷ προθυμείσθαι : G. 1182; H. 780. φίλων : *not* dep. on ἐπιμελεία. G. 1120; H. 749. **8.** χαρίζεσθαι : dep. on προθυμείσθαι. ταῦτ' : appositive and pleonastic, but repeating with emphasis the subject of δοκεῖ; pl., because referring to two ideas in the preceding clause. H. 697.

25. 9. ἔπεμπε : notice the force of the impf. οἴνου : G. 1085, 4; H. 729, f. **10.** λάβοι : sc. οἶνον, but trans. 'might find (any),' 'might find (some).' G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, 2. λέγων : i. e. through the messenger. χρόνου : distinguish between the uses of the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of time.

11. τούτου : G. 1153; H. 755. τοῦτον : i. e. οἶνον; sudden transition from indir to dir. disc., but giving the words of the messenger, not those of Cyrus. σοί more emphatic, and hence in this case more polite, than σοι. ἔπεμψε in cases like this the English idiom requires the present tense; but in both Greek and Latin more accurately the time of sending a message or letter is put in the past tenses, from the standpoint of the sender rather than of the receiver. Why not impf. here? **12.** σου : G. 1114; H. 743, a. οἷς : trans. as if τούτοις οἷς. G. 1032; H. 996, a, (2).

26. 14. χῆνας κ.τ.λ. : gifts from the king's table, which were not uncommon, conferred the highest distinction upon the recipients. **15.** ἡμίσεα : used as a substantive; cf. Lat. *extrema agminis*. ἐπιλέγειν : force of ἐπι-? **17.** τούτων : G. 1102; H. 742.

27. 18. ἰδύνατο : the indic. is used here because more vivid than the opt. G. 1432; H. 918; GMT. 534. παρασκευάσασθαι : sc. χιλόν. **19.** ἐπιμελείαν. Persian commanders were very careful to provide adequate supplies. διαπέμπων : force of δια-? **20.** ἄγουσιν : *not* indic. **21.** μῆ : G. 1364; H. 1019. **22.** ἄγουσιν : the opt. might have been expected. G. 1365, 1369; H. 881. Many Orientals are said to treat their horses with more consideration than their wives.

28. 23. πορεύοιτο : G. 1431, 2; H. 894, B, 2. ὄψεσθαι : sc. αὐτόν. **24.** δηλοῖη : why not subj.? **25.** τιμᾶ : does the use of the indic. here emphasize the distinction conferred?

29. 25. ᾧν : = τούτων ᾧ. ἀκούω : for ἀκήκοα. In like manner we often say 'I hear,' where 'I have heard,' would be more accurate. **26.** Ἑλλήνων : part. gen., made emphatic by separation from οὐδένα.

27. τούτου : G. 1085, 2; II. 729, b. τόδε . G. 1005; H. 696.

28. δούλου : G. 907; H. 614. Under the absolutism of the later Persian kings "all were slaves save one." Even the members of the king's own family were as subject to his arbitrary command as the common throng. ὄντος : trans. 'although (he) was.' G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e. πλήν . what part of speech here? H. 758, a. Ὀρόντας : see Chap. VI.

29. καὶ οὗτος κ.τ.λ. : order of trans., καὶ οὗτος (Ὀρόντας) δὴ ταχὺν εἶρε αὐτὸν (for τοῦτον, i. e. the slave who gave to Cyrus Orontas's confidential letter to the king, see p. 72, 14-20), ἃν ᾤετο εἶναι πιστόν οἱ ('to himself'), φίλτερον Κύρῳ ἢ ἑαυτῷ. The inference is that no one but Orontas ever proved faithless to Cyrus; but cf. p. 58, 12-14. **30.** φίλτερον . see Vocab., and G. 361, 10; II. 250, b.

Page 87. **2.** ἀλλήλοις : here 'to each other,' not 'to one another.' Why? καὶ οὗτοι μέντοι : 'and those, it is true,' 'and those, to be sure.' **3.** αὐτοῦ : refers to whom? ὄντες : 'if (they) should be.' G. 1563, 5, and 1413; H. 969, d, and 902. **4.** ἂν τυγχάνειν : G. 1308; H. 964, (a), and 872. τιμῆς . G. 1099; H. 739.

30. **5.** τεκμήριον : subject, or pred.? G. 956; H. 669. τὸ γενόμενον : 'that which happened;' sc. ἦν. G. 1560, 1; H. 966. ἐν : why expressed? G. 1193; H. 782, a. τοῦ . not 'the.' ὅτι . . . βεβαίους : what is the relation of this clause to τεκμήριον?

31. **8.** ἀποθνήσκοντος : why not aor.? περὶ αὐτόν : cf. G. 1225; H. 788. **9.** συντράπεζοι : same as δημοστράπεζοι, p. 82, 3. No one sat at table with the Persian monarch. He dined alone, on a raised platform at the end of the banqueting-hall, so shielded by curtains that those in the lower part of the room could not see his face, although he himself could see them. The 'table-companions' were nobles who were honored by being allowed to dine in the same room with the king, served by royal pages. They were naturally his most trusted and devoted followers.

10. τεταγμένους ἐτύγγανεν : cf. Plan II., and IDIOMS under τυγγάνω. **12.** πεπτωκότα : in Lat. would be pf. infin. G. 1588; H. 982. ἔφυγεν : up the Euphrates; see N. to l. 16.

CHAPTER X.

END OF THE BATTLE. VICTORY OF THE GREEKS.

1. 14. Ἐνταῦθα : resumes the account of the battle, broken off at the end of the eighth chapter to give place to the eulogy of Cyrus in chap. IX. **κεφαλῆ, ἢ δεξιᾷ χεῖρ :** cut off by order of the king, — the head as originating treasonable designs, the right hand as executing them. When the unhoped for good tidings of Cyrus's death reached the king, says Plutarch (*Life of Artaxerxes*, 13), his courage revived, especially as his men began to gather closely about him again, 'and he went down from the hill (see N. to p. 82, 8), guided by the light of numerous torches. After he had come to the body of Cyrus and the head and right hand had been cut off, in accordance with a certain custom of the Persians, he had the head brought to himself; then clutching hold of it by the thick and bushy hair, he held it up before those still wavering or in flight. Those who saw it were astonished and did homage to him, and in a short time seventy thousand men were about him and went back with him to his camp.'

15. διώκων εἰσπίπτει : agree with *βασιλεὺς* as the more important subject. **16. Κύρειον :** trans. as if *Κύρου*. G. 850, and 826; H. 564, and 545, a. **στρατόπεδον :** where the baggage and non-combatants had been left before the battle. Here Ariaeus and his division seem to have halted in their flight until the king's army came up. **18. σταθμόν :** doubtless north or northwest of the camp. **ἐνθεν :** = *ἐξ οὗ*. G. 292; H. 217. **ἄρμηντο :** i. e. on the morning of the battle. **19. ὁδοῦ :** trans. as if *ὁδός* (= 'distance') were subject, and *παρασάγγαι* in the predicate.

2. 20. πολλά : pred.; trans. as if *ἃ πολλὰ ἦν*. **21. Φωκαῖδα :** the Persian king or prince, like the Sultan and the majority of other oriental potentates to-day, kept always a harem. Cyrus seems to have carried his liking for Greeks so far as to introduce into his harem women of that nationality. The woman mentioned here was a native of Phocæa, in Ionia, and named Milto, though called Aspasia by Cyrus. **σοφῆν :** 'witty.'

3. 22. νεωτέρα : the comparative implies that there were two natives of Miletus in Cyrus's harem. **23. γυμνή :** i. e. dressed

only in the tunica, or under-robe, having left her outer robe in the hands of her captors. πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων : sc. τινάς. 26 αὐτῶν : the Greeks who rushed to the rescue. 27. τᾶλλα : G. 966, 2; H. 705. 28. αὐτῶν : G. 1148; H. 757. ἐγένοντο : pl. on account of the proximity of ἀνθρωποι. πάντ' : emphatic. 29. ἔσωσαν : repeated to emphasize the *rescue* by so few from the hands of so numerous an enemy.

Page 88. 4. 1. ἀλλήλων : G. 1117; H. 748. βασιλεύς, κ.τ.λ. : notice the *chiasmus* in βασιλεύς, οἱ Ἕλληνες — οἱ μὲν διώκοντες (referring to the Greeks), οἱ δ' ἄρπάζοντες. As the Greeks, who had not yet learned of Cyrus's death, were still pursuing the routed left wing of the Persian army, the king with another division plundered their camp. 3. ὡς : G. 1574; H. 978; GMT. 864, 865.

5. 5. ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις : see p. 87, 15-24. εἴη : what mode in Latin? 6. Τισσαφέρους : G. 1103, H. 742, c. νικῶν : = *victores esse*. τὸ καθ' αὐτοῦς : i. e. τὸ καθ' αὐτοῦς μέρος τοῦ βασιλείως στρατεύματος. 7. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν : see IDIOMS, p. 399. οἴχονται διώκοντες : 'had gone in pursuit.' G. 1256; H. 827. The indic. is more vivid than the opt. here. G. 1498; H. 933, fine print. 8. συντάττεται : force of the mid.? 9 ἐβουλεύετο Πρόξενον καλέσας : 'called Proxenus and was asking him.' 10. εἰ : not 'if.' G. 1606; H. 1017. πέμπτοι : for πέμπω, deliberative subj. Why? 11. ἀρήξοντες : G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c.

6. 12. Ἐν τούτῳ : sc. τῷ χρόνῳ. Notice the *asyndeton*, from the rapid progress of the narrative. H. 1039. δηλὸς ἦν : cf. p. 56, 17, and N. 13. ὀπισθεν : i. e. of the Greeks, = *a tergo* (*Graecorum*). συστραφέντες : notice the force of συ(ν)-; the Greeks faced about in a body, closing up their ranks.

14. ὡς προσιόντος : sc. βασιλείως, 'supposing that the king would advance.' G. 1257; H. 477, a. ταύτῃ : i. e. along the bank of the river, where the right wing of Cyrus's line had stood. This movement would have brought the king face to face with the Greeks, who turned about and waited to receive him. δεξόμενοι : why fut. part.? 15. παρήλθεν : trans. as plup. τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρατος : i. e. of Cyrus. 16. ἀναλαβόν : ἀνα- here = 'back.' 17. τοὺς . . . αὐτομολήσαντας : how many of these there were is not known; they are elsewhere referred to only in II. i. 6. They had probably gone over to the side of Cyrus thinking that he had won the battle.

7. **20.** διήλασε κατά : ‘charged against and through’ (δι-).
21. πελταστάς : where stationed? See p. 78, 18–20, and Plan II.
22. διαστάντες : the peltasts could get out of the way more easily and quickly than the heavy infantry. ἠκόντιζον : more definite than ἔπαιον. αὐτούς : i. e. τοὺς σὺν Τισσαφέρῃ. **24.** ἐλέγετο : trans. as if impers.; with γενέσθαι, ‘it was said that he showed himself.’ Episthenes by a skilful handling of his troops received the charge in such a way as to inflict great damage on the enemy.

8. **25.** μείον ἔχων : see IDIOMS under μείον. οὐκ ἀναστρέφει : although Tissaphernes had charged clear through the line of peltasts, he came off so badly that he did not dare to face about and charge them again, but kept on till he fell in with the king, who was sacking Cyrus’s camp. All this had happened before the events narrated above, ll. 1–11.

9. **29.** ἦσαν : i. e. οἱ βάρβαροι, οἱ βασιλεὺς καὶ Τισσαφέρῃς. κατά : ‘opposite.’ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας : i. e. the wing farthest from the Euphrates; Xenophon has in mind the first order of battle. As the Greeks had faced about, their left now rested on the river. They were some distance from their first position, down-stream. See Plan III., B.

Page 89. **1.** περιπτύξαντες : as the Greeks stood in line at right angles with the Euphrates, facing up-stream, the king’s army came facing them but passed to their right; see Plan III., B. The Greeks feared that the king’s line would wheel half way around and charge toward the river, thus hemming them in completely. They therefore wheeled half way around, so that their rear was protected by the river; see Plan III., C. The account as a whole shows that this third movement was not merely planned (ἐδόκει . . . ἐβουλεύοντο) but actually accomplished. For the opposite view see Mangelsdorf’s discussion in the *Karlsruhe Programm*, 1884.

10. **3.** ἐν ᾧ : sc. χρόνῳ, ‘while.’ **4.** εἰς ταὐτὸ σχῆμα : i. e. the king’s army wheeled about as the Greeks had done, and stood parallel with the river; the two armies now stood facing each other as at the beginning of the battle. See Plan III., C. **5.** τὸ πρῶτον : see pp. 79, 80, and Plan II. **6.** ὄντας : sc. τοὺς βαρβάρους; trans. ‘were.’ Why? **7.** παρατεταγμένους : ‘drawn up beside’ one another, = ‘in battle array.’ **8.** τὸ πρόσθεν : see p. 80, 23–29.

11. **9.** ἐδέχοντο : sc. αὐτούς. ἐκ πλείονος : = *ex longiore intervallo*, ‘at a still greater distance,’ i. e. from the Greeks. **10.** κώμης : perhaps Cunaxa; see N. to p. 78, 14. G. 1220, 4; H. 784, a.

12. 11. γήλοφος : according to Ainsworth, "one of the numerous artificial mounds, sometimes sepulchral, sometimes heaps of ruins, which abound on the plain of Babylonia;" identified by Mr. Rassam, however, with "a pebbly ridge, . . . sixty or seventy feet high, and fifteen miles long," "on which stands the Caravanseri called Iskanderia." Trans. Soc. of Bibl. Archæology, Vol. VIII., p. 182. **12. ἵππέων** : G. 1112; H. 743. **13. τὸ ποιοῦμενον** : = 'what was going on.' **γυγνώσκειν** : sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας as subject-acc.

14. ἀετόν : carried on the end of a long pole, which seems to have been attached to the front of the royal chariot. That a similar emblem was used by the Assyrians, before the time of the Persians, is shown by the discovery at Nineveh of a bas-relief with a representation of an eagle evidently intended as a military ensign. **15. ἀνατεταμένον** : 'with extended wings' (lit. 'spread out').

13. 16. λείπουσι . . . ἵππεῖς : why is the natural order of words reversed? **18. ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν** : see IDIOMS; they were fleeing in scattered groups from different parts of the hill at the same time. H. 704, a. **ἵππέων** : G. 1112; H. 743. **τέλος** : trans. as if an adv. G. 1060; H. 719. **19. ἀπεχώρησαν** : notice the changes of tense in λείπουσι, ἐψιλοῦτο, and ἀπεχώρησαν, marking the progress of the flight.

14. 20. ὑπ' αὐτόν : 'at the foot of it.' Why not dat.? Cf. G. 1225; H. 788. **στήσας**. transitive, or intrans.? Cf. G. 1231; H. 500, 1.

15. 22. κελύει sc. αὐτόν, or αὐτούς? **κατιδόντας** : notice the force of κατ(α)-, 'looking down' from the elevation upon the country beyond. **τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, τί ἐστίν** : for τί ἐστίν τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, = 'what was beyond the hill;' prolepsis. II. 878. **24. ἀνά κράτος** : see IDIOMS. **25. σχεδὸν ὅτε ταῦτ' ἦν** : = eodem fere tempore, 'about the same time.'

16. 26. ἔστησαν : 'stood' at the foot of the hill, where they had halted in accordance with the command of Clearchus; see I. 20 above. They were probably two or three miles east of the Euphrates. **θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα** : cf. IDIOMS, p. 402. **28. φαίνοντο**. G. 1506; H. 925, b. **ἀπ'** : broader in meaning than παρά, and hence more forcible; not only did no one come from his side (i. e. sent by him, παρά), but no one even came from where he was, (ἀπό) bringing report about

him. **29. αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα** : 'that he was dead.' Why not *τεθνηκέναι*? G. 1588, 1263; H. 840, 827. **30. τι** : i. e. some strategic point.

17. 30. αὐτοί : 'they themselves,' the Greeks in distinction from Cyrus. G. 391; H. 680, 2.

Page 90. 1. εἰ : 'whether.' G. 1606; H. 1017. **2. ἄγοντο** : subj. of deliberation in dir. disc. Why opt. here? G. 1490, 1358; H. 932, 2, (2). **2. στρατόπεδον** : sacked in part by the king just after the first engagement, while the Greeks were in pursuit; see p. 87, 15-29. **3. δορπηστόν** : as it was now the first week in Sept., the sun at Babylon set about 6 20 o'clock. The soldiers must have reached their camp some time after sunset, and the passage can hardly be taken as designating the *usual* time of the afternoon meal. Cf. p. 36. **4. τὰς σκηνάς** : i. e. τὰ στρατόπεδον.

18. 5. τοῦτο : 'such.' **καταλαμβάνουσι** : sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες. **7. διηρπασμένα** : in our idiom, 'plundered.' G. 1582; H. 980; GMΓ. 883. **εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν** : coördinate with τὰ πλείστα as obj. of καταλαμβάνουσι; trans. by a clause beginning with 'whatever.' **ποτόν** : referring to wine, considered by the Greeks a necessary article of diet. **8. μεστάς** : why without the article? sc. οὔσας; trans., 'which were full.' G. 956; H. 669. **9. λάβοι** : G. 1503, end; H. 937. **11. ἐλέγοντο** : see N. to p. 55, 22. Cyrus must have obtained these supplies after leaving the desert; cf. p. 69, 14-20. **καὶ ταύτας** : 'these too,' as well as the other provisions and articles of value.

19. 12. οἱ πλείστοι : difference in meaning between πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί, πλείστοι, and οἱ πλείστοι? **13. πρὶν** : G. 1470; H. 955. Read p. 36. At the present time the orientals in the region where the Greeks now were have their breakfast, like the Greeks, about eleven o'clock. See Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. i. p. 292. **15. οὔτω** : hungry and weary, but not despondent; for they had come off victorious, and did not yet know that Cyrus had fallen. Read pp. 22, 23. Xenophon's description of the battle varies in several particulars from that given by Plutarch; but the discrepancy is no greater than that in the case of several battles of the late War for the Union, where reports of men on the different sides have been compared.

BOOK II.



Λ Ο Γ Ο Σ : see N. to title on p. 51.

Β' : = *δεύτερος*.

CHAPTER I.

NEGOTIATIONS OF THE GREEKS WITH ARIAIEUS AND THE KING.

Page 91. 1. 1-6. **Ὡς . . . δεδήλωται :** gives a summary of the contents of Book I.; probably not written by Xenophon, but added by some reader or editor, not unlikely by him who divided the *Anabasis* into books and chapters; read pp. 46, 47. There are three principal reasons why this summary is considered an interpolation:— 1. It may be omitted without interrupting the progress of the narrative. 2. The words *Ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ* at the beginning of l. 7 follow naturally after *ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα οὕτω διεγέροντο*, the closing sentence of Book I. 3. Unless the summary be rejected, the *μὲν* in the last sentence of Book I. has no correlative *δέ*. Similar reasoning may be applied to the summaries at the beginning of the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh books.

1. **Ὡς . . . ἐστρατεύετο :** see Book I., I. to II. 4. **Ὡς :** adv., conj., or prep.? **Κύρω :** G. 1165; H. 767. **τὸ Ἑλληνικόν :** sc. *στράτευμα*. G. 932, 2; H. 621, c. **ὁπότε :** definite, or indefinite?
2. **τόν :** *not* 'the.' **ἐστρατεύετο :** why not aor.? G. 1259, 2; H. 829.
3. **ἀνόδω :** for *ἀναβάσει*; see Vocab., and N. to title on p. 51. As mentioned here the 'up-march' comprised only the journey from Sardis to the place where the battle was fought, near Cunaxa, as described in Book I., chapters II. 5 to VIII. **ὡς . . . ἐγένετο :** see Book I., VIII. **ὡς . . . ἐτελεύτησε :** see Book I., VIII. 24-29. **4.** **ὡς . . . ζῆν :** see Book I., x. **ἐπί :** how different in meaning from *ἐπί* in l. 2? **τοῖ :** 'their;' cf. p. 90, 2-4. **5.** **τὰ πάντα :** G. 1058; H. 718. **νικᾶν :** 'that they were victorious.' Why is the subject-acc. omitted?

Cf. G. 1522 and 895, 2; H. 946, 940. **6. ἔμπροσθεν**: G. 952; H. 666, c. **δεδήλωται**: what is the subject?

2. 7. Ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ: see IDIOMS. G. 1176; H. 772, c. It was now probably Sept. 4. **οἱ στρατηγοί**: how many? What were their names? Cf. pp. 29, 30. **8. ἄλλον**: '(any one) else.' **πέμποι, φαίνοντο**: opt. in implied indir. disc. G. 1502, 1505; H. 937, and 925, b; GMT. 714. **σημανοῦντα**: G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. **ὄ,τι**: why not **τί**? G. 1013; H. 700.

3. 9. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς: 'they resolved.' How lit.? **10. προΐεναι**: G. 1517; H. 949. **11. συμμίξειαν**: cf. the use of the subjunctive in Latin after *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*. G. 1465, 1467; H. 921. **ἐν ὁρμῇ ὄντων**: sc. *ἀντῶν*; render by a clause introduced by 'when.' Cf. IDIOMS, p. 399. **12. ἀμ' ἡλίω ἀνέχοντι**: see IDIOMS, p. 397. **ἦλθε**: sc. *αὐτοῖς*. **Τευθρανίας**: see Vocab. and Map. **ἄρχων**: distinguish between *ἔρχων*, *βασιλεύς*, *τύραννος*, and *σατράπης*. **13. γεγονῶς ἀπό**: trans., 'a descendant of.' How lit.? **Γλοῦς**: see N. to p. 67, 25.

14. Ταμῶ: gen. See N. to p. 58, 23, and Vocab. **τέθνηκεν**: 'was dead.' Notice the use of the indic., emphasizing the most important *fact*; the following verbs are changed to the opt. G. 1263, 1498; H. 849, 933. **15. πεφευγῶς εἶη**: for *ἔπεφεύγει*. G. 720, 1497, 2; H. 457, and 935, b; GMT. 103. **ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ**: trans. as if *εἰς τὸν σταθμόν*; cf. p. 87, 16-19. G. 1225, 2; H. 788. **τῶν ἄλλων**: sc. *βαρβάρων*, i. e. of Cyrus's army; see p. 87, 12. **ἴθην**: trans. as if *ἐξ οὗ* (referring for antecedent to *σταθμῷ*).

16. τῇ προτεραίᾳ: sc. what? G. 932, 2; H. 621, c. **ὄρμητο**: G. 1497, 2; H. 935, b. **λέγοι**: G. 1487; H. 932, 2. **ὄτι . . . ἦκειν**: indir. disc. dependent on *λέγοι*, which is itself in indir. disc. after *ἔλεγον*. Cf. p. 58, 21, and N. **17. ἡμέραν**: difference in force between the gen., dat., and acc. in expressions of time? **περιμενοίη κ.τ.λ.**: in dir. disc., *εἰάν μέλλητε ἦκειν, ὑμᾶς περιμενῶ*. H. 934. **τῇ ἄλλῃ**: = *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ* (ἡμέρᾳ). **18. ἀπιέναι**: = *se rediturum esse*; in dir. disc., *ἔπιμι*. Notice the different constructions after *λέγοι* and *φαίη*. G. 1523; H. 946, b. **ἐπ'**: 'in the direction of,' 'toward.' **ἦλθεν**: why not opt.? See references on *ὄρμητο* above; and H. 935, c.

4. 19. Ταῦτ': 'this.' H. 635. **20. πυνθανόμενοι**: others learned from the generals by *inquiring* what the news was; and so it spread, without formal announcement. Could *μανθανόμενοι* have been

used here? **βαρέως ἔφερον** : see IDIOMS, p. 398. **τάδ'** : see N. to p. 60, 11. **21. 'ΑΛΛ'** : 'Well.' II. 1046, 2, b. **ᾤφελε κ.τ.λ.** : see IDIOMS. G. 1512; H. 871, a; GMT. 734, and 424, 2. **ζῆν** : G. 1519; H. 948. **22. ἡμεῖς** : emphatic. **23. ἡμῖν** : G. 1177; H. 772. **εἰ . . . βασιλέα** : 'if you had not come, we should be marching against the king;' the messengers from Ariaeus came just as the Greeks were starting. G. 1397; H. 895.

Page 92. 1. βασιλέα : see N. to p. 52, 3. **ἐπαγγελλόμεθα** : 'we propose;' more forcible from contrast with *ἀπαγγέλλετε* in the preceding sentence. **2. καθισεῖν** : sc. *ἡμᾶς* as subject-acc.; in dir. disc., *καθιοῦμεν*. G. 665, 3; H. 425. The regular Attic form is *καθιεῖν*, but some mss. and editions have *καθίσειν* here. Read p. 46. **3. τῶν νικῶντων ἐστίν** : = *eorum qui vicerunt*, 'belongs to those who conquer,' 'is (the privilege) of those who have conquered.' G. 1094, 1; H. 732, c. **καί** : not 'and.' **τὸ ἄρχειν** : = *imperium*.

5. 4. τοὺς ἀγγέλους : Procles and Glus. **5. Χειρίσοφον** : as representing Sparta Chirisophus would be apt to have more influence than the other generals in negotiating with the Persians. Cf. N. to p. 64, 10. **6. ἐβούλετο** : sc. *ἀποσταλῆναι* or *ἰεῖαι*. **ξένος** : see N. to p. 53, 12.

6. 10. κόπτοντες : 'by slaughtering' (G. 1563, 3; H. 969, a); pl. from the idea of *στρατιῶται* in *στράτευμα*. G. 920; H. 633. **ξύλοις** : 'for firewood.' G. 911; H. 623. **μικρόν** : G. 1062; H. 720. **11. φάλαγγος** : evidently the first position on the field is referred to; cf. Plan II. **12. οἰστοῖς** : G. 1183; H. 777. **πολλοῖς οἴσιν** : 'of which there were many.' How lit.? **ἠνάγκαζον** : i. e. at the commencement of the battle. **13. ἐκβάλλειν** : 'to empty out' from their quivers, as a precaution against treachery. **τοὺς αὐτομολοῦντας** : cf. p. 76, 27, 28. **14. γέρονς κ.τ.λ.** : see p. 79, 9, 10 and N.

7. 15. ἦσαν φέρεσθαι : = 'were to be gotten,' 'were to be obtained,' for firewood. G. 1532; H. 951. **16. ἔρημοι** : sc. *οἶσαι*; to be construed, by a kind of *zeugma*, both with *πέλται*, meaning 'without owners,' and with *ἄμαξαι*, meaning 'empty,' the provisions having been plundered. **οἷς** : 'these (as fuel).' Remember that the relative at the beginning of a clause should often be translated as if a demonstrative or personal pronoun. **κρέα** : emphatic by position; the soldiers had *meat* and nothing else; cf. N. to p. 69, 18. **ἔψοντες** : 'cooked and.'

18. *περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν* : see N. to p. 78, 1. **19.** *οἱ ἄλλοι* : partitive apposition. G. 914; H. 624, d. Sc. *ὄντες*. **20.** *ἦν* : emphatic, 'there was.' *ἐτύγχανε ὢν* : cf. N. to p. 51, 5. **21.** *ἐντίμως ἔχων* : see IDIOMS, p. 399. H. 810. **22.** *προσποιεῖτο* : 'pretended.' Why impf.? *εἶναι* : G. 1519, H. 948. *τῶν ἀμφί* : sc. *πραγμάτων*, 'in matters of.' G. 1140, and 952; H. 753, and 666, c. *τάξεις* : i. e. 'tactics,' meaning Greek tactics, the superiority of which to their own the Persians had learned at great cost to themselves. Read p. 12.

S. 23. *προσελθόντες* : G. 1563, 7; H. 968. **26.** *ἀπέκτονε* : G. 643, and 687; H. 450, and 451, a. *παραδόντας, ἰόντας* : = *traditis armis, euntes*, the first participle in time being subordinate to the second. G. 1563, 7; H. 969, a. **27.** *θύρας* : cf. N. to p. 83, 2. *εὐρίσκεσθαι* : why mid.? G. 1242, 2; H. 813. *τι* : attracted into the conditional clause; order of trans., *εὐρίσκεσθαι τι ἀγαθόν, ἐὰν δύνωνται, or εὐρίσκεσθαι, ἐὰν δύνωνται, ἀγαθόν τι*.

9. 29. *βαρέως ἤκουσαν* : see IDIOMS. *ὄμως δέ* : 'and yet,' although they were angry. *ποσοῦτον* : '(only) this.' How lit.? **30.** *τῶν νικόντων* : cf. l. 3 above, and N. *εἴη* : G. 1487; H. 932. *'Ἄλλ'* : abrupt change to dir. disc. as Clearchus turns to address another part of his audience.

Page 93. **1.** *ἄνδρες* : see N. to p. 60, 12. *τούτοις* : G. 1158; H. 763. **2.** *κάλλιστον* : put first, since to the Greek honor was all-important. *ἔχετε* : 'you can,' 'you are able,' sc. *ἀποκρίνασθαι*; cf. Lat. *habete (dicere)*. **3.** *ἤξω* : 'I will return.' *ἐκάλεσε* : trans. as if plup. H. 837. **4.** *ἴδοι* : G. 1365; H. 881. *ἱερά* : see N. to p. 80, 14. *ἐξηρημένα* : pred, = 'which had been taken out.' Clearchus was only to see the result of the sacrifice, not to officiate. *θυόμενος* : force of the mid.? See N. to p. 77, 18, and Vocab. G. 1242, 2; H. 813.

10. 5. *Ἔνθα δὴ* : 'Then, you see.' **6.** *ὢν* : 'since he was.' G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. *πρόσθεν* : 'rather,' 'sooner.' For *πρόσθεν* — *ἦ* with opt., see G.M.T. 654, end. *ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν* : G. 1493. What person in the dir. form? **7.** *'Ἄλλ'*. see N. to p. 91, 21. **8.** *πότερα* : G. 1606; H. 1017. *ὡς κρατῶν* : 'because thinking that he is conqueror.' G. 1574; H. 978. **9.** *ὡς διὰ φιλίαν* : used instead of the more common *ὡς φίλος*. *εἰ μὲν γάρ* : sc. *αἰτεῖ*. *τί* : 'why.'

10. ἐλθόντα . 'come and.' πείσας . i. e. by offering some inducement ; cf. N. to p. 63, 16. **11.** τί : 'what.' τοῖς στρατιώταις : G. 1173 ; H. 768. Cf. IDIOMS, p. 403. **12.** αὐτῷ : G. 1158 ; H. 764, 1. ταῦτα χαρίσονται : 'they shall have given these up as a favor,' = 'they shall have made him a present of these.' H. 898, c ; GMT. 90. πρὸς ταῦτα : 'to this.' Notice the asyndeton in rapid narration.

11. **13.** νικᾶν : cf. N. to p. 91, 5. G. 1522 ; H. 946. **14.** αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιεῖται : = *cum eo de imperio contendit*. G. 1128, 1177 ; H. 739, a, and 772. **15.** ἑαυτοῦ . freely, 'in his power.' G. 1094, 1 ; H. 732. ἔχων [sc. ὑμᾶς], δυνάμενος : G. 1563, 2 ; II. 969, b. μέσῃ τῇ : G. 978 ; H. 671. **16.** ποταμῶν : i. e. the Euphrates and the Tigris. G. 1148 ; H. 757. πλήθος : emphatic by position. **17.** ἀγαγεῖν . G. 535 ; H. 436. ὄσον : 'so great that.' οὐδ' : = *ne — quidem*. H. 1043, 2. παρέχου . . . δύναισθ' ἄν . G. 1408 ; H. 900. παρέχου [αὐτοῦς] ὑμῖν : 'he should turn (them) over to you.'

12. **19.** Θεόπομπος : mentioned only here. It has been suggested that Xenophon himself made the speech which follows, but from modesty assigns it to an imaginary Theopompus. Diodorus (xiv. 25) attributes it to Proxenus. **20.** ἡμῖν ἔστιν see IDIOMS. **21.** ἄν : with χρῆσθαι. What mode of dir. disc does this inf. represent? G. 1308 ; H. 964. **22.** καί : *not* 'and.' II. 1042. παραδόντες ταῦτα : render by a clause introduced by 'if.' G. 1413, and 1563, 5 ; H. 902, and 969, d. **23.** σωμαίων . G. 1112 ; II. 743. ἀγαθά : here subst. ; see Vocab. ἡμῖν ὄντα : 'which we have.' **24.** σὺν : 'with the help of.' G. 1217, (*b*) ; H. 806. **25.** μαχοῦμεθα : emphatic ; independent finite form where ἡμᾶς μαχεῖσθαι, after οἶον, might have been expected. ἀκούσας : 'on hearing' G. 1563, 7 ; II. 969.

13. **26.** φιλοσόφῳ : derivation? cf. G. 869, 879, and 884 ; H. 576, and 585, a. Why dat.? **27.** ζοικας : G. 537, 643, 1263 ; H. 369, 492, 7, and 849, b. νεανίσκε : 'young fellow.' G. 844 ; H. 558, 3. οὐκ ἀχάριστα : i. e. 'charmingly ;' sarcastic. **28** ἀνόητος : G. 909 ; H. 614. ὦν : 'that you are.' G. 1588 ; II. 980, 982. ἀρετήν : = Latin *virtus*, 'courage.' περιγενέσθαι ἄν . implies an indefinite protasis, such as 'if you should try it ;' represents what kind of opt.? G. 1329, 1418 ; H. 903, 946 ; cf. GMT. 235, 239. **29.** δυνάμεως : G. 1120 ; H. 749.

14. 29. ἔφασαν : 'they (i. e. Xenophon's informants) said,' = 'it was reported.' **30.** λέγειν : G. 1523; H. 946, b. ὑπομαλακισμένους : 'half-yielding,' (lit. 'softening down'); for the force of ὑπο- see G. 1219, end; H. 808, 3. ἐγένοντο : 'they had proved.' H. 837.

Page 94. **1.** πολλοῦ : G. 1135; H. 753, f. γένοιτο, βούλοιτο · G. 1408; H. 900. **2.** εἴτ' — εἴτ' : see Vocab. and H. 1045, 2. ἄλλο τι : 'for any other (undertaking).' G. 1183; H. 777, a, end. χρῆσθαι : sc. αὐτοῖς. ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον κ.τ.λ. : contains the chief suggestion of the speech, but is put in a subordinate place as an afterthought. Egypt had been conquered by Cambyses in 525 B. C., but had revolted in 460 and been reconquered soon afterwards. On the death of Darius II. (Nothus), the father of Artaxerxes, the Egyptians had again revolted, and as this rebellion was still going on the Greeks hint that they might help the king to put it down. **3.** στρατεύειν : sc. ἐθέλοι. συγκαταστρέψαιντ' ἄν : sc. Αἴγυπτον, but to be taken by zeugma also with ἄλλο τι. αὐτῷ : G. 1179; H. 775.

15. 4. ἐν τούτῳ : sc. what? Reason for the asyndeton? εἰ : noi 'if.' G. 1491; H. 1016. ἀποκεκριμένοι εἰεν : G. 733; H. 465. **5.** ὑπολαβόν : sc. τὸν λόγον, 'answering,' or 'answered and.' **6.** ἄλλος ἄλλα : see IDIOMS. H. 704, a. λέγουσι : agrees with οἱ rather than with ἄλλος. **7.** τί λέγεις : more nearly 'what you think,' 'what your opinion is,' than 'what you say.'

16. 8. ἄσμενος : trans. as if an adv. See IDIOMS, p. 398. G. 926; H. 619. οἶμαι : parenthetical, hence without influence on the construction. **9.** οἱ ἄλλοι : sc. ἄσμενοι ἐωράκασιν. καὶ ἡμεῖς : sc. Ἕλληγνές ἐσμεν. **10.** ὄντες : 'since we are.' G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. πράγμασι : 'troubles' **11.** συμβουλευόμεθα : 'we ask your advice.' Cf. N. to p. 53, 18. G. 1242, 2; H. 813. σοι : G. 1179; H. 775. τί . introduces an indir. question. G. 1600; H. 1011. ὧν : = τούτων ἕ. G. 1032; H. 996, a.

17. 12. πρὸς θεῶν · cf. IDIOMS, p. 403. **13.** καὶ ὅ : relative repeated, an infrequent usage. Cf. G. 1040; H. 1005, and a. εἰς : for ἐν. G. 1225, 1; H. 788. **14.** ἔπειτα : trans. as if an adj., 'future.' λεγόμενον : '(whenever) mentioned.' ὅτι . . . τὰδε : explanatory of ὅ above. **15.** κελεύσων : G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. τὰ :

G. 949; H. 658. **16.** συμβουλευομένοις συνεβούλευσεν : notice the *paronomasia*, the use of words of similar sound near each other. **17.** ὅτι κτλ. : in Latin *feri non fove quin, quodcumque suaseris, in Graecia referatur.* **ἀνάγκη** : sc. ἐστι. G. 1521; H. 952. **ἂν** : G. 1434; H. 916.

18. **19.** **δέ** : 'now,' resumes the narrative interrupted by the preceding quotation; so *ὄν* is often used. **ὑπήγετο** : notice the force of *ὑπ'*, 'craftily suggested.' How lit.? **αὐτόν** : intens., and emphasized by the preceding *καί*, 'even.' G. 989, 1; H. 680, 1. **20.** **πρεσβεύοντα** : not *πρέσβυν*, or *πρεσβευτήν*, because Phalinius was not a regular ambassador, but was acting as envoy on this special occasion. **21.** **εἰεν** : G. 1365; H. 881.

19. **22.** **ὑποστρέψας** : 'eluding,' 'evading' the question. The term is borrowed from a feint in wrestling, where one of the contestants had gained an advantage, but the other by an adroit movement slips from under him. Phalinius was a match for Clearchus. It was a case of "Greek meeting Greek." **23.** **τῶν** : not to be translated. **ἐλπιδῶν** : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. **μία τις** : sc. *ἐλπίς*. H. 621, d. The use of the indef. pron. makes the possibility of a hope seem even more remote. **24.** [*ἐλπίς*] **σωθῆναι** : G. 1521; H. 952; GMT. 749. **πολεμοῦντας** : for *πολεμοῦσι*. G. 928, 1; H. 941. **βασιλεῖ** : G. 1177; H. 772. **25.** **εἰ δέ τοι** : 'but surely if.' H. 1037, 10. **μηδεμία** : why not *οὐδεμία*? G. 1610; H. 1021. **26.** **ἄκοντος βασιλέως** : see IDIOMS. G. 1571; H. 970, and 972, b. **σώζεσθαι** : direct or reflexive mid.?

20. **28.** **πρὸς ταῦτ'** : 'in reply.' **29.** **Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα δὴ σὺ λέγεις** : 'Well, this of course is *your* opinion.' G. 896; H. 602, a. **λέγεις** : see N. to l. 7 above. **30.** **φίλους** : sc. *ἡμᾶς*. **πλείονος** : G. 1135; H. 753, f.

Page 95. **1.** **εἶναι** : for *εἴημεν*; after *οἰόμεθα*. G. 1494; H. 946. **ἔχοντες, παραδόντες** : G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d. **ἄλλω** : sc. *τινι*.

21. **4.** **δή** : 'then,' marks the conclusion of the talk. **5.** **μένοισι** [sc. *ὑμῶν*]; 'if (you) should remain;' *ἐὰν μένητε* in the dir. form. G. 1413; H. 902. **6.** **εἰεν** : G. 1497, 2; H. 932, 2. **προϊούσι** [sc. *ὑμῶν*]: refers to advancing against the king. **ἀπιούσι** : implies retreating back toward the coast. **7.** **πόλεμος** : sc. *εἴη*. **εἴπατε** : H. 438. **8.** **εἰσιν** : 'there is;' made emphatic by the change from the fut., in

μενεῖτε, to the pres. ὡς πολέμου ὄντος : 'with the understanding that there is war.' G. 1152, and 1593, 2; H. 970. ὡς : both causal and declarative. H. 1054, c, d. ἀπαγγείλω : 'I am to make announcement.' G. 1358; H. 866, 3.

22. 10. τοίνυν : 'well, then.' **11. ἡμῖν ταῦτά δοκεῖ** : see IDIOMS, p. 400. How lit.? **12. ἀπεκρίνατο** : asyndeton in rapid narration. Some MSS. and editions have ἀπεκρίθη; and as Xenophon is fond of varying his expressions possibly he wrote ἀπεκρίθη here and ἀπεκρίνατο below (l. 16).

23. 16. Σπονδαί : sc. εἰσιν. μένουσιν κ.τ.λ. : sc. ἡμῖν. **17. ποιήσοι** : G. 1287; H. 855, and 855, a. **δισσήμηγεν** : notice the force of δι-, 'distinctly indicate,' 'clearly show,' as between the alternatives. The negotiations with Phalinus well illustrate both the spirit and the adroitness of the Greek character.



CHAPTER II.

THE GREEKS WITH ARIAIEUS. THEIR ADVANCE TOGETHER.

1. 18. μὲν δὴ : 'So then.' οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ : who? Cf. p. 92, 18-20. οἱ δὲ παρ' Ἀριαίου : = οἱ δὲ παρ' Ἀριαίου ἀπελθόντες παρ' Ἀριαίου ἤκον. First from Ariaeus Procles and Glus had come; with these on their return to him the Greeks had sent Chrisophus and Menon. See p. 91, 11-14; p. 92, 5-7. **19. Προκλήης καὶ Χειρίσοφος** : partitive apposition. H. 624, d. **20. ἔμενον** : 'was staying' for the time being; the aor., making the statement as an historical fact, would have implied that Menon remained with Ariaeus permanently. ἔλεγον, φαίη : G. 1523, 1; H. 946, b. **21. ἔαυτοῦ** : G. 1153; H. 643. **βελτίους** : here = βελτίονας. G. 359; H. 236. Trans., 'of higher rank.' οὗς . . . βασιλεύοντος : i. e. οὗ οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιτο, εἰ βασιλεύοιμι. **22. αὐτοῦ** : G. 1152, 1563, 5; H. 970, and 971, b. But some construe αὐτοῦ as gen. of separation after ἀνασχέσθαι. **ἀλλ' εἰ βούλεσθε** : the change to the dir. form makes the statement emphatic. See N. to λυμαινόμεθα, p. 63, 2. **23. ἤδη** : 'at once.' **τῆς νυκτός** : gen., not acc., because the proposed march would take only a part of the night, not the whole. G. 1136; H. 759. εἰ δὲ

μή : sc. συναπιέναι βούλεσθε. H. 906; GMT. 478. 24. ἀπιέναι : why is the subject not expressed?

2. 25. 'ΑΛΛ' : see N. to p. 91, 21. εἰν ἤκωμεν : as apodosis sc. ποιήσωμεν, or ἔστω. G. 1403; H. 898. 26. εἰ δὲ μή : more regularly εἰν δὲ μή (ἤκωμεν). H. 906, a. ὁποῖόν τι : 'whatsoever'; more indefinite than ὅ,τι. ὑμῖν : G. 1165; H. 767. οἴησθε : G. 1434 and 1431; H. 916. 27. ποιήσοι : why opt.?

3. 28. Μετὰ ταῦτα : notice the asyndeton in rapid narrative. 29. τοιάδε : see N. to p. 60, 11.

Page 96. 1. θυομένῳ : how different from θύοντι? ἰέναι : after ἐγίγνετο, which is used in the sense of ἐγίγνετο καλῶ, 'did not turn out favorably,' 'did not prove to be favorable.' 2. ἐγίγνετο : the impf. implies that several trials were made before it was decided that the omens were not auspicious. ἄρ' : 'as it appears.' How different from ἄρα? Cf. H. 1048, 1, and 1015. 3. ἐν μέσῳ : trans. 'between.' 4. Τύγρης : the king had not yet crossed the Tigris. Either Clearchus had received false information, or he and his scouts had taken one of the large canals in that region for the river itself. ναυσίπορος : kind of compound? G. 888; H. 575, 586. δυναίμεθ' : G. 1327; H. 872, and 872, a; GMT. 239, 235. 5. πλοῖα ἡμεῖς : both made emphatic by reversed order. 6. δὴ αὐτοῦ γε : 'here at any rate you see.' οἶόν τε : sc. ἐστίν. See IDIOMS, p. 402. οὐκ ἔστιν : 'it is not possible.' G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1 and 3. 7. ἔχειν : G. 1517; H. 949. ἰέναι : G. 1526; H. 952.

4. 8. ἀπιόντας κ.τ.λ. : sc. ὑμᾶς; trans., 'to go and make out a supper on whatever we have.' 9. ὅ,τι : object of ἔχει, but implying as antecedent a cognate acc. as object of δειπνεῖν. τις ἔχει : = ἔχομεν. τις has often a collective force. G. 1017; H. 703. σημήνη : sc. ὁ σαλπικτής. G. 897, 4; H. 602, c. κέρατι : G. 1181; H. 776. Read p. 35. ὡς ἀναπαύεσθαι : 'as if,' i. e. 'as (the signal is given), for going to rest. The Persians within hearing, understanding the usual signals of the Greeks, would be deceived by the change. συσκευάζεσθαι : like δειπνεῖν, ἀνατίθεσθαι, and ἔπεισθαι, explaining ᾧδε and dep. on χρή understood. In some manuscripts and editions these infinitives are changed to imperatives, but the infinitive construction seems more natural. τὸ δεύτερον : sc. σημήνη. G. 1054; H. 716, b. 11. ἀνατίθεσθαι : sc. τὰ σκεύη. ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ : sc. σημείῳ. G. 1210, 2, (b). 12. τῷ ἡγουμένῳ : i. e. 'the van' of

the army. **13.** τὰ ὄπλα : = τοὺς ὀπλαίτας, by metonymy. Cf. the use of ἀσπίς, p. 76, 14. ἔξω : i. e. away from the river, on the side toward the enemy. The river would thus serve as a protection for one side of the line of march.

5. 14. ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες : what reason for the asyndeton ?

15. τὸ λοιπὸν : 'thenceforth.' G. 1060; H. 719, b. ὁ μὲν : Clearchus. **16.** ἐλόμενοι, ὄρωντες : G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **17.** οἷα : '(such things) as,' = 'those things which,' 'what.' τὸν ἄρχοντα : sc. φρονεῖν. ἄπειροι : from the biographical notices of the Greek generals given in chap. VI., it appears that all except Clearchus were men of slight military experience. Nevertheless, as Sparta was at this time the most prominent among the Greek states in matters of war, and as most of Cyrus's mercenaries were from the Peloponnesus, it was to be expected that the leadership would fall to a Spartan.

6. 18. Ἄριθμὸς . . . τριακόσιοι : on account of certain discrepancies between the numbers here given and those obtained by adding the items previously mentioned, it is thought by many that this entire section was not written by Xenophon, but inserted by some one after his time, perhaps from some other account of the Retreat. ἦν : G. 1057; H. 720. Ἐφέσου : as Ephesus was a Greek city, the precise location of which would be familiar to every Greek reader, it is assumed as the basis of reckoning rather than Sardis, the real starting-point of the expedition. Cf. p. 55, 1. Ἴωνίαις : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. **19.** μάχης : 'battle-field,' the battle by metonymy being put for the place of the battle. τρεῖς καὶ ἐνενήκοντα : G. 382, 1; H. 291, b. The sum of the items previously given by Xenophon makes the distance from Sardis to the battle-field 84 stages, 517 parasangs. The distance from Ephesus to Sardis, according to Herodotus, was 3 stages; subtracting this from 93, there is still a discrepancy of 6 stages to be accounted for. If the summary as it stands is really Xenophon's, we may suppose that the army on the up-march delayed at some point without the fact being mentioned, especially as the discrepancy in the number of parasangs is hardly more than the distance from Ephesus to Sardis by actual measurement. **22.** ἐλέγοντο : the distance from Babylon is given by report, as the Greeks had not gone over it. Plutarch puts Cunaxa 500 stadia from Babylon.

7. 24. Ἐντεῦθεν : the Greeks were still where they had assembled immediately after the battle. See p. 90, 3. **25.** Θράξ : from the

nature of the case there was slight fellow-feeling between the Thracians and the mass of the Greeks. Still, the contingent of Miltocythes could at this time ill be spared, as the Ten Thousand were left entirely without cavalry. τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ : how different from τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ ?

26. ὥς : adv., conj., or prep. ?

8. 27. τοῖς ἄλλοις : G. 966, 1, and 1165; H. 767. After ἡγεῖσθαι the dat. is used when the leader is thought of merely as guide, the gen. when he acts as commander. 28. κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα : 'according to the arrangements' mentioned above, ll. 9-13. 29. πρῶτον σταθμόν : 'first station' reckoning backwards, the one occupied the night before the battle. See p. 87, 18. 30. μέσας νύκτας : see N. to p. 74, 20. ἐν τάξει : = 'while still in line of march.' θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα : 'letting their arms rest on the ground ;' agrees loosely with στρατηγοί and λοχαγοί, but refers chiefly to the men in the ranks. τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ ὄπλα θεμένων might have been expected.

Page 97. 2. ὤμοσαν : this full account of the solemn rites accompanying the compact is perhaps introduced to bring out in stronger light the baseness of the treachery of Ariacus later on. 3. μήτε : after verbs of hoping, promising, and swearing, the infin. of indir. disc has μή, not οὐ. προδώσειν, ἔσεσθαι : G. 1276; H. 855, a. 4. τ' : here μήτε — τ' = *neque — que*, 'both not — and.' H. 1044, a. προσώμοσαν : force of *pros-* ? 5 καί : 'also.' ἀδόλως : emphatic by position.

9. 5. σφάξαντες — εἰς ἀσπίδα : 'slaying (so that the blood of the victims would flow) into a shield.' G. 1225, 1; H. 788. 6. ταύρον κ.τ.λ. : in ratifying oaths and treaties, the Greeks as well as the Romans frequently sacrificed three victims, a bull, boar, and ram, as here, or a boar, goat, and ram, or a bull, goat, and boar, or even other kinds of animals. The wolf was doubtless offered up by the Persians, who sacrificed wolves to Ahriman, the spirit of darkness. Prof. Jackson aptly cites Plut. *Isis and Osiris*, 46. 7. βάπτοντες : both parties dipped their weapons in the blood as a token of willingness before the gods to suffer the fate of the victims if they should be convicted of faithlessness. ξίφος, λόγχην : selected as the characteristic weapons of the Greeks and the Persians respectively, although the Greeks of course had spears, and the Persians swords.

10. 8. πιστά : see N. to p. 73, 18. "Ἄγε δῆ : 'come now.' 9. ὁ αὐτὸς στόλος : i. e. back to the western part of Asia Minor, whence the Greeks could easily return home, and where Ariacus, hav-

ing been placed by Cyrus in command of Sardis, would probably be able to make more advantageous terms with Artaxerxes than in the wilderness so near to Babylon. **10.** *τίνα γνώμην* : see IDIOMS.

11. *ἤνπερ* : as antecedent sc. *τὴν ὁδόν*. *δοκεῖς* : 'do you think.'

12. *κρείττω* : = *κρείττονα*. Cf. N. to *βελτίους*, p. 95, 21.

11. **13.** *Ἦν* : what antecedent to be supplied? *ἀπιόντες* : = *εἰ ἀπίομεν*. G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d, and 900. *ὑπό* : see N. to p. 60, 22.

14. *τῶν ἐπιτηδείων* : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. **15.** *σταθμῶν* : G. 1136; H. 759. *τῶν ἐγγυτάτω* : G. 952, 1; H. 666, a. *οὐδέ, οὐδέν* : G. 1619; H. 1030. **17.** *εἴ τι ἦν* : G. 1387, 1, (a); H. 893. **18.** *μακροτέραν* : sc. *ὁδόν*. G. 1057; H. 720. *ἐπινοοῦμεν* : pl., i. e. 'I and my men.' The form of statement implies that Ariaeus had already made up his mind what course to pursue.

12. **19.** *πορευτέον . . . μακροτάτους* : i. e. *τοὺς πρώτους σταθμούς, οὓς πορευόμεθα, ὡς μακροτάτους εἶναι δεῖ*, 'we must make our first day's marches as long as possible.' How lit.? G. 1597; H. 990, 991. **20.** *δυνάμεθα* : sc. *πορεύεσθαι*. H. 651, a. *ὡς πλείστον* : see IDIOMS. H. 651. **21.** *ἀποσπασθῶμεν* : poetic word. Why subj.? *στρατεύματος* : G. 1117; H. 748. **22.** *ἅπαξ* : 'once,' 'once for all.' *δύ'* = *δύο*, here indecl. What would be the form here if declined? *ἡμερῶν* : G. 1085, 5; H. 729, d. *ἰδόν* : G. 1062; H. 720, b. **23.** *οὐκέτι μή* : 'surely not;' used more often with the subj., but sometimes with the fut. indic. G. 1360; H. 1032. **24.** *στρατεύματι* : G. 1189; H. 774. *ἐφέπεσθαι* : force of *ἐφ'*? **25.** *ἔχων* : = *ἐάν ἔχη*. G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d; GMT. 841. **26.** *σπανιεῖ* : G. 665, 3; H. 425. *ταύτην τὴν γνώμην* : see IDIOMS, p. 403. **27.** *ἔγωγε* : adds emphasis not only by its form but also by its position at the end of the sentence.

13. **28.** *Ἦν* — *δυναμένη* : 'amounted to;' = *ἐδύνατο*, but more emphatic than the simple form. **29.** *ἀποδράναι, ἀποφυγεῖν* : see N. to p. 65, 24. *τύχη* : personified, as often in Greek and Roman writers. *ἐστρατήγησε κάλλιον* : 'managed more nobly,' that is, by striking panic into the Persians so that the march of Ariaeus and the Greeks seemed to them not a hasty retreat, but a hostile advance. **30.** *ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον* : 'having the sun on their right' during the ordinary marching-time, the earlier and middle part of the day; their course was therefore eastward, bearing toward the north.

Page 98. **1.** *ἅμα ἡλίω δύνοντι* : see IDIOMS. **2.** *κόμας* :

these villages lay somewhere in the region northeast of Cunaxa; their exact location cannot be determined. **τοῦτο** : G. 1058; H. 718.

14. 3. δέλην : here = *δέλην ὀψίαν*. Cf. l. 14, and see N. to p. 78, 1. **4. Ἑλλήνων** : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. **οὐ μή** : for *εἴ τιμες μή*. How different from *ὅσοι μή*? G. 1610; H. 1021, b, and 910. **6. διότι ἐπέτρωτο** : parenthetical, explaining *ἐφ' ἀμάξης πορευόμενος*. **7. οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ** : sc. *ἐθωρακίζοντο*.

15. 7. ἐν ᾧ : see N. to p. 89, 3. **9. εἰεν, νέμιοιτο** : opt. because *λέγοντες* represents the impf. tense. G. 1487, and 1289; H. 932, 2, and 856, a. **ὑποζύγια** : i. e. of the king's army. **10. καὶ γὰρ καί** : 'for also,' 'for in fact also.' Cf. N. to p. 52, 14.

16. 12. ἦγεν : sc. *τὸ στράτευμα*. **13. ἀπειρηκότας** : from *ἀπαγορεύω*. G. 1588; H. 982. **14. οὐ μέντοι οὐδ'** : 'nevertheless not even.' G. 1619; H. 1030. The Persians were directly ahead of the Greeks. The course taken by Clearchus shows excellent generalship as well as courage. **15. μή** : 'that.' G. 1378; H. 887. **εὐθύωρον** : poetic word, = *κατ' εὐθείαν*. **16. τοὺς πρώτους** : 'the van,' 'the van-guard.' **18. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ξύλα** : more fully. *τὰ ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις ξύλα ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν*.

17. 19. ὅμως : 'nevertheless,' notwithstanding the dismantled condition of the houses. **τρόπῳ τινί** : = *quodam modo*, 'in some way,' 'somehow.' **20. σκοταῖοι** : G. 926; H. 619, and 619, a. **ἐτύγχανεν** : sc. *προσιών*. **21. ἠύλιζοντο** : impf., while in *ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο* the aor. was used, because those in the van encamped once for all; the rest found quarters as best they could as they kept coming up. **22. ὥστε, ὥσθ'** : G. 1449, 1450; H. 927, and 927, a; GMF. 582-584.

18. 25. οὐδέν : trans. 'any.' Why? **26. ὡς ἔοικε** : marks the statement as an inference. **27. ἐφόδῳ** : see N. to *ἐστρατήγησε*, p. 97, 29. **ἐδήλωσε . . . ἔπραττεν** : sc. *ὁ βασιλεὺς*; expresses more fully the thought of *δήλον . . . ἐγένετο* in l. 24. **28. οἷς** : = *τούτοις* ᾤ. G. 1032; H. 996, a.

19. 29. Προϊούσης τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης : 'in the course of this night.' Why gen.? **μέντοι** : 'however,' 'nevertheless;' the panic which fell upon the Greeks is contrasted with the alarm of the king. **30. φόβος** : here = *φόβος Πανικός*, 'panic,' so called because thought

to have been caused by the god Pan. **θόρυβος, δοῦπος** : how different in meaning? **οἶον** (acc) **εἰκός** : sc. *ἔστι*, '(such) as is likely.'

20. 31. Τολμίδην κ.τ.λ. : order, *Τολμίδην, (τὸν) ἄριστον κήρυκα τῶν τότε (κηρύκων), ὃν ἐτύγγαεν ἐχων παρ' ἑαυτῷ.* **32. ἐτύγγαεν ἐχων** : cf. N. to p. 51, 5.

Page 99. 1. κηρύξαντα : G. 1563, 1; H. 968. **ὅτι** : most editions insert here *προαγορεύουσιν οἱ ἄρχοντες*, repeating *ὅτι* before *λήψεται*; but the omission of the clause makes the reading much simpler. **ὅς ἂν** : G. 1434; H. 916. **2. τὸν ὄνον** : the article points out the ass as the common cause of disturbance, and thus adds force to the joke. Iphicrates, an Athenian general contemporary with Xenophon, is said once to have restored order in case of a panic by a similar announcement. It seems to have been a common practice of Greek officers to resort to some such device in order to show the groundlessness of a sudden and inexplicable fright. **ὄπλα** : put by metonymy for the place where the arms were stacked. **μισθὸν τάλαντον** : G. 1080; H. 726.

21. 4. κενός : 'groundless.' **5. σῶοι** : sc. *εἶεν*. **ἄμα ἄρθρω** : sc. *γιγνομένῳ*, 'at dawn.' **6. εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὄπλα τίθεσθαι** : 'to take up arms in rank and file.' **εἶχον** : = 'were.'



CHAPTER III.

AGREEMENT OF THE GREEKS WITH THE KING.

1. 8. "Ο ξγραψα : for *τοῦτο, ὃ ξγραψα*; like the Lat. *quod scripsi*, = 'my previous statement.' **δῆ** : 'you see,' takes up again the subject mentioned in chap. II. 18. **9. ἐφόδῳ** : sc. *τοῦ στρατεύματος*, or *τῶν Ἑλλήνων*. G. 1181; H. 776. **τῷδε** : freely, 'from the following circumstance.' G. 1005; H. 696. **τῇ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ** : the day after the battle. See p. 92, 23-27. **10. πέμπων** : sc. *ἀγγέλους*; but as a similar omission is allowable in English, trans. 'he kept sending and.' **ἐκέλευε** : sc. *τοὺς Ἑλληνας*. **ἄμα ἤλιψ** : G. 1176; H. 772, and 772, c. See **IDIOMS**, p. 397. **11. περὶ σπονδῶν** : sc. *διαπραξαμένους*, or *διαπραγματευσόμενους*, agreeing with *κήρυκας*.

2. 12. ἐξήτουν : the impf. implies that the messengers made their way to the generals by repeated questions. **13.** ἀπήγγελλαν : sc. τοῖς ἄρχουσι; trans. by the plupf. tense. Why? **14.** τυχῶν — ἐπισκοπῶν : = ἔτυχε γὰρ ἐπισκοπῶν. G. 1563, 2, and 1586; H. 969, b, and 984. εἶπε κελεύειν. = dixit ut iuberent. The infin. is used because of the command implied in εἶπε, which, if meaning 'said' merely, would have been followed by ὅτι or ὡς with a clause. G. 1523; H. 946, b, end; GMT. 99. **15.** ἄχρι ἂν σχολάσῃ : G. 1465; H. 921, and R.; GMT. 618. The haughty attitude assumed by Clearchus was well calculated to make an impression on the Persians.

3. 16. ὥστε : G. 1449, 1450; H. 953. καλῶς ἔχειν : see IDIOMS, p. 401; as subject sc. τὸ στράτευμα. **17.** ὁρᾶσθαι : dep. on καλῶς; the construction is analogous to that of the acc. of specification. English idiom in such expressions prefers the active voice, 'to look on.' **φάλαγγα πυκνήν** : '(being) a close array;' properly in pred. after ὁρᾶσθαι. Clearchus arranged his men in compact order of battle, in which they stood three feet apart, instead of the looser order of march, in which they stood six feet apart. By thus closing up the ranks he shut off the non-combatants in the rear from the sight of the messengers, even if these should approach quite near. **19.** τέ : correlative with the καί in the following line. **21.** ταῦτά : i. e. προελθεῖν τοὺς εὐσπλατάτους ἔχοντας καὶ εὐειδεστάτους τῶν αὐτῶν στρατιωτῶν.

4. 22. πρὸς : 'in the presence of.' βούλονται : what principles govern the use of modes in indir. questions? **23.** σπονδῶν : cf. I. 11 above, and N. ἤκοιεν : G. 1256; H. 827. ἄνδρες : in apposition to the subject of ἤκοιεν, '(being) men.' **24.** ἔσονται : we should say 'would be,' or 'were.' G. 1498; H. 933. τά : sc. λεγόμενα.

5. 26. μάχης : G. 1112; H. 743. **27.** ἄριστον — ἄριστον : commencing and closing a clause with the same emphatic word is known as *palindromic chiasmus*. ἔστιν. sc. ἡμῶν, 'we have.' οὐδ' ὁ τολμήσων : sc. ἐστὶ, = neque erit qui audeat; trans. idiomatically, 'there is not a man living who would dare.' **28.** μὴ πορίσας : = εἰ μὴ ἐπόρισε, 'without having provided.' G. 1563, 5 and 1612; H. 969, d, and 1025.

6. 29. ἦκον : 'came (back);' cf. p. 95, 19. **30.** ὧ καί : 'whereby again,' = 'from this also,' as well as other indications. ἐγγύς που : 'somewhere near,' somewhere in the vicinity.

Page 100. **1.** ἄλλος τις : sc. ἐγγὺς ἦν. **2.** εἰκότα : 'what is reasonable.' How lit. ? **δοκοῖεν** : sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες ; in dir. disc., δοκεῖτε. **ἤκοιεν** : sc. αὐτοί, i. e. the messengers ; in dir. disc., ἤκομεν. **3.** ἀξουσιν, ἔξουσι : G. 1498 ; H. 933 ; GMT. 690. **ἔνθεν** : = ἔνθα ἔνθεν.

7. 4. εἰ . . . σπονδαί : the question of Clearchus had reference to two points, whether the truce would be only for the benefit of those who were to go with the guides for supplies (αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσι), or for all the Greeks ; and whether it would last only while the supplies were being obtained, or till some later time. **εἰ** : not 'if.' G. 1606 ; H. 1017. **ἀνδράσι** : G. 1165 ; H. 767. **5.** σπένδουτο : impers. ; trans., 'the truce was being offered.' **ἰοῦσι, ἀπιούσιν** : 'while going and returning.' Clearchus seems to have expected that a detachment would have to be sent for the supplies ; but the following narrative implies that in fact the whole army followed the guides to the villages where the provisions were. **6.** μέχρι : G. 1464, 1465 ; H. 921.

8. 8. μετασθησάμενος αὐτούς : in Lat., *eis* (i. e. *legatis Persarum*) *secedere iussis*. Force of μετα- ? **9.** ἐβουλεύετο : i. e. σὺν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς. **τὰς σπονδὰς ποιείσθαι** : 'to conclude the truce.' **10.** καθ' ἡσυχίαν : 'quietly,' without doing anything to arouse the animosity or suspicion of the enemy. **ἐπί** : 'after.'

9. 12. μέντοι : here takes the place of δέ. **13.** ὀκνήσωσιν : 'shall have become afraid.' G. 1465 ; H. 921. **μὴ ἀποδόξῃ** : 'that we have decided not.' **14.** ποιήσασθαι : G. 1517 ; H. 949. **16.** καιρός : i. e. the time when the delay had begun to cause the soldiers in the Greek army to become anxious, and had led the enemy to think that the Greeks had given up the idea of a truce. **17.** ἐκέλευε : sc. τοὺς ἡγεμόνας, the guides brought by the Persian messengers.

10. 18. οἱ : the guides. **19.** ποιησάμενος : 'although having concluded.' G. 1563, 6 ; H. 969, e. **20.** ὠπισθοφυλάκει : on the derivation cf. G. 882, 2 ; H. 581. **τάφροις** : large irrigating 'canals,' leading from the Euphrates and the Tigris. **21.** ἀλῶσιν : probably the smaller 'channels' or 'water-courses' leading from the canals out over the plain. **δύνασθαι**. G. 1456 ; H. 953, end ; GMT. 608. **22.** ἐπιούντο : sc. γεφύρας. G. 1242, 2 ; H. 813. **23.** ἐκπεπωκότας : 'lying' on the ground, 'felled ;' used instead of the pass. of ἐκκόπτω. **τοὺς δέ** : 'and some.'

11. 25. ἦν : = οἶόν τε ἦν. Κλέαρχον . . . ἐπεστάται : proleptic, = καταμαθεῖν ὡς Κλέαρχος ἐπεστάται. II. 878. καταμαθεῖν : G. 1517 ; H. 949. Force of κατα-? **26.** ἀριστερῆ χειρὶ : soldiers usually carried a spear in the right hand, leaving the left hand and arm free to handle the shield. **27.** βακτηρίαν : see N. to p. 70, 26, ἐνέβαλεν. **28.** βλακεύειν : G. 861, 4 ; H. 571, 4. τὸν ἐπιτήδειον : sc. παῖσθαι. ἔπαιεν ἄν : iterative, 'he would strike.' G. 1296, 1297 ; H. 894, 2, a, 835 : GMT. 199, 162. **30.** μὴ οὐ : irregular use. G. 1616 ; H. 1034.

Page 101. **12. 1.** πρὸς αὐτό : i. e. for the work. εἰς : 'up to,' where we say 'under.' Spartan forces were so organized that men of a given age could be detailed separately. Cf. p. 28. **2.** προσελάμβανον : force of προσ-?

13. 5. ὕδατος : G. 1140 ; H. 753, c. ἄρδεν : G. 1526 ; H. 1000. Irrigation was usually confined to the summer months, in preparation for the autumn sowing. As it was now near the middle of September, the presence of water in the canals might well arouse the suspicions of the Greeks. **6.** ἥδη : 'at the outset.' εἰς τὴν πορείαν : why not ἐν τῇ πορείᾳ? **7.** τούτου ἕνεκα : makes emphatic the purpose expressed by ἴνα . . . πορεύειν.

14. 9. ὄθεν : = ἐξ ὧν. **10.** λαμβάνειν : G. 1519 ; H. 948. **11.** οἶνος φοινίκων : see N. to p. 70, 21. ὄξος ἐψητόν : probably made by first boiling the juice pressed from the dates, or the sap of the palm-tree itself, and then allowing it to ferment.

15. 12. βάλανοι : originally 'acorns.' See Vocab. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν : i. e. in Greece. ἔστιν ἰδεῖν : 'are to be seen,' 'are to be found.' How lit.? G. 144, 5 ; II. 480, 1. In earlier times only an inferior kind of dates was known in Greece, called δάκτυλοι, 'fingers;' later a better sort was introduced. **13** ἀπέκειντο : 'were laid aside' for the servants, not being good enough for the masters. **15.** κάλλος, μέγεθος : G. 1058 ; H. 718. ἡ δ' ὄψις ἡλέκτρον οὐδὲν διέφερον : condensed expression, = ἡ δ' ὄψις αὐτῶν οὐδὲν τῆς ἡλέκτρον ὄψεως διέφερον. For the gen. see G. 1117 ; H. 749. **16.** τὰς δέ τινας : 'and some others,' where we should say simply 'and others.' τραγήματα : G. 1080 ; H. 726. **17.** ἦν . . . ἡδύ : 'and it (i. e. τὸ τραγήμα) was agreeable (not only when eaten by itself, but) also at the symposium,' or 'at the cups.' A Greek dinner was regularly followed by courses of wine.

16. 18. ἐγκέφαλον : 'crown,' the soft and pulpy bud at the top of the palm-tree, containing the substance of the future leaves. It is still considered a delicacy by the Arabs. On the derivation cf. G. 874 and 884; H. 588. **19.** οἱ πολλοί : sc. αὐτῶν. τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς : = 'its peculiar flavor.' **21.** κεφαλαλγές : perhaps the tendency to headache was due not so much to the dates themselves as to the sudden change from a scanty diet of meat to abundance of fruit. **ᾄθεν** : = ἐξ οἷ. **ἔξαιρεθείη** : G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2). **22.** ὅλος : G. 926; H. 619. The statement of the text is confirmed by modern travellers.

17. 23. Ἐνταῦθ' : i. e. ἐν ταῖς κώμαις. Cf. l. 9, above. **μεγάλου βασιλέως** : see N. to p. 52, 3. **24.** τῆς βασιλέως γυναικός : i. e. the principal and acknowledged wife and queen, Statira. Xenophon's statement here is inconsistent with that of Ctesias, who says that before Darius died Parysatis had succeeded in having all of Statira's relatives put to death. **25.** δοῦλοι πολλοὶ εἶποντο : characteristic of the oriental love of display.

18. 28. γείτων : G. 907; H. 618. As Tissaphernes was satrap of Caria, his province was adjacent to the Greek cities of Asia Minor, and not far across the Aegean Sea from Greece itself. **Ἑλλάδι** : G. 1175; H. 772, b. **29.** ὑμᾶς εἰς — ἐμπεπτωκότας : 'that you had fallen into.' How expressed in Latin? **πολλὰ καὶ ἀμήχανα** : sc. πράγματα; in translating omit καί. **30.** εὔρημα : 'a piece of good fortune.' εἴ πως : G. 1420; H. 907.

Page 102. **1.** δοῦναι ἐμοί : 'to grant me (the favor),' 'to give me (permission).' **ἀποσῶσαι** : dep. on δοῦναι, which in turn depends on αἰτήσασθαι. **2.** ἂν . . . ἔχειν : = οὐκ ἀχαρίστως τοῦτ' ἔχοι μοι ἂν, εἰ γένοιτο. See IDIOMS. **οὐκ ἀχαρίστως** : *litotes*, the expressing of an idea by denying the contrary.

19. 4. γνούς : 'having in mind,' 'bearing in mind.' **ἠτούμην** : 'I kept asking.' **5.** χαρίζοιτο : G. 1327; H. 872, and 872, a; GMF. 239. Is a protasis to be supplied? **ἐπιστρατεύοντα** : G. 1588; H. 981. After ἀγγέλλω the infin. is commonly used. **πρῶτος ἠγγεῖλα** : 'I was the first to announce.' G. 926; H. 619, b. See Bk. I., II. 4. **8.** οὐκ ἔφυγον : see Bk. I., x. 7. **10.** ἀπέκτεινε : according to Plutarch (*Artaxerxes*, 14) the king claimed that he had killed Cyrus with his own hand. Cf. N. to p. 82, 8 and 15.

20. 12. ὑπέσχετο βουλευσέσθαι — ἐρέσθαι ἐκέλευσεν : *chiasmus*. Cf. N. to p. 51, 9, ἀνέβη. βουλευσέσθαι : in Lat. would be *se deliberaturum esse*. G. 1286; H. 948, a; GMT. 136. **13.** ἐλθόντα : 'to come and.' **15.** μεπρίως : i. e. not so haughtily as in the previous messages to the king. Cf. p. 92, 28 *et seq.* **ἐάν τι** : cf. p. 92, 27, and N. **16.** διαπράξασθαι : force of δια-?

21. 17. μεταστάντες : how different in force from μεταστησάμενος, p. 100, 8? **18.** ἔλεγεν : 'acted as spokesman.' **19.** ὡς : G. 1574; H. 978. **21.** εὔρισκεν : force of the impf.?

22. 23. ἐν δεινῷ : see Vocab. under δεινός. θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους : 'before gods and men.' G. 1049; H. 712. **24.** προδοῦναι : used loosely as acc. of specification. **25.** παρέχοντες : sc. αὐτῷ. εἰ ποιεῖν : i. e. for him 'to confer benefits' upon us, = for us 'to receive benefits' or 'to receive favors' from him.

23. 25. τέθνηκεν : 'is (now) dead.' **26.** ἀντιποιούμεθα : cf. N. to p. 93, 14. οὐτ' ἔστιν [τι] ὅτου ἕνεκα : = *neque est cur*, 'nor is there any reason why.' **27.** βουλοίμεθ' ἂν : the indic. was used in ἀντιποιούμεθα because of the *fixed purpose* of the Greeks not to lay claim to the throne; the potential optative here is more appropriate because of the *possibility* of sometime desiring to injure the king. G. 1327; H. 872, a. Notice the *chiasmus* in βουλοίμεθ' ἂν κακῶς ποιεῖν — ἀποκτεῖναι ἂν ἐθέλομεν; and the force of βούλεσθαι, in the sense of 'be willing,' 'be ready,' as distinguished from that of ἐθέλειν, 'desire' with set purpose, as a positive wish. **29.** ἀδικοῦντα : = ἐάν τις ἀδικῇ. **30.** σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς : see IDIOMS. **31.** ὑπάρχη : 'begins.' τούτου : G. 1120; H. 749. εἰς γε δύναμιν : = 'at least so far as it shall be in our power.' **32.** οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα : 'we shall not fall behind.' Cf. N. to p. 84, 10.

Page 103. **24. 2.** τὰ παρ' ἐκείνου : sc. ἀπαγγελῶ. **3.** μέχρι ἂν ἤκω : = *donec rediero*. G. 1465; H. 921. μερόντων : *not a part*, = μενέτωσαν. **4.** ἀγοράν : cf. p. 33.

25. 4. εἰς : we should say 'on.' In expressions of this kind the Greek idiom, like that of the Latin *in posterum diem*, looks at time as extending *into* and thus *through* a given period. **5.** ὡσθ' . . . ἐφρόντιζον : how different from ὡστε . . . φροντίζω? G. 1449, 1450; H. 927. **6.** διαπεπραγμένος : G. 1563, 7; H. 968. **7.** δοθῆναι :

‘permission.’ How lit. ? **σώζειν** : construed as subject of *δοθῆναι*. H. 939, a. **καίπερ** : with concessive participle G. 1573; H. 979; GMT. 859. **9. ἐαυτόν** : reflexive, the quotation assuming the point of view of the king himself.

26. 9. τέλος : ‘finally.’ G. 1060; H. 719. **10. πιστά** : see N. to p. 73, 18. **ἢ μήν** : used especially to strengthen declarations under oath. H. 1037, 9. **11. παρέξεν, ἀπάξεν** : explain *πιστά*; as subject-acc. sc. *ἡμᾶς*. **12. ἦ** : ‘be possible.’ **πρίασθαι** : G. 1517; H. 949.

27. 14. πορεύσεσθαι : G. 1286; H. 948, a. **φίλις** : sc. *χάρας*. **15. ὁπόταν** : the idea is, ‘only when.’ **16. ὠνούμενος** : emphatic by position, ‘by *purchase*,’ not by violence. G. 1563, 2; H. 969, a. Doubtless the eagerness of the Persians to make a truce with the Greeks was in some measure due to the desire of getting them out of the fertile plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Had the Greeks intrenched themselves in some secure position, protected by the canals, they could easily have maintained themselves against the king’s forces and have controlled enough country to furnish themselves with supplies. Fearing some such movement as this, the king’s officers spared no pains to keep on good terms with the Greeks until they had led them across to the east side of the Tigris; when at once friendliness and favor turned to neglect and treachery.

28. 18. δεξιάς : sc. *χείρας*. See N. to p. 73, 9. **19. τῆς βασιλέως γυναικός** : see p. 101, 24, and N. **20. ἔλαβον** : sc. *δεξιάς χεῖρας*, ‘pledges.’

29. 22. ἀπειμι : ‘I shall go back.’ G. 1257; H. 828, a. **διαπράξωμαι** : render as if fut. pf. **23. ὡς ἀπάξων ὑμᾶς** : ‘with the intention of conducting you back.’ G. 1574; H. 978. **24. ἀρχήν**. See N. to p. 101, 28.

CHAPTER IV.

MARCH WITH TISSAPHERNES TO THE TIGRIS AND BEYOND.

1. 25. Μετὰ ταῦτα : i. e. after making the compact with Tissaphernes. **26. ἀλλήλων** : G. 1149; H. 757. **27. ἡμέρας** : G. 1062; H. 720, a. The explanation of the delay may be gained from the statement of Diodorus Siculus, who says that after the truce was made the king went to Babylon. There he showered all honors on Tissaphernes, to whom also he gave his daughter in marriage. Tissaphernes then proposed that, if the king would give him authority and sufficient forces, he would win Ariaeus back to allegiance and destroy the Greeks; for if Ariaeus could be induced to abandon the Greeks they would be left without any resources, and could easily be entrapped. How well Tissaphernes succeeded, the following narrative shows. **28. ἀναγκαῖοι** : 'blood relations,' 'kinsmen,' those connected by *necessary* relationship, as distinguished from relatives by marriage.

Page 104. **1. παραθαρρύνοντες** : sc. αὐτούς. Force of παρα-? **2. δεξιᾶς** : see N. to p. 73, 9. **μνησικακήσειν** : fut. infin. because of the promise implied in δεξιᾶς ἔφερον. G. 1286; H. 948, a; GMT. 136. **3. αὐτοῖς** : G. 1165; H. 767. **ἐπιστρατείας** : G. 1126; H. 744.

2. 4. τούτων γιγνομένων : 'pending these transactions.' How lit.? **5. προσέχοντες** : G. 1589; H. 981. **6. Ἕλλησι** : G. 1179; H. 775. **καί** : 'also,' 'too,' implying that there were other causes of displeasure to the Greeks besides that mentioned. **7. πολλοῖς** : G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **προσιόντες ἔλεγον** : 'kept coming up and saying.' As subject sc. οἱ Ἕλληνες.

3. 9. ἦ : 'or (rather, why is it necessary to ask, for)'. **10. ἀπολέσαι** : G. 1519; H. 948. **περὶ παντὸς ποιήσασθαι** : see IDIOMS. **τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἕλλησι φόβος ἦ** : = οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες φοβῶνται. **11. στρατεύειν** : G. 1521; H. 952. **12. ὑπάγεται** : 'is craftily enticing.' Cf. N. to p. 94, 19. **διὰ τὸ κ.τ.λ.** : see IDIOMS. **αὐτῷ** : dat. of disadvantage, but trans. as if gen, 'his.' **13. στρατιά** : used instead of *στράτευμα* to vary the expression. **14. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως** : see IDIOMS.

4. 15. ἀποσκάπτει τι : = 'he is digging some trench (to shut us off.)' G. 1054; H. 716, b. **ὡς** : here : = ἵνα. **16. οὐ γὰρ ποτε** :

= *οὔποτε γάρ*, 'for never.' **17.** *ποσοῖδε ὄντες* : 'though so few.' G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e. *ἐνικῶμεν* : 'we were victorious over.' **18.** *θύραις* : cf. N. to p. 83, 2. The expression is here hyperbolic, as the Greeks were still a considerable distance from Babylon. *καταγέλασαντες* : force of *κατα*?

5. **21.** *καί* : trans. with *ταῦτα πάντα*, 'all these things also,' as well as others. **22.** *εἰ ἄπιμεν* : G. 1391; H. 893, c. *ἐπί* : 'for,' 'on terms of.' H. 799, 2, c. *παρά* : see N. to p. 83, 28. Cf. chap. III. § 27. **24.** *ὀπόθεν* : for *χωρίον* or *τόπον ὀπόθεν*, '(a place) from which.' G. 1028; H. 997, a, and 996. **25.** *ὁ ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται* : = *οὐδεὶς ἔσται ὃς ἡγήσεται* = *nemo erit qui ducat*. *ἅμα . . . ἡμῶν* : trans., 'at the same time that we,' etc. G. 1152, and 1572; H. 976, 970. **26.** *ἀφιστήξει* : G. 705; H. 467. **27.** *λελείψεται* : 'will presently be left.' G. 1266; H. 850, a; GMT. 79. *οἱ πρόσθεν ὄντες* : sc. *φίλοι*, referring to the barbarians in the employ of Cyrus.

6. **28.** *ποταμός* : subject of *ἔστί*, but put first as introducing a new topic. H. 878. *εἰ* : *not* 'if.' *ἡμῖν* : G. 1596, end; H. 991. **29.** *διαβατέος* : G. 1595; H. 988, 989. *οὖν* : 'at any rate,' 'at all events.' H. 1048, 2, end. **30.** *ἀδύνατον* : sc. *ἔστίν*. *κωλύοντων πολεμίων* : 'in case an enemy should hinder.' *μὲν δὴ* : see N. to p. 84, 14. **32.** *εἰσιν κ.τ.λ.* : 'the most numerous and most serviceable (troops) are horsemen.' G. 956; H. 669. *πλείστον* : G. 1135; H. 753, f.

Page 105. **1.** *ὥστε* : 'and so.' *νικῶντες* : = *εἰ νικῶμεν*. *ἀποκτείναιμεν* : G. 1408, 1413; H. 900, 902. *ἠττωμένων* : sc. *ἡμῶν*; gen. abs., equivalent to a conditional clause. **2.** *οἷόν τε* : sc. *ἔστίν*.

7. **2.** *βασιλέα* : proleptic, and emphatic by position. **3.** *οὔτω πολλά* : more emphatic than *τοσαῦτα*. *σύμμαχα* : neut. as including not simply the forces, but also the natural features impeding the retreat of the Greeks, as rivers, deserts, and mountains. **4.** *δοτι* : trans. as if *διὰ τί*. G. 1600; H. 1011, a. *αὐτόν* : 'him,' emphatic, repeating the idea of *βασιλέα*, which is too far removed from its infinitive for clearness. **5.** *θεοῦς* : G. 1049; H. 712. *πιστά, ἀπιστα* : paronomasia; cf. N. to p. 94, 16. G. 1077; H. 726.

8. **9.** *ὡς* : G. 1574; H. 978. *οἶκον* : Caria. *Ὀρόντας* : sc. *ἦκε ἔχων*. This Orontas was satrap of Armenia. Cf. III. iv. 13, and

III. v. 17. 10. ἦγε : i. e. 'Ὀρόντας. θυγατέρα : Rhodogune by name, as we learn from Plutarch. ἐπὶ γάμφ : 'as wife' (lit. 'in the relation of marriage').

9. 11. ἐντεύθεν : 'thereupon.' ἀγορὰν παρέχοντος : in accordance with the agreement. See p. 103, 12. 12. ἐπορεύοντο : in a southeasterly direction, bearing toward the Tigris ; see Map. It was now the first week in October.

10. 15. ὑφορῶντες : cf. N. to ὑπόπτειε, p. 51, 3. G. 1563, 2 ; H. 969, b. αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν : 'apart by themselves.' 17. ἀλλήλων : G. 1117 ; H. 748. πλείον : many editions here have μείον, 'less ;' but πλείον suits the connection better.

11. 17. ἐφυλάττοντο : the mid. of φυλάττω is both reflexive and reciprocal ; but to avoid ambiguity here ἀλλήλους is added. Trans., 'were guarding against one another.' 18. ὡσπερ πολεμίους : sc. ὕντας. 19. παρείχεν : 'aroused,' 'caused.' ξυλιζόμενοι : derivation ? force of mid. ? Cf. Lat. *lignari*. 20. τοῦ αὐτοῦ : sc. τόπου or χαρίου. 21. ἐντέινον : see ἐντέινω, in Vocab.

12. 23. τρεῖς σταθμούς : reckoned from the point whence the Greeks had set out with Tissaphernes. Μηδίας τείχος : see N. to p. 77, 7. 24. καλούμενον : 'so-called,' not because there was any confusion in regard to the name, but because the wall, although situated in Babylonia, was called 'Wall of Media.' εἴσω : 'within,' i. e. on the side protected by the wall, hence the south side, towards Babylon. But in order to pass within the wall at this time, — if the assumed location of Cunaxa and the identification of the wall with the ruins known as Sidd Nimroud be correct, — the Greeks must previously have passed it twice, though no mention is made of the fact. Probably the south-western end of the wall, nearest the Euphrates, had been destroyed before the time of the expedition, and the Greeks, both in their march toward Cunaxa and in their route back again to the point where they joined the Persians, had gone over the line of the ruined wall without recognizing it. On the map, therefore, only the eastern part of the wall is indicated. αὐτοῦ : G. 1148 ; H. 757. ἦν ὠκοδομημένον : almost = ὠκοδόμητο. 25. πλίνθοις : Herodotus (i. 179) describes the manner of building a wall like this. 'They dug a trench,' he says, 'and made bricks with the clay taken out of it. When they had made enough bricks they baked these in ovens. Afterwards they constructed the wall

with these, using warm asphalt for mortar.' **ὄπταις** : 'baked;' many of the bricks used by the Assyrians and Babylonians were sun-dried. **ἀσφάλτω** : see Vocab. **26. εὔρος** : G. 1058; H. 718. **ποδῶν** : G. 1085, 5; H. 729. **27. ἀπέχει Βαβυλώνος οὐ πολὺ** : the Greeks were certainly not less than fifty miles from Babylon; Xenophon had no means of knowing the exact distance.

13. 30. διώρυχας : traces of two large ancient canals are still to be found in this region, near the Tigris. Cf. N. to **τάφροις**, p. 100, 20. **τῆν μὲν** : partitive apposition. G. 914; H. 624, d. **γεφύρας** : i. e. a standing 'bridge' as distinguished from the pontoon bridge over the other canal. See N. to p. 55, 4.

Page 106. **2. Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ** : G. 911; H. 624, a. **4. ἐλάτους** : *not* acc. G. 359, (a); H. 236, b. **ὥσπερ** : sc. *κατατέμνονται*. **5. ἀφικνούνται** : i. e. the Greeks, with Tissaphernes, Ariaeus, and the Persian forces. **7. ὄνομα** : sc. *ἦν*. **Σιττάκη** : the supposed site of Sittace is indicated on the map. It must have been on the west side of the Tigris, as the Greeks did not cross the river till later. Cf. p. 107, 23-25.

14. 9. παραδείσου : see N. to p. 55, 12. G. 1149; H. 757. **10. δένδρων** : G. 1139; H. 753, c. *δασύς* is regularly followed by the dat. **οἱ βάρβαροι** : sc. *ἐσκήνησαν*. **11. καταφανείς** : 'in sight.'

15. 12. πρὸ τῶν ὀπλων : = *pro castris*. See N. to *ἔπλα*, p. 99, 2. **14. ποῦ ἂν ἴδοι** : in the dir. form, *ποῦ ἂν ἴδοιμι*; G. 1493; GMT. 681. **15. καὶ ταῦτα** : 'and that too.' G. 1573; H. 612, a. **16. ὧν** : 'though he was' (G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e); *for*, as Pretor well remarks, "if the object of the mission had been an honest one, Menon, as the guest-friend of Ariaeus, would in all probability have received the first intimation of danger."

16. 17. ἔτι : G. 1477; H. 928, b. **αὐτός εἰμι** : 'I myself am (he),' 'I myself am (the one).' **18 τάδε** : see N. to p. 60, 11. **19. ἔπεμψε** : G. 901; H. 607. **πιστοὶ Κύρω, ὑμῖν εἶνοι** : chiasmus. **20. κελεύουσι** : sc. *ὑμᾶς*. **μή** : G. 1378; H. 887. **21. ἔστι** : 'there is.' **22. πλησίον** : trans. as if an adj. G. 952; H. 600, and 666, a.

17. 25. ἐν μέσῳ : see IDIOMS. **26. ποταμοῦ, διώρυχος** : dep. on *μέσῳ*. The canal is evidently one of those which the Greeks had

just crossed. As it drew its water from the Tigris, not far away (see l. 1 above), the Greeks were shut in on all sides except one by the canal and the river. But cf. p. 107, 11.

18. 29. ἐταράχθη, ἐφοβείτο : the change of tense is significant, the aor. noting a single experience, the impf. a continued state of feeling.

19. 29. νεανίσκος : it has been suggested that this young man was Xenophon himself, in the narrative avoiding the too frequent mention of his own name. **30.** ἐννοήσας : 'on reflection.' ἀκόλουθα : derivation ?

Page 107. **1.** τὸ ἐπιθήσεσθαι : 'the intention of attacking.' G. 1277; H. 855, a; GMT. 113. **δῆλον γάρ** : abrupt change to the dir. disc. **2.** ἐπιτιθεμένους : sc. αὐτούς. G. 1563, 5; II. 969, d. Why mid.? **ἢ, ἥ** : alternative. II. 1045, 1, a. **4.** ἔχοιμεν ἄν : less definite than the more regular ἔχομεν. G. 1421, 2; II. 901, a. **δοιοι** : '(a place) to which.' **5.** σωθῶμεν : deliberative subj. in indir. question. G. 1358; H. 866, 3.

20. 5. λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας : trans. by a conditional clause. **7.** βοηθήσαι : 'to come to (their) rescue;' dep. on δυνήσεται, but emphatic by position. **πολλῶν ὄντων** : trans. by a concessive clause. G. 1563, 6; H. 971, c.

21. 10. πόση τις : 'about how large.' H. 702, a. **ἐν μέσῳ** : see IDIOMS, p. 401. **11.** πολλή : sc. ἐστι. **ἔνεισι** : 'in (it there) are.' **12.** πολλαὶ καί : in translating omit καί.

22. 12. τότε δὴ καί : 'then, you see, truly.' **13.** ὑποπέμψειαν : trans. as if plupf. For the mode see G. 1487; H. 930, (1). Force of ὑπο-? **14.** μείνειαν : aor. because ἀκροῦντες is used in place of an impf. G. 1289; H. 856, a. **νήσῳ** : the region between the canal and the river. See N. to p. 106, 26. **15.** ἐρύματα : in apposition with what? **16.** ἔχοιεν : sc. μή. **17.** οὕσης : causal, 'since it was.' **τῶν ἐργασομένων ἐνόητων** : 'because there were in (it) men who would cultivate (it),' who, the Persians doubtless thought, would gladly improve an opportunity to revolt. **18.** γένοιτο, βούλοιτο : G. 1497; H. 932, 2.

23. 20. μέντοι, ὅμως : 'But nevertheless,' double contrast, first with the thought of the preceding clause, then with that of the preceding

section; although the message appeared to be intended as a ruse, *nevertheless* the Greeks acted on the suggestion in it. ἐπί: 'to.'

21. οὐτ', οὐδέεις, οὐδαμόθεν: G. 1619; H. 1030. **22.** πρὸς: 'towards,' more general than ἐπί.

24. 23. ἕως: *not* a conj. **25.** ὡς οἶόν τε [ἦν] μάλιστα: see IDIOMS. H. 651, a. **26.** ἐξήγγελλον: force of ἐξ-? τῶν παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Ἑλλήνων: probably Greeks from Asia Minor. **27.** διαβαιόντων: sc. αὐτῶν, gen. abs., best translated by a clause introduced by 'while.' The dat. might have been expected. ἐπιθήσασθαι: G. 1254; H. 846; GMT. 73. **28.** διαβαιόντων: sc. αὐτῶν. **29.** αὐτοῖς: G. 1179; H. 775. ἐπεφάνη: force of ἐπ-? μετ' ἄλλων: sc. τινῶν. εἰ: G. 1605; H. 1016. **30.** εἶδεν: sc. αὐτοὺς διαβεβηκότας. ὤχετο ἀπελεύων: 'he rode off.' G. 1587; H. 985; GMT. 895.

Page 108. **25.** 1. Τίγρητος: i. e. the point where the Greeks crossed the Tigris; for their general course now lay parallel with the river, not away from it. See Map. **3.** ἐπήν: 'there was over (it).' **4.** ἢ ὄνομα: sc. ἦν. πρὸς: 'near.' **6.** Σούσων: the biblical Shusan. Here a Persian royal palace, like that mentioned in the book of Esther, has recently been discovered, and the ground-plan traced, by a French archaeologist. στρατιάν: probably a contingent arriving too late for the battle of Cunaxa.

26. 9. εἰς δύο: 'two abreast.' ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε: 'now and then,' 'from time to time.' **10.** τὸ ἡγούμενον: see N. to p. 96, 12. **11.** ἐπισταίη: G. 1431; H. 914, B, (2). **12.** ὥστε... δόξαι: for ὥστε ἔδοξε, which would have been more regular here, as there was no purpose to deceive the Greeks. G. 1449; H. 953.

27. 15. διὰ τῆς Μηδίας: apparently the Greeks were still in Babylonia; but it is not known exactly where the boundary of the province of Media lay. The time was about the middle of October. **16.** ἐρήμους: see N. to p. 68, 12. Παρυσάτιδος κόμας: cf. p. 66, 11-12, and N. The location of these villages, so near as can now be determined, is indicated on the map. **18.** Κύρω ἐπεγγελῶν: 'in mockery of Cyrus' (how lit. ?), since the very men whom he had brought with him as helpers were thus set to destroy the possessions of his mother, his first ally in his attempt on the throne. Perhaps also, as Thirl-

wall suggests, the action was intended to arouse against the Greeks the anger of Parysatis, who still had much influence at the court. **19.** πλὴν ἀνδραπόδων : the Greeks of course would hardly dare to harm the inhabitants ; and were not permitted to carry off the slaves with other plunder, because Tissaphernes wished to furnish them supplies, no doubt, but nothing by which they could strengthen their power. ἐνήγν : i. e. ἐν ταῖς κώμαις.

28. 22. ἐν ἀριστερᾷ : in what direction were the Greeks now marching? See Map. **24.** Καιναί : probably to be identified with the *Canneli* of Ezekiel xxvii. 23, and the ruins now known as Kalah-Shergat, which, as excavations have shown, mark the site of the ancient Assyrian town *Asshur*. Asshur was once a powerful and important city. It was the capital of Assyria before Nineveh. **25.** σχιδαῖς διφθερίναις : rafts sustained by skins inflated with air. Such craft were used in extreme antiquity, as shown by the Assyrian bas-reliefs ; and are still to be found on the Tigris and Euphrates. Cf. N. to κάρφης, p. 70, 20.

CHAPTER V.

CONFERENCE WITH TISSAPHERNES. MASSACRE OF THE GREEK OFFICERS.

1. 27. Ζαπάταν : the Greater Zab. See Vocab. and Map.

Page 109. **1.** ἡμέρας τρεῖς : in the strained relations between the Greeks and the Persians, the simple fact of such a delay was enough to give rise to suspicions. ὑποψίαι : 'grounds of suspicion.'

2. 3. εἴ πως : 'on the chance that in some way,' '(to see) if somehow.' G. 1420 ; H. 907 ; GMT. 488, 489. **4.** γενέσθαι : G. 1470 ; H. 955. **5.** ἐροῦντα : *qui diceret*. G. 1563, 4 ; H. 969, c. ὁ δ' : Tissaphernes.

3. 8. Τισσαφέρηνη : heteroclite. What would be the regular form of the voc.? Cf. G. 287, 1 ; H. 212. ἡμῖν : G. 1186 ; H. 769. γεγενημένους : = *factos esse*. G. 1588 ; H. 982. **9.** δεξιᾶς : see N. to p. 73, 9. ἀδικήσειν : dependent on what? Cf. μνησικακήσειν, p. 104, 2, and N. **10.** τὲ — καί : H. 1040, a.

4. 12. δύναμαι : removed from its proper place after *σέ*, where it would have been used without *οὐ*, for the sake of emphasis. **οὔτε** : trans. as if *τέ*. Why? **πειρώμενον** : G. 1588; H. 982. **κακῶς ποιεῖν** : see IDIOMS. **13. ἡμεῖς γε κ.τ.λ.** : 'so far as *we* are concerned, we do not even dream of such a thing,' to say nothing of attempting it. **14. εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν** : see IDIOMS. **εἰ δυναίμεθα** : might have been *ἐὰν δυνώμεθα*; the apodosis is expressed in *ἐξέλοιμεν*. G. 1503; H. 937; GMT. 704. **15. ἀλλήλων** : G. 1117; H. 748.

5. 16. οἶδα . . . ἐποίησαν : more regularly, *οἶδα* (here = 'I have known') *ἤδη ἀνθρώπους, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ διαβολῆς, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐξ ὑποψίας, φοβηθέντας* (aor. pass. as mid., 'becoming afraid of') *ἀλλήλους, φθάσαι βουλομένους πρὶν παθεῖν, ποιήσαντας*, — where *φοβηθέντας* and *βουλομένους* would be causal, but *ποιήσαντας* supplementary, = Latin *fecisse*. The irregularity arose from a desire to avoid the unpleasant succession of participles. **16. τοὺς μὲν, τοὺς δέ** : G. 914; H. 624, a. **ἐκ** : expresses cause. **17. φθάσαι** : 'to get the start' in doing hurt. **18. κακά, τοὺς** : G. 1073; H. 725, a.

6. 20. ἀγνωμοσύνας : 'misunderstandings.' **νομίζων** : G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **21. παύεσθαι** : what mode does the infinitive represent? G. 1308; H. 964, a, and 872. In what word is the protasis implied? **ἦκω** : = *adsum*.

7. 23. πρῶτον . . . μέγιστον : as we say, 'first and foremost.' G. 1060; H. 719, b. **θεῶν** : 'to the gods.' G. 1085, 3; H. 729, c. Clearchus was thinking of the gods as avengers of the violation of oaths sworn in their name. **24. κωλύουσι** : might have been followed by *μή*. G. 1615; H. 1029. **ἀλλήλοις** : G. 1174; H. 772, b. **τούτων** : G. 1102; H. 742. **25. αὐτῷ** : G. 1179; H. 775. **παρημεληκῶς** : G. 1590; H. 982, a. **τοῦτον** : G. 1030; H. 996, b. **26. θεῶν** : may be objective, 'against the gods;' but more likely subjective, 'of the gods' against us, emphasizing the inevitable character of the divine vengeance. **πόλεμον** : object of *ἀποφύγοι*. **ἀπὸ ποίου** : 'with what sort of.' **27. ἀποφύγοι** : climax in the three clauses with *ἀποφύγοι*, 'escape' beyond reach; *ἀποδραίη*, 'get away' out of sight; and *ἀποσταίη*, 'withdraw' into a stronghold, where operations could be kept up against the enemy. **29. πάντη πάντα, πανταχῇ πάντων** : paronomasia. See N. to p. 94, 16. The thought suggests Psalm cxxxix. 7-12. **30. πάντων** : masculine.

G. 1109; H. 741. ἴσον κρατοῦσιν : 'hold equal sway.' G. 1051, and 1054; H. 715, and 716, b.

8. 31. οὕτω γινώσκω : 'this is my opinion.' How lit.? **32.** κατεθέμεθα : a term used in banking; here 'we stored up' our friendship with the gods, just as one makes a deposit with a banker.

Page 110. 1. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων : 'of things human.' ἀνθρώπων might have been expected, in contrast with θεῶν; but ἀνθρωπίνων is more forcible, as including not simply men, but all human agencies. σὲ ἐγὼ : how emphasized? **2.** ἡμῖν : G. 1165; II. 767. ἀγαθόν : G. 925; H. 617.

9. 2. πᾶσα, πᾶς : *anaphora*, — the repetition of the same word at the beginning of clauses of similar construction. **4.** πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός : 'our whole (homeward) course (is).' G. 979; H. 672, and 672, b. **6.** φοβερώτατον : G. 925; H. 617. In translating here retain the forcible chiasmic order of the Greek. **7.** μεστή : in speaking of the desert as 'full' there is *oxyton*; i. e. the joining of words or phrases apparently incompatible in meaning.

10. 8. μανέντες : 'in a fit of madness.' G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. ἄλλο τι : G. 1604; H. 1015, b. The apodosis if complete would contain another verb coördinate with ἀγωνιζόμεθα, and would read in some such way as ἄλλο τι ἂν γένοιτο, or ἄλλο τι ἂν πράξαιμεν κ.τ.λ. **9.** ἔφεδρον : a term borrowed from the language of the games, which are suggested also by ἀγωνιζόμεθα. See Vocab. **11.** ἐπίδων : G. 1118; H. 748, a. **12.** σέ, κακόν : G. 1073; H. 725, a. ταῦτα : 'this.'

11. 13. νομίζων : 'because I thought.' **14.** τῶν τότε : 'of the men of his time.' εἶναι : sc. αὐτόν. ποιεῖν : as object supply a demonstrative, antecedent of ἔν. βούλοιο : G. 1431; H. 914, b, (2). **15.** νῦν : with ἐχοντα. Κύρου δύναμιν : the bestowal of Cyrus's province on Tissaphernes is referred to by Xenophon in his *Hellenics*, Book III. chap. 2; and by Diodorus, Book XIV. chap. 26. **17.** πολέμια ἐχρήτο : 'found hostile.'

12. 17. τοῦτων τοιοῦτων ὄντων : = *hæc cum ita sint*, 'since this is so.' ὅστις οὐ βούλεται : = *qui non vult*, 'that he would not desire.' **19.** φίλος : why not acc.? **20.** Ἄλλὰ μὴν : 'but moreover (we could be of help to you and).' ἔξ : 'on account of.' ἐπίδωσ : H. 636.

13. 22. Μυσοῦς : see N. to p. 73, 14. **ὄντας** : = *esse*. Why? G. 1588; H. 980. **ἄν — παρασχεῖν** : for ἄν παράσχοιμι. G. 1522, 1; H. 946. **23. Πισίδας** : sc. λυπηρὸς ὄντας. See N. to p. 53, 22. **24. εἶναι** : after ἀκούω the genitive is used to indicate a direct source of information, but the infinitive to express information obtained indirectly, as if there were an intermediate word of saying, as λεγόντων. Cf. GMT. 914, 1. **25. ἄν παῦσαι** : for ἄν παύσαιμι, or ἄν παύσαιμεν. **εἶδαιμονία** : G. 1179; H. 775. **26. Αἰγυπτίους** : see N. to p. 94, 2. **οἷς** : G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **27. χρησάμενοι** : 'making use of.' **28. τῆς [δυνάμεως]** : G. 1153; H. 643, b. The expression in full would have been, μάλλον ἢ [χρησάμενοι] τῇ δυνάμει τῇ νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὖσα ('which is').

14. 29. ἐν : 'among.' **τῷ** : = *τινί*. G. 416, 1; H. 277. **30. ὡς μέγιστος** : freely, 'great beyond comparison.' H. 651. **31. ἀναστρέφοιο** : 'you would conduct yourself.' **ἔχων** : 'if you should have.' **32. ὑπηρετοῦμεν** : G. 1329; H. 903.

Page 111. **1. σωθέντες** : G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **ἔχοιμεν** : 'we should feel.'

15. 3. τὸ ἀπιστεῖν : G. 1517, 1542; H. 959, 949. **ἥδιστ' ἄν** : see IDIOMS. **4. τοῦνομα κ.τ.λ.** : a mixture of two forms of expression, — ἄν ἀκούσαιμι τοῦνομα τούτου, ὅστις ἐστὶν οὕτω δεινὸς λέγειν, and ἄν ἀκούσαιμι, τίς οὕτω δεινὸς ἐστὶ λέγειν. **δεινὸς λέγειν** : 'persuasive speaker.' How lit.? **5. λέγων** : 'by talking' merely, as there was no overt evidence. **6. τοσαῦτα** : 'thus much.' **7. ἀπημείφθη** : poetic; ἀπημείψατο would have been more regular.

16. 7. 'ΑΛΛ' : see N. to p. 91, 21. **ἥδομαι** : see IDIOMS. **σου, λόγους** : G. 1103; H. 742, c. **9. ἄν μοι δοκεῖς — εἶναι** : 'it seems to me that you would.' See N. to λέγεται Ἀπόλλων, p. 55, 22. G. 1302; H. 858, a. **10. ὡς ἄν** : G. 1367; H. 882; GMT. p. 400, 2, (a). **11. ἀντάκουσον** : force of ἀντ-?

17. 11. εἰ ἐβουλόμεθα : = *si vellemus*. Why? **12. πότερα** : G. 1606; H. 1017. **ἱππέων** : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. **πλήθους** : G. 1112; H. 743. **13. ἐν ᾗ** : '(clad) in which,' = 'with which.' **14. ἀντιπάσχειν** : G. 1530; H. 952. **κίνδυνος** : sc. ἄν εἴη.

18. 15. ἀλλά : elliptical, 'But (even if in those respects you think we are not strong).' **ἐπιτίθεσθαι** : dependent on ἐπιτηδείων.

G. 1526; H. 952. **16. τοσαῦτα — τοσαῦτα — τοσοῦτοι** : anaphora. See N. to p. 110, 2. **πεδία** : sc. *ὄρατε ὄντα πορευτέα*. **ὄντα** : concessive, 'even though they are.' **17. ὑμῖν** : G. 1597, end; H. 991. **18. ὄντα πορευτέα** : = 'which are to be traversed.' G. 1595; H. 988, 989; GMT. 921. **20. ταμιεύεσθαι** : 'divide off,' 'arrange,' just as a steward (*ταμίας*) apportions to the members of the household. **ὀπίσσοις ἄν βουλόμεθα** : i. e. as all the Greeks would not be able to cross over a stream at the same time, the Persians would be able to attack as few or as many at once as they might choose. G. 1434; H. 916. **21. εἰσι — οὓς** : G. 1029; H. 998. **22. διαπορεύομεν** : poetic; only the mid. of this verb is common in prose.

19. 22. εἰ — ἠττώμεθα : G. 1420; H. 907. **23. ἀλλά** : 'well.' **τό γέ τοι πῦρ** : 'fire at any rate.' For the generic *τό*, see H. 659. **κρείττον** : 'stronger.' **24. ὄν — κατακαύσαντες** : in Latin, *quibus (frugibus) combustis*. G. 1563, 3; H. 969, a. Force of *κατα*-? **25. ἀντιτάξι** : military term.

20. 27. ἄν : repeated later. G. 1312; H. 864. **28. μηδένα** : *οὐδὲνα*, because of the condition involved in *ἔχοντες*. **29. ἔπειτα** : here logical, not temporal. H. 976, b. **ἐκ τούτων** : more forcible than the simple genitive. **30. μόνος, μόνος** : see N. to p. 110, 2. **πρός** : see N. to p. 73, 3. **ἀσεβής** : sc. *έστιν*.

Page 112. **21. 1. ἀπόρων** : masculine. G. 1094; H. 732, c. **έστί** : 'it is the nature,' 'it is characteristic,' would naturally have an infinitive as subject, instead of which the thought is expanded by a relative clause. The simple form of the sentence would be, *ἀπόρων έστί* *ν έθέλειν*, or *ἄποροι εἰσιν οἵτινες έθέλουσιν*. Trans. as if *οἵτινες έθέλουσι* were *έθέλειν*. **2. έν** : we should say 'by.' **καί τούτων** : emphatic. *καί ταῦτα* might have been used. **5. ἀλόγιστοι, ἡλίθιοι** : 'thoughtless,' 'stupid,' the first referring to habit, the second to character.

22. 6. Ἄλλὰ τί δή : 'But why, then' **ξόν** : 'when it was in our power.' G. 1569; H. 973. **ἀπολέσαι** : in the acc. abs. with *έξόν*. **ἐπί** ; 'to.' **7. έρως** : strong term; see Vocab. "The treacherous villain is not satisfied with the natural word, *έπιθυμία* : his desire to save the Greeks amounts to *passion!*" Kendrick aptly suggests. **τούτου** : G. 1139; H. 753, e. **αἴτιος** : sc. *έστιν*. **8. τοῦ έμέ πιστόν γενέσθαι** : = 'to prove my fidelity'; dep. on *έρως*.

καὶ φ̄ . . . ἰσχυρόν : order, καὶ ἐμὲ καταβῆναι, ἰσχυρόν δι' εὐεργεσίας, τούτῳ τῷ ξενικῷ ('with that mercenary force') φ̄ Κῦρος, διὰ μισθοδοσίας πιστεύων, ἀνέβη. φ̄, τούτῳ : G. 1189; H. 774. 9. μισθοδοσίας : pl., to express repeated instances of the pay-giving. H. 636.

23. 10. ὅσα : G. 1058; H. 718. 11. τὰ μὲν, τὸ δέ : G. 914; H. 624, d. εἶπας : sometimes called first aor. See H. 438. 12. τιάραν : see Vocab., and Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. iii. p. 204. It has been suggested that Tissaphernes here hints that with the Greeks as allies he might even revolt against the king and attempt the throne. More likely he wished to convey the impression that he valued the faithfulness of devoted supporters more than the outward appearance and symbols of royalty. With either interpretation, his treachery is impious enough. 13. τήν ; i. e. τὴν τιάραν ὀρθήν. ὑμῶν παρόντων : trans. as if εἰ ὑμεῖς παρήτε.

24. 15. ταῦτ' εἰπών : notice the asyndeton. 16. εἶπεν sc. ὁ Κλέαρχος. 17. Οὐκουν : = Latin *nonne igitur*. How different from οὐκοῦν? ἔφη : = our parenthetical 'said he.' οὔτινες : antecedent? G. 1026; H. 996. Clearchus hints at Menon; see p. 113, 5-8. τοιούτων . . . ὑπαρχόντων : = *cum tales causae nobis ad amicitiam colendam suffragant*, 'since we have such grounds for friendship.' G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. 18. πολεμίους ἡμᾶς : G. 1081; H. 726. 19. τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν : see IDIOMS, p. 400. G. 1054; H. 716, b.

25. 20. Καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν γε : '(Certainly), and I for my part.' 21. στρατηγός, λοχαγός : in apposition with the subject of βούλεσθε. 22. πρὸς ἐμέ : for ἐμοί. λέγοντας : why *present* participle?

26. 24. πάντας : sc. αὐτούς, i. e. τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς λοχαγούς. 25. ὅθεν : more regularly ὅν, 'from whom,' for ἐκείνους ὅν. G. 1034 and 1026; H. 997, a, and 996. ἀκούω : sc. ταῦτα.

27. 26. ἐκ τούτων τῶν λόγων : 'as a consequence of this conversation.' φιλοφρονούμενος : 'courteously.' How lit.? 27. σύνδειπνον : among Orientals the act of entertaining at a meal has always been regarded as a ground and pledge of inviolable friendship. The Arabs of the present day speak of eating bread and salt together as equivalent to contracting the most solemn obligations of mutual faithfulness. 30. δῆλος κ.τ.λ. : cf. IDIOMS, p. 398. G. 1589; H. 981.

φιλικῶς διακείσθαι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει : 'that he was on good terms with Tissaphernes.'

Page 113. 2. χρῆναι ἰέναι : sc. τούτους, 'that those must go.' οὓς ἐκέλευσε : i. e. οὓς ἰέναι Τισσαφέρνῃς ἐκέλευσε. ἄν ἐλεγχθῶσι : in the dir. form. G. 1434; H. 916; GMT. 529. 3. οἱ — 'Ἑλλήνων : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. 4. τιμωρηθῆναι : sc. χρῆναι.

28. 5. Μένωνα : subject, or in predicate? G. 956; H. 669. The feud between Clearchus and Menon commenced in the early part of the Up-march, and seems to have grown more bitter with time : cf. I. v. 11 *et seq.* We learn elsewhere that while Cyrus was living, Menon attempted to supplant Clearchus in his esteem. 6. συγγεγενημένον : 'had associated with.' μετ' Ἀριαίου : explained by p. 92, 4-7. 7. στασιάζοντα αὐτῷ : 'was stirring up mutiny against him,' i. e. Clearchus.

29. 10. ἔχειν τὴν γνώμην : 'should be attached.' 12. ἀντέλεγον : 'were saying in opposition.' μή : G. 1615; H. 1029.

30. 14. κατέτεινεν : = *contendebat*. κατ' is intensive ; see H. 800, end. Ctesias (see N. to p. 82, 8) says that Menon was induced by Tissaphernes to arouse the popular feeling of the Greeks in favor of the proposed conference ; that Clearchus, far from urging it, was forced to go with the other generals, against his own better judgment, by the demands of the soldiers. Xenophon's account is more likely to be correct. 15. διεπράξατο : G. 1464; H. 922. 16. ὡς εἰς ἀγοράν : 'as if to market,' i. e. without arms.

31. 18. ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις : cf. N. to p. 56, 16. Layard locates the scene of the massacre on the Kar-Dereh river, — a tributary of the Great Zab, from the south, — between the mounds Aboo-Shittha and Qas'r. 20. Ἄγιος : first mentioned here. Cf. N. to p. 56, 1. 22. ἔμμενον : why impf.?

32. 22. πολλῷ : G. 1184; H. 781, and a. ἀπό : we should say 'at.' σημεῖον : the signal, according to Diodorus, was the raising of a red flag on the tent of Tissaphernes. 23. συνελαμβάνοντο, κατεκόπησαν : notice the change of tense ; the generals were not put to death at once, as those outside were. By a similar plot the Parthians obtained possession of Crassus, B. C. 55 ; and that even Caesar was not above such treachery is shown in the *Gallie War*, Book IV. chap. 13. 26. φῆνι, πάντας : see N. to p. 52, 3.

33. 28. τὴν ἵππασίαν αὐτῶν : 'their riding about.' **29.** ὅ,τι : G. 1600; H. 1011, and a. ἠμφεγγνόνουν : G. 544; H. 361, a.

Page 114. **1.** ἦκε : G. 1470, 1471, 2; H. 924, 922. εἰς : 'in.' G. 1225, 1; H. 788. **2.** πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα : 'all that had happened.'

34. 4. ἐκ τούτου δὴ : 'thereupon of course.' ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα : for their arms; 'in our idiom, 'to arms.' **5.** ἐπί : 'against.'

35. 7. Ἀρτάοχος : mentioned with Ariaeus in Chap. IV. 16; sc. ἦλθον. ἦσαν : trans. as if plupf. Κύρω : i. e. Κύρω ζῶντι, *Cyrog dum vivēbat*. **10.** ἄλλοι Περσῶν : ἄλλοι Πέρσαι, or ἄλλοι τινὲς τῶν Περσῶν, would have been more regular. **11.** εἰς : G. 1207, (c); H. 796, c.

36. 11. προελθεῖν κ.τ.λ. : in the dir. disc., εἴ τις ἐστὶ στρατηγὸς ἢ λοχαγός, προελθέτω. **12.** εἴ τις : 'whatever.' **13.** ἀπαγγελῶσι : G. 1369; H. 881, a.

37. 14. φυλαττόμενοι : 'cautiously.' How lit.? Ἑλλήνων : G. 1085, 7; H. 729, e. **16.** τὰ περὶ Προξένου : more regularly, τὰ περὶ Πρόξενον. Trans., 'the fate of Proxenus,' whose intimacy with Xenophon is shown in Book III. i. 4-10. Cf. also p. 41. **17.** Χειρίσοφος : mentioned especially because henceforth, as leader of the Down-march, he becomes one of the most prominent characters in the narrative.

38. 19. ἔστησαν εἰς ἐπήκοον : = ἐλθόντες εἰς ἐπήκοον ἔστησαν. G. 1225, 1; H. 788. **21.** ἔχει τὴν δίκην : see IDIOMS, p. 400. πέθνηκεν : G. 1263; H. 849. **23.** ὑμᾶς, ὄπλα : G. 1069; H. 724. **24.** ἑαυτοῦ εἶναι : sc. αὐτά, 'that they belong to himself.' **25.** ἐκείνου : for ἑαυτοῦ, to avoid the harsh repetition of the same word-form. δούλου : contemptuous, 'slave.' See N. to p. 86, 28.

39. 26. Πρὸς ταῦτ' : reason for the asyndeton? ἔλεγε : see N. to p. 102, 18. **28.** οἱ ἄλλοι : sc. ἐμεῖς. G. 1045; H. 707. **29.** θεός : G. 1049; H. 712. **32.** τοὺς ἀνδρας αὐτούς : 'the very men,' i. e. the generals; object of ἀπολωλέκατε.

Page 115. **1.** προδεδωκότες : the repetition of ideas and somewhat loose structure of the whole sentence indicate the excitement and indignation of the speaker.

40. 3. γάρ : elliptical ; ‘ (we have not betrayed them) for.’
4. Ὀρόντα : see N. to p. 105, 9.

41. 6. Ἐπι τούτοις : ‘at this juncture.’ **7. ἔλυε, ἔχει** : G. 1390 ; H. 893. **8. δίκαιον** : sc. *ἔστι*. **Πρόξενος καὶ Μένων** : proleptic, for *Πρόξενον καὶ Μένωνα*, as object of *πέμψατε*. H. 878. **10. αὐτούς** : rendered necessary on account of the prolepsis and the interposition of a clause between the verb and its natural object. **11. φίλοι γε ὄντες** : ‘especially since they are friendly.’

42. 14. ἀλλήλοις : G. 1175 ; H. 772. **οὐδὲν ἀποκρινάμενοι** : ‘without making any reply.’ The keen rejoinder of Xenophon had silenced them completely.



CHAPTER VI.

CHARACTERS OF THE FIVE GENERALS.

1. 15. δῆ : ‘accordingly.’ H. 1037, 4, a. **οὕτω** : as described p. 113, 18, 24. **16. ὡς** : here = *πρός*. **ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς** : ‘by being beheaded.’ G. 1239 ; H. 724, a. At the intercession of Parysatis (see Ctesias in Plut. *Artaxerxes*, 18) Artaxerxes had sworn to spare the life of Clearchus, but soon put him to death, at the bidding of Statira, along with three of the other generals. Menon lived and suffered in captivity a year, then met a similar fate. The bodies of the generals were thrown out to the dogs and birds ; but Parysatis is said to have given Clearchus decent burial. Plutarch adds the romantic story that ‘a whirlwind, bringing a great heap of earth, cast it upon the corpse of Clearchus and covered the body up. Some dates chanced to be scattered there, and soon a wonderful grove grew up and shaded the place. Then too the king was very sorry that he had killed Clearchus, a man beloved of the gods.’

17. εἰς : in partitive apposition with *στρατηγοί*. **ὁμολογουμένως ἐκ** : freely, ‘by common consent of.’ **τῶν ἐμπείρων αὐτοῦ ἐχόντων** : = ‘those who knew him.’ **18. αὐτοῦ** : dependent on *ἐμπείρων*. G. 1147 ; H. 756. **δόξας γενέσθαι** : ‘considered to have been.’ **πολεμικός, φιλοπόλεμος** : how different in force ? **19. ἐσχάτως** : emphatic by position.

2. 20. *καὶ γὰρ δὴ* : 'for, you see.' *πόλεμος ἦν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις* : = 'the Lacedaemonians were at war;' referring to the Peloponnesian war, which lasted from 431 to 404 B.C. *ἦν* : G. 1464 ; H. 922. **21.** *παρέμενεν* : 'he remained' faithful in the service of his state, as there was no need to look elsewhere for military employment. Cf. N. to p. 53, 2. **22.** *τοὺς Ἕλληνας* : i. e. the Greek colonists in the Thracian Chersonesus. Cf. p. 53, 1-10. **23.** *ὡς ἐδύνατο* : '(in such way) as he could,' hinting at the use of dishonorable methods; others render 'as he could,' implying that his influence with the Ephors was so great that they must necessarily grant his request. **24.** *ὡς πολεμῆσων* : 'intending to make war.' G. 1574 ; H. 978. *Χερρονήσου* : cf. p. 53, 6, and N. **25.** *Περὶνθου* : at this time a more important city than Byzantium. See Vocab.

3. 25. *μεταγρόντες πῶς* : 'having somehow (i. e. for some reason) changed their minds.' **26.** *ἔξω* : 'beyond' the limits of Spartan rule. *ὄντος αὐτοῦ* : trans. by a clause with 'when.' **27.** *Ἴσθμοῦ* : i. e. the Isthmus of Corinth, which as best known is referred to without a defining word. Here Clearchus may have stopped, or messengers may have signalled to his vessel from the shore, or a despatch boat may have overtaken him. *ᾤχετο πλέων* : G. 1587 ; H. 985. Had Clearchus gone by land he might have been intercepted.

4. 28. *ἐκ τούτου* : 'in consequence of this.' *ἔθανατώθη* : = *θανάτου κατεκρίθη*. As there was no general agreement between the Greek states regarding the extradition of political offenders, the sentence in this case amounted to nothing more than life-long exile. Clearchus probably suffered no inconvenience from it further than that which might arise from the necessity of remaining away from Sparta. **29.** *τῶν τελῶν* : 'the authorities,' i. e. the Ephors. **30.** *ὅποιοις* : 'with what sort of.'

Page 116. **1.** *ἀλλαχοῦ* : no passage corresponding to this reference is now to be found in the writings of Xenophon. Either his memory failed him in supposing that he had written something which he had not (as in connection with I. i. 9), or else the passage referred to has been lost from his works. **2.** *δαρεικοῦς* : see N. to p. 53, 4.

5. 2. *λαβόν* : sc. *αὐτούς*. **3.** *ῥαθυμίαν* : cf. p. 60, 13-17. *ἀπό* : see N. to p. 53, 5. **4.** *Θραξί* : G. 1177 ; H. 772. **5.** *μάχη* : cf. N. to p. 55, 26. *ἀπὸ τούτου* : 'thenceforth.' *ἔφερε καὶ ἦγε* :

see *ἀγω* in Vocab. **6.** *πολεμῶν* : G. 1578, 1580; II. 981. **7.** *στρατεύματος* : G. 1112; H. 743, cf. 743, b.

6. **9.** *ἀνδρός* : G. 1085, 2; II. 729, b. **10.** *δοῖς* : 'such a man as.' *ἐξόν* : 'when it is in his power.' Cf. N. to p. 112, 6. *ἐξόν, ἐξόν* : see N. to *πάσα, πᾶς*, p. 110, 2. *εἰρήνην ἄγειν* : see IDIOMS, p. 399. **12.** *ὥστε* : 'if only it be to.' G. 1453; H. 953, b; GMT. 587, 2. **13.** *πολεμῶν* : G. 1563, 3; II. 969, a. *ὥσπερ εἰς* : 'just as (other people spend money) on.'

7. **16.** *φιλοκίνδυνος* : G. 888; H. 586. *καί* : correlative with the *καί* before *νυκτός*. **17.** *ἄγων* : explanatory of *φιλοκίνδυνος*, not co-ordinate with it. **18.** *φρόνιμος* : co-ordinate with *φιλοκίνδυνος*, the two words together defining more closely the qualities implied in *πολεμικός*.

8. **20.** *ὡς . . . οἶον* : sc. *ἐστίν*, 'so far as (it is) possible (for a man to have qualities of leadership) with such a character as.' H. 1054, 1, a. **21.** *ὡς τις καὶ ἄλλος* : in our idiom, 'if any man.' **22.** *ἔχοι* : G. 1374, 1; H. 885, b. **23.** *αὐτῷ* : 'his' G. 1170; H. 768, b. **24.** *ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς παρούσιν* : freely, 'to inspire in his soldiers (the feeling).' *πειστέον* : see IDIOMS, p. 402. G. 1597; H. 990; GMT. 923. *εἴη* : G. 1502; H. 937. *Κλέαρχος* : more forcible than either *αὐτῷ* or *αὐτῶ* would have been. Why?

9. **25.** *ἐκ τοῦ εἶναι* : 'through being.' G. 1546; H. 959. *χαλεπός* : G. 927; H. 940. *δρᾶν* : G. 1528; H. 952, and a. **26.** *φωνῆ* : G. 1182; H. 780. **27.** *αὐτῷ μεταμέλειν* : see IDIOMS, p. 398. G. 1159; H. 764, 2. *ἔσθ' ὅτε* : for *ἔστιν ὅτε*, = *ἐνίοτε*, 'sometimes.' H. 998, b; cf. G. 1029. **28.** *καὶ γνώμη δ'* : 'and on principle too.' Cf. N. to *ἐνέβαλεν*, p. 70, 26. *στρατεύματος* : trans. as if *ἐν στρατεύματι*.

10. **30.** *ἔφασαν* : 'men used to say.' *δοῖοι* : G. 1497; H. 932, 2. Page 117. **2.** *φίλων* : G. 1117; H. 748. Soldiers would be apt to plunder friends or allies unless kept under the severest discipline. Thus Cyrus's mercenaries sacked Tarsus; see p. 59, 16-18. *ἀφέξεσθαι* : see *ἀπέχω*.

11. **4.** *αὐτοῦ* : why genitive? *ἀκούειν* : here = *ὑπακούειν*. **5.** *ἤροῦντο* : G. 1340; H. 903. *τὸ στυγνὸν αὐτοῦ* : 'his sullen

look.' 6. **φαιδρόν** : we sometimes speak of a person's face *lighting up* in conversation or excitement. 8. **σωτήριον** : trans. with *εφαίνετο* freely, 'appeared to betoken deliverance.'

12. 9. **γένονται** : G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2). **ἄλλον** : i. e. *ἄλλον στρατηγόν*. 12. **παῖδες πρὸς διδάσκαλον** : teachers in ancient times made unsparing use of the lash and other means of punishment.

13. 13. **καὶ γὰρ οὖν** : 'accordingly as a matter of fact.' **φιλία, εὐνοία** : datives of manner, 'on terms of friendship and goodwill.' **ἐπομένους** : 'followers.' 14. **οἴτινες** : G. 1026; H. 996. **ὑπὸ τοῦ δεῖσθαι** : = *δι' ἔνδειαν*. 15. **παρέειν αὐτῷ** : 'happened to be in his service.' 16. **πειθόμενοις** : sc. *τούτοις*. **ἐχρήτο** : 'found.'

14. 17. **μεγάλα . . . στρατιώτας** : 'strong were the (influences) making his soldiers efficient.' 18. **τὸ . . . ἔχειν** : 'a feeling of confidence with reference to the enemy.' 20. **εὐτάκτους** : sc. *αὐτούς*.

15. 21. **Τοιοῦτος** : emphatic. **ἄρχων** : '(as) commander.' 22. **οὐ μάλα ἐθέλειν** : 'that he was not specially inclined,' — a mild form of statement, perhaps so worded in order not to give offence to friends of Clearchus. The domineering spirit of Clearchus showed itself in Thrace (see N. to p. 53, 2), in his quarrel with Menon, and even in the battle of Cunaxa (see p. 80).

16. 24. **Βοιωτίος** : Proxenus was an exceptional character among the Boeotians, who as a rule were considered dull and unenterprising. **εὐθύς** : G. 1572; H. 976. See *IDIOMS*, p. 400. **μειράκιον** : in the divisions of life recognized by the Greeks, the male was *παῖς* up to the age of fourteen or fifteen; then *μειράκιον*, to twenty or twenty-two; after that *ἄνθρωπος*, to about forty-nine; and then *πρεσβύτης*, from forty-nine to the end of life. 25. **ἄνθρωπος** : G. 927; H. 940. **τὰ μεγάλα** : referring to management of 'the great' affairs of state. 26. **ἔδωκε** : i. e. for instruction. It is said that Gorgias received from each pupil 100 minae, = about \$1800.

17. 27. **συνεγένετο ἐκείνω** : = 'had been under his instruction.' How lit.? **ικανός** : in predicate with *εἶναι*, and followed by *ἔρχεω* and *ἡττᾶσθαι*, which are connected by *καὶ* — *καί*. 28. **φίλος ὢν**

τοῖς πρώτοις : 'as being a friend of the most prominent (men).'
29. ἡττάσθαι εὐεργετῶν : cf. N. to p. 84, 10. **30.** πράξεις : 'enterprises.' κτήσεσθαι : G. 1276; II. 855, a; cf. GMT. 683. ὄνομα . . .
 πολλά : i. e. all that was considered desirable for a successful and happy life.

Page 118. **18.** **1.** τοσοῦτων : G. 1102; H. 742. **2.** ἐπιθυμῶν : 'although,' etc. G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e. σφόδρα : with ἐπιθυμῶν. ἔνδηλον : trans. as if an adv. τοῦτ' : 'this (trait).' **3.** ἂν ἐθέλοι : in the direct form, ἂν ἐθέλοιμι. G. 1327; II. 903. μετ' : 'in connection with.' σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ : 'with the help of justice and honor.' **4.** δεῖν : 'that he ought.' Sc. what as subject? τούτων : G. 1099; H. 739. ἄνευ : sc. τοῦ δικαίου καὶ καλοῦ. **5.** μή : sc. δεῖν τυγχάνειν. G. 1611; H. 1024.

19. **6.** καλῶν, ἀγαθῶν : masculine. G. 1109; H. 741. **7.** αἰδῶ : G. 239; H. 196. **8.** καί : 'even.' **9.** οἱ ἀρχόμενοι : 'those under his command;' broader and more forcible here than οἱ στρατιῶται. **10.** φανερός : cf. IDIOMS, p. 404. στρατιώταις : G. 1159; H. 764, 2. **11.** ἀπιστεῖν : = ἀπειθεῖν.

20. **12.** πρὸς τὸ ἀρχικὸν εἶναι καὶ δοκεῖν : freely, 'for being fitted to command, and being so considered.' **13.** τὸ ἐπαινεῖν, [τὸ] ἐπαινεῖν : subject of ἀρκεῖν. **16.** ἐτῶν : pred. gen. of measure. G. 1094, 5; H. 732.

21. **18.** ἰσχυρῶς : with ἐπιθυμῶν, emphatic. πλείω : = πλείονα. As the key-note of Clearchus's character was love of war, and that of Proxenus's was ambition, so that of Menon's is shown to be love of gain. In these careful analyses of character we may notice the influence of Socrates, who taught that the reflection of men should be centred less upon the outside world and more upon human nature. Xenophon is the first Greek historian who gives character-sketches of individuals. Cf. p. 41. **20.** μέγιστον δυναμένους : 'having the greatest power.' ἀδικῶν : G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **21.** διδοίη δίκην : See IDIOMS.

22. **21.** ὧν : for ταῦτα ὧν. **23.** τὸ ἀπλοῦν : 'candor,' 'sincerity.' **24.** τὸ αὐτό : 'the same thing (as),' 'identical (with).' τῷ ἡλιθίῳ : G. 1175; H. 773, a.

23. **24.** στέργων : how distinguished from φιλῶν and ἀγαπῶν?
25. ἔτιφ : G. 1030; H. 996, b. When Menon began to speak of

any one as a friend, it was certain that he had some plot in mind against him. **27.** *πολεμίου* : G. 1123; H. 752. **28.** *ὡς καταγελῶν αἰεὶ διελέγετο* : = 'in conversation he always used to give the impression of ridiculing.'

24. **30.** *τῶν φυλαττομένων* : 'of those on their guard.'

Page 119. **1.** *μόνος* : 'alone,' in the sense of 'better than any one else.' *εἶδέναι ῥᾶστον ὄν* : 'that he knew that it was very easy.' G. 1588; H. 982.

25. **2.** *ἄσους* : 'those whom.' *αἰσθάνονται* : G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2). *ἐπιόρκους* : sc. *ὄντας* : = *εἶσε*.

26. **5.** *ἐπί* : 'in,' might have been omitted. Cf. G. 1181; H. 778, and 778, a. **7.** *ψευδῆ* : neut. pl. of adj., = *ψεύδη*. *μὴ πανούργον* : G. 1613; H. 1026. *οὐ πανούργον* would have suggested a definite person. **8.** *τῶν ἀπαιδευτών* : we should say 'a fool.' G. 1094, 7; H. 732. **9.** *διαβάλλον* : for (*αὐτὸν*) *διαβάλλοντα*. *τοὺς πρώτους* : i. e. *τοὺς φίλια πρωτεθόντας*.

27. **11.** *τὸ . . . παρέχεσθαι* : 'making his soldiers obedient to himself.' *ἐκ* : 'through,' 'by.' **13.** *δύνατο καὶ ἐθέλοι ἄν* : in the direct form, *δύναμαι καὶ ἐθέλωμι ἄν*; i. e. 'I have the power and (if occasion should arise) I should have the inclination to do (you) the greatest harm.' GMT. 235. **14.** *εὐεργεσίαν κατέλεγεν* : 'he used to reckon (it) a kindness.' **15.** *αὐτοῦ* : G. 1117; H. 748.

28. **17.** *ἀποθησκόντων κ.τ.λ.* : render by a clause with 'when.' **18.** *πεποιηκώς* : 'although,' etc. **21.** *στρατηγοί* : sc. *ἀπέθανον*. *ἀποτμηθέντες* : see N. to p. 115, 16. **22.** *θάνατος* : G. 927; H. 940. *αἰκισθεῖς* : the Persians often tortured their captives; cf. N. to *ποδῶν*, p. 84, 17. **23.** *τελευτῆς* : in what way Menon was put to death is not known; and why he was allowed to live a year in captivity can only be conjectured. Some think that the king spared him, thinking that his services might be made use of in dealing with the other Greeks. It is also possible that the influence of Ariaeus (cf. p. 92, 5-7) prevented his immediate execution.

29. **25.** *τούτων* : cf. p. 118, 28, and N. **26.** *κακῶν* : 'cowardly.' *εἰς* : 'in regard to.' **27.** *ἀπὸ γενεᾶς* : 'old.' How lit.?

BOOK III.



Λ Ο Γ Ο Σ : cf. title on p. 51, and notes.

Γ' : = τρίτος.

CHAPTER I.

AROUSING OF THE GREEK FORCE BY XENOPHON.

Page 120. 1. 1-5. Ὅσα . . . δεδήλωται : gives a summary of Books I, II. Read carefully the notes to Book II. i. 1. 3. ἐτελεύτησεν : trans. as if plupf. 4. ἐν ταῖς : 'during the.'

2. 6. συνειλημμένοι ἦσαν : G. 486, 2; H. 464. 9. ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις : i. e. in the heart of the Persian empire. Cf. p. 104, 18, and N. 12. μύρια στάδια : i. e. in a straight line to Ephesus. By the route the Greeks had come the distance was much greater. Cf. p. 23. 14. οἱ σὺν Κύρῳ βάρβαροι : Ariaeus and Cyrus's native army. 17. νικῶντες : render by a conditional clause.

3. 19. ἀθύμως ἔχοντες : see IDIOMS. ὀλίγοι, ὀλίγοι : partitive apposition. 20. εἰς τὴν ἑσπέραν : = 'as evening came on.' σίτου : G. 1102; H. 742. 21. ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα : i. e. to the place where the arms were stacked, for evening drill. 22. ἐτύγχανεν : sc. ὤν, 'happened to be.' 23. πατριδῶν : pl., because the Greeks were from many different states.

Page 121. 1. οὐποτ' : trans. with ὄψεσθαι. 2. οὕτω διακέμενοι : 'in this condition.'

4. 3. Ἦν : 'there was.' Notice the modesty with which Xenophon introduces himself. 4. οὔτε — ὧν : 'not because he was either,' etc. G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. Read pp. 41, 42. 5. ἀλλά

κ.τ.λ. : abrupt transition from relative to independent construction.
μετεπέμψατο : trans. as if plupf. Cf. N. to p. 51, 5. **6. ξένος** :
 see N. to p. 53, 12. **φίλον, αὐτόν** : G. 1077; H. 726. **7. ποιή-**
σεν : = *se facturum esse*. **ὄν** : sc. *εἶναι*. Why? **αὐτός** : trans.
 as if subject of *νομίζειν*. **κρείττω** : for *κρείττονα*, = *utiliorem*, 'of
 greater service.'

5. 10. Σωκράτει : the philosopher. For an account of his life and
 teachings see Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and
 Mythology*, article SOCRATES. G. 1175; H. 772. **τῷ** : 'the (well-
 known);' in l. 3 'Ἀθηναῖος stands without the article. **11. μή** :
 'that,' used because of the idea of fearing involved in *ὑποπτεύσας*.
πρός : 'on the part of.' **12. εἴη** : the subject is *(αὐτὸν) φίλον*
γενέσθαι, 'for him to become a friend to Cyrus.' **ὅτι . . . συμπολε-**
μήσαι : i. e. in the latter part of the Peloponnesian War; see p. 20.
14. ἔλθόντα : for *ἐλθόντι*; trans. 'to go and.' G. 928, 1; H. 941.
15. θεῷ : Apollo. See *Δελφοί* in Vocab.

6. 16. τίνι ἂν θεῶν θύων — ἔλθοι : in the direct form, *τίνι θεῶν*
θύων ἂν — ἔλθοιμι, i. e. 'if I should start out.' G. 1327; H. 903.
18. ὁδόν : cognate acc., 'make the journey.' **ἐπινοεῖ** : trans. as if
 impf. **καλῶς πράξας σωθείη** : = 'come back successful.' **19. ἀνεί-**
λεν : notice the force of *ἀνά*, 'lifted up' his voice from the depth of
 the grotto whence the oracles were given, hence 'designated;' sc.
τοὺς θεούς. The gods to whom travellers generally sacrificed on com-
 mencing a journey were Zeus, Hermes, and Hercules.

7. 22. εἴη : why opt.? **23. ἰτέον εἶναι** : sc. *αὐτῷ*, 'that
 he ought to go.' G. 1597; H. 990, and N. **ἐπυνθάνετο** : how
 different in meaning from *ἑρωτάω*? **24. πορευθείη** : in the direct
 form, *πορευθείην*. **ἤρου** : abrupt change to dir. disc. **ταῦτ'** :
 obj. of *ποιεῖν*. **χρή** : sc. *σε*.

8. 26. θυσάμενος : how different from *θύων*? See Vocab.
οἷς ἀνείλεν : i. e. *τοῖς θεοῖς, οἷς ἀνείλεν θύειν*. **28. ὁρμᾶν τὴν**
ἄνω ὁδόν : 'to hasten on the up-march.' Cf. N. to l. 18 above.

Page 122. **9. 1. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα** : 'as soon as.' G. 1434;
 H. 916. **ἀποπέμψοι** : for *ἀποπέμψω* of the direct form. G. 1287;
 H. 855, and 855, a. **2. εἰς Πισίδας** : see p. 53, 22, and N.

10. 3. οὕτως : with ἐστρατεύετο, ‘under these conditions’
4. ᾗδαι : sc. ὁ Πρόξενος. τὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα ὁρμὴν : condensed expression for τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ βασιλέα οὖσαν (= esse). οὐδέεις : sc. ᾗδαι.
7. φοβούμενοι τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ἄκοντες : ‘though fearing the (hardships of the) road and reluctant.’ G. 1563, 6; H. 969, c. **8.** οἱ πολλοί : apparently only Xenias and Pasion abandoned the expedition. See I. iv. 7. ἀλλήλων, Κύρου : objective gen.; ‘both from a sense of shame in regard to one another,’ lest they appear cowardly before their associates, ‘and in respect to Cyrus,’ lest they seem ungrateful to him.

11. 10. Ἐπεὶ δ’ ἀπορία ἦν : = ‘Now when they were in this disheartened state.’ ἐλυπέτο : sc. ὁ Ξενοφῶν. **11.** μικρόν : ‘for a little while.’ G. 1062; H. 720. ὕπνου : G. 1097, 2; H. 737.
12. ὄναρ : among the ancients, as also in the Middle Ages and among some people to-day, dreams and visions were considered in a high degree prophetic of coming events. βροντῆς : refers to the crash and roar of the thunder, as distinguished from σκηπτός (= κεραυνός), a thunderbolt. **13.** τὴν πατρώων : ‘his father’s.’

12. 16. φῶς : to see a bright light in a dream was of good omen.
17. Διὸς βασιλέως : ‘from Zeus as king;’ hence as protector of kings, and by inference protector of Artaxerxes. **18.** μὴ οὐ : = *ne non*, ‘that — not.’ G. 1378, and 1364; H. 887. **19.** βασιλέως : emphatic by position, the dream being from Zeus as protector of the king. ὑπὸ τινων ἀποριῶν : as by the encircling fire of the dream.

13. 21. Ὅποιόν τι ἐστι : = ‘what it means.’ **22.** γίνεται : trans. as if impf. **25.** εἰκός : sc. ἐστίν. **26.** γενησόμεθα ἐπὶ : ‘we shall come into the power of.’ Cf. N. to p 51, 17. **τί ἐμποδῶν μὴ οὐχί :** sc. ἐστίν, = *quid impedit quin* : trans., with ὑβριζομένους (ἡμᾶς) ἀποθανεῖν, ‘what is there to hinder (us) . . . from dying of ill-treatment?’ G. 1617; H. 1034, b. **27.** τὰ δεινότατα : = τὰ δεινότατα παθήματα. G. 1054; H. 716, b.

14. 28. ἀμυνούμεθα : G. 1372; H. 885. **30.** ὥσπερ ἐξόν : = *quasi liceat*. G. 1569, 1576; H. 978, 978, a; GMT. 867. ἐγώ : emphatic; Xenophon was not a military man by profession. τὸν ἐκ ποίας πόλεως : condensed expression, involving two questions, — ‘What general?’ ‘From what sort of state?’ — if not from such a state

as Athens, whose citizens till recently had been accustomed to take the lead among Greeks in all things; though to be sure most of the soldiers were from the Peloponnesus, and Chirisophus was present with a general's commission from Sparta. **31. προσδοκῶ** : *not* = *προσδοκέω* ; probably an ind., but by some taken as subj. according to G. 1358; H. 866, 3. **32. ποῖαν ἡλικίαν** : Xenophon was apparently still under thirty years of age. See p. 41.

Page 123. **15. 3. τοὺς Προξένου λοχαγούς** : Xenophon, as a friend of Proxenus, probably occupied quarters near or among his men. **6. ὑμεῖς** : sc. *καθεύδειν δύνασθε*. **ἐν οἷσις [πράγμασιν]** : 'in what a condition,' = 'the condition in which.'

16. 7. δῆλον ὅτι : i. e. *δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι*, but trans. by one word, 'evidently,' 'clearly.' **πρότερον — πρὶν** : = 'until.' G. 1470; H. 924, a, and 955, a. **9. τὰ ἑαυτῶν** : 'their own (arrangements),' 'their own (preparations).' **10. ὡς κάλλιστα** : here 'as successfully as possible.'

17. 11. εἰ κ.τ.λ. : trans. *τί οἰόμεθα πείσασθαι* before *εἰ . . . γενησόμεθα*, in order to bring the noun near the following relative. **12. ἀδελφοῦ** : Cyrus. See p. 87, 14, and N. **13. καὶ τεθνηκότος ἤδη** : 'and that too when he was already dead,' — a needless exhibition of wanton cruelty. **14. ἡμᾶς** : emphatic, subject of *παθεῖν* in l. 17. **κηδεμών κ.τ.λ.** : we have no protector at court, as Cyrus had in the person of his mother. **15. δοῦλον** : sc. *αὐτόν*, '(him) a subject.' Cf. N. to p. 86, 28. G. 1077; H. 726. **16. ποιήσοντες** : G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. **εἰ δύναίμεθα** : for *ἐὰν δυνώμεθα*. Why? **17. ἄν** ; with *παθεῖν*. What may be supplied as protasis ?

18. 17. οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ πάν ἔλθοι : 'would he not have recourse to every expedient?' **18. τὰ ἔσχατα** : 'to the utmost degree.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. **αἰκισάμενος** : 'by maltreating.' G. 1563, 3; H. 969, a. **20. πάντα** : acc. G. 1597; H. 990; GMT. 923. **πάντα ποιητέον** : sc. *ἡμῖν ἐστί*, 'we must do everything (possible).'

19. 22. Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν : emphatic and elliptical, implying a complementary clause with *δέ*, 'I indeed therefore, (as others did not).' **ἦσαν** : 'lasted' we should say. **24. αὐτῶν** : possessive gen., loosely used with the following clauses, which take the place of acc. of

direct object; *τοῦτο* or *ταῦτα*, summing them up, might have been expected. On the thought, cf. p. 2. 26. *χρυσὸν δέ*: i. e. ὅσον δὲ χρυσὸν ἔχουσιν.

20. 26. *τά*: 'the (condition).' 28. *οὐδενός*: see p. 402. G. 1097, 2, and 1161; H. 737, 734. 29. *ἔτου*: G. 1133; H. 746. As antecedent supply *ἀργύριον* or *τοῦτο* as object of *ἔχοντας*; trans. freely, 'that few (of us) any longer had anything to buy with.' 30. *πορίζεσθαι* (*ἡμᾶς*): after *κατέχοντας*, = *prohibere*; 'that our oaths restrained us from obtaining supplies in any other way' than by purchase.

Page 124. 2. *νῦν*: sc. *φοβοῦμαι*.

21. 4. *δοκεῖ*: trans. 'it seems,' as if *ἔβρις* and *ὑποψία* were acc. See N. to p. 55, 22. 5. *ἐν μέσῳ*: 'before (us).' In athletic contests the prizes were set forth in plain view of the contestants and spectators. *ταῦτα τὰγαθά*: mentioned p. 123, 24-26. *ἄλλα*: pred. appositive. *ὀπότεροι*: in translating supply *τούτοις ἡμῶν* as antecedent, and omit *ἡμῶν* in l. 6. 7. *τὸ εἰκός*: sc. what?

22. 8. *αὐτούς*: 'by them,' i. e. the gods. G. 1049; H. 712. 9. *αὐτῶν*: i. e. *τῶν ἀγαθῶν*. G. 1117; H. 748. *ἀπειχόμεθα*: G. 537; H. 359. *τῶν θεῶν*: 'in the name of the gods.' G. 1085, 3; H. 729, c. 10. *ὥστ' κ.τ.λ.*: order, *ὥστε δοκεῖ μοι, ἐξεῖναι [ἡμῶν] ἵεναι*. 11. *τούτοις*: sc. *ἐξεῖναι*.

23. 12. *τούτων*: in full, *ἢ τὰ τούτων (σώματα)*. *ψύχη, θάληπη*: the pl. is emphatic, implying repeated instances of the experience. H. 636. 13. *ψυχὰς σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμείνονας*: 'hearts more courageous, thank the gods!' 14. *οἱ ἄνδρες*: i. e. 'the enemy.' 15. *μᾶλλον*: with both *τρωτοί*, 'more vulnerable' on account of inferior equipment, and *θνητοί*, 'more exposed to death' because of the effeminacy and lack of endurance common to Asiatics, for whose physical prowess the Greeks, hardened by athletic exercises and military training, had ever a supreme contempt.

24. 16. *ἄλλοι, ἄλλους*: 'others' in the Greek army; let us not wait to follow their example, but let us set them an inspiring example of leadership. 17. *πρός*: 'in the name of.' *μὴ ἀναμένωμεν*: G. 1344; H. 866, 1, and a. 19. *τοῦ ἐξορμησαί*: G. 1099; H. 738.

20. φάνητε : 'show yourselves.' τῶν στρατηγῶν : i. e. the generals who were killed. G. 1153; H. 755.

25. **23.** οὐδέν : emphatic; 'I make no pretext of.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. ἡλικίαν : see N. to p. 122, 32. **24.** ἀκμάζειν : 'that I am old enough.' ἡγοῦμαι : in a different sense from ἡγεῖσθαι in l. 23.

26. **26.** οἱ λοχαγοί : i. e. the captains of Proxenus; see p. 123, 3. **27.** πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης . . . οὗτος εἶπεν : loosely expressed for πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις, βοιωτιάζων τῇ φωνῇ, εἶπεν. **28.** φωνῇ : 'dialect.'

Page 125. **1.** ὅστις : 'any one who.' σωτηρίας : why gen. ? τυχεῖν : i. e. (αὐτὸν) τυχεῖν. **2.** πείσας : sc. σωτηρίαν δοῦναι. ἢ : 'in whatever way.'

27. **3.** μεταξὺ ὑπολαβῶν : in full, αὐτὸν μεταξὺ λέγοντα ὑπολαβῶν. Xenophon would not suffer the man to finish his remarks, from fear of a disheartening effect. **4.** οὐδ' ὄρων γιγνώσκεις κ.τ.λ. ; a similar expression is found in several Greek authors. Cf. also Isaiah vi. 9, and Ezekiel xii. 2. **5.** ἐν ταῦτῳ τούτοις : 'in the same (place) with these,' = 'with these,' captains of Proxenus. G. 1175; H. 773, a. **6.** ἐπέε : in our idiom, 'after' with the plupf. μέγα φρονήσας : 'having become greatly elated.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. **7.** ἐπὶ τούτῳ : i. e. ἐπὶ τῷ ἀποθανεῖν τὸν Κύρον. ἐκέλευε : sc. ἡμᾶς. τά : 'our.'

28. **9.** ἐλθόντες : 'came and.' τί οὐκ ἐποίησε · like our expression, "to leave nothing undone." **11.** σπονδῶν : G. 1099; H. 739.

29. **13.** εἰς λόγους : see IDIOMS p. 399. αὐτοῖς : 'with them,' the Persians. G. 1177; H. 772, a. **14.** οὐκ ἐκείνοι — οὐδ' ἀποθανεῖν — δύνανται : 'are not those men — unable even to die ?' **15.** οἱ πλήμονες : appositive, 'poor wretches' See N. to p. 115, 16. **16.** τούτου : i. e. τοῦ ἀποθανεῖν, ἢ θανάτου. ἃ πάντα : trans. as if πάντα ταῦτα.

30. **18.** ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ : 'in my opinion, it is best.' **19.** μήτε — τε : 'both not — and.' εἰς ταῦτὸν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς . = 'to our company.'

Cf. I. 5 above, and N. **20.** ἀφελομένους κ.τ.λ.: in full, ἡμᾶς, ἀφελομένους αὐτὸν ('from him') τὴν λοχαγίαν, σκεύη ἀναθέντας (on his back), αὐτῷ ὡς τοιοῦτω (i. e. ὡς σκευοφόρῳ) χρῆσθαι. G. 1069; H. 724.
21. πατρίδα: assuming that Apollonides was from Boeotia.
22. Ἕλληγ ὦν: 'although a Greek.'

31. **25.** τούτῳ . . . οὐδὲν οὔτε: 'this (fellow) has nothing to do either with Boeotia or.' Βοιωτίας: G. 1161; H. 737, 734. οὐδέν: G. 1060; H. 719, b. **27.** Λυδόν: owing to the servile condition of the Lydians (see N. to p. 69, 15), the term 'Lydian' was often used as synonymous with 'slave.' So probably here; yet some think that Apollonides was actually a native of Lydia, who had been to Boeotia, learned the language, and obtained a position under Proxenus. He was certainly not a Greek, and was perhaps an Asiatic, as piercing the ears was a common practice among Asiatics. τὰ ὦτα τετυπημένον: 'with his ears bored,' as often in the case of slaves, who were thus furnished with a mark by which they could be identified. G. 1058; H. 718. The part. agrees with αὐτόν.

32. **28.** εἶχεν οὔτως: 'so it was.' **29.** στρατηγὸς σῶς: how many generals were left? Cf. p. 29, and p. 113, 18-24.
31. οἴχοιτο: 'he was missing.'

33. **32.** εἰς — ἐκαθέζοντο: i. e. 'they came into — and sat down.' G. 1225, 1; H. 788. τὸ πρόσθεν τῶν ὅπλων: i. e. the space in front of the place where the arms were stacked.

Page 126. **2.** ἀμφὶ τοὺς ἑκατόν: 'about a hundred.' The article is used because the number was approximate, not exact. G. 948; H. 664, c.

34. **3.** ἦν = 'took place.' σχεδόν κ.τ.λ.: see p. 403, and N. to p. 74, 20. **4.** ὦν: G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **6.** αὐτοῖς: 'ourselves.' **7.** ὅπως . . . ἀγαθόν: cf. p. 92, 27, and N.
9. ἄπερ καὶ: sc. ἔλεξας.

35. **12.** οὓς . . . ἡμῶν: for τούτους ἡμῶν συνειλήφασαν, οὓς ἐδυνήθησαν συλλαβεῖν. As the sentence stands, ἡμῶν is a partitive gen. dependent on οὓς. G. 1026; H. 996. **13.** δῆλον ὅτι: cf. p. 123, 7, and N. **14.** ἡμῖν: G. 1597; H. 991, 989. **15.** ἐπί: cf. p. 122, 26, and N. **16.** ἐκείνοι: in full, ὡς ἐκείνοι ἐφ' ἡμῖν γένωνται. For ὡς with subj. after a verb of effort, G. 1374, 2; H. 885, b; GMT. p. 402.

36. 16. τοσοῦτοι : freely, 'in so great numbers.' **17. μέγιστον καιρόν :** 'a very great opportunity.' **21. παρακαλήτε :** sc. *παρασκευάζεσθαι*.

37. 23. ὑμᾶς διαφέρειν τι τούτων : 'for you in a measure to excel the rest.' G. 1060, and 1120; H. 719, b, and 749. **25. χρήμασι :** i. e. through higher pay; read p. 33. G. 1182; H. 780. **26. τούτων :** construed as in l. 24. **27. ἀξιοῦν κ.τ.λ. :** 'it is proper to ask that you yourselves both be,' etc. **28. τούτων :** G. 1132; H. 751.

38. 30. μέγα : 'greatly.' What case? **ἄν ὠφελῆσαι :** in the direct form, *ὠφελήσαιτε ἄν*.

Page 127. **2. ἀντικατασταθῶσιν :** what form might have been used? G. 1372, 1374; H. 885, a, b; GMT. 340. **3. ἄνευ ἀρχόντων :** takes the place of a condition. G. 1413; H. 902. **4. ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν :** see IDIOMS, p. 404. G. 1534; H. 956. *συνελόντι :* sc. *τινί*. G. 1172, 2; H. 771, b, end. **5. δὲ δὴ παντάπασιν :** 'and, you see, *especially*.'

39. 7. καταστήσῃθε : 'shall have appointed.' Where formed? **8. δεῖ :** sc. *καταστήσαι*. **9. ἐν καιρῷ :** 'opportunistically.' *ποιῆσαι :* what form in dir. disc.?

40. 11. ἐπὶ τὰ ἔπλα : see p. 120, 21, and N. **12. οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων :** sc. *αὐτῶν*, 'at least so long as they are in this state.' **δ,τι :** = 'for what purpose.' G. 1054; H. 777, a, end. **ἄν χρήσαιτο :** 'could make use of.' **13. νυκτός :** why not acc. here? **δέοι τι :** 'there should be any need,' i. e. to make use of them (lit. 'should be need in any respect').

41. 13. αὐτῶν : dependent on *γνώμας*. **14. ὡς . . . ἔσσονται :** reveals Xenophon's keen insight into human nature, which became manifest on many occasions during the retreat. Xenophon had also enjoyed the advantages of an Athenian training, which had given him experience in popular assemblies and the ways of handling masses of men. **15. πείσονται :** *not* from *πείθω*.

42. 18. ἡ . . . ποιούσα : for *τὸ ποιοῦν*, being attracted to the gender of the nearest substantive; trans. idiomatically, 'what brings victory in war is neither numbers nor strength.' **19. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς :**

without the help of the gods, numbers and strength are vain. 19. *ἂν* — *ἴωσιν* : GMT. 529. 20. *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ* : see IDIOMS, p. 404.

43. 22. *ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου* : see IDIOMS. 24. *θάνατον, πάσι* : both emphatic by position. 25. *ἐγνώκασι* : ‘have recognized the fact that.’ 27. *τούτους* : antecedent of what? 28. *διὰ γοντας* : sc. *τὸν βίον*.

44. 28. *ἄ . . . καταμαθόντας* : freely, ‘in full knowledge of these things, we ought now.’ 30. *τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλεῖν* : i. e. *τοὺς ἄλλους παρακαλεῖν ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας εἶναι*.

Page 128. 45. 1. *Χειρίσσοφος* : he would naturally speak first after Xenophon; cf. N. to p. 122, 30. 2. *τοσοῦτον μόνον — ὅσον ἤκουον* : freely, ‘only so far as this, that I heard.’ 3. *εἶναι* : sc. *σέ*. See N. to p. 110, 24. 4. *ἐφ’ οἷς* : = *ἐπὶ τούτοις ἄ*; like our idiom, ‘for what you say,’ instead of ‘for that which you say.’

46. 7. *οἱ δεόμενοι* : sc. *ἀρχόντων*, ‘(you) who lack (generals).’ 9. *ἐκεῖ συγκαλοῦμεν* : for *ἐκεῖ ὄντες* (i. e. *ἐν τῇ μέσῃ τοῦ στρατοπέδου*), *συγκαλοῦμεν ἐκεῖσε*.

47. 12. *ἅμα ταῦτ’ εἰπὼν* : ‘as soon as he had said this.’ G. 1572; H. 976. *μὴ μέλλοιτο* : ‘might not be delayed.’ 15. *Κλεάνωρ* : although not among the generals at the beginning of the Up-march, Cleonor is mentioned as one of them, p. 114, 14; so here he was simply chosen by the officers of Agias to command their division in addition to his own.

CHAPTER II.

ADDRESSES TO THE SOLDIERS. A PLAN AGREED ON.

1. 18. ἤρηντο : i. e. ἄρχοντες. **19.** τὸ μέσον : i. e. τὸ μέσον τοῦ στρατοπέδου, the place appointed (see 1. 8 above); the captains of the several divisions without generals had apparently retired by themselves to elect officers. **20.** καταστήσαντας : the dat. might have been expected. Cf. p. 54, 9, and N.

2. 24. ἄνδρες : see N. to p. 60, 12. τὰ παρόντα : 'our present circumstances.' **25.** ὁπότ' : 'now that;' causal. ἀνδρῶν : G. 1117; H. 748, a. **26.** πρὸς : here *not* a prep. οἱ ἄμφ' Ἀριαίου : 'Ariaeus and his men.'

3. 28. ἐκ τῶν παρόντων : 'under the circumstances.' εἶναι : sc. ἡμᾶς.

Page 129. **1.** σωζόμεθα : 'may save ourselves.' εἰ δὲ μή : 'but if not,' = 'otherwise;' i. e. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ σώζεσθαι δυνώμεθα. G. 1417; H. 906, a; GMT. 478. ἀλλὰ γέ : 'yet at all events.' ἀποθνήσκωμεν, γενώμεθα : sc. ὅπως; construed by some, however, as independent hortatory subjunctives. **3.** τοιαῦτα παθεῖν κ.τ.λ. : 'should undergo such sufferings as I pray the gods may inflict upon our foes.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. ἐχθρούς : forcible change from πολεμίους, — our *personal* as well as public enemies. See N. to p. 62, 3. For the construction see G. 1073; H. 725. **4.** ποιήσειαν : G. 1507; H. 870.

4. 5. Ἐπὶ τούτῳ : 'Next after him;' asyndeton in rapid narrative. **9.** ὅστις : characteristic, 'a man who.' ὡς γείτων κ.τ.λ. : in dir. disc., γείτων εἰμὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἂν ποιήσαιμι (εἰ δυναίμην) ὑμᾶς σῶσαι. See p. 101, 28, *et seq.* περὶ πλείστου : see IDIOMS. **10.** ἐπί : 'in confirmation of.' **11.** αὐτός, αὐτός : forceful anaphora. Cf. N. to p. 110, 2. **12.** Δία ξένιον : cf. N. to p. 53, 12. **14.** αὐτοῖς τούτοις = *ipsis his rebus*, 'by these very means,' oaths, pledges, hospitality. Cf. N. to p. 112, 27.

5. 15. βασιλέα καθιστάναι : see p. 92, 1-3. **16.** ἐδώκαμεν κ.τ.λ. : '(to whom) we gave and (from whom) we received.' G. 1041; H. 1005.

17. καὶ οὗτος : 'even he;' emphatic repetition of the subject. Κῦρον τεθηγκότα : contrasted with Κύρου ζῶντος and τοὺς Κύρου φίλους, all emphasized by the repetition of the name. 18. τιμώμενος : 'although he was honored.' G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e. 19. τοὺς ἐκείνου ἐχθίστους : 'his bitterest enemies.'

6. 21. ἀποτίσαιντο : G. 1507; H. 870. 23. ὡς ἂν δυνάμεθα κράτιστα : 'as stoutly as we possibly can.' τοῦτο ὅ,τι : = 'whatsoever.' δοκῆ : i. e. ἡμᾶς πᾶσχειν; it is safer to fight bravely and trust to the care of the gods than to rely on pledges of oath-breaking men.

7. 25. ἐσταλμένος : 'having arrayed himself.' εἰς : for ὡς εἰς. 26. ὡς εἰδύνατο κάλλιστα : see IDIOMS. 27. νικῶντι : render by a noun. 28. ὀρθῶς ἔχειν κ.τ.λ. : 'that it was right for him who thought himself worthy of the most splendid outfit (τῶν καλλίστων = τοῦ καλλίστου κόσμου), to meet his end (arrayed) in this.' The Greek character was particularly sensitive to the influence of fine appearance in form and dress, and Xenophon's course at this time was well calculated to produce a deep impression upon the soldiers. 29. τούτοις : i. e. τούτοις τοῖς καλλίστοις, for τούτῳ τῷ καλλίστῳ κόσμῳ. τελευτῆς G. 1099; H. 739. τοῦ λόγου ἤρχετο : for ἤρχετο λέγειν. Reason for the gen. ?

8-32. XENOPHON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The following address of Xenophon to the army (sections 8-32) shows such power and adaptation to the end proposed that it merits special examination as an example of oratorical skill.

The aim of the oration is twofold : first, to inspire the demoralized and despondent soldiers with courage to face the apparently insurmountable difficulties which beset them on all sides ; secondly, to induce them to enter at once upon a definite course of action which should enable them the better to cope with the enemy. Xenophon arouses the courage of the men, first by bringing forward plain reasons why their circumstances were far from desperate ; then by taking up and refuting various objections that might be urged on the score of present troubles. Having thus wrought upon the thought and feelings of the army till all

are ready for action, he suggests the immediate doing of several things which would both occupy the attention of the soldiers, forcing them to cease brooding over their difficulties, and would make them ready to meet the enemy at any moment.

Accordingly the speech falls naturally into two principal divisions, with an orderly unfolding of the thought as follows : —

INTRODUCTORY :

	SECTION
To yield to the Persians means hopeless despair, —	
To rely on ourselves offers hope of safety	8

I. REASONS FOR HOPE OF SAFETY :—

a. Positive Reasons :

1. The favor of the gods on our side	10
2. Defeat of the Persians by our ancestors	11-13
3. Our own defeat of the Persians at Cunaxa	14, 15
4. Our greater familiarity with Persian tactics	16

b. Negative Reasons — Refutation of possible objections :

1. The desertion of Ariaeus and his men is no loss to us	17
2. Lack of cavalry is no disadvantage to us	18, 19
3. We are better off without Tissaphernes as guide	20
4. We are better off without the king's market	21
5. Impassable streams present no insuperable obstacle	22
6. In last resort we can even settle here and maintain ourselves, as the Mysians and others do	23-25

II. COURSE TO BE PURSUED :—

a. General course :

We must make our way back to Greece	26
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b. Specific measures recommended :

1. Burning of wagons and tents	27
2. Riddance of superfluous articles	28
3. Maintenance of high standard of discipline	29, 30
4. Coöperation of all in enforcing discipline	31
5. Prompt carrying out of plan proposed	32

Page 130. 8. 2. ὑμεῖς : emphatic, — ‘you’ soldiers, as well as we officers. **3. διὰ φιλίας :** see IDIOMS. **4. πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν :** see IDIOMS. **τοὺς στρατηγούς :** proleptic; trans. as if οἱ στρατηγοί, subject of πεπόνθασιν. H. 878. **5. διὰ πίστεως :**

'in good faith.' 7. ὧν : 'for what,' = τούτων (dependent on δίκη) ἄ. τὸ λοιπόν : see N. to p. 96, 15. 8. διὰ παντός κ.τ.λ. : see IDIOMS. 9. ἡμῖν : *not* 'to us.' Why? καί : omit in trans.

9. 10. αὐτοῦ : i. e. Ξενοφώντος. πτάρννται : sneezing was considered of good omen, especially when accompanying words of favorable import. 11. προσεκύνησαν : they waved a salute with their hands to the god, probably crying out 'with one impulse' Ζεῦ σῶσον. τὸν θεόν : i. e. Δία σωτήρα, as shown by l. 13. On Xenophon's ready acceptance of the omen cf. p. 44. 13. ἡμῶν λεγόντων : trans. by a clause with 'when.' 15. συνεπέξασθαι : force of συν- and ἐπ-? 17. ἀνατεινάτω : sc. οὗτος, 'let him,' etc. 18. ἀνέτειναν : sc. τὰς χεῖρας. The army was practically a migratory state, where the will of the majority was law, and voting was conducted in the simplest manner. 19. ἐπέλ τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν : = 'after what was due the gods had been properly performed.'

10. 21. Ἐτύγχανον λέγων : 'I just happened to be saying.' 23. τῶν θεῶν : See N. to p. 109, 23. 25. οὕτως ἐχόντων : sc. πραγμάτων, = *cum res ita se habeant*, or *cum res ita sint*, 'since matters stand thus.' εἰκός : sc. ἐστι. 28. κἂν : = καὶ ἐάν, 'even if.' ἐν δεινοτάτοις : 'in most desperate straits.' ὧσι : i. e. οἱ μικροί, while the implied subject of the following βούλωνται is οἱ θεοί. With the sentiment cf. Luke i. 52, 'He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree.'

11. 30. Ἐπειτα δέ : correlative with πρῶτον μὲν in l. 22, and introducing the second reason for good courage. The natural form of the following statement would have been,—

Ἐπειτα δέ (ἀναμνήσω γὰρ ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς τῶν προγόνων τῶν ἡμετέρων κινδύνους), ἴστε, ὡς ἀγαθοῖς τε ὑμῖν προσήκει εἶναι, σώζονται τε σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ('even') ἐκ πάνυ δεινῶν οἱ ἀγαθοί.

After the parenthetical clause, however, the rest of the sentence is made subordinate to it, instead of being independent. ὑμᾶς, κινδύνους : G. 1069; H. 724. 31. ἀγαθοῖς : why not ἀγαθούς? G. 928, 1; H. 941. 32. σώζονται : co-ordinate with προσήκει, after ὧς.

Page 131. 1. ἐλθόντων Περσῶν : in the expedition under Datis and Artaphernes; see p. 10. 2. ὡς ἀφανιούντων : 'intending to annihilate.' G. 1574; H. 978. 3. Ἀθηναῖοι : here more forcible than οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. Why? 4. ἐνίκησαν : at the battle of Marathon. When?

12. 4. εὐξάμενοι : nom. pl. as if the principal verb were ἐψηφίσαντο; but as this by *anacoluthon* is replaced by the impersonal ἔδοξεν, εὐξάμενοι is left independent, or may be taken with the subject of εἶχον. Ἀρτέμιδι κ.τ.λ. : according to another account (Schol. in Aristoph. Eq. 666, Dindorf) the polemarch Callimachus vowed to sacrifice to Artemis (Ἄρτεμις Ἀγροτέρα) as many heifers as there should be men of the enemy killed. But so great was the difficulty experienced in obtaining heifers in sufficient numbers that goats were sacrificed instead.

6. οὐκ εἶχον : 'they were not able.' ἱκανάς : i. e. 'in sufficient numbers.' According to Herodotus 6400 men on the side of the Persians fell in the battle. 7. κατ' ἐνιαυτόν : 'yearly,' 'each year.' ἔτι καὶ νῦν : the number vowed had long since been offered up; the yearly sacrifice was kept up in national commemoration of the victory. ἀποθύουσιν : why not θύουσιν?

13. 9. ἕσπερον : in 480 B. C. See pp. 10, 11. τήν : almost demonstrative, 'that,' = 'that (well-known).' 10. καὶ τότε : 'even then,' against such overwhelming odds. 12. κατὰ γῆν : at Plataea. See IDIOMS. κατὰ θάλατταν : at Salamis and Mycale. ὧν ἔστι τεκμήρια ὄραν : 'as proofs of this one may see.' How lit.? ἔστι : why accented? G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1.

13. τρόπαια : see p. 38. The trophies have disappeared, but the high mound of earth raised by the Athenians over their dead on the plain of Marathon still remains,—a striking object in the landscape. ἡ ἐλευθερία : sc. ἔστι. 14. ἐγένεσθε, ἐγράφητε : trans. as if in the pf. tense. 15. τοὺς θεούς : sc. μόνους. προσκυνεῖτε : suggests the oriental ceremony of prostration before superiors, especially distasteful to the freedom-loving Greek. 16. ἐστέ : 'are ye (sprung).' προγόνων : G. 1094, 6; H. 732.

14. 17. Οὐ . . . ἐρῶ : 'I am *not*, you see, going to say this at least,' = 'I do not, you see, mean to imply this at any rate.' 18. οὐπω πολλὰς ἡμέρας [εἰσὶν] ἀφ' οὗ : sc. χρόνου, 'it is not yet many days since.' 19. ὑμῶν αὐτῶν : 'than yourselves.' G. 1154;

H. 755, a. **20.** σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς : the frequent repetition of this phrase is noteworthy.

15. **20.** τότε. i. e. at the battle of Cunaxa. **22.** αὐτῶν : G. 1003; H. 692, 2. πολύ : with ἀμείνονας and προθυμοτέρους.

16. **24.** εἶναι : sc. ὑμᾶς or ὑμῖν. **25.** ὄντες, ὄρωντες : concessive; contrasted with the statement introduced by ἡμῶς. αὐτῶν : G. 1140; H. 753, d. **26.** ἀμετρον : pred., sc. ὄν, 'without limit.' **28.** πείραν ἔχετε : see IDIOMS. ἐθέλουσι μὴ δέχεσθαι : more emphatic than οὐκ ἐθέλουσι δέχεσθαι, implying not merely a disinclination but a determination *not* to face the Greeks in battle. καὶ — ὄντες : 'even though they are.'

17. **31.** μείον ἔχειν : sc. ὑμᾶς, 'that you are at a disadvantage.' δόξητε : G. 1346; H. 874. οἱ Κύριοι : i. e. Ariacus and his forces. **32.** ἔτι : with καίονες, emphatic by position.

Page 132. **2.** γοῦν : 'at any rate.' τοὺς δ' ἐθέλοντας κ.τ.λ. : order, πολὺ δὲ κρείττον (ἐστίν) ὄραν τοὺς ἐθέλοντας φυγῆς ἄρχειν ταπτομένους σὺν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἢ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τάξει. **3.** φυγῆς : *not* dependent on ἐθέλοντας. G. 1099; H. 738.

18. **5.** Εἰ δέ τις κ.τ.λ. : the reasoning here and in the following section is striking but cleverly sophistical. Cf. N. to p. 127, 14. **10.** ὅ,τι ἂν γίνηται : = *quicquid fit*, 'whatever is done.'

19. **11.** ἰππέων : G. 1153; H. 755. πολύ : with ἀσφαλεστέρον; emphatic by position. ὀχήματος : i. e. the ground. **12.** κρέμανται : 'are poised.' **13.** καταπεσεῖν : force of κατα-? **14.** βεβηκότες : see βαίνω in Vocab. **15.** πολὺ . . . τευξόμεθα : i. e. πολὺ μᾶλλον τούτου, ὅτου ἂν τυχεῖν ἐθέλωμεν, τευξόμεθα. **16.** ἐν : 'in one respect,' but construed as direct object of the verb. ἡμῶν : G. 1132; H. 751.

20. **18.** θαρρεῖτε : here transitive, 'have courage for.' G. 1049; H. 712, b. **19.** ἡμῖν : 'for us.' Why not gen.? ἀγορὰν παρέξει : cf. p. 33, and p. 103, 9-15. **20.** τοῦτ' : 'with reference to this;' refers to the clause ὅτι . . . παρέξει. G. 1060; H. 719, c. κρείττον : sc. what? **22.** ἢ οὖς κ.τ.λ. : i. e. ἢ ἡγεμόνας ('as guides')

ἔχειν τοὺς ἀνδρας οὓς ἂν ἡμεῖς λαβόντες κελεύωμεν ἡγεῖσθαι, οἱ εἰσονται κ.τ.λ.

23. τι — ἁμαρτάνωσι : 'do anything wrong.' G. 1054; H. 716, b.

24. ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα : in our idiom, 'life and limb,' the former subject to death, the latter to torture.

21. **25.** ἐπιτήδεια : object of ἀνεῖσθαι, but put at the beginning of the clause as introducing a new topic. πότερον : i. e. σκέψασθε, πότερον κρείττον ἐστίν.

26. ἦς : for ἦν. G. 1031; H. 994.

μικρὰ . . . ἀργυρίου : ironical. μέτρα : in loose apposition with ἐπιτήδεια.

ἀργυρίου : G. 1133; H. 746. μηδὲ τοῦτ' ἔτι ἔχοντας :

'though we (sc. ἡμᾶς with ἀνεῖσθαι) no longer have that,' the means to buy with.

27. αὐτούς : sc. ἡμᾶς, 'ourselves.' λαμβάνειν :

sc. what?

28. βούληται : sc. χρῆσθαι.

22. **29.** Εἰ . . . κρείττονα : for Εἰ δὲ γινώσκετε, ὅτι πάντα κρείττονα (ἐστίν). H. 878.

30. ποταμούς : Euphrates and Tigris.

ἄπορον : trans. as if ἄπορόν τι, 'something insuperable,' 'an insuperable difficulty.' G. 925; H. 617.

Page 133. **1.** διαβάντες : 'in crossing (the Tigris).' See p. 107, 23-27. G. 1563, 3; H. 969, a. εἰ : in our idiom = 'whether or not,' as an affirmative answer is expected. G. 1605; H. 1016.

ἄρα τοῦτο καὶ μωρότατον : 'as a matter of fact, in this — even a most stupid thing;' i. e. in leading the Greeks to the east of the Tigris, whence they must necessarily take a more circuitous route back to Greece,

and hence remain longer in the Persian domains, doing greater damage by plundering and devastating. How lit.? G. 1077; H. 726.

3. πηγῶν : G. 1148; H. 757. προῖοῦσι : 'as people go up.' What case? G. 1172; H. 771.

4. οὐδὲ βρέχοντες : 'without even wetting.'

23. **6.** μήθ' — τε : 'both not — and.' διήσουσιν : sc. ἡμᾶς.

For the form, see διήμι in Vocab.; for the tense, see G. 1405; H. 899; GMT. 447.

7. οὐδ' ὥς : see IDIOMS. **8.** Μυσοῦς : proleptic; acc. where we should expect the nom., subject of οἰκοῦσιν. See N. to p. 73, 14.

ἡμῶν : G. 1153; H. 755. **9.** ἄκοντος : see IDIOMS. βασιλέως : emphatic repetition.

11. Πισίδας ὡσαύτως : i. e. Πισίδας ὡσαύτως ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ χώρᾳ πολλὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦντας, or ὅτι ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ χώρᾳ πολλὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν; but trans. freely, 'that the same thing is true of the Pisidians.'

See N. to p. 53, 22.

Λυκάονας : trans. as if subject of *καρποῦνται*. Among the Lycaonians, long after this time, Paul and Barnabas labored; see Acts, chap. xiv.

12. εἶδομεν : on the Up-march. **13. τούτων** : sc. *τῶν Περσῶν*.

24. 13. ἂν φαίην κ.τ.λ. : 'I for my part should say that we ought not yet to have openly started for home.' G. 1329; H. 872; GMT. 239. **15. κατασκευάζεσθαι** : sc. *ἡμᾶς χρῆναι*. **ὡς — οἰκήσοντας** : 'as if intending to settle.' G. 1574; H. 978. **17. ἂν** : G. 1313; H. 863. **18. ὁδοποιήσκει** : 'would make chariot roads.' **19. ἂν ἐποίει — εἰ ἑώρα** : = *faceret — si videret*.

25. 21. ἀλλὰ γάρ : 'But (I do not urge this course) for.' **μάθωμεν** : 'learn how,' 'become accustomed.' **22. βιοτεύειν** : how different from *ζῆν*? **23. μεγάλας** : 'tall.' **γυναιξί** : G. 1175; H. 772. **24. μή** : = 'that.' Why?

λωτοφάγοι : see Vocab. In the *Odyssey* (ix. 84 *et seq.*) Ulysses is represented as coming to the land of the lotus-eaters and sending three of his companions to treat with the natives, who gave them the lotus to eat. 'Now whosoever of them did eat the honey-sweet fruit of the lotus had no more wish to bring back tidings nor to come back, but chose rather to abide there with the lotus-eating men, ever feeding on the lotus, and forgetful of returning' (see Butcher and Lang's translation, p. 137). The idea is beautifully wrought out in Tennyson's *Lotus-eaters*.

25. ὁδοῦ : G. 1102; H. 742.

26. 29. ἐξὸν . . . ὀρᾶν : 'when it is in their power to bring hither those now passing their lives in straits at home (i. e. in Greece) and see them rich.' Xenophon thinks of planting armed colonies in the midst of the Persian dominions. Cf. pp. 25, 26. **ἐξὸν** : G. 1569; H. 973. **30. κομισαμένους** : for *κομισαμένοις*. Why? **ἀλλὰ γάρ** : 'But (enough on this point) for.' **31. δῆλον ὅτι** : cf. p. 123, 7, and N. **τῶν κρατούντων** : cf. p. 92, 3, and N.

27. 32. πορευοίμεθα : potential optative in indirect question.

Page 134. 1. ὡς ἀσφαλίστατα : see IDIOMS. **4. στρατηγῆ** : 'direct our movements;' for the Greeks might often be prevented from making a rapid march or following a desirable route because the baggage-animals would be unable to keep up with the men or go where men could. **5. συμφέρη** : sc. *πορεύεσθαι*. **6. ὄχλον παρέχουσιν** : see IDIOMS. **8. εἰς** : 'in relation to.'

28. 9. τὰ περιττά : 'the superfluous (articles).' ἀπαλάξωμεν : G. 1344; H. 866, 1. πλὴν ὅσα : for πλὴν τοσούτων ὅσα. So we say 'except what' for 'except that which.' **10.** ἐνεκεν : with σίτων and ποτῶν as well as πολέμου. ὡς πλείστοι ἡμῶν : 'as many of us as possible.' **12.** κρατουμένων : 'when men are defeated,' 'in case of defeat :' gen. abs., properly with ἡμῶν, which Xenophon omits from desire to avoid an ill-omened statement. **13.** πάντα : sc. ἐστίν; the thought is, everything falls into the hands of the enemy. καί : 'also,' as well as those of our own number acting as baggage-carriers. **14.** σκευοφόρους : G. 1077; H. 726.

29. 15. Δοιπὸν : sc. ἐστίν, 'It remains.' **16.** τοὺς πολεμίους : forcible prolepsis; trans. as if in the nom. case, subject of ἐτόλμησαν. ἐξεγεκεῖν : cf. ἐξέφηναν, p. 123, 8. **18.** ὄντων τῶν ἀρχόντων : = 'so long as our leaders were living.' **19.** ἡμᾶς : subject of εἶναι, which represents ἐσμέν of the dir. disc. περιγενέσθαι : sc. αὐτῶν, i. e. the εν ...ιγ. **20.** ἂν — ἀπολέσθαι : in dir. disc. ἀπολοίμεθα ἂν.

30. 21. πολὺ : with ἐπιμελεστέρος, made emphatic by separation. **22.** τοὺς νῦν τῶν πρόσθεν : a graceful and forcible juxtaposition; sc. ἀρχόντων. G. 1153; H. 755. **23.** τοὺς ἀρχομένους : sc. γενέσθαι. **24.** πειθομένους μᾶλλον : G. 356; H. 256.

31. 25. Ἐάν : 'in case that.' τὸν ἀεὶ ὁμῶν ἐντυγχάνοντα : = ὅς ὁμῶν ἀεὶ ('in each case') ἐντυγχάνει (τῷ ἀπειθοῦντι). **27.** πλείστον : 'to the fullest extent.' G. 1060; H. 719, b. ἐψευσμένοι ἔσονται : periphrastic fut. pf.; lit. 'will have been deceived,' but here = emphatic fut., 'will be deceived,' 'will be disappointed.' G. 706, 1266; H. 467, a, end, and 850, a; GMT. 79, 831.

32. 28. ἐνός : sc. Κλεάρχου. Κλεάρχους : 'Clearchuses,' men as stern and brave as he. τοὺς οὐδενὶ ἐπιτρέψοντας : 'who will not allow any one.' **29.** κακῶ : G. 928, 1; H. 941. ἀλλὰ γάρ : 'But (enough said), for.' περαίνειν : G. 1521; H. 952. **30.** ὥρα : sc. ἐστίν.

Page 135. **1.** ὄτῳ : = ᾧτινι. **2.** τι ἄλλο : sc. δοκεῖ. **3.** ταύτῃ : 'in this way.' ταῦτα might have been expected. ἰδιώτης : here 'private soldier.'

33. 5. Χειρίσσοφος : cf. N. to p. 128, 1. **6.** πρὸς : 'in addition to.' οἷς : = ἄ. Why? καὶ αὐτίκα : 'even later on,' 'by and by.' **7.** ποιεῖν : 'to attend to (that).' ἄ κ.τ.λ. : order, δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄριστον εἶναι (ταῦτα), ἃ νῦν εἴρηκε, ὡς τάχιστα ψηφίσασθαι.

34. 9. ἀνέτειναν : cf. p. 130, 18, and N. **11.** ὧν : = ταῦτα ὧν. G. 1112; H. 743. **12.** ὅπου : for ἐκεῖσε ὅπου. **13.** εἶναι : 'that there are.' εἴκοσι σταδίων : how many miles? G. 1153; H. 755.

35. 14. ἂν θαυμάζοιμι : the verb of the protasis is ἐπακολουθοῖεν. G. 1408; H. 900. **15.** τοὺς παριόντας : 'the passers by.' **16.** ἐὰν δύνωνται : G. 1393, 1; H. 894, 1; GMT. 397. **17.** αὐτοί : emphatic; also recalling the subject, πολέμοι, separated from the verb by the intervening clause.

36. 18. ἀσφαλέστερον : sc. ἔσται. πλαίσιον : study pp. 35, 36. **19.** ποιησαμένους : might have been dat.; why? ὅπλων : = ὀπλιτῶν, by metonymy. ὁ πολλὸς ὄχλος : = 'the numerous camp-followers.' Cf. p. 29. **20.** ἐν ἀσφαλεστέρῳ : i.e. in the centre of the hollow square. ἀποδειχθεῖη κ.τ.λ. : 'it should be settled who is to lead.' **21.** τὰ πρόσθεν : 'the van.' **23.** ἂν — δέοι : conditional relative sentence of the fourth or "less vivid" form. G. 1436; H. 917; GMT. 531. **24.** τοῖς τεταγμένοις : masculine; Xenophon thinks of the organization as already effected.

37. 26. ἄλλο βέλτιον : ἄλλο τι βέλτιον ἢ ταῦτα. ἄλλως ἐχέτω : 'let it be otherwise.' **27.** εἰ δὲ μή; see N. to p. 129, 1. ἡγοίτο : 'should lead,' 'let Chrisophus lead,' less forcible and hence more polite than the imp. G. 1510; H. 870. ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἔστι : 'since (in addition to other qualifications) he is also.' Why should the command of the van, the post of honor, fall naturally to a Lacedaemonian? **28.** πλευρῶν : G. 1102; H. 742. **30.** τὸ νῦν εἶναι : 'for the present.' The rear was the post of hardship and danger. Why?

Page 136. **38. 1.** πειρώμενοι : 'making trial of.' G. 1099; H. 738. **2.** αἰεὶ : 'from time to time.' **5.** ἔδοξε ταῦτα : see N. to p. 63, 22.

- 39. 6. ἀπιόντας:** sc. *ὑμᾶς*. τὰ δεδομένα: 'what has been resolved upon.' **7. ἀγαθός:** *not* 'good.' **8. εἶναι:** why not ὦν here? **ἔστιν:** G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1. **τούτου:** i. e. τοῦ τοῦς οἰκέλους ἰδεῖν. **9. τῶν νικῶντων κ.τ.λ.:** cf. p. 92, 3, and N. **11. χρημάτων:** G. 1102; H. 742.

CHAPTER III.

MARCHING, SKIRMISHING. ENROLLING OF HORSEMEN
AND SLINGERS.

1. 14. Τούτων λεχθέντων: trans. by a clause with 'after' and verb in plupf. **ἀνέστησαν:** i. e. in the assembly. **15. κατέκαον:** 'set about burning.' **16. ὅτου . . . ἀλλήλοις:** i. e. μετέδιδον ἀλλήλοις ἐκεῖνο ὅτου τις δέοιτο; those who had, shared with those who had not. **18. Μιθριδάτης:** cf. p. 114, 7.

2. 22. νῦν: sc. *εἰμὶ*. **καὶ ἐνθάδε δ':** 'and besides here.' **23. εἰμὶ διάγων:** 'I am spending (time),' more forcible than simple *διάγω*. Why σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ? **24. καὶ—ἔχων:** 'together with.' How lit.? G. 1565; H. 968, b. **27. τὸν στόλον:** i. e. back to Asia Minor.

3. 29. ἔλεγε: see N. to p. 102, 18. **Ἡμῖν δοκεῖ:** 'it is our resolve.' **τις:** hints at Tissaphernes, the mention of whom by name is avoided.

Page 137. 4. 2. ὁδοῦ: G. 1117; H. 748. **3. διαπολεμῆν:** lit. 'to fight through,'—in our idiom, 'to fight it out' to the bitter end; sc. *ἡμῖν δοκεῖ*. **7. ὑπόπεμπτος:** notice the force of *ὑπό*, 'insidiously,' = 'under false pretences.' Mithridates had been sent as a spy to find out the intentions of the Greeks. **καὶ γάρ:** 'and (with even further evidence) for.' **8. πίστῳ ἕνεκα:** = *fidei causa*, 'to secure his good faith.' As Mithridates had lately come over from the side of Cyrus he was not fully trusted by Tissaphernes, who sent an attendant to watch him.

5. 9. δόγμα: see IDIOMS. **10. τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι:** 'that the war should be without heralds,' 'that the war should

be truceless;’ the enemy had so often masked treacherous designs under a flag of truce. **πολεμιά**: sc. *χώρα*. **11. διέφθειρον**: ‘kept trying to corrupt;’ sc. *οἱ πολέμιοι*. G. 1255; H. 832; GMT. 36. **12. διέφθειραν**: ‘they did corrupt,’ expressive change of tense from *διέφθειρον*. **ᾤχετο**: supply the subject from the preceding acc. **13. ἀπιών**: G. 1587; H. 985.

6. 14. Ζαπάταν: the three days spent near the south bank of the greater Zab (see p. 108, 27, and N.) were full of tragic interest. Here, in that brief time, had happened the events related in Book II, chap. v., vi., and Book III, chap. i., ii. It was now late in October, perhaps the 23d. At what point the Greeks crossed the Zab is uncertain. Some think they made use of the principal ford of the river now known in that region, about twenty-five miles from the junction with the Tigris; others locate the passage lower down, or even near the confluence of the rivers.

15. ἐπορεύοντο: i. e. in a northerly direction, probably with an idea of getting away from the enemy as rapidly as possible, and also of following the Tigris towards its source till a fordable point could be found. It is surprising that the Persians did not attack the Greeks while fording the Zab. **τεταγμένοι**: i. e. *ἐν πλαισίῳ*, as agreed in chap. ii. 36. **16. προεληλυθότων**: sc. *αὐτῶν*. **17. ἔχων**: *ἔχων* ‘having.’ H. 968, b.

7. 19. ὡς φίλος ὢν: ‘as if he were a friend.’ G. 1574; H. 978. **23. ἀντεποιοῦν**: sc. *κακῶς*. See IDIOMS. **24. Κρήτες**: enlisted under whom? Cf. p. 55, 28–30. **βραχύτερον**: ‘at shorter range.’ **τῶν Περσῶν**: = *ἢ οἱ Πέρσαι*. The Persian bows were very large; see p. 142, 6. **25. τῶν ὄπλων**: = *τῶν ὀπλιτῶν*. The bowmen, being without armor (see p. 32), were placed on the inside of the hollow square. The attack being sudden, they could not immediately get outside, and must shoot, if at all, over the heads of the hoplites. **26. βραχύτερον ἢ ὡς [= ὥστε] ἐξικνεῖσθαι**: ‘too short a distance to reach’ (lit. ‘a shorter distance than so as to reach’). G. 1458; H. 954. **27. σφενδονητῶν**: G. 1099; H. 739.

8. 28. διωκτέον εἶναι: sc. *αὐτοῖς*, ‘that they ought to pursue (the enemy).’ Notice the forcible *αναφήρα* in *διωκτέον, ἐδίωκον, διώκοντες*. **29. ὀπλιτῶν, πελταστῶν**: partitive gen. with *οἷ*; trans. as if *ἐκεῖνοι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν πελταστῶν, οἷ*.

9. 32. ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγοντας : ‘since they (the infantry of the enemy) fled with a long start,’ or ‘at a good distance off.’ G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b.

Page 138. **1.** ἐν ὀλίγῳ χωρίῳ : = ‘on a short stretch,’ implying that if the Greeks had thought best to continue the pursuit far enough, they could have caught up with the fleeing Persians. **2.** οὐχ οἶον ἦν : the thought is that it was inexpedient rather than impossible. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος : ‘away from the rest of the army,’ here contrasted with the division in pursuit. **διώκειν** : ‘to follow up the pursuit.’

10. 3. καὶ φεύγοντες : ‘even while they fled.’ **ἐπίτροσκον** : sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. **4.** εἰς τοῦπισθεν τοξεύοντες : ‘by shooting arrows behind them,’ as did the Parthians of later time, — a tactic which the better disciplined but more heavily equipped forces of the Greeks and Romans found it difficult to meet. **5.** ὀπόσον : ‘so far as.’ G. 1062; H. 720.

11. 6. τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης : ‘in the course of the entire day,’ advancing as they could. τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην would have implied that they marched all day continuously. G. 1136; H. 759. **7.** σταδίων : why gen.? **δειλῆς** : here = δειλῆς ὀψίας, as shown by τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης above. See N. to p. 78, 1. **8.** κώμας : referred to p. 135, 13. **10.** ἠτιῶντο : ‘began to find fault with.’

12. 14. ἔργον : ‘fact,’ = ‘result.’ **16.** ἐν τῷ μένειν : = ‘while we remained stationary,’ in order to receive the attack. ἀντιποιεῖν : see N. to p. 137, 23. **17.** οὐδέν : G. 1060; H. 719, b.

13. 17. ἐπειδή : ‘when once.’ ἀληθῆ : = ‘what is true,’ ‘what was really the case.’ The thought in full is, ἐπειδὴ δ’ ἐδιώκομεν, ἐγένετο ταῦτα ἅπερ ὑμεῖς, ἀληθῆ λέγοντες, αἰτιάσθε.

14. 20. χάρις : sc. ἔστω. **ῥώμη** : = ‘force’ in numbers. **21.** ὥστε βλάψαι μὴ μεγάλα : ‘(in such a way) as not to do (us) great harm.’ G. 1054; H. 716, b. **22.** δηλώσαι ὧν : i. e. δηλώσαι ἡμῖν ταῦτα, ὧν; with δεόμεθα = ‘to show us our deficiencies.’

15. 24. ὄσον : i. e. τοσοῦτον, ὄσον; cf. N. to l. 5 above. οἱ ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλοντες : = οἱ ἀκοντισταί, for which see p. 32. **26.** πολὺ : with χωρίον, 'a long distance,' 'far.' Cf. N. to l. 2 above. G. 1062; H. 720. **27.** ὀλίγῳ : sc. χωρίῳ; see N. to l. 1 above. **28.** ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος, 'from the distance of a bow-shot,' = 'with a bow-shot the start', 'in case he (the foot-soldier of the enemy) has a bow-shot the start.'

16. 29. τούτους : i. e. τοὺς πολεμίους. δύνασθαι : sc. αὐτούς. **30.** σφενδονητῶν : G. 1112; H. 743. τὴν ταχίστην : sc. ὁδόν, = 'most quickly,' 'in the quickest way.' G. 1060; H. 719, a.

Page 139. **1.** εἶναι : 'that there ᾿re.' See N. to p. 110, 24. **2.** τοὺς πολλούς : how different from πολλούς? ἐπίστασθαι : 'know how.' GMT. 915, 2. καὶ τὸ βέλος αὐτῶν : for καὶ ὦν τὸ βέλος. G. 1040; H. 1005. **3.** καί : 'even.' διπλάσιον : G. 1062; H. 720. σφενδονῶν : 'slings;' put by metonymy for that which is thrown by means of slings. G. 1154; H. 755, a.

17. 4. ἐκείναι : 'the latter.' σφενδονᾶν : as subject sc. τοὺς Πέρσας. **5.** καί : 'also,' as well as stones.

18. 6. αὐτῶν : dep. on τίνες, put first for emphasis; order of translation, ἐὰν οὖν ἐπισκεψώμεθα, τίνες αὐτῶν πέπανται. **7.** τούτῳ : i. e. τῷ πεπαμένῳ, the man who has a sling. αὐτῶν : 'for them,' the slings. Kind of gen.? **8.** ἄλλας : i. e. ἄλλας σφενδόνας. ἄλλο ἀργύριον : we should say 'more money.' **9.** τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένῳ ἐθέλοντι : = 'for him who of his own free will (i. e. without compulsion) has enrolled himself as slinger.' ἄλλην : 'besides.' **10.** ἀτέλειαν : such as relief from duty as sentry, and the like.

19. 12. τοὺς μὲν, τοὺς δέ : G. 914; H. 624, d. **13.** τινάς : indefinite; 'certain ones,' almost = 'a few.' παρ' ἐμοί : probably Xenophon had more than one horse of his own, and had charge of those of Proxenus also. τοὺς τῶν Κλεάρχου καταλειμμένους : 'those of Clearchus's (horses) left behind,' when the forty horsemen deserted to the enemy. Cf. p. 96, 24-27. **16.** σκευοφόρα [ζῶα] ἀντιδῶμεν : 'we substitute baggage-animals,' mules and asses. εἰς ἱππέας : 'for (the use of) riders.' **17.** κατασκευάσωμεν : involves the idea of training as well as furnishing with equipment. οὗτοι : οἱ ἱππεῖς.

20. 19. Ἔδοξε ταῦτα : see IDIOMS. ταύτης τῆς νυκτός : cf. N. to p. 138, 6. **20.** ἐδοκιμάσθησαν : 'were (examined and) approved.' At Athens, δοκιμάζειν was the regular term for the approval of cavalry at the annual muster. **23.** ὁ Πολυστράτου : sc. υἱός.



CHAPTER IV.

MARCH UP THE TIGRIS TO THE MOUNTAINS OF THE CARDUCHI.

1. 24. ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν : the day on which the horsemen were enrolled ; probably Oct. 24. τῇ ἄλλῃ : = τῇ ὀστεραίᾳ (ἡμέρᾳ). **25.** πρῶαιτερον : 'earlier' than usual, = 'very early.' χαράδραν : probably the dry bed of a winter torrent ; identified by Layard with the Ghazis, or Bumadus, three parasangs from Larissa. See Layard's *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 60.

2. 27. διαβεβηκόσι : = 'after they had crossed over.' It is surprising that the Persians did not attack the Greeks while crossing, in accordance with the boast of Tissaphernes, p. III, 19-21. αὐτοῖς : G. 1179; H. 775. **30.** ἤτησε, ἔλαβεν : trans. as if plupf. Cf. N. to p. 103, 27.

Page 140. **1.** λάβῃ : G. 1497, 2; H. 933. παραδώσειν : What in the dir. form? G. 1286, 1280; H. 948, a. καταφρονήσας : sc. αὐτῶν, i. e. τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

3. 5. χαράδρας : G. 1117; H. 748. διέβαινε : sc. τὴν χαράδραν. **6.** πελταστῶν, ὀπλιτῶν : partitive gen. with οὓς ; in full, 'word had been passed (to those) of the peltasts and heavy-armed men who were to pursue.' **8.** θαρροῦσι : 'boldly.' How lit.? ὡς : why used here? G. 1574; H. 978.

4. 9. κατελήφει : 'had overtaken ;' sc. τοὺς Ἕλληνας. **10.** ἐσήμηγε : sc. ὁ σαλπικτής. G. 897, 4; H. 602, c. **11.** ἔθειον ὄμοσε : = 'rushed to the attack.' ὄμοσε implies fighting at close quarters. οὓς : for ἐκείνοι οὓς. **12.** οἱ δ' ; for οἱ δὲ πολέμοι. G. 983; H. 654, e.

5. 14. Ἐν κ.τ.λ. : reason for the asyndeton? βαρβάρους : 'on the side of the barbarians.' G. 1165; H. 767. **16.** αὐτο-

κέλευστοι : i. e. without orders from their officers. 17. ἠκίσαντο : 'mutilated.' ὅτι : cf. IDIOMS. 18. ὁρᾶν : sc. αὐτούς; trans., 'the sight of them.'

6. 19. οὕτω πράξαντες, 'having fared thus.' 20. τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας : about three hours' march, according to Layard; see N. to p. 139, 25. G. 1062; H. 720. The Greeks were now marching down the right bank of the Zab toward the Tigris. How far they had gone up the Zab in search of a ford is uncertain. Cf. N. to p. 137, 14.

7. 22. Λάρισσα : the ruins known to Xenophon by this name were those of Calah, which once stood second only to Nineveh among the Assyrian cities. They are still extensive and imposing, called Nimroud by the natives because of a legend connecting them with Nimrod. The remains of several palaces of the Assyrian kings have here been excavated, with the discovery of many works of art and important inscriptions in the cuneiform character. The name *Larissa* is thought by some to be a corrupt form of *Resen* (Gen. x. 12), through the form with the article, *Al Resen*. See Rawlinson's *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. i. pp. 200-203, vol. ii. p. 57 *et seq.*; Smith's *Assyrian Discoveries*, chap. 5; Layard's *Nineveh and its Remains*, vol. i. p. 27; Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*, see NIMROUD in Index.

23. Μῆδοι : certainly not 'Medes' in the ordinary sense of the term; but cf. N. to p. 108, 15. τεύχος : the line of this wall can still be traced on two sides of the ancient city. 26. πλίνθοις κεραμίνας : see notes to p. 105, 25. Several of the measurements here given by Xenophon have been confirmed by modern excavations.

8. 27. ταύτην : i. e. ταύτην τὴν πόλιν. βασιλεὺς ὁ Περσῶν : Cyrus the elder; cf. pp. 7, 8. παρὰ Μήδων ἐλάμβανον : = Μήδων ἀφηροῦντο. For the tense see G. 1255; H. 832.

29. ἥλιον : why without article? προκαλύψασα : = 'covered over and.' The reference is probably to a heavy fog, such as rise at times along the courses of all large rivers. The meaning may be that the fog so obscured the movements of the enemy that they were enabled to gain the advantage and drive the inhabitants out. But as the Sun-god was one of the deities most worshipped in this region, it is not unlikely that the inhabitants at the time of the siege regarded a continued fog, shutting out the sun, as a sign of the withdrawal of divine favor, and hence left the city in a panic. Though the tradition mentioned by

Xenophon is not confirmed by other authorities, it probably reflects in a distorted way some historical fact. At the same time it should be noted that in Oriental imagery the darkening of the heavens was often associated with the downfall of cities or nations; and some have explained the reference in the text by connecting it with an eclipse of the sun which took place B. C. 556. **30. ξέλιπον :** sc. *αὐτήν.*

9. 31. πυραμῖς λιθίνη : this still remains; but as Xenophon doubtless had no time to take exact measurements, in this case his figures are somewhat at fault. The structure originally, as excavations have shown, consisted of successive stages, or platforms, rising one above the other, but each smaller than the one below it. As it fell into ruins the general appearance was naturally that of a pyramid. The material was of brick, but the lowest stage was faced with stone to the height of nearly 24 feet. The present height of the ruin is 141 feet, the length of the sides at the base 150 feet. The purpose of the structure is not well understood; probably at the top there was the shrine of a deity. Cf. Layard, *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 123; Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Chaldaea and Assyria*, vol. i. p. 386.

Page 141. 2. καταπεφευγότες : = 'who had fled.'

10. 4. τείχος ἔρημον : 'a deserted fortress,' doubtless still to be seen among the numerous ruins about the site of ancient Nineveh.

5. Μέσπιλα : name given to the ruins marking the site of Nineveh, for several centuries the principal city of the Assyrians and of the Euphrates valley; now Koyunjik. Excavations here have brought to light the remains of splendid palaces, among which are those of Sennacherib and Assur-bani-pal (see pp. 6, 7), adorned with many interesting bas-reliefs cut in soft limestone, and other objects of art of great value. In the palace of Assur-bani-pal was found an extensive library of clay cylinders with cuneiform inscriptions, many of which have been deciphered. The name *Mespila* is by some traced to a Semitic word meaning 'desolated;' by others considered identical with *Μεσό-πυλαι*, 'Middle-gates,' supposed to refer to a crossing over the Tigris at this point. Cf. Smith's *Assyrian Discoveries*; Ragozin's *Story of Chaldaea*.

Μήδοι : perhaps the Assyrians are meant; the Medes captured Nineveh B. C. 606, but held it only about sixty years. **6. ξεστοῦ κογχυλιάτου :** this fossiliferous stone is still the common material used for building at Mosul, just across the Tigris from ancient Nineveh.

7. εἶρος κ.τ.λ. : regarding these dimensions of the wall — width

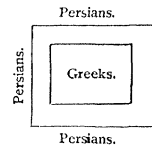
50 feet, total height 150 feet — Rawlinson remarks (*Ancient Monarchies*, vol. i. p. 257, N.), “The excavations have not yet tested this statement of Xenophon’s; but as his estimate of 20 feet is exactly correct for the stone basement of the walls of Nimroud (Larissa), we may fairly assume that he did not much miscalculate here.”

11. 8. ταύτη : sc. κρηπῖδι, ‘this foundation.’ **10. περίοδος κ.τ.λ. :** Xenophon’s estimate here seems too great. The actual circumference of the walls of Nineveh, as indicated by the present remains, is barely eight miles. **λέγεται :** i. e. by the natives, who informed Xenophon of the legend. **11. βασιλέως :** Astyages ; cf. pp. 7, 8. **καταφυγείν :** = ‘fled for refuge.’ **12. ὑπό :** ‘at the hands of.’

12. 13. ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεύς : see N. to p. 140, 27. **χρόνῳ :** i. e. by starving the inhabitants out. **14. ἐμβροντήτους ποιεῖ :** to what this statement has reference cannot be determined with certainty. The siege of Nineveh is said to have been brought to an end by the Tigris leaving its bed and making a breach in the wall, through which the besiegers entered the city. This may have caused the panic alluded to in the text ; but the legend as related is hopelessly obscure.

13. 16. Ἐντεῦθεν : i. e. from Mespila. It was now about Oct. 26. **17. κατά :** ‘in the course of.’ **18. τοὺς τε κ.τ.λ. :** = ἔχων τοὺς τε ἰππέας, οὓς ἔχων αὐτὸς ἦλθεν. See p. 54, 25–28. **Ορόντα :** G. 188, 3 ; H. 149. See p. 105, 8–10, and notes. **19. ἔχοντος :** sc. γυναῖκα. **οὓς — βαρβάρους :** = τοὺς βαρβάρους οὓς. G. 1037 ; H. 995. **20. οὓς :** i. e. τοὺς βαρβάρους οὓς. See p. 108, 4–8. **21. ὄσους :** for τοὺς βαρβάρους ὄσους.

14. 24. τὰς μὲν κ.τ.λ. : the Greeks were marching in hollow square. Tissaphernes arranged his troops in three divisions so as to annoy three sides of the square at once — the rear and both flanks — by marching parallel and constantly discharging missiles. The design no doubt was, to force the Greeks to make an attack on one side or the other, and then close in all about them so as to let none escape. The relation of the forces was probably as shown in the accompanying figure.



25. εἰς τὰ πλάγια παραγαγών : = ‘having led alongside and against the flanks.’

15. 27. διαπαχθέντες : 'posted at intervals.' **28. 'Ρόδιοι** : see p. 139, 4-6. **Κρήτες** : most MSS. and editions here have *Σκύθαι*, an unlikely reading. **29. ἀνδρός** : G. 1099; H. 739. **30. ῥάδιον ἦν** : i. e. *ἀνδρὸς ἀμαρτάνειν*. The Persian ranks were very close.

Page 142. **16. 2. οἱ μὲν, οἱ δ'** : the one (force),' 'the other.' **3. τῇ τότε ἀκροβολίσει** : i. e. with the kind of skirmishing which they had practiced before, 'with their previous skirmishing.' **4. Περσῶν** : G. 1153; H. 755.

17. 6. καί : 'also,' as well as the bows made by the Cretans. **7. ἀλίσκοιτο** : G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2). **8. Κρησί** : G. 1165; H. 767. **διετέλουν χρώμενοι** : 'made constant use of.' G. 1587; H. 985; GMT. 879. **9. ιέντες** : sc. *τοξεύματα*. The Cretans 'practiced shooting arrows by sending them high up' into the air, so as not to lose them, having of course only a limited supply. **11. μόλυβδος** : sc. *πολύς*, from preceding *πολλά*. **ὥστε χρῆσθαι** : i. e. *ὥστε αὐτοὺς τούτοις χρῆσθαι*, 'so that they could make use of these.'

18. 14. μείον ἔχοντες : see IDIOMS. **16. πολὺς σίτος** : the region north of ancient Nineveh is still very fertile, though poorly cultivated. **17. πεδίου** : not flat, like a prairie, but undulating and intersected by ravines and streams running toward the Tigris.

19. 19. πλαίσιον ἰσόπλευρον : cf. p. 135, 18 *et seq.* **20. πολεμίων ἐπομένων** : trans. by a clause with 'when.' **21. συγκύπτῃ** : = are squeezed together. **τὰ κέρατα** : here = *αἱ πλευραί*, 'the sides' of the hollow square. **ἰδοῦ στενωτέρας οὔσης** : 'because (the) road was narrower (than usual).' G. 1568, and 1563, 2; H. 971, a.

23. ἐκθλίβεσθαι τοὺς ὀπίστας : sc. *ἐκ τῆς τάξεως*, 'that the heavy-armed troops be forced from (their positions in the ranks).' From the figure (Plate IV. 3) and the explanation on pages 35 and 36 it will be seen that the defiling of a hollow square over a narrow place was a somewhat complicated movement. With a large force of cavalry to beat off the enemy, it could be accomplished with very little disorder. But the Ten Thousand had only a few horsemen, and were assailed on every side by a persistent foe. Thus every change of form on the march exposed them to confusion and danger.

If we assume the usual formation of the Greek line, eight ranks deep (see p. 36), then the four sides of the square were composed of four

oblong masses of heavy infantry, each having a depth of eight men and a length of about 300 men marching in line; for if there were 9,600 men fit for this service, there would be 2,400 on each side. Supposing that a bridge were to be crossed wide enough to allow 30 men to march abreast, the two flanks would simply draw near to each other and pass over, with the light-armed troops and non-combatants in narrow masses between. But the front and the rear lines would be obliged to reduce their breadth from 300 men abreast to 30 men abreast. Under the galling fire of the enemy the change of form would be made hastily, without perfect discipline. As the men naturally would crowd together, some would be forced out of the ranks entirely, others pressed into the wrong places, others perhaps, belonging to the front and rear lines, would find themselves crowded into the flanks. In like manner, after passing the narrow place the ranks would assume their proper form with even greater confusion and delay.

25. εἶναι : sc. *αὐτούς*. **ἀνάγκη :** sc. *ἐστίν*. **ἀτάκτους :** i. e. out of their proper places in the ranks.

20. 27. τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων : i. e. particularly the space between the ends of the flanks, left unprotected while the front and rear were changing form, and thus exposing the light-armed troops and non-combatants to immediate danger. **30. φθάσαι πρῶτος :** condensed, though pleonastic, for *φθάσαι τοὺς ἄλλους ὥστε πρῶτος εἶναι*. On the discipline of the Greek force see p. 30.

Page 143. 21. 1. ἀνά ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας : distributive, 'with a hundred men each.' **2. ἄλλους :** 'others (as).' **πεντηκοντήρας :** see p. 28. **3. οὗτοι :** 'these' officers and the six special companies. **4. ὕστεροι :** G. 926; H. 619, a.

ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι : 'to be in the way of the flanks.' There is some difference of opinion regarding the movement here described. The explanation offered by Taylor is the simplest. "These six companies," he remarks, "formed a sort of elastic plug, which, when the companies were marching upon open ground, filled up the space betwixt the flanks and the baggage. When they came to a narrow road or a bridge, the six companies halted and the rest of the square marched on." When this had passed, the six companies, now outside the square (*ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων*, l. 5), also passed on, and when they came to open ground, resumed their former position inside the square. Thus according to the thickness of the column that they formed they could narrow or widen the main column of march.

22. 6. ἐξέπιπλασαν : sc. οἱ ἐξ λόχοι; iterative impf. G. 1297; H. 835. **7. κατὰ λόχους** : 'company deep;' i. e. if the flanks were marching fifteen or twenty feet apart, the 600 men would close up that space at the rear by forming in a column having a front of 6 men and the depth of a company in line, 100 men. **8. κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς** : by pentecostyes; i. e. by a column with a front of 12 men and the depth of a pentecostys in line, 50 men. **κατ' ἐνωμοτίας** : i. e. with a front of 24 men, and a depth of 25. **9. τὸ μέσον** : see N. to p. 142, 27.

23. 10. διάβασιν : not a cognate acc. **11. ἐν τῷ μέρει** : 'in turn,' 'each in turn,' without haste or confusion. **οἱ λοχαγοί** : i. e. *σὺν τοῖς λόχοις*, 'with their companies.' **12. εἴ τί που δεῖ τῆς φάλαγγος** : = 'if there was any need of help in any part of the column (of march).' **τι** : G. 1060; H. 719, b. **φάλαγγος** : dep. on *που*. G. 1148; H. 757. **13. σταθμοὺς τέτταρας** : i. e. 'four stages' without anything of importance happening; for the same order of march was retained in the following stages.

24. 14. τὸν πέμπτον : it was now probably Nov. 3. **βασίλειόν τι** : situated on a height of the White Mountains (Tscha Spi), so named from the appearance of the calcareous rock of which they are largely composed. In this region, some think on the same eminence, the Bey of Zakhu has a summer residence. **15. τὴν δ' ὁδὸν — γιγνομένην** : trans. as if *ἡ δ' ὁδὸς — γίγνεται*, or *ἡ δ' ὁδὸς ἐγίγνετο*, 'and the road — led.' Why? **17. τοῦ ὄρους** : the range of the White Mountains. **ὑφ'** : 'at the foot of.' **κάμῃ** : i. e. in which or above which the palace lay; visible above the ranges of intervening hills. **18. ἄσμενοι** : cf. IDIOMS. **19. εἰκός** : sc. *ἦν*. **τῶν πολεμίων κ.τ.λ.** : contains the reason of *εἶδον . . . ἄσμενοι*. The Greeks thought that the enemy's cavalry would not be able to move about so easily among the mountains as in the open country.

25. 19. δέ : 'but.' The condition of the Greeks was no better than before, owing to the agility and persistence of the Persian light-armed troops. **20. ἀνέβησαν — κατέβαινον** : notice the difference in tense, — 'had gone up,' 'were going down' into the valley between the first and second ridges, or ranges, of hills. **21. ὥς** : = *ἕστε*, final. G. 1456; H. 1054, 1, e; GMT. 608, 587, 3. **ἔτερον** : 'next;' *δεύτερον* might have been expected. **23. εἰς τὸ πρᾶνές** : see IDIOMS, p. 399. **ἐβαλλον κ.τ.λ.** : the vividness of the description is height-

ened by the asyndeton. ὑπὸ μαστίγων : 'under the lash.' Thus cowardly and spiritless subjects were forced to fight! No wonder that the Persian forces were no match for the aggressive and free-spirited Greeks.

26. 25. γυμνήτων : cf. p. 32. G. 1109; H. 741. τῶν ὅπλων : for τῶν ὀπλαίων. G. 1148; H. 757. The light-armed troops took refuge inside the hollow square, which in its modified form was still the marching order. **26. ὥστε — ἦσαν :** how different from ὥστε — εἶναι? G. 1449, 1450; H. 927, and a; GMT. 582-584. **27. ὄντες :** G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. σφενδονῆται, τοξόται : emphatic by position.

27. 28. σχολῆ : 'slowly,' hence 'with difficulty.' **29. ὄντες :** 'because they were.' **30. ἀπεπήδων :** how different in force from ἀπεδίδρασκον? Notice the forceful and elegant order of words from σχολῆ to ἀπεπήδων.

Page 144. **28. 1. ὅπῳ :** 'as often as.' **2. ταῦτά :** i. e. as often as the pursuing hoplites went back to the rest of the army, the light-armed troops of the enemy rushed forward and renewed the attack as before. ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίτου γηλόφου : after κινεῖν. **3. αὐτοῖς :** i. e. τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. **4. ἀνήγαγον :** used instead of ἀναγάγοιεν, as if οὐκ ἐκίνησαν stood instead of ἔδοξε μὴ κινεῖν.

5. τὸ ὄρος : the road that the Greeks were following seems here to have run parallel with a mountain, from which jutted out the ridges or spurs which they were crossing. They sent a body of peltasts up the side of the mountain. These made their way along in a line parallel with the main force, but so high up that the enemy could not get a position above them, and did not dare to attack the main force on that side from fear of being between two fires. Perhaps the other side of the road was protected by a sharp descent or by ravines; but in any case the fact that the peltasts had the advantage of position and could charge in a moment to the relief of any part of the line of march, checked the aggressiveness of the enemy.

29. 7. ἀποτμηθεῖεν : for subject refer back to πολέμοι in l. 6. **8. οἱ πολέμοι :** here 'the enemy' from the Persian standpoint; hence referring to the Greeks.

30. 9. οἱ μὲν : the main force. κατὰ : 'over.' οἱ δέ : the peltasts. **10. κατὰ :** 'along.' See N. to l. 5 above. τὰς κόμας :

mentioned as in sight, p. 143, 15. **11. ἱατρούς**: probably soldiers who had had experience in caring for the wounded, now detailed for this special work. Up to this time few of the Greeks had been wounded,— a surprising fact, considering the circumstances.

31. 13. Ἐνταῦθ': i. c. *ἐν ταῖς κώμαις*. **τῶν τετραμένων**: G. 1151; H. 758. **14. καί**: connects the causal phrase with a causal clause. **15. ἵπποις συμβεβλημένας**: 'collected (as fodder) for horses.' GMT. 142. **16. τῷ σατραπέοντι**: G. 1186; H. 769. **χώρας**: G. 1109; H. 741.

32. 17. πεδίων: north of the White Mountains. **19. κατασκηνήσαι**: = 'to take quarters;' for the tents had been burnt. Cf. p. 134, 6. **οὐδ'**: for *ἐνταῦθα οὐδ'*. **22. τῶν φερόντων**: sc. *τοὺς τετραμένους*.

33. 23. κατεσκήνησαν: sc. *οἱ Ἕλληνες*; trans. as if plupf. **αὐτοῖς**: dat. because of the idea of *μάχεσθαι* involved in *ἀκροβαλίζεσθαι*. **25. διέφερον**: see Vocab. **ἐκ χώρας**: 'from a position.' **26. ἤ**: used because of the comparative force in *διέφερον*. **ἐπιούσι**: 'when charging against (them).'

34. 28. δελή: cf. N. to p. 78, 1. **ἀπέναι**: G. 1521; H. 952. **30. Ἑλληνικοῦ**: G. 1132; H. 751. **ἑξήκοντα σταδίων**: = *ἡ ἑξήκοντα σταδίους*. **τῆς νυκτός**: why not *τὴν νύκτα*? **31. ἐπίθωνται**: the subj. here seems more forcible than the opt., implying the constant presence of the fear. G. 1369; H. 881, a; GMT. 365.

35. 31. πονηρόν: 'a troublesome thing,' = 'in bad condition.' **32. αὐτοῖς**: = 'their.' G. 1170; H. 767.

Page 145. **1. ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ**: see p. 404. **τοῦ μὴ φεύγειν ἕνεκα**: sc. *αὐτοῦς*, = 'that they may not get away.' G. 1151; H. 758. The horses were both tethered and hobbled. **2. εἰ λυθείεν**: the thought in full is, *ὅπερ ἂν ποιήσειαν, εἰ λυθείεν*. **3. Πέρση ἀνδρὶ**: for *Πέρσην ἀνδρα*. **5. καί**: connects an adv. and a gen. abs. **θορύβου ὄντος**: freely, 'in case of a panic.' **6. Ἑλλήνων**: G. 1148; H. 757.

36. 8. διαγγελλομένους: 'were passing the word through (the ranks).' G. 1588; H. 982. **ἐκήρυξε**: sc. *ὁ κήρυξ*. **9. ἀκουόντων τῶν πολεμίων**: = 'in the hearing of the enemy.' The Persians of

course understood the Greek signals; cf. p. 96, 9-13, and notes. The object of the proceeding was to see what the Persians would do in case they thought the Greeks intended to make an advance by night.

10. πορείας : G. 1117; H. 748. **11. αὐτοὺς . . . στρατόπεδον** : 'for them to be marching and getting back to their camp by night.'

12. στρατόπεδον : already prepared by the non-combatants while the troops were still following the Greeks.

37. 15. καί : 'also,' as well as the enemy. **ἀναξεύξαντες** : 'broke camp and.' Early in the day the Greeks had quartered in a village; see p. 144, 19-25. **16. τὸ μεταξύ** : 'the (distance) between.'

17. οὐκ ἐφάνησαν : 'did not come in sight.'

20. ἀκρωνυχίαν : in apposition with *χωρίον*. A spur from the mountains on the right jutted out across the line of their advance. The Tigris prevented a detour to the left. The Greeks must either force a passage over the ridge, or retreat. **ὑπ'** : 'near the foot of.'

21. πεδίων : another stretch of gently rolling country, north of the mountainous region through which they were passing.

38. 23. ἀπὸ τῆς οὐράς : cf. p. 135, 29-30. **24. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν** : see **IDIOMS**.

39. 25. ἐπιφαινόμενον : 'showing himself,' 'coming into view' in the rear. Only a detachment of the Persian troops had been sent forward to hold the pass. G. 1582; H. 982. **27. αὐτός** : 'himself' alone, without taking the peltasts as directed. **Τί** : 'why.' Sc. *ἐμέ*. G. 1060; H. 719, b. **28. Ἐξεστὶν ὄραν** : sc. *σοι*; 'you can see for yourself.' **ἡμῖν** : 'against us.' G. 1165; H. 767. **29. λόφος** : 'height.' **ἔστι** : = *potest*. G. 144, 5; H. 480, 1.

Page 146. 40. 3. ἔρημα : i. e. without the peltasts, who were acting as rear-guard. **τὰ ὀπισθεν** : = *τὴν οὐράν*. **4. Ἄλλὰ κ.τ.λ.** : transition to dir. disc. **5. ἔφη** : sc. *ὁ Χειρίσοφος*. **τις** : here = French *on* or German *man*; trans. 'we.' **ἄπελά** : G. 665, 2; H. 424.

41. 7. ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατεύματος : 'directly above their own army.' How lit.? The summit of the mountain on their right was higher than that of 'the spur, or ridge, over which their road ran,' which was held by the enemy. Cf. p. 145, 19-21, and **N**.

8. ἔφοδον : sc. οἴσαν, 'that (there was) a way of approach.'
9. Κράτιστον : sc. ἐστίν. **10.** τὸ ἄκρον : i.e. τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ ὄρους. **11.** ἄλλ' : see N. to p. 91, 21. **12.** ἐθέλω : why not βούλομαι?

42. 14. Ἄλλά : 'But (instead of making a choice myself).'
15. ἐλέσθαι : object of δίδωμι ; in our idiom, 'I leave it with you to choose.'
16. εἰπὼν : = 'with the remark.' **17.** οἱ : refers to Xenophon. G. 1179; H. 775. **στόματος** : here = *primi agminis*, 'van.'
18. μακρὸν ἦν : *longum erat*, = 'it was too far,' 'it would take too long.' How lit.?

43. 19. συμπέμπει : sc. αὐτῷ. **20.** τοὺς κατὰ μέσον τοῦ πλαισίου : 'the (peltasts stationed) at the middle of the square;' these Chirisophus drew from inside the square to take the place of those sent with Xenophon. **21.** αὐτῷ : i.e. Ξενοφῶντι. The three hundred men, hoplites no doubt, were to follow as best they could after the peltasts. **22.** τῶν ἐπιλέκτων : partitive gen.; probably refers to the 600 picked men enrolled a few days previously to guard the front and rear; by some, however, thought to refer to a special body-guard which Chirisophus perhaps had, according to the Spartan custom.

44. 23. Ἐντεῦθεν : 'Thereupon.' Reason for the asyndeton?
24. αὐτῶν : i.e. τῶν Ἑλλήνων. **25.** ὤρμησαν ἀμιλλᾶσθαι : 'rushed forward to make a race.' ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον : why repeated?

45. 27. διακελευομένων : pl. because τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στρατεύματος is thought of as τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατιωτῶν. G. 920; H. 633. Notice the forcible and graceful *anaphora* and *chiasmus* in this section.

46. 31. ἀμιλλᾶσθαι : sc. ἡμᾶς. **32.** παῖδας, γυναῖκας : in such expressions we usually put the 'wives' first.

Page 147. **1.** τὴν λοιπὴν : sc. ὁδόν, 'our future march,' = 'our march for the future.' G. 1051; H. 715 b.

47. 2. ἐξ ἴσου : 'on equal footing.' **3.** ἐφ' ἵππου : see IDIOMS. **4.** φέρων : G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b.

48. 4. καὶ ὅς : = καὶ οὗτος, 'and he.' **7.** ἔχων : 'with (it).'
θώρακα τὸν ἱππικόν : heavier than that of the infantry. **9.** ὑπά-

γειν : 'to lead on step by step,' without waiting for Xenophon.
 παριέναι : i. e. not to wait for him. Struggling along on foot with his double weight of armor, Xenophon could hardly keep up with the rest.

49. 12. λαβόντα : 'to take — and.' **13. ὁ δ'** : sc. *Ξενοφών*.
ἀναβάς : sc. *ἐφ' ἵππον*. Xenophon had taught a salutary lesson.
βάσιμα ἦν : i. e. *τὰ χωρία ἵπποις βάσιμα ἦν*. **15. φθάνουσιν**
 κ.τ.λ. : 'they reached the summit before the enemy.' How lit.?



CHAPTER V.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO A DECISION TO ENTER ARMENIA.

1. 17. Ἔνθα κ.τ.λ. : properly a part of the preceding chapter ; such bad divisions are sufficient evidence that the work as originally written was not divided into chapters, at least as at present. **18. οἱ ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην καὶ Ἀριαίων** : 'Tissaphernes and Ariaeus and their men,' who had been following in the rear of the Greeks. See p. 145, 25, 26.
20. ὀδόν : with *ἀποτραπόμενοι*. **21. πεδίον** : previously seen from the heights ; cf. p. 145, 21. It lies southwest of the mountains of the Carduchi. See Map.

2. 26. καὶ γάρ : 'and (they were scattered about getting booty) for.' **27. διαβιβαζόμενοι εἰς τὸ πέραν** : 'while being taken over to the further side.'

Page 148. **3. 1. Τισσαφέρηνς . . . τινες** : chiasmus. **3. ἐννοούμενοι μὴ** : involves a conception of fearing ; 'being apprehensive that.' G. 1362, 3 ; H. 887 ; GMT. 365. **εἰ κάοιεν** : i. e. *εἰ οἱ πολέμοι τὰς κώμας κάοιεν*. **4. ὀπόθεν** : cf. N. to p. 104, 24.

4. 5. ἐκ τῆς βοηθείας : = 'from rendering assistance' to the soldiers attacked while taking booty, to the relief of whom Chirisophus and his men had gone ; cf. p. 147, 24-26. **κατέβη** : i. e. from the summit of the mountain (cf. p. 147, 15), where Xenophon and his detachment had kept guard till the rest of the troops had passed safely by ;

hence he reached the villages when Chirisophus had already repulsed the enemy and was returning. **7.** οἱ Ἕλληνες: for οἱ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον.

5. 8. ὑφέντας: sc. αὐτοῦς (i. e. τοὺς πολεμίους), 'that they are conceding that the country is already ours.' ἦν: sc. χώραν, = 'the country which.' **9.** κάειν: sc. ἡμᾶς; see p. 103, 10-17. **10.** ἀλλ': 'but (in vain for).' **11.** ἐνταῦθα: for ἐνταυθοῖ.

6. 12. βοηθεῖν ἐπί: 'to go to the rescue against.' **13.** τῆς ἡμετέρας: sc. χώρας. **14.** Οὐκ οὖν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ: 'I at least don't think so.' **15.** κάωμεν: G. 1344; H. 866, 1.

7. 16. τὰς σκηνάς: 'their quarters;' cf. N. to p. 144, 19. περί: '(busied) about.' **19.** ὄρη: in the country of the Carduchi, where the Tigris breaks through the mountain-chain. The appearance of the mountains is most formidable from the south, where the Greeks now were. ποταμός: what river? **20.** ὡς: for ὥστε. ὑπερέχειν: 'reached above (the surface of the water).' πειρωμένους: 'when they tried.' G. 1172, 1; H. 771, a and b. **21.** βάθους: G. 1099; H. 738.

8. 22. αὐτοῖς: G. 1179; H. 775. **23.** κατὰ τετρακισχιλίουσ ὀπλίτας: 'four thousand hoplites at a time.' **24.** ὧν: = ταῦτα ὧν.

9. 25. ὄτου, Ἄσκων: why not acc.? **26.** δισχιλίων: a skin for every two men; see p. 149, 2. **27:** ἄ: includes the different animals previously mentioned. G. 1021, (a), and 924, (a); H. 628, and 615, (2). **28.** φουσηθέντα: agrees with ἄ, but refers to the skins taken off, from the idea of δέρματα involved in ἄ ἀποδαρέντα; brief expression for φουσηθέντων τῶν δερμάτων. ἄν παρέχοι: the condition is involved in ἀποδαρέντα, = εἰ ἀποδαρέῃ. G. 1563, 5; H. 969, d. The Rhodian no doubt got his idea from the floats and rafts of inflated skins used by the natives. Cf. N. to p. 70, 20, and p. 108, 25.

10. 31. ὀρμίσας . . . ἀφείς: = 'after I have made each float secure by hanging stones (from it) and letting (them) down.' **32.** διαγαγῶν καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν δήσας: 'when I have extended (them) across and made (them) fast (to the banks) on both sides (of the river).'

Page 149. **11. 1.** ἐπιβαλῶ . . . ἐπιφορήσω : chiasmus.
3. ἔξει τὸ μὴ καταδύναι : 'will keep — from sinking.' G. 1551; H. 961, a. ὥστε μὴ ὀλισθάνειν : noticeable change of construction from the preceding clause. **4.** σχήσει : why not dual or plural ?

12. 7. κωλύσονται : why not κωλύοντες ? οἱ . . . ποιεῖν : order of translation, οἱ εὐθὺς ('at the outset') ἂν ἐπέτρεπον τοῖς πρώτοις (= 'those first making the attempt') ποιεῖν οὐδὲν τούτων. **8.** ἂν ἐπέτρεπον : sc. εἰ ἐπεχείρουν. G. 1340; H. 903; GMT. 247.

13. 9. τὴν ὑστεραίαν : sc. ἡμέραν, probably Nov. 11. εἰς τοῦμπαλιν : in what direction ? Cf. Map. **11.** τὰς ἐνθεν : = ταύτας (τὰς κώμας) ἐξ ὧν ; refers to the villages in which the Greeks had spent the night. **12.** θαυμάζουσιν : dat. ; the thought is, 'like men waiting in amazement to see.' G. 1175; H. 773. **13.** τρέφονται : more vivid than τρέφονται. G. 1498; H. 933; GMT. 670, (a).

14. 17. τὴν πᾶσαν χώραν : trans. as if nom. with τίς, = 'what sort of country all that was around (them), (in) each part.' H. 878.

15. 18. τὰ μὲν : sc. χωρία, 'the (parts).' **19.** τῆς [ὁδοῦ] ἐπί : with εἶη, 'were on the (road) toward.' G. 1094, 1; H. 732. **20.** ἡ δέ : sc. ὁδός. Σοῦσα : see N. to p. 108, 6. We learn from Xenophon's *Cyropaedia* (VIII. vi. 22) that Persian kings used to pass the winter season, seven months, in Babylon; the spring, three months, in Susa; and the hot season, two months, in Ecbatana. **22.** διαβάντι : 'if you cross,' 'if one crosses.' How lit. ? G. 1172, 2; H. 771, a and b. **23.** φέροι : 'led.' **24.** τετραμμένη : = 'lying,' ὅτι : repeated for emphasis, marking the route finally decided on. εἰς : = 'into the country of.' See N. to p. 53, 22.

16. 25. Τούτους : i. e. τοὺς Καρδούχους. ἔφασαν : i. e. the captives 'said.' **26.** βασιλέως : see N. to p. 52, 3. ἀκούειν : in the sense of ὑπακούειν. ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς αὐτούς : = 'invaded their country.' No mention of this expedition has been found elsewhere. **27.** δώδεκα μυριάδας : trans. as if gen. ; sc. ἀνδρῶν. **29.** πρὸς : 'with.'

Page 150. **1.** καὶ κ.τ.λ. : = καὶ σφῶν τινάς τε (ἔφασαν) ἐπιμιγνύναι πρὸς ἐκείνους καὶ τινὰς ἐκείνων ἐπιμιγνύναι πρὸς ἑαυτούς ; trans., 'and some of them (they said) had dealings with the Carduchi, and some of

the Carduchi had dealings with them.' G. 1091; H. 734. ἐπι-
 μιγνύναι: represents what mode and tense? G. 1431, 1, and 1522;
 H. 914 and 946. σφῶν: = ἐαυτῶν.

17. 3. τοὺς . . . εἰδέναι: 'those who said that they knew (the
 route leading) in each direction.' **4.** οὐδέν: *not* obj. of ποιήσαντες.
 G. 1060; H. 719, b. δῆλον: agrees with the clause ὅποι πορεύεσθαι
 ἔμελλον, which stands as obj. of the part, 'making (it) clear,' 'dis-
 closing.' **7.** τοῦτους: i. e. Καρδούχους, = 'this country,' 'this
 people.' H. 712, c. διελθόντας: sc. αὐτούς, = τοὺς Ἕλληνας.
9. εὐπορον: sc. πορεύεσθαι. ἔφασαν: i. e. οἱ ἑλαωκότες ἔφασαν.

18. 10. ἐπὶ τοῦτοις: 'upon this,' 'thereupon.' ἐθύσαντο: 'they
 offered sacrifice,' as was customary in starting out upon a new undertak-
 ing. **11.** τὴν ὑπερβολὴν — μὴ προκαταληφθείη: = μὴ ἡ ὑπερβολὴ
 — προκαταληφθείη. What is this species of attraction called?
13. συσκευασαμένους: 'pack up their baggage and.' **14.** τις
 παραγγέλλη: 'any one should pass the word along.' The usual signals
 were not to be given; the order to march was to be passed from one
 to another.

BOOK IV.



Λ Ο Γ Ο Σ : cf. title on p. 51, and notes.

Δ' : = **τέταρτος**.

CHAPTER I.

MARCH AMONG THE CARDUCHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Page 151. 1-4. 1-20. "Όσα μὲν . . . τὰ ἄκρα : contains a summary of the preceding books. Section 1 presents a general view of the whole narrative up to this point, similar to that at the beginning of Books II. and III. Sections 2, 3, and 4 summarize the latter part of Book III., and the beginning of section 5 connects naturally with the closing words of Book III. Three good manuscripts omit sections 2, 3, and 4. Cf. p. 91, 1-6, and notes.

1. 1. ἀναβάσει : 'Up-march,' from Sardis to Cunaxa. **2. μάχης :** see Book I. chap. viii. **ἔσα :** sc. *ἐγένετο* ; refers to the narrative from I. x. to II. v. **ἐν :** 'during.' **4. ἔσα — ἐπολεμήθη πρὸς :** 'all the attacks that were made upon.' **παραβάντος . . . Τισσαφέρους :** trans. by a clause, 'after the king and Tissaphernes,' etc.

2. 8. ἔνθα : '(to the point) where.' G. 1028; H. 996.
9. πάροδος : 'passage' along the river. **10. τὰ Καρδούχια ὄρη :** rising from hills and precipices a few hundred feet high at the river to heights of ten thousand feet further back. **ἀπότομα — ἐκρέματο :** 'hung sheer,' 'hung right' over. **αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποταμοῦ :** why not *τοῦ αὐτοῦ ποταμοῦ* ?

11. διὰ τῶν ὁρέων : i. e. taking a course away from the Tigris, the general direction of which the Greeks were following. There are now two roads across the mountains in this region (about Finik) · one over

the heights along the river, and traversed with extreme difficulty in winter; the other, generally regarded as following the route taken by the Greeks, bending eastward from the Tigris through the Mar-Yuhannah valley.

3. **12.** τῶν ἀλισκομένων : = 'from the captives.' **13.** διέλθοιεν : = *peragrassent*. **15.** διαβήσονται : apodosis to εἰ διέλθοιεν (= εἰ ἐὰν διέλθητε, in dir. form) as well as εἰ ἐὰν βούλωνται. G. 1498; GMT. 690. **περίασι :** sc. τὰς πηγὰς. For the tense see G. 1257; H. 828, a, end. **16.** ἐλέγετο : G. 898; H. 602, R. **πρόσω τοῦ Τίγρητος :** for πρόσω τῶν (πηγῶν) τοῦ Τίγρητος. General Von Moltke, who travelled in this region, stated that the sources of the Tigris are hardly more than 1,000 or 1,500 paces from the Euphrates. **17.** ἔστιν οὕτως ἔχον : emphatic, 'this *is* actually the case.' The Greeks established the truth of the statement later.

4. **18.** εἰς Καρδούχους : cf. N. to p. 53, 22. ὤδε : explained by πειρώμενοι κ.τ.λ. **19.** ἕμα : G. 1572; H. 976; GMT. 858. **φθάσαι :** sc. πειρώμενοι. **20.** καταλαβεῖν : G. 1469, 1470; H. 924, a, and 955.

5. **20.** ἦν : G. 897, 3; H. 602, d. It was now about Nov. 12. **21.** φυλακῆν : how many watches did the Greeks have? Cf. p. 35. How many did the Romans have? ὅσον : 'enough' or 'sufficient' for them to cross the plain in the dark. The expression in full would be, τοσοῦτον τῆς νυκτὸς ἐλείπετο ὅσον ἦν ἱκανὸν αὐτοῖς σκοταλοῦς διελθεῖν τὸ πεδῖον, or something similar. Cf. G. 1526; H. 952. **σκοταλοῦς.** G. 926; H. 619, a. **22.** τὸ πεδῖον : in which the Greeks were encamped; see p. 147, 21 *et seq.* **ἀπὸ παραγγέλλεως :** instead of the usual signal with the trumpet, the order to march was passed from mouth to mouth, that the enemy might not hear. **24.** τὸ ὄρος : cf. p. 150, 5-8.

Page 152. **6.** **2.** λαβὼν τὸ ἄμφ' αὐτόν : 'with his own corps,' 'with his own division,' consisting of hoplites only. **3.** ὀπισθοφύλαξιν : here used attributively; trans., 'of the rear-guard.' **4.** μή : 'that,' used because of the idea of fearing in κίνδυνος. **5.** ἄνω πορευομένων : sc. αὐτῶν, 'while they were going up' the mountain. **ἐπίσποιτο :** see ἐφέπομαι. So soon as the Greeks had entered the Carduchian Mountains, Tissaphernes and Ariacus, giving the Greeks

up as lost, went with their forces back to Asia Minor, Orontas and Tiribazus to Armenia.

7. 6. ἀναβαίνει : historical present, inserted in a series of past tenses, to make the narrative more vivid. **7. ὑφηγέιτο :** = ‘led slowly,’ as they descended. **ἀεὶ τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος :** freely, ‘the parts of the army crossing over in succession.’ **8. κώμας :** the defiles of these mountains now contain many villages, inhabited mainly by Kurds.

8. 10. ἐκλιπόντες : trans. by a finite verb. **12. ἦν :** cf. p. 64, 29, and N. **χαλκώμασι :** the Kurds to-day, says Ainsworth, ‘take great pride in their copper utensils.’ **13. κατασκευασμένοι :** refers to permanent equipment or furnishing, while **παρασκευάζω** implies that which is temporary. **15. ὑποφειδόμενοι, εἰ :** ‘sparing (them purposely), on the chance that.’ G. 1420; H. 907; GMT. 488. **16. ὡς διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας :** i. e. **διὰ τῆς** (‘their’) **χώρας ὡς διὰ φιλίας** (**χώρας**). The Greeks expected to meet with friendly treatment at the hands of the Carduchi, on the ground of both being enemies of the king.

9. 17. ἐπιτυγάνοι : ‘might come upon (any).’ **19. καλούντων :** sc. **αὐτῶν**, ‘when they (the Greeks) called.’ **ἄλλο φιλικὸν οὐδέν :** ‘anything else (that was) friendly.’

10. 21. ἤδη σκοταῖοι : = ‘when it was already dark.’ **διὰ τό :** ‘on account of the fact that,’ etc. **22. ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν — αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο :** in our idiom, ‘had taken them the whole day.’ How lit.? **23. αὐτοῖς :** G. 1173; H. 768, and a. **26. ὀλίγοι ὄντες :** = ‘although but few.’ **ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου :** = *ex improviso*. **γάρ :** introduces the reason why the Carduchi had not collected in greater numbers. The modern Kurds fight in scattered bands, never being united in one government, and often attack by night.

11. 27. εἰ — συνελέγησαν : = *si collecti fuissent*. G. 1397; H. 895. **πλείους :** nom., ‘in greater numbers.’ **28. ἐκινδύνευσεν ἂν διαφθαρῆναι :** ‘would have been in danger of being destroyed.’ **29. οὕτως :** ‘as they were.’ **30. πυρά :** ‘watch-fires,’ ‘signal-fires,’ such as often made use of by the Swiss and other inhabitants of mountainous countries. **31. συνῶρων ἀλλήλους :** ‘were keeping one another in sight’ by means of the signal-fires.

12. 32. συνελθοῦσι — ἔδοξε: = 'came together and voted that.' Cf. N. to p. 63, 22.

Page 153. **1.** τὰ ἀναγκαῖα: i. e. those that could not be spared. **3.** ἔχοντας, καταλιπόντας: might have been in the dat. Why? G. 928, 1; H. 941.

13. 4. σχολαίαν: 'slowly.' G. 926; H. 619. ἐποιοῦν: pl. out of regard to the meaning rather than the number of the neuter subjects. **5.** πολλὰ ὄντα: = 'on account of their number.' G. 1563, 2; H. 969, b. **6.** ἐπὶ τοῦτοις ὄντες: = 'who were in charge of these.' **8.** ἀνθρώπων: including both soldiers, non-combatants, and captives. Render in a clause commencing with 'since.' H. 971, a. δόξαν ταῦτα: acc. abs., instead of ἔδοξε ταῦτα καί. G. 1569; H. 973, and 974, a; GMT. 851.

14. 10. ὑποστάντες κ.τ.λ.: the generals stood in a pass where the soldiers could march through only in a narrow column. **11.** εἴ τι: 'whatever.' G. 1393, 2; H. 894, 2. τῶν εἰρημένων: i. e. τούτων, ἃ εἶρητο ἀφεῖναι. **12.** πλὴν εἴ τίς τι: 'except whatever any one.' GMT. 477.

13. ἔκλεψεν: = 'smuggled through.' οἶον κ.τ.λ.: condensed expression for οἶον ἢ παῖδα ἢ γυναῖκα τῶν εὐπρεπῶν (part. gen.), ἐπιθυμήσας (causal) αὐτῶν. παιδός, γυναικός: attracted to the case required by ἐπιθυμήσας. G. 1102; H. 742. **15.** τὰ μὲν — τὰ δέ: 'now — now,' 'sometimes — sometimes.' τι μαχόμενοι: 'fighting somewhat,' = 'doing some skirmishing.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. ἀναπανόμενοι: i. e. ἀναπανόμενοι τοῦ μάχεσθαι.

15. 16. Εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν [ἡμέραν]: 'by the next day,' probably Nov. 13. It was time for the beginning of winter in the highlands of this region. γίγνεται: freely, 'had arisen.'

16. 20. τῶν χωρίων: i. e. through which they were going; used instead of δδοῦ. **21.** ἐπιδιώκοντες: expresses manner, cause, or means? **22.** παρήγγελλεν: 'passed the word along' to Chrisophus and his division at the front. **23.** ὅτε: 'as often as.' **24.** ἐπικέοντο: involves the idea of ἐπιτίθοντο; cf. Lat. *instare*. G. 1431, 2; II. 914, B, (2).

17. 25. παρεγγυῶτο: why opt.? **26.** τότε δ': 'but in this instance;' as opposed to the general practice of Chrisophus

expressed by ἄλλοτε ὑπέμενε. **27. παρηγγύα** : i. e. to Xenophon as well as to the rest. **ὅτι πρᾶγμα τι εἴη** : ‘that there was some difficulty,’ ‘that there was something the matter.’ **28. σχολή κ.τ.λ.** : sc. αὐτῷ, ‘he (i. e. Xenophon) had no time to go forward and see.’ **29. τοῖς ὀπισθοφύλαξιν** : trans. as if gen. G. 1173; H. 768. The rear-guard found it difficult to fight and at the same time retreat rapidly enough to keep up with the front of the column.

Page 154. 18. 2. διαμπερὲς τὴν κεφαλὴν : sc. τοξευθεῖς, ‘shot with an arrow right through his head.’ G. 1058; H. 718.

19. 4. ὡσπερ εἶχεν : ‘just as he was,’ i. e. without any delay. **6. ἠναγκάζοντο** : i. e. Xenophon and the rear-guard; abrupt change of subject from ὑπέμενε. **φεύγοντες ἅμα μάχεσθαι** : ‘to flee and fight at the same time.’ G. 1572; H. 976; GMT. 858. **7. καὶ νῦν κ.τ.λ.** : sc. ἔφη; the sudden change to dir. disc. suggests the excitement of the speaker. **8. ἀνελεῖσθαι** : ‘to take up’ the bodies. To leave the dead unburied under any circumstances was considered by the Greeks an impious and unpardonable neglect of duty. After the naval battle of Arginusae, five years before this time, six of the admirals were condemned to death because of the failure to gather up the bodies of the dead, and rescue those still living from the wrecks.

20. 8. ἀποκρίνεται : asyndeton of quick reply. **11. μία αὕτη ὁδός κ.τ.λ.** : sc. ἐστίν, ‘the only road is this’ (with a gesture of the hand) ‘which you see, a steep one.’ **12. ἔξεστι** : cf. p. 145, 28, and N. **τοσοῦτον** : accompanied by a gesture pointing out the enemy’s forces. **13. κατεληφότες** : trans. as if κατελήφασιν καί. **ἐκβασιν** : ‘egress,’ ‘way out,’ from the narrow defiles through which they had been passing to more open ground,—perhaps a plateau of limited area marking the commencement of a still higher range.

21. 13. ταῦτ’ ἐγὼ ἔσπευδον : = ‘I made haste thus,’ ‘this was my (reason for) haste.’ G. 1054; H. 716, b. **14. εἰ** : = ‘to see if,’ ‘on the chance that.’ G. 1420; H. 907. **16. οὐ φασιν εἶναι** : = ‘say that there is no.’ See N. to p. 60, 2.

22. 17. Ἄλλ’ : ‘But (even if they do say so).’ **18. πράγματα παρείχον** : sc. οἱ Καρδοῦχοι. See IDIOMS. **ὅπερ** : i. e. τὸ ἐνεδρεῖν. **19. ἡμᾶς ἀναπνεῦσαι ἐποίησε** : ‘gave us a chance to

catch our breath.' 20. αὐτοῦ τούτου : 'this very (purpose).'

21. ἡγεμόσιν : sc. αὐτοῖς, 'them 'as guides.'

23. 23. εἰ : G. 1605; H. 1016. 24. οὐκ ἔφη : for ἔφη οὐκ εἰδέναι. φόβων : = 'threats and tortures;' render in a clause beginning with 'although.' H. 971, c. 25. ὁρῶντος : we should say 'in the sight of,' 'before the eyes of.'

24. 26. οὗτος : the captive that had just been killed. 27. αὐτῷ ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ : sc. οὕσα, 'he happened to have a daughter.' G. 1586; H. 984. 28. παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη : 'married (and living) with her husband.' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη would mean simply 'married'; hence the prep. αὐτός : trans. as if subject acc. with ἡγήσασθαι, with which also αὐτοῦς or ἐκείνους should be supplied as object. 29. πορεύεσθαι : dep. on δυνατήν. G. 1527; H. 952. ὀδόν : G. 1057; H. 715, b.

25. 30. εἰ : as in l. 23. 31. ὅ : trans. as if καὶ τοῦτο, 'and unless some one should seize this in advance.' τις : refers to the Greeks.

Page 155. 26. 1. συγκαλέσαντας : sc. αὐτούς, i. e. Chiriso-phus and Xenophon. 3. τὰ παρόντα : sc. πράγματα, 'the present crisis.' εἰ : G. 1605; H. 1016, and b. ἀνὴρ : in pred.; why not acc.? 4. ὑποστὰς ἐθελοντής : 'by undertaking as a volunteer.'

27. 5. ὑφίστανται : i. e. ἐφίστανται ἐθελονταί. 10. ἐμοῦ ἡγουμένου : render by a conditional clause. H. 971, b.

28. 11. τῶν γυμνήτων : light infantry would be especially needed in scaling the height if the enemy should interfere. 12. ἐθέλοι : opt. because the historic present ἐρωτᾶσιν is felt as a secondary tense. GMT. 171. 13. πολλαχοῦ πολλοῦ : cf. N. to p. 94, 16. πολλοῦ : G. 1135; H. 753, f.

CHAPTER II.

STRUGGLE WITH THE CARDUCHI AT A PASS.

1. 15. οἱ δ' : i. e. Chirisophus and Xenophon. **αὐτοῦς** : the volunteers. **ἐμφαγόντας** . 'to eat quickly and.' **17. συντίθενται** : 'they arranged with (the volunteers).' **τὴν νύκτα** . with **φυλάττειν**. **18. λάβωσι** : i. e. *οἱ ἐθελονταί*. **τὸ ἄκρον** : see p. 154, 30-32. The location of this summit, as well as of the pass, is uncertain. But the military movements described in this chapter were no doubt somewhat as indicated in Plan IV., facing p. 156. **19. τοὺς ἄνω ὄντας** : i. e. the volunteers on the summit. **20. τοὺς κατέχοντας** : the Carduchi at D on the Plan. **21. συμβοηθήσειν** : G. 1286; H. 948, a. **ἐκβαίνοντες** : i. e. out of the ravine or valley, on the other side of which the steep 'egress' leading up to the plateau was held by the enemy. **ὡς ἂν δύνωνται** : the apodosis is in *συμβοηθήσειν*. G. 1434; H. 651, a, and 916; GMT. 529.

2. 22. ταῦτα συνθέμενοι : 'in accordance with this agreement,' we should say. **οἱ μὲν** : i. e. *οἱ μὲν ἐθελονταί*. **πλήθος** . why acc.? **23. ἕδωρ πολὺ κ.τ.λ.** : in our idiom, 'a heavy rain fell.' **25. οἱ πολέμοι προσέχουεν** — **λάθουεν οἱ περιμόντες** . chiasmus. Xenophon led forward to the edge of the ravine at B, in view of the enemy at D. **26. οἱ περιμόντες** : the volunteers on the circuitous road a b d e'.

3. 28. πρὸς τὸ ὄρθιον : i. e. up the steep 'way out,' C E. Trans. the clause freely, 'which (they) must cross in order to reach the ascent.'

Page 156. **1. φερόμενοι** : = 'in their course.' How lit.? The rocks were rolled down into the ravine from the opposite side. **2. διεσφενδονῶντο** : i. e. were dashed to pieces and the fragments scattered as if thrown from a sling.

4. 3. τῇ εἰσόδῳ : 'the entrance' to the ascent. G. 1175; H. 772. **δύναιντο** : G. 1393, 2; H. 894, 2. Sc. *πελάσαι*. **5. ἐγένετο** : why not opt.? G. 1464; H. 922. **ἀφανεῖς ἂν εἶναι ἀπιόντες** : = 'that they could go away without being seen.' **6. ἀπήλθον** : while the

volunteers had been following the road **a b c d**, Xenophon and the rear-guard had advanced to the ravine at **B**, and drawn the attention of the enemy at **D** so that the flank movement might not be noticed. When it became dark Xenophon and his men 'went back' to **A**, where the main body of the Greeks was, for supper. **ἀνάριστοι** : for the reason why the men of the rear-guard had been without breakfast see p. 153, 16-24. **8. δι' ἄλλης τῆς νυκτός** : 'at intervals throughout the night.' How different in force from *ἄλλην τὴν νύκτα?* **κυλίνδοντες** : G. 1580; H. 981. **9. ψόφῳ** : G. 1181; H. 776.

5. 10. κύκλῳ : i. e. by the circuitous road. Xenophon now relates the deeds of the volunteers. **11. τοὺς φύλακας** : i. e. *τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Καρδούχων*, at **c** in the Plan. **12. καταδιώξαντες** : 'pursuing down (the hill).' Apparently the outpost was stationed on an elevation not far from the foot of the main summit; cf. p. 157, 26, 27. **13. ὡς τὸ ἄκρον κατέχοντες** : 'supposing that they were holding the summit,' marked **h** in the Plan, which they had set out to gain. See p. 155, 17-21. G. 1574; H. 978.

6. 13. οἱ δ' : emphatic repetition of the subject of *καταλαμβάνουσι*. **14. κατείχον** : sc. *τὸ ἄκρον*. **μαστός** : doubtless the very height which they had been sent to occupy. **15. ἡ στενή** : emphasized by separation from *ὁδός*, 'this *παρῶν* way,' referring to the bypath **d D**. G. 975; H. 673, c. **ἔφοδος** : not a road, but a place where it was possible for the men to make their way. **16. αὐτόθεν** : i. e. from the place where the volunteers now were. **ἐπὶ τῇ φανερά ὁδῷ** : at **D** in the Plan.

7. 19. ὑπέβαινον : 'began to dawn.' Force of *ὑπ-*? **ἐπορεύοντο** : from the place where they had spent the night, **c**, toward **D**. **20. ἔλαθον ἐγγὺς προσελθόντες** : 'they came close up without being observed.' G. 1586; H. 984. **22. ἔντο** : notice the change of number and of subject from *ἐφθέγγαστο*. **ἀνθρώπους** : for *πολεμίους*, as often. **23. ἔδειξαντο** : sc. *αὐτούς*. **λιπόντες, φεύγοντες** : forceful change of tense, *λιπόντες* expressing momentary, *φεύγοντες* continuous, action. How translated idiomatically? **24. ὀλίγοι** : '(only) a few.' **εὐζῶνοι γὰρ ἦσαν** : explains why so *few* of the enemy fell.

8. 25. Οἱ ἀμφὶ Χαιρίσοφον : 'Chirisophus and his men;' the main body of the Greeks, who had spent the night at the place marked **A** in the Plan. **ἀκούσαντες :** = 'as soon as they heard.' **τῆς σάλπιγγος :** i. e. of the volunteers, who were attacking the enemy on the right, according to the plan agreed on the previous afternoon. Cf. p. 155, 17-21. **26. ἔντο ἄνω :** 'made a dash up (the ascent).' As the attention of the enemy was taken up by the attack of the volunteers, they offered no opposition to the approach by the direct road. **27. ἔτυχον ἕκαστοι ὄντες :** 'they severally happened to be.' They had seemingly spread along the bottom of the ravine on the side near the enemy. **29. τοῖς προκαταλαβοῦσι :** i. e. the volunteers. **30. τὸ χωρίον :** what place?

9. 31. τοὺς ἡμίσεις : trans. as if τὸ ἡμισυ. While the volunteers were clearing the direct road and Chirisophus with the main force was making the ascent out of the ravine, Xenophon started with the baggage-animals along the circuitous road, by which alone they could go. Half of the rear-guard went in front of the baggage, half behind.

Page 157. **1. ἦν :** sc. ἡ ὁδός. Cf. p. 154, 28, 29. **ὑποζυγίων :** G. 1149; H. 757.

10. 2. λόφῳ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ : marked **I** on the Plan. **4. διεζεύχθαι :** = *disiunctos esse*, 'find themselves separated;' the action is looked upon as finished and decisive. G. 1275; GMT. 110. If Xenophon should leave the enemy on the hill unmolested and pass on, they could command the road in his rear and shut him off from communicating with the main force. **5. ἂν ἐπορεύθησαν ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι :** 'would have gone the same way as the rest.' i. e. the main force with Chirisophus. **6. οὐκ ἦν :** = 'it was not possible.' A conditional clause with some such meaning as 'if it had not been for the baggage-animals,' would have been more regular, but less forcible.

11. 8. ὀρθοῖς τοῖς λόχοις : 'in company columns' (how lit.?), each company forming a column by itself, of course with greater depth than front. Cf. Plan VI., facing p. 163. In ascending a hill the usual line of battle would be liable to be broken by reason of the inequalities of the ground. A force advancing up-hill with several columns at stated intervals could pick its way better, present a firmer front to the enemy, and embarrass him by presenting several points of attack at once.

κύκλω : i. e. on all sides of the hill. 9. ἄφοδον : 'a way of escape.' Xenophon had no desire to endanger the lives of his men by forcing the enemy to close quarters. εἰ : G. 1420; H. 907; GMT. 490.

12. 10. αὐτοὺς ἀναβαίνοντας : trans. as if ἕως ἀνέβαινον. 11. ἐγγύς : = 'to close quarters.' 12. τὸ χωρίον : i. e. τὸν λόφον. 13. καί : trans. as if temporal, 'when.' ἕτερον λόφον : marked 2 in the Plan.

13. 16. Ἐννοήσας : see N. to p. 148, 3. 17. λαβόντες : trans. as if λάβοιεν (αὐτὸν) καί. 18. παριοῦσιν : 'as they passed by.' ἐπὶ πολὺ . . . πορευόμενα : parenthetical. ἐπὶ πολὺ ἦν : freely, 'extended a long distance.' 19. ἄτε : G. 1575; H. 977; GMT. 862. στενής : G. 971, 972; H. 670, a. The whole expression = ἄτε στενῆς οὐσῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ δι' ἧς ἐπορεύοντο. 20. Κηφισοφώντος : i. e. υἱὸν Κηφισοφώντος. H. 730, a. In Athenian names especially the name of the father was often given with that of the son.

14. 25. τρίτος μαστός : same as μαστός of p. 156, 14, and ἕκρον of p. 154, 31, and p. 158, 4. See Plan IV. 26. ὁ . . . νυκτός : 'the one that overlooked the outpost, surprised at the fire in the night.' See p. 156, 10-15. 27. ἐθελοντῶν : how different from ἐθελόντων ?

15. 27. ἐγγύς ἐγένοντο : 'came near.' 29. δέσαντας αὐτοὺς κ.τ.λ. : 'that they (the Carduchi) had left (the summit) from the fear that,' etc.

Page 158. 1. ἄρα : 'as it turned out;' for Xenophon found later that the Carduchi, seeing what was going on, had left the summit to attack the Greeks guarding the first hill taken (p. 157, 16-24).

16. 4. ὑπάγειν : 'to move on slowly.' Xenophon started to ascend the eminence in order to reconnoitre. 6. ἐν τῷ ὀμαλῷ : on reaching the plateau the men were to halt. εἶπεν : = ἐκέλευσεν. H. 946, b, end.

17. 8. ἀπεκόπησαν : forcible use of the indicative in indir. disc. 10. ἄλλοι ὄσοι μὴ ἀλόμενοι : = 'all the rest who did not leap — and.' G. 1612; H. 1025, a. τοὺς ὀπισθοφύλακας : passing by at the foot of the hill.

18. 12. ταῦτα διαπραξάμενοι : the barbarians had driven the guard of the Greeks from the first hill, but apparently did not dare to remain there, knowing that they could not hold it. **ἀντίπορον λόφον τῷ μαστῷ :** marked **3** in the Plan. **14. τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπῆται :** see N. to p. 154, 8.

19. 15. ἀποδώσειν : i. e. *αὐτοὺς ἀποδώσειν τοὺς νεκρούς.* **ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ κάειν :** = *ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε μὴ κάειν*, 'on condition that they (the Greeks) should not burn.' G. 1460; H. 999, a. **17. τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα :** on the direct road. **οἱ δέ :** Xenophon and the rearguard. **18. πάντες οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου :** 'all the (natives) from this region;' in full, *πάντες οἱ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ συνερρήσαν ἐκ τούτου τοῦ τόπου.* **συνερρήσαν :** trans. as if plupf. act. **19. ἐν-ταῦθα :** temporal.

20. 19. ἤρξαντο : i. e. the detachment of young men with Xenophon; see l. 3 above. **20. τοὺς ἄλλους :** here 'the rest' of the rearguard mentioned in l. 6 above. **21. ἔκειτο :** trans. as if passive of *τίθημι*; 'the armed men (*τὰ ὄπλα*) were posted.' **22. ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς :** as Xenophon went down one side of the height, the enemy rushed up the other. **25. ἀπέλιπεν :** '(had) left in the lurch,' as we say. Perhaps the man through fright rushed down ahead of Xenophon; or for some reason he may not have made the ascent at all.

21. 26. ἀμφοῖν : 'both' Xenophon and himself. **προβεβλημένος :** sc. *τὴν ἀσπίδα.* **28. ἀπήλθον :** 'got back (in safety).'

22. 30. αὐτοῦ : on the plateau. Cf. Plan IV. **32. λάκκοις κονιατοῖς :** similar cisterns for the storage of wine and other things are still common in Armenia. According to Ainsworth, they are "in the form of a pear, and the mouth of them closed with a single great stone." The use of casks is almost unknown in these regions; wine is carried about in skins.

Page 159. **23. 1. διεπράξαντο :** 'made an arrangement' by means of renewed negotiations. **2. τοῖς ἀποθανούσιν :** G. 1165; H. 767. **ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν :** 'so far as possible.' How lit.? **3. νομίζεται :** *not* 'are thought.' See Vocab.

24. 4. *ἀνευ ἡγεμόνος* : they had given up their only guide in return for the bodies of the dead,—sufficient evidence of the importance attached to proper burial. Cf. p. 37, and N. to p. 154, 8. **6.** *ἐκώλυνον* : ‘were trying to prevent.’ G. 1255; H. 832. *τὰς παρόδους* : refers to the act rather than the place; pl. because the attempt was made at different times and points.

25. 7. *ἐκβαίνων πρὸς τὰ ὄρη* : ‘leaving (the road) for the heights,’ which rose on both sides of the way. **9.** *ἀνωτέρω πειρώμενος γίγνεσθαι* : ‘by trying to get above.’ *τῶν κωλύόντων* : sc. *τὴν πάροδον* as object. G. 1153; H. 643.

26. 9. *ὁπότε κ.τ.λ.* : notice the similarity in the arrangement of words to the preceding clause. **12.** *ἀπόφραξιν* : not used again by Xenophon nor by any other classical Greek writer. *αἰέ* : ‘continually.’

27. 14. *Ἦν δ’ ὁπότε καί* : ‘and sometimes too.’ *πράγματα παρέιχον* : see IDIOMS. **15.** *καταβαίνουσιν* : ‘as they were coming down.’ **16.** *φεύγοντες ἀποφεύγειν* ; paronomasia.

28. 18. *ἐγγύς* : ‘nearly.’ **20.** *πρὸς τὸ κάτω κ.τ.λ.* : ‘by planting the left foot against the lower end of the bow.’ How lit.? These Carduchian bows differed from the common sort only in size. They were so large that in stretching them they could be rested on the ground, with the lower end brought against the left foot as a kind of fulcrum. **23.** *ἀκοντίοις ἐναγκυλῶντες* : ‘as darts, by furnishing (them) with thongs.’ Cf. p. 32.



CHAPTER III.

CROSSING OF THE CENTRITES.

1. 26. *Ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν* : probably Nov. 18. *ἠὺλίσθησαν* : why not *ἐσκήνησαν*? Cf. p. 136, 15. **27.** *τοῦ παρά* : = ‘which lies along.’ *Κεντρίτην* : see Vocab. and Map. **28.** *ὡς* : ‘about.’ **30.** *ἄσμενοι* : cf. IDIOMS. G. 926; H. 619, and a.

Page 160. **1.** *ὄρέων* : G. 1117; H. 748. *Καρδούχων* : depends upon *ὄρέων*, perhaps added as an afterthought. The moun-

tains slope down towards the river, which is itself 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

2. 3. μάλ' ἠδέως : the reason is given in the causal participles *ἔχοντες* and *μνημονεύοντες*. When harassed by the Persian cavalry the Greeks had gladly entered the mountains (cf. p. 143, 18, 19); but the agile and courageous mountaineers were more formidable to contend with even than the hosts of the plain had been. **4. πολλά μνημονεύοντες :** 'having many recollections.' G. 1054; H. 716, b. **πόνων :** G. 1102; H. 742. **5. ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας :** only five days have been referred to in chapters i. and ii.; the other two days were probably spent in making the descent into the valley of the Centrites. **6. τῶν Καρδούχων :** for *τῆς χάρας τῶν Καρδούχων*. Cf. N. to p. 53, 22.

7. ὅσα οὐδέ κ.τ.λ. : sc. *ἔπαθον*; trans. freely, 'more than all the sufferings which they underwent at the hands of the king and Tissaphernes taken together.' The thought in full would be, *ἔπαθον κακά, ὅσα οὐδέ ἦν τὰ σύμπαντα (κακά), ἔκ τῆς βασιλείας καὶ Τισσαφέρνηους ἔπαθον*, but as the text stands, *τὰ σύμπαντα* may be taken in loose apposition with *ὅσα*. *ὑπό :* see N. to p. 60, 22. Yet had the Greeks not reached a mountainous country, little doubt that in time the persistent attacks of the Persian cavalry would little by little have worn them out, increased the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and thus finally accomplished their destruction.

3. 10. πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ : i. e. on the north side, in Armenia. G. 1148; H. 757. **11. ὡς κωλύσοντας :** 'as if with the intention of hindering.' Cf. N. to p. 51, 14. **12. ἄνω :** 'above,' i. e. on elevated ground back from the river, above and behind the horsemen stationed on the lower ground along the bank.

4. 14. Ὀρόντα : cf. N. to p. 105, 9. For the form see G. 188, 3; H. 149. For the construction see G. 1094, 1; H. 732. **Ἀρμένιοι :** the modern Armenians are among the most intelligent and enterprising of the Oriental peoples. They are the direct descendants of those of Xenophon's time. The ancient Armenian language, still extant in an abundant literature, bears about the same relation to the modern as ancient to modern Greek. It belongs to the Indo-European family, and thus has a remote kinship with the Greek and the Latin. The political history of Armenia has been turbulent and unfortunate, in

some respects resembling that of Poland. The Armenian territory is now partly under Persian, partly under Turkish, and partly under Russian rule.

Μάρδοι : both the name and the exact location of this people are uncertain. Many editions have *Μαρδόνιοι* here.

Χαλδαῖοι : doubtless a branch of the Chaldaei, or Chalybes, of northern Armenia; perhaps these had wandered south and settled near the Centrites. The name is thought to survive in that of a mountain in this region, — the Chaldi Dagh.

15. ἐλεύθεροι : here not ‘free,’ but ‘freedom-loving;’ they were still under the rule of Persia. **16. ὄπλα** : G. 916; H. 624, b.

5. 19. πλέθρα : G. 1062; H. 720, b. **20. ὁδός κ.τ.λ.** : ‘but there was (only) one road to be seen leading up.’ How lit.?

ὡσπερ χειροποίητος : at what point the Greeks crossed the Centrites has not been settled; but some miles from the junction of the Buhtan-Tschai with the Tigris, where it is “still hemmed in among hills that rise eight or nine hundred feet above the stream, the valley being somewhat wide,” Ainsworth found “an artificial causeway carried up the face of the rock (limestone), partly by steps cut in the rock itself, and partly by a causeway carried circuitously up the hill-side, and paved with large blocks of stone.” (*Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand*, p. 170.) As this causeway is on the north side of the river, “and may be of remote antiquity,” it corresponds very well with the allusion in the text.

21. ταύτη : ‘at this point.’

6. 22. πειρωμένοις : sc. *αὐτοῖς*; cf. p. 148, 20, and N. **23. τραχύς** : this description is confirmed by Layard, who rode across the Buhtan-Tschai. **λίθοις** : G. 1181; H. 776. **24. ἔχειν** : i. e.

‘to hold fast’ so that the stream would not carry them away. **εἰ δὲ μή** : G. 1417; H. 906, b. **25. ὁ ποταμός** : ‘the current.’

τὰ ὄπλα : the shield in particular is referred to. **26. γυμνοὶ ἐγίνοντο** : pl. because of the collective force of *τις* in the protasis; but in our idiom, ‘he became exposed,’ ‘he exposed himself.’ G. 900; H. 609, a. **27. αὐτοῦ** : ‘on the spot,’ ‘where they were.’

7. 29. Ἐνθα : ‘(there) where.’ **ἦσαν** : trans. as if plupf. **30. πολλοὺς συνειλεγμένους ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις** : ‘assembled in great

numbers, under arms.' **31.** τοῖς Ἑλλησιν : '(among) the Greeks.'

Page 161. **1.** ὀρώσι, ὀρώσι : forceful anaphora. τοῖς διαβαλουσιν : G. 1179; H. 775. **2.** ἐπικεισομένους : G. 1582; GMT. 884.

8. **4.** ὄναρ εἶδεν : cf. p. 122, 12, and N. ἔδοξεν : note the asyndeton and personal construction. **5.** αὐται : i. e. αὐται πέδαι ἔδοξαν. αὐτῷ : we should say, 'from him.' G. 1165; H. 767. **6.** ὥστε λυθῆναι : sc. αὐτόν, 'so that he was released.' διαβαίνειν : a word especially appropriate here, as meaning either 'stride' or 'cross over;' περιέναι might have been used. **8.** καλῶς ἔσεσθαι : in our idiom, 'that all would be well.'

9. **9.** ὡς τάχιστα : = *ut primum*, 'as soon as.' **11.** ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου : sc. ἱερείου, 'with the very first victim.'

10. **15.** ἐξέλι : in dir. disc., ἔξεστιν. αὐτῷ : after προσελθεῖν. **16.** ἐπεγείραντα εἰπεῖν : sc. τινα, 'for any one to wake him up and say (it).'

17. τι τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον : = 'anything (to say) bearing upon the war.'

11. **18.** ἔλεγον : pl., though the implied subject is τῶ δύο νεανίσκω. **19.** ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ : = 'to make a fire.' How lit. ? **20.** καθηκούσαις : 'extending down,' without intervening valley or open space; hence precipitous at the water's edge. **21.** ὥσπερ μαρσίπους : = 'what looked like bags.' The natives were perhaps hiding their property, not fearing the Greeks so much as their own lawless troops. Their presence encouraged the young men to think that, although the cliff was inaccessible for cavalry, there must be a passage thence back into the country beyond. Some infer that the natives were simply laying aside their clothes with the intention of swimming across, and that this led the young men to attempt the passage. **22.** κατατιθεμένους : G. 924, a; H. 615, (1).

12. **23.** δόξαι : sc. ἔλεγον. Notice the change from the construction with ὅτι to the infin. G. 1523; H. 946, b. **24.** κατὰ τοῦτο : 'at that place.' **25.** διαβαίνειν : for διεβαίνομεν of dir. disc.; 'that they were starting to cross with the intention of swimming.' G. 1285, 927; H. 853, a, 940. **26.** πρόσθεν — πρὶν : here 'before,' in the sense of 'without.' G. 1470; II. 924, a; GMT. 658.

13. 29. νεανίσκοις : *not* after ἐκέλευε. ἐγγεῖν : sc. οἶνον; for what purpose? ἐκέλευε : i. e. 'bade' the attendants. φήμασι : 'who had showed,' 'who had given.' **30.** δνείρατα : 'visions;' pl. because the dream presented two distinct scenes, the binding with fetters and the falling off of the fetters. καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐπιτελέσαι : after εὔχεσθαι; freely, 'also to complete whatever was lacking to success.' Used instead of the usual formula, τὰγαθὰ δίδοναι, 'to give whatever is good,' 'to give success,' because one good thing, one part of the success, had been the discovery of the ford.

Page 162. **14. 1.** σπονδὰς ἐποίει : how different from σπονδὰς ἐποίητο ? **2.** παρήγγελον : i. e. Ξενοφῶν καὶ Χειρίσοφος. **4.** ἄν : to be taken also with νικῶεν and πάσχοιεν; G. 1314. In Attic Greek ἄν is rarely found with ὅπως in object clauses with the opt. GMT. 349, 351. τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν : the Armenians, etc. **5.** ὑπό : see N. to p. 60, 22. τῶν ὀπισθεν : the Carduchi.

15. 6. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς : cf. N. to p. 63, 22. **9.** ἐν μέσῳ τούτων : 'between these,' with half of the fighting men under Chirisophus in front and the other half under Xenophon at the rear.

16. 9. καλῶς ταῦτα εἶχεν : 'this was well settled.' **10.** οἱ νεανίσκοι : i. e. δύο νεανίσκω of p. 161, 14. ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ποταμόν : in this case going up-stream. See Plan V. **12.** στάδιοι : cf. p. 77, 6, and N. ἀντιπαρήσαν : 'were moving along parallel (with them) on the opposite side (of the river).' Cf. p. 160, 10-13.

17. 14. κατά : 'over against,' 'opposite.' ὄχθας : see p. 160, 12. **15.** ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα : 'they grounded arms.'

16. στεφανωσάμενος : according to the Spartan custom. Just before entering battle the Spartans used to offer sacrifice. At this moment the king or general and the army laid aside their weapons, the flute-players played war-melodies, and all placed fillets or crowns about their heads. In this case the crowns were probably withes of twisted grass from the river-bank. The sacrifice was usually offered to Artemis Agrotera (cf. N. to p. 131, 4); but the Muses and Eros were also honored,—the former as giving skill in battle, the latter as inspiring loyalty among the troops to their officers and their cause.

ἀποδύς : 'laying off (his cloak).'
17. παρήγγελλε : sc. στεφανωσάμενους καὶ ἀποδύοντας λαμβάνειν τὰ ὅπλα; but trans. 'to do the same.'

18. ὀρθίους: 'in company columns.' See N. to p. 157, 8, and Plan VI.

18. 20. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν: '(so that the blood flowed) into the river.' Cf. p. 97, 5, and N. Doubtless in this way it was thought that the river-god might be propitiated, and thus allow a favorable crossing; for according to the Greek conception all streams had their protecting deities, whose favor or resentment might be affected by men's actions.

21. οὐπω ξικνοῦντο: 'they failed as yet to reach' the Greeks with their missiles.

19. 22. ἐπαιάνιζον: see p. 37. **23.** ἀηγάλαζον, συνωλόλυξον: how different in meaning? Force of the prepositions? The men cried ἀλαλά, the women ὀλυλύ. **24.** πολλαί: cf. p. 153, 10-14.

20. 25. ἐέβαινε: i. e. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν. **27.** ἀνὰ κράτος: see IDIOMS. πάλιν . . . ἄρη: 'back to the ford that faced the pass leading up into the Armenian mountains,' where the Greeks had first attempted to cross. Cf. p. 160, 18-28; Plan V.

28. προσποιούμενος ταύτη διαβάς: = 'pretending that he was going to cross over at this point and.' The object of the feint was to draw the attention of the enemy from the main body of the army, already crossing the river above.

Page 163. **21. 1.** Οἱ πολέμοι. i. e. on the other side of the river. τοὺς ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον: see N. to p. 147, 18. **2.** ὀρώντες: cf. p. 161, 1, and N.

3. εἰς τοῦμπαλιν: as described p. 162, 26-30. **4.** ὡς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἄνω ἔκβασιν: 'apparently making for the pass above the river,' i. e. leading into the hills extending back from the river. Cf. p. 160, 20, and N. **5.** κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐγένοντο: = 'had reached the road.'

22. 7. τάξιν τῶν ἰππέων: cf. p. 139, 20-23. **9.** φεύγοντας: sc. τοὺς πολεμίους. The detachments under Lucius and Aeschines reached the other bank of the river first. οἱ στρατιῶται: here = οἱ ὀπλίται. **10.** ἐβῶν κ.τ.λ.: 'were clamoring not to be left behind, but to go out with (the horsemen and peltasts) upon the height,' joining them in the pursuit. μή: G. 1610; H. 1019. In dir disc., ἀπολείπεσθαι would be imperative.

23. 12. *προσηκούσας ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν* : see p. 161, 20, and N.
13. *ἄνω* : i. e. on the precipitous rocks at the water's edge; the cavalry were on less elevated ground further down stream. Chirisophus showed excellent generalship in restraining the hoplites from going against the part of the enemy already in flight, and directing them against those on the cliff, who if left unmolested might have attacked them in the rear.

24. 17. *τὰ πέραν καλῶς γιγνόμενα* : 'that matters on the other side were turning out prosperously.' **18.** *τὴν ταχίστην* : cf. N. to p. 62, 19. As his feint (see N. to p. 162, 28) had been successful, Xenophon hastens back from the lower to the upper ford, where the rest of the army was still crossing. **19.** *καὶ γάρ* : 'and (well he might) for.' **20.** *τοῖς τελευταίοις* : sc. *τῶν διαβαίνοντων*.

25. 21. *τὰ ἄνω* : sc. *χωρία*. *κατείχε* : impf. of continued action. **22.** *τῶν σκευοφόρων* : i. e. of the enemy. *τὰ ὑπολείπόμενα* : 'such as from time to time fell behind.' How different from *ὑπολιπόμενα* and *ὑπολελειμμένα*? **23.** *ἑσθήτα* : collective.

26. 26. *ἀκμήν* : see *ἀκμή* in Vocab. *στρέψας . . . ἔθετο* : 'wheeled about to face the Carduchi and halted.' How lit.? As Xenophon was marching rapidly back to the upper ford, his right flank was exposed to the Carduchi, who were ready at any moment to rush down from the heights to attack.

28. *κατ' ἐνωμοτίας κ.τ.λ.* : 'that each should draw up his own company in enomoties, bringing up each enomoty on the left into line.' In what order the troops were marching at first is not indicated. But as the companies were formed in enomoties, they stood facing away from the river, towards the Carduchi, probably in some such order as indicated for three companies in Plan VI. II. Then, the first enomoty in each company remaining stationary, the other three took their places at the left, forming thus a deep and firm battle-line; cf. Plan VI. iv., and p. 28. **29.** *παρ' ἄσπίδα* : = 'to the left,' because on the left side the shield was carried. **31.** *πρός* : 'on the side toward.'

οὔραγούς : the 'rear-men' were trained to lead; for at any moment by a change of front they might be placed at the head of a column. So here, whether the line should be ordered to charge up the heights or dash into the river, officers were in position on both sides to lead in carrying out either order.

Page 164. 27. 2. τοῦ ὄχλου ἐψλωμένους : 'separated from the non-combatants,' who had already crossed over. 3. ἐπήσαν : inceptive impf., 'began to advance.' ᾠδὰς τινάς : 'a kind of song,' 'something like songs.' H. 702. To the cultivated ear of a Greek these war-songs of the barbarians seemed unworthy of the name. 4. τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε : = 'when he and his division were safe.' How lit.? 5. σφενδονήτας, τοξότας : sc. τοὺς, from τοὺς πελταστάς. H. 662. 6. κελεύει : sc. αὐτούς. παραγγέλλη : sc. ὁ Ξενοφῶν.

28. 7. διαβαίνοντας : 'starting to cross' back to the south side of the river, where Xenophon was. 8. κελεύει : sc. αὐτούς, i.e. the light-armed troops sent by Chrisophus. αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ : 'there (where they were) upon the (bank of the) river.' μὴ διαβάντας : 'without crossing.' G. 1612; H. 1027. 9. αὐτοί : 'they themselves,' i.e. Xenophon and the rear-guard. ἐναντίους κ.τ.λ. : sc. κελεύει αὐτούς, 'he directs them, on the opposite side, above and below themselves (Xenophon and his men), to enter (the stream), as if with the intention of crossing over.'

10. ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν σφῶν : 'on both sides of them' here means above and below where they purposed to cross over. In regard to the purpose of the movement Taylor well remarks: "The rear-guard, literally having a race for it, would be glad not only of the protection which they (the light-armed troops) could give, but of the presence of those above to break the force of the stream, and of those below to save any one who might be carried off his feet by it." διηγκυλωμένους : see Vocab. 11. ἐπιβεβλημένους : mid., sc. τὰ τοξέματα ἐπὶ ταῖς νευραῖς; see Vocab. 12. πρόσω : 'further into.' G. 1148, 1149; H. 757.

29. 13. παρήγγειλεν : why not ἐκέλευσε? Because while Xenophon sent orders to those on the other side of the river, he 'passed the word along' among his own men, from fear that the Carduchi might hear. σφενδόνη : here 'sling-shot' from the advancing Carduchi. 14. ἀσπίς ψοφῆ : 'a shield should rattle,' being struck by a sling-shot. παιανίσαντας : 'that they should sing a paean and.' 16. σημήνη τὸ πολεμικόν : sc. σημεῖον, 'should sound the charge,' 'should give the signal for a charge.'

17. ἀναστρέψαντας κ.τ.λ. : '(they) should face around to the right, and the rear-men (now) lead' (see N. to p. 163, 31), while the enemy, having heard the usual signal for the charge, would suppose that the Greeks

were in hot pursuit, and thus flee the faster and farther. Xenophon's ruse was both clever and successful. ἐπὶ δόρυ : = 'to the right,' because the spear was carried in the right hand. By wheeling to the right, the side protected by the shield would be toward the enemy during the manoeuvre. 18. θείν : i.e. into the river. ἢ ἕκαστος κ.τ.λ. : they should waste no time looking for a good place to cross, but each should dash into the river just where he came to it. 19. ὅτι κ.τ.λ. : ' (saying) that he would be the best fellow.' G. 1287 ; H. 855, a.

30. 22. ὀλίγους : sc. ὄντας, 'were few;' cf. ll. 1, 2 above. 23. τῶν μένειν τεταγμένων : i.e. the rear-guard mentioned l. 1, above. ᾗχοντο : trans. as if plupf. ἐπιμελησόμενοι : why *future* part.? 25. ἐνταῦθα : temporal. δῆ : 'you see,' resumes the narrative interrupted by the parenthetical clause πολλοὶ . . . ἐταιρῶν.

31. 27. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐδέξαντο : i.e. οἱ δὲ Καρδοῦχοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο. 28. ὡς ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν : 'as (one would expect in the case of men living) among mountains,' and accustomed only to desultory or predatory warfare. ἱκανῶς . . . ἱκανῶς : forceful and elegant chiasmus. 29. πρὸς τὸ εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι . = 'to engage hand to hand.'

32. 31. Ἐν τούτῳ : 'at this juncture ;' asyndeton of vivid narrative. 32. θάπτον : i.e. than before, inferring from the signal to charge that the Greeks had quickened their pace. εἰς τάναντία . 'in the opposite direction ; instead of facing the Carduchi they turned about facing the river.

Page 165. 33. 1. ἔφευγον : the Greeks were not 'fleeing' in the sense that the Carduchi were ; but the repetition of the word with the implied contrast makes the description more spirited. 2. οἱ μὲν τινες : = 'some few.' αἰσθόμενοι : 'perceiving' what the Greeks were doing. 3. οἱ πολλοί : i.e. τῶν πολεμίων.

34. 5. οἱ ὑπαντήσαντες : the light infantry sent by Chirisophus to help Xenophon, and by him ordered at the sound of the trumpet to advance into the water as if to cross over to his side ; see p. 164, 7-12. 6. προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ : = 'further than was expedient.' They went clear over to the south side of the river, as shown by διέβησαν πάλιν, 'they crossed back again' to the side where Chirisophus was. ὕστερον κ.τ.λ. : refers to time, *post eos qui cum Xenophonte erant*. 7. καί : 'also,' as well as some of Xenophon's men.

CHAPTER IV.

MARCH IN ARMENIA.

1. 9. διέβησαν : 'had crossed (the Centrites).' H. 837. **συνταξάμενοι** : i. e. they resumed their marching order, interrupted by the passage of the river. **10. διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας** : cf. p. 159, 27-29. The Buhtan-Tschai now separates Armenia from Kurdistan. **πεδῖον ἄπαν** : 'over an unbroken plain ;' loose use of the acc. of extent. **11. λείους** : 'gently sloping,' 'of gentle ascent.' In this region there is "a large undulating plain (more properly plateau), without a single tree, surrounded at a considerable distance by high mountains," in the midst of which lies the modern town of Sert. **12. διὰ κ.τ.λ.** : villages near the river would be too much exposed to predatory incursions of the Carduchi.

2. 13. εἰς ἣν ἀφίκοντο κόμην : i. e. ἡ κόμη, εἰς ἣν ἀφίκοντο, μεγάλη κ.τ.λ. G. 1037; H. 995. The town is usually identified with Sert, which by many is thought to occupy the site of Tigranocerta.

14. τῷ σατράπῃ : kind of dat.? Trans. as if gen. The satrap of Armenia was Orontas; Tiribazus was his deputy, or lieutenant-governor, for the western part of the province (see l. 24 below).

15. τύρσεις : owing to the unsettled state of society, the houses in this region to-day are usually fortified by a wall thick enough to turn bullets, and frequently surmounted by a square room or turret built above the flat roof as a kind of look-out. Not unlikely the style of architecture is the same as in the time of Xenophon.

3. 18. μέχρι οὗ : cf. p. 75, 25, and n. It was now about Nov. 22. **τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Τίγρητος** : certainly not 'the sources of the Tigris' proper, which lay some distance west of the region traversed by the Greeks, but of some smaller eastern tributary, such as the Bitlis-soo, which the Greeks mistook for the main stream. Cf. n. to p. 151, 16. **21. Τηλεβόαν** : probably the Kara-soo, an arm of the eastern Euphrates. See Map.

4. 23. τόπος : 'region.' **24. ἡ πρὸς ἑσπέραν** : = 'Western.' **Τιρίβαζος** : see n. to l. 14 above. An account of Tiribazus is given in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, vol. iii.

ὁ γενόμενος : 'who had proved himself.' When the king thought of fleeing before the advance of Cyrus, Tiribazus encouraged him to make a stand and face his brother. 26. ἀνέβαλλεν : 'would help to mount.' G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B, (2).

5. 29. εἰς ἐπήκοον : cf. p. 114, 19. The Greek officers evidently did not purpose to lose their lives in a conference like that fatal one with Tissaphernes. 30. ἠρώτων : why not ἠρώτησαν ?

Page 166. 6. 1. ἐφ' ᾧ : followed by same construction as ὅστε. Cf. p. 158, 15, and N. αὐτός : trans. as if αὐτόν; attracted to the nom. to agree with the subject of βούλοιο. μήτ', μήτ', τε : 'both — not, and — not, and.' 2. λαμβάνειν : sc. ἐκείνους. 3. ἔδοξε ταῦτα : cf. N. to p. 63, 22. ἐπὶ τούτοις : 'on these terms.'

7. 4. διὰ πεδίου : the Greeks were advancing up the valley of Kara-soo, in the plain of Mush, the average elevation of which, according to Ainsworth, is 4,200 feet above the sea. This elevation, together with the season of the year, is sufficient to account for the bitter cold and deep snow which caused the Greeks intense sufferings in the course of the later marches in this region. The inclemency of the climate was made still harder to endure by the comparatively sudden change from the hot and arid plains of Mesopotamia.

5. παρηκολούθει : apparently in order to see whether the Greeks observed the terms of the compact, but in reality doubtless awaiting an opportunity to attack. 7. βασιλεία : cf. N. to p. 55, 12. The location of this 'palace' is not known. 8. πολλῶν : predicative, = 'in quantities.'

8. 9. γίγνεται χιῶν πολλή : 'a heavy snow fell.' τῆς νυκτός : why not τὴν νύκτα ? Cf. p. 138, 6, and N. 10. διασκηνῆσαι κ.τ.λ. : i. e. for the generals with their divisions to take quarters in different villages. This would be an unsafe experiment under most circumstances, but the Greeks thought that during the inclement weather there would be no danger of attack. 12. ἔδοκει : i. e. ἐδόκει διασκηνῆσαι.

9. 13. ὅσα ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ : explanatory of πάντα τὰπιθήδεια; they found not simply provisions to sustain life, but 'all' that might either minister to need or gratify the taste for luxuries. 14. ἱερεία :

the Greeks never slaughtered an animal for food without offering a portion of it to the gods; and when sacrifices were offered only a small portion of the flesh was burnt, the rest being used for food by the priests or by the person bringing the victim, or exposed for sale in the markets. Hence *ἱερέϊα* came to mean 'beef-cattle.'

οἴνους εὐώδεις : owing to the shortness of the summer in this elevated region, the grapes produce only a sour wine which is far from agreeable. Not unlikely the fine wines referred to by Xenophon had been brought up from Mesopotamia for the use of Tiribazus and his household.

16. *τῶν ἀποσκεδαννυμένων ἀπό* : 'of those who were dispersing themselves away from.' 17. *ἔλεγον* : impf. because different persons were coming back and reporting at different times. *κατίδοιεν* : 'had clearly seen.' *φαίνοντα* : here = *λάμποντα*.

10. 18. *διασκηνοῦν* : from *διασκηνώω*, which here = *διασκηνάω*. 19. *συναγαγεῖν* : sc. *ἔδόκει αὐτοῖς*, 'they thought best.' 20. *συνῆλθον* : i. e. *οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται*. *διαθριάζειν* : see Vocab. Notice the force of *δι-*, suggesting the breaking *apart* of the clouds, and thus the end of the storm. G. 897, 5; H. 602, c, end.

11. 21. *Νυκτερευόντων* : i. e. in the open air; they were without tents (cf. p. 136, 15), and no one village could furnish shelter for the whole army. *ἐπιπίπτει* : force of *ἐπι-*? 22. *ἀπέκρυψε* : G. 1450; H. 927. 23. *κατακειμένους* : notice the force of *κατα-*, = 'as they lay on the ground.' *συνεπόδισεν* : the snow, packing about their feet as they tried to move, held them fast as if shackled. 24. *ἄκνος ἀνίστασθαι* : 'reluctance in regard to getting up.' G. 1530; H. 952. *κατακειμένων* : sc. *αὐτῶν*, gen. abs.; trans. by a clause beginning with 'as.'

25. *ἀλεινόν* : 'a thing imparting warmth.' G. 925; H. 617. Indians and trappers in the northern parts of our country when bivouacking sometimes wrap themselves in their blankets and allow themselves to be covered with snow, which serves to keep them warm both by protecting them from the cold air and by preventing in some degree the radiation of heat from their own bodies. *ὅτω μὴ περιρρῦεῖη* : literal meaning? Trans. freely, 'except in the case of one from whom it might have drifted off on all sides,' i. e. any one from whom the snow had blown off.

12. 26. ἐτόλμησε : ‘ventured,’ ‘plucked up the courage.’
 γυμνός : i. e. without his mantle (*ἰμάτιον*), having on only the under-
 garment (*χιτῶν*). **27.** ἐκείνου : G. 1117; H. 748, a. ἐκείνου
 ἀφελόμενος : = ‘took (the work) from his hands and;’ others render
 ‘took (the axe) from him and.’ A commanding officer would not be
 allowed to do menial work. **28.** ἔσχιζεν : translate, ‘went to
 splitting.’ Wood is now scarce in this region. “The Turks have cut
 down (the forests) without replanting,” as in so many places under
 Turkish rule. **29.** ἐχρίοντο : they rubbed their limbs and joints
 with oil to lubricate them, to take away or prevent stiffness and
 rheumatism.

13. 29. χρίμα : ‘unguent’ of any kind; used here in distinction
 from ‘olive-oil’ (*έλαιον*) and ‘fragrant oil’ or ‘balsam’ (*μύρον*).
30. ἀντ’ ἐλαίου : the olive-tree does not grow so far north. σύειον
 [χρίμα] : recommended by Pliny the Elder for the treatment of burns
 and frost-bites, as well as for rubbing on stiffened or wearied limbs.
 σησαμίον [χρίμα] : mentioned by Curtius Rufus (*Alexandri Magni
 Gesta*, VII. xvii. 23) as a substitute for olive-oil. **31.** ἐκ τῶν
 πικρῶν : sc. ἀμυγδαλῶν, but trans. ‘of the bitter kind.’ ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν
 τούτων : ‘(made) of these same elements.’

Page 167. **14. 1.** ἔδοκει διασκηνητέον εἶναι : i. e. ἔδοκει αὐτοῖς
 διασκηνητέον αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ‘they thought that they ought to take up
 quarters separately,’ or ‘it seemed necessary to take up quarters sepa-
 rately;’ more forcible than ἔδοκει διασκηνηῆσαι. Cf. p. 166, 10, and N.
 G. 1597; H. 990, 991. **2.** εἰς : we should say ‘in.’ **3.** κραυγῇ
 καὶ ἡδονῇ : = ‘with shouts of joy,—an instance of hendiadys (from
 ἐν διὰ δυοῖν), the expressing of an idea by two nouns coördinated in
 construction when the dependence of one upon the other might have
 been expected. **5.** δίκην ἔδοσαν : see IDIOMS. κακῶς σκη-
 νοῦντες : = ‘by having bad quarters,’ without even shelter.

15. 8. ἄνδρας : i. e. στρατιώτας. οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι : see
 p. 166, 16, and N. **9.** καθορᾶν : G. 1285; H. 853, a. **10.** ἀληθεύ-
 σαι : ‘to have reported correctly.’ τὰ ὄντα : = ‘facts.’ **11.** τὰ μὴ
 ὄντα : notice the hypothetical force of μὴ, as distinguished from the un-
 conditional force of οὐκ; ‘whatever was not real (he reported) as not real.’
 G. 1613; H. 1025, a. With the statement cf. Caes. B. G. I. xxxii. : *cogno-
 vit Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset pro viso renuntiasse.*

16. 12. πορευθείς : = 'having gone and come back,' = 'after his return.' οὐκ ἔφη ἰδεῖν : for ἔφη οὐκ ἰδεῖν. Cf. N. to p. 60, 2.

13. ἦκεν ἄγων : = 'he brought back with him.' τόξον Περσικόν : cf. p. 17.

14. Ἀμαζόνες : a mythical race of women, supposed to dwell along the river Thermōdon, in the neighborhood of Trapezus. They were considered valiant warriors, and were prominent in several adventures current in Greek mythology. They were a favorite theme with ancient artists, being often represented in paintings and statuary. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, vol. i. ἔχουσιν : i. e. in paintings and statues. Whether Xenophon believed in the real existence of the Amazons is more than doubtful.

17. 15. Πέρσης : in pred.; why not acc.? G. 927; H. 940.

16. ἀπό : 'away from;' the man belonged to the army of Tiribazus.

17. τὸ στράτευμα ὅπόσον εἶη : proleptic, for ὅπόσον εἶη τὸ στράτευμα. G. 1014; H. 700, and 878.

18. ἐπὶ τίνι : 'for what purpose.' συνειλεγμένον : sc. εἶη.

18. 19. εἶη ἔχων : = 'had with (him).' **20.** παρεσκευάσθαι αὐτόν : 'that he (Tiribazus) had prepared (it);' change from construction with ὅτι after εἶπεν to infinitive after ἔφη.

21. ὡς : with ἐπιθησόμενον, 'apparently in order to attack;' used with the part. because a private soldier could not be supposed to know with perfect certainty the plans of his general.

22. εἶη : = *esset*. ἐνταῦθα : points back to ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τοῦ ὄρους, separated from ἐπιθησόμενον by the intervening clause.

23. τοῖς Ἕλλησιν : i. e. τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ὑπερβάλλουσι τὸ ὄρος.

19. 24. Ἀκούσασι : 'on hearing.' Reason for the asyndeton?

26. μένουσι : trans. 'who remained,' soldiers and non-combatants.

Σοφαίνετον : the reason for his being left behind rather than any of the other generals may be inferred from V. iii. 1, where he and Philesius are mentioned as the oldest among them.

ἐπορεύοντο : in the direction of Tiribazus's camp.

20. 28. τὰ ὄρη : the Greeks could not have advanced far into the mountains in the time. Probably the camp, shut off from their view by the hills, was in reality not many miles away.

29. κατιδόντες τὸ στρατόπεδον : 'having the camp (of the enemy) below

(them);' as they went over a ridge the camp lay in a valley or depression at their feet. **ἔμειναν** : = *περιέμειναν*.

21. 32. ὅμως δ' : 'but (although they fled), yet.'

Page 168. 2. ἔάλω : G. 537; H. 359. **κλίνει** : 'divans,' doubtless similar to those found in the Orient to-day. Tiribazus was imitating the display and luxury of the Court. **3. οἱ — φάσκοντες εἶναι** : 'those who asserted that they were his bakers and cup-bearers.'

22. 4. ἐπύθοντο : apparently the light-armed troops had gotten so far ahead of the hoplites that the latter did not even see the fray. **5. ἀπιέναι** : 'to go back.' **τὴν ταχίστην** : cf. p. 58, 7, and N. **τό** : 'their,' i. e. of the Greeks. **6. ἐπίθεσις** : i. e. by Tiribazus, who was evidently in the vicinity. **τοῖς καταλελειμμένοις** : after *ἐπι-* in *ἐπίθεσις*. G. 1174; H. 765, a. **7. ἀνακαλεσάμενοι** : see Vocab. **8. αὐθημερόν** : cf. N. to p. 167, 28.

CHAPTER V.

MARCH THROUGH DEEP SNOW. QUARTERS IN ARMENIAN VILLAGES.

1. 9. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ : it was now about Dec. 2. **πορευτέον εἶναι** : cf. p. 167, 1, and N. **10. τὸ στράτευμα** sc. *τῶν πολεμίων* or *τοῦ Τιριβάζου*. **11. τὰ στενά** : see p. 167, 20-23. **12. ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες** : probably those captured in the attack on the enemy's camp; see p. 167, 31 *et seq.* Without guides the Greeks could have advanced only slowly and with great difficulty on account of the snow, in regard to which cf. N. to p. 166, 4.

2. 15. Ἐντεῦθεν : i. e. from the camp on the other side of the pass. The exact course of the Greeks cannot be determined. **16. Εὐφράτην** : i. e. the eastern branch of the Euphrates, now the Moorad-soo. See Map. **18. οὐ πρόσω** : the Greeks appear to have crossed the Moorad-soo about fifty miles from its source.

3. 19. χιόνος πολλῆς καὶ πεδίου : hendiadys, for which see N. to p. 167, 3; trans. 'a plain covered with deep snow.' **20.** παρασάγγας πέντε : a short distance for the time, on account of the difficulty of travelling. **τρίτος** : sc. σταθμός. **21.** ἐναντίος : 'in their faces.' **παντάπασιν, πάντα** : cf. p. 109, 29, and N. **22.** ἀποκάων : ' parching ' with cold ; more expressive than simply ' freezing.'

4. 23. σφαγιάσασθαι : GMT. 753. 3; H. 946, b, end. At Athens there was a temple dedicated to Boreas, and he was honored with festivals (called Βορρασμοί) at Athens, Megalopolis, and Thurii. **24.** σφαγιάζεται : sc. ὁ μάντις. **τὸ χαλεπὸν** : ' the severity.' **27.** ὡς τριάκοντα : sc. ἀπώλοντο.

5. 28. Διεγένοντο κῆοντες : ' they kept on burning.' **29.** πολλά : emphatic, ' in abundance.' Cf. N. to p. 166, 28. **30.** οἱ πάλοι ἤκοντες : = ' those who had been there for some time.'

Page 169. **1.** εἰ μὴ : ' unless.' **2.** πυρούς : the partitive gen. is usually found after μεταδιδόναι, specifying the whole of which a part is given ; the acc. here emphasizes the *giving*, and points out the object, " not as a part of a whole, but simply as a thing given." Cf. δὲν in l. 3. **ἄλλο εἴ τι ἔχουεν βρωτόν** : ' whatever else they had to eat.' Reason for the opt. ?

6. 3. ὧν. for τούτων ἄ. **ἕκαστοι** : ' severally.' **5.** οὐ δὴ : ' where, in fact.'

7. 8. ἰβουλιμάσαν : βούς compounded with other words added the idea of size or quantity, as βούσκον, ' great fig ; ' βούπαις, ' big boy ; ' βούλιμος or βουλιμία, ' ravenous hunger ; ' βωῶπις, ' large-eyed.' In a similar way we use the word *horse* in *horse-laugh*, *horse-play*, *horse-mackerel*, *horse-muscle*, *horse-martin*, and the like. **9.** τοὺς πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων : ' those of the men who were falling ' along the road. **10.** ἔ,τι : G. 1013 ; H. 700.

8. 12. ἀναστήσονται : G. 1497, 2 ; H. 933. **13.** εἴ που : ' wherever.' **διεδίδου** : ' he would distribute (it).' Force of δι-? **14.** διδόντας : more vivid than the fut. part. (expressing purpose), which would have been more regular. **τοὺς δυναμένους παρατρέχειν** : ' those who had strength to run along (the line of march).' **15.** τοῖς βουλιμιώσιν : after διδόντας. **ἐμφάγοιεν** : G. 1431, 2 ; H. 914, B, (2).

9. 17. Πορευομένων : sc. αὐτῶν. κνέφας : poetic word. Xenophon must have been fond of poetry ; the percentage of poetic words he uses is large for an historical writer. **18.** ἐκ τῆς κώμης : with γυναῖκας and κόρας. **19.** τῇ κρήνῃ, τοῦ ἑρύματος : ‘the (common) spring, the fortification.’ The article is used because villages usually had a spring accessible, and some kind of fortification. H. 657, b.

10. 21. ὅτι . . . τὸν σατράπην : a shrewd reply, which would lead the natives to treat the Greeks well. **23.** ὄσον : acc. sing. neut. used adverbially, = ‘about.’ οἱ δ’ : i. e. Chirisophus and the van. **24.** συνεισέρχονται : notice the force of συν-, ‘with (the water-carriers).’

11. 26. ἐδυνήθησαν : ‘had the strength’ to reach the village. τοῦ στρατεύματος : for τῶν στρατιωτῶν. **28.** οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι : how different from οἱ οὐ δυνάμενοι? G. 1612 ; H. 1025, a.

12. 30. τῶν πολεμίων συνειλεγμένοι τινές : probably bands of robbers collected from the neighborhood, not a part of the army of Tiribazus ; cf. l. 32. **31.** τὰ μὴ δυνάμενα κ.τ.λ. : the disabled animals.

Page 170. **1.** Ἐλείποντο . ‘kept falling behind.’ οἱ διεφθαρμένοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς : = ‘those who had lost the use of their eyes,’ being troubled with (probably temporary) snow-blindness. **2.** ὑπό : ‘by reason of.’ Travellers upon snow-covered mountains are obliged to protect their eyes against the intense glare of the sunlight reflected from snow and ice. ὀφθαλμούς, δακτύλους : G. 1239 ; H. 718. See Vocab. under ἀποσῆπομαι.

13. 4. ὀφθαλμοῖς : dat. of advantage, used instead of the gen. with ἐπικούρημα. χιόνος : ‘against the snow.’ G. 1085, 3 ; H. 729, c. μέλαν τι : with some similar device Napoleon I. protected the eyes of his soldiers against the reflection of the sunlight in the marches across wastes of sand in the famous Egyptian campaign. **5.** τῶν ποδῶν : for ἦν ἐπικούρημα τῶν ποδῶν, i. e. against freezing. **6.** κινεῖτο . . . ἔχει : in order to keep the blood circulating. ἡσυχίαν ἔχει : see Vocab. **7.** ὑπολύειτο : sc. τὰ ὑποδήματα, ‘loosed his shoes,’ ‘should take off his shoes,’ (or ‘brogues,’ as indicated in l. 10).

14. 7. σοῖσι : freely '(in the case of all) who.' **ὑποδεμένοι :** 'with their shoes on.' **8. ἰμάντες :** 'thongs,' 'straps' over the instep, by which the sandal was held in place. Shoes something like those of our day were in use at Sparta and other places; but as the sandals and shoes of the Ten Thousand had long since been worn out, they had been obliged to resort to rude brogues. **10. καρβαλίνοι :** each probably made of a single oval piece of untanned leather drawn up around the foot on all sides and held in place by straps or leather thongs. These 'brogues' were the common foot-wear of peasants and shepherds. **11. βοῶν :** 'cattle,' by metonymy for 'skins of cattle.'

15. 12. ὑπελείποντο : cf. l. 1 above, and N. **14. ἐκλελοιπέναι :** 'had disappeared.' **τετηκέναι :** sc. *αὐτήν*, 'that it had melted.' G. 1522; H. 946. **15. ἀτμίζουσα :** 'sending up steam.' As there are at the least two hot springs in the region where the Greeks now were, their route cannot be settled from this indication. **16. ἐκτραπόμενοι :** notice the force of *ἐκ*, 'turning out of' the road, 'turning off from' the road, to the place where the spring was. **17. πορεύσεσθαι :** G. 1276; H. 855.

16. 18. ὡς : render as if at the beginning of the clause. **ἦσθετο :** sc. *αὐτοὺς ἐκτρεπομένους*. **πάσῃ τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ :** : see *μηχανή* in Vocab. **20. τελευτῶν :** 'at last,' 'finally.' G. 1580; H. 983; GMT. 881. **σφάττειν κ.τ.λ. :** i. e. *ἐκείνον αὐτοὺς σφάττειν ἐκέλευον*; in dir. disc., *σφάττε ἡμᾶς, οὐ γὰρ ἂν δυναίμεθα πορευθῆναι*. Why is *σφάττειν* used here rather than *φονεύειν, ἀποκτείνειν, or διαφθείρειν*?

17. 22. πολεμίους : object of *φοβῆσαι*; see p. 169, 30, and N. **23. εἰ :** G. 1420; H. 907. **ἐπίοιεν :** i. e. in the absence of Xenophon and the rear-guard, who had to go on to join the rest of the army for the night. **24. οἱ δέ :** *οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι*. **25. ἀμφὶ ὧν :** for *ἀμφὶ τούτων ἅ*; they were 'quarrelling about' the division of the booty, the disabled baggage-animals and their loads left behind, mentioned p. 169, 31-32.

18. 27. ἀνακραγόντες ὅσον ἐδύναντο μέγιστον : 'raised a shout as loud as they could and.' Even the exhausted men did what they could to add to the din and frighten off the enemy. **29. ἤκαν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ τῆς χιόνης :** 'plunged down the snow,' i. e. down a snow-covered declivity. "Modern travellers," says Taylor, "note the ease with which

the people of the country will put spurs to their horses downhill, with the snow some feet deep, when the only track is the half-frozen holes made by previous comers in the snow."

Page 171. 19. 2. ἐπ' αὐτούς : 'after them,' i. e. to rescue them.
4. τοῖς στρατιώταις : of the main division of the army. **5. ἐγκεκαλυμμένοις :** 'muffled up,' 'wrapped up,' in their cloaks or blankets.
6. ἀνίστασαν αὐτούς : 'tried to rouse them,' apparently thinking that they were succumbing to the fatal drowsiness that precedes death by freezing. G. 1255; H. 832. **7. οὐχ ὑποχωροῖεν :** i. e. were blocking the way so that they could not advance.

20. 7. παριών : 'passing along' toward the front. **9. ὄλον κ.τ.λ. :** Chirisophus and those able to reach the village where they had found the water-carriers, had encamped there; the rest were obliged to bivouac as best they could on the snow along the road, exposed to the rigors of an Armenian winter night. Of the severity of the weather in this region Curzon says, "The cold was so severe that any one standing still for even a very short time was frozen to death." "It is common in the summer, on the melting of the snow, to find numerous corpses of men and bodies of horses who had perished in the preceding winter. So usual an event is this, that there is a custom, or law, in the mountains of Armenia, that every summer the villagers go out to the more dangerous passes, and bury the dead whom they are sure to find." No wonder that this night 'some of the soldiers perished' (p. 169, 29)!

21. 11. αὐτοῦ : 'on the spot.' **12. οἷας ἐδύναντο :** sc. καταστήσασθαι. So many of the men were faint from hunger, or disabled, that fewer watches than usual were set. **13. πρὸς ἡμέρα ἦν :** = 'it was day-break.' How lit.? **14. τοὺς ἀσθενοῦντας :** at the hot spring, four stadia back; cf. p. 170, 13-21. **ἀναστήσαντας :** 'to rouse (them) up and.'

22. 16. Ἐν τούτῳ . i. e. at daybreak, when Xenophon was sending back for the disabled. **τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης :** '(some) of those (who had passed the night) in the village.' ἐκ is used because the men started 'out from' the village. For the condensed expression cf. τῶν παρὰ βασιλείως, p. 52, 3, and N. **17. σκεψομένους :** G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. **οἱ δ' :** i. e. οἱ δὲ νεώτατοι, the relief party sent back by Xenophon to bring on the disabled. **ἄσμενοι :** see IDIOMS.

18. ἰδόντες : sc. *τούτους*, the party sent back by Chirisophus, who now took charge of the disabled men that had remained all night by the hot spring, leaving the relief party sent by Xenophon free to go forward to the village where Chirisophus had found quarters.

23. 21. συνεγένοντο : i. e. Chirisophus and Xenophon.
22. τὰς τάξεις σκηνοῦν : 'for the (different) divisions (of the army) to take up quarters.' No one village was large enough to provide accommodation for all. **23. αὐτοῦ :** = 'where he was,' in the village mentioned p. 169, 18. **οἱ ἄλλοι :** sc. *στρατηγοί*. **διαλαχόντες ἄς ἑώρων κόμας :** i. e. *διαλαχόντες τὰς κόμας, ἄς ἑώρων*. G. 1037; H. 995.
24. ἕκαστοι : i. e. each general to the village assigned him; pl., to agree with the subject of *ἐπορεύοντο*. The Greeks remained a week quartered thus among the villages and recovering from the terrible sufferings of the past four days.

24. 26. ἐκέλευσεν ἀφίεναί ἑαυτόν : 'bade Xenophon let him start off.' As Polycrates was a subordinate officer, *ἐκέλευσεν* is used to suggest the urgency with which he pressed his request. **27. τοὺς εὐζώνους :** sc. *ἄνδρας*. **29. πάλους εἰς δασμόν :** the satrap of Armenia each year sent to the king 20,000 horses. Even to-day the horses of this region are sought after and considered of excellent quality. **30. ἑπτακαίδεκα :** the number seems too small in view of the statement (p. 173, 24-26) that Xenophon gave a horse to each of the generals and captains. Still, he may have obtained other horses in the other villages.

Page 172. 1. ἐνάτην ἡμέραν : = 'eight days before.' In expressions of this kind the Greeks reckoned in the day of the event itself, while we do not. G. 1063; H. 721. **2. ἀνὴρ :** 'husband.' **ἐν ταῖς κόμαις :** search was probably made for the man in the other villages. If not intercepted, being son-in-law of the chief man of the village, he might carry news of the incursion to influential friends and organize an attack upon the Greeks.

25. 4. κατὰγειοι : similar 'underground' habitations are still common in northern Armenia, built thus for protection against the cold. "Often," says a German tourist, "the traveller looks about for a village when he is already on its roofs, and finds this out only when his horse's forefeet plunge into some smoke-vent, and he himself, unexpected and unannounced, goes tumbling down through the roof into the midst of

the family circle." Mr. Curzon, in his *Armenia* (cf. Taylor's N.), gives a detailed account of the construction of these houses. First a site is selected on the side of a gently sloping hill. Then a space as large as the proposed house is excavated. This is divided off into quarters for the stock and rooms for the family by walls and rows of wooden columns, eight or nine feet high. Over these large branches of trees are laid, with a thick layer of smaller branches and twigs on top. Then a large part of the earth taken out in the excavation is spread above, and a layer of turf completes the roof. The houses are now entered through door-ways on the lower side, which is built up four or five feet above the grade of the slope.

τὸ στόμα ὡσπερ φρέατος : i. e. *τὸ στόμα* (acc. of specification) *ὡσπερ στόμα φρέατος*, = 'with an entrance like the mouth of a well.'

6. ὄρυκταί : i. e. like a tunnel on an inclined plane from the surface of the ground, down to the floor of the house. **κατά** : here = 'on.'

7. ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις κ.τ.λ. : a similar state of things exists in Armenia to-day, though effort is being made to do away with it. **8. τὰ δὲ κτήνη . . . ἐτρέφετο** : mentioned to account for the maintenance of so

large a number of animals in quarters, naturally a matter of interest to a Greek ; for in Greece animals usually graze all winter, as in the western parts of our country.

26. 9. ὄσπρια : 'beans.' **10. οἶνος κριθίνος** : 'beer,' used as a beverage also by the ancient Egyptians, Thracians, and Germans.

It seems now to have gone out of use in Armenia. **ἐνήσαν δὲ καί** : 'and in (the beer) also there were.' The grains of barley from which the beer had been made were floating on the surface 'even with the brim' of the vessels in which it was kept. Hence the natives used jointless reeds to suck it up. **11. κάλαμοι** : many orientals

to-day prefer sipping their drinks through reeds from large vessels to the use of drinking-cups.

27. 12. τούτους — λαβόντα : 'to take these and.' **13. διψῶη** : force of opt. ? G. 1431, 2 ; H. 914, B, 2. **14. ἄκρατος** : 'strong ;'

taken literally the statement would be a truism. The Greeks usually mixed three parts of water to one of wine, sometimes two parts of water to one of wine. **ἦν** : i. e. *ὁ οἶνος κριθίνος*. **15. συμμαθόντι** : = 'to one who was used to it.' G. 1172, 2 ; H. 771, a and b.

28. 16. σύνδειπνον : cf. N. to p. 112, 27. **17. οὔτε, τε** : 'both — not, and.' **18. τέκνων** : G. 1117 ; H. 748. **στερήσουτο** :

G. 1248, 1287; H. 496, 855, a; GMT. 128. τὴν . . . ἀπλάσιν : change to dir. disc.; trans. freely, 'and that before going away they would fill his house with provisions by way of recompense. 19. ἐπιτηδείων : G. 1113; H. 743. ἀγαθόν κ.τ.λ. : see Vocab. under ἐργάζομαι. ἀγαθόν τι (sc. ἔργον), στράτευμα : G. 1073, 1054; H. 725. 20. γένωνται : G. 1465; H. 921.

29. 21. φιλοφρονούμενος : see N. to p. 112, 26. οἶνον : proleptic; trans. as if nom. in the following clause. 22. ἦν κατορωρυγμένος . i. e. ἐν λάκκοις κονιατοῖς, as described p. 158, 31-32, and NN. 23. ἐν πᾶσιν ἀφθόνοις : sc. ὄντες. 24. ἐν φυλακῇ . . . ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς : chiasmus. The comarch was strictly guarded, but his children were merely kept as we say 'under the eye' of the Greeks.

30. 28. πρὸς Χειρίσοφον . the different divisions of the Greeks had quarters in different villages; cf. p. 171, 21-25. 29. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς κώμαις : i. e. the Greeks quartered in the villages. κατελάμβανε : sc. αὐτούς. 31. ἀφίεσαν . i. e. οἱ ἐν ταῖς κώμαις Ἕλληνες ἀφίεσαν Ξενοφῶντα καὶ τὸν κωμάρχη. παραθεῖν . G. 1470; H. 924, a.

31. 31. οὐκ ἦν δ' ὅπου οὐ . 'and there was no place where not' = 'and everywhere,' like the Latin *nusquam noui*

Page 173. 32. 3. φιλοφρονούμενός τω . 'showing kindness to any one,' 'courteously entertaining any one.' προπιεῖν : 'to drink to his health.' 4. εἶλκεν : i. e. the person entertaining 'would draw' the person entertained. ἐπικύψαντα . render as if coördinate with πίνειν. 5. βούην : attracted to the acc. by the proximity of ῥοφούντα, the nom. would be more natural, ὥσπερ βοῦς (ῥοφεῖ). This evidently refers to the drinking of the wine, not the beer. The natives seem to have had no cups to drink out of. εἶδοσαν λαμβάνειν : = *permitterebant, ut sumerent*, 'gave (permission) to take.' 7. ἀεὶ ἐλάμβανεν : the comarch wished to bring all his relatives under the pledge of security that had been given to him. Cf. p. 172, 16-20.

33. 8. ἐκέλευς : i. e. Chirisophus and his men. 9. σκηνοῦντας : = 'in (good) quarters,' suggestive of carousing. στεφάνοις : 'garlands,' 'wreaths,' like those ordinarily worn by the Greeks at banquets but made of hay as a substitute for the flowers commonly used. This merry picture stands in pleasing contrast with the distressing scenes of

the late marches through snow-covered passes. **10.** βαρβαρικάῖς στολαῖς : the Armenian dress seemed no doubt droll and incongruous, in connection with a drinking-bout in the Greek fashion. **11.** ἰδέεικνυσαν : ‘showed (by signs).’ ὡσπερ ἔνεοῖς : ‘as to deaf-mutes.’ The boys did not understand Greek, nor the Greeks Armenian.

34. **13.** ἀλλήλους ἐφιλοφρονήσαντο : ‘had greeted each other.’ **15.** περσίζοντος : the comarch understood Persian, at that time the official language of Armenia, but not Greek. **16.** Ἀρμενία : sc. εἴη. οἱ ἵπποι κ.τ.λ : cf. p. 171, 29, and N. **17.** δασμός : in apposition with the subject of τρέφονται understood. **18.** Χάλυβας : ‘(the country of the) Chalybes.’ τὴν ὁδόν : proleptic. Trans. with ᾗ εἴη, ‘in what direction the road (thither) lay.’

35. **20.** ὦχετο ἄγων : = ‘went back with.’ **21.** ἑαυτοῦ : i. e. τοῦ κωμάρχου. παλαιότερον : ‘(as) too old (for him) ; sc. ὄντα. **22.** ἀναθρέψαντι : ‘to fatten up and.’ **23.** αὐτὸν ἱερόν εἶναι τοῦ Ἥλιου : ‘that it was sacred to the Sun,’ i. e. had been consecrated to the Sun, in the worship of whom as Mithras the Persians sacrificed horses. Cf. p. 15. The sun as an emblem still appears in the Persian national coat-of-arms. εἶναι : see N. to p. 110, 24. **24.** τῶν πάλων : trans. as if τῶν πάλων τινάς. G. 1099 ; H. 738. **25.** λοχαγῶν : perhaps only to the captains of his own division. Cf. p. 171, 30 and N.

36. **28.** περὶ . . . περιειλεῖν : a similar device is still made use of in the Caucasus Mountains. By tying on these little bags the feet were made to present a larger surface to the snow, and were thus prevented from sinking in, on the same principle as that utilized in the construction of the snow-shoe used in the northern parts of America and in Norway.



CHAPTER VI.

MARCH ALONG THE PHASIS RIVER.

Page 174. **1.** **1.** ἡμέρα ὀγδόη : i. e. ‘the eighth day’ after the Greeks had taken quarters in the villages. On the omission of the article see H. 661. It was now about Dec. 15. τὸν μὲν ἡγεμόνα :

'him (i. e. the comarch) as guide.' 2. **παραδίδωσι** : sc. **Ξενοφών**. **καταλείπει** : i. e. at home, in the comarch's house. 3. **κωμάρχη** : G. 1165; H. 767. **τοῦ ἄρτι ἠβάσκοντος** : the restrictive article implies that the comarch had other sons besides the one taken. The boy was fifteen or sixteen years old. 5. **ἠγήσαιτο** : sc. **ὁ κωμάρχης**. **καί** : 'also;' if the comarch should prove a faithful guide he would have this son back *as well as* the rest of his household, who were left behind. **ἄπλοι** : 'he might go back' to his home. 6. **ὡς κ.τ.λ.** : cf. IDIOMS, p. 404.

2. 8. **αὐτοῖς** : cf. N. to p. 96, 27. **λελυμένος** : he was left 'unbound' doubtless because the Greeks thought that if confidence were placed in him he would lead the more efficiently. 9. **ἦν** : sc. **ὁ κωμάρχης**, taking the place of **τὸ στράτευμα** or some similar expression. **καί** : trans. as if with temporal clause, 'when.' 11. **οὐκ εἶεν** : sc. **κῶμαι**, 'there were no villages.' As the Greeks were now in a rocky and barren region, not unlikely the comarch told the truth. 12. **οὐ** : 3. 13. **τῆς νυκτός** : 'in the course of the night,' the fourth night after leaving the villages. **ἀποδρὰς ᾤχετο** : G. 1587; II. 985. **τοῦτο κ.τ.λ.** : 'this in fact was the only source of disagreement between Chirisophus and Xenophon.' 15. **κάκωσις, ἀμέλεια** : in apposition with what? **κάκωσις** is explained by **ἔπαισε μὲν, ἀμέλεια** by **ἔδησε δ' οὐ**. 16. **παιδός** : G. 1102; H. 742. 17. **ἐχρήτη** : sc. **αὐτῷ**, 'found him.'

4. 18. **ἑπτὰ σταθμούς** : December 19-25 inclusive. **ἀνά** : 'at the rate of.' 19. **τῆς ἡμέρας** : = 'each day,' 'a day.' Why not acc.? **Φᾶσιν ποταμόν** : see Vocab. and Map. The Greeks had now crossed the watershed between the Euphrates and the upper part of the Araxes (called Phasis, as if it were a different stream), doubtless through deep snow and with much hardship. This watershed forms a high plateau intersected by mountains, with an average height of about 6,000 feet above sea-level. It has been conjectured that the Greeks mistook this Phasis for the river of the same name in Colchis, which flows directly into the Black Sea, and followed it seven days with the design of thus reaching the sea; and that, having then found out their mistake, they crossed it and started over the mountains to the north, through the pass mentioned in l. 21.

5. 20. ἐντεῦθεν : 'from that point,' referring probably to the place where the Greeks crossed the Phasis and began to march away from it. **21** ὑπερβολῆ : apparently some pass leading from the Phasis through the mountains to the north. But the route of the Greeks from the Phasis to Trapezus is exceedingly uncertain. **22.** Χάλυβες : cf. p. 160, 14, and N.

6. 25. κατὰ κέρας ἄγων = *agmine longo ducens*, 'while leading in column,' the usual order of march and ill suited to attack or repulse of an enemy. Cf. p. 35. **26.** τοῖς ἄλλοις : sc. στρατηγοῖς. τοὺς λόχους κ.τ.λ : the companies were to be brought into line of battle. For the manœuvre cf. N to p. 163, 28, and Plan VI. The change from the column of march to battle-order was effected in the same way as that from the company column to the battle-order by enomoties, except that the companies moved each as a single body instead of moving in sections by enomoties.

7. 28. ἦλθον : here 'came up.' **30.** Οἱ πολέμοι : specified in l. 22.

Page 175. **8. 2.** παραγγέλλειν : why not κελεύειν? Cf. N. to p. 164, 13. **4.** εἴτε, εἴτε : G. 1606; H. 1017.

9. 6. Ἐμοί : emphatic form in emphatic position. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα : 'as soon as.' **8.** διατρέψομεν : G. 1391; H. 893, c. τὴν τήμερον ἡμέραν : more emphatic than τήμερον; trans. 'this single day.' **10.** εἰκός : sc. ἐστίν. πλείους : 'in greater numbers.' **11.** προσγενέσθαι : aor. with εἰκός (ἐστίν) having the force of the fut., = 'will add themselves (to them),' 'will join (them).' GMT. 136.

10. 13. Ἐγὼ οὕτω γινώσκω : cf. N. to p. 109, 31. Xenophon's clever advice to gain the point aimed at by strategy stands in marked contrast with the blunt Spartan proposal to scale the height at once and carry it at any cost. The two ways of meeting the difficulty are characteristic of the two different types of men, the Athenian and the Lacedaemonian. **14.** τοῦτο : emphatic, looking forward to what follows. **15.** μαχούμεθα, λάβωμεν : notice the change of mode with ὅπως. G. 1372, 1374; H. 885, and b; GMT. 339. **16.** ὡς ἐλάχιστα : 'the fewest possible.' Notice the parallelism in arrangement and the forceful anaphora in this section. **17.** σώματα ἀνδρῶν : emphatic, but trans. simply 'men.'

11. 19. ἐστὶ πλέον ἢ ἐφ' ἑξήκοντα στάδια : = 'extends more than sixty stadia.' How many miles? τὸ ὀρώμενον : in loose apposition with ὄρος; trans. 'the part that is visible.' **20.** φυλάττοντες. 'watching.' **21.** ἀλλ' ἢ : 'except.' II. 1046, 2, c. **22.** ὄρους : partitive gen. dep. on τι; trans. freely, 'to try to steal upon some part of the mountain and seize (it) in advance (of the enemy).' GMT. 893. **23.** εἰ δυναίμεθα : more modest than εἰ δυνάμεθα. μᾶλλον : repeats the comparative idea in κρείττον, the force of which has been weakened by the intervening clause. **24.** παρεσκευασμένους : 'who stand prepared' to receive us.

12. 25. ῥᾶον : sc. ἐστίν. ὄρθιον : adverbial acc., 'up hill,' 'up a steep.' ὀμαλές : 'on a level.' **26.** ὄντων : G. 1563, 7; H. 969, R. **27.** τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν : 'what lies before one's feet.' μεθ' ἡμέραν : 'by daylight.' **28.** ἡ τραχεῖα κ.τ.λ. : 'the rough road is easier for the feet, when marching unharassed, than the level road for those whose heads are a mark for missiles.' Notice the forceful repetition of ἀμαχεί. **29.** κεφαλᾶς : G. 1058; H. 718.

13. 30. κλέψαι : emphatic. ἐξόν. 'since it is in our power' G. 1569; H. 973. **31.** ἀπελθεῖν τοσοῦτον : 'to go so far away (from the enemy).' ὡς μὴ αἰσθησιν παρέχων : = 'as not to attract their attention,' by any noise we might make. How lit.?

Page 176. **1.** ταύτη : 'at this point,' i. e. at the pass where the enemy were. ἄν : G. 1312; H. 864. **2.** τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει χρησθῆναι : 'that we should find the rest of the mountain,' i. e. all except that part now occupied by the enemy, in plain sight of whom the main body of the Greeks remained. **3.** ἐγώ : emphatic, in sharp contrast with ὑμᾶς in 1. 4. συμβάλλομαι : sc. γνώμην, 'express my opinion.'

14. 5. ἐστὶ τῶν ὁμοίων : 'belong to the peers' (οἱ ὅμοιοι), the highest class in the Spartan state, to whom alone belonged the rights and privileges of full citizenship. G. 1094, 7; H. 732. **7.** ὄσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος : sc. κλέπτειν. Spartan boys were served with scanty rations, and were permitted to steal anything besides that they could find to eat, under the penalty of a sound thrashing if they should be caught in the act. The custom doubtless originated in the loose ideas about private ownership that must prevail where property is held in common; but it was kept up because it was thought that by learning to steal in this way the boys' wits were sharpened. G. 1428, 1; II. 913; GMT 520.

15. 8. ἄρα : 'of course,' ironical. In both Xenophon's remarks and the rejoinder by Chirisophus there is a trace of the ill-feeling mentioned p. 174, 14, which Xenophon's pleasantries was perhaps intended to allay. **9.** μαστιγοῦσθαι : 'to get a thrashing.' **10.** μάλα καιρός ἔστιν : colloquially, 'it's high time,' or 'it's just the right opportunity.' **11.** ὄρους : partitive gen.; sc. τι.

16. 14. δεινοὺς εἶναι : 'are terrible fellows.' Aristophanes and the Attic orators often allude to the dishonesty of public officials at Athens. Chirisophus's reply is rather caustic. **15.** καὶ ὅντος . 'even though,' etc. The penalty for theft at Athens was a fine equal in amount to twice the sum stolen; but under certain circumstances it amounted to exile or even loss of life. G. 1563, 6; H. 969, e. **16.** εἴπερ . . . ἀξιοῦνται : bitter sarcasm, since every one knew that it was not 'the best' men, in the ordinary sense of the term, but the favorites of the people, the demagogues, that held official positions at Athens and made use of these for their own interest.

17. 21. καταληψόμενος : G. 1563, 4; H. 969, c. **22.** κλωπῶν : following the Greek line of march for the sake of plunder. Cf. p. 169, 30, and N. **23.** τούτων : G. 1103; H. 742. καί : 'also,' in addition to other information. **24.** αἰξί : G. 1181; H. 776. **25.** βατὰ ἔσται : sc. τὰ χωρία.

18. 26. μεεῖν : G. 1286; H. 948, a; GMT. 136. **27.** ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ : 'on their own level,' 'on a level (with them),' i. e. on the mountains beside them or above them. **28.** καταβαίνειν ἡμῖν εἰς τὸ ἕσον : 'to come down to the same level with us,' in the valley of the Phasis. G. 1178; H. 773.

19. 30. τί δεῖ κ.τ.λ. . Chirisophus is touched by Xenophon's brave offer, and assumes a more gentle tone. **31.** ἀλλ' ἄλλους πέμψον : i. e. μὴ τοῦτο ποίει, ἀλλ' ἄλλους πέμψον; ἀλλ' may be translated 'rather.'

Page 177. **20. 1.** ἔρχεται : 'came (forward);' sc. ἐθελούσιος **3.** σύνθημα ἐποίησαντο : notice the reciprocal force of the mid., 'they made an agreement with one another,' 'they agreed together.' **4.** πυρὰ κείνι πολλά : both as a signal to the main body of the army and as a protection against the severe cold. **5.** ἡρίστων : translate, 'went to eating their breakfast.'

21. 5. ἐκ : 'immediately after.' **6.** τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν : including the detachments of volunteers, who did not start out to scale the height till nightfall. **7.** ταύτη : 'in that direction,' i. e. up the pass where the enemy were posted.

22. 8. οἱ ταχθέντες : 'those who were detailed,' i. e. the volunteers. **9.** αὐτοῦ : 'there,' 'in the same place,' where they had been the day before, facing the enemy. **11.** ἐγρηγόρεσαν : 'kept awake,' 'kept watch,' fearing a surprise. G. 1263 ; H. 849.

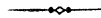
23. 12. θυσάμενος : cf. N. to p. 77, 18. **13.** τὴν ὁδόν : i. e. over the pass; cf. p. 174, 21, and p. 175, 21. **κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα ἐπήσαν :** 'went against (the enemy) along the heights.'

24. 16. ὑπερβολῇ : see N. to p. 174, 21. **ἀπήντα :** 'went to meet.' **17.** τοὺς πολλούς : = 'the main bodies,' both of the Greeks and of the barbarians. **18.** συμμιγνύασιν : less common form than *συμμιγνύουσιν*. **οἱ κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα :** 'those on the heights,' here including both the volunteers of the Greeks and the detachment of the enemy that had gone to meet them.

25. 19. οἱ πελασταί, Χειρίσοφος : in partitive apposition with οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου.

26. 23. τὸ ἄνω : 'their division above,' the μέρος αὐτῶν of l. 16. **26.** ἀχρεία : the Greeks could not use these shields themselves, and hence made them useless to the enemy.

27. 26. ἀνέβησαν : i. e. into the pass, now cleared of the enemy. **27.** τρόπαιον στησάμενοι : cf. p. 38. τὸ πεδίον : probably on the north side of the pass. Cf. N. to p. 174, 19.



CHAPTER VII.

MARCH TO A MOUNTAIN WHENCE THERE IS A VIEW OF THE SEA.

1. 29. Ἐκ τούτων : i. e. Ἐκ τούτων τῶν κωμῶν, mentioned in l. 28, or ἐκ τούτων τῶν χωρίων. It was now about December 30. εἰς Ταόχους : cf. N. to p. 53, 22. The name is thought to survive in the modern *Tuilh*, a district in this region.

Page 178. 1. γάρ : introduces the reason why the Greeks could obtain no supplies. ἐν : not εἰς, because of εἶχον. 2. εἶχον ἀνοκεκομισμένοι : G. 1262 ; H. 981, a ; GMT. 47.

2. 3. πόλιν οὐκ εἶχεν : the stronghold was evidently used merely as a place of refuge in time of danger. 4. συνεληλυθότες ἦσαν : 'had assembled.' Cf. p. 91, 15, and N. 8' αὐτόσε : change from the relative construction ; used instead of εἰς δ' ἑ. G. 1040 ; H. 1005. 6. εὐθὺς ἦκων : 'immediately on arriving.' G. 1572 ; H. 976. ἀπέκαμνεν : 'was getting exhausted.' 7. ἀθρόοις : 'in a body,' forming a compact circle about the place. Apparently a river defended the stronghold on three sides, and on the remaining side the troops could come up only one detachment at a time ; cf. l. 16, below.

3. 11. Εἰς καλόν : = 'at an opportune time,' 'at the right time.' χωρίον . . . χωρίον : palindromic chiasmus. Cf. p. 99, 27, and N. 12. ληψόμεθα : G. 1391 ; H. 893, c.

4. 14. ἐβουλεύοντο : i. e. οἱ στρατηγοί. 15. τὸ κωλύον εἰσελθεῖν : 'the hindrance in the way of entering.' G. 1549 ; H. 963. 16. αὐτή : subject of ἐστίν, while πάροδος is in pred. Cf. p. 154, 11, and N. 17. κυλίνδουσι : sc. οἱ πολέμιοι. 19. οὕτω : spoken with a gesture pointing out the unhappy victims. See διατίθημι in Vocab. 20. σκέλη, πλευράς : G. 1058 ; H. 718, and a.

5. 22. ἄλλο τι ἤ : cf. p. 110, 8, and N. ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου : 'on the opposite side.' 23. εἰ μὴ κ.τ.λ. : '(any) except these, a few men,' pointing them out with a motion of the hand. GMT. 476, 1.

6. 24. χωρίον : here 'space.' 25. ἐστίν : 'extends.' βαλλομένων : 'under fire.' Why present part.? 27. ἀνθ' : = 'behind ;' the men while advancing toward the stronghold could find refuge from the enemy's missiles 'behind' the trees. τί ἂν πάσχοιεν : what answer is expected? 28. φερομένων : 'hurled,' 'thrown,' as distinguished from κυλινδομένων, 'rolled.' 29. τὸ λοιπόν : i. e. τὸ λοιπὸν χωρίον. γίγνεται : 'amounts to.'

Page 179. 7. 1. πολλοί : pred., 'in great numbers.' 2. Αὐτὸ ἂν τὸ δέον εἶη : for αὐτὸ τοῦτο κ.τ.λ. : = 'that would be the very thing

needed.' **ἔφη** : sc. *Ξενοφῶν*. **3.** *ἐνθεν* : 'to the point whence.' **μικρὸν τι παραδραμεῖν** : '(only) a short distance to run across,' referring to the remaining half-plethron. **4.** *δυνώμεθα* : sc. *παραδραμεῖν*. **ἀπελθεῖν** : 'to get back.'

8. **7.** *τούτου ἦν* : 'to him belonged.' G. 1094; H. 732. As the front of the column was the post of danger, the captains with their companies took turns in leading on the march. **11.** *καθ' ἕνα* : see Vocab. G. 1211, 2, (c); H. 800, 2, d. **ἕκαστος** : G. 914; H. 624, d. **φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο** : see IDIOMS, p. 404.

9. **13.** *καὶ οὗτοι* : 'these too.' **14.** *ἔξω* : '(just) outside.' **15.** *ἐν* : 'among.' **τὸν ἕνα λόχον** : 'the one company' of Callimachus.

10. **16.** *μηχανάται τι* : freely, 'availed himself of a ruse.' **προὔ-
τρεχεν** : impf. expressing repeated action, 'he would run forward;'
asyndeton of explanation. **18.** *φέρουντο* : G. 1431, 2; H. 914, B,
(2). **ἐφ' ἐκάστης τῆς προδρομῆς** : = 'each time that he ran forward.'
19. *ἄμαξαι* : trans. 'wagon-loads,' that which carries being put by
metonymy for that which is carried.

11. **21.** *τὸν Καλλίμαχον ἃ ἐποίει* : trans. as if *ἃ ὁ Καλλίμαχος
ἐποίει*. What is this arrangement of words called? **22.** *μὴ οὐ
πρῶτος* : trans. 'that he would not be the first,' with infinitive following.
G. 1618; H. 1033. **23.** *οὔτε παρακαλέσας — οὔτ' — οὔτ'* : 'without
calling upon either — or — or.' **24.** *ὄντα, ὄντας* : concessive;
render by clauses with 'although.' **25.** *αὐτός* : here 'for himself,'
i. e. 'alone.'

12. **27.** *ἦτος* : G. 1099; H. 738. **28.** *αὐτούς* : i. e. both
Callimachus and Agasias. H. 712, c. **29.** *ἀντεποιοῦντο* : 'were
competing in regard to reputation for courage.' G. 1099; H. 739, a.

Page 180. **13.** **1.** *ῥιπτοῦσαι* : trans. as if *ἐρρίπτουν καί*. The
impf. here and in the following verb implies continued action; one
woman after another cast her children down the rocks and then her-
self. **2.** *ἐπικατερρίπτουν* : force of *ἐπι-* and *κατ-*? **4.** *ὡς* :
cf. N. to p. 51, 14.

14. **5.** *ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐπισπάται* : i. e. the native dragged Aeneas
after him. **6.** *ψῆχοντο φερόμενοι* : 'went plunging.' G. 1587;
H. 985. **8.** *πολλοί* : belongs also with *πρόβατα*.

15. 10. Χαλύβων : cf. Map. The route of the Greeks here is extremely uncertain. It was probably about Jan. 3, B. C. 400, that they captured the stronghold of the Taochi **11. ὦν διήλθον :** for *τούτων οὗς διήλθον*, which in turn stands for *τούτων, ὦν χάραν διήλθον*. **12. εἰς χεῖρας :** i. e. *οἷς εἰς χεῖρας*, 'into collision with whom.' The other mountain tribes had avoided pitched battle with the Greeks. **θώρακας λινοῦς :** cf. N. to p. 79, 7. **13. ἀντὶ . . . ἐστραμμένα :** the corselet-flaps of the Chalybes, unlike those to which the Greeks were accustomed, consisted of firmly twisted pieces of rope hanging down close together from the corselet.

16. 15. ὄσον : 'as large as.' **ξυήλην :** attracted from the nom. through the influence of the near acc. The weapon resembled an American bowie-knife. **16 ὦν :** = *τούτους ὦν*. **ἀποτεμόντες ἄν :** 'they would cut off the heads (of their enemies) and.' The custom suggests the scalp-lifting of the American Indians. It is said to be still prevalent among certain savage tribes of Asia. G. 1308; H. 861 **19. μίαν λόγχην :** unlike the Grecian spear, which had a pointed shoe, or projection, at the lower end so that it could be stuck in the ground

17. 21. ὤκουν : the Chalybes lived in the fortresses, unlike the Taochi, who used them only as a place of refuge. **22. ἐν τούτοις :** we should say 'into these.' G. 1225, 2; H. 788. **23. ἀπ' αὐθέν :** = 'from them,' the fortresses. **24. διεγράφησαν :** forceful change from the infinitive after *ᾧστε*. G. 1450; H. 927; GMT. 582-584.

18. 26. Ἄρπασον : identified by Koch and Kiepert with the Tschoruk-soo (or Chorook-soo), which however is not so wide as the Harpasus of Xenophon. Rennell thought he had found the Harpasus in the Harpa-soo, a tributary of the Araxes from the north. The view of Kiepert is probably correct, and the Greeks may have reached the Tschoruk-soo at a point where it was marshy, or where it had overflowed its banks by reason of the winter storms. Robiou places the Harpasus farther north.

28. Σκυθινῶν : thought to be descendants of the horde of Scyths that had overrun Assyria in the latter part of the seventh century B. C. Cf. p. 6. Their location, as that of several of the other tribes mentioned by Xenophon, is not definitely known. **29. πεδίου :** probably the valley of the Harpasus, west of the point where the Greeks had crossed the river. Cf. Map.

Page 181. 19. 3. Γυμνιάς: the exact location of Gymnias is unknown. At least six different sites have been suggested, no one of which can be settled upon with certainty, owing to the meagre data given by Xenophon. **5. ἐαυτῶν**: with *πολεμίας* as if the adj. were a subst., as in *οἱ πολέμιοι ἐαυτῶν*; trans., 'a country hostile to themselves.' Pl. as including both chief and people.

20. 5. ἐκείνος: ὁ ἡγεμών. **6. πέντε ἡμερῶν**: 'within five days.' G. 1136; H. 759. **7. εἰ δὲ μή**: sc. what? **τεθνάσαι ἐπηγγέλατο**: 'he offered to be killed,' i. e. he staked his life on the fulfilment of his promise. G. 1263; H. 849. **8. ἐπειδὴ**: here 'as soon as.' **ἐνέβαλεν**: 'he (the guide) had thrown them (i. e. the Greeks) into.' Xenophon views the swift hostile incursion as the act of the guide. **ἐαυτοῦ**: as *ἐαυτῶν* in l. 5, the guide here being put for the people of Gymnias. **9. παρεκελεύετο**: sc. *αὐτούς*, i. e. the Greeks. **10. ᾧ καί**: see N. to p. 99, 30. **11. Ἑλλήνων**: G. 1085, 3; H. 729, c.

21. 12 τὸ ὄρος: the *χαρίον* of l. 6. **τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ**: probably Jan. 27. **13. Θήχης**: identified by different writers with seven different peaks in the region south of Trapezus. **14. κατείδον**: force of *κατ-*?

22. 15. ἀκούσας: why not pl., as *ᾤήθησαν*? **16. ἄλλους**: 'others' besides those attacking the rear, as shown by the following clause. **18. αὐτῶν**: dep. on *τινας*. **ἔζώγησαν**: sc. *τινας*. **19. ποιησάμενοι**: force of the mid.? **ὠμοβόεα**: i. e. ox-hides untanned, with the hair left on. **20. τὰ**: cf. N. to p. 126, 2. H. 664, c.

23. 21. ἐγγύτερον: adv., joined in construction with an adj. Notice the frequent use of conjunctions throughout this graphic description, in no small degree heightening the effect. **22. οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες**: 'those who kept coming up.' **23. πολλῶ μείζων — ὅσῳ πλείους**: 'much louder — the more.' G. 1184; H. 781. **24. μείζον τι**: = 'a matter of unusual importance.' The shouting was louder than was usual in the every-day skirmishes.

24. 25. Δύκιον: the captain of the horsemen; see p. 139, 20-23. **παρεβοήθει**: notice the force of *παρ-*; Xenophon and the horsemen

rode along the line of march from the rear to the front, which was already on the height. **27. Θάλαττα, Θάλαττα** : like the cry of "Land! Land!" raised by the mariners of Columbus at the first sight of San Salvador. By reaching the sea the Greeks would meet with men of their own race, who had founded colonies all along the shores of the Euxine, and would be relieved of the terrible hardships of a mid-winter march over the mountains of Armenia. **παρεγγυώντων** : 'passing the cry along' to those who had not yet come up.

25. 32. ὅτου δὴ παρεγγύσαντος : 'some one or other, you see, having started the word (to do so),' i. e. to build a memorial mound; in full, *παρεγγύσαντός τινος, ὅστις δὴ ἦν.*

Page 182. 1. κολωνόν : the custom of piling up heaps of stones in commemoration of important events was common among the Hebrews and other ancient nations, particularly of the East. Cf. Gen. xxxi. 46.

26. 2. ἀντετίθεισαν : 'set up' as a thank-offering to the gods. **4. κατέτεμεν τὰ γέριρα** : had the shields been left whole the natives might have carried them off and used them again; cf. p. 177, 26. Why did the guide interest himself in destroying the weapons? **διεκελεύετο** : sc. *κατατέμνειν.*

27. 7. ἀπὸ κοινοῦ : 'from the common stock.' **9. τοὺς δακτυλοῦς** : 'the (commonly worn) rings,' the signet-rings, of which the Greeks made much use, but which the barbarians wore only for ornament. H. 657, b. **10. σικηνήσουσι** : 'they might find quarters.' **11. Μάκρωνας** : cf. p. 53, 22, and N. **12. τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπιών** : in order to escape the vengeance of the enemy into whose country he had led the Greeks, and of whom some were still following the Greek army.

CHAPTER VIII.

MARCH FROM MOUNT THECHES TO TRAPEZUS.

1. 13. διὰ Μακρώνων : trans. as if *διὰ τῆς τῶν Μακρώνων χώρας.* The name is thought to survive in Makoor-Dagh, a mountain in this region. **14. σταθμοὺς τρεῖς** : probably Jan. 28-30, B. C. 400. **15. τήν** : sc. *χώραν.*

2. 16. ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν : see δεξιός in Vocab. **17.** οἶον : with the superlative having the force of ὡς or ὅτι, = τοιοῦτον οἶόν ἐστι χαλεπώτατον, 'of the greatest possible roughness,' i. e. of ascent. II. 651. **18.** ὁ ὄριζων [ποταμός] : 'the border-stream.' οὐδ' : the border-stream. **19.** δασύς : here 'thickly bordered.' δένδρεσι : = δένδροις. G. 287, 1; H. 212. **20.** ταῦτα ἔκοπτον : to clear a passage for the army through the thicket, and get material for making the road passable for the animals. Cf. § 8.

3. 22. τριχίνους : probably of goats' hair, still used extensively in these parts for making coarse cloth. **23.** κατ' ἀντιπέρας : see N to p. 53, 2. **25.** ποταμόν : the border-stream. ἔξικνοντο : i. e. across the river to where the Greeks were. οὐ : G. 138, 1; H. 112, a. **26.** οὐδέν : 'and they did *no* damage.' Xenophon is here slightly ironical. G. 1054; H. 716, b.

4. 28. Ἀθήνησι : an old Ionic locative, = ἐν Ἀθήναις. G. 296; H. 220. δεδουλευκέναι : 'had served as a slave.' Slaves were very numerous at Athens. Some were born there of slave parents, others were captives in war; but a great number were obtained by trade from the slave markets, of which there were many around the Black Sea. **29.** φωνήν : here *not* 'voice.' **30.** ταύτην εἶναι : 'that this is.' Cf. p. 52, 21, and N. εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει : 'if there is *no* objection.'

Page 183. **5. 1.** Ἄλλ' : cf. N. to p. 91, 21. **3.** ἐρωτήσαντος : i. e. τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐτοῦς ἐρωτήσαντος, 'after the man had asked them.' **4.** ἀντιτετάχαται : Ionic pf mid. third person pl., = ἀντιτεταγμένοι εἰσίν. G. 701; H. 376, D, d. **5.** καί : emphatic, 'also.'

6. 7. Δέγειν : asyndeton of quick reply. ἐκέλευον : sc. τὸν ἄνδρα, the man who was acting as interpreter. ὅτι : G. 1477; H. 928, b. ποιήσοντες : 'intending to do' **8.** ἀπερχόμενα : notice the force of ἀπ-, 'back.'

7. 10. εἰ : G. 1605; H. 1016. δοῖεν ἄν : i. e. οἱ Ἕλληνες : εἰ αἰτήσειαν may be supplied as a protasis. G. 1328; H. 903. τούτων : = 'for this.' τὰ πιστά : 'the (customary) pledges.' οἱ δ' : i. e. οἱ δὲ Μάκρωνες. **12.** λόγχην κτ.λ. : an exchange of weapons symbolized cessation of hostilities, with something the same thought that a conquered general now delivers his sword to the conqueror. **14.** ἐπεμαρτύραντο : 'further called to witness.'

8. 16. *συνεξέκοπτον* : 'helped to cut away.' *ώδοποιούν* : 'made passable.'
18. *παρήγαγον . . . τοὺς Ἕλληνας* : order, *παρήγαγον τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις, ἕστε κατέστησαν (αὐτοὺς) ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρια (τῶν) Κόλχων.* *παρήγαγον* : force of *παρ-*? **19.** *Κόλχων ὄρια* : the territories of the Colchians at this time extended along the shore of the Euxine Sea westward as far as Trapezus. *κατέστησαν* : G. 1464; H. 922. It was now probably Feb. 2.

9. 20. *μέγα* : trans. as if *μέγα μὲν*, in contrast with *προσβατὸν δέ.*
21. *τὸ πρῶτον* : G. 1060; H. 719. **24.** *συλλεγείσι* : 'to meet and.'

10. 26. *παύσαντας* : sc. *αὐτούς*, i. e. *τοὺς στρατηγούς*; trans. freely 'to give up — and.'
27. *λόχους ὀρθίους ποιῆσαι* : for the change from battle-order to company columns, see Plan VI. and N. to p. 163, 28. For the advantage of arrangement by company columns in scaling a height cf. N. to p. 157, 8. *ἢ μὲν γάρ* : transition to dir. disc.
28. *τῇ μὲν, τῇ δέ.* 'in some places,' 'in others.'
29. *τοῦτο* : refers to *ἔταν . . . ὀρώσιν.*
30. *τεταγμένοι* : 'although drawn up.'
31. *ὀρώσιν* : pl. from the idea of *στρατιῶται* in *φάλαγξ.*

11. 31. *ἔπειτ'* : introduces the second reason for preferring the arrangement by company columns to the regular battle-order. *ἐπὶ πολλῶν* : 'many deep.' If we advance with our men massed in a deep line of battle, the enemy will present a wider front than we can, and will thus be able to outflank us. **32.** *ἡμῶν* : G. 1120; H. 749.

Page 184. 1. *τοῖς περιττοῖς* : 'their surplus men,' i. e. the men at the extremities of the enemy's line, who, in case the Greeks advanced with greater depth and narrower front, would have nothing before them to meet and could be detailed for a flank attack. *ἐπ' ὀλίγων* : 'few deep.' The less the depth of the battle-line, the greater its length. If we should advance up the ridge with our men spread out in a line as long as the enemy's front and but few deep, probably the battle-line would be broken by the mass of men and missiles hurled against it. **3.** *ἀθρόων* : with both the following genitives; trans. 'in a mass.'

12. 6. *ὀρθίους* : cf. N. to p. 157, 8. *ποιησαμένους* : sc. *ἡμᾶς.*
7. *τοσοῦτον κ.τ.λ.* : 'take up so much room with our companies by leaving intervals that the companies at the ends (of our line) will be beyond the enemy's flanks.' The arrangement suggested is that illustrated

in Plan VI. 1. **τοσοῦτον — ὄσον** : with infin. almost = ὥστε. Cf. p. 151, 21, and N.; GMT. 759. **ἔξω** : with *κεράτων*, emphasized by separation. **10. οἱ κράτιστοι πρῶτοι προσίσσιν** : because the captains, chosen for strength as well as courage, would march at the head of their companies thus arranged in columns. **11. ἢ τε ἄν** : 'wherever.'

13. 12. εἰς τὸ διαλείπον : sc. *χωρίον*, i. e. 'into the intervening space' between two company columns. The enemy would not dare to charge into the spaces between the companies from fear of exposure to double fire. **14. διακόψαι** : i. e. for the enemy 'to cut to pieces.' **ὄρθιον προσιώντα** : 'advancing in column.' **17. οὐδέις μηκέτι** : emphatic. G. 1360; H. 1032.

14. 18. Ταῦτ' ἔδοξε : cf. p. 63, 22, and N. **19. τοῦ δεξιοῦ** : i. e. of the battle-line that had been formed and so remained during the deliberation; cf. p. 183, 22-25. Here the council was held. **ἔλεγε** : as he passed along the line. **21. ἡμῖν . . . ἔνθα** : 'in the way of our being immediately (at the place) whither,' i. e. at the sea. **τὸ εἶναι** : G. 1551; H. 961, a. **μή** : not to be translated. G. 1615; H. 1029. **πάλαι σπεύδομεν** : 'we have long been hastening.' G. 1258; H. 826. **22. τούτους καὶ ὠμοὺς δεῖ καταφαγεῖν** : like our idiomatic expression, 'we must make mince-meat of them.'

15. 24. ἐν ταῖς χώραις : 'in their places,' 'in position.' **ἑκαστοὶ** : 'severally,' i. e. the captains, at the head of their companies. **25. ἐγένοντο** : cf. p. 76, 13 *et seq.* **26. τοὺς** : cf. N. to p. 126, 2-λόχος : sc. *ἐγένετο*. Cf. p. 29. **28. τριχῆ ἐποίησαντο** : 'they formed in three divisions.' **30. ἐκάστους** : = 'each division.' Notice the total number of combatants mentioned, 9,800.

Page 185. **16. 1. Ξενοφών** : Chirisophus was on the right wing, Xenophon on the left. **2. ἔξω** : post-positive, as often. The pel-tasts on both wings extended beyond the two extremities of the enemy's front.

17. 3. αὐτούς : i. e. *αὐτοὺς ἔξω γενομένους*. **5. πολὺ** : 'a large part.' By extending their line to cover the front of the Greeks, they left the middle weak.

18. 7. διαχάζοντας : force of *δια-*? **τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν** : sc. *ὀπλιτικόν*, 'in the Arcadian contingent,' i. e. of hoplites. The division of

peltasts posted at the centre of the line (cf. p. 184, 29) is meant.
9. *φεύγειν* : 'that (the enemy) were fleeing,' though they were really only extending their line. **11.** *ὄν* : pl. from the idea of *ὀπλιῖται* in *ὀπλιτικόν*.

19. 12. *ἤρξαντο* : sc. *οἱ πελτασταί*. *θεῖν* : i. e. towards the centre of the enemy's line. **13.** *ἄλλος ἄλλη* : see IDIOMS. *ἐγράπτετο* : G. 646 ; H. 435, a.

20. 15. *τὰ ἄλλα* : G. 1058 ; H. 718. **16.** *καί* : 'also,' i. e. not simply saw but 'also wondered at.' *σμήνη* : sc. *τῶν μελιττῶν*.

17. *κηρίων* : G. 1097, 1 ; H. 736. The intoxicating and poisonous effect of the honey is thought to have been produced by the blossom of a species of *Rhododendron* or *Azalea* (the *Pontica*), which grows abundantly on the mountains about Trebizond and is attractive to bees. A similar kind of honey, dark-colored and watery, is sold to-day in the towns along the Black Sea in this region. It is called *deli-bal*, 'mad-honey' by the natives, who use it only after it has been boiled and mixed with other ingredients to counteract the evil effects.

19. *διεχώρει* : see Vocab. G. 897, 3 ; H. 602, d. **20.** *ἔδηδοκότες* : for the form see G. 529 ; H. 368. *μεθύνουσιν* : sc. *ἀνθρώποις*. G. 1175 ; H. 773. *ἔψεκσαν* : G. 537 ; H. 358, a. **21.** *πολύ* : sc. *ἔδηδοκότες*. *ἀποθνήσκουσιν* : 'men in death-agonies,' sc. *ἀνθρώποις ἔψεκσαν*.

21. 22. *πολλοί* : 'in great numbers.' *ὥσπερ* : G. 1576 ; H. 978, a. **24.** *ἀνεφρόνουν* : force of the impf.? **25.** *καί* : we should say 'or.' *φαρμακοποσίας* : the men acted as if they had been drugged.

22. 27. *εἰς Τραπεζοῦντα* : 'into (the territory of) Trapezus, probably about Feb. 8, B. C. 400. See Vocab. and Map. The name Trapezus is thought to have been derived from *τράπεζα*, 'table,' suggested by a high table-shaped rock near the city. **28.** *ἐν* : i. e. 'on the coast of.'

23. 31. *ἐντεῦθεν ὀρμώμενοι* : i. e. *ἐκ τῶν κομῶν ὀρμώμενοι* ; cf. N. to p. 53, 6. **32.** *ἔδξαντο* : i. e. into the city. The people of Trapezus, connected by ties of kindred with the Milesians (*Sinöpe*, the mother-city of Trapezus, was a colony of Miletus), would naturally be at

one with the Ten Thousand in their hatred of Persia. Otherwise the army might have met with a far from cordial reception.

Page 186. 1. ξένια : see ξένιος in Vocab.

24. 2. συνδιεπράττοντο : 'joined with (the Colchians) in negotiating.' What was the object of the negotiations? 3. τῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ οἰκούντων : i. e. in the plain along the sea near Trapezus; hence no doubt having treaty relations with the Trapezuntians, and under their protection. 4. ἦλθον : here used of things, as 'come' often in our language.

25. 5. ἠὔξαντο : 'had vowed' at various times on the road. Cf. p. 184, 31. 6. τῷ Διὶ . . . ἡγεμόσυνα : condensed for σωτήρια τῷ Διὶ τῷ Σωτήρι καὶ τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ ἡγεμόνι ἡγεμόσυνα. Cf. Ἡρακλῆς in Vocab. 8. ἅ : '(the sacrifices) which.' ἀγῶνα γυμνικόν : athletic contests and games were a part of the worship in honor of certain deities, and at the same time were to the Greek the most agreeable form of amusement. 10. ἔφυγεν : 'had become an exile.' At Athens murderers were put to death, but those who had killed any one unintentionally were banished till they had come to terms with the relatives of the person killed. A similar law seems to have prevailed at Sparta. ἔτι παῖς ὢν : see IDIOMS. 11. ξυλήη : cf. N. to p. 180, 15. δρόμου : why not acc.? ἐπιμεληθῆναι : G. 1532 ; H. 951. 12. προστατήσαι : as we say, 'to act as master of ceremonies,' 'to serve as marshal.'

26. 13. τὰ δέρματα : 'the skins' of the victims just sacrificed, offered as prizes in the games. 15. πεποιηκῶς εἴη : what form in dir. disc.? Cf. N. to p. 91, 15. 18. ἐν σκληρῷ καὶ δασεῖ οὕτως : 'in a place so rocky and overgrown with brush.' The Greek race-courses were usually covered with sand. 19. Μᾶλλον τι κ.τ.λ. : freely, 'so much the worse for the man that tumbles.' "Spoken with Spartan brevity and *sang froid*," Kendrick aptly suggests.

27. 20. Ἡγωνίζοντο στάδιον : see p. 397. G. 1051, 1052 ; H. 716, a. A course was laid off a stadium in length, down which the boys ran once. The contest was like our "200 yards' dash." αἰχμαλώτων : allowed to compete here because there were very few Greek boys in the army. In Greece only free-born Greeks were permitted to enter the lists in most of the games. 21. οἱ πλείστοι : freely, 'mostly.' δόλι-

χον : the runners of the 'long race' ran down the course, rounded the goal at the other end, came back, rounded the starting-point, and kept on thus till they had completed the number of runs required, which was usually 12 single runs (= 6 times down and back) or 24 single runs (= 12 runs down and back).

22. πάλην κ.τ.λ. : sc. *ἡγωνίζοντο*. In wrestling, the victor must throw his opponent several times. Tricks and feints of all kinds were allowed, but not blows. **πυγμῆν** : boxers usually wore heavy *cestus*, corresponding with our boxing-gloves. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*. **παγκράτιον** : the most involved and exciting as well as the most beautiful of the athletic contests. See Vocab. and *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, article PANCRATIUM. **23. κατέβησαν** : idiomatic, like the Lat. *in arenam descendere*; refers to the contestants stepping 'down' into the place of contest. Trans. 'had entered the lists.'

28. 25. ἵπποι : i. e. with their riders, who are referred to in *αὐτούς*. **κατὰ τοῦ πρανοῦς** : 'down the steep' hillside. The starting-point was the altar on the hill, where the sacrifice had been offered. It had probably been constructed for the occasion. The other goal was at the water's edge, so that the drivers had to turn around in the sea and then lead their horses up the steep.

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- MURE: *A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*. Second edition. Vol. V. contains a suggestive critical examination of the Anabasis, both literary and historical.
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- REHDANTZ: With introduction and German notes. 5th ed., revised by Carnuth. Berlin, 1884. 6th edition of I.-III. 1888.
- VOLBRECHT: With introduction and German notes. 7th ed. Leipzig, 1880. Specially helpful on military matters.
- DÜBNER: Text of Cobet, with introduction and notes in French. Paris, 1864.
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- KÜHNER: With Latin notes critical and explanatory, and indices. Leipzig, 1852.
- MATTHIA: With German notes, lexicon, and grammatical appendix. 2d ed. Quedlinburg, 1859.
- KRÜGER: With German notes. 6th ed. Berlin, 1871.
- BREITENBACH: With German notes and critical appendix. Halle, 1865.
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- TAYLOR: Books I. and II. With notes, rules of syntax, and vocabulary. London, 1879.
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- MACMICHAEL: Books I.-VII. With introduction, notes, and an appendix on geographical points. New edition. London, 1878.
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ANABASIS.

- PLUTARCH: *Life of Artaxerxes*. Readily accessible in the text of Sintenis and in translations.
- RAWLINSON: *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*. The Fifth Monarchy.
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- CURTIUS: *History of Greece*. Vol. IV. contains an account of the Retreat; Vol. V., a brief estimate of Xenophon as a man and as a writer.
- GROTE: *History of Greece*. Vol. VIII. contains a full discussion of the Anabasis.
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- ENGELMANN: *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum, Scriptores Graeci*. 8^{te} Auflage neu bearbeitet von Preuss. Leipzig, 1880. Contains a carefully compiled bibliography on Xenophon's writings, including numerous valuable references to periodical literature and pamphlets down to 1878.

Among recent books of interest to students of the Anabasis are :

GILMORE : *The Fragments of the Persika of Ktesias*. With Introduction and Notes. New York, 1888.

WITT : *The Retreat of the Ten Thousand*. Translated by Miss Young-husband. New York, 1891. A popular, well-written account, based upon the Anabasis. Illustrated.

PERRÔT and CHIPIEZ. *History of Art in Persia*. New York, 1892. Contains fine illustrations of the remains of Persian art, with restorations of the more important palaces.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES.

<p>ἔγε δῆ, <i>come, now.</i> ἀγειν ἐπὶ γάμφω, <i>to have as wife.</i> ἀγῶνα τιθέναι, <i>to propose a contest, to hold a contest.</i> ἀγωνίζεσθαι στάδιον, <i>to contend for a prize in the race-course,</i> <i>to contend for a prize in the race.</i> ἀδικεῖν τινα, <i>to wrong any one, to do any one an injury.</i> ἀθυμος εἶναι πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, <i>to have no heart for the up-march.</i> ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, <i>to be despondent.</i> ἀθύμως ἔχειν, <i>to be disheartened.</i> ἀκοντος βασιλέως, <i>against the king's will.</i> ἀκοντος Κύρου, <i>against the will of Cyrus, without Cyrus's consent.</i> τῇ ἄλλῃ, <i>on the following day.</i> ἄλλο στράτευμα, <i>another army.</i> τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, <i>the rest of the army.</i> ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, <i>one from one part, another from another; from different parts.</i> ἄλλοι στρατιῶται, <i>other soldiers.</i> οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται, <i>the rest of the soldiers.</i> ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει, <i>one man says one thing, another another; different men say different things.</i></p>	<p>ἄλλος ἄλλη ἐτράπετο, <i>one turned one way, another another; they turned in different ways.</i> ἄλλος ἄλλως εἰκαζον, <i>one conjectured one thing, one another; there were different conjectures.</i> ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, <i>one and then another, one or two.</i> ἄλλος τις, <i>some one else, any one else, any other.</i> ἄλλως ἔχειν, <i>to be otherwise.</i> ἅμα ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀνέστη, <i>as soon as he had said this, he stood up.</i> ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, <i>at daybreak.</i> ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, <i>at dawn of the following day.</i> ἅμα τῷ ἡλίῳ δυομένῳ, <i>at sunset.</i> ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντι, <i>at sunrise.</i> ἅμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνέχοντι, <i>at sunrise.</i> ἅμ' ἡλίῳ δύνοντι, <i>at sunset, at sundown.</i> ἅμ' ὄρθρῳ, <i>at dawn.</i> ἅμφελέξαν τι, <i>they disputed about something, they became involved in some dispute.</i> ἅμφι ἀγορᾶν πλήθουσας, <i>about full market time, the latter part of the forenoon.</i> ἀνὰ κράτος ἐλαύνων, <i>riding at full speed.</i></p>
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ἀνὰ κράτος φυγεῖν, *to flee with all one's might, to be in full flight.*

ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *at the rate of five parasangs a day.*

ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *to mount on horseback.*

ἀνάγκη ἐστίν, *it is necessary.*

ἀνάγκη ἡμῖν ἐστίν, *we must.*

ἄνεμος ἐναντίος ἔπνει αὐτοῖς, *a wind blew in their faces.*

ἀνθ' ὧν εὐ ἔπαθε, *in return for the favors he had received.*

ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, *to go against the enemy.*

ἀντιποιεῖν κακῶς, *to do hurt in return, to retaliate.*

ἀντιποιεῖν οὐδέν, *not to retaliate.*

ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, *from the common fund, from the common stock.*

ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *of their own accord.*

ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, *with these funds, with this money.*

ἐν ἀριστερῷ, *on the left.*

ἄσμενος ἐώρακα, *I am glad to have seen, I am glad to see.*

αὐτὸ τοῦτο, *this very thing.*

τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ἡλιθίῳ, *the same thing as stupidity.*

αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, *by themselves.*

αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man himself.*

ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος, *the same man.*

ἄνθρωπός τις, *a certain man.*

τίς ἄνθρωπος, *what man?*

ἀπὸ ποίου τάχους, *with what swiftness.*

αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεῖσαντος καταλευσθῆναι, *when he had just missed being stoned to death.*

αὐτῷ μεταμέλει, *he repents, he is sorry.*

ἀφ' ἵππου, *on horseback.*

οὐκ ἂν ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχοι, *I should not find it a thankless task.*

βαρέως ἀκούειν, *to hear with disgust, to hear with anger.*

βαρέως φέρειν, *to take to heart, to be annoyed.*

βασιλεία Κίρῳ ἦν, *Cyrus had a palace.*

βιωτιάζειν τῇ φωνῇ, *to have a Boeotian accent.*

δεξιὰν διδόναι, *to give one's right hand as a pledge, to give a pledge.*

δεξιὰν λαμβάνειν, *to accept one's hand-grasp as a pledge, to receive a pledge.*

τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος, *the extreme right.*

τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, τὸ δεξιόν, *the right wing.*

δηλὸς ἐστίν ἀνιώμενος, *he is evidently troubled.*

δηλὸς ἦν σπεύδων, *he was clearly hastening, it was clear that he was hastening.*

διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου, *through the middle of the park.*

διὰ μέσου τούτων, *between these.*

διὰ παντὸς πολέμου αὐτοῖς ἰέναι, *to be on terms of uncompromising hostility with them.*

διὰ πολλά, *for many reasons.*

διὰ ταχέων, *rapidly, quickly.*

διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *on account of his army having been scattered.*

αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι, *to come to friendly terms with them.*

διδόναι δίκην, *to suffer punishment, to make amends, to pay the penalty.*

δίκην ἐπιτιθεῖναι, *to inflict punishment.*

τῆς δίκης τυχεῖν, *to receive one's deserts.*

δόγμα ποιεῖσθαι, *to pass a resolution.*

δοκεῖ μοι βουλευέσθαι, *it seems to me best to take counsel, I think we should take counsel.*

τὰ δόξαντα τῇ στρατιᾷ, *what the army had resolved upon.*

δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις,
the soldiers broke into a run.

ἢ δυνατὸν μάλιστα, as much as possible, so far as possible.

ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, they thought best, they resolved.

ἔδοξε ταῦτα, this was voted, this was resolved upon.

εἴ τι ἦν, whatever there was.

εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον ἦν, whatever else there was of use.

εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος, if any one else, if any one does.

εἶναι πρὸς τινος τρόπον, to be consistent with one's character.

εἰρήνην ἀγειν, to keep the peace, to be at peace.

εἰρήνην ἔχειν, to enjoy peace.

εἰς δικαιοσύνην, in regard to justice, as far as justice is concerned.

εἰς ἐπήκοον, within hearing distance.

εἰς ἑσπέραν, towards evening, as evening came on.

εἰς καλὸν ἤκειν, to come at an opportune time.

εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν, to come to a conference.

εἰς τὰ ὄπλα, to arms.

εἰς πενήκοντα, to the number of fifty, fifty in number.

εἰς πλάγιον, sidewise.

εἰς τάναντία, in the opposite direction, about.

εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἑω, on the following morning.

εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, on the following day.

εἰς τὸ δεῖον καθίστασθαι, to come out all right.

εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, for private use, for one's own advantage.

εἰς τὸ ἕσον καταβαίνειν, to march down into the plain.

εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων, into the space between the two.

εἰς τὸ πρᾶνές, downward, head foremost.

εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, forward, to the front.

εἰς τοῦμπᾶλιν, back, toward the rear.

οἱ εἰς τριάκοντα ἔτη, those under thirty years of age.

εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, to come to blows, to be engaged in hostilities.

εἰς χεῖρας τιλὶ ἐλθεῖν, to come into the power of any one.

εἰς χιλίους, a thousand in number, to the number of a thousand.

ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, in every way.

ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, unjustly.

ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, from the opposite side.

ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, in a fair way, justly.

ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, over against, opposite.

ἐκ τούτου, thereupon, accordingly, in consequence of this.

ἐκποδῶν ποιέσθαι, to put out of the way.

ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, to begin war.

ἐλθόντας αἰτεῖν, to go and ask.

ἐμβαίνειν εἰς πλοῖον, to go on board a transport, to embark on a transport.

ἐμοὶ τοῦτο ποιητέον ἐστίν, I must do this, I ought to do this.

οἱ ἐμπείρωσ αὐτοῦ ἔχοντες, those who are acquainted with him.

ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right.

ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, he came to himself.

ἐν ἕσῳ προσιέναι, to advance with even step.

ἐν ὀρμῇ εἶναι, to be on the point of starting.

ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, to have in mind, to intend.

ἐν τούτῳ, in the meantime, meanwhile.

ἐντίμως ἔχειν, to be in honor.

ἐπ' ὀλίγων, few deep.

ἐπεὶ τῆ ἡλικία ἔπρεπε, <i>when he became of age.</i>	ἡδομαι ἀκούων, <i>I am glad to hear.</i>
ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, <i>as soon as.</i>	τῆ πρόσθεν ἡμέρα, <i>on the previous day, on the day before.</i>
ἐπὶ γῆς βεβηκότες, <i>standing firmly on the ground.</i>	τὴν ἡμέραν, <i>during the day.</i>
ἐπὶ δόρυ, <i>to the right.</i>	ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, <i>by day and by night.</i>
ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν, <i>to have recourse to every expedient.</i>	τῆς ἡμέρας, <i>in the course of the day.</i>
ἐπὶ πολλῶν, <i>many deep.</i>	τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης, <i>in the course of the entire day.</i>
ἐπὶ πολύ, <i>over a wide space, far.</i>	πρὸς ἡμέρα ἦν, <i>it was about day-break.</i>
ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, <i>for the most part.</i>	δέκα ἡμερῶν, <i>within ten days.</i>
ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, <i>for the most part, very generally.</i>	ἡμῖν ἔστιν, <i>we have.</i>
ἐπὶ τεττάρων, <i>four deep.</i>	ἡμῖν ταῦτα δοκεῖ ἅπερ, <i>we hold just the same view as.</i>
ἐπὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ εἶναι, <i>to be in the power of the king.</i>	ἦν τούτων τῶν σταθμῶν οὐς πάνυ μακροὺς ἤλαυνεν, <i>some of the marches which he made were very long.</i>
ἔσχατα παθεῖν, <i>to experience most intense sufferings.</i>	ἦν ἐμοὶ πόλεμος πρὸς Μυσοῦς, <i>I was engaged in war with the Mysians.</i>
ἔτι παῖς ὢν, <i>while yet a boy.</i>	ἦσαν Παρυσάτιδος, <i>were the property of Parysatis, belonged to Parysatis.</i>
εὖ ἀκούειν, <i>to be spoken well of.</i>	ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω, <i>to go forward.</i>
εὖ γενέσθαι, <i>to turn out well.</i>	ἴσθι ἀνόητος ὢν, <i>know that you are a fool.</i>
εὖ πάσχειν, <i>to be well off, to be well treated.</i>	ἐξ ἴσου εἶναι, <i>to be on an equality, to be on an equal footing.</i>
εὖ ποιεῖν, <i>to treat well.</i>	καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, <i>for pillage.</i>
εὐθὺς ἐκ παιδων, <i>even from childhood, from childhood up.</i>	καθ' ἡσυχίαν, <i>at one's leisure, quietly, peaceably.</i>
εὐθὺς παῖδες, <i>while yet children.</i>	καθήκει μοι, <i>it is my duty.</i>
εὐθὺς παῖδες ὄντες, <i>even while children, from childhood up.</i>	καὶ γάρ, <i>and with good reason, for; for.</i>
εὐθὺς μειράκιον ὢν, <i>even when a boy.</i>	καὶ μὴν, <i>and moreover, and yet.</i>
εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν, <i>to be kindly disposed.</i>	κακὰ ποιεῖν τινα, <i>to do harm to any one, inflict evils upon any one.</i>
εὐχομαι αὐτὸν εὐτυχεῖσθαι, <i>I wish him success.</i>	κάκιον πράττειν, <i>to fare worse, be less fortunate.</i>
τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, <i>τὸ εὐώνυμον, the left wing.</i>	
ἐφ' ἵππου, <i>on horseback.</i>	
ἔχειν τὴν δίκην, <i>to have one's deserts, to pay the penalty.</i>	
ἔχετε τὴν γνώμην, <i>make up your minds.</i>	
ἢ ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, <i>as much as possible, as much as he could.</i>	
ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, <i>as quickly as possible, as quickly as he could.</i>	
ἦδιστ' ἂν ἀκούσαιμι, <i>I should be exceedingly pleased to hear.</i>	

- κακῶς ἔχειν, *to be in bad condition, to be badly off.*
κακῶς πάσχειν, *to suffer hurt.*
κακῶς ποιεῖν, *to do hurt to, to inflict damage upon.*
κακῶς πράττειν, *to fare badly.*
κακῶς τῶν ἡμετέρων ἔχόντων, *since, if, or when our affairs are in a bad condition.*
καλῶς ἔχειν, *to be in good condition, to present a fine appearance.*
καλῶς ποιεῖν, *to treat well, to do good to.*
καλῶς πράττειν, *to fare well, have good success.*
κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, *each year, yearly.*
κατὰ γῆν, *by land.*
κατὰ δύναμιν or εἰς δύναμιν, *according to one's ability, as well as one can.*
κατὰ θάλατταν, *by sea.*
κατὰ τὸ μέσον, *at the middle.*
κατὰ τὸ μέσον τῶν πολεμίων, *against the middle of the enemy, against the enemy's centre.*
καταβαίνειν εἰς ἀγῶνα, *to enter the lists.*
κατ' ἔθνη, *by nations, nation by nation.*
τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀποτμηθέντες ἐτελεύτησαν, *they suffered death by being beheaded.*
κελεύοντος Κύρου, *at the bidding of Cyrus.*
κραυγῆς γενομένης, *when a shout went up.*
κρέα ἐσθλοντες διαγιγνόμεθα, *we continue to subsist on meat, we live on meat.*
τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον, *the camp of Cyrus, Cyrus's camp.*
Κύρου ἐν πείρᾳ ἐγενόμην, *I was personally acquainted with Cyrus.*
λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών, *to get away without his knowing it, to get off without his knowledge.*
- λάθρα τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *without the knowledge of the soldiers, unbeknown to the soldiers.*
τὸ λοιπόν, *thenceforth.*
ἕξ λόχοι ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, *six companies with a hundred men each.*
τὰ Λύκαια θύειν, *to offer the Lycæan sacrifices, to celebrate the Lycæan festival.*
μεῖον ἔχειν, *to be worse off, to be at a disadvantage.*
μελανία τις, *a kind of black cloud.*
μελήσει μοι, *I will take care, I will see to it.*
μέρος τι ἦν θεάσασθαι, *it was possible to see something.*
μέσας νύκτας, *midnight.*
μέση ἢ φάλαγξ, *the middle of the line.*
μέσον ἡμέρας, *mid-day.*
τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων, *the space between the flanks, the distance between the wings.*
μέσον τὸν σταθμόν, *the middle of the stage, the middle of the day's march.*
τὸ μέσον τῶν τειχῶν, *the distance between the walls.*
ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως, *between the king and us.*
ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος, *between the river and the canal.*
ἐν μέσῳ τούτων, *between these.*
μετὰ ταῦτα, *after this.*
μεταμέλει μοι, *I repent, I am sorry.*
μεταμέλει μοι ἔφη, *I said that I had repented, that I was sorry.*
τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν στρατευμάτων, *the distance between the armies.*
μετεπέμψατο Κύρον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, *he sent for Cyrus to come to himself.*
μέχρι οὗ, *to the place where, to where.*

- οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλεία, *the king and his men, the king's men.*
- οἱ ἀμφὶ Τισσαφέρην, *Tissaphernes and his men.*
- οἱ αὐτοῦ, *his own men.*
- οἱ μὲν, οἱ δέ, *some, others.*
- οἱ παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντες, *those in the service of the king.*
- οἷς καθήκει ἀθροῖσθαι, *whose duty it is to assemble, who are to assemble.*
- οἷόν τε ἔστιν, οἷόν τε, *it is possible.*
- ὀλίγου δεῖ, *it lacks little, all but.*
- ὁμόσε θεῖν, *to rush to the attack, to rush to attack.*
- ὄνομα αὐτῇ Κορσῶτη, *its name is Corsote, it bears the name Corsote.*
- ἔπλα προβαλέσθαι, *to present arms.*
- ἔπλα τιθέναι, *to ground arms, bring arms to rest; to halt under arms.*
- ἔσῃ θάττον τοσοῦτω ἀπαρασκευότερον, *the more quickly the more unprepared.*
- ἔ,τι ἂν δέη, *whatever may be needful.*
- ἔτι ἀπαρασκευότατος, *as unprepared as possible.*
- ἔτι βέλτιστος, *the best possible, as good as possible.*
- ἔτι πλείστοι, *as many as possible.*
- οὐ τῶν νικῶντων τὰ ἔπλα παραδιδόναι, *it is not the place of victors to give up their arms.*
- οὐ πολὺ ἔμοῦ ὕστερον, *not long after me.*
- οὐδ' ὡς ἡμῖν ἀθυμητέον, *not even under these conditions should we despair.*
- οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μέτεστι τούτων, *we share in none of these things, we have no share in these things.*
- οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐκ ἐπιθήσεται, *it is not possible that he will not make an attack upon (us), he will inevitably attack.*
- οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῦ λαβεῖν, *it was not possible to take them.*
- οὐπω πολλὰ ἡμέραι ἀφ' οὗ, *it is not many days since, not many days ago.*
- οὔτε στρατηγῶ οὔτ' ἰδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν ἔστιν, *neither general nor private is of any use.*
- τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, *a protection for the eyes against the snow.*
- οὕτως ἔχει, *it is so, this is the case.*
- ὄχλον παρέχουσιν ἄγειν, *they are troublesome to carry, they are hard to take along.*
- πάντων πάντα κράτιστος, *best of all in everything.*
- παρ' ἀσπίδα, *to the left.*
- παρέχειν ὑποψίαν, *to cause suspicion.*
- πᾶσα ὁδός, *every road.*
- πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός, *the entire road, the whole way.*
- πείραν ἔχειν αὐτῶν, *to try them, to be acquainted with them.*
- πειστέον ἐστὶ Κλεάρχῳ, *Clearchus must be obeyed, obedience must be rendered to Clearchus.*
- περὶ μέσας νύκτας, *about midnight.*
- περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider all-important.*
- περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider of the highest importance.*
- πλείστοι, *very many, most.*
- οἱ πλείστοι, *the most, the majority.*
- αἱ πλησίον κῶμαι, *the neighboring villages.*
- ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν, *to call an assembly.*
- ποιεῖν λόχους ὀρθίους, *to form company columns.*
- ποιεῖσθαι πόλεμον, *to make war.*
- ποιεῖν στόλον, *to make a journey, to make an expedition.*
- ποιεῖσθαι στόλον πάλιν, *to march back again.*

πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, *to be very despondent.*

πολλοῦ χρόνου, *for a long time.*

τὸ πολὺ στράτευμα, *the greater part of the army, the bulk of the army.*

πολὺ τοῦ στρατεύματος, *a large part of the army.*

τὸ πολὺ τῶν πολεμίων, *the greater portion of the enemy.*

πορείαν ποιεῖν, *to make a journey, to march.*

πράγματα παρέχειν, *to make trouble, to trouble, to disturb.*

πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι, *before it is evident.*

πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, *in the sight of gods and men.*

πρὸς φιλίαν, *on friendly terms, in a friendly manner.*

πρόφασις τοῦ ἀβροῦξεν στράτευμα, *a pretext for collecting an army.*

πρῶτον ἔλεξε, *first he said.*

πρῶτος ἔλεξε, *he was the first to say.*

σημῆναι τὸ πολεμικόν, *to sound the signal for battle.*

σιγῇ ὡς δυνατόν, *as silently as possible.*

σκεπτόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, *I think it ought to be considered.*

σπεισαμένου Κίρου, *when Cyrus had made a treaty.*

σπονδὰς ποιέσθαι, *to make a truce.*

σὺν ἡμῖν, *together with us, with our help, on our side.*

σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, *with the help of the gods, thanks be to the gods.*

συντεγαμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντί, *with the (his) army all drawn up.*

σχεδὸν μέσαι νύκτες ἦσαν, *it was almost midnight.*

τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, *what was due to the gods was properly performed.*

τὰ παρ' ἐμοί, *the conditions of life with me, a life with me, service under me.*

τὰ παρόντα πράγματα, τὰ παρόντα, *the present circumstances, the present state of affairs.*

τὰ περὶ Προξένου, *the fate of Proxenus.*

τὰ οἶκοι, *the condition of affairs at home, a life at home.*

ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω, *this is my opinion.*

ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἐγώ, *this is MY opinion.*

ταύτην τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἔγωγε, *this is at least MY opinion.*

ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο, *thus that day ended.*

τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the same day.*

τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας, *ten days previously.*

τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις, *what will the soldiers have?*

φάλαγγός τι, *a part of the battle-line.*

τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις, *what is your opinion?*

τοιούτων ἐστὲ προγόνων, *such are your ancestors.*

τὸ καθ' αὐτούς, *the part opposite themselves.*

τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *so far as this man is concerned.*

τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present.*

τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ὑποψία ἦν, *the generals had a suspicion, the generals were suspicious.*

τοῖς ὑποψία ἦν, *some had a suspicion, some were suspicious.*

τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, *in the following manner.*

ἐμοί τοῦτ' οὐ ποιητέον, *I ought not to do this.*

τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων, *since these things are so, since the case stands thus.*

τρεφόμενον τοῦτο ἐλάνθανεν, *this was secretly maintained.*

παρῶν τυγχάνει, <i>he happens to be present.</i>	χάριν εἶδέναι, <i>to feel grateful.</i>
ἔτυχεν ἐστηκώς, <i>he happened to be standing.</i>	χρῆ ἡμᾶς διαβῆναι, <i>we ought to cross over.</i>
τυγχάνει βουλόμενος, <i>he happens to be wishing.</i>	ώρα βουλευέσθαι, <i>it is time to take counsel.</i>
τυγχάνει ἔχων, <i>he happens to have.</i>	ὡς ἂν δύναται πλείστους, <i>as many as possible, as many as he can.</i>
ἐτύγχανεν τεταγμένος, <i>he chanced to be stationed, he as it happened had been stationed.</i>	ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα, <i>as safely as possible.</i>
τῷ ὄντι, <i>in fact, in reality.</i>	ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, <i>as nobly as possible, as fine as possible.</i>
ἡμᾶς προσήκει ἀμείνονας εἶναι, <i>you ought to be better men, you ought to be braver.</i>	ὡς εἴκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος, <i>about twenty feet in width.</i>
ὑπηρεταὶ Κύρου ἐλέχθησαν γενέσθαι, <i>it was said that Cyrus had helpers.</i>	ὡς εἰς μάχην, <i>apparently for battle, as if for battle.</i>
ὑπνου λαχεῖν, <i>to fall asleep.</i>	ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους, <i>apparently against these.</i>
τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, <i>on the following day.</i>	ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, <i>for the most part, generally.</i>
φανερὸς ἐγένετο ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, <i>he appeared desirous of exhibiting.</i>	ὡς ἐπιθησόμενος, <i>apparently in order to attack; with the purpose, it seemed, of attacking.</i>
φανερὸς ἦν πειρώμενος, <i>he was evidently striving.</i>	ὡς κράτιστα, <i>as well as possible, as bravely as possible.</i>
φανερὸς ἦν φοβούμενος, <i>he was evidently fearing, it was clear that he dreaded.</i>	ὡς οἷον τε μάλιστα πεφυλαγμένως, <i>in as guarded a manner as possible.</i>
φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, <i>to plunder and devastate.</i>	ὡς πλείστον, <i>as much as possible.</i>
χαλεπῶς φέρειν, <i>to take to heart, to be irritated, to be vexed.</i>	ὡς πολεμίαν οὖσαν, <i>on the ground that it (the country) was hostile, with the pretext that it was hostile.</i>
φόβον ποιεῖν, <i>to inspire fear.</i>	ὡς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, <i>to speak concisely; in a word; briefly.</i>
φυλαττόμενος ὡς ἐδύνατο, <i>in as guarded a manner as possible.</i>	ὡς τάχιστα, <i>as quickly as possible.</i>
χαλεπῶς ἔχειν, <i>to feel angry.</i>	ὡς τις καὶ ἄλλος, <i>as well as any one else, as well as any one.</i>
χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, <i>to return a favor.</i>	ὠφέλε Κύρος ζῆν, <i>would that Cyrus were alive! oh that Cyrus were alive!</i>

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<p>a. = <i>active (voice).</i> abs. = <i>absolute.</i> acc. = <i>accusative.</i> adj. = <i>adjective.</i> adv. = <i>adverb, adverbial.</i> aor. = <i>aoist.</i> c. = <i>common (gender).</i> causat. = <i>causative.</i> cf. = <i>confer = compare.</i> chap. = <i>chapter.</i> comp. = <i>comparative (degree).</i> conj. = <i>conjunction.</i> dat. = <i>dative.</i> decl. = <i>declension.</i> def. = <i>defective.</i> dem. = <i>demonstrative.</i> dep. (with parts of verbs) = <i>de- ponent.</i> dim. = <i>diminutive.</i> dir. = <i>direct.</i> e. g. = <i>exempli gratia = for ex- ample.</i> <i>et al.</i> = <i>et alibi = and elsewhere.</i> <i>etc.</i> = <i>et cetera = and so forth.</i> <i>et seq.</i> = <i>et sequentia = and what follows.</i> excl. = <i>exclamation.</i> f. = <i>feminine.</i> freq. = <i>frequentative.</i> fut. = <i>future.</i> fut. pf. = <i>future perfect.</i> gen. = <i>genitive.</i> ibid. = <i>ibidem = in the same place.</i> id. = <i>idem = the same.</i> i. e. = <i>id est = that is.</i> imp. = <i>imperative.</i> impers. = <i>impersonal.</i> impf. = <i>imperfect.</i> indecl. = <i>indeclinable.</i></p>	<p>indef. = <i>indefinite.</i> indic. = <i>indicative.</i> infin. = <i>infinitive.</i> intens. = <i>intensive.</i> interj. = <i>interjection.</i> intr. = <i>intransitive.</i> irr. = <i>irregular.</i> Lat. = <i>Latin.</i> l., ll. = <i>line, lines.</i> lit. = <i>literally.</i> loc. = <i>locative (case).</i> m. = <i>masculine.</i> mid. = <i>middle (voice).</i> MSS. = <i>manuscripts.</i> n. = <i>neuter.</i> N., NN. = <i>note, notes.</i> nom. = <i>nominative.</i> num. = <i>numeral.</i> opt. = <i>optative.</i> p., pp. = <i>page, pages.</i> part. = <i>participle.</i> p., pass. = <i>passive.</i> pers. = <i>person.</i> pf. = <i>perfect.</i> pl. = <i>plural.</i> plupf. = <i>pluperfect.</i> pred. = <i>predicate.</i> prep. = <i>preposition.</i> pres. = <i>present.</i> pron. = <i>pronoun.</i> reflex. = <i>reflexive.</i> rel. = <i>relative.</i> sing. = <i>singular.</i> subj. = <i>subjunctive.</i> subst. = <i>substantive.</i> sup. = <i>superlative.</i> tr. = <i>transitive.</i> v. = <i>verb.</i> voc. = <i>vocative.</i></p>
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References such as I. v. 10 (Book I., chap. v., section 10) are to the books of the *Anabasis*.

VOCABULARY.

ἀ

A.

ἀγγέλλω

ἀ-, inseparable prefix, with two meanings (in the Anabasis), viz. :
1. Negative or Privative (*ἀν* before vowels), = *un-*, *in-*; as, *βατός*, *fordable, passable*; *ἄ-βατος*, *not fordable, impassable*; *ἄξιος*, *worthy*; *ἀν-ἄξιος*, *unworthy*.
2. Collective, from *ἄ* of *ἄμα*; as, *ἄθροος* = *ἀ* + *θρόος*, *collected, compact*.

ἄ, ἄπερ, see *ῥς*, *ῥσπερ*

ἄβατος, *-ον*, adj., [*ἀ* priv. + *βατός*, from *βαίνω*], *not trodden, impassable, unfordable*. III. iv. 49; V. vi. 9.

Ἀβροζέλης, *-ου, ὁ*, *Abrozelmes*, a Thracian interpreter, belonging to the suite of Scuthes. VII. vi. 43.

Ἀβροκόμας, *-α, ὁ*, *Abrocōmas*. See N. to p. 63, 24. I. iii. 20; I. iv. 3, 5; I. vii. 12.

Ἀβύδος, *-ου, ἡ*, *Abýdos*, a city in the Troad, situated at the narrowest part of the Hellespont, where Xerxes built his celebrated bridge across the strait; modern *Aidos* or *Avido*. I. i. 9.

ἀγαθός, *-ῆ, -όν*, adj., (comp. *ἀμείνων, βελτίων, κρείττων, λῦων*; sup. *ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λῦστος*), *good, noble, brave; propitious; useful; fertile*, II. ii. 22. [*τὸ*] *ἀγαθόν*, *favor*, II. iii. 20. [*τὰ*] *ἀγαθὰ*, *good things, goods*,

treasure; property, = provisions, III. v. 1; IV. iv. 9; IV. vi. 27.

ἀγάλλω, *ἀγαλῶ*, def., *adorn, decorate, make glorious, exalt*; pass., *ἀγάλλομαι*, *take pride in, glory in, rejoice*; followed by dat., or *ἐπί* with dat. II. vi. 26.

ἄγαμαι, no fut. in Attic, *ἡγασάμην* (rare), *ἡγάσθην* (aor. p. used as mid.), dep. and def., *wonder; admire, esteem*. I. i. 9.

ἄγαν, adv., *very, very much, too much, exceedingly*. VII. vi. 39.

ἀγαπάω, *-ήσω, ἡγάπησα, ἡγάπηκα*, *love, esteem*, implying affection, while *φιλέω* implies rather passion; of things or circumstances, *be well satisfied, content, well pleased*, as I. ix. 29.

Ἀγασίας, *-ου, ὁ*, *Agasias*, a captain (*λοχαγός*) of great courage, and friend of Xenophon's, from *Stymphālus* in Arcadia. III. i. 31, *et al.*

ἀγαστός, *-ῆ, -όν*, adj., [*ἄγαμαι*], *worthy of admiration, admirable, praiseworthy*. I. ix. 24.

ἀγγεῖον, *-ου, τό*, [*ἄγγος, vessel*], *vessel, receptacle, reservoir*. VI. iv. 23.

ἀγγελία, *-ας, ἡ*, [*ἄγγελος*], *message, announcement, news, report*. II. iii. 19.

ἀγγέλλω, *ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγελεκα, ἡγγειλα*, *announce, report, bring message, carry news*. I. vii. 13; II. iii. 19.

ἄγγελος, -ου, ὁ, messenger, envoy, herald. Cf. ANGEL.

ἀγείρω, ἀγεροῦμαι, ἀγήγερμαι, ἡγεῖρα, gather, bring together, assemble. III. ii. 13.

ἀγένειος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., γένειον, chin, beard], beardless. II. vi. 28.

Ἄγησιλαός, -ου, ὁ, Agesilāus, a famous king of Sparta. His best known exploits are an expedition against Artaxerxes (396–395 B.C.), and a war with the allied forces of Athens and Thebes, culminating in the battle of Coronēa (394 B.C.). V. iii. 6.

Ἄγιας, -ου, ὁ, Agias, one of the Greek generals of Cyrus. See N. to p. 50, I. II. v. 31, vi. 30.

ἄγκος, -εος or -ους, τό, valley, glen, defile. IV. i. 7.

ἄγκυρα, -ας, ἡ, anchor. III. v. 10.

ἀγνοέω, -ήσω, ἡγνόηκα, ἡγνόησα, [ἀ priv., γνο = νο in νοέω], be ignorant of, not know, be in doubt.

ἀγνωμοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [ἀγνώμων], thoughtlessness; misunderstanding, II. v. 6.

ἀγνώμων, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., γνώμη], thoughtless, ungrateful, inconsiderate. VII. vi. 23, 38.

ἀγορά, -ᾶς, ἡ, [ἀγείρω], assembly; by synecdoche, place of assembling, market-place, = Latin forum; also, whatever is offered for sale in the market, provisions, supplies.

ἀγοράζω, -άσω, ἡγόρακα, ἡγόρασα, perf. p. ἡγόρασμαι, aor. p. ἡγοράσθην, [ἀγορά], frequent the market-place; buy in the market, purchase.

ἀγορανόμος, -ου, ὁ, [ἀγορά + νόμος, from νέμω], market-clerk, superintendent of the market; an officer (there were ten or twelve in Athens) appointed to see that there was fair play in open commercial dealings.

ἀγορεύω, -εύσω, ἡγόρευκα, ἡγόρευσα, [ἀγορά], speak in the assembly; speak in public, harangue, address. V. vi. 27.

ἀγρεύω, -εύσω, perf. wanting, ἡγρεύω, [ἄγρα, chase], hunt, chase. ἀγρευόμενα θηρία, game. V. iii. 8.

ἀγριος, -ία, -ιον, adj., [ἀγρός], living in or belonging to the fields; wild, savage.

ἀγρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [cf. Lat. ager, Eng. acre, Germ. acker], field, land.

ἀγρυπνέω, -ήσω, ἡγρύπνηκα, ἡγρύπνησα, [ἀγρυπνος, wakeful, from ἀγρέω, seek, + ύπνος, sleep], be wakeful, lose sleep. VII. vi. 36.

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤχα, ἤξα, 2 aor. act. ἤγαγον, perf. p. ἤγμαι, aor. p. ἤχθην, [cf. Lat. ago], lead, bring: — of things with life, lead, conduct, drive; of things without life, bring, carry, convey; — figuratively, live through, lead a life of, pass, as εἰρήνην ἄγειν, keep the peace; ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, remain quiet; — idiomatically, ἄγε, come! ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν (= ferre et agere), have complete control of; plunder and devastate (φέρειν having reference to things, ἄγειν to men and animals).

ἀγώγιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀγωγή, conveying], portable, easily conveyed, manageable. τὰ ἀγώγιμα, cargo of a ship, freight. V. i. 16.

ἀγών, -ῶνος, ὁ, [ἄγω], place of gathering; by synecdoche, that which takes place at the ἀγών, contest, game; strife, rivalry, competition.

ἀγωνίζομαι, -ίσσομαι or -ιοῦμαι, ἡγωνισμαι, ἡγωνισάμην, [ἀγών], compete, struggle, contest, fight.

ἀγωνοθέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἀγών, τίθημι], one who institutes the contest or offers the prize, director of the contest; arbiter, umpire, judge. III. i. 21.

ἄδειπνος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., δεῖπνον],

- dinnerless, supperless. See under δεῖπνον.
- ἀδελφός**, -οῦ, (voc. ἀδελφε), ὁ, brother; intimate friend.
- ἀδεώς**, adv., [ἀδεής, fearless], fearlessly, without fear.
- ἄδηλος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + δηλος], not clear, not plain, obscure, uncertain; followed by a clause with ὅτι, or by indir. question.
- ἀδιάβατος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., διά, root βα of βαίνω], not to be gone through, unfordable, impassable.
- ἀδικέω**, -ήσω, ἠδίκηκα, ἠδίκησα, [ἀδικος], do injustice, do wrong, wrong, treat unfairly. μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν, do no wrong, do nothing out of the way. I. ix. 13.
- ἀδικία**, -ας, ἡ, [ἀδικος], injustice, unrighteousness, wrong. II. vi. 18.
- ἀδικος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., δίκη], unjust, unfair, wrong, wicked. ἐκ τοῦ ἀδικου (from τὸ ἀδικον), unjustly, by unfair means.
- ἀδίκως**, adv., [ἀδικος], unjustly, unrighteously, wrongfully.
- ἀδόλως** adv., [ἄδολος, -ον, guileless], guilelessly, without deceit, without treachery.
- ἀδύνατος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., δυνατός], powerless, weak, feeble; impossible, impracticable.
- ἄδω** or **αἰέδω**, ἄσομαι, aor. ἦσα, sing.
- αἰέ** or **αἰεί**, adv., always, forever; constantly.
- ἀετός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἀφετός, avis], eagle; ἀετὸς χρυσοῦς, golden eagle, borne by a standard-bearer or attached to a chariot as the special ensign of the Persian king. I. x. 12.
- ἄθεος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + θεός], godless, wicked. II. v. 39.
- Ἀθήναι**, -ῶν, αἰ, Athens, chief city of Attica. Ἀθήνησι, loc., at Athens. IV. viii. 4.
- Ἀθηναία**, -ας (also Ἀθηναῖα, -ᾶς), ἡ, Athēne, the goddess Pallas Athene, identified with Minerva of the Roman mythology; daughter of Zeus, and patroness of wisdom, especially of wisdom combined with courage; hence also patroness of war systematically carried on; tutelary deity of Athens. See *Dict. of Biography and Mythology*, or Murray's *Manual of Mythology*.
- Ἀθηναῖος**, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἀθῆναι], Athenian; as subst., an Athenian.
- ἄθλον**, -ον, τὸ, [ἄθλος, contest], prize, reward. I. ii. 10.
- ἄθροίζω**, -οίσω, ἤθροικα, ἤθροισα, [ἄθρος], assemble, collect, muster; mid. and pl, gather themselves together, be mustered, collected together.
- ἄθρόος**, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀ coll. + θρόος, noise], in a mass, compact, screeled, collected, thick.
- ἀθυμέω**, -ήσω, ἠθύμηκα, ἠθύμησα, [ἄθυμος], be discouraged, disheartened; despond, lose heart. Hence ἀθυμητέος, -ον, III. ii. 23.
- ἀθυμία**, -ας, ἡ, [ἄθυμος], despondency, dejection, gloom. ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν = ἀθυμεῖν, be despondent, lose heart.
- ἄθυμος**, -ον, [ἀ priv. + θυμός, soul], spiritless, despondent, down-hearted, dejected, gloomy.
- ἄθύμως**, adv, gloomily, despondently, without heart, without spirit.
- αἰγιαλός**, -οῦ, ὁ, shore, strand, beach, coast; also, later, the sea.
- Αἰγύπτιος**, -α, -ον, adj., Egyptian; as subst., an Egyptian. See N. to p. 79, 10.
- Αἴγυπτος**, -ον, ἡ, Egypt; in ancient times often called the "Nile country," because in breadth it extends only a few miles on each side of the Nile. See Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography*.
- αἰδέομαι**, -έσομαι, ἤδεσμαι, ἠδεσάμην, ἠδέσθην, [αἰδώς, respect],

- dep., *be ashamed*; transitive, *respect, have regard for*.
- αἰδήμων**, -ον, adj., [αἰδώς], *respectful, reverent, modest*. I. ix. 5.
- αἰδοῖα**, -ων, τὰ, [αἰδώς], *the private parts, groin*. IV. iii. 12.
- αἰδώς**, -οὺς, ἡ, *shame, reverence, respect, bashfulness*.
- Αἰήτης**, -ου, ὁ, *Aëtes*, a mythical king of Colchis, said to be son of Helios (the sun) and Persëis, and father of Medëa. In later times the name was applied to a series of kings, one of whom is mentioned in the *Anabasis*, V. vi. 37.
- αἰθρία**, -ας, ἡ, [αἰθήρ, *clear sky*], *clear weather, open sky, open air*.
- αἶθω**, def. verb, found only in pres. and impf., poetic synonyme of κάω, *set on fire, burn, consume*; mid., *be on fire, burn*.
- αἰκίζω**, def. verb, in act. found only in pres. As dep., αἰκίζομαι, αἰκιοῦμαι, ἡκισομαι, ἡκισάμην, [αἰκία, *injury*], *treat injuriously, maltreat, abuse, plague, torment*.
- αἶμα**, -ατος, τό, *blood*.
- Αἰνέας**, -α, ὁ, *Aenëas*, a captain from Stymphälus, in Arcadia. IV. vii. 13.
- Αἰνιάνες**, -ων, οἱ, *Aenianians*, a people who dwelt on the southeastern borders of Thessaly, on Mount Oeta, and the banks of the Spercheios. I. ii. 6; VI. i. 7.
- αἶξ**, αἰγός, ἡ, *goat*.
- Αἰολίς**, -ίδος, ἡ, *Aeolis*, a country in Asia Minor between Ionia and the Hellespont. See Map. V. vi. 24.
- αἰρετός**, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [αἶρέω], *to be taken, that must be taken or captured*. IV. vii. 3.
- αἶρετός**, -ῆ, -όν, verbal adj., [αἶρέω], *taken, selected, chosen*; in pl., as subst., οἱ αἶρετοί, *the delegates, the deputies*. I. iii. 21.
- αἶρέω**, -ήσω, ἤρηκα, 2 aor. εἶλον,
- aor. p. ἤρέθην, *take, capture, seize*; — mid., *take for one's self*; hence of things, *select, pick up*; of persons, *elect, choose*.
- αἶρω**, ἀρῶ, ἤρκα, ἤρα, *lift up, elevate, raise*.
- αἰσθάνομαι**, αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἤσθησάμην, ἤσθόμην, *notice, perceive, become aware of, learn through the senses*.
- αἰσθησις**, -εως, ἡ, [αἰσθάνομαι], *observation, notice, perception*. IV. vi. 13.
- αἰστικός**, -ον, adj., [αἶσα, *fate, fortune*], *of good omen, lucky, auspicious*. VI. v. 2.
- Αἰσχίνης**, -ου, ὁ, *Aeschines*, a native of Acarnania and commander of Achaean peltasts. IV. iii. 22, viii. 18.
- αἰσχρός**, -ά, -όν, adj., [αἰσχος, *shame*], comp. αἰσχιῶν, sup. αἰσχιστος, *shameful, base, despicable, contemptible; disgraceful*.
- αἰσχρῶς**, adv., [αἰσχρός], *basely, shamefully, contemptibly*.
- αἰσχύνη**, -ης, ἡ, [αἰσχος], *shame, disgrace*. πᾶσιν αἰσχύνη ἦν, *all were ashamed*.
- αἰσχύνω**, αἰσχυνῶ, ἤσχυγκα, ἤσχυνα, [αἰσχος], *make ugly, disfigure; disgrace, dishonor*. Mid., αἰσχύνομαι, αἰσχυνοῦμαι, ἤσχυμαι, ἤσχύθη (aor. p. as mid.), *feel ashamed; feel shame before, stand in awe of*.
- αἰτέω**, -ήσω, ἤτηκα, ἤτησα, *ask, demand, beg*, followed by acc. of obj. or by acc. of obj. and acc. of person; — mid., *ask for one's self, entreat, beseech, obtain by entreaty*.
- αἰτία**, -ας, ἡ, [αἰτέω], *charge, guilt, fault, accusation, blame*.
- αἰτιόομαι**, -όσομαι, ἤτιάμαι, ἤτιασάμην, [αἰτία], mid. dep., *blame, accuse, charge, censure, reproach*; followed by acc. of person and inf.
- αἴτιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [αἰτέω], *causing*

- anything, often best translated *the cause*, as I. iv. 15; hence, *responsible for, chargeable, blameworthy, guilty*. As substantive, ὁ αἷτιος, *the accused, the culprit*; τὸ αἷτιον, *the cause*, IV. i. 17.
- αιχμάλωτος**, -ον, adj., [αἰχμή, *spear*, and ἀλίσκομαι], *taken in war, captive, captured*. As subst., οἱ αιχμάλωτοι, *the captives, prisoners of war*, IV. viii. 27; τὰ αιχμάλωτα, *the booty*, including captives as well as animals and treasure, V. iii. 4.
- Ἀκαρνανίαν**, -ἄνος, ὁ, *Acaranian*, a resident of Acarnania, a province of western central Greece.
- ἄκαυστος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κάω], *unburnt, that had not been burned*. III. v. 13.
- ἀκέραιος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. and κεράννυμι, κεραίω], *unmixed*; of troops, *not confused, fresh*. VI. v. 9.
- ἀκήρυκτος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κηρύσσω], *unannounced*; with πόλεμος, *a war in which no herald would be received*; hence, *truceless, implacable*. III. iii. 5.
- ἀκινάκης**, -ου, ὁ, *Persian short-sword*. Cf. Pl. I., fig. 1.
- ἀκίνδυνος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + κίνδυνος], *without danger, free from danger, safe*.
- ἀκινδύνως**, adv., [ἀκίνδυνος], *without danger, in security*. II. vi. 6.
- ἀκμάζω**, -άσω, ἤμακα, ἤμασα, [ἀκμή], *be at one's best, be at the best time of life*. III. i. 25.
- ἀκμή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀκή, *point*, cf. Lat. *acies*], *summit, highest point, maturity, ripeness*; ἀκμήν, acc. used adverbially, = *just at that point, at that very moment*, IV. iii. 26.
- ἀκόλαστος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κολλάω], *unpunished, undisciplined, unruly*. II. vi. 9.
- ἀκολουθέω**, -ήσω, ἠκολούθηκα, ἠκολούθησα, [ἀκολουθος], *follow, pursue*; followed by dat. or σύν with dat. VII. v. 3.
- ἀκόλουθος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ coll., κέλευθος, *way*], *taking the same path as another; consistent*. II. iv. 19.
- ἀκοντίζω**, -ίσω or -ιῶ, ἠκόντικα, ἠκόντισα, [ἀκόντιον], *hurl the dart; strike or wound with the dart or spear*.
- ἀκόντιον**, -ου, τό, [ἄκων, from ἀκή], *dart*, hurled either with the hand alone or by means of a leather strap. See p. 32, and Pl. II. 2.
- ἀκόντισις**, -εως, ἡ, [ἀκοντίω], *dart-hurling*. I. ix. 5.
- ἀκοντιστής**, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἀκοντίω], *dart-hurler, darter, javelin-thrower*. See p. 32.
- ἀκούω**, -ούσομαι, ἀκήκοα, ἤκουσα, perf. p. ἤκουσμαι, aor. p. ἤκούσθην, *hear, listen, learn by hearsay; heed, obey*; followed by acc. of obj. and gen. of person from whom heard. εἰς ἀκούειν ὑπότινος, *to be well spoken of by any one*, VII. vii. 23.
- ἄκρα**, -ας, ἡ, [ἄκρος], *summit; citadel, stronghold*.
- ἄκρατος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κεράννυμι], *unmixed, pure* (especially of wine), hence *strong*. The Greeks usually drank their wine mixed with water, looking upon the use of strong liquors as barbaric. IV. v. 28.
- ἄκριτος**, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κρίνω], *not judged, without trial, undemanded*. V. vii. 28.
- ἄκροβολίζομαι**, -ίσομαι, ἠεροβόλισμαι, ἠεροβολισάμην, [ἄκρος + βολεῖν, from βολή, from βάλλω], *throw from above or from a distance, fight at a distance, skirmish*.
- ἄκροβόλις**, -εως, ἡ, [ἄκροβολίζομαι], *skirmishing, skirmish*.
- ἄκρόπολις**, -εως, ἡ, [ἄκρον + πόλις], *citadel, fortress, stronghold, fastness*.
- ἄκρος**, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀκή, *acies*], *lying*

at the summit, highest, extreme, topmost. As subst., τὸ ἄκρον, summit, height, peak; τὰ ἄκρα, heights, summits.

ἀκρωνυχία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄκρος, ὄνυξ, finger-nail], the tip or extremity of the finger-nail; hence, mountain ridge.

ἀκτή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἄγνυμι, break], land against which waves break, headland, promontory, strand.

ἄκυρος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., κύρος, authority], without authority, not authoritative, invalid. VI. i. 28.

ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων, adj., [ἀ priv., ἐκῶν], unwilling, not willing. ἄκοντος ἐμοῦ, against my will, without my consent.

ἀλαλάζω, -άζομαι, aor. ἠλάλαξα, [ἀλαλά, war-shout], raise the war-shout, give the war-cry. See p. 37.

ἄλεινός, -ῆς, -όν, adj., [ἀλέα, warmth], warm, imparting warmth. IV. iv. 11.

ἀλέξω, ἀλεξήσω and ἀλέξω, I aor. ἤλεξα, 2 aor. ἔλακον, ward off, keep off, defend; recompense, requite, repay in kind.

ἀλέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἀλέω, grind], grinder. ὄνος ἀλέτης, millstone; see N. to p. 69, 10.

ἄλευρον, -ου, τό, [ἀλέω], usually in pl., flour, fine flour, as distinguished from coarse meal (ἄλφισα.)

ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀληθής], truth, fairness, reality, sincerity.

ἀληθεύω, -σω, ἠλήθευσα, [ἀληθής], say what is true, tell the truth; conjecture or predict correctly; report correctly.

ἀληθής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., λαθ, root of λανθάνω, conceal], open, true, honest, frank, real, sincere. As subst., τὸ ἀληθές, truth.

ἀληθινός, -ῆς, -όν, adj., [ἀληθής], true, to be trusted, trustworthy. I. ix. 17.

ἀλιευτικός, -ῆς, -όν, adj., [ἀλιεύω, to fish], for fishing. πλοῖον ἀλιευτικόν, fishing-smack, fishing-boat.

ἀλίζω, ἀλίσσω, ἤλικοα, ἤλιστα, [ἄλις, together], collect, assemble, bring together; — mid, congregate, come together.

ἄλιθος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + λίθος], without stones, free from stones. VI. iv. 5.

ἄλις, adv., in a heap, enough; with part. gen., V. vii. 12.

Ἄλις ἄρνη -ης, ἡ, Halisarne, a town not far south of Pergamos in Mysia, belonging to the principality of the Spartan Damarátus. VII. viii. 17.

ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλώσομαι, def., used as pass. of αἰρέω, hence perf. ἐδάλωκα or ἤλωκα, 2 aor. ἐδάλων or ἤλων, be captured, taken, seized, caught; fall as result of attack or siege.

ἄλκιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀλκή, strength], brave, daring, warlike. IV. iii. 4.

ἄλλά, adversative conj., [ἄλλα, neut. pl. acc. of ἄλλος with accent thrown forward], otherwise, but, on the other hand, on the contrary; yet, still, however; sometimes, at the beginning of a paragraph or section, resumptive, well, now, well now. ἀλλὰ γάρ, but [this is not the case] for; ἀλλὰ εἶ, but of course, but you see; ἀλλὰ μέντοι, but nevertheless; ἀλλὰ μὴν, but certainly, and again; ἀλλ' ἢ, except; ἀλλ' ὅμως, but yet.

ἄλλαχοῦ, adv., [ἄλλος], elsewhere, in another place. II. vi. 4.

ἄλλη, adv., [dat. of ἄλλος], elsewhere, in another place; otherwise, in another way or direction.

ἀλλήλων, -οις, reciprocal pron., used only in the gen., dat., and acc., dual and pl., [reduplicated form of ἄλλος], one another, each other. G. 404; H. 268.

ἄλλοθεν, adv., from another place. I. x. 13.

ἄλλομαι, ἀλοῦμαι, ἡλάμην and ἡλόμην, [Lat. *salio*], leap, jump. IV. ii. 17; VI. i. 5.

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, adj., [Lat. *alius*], other, another, as ἄλλο στρατεύμα, another army; the rest, as τὸ ἄλλο στρατεύμα, the rest of the army; used adverbially, ἄλλῃ, in another way, τᾶλλα, in other respects; idiomatically, ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, some from one place and some from another; ἄλλος ἄλλον, one another; ἄλλοι ἄλλως, some in one way, some in another; ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει, some say one thing, some another; ἄλλο τι ἤ, (interrog.), is it not so that? (literally, is there any other possibility than or is the case any other than?)

ἄλλοτε, adv., [ἄλλος, ὅτε], at other times, at another time. ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, from time to time, now and then. II. iv. 26.

ἄλλότριος, -ία, -ιον, adj., [ἄλλος], belonging to others, belonging to another; foreign, alien.

ἄλλως, adv., [ἄλλος], otherwise, in a different way; otherwise than to the purpose, hence vainly, in vain, at random; often used with other words, as ἄλλως πως, in any other way; ἄλλως τε καί, both in other ways and, = especially.

ἀλόγιστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., λογίζομαι], devoid of sense, without forethought, foolish. II. v. 21.

ἄλσος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ἀλδαίνω, cause to grow], primarily overgrown vegetation; then, grove, especially sacred grove. V. iii. 11.

***Ἄλυσ**, -υος, ὅ, [ἄλς, salt], Halys (= 'Salt River'), the most important river of Asia Minor. It rises in the western part of Armenia, and flows first westward and then north into the Black Sea. From very early times it has formed a natural division between states and provinces, and

has many historical associations. To-day *Kızıl İrmak*, = 'Red River.'

ἄλφιστα, -ων, τά, coarsely ground grain, meal; especially barley-meal. I. v. 6.

ἄλω, see ἀλίσκομαι.

ἄλωπεκῆ, -ῆς, or ἀλωπεκίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [ἀλώπηξ, fox], fox-hide, fox-skin; by metonymy, cap made of fox-skin, fox-skin cap. VII. iv. 4.

ἄλώσιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀλίσκομαι], liable to be taken, easy to take or capture.

ἅμα, adv., [for σάμα; cf. Lat. *simul*, Germ *zu-sammen*], at once, at the same time. ἅμα μὲν — ἅμα δέ, partly — partly; followed by participles, as soon as, as ἅμα ταῦτ' εἰπὼν, as soon as he had said this. As prep. with dat., at the same time with, along with. ἅμα (τῆ) ἡμέρῃ, at day-break. ἅμα ἠλίφ ἀνίσχοντι, at sunrise. ἅμα ἠλίφ δύνοντι, at sunset.

***Ἄμαζών**, -όνος, ἡ, [ἀ priv., μαζός, i. e. breastless], usually in pl., Amazon. See n. to IV. iv. 16.

ἄμαξα, -ης, ἡ, [ἅμα, ἄξων, axle], wagon, especially a heavy wagon for freight; also, by metonymy, load, wagon-load. δέκα ἄμαξαι πετρῶν, ten wagon-loads of stones. Cf. n. to p. 57, 13.

ἄμαξιαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἄμαξα], large enough to load a wagon; each a load for a wagon. IV. ii. 3.

ἄμαξιτός, -όν, adj., [ἄμαξα, and -ιτός from εἶμι], wide enough for a wagon, traversed by wagons. ἄμαξιτὸς ὁδός, wagon-road.

ἄμαρτάνω, -ήσομαι, ἡμάρτηκα, 2 aor. ἡμαρτον, fail to hit, miss (with gen.); fail, err, do wrong.

ἄμαχέ, adv., [ἄμαχος, from ἀ priv. and μάχη; cf. μάχομαι], without fighting, without a battle.

ἄμεινον, adv., see εἶ.

ἀμείνων, -ονος, adj., [irr. comp. of ἀγαθός], *better, braver, nobler, superior*; sometimes with κρείττων, *better and stronger*, almost = *far better*.

ἀμέλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀμελής], *negligence, carelessness*. IV. vi. 3.

ἀμελέω, -ήσω, ἡμέληκα, ἡμέλησα, [ἀμελής], *be heedless, neglect, slight, be negligent of*. ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, *be neglectful of our own safety*.

ἀμελῶς, adv., [ἀμελής, negligent], *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*.

ἄμετρος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., μέτρον], *measureless, boundless, immense*. III. ii. 16.

ἀμήχανος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., μηχανή, contrivance], *without resources; of persons, without means, destitute, perplexed, at a loss*; of things, *impracticable, insurmountable, inextricable, impossible*.

ἀμιλλάομαι, -ήσομαι, ἡμίλλημαι, ἡμιλλασάμην, [ἀμιλλα, contest], *compete, vie, contest*; followed by ἐπί or πρός, *race for, vie for the attainment of, struggle for*.

ἀμπέλος, -ου, ἡ, *vine*.

Ἀμπρακιώτης, -ου, ὁ, *Ambraciot, Ambracian*, a resident of Ambracia (modern *Arta*), a colony of Corinth in Epirus, about seven miles north of the Ambracian gulf.

ἀμυγδάλινος, -η, -ον, adj., [ἀμυγδάλη, almond], *made from almonds, of almonds*. IV. iv. 13.

ἀμύνω, -νῶ, 1 aor. ἡμύνα, [cf. Lat. *munio*], *ward off, keep off, defend one's self; avenge one's self upon, retaliate upon, requite, punish*.

ἀμφί [cognate with ἄμφω, Lat. *ambo*], *on both sides of*, hence, *about, around*: (1) followed by gen. of cause or occasion, as διαφέρεισθαι ἀμφί τινος, *to differ in regard to something*; (2) followed by acc. of place, as ἀμφί

Μίλητον, *about Miletus, around Miletus*; ἀμφί Κῦρον, *around Cyrus*; (3) with acc. in general expressions of time, as ἀμφί μέσας νύκτας, *about midnight*; ἀμφί πλήθουσιν ἀγοράν, *about full market time*; (4) with acc. in expressions of indefinite number, as ἀμφί τοὺς δισχιλίους, *about two thousand*.

ἀμφιγυνέω, -ήσω, impf. ἡμφιγυνόουν or ἡμφιγυβόουν, [ἀμφί, and γυνο = *vo* of νοέω], *lit. think on both sides*; hence, *doubt, be perplexed, wonder*. II. v. 33.

Ἀμφίδημος, -ου, ὁ, *Amphidēmus*, father of Amphicrates. IV. ii. 13.

Ἀμφικράτης, -ου, ὁ, *Amphicrates*, a captain, native of Athens and son of Amphidēmus; slain by the Carduchi. IV. ii. 13, 17.

ἀμφιλέγω, -λέξω, 1 aor. ἀμφέλεξα, [ἀμφί + λέγω], *lit. speak on both sides*; hence, *discuss, dispute about, quarrel about*. I. v. 11.

Ἀμφιπολίτης, -ου, ὁ, [Ἀμφίπολις, ἀμφί + πόλις], *Amphipolitan, Amphipolite*, a resident of Amphipolis, a colony of Athens in Thrace, near the mouth of the Strymon, which nearly surrounded the city, giving rise to the name.

ἀμφορεύς, -έως, ὁ, [ἀμφί, and φορεύς, from φέρω, i. e. *carried on both sides*], a clay vessel with two handles and short neck, *jar*. V. iv. 28.

ἀμφότερος, -α, -ον, [ἄμφω], generally used in dual or pl., *both*.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, adv., [ἀμφότερος], *from both sides, on both sides*.

ἄμφω, gen. and dat., ἀμφοῖν, [Lat. *ambo*], *both*.

ἄν, adv., implying hypothesis or condition in the statement in which it is found. It cannot generally be translated into English, but its force may sometimes

be indicated by *perhaps*, or *-ever*, especially with relative words; as *ὅταν* (= ὅτε ἀν), *whenever*; *ἐπειδάν*, (= ἐπεὶ δ' ἀν), *whenever*. ἀν is used in the apodosis of conditional sentences contrary to fact and of the vague future form sometimes called potential.

ἄν, conj., [= ἐάν, = εἰ + ἀν], *if, if ever*.

ἀνά, prep., [akin to ἀνω], *up*, followed by acc.: (1) of place, *along, upon*, as ἀνά τὸ πεδίον, *along the plain*, ἀνά τὰ ὄρη, *on the mountains, among the mountains*; (2) of manner, *at*, as ἀνά κράτος, *at full speed* (lit. *up to one's strength*); (3) distributive, as ἀνά πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *at the rate of five parasangs a day*.

ἀναβαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, 2 aor. ἀνέβην, [ἀνά + βαίνω], *go up, ascend, climb up, mount, march up*; *embark*; *go up from the coast into the interior*.

ἀναβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἀνέβαλον, [ἀνά + βάλλω], *throw up, lift, help up*.

ἀνάβασις, -εως, ἡ, [ἀναβαίνω], *ascent, upward march, march to the interior, expedition into the interior, up-march*.

ἀναβιβάζω, βιβάσομαι and -βιβῶμαι, ἀνεβίβασα, [ἀνά + βιβάζω], *make to go up, lead up*. I. x. 14.

ἀναβοάω, -βοήσομαι, -βεβόηκα, ἀνεβόησα, [ἀνά + βοάω], *raise a cry, call, shout, yell*. V. iv. 31.

ἀναβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀναβάλλω], *ram-part, bulwark*, made of earth thrown up. V. ii. 5.

ἀναγγέλλω, ἀναγγεῶν, ἀνήγγελα, ἀνήγγειλα, [ἀνά + ἀγγέλλω], *bring back word, report*.

ἀναγιγνώσκω, -γνώσομαι, ἀνέγνωκα, 2 aor. ἀνέγνων, [ἀνά + γινώσκω], *recognize*; hence, as reading implies recognition of the letters, *read*.

ἀναγκαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀνάγκη], *necessary*. As subst., ἀναγκαῖος, -ου, ὁ, *kinsman, relative*.

ἀναγκάζω, -άσω, ἠνάγκακα, ἠνάγκασα, [ἀνάγκη], *force, compel, necessitate*; *oblige, require, constrain*.

ἀνάγκη, -ης, ἡ, *necessity, constraint*; often with ἐστὶ expressed or understood, *it is necessary*. ἀνάγκη μοί ἐστιν, *I must*.

ἀνάγω, -άξω, -ῆχα, 2 aor. ἀνήγαγον, [ἀνά + ἄγω], *lead up, bring up, carry up*; of vessels at sea, mid., *weigh anchor, put out, set sail*.

ἀναζεύγνυμι, -ζεύξω, ἀνέζευξα, ἀνέζευγμαι, 1 aor. p. ἀνεζεύχθην, [ἀνά + ζεύγνυμι], *yoke up, harness up*; *break camp*, = *castra movēre*.

ἀναθαρρέω, -θαρρήσω, ἀναθεθάρρηκα, ἀνεθάρρησα, [ἀνά + θαρρέω], *regain confidence, again take courage*. VI. iv. 12.

ἀνάθημα, -ατος, τό, [ἀνατίθημι, *set up*], lit. anything set up, what is set up, especially in a temple as an offering; hence, *offering, sacred gift, votive offering*. V. iii. 5.

ἀναθορυβέω, -θορυβήσω, ἀναεθορύβηκα, ἀνεθορύβησα, [ἀνά + θορυβέω], *make a noise*; *applaud, cheer*.

ἀναιρέω, -αιρήσω, ἀνήρηκα, 2 aor. ἀνείλον, [ἀνά + αἰρέω], *take up*; of oracles, *appoint, ordain, make response, signify*; — mid., *take up for one's self, undertake, commence*.

ἀνακάω or ἀνακαίω, -καύσω and -καύσομαι, -κέκαυκα, ἀνέκαυσα, [ἀνά + κάω], *light up, kindle*. ἀνακάειν πῦρ, *make a fire*. III. i. 3.

ἀνακαλέω, -έσω, ἀνακέκληκα, ἀνεκάλεσα, [ἀνά + καλέω], *call out again and again, cry out, call back*. τῇ σάλπιγγι ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, *sound the retreat*, = Lat. *receptui canere*.

ἀνακοινῶ, -κοινῶσω, -κεκοίνωκα, ἀνεκοίνωσα, [ἀνά + κοινῶ from κοινός, *common*], *communicate*: — mid., *consult, confer with*. ἀνα-

κοινοῦσθαι τῷ θεῷ, *ask counsel of the god.*

ἀνακομίζω, -κομίσω or -ιῶ. -κεκόμικα, ἀνεκόμισα, [ἀνά + κομίζω], *bring up, carry up*; — mid., *carry up for one's self, store up.* IV. vii.

I. 17.

ἀνακράζω, -κράξομαι, -κέκραγα, 2 aor. ἀνέκραγον, [ἀνά + κράζω, *scream*] *cry out, raise a shout.*

ἀναλαλάζω, -αλαλάξομαι, [ἀνά + ἀλαλάζω], *raise the war-shout.* IV. iii. 19.

ἀναλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, ἀνείληφα, 2 aor. ἀνέλαβον, [ἀνά + λαμβάνω], *take up, take away; take back, recover, regain.*

ἀναλάμπω, -λάμψω, def., [ἀνά + λάμπω, *shine*], *flame up, blaze up.* V. ii. 24.

ἀναλέγω, see ἀνειπεῖν.

ἀναλίσκω, ἀναλώσω, ἀνήλωκα, ἀνήλωσα, [ἀνά + ἀλίσκω], *use up, spend, consume, waste.*

ἀνάλωτος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀλωτός from ἀλίσκομαι, *be taken*], *not taken, not to be taken, impregnable.* V. ii. 20.

ἀναμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, ἀνέμεινα, [ἀνά + μένω], *stay back, remain, wait*; with acc., or acc. and infin., *wait for.*

ἀναμίγνυμι, -μίξω, -μέμιχα, ἀνέμιξα, [ἀνά + μίγνυμι, *mix*], *mix up, mix together*; — pass., *be mixed up with, be united with, join.* IV. viii. 8.

ἀναμιμνήσκω, -μνήσω, ἀνέμνησα, aor. p. ἀνεμνήσθην, [ἀνά + μιμνήσκω], *remind, bring to mind*; — mid. and pass., *remember, recall, recollect.*

ἀνανδρος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀνήρ], *unmanly, cowardly, weak.* II. vi. 25.

Ἄναξιβιος, -ου, ὁ, *Anaxibius*, commander of the Spartan fleet at Byzantium. Bribed by Pharnabazus, he allured the Ten Thou-

sand from Asia Minor over to Byzantium under false pretences. He was afterwards sent to carry on war with the Athenians about the Hellespont, and was killed in battle.

ἀναξυρίδες, -ων, αἱ, [Persian word], *trousers.* See N. to p. 70, 2. I. v. 8.

ἀναπαύω, -παύσω, -πέπαυκα, ἀνέπαυσα, [ἀνά + παύω], *stop, cause to rest, cause to cease*; — mid., *take breath, pause, rest, refresh one's self.*

ἀναπειθω, -πέισω, -πέπεικα, ἀνέπεισα, [ἀνά + πείθω], *persuade; win over to a different opinion, gain over.*

ἀναπετάννυμι, -πετάσω or -πετώ, ἀνεπέτασα, [ἀνά + πετάννυμι, *spread out*], *open wide, throw open wide.* VII. i. 17.

ἀναπηδάω, -πηδήσομαι, -πεπήδηκα, ἀνεπήδησα, [ἀνά + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap up, spring up; mount.*

ἀναπνέω, -πνεύσομαι, -πέπνευκα, ἀνέπνευσα, [ἀνά + πνέω, *breathe*], *breathe again, take breath, breathe; revive, rest.*

ἀναπράττω, -πράξω, -πέπραχα, ἀνέπραξα, *levy, exact.* VII. vi. 40.

ἀναπτύσσω, -πτύξω, [ἀνά + πτύσσω, *fold*], *unfold*; as a military term, *wheel round, fold back.* See N. to p. 89, 1. I. x. 9.

ἀνάπτω, ἀνάψω, [ἀνά + ἄπτω, *touch, kindle*], *light up, kindle, light.*

ἀναπυθάνομαι, -πεύσομαι, -πεπυσμαι, 2 aor. ἀνεπυθόμην, [ἀνέ + πυθάνομαι], mid. dep., *inquire again, inquire closely, learn by careful inquiry*; followed by περί with gen. or by acc. with a participle.

ἀναριθμητος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἀριθμητός, from ἀριθμέω, *number*], *innumerable, countless.* III. ii. 13.

ἀνάριστος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ἄριστος, *breakfast*], *without breakfast.*

- ἀναρπάζω**, -αρπάσω, ἀνήρπακα, ἀνήρ-
πασα, [ἀνά + ἀρπάζω], *snatch up, seize; plunder, pillage*.
- ἀναρχία**, -ας, ἡ, [ἀναρχος, *without a leader*], *lack of leaders, want of government*. III. ii. 29.
- ἀνασκευάζω**, -σκευάσω, [ἀνά + σκευά-
ζω, from σκευός], *pack up, pack up and carry*. VI. ii. 8.
- ἀνασταυρόω**, -ώσω, ἀνεσταυρώκα, ἀνε-
σταυρώσα, [ἀνά, σταυρόω, *crucify*], *impale, crucify; fasten up on a cross*. III. i. 17.
- ἀναστέλλω**, -στελῶ, ἀνέσταλκα, ἀνέ-
στειλα, [ἀνά + στέλλω], *send back, drive back, restrain*. V. iv. 23.
- ἀναστρέφω**, -ψω, ἀνέστροφα, 2 aor.
p. ἀνεστράφην, [ἀνά + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn around, turn back, wheel around; intr., face about, rally*.
- ἀναταράττω**, -ταράξω, -τετάραχα, ἀνετάραξα, [ἀνά + ταράττω, *disturb*], *stir up, make disorder, disturb*; pf. p. part., ἀνατεταραγμένον, *in disorder*. I. vii. 19.
- ἀνατείνω**, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, ἀνέτεινα, [ἀνά + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch up-ward, lift up, hold up*, as the hand in voting. ἀεὶς ἀνατεταμένως, *eagle with extended wings*.
- ἀνατέλλω**, -τελῶ, -τέταλκα, ἀνέ-
τειλα, [ἀνά + τέλλω, *raise, rise*], *tr., raise, cause to rise; intr., rise*. ἤμα ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντι, *at sunrise*. II iii. 1.
- ἀνατίθημι**, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, ἀνέθηκα, [ἀνά + τίθημι], *put up; lay upon, place upon, load*; of votive or religious offerings, *set up in a temple, dedicate, consecrate*.
- ἀνατρέφω**, -θρέψω, -τέτροφα, ἀνέ-
θρεψα, [ἀνά + τρέφω, *nourish*], *feed, raise; fatten*. IV. v. 35.
- ἀναφεύγω**, -φεύξομαι, -πέφευγα, 2
aor. ἀνέφυγον, [ἀνά + φεύγω], *flee up, escape up*, as up a mountain. VI. iv. 24.
- ἀναφρονέω**, -φρονήσω, -πεφρόνηκα, ἀνεφρόνησα, [ἀνά + φρονέω], *regain one's wits, come to one's senses, become rational*. IV. viii. 21.
- ἀναχάζω** or **ἀναχάζομαι**, [ἀνά +
χάζω, *force back*, poetic word], *draw back, retreat, retire*. IV. i. 16, vii. 10.
- ἀναχωρέω**, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, ἀνε-
χώρησα, [ἀνά + χωρέω, *with-draw*], *retreat, withdraw, go back*. ἀναχωρεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, *withdraw to the camp*.
- ἀναχωρίζω**, -χωριῶ, [ἀναχωρέω], *withdraw, draw off*. V. ii. 10.
- ἀνδραγαθία**, -ας, ἡ, [ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθός], *manliness, bravery, courage, valor; reputation for courage*. V. ii. 11.
- ἀνδράποδον**, -ου, τὸ, [apparently from ἀνὴρ and an assumed form ὀπαδός connected with ἔπομαι; = *man's follower, attendant of a man*], *slave*; see. N. to p. 59, 28.
- ἀνδρείος**, -α, -ου, adj., [ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός], *manly, brave*. VI. v. 24.
- ἀνδρείότης**, -τητος, ἡ, [ἀνδρείος], = Lat. *VIRTUS*, *manliness, bravery, courage*. VI. v. 14.
- ἀνδρίζομαι**, -ίσομαι, [mid. of ἀνδρίζω, from ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός], *show one's self a man; take courage, act manfully*.
- ἀνέβην**, see ἀναβαίνω.
- ἀνεγείρω**, -εγερῶ, ἀνεγήγερκα, aor.
p. ἀνηγέρθην, [ἀνά + εγείρω, *rouse*], *awaken, rouse*: — pass, *be awakened, awake, wake up*. III. i. 12.
- ἀνειπεῖν** [aor. of ἀναλέγω, from ἀνά, εἶπον], *give notice, announce, proclaim*
- ἀνεκτίμπλημι**, -πλήσω, -πέπληκα, ἀνέπλησα, [ἀνά + ἐκ + τίμπλημι], *fill up again, fill out again*.
- ἄνεμος**, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *animus*], *wind*. IV. v. 4.
- ἀνεπιλήπτως**, adv., [ἀνεπίληπτος, from ἀνά, ἐπί, λαμβάνω], *blamelessly, beyond reproach*. VII. vi. 37.

ἀνερεθίζω, -ερεθίσω or -ιώ, ἀνηρέθισα, [ἀνά, ἐρέθω, provoke], irritate, provoke, stir up. VI. vi. 9.

ἀνερωτάω, -ερωτήσω, ἀνηρώτηκα, ἀνηρώτησα, [ἀνά + ἐρωτάω], question, press with questions; ask as with authority, demand.

ἄνευ, prep. with gen., without, apart from.

ἀνευρίσκω, -ευρήσω, ἀνεύρηκα, 2 aor. ἀνεύρον, [ἀνά + εὐρίσκω], find out, discover, find. VII. iv. 14.

ἀνέχω or ἀνίσχω, ἀνέξω or ἀνασχέσω, ἀνέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἀνέσχον, [ἀνά + ἔχω], hold up, lift up; of the sun, rise: — mid., hold out, sustain, endure, bear, tolerate, restrain one's self.

ἀνεψιός, -οῦ, ὁ, cousin, nephew, kinsman. VII. viii. 9.

ἀνήγαγον, see ἀνάγω.

ἀνήκεστος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv. + ἀκεστός, from ἀκέομαι, heal], incurable, irreparable.

ἀνήκω, -ήξω, [ἀνά + ἤκω], come up; reach, extend.

ἄνθρωπος, ἄνδρός, ὁ, = VIR, man, as distinguished from woman or child; hence, husband; sometimes in pl. used instead of στρατιῶται, soldiers, or πολέμιοι, enemy; often equivalent to person and not to be translated, as ἄνθρωπος Πέρσης, a Persian; ἄνθρωπος μάντις, soothsayer; ἄνθρωποι στρατιῶται, fellow-soldiers. κατ' ἄνδρα, man by man. See ἄνθρωπος.

ἄνθος = ἀντί.

ἀνθέμιον, -ου, τό, [ἄνθος, blossom], blossom, flower. V. iv. 32.

ἀνθίστημι. ἀντιστήσω, ἀνθέστηκα, 2 aor. ἀντέστην, [ἀντί + ἵστημι, set], tr. set against; oppose, withstand, resist. VII. iii. 11.

ἀνθρώπινος, -η, -ον, adj., [ἄνθρωπος], human; neut. pl. as subst., τῶν ἀνθρώπινων, of things human. II. v. 8.

ἄνθρωπος, -ου, ὁ, = HOMO, man, as

distinguished from other beings, such as gods and lower animals, as a member of the human race; human being, person; sometimes, like ἄνδρες, used in pl. for στρατιῶται or πολέμιοι, as IV. ii. 7; sometimes implying contempt, as I. vii. 4, while ἄνδρες usually implies respect; often not to be translated, as ἄνθρωπος Ἡρακλεώτης, a Heraclæot.

ἀνιάω, -άσω, ἡνίακα, ἡνίασα, [ἀνία, grief], tr. grieve, annoy, distress; — pass., with mid. fut., be distressed, be troubled. δῆλος ἦν ἀνιάμενος, he was evidently troubled.

ἀνίημι, ἀνήσω, ἀνείκα, ἀνήκα, [ἀνά + ἵημι], let go, allow to go, suffer to escape.

ἀνιμάω, [ἀνά, ἰμάς, strap], lit. 'draw up with a strap,' draw up, raise up. IV. ii. 8.

ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, ἀνέστηκα, ἀνέστησα, 2 aor. ἀνέστην, [ἀνά + ἵστημι, cause to stand], tr. set up, cause to stand up, raise up, rouse up; intr., stand up, rise, get up, as from sitting, from a meal, from one's seat with a view to making a speech, or from sickness.

ἀνίσχω, see ἀνέχω.

ἄνοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἀνά + ὁδός], = ἀνάβασις, journey upward, journey up to the interior, up-march.

ἄνοδος, -ον, adj., [ἀν priv., ὁδός], pathless, inaccessible, hard to ascend. IV. viii. 10.

ἀνόητος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., νοητός from νοέω], witless, senseless, foolish, silly. II. i. 13.

ἀνοίγω, ἀνοίξω, ἀπέφρα, ἀπέφρα, [ἀνά + οἶγω, open], open up, open.

ἀνομία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄνομος, lawless], lawlessness.

ἀνομοίως, adv., [ἀνόμοιος, ἀν priv. + ὁμοιος, similar], differently. ἀνομοίως εἶχειν, be differently situated, be thought of differently. VII. vii. 49.

ἄνομος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + νόμος, *law*], *lawless*. VI. vi. 13.

ἀνταγοράζω, -άσω, *ἀντηγόρακα*, *ἀντηγόρασα*, [ἀντί + ἀγοράζω, *purchase*], *buy in return, purchase in return*. I. v. 5

ἀντακούω, -σομαι, *ἀντακήκουα*, *ἀντήκουσα*, [ἀντί + ἀκούω], *hear in turn, listen in turn*. II. v. 16.

***Ἀντανδρος**, ου, ἡ, *Antandrus*, a town in the Troad, on the north coast of the Adramyttian gulf, at the foot of Mt. Ida; said to have been founded by the Pelasgians; colonized by Aeolians; sometimes under Persian and sometimes under Greek rule; modern *Avchilar*. VII. viii. 7.

ἀντεμπλήμμι, -εμπλήσω, -εμπέπληκα, -ενέπλησα, [ἀντί + ἐν + πίμπλημι, *fill*], *fill in return*. IV. v. 28.

ἀντεπιμέλωμαι, -επιμελήσομαι, -επιμεμέλωμαι, -επιμελεήσάμην, [ἀντί + ἐπί + μέλωμαι], *take care in return, care in return*. III. i. 16.

ἀντενποιέω, written more correctly ἀντ' ἐδ ποιέω, *do a kindness in return*. V. v. 21.

ἀντί, prep., followed by gen., *opposite, over against, against; instead of; behind*, IV. vii. 6. βασιλεύειν ἀντ' ἐκεῖνου, *to reign in his place, in his stead*. ἀντί βασιλέως δούλον ποιεῖν, *to make him a slave instead of king*.

ἀντιδίδωμι, -δάσω, -δέδωκα, ἀντέδωσα, 2 aor. ἀντέδων, *give instead, give in return*. III. iii. 19.

ἀντικαθίστημι, -καταστήσω, -καθέστηκα, -κατέστησα, 2 aor. -κατέστην, [ἀντί + κατά + ἵστημι], *appoint instead*.

ἀντιλέγω, -λέξω, ἀντέλεξα, *speak in opposition, speak against, contradict, oppose, object*; followed by inf, or by clauses with μή, ὥς.

***Ἀντιλέων**, -οντος, ὁ, *Antileon*, one of the Ten Thousand, and native

of Thurii, a colony of Athens in the southern part of Italy, on the gulf of Tarentum. V. i. 2.

ἀντίος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀντί], *opposite, facing over against; opposed, contrary, different; hostile*; often best translated as an adv. or prep., ἄς ἵεναι ἀντίος, *to go against*. ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου [μέρους], *directly opposite, in front*. ἀντίος ἤ, *other than, different from what*.

ἀντιπαρθέω, -θεύσομαι, [ἀντί + παρὰ + θέω], def., *run against, run along against*. IV. viii. 17.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι, -άσομαι, -παρασκευάσομαι, aor. p. -παρασκευάσθην, [ἀντί + παρὰ + σκευάζομαι], *prepare in turn, make preparations in turn*. I. ii. 5.

ἀντιπαρατάττομαι, -παρατάξομαι, -παρατάττομαι, -παρατάξάμην, [ἀντί + παρὰ + τάττω], *array one's self against, draw up in array against*. IV. viii. 9.

ἀντιπάρειμι, imperf. -παρήειν or -παρήα, [ἀντί + παρὰ + εἶμι], irr. and def., *march along side of and opposite, march abreast*. IV. iii. 17.

ἀντιπάσχω, -πέσομαι, -πέπονθα, 2 aor. ἀντέπαθον, [ἀντί + πάσχω], *suffer in return, experience*. II. v. 17.

ἀντιπέρασ, adv., [ἀντί, πέρασ, *across*], *over against, on the opposite side*. κατ' ἀντιπέρασ, *over against*. I. i. 9.

ἀντιποιέω, -ποιήσω, -πεποίηκα, ἀντεποίησα, [ἀντί + ποιέω], *do in return, retaliate*; — mid., *do for one's self in return, claim in opposition, dispute, vie, compete*; followed by dat. of person and gen. of thing. ἀντιποιεῖσθαι ἀρχῆς τι, *to contend with any one for the sovereignty*.

ἀντίπορος, -ον, adj., [ἀντί + πόρος from περῶω, *cross*], *on the other side of, over against*; with dat. IV. ii. 18.

ἀντιστασιάζω, -άσω, ἀντεστασίακα, ἀντεστασίασα, [ἀντί + στασιάζω], *oppose, contend with*; followed by dat. IV. i. 27.

ἀντιστασιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἀντί, στασιώτης, *partisan*], *adversary, antagonist, opponent*. I. i. 10.

ἀντιστοιχέω, -στοιχήσω, ἀντεστοίχηκα, ἀντεστοίχησα, [ἀντίστοιχος, *over against*], *stand in rows opposite one another, stand in pairs facing one another*. V. iv. 12.

ἀντιστρατοπεδεύομαι, -στρατοπεδεύομαι, ἀντεστρατοπέδευμαι, ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσασθαι, [ἀντί + στρατοπεδεύω], *encamp over against, take the field against*. VII. vii. 33.

ἀντιτάττω, -τάξω, -τέταχα, ἀντέταξα, [ἀντί + τάττω], *marshal against, draw up against, array in opposition*: — mid., *array one's self against*.

ἀντιτιμάω, -τιμήσω, -τετίμηκα, ἀντετίμησα, [ἀντί + τιμάω], *honor in return, honor in turn*. V. v. 14.

ἀντιτοξεύω, -τοξεύσω, -τετόξευκα, ἀντετόξευσα, [ἀντί + τοξεύω, from τόξον, *bow*], *shoot arrows back, shoot arrows in turn*. III. iii. 15.

ἀντιφυλάττωμαι, -φυλάξομαι, -πεφύλαγμαι, ἀντεφυλαξάσθαι, [ἀντί + φυλάττωμαι], *guard one's self in turn, be on one's guard in turn*. II. v. 3.

ἀντρον, -ου, τό, [= Latin *antrum*], *cave, grotto, cavern*. I. ii. 8.

ἀντρώδης, -ες, adj., [ἀντρον, εἶδος], *full of caves, cavernous*. IV. iii. 11.

ἀνυστός, -όν, adj., [ἀνύω, *accomplish*], *practicable, capable of being accomplished, possible*. Cf. IDIOMS. I. viii. 11.

ἀνύτω οἱ ἀνύω, ἀνύσω, ἤνυκα, ἤνυσα, [ἀνύω, *finish*], *bring about, accomplish*; — mid., *accomplish for one's own advantage*. VII. vii. 24.

ἄνω, adv., comp. ἀνωτέρω, sup. ἀνωτάτω, [ἀνά], *up, upwards, above, high up*; *up* from the sea-coast into the interior. ἡ ἄνω ὁδός, *the upper road, the inland road*. ὁ ἄνω βασιλεύς, *the king in the interior*.

ἀνώγειον, -ω, τό, [ἄνω, γαῖα = γῆ, *earth*], lit. 'what is above the earth,' *upper floor*. V. iv. 29.

ἄνωθεν, adv., [ἄνω, -θεν, *from*], *from above; from the interior*.

ἄξια, -ας, ἡ, [ἄξιος], *worth, value, desert*. τὴν ἄξίαν ἐκάστοις νεύμαι, *to give to each his due*.

ἄξίνη, -ης, ἡ, *axe*.

ἄξιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἄγω, *bring, weigh*], lit. bringing or weighing as much as; hence, *worth, worthy, deserved, fitting*, — used absolutely, or with gen. of value, or with gen. of value and dat. of person, or with inf. ἄξιος πολλοῦ τι, *worth much to any one, of great value or use to any one*. ἄξιος ἄρχειν, *worthy to rule*.

ἄξιостράτηγος, -ον, adj., comp. ἄξιостρατηγότερος, [ἄξιος, στρατηγός], *worthy to be general, worthy of command*. III. i. 24.

ἄξιόω, ἀξιόσω, ἤξιωκα, ἤξιωσα, impf. ἤξιουν, [ἄξιος], *deem worthy, think proper, consider fitting, think fit*; hence, *claim, demand, ask as one's right*. See N. to p. 52, 23.

ἄξιωμα, -ατος, τό, [ἄξιόω], lit. 'that of which one is deemed worthy,' *position, dignity*. English deriv. *axiom*. VI. i. 28.

ἄξων, -ονος, ὁ, [ἄγω], *axle, axle-tree*. I. viii. 10.

ἄοπλος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., ὅπλον], *unarmed, without armor*. II. iii. 3.

ἀπ', ἀφ', = ἀπό.

ἀπαγγέλλω, -αγγελέω, ἀπήγγελλκα, ἀπήγγεिला, [ἀπό + ἀγγέλλω], *announce from, bring news from*;

bring word back, send back word; report; followed by acc., or by acc. of obj. and dat. of pers., or by εἰς or πρὸς with acc. instead of the dat. of person.

ἀπαγορεύω, -αγορεύσω, ἀπηγόρευκα, ἀπηγόρευσα; or ἀπαγαρεύω, ἀπερῶ, ἀπειρηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέειπον, [ἀπό + ἀγορεύω], *renounce, give up, abandon; grow weary, become fatigued.*

ἀπάγω, -άξω, ἀπήγα, 2 aor. ἀπήγαγον, [ἀπό + ἄγω], *lead away, conduct away; carry off, bring away.*

ἀπαγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀπάγω] *conducting away, removal.* VII. vi. 5.

ἀπαθής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., πάθος, *suffering*], *devoid of suffering, free from suffering.* VII. vii. 33.

ἀπαιδευτός, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + παιδευτός, verbal adj. from παιδεύω], *untrained, stupid, simple.* II. vi. 26.

ἀπαίρω, -αρώ, ἀπήρκα, ἀπήρα, [ἀπό + αἶρω], *lift off; sc. ναῦν, set sail, sail away, depart.*

ἀπαιτέω, -αιτήσω, ἀπήτηκα, ἀπήτησα, [ἀπό + αἰτέω], *demand from, demand of, ask from, ask back; followed by two acc., also by dat. and acc.*

ἀπαλλάττω, -αλλάξω, ἀπήλλαχα, ἀπήλλαξα, [ἀπό + ἀλλάττω, *change*], *get rid of, dispose of; escape: — mid. and pass., be freed from, be delivered from, be rid of; leave, go away (from), depart.*

ἀπαλός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. ἀπαλώτερος, *soft, tender.* I. v. 2.

ἀπαμείβομαι, ἀπαμείψομαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἀπημείψην, [ἀπό + ἀμείβω, *change*], *reply, respond.* II. v. 15.

ἀπαντάω, ἀπαντήσω, ἀπήντηκα, ἀπήντησα. [ἀπό + ἀντάω from ἀντί], *meet, in either a friendly or a hostile manner; encounter, meet in battle; followed by dat.*

ἀπαξ, adv., *once, at once; after εἶν, ἐπᾶν, ἐπεὶ, or ὥς, once for all.*

ἀπαράσκευος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., παρασκευάζω], *without preparation, unprepared, unquipped, not ready.*

ἅπας, ἅπασα, ἅπαν, [ἅ coll. + πᾶς], *all together, all, the whole, entire. ἅπασα ἡ χώρα, the whole region. τὸ ἕλλο στράτευμα ἅπαν, all the rest of the army. πεδ.ον ἅπαν, a plain level throughout.*

ἀπαιθμερίζω, -αιθμερίσω, or -αιθμεριῶ, [ἀθμερόν, from αὐτός, ἡμέρα], *come back the same day, return the same day.* V. ii. i.

ἀπέβην, see ἀποβαίνω.

ἀπειθέω, ἀπειθήσω, ἠπειθήσα, [ἀπειθής, from ἀ priv., πειθ in πείθω], *disobey, disregard, be disobedient.*

ἀπειλέω, ἀπειλήσω, ἠπειλήκα, ἠπειλήσα, [ἀπειλή], *threaten.*

ἀπειλή, -ῆς, ἡ, *threat, menace.* VII. vii. 24.

ἄπειμι, ἀπέσομαι, impf. ἀπῆν, [ἀπό + εἶμι, = Latin *absum*], *be away, be absent.*

ἄπειμι (used as fut. of ἀπέρχομαι, = Latin *ibo*), impf. ἀπῆα or ἀπῆειν, [ἀπό + εἶμι], *go off, go away, withdraw, retire, depart; go back, retreat; go over to any one.* See ἀπέρχομαι.

ἀπέειπον, see ἀπαγορεύω.

ἀπειρηκα, see ἀπαγορεύω.

ἀπειρος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., πείρα], *inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant, unfamiliar with, unacquainted with; used with or without a dependent gen.*

ἀπελαύνω, -ελάσω or -ελάω, -ελήλακα, ἀπήλασα, [ἀπό + ἐλαύνω, *drive*], *drive away, dislodge, lead away; intr. (properly with obj. understood), march away, go off, march off.*

ἀπερύκω, ἀπερύξω, ἀπήρυξα, [ἀπό + ἐρύκω, *curb*], *keep off, ward off; shield, prevent.* V. viii. 25.

ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπελεύσομαι, ἀπελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἀπῆλθον, [ἀπό + ἔρχομαι], *go away, come away, depart, retire, withdraw*; *go over* to any one. *παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἀπῆλθε, he went over to Clearchus.*

ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθήσομαι, ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθόμην, [ἀπό, ἔχθω, *hate*], *be hated, make one's self hated, incur hatred, displease, offend, become hateful* to any one.

ἀπέχω, ἀφέξω, ἀπέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέσχον, [ἀπό + ἔχω], *be away from, be distant*, as οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχειν, *be not very far away*; ἀπέχειν παρασάγγην, *be a parasang distant*: — mid., *keep one's self away from, abstain from, refrain from, spare.*

ἀπήν, see ἄπειμι.

ἀπηλλάγην, see ἀπαλλάττω.

ἀπιστέω, ἀπιστήσω, ἠπίστηκα, ἠπίστησα, [ἀπιστος], *not believe in, disbelieve; distrust; disobey, be disobedient.*

ἀπιστία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀπιστος], *unbelief, mistrust, distrust; lack of good faith, faithlessness, treachery.*

ἀπιστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + πιστός], *faithless, perfidious; unbelieving, distrustful. πιστὰ ἄπιστα ποιεῖν, to make pledges void.*

ἀπιτέον, verbal adj. of ἄπειμι [from εἶμι], *necessary to go away, necessary to depart.* V. iii. 1.

ἄπλετος, -ον, [ἀ priv., πλήρημι, *fill*], *boundless, immense. χιῶν ἄπλετος, a prodigious snow-storm.* IV. iv. 11.

ἀπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, for ἀπλόος, -ῆ, -ον, adj., *single; straightforward, sincere*; as subst., τὸ ἀπλοῦν, *straightforwardness, sincerity.*

ἀπό, by elision ἀπ', by elision and aspiration ἀφ', [cf. Lat. *ab*, Eng. *of, off*], prep. with gen., expressing relations of place, time, and origin (origin whether as source, cause, means, instrument, or agent), *from, away from, off*;

with, by, by means of, through, because of. ἀφ' ἵππου, *on horseback.* ἀπὸ τῶν χρημάτων, *with these funds.* ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου, *at the same signal.* ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *of one's own will, of one's own accord.* ἀφ' ἑσπέρας, *from (the beginning of) evening, at eventide* ἀπὸ τούτου, *because of this.* In composition ἀπό = *from, away, off, back.*

ἀποβαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέβην, [ἀπό + βαίνω], *go off, get off, disembark from a ship; reach an issue, be fulfilled.*

ἀποβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἀπέβαλον, [ἀπό + βάλλω, *throw*], *throw away, lose, throw off*

ἀποβιβάζω, -βιβάσω or -βιβῶ, ἀπεβίβασα, [ἀπό + βιβάζω, *cause to mount*], *put off from a vessel, disembark, land.* I. iv. 5.

ἀποβλέπω, -βλέψομαι, -βέβλεφα, ἀπέβλεψα, [ἀπό + βλέπω, *look*], *look off, look away, gaze, watch.*

ἀπογιγνώσκω, -γνώσομαι, ἀπέγνωκα, 2 aor. ἀπέγνων, [ἀπό + γιγνώσκω], *renounce, abandon the thought of, give up the thought of.* I. vii. 18.

ἀποδείκνυμι, -δείξω, -δέδειχα, ἀπέδειξα, [ἀπό + δείκνυμι], *point out, show; declare, direct; designate, appoint*: — mid., *express one's opinion, declare one's views.*

ἀποδέρω, ἀποδερῶ, aor. ἀπέδειρα, 2 aor. p. ἀπεδάρην, [ἀπό + δέρω, *flay*], *take the skin off, skin, flay.* III. v. 9.

ἀποδέχομαι -δέξομαι, -δέδεγαμαι, ἀπεδέξαμην, [ἀπό + δέχομαι], *receive, accept.*

ἀποδημέω, -δημήσω, -δεδήμηκα, ἀπεδήμησα, [ἀπό, δήμος, *land*], *leave home, be away from home.* VII. viii. 4.

ἀποδιδράσκω, -δράσομαι, -δέδρακα, 2 aor. ἀπέδραν, [ἀπό + διδράσκω], *run away, run off, flee; escape, desert.* See N. to p. 65, 24.

ἀποδίδωμι, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, ἀπέδωκα, [ἀπό + δίδωμι], *give*, especially what has been promised, or what is due. *give back, give up, give over, deliver*: — mid., *give in exchange, sell*.

ἀποδοκέω, -δέξω, pf. wanting in Attic, ἀπέδοξα, [ἀπό + δοκέω], *be unacceptable, appear improper, not to appear good*; third pers. sing. used impersonally, *it does not seem best, it is decided not*. ἀποδοικεῖ ἡμῖν, *we think best not*, with infin. II. iii. 9.

ἀποδραμοῦμαι, see ἀποτρέχω.

ἀποδύω, -δύσω, -δέδυκα, 2 aor. ἀπέδυν, [ἀπό + δύω], *strip, take off, rob, despoil*; 2 aor. ἀπέδυν and mid., *strip one's self, take off one's clothes, undress*.

ἀποθνήσκω, -θanoῦμαι, -τεθνηκα. 2 aor. ἀπέθανον, [ἀπό + θνήσκω]. *die, die off, perish*, with ὑπό and gen., *be killed, be slain*.

ἀποθύω, -θύσω, -τέθυκα, ἀπέθυσα, [ἀπό + θύω, *sacrifice*], *offer up* in fulfilment of a vow, *offer up* as a votive sacrifice, *sacrifice* in payment of a vow. III. ii. 12.

ἀποικία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀποικος, *colonist*], *colony, settlement* away from home.

ἀποικος, -ον, adj. [ἀπό, οἶκος, *house*], *away from home*. ἀποικος πόλις, *colony*. As subst., ἀποικος, -ου, ὁ, *colonist, settler*

ἀποίχομαι, -οιχῆσομαι, -οίχωκα, [ἀπό + οἴχομαι], *depart, go away, go off*

ἀποκαλέω, καλέσω, -κέκληκα, ἀπέκλεσα, [ἀπό + καλέω], *call away, call off, call aside, call apart*. VII. iii. 35

ἀποκάμνω, αποκαμοῦμαι, -κέκηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέκαμον, [ἀπό + κάμνω] *become fatigued, be tired out, give out, give up* from weariness IV vii 2.

ἀποκάω, -καύσω, -κέκαυκα, ἀπέκαυσα, *burn off, of cold, freeze, blight*.

ἀπόκειμαι, -κείσομαι, impf. ἀπεκείμεν, [ἀπό + κείμαι], def., *be laid aside, be laid up, be reserved, be stored up*.

ἀποκλήω, or ἀποκλείω, -κλήσω, -κέκληκα, ἀπέκλησα, aor. p. ἀπεκλήσθην, [ἀπό + κληω, *shut*], *shut off, shut out from, exclude; cut off, head off, intercept*.

ἀποκλίνω, -κλινῶ, -κέκλινα, ἀπέκλινα, [ἀπό + κλίνω, *bend*], *bend out, incline away; turn aside*. II. ii. 16.

ἀποκόπτω, -κόψω, -κέκοφα, ἀπέκοψα, [ἀπό + κόπτω, *cut*], *cut off; beat off; drive off, force back*.

ἀποκρίνομαι, -κρινοῦμαι, -κέκριμαι, ἀπεκρινάμην, aor. p. (as mid.) ἀπεκρίθην, [ἀπό + κρίνομαι], *answer, respond, reply*.

ἀποκρύπτω, -κρύψω, -κέκρυφα, ἀπέκρυφα, [ἀπό + κρύπτω], *hide away, conceal from, conceal*. I. ix. 19.

ἀποκτείνω, -κτενῶ, ἀπέκτενονα, ἀπέκτεινα, [ἀπό + κτείνω], *kill, slay, put to death*; stronger than κτείνω.

ἀποκτινύμι, pres. indic. third pers. pl. ἀποκτινύασι, impf. indic. third pers. pl. ἀπεκτινύσαν, = ἀποκτείνω.

ἀποκωλύω, -κωλύσω, -κεκώλυκα, ἀπέκωλυσα, [ἀπό + κωλύω, *hinder*], *hinder from, keep away from, prevent from*.

ἀπολαμβάνω, ἀπολήψομαι, ἀπέληφα, 2 aor. ἀπέλαβον, aor. p. ἀπελήφθην, [ἀπό + λαμβάνω], *take away; receive back, recover, retake, receive what is due as pay, intercept, cut off*.

ἀπολείπω, -λείψω, 2 pf. ἀπολέοιπα, 2 aor. ἀπέλιπον, [ἀπό + λείπω], *leave leave behind, desert, fail, fall short* — mid. and pass., *be left behind, fall behind*.

ἀπόλεκτος, -ον, adj., [ἀπολεγω, *select*], *selected, choice, select*. II. iii. 15.

ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολέσω or ἀπολῶ, ἀπολώεκα, [ἀπό + ἄλλυμι, *destroy*], *destroy, kill; lose; 2 pf. ἀπόλωλα and mid., perish, die, fall away, be lost or destroyed*.

Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, dat. -ωνι, acc. -ωνα or -ω, voc. Ἄπολλον, *Apollo*, son of Zeus and Leto (Latona), god of archery and of healing, of song, poetry, and divination. There were many oracles in his name, of which the most renowned was that at Delphi. The priesthood of Apollo was well organized and rendered the influence of his worship prevalent throughout Greece.

Ἀπολλωνία, -ας, ἡ, *Apollonia*, a city in Mysia, in the region of Teuthrania, east of Pergamus. VII. viii. 15.

Ἀπολλωνίδης, -ου, ὁ, *Apollonides*, a Lydian, suspected of treachery and driven from a meeting of the Greek officers. III. i. 26.

ἀπολογέομαι, -λογήσομαι, -λελόγημαι, ἀπελογησάμην, [ἀπόλογος], *vindicate one's self, plead off, apologize, defend one's self*. V. vi. 3.

ἀπολύω, -λύσω, -λέλυκα, ἀπέλυσα, [ἀπό + λύω], *release, set free, let loose, acquit*. VI. vi. 15.

ἀπομάχομαι, -μαχοῦμαι, -μεμάχημαι, ἀπεμαχεσάμην, [ἀπό + μάχομαι], *fight from, fight off; decline, resist, refuse*. VI. ii. 6.

ἀπόμαχος, -ον, adj., [ἀπό, μάχη], *unfit for battle, kept from fighting, non-combatant*, like the French *hors-de-combat*.

ἀπονοστήω, -νοστήσω, -νενόστηκα, ἀπενόστησα, [ἀπό + νοστήω, *return*], *return home, go home, reach home*. III. v. 16.

ἀποπέμπω, -πέμψω, -πεπομφα, ἀπέπεμψα, [ἀπό + πέμπω], *send off,*

send away, send back, remit; send what has been promised or is due:—mid., send away from one's self, dismiss.

ἀποπήγνυμι, -πήξω, -πέπηχα, ἀπέπηξα, [ἀπό + πήγνυμι, *freeze*], *curdle, freeze*.

ἀποπηδάω, -πηδήσομαι, -πεπήδηκα, ἀπεπήδησα, [ἀπό + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap away, spring away, spring back, hasten away*. III. iv. 27.

ἀποπλέω, -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι, -πέπλευκα, ἀπέπλευσα, [ἀπό + πλέω], *sail away, sail off, sail back, sail home*.

ἀπόπλους, -ου, ὁ, for ἀπόπλοος, -ου, [ἀποπλέω], *voyage back, voyage home*. V. vi. 20.

ἀποπορεύομαι, -πορεύσομαι, -πεπόρευμαι, ἀπεπορευσάμην, [ἀπό + πορεύομαι], *go off, leave, depart*.

ἀπορέω, ἀπορήσω, ἠπόρηκα, ἠπόρησα, [ἄπορος], *be without means, be without resources; be at a loss, be in doubt, be in perplexity, be troubled; be in want, lack*.

ἀπορία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄπορος], *difficulty of passing, V. vi. 10; difficulty, straits, embarrassment, perplexity, distress; lack, want*.

ἄπορος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., πόρος, *way*], *without means; of persons, at a loss, lacking in means, without resources, devoid of resources; of places and things, impassable, impracticable, difficult, insuperable*. As subst., ἄπορον, -ου, τό, *strait, difficulty, obstacle*.

ἀπόρρητος, -ον, adj., [ἀπό, ἔρω], *speak*], *not to be told, secret*. ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ ποιεῖσθαι, *to keep secret*.

ἀπορρώξ, -ῶγος, adj., [ἀπό, ῥήγνυμι, *break*], *broken off, abrupt, sheer, steep*. ἀπορρώξ πέτρα, *precipice*. VI. iv. 3.

ἀποσήπομαι, 2d fut. ἀποσαπήσομαι, pf. (act.) ἀποσέσηπα, 2 aor. ἀπεσάπην, [ἀπό + σήπομαι, *rot*], *rot away, rot off, mortify*. τοῦς δακτύ-

- λους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσεσηπότες, *having lost their toes by mortification*. IV. v. 12.
- ἀποσκάπτω**, -σκάψω, ἀπέσκαφα, ἀπέσκαψα, [ἀπό + σκάπτω, *dig*], *cut off by a trench, dig a trench to cut off, dig a trench to intercept*. II. iv. 4.
- ἀποσκεδάννυμι**, -σκεδάσω or -σκεδῶ, ἀπεσκέδακα, ἀπεσκέδασα, [ἀπό + σκεδάννυμι, *scatter*], *scatter abroad, disperse*: — mid. and pass., *be scattered, disperse, stray, stray away from*. οἱ ἀποσκεδαννύμενοι, *the stragglers*.
- ἀποσκηνώ**, -σκηνώσω, imperf. ἀπεσκήνουν, [ἀπό + σκηνώω, from σκηνή], *pitch tents at a distance, encamp at a distance*. III. iv. 35.
- ἀποσπάω**, -σπάσω, ἀπέσπακα, ἀπέσπασα, aor. p. ἀπεσπάσθην, [ἀπό + σπάω, *draw*], *draw away, draw off, draw back*; intr. and mid., *separate one's self, remove one's self, withdraw*.
- ἀποσταυρώ**, -σταυρώσω, ἀπεσταύρωκα, ἀπεσταύρωσα, [ἀπό + σταυρώω, from σταυρός, *stake*], *stake off, surround with stockade, enclose with palisades*. VI. v. 1.
- ἀποστέλλω**, -στελῶ, ἀπέσταλκα, ἀπέστειλα, [ἀπό + στέλλω], *send away, send off, send back*. II. i. 5.
- ἀποστερέω**, -στερήσω, ἀπεστερήκα, ἀπεστερήσα, [ἀπό + στερέω, *deprive*], *deprive of, defraud of, rob, despoil of*.
- ἀποστρατοπεδεύομαι**, -στρατοπεδεύσομαι, ἀπεστρατοπεδεύομαι, ἀπεστρατοπεδεύαμην, [ἀπό + στρατοπεδεύομαι], mid. dep., *pitch a camp away from, encamp at a distance*. III. iv. 34. VII. vii. 1.
- ἀποστρέφω**, -στρέψω, ἀπέστροφα, ἀπέστρεψα, 2 aor. p. ἀπεστράφην, [ἀπό + στρέφω], *turn away, turn back; recall*.
- ἀποστροφή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀποστρέφω], *place of refuge, refuge, retreat, resort*.
- ἀποσυλάω**, -συλήσω, -σεσύληκα, ἀπέσυλησα, [ἀπό + συλάω, *plunder*], *plunder, rob*. ἀποσυλᾶν τινα τὰ χρήματα, *to rob any one of his money*.
- ἀποσώζω**, -σώσω, -σέσωκα, ἀπέσωσα, [ἀπό + σώζω, *save*], *save from some danger; conduct in safety back, bring safely back*. II. iii. 18.
- ἀποταφρεύω**, -ταφρεύσω, -τετάφρευκα, ἀπετάφρευσα, [ἀπό + ταφρεύω, from τάφρος, *ditch*], *cut off by a trench, dig a trench as means of defence, trench off*. VI. v. 1.
- ἀποτείνω**, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, ἀπέτεινα, pf. p. ἀποτέταμαι, [ἀπό + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch from, stretch off, extend*. I. viii. 10.
- ἀποτειχίζω**, -τειχιῶ, -τετείχικα, ἀπετείχισα, [ἀπό + τειχίζω, from τεῖχος], *wall off, shut off by means of a wall, cut off by a wall*. II. iv. 4.
- ἀποτέμνω**, -τεμῶ, -τέτμηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέτεμον, aor. p. ἀπετέμηθην, [ἀπό + τέμνω, *cut*], *cut off, sever; intercept*. ἀποτηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς, *by being beheaded*. II. vi. 1.
- ἀποτίθημι**, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, ἀπέθηκα, aor. p. ἀπετίθην [ἀπό + τίθημι], *put away, lay aside, lay up*. II. iii. 15.
- ἀποτίνω**, -τίσω, -τέτικα, ἀπέτισα, [ἀπό + τίνω, *pay*], *pay off, pay back; requite, punish*.
- ἀπότομος**, -ον, adj., [ἀποτέμνω], *abrupt, precipitous, steep*. IV. i. 2.
- ἀποτρέπω**, -τρέψω, 2 pf. -τέτροφα, ἀπέτρεψα, 2 aor. mid. ἀπετραπόμην, [ἀπό + τρέπω], *turn away, turn off, turn aside*.
- ἀποτρέχω**, ἀποδραμοῦμαι, -δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἀπέδραμον, [ἀπό + τρέχω], *run from, run off, run away, run back*.

ἀποφαίνω, -φανῶ, -πέφαγκα, ἀπέφηνα, 2 aor. p. ἀπέφάνην, [ἀπό + φαίνω, *show*], *show forth*: — mid., *show one's self*; *declare, make known, express*; *appear*.

ἀποφεύγω, ἀποφεύσομαι, -πέφευγα, 2 aor. ἀπέφυγον, [ἀπό + φεύγω], *flee away*; *escape, escape from, avoid*. θεῶν πόλεμον ἀποφυγεῖν, *to escape from a war with the gods*.

ἀπόφραξις, -εως, ἡ, [ἀποφράττω, *obstruct*], *shutting off, blockade, obstruction, impediment*.

ἀποχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, ἀπεχώρησα, [ἀπό + χωρέω, *proceed*], *go away, go back, withdraw, retire, retreat*. ἔξω βελῶν ἀποχωρεῖν, *retreat beyond the reach of arrows*.

ἀποψηφίζομαι, -ψηφισομαι or -ιῶμαι, ἀπεψηφισομαι, ἀπεψηφισάμην, [ἀπό + ψηφίζομαι, *vote*], *vote against, vote otherwise, vote in the negative, vote not to*. I. iv. 15.

ἀπρόθυμος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + πρόθυμος, *eager*], *not inclined, reluctant, unwilling, disinclined*. VI. ii. 7.

ἀπροσδόκητος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + προσδόκητος, *expected*], *unexpected*. ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου, *unexpectedly*.

ἀπροφασίστως, adv., [ἀπροφάσιτος, *without pretext*, from ἀ priv., πρόσφασις], *offering no excuse, without hesitation, readily*. II. vi. 10.

ἄπτω, ἄψω, pf. mid. ἤμμαι, ἤψα, *fasten*; of fire, *kindle*: — mid., *touch, undertake*; followed by gen.

ἄρα, conj., [probably connected with ἄρω, *fit*], illative, but weaker than οὖν, *fittingly, consequently, accordingly; then, so then, therefore; it appears*. οἱ δ' ἄρα ταῦτ' ἔλεγον, *but they, it appears, said this*.

ἄρα, interrogative adv., [strengthened form of ἄρα], when standing alone simply indicating a question, and usually not to be trans-

lated. ἄρ' οὖν, = Lat. *nonne vero, not indeed?* expects an affirmative answer. ἄρα μή, = *num vero, not indeed (true), is it?* expects a negative answer.

Ἀραβία, -ας, ἡ, *Arabia*, properly the peninsula lying between the Arabian and Persian gulfs, and bounded on the north by the river Euphrates; but often used by ancient writers in a broader sense, as comprising all regions inhabited by nomad Arabs. Thus in I. v. 1 the southern portion of Mesopotamia is called *Arabia*.

Ἀράξης, -ου, ὁ, *Araxes*, an important tributary of the Euphrates, entering it from the north below Thapsacus, usually known as the *Chabōras* (Χαβάρας); scriptural *Chebar*, modern *Khabūr* or *Chabour*. There is a large river in Armenia of the same name. I. iv. 19.

Ἀρβάκης, -ου, ὁ, *Arbaces*, one of the four captains-general of Artaxerxes. I. vii. 12.

Ἀργεῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἀργος], *of Argos, Argive*. As subst., **Ἀργεῖος**, -ου, ὁ, *an Argive*, native of the city Argos, in the eastern part of the Peloponnesus. IV. ii. 13, 17.

ἀργός, -όν, adj., [for ἀ-εργος, ἀ priv. and ἔργον], *without work, doing nothing, idle, at one's ease*. III. ii. 25.

ἀργύριον, -ου, τό, [dim. of ἄργυρος, *silver*, from root ἀργ, meaning *bright*], lit. *silver coined in small pieces for money, money*.

ἀργυρόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, [ἄργυρος, ποῦς], *with silver feet, silver-footed*. IV. iv. 21.

ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν, contr. for ἀργύρεος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἄργυρος], *made of silver, of silver, silver*. IV. vii. 27.

- Ἀργώ**, -οὐς, ἡ, [ἀργός, *swift*], *Argo*, the ship on which Jason with his fifty companions is said to have sailed from Iolcus in Thessaly to Aea in Colchis to get the golden fleece. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, article ARGONAUTAE. VI. ii. 1.
- ἄρδην**, adv., [ἀῤρω, *lift*], *lifted up; utterly, wholly, entirely*.
- ἄρδω**, in Att. found only in pres. and impf., *water, irrigate*. II. iii. 13.
- ἀρέσκω**, ἀρέσω, ἤρεσα, impf. ἤρεσκον, *please, be agreeable, be acceptable, satisfy, suit; followed by dat.* II. iv. 2.
- ἀρετή**, -ῆς, ἡ, like Latin *virtus*, *excellence*, whether shown in moral qualities or in physical prowess, *virtue, goodness, manliness, magnanimity; courage, valor, prowess, bravery*. ἡ περὶ ἐμὲ ἀρετή, *their good service in my behalf*, I. iv. 8.
- ἀρήγω**, ἀρήξω, def., *help, assist, give aid, succor*. I. x. 5.
- Ἄρηξιων**, -ωνος, ὁ, *Arexion*, a soothsayer from Parrhasia, in Arcadia.
- Ἄριαῖος**, -ου, ὁ, *Ariaeus*, the commander of Cyrus's barbarian troops, who held the left wing at the battle of Cunaxa and afterwards went over to the king.
- ἀριθμός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *number, numbering, counting, enumeration; whole number, summary*. ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ, *entire length of the road or way*. ἀριθμὸν ποιεῖν, *to make an enumeration, to number*.
- Ἄρισταρχος**, -ου, ὁ, *Aristarchus*, Spartan governor (harmost) of Byzantium, who proved treacherous to the Ten Thousand.
- ἀριστάω**, ἀριστήσω, ἤρισθηκα, ἤρισθησα, [ἄριστον, *breakfast*], = *prandeo, take breakfast, breakfast*.
- Ἀριστιάς**, -ου, ὁ, *Aristeas*, a Chian of great bravery, who commanded a division of light-armed troops in the Greek force.
- ἀριστερός**, -ά, -όν, adj., *on the left side, left*. ἐν ἀριστερᾷ (sc. χειρὶ), *on the left*. ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς (χειρὸς), *from the left, on the left*, IV. viii. 2.
- Ἄριστιππος**, -ου, ὁ, *Aristippus*, a Thessalian of noble birth from the city Larissa. He obtained money from Cyrus and enlisted troops in order to oppose a party formed against him, and afterward sent a contingent under Menon to join Cyrus's expedition.
- ἄριστον**, -ου, τό, [ἤρι, *early*], *breakfast*, the first hearty meal of the day, usually partaken of about 10 or 11 A.M. The Greeks ate three times a day. The first meal, ἀκράτισμα, was simply a light lunch. The *breakfast*, ἄριστον, was more substantial; but the chief meal was the *dinner*, δεῖπνον, which came near evening.
- ἀριστοποιέομαι**, -ποιήσομαι, [ἄριστον, ποιεῖν], dep mid., *prepare breakfast, get breakfast*.
- ἄριστος**, -η, -ον, adj., [sup. of ἀγαθός], *best, noblest; bravest; most excellent, most fitting, most advantageous; — neut. pl. as adv., ἄριστα, in the best way, best; most advantageously*.
- Ἄριστων**, -ωνος, ὁ, *Aristo*, an Athenian, sent to Sinöpe as an ambassador for the Ten Thousand. V. vi. 14.
- Ἀριστώνυμος**, -ου, ὁ, *Aristonymus*, a hoplite captain from Methydrion in Arcadia, distinguished for bravery. IV. i. 27.
- Ἀρκαδικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [Ἀρκαδία], *Arcadian, belonging to Arcadia*. τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν (sc. στράτευμα), *the Arcadian troops*. IV. viii. 18.
- Ἄρκάς**, -άδος, ὁ, *an Arcadian*, native of Arcadia, a mountainous and rude province in the centre of the Peloponnesus. Half of the whole number of Cyrus's

mercenaries were Arcadians and Achaeans; for the inhabitants of these districts, warlike and without adequate means of support at home, were easily induced to enter foreign service.

ἀρκέω, ἀρκέσω, πf. wanting, ἤρκεσα, *be sufficient, suffice, satisfy, be enough*, with or without dat. of person; used impersonally, ἀρκεί, *it is enough, it is sufficient*. αὐτοῖς ἤρκει, *they were content*, V. viii. 13.

ἄρκτος, -ου, ἡ, *bear, she-bear*; also the constellation *Great Bear (Ursa Major)*; hence, *north, the north*.

ἄρμα, -ατος, τό, *chariot, war-chariot*. ἄρμα δρεπανηφόρον, *scythe-bearing chariot*. See p. 18, and Pl. I.

ἀρμάμαξα, -ης, ἡ, [ἄρμα + ἄμαξα, *carriage*], *covered carriage*. See N. to p. 57, 13.

Ἄρμενία, -ας, ἡ, *Armenia*, a mountainous country in the eastern part of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea and west of the Caspian. Its highlands contain the headwaters of the Euphrates, Tigris, Halys, and many other rivers.

Ἀρμένιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἀρμενία], *Armenian*. IV. v. 33.

Ἀρμῆνη, -ης, ἡ, *Harmēne*, a village and harbor in Paphlagonia, situated about five miles west of Sinōpe; modern *Ak Liman*, = 'White Haven.' VI. i. 15, 17.

ἀρμοστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἀρμόζω, *arrange*], official title bestowed on the representatives of Sparta in subject cities, *governor, harmost*.

ἄρνεος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀρνός, *of a lamb*], *of a lamb or sheep*. ἄρνεα κρέα, *lamb's flesh, mutton*. IV. v. 31.

ἀρπαγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀρπάζω], *seizure, plunder, robbery, pillage, rapine*. καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, *for plunder*.

ἀρπάζω, -άσω or -άσομαι, ἤρπακα, ἤρπασα, [cf. Lat. *rapio*], *take quickly, seize, snatch up, plunder, pillage, carry off; occupy*. οἱ ἀρπάζοντες, *the pillagers*. τὰ ἤρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, *the slaves that had been taken*. ἤρπασεν ὁ ποταμὸς τὰ ὄπλα, *the river would quickly bear their weapons away*, IV. iii. 6.

Ἄρπασος, -ου, ὁ, *Harpasus*, a river in Armenia, now *Tchoruk-Soo*. IV. vii. 18.

Ἄρταγέρσης, -ου, ὁ, *Artagereses*, commander of cavalry in the army of Artaxerxes, slain by Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa. See N. to p. 81, 28. I. vii. 11; viii. 24.

Ἄρτακάμας, -α, ὁ, *Artacamias*, satrap of Phrygia. VII. viii. 25.

Ἄρταξέρξης, -ου, ὁ, *Artaxerxes*, the name of several of the Persian kings; but in the *Anabasis*, referring only to Artaxerxes II. (Mindful), the oldest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Cyrus. See p. 20 *et seq.*

Ἄρτάοζος, -ου, ὁ, *Artaozos*, a friend of Cyrus, who after the battle of Cunaxa went over to Artaxerxes. II. iv. 16, v. 35.

Ἄρταπάτης, -ου, ὁ, *Artapates*, a devoted sceptre-bearer of Cyrus. I. vi. 11, viii. 28.

ἀρτάω, ἀρτήσω, ἤρτηκα, ἤρτησα, [ἀρτῶ, *lift up*], *hang, fasten, attach*. III. v. 10.

Ἄρτεμις, -ιδος, ἡ, *Artēmis*, often identified with the Roman *Diāna*, daughter of Zeus and Leto (Latona), twin-sister of Apollo; goddess of the chase and of virginity; worshipped extensively among the Greeks, especially at Ephesus. Cf. Acts, Chap. xix.

ἄρτι, adv., [root ἄρ, *fit*], *just now, just at that time, just*.

Ἄρτιμας, -α, ὁ, *Artimas*, satrap of Lydia. VII. viii. 25.

ἄρτοκόπος, -ου, ὁ, [ἄρτος], *baker*.

ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ, *loaf of bread, bread*, especially bread made of wheat flour; barley bread was called *μᾶζα*.

Ἄρτουχας, -α, ὁ, *Artūchas*, a general of Artaxerxes in command of troops near the Centrites. IV. iii. 4.

Ἄρυστας, -α or -ου, ὁ, *Arystas*, a glutton from Arcadia. VII. iii. 23.

Ἄρχαγόρας, -α, ὁ, *Archagoras*, an exile from Argos, serving as captain in Cyrus's Greek army.

ἀρχαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [*ἀρχή*, *beginning*], *old, ancient*. Κῦρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, *Cyrus the Elder*. ξένος ἀρχαῖος, *a guest-friend of long standing*, III. i. 4. τὸ ἀρχαῖον, *acc. used adverbially, formerly, previously*.

ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ, (1) *beginning, origin*; (2) *rule, lordship, sovereignty, command*; (3) *province, government, realm*. ἀρχήν, *acc. used adverbially, to begin with, at all*. ἡ πατρία ἀρχή, (*our*) *father's realm*, I. vii. 6. ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ, *in Cyrus's province*.

ἀρχικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [*ἀρχω*], *filled to command, skilled in governing*.

ἀρχω, ἀρξω, ἤρξα, ἤρξα, *start, begin, commence*, implying that others are to follow; hence, *be in the lead; command; rule, manage, govern, reign over*; pass., *be ruled, be governed; submit to authority, obey, serve*; — mid., *begin, start*, without reference to others. ἀρχεσθαι ἀπὸ θεῶν, *to begin with the gods*.

ἀρχων, -οντος, ὁ, [pres. part. of ἀρχω], *commander, leader, ruler, governor*.

ἄρωμα, -ατος, τό, *spice, spice-plant*. I. v. i.

ἀσέβεια, -ας, ἡ, [*ἀσεβής*], *impiety, impiousness, godlessness, ungodliness*. III. ii. 4.

ἀσεβής, -ές, adj., [*ἀ priv.*, *σεβομαι*, *reverence*], *impious, irreverent, godless, ungodly*.

ἀσθενέω, ἀσθενήσω, ἡσθένηκα, ἡσθένησα, [*ἀσθενής*, *weak*], *be ill, be sick, be weak or feeble, be infirm*.

ἀσθενής, -ές, adj., [*ἀ priv.*, *σθένος*, *strength*], *without strength, weak, feeble, infirm*. I. v. 9.

Ἄσια, -ας, ἡ, *Asia*; sometimes limited to Asia Minor, which was divided by the Greeks into ἡ κάτω Ἄσια, *Lower Asia*, the part lying west of the river Halys, and ἡ ἄνω Ἄσια, *Upper Asia*, the part east of the Halys.

Ἄσιδάτης, -ου, ὁ, *Asidates*, a wealthy Persian, captured by Xenophon in a marauding expedition. VII. viii. 9, 12, 21.

Ἀσιναῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Asinaean*, a native of Asine, a small town in Laconia, south of Sparta; modern *Passava*.

ἀσινῶς, comp. ἀσινέστερον, sup. ἀσινέστατα, adv., [*ἀσινής*, *harmless*], *without injury, harmlessly, doing no harm, without depreciation*.

ἄσιτος, -ον, adj., [*ἀ priv.*, *σίτος*, *grain*], *without food, in want of food*.

ἀσκέω, ἀσκήσω, ἡσκηκα, ἡσκησα, *practice, exercise, cultivate, observe, maintain*. ἀσκεῖν ἀλήθειαν, *to practice truthfulness*.

ἀσκός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bag made of skin* (particularly goat-skin), *leather bag*, used for carrying wine and other commodities; also, inflated with air, used as a float in crossing streams.

ἄσμενος, -η, -ον, adj., [root *ἀδ* in *ἡδομαι*], *glad, pleased, well pleased*; often with the force of an adv., *gladly, with pleasure, cheerfully*. ἄσμενός σε ὀρῶ, *I am glad to see you*. ἄσμενος ἀκούει, *he is glad to hear*.

ἀσπάζομαι, ἀσπάζομαι, ἡσπασμαι, ἡσπασάμην, dep. mid., [ἀ coll., σπάζω, draw together], embrace; greet, welcome, bid welcome; take leave of.

Ἀσπένδιος, -ου, ὁ, [Ἄσπενδος, *Aspendus*], an *Aspendian*, native of Aspendus, a city in Pamphylia, near the mouth of the Eurymedon; to-day *Minugat*. I. ii. 12

ἀσπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, shield, in general, whether the large oval shield or the small round shield, but usually referring to the former; by metonymy, as a collective noun, shield-men, = *hoplites*, heavy infantry, as ἀσπίς μυρία, 10,000 shield-bearers or heavy-armed troops. As the shield was carried and used on the left side; παρ' ἀσπίδα, = to the left (IV. iii. 26). See pp. 30-32, and Pl. IV.

Ἀσσυρία, -ας, ἡ, [Semitic *Asshūr*], *Assyria*, the country of the Assyrians, comprising first the territory about Nineveh, east of the Tigris, later the greater part of Mesopotamia also. In Xenophon's time the cities of the once powerful Assyrian Empire were nearly all in ruins. The Assyrian language has been deciphered only in the present century. Read pp. 5, 6.

Ἀσσύριος, -ου, ὁ, *Assyrian*, native of Assyria.

ἀσταφίς, -ίδος, ἡ, dried grape, raisin. IV. iv. 9.

ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἡστραψα, impf. ἡστραπτον, [ἀστραπή, lightning], lighten; gleam, glance, flash. I. viii. 8.

ἀσφάλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀσφαλής], safety, security.

ἀσφαλής, -ές, adj., comp. ἀσφαλέστερος, sup. ἀσφαλέστατος, [ἀ priv., root σφαλ in σφάλλομαι, fall], not liable to fall, steadfast, unflinching, safe, secure. ἐν ἀσφα-

λεί, in safety. νομίζοντες ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, thinking that they would be least exposed to danger.

ἀσφαλῶς, adv., comp. ἀσφαλέστερον, sup. ἀσφαλέστατα, [ἀσφαλής], safely, securely, without danger. ὡς ἀσφαλέστατα, as safely as possible.

ἀσφαλτος, -ου, ἡ, asphalt, bitumen, a plastic, inflammable mineral product, resembling pitch, and in its chemical composition closely allied with petroleum and coal; found in lumps on the surface of springs near Babylon, and used as mortar in ancient as well as modern times. II. iv. 12.

ἀσχολία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄσχολος, without leisure, from ἀ priv., σχολή], lack of leisure, occupation, business, employment; pl., engagements, affairs. VII. v. 16.

ἀτακτέω, ἀτακτήσω, pf. wanting, ἡτάκτησα, [ἄτακτος], be disorderly, cause disturbance, be undisciplined. V. viii. 21.

ἀτακτος, -ου, adj., [ἀ priv. + τακτός, verbal adj. of τάττω], not in order, out of order, in disorder, disorderly; confused, in confusion, disarranged.

ἀταξία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄτακτος], opposite of εὐταξία, disorder, disorderliness, want of order, lack of discipline, confusion.

ἀτάρ, adversative conj., but, yet, but yet, however, nevertheless; introduces a correction or objection, usually in the form of a question.

Ἄταρνεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Atarneus*, a city and narrow region along the Aegean Sea, in southwestern Mysia, across the strait from Lesbos; modern *Dikeli Kioi*.

ἀτασθαλία, -ας, ἡ, [ἀτάσθαλος, reckless], wantonness, recklessness, wickedness. ἐπ' ἀτασθαλίας, from wantonness. IV. iv. 14.

ἄταφος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., τάφος or ταφή, burial], *unburied, without burial*. VI. v. 6.

ἄτε, neut. pl. of ὅστε, used as an adv., *such as, just as*; with part., especially in gen. abs., *inasmuch as, because, since*.

ἀτέλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἀτελής, free from tax, see τέλος], *freedom from taxation, exemption, immunity*. ἄλλην τινὰ ἀτέλειαν, *exemption from some other service*. III. iii. 18.

ἀτιμάζω, ἀτιμάσω, ἡτίμακα, ἡτίμασα, [ἄτιμος], *dishonor, disgrace*; — pass., *be in dishonor, be in disgrace*.

ἀτιμος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., τιμή, honor], *without honor, in dishonor, dishonored, disgraced*. VII. vii. 24.

ἀτμίξω, ἀτμίσω, ἤτμικα, ἤτμισα, [ἀτμός, vapor], *give off steam, exhale vapor, emit vapor, steam*. IV. v. 15.

Ἄτραμύτειον, -ου, τό, *Atramytiūm*, a city in Mysia, across from Lesbos, at the head of the gulf of the same name; modern *Edremid*, VII. viii. 8.

ἀτριβής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., τρίβω, wear], *unworn, untrdden*. ὁδὸς ἀτριβής, *via non trita, untrdden road*.

αὐ, adv., with reference to time or place, pointing to what precedes; *back; again, further, besides, moreover*; — adversative, *on the other hand, on the contrary, in turn*.

αὐθαίρετος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός + αἵρετός, from αἰρέω], *self-chosen, self-appointed*. V. vii. 29.

αὐθημερόν, adv., [αὐτός, ἡμέρα], *on the same day*.

αὐθις, adv., [αὐ], *again, back*; *moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand*; *afterwards, at another time, hereafter*. πρῶτον μὲν . . . αὐθις δέ, *in the first place . . . and again*. II. iv. 5.

αἰλέω, αἰλήσω, ἤληκα, ἤλησα. [αἰλός, flute], *play the flute, make sound with the flute or horn*; — mid., *have the flute played, listen to flute-playing, hear flute-playing*.

αἰλιζομαι, αἰλίσσμαι, ἠύλισμαι, ἠύλισάμην, aor. p. ἠύλισθην, [αἰλή, court], *lodge in the open air, bivouac, encamp*; *quarter, take quarters*.

αἰλός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἄFω, blow], any wind instrument, *flute, clarinet, pipe*. The Greek flute had a mouth-piece, and resembled a modern clarinet.

αἰλῶν, -ῶνος, ὁ, *channel, canal*. II. iii. 10.

αἴριον, adv., [root aF in ἠώς, ἔως, dawn, cf. Lat. *aurora*], *to-morrow*. ἡ αἴριον (ἡμέρα), *the morrow, the following day, the next day*.

αὐστηρότης, -τητος, ἡ, [αὐστηρός, rough], *roughness, harshness*; of wine, *strength, sharpness*. V. iv. 29.

αὐτίκα, adv., [αὐτός], *at the very time, in a moment, at once, immediately, forthwith, presently, directly*; strengthened, *αὐτίκα μάλα, on the spot, shortly*.

αὐτόθεν, adv., [αὐτοῦ], *from the very spot, from that point, thence, hence*.

αὐτόθι, adv., [αὐτός], = αὐτοῦ, *on the spot, there, here, in the very place*.

αὐτοκέλευστος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός + κελευστός, from κελεύω], *self-bidden, of one's own accord, of one's own motion*; Lat. *sua sponte*. III. iv. 5.

αὐτοκράτωρ, -ορος, adj., [αὐτός, κρατέω, rule], *with absolute power, absolute, with unlimited authority, arbitrary, sole*. VI. i. 21.

αὐτόματος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός, ματός, from μάομαι, seek], *self-moving, of one's own will, self-prompted*.

spontaneous. ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, *spontaneously.*

αὐτομολέω, αὐτομολήσω, ἠτομόληκα, ἠτομόλησα, [αὐτόμολος], *go of one's own accord, desert.* οἱ αὐτομολοῦντες, *the deserters.* οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες, *those who had deserted.*

αὐτόμολος, -ου, ὁ, [αὐτός, root μολ in βλάσσω, ἔμολον, *go*], *deserter.*

αὐτόνομος, -ον, adj., [αὐτός + νόμος], *living according to one's own law, independent, self-managing, self-ruling, autonomous.* VII. viii. 25.

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, intensive pron., *self*; in the oblique cases frequently used simply for the personal pronoun of the third person, *him, her, it*; with the article, ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, often contracted to αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό or ταυτόν, *the very, the same.* αὐτός ἔχω, *I myself have.* αὐτός ἔφη, *he himself said.* αὐτὸ τοῦτο, *this very thing.* αὐτὸν ἠγάσθην, *I esteemed him.* αὐτοῦ χρήματα, *his money,* ὁ αὐτὸς λόφος, *the same hill.* εἰς ταὐτὸ ἐλθεῖν, *to come to the same place.* See **IDIOMS.**

αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό or ταυτόν, = ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, by crasis.

αὐτόσε, [αὐτός], adv., *thither, to that place.* IV. vii. 2.

αὐτοῦ, [αὐτός], adv., = αὐτόθι, *in the same place, on the spot, here, there*; to be carefully distinguished from the gen. masc. and neut. of αὐτός.

αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, contracted from ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς.

αὐχὴν, -ένος, ὁ, *neck*; by metonymy, *neck of land, isthmus.* VI. iv. 3.

ἀφαιρέω, ἀφαιρήσω, ἀφήρηκα, 2 aor. ἀφείλον, aor. p. ἀφῆρέθην, [ἀπό + αἰρέω], *take away, abstract, detach*; — mid., *take away for one's self, take off; deprive of, rob of*; followed by two acc., one of the

person, the other of the thing, or by gen. of person and acc. of thing. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι Ἕλληνας τὴν γῆν, *deprive Greeks of their country.*

ἀφανής, -ές, adj., [ἀ priv., root φαν in φαίνομαι, *appear*], *not seen, unseen, not apparent; out of sight, obscure; secret, private, occult.* ἦσαν ἀφανεῖς, *they were out of sight, = they were gone.*

ἀφανίζω, ἀφανίσω or -ιῶ, ἠφάνικα, ἠφάνισα, [ἀφανής], *cause to disappear, make invisible, hide from view; annihilate, blot out, utterly destroy.*

ἀφειδῶς, adv., comp. ἀφειδέστερον, sup. ἀφειδέστατα, [ἀφειδής, from ἀ priv., stem φειδ in φείδομαι, *spare*], *unsparingly, unmercifully, without mercy.*

ἀφείλον, see **ἀφαιρέω.**

ἀφηγέομαι, ἀφηγήσομαι, ἀφήγημαι, ἀφηγησάμην, [ἀπό + ἡγέομαι], *lead away; relate, narrate.* VII. ii. 26.

ἄφθονία, -ας, ἡ, [ἄφθονος], *abundance, plenty.* εἰς ἄφθονίαν, *in abundance.*

ἄφθονος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + φθόνος, *envy*], *ungrudging, generous, abundant, lavish, bounteous, plentiful.* ἐν ἄφθονοῖς βιοτεύειν, *to live in the midst of abundance.* ἄφθονος χώρα, *fertile land.*

ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφήκα, irr., [ἀπό + ἵημι], *send away, send back, dismiss; allow to escape, suffer to go; set free, release, let loose, let drop; of water, let flow.* Cf. G. 810; H. 476.

ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφίγμαι, 2 aor. ἀφικόμεην, [ἀπό + ἰκνέομαι], *come to, arrive at, reach, return*; followed by dative or by prepositional phrase.

ἀφιππεύω, ἀφιππεύσω, ἀφιππευσα, [ἀπό + ἵππεύω, *ride*], *ride away, ride off, ride back.* I. v. 12.

ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφέστηκα, ἀπέστησα, 2 aor. ἀπέστην, [ἀπό + ἵστημι], transitive forms (see ἵστημι), *cause to withdraw, remove, alienate*; intransitive forms, *withdraw, stand away from, desert, revolt, stand aloof*. Cf. G. 504; H. 331, 351.

ἄφοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἀπό + ὁδός], *retreat; way out, way of escape*. IV. ii. 11.

ἀφροντιστέω, ἀφροντιστήσω, ἠφροντιστήσα, [ἀφρόνιστος, *thoughtless*], *be thoughtless, act carelessly; neglect, make light of*. V. iv. 20.

ἀφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [ἄφρων], *unreasonableness, folly, lack of sense, want of understanding*. V. i. 14.

ἄφρων, ἄφρων, adj., [ἀ priv., φρήν, *sense*], *senseless, without sense, foolish; delirious, out of one's head*. IV. viii. 20.

ἀφυλακτέω, ἀφυλακτήσω, ἠφυλάκτηκα, ἠφυλάκτησα, [ἀφύλακτος, *be unguarded, be off one's guard*]. VII. viii. 20.

ἀφύλακτος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv. + φυλακτός, from φυλάττω], *unguarded, off one's guard*.

ἀφυλάκτως, adv., [ἀφύλακτος], *unguardedly*. V. i. 6.

Ἀχαιός, -ά, -όν, adj., [Ἀχαιά], *Achaean*. As subst., Ἀχαιός, -οῦ, ὁ, *an Achaean*, resident of Achaea, a mountainous region in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. Arcadians and Achaeans formed about one half of the whole number of Cyrus's Greek mercenaries.

ἀχάριστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., χαρίζομαι, *be pleasing*], *graceless, lacking in charm; thankless, ungrateful; without reward, unrewarded*: acc. pl. neut. as adv., ἀχάριστα, *without charm, ungracefully*.

ἀχαρίστως, adv., [ἀχάριστος], *ungratefully, thanklessly, without reward*.

Ἀχερουσιάς, -άδος, adj., [Ἀχέρων, *Acheron*], *Acherusian, pertaining to Acheron*, the fabled river of the lower world. **Ἀχερουσιάς Χερρόνησος**, *Acherusian Peninsula, Hades Point*, a tongue of land near Heraclea, in Bithynia, containing a cave through which Hercules is said to have descended to Hades; modern *Baba Burun*. VI. ii. 2.

ἄχθομαι, ἀχθέσομαι, ἤχθημαι, aor. p. ἤχθέσθην, [ἄχος, *pain, burden*], *be burdened, vexed, pained, troubled, chagrined, provoked*.

ἀχρεῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., χρεία, *need, use*], *useless, unserviceable*.

ἀχρηστος, -ον, adj., [ἀ priv., χρηστός, *useful*], *useless, of no use*.

ἄχρι, prep. and conj.: — 1. As prep., with gen., *till, until*. 2. As conj., *till, until*.

ἀψίνθιον, -ου, τό, *wormwood*.

B.

Βαβυλῶν, -ῶνος, ἡ, [Assyrian word *Bāb-ilu, Gate of Il*, Il being the name of a god], *Babylon*, one of the most famous cities of antiquity, situated on both sides of the Euphrates, below Nineveh. According to Herodotus, its ground-plan was a square, twelve miles each way, and it was surrounded by a wall 300 feet high and 80 broad, with 100 brazen gates. It was captured by Cyrus in B.C. 538, and by Alexander in B.C. 331. The ancient site is now covered with broad hills, the remains of once imposing palaces, in which excavations have recovered innumerable objects of interest and value. The modern name of the site is *Hillah*.

- Βαβυλωνία**, -ας, ἡ, [Βαβυλών], *Babylonia*, a large district about Babylon. See Map, and p. 2.
- Βαβυλώνιος**, -α, -ον, [Βαβυλών], *Babylonian*, of *Babylonia*, of *Babylon*. II. ii. 13.
- βάδην**, adv., [root βα of βαίνω], *step by step*. βάδην ταχύ, *at quick march, double quick*.
- βαδίζω**, -ιοῦμαι, **βεβάδικα**, ἐβάδισα, [root βα of βαίνω], *walk, march; go, proceed*.
- βάθος**, -εος or -ους, τό, *depth*.
- βαθύς**, -εἶα, -ύ, adj., *deep, high*.
- βαίνω**, βήσομαι, βέθηκα, 2 aor. ἔβην, *step, walk*; pf. part. **βεβηκώς**, *having stepped, having planted foot, = standing firmly*. III. ii. 19.
- βακτηρία**, -ας, ἡ, [βαίνω], *staff, cane, cudgel, walking-stick*.
- βάλανος**, -ου, ἡ, *acorn*, or any fruit resembling an acorn, as *date*.
- βάλλω**, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἔβαλον, *throw, hurl*; *throw at, pelt, stone, hit with missiles*.
- βάπτω**, βάψω, ἔβαψα, *dip*. II. ii. 9.
- βαρβαρικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [βάρβαρος], *not Greek, foreign, non-Hellenic, barbaric*; in the *Anabasis* refers especially to the Persians, almost = *Persian*. τὸ βαρβαρικὸν (στράτευμα) usually refers to Cyrus's native army as distinguished from his Greek force.
- βαρβαριστί**, adv., [βάρβαρος], *in a foreign tongue, = in Persian*. I. viii. 1.
- βάρβαρος**, -ον, adj., *not Greek, foreign*; hence, as the Greeks considered themselves alone cultured, *rude, rough, barbaric*; in the *Anabasis* used often of the Persians. As subst., **βάρβαρος**, -ου, ὁ, *foreigner, barbarian*.
- βαρέως**, adv., [βαρύς, *heavy*], *heavily; grievously, with difficulty*. **βαρέως φέρειν**, *to take to heart, be vexed*. **βαρέως ἀκούειν**, *to hear with disgust, hear with displeasure*.
- Βασίλας**, -ου, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the *Anabasis*:—
1. *Basias*, an Arcadian who was killed by the Carduchi. IV. i. 18.
2. *Basias*, a soothsayer from Elis, in the Peloponnesus. VII. viii. 10.
- Βασίλεια**, -ας, ἡ, [βασίλειος], *queen*.
- Βασιλεία**, -ας, ἡ, [βασίλειος], *kingship, royalty, sovereign power, sovereignty, royal authority, kingdom*. καταστήναι εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν, *to be established in the sovereignty, = to be made king, to ascend the throne*.
- Βασιλείος**, -ον, adj., [βασίλειος], *royal, kingly, regal, belonging to the king*. As subst., **Βασιλείον**, -ου, τό, or pl. **Βασιλεία**, -ων, τὰ, *palace of the king, royal residence*. See N. to p. 55, 12.
- Βασιλεύς**, -έως, ὁ, *king*; often refers to the Persian king, usually without the article, sometimes with μέγας; used also as epithet of Zeus.
- Βασιλεύω**, -εύσω, **βεβασίλευκα**, ἐβασίλευσα, [βασίλειος], *be king, rule, reign*; followed by gen., *govern, reign over*.
- Βασιλικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [βασίλειος], *king-like; kingly, of the king, the king's, belonging to the king*. II. ii. 16.
- Βάσιμος**, -ον, adj., [βαίνω], *passable*. ἔως βάσιμα ἦν (τῷ ἵππῳ), = *so long as he could ride*. III. iv. 49.
- Βατός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [βαίνω], *passable*. IV. vi. 17.
- Βέβαιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [βαίνω], *firm, steadfast, constant*. I. ix. 30.
- Βεβαιόω**, -ώσω, ἐβεβαίωσα, [βέβαιος], *make sure, confirm, fulfil, complete, carry out*. VII. vi. 17.
- Βέλεσος**, -νος, ὁ, *Belesys*, a governor of Syria. See N. to p. 66, 15. I. iv. 10.
- βέλος**, -εος or -ους, τό, [βάλλω], *missile of any kind, sometimes dart or arrow, sometimes sling shot*,

sling stone. ἔξω (τῶν) βελῶν, beyond the reach of missiles, out of range.

βέλτιστος, -η, -ον, irr. sup. of ἀγαθός, best, noblest, bravest, most advantageous.

βελτίων, -ον, gen. -ονος, irr. comp. of ἀγαθός, better, nobler, braver, more advantageous. III. ii. 32.

βῆμα, -ατος, τό, [βαίνω], step, pace; as a measure of length, pace, = about 2½ feet. IV. vii. 10.

βία, -ας, ἡ, [Lat. vis], force, especially physical force, strength, violence. βία, by violence, forcibly. βία with gen., in spite of; as, βία μητρός, in spite of his mother.

βιάζομαι, βιάσσομαι, βεβίασσομαι, ἐβιάσσομαι, aor. p. ἐβιάσθη, [βία], mid. dep., force, compel, use force, use violent means, overpower; force one's way. VII. viii. 11.

βίαιος, -α, -ον, adj., [βία], violent, with violence.

βιαίως, adv., [βίαιος], violently, with great force, with violence. I. viii. 27.

βίβλος, -ου, ἡ, inner bark of the papyrus; hence book. VII. v. 14

Βιθυνός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., Bithynian. As subst., **Βιθυνός**, -οῦ, ὁ, a Bithynian, from Bithynia, in Asia Minor. Originally the Bithynians were a tribe of Thracians, who were driven from Europe by warlike neighbors, and settled in Asia.

βίκος, -ου, ὁ, [Semitic word], wine-jar, jar, flagon. I. ix. 25.

βίος, -ου, ὁ, life; living, means of subsistence.

βιοτεύω, -εύσω, βεβιότευκα, ἐβιότευσα, [βίος], live, pass one's life. III. ii. 25, 26

Βισάνθη, -ης, ἡ, Bisanthe, a fortified Thracian city on the European shore of the Propontis; modern Rodosto. VII. ii. 38 et seq.

Βίων, -ωνος, ὁ, Bion, envoy of the Spartan Thimbron to the Ten Thousand. VII. viii. 6.

βλάβη, -ης, ἡ, or βλάβος, -εος or -ους, τό, [βλάπτω], hurt, injury, harm, damage, detriment.

βλακεύω, βλακεύσω, ἐβλάκευσα, [βλάξ, slack], be slack, be lazy, shirk.

βλάπτω, βλάψω, βέβλαφα, ἐβλαψα, injure, do damage to, hurt, harm. μέγλα βλάπτειν τινά, to do great harm to any one.

βλέπω, βλέψω, βέβλεφα, ἐβλεψα, look, see; of inanimate things, point, be directed. δρέπανα εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, scythes pointed toward the earth.

βλώσκω, μολοῦμαι, μέμβλωκα, 2 aor. ἐμολον, (poetic word), go, come. VII. i. 32.

βοάω, βοήσομαι, βεβόηκα, ἐβόησα, [βοή], cry out, call out, shout, shriek; followed by dat., call out to, shout to.

βοεϊκός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [βοῦς], of an ox, ox-. ζεύγος βοεϊκόν, yoke of oxen, span of oxen, ox-team.

βοή, -ῆς, ἡ, cry, shout, outcry, shout-ings. IV. vii. 23.

βοήθεια, -ας, ἡ, [βοηθός], aid, assistance, help, succor, rescue; auxiliary troops.

βοηθέω, -ήσω, βεβοήθηκα, ἐβοήθησα, [βοή + θέω, run], come to the rescue, bring assistance, aid, assist, help, succor, render aid.

βόθρος, -ου, ὁ, pit, hole, hollow; hole in the snow. IV. v. 6.

Βοῖσκος, -ου, ὁ, Boiscus, a Thessalian wrestler. V. viii. 23.

Βοιωτία, -ας, ἡ, Boeotia, a province of Central Greece, north of Attica. Its capital was Thebes. It reached its height of power under Epaminondas, 371-362 B. C. III. i. 31.

Βοιωτιάζω, -άσω, pf. not used, ἐβοιωτίασα, [Βοιωτία], speak with

Boeotian accent, speak like a Boeotian, i. e. with broad sounds and coarse voice. III. i. 26.

Βοιώτιος, -α, -ον, [Βοιωτία], *Boeotian.* As subst., **Βοιώτιος**, -ου, ὁ, *a Boeotian, native of Boeotia.*

Βοιωτῆς, -οῦ, ὁ, [Βοιωτία], *a Boeotian; native of Boeotia, inhabitant of Boeotia.*

βορέας, -ου, ὁ, or **βορρᾶς**, -ᾶ, ὁ, *north wind, which in Greece, coming down over the mountains, brought clearing and cold weather.*

βόσκημα, -ατος, τό, [βόσκω, feed], *cattle in pasture, cattle.* III. v. 2.

βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, βεβούλευκα, ἐβούλευσα, *plan, devise; — mid., take counsel, take advice, deliberate, counsel, consult, concert, consider; in past tenses, resolve, determine, after deliberation.*

βουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [βούλομαι], *counsel, plan, consideration.* VI. v. 13.

βουλιμιάω, -άσω, pf. wanting, ἐβουλιμιάσα, [βουλιμία, from βοῦς + λιμός, famine, lit. ox-hunger], *be intensely hungry, faint from hunger.* IV. v. 7, 8.

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐβουλήθην or ἠβουλήθην, impf. ἐβουλόμην, *will, wish, desire, be willing; prefer, choose.* ὁ βουλόμενος, *whoever may desire, any one who pleases.*

βουπῆρος, -ον, adj., [βοῦς, πείρω, pierce], lit. *ox-piercing.* ὀβελίσκος βουπῆρος, *spit on which a whole ox could be turned, ox-spit; spear large enough for an ox-spit.* VII. viii. 14.

βοῦς, βόδις, ὁ or ἡ, [Lat. bos], *ox, cow; pl. cattle; fem. often ox-hide, cow-hide, leather.*

βραδέως, adv., [βραδύς], *slowly, deliberately.* I. viii. 11.

βραδύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., comp. βραδύτερος, sup. βραδύτατος, *slow.* τὸ βραδύτατον, *the slowest section of*

the army, i. e. the heavy infantry. VII. iii. 37.

βραχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., comp. βραχύτερος, sup. βραχύτατος, *brief, short.* βραχύ, ἐπὶ βραχύ, *a short distance, for a short distance.* βραχύτερον τοξεύειν, *to shoot arrows a less distance.*

βρέχω, βρέξω, βέβρεχα, ξβρεξα, aor. p. ἐβρέχθην, *wet; — pass., be wet.*

βροντή, -ῆς, ἡ, *thunder.* III. i. 11.
βρωτός, -ῆς, -όν, adj., [βιβρώσκω, eat], *eatable, edible.* βρωτόν τι, *anything to eat, something to eat.* IV. v. 5.

Βυζάντιον, -ου, τό, *Byzantium, a city founded B. C. 667 by the Megarians, on the Thracian Bosphorus, between the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) and the Black Sea. It followed the fortunes of the leading Greek cities, being now under Athenian and now under Spartan control. In 330 A. D. it was made the capital of the Roman Empire, when its name was changed to Constantinopolis, — modern Constantinople.*

Βυζάντιος, -α, -ον, adj., *Byzantine, of Byzantium.* As subst., **Βυζάντιος**, -ου, ὁ, *a Byzantine, native of Byzantium, inhabitant of Byzantium.*

βωμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [βαίω], *raised place; hence altar, shrine.*

Γ.

γαλήνη, -ης, ἡ, *quiet, peace, stillness, calm, especially of the sea.* V. vii. 8.

γαμέω or **γαμῶ**, γεγάμηκα, ξγημα, [γάμος], *take to wife, marry, wed, said of a man; — mid., be married, get married, said of a woman.* γεγαμημένη, *having been married, married.* IV. v. 24.

γάμος, -ου, ὁ, *wedding, marriage, wedlock*. ἄγειν ἐπὶ γάμῳ, *to have as wife*, II. iv. 8.

Γάνος, -ου, ἡ, *Ganus*, a city in Thrace, on the Propontis, south of Bisanthe; still retaining the same name. VII. v. 8.

γάρ, causal conj., [γέ, ἄρα], post-positive, *for, since, because*; introducing an explanation or explanatory narration, *namely because, namely, then, now*; with an interrogative adv., strengthening the question, as ἢ γάρ; *what, was it...? why, is it...?* Often used with other conjunctions implying an ellipsis, as ἀλλὰ γάρ, *but (far otherwise) for, but (not so) for, but certainly, but indeed*. καὶ γάρ, *and (with good reason) for, and (not without reason) for, and accordingly, and therefore, and so*. καὶ γὰρ οὖν, *and (with good reason) for accordingly, and therefore, and consequently*.

γαστήρ, -τέρος or -τρός, ἡ, *abdomen, belly, stomach*.

γαυλικός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [γαῦλος, *merchant-ship*], *of or pertaining to a freight-ship*. χρήματα γαυλικά, *ship's freight, cargo of a vessel*.

Γαυλίτης, -ου, ὁ, *Gaulites*, an exile from Samos, in the service of Cyrus. I. vii. 5.

γέ, adv., post-positive and enclitic, emphasizing or limiting the word with which it belongs, *at least, indeed, of course, surely*, = Lat. *quidem*; used often with conjunctions and pronouns; sometimes to be expressed in English only by emphasis of the voice. ἀλλὰ γε, *but at least, still at least*. ἔγωγε, *I at least, I indeed, I for onc*. μᾶλλον γε, *the more*. ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ δυνατώτερός ἐστι, *since of course he is stronger*.

γείτων, -ονος, ὁ, *neighbor, borderer*.

γελᾶω, -άσομαι, γεγέλακα, ἐγέλασα, *laugh; laugh at, mock, deride*.

γελόιος, -α, -ον, adj., [γέλως], *laughable, ridiculous, absurd*.

γέλως, -ωτος, ὁ, *laughter*.

γελωτοποιός, ὁ, [γέλως, ποιέω], *mirth-maker, sport-maker, jester, clown, buffoon*. VII. iii. 33.

γέμω, def., found only in pres. and impf., *be full, be full of*. IV. vi. 27.

γενεά, -ᾶς, ἡ, [γένος], *race, birth, age*. ἀπὸ γενεᾶς, *from birth, = of age*. II. vi. 29.

γενειάω, -ᾶσω, ἐγενείασα, [γένειον, *beard*], *have a beard*.

γενναιότης, -ητος, ἡ, [γενναῖος, *noble*], *good birth, nobility; generosity*. VII. vii. 41.

γένος, -εος or -ους, τό, [γεν, root of γίγνομαι], *birth, race, stock, descent, family*.

γεραιός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. γεραιότερος, sup. γεραιάτος, [root γερ in γέρων], *old*. As subst., οἱ γεραιότεροι, *the elders, the senators*.

γερόντιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of γέρων], *little old man*; spoken with contempt, *feeble old man*.

γέρον, -ου, τό, *shield of wicker-work, usually of oblong shape and covered with leather*. It was used by the ancient Chaldaeans and Assyrians; later by the Persians.

γεροφόρος, -ου, ὁ, [γέρον, φέρω], *shield-bearer*. οἱ γεροφόροι, *shieldmen*, light-armed troops in the Persian army who carried the wicker-work shields. I. viii. 9.

γέρων, -οντος, ὁ, *old man*.

γεῦω, γεύσω, γέγευκα, ἔγευσα, *give a taste of; — mid., taste, taste of, eat, partake of*; followed by gen.

γέφυρα, -ας, ἡ, *bridge*. γέφυρα ἐξ ευγμῆνη πλοίοις, *pontoon bridge*. Cf. N. to p. 55, 4.

γεώδης, -ες, adj., [γῆ, εἶδος], *of earth, earthy*. VI. iv. 5.

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, [contracted from γέα], *earth, land, ground, country*. κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, *by land and by sea, on land and sea*.

γῆϊνος, -ου, adj., [γῆ], *made of earth, of earth, earthen*. VII. viii. 14.

γῆλοφος, -ου, ὁ, [γῆ + λόφος, *hill*], lit. 'earth-hill,' *rise of ground, knoll, eminence, hill, height, elevation*.

γῆρας, γήραος, contracted to γήρας, τό, *old age, age*.

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, 2 pf. γέγονα, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, [root γεν], dep. mid., *become, come into existence, come to be, be born, be descended, spring from; occur, happen, come to pass, take place; prove to be, become possible, be*. ἐγένετο καὶ Ἕλλησι καὶ βαρβάροισι, *it became possible both for Greek and for barbarian*. ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, *day dawned*. χιῶν γίγνεται, *snow falls*. τὰ γιγνόμενα χρήματα, *the accruing revenues*. ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, *he came to himself*. ἐὰν εὖ γένηται, *if it turns out well*. πάντα τὰ γεγενημένα, *all that had happened*. γεγονὼς ἀπὸ Δαμαράτου, *a descendant of Damaratus*. τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονὼς, *thirty years old*.

γιγνώσκω, γινώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, 2 aor. ἔγνω, aor. p. ἐγνώσθην. [root γνω], *know, recognize, perceive; understand, think, judge, resolve; with adverbs and neut. adjectives often has the sense of ἔχειν γνώμην*

Γλοῦς, -οῦ, dat. -οῦ, acc. -οῦν, voc. -οῦ, ὁ, *Glus*, an Egyptian, son of Tamos. See N. to p. 67, 25.

Γνήσιππος, -ου, ὁ, *Gnesippus*, a captain from Athens. VII. iii. 28.

γνώμη, -ης, ἡ, [root γνω in γινώσκω], lit. 'means of knowing,' *understanding, mind, thought; conviction, opinion, judgment; design, intention, expectation*. οὕτως γνώμην ἔχειν, *so to be disposed,*

to have one's mind so made up. γνώμη ἐκόλαξεν, *he used to punish on principle*, II. vi. 9.

Γογγύλος, -ου, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the Anabasis: — 1. *Gongylus*, a descendant of the Gongylus, who during the Persian wars was chosen by Pausanias to assist him in his treacherous plans, and having been banished from Greece, settled in Asia Minor under the protection of Xerxes. VII. viii. 8, 17. 2. *Gongylus*, a son of the preceding, brother of Gorgion. VII. viii. 8.

γονεύς, -έως, ὁ, [root γεν in γίγνομαι], *father; often in pl., γονεῖς, parents*.

γόνυ, γόνυτος, τό, *knee; kuot, joint of a plant*.

Γοργίας, -ου, ὁ, *Gorgias*, a renowned teacher of rhetoric, born at Leontini, in Sicily, and contemporary with Socrates. He came to Athens first as an ambassador, and afterwards settled there, receiving exorbitant prices for his instruction. II. vi. 16.

Γοργίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Gorgion*, a descendant of Gongylus of Eretria, and son of Gongylus and Hellas. VII. viii. 8.

γοῦν, adv., [γέ + οὔν], *at least then, indeed therefore, at any rate, at all events, assuredly; in force often hardly distinguishable from simple γε*.

γράφιον, -ου, contracted from γραῖδιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of γραῖς, *old woman*], *feeble old woman*. VI. iii. 22.

γράμμα, -ατος, τό, [γράφω], *a letter; in pl., writing, especially inscription*. V. iii. 13.

γράφω, γράψω, γέγραφα, ἔγραψα, originally *scrape, scratch; then draw, paint; write*.

γυμνάσιον, γυμνάσιον, γεγύμνακα, ἐγύ-

- μυασα, [γυμνός], *exercise, train* in gymnastic exercise, *train, practice*. I. ii. 7.
- γυμνής, -ήτος, [γυμνός], *light-armed soldier*; general name for light infantry, including particularly darters, bowmen, and slingers. See p. 32.
- Γυμνιάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Gymnias*, a city of the Scythini, in Armenia. IV. vii. 19.
- γυμνικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [γυμνός], *gymnastic* γυμνικός ἀγών, *gymnastic contest, contest in gymnastic exercises*. IV. viii. 25.
- γυμνός, -ή, -όν, adj., *naked, unclad; lightly dressed, in under-garments; without armor, unprotected* by armor, *exposed*.
- γυνή, γυναικός, dat. γυναίκε, acc. γυναῖκα, voc. γυναί, ἡ, *woman; wife, spouse*. I. ii. 12.
- Γωβρύας, -ου or -α, ὁ, *Gobryas*, one of the four captains-general of Artaxerxes. I. vii. 12.

Δ.

- δ' = δέ, by elision.
- δάκνω, δήξομαι, δέδηχα, aor. p. ἐδήχθην, *bite*.
- δακρύω, δακρύσω, δεδάκρυκα, ἐδάκρυσσα, [δάκρυ, τει], *weep, shed tears, be in tears*.
- δακτύλιος, -ου, ὁ, [δάκτυλος], *finger-ring, ring*. IV. vii. 27.
- δάκτυλος, -ου, ἡ, *finger*. δάκτυλοι τῶν ποδῶν, *tees*.
- Δαμάρατος, -ου, ὁ, *Damarātus*, a king of Sparta, deposed by his associate, King Cleomenes I., in B. C. 491. He took refuge at the Persian court, and later advised Xerxes in regard to many matters connected with the great expedition against Greece. He received as a gift from the court a principality in Mysia, including

the cities Halisarne and Teuthrania.

- δαπανάω, -ήσω, δεδαπάνηκα, ἐδαπάνησα, [δαπάνη, *expense*], *spend, expend, consume, use up*.
- δάπεδον, -ου, τό, [perhaps for ζῆπεδον, i. e. διάπεδον], *ground, surface of the ground*.
- Δαρδανεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Δάρδανος], *Dardanian*, a resident of the town Dardanus, in the Troas, near the Hellespont; hence the name *Dardanelles*.
- Δάρδας, -ατος, ὁ, a water-course of uncertain location, above Thapsacus. See N. to p. 66, 13.
- Δαρεϊκός, -οῦ, ὁ, sc. *στατήρ*, [Δαρεῖος], *daric*, a Persian gold coin, first struck by Darius I. and named after him; = 20 Attic drachmae, or about \$5.50. Cf. N. to p. 53, 4, and Pl. III.
- Δαρεῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Darius*, name of several Persian kings, of whom only one is mentioned in the Anabasis, Darius II. (Nothus), father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the Younger. He was a natural son of Artaxerxes I., and gained the throne by putting to death his brother Sogdianus. Cf. pp. 12, 13. I. i. 1.
- δάσμευσις, -εως, ἡ, *division, dividing, distribution*.
- δασμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [root *δα* in *δαίω*, *divide*], *division, distribution; impost, tribute, tax, revenue*; in the Anabasis referring always to the tribute collected by the Persian government.
- δασύς, -εῖα, -ύ, adj., *dense, thick; shaggy, bushy, hairy*. τὸ δασύ, *the thicket*.
- Δαφναγόρας, -ου, ὁ, *Daphnagoras*, a Mysian. VII. viii. 9.
- δαψιλής, -ές, adj., [root *δαπ* in *δάπτω*, *devour*, and Lat. *dapes*], *abundant, ample, plentiful, in abundance*.

δέ, conj., post-positive, copulative, adversative, *but, and*. (1) When used alone, slightly adversative, not so strong as ἀλλά, *but, still, however, now, indeed, moreover*; or loosely copulative, *and, further*. (2) Used in correlation with preceding μέν, μέν . . . δέ, *on the one hand . . . on the other, indeed . . . and, indeed . . . but*, often hardly translatable. (3) Often used with other conjunctions, as δέ . . . καί, καί . . . δέ, *and . . . also, and . . . even, even . . . and*; καί πάντες δέ, *and in fact all, but in truth all*; δὲ δὴ, *but indeed, but moreover, but you see, and you see*. (4) With the article, which gains a pronominal force, ὁ δέ, *and he, but he, he now*; οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ, *some . . . others, these . . . those*; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other, the former . . . the latter*.

δεῖ, see δέω.

δεῖδω, δείσομαι, 2 pf. (with force of pres.) δέδοικα or δέδια, ἐδεισα, *fear, be afraid, be anxious*; pf. part. δεδιώς, *fearing*. Cf. H. 490, 5.

δείκνυμι, δείξω, δέδειχα, εἰδείξα, impf. εἰδεικνύμην, 3d pl. εἰδείκυσαν, *show, indicate, designate, point out*.

δείλη, -ης, ἡ, *afternoon*; often divided into two parts, — πρῶτα δείλη, *early afternoon*, ὀψία δείλη, *late in the afternoon*; as gen. of time, δείλης, *in the afternoon*. Cf. N. to p. 78, 1.

δειλός, -ή, -όν, adj., [δέος, *fear*], *fearful, timid, cowardly, craven*.

δεινός, -ή, -όν, adj., [for δέινος, from δέος, *fear*], *fearful, fear-inspiring, dreadful, terrible*; *extraordinary, wonderful, strange*; *severe, grievous, shameful, outrageous*; *able, skilful, clever*. As subst., δεινόν, -όν, τό, *peril, strait, difficulty*. ἐν δεινῷ εἶναι, *to be in danger, to be in trouble*.

δεινῶς, adv., [δεινός], *dreadfully, fearfully, terribly*. δεινῶς ἔχειν, *to be in a dreadful condition, to suffer severely*. VI. iv. 23.

δειπνέω, -ήσω, δεδείπηκα, εἰδείπησα, [δείπνον], *dine, take dinner*; *make a meal on, eat for dinner*; as the dinner was late in the afternoon, = *sup, take supper*.

δειπνον, -ου, τό, *dinner, supper*; the principal meal of the Greeks, partaken of late in the afternoon. See ἀριστον.

δειπνοποιέω, -ήσω, δεδειπνοποίηκα, εἰδειπνοποίησα, [δείπνον + ποιέω], *prepare dinner or supper for any one*; — mid., *prepare supper for one's self, get dinner, get supper*.

δέκα, indecl. num., *ten*.

δεκαπέντε, indecl. num., *fifteen*.

δεκατεύω, -έσω, δεδεκάτευκα, ἐδεκάτευσα, [δέκα], *tithe, take the tenth part of*, as of the produce of a field. V. iii 9.

δέκατος, -η, -ον, adj., [δέκα], *tenth*; fem δεκάτη (sc. μῦρα) as subst., *tithe, tenth, tenth part*.

Δέλτα, τό, indecl., *Delta*, in the Anabasis the peninsula lying between Salmydessos and Byzantium, near the Bosphorus; so named because of its triangular shape, resembling the letter Δ.

δελφίς, -ίνος, ἡ, *dolphin*. V. iv. 28.

Δελφοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Delphi*, a town in Phocis, on the southern slope of Mt. Parnassus, famous for its temple and oracle of Apollo. It was the seat of the Pythian games, and one of the places for the meeting of the Amphictyonic Council. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*. V. iii. 5.

δένδρον, -ου, dat. pl. δένδροις or δένδρεσι, τό, *tree*.

δεξιόμοι, -άσομαι, δεδεξιόμομαι, εἰδεξιόμομαι, [δεξιός], *give the right*

hand, greet with the right hand, welcome, congratulate. VII. iv. 19.

δεξιός, -ός, -όν, adj., [root δεχ in δέχομαι, Lat. dexter], right, on the right hand, on the right side, as opposed to ἀριστερός, left. ἡ δεξιὰ, (sc. χεῖρ), the right (hand), the right. τὸ δεξιόν, (sc. κέρας), the right wing of an army, the right. ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right. ὑπὲρ δεξιῶν, above their right, above them on the right. δεξιὰν διδόναι, to extend the right hand. δεξιὰς δούναί καὶ λαβεῖν, to give and take pledges. δεξιὰς φέρειν, to bring pledges, II. iv. 2. ἀετὸς δεξιός, an eagle of good omen.

Δέξιππος, -ου, ὁ, *Dexippus*, a treacherous Greek, who slandered Xenophon. V. i. 15, et al.

Δερκυλίδας, -ου, ὁ, *Dercylidas*, a renowned Spartan general, who served against the Persians on behalf of the Ionians and with the Ten Thousand. V. vi. 24.

δέρμα, -ατος, τό, [δέρω, flay], skin, hide.

Δέρνης, -ου or -εος, ὁ, *Dernes*, satrap of Phoenicia and Arabia.

δεσμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [δέω, bind], band, bond, fetter; strap, yoke-strap, halter. III. v. 10.

δεσπότης, -ου, ὁ, master of a house, owner, lord; ruler, despot. II. iii. 15.

δεῦρο, adv., hither, here.

δεύτερος, -α, -ον, num. adj., [ordinal of δύο], second. δεύτερον as adv., a second time, I. viii. 16. As subst., τὸ δεύτερον, adverbial acc., a second time, for the second time.

δέχομαι, δέχομαι, δέδεγμαι, ἐδεξάμην, aor. p. ἐδέχθην, receive in either a friendly or a hostile way, take, accept; admit, welcome, entertain; await the attack of, meet. εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι, meet at close quarters, receive with hand-to-hand combat.

δέω, δήσω, δέδεκα, ἔδεσα, pf. p. δέδεμαι, bind, tie up, chain, fasten.

δέω, δέησω, δεδέηκα, ἐδέησα, need, miss, feel the need of, lack, want; — mid., δέομαι, δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, stand in need of, want; ask, beseech, pray, beg, request. As impers., δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε, it is necessary, there is need of, it is due, it is proper, it behooves; often best translated personally, must, ought, as δεῖ ἡμῖν, we ought. ὀλίγου δεῖν, to lack little of, be near to, = almost. πολλοῦ δεῖν, to lack much of, be far from. τὸ δεόν, the proper thing, the necessary thing. εἰς τὸ δεόν, to the proper end, satisfactorily.

δή, [shortened from ἤδη], adv., post-positive, now, just, then, even, already; surely, indeed, truly, you see, of course; accordingly, forsooth; in questions, pray.

δήλος, -η, -ον, adj., plain, evident, clear, manifest, apparent; often used with the force of an adverb, as δήλος εἰμι, clearly I am; δήλος ἦν ἀνώμενος, he was evidently troubled. δήλον ἔτι, lit. 'it (is) clear that,' often used without influence on the construction, = manifestly, clearly; as I. iii. 9.

δηλώω, δηλώσω, δεδήλωκα, ἐδήλωσα, pf. p. δεδήλωμαι, [δήλος], make plain, make clear, manifest, show, demonstrate; set forth, declare, relate.

δημαγωγέω, -ήσω, pf. wanting, ἐδημαγωγέω. [δημαγωγός, demagogue], act the demagogue; curry favor with, win over through popular acts. VII. vi. 4.

Δημοκράτης, -ου, ὁ, *Democrates*, one of the Ten Thousand, who acted as scout in Armenia. IV. iv. 15.

δημόσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δῆμος, people], belonging to the people, of the people, related to the people. τὰ δη-

μῦσια, *public property, state property, public moneys*. IV. vi. 16.
δηῶ, δηῶσω, δεδήωκα, ἐδήωσα, [contracted from δηῶω, from δήϊος, *hostile*], *ravage, lay waste, as a country*. V. v. 7.
δήπου, adv., [δή + πού], *indeed, certainly, assuredly, doubtless; of course, you know*.
δι', = *διά*.
διά, prep., with gen. and acc.: —
 1. With gen., *through, by means of, by reason of, for the sake of*. In composition, *διά* adds the force of *through, thorough*; sometimes *apart*, indicating separation. *διά νυκτός, through the night*. *δι ἑρμηνεύς, through an interpreter*. *διά ταχέων, quickly, rapidly*. *διά πίστεως, from good faith*. *δι' ἡμῶς, on our account, for our sake*. *διά τοῦτο, on this account, therefore*. *διά πολλά, for many reasons*. *διά τὸ ἐν τοιοῦτῳ εἶναι, on account of being in such straits*.
διαβαίνω, -βήσομαι, -βέβηκα, 2 aor. *διέβην*, [διά + βαίνω], *go through, pass through; step across, cross, go across, pass over; make a stride, stride*.
διαβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. *διέβαλον*, [διά + βάλλω], *put through; slander, traduce, accuse falsely, calumniate*.
διάβασις, -εως, ἡ, [διαβαίνω], *crossing; place of crossing, passage; ferry, bridge, ford*.
διαβατέος, -α, -ον, adj., [verbal adj. from διαβαίνω], Lat. transeundus, *to be crossed, that must be crossed; impersonal, διαβατέον, it is necessary to cross, one must cross*.
διαβατός, -ή, -όν, adj., [διαβαίνω], *capable of being crossed, able to be crossed, fordable, passable*.
διαβιβάζω, -βιβάζω or -βιβῶ, aor. *διεβίβασα*, [διά + βιβάζω, causa-

tive of βαίνω], *cause to go over or through, lead through, convey across, carry across, carry through, transport*.

διαβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [διαβάλλω], *calumniation, calumny, slander, false accusation*. II. v. 5.

διαγγέλλω, διαγγεῶ, διήγγελκα, διήγγειλα, [διά + ἀγγέλλω], *give notice by a messenger, send as a message, report by message, send word, report; — mid., pass the command from mouth to mouth, notify one another*.

διαγελάω, -άσομαι, διαγελέσκα, διεγέλασα, [διά + γελάω, laugh], *make sport of, ridicule, mock*. II. vi. 26.

διαγίγνομαι, -γενήσομαι, -γεγένημαι, 2 pf. *διαγέγονα*, 2 aor. *διεγενόμην*, [διά + γίγνομαι], *go through; continue, pass*. τὴν νύκτα διαγίγνεσθαι, *to pass the night*. πολεμῶν διεγένετο, *he was ever waging war*.

διαγκυλόδομαι, -ώσομαι, διηγκύλωμαι, διηγκυλώσάμην, [ἀγκύλη, *thong of a dart*], *hold a dart by the thong, i. e. with the thong about one's finger in readiness to shoot*. διηγκυλωμένος, *with the thong of a dart about one's finger, = ready to shoot*. See Pl. II. 2.

διάγω, διάξω, διήγα, 2 aor. *διήγαγον*, [διά + ἄγω], *carry through, carry over, lead through, bring over, transport; of time, pass, live through; with part., continue*. ἐλπιδας λέγων διήγε, *he continued mentioning hopes, = meanwhile he kept speaking of his hopes*.

διαγωνίζομαι, ἴσομαι or -ιοῦμαι, διηγώνισμαι, διηγωνισάμην, [διά + ἀγωνίζομαι], *compete to the end, vie, struggle, contend*. διαγωνίζεσθαι πρὸς τινα, *vie with any one*.

διαδέχομαι, διαδέξομαι, διαδέδεγμαι, διεδεξάμην, [διά + δέχομαι], *re-*

- lieve one another, succeed one another.* Cf. N. to p. 68, 23. I. v. 2.
- διαδίδωμι**, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, διέδωκα, [διά + δίδωμι], *give from hand to hand, divide up, distribute, scatter, give freely.*
- διάδοχος**, -ου, ό, [διαδέχομαι], *successor.* VII. ii. 5.
- διαζεύγνυμι**, διαζεύξω, διέζευξα, pf. p. διέζευγμαι, [διά + ζεύγνυμι, yoke], *unyoke; separate, cut off.* IV. ii. 10.
- διαθεάομαι**, -θεάσομαι, διατεθέαμαι, διεθεασάμην, [διά + θεάομαι], *look through, look into; observe, consider.* III. i. 19.
- διαθριάζει**, [διά + αιθριάζω, from αιθρία, *clear sky*], def., impers., *it clears up, it is clear.* εδόκει διαθριάζειν, *it seemed likely to be fine weather.* IV. iv. 10.
- διαρέω**, διαρήσω, διήρηκα, 2 aor. διέριλον, [διά + αἰρέω], *take apart, destroy, put out of the way.*
- διάκειμαι**, -κεύσομαι, [διά + κεῖμαι], def., *be disposed.* φιλικῶς διακείσθαι, *be well disposed.* οὕτω διακείμενος, *being in this condition.* διέκειντο πρὸς αὐτὸν ὡσπερ, *they stood in the same relation to him as.*
- διακελεύομαι**, -σομαι, διακεκέλευσαι, διεκελευσάμην, [διά + κελεύω], *urge through, urge on, encourage, cheer one another on.*
- διακινδυνεύω**, -εύσω, [διά + κινδυνεύω], *incur danger, run all risk, risk all, hazard all.*
- διακλάω**, -κλάσω, -κέκλακα, διέκλασα, [διά + κλάω, *break*], *break in pieces.* διακλάειν κατὰ μικρόν, *to break in small pieces.* VII. iii. 22.
- διακονέω**, -κονήσω, pf. wanting, διεκόνησα, [διάκονος, *servant*], *act as servant, serve, wait upon.* IV. v. 33.
- διακόπτω**, -κόψω, -κέκοφα, διέκοψα, [διά + κόπτω, *cut*], *break in pieces, cut to pieces, break through.*
- διακόσιοι**, -αι, -α, *two hundred.* I. ii. 9.
- διακρίνω**, -κρινῶ, -κέκρικα, διέκρινα, [διά + κρίνω, *judge*], *distinguish, discriminate, decide between, judge, settle.* VI. i. 22.
- διαλαγχάνω**, διαλήξομαι, διείληχα, 2 aor. διέλαχον, [διά + λαγχάνω, *obtain by lot*], *allot, assign by lot, divide up by lot, distribute by lot.* IV. v. 23.
- διαλαμβάνω**, -λήψομαι, διείληφα, 2 aor. διέλαβον, [διά + λαμβάνω], *take apart, separate, divide; take separately, take one by one.*
- διαλέγομαι**, διαλέξομαι, διείλεγμαι, διελέξάμην, aor. p. (as mid.) διελέχθην, [διά + λέγω], *confer with, converse with, hold converse with.*
- διαλείπω**, -λείψω, -λέλοιπα, 2 aor. διέλιπον, [διά + λείπω], *intermit, leave between, leave an interval, leave intervals; stand at intervals, be distant.* τὸ διαλείπον (sc. χωρίου), *the intervening distance, the interval.*
- διαμαρτάνω**, -ήσομαι, διημάρηκα, 2 aor. διήμαρτον, [διά + ἁμαρτάνω, *err*], *miss entirely, go quite astray from, fail to find.*
- διαμάχομαι**, -μαχέσομαι or -μαχοῦμαι, -μεμάχημαι, διεμαχεσάμην, [διά + μάχομαι], *fight to the end, fight it out, fight against.*
- διαμένω**, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, διέμεινα, [διά + μένω], *remain through, be still standing, remain by, still remain.*
- διαμετρέω**, -μετρήσω, -μεμέτρηκα, διεμέτρησα, [διά + μετρέω, from μέτρον], *measure out in portions, deal out by measurement.* οὐδὲν διαμετρεῖσθαι, *to give out no rations.*
- διαμπερές**, adv., [διά, ἀνά, *πείρω, pierce*], *through and through, entirely through, clear through.*
- διανέμω**, -νεμῶ, -νενέμηκα, διένειμα, [διά + νέμω, *distribute*], *distribute,*

- apportion, divide up* among. VII. v. 2.
- διανοόμαι**, -ήσομαι, διανενόημαι, aor. p. διενόηθην, [διά + νοέομαι], mid. dep., *have in mind, intend, purpose, design*.
- διάνοια**, -ας, ἡ, [διά, νοῦς] *thought, purpose, aim, project, design*. V. vi. 31.
- διαπέμπω**, -πέμψω, διαπέπομφα, διέπεμψα, [διά + πέμπω], *send about, send out in different directions, send around*.
- διαπλέω**, -πλεύσομαι, διαπέπλευκα, διέπλευσα, [διά + πλέω], *sail through, sail across*.
- διαπολέμω**, -ήσω, διαπεπολέμηκα, διεπολέμησα, [διά + πολεμέω], *carry the war through, fight it out*, III. iii. 4.
- διαπορεύω**, -πορεύσω, pf. mid. διαπεπόρευμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) διεπορεύθην, [διά + πορεύω], *lead across, convey through, carry over*; — mid., *pass over, march through, pass through, traverse*.
- διαπορέω**, διαπορήσω, διηπόρηκα, διηπόρησα, [διά + ἀπορέω], *be perplexed, be at a loss*; *doubt, hesitate, be in perplexity*.
- διαπράττω**, -πράξω, διαπέπραχα, διέπραξα, [διά + πράττω], *work through, work out, accomplish, effect, bring it about, achieve, obtain*; — mid., *effect for one's self, gain*; *negotiate, stipulate, arrange, settle affairs*.
- διαρπάζω**, -άσομαι, διήρπακα, pf. p. διήρπασμαι, [διά + ἀρπάζω, seize], *tear in pieces, carry away, carry off as spoil*; *plunder, spoil, sack, seize* as plunder.
- διαρρέω**, διαρρέυσομαι, διερρήκα, aor. p. (as mid.) διερρήην, [διά + ῥέω, flow], *flow through*. V. iii. 8.
- διαρριπτέω** or **διαρρίπτω**, διαρρίψω, διέρριφα, διέρριψα, [διά + ῥίπτω], *throw about, fling about, scatter, scatter among*.
- διάρριψις**, -εως, ἡ, [διαρρίπτω], *scattering*. V. viii. 7.
- διασημαίνω**, -σημανῶ, διεσήμηνα or διεσήμᾶνα, [διά + σημαίνω], *indicate, signify, designate, show forth*.
- διασκηνέω**, -ήσω, διεσκήνηκα, διεσκήνησα, [διά + σκηνέω, from σκηνή], *encamp apart, encamp in separate quarters, separate for quarters*.
- διασκηνώω**, -ώσω, *take up quarters*.
- διασκηνητέος**, -α, -ον, [verbal adj. from διασκηνέω], with εἶναι, *ought to have separate quarters, ought to encamp apart*. IV. iv. 14.
- διασπάω**, διασπάσω, διέσπακα, διέσπασα, pf. p. διέσπασμαι, aor. p. διεσπάσθην, [διά + σπάω, draw], *break away, separate, draw apart, disperse*.
- διασπείρω**, -σπερῶ, διέσπειρα, pf. p. διέσπαρμαι, pf. infin. p. διεσπάρθαι, 2 aor. p. διεσπάρην, [διά + σπείρω, scatter], *disperse, scatter, separate*.
- διασφενδονάω**, -ήσω, διασφενδόνηκα, διασφενδόνησα, [διά + σφενδονάω, from σφενδώνη, sling], *sling about, scatter as with a sling*; — pass., *be scattered, fly in pieces*. IV. ii. 3.
- διασώζω**, -σώσω, -σέσωκα, διέσωσα, 2 aor. p. διεσώθην, [διά + σώζω], *bring safely through, preserve, save, keep safe*.
- διατάττω**, -τάξω, -τέταχα, διέταξα, aor. p. διετάχθην, [διά + τάττω], *array, arrange, draw up, distribute in order, get in order, especially for battle*.
- διατείνω**, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, διέτεινα, aor. mid. διετεινάμην, [διά + τείνω, stretch], *stretch, strain*; — mid., *exert one's self*. πᾶν διατεινεσθαι, *to make every effort*. VII. vi. 36.
- διατελέω**, διατελέσω, διατετέλεκα, διετέλεσα, [διά + τελέω], *finish, complete, reach*; *get to, arrive at*; *continue*; — with part., expressing duration, often best trans-

- lated as an adv ; as *μαχόμενοι διετέλεσαν*, they fought continuously, they fought without intermission.
- διατήκομαι**, *διατήξομαι*, 2 aor. *διετάκην*, [διά + τήκω, melt] through, dissolve, thaw. IV. v. 6.
- διατίθημι**, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, *διέθηκα*, [διά + τίθημι], dispose ; handle, manage, treat ; — mid., sell. οὕτω διατίθεναι, to treat so, bring to such a condition. οὕτω διατίθεται, he is put in that condition, IV. vii. 4.
- διατρέφω**, -θρέψω, -τέτροφα, 2 aor. p. *διετρέφην*, [διά + τρέφω], nourish through, support, sustain meanwhile. IV. vii. 17.
- διατριβή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [διατρίβω], delay, loss of time. VI. i. 1.
- διατρίβω**, -τρίψω, -τέτριφα, *διέτριψα*, [διά + τρίβω, rub], rub through, wear away, spend, waste ; sc. χρόνον, delay, tarry, pass time.
- διαφαίνω**, -φάνω, -πέφαγκα, *διέφηννα*, [διά + φαίνω, show], cause to shine through, show through ; — pass., shine through, show one's self through, become visible.
- διαφανώς**, adv., [διαφανής, transparent], openly, apparently, clearly. VI. i. 24.
- διαφερόντως**, adv., [διαφέρων, differing], especially, pre-eminently, peculiarly. I. ix. 14.
- διαφέρω**, διοίσω, *διενήνοχα*, 2 aor. *διήνεγκον*, [διά + φέρω], differ, differ from ; surpass, excel ; followed by gen. or inf. ; — pass., be inharmonious, be at variance, be quarrelling ; — act. used impersonally, *διαφέρει*, there is a difference, it makes a difference. πολλὸν διέφερον, it was far easier, III. iv. 33.
- διαφεύγω**, -φεύξομαι, -πέφευγα, 2 aor. *διέφυγον*, [διά + φεύγω], flee through, escape through, get away. VI. iii. 4.
- διαφθείρω**, *διαφθερῶ*, *διέφθαγκα*, *διέφθειρα*, 2 aor. p. *διεφθάρην*, [διά + φθείρω, destroy], destroy utterly, destroy completely ; ruin, spoil ; corrupt, bribe ; kill.
- διάφορος**, -ον, adj., [διαφέρω, differ], different, hostile. As subst., *διάφορον*, -ου, τό, difference, cause of disagreement, ground of dissension.
- διαφυή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [διαφύομαι, grow through], growth between ; joint, suture, division, cleft. V. iv. 29.
- διαφυλάττω**, -φυλάξω, *διαπεφύλαχα*, *διεφύλαξα*, [διά + φυλάττω], guard closely, watch carefully, take great care.
- διαχάζω**, def., [διά + χάζω, force back], draw apart, separate. IV. viii. 18.
- διαχειμάζω**, -χειμάσω, *διακεχείμακα*, *διεχείμασα*, [διά + χειμάζω, winter, from χειμαί], pass the winter, spend the winter, winter. VII. vi. 31.
- διαχειρίζω**, -χειρίσω, *διακεχείρικα*, *διεχείρισα*, [διά + χειρίζω, handle, from χεῖρ], manage, handle, administer, carry on. I. ix. 17.
- διαχωρέω**, -χωρήσω, *διακεχώρηκα*, *διεχώρησα*, [διά + χωρέω], pass through, go through. κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, they had a diarrhœa. IV. viii. 20.
- διδάσκαλος**, -ου, ὁ, [διδάσκω], teacher, instructor, master.
- διδάσκω**, *διδάξω*, *δεδίδαχα*, *ἐδίδαξα*, [root δακ, cf. Lat. doceo], teach, explain, instruct, inform ; — pass., be instructed, learn.
- δίδημι**, def., [reduplicated form of δέω, bind], pres. third pl. *διδέασα*, bind, tie, chain. V. viii. 24.
- δίδωμι**, δώσω, δέδωκα, ἔδωκα, pf. p. *δέδομαι*, aor. p. *ἔδωθην*, [root δο, cf. Lat. dare], give, grant, present, bestow, offer, offer to the gods, assign.

διέργω, διέρξω, pf. wanting, διέρξα, [διά + ἔργω, *shut in*], *shut off, intercept, intervene; lie between.*
διελαύνω, διελάσω or διελῶ, διελήλακα, διήλασα, [διά + ελαύνω, *drive*], *drive through, drive across; sc. ἵππον, ride through, charge through.*
διελών, see διαιρέω.
διεξέρχομαι, διεξελεύσομαι, διεξελλήλυθα, 2 aor. διεξήλθον, [διά + ἐξ + ἔρχομαι], *come out through, pass through.*
διέρχομαι, διελεύσομαι, διελήλυθα, 2 aor. διήλθον, [διά + ἔρχομαι], *go through, pass through, come through, pass over; spread abroad.* διήλθε λόγος, *a report spread abroad.*
διέχω, διέξω, διέσχηκα, 2 aor. διέσχον, impf. διείχον, [διά + ἔχω], *be away from, be apart, be removed, be distant, diverge.* τὸ διέχον, *the intervening distance, the intervening space.*
διηγέομαι, διηγῆσομαι, διήγημαι, διηγησάμην, [διά + ἡγέομαι, *lead*], *relate, narrate, set forth, explain.*
διήλθον, see διέρχομαι.
δίημι, διήσω, διείκα, διήκα, [διά + ἵημι, *send*], *send through, permit to go through, suffer to go across, let go through, let go across.*
δίστημι, διαστήσω, διέστηκα, διέστησα, [διά + ἵστημι], *station separately, put apart; — mid. and intr. forms (see ἵστημι), stand apart, open the ranks.*
δίκαιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δική, *right*], *just, righteous, right, upright, reasonable, proper.* As subst., **δίκαιον**, -ον, τό, *justice.* τὰ δίκαια, *rights.* τὰ δίκαια ἔχειν, *to receive one's due.* ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, *justly.* παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον, *unjustly.* σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ, *in a just manner, with right on one's side.* δίκαιός εἰμι, *I have the right, it is right that I.*

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [δίκαιος], *justice, uprightness, fairness.*
δικαιότης, -ητος, ἡ, *uprightness, justice.* II. vi. 26.
δικαίως, adv., [δίκαιος], *justly, rightly, righteously, with right.*
δικαστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [δικάζω, *judge*], *judge.* V. vii. 34.
δική, -ης, ἡ, *right, justice; trial, judicial proceedings, legal process.* eis δικήν καταστήσαι τινα, *to bring any one to trial.* δικήν ὑπέχειν, *to submit to trial, to stand trial.* ἡ ἐσχάτη δική, *the extreme penalty.* δικήν λαμβάνειν, *to inflict penalty, exact retribution.* δικήν δίδοναι, *to pay the penalty, suffer punishment, give satisfaction.* δικήν ἐπιτιθέσθαι, *to inflict punishment.* τῆς δίκης τυχεῖν, *to receive one's deserts.* ἔχειν δικήν, *to have satisfaction.*
διμοῖρα, -ας, ἡ, [δῖς, μοῖρα, *portion*], *double portion, double share, twice as much, as much again.*
δινέω, δινήσω, pf. mid. δεδίνημαι, ἐδίνησα, [δῖνη, *whirlpool*], *whirl, spin round.* VI. i. 9.
δίῳ, adv., [διά + ὄ], *wherefore.*
δίοδος, -ου, ἡ, [διά + ὁδός], *way through, pass, passage.* V. iv. 9.
διοράω, διόψομαι, διεώρακα, 2 aor. διείδον, [διά + ὄραω], *see through, see clearly, perceive, discover.* V. ii. 30.
διορύττω, διορύξω, διορύραχα, διώρυξα, [διά + ὀρύττω, *dig*], *dig through, tunnel through.*
δίῳτι, conj., [διά + ὅτι], = διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι, *because, since, for.*
δίπηχυς, -υ, gen. -εος, adj., [δῖς, πήχυς, *cubit*], *of the length of two cubits, two cubits long, i. e. about three feet.* IV. ii. 28.
διπλάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δῖς, πλάττω, *make*], *double, twofold, twice as much as.* διπλάσιον, *twice as far as, as far again as.* III. iii. 16.

διπλεθρος, -ον, adj., [δῖς, πλέθρον], *two plethra in width or length, two plethra wide*, i. e. about 202 ft. 6 inches. IV. iii. 1.

διπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, adj., [for διπλός, -ῆ, ον], *twofold, double, twice as much*. VII. vi. 7.

δῖς, adv., [δύο], *twice, doubly*; in the Anabasis found only in composition, in the form δια- or δι-.

δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num., *two thousand*.

διφθέρα, -ας, ῆ, *hide, skin of animals, leather*; hence, by metonymy, things made of leather, as *leathern bag, pouch*.

διφθέρινος, -ῆ, -ον, adj., [διφθέρα], *made of hide or hides, leathern, of leather*. II. iv. 28.

δίφρος, -ου, ὄ, [δίφορος, from δῖς and φέρω], *seat of a chariot, so called because originally made for two, the driver and the fighter; hence, stool, seat*.

δίχα, adv., [δῖς], *in two, asunder*. δίχα ποιῶν, *to separate, divide, split*. VI. iv. 11.

διψάω, διψήσω, δεδιψηκα, ἐδιψησα, [δίψα, thirst], *be thirsty, thirst*. IV. v. 27.

διωκτέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj. of διώκω, *to be pursued*. διωκτέον, with εἶναι, *necessary to pursue, ought to pursue*.

διώκω, διώξω or διώξομαι, δεδιώχα, ἐδιώξα, *pursue, chase, hunt, give chase, follow*: intr., *hasten, run, gallop off*.

δίωξις, -εως, ῆ, [διώκω], *pursuit, chase*. III. iv. 5.

διώρυξ, -υχος, ῆ, [διорύττω, dig through], *ditch, canal, trench*.

δόγμα, -ατος, τό, [δοκέω], *opinion; decree, resolution*. δόγμα ποιεῖσθαι, *pass a resolution*.

δοκέω, δόξω, δεδόκηκα, ἔδοξα, *seem, appear, believe, suppose*. δέδοκται, *it has appeared best, it has been decided*. τὰ δεδογμένα, *the conclu-*

sion, decision. δοκῶ μοι, *I think*. δοκεῖ μοι, *it appears good to me, I think*. ἔδοξε, *it appeared good, it was decided, it was decreed*.

δοκιμάζω, δοκιμασσω, πρ. π. δεδοκίμασμαι, aor. π. ἔδοκιμασθην, [δόκιμος, acceptable], *test; approve, select, choose*. III. iii. 20.

δόλιχος, -ου, ὄ, *long race*. See n. to p. 186, 21. IV. viii. 27.

δόλος, -ου, ὄ, [cf. Lat. dolus], *guile, wile, fraud, deceit, treason, treachery*. V. vi. 29.

Δόλοπες, -ων, οἱ, *Dolopians, Dolopes*, a tribe in the southwestern part of Thessaly, along the range of Mt. Pindus, bordering on Aetolia. I. ii. 6.

δόξα, -ης, ῆ, [δοκέω], *opinion, belief, expectation; reputation, glory*. παρὰ δόξαν, *contrary to expectation*.

δοράτιον, -ου, τό, [dim of δόρυ], *little spear, short spear*. VI. iv. 23.

δορκάς, -άδος, ῆ, [δ'ορκουμαι, see], *gazelle*, a species of antelope with large, beautiful eyes, whence the Greek name. I. v. 2.

δορηπτόσις, -οῦ, ὄ, [δόρπον, evening meal], *time of the evening meal, supper-time, evening*. I. x. 17.

δόρυ, δόρατος, τό, *spear, lance, pike*, chief weapon of the hoplite; see p. 31. ἐπὶ δόρυ, *since the spear was carried in the right hand, to the right*.

δορυφόρος, -ου, ὄ, [δόρυ, φέρω], *spear-bearer, spearsman*. V. ii. 4.

δουλεία, -ας, ῆ, [δουλεύω], *servitude, slavery, bondage, subjection*. VII. vii. 32.

δουλεύω, -εύσω, δεδούλευκα, ἐδούλευσα, [δοῦλος, slave] *be a slave, be in bondage, serve as a slave*. IV. viii. 4.

δοῦλος, -ου, ὄ, [δέω, bind], *bondsman, underling, slave, servant*, as opposed to δεσπότης, *master*, whether ruler or owner. See N. to p. 59, 28.

δουπέω, -ήσω, δέδουπα, ἐδούπησα, [δουπος], *sound heavy; strike heavily, clash*, so as to make a noise.

δοῦπος -ου, ὁ, [poetic word], *thud; din, hubbub, uproar*. II. ii. 19.

Δρακόντιος, -ου, ὁ, *Dracontius*, a Spartan exile, chosen marshal of the games at Trapezus, and afterwards sent as envoy to Cleander. IV. viii. 25, VI. vi. 30.

δρεπανηφόρος, -ου, adj., [δρέπανον, φέρω], *scythe-bearing, armed with scythes*. δρεπανηφόρον ἄρμα, *scythe-bearing chariot*.

δρέπανον, -ου, τό, [δρέπω, cut], *scythe, sickle*. I. viii. 10.

Δρύλαι, -ῶν, οἱ, *Drilae*, a warlike tribe living near Trapezus. V. ii. 1, 2.

δρόμος, -ου, ὁ, [root δραμ, cf. 2 pf. δέδρομα], *running, rush, race, race-course*. δρόμῳ θεῖν, *to run with a rush, to run fast*. δρόμον ποιεῖν, *to make a race-course*.

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνάμην or ἠδυνάμην, αορ. p. ἐδυνήθην or ἠδυνήθην, *be able, can, have power, have influence; be equal to, have the power of; mean; with a sup. adv. and ὡς, ὅπη, ἦ, ὅσον, ὅποι, as is possible, as ὡς τάχιστα ἐδύνατο, as quickly as he could*. ὁ σίγλος δύναται, *the siglos is worth, is equal to*. οἱ δυνάμενοι, *those in power*. See **IDIOMS**.

δύναμις, -εως, ἡ, [δύναμαι], *ability, power, might, force, influence; in pl. often = copiae, forces, troops, army, contingent*. κατὰ δύναμιν, or εἰς δύναμιν, *according to one's power, as much as one can*.

δυνατός, -ή, -όν, adj., [δύναμαι], *able, powerful, strong; possible, feasible, practicable*. ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, *according to possibilities, so far as possible*.

δύνω, or δύω, δύσω, δέδύκα, ἔδυν, *cause to sink; of the sun, set*

δύο, num. adj., indecl. in the Anab., *two*.

δύομαι, δύσομαι, δέδύμαι, ἐδύσαμην, [mid. of δύνω], *go down, set*.

δυσ-, found only in composition, *hard, difficult*.

δύσβατος, -ου, adj., [δυσ- + βατός, from βαίνω], *inaccessible, difficult to reach*. V. ii. 2.

δυσδιάβατος, -ου, adj., [δυσ- + διαβατός, from διαβαίνω], *hard to cross, difficult to pass*.

δυσμη-, -ῆς, ἡ, [δύω, set], usually in pl., *setting of the sun, west*.

δυσπάριτος, -ου, adj., [δυσ-, πάρειμι, go by], *difficult to pass, hard to pass*. IV. i. 25.

δυσπρέυτος, -ου, adj., [δυσ- + πρευτός, from πορεύομαι], *hard to traverse, difficult to pass*. I. v. 7.

δυσπορία, -ας, ἡ, [δύσπορος], *difficult passage, difficulty of the passage, difficulty of crossing*. IV. iii. 7.

δύσπορος, -ου, adj., [δυσ- + πόρος, way], *hard to pass, hard to cross, difficult to traverse*.

δύσχρηστος, -ου, adj., [δυσ- + χρηστός, from χράομαι], *hard to use, almost useless, unserviceable, of little use*. III. iv. 19.

δυσχωρία, -ας, ἡ, [δυσ-, χῶρος], *roughness of the country, broken character of the country*. III. v. 16.

δώδεκα, indecl. num., [δυο + δέκα], *twelve*.

δώρομαι, -ήσομαι, δεδώρημαι, ἐδώρησαμην, [δῶρον], *present, make a gift, give*.

δώροδικέω, -ήσω, pf. p. δεδώροδικημαι, impf. ἐδώροδόκουν, [δῶρον, δέχομαι], *receive presents, take a bribe*. VII. vi. 17.

δώρον, -ου, τό, [δίδωμι], *gift, present, gift of honor*.

Ε.

εάν, conj., [εἰ + ἄν, often contracted into ἄν, ἦν], *if, if haply, in case that*, always with subj. mode. εὐάν μή, *if not, unless, except*. εὐάν τε . . . εὐάν τε, *whether . . . or*. εὐάνπερ, [εὐάν + πέρ], *especially if, if only, certainly if*. IV. vi. 17.
 ἐαρῖζω, ἐαριῶ, [ἔαρ, *spring*], *pass the spring, spend the spring*. III. v. 15.
 εἰαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, often contracted to αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, [εἰ, pron. stem of third person, αὐτός], reflex. pron., *of himself, of herself, of itself*. οἱ εἰαυτοῦ, *his own men*. τὰ εἰαυτῶν, *their own goods, their own affairs*. See G. 401; H. 266.
 εἰῶ or εἰῶ, εἰῶσω, εἰῶκα, εἰῶσα, impf. εἰῶν, *let, allow, permit, suffer; let go, let alone, dismiss, leave*. αὐτὸν εἰῶσαι, *to let him alone*. εἰῶν χαλεπεῖν, *to dismiss*. οὐκ εἰῶν, *to forbid, not to allow, to protest*.
 ἐβδομήκοντα, indecl. num., [ἐπτά], *seventy*. IV. vii. 8.
 ἔβδομος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἐπτά], *seventh*. VI. ii. 12.
 ἐγγίγνομαι, ἐγγενήσομαι, ἐγγεγένημαι, 2 pf. ἐγγέγονα, 2 aor. ἐνεγενόμην, [ἐν + γίγνομαι], *arise in, be produced in, take place in*.
 ἐγγυάω, -ήσω, ἠγγύηκα, ἠγγύησα, [ἐγγύη, *pledge*], *pledge; — mid., pledge one's self, promise, give security, engage*. VII. iv. 13.
 ἐγγύθεν, adv., [ἐγγύς + -θεν], *from near at hand, hard by*. IV. ii. 27.
 ἐγγύς, adv., comp. ἐγγύτερον or ἐγγυτέρω, sup. ἐγγυτάτω or ἐγγύτατα, *near, near at hand, at hand, in the vicinity, nigh; nearly*. αἱ ἐγγυτάτω κῶμαι, *the nearest villages*. τῶν ἐγγυτάτω σταθμῶν, *of (during) the last day's journeys*. οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίων, *those of the enemy who were nearest*. ἐγγὺς τριπύχῃ, *nearly three cubits long*.

ἐγείρω, ἐγερῶ, ἐγήγερκα, 2 pf. ἐγρήγορα, aor. ἤγειρα, *awaken, rouse, wake up; 2 pf., intr., lie awake, am wakeful, keep awake, keep watch*.
 ἐγκαλέω, ἐγκαλέσω, ἐγκέκληκα, ἐνεκάλεσα, [ἐν + καλέω], *call, call upon; charge, accuse, blame, find fault with*.
 ἐγκαλύπτω, ἐγκαλύψω, ἐγκεκάλυφα, ἐνεκάλυφα, pf. p. ἐγκεκάλυμαι, [ἐν + καλύπτω, *conceal*], *conceal in, cover up, wrap up*. IV. v. 19.
 ἐγκειμαι, ἐγκεύσομαι, impf. ἐνεκέμην, 3d pl. ἐνέκειντο, [ἐν + κεῖμαι], *lie in, lie therein*. IV. v. 26.
 ἐγκέλευστος, -ου, adj., [ἐν, *κελεύω*, *bid*], *bidden, urged on, incited*. I. iii. 13.
 ἐγκέφαλος, -ου, [ἐν, *κεφαλή*, *head*], *brain; crotton, palm-cabbage, the rounded, compact growth of young leaves not yet opened, at the top of the palm-tree, used in the east as an article of diet; by some, however, referred to the pith of young palm-shoots*. II. iii. 16.
 ἐγκλίνω, ἐγκλιῶ, pf. p. ἐγκέκλιμαι, [ἐν + κλίνω], *bend in, put to flight; intr., give way, turn to flee, flee*. I. viii. 19.
 ἐγκρατής, -ές, adj., [ἐν, *κράτος*, *power*], *in control of, master of, having possession of, in possession of*. ποιεῖν τινα ἐγκρατῆ τινος, *to make any one master of anything, to put any one in control of anything*.
 ἐγκάλινός, -ώσω, ἐγκεχαλίνωκα, ἐνεχαλίνωσα, [ἐν + χαλινός, *bridle*], *bridle, put the bridle on, put the bit in the mouth of*. ἵπποι ἐγκεχαλινωμένοι, *horses with their bridles on*.
 ἐγχειρέω, -ήσω, ἐγκεχείρηκα, ἐνεχείρησα, [ἐν, *χεῖρ*, *hand*], *put one's hand to, take in hand, undertake, attempt*. V. i. 8.

ἐγχειρίδιον, -ου, τό, [ἐν, χεῖρ], *hand-knife, dagger*. IV. iii. 12.

ἐγχειρίζω, -ιά, ἐγχεχερίκα, ἐνεχειρίσα, [ἐν + χειρίζω], *put into the hands of, give up, entrust, commit*. III. ii. 8.

ἐγχέω, -χεῶ, ἐγκέχυκα, ἐνέχυσσα, [ἐν + χέω, *to pour*], *pour in*, especially to *pour in* wine for libation, *fill the cups* for libation. IV. iii. 13.

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, or μοῦ, pl. ἡμεῖς, pers. pron., *I, we*. See G. 79; H. 261.

ἐγωγί, = ἐγωγε.

ἐγωγε, [ἐγώ + γε], more emphatic than ἐγώ, *I at least, I for one, I for my part, I certainly*.

ἐδήδοκα, see ἐσθίω.

ἔδραμον, see τρέχω.

ἐθελοντής, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἐθέλω], *volunteer*; sometimes with the force of an adj., *willing, voluntary, of one's own desire or accord*; pl., *of their own will*.

ἐθελούσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἐθέλω], *voluntary, of one's own accord*; pl., *of their own accord*.

ἐθέλω, ἐθέλησω, ἠθέληκα, ἠθέλησα, *will, wish, desire; be willing, please, prefer, choose*. ἐθέλων, *willing*. ἐθέλω implies purpose or design, while βούλομαι indicates rather mere willingness.

ἔθνος, -εος or -ους, τό, *crowd, class; people, tribe, nation*. κατ' ἔθνη (for κατὰ ἔθνη), *by nations, nation by nation*.

εἰ, conj., proclitic, usually introducing a condition, *if, supposing, provided, in case that*: sometimes introducing an indirect question, *whether*. εἰ μὴ, *except, unless, if not*. εἰ δὲ μὴ, *but if not*. εἴ τις (for ὅστις), *whoever*. εἴ τι, *whatever*. εἴ ποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, *if ever at any other time*. εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος, *if any other, if any one else*.

εἶδον, see ὁράω.

εἶδος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root *Fiδ* in εἶδον], *appearance, shape, form, beauty*. II. iii. 16.

εἰδώς, see οἶδα.

εἰκάζω, εἰκάσω, εἰκάκα, εἰκάσα, pf. p. εἰκάσμαι, aor. p. ἠκάσθην, *make like, liken; conjecture, suppose, guess, estimate*. Cf. ζοῖκα.

εἰκόσ, -ότος, adj., [for εἰκόσ, pf. n. part. of 2 pf. ζοῖκα, *resemble*], *likely, probable, reasonable, fair, equitable, natural, proper*. τὸ εἰκόσ, *likelihood, probability*. εἰκότα λέγειν, *to say a fair thing*. εἰκόσ καὶ δίκαιον, *fair and right*. εἰκόσ ἐστί, or εἰκόσ [sc. ἐστί], *it is natural, it is probable*.

εἰκοσι, indecl. num., *twenty*.

εἰκότως, adv., [εἰκόσ], *probably, likely, naturally, reasonably*.

εἶμι, ἔσομαι, impf. ἦν, [root *ἐς*, cf. Lat. *es-se*], *be, exist*. Sometimes used merely as copula, sometimes as a verb expressing existence; at the beginning of a clause often translated *there is, there are*, etc.; sometimes, in third person singular, used for *ἔξεστι, it is possible*. εἶναι τινός, *to belong to any one*. βίβλος ἐστὶ τινι, *some one has a book*. τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, *so far as this man is concerned*. τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present*. ἦν δυναμένη, = ἐδύνατο, *was able*. ἔστιν οἱ, *some*. ἔστι (ἦν) = ἔξεστι, *it is permitted, it is possible*, I. iv. 4 *et al.* See G. 127, 1.; H. 478.

εἶμι, impf. ἦειν or ἦα, pres. with force of the fut., *go, come*. εἶμι, *I will come, I will go*. εἰς χεῖράς τινι ἵεναι, *to come into the power of any one*. See G. 127, II.; H. 477.

εἴπερ, conditional conj., [εἰ + πέρ], *if in fact, if indeed, if really, certainly if, especially if*.

εἶπον, see φημί, λέγω.

εἶργω, εἶρξω, εἶρξα, *bar, shut out, cut off from, exclude; shut in, hem in, imprison; prevent, hinder*.

εἰρήνη, -ης, ἡ, *peace*. VII. vii. 33.
εἰς or **εἰς**, prep. with acc., *into, to, in* ;
upon, on, at ; *up to, to the number*
of, about ; *to the extent of, to the*
depth of ; *in respect to, for, con-*
cerning ; often used after verbs
of rest, to express the limit of
motion, where the dat. might
have been expected, as *παρήσαν*
εἰς Σάρδεϊς, *they arrived at Sardis*.
εἰς ὀκτώ, *eight deep*. **εἰς τὸ ἴδιον**,
for one's private advantage.
εἷς, **μία**, **ἓν**, gen. **ἑνός**, **μίας**, **ἑνός**,
num., *one, alone*. **καθ' ἓνα**, *one by*
one, singly. **εἷς τις**, *a single one*.
εἷς ἕκαστος, *each one, each in-*
dividual. G. 375 ; H. 290.
εἰσάγω, **εἰσάξω**, **εἰσήχα**, 2 aor. **εἰσ-**
ήγαγον, aor. p. **εἰσήχθην**, [εἰς +
ἀγω], *lead into, bring into, intro-*
duce.
εἰσακοντίζω, -ιά, **εἰσηκόντικα**, impf.
εἰσηκόντιζον, [εἰς + ἀκοντίζω],
hurl darts in, throw javelins in.
VII. iv. 15.
εἰσβάλλω, **εἰσβαλῶ**, **εἰσβέβληκα**,
2 aor. **εἰσέβαλον**, [εἰς + βάλλω],
throw in ; intr., *cast one's self in*,
break into, make an irruption into,
effect an entrance into ; of streams,
empty into.
εἰσβιβάξω, **εἰσβιβάσω** or **εἰσβιβῶ**,
εἰσεβίβασα, [εἰς + βιβάζω, *force*
to go], *cause to go into, put on*
board ship. V. iii. 1.
εἰσβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [εἰσβάλλω], *entrance*,
pass ; *invasion, incursion*.
εἰσδύομαι, -δύσομαι, **εἰσεδυσάμην**,
[εἰς + δύομαι], *enter in, sink in*.
εἰσεδύοντο εἰς τοὺς πόδας οἱ
ἱμάντες, *the thongs pressed into*
their feet. IV. v. 14.
εἴσειμι, impf. **εἰσήειν** or **εἰσήα**, [εἰς
+ εἰμι], *go into, enter* ; of thought,
enter one's mind, occur to one.
εἰσελαύνω, **εἰσελάσω** or **-ελῶ**, **εἰσε-**
λήλακα, **εἰσήλασα**, [εἰς + ἐλαύνω],
drive into ; sc. ἵππων, or intr., *ride*
into, march into.

εἰσέρχομαι, **εἰσελεύσομαι**, **εἰσελή-**
λυθα, 2 aor. **εἰσήλθον**, [εἰς +
ἐρχομαι], *come in, go in, enter* ;
go into, come into, penetrate.
εἰσοδος, -ου, ἡ, [εἰς + ὁδός], *entrance*,
passage-way. IV. v. 25.
εἰσομαι, see **οἶδα**.
εἰσπηδάω, -ήσομαι, **εἰσπεπήδηκα**,
εἰσπεπήδησα, [εἰς + πηδάω], *leap*
in, jump in, spring into. I. v. 8.
εἰσπίπτω, **εἰσπεσοῦμαι**, **εἰσπέπτωκα**,
2 aor. **εἰσέπεσον**, [εἰς + πίπτω],
fall into, fall upon, burst upon,
rush into, rush upon.
εἰσπλέω, **εἰσπλεύσομαι**, **εἰσπέπλευκα**,
εἰσέπλευσα, [εἰς + πλέω], *sail in*,
sail into. VI. iv. 1.
εἰστρέχω, **εἰσδραμοῦμαι**, **εἰσδεδρά-**
μηκα, 2 aor. **εἰσέδραμον**, [εἰς +
τρέχω], *run in, run into*. V.
ii. 16.
εἰσφέρω, **εἰσοίσω**, **εἰσενήνοχα**, 2 aor.
εἰσήνεγκον, aor. p. **εἰσηνέχθην**,
[εἰς + φέρω], *bring in, bring into*,
carry into or in.
εἰσφέρω, -ήσω, **εἰσπεφόρηκα**, **εἰσε-**
φόρησα, [εἰς + φερέω], *carry in*,
bear into, carry into. IV. vi. 1.
εἴσω, adv., [εἰς], *within* ; sometimes
with gen., *inside of, within*.
εἰσωθέω, **εἰσωθήσω**, [εἰς + ὠθέω,
push], *thrust into* ; — mid., *force*
one's self into, press in.
εἶτα, adv., *then, afterward, there-*
upon, in that case, next. **πρῶτον**
μέν — εἶτα δέ, *at first — and then*.
I. iii. 2.
εἴτε conj., [εἰ + τέ], *and if, either*.
εἴτε — εἴτε, = Lat. *sive — sive*,
either — or, whether — or.
εἶωθα, plup. **εἰώθη**, [2 pf. of ἔθω, *be*
accustomed], *I am wont, I am ac-*
customed, I am in the habit of.
VII. viii. 4.
ἐκ, before vowels **ἐξ**, prep. with
gen., *out of, out from, from, forth*.
ἐκ τούτου, *from this time, thence-*
forth. **ἐκ παιδων**, *from childhood*.
ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τρόπου, *with such*

- a character. ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, *justly*. ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, *on the left*. ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω, *from what I hear*. ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομένος, *having been given by the king*.
- ἐκασταχόσε**, adv., [ἐκαστος], *in each direction, in every direction, on every side*. III. v. 17.
- ἐκαστος**, -η, -ον, *each, every*; in pl., ἐκαστοι, *several, respective, severally*. ἐκαστος in sing. is often used to limit a plural noun. τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις, *to the several commanders, to the commanders severally*.
- ἐκάστοτε**, adv., [ἐκαστος], *each time, on each occasion, every time, always*. II. iv. 10.
- ἐκάτερος**, -α, -ον, [cf ἐκαστος], *each of two, each singly, as opposed to ἀμφότεροι, both of two*; in pl., ἐκάτεροι, *each party, each side, both parties*. καθ' ἐκάτερα, *on both sides*.
- ἐκατέρωθεν**, adv., [ἐκάτερος + -θεν], *from both sides, from each side, on both sides, on each side*.
- ἐκατέρωσε**, adv., [ἐκάτερος + -σε], *towards each side, towards both sides*. I. viii. 14.
- ἐκατόν**, indecl. num., *one hundred, a hundred*.
- Ἑκατόνυμος**, -ον, ὁ, *Hecatonymus, a citizen of Sinope, sent as envoy to the Ten Thousand*. V. v. 6 *et seq.*
- ἐκβαίνω**, ἐκβήσομαι, ἐκβέβηκα, 2 aor. ἐξέβην, [ἐκ + βαίνω], *go out, go aside, go forth, sally forth*; *disembark* from a ship.
- ἐκβάλλω**, ἐκβαλῶ, ἐκβέβληκα, 2 aor. ἐξέβαλον, aor. p. ἐξεβλήθη, [ἐκ + βάλλω], *throw out, cast out, cast forth, empty out*; *banish, drive out, expel*. ἐκπίπτω is often used for the pass. of ἐκβάλλω, especially with the meaning *banish*.
- ἐκβασίς**, -εως, ἡ, [ἐκβαίνω], *going out*; *way out, passage out, exit, outlet, egress*.
- Ἐκβάτανα**, -ων, τὰ, *Ecbatana*, capital of Media and summer residence of the Persian kings, situated near Mt. Orontas. Few vestiges remain of its ancient splendor, and its site is now occupied by the city *Hamadan*. II. iv. 25.
- ἐκβοηθέω**, -βοηθήσω, ἐκβεβοήθηκα, ἐξεβοήθησα, [ἐκ + βοηθέω], *march out to render aid, come to the rescue*. VII. viii. 15.
- ἐκγονος**, -ον, adj., [ἐκγίγνομαι, *spring from*], *springing from, descending from*. As subst., ἐκγονος, -ου, ὁ, *descendant*. ἐκγονα, -ων, τὰ, *young of animals*.
- ἐκδέρω**, ἐκδερῶ, ἐκδέδαρκα, ἐξέδειρα, [ἐκ + δέρω, *flay*], *flay, strip off the skin*. I. ii. 8.
- ἐκδίδωμι**, ἐκδώσω, ἐκδέδωκα, ἐξέδωκα, pf. p. ἐκδέδομαι, [ἐκ + δίδωμι], *give out, give forth*; *give out of a house in marriage, settle in marriage, settle with a husband*.
- ἐκδύω**, ἐκδύσω, ἐκδέδυκα, ἐξέδυσσα, 2 aor. ἐξέδυν, [ἐκ + δύνω], *strip off*; — mid. and 2 aor. *strip one's self, take off one's clothes*. IV. iii. 12
- ἐκεῖ**, adv., *there, in that place*; *in that region*.
- ἐκεῖθεν**, adv., [ἐκεῖ + -θεν], *thence, from that place, from that region*. V. vi. 24.
- ἐκείνος**, -η, -ο, dem. pron., *that*, often best rendered *he, she, it*, or by the noun for which it stands. ἀντ' ἐκεινου, *instead of him, in his stead*.
- ἐκεῖσε**, adv., [ἐκεῖ + -σε], *thither, to that place*.
- ἐκθλίβω**, ἐκθλίψω, ἐκτέθλιφα, ἐξέθλιψα, [ἐκ + θλίβω, *press*], *squeeze out, press out*; *crowd out*, as from the ranks, *force out* from the ranks. III. iv. 19, 20.

ἐκκαλύπτω, ἐκκαλύψω, pf. p. ἐκκεκάλυμαι, [ἐκ + καλύπτω, *cover*], *uncover*. Cf. N. to p. 57, 15. I. ii. 16.

ἐκκλησιά, -ας, ἡ, [ἐκκαλέω, *call out*, i. e. from home to the place of assembling], *assembly*, *convocation*, applied usually to meetings of citizens, but in the Anabasis also to meetings of soldiers.

ἐκκλησιάζω, -άσω, [ἐκκλησία], *call an assembly*, *summon an assembly*, *hold an assembly*. V. vi. 37.

ἐκκομίζω, -ιάω, ἐκκεκόμικα, ἐξεκόμισα, [ἐκ + κομίζω], *lead out*, *lead forth*, *carry forth*; — mid., *carry out for one's self*.

ἐκκόπτω, ἐκκόψω, ἐκκέκοφα, ἐξέκοψα, impf. ἐξέκοπτον, [ἐκ + κόπτω, *cut*], *cut down*, *fell*, *hew down*, usually of trees; *lay waste* by cutting down trees.

ἐκκυβιστάω, -ήσω, impf. ἐξεκυβίστων, [ἐκ + κυβιστάω, from κύβη, *head*], *tumble headlong out of*; *turn a somersault*. VI. i. 9.

ἐκκύμαινω, ἐκκύμανώ, aor. ἐξεκύμηνα, [ἐκ + κυμαίνω, from κύμα, *wave*], *wave out of line*; *wave out*, *swell out* like a wave; *bulge out*, *bend out*. I. viii. 18.

ἐκλέγω, ἐκλέξω, ἐξείλοχα, ἐξέλεξα, aor. mid. ἐξελεξάμην, [ἐκ + λέγω, *gather*], *pick out*, *single out*, *choose out*, *select*.

ἐκλείπω, ἐκλείψω, ἐκλέλοιπα, ἐξέλιπον, [ἐκ + λείπω], *leave*, *abandon*, *desert*, *quit*; intr., *disappear*, *vanish*.

ἐκμηρύομαι, -ύσομαι, [ἐκ + μηρύομαι, *wind*], *wind out*, like a ball of thread; intr., of an army, *defile*. VI. v. 22.

ἐκπέμπω, ἐκπέψω, ἐκπέπομφα, ἐξέπεμψα, [ἐκ + πέμπω], *send out*, *conduct forth*, *escort forth*.

ἐκπεραίνω, -περανῶ, pf. wanting, ἐξεπέρανα, [ἐκ + περαίνω, *finish*], *finish*, *accomplish*.

ἐκπηδάω, -ήσομαι, ἐκπεπήδηκα, ἐξεπήδησα, [ἐκ + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap out*, *leap forth*.

ἐκπίμπλημι, ἐκπλήσω, ἐκπέπληκα, ἐξέπλησα, impf. 3d pl. ἐξεπίμπλασαν, [ἐκ + πίμπλημι], *fill out*, *fill up*. III. iv. 22.

ἐκπίνω, ἐκπίομαι, ἐκπέπωκα, 2 aor. ἐξέπιον, [ἐκ + πίνω], *drink off*, *quaff*, *drink up*. I. ix. 25.

ἐκπίπτω, ἐκπεσοῦμαι, ἐκπέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐξέπεσον, [ἐκ + πίπτω, *fall*], *fall out*; *make a sally*, *make a dash*; *stray from the road*, *leave the road*; of trees, *fall down*; of ships, *suffer shipwreck*, *be wrecked*; often used in place of pass. of ἐκβάλλω, *be driven out*, *be forced out*, *be banished*. οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες, *those who had been banished*, *the exiles*.

ἐκπλαγείς, see ἐκπλήττω.

ἐκπλέω, ἐκπλευσομαι, ἐκπέπλευκα, ἐξέπλευσα, [ἐκ + πλέω], *sail out*, *sail off*, *sail away*.

ἐκπλεωσ, -ων, adj., [ἐκ + πλέωσ, *full*], *filled out*, *filled up*, *full*.

ἐκπλήττω, ἐκπλήξω, ἐκπέπληγα, ἐξέπληξα, pf. p. ἐκπέπληγμαι (inf. ἐκπεπλήχθαι), 2 aor. p. ἐξεπλάγην, [ἐκ + πλήττω, *strike*], *surprise*, *astonish*, *amaze*; *alarm*, *terrify*, *bewilder*, *confuse*.

ἐκποδών, adv., [ἐκ, *poús*], *out of the way of the feet*, *out of the way*. ἐκποδὼν ποιῆσαι, *to put out of the way*. ἐκποδὼν εἶναι, *be out of the way*.

ἐκπορεύομαι, -εύσομαι, ἐκπεπόρευμαι, ἐξεπορευσάμην, [ἐκ + πορεύομαι], mid. dep., *march out*, *march off*, *go forth*, *go out*, *go off*. V. i. 8.

ἐκπορίζω, -ιάω, ἐκπεπόρικα, ἐξεπόρισα, [ἐκ + πορίζω, from πόρος], *provide*, *procure*, *furnish*.

ἔκπωμα, -ατος, τό, [ἐκπίνω], *drinking-cup*, *drinking-vessel*, *beaker*.

ἑκταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἕκτος, ἕξ], *in six days, on the sixth day*. VI. vi. 38.

ἑκταθεῖς, see ἐκτείνω.

ἑκτάττω, ἐκτάξω, ἐκτέταχα, ἐξέταξα, aor. mid. ἐξεταξάμην, [ἐκ + τάττω], *draw up, draw out; draw up in battle array; — mid. pl., draw themselves up in order of battle*.

ἐκτείνω, ἐκτενῶ, ἐκτέτακα, ἐξέτεινα, aor. pass. ἐξετάσθην, [ἐκ + τείνω], *stretch out, extend*.

ἐκτοξεύω, ἐκτοξεύσω, ἐκτετόξευκα, ἐξετόξευσα, [ἐκ + τοξεύω], *shoot arrows out, shoot arrows forth, shoot forth*. VII. viii. 14.

ἕκτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἕξ], *sixth*.
ἐκτρέπω, ἐκτρέψω, ἐκτέτροφα, ἐξέ-
τρεψα, 2 aor. p. ἐξετράπην, 2 aor. mid. ἐξετραπόμην, [ἐκ + τρέπω, turn], *turn out, turn off, turn aside; — mid., turn one's self aside, turn off or aside from the road*. IV. v. 15.

ἐκτρέφω, -θρέψω, ἐκτέτροφα, ἐξέ-
θρεψα, 2 aor. p. ἐξετράφην, [ἐκ + τρέφω], *nourish, bring up*. VII. ii. 32.

ἐκτρέχω, ἐκδραμούμαι, ἐκδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἐξέδραμον, [ἐκ + τρέχω], *run out, rush out, sally forth, make a sally*

ἐκφαίνω, ἐκφανῶ, ἐκπέφαγκα, ἐξέ-
φηνα, [ἐκ + φαίνω], *show forth, bring to light*. πόλεμον πρὸς τινα ἐκφαίνειν, *make war openly, make open war*. III. i. 16.

ἐκφέρω, ἐξόλω, ἐξενήνοχα, 2 aor. ἐξήνεγκον, [ἐκ + φέρω], *bring out, bring forth, carry forth, give out, mention, relate, report*. ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, *commence war, commence war openly*.

ἐκφεύγω, ἐκφεύξομαι, ἐκπέφευγα, 2 aor. ἐξέφυγον, [ἐκ + φεύγω], *flee out, flee away, escape*.

ἐκών, -ούσα, -όν, gen. -όντος, -ούσης, -όντος, adj., *willing, with good*

will, of free will, of one's own accord; often with the force of an adv., willingly, voluntarily, readily.

ἐλάα or ἐλαία, -ας, ἡ, *olive-tree, olive*.
ἐλαιον, -ου, τό, *olive-oil, oil of the olive*.

ἐλάττων, -ον, adj., properly comp. of obsolete ἐλαχύς, *small*, but used as comp. of μικρός, which see.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω or ἐλῶ, ἐλήλακα, ἤλασα, *drive; intr., or sc. ἵππον, ride, march, advance, proceed*.

ἐλάφειος, -ον, adj., [ἔλαφος, deer], *of deer*. κρέα ἐλάφεια, *deer's meat, venison*. I. v. 2.

ἐλαφος, -ου, ὁ or ἡ, *deer, whether male, stag, hart, or female, hind*.

ἐλαφρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *light, light-moving, easy, unencumbered, quick, nimble, agile; of soldiers, often light-armed, unencumbered with baggage*.

ἐλαφρῶς, adv., [ἐλαφρός], *lightly, nimbly, quickly*.

ἐλάχιστος, -η, -ον, sup. of ἐλαχύς, *small*, but used as sup. of μικρός, which see.

ἐλέγχω, ἐλέγξω, pf. p. ἐλήλεγμαι, aor. p. ἠλέγχθην, *examine, question, inquire of; test by questioning or cross-examining, prove by examination, convict of*. ἠλέγχθη διαβάλλων, *he was convicted of slandering*.

ἐλελιζῶ, ἐλελίξω, [ἐλελεῦ, war-cry], *raise the war-cry, raise the battle-cry, raise the war-shout*.

ἐλευθερία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐλεύθερος], *freedom, liberty*.

ἐλεύθερος, -α, -ον, adj., *free, independent; freedom-loving, liberty-loving*. IV. iii. 4.

ἔλκω, ἔλξω and ἐλκύσω, ἐἴλκυκα, ἐἴλκυσα, impf. εἴλκων, *attract, draw, drag, pull; stretch, draw a bow*.

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Hellas*, Greek name for *Greece* as a whole. Originally the name of a city in Phthiotis (Thessaly), said to have been founded by Hellen; then applied to the surrounding region; then to the whole of Greece; and finally to the whole Greek world, including the colonies and islands as well as Greece proper.

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Hellas*, wife of Gongylus. VII. viii. 8.

Ἕλλην, -ηνος, ὁ, *Greek*, inhabitant or native of Greece; often in pl.,

* Ἕλληνες, -ων, οἱ, *Greeks*, whether all Greeks in general or particular Greeks; sometimes used with the force of an adj., = Ἑλληνικός, as οἱ Ἕλληνες πελτασταί, *the Greek peltasts*.

ἐλληνίζω, -ίζω, [Ἑλλην], *speak Greek, talk Greek*. ἐλληνίζω ἠπίστατο, *he understood Greek*. VII. iii. 25

Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Ἑλλην], *Grecian, Greek, Hellenic*. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν (sc. στρατεύμα), *the Greek army, the Greek force*.

Ἑλληνίς, -ίδος, adj., [Ἑλλην], *Grecian, Greek*. πόλις Ἑλληνίς, *a Greek city*.

Ἑλληνιστί, adv., [Ἑλλην], *in Greek, in the Greek language*.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, -ή, -όν, [Ἑλλάσποντος], *Hellespontian*. αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις, *the cities along the Hellespont*.

Ἑλλάσποντος, -ου, ὁ, [Ἑλλης πόντος, *Sea of Helle*], *Hellespont, Sea of Helle*, so called because it was said that Helle was drowned in it when crossing it upon a golden ram to escape the intrigues of her stepmother Ino; to-day the *Dardanelles*. I. i. 9.

ἐλπίζω, ἐλπῖσω or -ιά, ἤλπικα, ἤλπιστα, [ἐλπίς], *hope, expect*. VI. v. 17.

ἐλπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *hope, expectation, expectancy*. τῶν μυρίων ἐλπίδων μία, *one chance in ten thousand*.

ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, reflexive pron., [ἐμέ, αὐτός], *myself*. See G. 80; H. 266.

ἐμβαίνω, ἐμβήσομαι, ἐμβέβηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέβην, [ἐν + βαίνω], *step into, go in, go onto, go on board ship, embark*.

ἐμβάλλω, ἐμβάλω, ἐμβέβληκα, 2 aor. ἐνέβαλον, [ἐν + βάλλω], *throw in, throw to, cast into, thrust before, insert; intr., or sc. ἐαυτόν, throw one's self into or against, invade; attack, charge; of streams, flow into, empty into*. πληγὰς ἐμβάλλειν, *to inflict blows*.

ἐμβιβάζω, ἐμβιβῶ, [ἐν + βιβάζω], *cause to embark, put upon a vessel, put on board*.

ἐμβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἐμβάλλω], *inroad, foray, irruption, invasion, entrance*. IV. i. 4

ἐμβρόντητος, -ον, adj., [ἐμβροντάμαι, from ἐν + βροντάω, *thunder*], *thunderstruck, stupid, panic-struck*. ἐμβρόντητον ποιεῖν, *to make mad, make stupid as if struck by lightning*. III. iv. 12.

ἐμέω, ἐμέσω or ἐμῶ, ἐμήμεκα, ἤμεσα, impf. ἤμουν, *remain*. IV. viii. 20.

ἐμμένω, ἐμμενῶ, ἐμμεμένηκα, ἐνέμεινα, impf. ἐνέμενον, [ἐν + μένω], *remain in, remain therein, abide in, stay in*. IV. vii. 17.

ἐμός, -ῆ, -όν, pron. adj., [ἐμοῦ], *my, mine*.

ἐμπαλιν, adv., [ἐν + πάλιν], in the *Anabasis* always with the article τό, by crasis forming τοῦμπαλιν, *backwards, back, back again*. εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, *back, back again*.

ἐμπεδῶ, -άσω, ἐμπεδέωκα, ἐνεπέδωσα, [ἐμπεδος, *firm-set*], *hold fixed, hold fast, hold sacred*. III. ii. 10.

ἔμπειρος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, πείρα, *experience*], *experienced, practised, familiar with, acquainted with*.
 ἔμπειρως, adv., [ἔμπειρος], *with experience, in an experienced manner*. ἐμπειρῶς αὐτοῦ ἔχων, *acquainted with him, knowing him by acquaintance*. II. vi. 1.
 ἐμπίμπλημι, ἐμπλήσω, ἐμπέπληκα, ἐνέπλησα, aor. p. ἐνεπλήσθην, [ἐν + πίμπλημι], *fill, fill full, fill up; satisfy*. ὁ λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη ἰππέων, *the hill was covered with horsemen*. γνώμην ἐπιμπλᾶναι, *to satisfy the desire*.
 ἐμπίμπρημι, ἐμπρήσω, ἐμπέπρηκα, ἐνέπρησα, impf. 3d pl. ἐνεπίπρασαν, [ἐν + πίμπρημι, *burn*], *burn, set fire, set on fire*.
 ἐμπίπτω, ἐμπεσοῦμαι, ἐμπέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐνέπεσον, [ἐν + πίπτω], *fall in, fall upon, seize upon, attack; occur to*. ἔννοια αὐτῷ ἐπίπτει, *(the) thought occurs to him*.
 ἐμπλεως, -ων, adj., [ἐν + πλέω, *full*], *quite full, filled up, full*. I. ii. 22.
 ἐμποδίζω, -ῶ, ἐμπεπόδικα, ἐνεπόδισα, [ἐν, ποῦς], *hinder, impede, thwart, be in the way of, be in one another's way*. IV. iii. 29.
 ἐμπόδιος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, ποῦς], *standing in the way, in the way, impeding*. As subst., ἐμπόδιον, -ον, τό, *obstacle, hindrance*.
 ἐμποδών, adv., [= ἐν ποσὶ ὧν, but formed after analogy with ἐκποδών], *in the way*. ἐμποδὼν εἶναι, *to be in the way, to hinder*. τί ἐμποδὼν [έστι], *what hinders*.
 ἐμποιέω, -ήσω, ἐμπεποίηκα, ἐνεποίησα, [ἐν + ποιέω], *make in, produce in, create in, inspire in, impress on, cause*. ἐμποιῆσαι ὡς πειστέον εἶη, *to produce the impression that they must obey*.
 ἐμπολάω, -ήσω, ἠμπόληκα, ἠμπόλησα, [ἐμπολή, *merchandise*], *get*

by sale, obtain by traffic, gain by sale. VII. v. 4.
 ἐμπόριον, -ον, τό, [ἔμπορος], *trading-centre, centre of trade, place of trade, emporium, mart, especially for business by sea*. I. iv. 6.
 ἔμπορος, -ου, ὁ, [connected with περᾶω, *traverse*], *trader, merchant, supercargo*. V. vi. 19.
 ἔμπροσθεν, adv., [ἐν + πρόσθεν], *before, in front, earlier*. ὁ ἔμπροσθεν λόγος, *the preceding narrative*. οἱ ἔμπροσθεν, *the foremost, those in front*. τὰ ἔμπροσθεν or τᾶμπροσθεν, *the places in front, the front*.
 ἐμφαγεῖν, see ἐνεσθίω.
 ἐμφανής, -ές, adj., [ἐμφαίνω, *show*], *visible, open, manifest*. ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεῖ, *publicly, openly*. II. v. 25.
 ἐμφανῶς, adv., [ἐμφανής], *visibly, openly, publicly*.
 ἐν, prep. with dat., *in; of place, in, within, on, upon, among, at; of time, in, at, on, during; of manner and means, with, through, as ἐν ᾗ ὑμᾶς βλάψαι ἰκανοί ἐσμεν, with which we are able to harm you; used also in many idiomatic phrases*. ἐν ᾧ [χρόνῳ], *meanwhile*. ἐν ὄπλοις εἶναι, *to be under arms*. ἐν τούτῳ [τῷ χρόνῳ], *during this time*. In composition ἐν becomes ἐγ- before palatals, ἐμ- before labials.
 ἐναγκυλάω, -ήσω, ἐνηγκύληκα, ἐνηγκύλησα, [ἐν, ἀγκύλη, *thong*], *fit thongs to, attach thongs to, put thongs on*. Cf. p. 32, *Diagrams*. IV. ii. 28.
 ἐναντιόομαι, -ώσομαι, ἠναντιώμαι, [ἐναντίος], *set one's self against, oppose, withstand*. VII. vi. 5.
 ἐναντίος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἐν, ἀντί, *against*], *opposite, on the opposite side, over against, in front of, before; in the opposite direction, contrary, in one's face; hostile*.

οἱ ἐναντίοι, *the enemy*. ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, *on the opposite side, on the other side*. εἰς τὰναντία (= τὰ ἐναντία) στρέψαντες, *facing about*. ἐνάπτω, ἐνάψω, aor. ἐνήψα, [ἐν + ἄπτω], *set on fire*.
 ἔνατος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἐννέα], *ninth, the ninth*. IV. v. 24.
 ἐναυλιζομαι, -ίσομαι, ἐνηλίσομαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐνηλίσθην, [ἐν + αὐλιζομαι, from αὐλή, *courtyard*], *bivouac, take up quarters for the night*. VII. vii. 8.
 ἔνδεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐνδεής, *needy*], *want, need, lack, particularly of the means of subsistence*.
 ἐνδείκνυμι, ἐνδείξω, ἐνδέδειχα, ἐνδείξα, [ἐν + δείκνυμι], *show forth, display, indicate, express*. VI. i. 19.
 ἐνδέκατος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [ἐνδεκα], *eleventh, the eleventh*. I. vii. 17.
 ἐνδέω, ἐνδεήσω, ἐνδεδέηκα, ἐνδεδήσα, [ἐν + δέω], *need, lack, want, followed by gen.; often used as impers., ἐνδεῖ, impf. ἐνέδει, there is need of, there is lack of*.
 ἐνδηλος, -ον, adj., [ἐν + δηλος], *visible, manifest, plain, evident, clear; often used with a participle, like δηλος, as ἐνδηλος ἐγγλυετο ἐπιβουλεύων, he was evidently plotting*.
 ἐνδημος, -ον, adj., [ἐν + δημος, *people*], *at home*. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνδημων, *from the home revenues*. VII. i. 27.
 ἐνδιφριος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, δίφρος, *seat*], *sitting on the same seat, hence sitting at table*. As subst., ἐνδιφριος, -ον, δ, *table companion*.
 ἐνδοθεν, adv., [ἐνδον, -θεν], *from within, from inside*.
 ἐνδον, adv., [ἐν], *within, inside, in*.
 ἐνδοξος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, δόξα], *held in honor, of high repute, full of honor*. οἰωνὸς ἐνδοξος, *omen betokening honor*. VI. i. 23.

ἐνδύω, ἐνδύσω, ἐνδέδυκα, ἐνέδυσσα, plupf. 3d pl. ἐνεδεδύκεσαν, 2 aor. ἐνέδυν, [ἐν + δύω], *put on, plupf. had put on, = wore*.
 ἐνέβαλον, see ἐμβάλλω.
 ἐνέδρα, -ας, ἡ, [ἐν + ἔδρα, *seat*], *ambush, ambuscade*. IV. vii. 22.
 ἐνεδρεύω, -εύσω, ἐνήδρευκα, ἐνήδρευσα, [ἐνέδρα, *ambush*], *set an ambush; lie in ambush, lie in wait*.
 ἐνεμι, ἐνέσομαι, impf. ἐνήην, 3d sing. often ἐνι for ἐνεσσι, [ἐν + εἶμι], def., *be in, be on; be therein, be there*.
 ἔνεκα (ἐνεκεν before vowels), prep. with gen., generally following or separated from its noun, *on account of, for the sake of, because of, for; with regard to*.
 ἐνενηκοντα, indecl. num., *ninety*.
 ἐνεός, -ά, -όν, adj., *dumb, deaf and dumb*. IV. v. 33.
 ἐνεσθίω, 2 aor. ἐνεφαγον, part. ἐμφαγών, lit. 'eat in,' *eat quickly, eat in haste*.
 ἐνετός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἐνίημι, *send in*], *suborned, prompted*.
 ἐνέχυρον, -ον, τό, [ἐν + ἐχυρός, *strong*], *pledge, surety, security*. VII. vi. 23.
 ἐνέχω or ἐνίσχω, ἐνέξω or ἐνσχίσω, ἐνέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέσχων, [ἐν + ἔχω], *stick in, hold fast in, catch in, be caught in*. VII. iv. 17.
 ἐνήην, see ἐνεμι.
 ἐνθα, adv., [ἐν], *there, here, thither, where, whither; of time, thereupon, then, when*.
 ἐνθάδε, adv., [ἐνθα], *here, hither, there, thither*.
 ἐνθαπερ, adv., [ἐνθα + πέρ], *just there, just where, in the place where*.
 ἐνθεν, adv., [ἐν + -θεν], *from here, from there, hence, whence, thence*. ἐνθεν . . . ἐνθεν, *on this side . . . on that, from this side . . . from that, from both sides, on both sides*.

ἐνθένδε, adv., [ἐνθεν], hence, from this spot, from this very place.

ἐνθυμέομαι, -ήσομαι, ἐντεθύμημαι, aor. p. ἐνεθυμήθην, [ἐν + θυμέομαι, from θυμός, mind], have in mind, bear in mind, consider well, reflect on. ἐντεθύμημαι τοῦτο, I have made up my mind to this, I have observed this.

ἐνθύμημα, -ατος, τό, [ἐνθυμέομαι], thought, reflection, consideration; plan, device.

ἐνθωρακίζω, -ιάω, pf. p. ἐντεθωρακίσαι, aor. p. ἐνεθωρακίσθην, [ἐν + θωρακίζω, from θῶραξ], put on a coat of mail, arm completely. ἐντεθωρακισμένος, clothed with a coat of mail, in full armor. VII. iv. 16.

ἐνι, see ἐνεμι.

ἐνιαυτός, -οῦ, ὁ, year.

ἐνιοι, -αι, -α, adj., [ἐνι οἷ, = ἔστιν οἷ], some.

ἐνίοτε, adv., [ἐνι + ὅτε], at times, sometimes.

ἐνίσχω, see ἐνέχω.

ἐννέα, indecl. num., nine; in derivatives, with one ν.

ἐννοέω, -ήσω, ἐννέομαι, ἐννέομαι, [ἐν + νοέω], have in mind; bear in mind, think, think over, reflect, ponder, consider, devise, think out, find out by reflection; take thought, be anxious, fear.

ἐννοια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐν, νοῦς], thought, idea, consideration, reflection. III. i. 13.

ἐνοικέω, -ήσω, ἐνέομαι, ἐνέομαι, [ἐν + οἰκέω], inhabit, live in, dwell in. οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες, = οἱ ἐνοικοι, the inhabitants, the natives.

ἐνόπιος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, ὄπλον], in arms, with arms, martial. ὁ ἐνόπιος ῥυθμός, war-dance time, the metrical time adapted to war-songs.

ἐνοράω, ἐνόσομαι, ἐνώρακα, 2 aor. ἐνεῖδον, [ἐν + ὄραω], see in, see, discern, notice, observe. πολλά

ἐνοράω (sc. ἐν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ) δι' αἰ, I see (in the leadership) many reasons why.

ἐνός, ἐνί, see εἷς.

ἐνοχλέω, ἐνοχλήσω, ἠνόχληκα, ἠνόχλησα, imperf. ἠνόχλων, [ἐν + ὀχλέω, from ὄχλος], crowd upon, interfere with, trouble, disturb.

ἐντάττω, ἐντάξω, ἐντάττα, pf. p. ἐντάτταμαι, [ἐν + τάττω], register among, enroll in. τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐντεταγμένω, to him who takes post to use the sling.

ἐνταῦθα, adv., [ἐνθα, αὐτός], here, there, at this place, at this very place, hither, thither; at the very time, there, thereupon, hereupon.

ἐντείνω, ἐντείνω, ἐντέτακα, ἐντέτεινα, imperf. ἐντέτεινον, [ἐν + τείνω, stretch], stretch tight, stretch out at. πληγὰς ἐντείνειν ἀλλήλοις, to lay blows on one another, to strike one another. II. iv. 11.

ἐντελής, -ές, adj., [ἐν, τέλος], full, entire, complete. μισθὸς ἐντελής, full pay.

ἐντέλλομαι, ἐντελοῦμαι, ἐντέταλμαι, ἐντετελάμην, [ἐν + τέλλω, accomplish], command, enjoin. V. i. 13.

ἐντερον, -ου, τό, [ἐντός, within], piece of intestine; usually in pl, ἔντερα, -ων, τὰ, intestines, bowels. II. v. 33.

ἐντεῦθεν, adv., [ἐνθεν], hence, thence, from this place; henceforth, afterwards, after this, hereupon; in consequence, therefore, from that source, from this.

ἐντίθημι, ἐνθήσω, ἐντέθεικα, ἐνέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. ἐνεθέμην, [ἐν + τίθημι], put in, place in; especially of lading a ship, put on board; inspire, inspire in.

ἐντιμος, -ον, adj., [ἐν, τιμή], in honor, held in esteem, honored, respected.

ἐντίμως, adv., [ἐντίμος], *held in honor*. ἐντίμως ἔχειν, *to be in honor*. II. i. 7.

ἐντόνως, adv., [ἐντόνος, *eager*], *earnestly, strenuously*.

ἐντός, adv., [ἐν], often with the gen., *within*. ἐντὸς αὐτῶν, *within their line*. ποταμῶν ἐντὸς ἀδιαβάτων, *between impassable rivers*.

ἐντυγχάνω, ἐντεύξομαι, ἐντεύχηκα, 2 aor. ἐνέτυχον, [ἐν + τυγχάνω], *happen upon, fall in with, chance to meet, find*.

Ἐνυάλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Enyalios, the Warlike*, epithet of Ares (Mars), as god of battle.

ἐνύπνιον, -ου, τό, [ἐν, ὕπνος, *sleep*], *dream, vision*.

ἐνωμόταρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ἐνωμοτία, ἐνώμοτος, and ἄρχω], *enomotarch, leader of an enomoty*. See p. 28.

ἐνωμοτία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐν, ὄμνυμι, *swear*], lit. 'sworn company' of soldiers, *enomoty*, fourth part of a λόχος, numbering usually about twenty-five men.

ἕξ, see ἐκ.

ἕξ, indecl. num., *six*.

ἐξαγγέλλω, ἐξαγγελῶ, ἐξήγγελα, ἐξήγγειλα [ἕξ + ἀγγέλλω], *announce outside, bring out report, tell outside, report*.

ἐξάγω, ἐξάξω, ἐξήχα, 2 aor. ἐξήγαγον, 1 aor. p. ἐξήχθην, [ἕξ + ἄγω], *lead out, lead away, lead forth, lead on, induce; march away*.

ἐξαίρετος, -ον, adj., [ἐξαιρέω, *choose out*], *chosen out, picked out, choice, selected*. VII. viii. 23.

ἐξαιρέω, -ήσω, ἐξήρηκα, 2 aor. ἐξείλον, pf. p. ἐξήρημαι, aor. p. ἐξηρέθην, [ἕξ + αἰρέω], *take out, remove, set apart, select, choose; — mid., choose for one's self, choose out*.

ἐξαιτέω, ἐξαιτήσω, ἐξήτηκα, ἐξήτησα, aor. mid. ἐξητησάμην, [ἕξ + αἰτέω], *ask of, demand; — mid., ask for one's self, beg off, rescue by entreaty*.

ἐξαίφνης, adv., [ἕξ + αἴφνης, *suddenly*], *suddenly, on a sudden, unexpectedly*.

ἕξαικισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, gen. -ων, num., [ἕξάκισ + χίλιοι], *six thousand*.

ἐξακοντίζω, -ιῶ, impf. ἐξηκόντιζον, [ἕξ + ἀκοντίζω], *dart forth, hurl forth, shoot forth*. V. iv. 25.

ἕξακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num., [ἕξ, ἑκατόν], *six hundred*.

ἐξαλαπάζω, ἐξαλαπάξω, [ἕξ + ἀλαπάζω], poetic word, *sack, plunder, pillage*. VII. i. 29.

ἐξάλλομαι, ἐξαλοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐξηλάμην, 2 aor. ἐξηλόμην, [ἕξ + ἄλλομαι, *leap*], *spring out, spring aside, leap out of the way*. VII. iii. 33.

ἐξαμαρτάνω, -ήσομαι, ἐξημάρτηκα, ἐξημάρτησα, 2 aor. ἐξήμαρτον, [ἕξ + ἁμαρτάνω, *err*], *fail, err, sin*. V. vii. 33.

ἐξανίστημι, ἐξυναστήσω, ἐξανέστηκα, ἐξανέστησα, [ἕξ + ἀνά + ἵστημι], *rouse up, raise up out of; — intr. forms (see ἵστημι), stand up, rise up out of, stand, rise*.

ἐξαπατάω, -ήσω, ἐξηπάτηκα, ἐξηπάτησα, [ἕξ + ἀπατάω], *beguile completely, deceive utterly; practise deception, deceive, cheat, impose upon*.

ἐξαπάτη, -ης, ἡ, [ἕξ, ἀπάτη, *trick*], *deception, gross deceit, imposition*. VII. i. 25.

ἕξάπηχυς, -υ, adj., [ἕξ, πῆχυς, *cubit*], *six cubits long, six cubits wide*. V. iv. 12.

ἐξαπίνης, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden*.

ἐξαρκέω, ἐξαρκέσω, aor. ἐξήρκεσα, [ἕξ + ἀρκέω, *be sufficient*], *be quite enough, be sufficient, suffice*.

ἐξάρχω, ἐξάρξω, ἐξήρχα, ἐξήρξα, [ἕξ + ἄρχω], *begin with, make a beginning, take the lead in, lead off*.

ἐθαλίω, -ανῶ, aor. ἐξηύηνα, impf. mid. ἐξηυαίνωμην, [ἕξ + αὐαίω, *dry*], *dry up, wither up completely, wither away*. II. iii. 16.

ἐξαυλιζομαι, -ισομαι, ἐξηύλισμαι, ἐξηυλισάμην, [ἐξ + αυλιζομαι, from αὐλή, *courtyard*], *take up quarters, change one's quarters*. VII. viii. 21.

ἐξεμι, ἐξέσομαι, [ἐξ + εἶμι], used only as impers., ἐξεστι, ἐξήν, *be possible, be allowed, be permitted, be in one's power*. Neut. of participle, ἐξόν, often in acc. abs., *while it is (was) possible, although it was permitted*.

ἐξεμι, impf. ἐξήειν or ἐξήα, [ἐξ + εἶμι], *go out, march forth, come forth, come out*. VI. v. 3.

ἐξελαύνω, ἐξελάσω or ἐξελαῶ, ἐξελάλακα, ἐξήλασα, [ἐξ + ελαύνω, *drive*], *drive out, expel*; — intr. or sc. ἔπιον, *march out, march forth, ride forth*; *proceed, advance, march*.

ἐξείλον, ἐξειλόμην, see ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξεπλάγην, see ἐκπλήττω.

ἐξήνεγκον, ἐξενεγκεῖν, see ἐκφέρω.

ἐξέρπω, ἐξέρψω, [ἐξ + ἔρπω, *creep*], *creep out, creep forth*. VII. viii. 1.

ἐξέρχομαι, ἐξελεύσομαι, ἐξελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐξήλθον, [ἐξ + ἔρχομαι], *come out, go out, go forth, depart, escape*; of intervals of time, *come to an end, elapse, expire*.

ἐξετάζω, -άσω, ἐξήτακα, ἐξήτασα, [ἐξ + ἐτάζω, from ἐτεός, *true*], *examine, inquire into, review*; — mid., *present one's self for inspection, pass muster*.

ἐξέτασις, -εως, ἡ, [ἐξετάζω], *scrutiny, inspection, review, muster*. ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖν, *to make a muster, to pass in review*.

ἐξευπορίζω, -ίσω or -ιάω, [ἐξ + εὖ + πορίζω], *supply abundantly, provide fully*.

ἐξηγέομαι, -ήσομαι, ἐξήγημαι, ἐξηγησάμην, [ἐξ + ἡγέομαι], *lead forth, bring out*.

ἐξήκοντα, indeclin. num., [ἑξ], *sixty*.

ἐξήκω, ἐξήξω, ἐξήκα, [ἐξ + ἦκω], pres. with meaning of the pf., *have come out, have issued*; of time, *have gone by, have expired, have run out*. VI. iii. 26.

ἐξήλθον, ἐξελθεῖν, see ἐξέρχομαι.

ἐξικνέομαι, ἐξίξομαι, ἐξίγμαι, 2 aor. ἐξικόμην, [ἐξ + ἰκνέομαι], mid. dep., *come out of, come to, reach, arrive at, strike, suffice*.

ἐξίστημι, ἐκστήσω, ἐξέστηκα, ἐξέστησα, 2 aor. ἐξέστην, [ἐξ + ἵστημι], *put out of, change*; — mid. and intr. forms (see ἵστημι), *stand aside from, retire from, withdraw from, get out from*. I. v. 14.

ἐξοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἐξ + ὁδός], *going out, marching out, expedition, excursion, departure*; *way out, egress, outlet*.

ἐξόν, see ἐξεμι.

ἐξοπλίζω, -ίσω or -ιάω, ἐξώπλικα, ἐξώπλισα, [ἐξ + ὀπλίζω, from ὄπλον], *arm completely, arm fully*; — mid., *arm one's self completely, be in arms, be in full armor*. ἐξοπλισμένος, *in full armor*.

ἐξοπλισία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐξοπλίζω], *being under arms, review, accoutrement*. ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ, *under arms*. I. vii. 10.

ἐξορμάω, -ήσω, ἐξώρμηκα, ἐξώρμησα, [ἐξ + ὀρμάω, from ὀρμή, *start*], *send forth, urge forth, incite, urge on*; — intr., *set out, start, go forth, especially in haste*.

ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ, impers. ἐξεστι, *it is permitted, from ἐξεμι*, *permission, power, authority, liberty to do anything*. V. viii. 22.

ἐξω, adv., [ἐξ], *out, outer, outside, without*; with gen., *outside of, beyond, beyond the reach of, besides*. τὸ ἐξω [τείχος], *the outer wall*.

ἐξωθεν, adv., [ἐξω, + -θεν], *from outside, from without*; with gen., *outside of*.

ἔουκα, 2 pf. of εἰκώ with pres. meaning, part. εἰκώς, 2 plupf. ἐφίκειν, *be like, seem like, look like, resemble*; often impers., *ἔουκε, it appears, it seems; it is natural, it is right, it is proper, it is likely.*

ἑορτή, -ῆς, ἡ, *feast, festival, holiday, feast-day.*

ἐπαγγέλλω, ἐπαγγελῶ, ἐπήγγελα, ἐπήγγειλα, [ἐπί + ἀγγέλλω], *announce, proclaim*; — mid., *propose, promise, offer.*

ἐπάγω, ἐπάξω, ἐπήγα, 2 aor. ἐπήγαγον, pf. p. ἐπήγμαι, [ἐπί + ἄγω], *bring against, bring forward against.* VII. vii. 57.

ἐπαινέω, ἐπαινέσω, ἐπήνεκα, ἐπήνεσα, [ἐπί + αἰνέω, *praise*], *approve, praise, commend, applaud, thank.*

ἔπαινος, -ου, ὁ, *approval, praise, commendation.* V. vii. 33

ἐπαίρω, ἐπαρῶ, ἐπήρκα, ἐπήρα, [ἐπί + αἶρω], *rouse up, stir up, induce, persuade, influence, urge on.*

ἐπακολουθέω, -ήσω, ἐπηκολούθηκα, ἐπηκολούθησα, [ἐπί + ἀκολουθέω], *follow after, follow up, follow close upon, pursue*; followed by dat.

ἐπακούω, -ούσομαι, ἐπακήκοα, ἐπήκουσα, *listen to, hearken to, hear, overhear.* VII. i. 14.

ἐπανατείνω, -τενῶ, -τέτακα, ἐπανέτεινα, [ἐπί + ἀνά + τείνω], *stretch up; present stretched out.*

ἐπαναχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, ἐπανεχώρησα, impf. ἐπανεχώρου, [ἐπί + ἀνά + χωρέω], *retreat, draw back, return.*

ἐπανέρχομαι, ἐπανελεύσομαι, ἐπανελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐπανήλθον, [ἐπί + ἀνά + ἔρχομαι], *go back to, come back to, return.*

ἐπάνω, adv., [ἐπί + ἄνω], *over, above. ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω, in the preceding narrative, above.*

ἐπαπειλέω, -ήσω, ἐπηπέιληκα, ἐπηπέιλησα, [ἐπί + ἀπειλέω, *threaten*], *threaten besides, add threats,*

make threats in addition. VI. ii. 7.

ἐπεγγελάω, ἐπεγγελάσομαι, [ἐπί + ἐν + γελάω], *laugh at, exult over, ridicule.* II. iv. 27.

ἐπεγείρω, ἐπεγερώ, ἐπεγήγερκα, ἐπήγειρα, [ἐπί + ἐγείρω], *awaken, rouse up, wake up.* IV. iii. 10.

ἐπέδραμον, see ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπέει, conj., [ἐπί + εἶ], of time, *after, when, since, now that, ever since, as often as, whenever*; of cause, *since, seeing that, inasmuch.* ἐπεὶ τάχιστα, *as soon as.*

ἐπειδάν, conj., [for ἐπειδή ἄν], used only with the subj., *whenever, whenever indeed, when indeed.*

ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, *as soon as.*

ἐπειδή, [for ἐπεὶ δὴ], temporal and causal conj., strengthened form of ἐπεὶ, *after, after that, when now, when, since, seeing that, since indeed.*

ἐπειδὸν, see ἐφοράω.

ἐπειμι, ἐπέσομαι, impf. ἐπῆν, [ἐπί + εἰμί], *be on, be upon, be over.*

ἔπειμι, impf. ἐπῆειν, [ἐπί + εἶμι], pres. with fut. meaning, serving as fut. of ἐπέρχομαι instead of ἐπελεύσομαι, *come upon; go against, come against, assault, attack; come forward in order to speak or perform in public; of time, come on, mostly in part. ἐπιών, -ούσα, -όν, following, succeeding, as ἡ ἐπιούσα (ἡμέρα), the following day.*

ἐπεὶπερ, causal conj., [for ἐπεὶ περ], *for the very reason that, inasmuch as, since indeed.*

ἔπειτα, adv., [ἐπί + εἶτα], *afterwards, thereupon, thereafter, hereafter; in the next place, next, moreover, further*; sometimes correlative with πρῶτον.

ἐπέκεινα, adv., [for ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα, ἐπὶ ἐκεῖνα], *beyond, on the further side, on yonder side. οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπέκεινα, those of the country beyond.* V. iv. 3.

ἐπεκθέω, -θεύσομαι, impf. ἐπεξέθεον, [ἐπί + ἐκθέω], *run out upon, sally forth against*. V. ii. 22.

ἐπεξέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, ἐπεξελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐπεξήλθον, [ἐπί + ἐξέρχομαι], *come out against, make a sally against*. V. ii. 7.

ἐπεξόδιος, -ον, adj., [ἐπέξοδος from ἐπί + ἐξ + ὁδός], *of a march or expedition*. ἐπεξόδια, [sc. ἱερά], τὰ, *preliminary sacrifices*, the sacrifices offered previous to setting out on a march or expedition.

ἐπέπατο, see πάομαι.

ἐπέπεσε, see ἐπιπίπτω.

ἐπέρομαι, ἐπερήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπηρόμην, [ἐπί + ἔρομαι, *ask*], pres. not used, *inquire of, ask further, ask again, question, ask*.

ἐπέρχομαι, ἐπελεύσομαι, ἐπελήλυθα, 2 aor. ἐπήλθον, [ἐπί + ἔρχομαι], in Attic ἐπειμι is used as fut., *come on, come upon, go on, traverse*.

ἐπεύχομαι, -εύσομαι, aor. ἐπευξάμην or ἐπηυξάμην, [ἐπί + εὐχομαι, *pray*], *utter imprecations, appeal to the gods*. V. vi. 3.

ἐπέχω, ἐφέξω, ἐπέσχηκα, 2 aor. ἐπέσχον, [ἐπί + ἔχω], *hold upon; keep in, hold back, stop from, cease from*. III. iv. 36.

ἐπήκοος, -ον, adj., [ἐπακούω, *hear*], *hearing, listening to; within hearing, within ear-shot*. εἰς ἐπήκοον, *within hearing distance, within ear-shot*.

ἐπήκτο, see ἐπάγω.

ἐπί, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., *on, upon*.

1. With gen., (a) of place, *on, upon, in, on board of*; with motion, *towards, for*; (b) of time, *in, at, during*, as ἐφ' ἡμῶν, *in our time*; (c) of manner, especially in military phrases, as ἐπὶ τετρατέρων, *four deep*; ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, *by themselves*; ἐπὶ φάλαγγος, *in line of battle*.

2. With dat., (a) of place, *at, by, near, upon*; of authority, as στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοῖς μένουσι, *general over the rest*; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ βασιλεῖ, *to fall under the king's power*; (b) of time, *on, at, during*, as ἐπὶ τῇ πορείᾳ, *on or during the advance*; (c) of cause, *on account of*, as μέγα φρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *having become proud of this*; (d) of purpose, *for*, as ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, *for death, for execution*; (e) of condition, *on condition*, as ἐφ' ᾧτε, *on condition that, provided*.

3. With acc., (a) of place (with motion to), *to, towards, upon, over, unto*; often used thus in military expressions, as ἐπὶ δόρυ, *to the right*; ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, *to the left*; in a hostile sense, *against*, as πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ βασιλέα, *to proceed against the king*; (b) of time, *until, till*; (c) of cause, as ἐπὶ τι στρατεύεσθαι, *to take the field on account of something*.

ἐπιβάλλω, ἐπιβαλῶ, ἐπιβέβληκα, 2 aor. ἐπέβαλον, [ἐπί + βάλλω], *throw on, cast on*; mid. *put on, have on*. οἱ τοξόται ἐπιβεβλημένοι, *the archers with their arrows put on the string, the archers in readiness to shoot*.

ἐπιβοηθέω, -ήσω, [ἐπί + βοηθέω], *come to aid, give support to*. VI. v. 9.

ἐπιβουλεύω, fut. mid. ἐπιβουλεύσομαι, aor. p. ἐπεβουλεύθην, [ἐπί + βουλεύω], *plot against, form designs upon, plan against, lay snares for, contrive against, aim at, purpose*.

ἐπιβουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἐπί + βουλή] *plot against, plan against, plot, scheme, design against*. ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, *by treachery, treacherously, by design*.

ἐπιγίγνομαι, ἐπιγενήσομαι, 2 pf. ἐπιγέγονα, 2 aor. ἐπεγενόμην, [ἐπί + γίγνομαι], *come upon, fall upon, assault, attack; come upon suddenly, take by surprise*.

ἐπιγράφω, ἐπιγράψω, ἐπιγέγραφα, ἐπέγραψα, [ἐπί + γράφω], *write upon, write thereon, inscribe.*

ἐπιδείκνυμι, -δείξω, -δέδειχα, ἐπέδειξα, impf. ἐπεδεικνύμην, [ἐπί + δείκνυμι], *show to, exhibit, point out, display, show forth; mid., exhibit one's self, show off, show one's self, show, make a display, set forth.*

ἐπιδιώκω, -ώξω, [ἐπί + διώκω], *pursue after, follow up, follow after, give chase.*

ἐπιθαλάττιος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί, θάλαττα], *bordering on the sea, lying along the sea, maritime.* V. v. 23.

ἐπίθεσις, -εως, ἡ, [ἐπίθημι], *a setting upon, attack, assault.*

ἐπιθυμέω, -ήσω, ἐπιτεθύμηκα, ἐκεθύμησα, [ἐπί, θυμός, soul], *set one's heart upon anything, be eager for, desire, wish for, covet; followed by infin. or gen.*

ἐπιθυμία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιθυμέω], *desire, ambition.* II. vi. 16.

ἐπικαίριος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί + καιρός], *from καιρός, the right time], reasonable, in fit time or place, timely, suitable, opportune; important*

ἐπικάμπτω, ἐπικάμψω, impf. ἐπέκαμπτον, [ἐπί + κάμπτω, bend], *bend into an angle; of troops in line of battle, bend forward, i. e. move one or both wings forward so as to form angles with the centre and take the enemy on the flank.* I. viii. 23.

ἐπικαταρριπτέω, impf. ἐπικατερρίπτου, [ἐπί + κατά + ριπτέω = ρίπτω], *throw down after, cast down after.* IV. vii. 13.

ἐπίκειμαι, ἐπικείσομαι, impf. ἐπεκέιμην, [ἐπί + κείμαι, lie], *press upon an enemy in retreat, fall upon, attack.* ἐπικεισόμενος, *ready to attack.*

ἐπικίνδυνος, -ον, adj., comp. ἐπικινδυνότερος, [ἐπί + κίνδυνος],

fraught with danger, full of danger, dangerous, perilous.

ἐπικουρέω, -ήσω, [ἐπικούρος, ally], *assist, relieve, defend against, protect from, keep off from.*

ἐπικούρημα, -ατος, τό, [ἐπικουρέω], *help, relief, protection.* ἐπικούρημα τῆς χιόνος, *protection against the snow,* IV. v. 13.

ἐπικράτεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπικρατής, in power], *control, command, mastery; realm, dominion.* ὑπὸ τῆ ἐπικρατεῖα τοῦ χωρίου, *within the country subject to the place.*

ἐπικρύπτω, ἐπικρύψω, ἐπέκρυφα, ἐπέκρυψα, [ἐπί + κρύπτω], *conceal.* ὡς μάλιστα ἐδόνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος = *as secretly as possible,* I. i. 6.

ἐπικύπτω, -κύψω, -κέκυφα, ἐπέκυψα, [ἐπί + κύπτω] *stoop over, bend over.* IV. v. 32.

ἐπικυρόω, -κυρώσω, ἐπικεκύρωκα, ἐπέκυρωσα, aor. mid. ἐπέκυρωσάμην, [ἐπί + κυρώω, confirm], *sanction, confirm, ratify, vote for.* III. ii. 32.

ἐπιλαμβάνω, ἐπιλήψομαι, ἐπέληψα, 2 aor. ἐπέλαβον, [ἐπί + λαμβάνω], *take on; reach after, reach to; — mid., take hold of, seize upon, lay hold of; come within reach of, reach.*

ἐπιλανθάνομαι, -λήσομαι, -λέλησμαι, 2 aor. ἐπελαθόμην, [ἐπί + λανθάνω], *forget, lose thought of; followed by gen.* III. ii. 25.

ἐπιλέγω, -λέξω, [ἐπί + λέγω], *say in addition, say further, say besides.* I. ix. 26.

ἐπιλείπω, -λείψω, -λέλοιπα, 2 aor. ἐπέλιπον, [ἐπί + λείπω], *leave behind; fail one, give out, come short, be wanting, be lacking to.*

ἐπίλεκτος, -ον, adj., [ἐπιλέγω, select], *picked out, select, picked men.*

ἐπιμαρτύρομαι, ἐπιμαρτυρόμαι, aor. ἐπεμαρτυράμην, [ἐπί + μαρτύρομαι, attest], *call to witness, call on earnestly, appeal to.* IV. viii. 7.

ἐπίμαχος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί, μάχομαι], *easy to attack, open to attack, assailable*; sup. ἐπιμαχώτατος, *very easy to attack*. V. iv. 14.

ἐπιμέλεια, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιμελής], *thoughtfulness, thoughtful attention, attention, diligence, painstaking*.

ἐπιμελής, -ές, adj., comp. ἐπιμελέστερος, sup. ἐπιμελέστατος, [ἐπιμέλωμαι], *careful, vigilant, thoughtful, attentive, diligent*. III. ii. 30.

ἐπιμέλωμαι, -μελήσομαι, -μεμέλημαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐπεμελήθην, [ἐπί + μέλωμαι, *care for*], *take care of, attend to, take thought of, care for*; watch to see, observe carefully, watch closely.

ἐπιμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, ἐπέμεινα, [ἐπί + μένω, *remain*], *stay on, abide still, tarry, remain by, remain near*.

ἐπιμίγνυμι, -μίξω, [ἐπί + μίγνυμι, *mix*], *mix with*; intr., *associate with, mingle with, have dealings with*. III. v. 16.

ἐπινοέω, -ήσω, ἐπιενόηκα, ἐπενόησα, [ἐπί + νοέω, from νόος, νοῦς], *have in mind, think of, intend, purpose*.

ἐπιορκέω, -ήσω, ἐπιώρκηκα, ἐπιώρκησα, [ἐπιορκός], *perjure one's self, forswear one's self, swear falsely*. θεοὺς ἐπιορκῆσαι, *to perjure one's self before the gods*.

ἐπιορκία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιορκός], *false oath, perjury, false swearing*.

ἐπιορκος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί + ὄρκος, *oath*], *sworn falsely*; of persons, *for-sworn, accustomed to swear falsely, given to perjury*. II. vi. 25.

ἐπιπάρειμι, impf. ἐπιπαρήα or ἐπιπαρήω, [ἐπί + παρά + εἶμι], *come to one's assistance*, III. iv. 23; *march on high ground parallel with others marching below*, III. iv. 30.

ἐπιπίπτω, ἐπιπεσοῦμαι, ἐπιπέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἐπέπεσον, [ἐπί + πίπτω],

fall on, as of snow; *fall upon, attack, make an attack on, assail*.

ἐπίπνονος, -ον, adj., comp. ἐπιπινόωτερος, sup. ἐπιπινόωτατος, [ἐπί + πόνος, *toil*], *toilsome, laborious, wearisome*. οἰωνὸς ἐπίπνονος, *omen portending suffering or trouble*.

ἐπιρριπτέω, impf. ἐπερρίπτουν, [ἐπί + ριπτέω = βίπτω], *hurl at, hurl down, throw down*. V. ii. 23.

ἐπίρρυτος, -ον, adj., [ἐπιρρέω, *flow upon*], *moist, well-watered*. I. ii. 22.

ἐπισάττω, aor. ἐπέσαξα, [ἐπί + σάττω, *load*], *pile a load on*. ἐπισάξαι ἵππον, *to saddle a horse*.

Ἐπισθένης, -ους, δ, *Episthenes*, name of two Greeks mentioned in the Anabasis; — 1. Leader of the peltasts in the battle at Cunaxa, from Amphipolis, in Thrace. 2. A captain, from Olynthus in Chalcidice.

ἐπισιτίζομαι, -ιοῦμαι, aor. ἐπεσιτίσάμην, [σίτος], *get supplies, obtain provisions, lay in provisions, forage, procure supplies*; with acc. of the thing, *provide one's self with*.

ἐπισιτισμός, -οῦ, δ, [ἐπισιτίζομαι], *foraging, getting provisions, getting supplies*; *stock of provisions, supplies*.

ἐπισκευάζω, -άσω, ἐπεσκευάκα, ἐπεσκευάσα, [ἐπί + σκευάζω, *make ready*], *equip*; *repair, keep in repair, restore*. V. iii. 13.

ἐπισκοπέω, ἐπισκέψομαι, ἐπέσκεμμαι, ἐπισκεψάμην, [ἐπί + σκοπέω = σκέπτομαι], *look at, inspect, examine, review*; *look after, look out for*.

ἐπισπάω, -άσω, ἐπέσπακα, ἐπέσπασα, [ἐπί + σπάω, *draw*], *draw on, drag along*; — mid., *draw to one's self, drag with one's self*. IV. vii. 14.

ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήσομαι, impf. ἐπιστάμην, aor. ἠπιστήθην, *know how to do anything, know, understand*;

be familiar with, be versed in, be acquainted with, be aware, be assured.

ἐπιστάς, see **ἐπίστημι**.

ἐπίστασις, -εως, ἡ, [ἐπίστημι], *a stopping, halt, halting.* II. iv. 26.

ἐπιστατέω, -ήσω, impf. ἐπεστάτουν, [ἐπιστάτης, *overseer*, from ἐπίστημι], *have charge of; command, exercise command, act as commander.* II. iii. 11.

ἐπιστέλλω, -στελῶ, ἐπέσταλκα, ἐπέστειλα, [ἐπί + στέλλω], *send to, send a message to; direct, charge, enjoin, give orders.*

ἐπιστήμων, -ον, adj., [ἐπίσταμαι], *conversant with, expert in, versed in.* II. i. 7.

ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἐπιστέλλω], *message; letter.*

ἐπιστρατεία, -ας, ἡ, [ἐπιστρατεύω], *a march against, expedition.* II. iv. 1.

ἐπιστρατεύω, -εύσω, [ἐπί + στρατεύω], *make an expedition against, march against, make war upon.* II. iii. 19.

ἐπισφάττω, ἐπισφάζω, aor. ἐπέσφαξα, [ἐπί + σφάττω, *slay*, as a victim for sacrifice], *slay upon, kill upon.* I. viii. 29.

ἐπιτάττω, -τάξω, -τέταχα, ἐπέταξα, pf. p. ἐπιτέταγμαi, aor. mid. ἐπεταξάμην, [ἐπί + τάττω], *place next, place beside or behind; enjoin, command, give orders.*

ἐπιτελέω, -τελέσω, aor. ἐπετέλεσα, [ἐπί + τελέω, from τέλος, *end*], *bring about, fulfil, complete, accomplish.* IV. iii. 13.

ἐπιτήδειος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἐπίτηδες, *to the purpose*], *suitable, adapted to the purpose intended, fitting, fit, proper.* As subst. **ἐπιτήδεια**, -ων, τὰ, often by crasis τὰπιτήδεια, lit. 'things suitable to sustain life,' *provisions, supplies, necessaries of life.* τὸν ἐπιτήθειον ἐπαιεν ἄν, *he would strike him who deserved it.*

ἐπιτίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, ἐπέθηκα, [ἐπί + τίθημι], *lay upon, place upon, inflict; — mid., fall upon, make an attack on, attack, assail.* δίκην τινὶ ἐπιθεῖναι, *to inflict punishment on any one.*

ἐπιτρέπω, -τρέψω, -τέτροφα, ἐπέτρεψα, 2 aor. mid. ἐπετραπόμην, [ἐπί + τρέπω, *turn*], *turn over to, give up to, commit, entrust; permit, allow, suffer, refer to, leave to.*

ἐπιτρέχω, -δραμοῦμαι, ἐπιδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. ἐπέδραμον, [ἐπί + τρέχω], *run upon, rush upon an enemy.* IV. iii. 31.

ἐπιτυγχάνω, -τεύσομαι, ἐπιτετύχηκα, 2 aor. ἐπέτυχον, [ἐπί + τυγχάνω], *happen upon, fall in with, chance to find; followed by dat.*

ἐπιφαίνω, -φανῶ, 2 aor. pass. ἐπεφάνην, [ἐπί + φαίνω], *show forth, display; — mid., show one's self, come into view, come in sight, suddenly appear*, as an approaching enemy.

ἐπιφέρω, ἐποίσω, ἐπηνήροχα, I aor. ἐπήνεγκα, 2 aor. ἐπήνεγκον, [ἐπί + φέρω], *lay upon, bring upon; — mid., bear down upon, rush upon, attack, assail.* θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐπιφέρεται, *a heavy sea strikes the ship.*

ἐπιφέρω, -φορήσω, -πεφόρηκα, ἐπεφόρησα, [ἐπί + φορέω from φέρω], *carry upon, put on, lay upon.* III. v. 10.

ἐπίχαρις, -ι, gen. -ιτος, adj., comp. ἐπιχαριτώτερος, sup. ἐπιχαριτώτατος, [ἐπί + χάρις, *grace*], *agreeable, charming, pleasant, winning.* τὸ ἐπίχαρι, *pleasantness of manner, winning manner.* II. vi. 12.

ἐπιχειρέω, -ήσω, ἐπικεχείρηκα, ἐπεχείρησα, [ἐπί, χεῖρ], *put one's hand to, undertake, attempt, endeavor.*

ἐπιχέω, ἐπιχεῶ, aor. ἐπέχεα, [ἐπί + χέω, *pour*], *pour over, pour in, add by pouring.* IV. v. 27.

ἐπιχωρέω, ἐπιχωρήσω, ἐπικεχώρηκα, ἐπεχώρησα, [ἐπί + χωρέω, move, come towards, go against, move against, advance. I. ii. 17.

ἐπιψηφίζω, ἐπιψηφιδῶ, ἐπεψηφίκα, ἐπεψηφίσα, [ἐπί + ψηφίζω, vote], put to vote, put the question; — mid., vote.

ἐπιών, see ἔπειμι.

ἐποικοδομέω, -ήσω, pf. p. ἐπικοδομήμαι, [ἐπί + οικοδομέω], build upon, construct on. III. iv. 11.

ἔπομαι, ἔψομαι, 2 aor. ἐσπόμην, impf. εἰπόμην, [root σπ-, cf. Lat. sequor], come after, follow, follow in the track of; of an enemy, pursue; usually with dat.

ἐπόμνυμι, ἐπομοῦμαι, ἐπομώμοκα, ἐπόμοσα, [ἐπί + ὄμνυμι, swear], swear accordingly, swear to. ἐπομόσας εἶπε, he said with an oath, said upon oath.

ἑπτά, indecl. num., seven.

ἑπτακαίδεκα, indecl. num., seventeen.

ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num., seven hundred.

Ἐπίταξα, -ης, ἡ, *Epytacha*, wife of Syennesis, king of Cilicia.

ἔραμαι, ἐρασθήσομαι, ἠράσθην, pass. dep., love, be fond of, with gen.

ἐράω, in act. used only in pres. and impf., love, long for, desire; with gen. See φιλέω.

ἐργάζομαι, ἐργάσομαι, εἰργασμαι, εἰργασάμην, [ἐργον], work, labor, toil, perform; till the soil. ἀγαθόν τι ἐργάσασθαι τινα, to do any one a good turn, bring benefit to any one.

ἔργον, -ου, τό, work, labor, deed, act, performance, accomplishment, action, exercise. ἔργῳ, by deed, in reality.

ἑρέσθαι, see ἔρωτάω.

Ἐρετριεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Eretrian*, native or resident of Eretria, a town in Euboea, modern *Negroponte*. VII. viii. 8.

ἔρημία, -ας, ἡ, [ἔρημος], wilderness, desert; isolation, loneliness.

ἔρημος, -ον, or ἔρημος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ἐρημότερος, sup. ἐρημότερατος, desolate, lonely, solitary, deserted, uninhabited; without inhabitants, without attendants, without owners; abandoned, empty; with gen., deprived of, bereft of, without. πῦρὰ ἔρημα, deserted fires, fires without watchmen. ἰππεῖς ἔρημοι, horsemen unaccompanied by infantry.

ἐρίζω, ἐρίσω, ἤρικα, ἤρισα, [ἐρις, strife], quarrel, dispute; compete with, vie with, contend with; often with dat.

ἐρίφειος, -ον, adj., [ἔριφος, kid], of a kid, of young goats. κρέα ἐρίφεια, kid's flesh.

ἔρμηνεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, the messenger of the gods], interpreter.

ἔρμηνεύω, -εύσω, impf. ἠρμήνευον, [ἔρμηνεύς], interpret, translate, explain. V. iv. 4.

ἔρρωμένος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ἔρρωμενέστερος, sup. ἔρρωμενέστατος, [pf. part. of ῥώννυμι, strengthen], strong, stout, vigorous; resolute, determined, courageous.

ἔρρωμένως, adv., [ἔρρωμένος], stoutly, manfully, energetically, resolutely. VI. iii. 6.

ἐρύκω, ἐρύξω, ἤρυξα, poetic word, hold back; ward off, keep off. III. i. 25.

ἔρυμα, -ατος, τό, [ἐρύομαι, ward off], fortification, rampart, wall of a town; bulwark, defence, protection.

ἔρυμνός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [ἐρύομαι, ward off], fortified, strong for defence by art or nature. As subst., pl. ἔρυμνά, -ῶν, τὰ, strong positions, strongholds.

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, 2 aor. ἦλθον, come, go; in Attic εἶμι is used as fut. instead of ἐλεύσομαι.

έρῶ, fut., (pr. εἶρω Ἐρ.), pf. εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι, aor. ἐρήθη, say, tell, mention.
 ἔρω, -ωτος, ὁ, [ἔραμαι, ἐράω], love, affection, earnest desire. II. v. 22.
 ἐρωτάω, -ήσω, ἠρώτηκα, ἠρώτησα, impf. ἠρώτων, 2 aor. mid. ἠρόμην, ask, inquire; question a person.
 ἐσθής, -ῆτος, ἡ, [root *Feσ*, cf. Lat. *vestis*], dress, clothing, raiment, apparel.
 ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἐδήδοκα, 2 aor. ἔφαγον, eat, feed upon. IV. viii. 20.
 ἐσπέρα, -ας, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *vesper*], evening, west. πρὸς ἐσπέραν, towards the west, on the west.
 Ἑσπερίται, -ῶν, οἱ, *Hesperidae*, a people in the northwestern part of Armenia.
 ἔστε, by elision ἔστ', adv. and conj.; — 1. As adv., even to, as far as, IV. v. 6. 2. As conj., until, till, so long as, while.
 ἐσχάτος -η, -ον, adj., [probably from ἐξ, ἐκ], last, farthest, uttermost, extreme; of actions or sufferings, worst, severest. πόλις ἐσχάτη, frontier city. τὰ ἐσχάτα παθεῖν, to suffer to the utmost.
 ἐσχάτως, adv., [ἐσχάτος], in the highest degree, exceedingly. II. vi. 1.
 ἔσωθεν, adv., [ἔσω, -θεν], from within, within, inside. τὸ ἔσωθεν τεῖχος, the inner wall. I. iv. 4.
 ἑταῖρα, -ας, ἡ, female companion, mistress.
 ἑταῖρος, -ου, ὁ, companion, comrade.
 Ἑτεόνικος, -ου, ὁ, *Eteoniceus*, a Lacedaemonian, lieutenant of Anaxibius in Byzantium VII. i. 12-20.
 ἕτερος, -α, -ον, adj., (τὸ ἕτερον, τὰ ἕτερα by crasis and aspiration of τ become θάτερον, θάτερα), one of two; where more than two objects are mentioned, other, different. ὁ ἕτερος — ὁ ἕτερος, the one — the other. τούτων ἕτεροι, other than these. τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερα, the country lying along the other side.

ἔτι, adv., yet; of time, still, yet, as yet, any longer, again, henceforth; of degree, yet, still, besides, further, even, often used to strengthen a comp. οὐκ ἔτι μαχεῖται, he will not fight at all. ποτ' ἔτι, ever again. ἔτι δέ, and besides. ἔτι ἀνωτέρω, still further up.
 ἔτοιμος, -η, -ον, or ἔτοιμος, -ον, adj., at hand, ready, prepared.
 ἐτοίμως, adv., [ἔτοιμος], readily, promptly.
 ἔτος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root *Feτ*, cf. Lat. *vetus*], year.
 ἔτραπόμην, see τρέπω.
 εὖ, adv., used as if adv. of ἀγαθός, well, luckily, happily, beneficially. εὖ μάλα, very much, rather.
 εὐδαιμονία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐδαίμων], good fortune, prosperity, happiness. II. v. 13.
 εὐδαιμονίζω, εὐδαιμονίσω or εὐδαιμονῶ, aor. εὐδαιμόνισα, [εὐδαίμων], consider happy, deem happy, pronounce happy, congratulate.
 εὐδαιμόνως, adv., comp. εὐδαιμονέστερον, sup. εὐδαιμονέστατα, [εὐδαίμων], happily, fortunately. III. i. 43.
 εὐδαίμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, adj., comp. εὐδαιμονέστερος, sup. εὐδαιμονέστατος, [εὖ + δαίμων, divinity], of good fortune, fortunate, happy, blest; prosperous, wealthy, well off.
 εὐδηλος, -ον, adj., [εὖ + δηλος], quite clear, plain, quite evident, perfectly evident.
 εὐδία, -ας, ἡ, [εὖ, root *diF*, shine], fair weather, fine weather; tranquillity, calm. V. viii. 19.
 εὐειδής, -ές, adj., comp. εὐειδέστερος, sup. εὐειδέστατος, [εὖ, εἶδος, form], well-shaped, handsome, good-looking. II. iii. 3.
 εὐελπίς, -ι, gen. -ιδος, adj., [εὖ + ἐλπίς], of good hope, hopeful, cheerful. II. i. 18.
 εὐπιθῆτος, -ον, adj., [εὖ, ἐπιθήμι, attack], easy to set upon, easy of

- attack.* εὐεπίθετον ἦν, *it was easy to make an attack.* III. iv. 20.
- εὐεργεσία**, -ας, ἡ, [εὐεργετέω], *well-doings, good service, kindness, benefit.*
- εὐεργετέω**, -ήσω, εὐεργέτηκα or εὐηργέτηκα, εὐηργέτησα, [εὐεργέτης], *do good services, show kindness to any one, do any one a kindness.* II. vi. 17.
- εὐεργέτης**, -ου, ὁ, [εὐ, root ἐργ in ἐργάζομαι], *benefactor.* II. v. 10.
- εὐζωνος**, -ον, adj., [εὐ, ζώνη, *girdle*], *well girdled; lightly equipped, ready for action, nimble, agile, quick, used especially of light-armed troops, and of hoplites without their heavy shields.*
- εὐήθεια**, -ας, ἡ, [εὐήθης], *simplicity, folly, silliness, stupidity.* I. iii. 16.
- εὐήθης**, -ες, adj., [εὐ, ἦθος, *disposition*], *good-hearted, simple-minded; simple, silly, absurd.* I. iii. 16.
- εὐθυμέομαι**, -ήσομαι, [εὐθυμος], *be of good cheer, be in good spirits.* IV. v. 30.
- εὐθυμος**, -ον, adj., comp. εὐθυμότερος, sup. εὐθυμότατος, [εὐ + θυμός, *spirit*], *cheerful, of good cheer, in good spirits.* III. i. 41.
- εὐθύς**, adv., *immediately, directly, straightway, at once, forthwith.*
- εὐθύωρον**, adv., [neut. of εὐθύωρος, from εὐθύς], *straight ahead, right on, straight forward.* II. ii. 16.
- εὐκλεία**, -ας, ἡ, [εὐκλής, *famous*], *glory, honor, good repute.* VII. vi. 32.
- Εὐκλείδης**, -ου, ὁ, *Euclides*, a soothsayer, from Phlius, in Achaia. VII. viii. 1.
- εὐκλεῶς**, adv., [εὐκλής, *famous*], *gloriously.* VI. iii. 17.
- εὐμενής**, -ές, adj., comp. εὐμενέστερος, sup. εὐμενέστατος, [εὐ, μένος, *temper*], *well-disposed, kindly; of a road, easy, comfortable.* IV. vi. 12.
- εὐμεταχειρίστος**, -ον, adj., [εὐ, μεταχειρίζομαι, *handle*], *easy to manage, easily managed, easy to impose upon.* II. vi. 20.
- εὐνοια**, -ας, ἡ, [εὐνοος, *favorable*], *good will, friendliness.* τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοια, *fondness for the Greeks.*
- εὐνοϊκῶς**, adv., [εὐνοϊκός, *well disposed*], *with good will, kindly, favorably.* ἔχειν εὐνοϊκῶς, *to be well disposed toward, be attached to.* I. i. 5.
- εὐνοος**, -ουν, contracted for εὐνοος, -ον, adj., comp., εὐνοότερος, sup. εὐνοόστατος, [εὐ + νόος, νοῦς], *well disposed, kindly disposed, friendly.*
- εὐξείνιος**, -ου, Ionic form, = Attic εὐξείνιος, [εὐ + ξείνιος = ξένος], *hospitable; in the Anabasis always with πόντος, sea, as ὁ Εὐξείνιος Πόντος, the Euxine, now the Black Sea.* To this sea the name ἄξεινος, *inhospitable*, was first applied, from the savage tribes surrounding it; and perhaps the change of name arose from *euphemism*, i. e. the desire to avoid a term suggesting ill-luck or unpleasant associations.
- Εὐοδοεύς**, -έως, ὁ, *Euodeus*, a captain in the Greek army. VII. iv. 18.
- εὐodos**, -ον, adj., comp. εὐοδάτερος, sup. εὐοδάτατος, [εὐ + ὁδός], *easy to pass, easy to travel.*
- εὐοπλος**, -ον, adj., comp., εὐοπλότερος, sup. εὐοπλότατος, [εὐ, ὄπλον], *well armed, well equipped.* II. iii. 3.
- εὐπετῶς**, adv., [εὐπετής, *easy*], *easily, without trouble.* II. v. 23.
- εὐπορία**, -ας, ἡ, [εὐπόρος], *easy way of doing anything, ease of accomplishment; plenty, abundance.*
- εὐπόρος**, -ον, adj., [εὐ + πόρος], *easy of passage, easy to travel through or over, easily passed.*

εὐπρακτος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐπρακτότερος, [εὐ, πράττω], *easy to be done, easy of accomplishment*. II. iii. 20.

εὐπρεπής, -ές, adj., [εὐ, πρέπω, *be fitting*], *fitting, seemly; comely, handsome*. IV. i. 14.

εὐπρόσδοτος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐπροσοδώτερος, sup. εὐπροσοδώτατος, [εὐ + πρόσδοτος, *approach*], *easy of approach, easily accessible*. V. iv. 30.

εὐρημα, -ατος, τό, [εὐρίσκω], lit. 'what is found,' *windfall, god-send*. εὐρημα ποιεῖσθαι, *to consider it a piece of good fortune*.

εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, εὐρήκα or ηὔρηκα, 2 aor. εὔρον or ἤυρον, impf. εὐρισκον or ηὔρισκον, *find, discover, devise, invent, contrive, plan*; — mid., *find for one's self, get for one's self, obtain*.

εὐρος, -εος or -ους, τό, [cf. εὐρύς], *breadth, width*; often used as acc. of specification, *in breadth*, sometimes with a gen. of measure, as εὐρος πλεθρου, *a plethron in width, of the width of a plethron*.

Εὐρύλοχος, -ου, δ, *Eurylochus*, an Arcadian hoplite of remarkable bravery. IV. ii. 21, vii. 11; VII. i. 32, vi. 40.

Εὐρύμαχος, -ου, δ, *Eurymachus*, a native of Dardanus, sent as envoy to the cities in regard to the Ten Thousand founding a settlement in Pontus. V. vi. 21.

εὐρύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., *broad, spacious*.

Εὐρώπη, -ης, ἡ, [of Semitic origin, cf. Hebrew and Assyrian EREB, *western, west-land*], *Europe*. See EUROPA in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*.

εὐτακτος, -ον, adj., comp. εὐτακτότερος, sup. εὐτακτότατος, [εὐ, τάττω], *orderly, well ordered*; especially of soldiers, *well disci-*

plined, in good training, under good discipline.

εὐτάκτως, adv., [εὐτακτος], *in good order, in an orderly manner*. VI. vi. 35.

εὐταξία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐτακτος], *good discipline, orderly behavior, good order, good training*.

εὐτυχέω, -ήσω, εὐτύχηκα or ηὔτύχηκα, εὐτύχησα or ηὔτύχησα, [εὐτυχής, *fortunate*], *be fortunate, be successful, prosper, succeed*. εὐτυχήσαι τοῦτο τὸ εὐτύχημα, *to obtain this piece of good fortune*.

εὐτύχημα, -ατος, τό, [εὐτυχέω], *piece of good luck, happy issue, success*. VI. iii. 6.

Εὐφράτης, -ου, δ, [ancient Persian U-FRĀTU, 'having a beautiful course,' = 'The Beautiful-flowing'], *Euphrates*, which rises in Armenia, consisting at first of two branches, of which the eastern (now *Mourad-soo*) is mentioned IV. v. 2. After these branches unite, the river pursues a south-easterly course and flows into the Persian Gulf. The ancient name survives in the modern *Frat*, by which the river is known in the East.

εὐχή, -ῆς, ἡ, [εὐχομαι], *prayer, vow, wish*. I. ix. 11.

εὐχομαι, εὔξομαι, εὔξομαι or ηὔξομαι, εὐξάμην or ηὔξάμην, impf. εὐχόμεν or ηὔχόμεν, *pray, offer prayers, vow, make vows, pay one's vows; earnestly wish, long for, wish for, earnestly desire*.

εὐώδης, -ες, adj., [εὐ, ὄζω, *smell*], *sweet-smelling, fragrant*.

εὐώνυμος, -ον, adj., [εὐ, ὄνομα], *of good name, of good omen, lucky*; often by euphemism = ἀπιστερός, *left*, from a desire to avoid the use of words directly meaning *left*, because in augury omens from that quarter were inauspi-

cious. τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, *the left wing* of an army.

εὐωχέω, εὐωχήσω, εὐώχηκα, εὐώχισα, [εὐ, ἔχω], *entertain sumptuously*; — pass. with fut. mid., *be sumptuously entertained, fare well, feast*; of animals, *be well fed, have abundant fodder*.

εὐωχία, -ας, ἡ, [εὐωχέω], *feasting, good cheer, entertainment*. VI. i. 4.

ἔφαγον, see ἐσθίω.

ἔφεδρος -ου, ὁ, [ἔφεδρος, *sitting by*, from ἐπί, ἔδρα], lit. 'one sitting upon,' *antagonist, avenger*, term applied in the games to the third contestant, who in the boxing-match or wrestling-match sometimes waited upon a seat by the struggling pair in order to contest the palm with the victor.

ἔφέπομαι, ἐφέπομαι, 2 aor. ἐπεσπόμην, impf. ἐφειπόμην, [ἐπί + ἔπομαι], *follow close upon, follow up, attend, accompany, pursue*.

*Ἐφέσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἐφεσος], *Ephesian, of Ephesus*. V. iii. 4.

*Ἐφεσος, -ου, ἡ, *Ephesus*, a large and wealthy city of Ionia, at the mouth of the Cayster, most famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana), the largest temple of the Greek world. The site of Ephesus is now uninhabited, but marked by important ruins. The foundations of the temple have been discovered by means of excavations.

ἐφθός, -ή, -όν, adj., [verbal adj. of ἐψω, *boil*], of meat or fish, *boiled, dressed*; of nuts, *boiled, cooked*. V. iv. 32.

ἐφίημι, ἐφήσω, ἐφέικα, ἐφήκα, impf. mid. ἐφέιμην, [ἐπί + ἵημι], *send to*; — mid., *yield to, give up to, submit to, permit*.

ἐφίστημι, ἐπιστήσω, 2 pf. ἐφέστηκα, ἐπέστησα, 2 aor. ἐπέστην, 2 plup. third pl. ἐφέστασαν [ἐπί + ἵστη-

μι], *cause to stop, cause to halt, bring to a halt*, as an army; *check a horse*; *set over, place over, appoint*; intr. forms (see ἵστημι), *stand on, stand by, be placed on*; *stop, halt*.

ἐφόδιος, -ον, adj., [ἐπί, ὁδός], *for a journey, of a journey*. As subst., ἐφόδιον, -ου, τό, *provision for the way, supplies for travelling, travelling-money*.

ἔφοδος, -ου, ἡ, [ἐπί, ὁδός], *way of approach, way towards*; *approach, onset, advance*.

ἐφοράω, ἐπόσομαι, ἐφεώρακα, 2 aor. ἐπέϊδον, [ἐπί + ὄραω], *look upon, survey, behold*; *watch over, oversee, guard, take charge of*; *experience*.

ἐφορμέω, -ήσω, [ἐπί + ὀρμέω, *lie at anchor*], *lie by and watch, blockade*. VII. vi. 25.

ἔφορος, -ου, ὁ, [ἐφοράω], *overseer, overlooker*; at Sparta, *Ephor*, one of the board of Ephors (οἱ ἔφοροι), consisting of five magistrates who had almost supreme power.

ἐχθρα, -ας, ἡ, [ἐχθος, *hate*], *hatred, hate, enmity, hostility*. II. iv. 11.

ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. ἐχθίων, sup. ἐχθιστος, [ἐχθος, *hate*], *hateful, hostile, inimical*. As subst., ἐχθρός, -ού, ὁ, *enemy, foe*. See N. to p. 62, 3.

ἐχυρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [ἔχω], *capable of being held, strong, secure*.

ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα, 2 aor. ἔσχον, impf. εἶχον, *have, hold*; *possess, occupy, obtain, retain*; *have on, wear*; *keep from*; with infin., *be able*; intr., with adv., *be disposed, be so and so*, as εἰδ ἔχω, *be well*; κακῶς ἔχω, *be ill*; part. ἔχων, -ουσα, -ον, with acc. often = *with*, as ἔχων τριακοσίουσ ὀπλίτας, *with three hundred hoplites*; — mid., *hold on to, lay hold of, cling to,*

follow closely, come next to, adjoin, often followed by gen. οὕτως ἔχει, thus the matter stands. ἐχόμενος Κλεόρχου, next to Clearchus.

έψητός, -ή, -όν, adj., [έψω], boiled, obtained by boiling. II. iii. 14.

έψω, έψησω, boil, seethe, cook in water.

έωθεν, adv., [έως, dawn, -θεν], from dawn on, at early dawn, early in the morning.

έφικειν., third pl. έφίκεσαν, see έοικα.

έώρων, see όράω.

έως, έω, dat. έφ, acc. έω, morning-red, day-break, dawn, morning; east. εις την έπιούσαν έω, on the following morning. προς έω, towards the east, on the east.

έως, temporal conj., until, till, so long as, while. έως οδ, until the time when.

Z.

Ζαπάτας, -ου, ό, [Syrian ZABA, wolf], Zapatas, = 'Wolf River,' a large tributary of the Tigris, entering it south of the site of Nineveh; to-day the Great Zab. See map. II. v. 1; III. iii. 6.

ζάω, ζήσω, έζηκα, έζησα, pres. infin. ζήν, pres. part. ζών, impf. έζων, live, exist.

ζεά, -ās, ή, usually in pl., a kind of grain, probably coarse wheat, spelt, harder than common wheat, and especially adapted for fodder. V. iv. 27.

ζερά, -ās, ή, a wide cloak, girded at the loins and covering the feet of a rider on horseback; worn by Arabians and Thracians. VII. iv. 4.

ζευγηλατέω. ζευγηλατήσω, [ζευγηλάτης, teamster], drive a yoke of oxen, drive a team. VI. i. 8.

ζευγηλάτης, -ου, ό, [ζεύγος, yoke, έλαύνω], teamster, driver of a yoke of oxen. VI. i. 8.

ζεύγνυμι, ζεύξω, έζευχα, έζευξα, [ζεύγος], yoke together, yoke; join, span, connect; fasten, bind, bind fast. διαρυξ έζευγμένη, canal bridged over. γέφυρα έζευγμένη πλοίοις, bridge constructed by joining barges, pontoon-bridge.

ζεύγος, -eos or -ous, τό, yoke; yoke of oxen, span of horses, team, pair.

Ζεύς, Διός, dat. Δί, acc. Δία, voc. Ζεϋ, Zeus, the highest god in the Greek mythology, identified with the Roman Juppiter; son of Kronos and Rhea, king and father of gods and men; mentioned in the Anabasis with several epithets, as ξένιος, guardian of the rights of hospitality, Protector of Guests; σωτήρ, Deliverer from danger and need.

Ζήλαρχος, -ου, ό, Zelarchus, a market clerk, supervisor of the market in the army of Cyrus. V. vii. 24, 29.

ζηλωτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [verbal adj. from ζηλώω, vie with], worthy of emulation; to be deemed happy, to be envied, an object of envy. I. vii. 4.

ζημιώω, -ώσω, έζημίωκα, έζημίωσα, [ζημία, loss, penalty], do damage to any one; fine, punish. VI. iv. 11.

ζητέω, -ήσω, έζητηκα, έζητησα, seek, seek for, inquire for, ask, ask for.

ζυμίτης, -ου, adj., [ζύμη, leaven], of bread, leavened, raised with yeast. VII. iii. 21.

ζωγρέω, -ήσω, aor. έζώγρησα, [ζωός, άγρέω, hunt], take alive, save alive, make captive instead of killing. IV. vii. 22.

ζώνη, -ης, ή, [ζώννυμι, gird], girdle, belt, zone, an important and often expensive article of dress among the orientals, not merely for

women, but also for men, who made use of girdles both to confine their flowing garments and to carry daggers and other weapons. Cf. Plate I.

ζῶός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ζάω], *alive, living*. III. iv. 5.

H.

ἢ, disjunctive conj., *or*; correlative, ἢ — ἢ, *either — or*; in indirect questions, πότερον or πότερα — ἢ, *whether — or*; εἰ — ἢ, *whether — or*.

ἢ, comparative conj., *than, as*; found usually after the comparative degree, sometimes after words implying a comparison, as ἀντίος ἢ, *opposite to, different from*.

ἢ, interrogative adv., = Lat. *-nē*, usually not to be translated; its force may often be indicated by a rising inflection of the voice, more or less marked, and it may sometimes be rendered by *pray?* or *can it be?*

ἢ, confirmatory adv., *indeed, surely, certainly, truly*, emphasizing the truth or importance of a statement; often found with other adverbs. ἢ μὴν, *in very truth*.

ἢ, adv., [properly dat. sing. fem. of the rel. ὅς, sc. ἰδοῦ], *where, there where, at the place where; in whatever manner, howsoever*. ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, *as quickly as possible*.

ἢβάσσω, impf., ἢβασκον, def., [ἢβη], *youth*, *become of age, reach the age of manhood*.

ἢγαγον, see ἄγω.

ἢγάσθην, see ἄγαμαι.

ἢγεμονία, -ας, ἢ, [ἢγεμών], *leadership, headship, chief command*. IV. vii. 8.

ἢγεμόσυνα (sc. ἱερά), -ων, τὰ, [ἢγεμών], *sacrifice, thank-offering for safe-conduct*. IV. viii. 25.

ἢγεμών, -όνος, ὁ, [ἢγέομαι], *leader, guide; chief, commander*. αὐτῶν ἢγεμόνας εἶναι, *to possess sovereignty over them*.

ἢγέομαι, -ήσομαι, ἢγημαι, ἢρησάμην, [same root as ἄγω], *go before, lead the way, be in advance; lead, conduct; with gen., command, take command of; consider, think, believe, suppose*. τὸ ἢγούμενον, *the van of an army, the front of a column*.

ἢγήσανδρος, -ου, ὁ, *Hegessander, a Greek captain*. VI. iii. 5.

ἢδεῖν, see οἶδα.

ἢδέως, adv., comp. ἢδιον, sup. ἢδιστα, [ἢδύς, *sweet*], *sweetly, with pleasure, agreeably, gladly*. ἢδιστ' ἔν ἀκούσαιμι, *I should be exceedingly glad to hear*.

ἢδη, adv., [ἢ + δῆ], *now; by this time, already; at once, presently, forthwith, straightway*.

ἢδομαι, ἢσθῆσομαι, aor. ἢσθην, *be pleased, be glad, be gratified, delight in*; often with dat. of cause. ἢσθη τιμώμενος, *he was pleased at being honored*.

ἢδονή, -ῆς, ἢ, [ἢδομαι], *pleasure, enjoyment, gratification*; of fruit, *flavor, agreeable flavor*.

ἢδύοις, -ον, adj., [ἢδύς + οἶνος], *producing sweet wine*. VI. iv. 6.

ἢδύς, -εία, -ῆ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, comp. ἢδίω, sup. ἢδιστος, *sweet, pleasant, agreeable; delicious, fine-flavored*.

ἢκιστα, see ἢττον.

ἢκα, ἢξω, ἢκα, impf. ἢκον, *come, return, come back*; the pres. often with the force of a pf, *have come, am come, be here*.

ἢλείος, -ε, -ον, adj., *Elean, resident or native of Elis, a province in the western portion of the Peloponnese*.

ponnesus, containing a city of the same name. III. i. 34.

ἠλεκτρον, -ου, τό, *amber*; *amber-gold*, a compound containing four parts of gold and one of silver. II. iii. 15.

ἠλίβατος, -ον, adj., poetic word, *steep, high, precipitous*. I. iv. 4.

ἠλίθιος, -α, -ον, adj., *stupid, foolish, silly*. As subst., **ἠλίθιον**, -ου, τό, *stupidity*.

ἠλικία, -ας, ἡ, [**ἠλικος**, as *old as*], *age*, especially *age of manhood*, reckoned at Athens from 18 to 45; *manhood, prime*.

ἠλικιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [**ἠλικία**], *one of the same age, comrade, fellow*. I. ix. 5.

ἠλιος, -ου, ὁ, usually without the article, *sun*.

Ἡλιος, -ου, ὁ, *Helius, sun-god*, the Greek name for the sun, worshipped by the Persians as a divinity. Read p. 15.

ἠμελημένως, adv., [**ἠμελημένος**, pf. p. part. of **ἠμελέω**, *neglect*], *carelessly, unguardedly, incautiously*. I. vii. 19.

ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ, *day*, both as distinguished from night, and as a measure of time including night and distinguished from month or year. *ἡμέρας, by day*. τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the same day*. δέκα ἡμέρων, *within ten days*.

ἡμερος, -ον, adj., *tame*; of trees, *cultivated*. V. iii. 12.

ἡμέτερος, -α, -ον, pron. adj., [**ἡμεῖς**], *our, belonging to us, of us*. τὰ ἡμέτερα, *our affairs, our relations*.

ἡμι-, found only in composition = Lat. *semi*, *half*.

ἡμιβρωτος, -ον, adj., [**ἡμι** + **βρωτός**, from **βιβρώσκω**, *eat*], *half-eaten*. I. ix. 26.

ἡμιδαρεικόν, -οῦ, τό, *half-daric, half a daric*, = about \$ 1 75 in our money. See **δαρεικός**. I. iii. 21.

ἡμιδεής, -ές, adj., [**ἡμι**-, **δέω**, *need*], *lacking half, half-emptied, half full*. I. ix. 25.

ἡμιόλιος, -α, -ον, adj., [**ἡμι**-, **ὄλιος**, *whole*], *whole and a half, half as large again*. As subst., **ἡμιόλιον**, -ου, τό, *half as much again*. **ἡμιόλιον οὐ πρότερον**, *a half more than formerly*. I. iii. 21.

ἡμιονικός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [**ἡμιόνος**, *mule*], *of a mule, mule-*. **ζεῦγος ἡμιονικόν**, *span of mules, mule-team*.

ἡμίονος, -ου, adj., [**ἡμι** + **ὄνος**, *ass*], *mule*. V. viii. 5.

ἡμίπλεθρον, -ου, τό, [**ἡμι** + **πλέθρον**], *half-plethron, half a plethron*, = about 51 fect. IV. vii. 6. See **πλέθρον**.

ἡμισυς, **ἡμίσεια**, **ἡμισυ**, gen. -εος, -είας, -εος, adj., [**ἡμι**-], *half*. As subst., **ἡμισυ**, -εος, τό, *a half, one half*. ἄρτων ἡμίσεια, *half-loaves of bread*. οἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν ὀπισθοφυλάκων, *half of the rear-guard*.

ἡμιωβόλιον, -ου, τό, [**ἡμι**-, **ὀβολός**, *obol*], *half-obol, half an obol*, = about 1¼ cents of our money. See **ὀβελός**. I. v. 6.

ἡνίκα, rel. adv., *when, at the time when, as*.

ἡνίλοχος, -ου, ὁ, [**ἡνία**, *reins, ἔχω*], *driver of a chariot, charioteer*. I. viii. 20.

ἡἴπερ, adv., [dat. of **ἡπερ**], *in just the way that, just as; in just the place that, just where*.

Ἡράκλεια, -ας, ἡ, [**Ἡρακλῆς**], *Heraclia*, an important city in Bithynia, on the coast of the Euxine; modern Ereğli. V. vi. 10; VI. ii. 1.

Ἡρακλείδης, -ου, ὁ, *Heraclides*, a Thracian, unprincipled agent of Scouthes. VII. iii. 16, *et seq.*

Ἡρακλεώτης, -ου, ὁ, *Heraclian, Heracliot*, native or resident of *Heraclia*.

Ἡρακλεῶτις, -ιδος, ἡ, (sc. γῆ), *Heracleōtis*, the country under the dominion of Heraclēa. VI. ii. 19.

Ἡρακλῆς, -έους, dat. -εῖ, acc. εἶα, voc. Ἡράκλεις, *Heracles, Hercules*, mythological hero, son of Zeus and Alcmenē, famed for his accomplishment of the twelve labors imposed upon him by Eurystheus, king of Mycenae. From the difficulties he overcame in his wanderings he became a patron deity of travellers, with the epithet ἡγεμών, *Leader*; and sacrifices were offered to him as guardian of the way. See Smith's *Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, article HERACLES.

ἡρόμην, see ἔρωτάω.

ἡσυχάζω, ἡσυχάσω, [ἡσυχος], *be quiet, keep quiet, remain still*. V. iv. 16.

ἡσυχῆ, adv., [ἡσυχος], *quietly, noiselessly*. I. viii. 11.

ἡσυχία, -ας, ἡ, [ἡσυχος], *stillness, quiet, rest, tranquillity*. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, *quietly, peaceably*. ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, *to be at rest*. ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν, *to keep quiet*.

ἡσυχος, -ον, adj., *still, quiet, at rest*.

ἦτρον, -ου, τό, [ἦτρον, *heart*], *abdomen*. μέχρι τοῦ ἦτρον, *up to the groin*. IV. vii. 15.

ἡττώμαι, ἡττήσασμαι, or ἡττηθήσομαι, ἡττημαι, ἡττήθην, [ἡττων], *pass. dep., used as pass. of νικᾶω, be weaker, be inferior, be surpassed; be overcome, be worsted, be defeated, be conquered, be vanquished*.

ἦτρον, comp. adv., sup. ἥκιστα, [neut. acc. sing. of ἡττων], *less, the less, less ably, less likely*; sup., *least, least of all*.

ἡττων, ἡσσον, gen. -ονος, adj. in comp. degree, used as comp. of κακός or μικρός, sup. ἥκιστος, *less, inferior, weaker*. οἱ ἡττωνες, *the weaker, the vanquished*.

Θ.

θ', = τε, by elision and aspiration, before a rough vowel.

θάλαττα, -ης, ἡ, *sea*. θάλαττα μεγάλη, *a heavy sea*.

θάλπος, -εος or -ους, τό, *warmth, heat*; in pl., θάλπη, *attacks of heat*. III. i. 23.

θαμινά, adv., [θαμά, *often*], *oft-times, frequently, often*.

θάνατος, -ου, ὁ, [root θαν in θνήσκω], *death*, whether natural or violent, *execution*.

θανατόω, -ώσω, τεθανάτωκα, ἐθανάτωσα, aor. p. ἐθανατώθην, [θάνατος], *put to death, condemn to death*. II. vi. 4.

θάπτω, θάψω, aor. ἔθαψα, pf. p. τέθαμμαι, 2 aor. p. ἐτάφην, [root ταφ in τάφος], *bury, inter*.

θαρραλέος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. θαρραλεώτερος, [θάρρος], *bold, courageous, undaunted, daring*.

θαρραλέως, adv., [θαρραλέος], *boldly, courageously, fearlessly, confidently*.

θαρρέω, -ήσω, τεθάρρηκα, ἐθάρρησα, [θάρρος], *be of good courage, be of good cheer, be courageous, take courage, take heart, be fearless*; part. θαρρῶν, often with force of an adv., *with courage, with confidence, fearlessly, boldly*.

θάρρος, -εος or -ους, τό, new Attic for θάρσος, [θρασύς, *bold*], *courage, confidence, boldness, daring*.

θαρρύνω, θαρρυνῶ, [θάρρος], *encourage, cheer, inspire with courage*. I. vii. 2.

θάτερος, θάτερα, see ἕτερος.

θάπτον, adv., [neut. acc. sing. of θάπτω], comp. of ταχύς, *quick*, *more quickly, more rapidly, sooner*.

θαῦμα, -ατος, τό. [θαύμαι, *wonder at*], *wonder, marvel, cause of wonder, bewonderment, astonishment*. VI. iii. 23.

- θαυμάζω**, θαυμάσω, τεθαύμακα, ἐθαύμασα, [θαύμα], *wonder at, wonder, marvel, be astonished, be surprised at; admire.*
- θαυμάσιος**, -α, -ον, adj., comp. θαυμασιώτερος, sup. θαυμασιώτατος, [θαυμάζω], *wonderful, remarkable, marvelous, surprising, astonishing; admirable.*
- θαυμαστός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [θαυμάζω], *wonderful, remarkable, surprising, strange; admirable.*
- Θαψακηνός**, -ή, -όν, adj., of *Thapsacus*. As subst. in pl., **Θαψακηνοί**, -ῶν, *Thapsacans, people of Thapsacus*. I. iv. 18.
- Θάψακος**, -ου, ἡ, [Hebrew *TIPHSAH*, *ford*], *Thapsacus*, an important city on the Euphrates. See n. to p. 66, 20.
- θεά**, -ας, ἡ, *view, sight, spectacle*. IV. viii. 27.
- θεά**, -ᾶς, ἡ, [fem. of *θεός*], *goddess, divinity*. VI. vi. 17.
- θεᾶμα**, -ατος, τό, [θεάομαι, *view*], *sight, scene, spectacle*. IV. vii. 13.
- θεάομαι**, θεάσομαι, τεθέαμαι, ἐθεασάμην, [θεά, *sight*], mid. dep., *gaze on, look upon, view, behold, observe, watch, witness.*
- θεῖος**, -α, -ον, adj., [θεός, *god*], of the gods, from the gods, divine; supernatural, miraculous. I. iv. 18.
- θέλω**, θελήσω, ἠθέλησα, shortened form of ἐθέλω, which see.
- θεν, adverbial suffix, indicating motion from, as ἐντεῦθεν, hence.
- Θεογένης**, -ους, ὁ, *Theogenes*, a captain from Locris. VII. iv. 18.
- Θεόπομπος**, -ου, ὁ, *Theopompus*, an Athenian in the army of Cyrus. See n. to p. 93, 19.
- θεός**, -οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, *god, goddess, deity, divinity*; with the sing. the article is used only when some particular deity is mentioned or thought of. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, *with the help of the gods*. πρὸς θεῶν, *before the gods, in the sight of the gods.*
- θεοσέβεια**, -ας, ἡ, [θεοσεβής, *god-fearing*, from θεός, σέβομαι], *fear of the gods, reverence for the gods, piety, godliness*. II. vi. 26.
- θεραπεύω**, -εῦσω, τεθεράπευκα, ἐθεράπευσα, *cherish, care for, provide for, court, show attention to.*
- θεράπων**, -οντος, ὁ, *waiting-man, attendant, servant*, in free service, as distinguished from δούλος and ἀνδράποδον.
- θερίζω**, θερίσω or -ιῶ, [θέρος, *summer*], *pass the summer*. III. v. 15.
- θερμασία**, -ας, ἡ, [θερμός, *warm*], *warmth*. V. viii. 15.
- Θερμῶδων**, -οντος, ὁ, *Thermōdon*, a river in the northern part of Asia Minor, near Sinope, flowing northward into the Black Sea. V. vi. 9.
- Θετταλία**, -ας, ἡ, *Thessaly*, a large country north of Greece proper; bounded on the north by the Olympus range of mountains, on the west by the Pindus range, on the east by the Aegean sea, and on the south by the Othrys mountains. I. i. 10.
- Θετταλός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *Thessalian*, native or resident of Thessaly.
- θέω**, θεόσομαι, impf. ἔθειον, *run*.
- θεωρέω**, -ήσω, τεθεώρηκα, ἐθεώρησα, [θεωρός, *spectator*], *look on, behold, view, observe, witness; review, inspect an army.*
- Θηβαῖος**, -α, -ον, adj, [Θῆβαι, *Thebes*], *Theban*. As subst., **Θηβαῖος**, -ου, ὁ, *Theban*, native or resident of Thebes. II. i. 10.
- Θήβη**, -ης, ἡ, *Thebe*, a town in Mysia at the foot of Mt. Placus. VII. viii. 7.
- θήρα**, -ας, ἡ, [θήρ, *wild beast*], *hunting, hunt, chase.*
- θηράω**, -άσω, τεθήρακα, ἐθήρασα, [θήρα], *hunt, hunt for, chase, pursue, follow up, as a wild beast.*

- θηρεύω**, -εύσω, *τεθάρρευκα, ἐθήρευσα*, [θήρα], *hunt, chase; capture, catch, take; lie in wait for*, I. ii. 13.
- θηρίον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of θήρ, *wild beast*], *wild animal, wild beast, game*.
- θησαυρός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *treasure, store; treasure-chamber, treasury*.
- Θήχης**, -ου, ὁ, *Theches*, a mountain in Pontus, south of Trapezus, from which the Ten Thousand in the Retreat caught the first glimpse of the Black Sea. IV. vii. 21.
- Θίβρων**, -ωνος, *Thibron* or *Thimbron*, general of the Lacedaemonians, who in 399 B. C. enlisted the remnants of the Ten Thousand to serve under him in a war against Tissaphernes and the Persians. VII. vi. 1 *et seq.*
- θνήσκω**, *θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα*, 2 aor. *ἔθανον*, [root *θαν*, found in *θάνατος*], *die; be slain; be killed*; aor. and pf. often with pres. meaning, *be dead, lie dead*. *τεθνηκώς* or *τεθνεώς*, *dead, slain*.
- θνητός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [verbal adj. of *θνήσκω*], *liable to die, mortal, exposed to death*. III. i. 23.
- Θόανα**: -ων, τό, *Thoana, Tyana*, a city in the southern part of Cappadocia, near the northern entrance to the Cilician Gates. See N. to p. 58, 10, and map. I. ii. 20.
- θύρυβος**, -ου, ὁ, [θρός, *noise*], *tumult, uproar, alarm, outcry*.
- Θούριος**, -ου, ὁ, *Thurian*, native or resident of Thurii, a Greek city in Southern Italy. V. i. 2.
- Θράκη**, -ης, ἡ, *Thrace*, (1) *European Thrace*, a large region lying north of the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, now *Rumelia*. (2) *Asiatic Thrace*, a smaller region in Asia along the eastern side of the Propontis and the Black Sea,
- as far as Heraclea, and inhabited by the Thyni and Bithyni.
- Θράκιον**, -ου, τό, *Thracian Square*, an open place in Byzantium, near the Thracian gate.
- Θράκιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [Θράκη, *Thrace*], *Thracian*. VII. i. 12.
- Θράξ**, *Θρακός, ὁ, Thracian*, native or resident of Thrace, whether the European or the Asiatic Thrace.
- θρασεώς**, adv., [θρασύς], *boldly, with boldness* IV. iii. 30.
- θρασύς**, -εῖα, -έ, gen. -έος, -έας, -έος, adj., comp. -ύτερος, sup. -ύτατος, *bold, spirited, of good courage; daring, rash*.
- θρόνος**, -ου, ὁ, [θρώω, *set*], *seat, chair; chair of state, throne*. II. i. 4.
- θυγάτηρ**, *θυγατρός, ἡ, daughter*. See G. 57, 1; H. 188.
- θύλακος**, -ου, ὁ, *bag, sack, pouch*, especially for carrying meal. VI. iv. 23.
- θύμα**, -ατος, τό, [θύω, *offer sacrifice*], *victim for sacrifice, sacrifice, offering*.
- Θύμβριον**, -ου, τό, *Thymbrium*, a city in Phrygia, where the spring of Midas was. See N. to p. 56, 25, and Map. I. ii. 13.
- θύμοειδής**, -ές, adj., comp. *θυμοειδέστερος*, [θυμός, *ειδος*], *high-spirited, spirited*. IV. v. 36.
- θύμωμαι**, *θυμάσσομαι, τεθύμωμαι, ἐθύμωθην*, [θυμός], mid. and pass. dep., *be angry, be enraged, be provoked*. II. v. 13.
- θύμός**, οὔ, ὁ, [θύω, *rush*], lit. the active principle in man; *spirit, soul, mind; anger, passion, rage, resentment*. VII. i. 25.
- Θυνοί**, -ῶν, οἱ, *Thyni*, a Thracian people that lived originally northwest of Byzantium, near Salmidessus and Apollonia, but afterwards settled in Asia, along the seacoast of Bithynia. VII. ii. 22 *et seq.*

θύρα, -ας, ἡ, *door, gate*; by synecdoche, *quarters, residence, house*; especially in the pl., of a king's residence, *court*. Cf. N. to p. 83, 2.

θύρετρον, -ου, τό, [θύρα], usually in pl., *door, gate*. V. ii. 17.

θυσία, -ας, ἡ, [θύω], *sacrifice, offering, offering of sacrifice*.

θύω, θύσω, τέθυκα, ἔθυσσα, *sacrifice, offer up*; followed by dat. or dat. and acc. *θεῖν τὰ Λύκαια, to offer the Lycaean sacrifices, = celebrate the Lycaean festival*. *θύω* is used of sacrifice in general, mid. *θύομαι* of sacrifice for the sake of omens, in order to read the future.

θωρακίζω, θωρακίσω, τεθωράκισα, ἐθωράκισα, [θώραξ], *arm with the coat of mail, put on the breastplate*;—mid., *put on one's cuirass, arm one's self*. τεθωρακισμένος, *in full armor, completely armed*.

θώραξ, -ακος, ὁ, *coat of mail, cuirass, corselet, breastplate*. See p. 30 and Plates II., IV.

Θώραξ, -ακος, ὁ, Boeotian who joined with Timasion in thwarting Xenophon's plan of founding a city in Pontus. V. vi. 19 *et seq.*

I.

ἰάομαι, ἰάσομαι, ἰάμαι, ἰασάμην, *heal, cure*; of a wound, *dress, treat*. I. viii. 26.

Ἰασόνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ἰάσων, *Jason*], *of Jason, Jasionian*. ἡ Ἰασονία ἀκρῆ, *Jason's Point, Jasionium Pr.*, a cape on the south shore of the Black Sea, between Cotyōra and Sinōpe, now called *Yassoon-Booroon*. VI. ii. 1.

ἰατρός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἰάομαι], *healer, physician, surgeon*.

Ἴδη, -ης, ἡ, *Ida*, a wide and irregular range of mountains, properly

a branch of the Taurus, extending through Phrygia in a north-westerly direction into Mysia and Troas; modern *Kız-Dagh*. The highest summit was *Gargarou*, now *Λάρα-Dagh*. VII. viii. 7.

ἴδιος, -α, -ον, adj., *one's own, private, personal*. τὸ ἴδιον, *one's own benefit, one's own advantage*. ἴδια, = *privatim, in private, privately*.

ἰδιότης, -ητος, ἡ, [ἴδιος], *peculiar character, peculiar nature*. II. iii. 16.

ἰδιώτης, -ου, ὁ, [ἴδιος], *private, common soldier; private soldier*, as distinguished from an officer; *private citizen, citizen*, as distinguished from a king; *layman, common man*, as distinguished from one having professional knowledge.

ἰδιωτικός, -ή, -όν, [ἰδιώτης], *of a private citizen*; hence *common, usual*. VI. i. 23.

ἰδρῶω, ἰδρῶσω, ἰδρῶκα, ἰδρῶσα, [cf. ἰδρῶς, *sweat*], *sweat, perspire*. I. viii. 1.

ἰέναι, see εἶμι.

ἰέναι, see ἔημι.

ἱερεῖον, -ου, τό, [ἱερός], *victim, animal for sacrifice*; in pl. often *cattle for slaughter, beef-cattle*.

Ἱερὸν ὄρος, τό, *Sacred Mountain*, a mountain in Thrace, north of the Propontis, near Ganus; now *Tekir-Dagh*. VII. i. 14, iii. 3.

ἱερός, -ά, -όν, adj., *sacred, holy, consecrated*. As subst., ἱερόν, -οῦ, τό, *temple*; pl. ἱερά, τὰ, *offerings, victims, inwards or vitals of victims* (comprising the heart, lungs, and liver), *auspices* from the appearance of the vitals in sacrifices.

Ἱερώνυμος, -ου, ὁ, *Hieronimus*, a captain from Elis.

ἔημι, ἔσω, εἶκα, ἦκα, impf. mid. ἔειμην, *send, hurl, throw, shoot*;—

- mid., *hasten, rush, dash*. G. 127, III.; II. 476.
- ικανός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [ικάνω, *reach*], *enough, sufficient, adequate; able, fit, strong enough, competent, qualified*.
- ικανώς**, adv., [ικανός], *sufficiently, adequately, well enough*. IV. iii. 31.
- ικετεύω**, **ικετεύσω**, aor. **ικέτευσα**, impf. **ικέτευον**, [ικέτης], *come as a suppliant, beg, beseech, entreat*.
- ικέτης**, -ου, ὁ, [ἴκω, *come*], *suppliant*. VII. ii. 33.
- Ἰκόνιον**, -ου, τό, *Iconium*, a city in the southern part of Phrygia, later capital of Lycaonia; now *Koniah*. I. ii. 19.
- ἰκεῖος**, -ων, adj., *propitious, gracious*; in the *Anabasis* only with *οἱ θεοί*.
- ἰλη**, -ης, ἡ, [εἴλω, *crowd together*], *company, band, troop of soldiers*; especially of cavalry, *squadron*. I. ii. 16.
- ιμάς**, -άντος, ὁ, *leathern strap, thong*; of a sandal or shoe, *latchet, strap*. IV. v. 14.
- ιμάτιον**, -ου, τό, [ἔννυμι, *clothe*], *cloak, outer garment, mantle*, a broad, oblong piece of cloth, worn over the chiton (χιτῶν), usually thrown over the left shoulder and fastened at the right; in pl. sometimes = *clothes, clothing*. Cf. p. 31.
- ἵνα**, final conj. with subj. or opt., *in order that, that, so that*.
- ἵππαρχος**, -ου, ὁ, [ἵππος, ἄρχω], *commander of cavalry, cavalry-captain, master of horse, hipparch*. III. iii. 20.
- ἵππασία**, -ας, ἡ, [ἵππος], *riding, riding about*. II. v. 33.
- ἵππεία**, -ας, ἡ, [ἵππεύω, *ride*], *horsemanship, cavalry*. V. vi. 8.
- ἵππεύς**, -έως, nom. pl. **ἵππεις** or **ἵππῆς**, ὁ, [ἵππος], *horseman, rider, cavalry-man*; pl. *cavalry*. Cf. p. 32.
- ἵππικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [ἵππος], *of a horse, relating to horse or cavalry*. As subst., **ἵππικόν**, -οῦ, τό, *cavalry*. **θώραξ ἵππικός**, *horse-breastplate*; cf. p. 32. **δύναμις ἵππική**, *force of cavalry*.
- ἵππόδρομος**, -ου, ὁ, [ἵππος + δρόμος, *race*], *race-course*; for chariots, *hippodrome*. I. viii. 20.
- ἵππος**, -ου, ὁ, *horse*; pl. **ἵπποι** sometimes by metonymy used for **ἵππεις**, *cavalry*. **ἀφ' ἵππου**, *on horseback*.
- Ἴρις**, -ιος, ὁ, *Iris*, a river in the northeastern part of Asia Minor, east of the Halys, and flowing into the Black Sea; now called *Yeshil Irmak* at its mouth, in the interior *Tosauloo*. V. vi. 9.
- ἴσθ'**, see **οἶδα**.
- ἰσθμός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *isthmus*. As proper noun, **Ἴσθμός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [sc. **Κορινθιακός**], *Isthmus of Corinth*, which connects the Peloponnesus with northern Greece. II. vi. 3.
- ἰσόπλευρος**, -ον, [ἴσος, *πλευρά*, *side*], *with equal sides, equilateral*. III. iv. 19.
- ἴσος**, -η, -ον, adj., *equal, equal to, the same as, like*. *εἰς τὸ ἴσον*, *to the level of*. *ἐν ἴσῳ*, *in an even line*. *ἐξ ἴσου εἶναι*, *to be on an equal footing*.
- ἰσοχειλής**, -ές, adj., [ἴσος, *χειλός*, *lip, brim*], *on a level with the brim, even with the brim*. IV. v. 26.
- Ἴσσοί**, -ῶν, οἱ, or **Ἴσσοί**, -οῦ, ἡ, *Issi* or *Issus*, a city in the eastern part of Cilicia, on the sea-coast, near which in 333 B. C. a famous battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius. See N. to p. 64, 8, and p. 13.
- ἴσθι**, **ἴσπε**, see **οἶδα**.
- ἵσθημι**, **στήσω**, **ἔστηκα** [part. **ἔστώς**], **ἔστησα**, 2 aor. **ἔστην**, plupf. **ἔστήκειν**, 3 pl. **ἔστασαν**; transitive tenses, pres., impf., fut., and 1 aor.

act., 1 aor. mid., *cause to stand, bring to a halt, halt, stop*; intr. tenses, pf., plupf., and 2 aor. act., all mid. tenses except 1 aor., *stand, stand still, stop, halt*; *make a stand*. G. 123; H. 331-336.

ἰστίον, -ον, τό, [dim. of *ἰστός*, *web*], *sail*. I. v. 3.

ἰσχυρός, -ός, -όν, adj., comp. *ἰσχυρότερος*, sup. *ἰσχυρότατος*, [*ἰσχύς*], *strong, powerful*; *severe, violent*. *χωρία ἰσχυρά*, *strongholds*.

ἰσχυρώς, adv., comp. *ἰσχυρότερον*, sup. *ἰσχυρότατα*, [*ἰσχυρός*], *strongly, powerfully, energetically, vigorously, forcibly*; *severely, violently; exceedingly, very*.

ἰσχύς, -ύς, ἡ, *strength, might, power*; especially *fighting force, force of soldiers*.

ἴσχω, [a form of *ἔχω*], found only in pres. and impf., act. and pass., *hold, hold back, curb, restrain*; impf. as impers., *ἐν τούτῳ ἴσχετο*, *the matter stopped at this point, it remained as it was*.

ἴσως, adv., [*ἴσος*], *perhaps, likely, probably*; often used ironically in cases where the speaker has no doubt himself of the truth of his statement.

Ἰταμένης, -ους, ὁ, *Itamenes*, or, according to some editors, **Ἰταβέλιος**, -ου, ὁ, *Itabelius*, lieutenant-governor of Komania in Mysia. VII. viii. 15.

ἰτέον, verb. adj. of *εἶμι*, *necessary to go*.

ἴψυς, -υς, ἡ, *edge of a shield, shield-rim*: sometimes by synecdoche, *shield*. IV. vii. 12.

ἰχθύς, -ύς, ὁ, *fish*. I. iv. 9.

ἴχνος, -εος or -ους, τό, *track, foot-step, trace*.

Ἰωνία, -ας, ἡ, *Ionian*, a region in Asia Minor, comprising the central portion of the western coast, early settled by Ionians. See Map. I. iv. 13.

Ἰωνικός, -ή, -όν, [*Ἰωνία*], *Ionian, of Ionia, belonging to Ionia*. See N. to p. 52, 14. I. i. 6.

K.

κάγαθός = **καὶ ἀγαθός**.

κάγώ = **καὶ ἐγώ**.

καθ', = **κατά** by elision and aspiration before a rough vowel.

καθά, adv., [for *καθ' ἃ* = *κατὰ ἃ*], *as, just as*. VII. viii. 4.

καθαίρω, *καθαρῶ, κεκάθαρκα, ἐκάθηρα*, [*καθαρός*, *pure*], *make pure, purify, cleanse*, used often of religious ceremonies of purification. V. vii. 35.

καθάπερ, rel. adv., [for *καθ' ἅπερ* = *κατὰ ἅπερ*], *just as, exactly as, in the same way that*.

καθαρμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [*καθαίρω*], *purification, cleansing*. V. vii. 35.

καθέξομαι, *καθεδοῦμαι*, impf. *ἐκαθεζόμεν*, [*κατά* + *έζομαι*, *sit*], dep., *sit down, take a seat*; *halt, stop, stop to rest*.

καθέλω, *καθέλω*, impf. *καθεῖλκον*, [*κατά* + *έλω*, *drag*], *drag down*; especially of vessels, *draw down into the water, launch*. VII. i. 19.

καθεύδω, *καθευδήσω*, impf. *ἐκάθευδον*, [*κατά* + *εὔδω*, *sleep*], *sleep, slumber, repose*; *take one's ease*. I. iii. 11.

καθηγέομαι, -ήσομαι, *καθήγημαι, καθηγέομαι*, [*κατά* + *ήγέομαι*], dep., *lead, lead down*. *ταῦτα καθηγείσθαι*, *to take the lead in this undertaking*. VII. viii. 9.

καθηδουπαθέω, -ήσω, aor. *καθηδουπάθησα*, [*κατά* + *ήδουπαθέω*, from *ήδουπαθής, ήδύ* + *παθεῖν*], *spend in pleasures, waste in dissipation, squander*. I. iii. 3.

καθήκω, *καθήξω, καθήκα, καθήξα*, [*κατά* + *ήκω*], *come down, reach down, extend down*. As impers.,

- καθήκει μοι, *it is my duty; οἷς καθήκει, whose duty it was.*
- κάθημαι**, impf. ἐκαθήμην, [κατά + ἤμαι, *sit*], *sit down, be seated, sit; be stationed, be halting; sometimes of an assembly, be in session.*
- καθίζω**, καθίσω or καθιῶ, κικάθικα, ἐκάθισα, [κατά + ἴζω, *cause to sit*], *cause to sit down, seat, place, put. καθίζειν εἰς τὸν θρόνον, to seat on the throne, i. e. to make king.*
- καθίημι**, καθήσω, καθείκα, καθήκα, [κατά + ἦμι], *send down, let fall, lower.*
- καθίστημι**, καταστήσω. καθέστηκα, κατέστησα, 2 aor. κατέστην, [κατά + ἵστημι]; *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), put down, bring down, bring back; settle, arrange, station; place, establish, render; constitute, appoint, make; — intrans. tenses, pf., plupf., and 2 aor. act., and all mid. tenses except 1 aor., become established, take one's place, be stationed, be placed, be settled; come out, result, issue, become.*
- καθοράω**, κατόψομαι, καθεώρακα, 2 aor. κατέϊδον, [κατά + ὄραω], *look down upon from above, view, perceive, inspect.*
- καί**, copulative conj., *and, also; often intensive, even, and even; sometimes with inferential force = and therefore, and so; often used with other conjunctions and adverbs, as καί . . . καί, καὶ . . . τέ, or τέ . . . καί, both . . . and; εἰ καί, even if, even though; καὶ δὴ, and especially, and you see, and indeed; ἄλλως τε . . . καί, especially. See H. 1040-1042.*
- Καίικος**, -ου, ὁ, *Caicus*, a river which rises on the northern border of Lydia, and flows westward through Mysia by Pergamos, and empties into the Aegaeon
- Sea opposite Lesbos; now *Bakyr-Tschai*. VII. viii. 8.
- Καιναί**, -ῶν, αἱ, *Caenae*, a city on the Tigris, in Mesopotamia. See Map, and N. to p. 108, 24. II. iv. 28.
- καίπερ**, [καί + πέρ], *adv., even indeed, even though, although; often used with participles.*
- καιρός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *proper time, fit time, season, opportunity; crisis, occasion. καιρός ἐστίν, it is the proper time. ἐν καιρῷ, in season, opportunistly, to the purpose. προσωτέρω τοῦ καιροῦ, further than was best, further than was expedient. ἔχειν μέγιστον καιρὸν, to have a very great opportunity, have very great influence.*
- καίτοι**, conj., [καί + τοί] *and yet, and still.*
- κάκεινος, κάκεινα**, = καὶ ἐκεῖνος, καὶ ἐκεῖνα.
- κακόνοια**, -ας, ἡ, [κακόνους], *ill-will, malice*. VII. vii. 45.
- κακόνους**, -ουν, adj., [for κακόνους, -ον, from κακός + νόος or νοῦς], *ill-disposed, malicious, full of malice, hostile.*
- κακός**, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. κακίων, sup. κακίστος, *evil, bad, base, wicked, vile; of soldiers, cowardly. As subst., κακόν, -οῦ, τό, pl. κακά, τά, evil, ill, harm, trouble. κακόν τινα ποιεῖν, to do harm to any one. κακὸν πάσχει ὑπὸ τινος, to suffer hurt at the hands of any one.*
- κακοῦργέω**, -ήσω, [κακοῦργος, *evil-doer*], *do evil to, injure; maltreat, harass*. VI. i. 1.
- κακοῦργος**, -ον, adj., [κακός, ἔργον, *work*], *doing ill, mischievous. As subst., κακοῦργος, -ου, ὁ, evil-doer, criminal, malefactor*. I. ix. 13.
- κακῶ**, κακῶσω, pf. p. κεκάκωμαι, plupf. p. ἐκεκακώμην, [κακός], *treat ill, injure, harm, hurt; in pass.,*

suffer ill, be in bad condition. IV. v. 35.

κακῶς, adv., comp. *κάκιον*, sup. *κάκιστα*, *badly, ill; wretchedly, poorly, miserably; injuriously*. κακῶς ἔχειν, *to be in bad condition*. See **IDIOMS**.

κάκωσις, -εως, ἡ, [*κακῶ*], *abuse, ill-treatment, maltreatment*. IV. vi. 3.

καλάμη, -ης, ἡ, *stalk; straw of wheat*. V. iv. 27.

κάλαμος, -ου, ὁ, *reed, reed-plant*.

καλέω, καλέσω, κέκληκα, ἐκάλεσα, 1 aor. mid. ἐκαλεσάμην, aor. p. ἐκλήθην, *call, summon, call in, invite; call by name, name; — mid., call to one's self*. ὁ καλούμενος, often = *the so-called, so-called*.

καλινδέομαι, imperf. ἐκαλινδοῦμην, *roll about, roll*. V. ii. 31.

καλλιέρεω, -ήσω, κεκαλλιέρηκα, ἐκαλλιέρησα, [*καλός, ἱερόν, sacrifice*], *obtain good omens in sacrificing, sacrifice with good auspices for an undertaking*.

Καλλίμαχος, -ου, ὁ, *Callimachus, a captain of great bravery from Parrhasia, in Arcadia*. IV. i. 27, *et al.*

κάλλιστα, see καλῶς

κάλλος, -εος or -ους, τὸ, *beauty*. II. iii. 15.

καλλωπισμός, -οῦ, ὁ, [*καλλωπίζω, adorn, from κάλλος, ὄψ, face*], *ornamentation, ornament, adornment*. I. ix. 23.

καλός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. *καλλίων*, sup. *κάλλιστος, beautiful, handsome, fine; noble, honorable; favorable, auspicious*. As subst., *καλόν*, -οῦ, τὸ, *beauty, the beautiful, the honorable, honor*. εἰς καλὸν ἦκετε, *you have come at the right time*. καλὸς κάγαθός, *honorable and good*, — ἀγαθός referring to character, καλός to conduct.

Κάλπη, -ης, ἡ, in the *Anabasis* found only with λιμὴν in **Κάλπης λιμὴν**, *Port of Calpe, Calpe Haven*, a harbor-city on the south shore of the Euxine Sea, between Heraclea and the Bosphorus. VI. ii. 13 *et al.*

Καλχηδονία, -ας, ἡ, [*Καλχηδών*], *Calchedonia, the territory belonging to the city Calchedon*. VI. vi. 38.

Καλχηδών, -όνος, ἡ, *Calchedon, a city in Bithynia, at the southern entrance of the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium*. VII. i. 20 *et al.*

καλῶς, adv., comp. *κάλλιον*, sup. *κάλλιστα*, [*καλός*], *well, finely; properly, nobly, prosperously*. καλῶς ἔχειν, *be well, be in good condition*.

κάμνω, καμοῦμαι, κέκηκα, 2 aor. ἔκαμον, *work, toil; be weary, be tired, be exhausted, be sick*. οἱ κάμνοντες, *the sick, the disabled*.

κάμοι, = καλ ἐμοί.

κάνδυσ, -νος, ὁ, *robe, particularly the long, flowing robe, with loose, hanging sleeves, worn by Persians of wealth and rank, often called the Median robe, because derived originally from the Medes*. I. v. 8.

κάπειτα, = καλ ἔπειτα.

καπηλεῖον, -ου, τὸ, [*καπηλός, retailer*], *booth, shop for retail trade, especially for dealing in provisions; inn, tavern*. I. ii. 24.

καπίθη, -ης, ἡ, *kapithe, a Persian dry measure, = two Greek choenices, = a little less than two quarts*. I. v. 6.

καπνός, -οῦ, ὁ, *smoke*.

Καππαδοκία, -ας, ἡ, *Cappadocia, a large mountainous region in the central part of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by the river Euphrates and on the south by the Taurus Mountains*. It

formed a part of the province of Cyrus the Younger. I. ii. 20 *et al.*

κάπρος, -ου, ὁ, *boar*, especially *wild boar*. II. ii. 9.

καρβαλίνη, -ης, ἡ, *brogue*, rude shoe made of untanned ox-hide. IV. v. 14.

καρδία, -ας, ἡ, *heart*. II. v. 23.

Καρδούχιος, -α, -ου, [Καρδοῦχος], *Carduchian, of the Carduchians*.

Καρδοῦχος, -ου, ὁ, *Carduchian*; in pl., οἱ Καρδοῦχοι, *the Carduchiens, the Cardūchi*, a brave folk of mountaineers, dwelling along the east bank of the Tigris, north of the Greater Zab; by many considered the ancestors of the modern *Kards*. III. v. 17 *et seq.*

Κάρκασος, -ου, ὁ, *Carcasus*, a small river of uncertain location, perhaps in Mysia. VII. viii. 18.

καρπαία, -ας, ἡ, [καρπός], *crop-dance*, a mimic dance of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffled with a cattle-thief. VI. i. 7.

καρπύομαι, -ώσομαι, κεκάρπωμαι, ἐκαρπώσάμην, [καρπός], *reap the fruit of, enjoy the fruit of, get the produce of*.

καρπός, -οῦ, ὁ, *fruit of trees, etc., produce, crop of grain*. II. v. 19.

Κάρσος, -ου, ὁ, *Carsus*, a small stream on the southern border of Cilicia, separating it from Syria. See Map, and Plan I. I. iv. 4.

κάρυον, -ου, τό, *nut*, in the Anabasis referring to the *chestnut*, which before the time of Xenophon was not known among the Greeks. V. iv. 29, 32.

κάρφη, -ης, ἡ, [cf. κάρφω, *dry up*], *dry grass, hay*. I. v. 10.

Καστωλός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Castolus*, a place in Lydia, giving its name to the great muster-field for the Persian

imperial troops of the western Asiatic provinces; probably on the Hermus river, near Sardis.

See Map. I. i. 2, ix. 7.

κατά, by elision *κατ'*, by elision and aspiration *καθ'*, prep., followed by gen. or acc.:—1. With gen., *down, down from*. 2. With acc. of place, *along, alongside of, by, over, over against, opposite, at, upon, in, about, near, to, throughout*, as *κατὰ γῆν*, *by land*; with acc. denoting manner or purpose, *according to, in respect to, for*, as *καθ' ἄρπαγῆν*, *for plunder*; *κατὰ κράτος*, *by force*; *κατὰ λόχους*, *by companies*; *καθ' ἓνα*, *one by one*; *τὸ κατὰ μῆνα κέρδος*, *monthly pay*.

In composition *κατά* (*κατ-*, *καθ-* before vowels) adds the force of *down, downwards, in answer to or against*, but is often used merely to strengthen the notion of the simple word.

καταβαίνω, καταβήσομαι, καταβέβηκα, 2 aor. *κατέβην*, [κατά + βαίνω], *go down, come down, descend; dismount from a horse; go down from the interior to the coast. καταβαίνειν*, [εἰς ἀγῶνα], *to enter the lists for a contest*.

κατάβασις, -εως, ἡ, [καταβαίνω], *going down, descent; way down*; especially *march down* from the interior to the coast, *down-march*.

καταβλακεύω, καταβλακεύσω, aor. mid. *κατεβλακευσάμην*, [κατά + βλακεύω, from βλάξ, *slack*], *treat carelessly, mismanage*. VII. vi. 22.

καταγγέλλω, καταγγελῶ, κατήγγελκα, κατήγγειλα, [κατά + ἀγγέλλω], *announce; betray, denounce, expose*. II. v. 38.

κατάγειος, -ον, adj., [κατά, γῆ, *earth*], *underground, subterraneous*. IV. v. 25.

καταγελᾶω, -άσομαι, καταγεγέλακα, κατεγέλασα, [κατά + γελᾶω], *laugh at, jeer at, deride, mock at, ridicule*; often followed by gen.

κατάγνυμι, κατάξω, 2 pf. κατέαγα, κατέαξα, [κατά + ἄγνυμι, *break*], *break in pieces, shatter, crush*. IV. ii. 20.

καταγοητεύω, -εύσω, 1 aor. p. καταγοητεύθην, [κατά + γοητεύω, from γόης, *wizard*], *bewitch, beguile*; *charm, put under a spell*. V. vii. 9.

κατάγω, κατάξω, κατήχα, 2 aor. κατήγαγον, [κατά + ἄγω], *lead down, bring down*; of a ship, *bring to port*; of exiles, *bring back, restore*; — mid., *go back, return*.

καταδαπανᾶω, -ήσω, καταδεδαπάνηκα, κατεδαπάνησα, [κατά + δαπανᾶω, from δαπάνη, *expense*], *squander*; *utterly consume, entirely consume*. II. ii. 11.

καταδειλιάω, -άσω, aor. κατεδειλίασα, [κατά + δειλιάω, from δειλία, *deilds, cowardly*], *show signs of cowardice, be cowardly, shrink from through cowardice*. VII. vi. 22.

καταδικάζω, -άσω, καταδεδικάκα, κατεδικάσα, [κατά + δικάζω, from δίκη], *pass sentence upon, give judgment against, condemn*

καταδιώκω, -άξομαι, καταδεδιωχα, κατεδιώξα, [κατά + διώκω], *pur-sue down, follow closely, chase down, chase off*. IV. ii. 5.

καταδοξάζω, -άσω, aor. κατεδόξασα, [κατά + δοξάζω, from δόξα, *opinion*], *form an adverse opinion, think to the prejudice of any one, suppose to the discredit of any one*. VII. vii. 30.

καταδύω, -ύσω, καταδέδυκα, κατέδυσσα, 2 aor. κατέδυν, [κατά + δύω], *cause to sink down, sink down*; intr., *sink down, sink under, sink*.

καταθεῖομαι, -ἄσομαι, impf. κατεθεώμην, [κατά + θεῖομαι], *look down upon* from an elevation or from the back of a horse; *survey, view, watch* from above.

καταθέμενος, see κατατίθημι.

καταθέω, -θεύσομαι, [κατά + θέω, *run*], *run down, rush down*.

καταθύω, -ύσω, κατατέθυκα, κατέθυσσα, [κατά + θύω, *sacrifice*], *sacrifice, offer up, offer as a sacrifice*; *dedicate, consecrate*.

καταισχύνω, καταισχυνῶ, [κατά + αἰσχύνω], *be a disgrace to, put to shame, shame, disgrace, dishonor*; followed by acc.

κατακαίνω, -κανῶ, 2 pf. κατακέκονα, 2 aor. κατέκανον, [κατά + καίνω = κτείνω], *cut down; kill, slay, murder*.

κατακάω or **κατακαίω**, κατακαύσω, κατακέκαυκα, κατέκανυσα, [κατά + κάω, καίω], *burn down, destroy by fire, burn up, lay waste by fire*.

κατάκειμαι, κατακείσομαι, [κατά + κείμαι, *lie*], *lie down, lie here, lie there*; *recline as at table*; *lie inactive, lie and do nothing*.

κατακλήω, -ήσω, κατακέκληκα, κατέκλησα, plurf. p. κατεκεκλήμην, aor. p. κατεκλήσθην, [κατά + κλήω, κλείω, *shut*], *shut in, enclose, shut up, confine*.

κατακοντίζω, κατακοντίσω or **κατακοντιῶ**, aor. κατηκόντισα, [κατά + ἀκοντίζω], *shoot down with darts or spears*. VII. iv. 6.

κατακόπτω, κατακόψω, κατακέκοφα, κατέκοψα, 2 aor. p. κατεκόπην, fut. p. κατακεκόψομαι, [κατά + κόπτω], *cut down, Hew down; cut off, cut to pieces, kill, slay*.

κατακτάομαι, -κτήσομαι, -κέκτημαι, κατεκτησάμην, [κατά + κτάομαι, *acquire*], *get full possession of, acquire securely*. VII. iii. 31.

κατακτείνω, -κτενῶ, 2 pf. κατέκτενα, 1 aor. κατέκτεινα, 2 aor. κατέκτα

- νον, [κατά + κτείνω, *kill*], *kill, slay, murder, put to death.*
- κατακωλύω**, -ύσω, -κεκώλυκα, κατεκώλυσα, [κατά + κωλύω, *hinder*], *hinder from doing, detain, keep back, stop.*
- καταλαμβάνω**, -λήψομαι, κατέειληφα, 2 aor. κατέλαβον, pf. p. κατέειλημαι, 1 aor. p. κατέληφθην, [κατά + λαμβάνω], *seize, take possession of, lay hold of, occupy; capture, catch; take by surprise; light upon, find.*
- καταλέγω**, -λέξω, imperf. κατέλεγον, [κατά + λέγω], *reckon against, account against, charge up against.* II. vi. 27.
- καταλείπω**, -λείψω, 2 pf. καταλείποι, 2 aor. κατέλιπον, pf. p. καταλέλειμμαι, [κατά + λείπω], *leave behind, leave remaining, leave, abandon, desert; — pass., be left behind, remain behind.*
- καταλεύω**, καταλεύσω, aor. pass. κατελεύσθην, [κατά + λεύω, *to stone*], *stone down, stone to death.*
- καταλλάττω**, καταλλάξω, κατήλλαχα, κατήλλαξα, 2 aor. p. κατήλλάγην, [κατά + ἀλλάττω, *change*], *change a person from hostile to friendly terms, reconcile; — pass., become reconciled.* I. vi. 1.
- καταλογίζομαι**, καταλογοῦμαι, καταλελόγισμαι, aor. p. κατελογίσθην, [κατά + λογίζομαι, *reckon*], *reckon together, reckon.* V. vi. 16.
- καταλύω**, -λύσω, -λέλυκα, κατέλυσα, [κατά + λύω], *unyoke, unloose, as horses or oxen; hence, halt, stop; put an end to, dissolve, break up. καταλύνει τὸν πόλεμον, end the war; sometimes without πόλεμον, come to terms with, make peace with, as I. i. 10.*
- καταμανθάνω**, καταμαθήσομαι, καταμαθήθηκα, 2 aor. κατέμαθον, [κατά + μαθάνω], *learn thoroughly, understand; perceive, observe; find out, discover.*
- καταμελέω**, -ήσω, καταμελήθηκα, imperf. καταμελούν, [κατά + ἀμελέω, from ἀμελής, *negligent*], *be very negligent, be heedless, be quite careless.* V. viii. 1.
- καταμένω**, καταμενῶ, καταμεμένηκα, κατέμεινα, [κατά + μένω], *stay behind, remain fixed, settle down.*
- καταμερίζω**, -ιῶ, 1 aor. p. κατεμερίσθην, [κατά + μερίζω, *divide*, from μέρος], *apportion, distribute.* VII. v. 4.
- καταμίγνυμι**, -μίξω, imperf. mid. κατεμιγνύμην, [κατά + μίγνυμι], *mix; — mid., mingle one's self with, mingle with, join.* VII. ii. 3.
- κατανοέω**, κατανοήσω, κατανοήθηκα, κατενόησα, [κατά + νοέω, from νοῦς, *mind*], *consider thoroughly, reflect on; watch carefully, observe with care.*
- καταπέμπω**, -πέμψω, καταπέπομφα, κατέπεμψα, aor. p. κατεπέμψθην, [κατά + πέμπω], *send down, as from the interior to the sea-coast.* I. ix. 7.
- καταπετρόω**, -πετρόσω, 1 aor. p. κατεπετρώθην, [κατά + πετρόω, from πέτρος, *stone*], *stone to death.* I. iii. 2.
- καταπηδάω**, -πηδήσομαι, -πεπήδηκα, κατεπήδησα, [κατά + πηδάω, *leap*], *leap down, jump down, spring down, leap off.*
- καταπίπτω**, -πεσοῦμαι, -πέπτωκα, 2 aor. κατέπεσον, [κατά + πίπτω], *fall down, fall off.* III. ii. 19.
- καταπολεμέω**, -πολεμήσω, καταπολεμήθηκα, 1 aor. p. κατεπολεμήθην, [κατά + πολεμέω, from πόλεμος, *war*], *overcome in war, conquer in war.* VII. i. 27.
- καταπράττω**, -πράξω, -πέπραχα, κατέπραξα, [κατά + πράττω], *accomplish, execute, achieve, bring about, gain.*

καταράομαι, καταράσσομαι, aor. mid. *κατηρασάμην*, [κατά + ἀράομαι, from ἀρά, *prayer*], *curse, execrate, heap curses on*.

κατασβέννυμι, κατασβέσω, κατέσβηκα, κατέσβεσα, [κατά + σβέννυμι, *quench*], *put out, extinguish*. VI. iii. 21, 25.

κατασκεδάωνυμι, -σκεδάσω, aor. mid. *κατεσκεδασάμην*, [κατά + σκεδάνυμι, *scatter*], *pour down, sprinkle about, pour about*. VII. iii. 32.

κατασκέπτομαι, κατασκέψομαι, κατέσκεμμαι, κατεσκεψάμην, [κατά + σκέπτομαι, *look*], *examine, review, inspect*. I. v. 12.

κατασκευάζω, -σκευάσω, κατεσκευάσα, pf. p. *κατεσκευασμαι*, aor. mid. *κατεσκευασάμην*, [κατά + σκευάζω, *prepare*], *make ready, get ready, equip, prepare*; — mid., *make preparations*.

κατασκηνάω, -σκηνήσω, κατεσκήνηκα, κατεσκήνησα, [κατά + σκηνάω, from *σκηνή*, *tent*], *make one's camp, encamp, quarter one's self*. III. iv. 32.

κατασκηνώω, -σκηνώσω, κατεσκήνωκα, κατεσκήνωσα, [κατά + σκηνώω, from *σκηνή*, *tent*], *pitch one's tent, encamp*. II. ii. 16.

κατασκοπή, -ήσ, ἡ, [κατασκοπέω, *observe*], *spying, observation*. VII. iv. 13.

κατασπάω, -σπάσω, κατέσπακα, κατέσπασα, aor. p. *κατεσπάσθην*, [κατά + σπάω, *drag*], *drag down, drag off, pull down*. I. ix. 6.

κατάστασις, -εως, ἡ, [καθίστημι, *establish*], *state of affairs, state, condition*. V. vii. 26.

καταστρατοπεδεύομαι, -εύσομαι, aor. *κατεστρατοπεδευσάμην*, [κατά + στρατοπεδεύομαι, from *στρατόπεδον*, *camp*], *encamp*.

καταστρέφω, -στρέψω, κατέστροφα, κατέστρεψα, aor. mid. *κατεστρεψάμην*, [κατά + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn down, overturn*; — mid.,

overturn for one's self, subject to one's self, subjugate, subdue.

κατασφάττω, -σφάξω, 2 aor. p. *κατεσφάγην*, [κατά + σφάττω, *kill*], *kill, slay, put to death*. IV. i. 23.

κατασχίζω, -σχίσω, aor. *κατέσχισα*, [κατά + σχίζω, *split*], *split up, break in pieces*; of gates, *burst open*. VII. i. 16.

κατατείνω, -τενώ, -τέτακα, κατέτεινα, [κατά + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch tight, strain; strive earnestly, insist on, urge*. II. v. 30.

κατατέμνω, -τεμώ, -τέτμηκα, 2 aor. *κατέταμον*, plup. p. *κατετετμήμην*, [κατά + τέμνω, *cut*], *cut down, cut in pieces, cut up*; of canals or ditches, *cut through, dig from, extend*.

κατατίθημι, -θήσω, -τέθεικα, κατέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. *κατεθέμην*, [κατά + τίθημι], *put down, lay down, deposit; make firm, as friendship*; — mid., *lay aside for one's self, reserve, store up, treasure up*.

κατατιτρώσκω, -τρώσω, aor. *κατέτρωσα*, [κατά + τιτρώσκω, *wound*], *wound severely, cover with wounds*. IV. i. 10.

κατατρέχω, -δραμοῦμαι, -δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. *κατέδραμον*, [κατά + τρέχω, *run*], *run down, rush down*.

καταυλίζομαι, καταυλίσσομαι, κατηύλισμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) *κατηυλίσθην*, [κατά + αὐλίζομαι, from *αὐλή*, *court*], *encamp, bivouac*. VII. v. 15.

καταφαγεῖν, see *κατεσθίω*.

καταφανής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, adj., [καταφαίνω, *make clear*], *visible, in plain sight, clearly seen*.

καταφεύγω, -φεύξομαι, [κατά + φεύγω], *flee for protection, betake one's self, take refuge, escape to*. I. v. 13.

καταφρονέω, -φρονήσω, aor. *κατεφρόνησα*, [κατά + φρονέω, *think*],

- lit. 'think down upon,' = *look down upon, view with contempt, despise*. III. iv. 2.
- καταχωρίζω**, -ῶ, aor. *κατεχώρασα*, *place in position, put in position, station*. VI. v. 10.
- κατείδον**, see *καθοράω*.
- κάτειμι**, impf. *κατήειν* or *κατήα*, [*κατά + εἶμι*], *go down, come down, descend*. V. vii. 13.
- κατεργάζομαι**, *κατεργάσομαι*, *κατείργασμαι*, *κατείργασάμην*, [*κατά + ἐργάζομαι*], *work out, accomplish; secure, achieve*.
- κατέρχομαι**, *κατελεύσομαι*, *κατελήλυθα*, 2 aor. *κατήλθον*, [*κατά + ἔρχομαι*], *go down, go back, return*, especially to one's native land. VII. ii. 2.
- κατεσθίω**, *κατέδομαι*, *κατεδήδοκα*, 2 aor. *κατέφαγον*, [*κατά + ἐσθίω*, *eat*], *eat up, devour*, usually of animals of prey. IV. viii. 14.
- κατέστην**, see *καθίστημι*.
- κατέχω**, *καθέξω* or *κατασχέσω*, *κατέσχηκα*, 2 aor. *κατέσχον*, impf. *κατείχον*, [*κατά + ἔχω*], *hold under, hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, prevent; occur, hold, possess, have possession of; — intr., of ships, come to land, stop*.
- κατηγορέω**, -ήσω, *κατηγόρηκα*, *κατηγόρησα*, [*κατήγορος*, from *κατά + ἀγορεύω*, *speak*], *speak against any one, find fault with any one, accuse, charge; followed by gen.*
- κατηγορία**, -ας, ἡ, [*κατηγορέω*], *charge, accusation*. V. viii. 1.
- κατηρέμίζω**, 1 aor. *κατηρέμισα*, [*κατά, ἤρεμα, quietly*], *make quiet, calm, appease, pacify*.
- κατοικέω**, *κατοικήσω*, *κατόκηκα*, *κατόκησα*, [*κατά + οἰκέω, dwell*], *inhabit; — intr., dwell, live, reside*. V. iii. 7.
- κατοικίζω**, *κατοικιῶ*, *κατόκικα*, *κατόκισα*, [*κατά + οἰκίζω, found*], *settle in, colonize; found, build a city*.
- κατορύττω**, *κατορύξω*, *κατορύρυχα*, *κατόρυξα*, pf. p. *κατορύρυγμα*, [*κατά + ὀρύττω, dig*], *bury, cover with earth, sink in the earth*.
- κάτω**, adv., [*κατά*], *downwards, down; beneath, below*. τὸ κάτω [*μέρος*] τοῦ τόξου, *the lower part of the bow*.
- καῦμα**, -ατος, τὸ, [*κάω*], *burning heat*. I. vii. 6.
- καύσιμος**, -ον, [*κάω*], *capable of being burned, inflammable, combustible*.
- Καύστρος**, -ου, ὁ, *Cayster*, a small river in Phrygia. There is a larger stream with the same name in Lydia, flowing into the Aegean Sea at Ephesus.
- Καύστρου πεδῖον**, *Caystru-pedion*, *Cyster-field*, a city of some importance in Phrygia, at the meeting of two great royal roads. See N. to p. 56, 13, and Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, article CAYSTRI CAMPUS. I. ii. 11.
- κάω** or *καῶ*, *καύσω*, *κέκαυκα*, *έκαυσα*, impf. *έκαον*, *set on fire, kindle, burn; keep up a fire; — intr., be on fire, burn, be burned*.
- κέγχρος**, -ου, ὁ, *sorghum*, a kind of millet, having a tall, succulent stem and a small grain suitable for food. It belongs to the same genus of plants as the American *broom-corn*. I. ii. 22.
- κείμει**, *κείσομαι*, impf. *έκειμην*, *lie, lie dead; often as if pass. of τίθημι, be laid, be set, be placed*.
- Κελαιναί**, -ῶν, αἱ, *Celaenae*, a large city in Phrygia, at the headwaters of the Meander river. It had a strong fortress, and there were two palaces in the vicinity. I. ii. 7.
- κελεύω**, -εύσω, *κεκέλευκα*, *έκέλευσα*, *urge on, exhort; command, bid, enjoin upon, direct, demand*.
- κενός**, -ή, -όν, adj., *empty, vacant*,

void, unoccupied; groundless, baseless. ἄρματα κενὰ ἡνιόχων, *chariots without drivers.*

κενοτάφιον, -ου, τό, [κενός, τάφος, tomb], *cenotaph, empty tomb*, raised in honor of those who, having perished in war or on the sea, had been deprived of the ordinary rites of burial. VI. iv. 9.

κεντέω, -ήσω, κεκέντηκα, ἐκέντησα, *prick, stab; goad, torture.* III. i. 29.

Κεντρῆτης, -ου, ὁ, *Centrēs*, a tributary of the Tigris, entering it from the east, and forming the boundary between Armenia and the country of the Cardūchi; now *Bohtan-Tschai*. IV. iii. 1 *et seq.*

κεράμιος, -η, -ον, adj., [κέραμος], *of clay, clay.* III. iv. 7.

κεράμιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of κέραμος], *jar, earthen jar.*

κέραμος, -ου, ὁ, *clay; earthen jar, wine-jar; tile, tiling.*

Κεράμων ἀγορά, *Tile-market*, a populous city of Phrygia, near the Mysian boundary. See N. to p. 56, II. I. ii. 10.

κεράννυμι, κεράσω, κεκέρακα, ἐκέρασα, aor. p. ἐκεράσθην or ἐκράσθην, *mix, mingle, blend*; mostly used of diluting wine with water.

κέρας, -ατος and -ως, τό, *horn of an animal; drinking-horn, beaker*; as a musical instrument, *horn, cornet*; as military term, *wing* of an army, cf. p. 36; of a mountain, *peak, summit.* τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, *the right wing.* κατὰ κέρας, *in column.*

Κερασούντιος, -ου, ὁ, [Κερασούς], *Cerasuntian*, a resident or native of Cerasus.

Κερασούς, -οῦντος, ἡ, *Cerasus*, a city on the south coast of the Black Sea, west of Trapezus, colonized originally by Greeks from

Sinōpe. From this place, in B. C. 73, the *cherry (cerasus)* was first imported into Italy, whence the name. V. iv. 1 *et seq.*

κεράτινος, -η, -ον, adj., [κέρας], *made of horn, of horn.* κεράτινα ποτήρια, *drinking-horns.* VI. i. 4.

Κέρβερος -ου, ὁ, *Cerberus*, a mythical dog-like monster with three heads, guardian of the entrance to the lower world. VI. ii. 2.

κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδηκα, ἐκέρδανα, [κέρδος], *gain, get.* II. vi. 21.

κερδαλέος, -α, -ον, adj., comp., -ώτερος, sup. -ώτατος, [κέρδος], *lucrative, profitable.* I. ix. 17.

κέρδος, -εος or -ους, τό, *gain, profit, advantage; wages, pay.* I. ix. 17.

κεφαλαλγής, -ές, adj., [κεφαλή, ἄλγος, pain], *causing headache, headachy, apt to cause headache.* II. iii. 15.

κεφαλή, -ῆς, ἡ, *head*

κηδεμών, -όνος, ὁ, [κηδέω, tena], *protector, guardian.* III. i. 17.

κῆδω, κηδήσω, κέκηδα, *trouble, vex*; —mid., κῆδομαι, impf. ἐκηδόμην, *be troubled for, care for, be anxious.* VII. v. 5.

κηρίον, -ου, τό, [κηρός, bees'-wax, Lat. *cera*], *honeycomb, honey.* IV. viii. 20.

κηρύκειον, -ου, τό, *herald's staff, herald's wand*, a staff having two serpents twined about it, carried by heralds and suppliants. V. vii. 30.

κῆρυξ, -υκος, ὁ, *herald, marshal; ambassador.*

κηρύττω, κηρύξω, κεκήρυχα, ἐκήρυξα, [κῆρυξ], *make known through a herald, announce, proclaim, give notice, declare.* ἐκήρυξε, [ὁ κῆρυξ], *it was proclaimed, notice was given.*

- Κηφισόδωρος**, -ου, δ, *Cephisodorus*, a captain from Athens, slain in a skirmish with the Cardüchi. IV. ii. 13, 17.
- Κηφισοφῶν**, -ῶντος, δ, *Cephisophon*, father of Cephisodorus. IV. ii. 13.
- κιβώτιον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of *κιβωτός*, *box*], *wooden box, chest, box*. VII. v. 14.
- Κιλικία**, -ας, ἡ, *Cilicia*, a fertile province in the southeastern part of Asia Minor, between Mount Taurus and the Mediterranean Sea; chief city, Tarsus. I. ii. 20, 21.
- Κιλιξ**, -ικος, δ, *Cilician*, native or resident of Cilicia. I. ii. 12, iv. 4.
- Κιλισσα**, -ης, ἡ, *Cilician woman*. I. ii. 12, 14, 20.
- κινδυνεύω**, -εῦσω, *κεκινδύνευκα, ἐκινδύνευσα*, [κίνδυνος], *be in danger, incur danger, run risk, endanger one's self, imperil one's self*; as impers., *κινδυνέβει, there is danger*.
- κίνδυνος**, -ου, δ, *danger, risk, hazard, peril*. κίνδυνος [sc. ἐστι], *there is danger*, often followed by infin. or by μή with subj.
- κινέω**, *κινήσω, κείνηκα, ἐκίνησα*, aor. p. (as mid.) *ἐκινήθην, μοι, set in motion, keep moving, keep in motion*; — intr., *stir, be in motion, remove, move*.
- κιττός**, -οῦ, δ, *ivy*. V. iv. 12.
- Κλεαγόρας**, -ου, δ, *Cleagoras*, a writer or painter from Phlius, who adorned the Lyceum at Athens. VII. viii. 1.
- Κλεαίνετος**, -ου, δ, *Cleainetus*, a captain in the Greek army, slain on a plundering expedition near Trapezus. V. i. 17.
- Κλέανδρος**, ου, δ, *Cleander*, a Spartan harrmost of Byzantium, at first hostile, afterwards friendly, to Xenophon. VI. ii. 13, vi. 5, *et seq.*
- Κλεᾶνωρ**, -ορος, δ, *Cleānor*, a native of Orchomenus; after the massacre of the Greek officers, chosen as general in place of Agias. III. i. 47 *et al.*
- Κλεάρετος** -ου, δ, *Clearetus*, a Greek captain, killed in a raid on a town in Pontus. V. vii. 14, 16.
- Κλέαρχος**, -ου, δ, *Clearchus*, a Spartan general, afterwards commander of mercenary troops under Cyrus, by whom he was highly esteemed. After the battle of Cunaxa he assumed command of the Greek force until he was treacherously murdered, along with the other Greek officers, by Tissaphernes. For a fuller account of Clearchus see N. to p. 53, 2, and II. vi. 1-15.
- κλέπτω**, κλέψω, 2 pf. *κέκλοφα, ἔκλεψα*, *steal, take by stealth, rob; convey secretly, carry secretly by, smuggle by; go secretly by, steal by*.
- Κλεώνυμος**, -ου, δ, *Cleonymus*, a Spartan of excellent character. IV. i. 18.
- κλήθρον** or **κλείθρον**, -ου, τό, [κλήω], *bar of a gate, sometimes of wood*. VII. i. 17.
- κλήω** or **κλείω**, *κλήσω, κέκληκα, ἔκλησα*, plurf. p. *έκεκλήμην, shut, close, bar, bolt*.
- κλίμαξ**, ακος, ἡ, [κλίνω, *incline*], *ladder, stairway*. IV. v. 25.
- κλίνη**, -ης, ἡ, [κλίνω, *incline*], *couch, divan, especially for reclining at table*.
- κλοπή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [κλέπτω], *theft; stealth, sly movement; surprise of a military post*. IV. vi. 13.
- κλωπεύω**, *κλωπεύσω, κεκλώπευκα, ἐκλώπευσα*, [κλώψ], *steal, pilfer, plunder*. VI. i. 1.
- κλώψ**, κλωπός, δ, [κλέπτω], *thief, pilferer, marauder, plunderer*. IV. vi. 17.

- κνέφας**, -ους, τό, *dusk, twilight, darkness*. ἀμφὶ κνέφας, *about dusk, about dark*. IV. v. 9.
- κνημῖς**, -ῖδος, ἡ, [*κνήμη*, lower part of the *leg*, between knee and ankle], *greave*, a protection for the front of the leg, between the knee and the ankle, usually of metal, and fastened by straps behind. Cavalry men wore greaves also above the knee. See Plate III. 8, 11.
- κόγχη**, -ης, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *concha*, *shell*], *muscle*, a kind of shell-fish. V. iii. 8.
- κογχυλιάτης**, -ου, adj, [*κογχύλη* = *κόγχη*], *shelly, full of shells*. III. iv. 10.
- κοῖλος**, -η, -ον, adj, *hollow*; of land, *deep, hollowed out with ravines or valleys*. V. iv. 31.
- κοιμάω**, -ήσω, κεκοίμηκα, ἐκοίμησα, impf. ἐκοίμων, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐκοιμήθην, [cf. *κείμαι*], *put to sleep, lull*; — mid. and aor. p., *go to sleep, sleep, rest, repose*.
- κοινῆ**, adv., [dat. fem. of *κοινός*], *in common, together, conjointly*.
- κοινός**, -ή, -όν, adj., *common, public*. As subst., **κοινόν**, -οῦ, τό, *common good, common treasury, common store, common plan*. εἰς τὸ κοινόν, *for the common good*.
- κοινῶ**, -ώσω, κεκοίνωκα, ἐκοίνωσα, [*κοινός*], *make common*; — mid., *consult, ask, inquire*. VI. ii. 15.
- κοινωνέω**, κοινωνήσω, κεκοινωνήκα, ἐκοινωνήσα, [*κοινωνός*], *share in common, have in common, share*. VII. vi. 28.
- κοινωνός**, -οῦ, δ, *sharer, participator, partaker*. VII. ii. 38.
- Κοιρατάδας**, -ου, δ, *Coeratadas*, a Theban, once holding a command under Clearchus; afterwards he offered his services to the Ten Thousand. VII. i. 33-40.
- Κοῦτοι**, -ων, οἱ, *Coeti*, an independent tribe, living between the Tibareni and the Mossynoeci; otherwise unknown. The word *Κοῦτοι* is thought by many to be a corrupt form for *Τάοχοι*.
- κολάζω**, -άσω, fut. mid. κολάσομαι, aor. mid. ἐκολασάμην, *chastise, punish, correct*.
- κόλασις**, -εως, ἡ, [*κολάζω*], *punishment, chastisement, correction*.
- Κολοσσαί**, -ῶν, αἱ, *Colossae*, a city in Phrygia, on the banks of the Lycus. See N. to p. 55, 6. I. ii. 6.
- Κολχίς**, -ίδος, ἡ, *Colchis*, a region east of the Black Sea, famous for its connection with the legend of the Golden Fleece, for which see Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, article ARGONAUTAE.
- Κόλχος**, -ου, δ, *Colchian*, a native or resident of Colchis. IV. viii. 8 *et seq.*
- κολωνός**, -οῦ, δ, *hill, mound, cairn*, erected in commemoration of some event. IV. vii. 25.
- Κομανία**, -ας, ἡ, *Comania*, a fortress in Mysia, in the vicinity of Pergamos. VII. viii. 15.
- κομιδή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [*κομίζω*], *carriage, conveyance, means of transportation*. V. i. 11.
- κομίζω**, -ίσω or -ιῶ, κεκόμικα, ἐκόμισα, *care for: carry, convey, take, bear, bring*; — mid., *bring, carry, get back for one's self*; — pass., *betake one's self, travel, go*.
- κοινῆπός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [*κόλια*, *plaster*], *plastered, cemented*. IV. ii. 22.
- κονιορτός** -οῦ, δ, [*κόνις*, *dust*, ὄρνυμι, *stir up*], *cloud of dust*. I. viii. 8.
- κόπος**, -ου, δ, [*κόπτω*], *suffering; weariness, fatigue*.
- κόπρος**, -ου, ἡ, *dung, ordure*. I. vi. 1.

κόπτω, κόψω, κέκοφα, ἔκοφα, *cut, strike, smite, cut up; slaughter, kill*; of trees, *cut down*; with πύλας, *knock at, beat, beat against*.
κόρη, -ης, ἡ, [fem. of κόρος, boy], *girl, maid, maiden*. IV. v. 9.

Κορσῶτή, -ῆς, ἡ, *Corsōte*, a city on the Euphrates, apparently situated on an island formed by a canal joining two parts of a bend in the river. See N. to Μάσκαν, p. 69, 2. I. v. 4.

Κορύλας, -α, ὁ, *Corylas*, a Paphlagonian ruler, who maintained his independence of the Persian power. V. v. 12, *et seq.*

κορυφή, -ῆς, ἡ, [κόρυς, helmet], *highest point*; of a mountain, *peak, top, summit*.

κοσμῶ, -ήσω, κεκόσμηκα, ἐκόσμησα, aor. p. ἐκοσμήθην, [κόσμος], *put in order, order, regulate, arrange; deck, adorn, embellish, ornament*.

κόσμος, -α, -ον, adj., [κόσμος], *orderly, well-ordered*; of soldiers, *well-disciplined*. VI. vi. 32.

κόσμος, -ου, ὁ, *order*; *adornment, embellishment, ornament, decoration*; *world* as an orderly system.

Κοτυῶρα, -ων, τὰ, neut. pl., *Cotyōra*, a commercial Greek city on the southern shore of the Black Sea, in the country of the Tibareni; originally a colony from Sinōpe. V. v. 3.

Κοτυωρίτης, -ου, ὁ, *Cotyōrite*, a native or resident of Cotyōra. V. v. 6, *et al.*

κούφος, -η, -ον, *light, nimble*; of grass or hay, *dry*.

κούφος, adv., [κούφος], *lightly, nimbly*.

κράζω, κράξω, 2 pf. κέκραγα, ἔκραξα, pf. usually with force of the pres., *cry out, call out, scream, shriek*.

κράνος, -εος or -ους, τό, [cf. κραναός, *hard*], *helmet*. See p. 30.

κρατέω, -ήσω, κεκράτηκα, ἐκράτησα, [κράτος], *be powerful, be strong, be conqueror; be sovereign over, have power over, rule; master, overpower, conquer, vanquish, overcome; keep possession of, hold*.

κράτηρ, -ῆρος, ὁ, [κεράννυμι, *mix*], *mixing-bowl, mixing-vessel*, a large bowl or vase for mingling wine and water, from which the cups were filled. IV. v. 26, 32.

κράτιστα, adv., [neut. pl. of κράτιστος], *best, in the best way, to the best advantage, most stoutly*.

κράτιστος, see κρείττων.

κράτος, -εος or -ους, τό, *strength, might, force*, especially of physical force. ἀνὰ κράτος, *at full speed*. κατὰ κράτος, *with all one's might, with might and main, with violence*.

κραυγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [κράζω], *shrieking, yelling, yell, shouting, shout; outcry, tumult*.

κρέας, κρέως, τό, nom. and acc. pl. κρέα, *flesh, meat*.

κρείττων, -ον, adj., sup. κράτιστος [properly comp. of obsolete κρατύς, *strong*, cf. κράτος], used as comp. of ἀγαθός, *better, stronger, mightier, more powerful; braver, more courageous; more advantageous*.

κρέμαμαι, -ήσομαι, impf. ἐκράμην [shortened forms for mid. and pass. of κρεμάννυμι], *be hung, hang, be suspended*.

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω or κρεμῶ, aor. ἐκρέμασα, 1 aor. p. ἐκρεμάσθην, *hang up, suspend, hang*.

κρήνη, -ης, ἡ, *spring* of water.

κρηπίς, -ίδος, ἡ, *foundation, base, ground-work*. III. iv. 7, 10.

Κρής, Κρητός, ὁ, *Cretan*; usually in pl., Κρήτες, -ῶν, οἱ, *Cretans*; inhabitants of Crete, the largest island in the Mediterranean. The Cretans were famous for

lying, swift running, and skill in archery. See Map.

κρή, -ῆς, ἡ, often in pl., *barley*.

κρήνιστος, -η, -ον, adj., [κρή], *of barley, made of barley*. οἶνος κρήνιστος, *beer*. ἄρτος κρήνιστος, *barley-bread*.

κρίνω, κρινῶ, κέκρικα, ἐκρίνα, aor. p. ἐκρίθην, *discern, distinguish; judge, decide; choose out, select; consider*.

κρίσις, -οῦ, ὁ, *ram*. II. ii. 9.

κρίσις, -εως, ἡ, [κρίνω], *trial, examination, judgment*.

κρόμμυον, -ου, τό, *onion*. VII. i. 37.

κρότος, -ου, ὁ, *clapping of hands, applause*. VI. i. 13

κρούω, κρούσω, κέκρουκα, ἐκρουσα, *strike together, clash, clap together*.

κρύπτω, κρύψω, κέκρυφα, ἐκρυψα, *hide, cloak, conceal, keep secret*.

κρωβύλος, -ου, ὁ, *tuft of hair on a helmet, crest*. V. iv. 13.

κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, κέκτημαι, ἐκτησάμην, impf. ἐκτάμην, *acquire, get, procure, gain, win; pf. κέκτημαι, have acquired, often with force of the present, = possess, have, enjoy. πολέμιους κτᾶσθαι, to make enemies*.

κτείνω, κτενῶ, 2 pf. ἐκτονα, ἐκτεινα, *kill, slay, massacre*. II. v. 32.

κτῆμα, -ατος, τό, [κτάομαι], *property, possessions*. VII. vii. 41.

κτήνος, -εος or -ους, τό, [κτάομαι], mostly in pl., *κτῆνεα* or *κτῆνη*, *flocks and herds, herds*, because in the earliest times *possessions* consisted mainly of these; in sing., *domestic animal*. V. ii. 3.

Κτησίας, -ου, ὁ, *Ctesias*, a Greek physician and writer of history, native of Cnidus. See N. to p. 82, 8. I. viii. 26, 27.

κυβερνήτης, -ου, ὁ, [κυβερνάω, *steer*], *helmsman, steersman*. V. viii. 20.

Κύδνος, -ου, ὁ, *Cydnius*, a river in Cilicia, flowing through the city of Tarsus into the Mediterranean Sea. I. ii. 23.

κυζικηνός, -οῦ, ὁ, [sc. *στατήρ*], *Cyzicene* stater, a gold coin struck in the mint at Cyzicus, and widely circulated. It was reckoned as worth about 28 Attic drachmas.

Κύζικος, -ου, ἡ, *Cyzicus*, an important city of Asia Minor, on the south shore of the Propontis. VII. ii. 5.

κύκλος, -ου, ὁ, *circle, ring; enclosure, especially wall of a city; of men together, group, throng*. κύκλω, dat. of manner, with adverbial force, *all around, around, round about*.

κυκλώω, -ώσω, κεκύκλωκα, aor. p. ἐκυκλώθην, [κύκλος], *encircle, surround; — mid., gather about, stand around*.

κύκλωσις, -εως, ἡ, [κυκλώω], *a surrounding, shutting in*. I. viii. 23.

κυλινδέω, -ήσω, κεκυλίνδηκα, ἐκύλισα, *roll, roll on, roll along, roll down, roll off, roll around*.

κυλίνδω, impf. ἐκύλινδον, = *κυλινδέω*.

Κυνίσκος, -ου, ὁ, *Cyniscus*, a Spartan general who was waging war in the Chersonese against the Thracians at the time of the retreat of the Ten Thousand. VII. i. 13.

κυπαρίττινος, -η, -ον, adj., [κυπαρίττος, *cypress*], *made of cypress, of cypress-wood, of cypress*. V. iii. 12.

Κύριος, -α, -ον, adj., [Κύρος], *of Cyrus, Cyrus's*. As subst. in pl., **Κύριοι**, -ων, οἱ, *troops of Cyrus*.

κύριος, -α, -ον, adj., [κύριος, *authority*], *having power over, master of*. κύριός εἰμι, *I have the power, am in condition to*. V. vii. 27.

Κῦρος, -ου, ὁ, [= Old Persian *Kuru*, nom. *Kurush*], *Cyrus*, name of several Persian kings and princes, of whom two are mentioned in the *Anabasis*: — 1. *Cyrus the Elder*, or *Cyrus the Great* (Κῦρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Κῦρος ὁ παλαιός), founder of the Persian Empire, ruled from 560 to 529 B. C.; see pp. 7, 8. 2. *Cyrus the Younger*, prince, son of Darius Nothus and Parysatis, fell at the battle of Cunaxa, B. C. 401; see pp. 20–26, and I. ix.

Κυτώνιον, -ου, τό, *Cytonium*, a city in Lydia, between Atramytium and Atarneus. See Map. VII. viii. 8.

κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἦ, [cf. Lat. *canis*], *dog*.

κωλύω, -σω, κεκόλυκα, ἐκόλυσα, *hinder, withstand, check, oppose, prevent, stop*. τὸ κωλύον, *hindrance, obstacle*.

κωμάρχης, -ου, ὁ, [κώμη, ἄρχω], *head man of a village, town-chief, comarch*.

κώμη, -ης, ἡ, *village, hamlet*.

κωμήτης, -ου, ὁ, [κώμη], *villager*. IV. v. 24.

κώπη, -ης, ἡ, *oar-handle, oar*. VI. iv. 2.

Λ.

λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, εἴληχα, 2 aor. ἔλαχον, *obtain by lot, obtain; happen upon, get*. ἔπνου λαχών, *having fallen asleep*.

λαγώς, -ός, ὁ, *hare, rabbit*. IV. v. 24.

λάθρᾱ, adv., [root λαθ in λανθάνω], *secretly, stealthily*; with gen., *unknown to, without the knowledge of*. I. iii. 8.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ου, ὁ, [Λακεδαίμων], *Lacedaemonian*, native or resident of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus.

Λακεδαίμων, -ονος, ἡ, *Lacedaemon*, or *Sparta*, capital of Laconia, and most important city in the Peloponnesus. V. iii. 11.

λάκκος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *lacus*], *cistern, reservoir, pit*. IV. ii. 22.

λακτίῳ, λακτιῶ, λελάκτικα, 1 aor. p. ἐλακτίσθην, [λάξ, *with the foot*], *kick, kick at*. III. ii. 18.

Λάκων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Laconian*, inhabitant of Laconia.

Λακωνικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [Λάκων], *Laconian, of Laconia, from Laconia*.

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα, 2 aor. ἔλαβον, pf. p. εἴλημαι, aor. p. ἐλήφθην, *take, receive, obtain, get, procure, seize, capture, catch; overtake, come upon, detect, find; take of, partake of*. λαβών, *having taken*, often = *with*.

λαμπρός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. λαμπρότερος, sup. λαμπρότατος, [λάμπω], *splendid, glorious, full of glory*. VII. vii. 41.

λαμπρότης, -ητος, ἡ, [λαμπρός], *splendor, brilliancy, bright array*. I. ii. 18.

λάμπω, λάμψω, λέλαμπα, ἐλαμψα, *cause to shine; — mid., shine, give forth light; blaze, blaze up*. III. i. 11, 12.

Λαμψακηνός, -οῦ, ὁ, [Λάμψακος], *Lampsacene*, a native or resident of Lampsacus. VII. viii. 3.

Λάμψακος, -ου, ἡ, *Lampsacus*, a city in Mysia, on the south shore of the Hellespont; now *Lapsaki*. VII. viii. 1, 6.

λανθάνω, λήσομαι, λέληθα, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, *escape notice, be unnoticed, be unseen; lie hid, be concealed, elude*; generally used with a participle, in which case the participle may usually best be translated by a verb, and λανθάνω by *secretly, unawares, without being noticed, without the knowledge of any one*, as στρατεύμα

τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανε, *an army was being secretly maintained.*

Δάρισσα, -ης, ἡ, *Larissa*, a ruined city on the east bank of the Tigris, identified with the Assyrian *Calah*. See N. to p. 140, 22. III. iv. 7.

λάσιος, -α, -ον, [connected with *δασύς*, *thick*], *rough, thick; overgrown with underbrush, bushy*. As subst., **λάσια**, -ων, τὰ, *underbrush, thicket, thickets*.

λαφῦροπώλω, -ήσω, [λάφυρον, *booty*, πώλω, *sell*], *sell booty*. VI. vi. 38.

λαφῦροπώλης, -ου, ὁ, [λάφυρον, *booty*, πώλης, *dealer*], *booty-dealer, booty-seller, one who would buy up booty to sell at retail*. VII. vii. 56.

λάχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [λαγχάνω], *lot; part assigned by lot, share, portion*. V. iii. 9.

λέγω, λέξω, εἶρηκα, 2 aor. εἶπον, *say, speak, tell; state, report, relate; speak of, mention, name, bid, command, direct; mean*.

λεία, -ας, ἡ, *booty, plunder*, consisting especially of cattle, sometimes also of captives, who were to be sold as slaves.

λειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ, [λείβω, *flow*], *moist spot, mead, meadow*. V. iii. 11.

λείος, -α, -ον, adj., *smooth, even; of a hill, gently sloping*. IV. iv. 1.

λείπω, λείψω, pf. λέλοιπα, 2 aor. ἔλιπον, pf. p. λέλειμμαι, aor. p. ἐλείφθην, fut. pf. λελείψομαι, *leave, abandon, forsake, desert; leave behind, spare; — mid. and pass., be left behind, fall behind, remain behind; be left over, survive; be inferior*.

λεκτέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj, [λέγω], *ought to be said, proper to be said, to be said or spoken*. V. vi. 6.

Λεοντίνος, -ου, ὁ, *Leontine, Leontinian*, a native of Leontini, a

Greek city in the eastern part of Sicily, northwest of Syracuse. II. vi. 16.

λευκοθώραξ, -ακος, ὁ, ἡ, [λευκός, *thώραξ*], *having a white coat of mail, with white corselet*. See N. to p. 79, 7. I. viii. 9.

λευκός, -ή, -όν, adj., [cf. λεύσσω, *see*], *light, bright, white*.

λήγω, -ξω, *stay, abate; — intr., come to an end, leave off, cease, abate*.

λήζομαι, λήσομαι, λήσομαι, ἐλησάμην, impf. ἐληζόμην, *seize as booty, get booty; rob, plunder*.

λήρος, -ου, ὁ, *nonsense, idle talk, trifling*. VII. vii. 41.

ληστεία, -ας, ἡ, [ληστεύω, *be a robber*], *robbery, plundering, rapine*. VII. vii. 9.

ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [λήζομαι], *robber, plunderer, pirate*.

λίαν, adv., *very, exceedingly*.

λίθινος, -η, -ον, [λίθος], *of stone, built of stone*. III. iv. 7, 9.

λίθος, -ου, ὁ, *a stone, stone*.

λιμὴν, -ένος, ὁ, *harbor, haven*.

λιμός, -οῦ, ὁ, *hunger, famine*.

λινοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, contracted for λίνεος, -α, -ον, [λίνον, *linen*], *of linen, made of linen, linen*.

λογίζομαι, -ιοῦμαι, κελόγισμαι, ἐλογισάμην, aor. p. ἐλογίσθην, [λόγος], *calculate, reckon, think of, consider, expect*.

λόγος, -ου, ὁ, [λέγω], *word, statement, promise; speech, discourse, discussion; report, tale, rumor; argument, plea, reason*.

λόγχη, -ης, ἡ, *spear-point, spear-head; by synecdoche, spear, lance*.

λοιδορέω, -ήσω, κελιδόρηκα, ἐλοιδόρησα, [λοιδόρος, *abusive*], *abuse, reproach, revile, rail at*.

λοιπός, -ή, -όν, adj., [λείπω], *left, remaining, the rest of. ἡ λοιπή, [sc. ὁδός], the rest of the way, the rest of the road*. As subst., **λοιπόν**, -οῦ, τό, *remainder, rest,*

often with gen. ; referring to time, *for the rest of the time, for the future, from that time on.*

Δοκρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Locrian*, an inhabitant of Locris, a province of Greece adjacent to Boeotia and Phocis. VII. iv. 18.

Δουσιᾶτης, -ου, ὁ, = **Δουσιεύς**.

Δουσιεύς, -έως, acc. Δουσιᾶ, ὁ, *Lusian*, an inhabitant of Lusi, a town in the northern part of Arcadia, now *Sudhena*.

λόφος, -ου, ὁ, [λέπω, *rub*], *back of the neck* as rubbed by the yoke ; *crest of a hill, ridge, hill, height.*

λοχαγέω, -ήσω, [λόχος], *lead a company, be captain.* VI. i. 30.

λοχαγία, -ας, ἡ, [λοχαγός], *position of captain, rank of captain, captaincy.*

λοχαγός, -οῦ, ὁ, [λόχος, ἄγω], *leader of a company (λόχος), captain.* The captain received twice the pay of the common soldier.

λοχίτης, -ου, ὁ, [λόχος], *member of the same company, fellow-soldier, comrade.* VI. vi. 7, 17.

λόχος, -ου, ὁ, [root *λεχ*, *lie*, in *λέχος*], *ambush ; armed troop ;* in the Anabasis always *company, battalion*, consisting regularly of about a hundred men. See p. 28.

Λυδία, -ας, ἡ, *Lydia*, a fertile province of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Mysia, on the east by Phrygia, on the south by Caria, on the west by the Aegean Sea. Under Croesus it became the head of a powerful empire. It was conquered by Cyrus the Elder in B.C. 559, and formed part of the satrapy of Cyrus the Younger. See **Σάρδεις**.

Λύδιος, -α, -ου, adj., *Lydian.* I. v. 6.

Λυδός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Lydian*, an inhabitant of Lydia. III. i. 31.

Λύκαια, -ων, τὰ, *Lycaean Festival.* See N. to p. 56, 8. I. ii. 10.

Λυκαονία, -ας, ἡ, *Lycaonia*, a mountainous province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia ; chief city, Iconium. See Map. I. ii. 19.

Λυκάων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Lycaonian*, in pl. **Λυκάωνες**, -ων, οἱ, *Lycaonians*, inhabitants of Lycaonia. III. ii. 23.

Λύκειον, -ου, τό, *Lycæum*, a public park at Athens, just outside the city wall on the east, with beautiful trees and covered walks, adorned with works of art, and named from its dedication to Apollo Lyceus. VII. viii. 1.

Λύκιος, -ου, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the Anabasis : 1. *Lycius*, an Athenian cavalry-officer. 2. *Lycius*, a native of Syracuse. I. x. 14.

λύκος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *lupus*], *wolf.* II. ii. 9.

Λύκος, -ου, ὁ, [λύκος], *Lycus*, = *Wolf River*, ancient name of several rivers, given perhaps on account of their swift, rushing course ; in the Anabasis the name of a small stream entering the Black Sea from the south near Heraclea. VI. ii. 3.

Λύκων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Lycan*, an Achaean who made himself prominent by raising objections. V. vi. 27, *et al.*

Λυμαίνομαι, λυμανοῦμαι, λελύμασμαι, ἐλυμηνάμην, [λύμη, *outrage*], *outrage ; ruin.* I. iii. 16.

λῦπέω, -ήσω, λελύπηκα, ἐλύπησα, [λύπη], *pain, distress, grieve ; trouble, annoy, harass, afflict, molest.*

λύπη, -ης, ἡ, *grief, pain ; trouble, sorrow, distress.* III. i. 3.

λύπηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [λύπη], *troublesome, annoying, trying.*

λῦσιτελέω, -ήσω, [λύω, τέλος, *obligation*], lit. 'meet one's obligation,' *be best, be expedient.* III. iv. 36.

- λύττα**, -ης, ἡ, *raging madness, frenzy, madness*, especially of mad dogs. V. vii. 26.
- λύω**, λύσω, λέλυκα, ἔλυσα, *loose, release, set free; undo, break, break down, destroy; remove, violate*; — mid., *ransom, release by ransom, redeem*.
- λωτοφάγος**, -ου, ὁ, [λωτός, *lotus*, root φαγ in φαγεῖν, *eat*], *lotus-eater*; usually in pl. See N. to p. 133, 24. III. ii. 25.
- λωφάω**, -ήσω, λελώφηκα, ἐλώφησα, *abate, cease; stop coming*. IV. vii. 6.
- λῶφον**, λῶφον, sup. λῶστος, used as comp. and sup. of ἀγαθός, *better* in the sense of *more desirable, more advantageous, more profitable, more expedient, preferable*.

M.

- μά**, adv., used in oaths and strong asseverations, and followed by the acc., sometimes with affirmative force, in Attic more often with negative force, *by*, as **μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς**, *by the gods*.
- μάγαδις**, -ιδος, dat. μαγάδι (for μαγάδιδι), ἡ, *magadis*, a harp-like musical instrument with twenty strings, arranged in octaves, probably invented by the Egyptians. VII. iii. 32.
- Μάγνης**, -ητος, ὁ, *Magnesian*, an inhabitant of Magnesia, a peninsula jutting out into the Aegean Sea east of Thessaly. VI. i. 7.
- Μαίανδρος**, -ου, ὁ, *Maecander*, a large river of Asia Minor, flowing through Phrygia and Caria, and emptying into the Aegean Sea at Miletus. Cf. N. to p. 55, 3. I. ii. 5, 7.
- μαίνομαι**, μανοῦμαι, 2 pf. μέμνηα, 2 aor. p. ἐμάνην, *rage, be crazy, be frenzied*. μαέντες, *in a fit of frenzy*. II. v. 10.

- Μαισάδης**, -ου, ὁ, *Maesades*, a Thracian king, father of Seuthes. VII. ii. 32, v. 1.
- μακαρίζω**, -ιῶ, [μάκαρ, *happy*], *deem happy, esteem fortunate, congratulate*. III. i. 19.
- μακαριστός**, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [μακαρίζω], *to be deemed happy, to be envied, fortunate, enviable*. I. ix. 6.
- Μακίστιος**, -ου, ὁ, [Μάκιστος], *Macistian*, an inhabitant of Macistus, a town in Elis. VII. iv. 16.
- μακράν**, acc. fem. of μακρός used as adv. (originally sc. ὀδόν), comp. μακροτέραν, sup. μακροτάτην, *a long way, far, a long distance*. ὅτι μακροτάτην, *as far as possible*.
- μακρός**, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. μακρότερος, sup. μακρότατος, [cf. μήκος], *long*, used both of space and of time. μακρότερον, used as adv., *further, a greater distance*. μακρὸν ἦν, *it was a long distance, it was too far*.
- Μάκρων**, -ωνος, ὁ, *Macronian*; usually in pl., Μάκρωνες, -ων, οἱ, *Macrones*, a tribe dwelling in the northern part of Pontus, south of Trapezus. See Map. IV. vii. 27, *et seq.*
- μαλ'**, = μάλα.
- μάλα**, comp. μᾶλλον, sup. μάλιστα, adv., *very, very much, exceedingly; quite; very well, certainly*. οὐ μάλα, *not at all, by no means*. μᾶλλον, *rather, more, sooner*. μάλιστα, *most, most of all, above all, especially, in the highest degree*; in expressions of number, *about, very nearly*.
- μαλακίζομαι**, μαλακισθήσομαι, aor. ἐμαλακίσθην, [μαλακός, *soft*], *show weakness, show cowardice*. V. viii. 14.
- μανθάνω**, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ξεμαθον, *learn, ascertain, learn how; remark, notice; understand, comprehend*.

- μαντεία**, -ας, ἡ, [μαντεύομαι, *prophesy*], *prophesy, response of an oracle*. III. i. 7.
- μαντευτός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [μαντεύομαι, *prophesy*], *foretold by oracle, prescribed by oracle*. VI. i. 22.
- Μαντινεύς**, -έως, ὁ, [Μαντινεία], *Mantinēan*; often in pl., **Μαντινεῖς** or **Μαντινῆς**, -έων, οἱ, *Mantineans*, inhabitants of Mantinēa, a city in Arcadia on the borders of Argolis, near which was fought the famous battle of Mantinēa in 362 B. C. In this battle the Theban Epaminondas conquered the Spartans and Athenians. Cf. p. 43.
- μάντις**, -εως, ὁ, [μαίνομαι], lit. one who speaks under inspiration, *soothsayer, seer, diviner, prophet*.
- Μάρδοι**, -ων, οἱ, *Mardi, Mardians*, a people dwelling in the southern portion of Armenia. IV. iii. 4.
- Μαριανδῦνοί**, -ῶν, οἱ, *Mariandῦni, Mariandynians*, a people in Bithynia, on the shore of the Black Sea, subject to Heraclēa. VI. ii. 1.
- μάρσιπος**, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *marsupium*, *bag*], *bag, pouch*. IV. iii. 11.
- Μαρσύας**, -ου, ὁ : 1. *Marsyas*, a satyr of Phrygia, flayed by Apollo; see N. to p. 55, 22. I. ii. 8.
2. *Marsyas*, a small river in Phrygia, tributary of the Maeander. I. ii. 8.
- μαρτυρέω**, -ήσω, μεμαρτύρηκα, ἐμαρτύρησα, [μάρτυς], *be a witness; bear witness, give evidence, testify*.
- μάρτυς**, μάρτυρος, dat. pl. μάρτυσι, ὁ, *witness*. VII. vii. 39.
- Μαρωνέλτης**, -ου, ὁ, [Μαρόνεια], *Maronite*, inhabitant of Maronēa, a city in Thrace, east of Abdēra, famous for its wine. VII. iii. 16.
- Μάσκας**, -α, ὁ, *Mascas*, according to Xenophon a river flowing into the Euphrates, but more likely an ancient canal. See N. to p. 69, 2. I. v. 4.
- μαστεύω**, -έσω, [poetic word], *seek, search out; strive*.
- μαστιγῶν**, -ώσω, ἐμαστιγῶσα, [μάστιξ], *whip, flog*. IV. vi. 15.
- μάστιξ**, -ιγος, ἡ, *whip, lash*. ὑπὸ **μαστίγων**, *under blows of the lash, under the lash*. III. iv. 25.
- μαστός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *breast; hill, height*.
- μάταιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [μάτη, *folly*], *vain, fruitless, idle, empty*.
- μάχαιρα**, -ας, ἡ, [root *μαχ*, *μάχομαι*], *sword, sabre, short sword, or bent sword*, as distinguished from the straight sword, *ξίφος*. Cf. p. 31.
- μαχαίριον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of *μάχαιρα*], *dagger, knife*, probably of the shape of a bowie-knife. IV. vii. 16.
- μάχη**, -ης, ἡ, [μάχομαι], *battle, fight, combat, engagement; battle-field, field of battle*.
- μάχιμος**, -η, -ον, adj., [μάχη], *fit for battle, warlike*. ἄνδρες *μάχιμοι*, *fighting-men*. VII. viii. 13.
- μάχομαι**, μαχοῦμαι, μεμάχημαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, *fight, fight with, fight against, contend*, often followed by dative.
- Μεγάβυζος**, -ου, ὁ, *Megabyzus*, official title of the keeper of the temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. V. iii. 6, 7.
- μεγαληγορέω**, -ήσω, [μέγας, *ἀγορεύω*, *speak*], *talk big, boast, talk boastfully*. VI. iii. 18.
- μεγαλοπρεπῶς**, adv., comp. *μεγαλοπρεπέστερον*, sup. *μεγαλοπρεπέστατα*, [μεγαλοπρεπής, *magnificent*], *magnificently, on a grand scale, munificently, with great display*.
- μεγάλως**, adv., [μέγας], *greatly, very much, exceedingly*. III. ii. 22.

Μεγαρεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Μέγαρα], *Megarian*, an inhabitant of Megara, chief city of Megaris, situated on the shore of the Aegean Sea, about thirty miles southwest of Athens.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, gen. μεγάλου, μεγάλης, μεγάλου, comp. μείζων, sup. μέγιστος, *great, large; mighty; important, significant; of sound, loud.* τὰ μεγάλα εὖ ποιεῖν, *to confer great favors.*

Μεγαφέρνης, -ου, ὁ, *Megaphernes*, a Persian courtier, suspected of treachery by Cyrus and put to death. I. ii. 20.

μέγεθος, -εος or -ους, τὸ, [μέγας], *greatness, size; of a river, width, breadth.* II. iii. 15.

μέδιμνος, -ου, ὁ, *medimnus*, an Attic dry measure, containing nearly a bushel and a half according to our standard.

μεθ', see μετά.

μεθίημι, μεθήσω, μεθεῖκα, μεθήκα, [μετά + ἵημι, *let go*], *set loose; let go, give up.* VII. iv. 10.

μεθίστημι, μεταστήσω, μεθέστηκα, μετέστησα, 2 aor. μετέστην, [μετά + ἵστημι], transitive tenses, pres., impf., fut., and 1 aor. act., and 1 aor. mid., *change from one place to another, remove, dismiss*; — intransitive tenses, pf., plupf., and 2 aor. act., all tenses of mid. except 1 aor., *go one side, withdraw, retire.*

Μεθυδριεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Μεθύδριον], *Methydrian*, native or resident of Methydrium, a city in the central part of Arcadia. IV. i. 27.

μεθύω, impf. ἐμέθυον, [μέθυ, *wine*], *be drunk, be intoxicated.*

μείζων, see μέγας.

μειλίχιος, -α, -ον, adj., [μειλί-σσω, *soothe*], *gentle, soothing; of a deity, gracious.* VII. viii.

4.

μείον, adv., [μείων], *less.* μείον ἔχειν, *to be worsted.*

μειράκιον, -ου, τὸ, [cf. μείραξ, *lass*], *boy, youth, lad.*

μείωμα, -ατος, τὸ, [μείω, *lessen*], *deficiency; fine.* V. viii. 1.

μείων, μείον, adj., used as comp. of μικρός and ὀλίγος, *less, lesser; weaker, smaller, fewer.*

Μελανδίται, -ῶν, *Melanditae*, a Thracian tribe, of which nothing is known. VII. ii. 32.

μελανία, -ας, ἡ, [μέλας], *blackness, black cloud.* I. viii. 8.

μελᾶς, μέλαινα, μέλαν, gen. μέλανος, μελαίνης, μέλανος, adj., *black, dark.*

μέλει, μελήσει, μεμέληκε, ἐμέλησε, [impers. form of μέλω, *care for*], *be a care to, concern*; used with dat. of pers. and gen. of thing cared for; best translated by a finite verb, as ἐμοί μελήσει, *I will see to it.*

μελετάω, -ήσω, μεμελέτηκα, ἐμελέτησα, impf. ἐμελέτων, [μέλω], *care for; practice, exercise one's self in.*

μελετηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., sup. μελετηρότατος, [μελετάω], *diligent in practicing.* I. ix. 5.

μελίνη, -ης, ἡ, *millet*, a kind of grass with tall, succulent stem, bearing a grain suitable for food; in pl., μελίλαι, -ῶν, *millet-fields.*

Μελινοφάγοι, -ων, οἱ, [μελίνη, root φαγ in φαγεῖν, *eat*], *Melinophagi*, 'millet-eaters,' a Thracian people northwest of Byzantium. VII. v. 12.

μέλλω, μελήσω, aor. ἐμέλησα, impf. ἐμελλον or ἤμελλον, *be on the point of, be about to do something, be going to, intend; delay, put off*; often best translated by *will, shall, would, am to, were to.* ἐμέλλε καταβείν, *he was going to halt.* εἰ μέλλοιεν ἦκειν, *if they*

would come. τὸ μέλλον, the future.

μέμφομαι, μέμφομαι, aor. ἐμεμψάμην, blame, censure, find fault with, be dissatisfied with.

μέν, post-positive adv. or conj., in Attic usually with a correlative word expressed or understood, indeed, truly; most often with correlative δέ, in μέν — δέ, on the one hand — on the other hand, as well — as, true that — but; but the force of μέν can often be expressed in English only by the inflection of the voice. Instead of δέ, ἀλλά, μέντοι, and other conjunctions or adverbs are sometimes correlated with μέν. μέν δὴ, now indeed, so then, truly, indeed, accordingly, you see now. οὐ μὲν δὴ, nor yet indeed, yet surely not. ἀλλὰ μέν, but certainly. ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ, the one — the other, the former — the latter. οἱ μὲν — οἱ δέ, the one party — the other, some — others.

μέντοι, adv. or conj., [μέν + τοί], assuredly, really, moreover, you see; however, yet, still, nevertheless. καὶ μέντοι, and yet, and indeed, and of course.

μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, ἔμεινα, [cf. Lat. maneo], stay, wait, remain; tarry; with object-acc., wait for.

Μένων, -ωνος, ὁ, Menon, a Greek general in the service of Cyrus, from Pharsālus, in Thessaly; treacherously taken by Tissaphernes with the other Greek officers, kept in confinement by the Persians a year, and then put to death. For an account of his character see II. vi. 21-28.

μερίζω, μεριῶ, μεμίρικα, ἐμέρισα, [μέρος], divide, distribute.

μέρος, -εος or -ους, τό, [μείρομαι, share], part, share, portion, di-

vision; office, position. ἐν τῷ μέρει, each in his own place in the ranks. III. iv. 23.

μεισημβρία, -ας, ἡ, [μέσος, ἡμέρα], mid-day, noon; south.

μεσόγαια, -ας, ἡ, [μέσος, γαῖα, γῆ], interior of a country.

μέσος, -η, -ον, adj., [cf. Lat. medius], middle, in the middle, in the midst, central. μέσος ὁ παράδεισος, the middle of the park. μέσαι νύκτες, middle of the night, midnight. As subst., μέσον, -ου, τό, middle, center, central part. μέσον ἡμέρας, mid-day. διὰ μέσου τῆς πόλεως, through the midst of the city. διὰ μέσου τούτων, between these.

μεσῶ, -ώσω, [μέσον, middle], form the middle, be in the middle. μεσοῦσα ἡ ἡμέρα, mid-day. VI. v. 7.

Μέσπιλα, -ης, ἡ, Mespila, name given to the ruins of Nineveh, now known as *Koyunjik*. See N. to p. 141, 5. III. iv. 10.

μεστός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., full, full of, filled with; followed by gen.

μετά, by elision μετ', by elision and aspiration μεθ', prep. with gen. and acc., [akin to μέσος]: 1. With the gen., with, among; of soldiers, under the command of; expressing manner, through, by means of, as μετὰ ἀδικίας, through injustice. 2. With the acc., after, next to, next after, used in expressions of both place and time. μεθ' ἡμέραν, by day.

In composition μετὰ usually adds the idea of change.

μεταβάλλω, -βαλῶ, -βέβληκα, 2 aor. μετέβαλον, [μετά + βάλλω, throw], throw into a different position, change; — mid., put one's shield behind, as if for retreat. VI. v. 16.

μεταγιγνώσκω, -γνώσσομαι, μετέγνωκα, 2 aor. μετέγνω, [μετά +

γινώσκω], *change one's mind. μεταγνόντες, having changed their minds.* II. vi. 3.

μεταδίδωμι, -δώσω, -δέδωκα, μετέδωκα, [μετά + δίδωμι], *give a part of, divide up with, distribute, share with.*

μεταμέλει, -μελήσει, [μετά + μέλει], impers., lit. *it repents*, with dative of person; best translated with the dative of person as nom. and a finite verb, as *μεταμέλει μοι, I am sorry*; οὐ μεταμελήσει: αὐτῷ, *he will not be sorry, he will not repent.*

μεταξύ, adv., [μετά, ξύν = σύν], *in the midst, meanwhile*; often with the force of a prep., followed by gen., *between*. *μεταξὺ ὑπολαβόν, interrupting him in the midst of his speech.*

μετάπεμπτος, -ον, verbal adj., [μεταπέμπω], *sent for*. I. iv. 3.

μεταπέμψω, -πέμψω, -πέπομψα, μετέπεμψα, aor. mid. *μετεπεμψάμην*, [μετά + πέμπω], *send after*; mostly in mid, *send for* some one to come to one's self, *summon*.

μεταστρέφω, -στρέψω, μετέστροφα, μετέστρεψα, 2 aor. p. *μετεστράφη*, [μετά + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn about, turn around*; — mid, *turn one's self around*. VI. i. 8.

μεταχωρέω, -χωρήσω, -κεχώρηκα, μετεχώρησα, [μετά + χωρέω, *move*], *go elsewhere, remove*. VII. ii. 18.

μέτεμι, -έσομαι, [μετά + εἶμι], *be among*; mostly impers., **μέτεστι**, μετέσεται, impf. *μετῆν*, *there is a share*; followed by gen. of the thing and dat. of the person; best translated by *have a share* with the dat. as subject, as οὐδενὸς ἡμῖν μέτεστι, *we have a share in none*. III. i. 20.

μετέχω, μεθέξω, μετέσχηκα, 2 aor. *μετέσχον*, impf. *μετείχον*, [μετά + ἔχω], *have a share of, have a*

part in, take part in; followed by gen.

μετέωρος, -ον, adj., [μετά + αἶρω, *lift*], *lifted up, raised up* off the ground or out of the mud. I. v. 8.

μετρέω, -ήσω, [μέτρον], *measure*. IV. v. 6.

μετρίως, adv., [μέτριος, from μέτρον], *temperately, modestly, with modesty*. II. iii. 20.

μέτρον, -ον, τό, *measure*. III. ii. 21.

μέχρι, adv., prep., and conj. 1. As adv., *even*, as *μέχρι εἰς, even into*.
2. As prep., with gen., used of both place and time, *even to, up to, as far as, so far as*. *μέχρι οὗ, to the point where, to the time when, until*.
3. As conj., temporal, *until, till*; sometimes with the indic., sometimes with ἔν and the subj.

μή, negative adv. and conj., used in expressions of will and contingency, while οὐ is rather the negative of fact and unconditional statement, *not*; after verbs of fearing, like Lat. *ne, that, lest*; while *μη οὐ = that not*. See G. 1607-1617; H. 1018-1035.

μηδαμῆ, adv., [μηδαμὸς, *none*], *not at all, in no wise; nowhere*. VII. vi. 29.

μηδαμῶς, adv., [μηδαμὸς, *none*], *in no way, by no means*. VII. vii. 23.

μηδέ, adv. and conj., [μή + δέ], *and not, but not, nor, not even*. Cf. οὐδέ.

Μήδεια, -ας, ἡ, *Medæa*, wife of Astyages; said to have fled to Nineveh when the Median power was overthrown by Cyrus. III. iv. 11.

μηδείς, *μηδεμία, μηδέν*, gen. *μηδενός, μηδεμῖας, μηδενός*, adj., [μηδέ + εἶς], *no one, not even one, not one*; masc. often as subst., *no one,*

nobody; acc. neut. *μηδέν* often as adverbial acc., *in no respect, not at all, by no means.*

μηδέποτε, adv., [*μηδέ* + *ποτέ*], *not at any time, at no time, never.*

μηδέτερος, -α, -ον, adj., [*μηδέ* + *ἕτερος*, *either*], *neither* of two. VII. iv. 10.

Μηδία, -ας, ἡ, [old Persian *Mada*], *Media*, the country of the Medes, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and Armenia, on the west by Assyria, on the south by Susiana, on the east by Parthia and Hyrcania; see pp. 2, 6. **Μηδίας τεῖχος**, *Median Wall, Wall of Media*; see N. to p. 77, 8.

Μήδοκος, -ου, ὁ, *Medocus*, a Thracian, king of the Odrysae, who brought up the prince Seuthes. VII. ii. 32 et seq.

Μήδος, -ου, ὁ, *Mede*; usually in pl., **Μήδοι**, -ων, οἱ, *Medes*, inhabitants of Media. III. ii. 25.

Μηδοσάδης, -ου, voc. *Μηδόσαδες*, ὁ, *Medosades*, a Thracian, ambassador of Seuthes. VII. i. 5 et seq.

μήθ' = **μήτε**.

μηκέτι, adv., [*μή*, *ἔτι*], *no longer, no more, no further.*

μήκος, -εος or -ους, τό, *length*; in pl. often *distances.*

μήν, post-positive adv., [strengthened form of *μέν*], *truly, in truth, surely, indeed, certainly, however. καὶ μήν, and in truth, and yet. οὐ μήν, not indeed. ἦ μήν, most certainly, most assuredly. ἀλλὰ μήν, but yet, but furthermore.*

μήν, *μηνός*, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *mensis*], *month. τοῦ μηνός, gen. of time, per month, monthly.*

μηνοειδής, -ές, adj., [*μήν*, *εἶδος*, *form*], *of the form of a crescent, crescent-shaped.* V. ii. 13.

μηνύω, -ύσω, *μεμήνυκα, ἐμήνυσα*, *disclose what is secret, reveal,*

make known, give information of. II. ii. 20.

μήποτε, adv., [*μή* + *ποτέ*], *never.*

μήπω, adv., [*μή* + *πῶ*, *yet*], *not yet.* III. ii. 24.

μηρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *thigh.*

μήτε, by elision *μήτ'*, by elision and aspiration *μήθ'*, conj., [*μή* + *τέ*], *and not, nor*, distinguished from *οὔτε* as *μή* from *οὐ*. **μήτε** — **μήτε**, *neither — nor*; **μήτε** — **τέ** or **καί**, *not only not — but also.*

μήτηρ, *μητρός*, ἡ, *mother.* I. i. 4.

μητρόπολις, -εως, ἡ, [*μήτηρ* + *πόλις*], *mother-city*, from which a colony had gone out; *principal city, chief city, capital.*

μηχανάομαι, -ήσομαι, *μεμηχάνημαι, ἐμηχανησάμην*, [*μηχανή*], *devise, contrive, manage, scheme, form designs.*

μηχανή, -ῆς, ἡ, [*μηχος*], *machine; device, means. πάση τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ, with every means and way = by all possible means.*

μία, see εἷς.

Μίδας, -ου, ὁ, *Midas*, a mythical king of Phrygia. He caught the satyr Silēnus, it was said, by mingling wine with the water of the spring where Silēnus came to drink. Midas did the satyr no harm, however, but restored him to his divine foster-child Bacchus, who in gratitude for the deliverance asked Midas to request some boon. The king foolishly asked that everything he touched might turn to gold. As even his food came under the spell, he was in danger of starvation, and begged the god to take back the gift. Dionysus bade him bathe in the source of the river Pactōlus, which gave him deliverance; but the sands of the stream after that were rich with gold. I. ii. 13.

Μιθριδάτης, -ου, ὁ, *Mithridātes*, [Persian name, = *given to Mithras, gift to the Sun*, cf. p. 15], a Persian, friend of Cyrus; after Cyrus's death he went over to the king, in whose interest he attempted to entrap the Greeks. III. iii. 1 *et seq.*

μικρός, -ά, -όν, adj., in comp. *μείων* and *ελάττων*, sup. *ελάχιστος*, *little, small*; of time, *short, brief*. As subst., **μικρόν**, -οῦ, *a little*, especially *a short distance, a short time*.

Μιλήσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Μίλητος], of *Milētus*. As subst., **Μιλήσιος**, -ου, ὁ, *Milesian*, an inhabitant of *Milētus*.

Μίλητος, -ου, ἡ, *Milētus*, a large and important commercial Greek city, on the west coast of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Maeander. I. i. 6, 7.

Μιλτοκύθης, -ου, ὁ, *Miltocythes*, a Thracian officer in the service of Cyrus, who after the battle of Cunaxa went with his troops over to the king. II. ii. 7.

μιμέομαι, -ήσομαι, *μεμίμημαι*, *ἐμίμησάμην*, [μίμος, *mimic*], *imitate, pattern after, represent, mimic*.

μιμνήσκω, *μνήσω*, pf. mid. *μέμνημαι*, aor. *ἐμνήσάμην*, fut. pf. *μεμνήσομαι*, aor. p. *ἐμνήσθην*, *remind*; — mid., *remind one's self* of a thing, *call to mind, remember*; *mention, suggest*; pf. *μέμνημαι*, with force of the pres., *I remember*; fut. pf. *μεμνήσομαι*, with force of the fut., *I shall have reminded myself*, = *I shall remember*.

μισέω, -ήσω, *μεμίσηκα*, *ἐμίσησα*, [μίσος, *hatred*], *hate, be angry with*.

μισθοδοσία, -ας, ἡ, [μισθοδότης], *payment of wages*. II. v. 22.

μισθοδοτέω, -ήσω, [μισθοδότης], *pay wages, give wages, hire*. VII. i. 13.

μισθοδότης, -ου, ὁ, [μισθός, *δίδωμι*], *giver of wages, paymaster, employer*. I. iii. 9.

μισθός, -οῦ, ὁ, *wages, pay, hire, compensation*.

μισθοφόρα, -άς, ἡ, [μισθοφόρος], *receiving of wages for service, hire, pay, receipt of pay*.

μισθοφόρος, -ον, adj., [μισθός, *φέρω*], *servicing for hire, receiving wages, mercenary*. As subst. in pl. **μισθοφόροι**, -ων, οἱ, *hiring soldiers, mercenary troops, mercenaries*.

μισθώω, -ώσω, *μεμίσθωκα*, *ἐμίσθωσα*, aor. mid. *ἐμισθώσάμην*, aor. *ἐμισθώθην*, [μισθός], *let out for hire*; — mid., *hire, engage* for one's self; — pass., *be hired, be engaged*.

μνᾶ, *μνάς*, nom. pl. *μναί*, ἡ, *mina*, an Attic money value, = 100 drachmas, = one sixtieth of a talent, = nearly \$20.00 of our money. I. iv. 13.

μνημεῖον, -ου, τό, [μνήσκω], *memorial, monument*. III. ii. 13.

μνήμη, -ης, ἡ, *memory, remembrance*. VI. v. 24.

μνημονεύω, -εύσω, *ἐμνημόνευκα*, [μνήμων, *mindful*], *call to mind, think of, recall*. IV. iii. 2.

μνημονικός, -ή, -όν, adj., sup. **μνημονικώτατος**, [μνήμων, *mindful*], *of good memory, having a good memory*. VII. vi. 38.

μνησικακέω, -ήσω, [μνησικάκος, *vengeful*], *cherish resentment, bear a grudge, lay up* against one. II. iv. 1.

μόλις, adv., *with difficulty*; *only just, barely, scarcely, hardly*.

μολεῖν, see **βλώσσω**.

μολυβδῖς, -ίδος, ἡ, *leaden bullet, bullet of lead*. III. iii. 17.

μόλυβδος, -ου, ὁ, *lead*. III. iv. 17.

μοναρχία, -ας, ἡ, [μονάρχης, from *μόνος*, *ἄρχω*], *rule of one, sole command, monarchy, sovereignty*. VI. i. 31.

μοναχῆ, adv., [μόνος], *solely, only, alone*. IV. iv. 13.

μονή, -ῆς, ἡ, [μένω], *stay, abiding, delay, remaining*.

μονόξυλος, -ον, adj., [μόνος, ξύλον], *made from a solid trunk, made of one log*. V. iv. 11.

μόνος, -η, -ον, adj., *alone, only, sole*; neut. acc. *μόνον* often as adv., *only, solely, alone*.

μόσσην, -ῆνος, ὁ, [foreign word of unknown origin], *wooden tower, wooden house*. V. iv. 26.

Μοσσηνοίκοι, -ων, οἱ, [μόσσην, οἰκέω], *Mossynoeci, tower-dwellers*, a people living on the southern coast of the Black Sea, west of Trapezus; named from the tower-like appearance of their wooden houses. V. iv. 2 *et seq.*

μόσχειος, -ου, adj., [μόσχος, *calf*], *of a calf*. κρέα μόσχεια, *veal*. IV. v. 31.

μοχθέω, -ήσω, μεμόχθηκα, ἐμόχθησα, [μόχθος, *toil*], *toil, work hard, undergo hardship*. VI. vi. 31.

μοχλός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bar of a gate, bolt*.

μύζω, *suck, suck in, suck up*. IV. v. 27.

Μυριανδος, -ου, ἡ, *Myriandus*, a commercial city in Syria, on the Gulf of Issus, not far from the Sicilian border. I. iv. 6.

μυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, [μύριος], *ten thousand, myriad*.

μύριος, -α, -ον, num. adj., *ten thousand*; usually in pl.

μυρίος, -ια, -ιον, *numberless, countless*.

μύρον, -ου, τό, *ointment, unguent*. IV. iv. 13.

Μυσία, -ας, ἡ, *Mysia*, a province in the northwestern part of Asia Minor. See Map. VII. viii. 7, 8.

Μύσιος, -α, -ον, adj., *Mysian*. I. ii. 10.

Μυσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Mysian*, an inhabitant of Mysia. See N. to p. 73, 14.

Μυσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Mysus*, name of a Mysian who rendered the Greek force valuable service in an expedition against the Drili. V. ii. 29 *et seq.*

μυχός, -οῦ, ὁ, [μύω, *close*], *inmost part, corner, recess*. IV. i. 7.

μῶρος, -α, -ον, adj., *foolish, silly, stupid*. III. ii. 22.

μῶρος, adv., [μῶρος], *foolishly, stupidly*. VII. vi. 21.

N.

ναί, adv., [cf. νή, Lat. *nae*], affirmative, *yes, certainly*.

ναός, -οῦ, ὁ, [ναίω, *dwelt*], lit. *dwelling-place of a god, temple*.

νάπη, -ης, ἡ, *glen, ravine, valley*.

νάπος, -εος or -ους, τό, = *νάπη*.

ναυαρχέω, -ήσω, [ναύαρχος], *be in command of a fleet, command a fleet*.

ναύαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ναῦς, ἄρχω], *commander of a fleet, admiral*; with the Lacedaemonians recognized as a military title, while the Athenians called their naval commanders στρατηγοί.

ναύκληρος, -ου, ὁ, [ναῦς, κλήρος, *lot*], *ship-owner, ship-master, captain*.

ναῦλον, -ου, τό, [ναῦς], *passage-money, fare*. V. i. 12.

ναυπηγήσιμος, -ου, adj., [ναυπηγέω, from ναῦς, πῆγνυμι], *useful in ship-building, fit for ship-building*. VI. iv. 4.

ναῦς, νεώς, dat. νηῖ, acc. ναῦν, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *navis*], *ship, vessel*.

Ναυσικλείδης, -ου, ὁ, *Nausiclides*, an envoy of Thibron. VII. viii. 6.

ναυσίπορος, -ον, adj., [ναῦς, περᾶω, *cross*], *traversed by ships, navigable*. II. ii. 3.

ναυτικός, -ῆ, -όν, [ναῦς], *seafaring, naval, nautical*. I. iii. 12.

νεᾶνίσκος, -ου, ὁ, [dim. of νεάνις, *young man*, from νέος], *young man, youth*.

νεκρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *dead body, corpse*.
νέμω, νεμῶ, *νετέμηκα, ἐνειμα, divide, distribute, award, apportion, assign, regulate*; — mid., *graze, be at pasture*; — pass., *be pastured, be fed upon*.
νεόδαρτος, -ον, adj., [νέος, δέρω], *lately skinned, newly skinned, newly flayed*. IV. v. 14.
Νέον τεῖχος, τό, *Neon Teichos*, a city with fortress and harbor on the Propontis, in Thrace.
νέος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. *νεώτερος*, sup. *νεώτατος*, [cf. Lat. *novus*], *new, fresh, young*.
νεῦμα, -ατος, τό, [νεύω, *nod*], *nod, sign*. V. viii. 20.
νευρά, -ᾶς, ἡ, *cord of sinew, strings, especially bowstring*.
νεῦρον, -ου, τό, [cf. Lat. *nerous*], *sinew, cord of a sling, sling-cord*. III. iv. 17.
νεφέλη, -ης, ἡ, [νέφος, *cloud*], *cloud, mass of clouds, cloud-mass*. I. viii. 8.
νέω, νέομαι, νέενκα, ἐνευσα, [cf. Lat. *no*], *swim*. IV. iii. 12.
νέω, νήσω, pf. p. *νένησμαι* or *νένημαι*, *heap up, pile up*. V. iv. 27.
νεωκόρος, -ου, ὁ, [νεός, κορέω, *sweep*], literally 'temple-sweeper,' *temple-keeper*. V. iii. 6.
Νέων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Neon*, a Greek from Asine in Laconia, appointed to succeed Chirisophus as general. V. iii. 4 *et seq.*
νεώριον, -ου, [νέωρος, from ναῦς and ἄρα, *care*], *dockyard, dock*. VII. i. 27.
νεώς, -ῶς, ὁ, Attic for ναός, *temple*. V. iii. 8.
νεωστί, adv., [νέος], *lately, recently*. IV. i. 12.
νή, adv., [cf. *na*], affirmative, frequently used in oaths, *yes by, certainly by*, followed by the acc., as *νή Δία*.
νήσος, -ου, ἡ, [νέω, *swim*], *island, isle*. II. iv. 22.

Νίκανδρος, -ου, ὁ, *Nicanter*, a Laconian, who slew Dexippus. V. i. 15.
Νίκαρχος, -ου, ὁ, *Nicarchus*, an Arcadian captain, who at the massacre of the Greek officers alone escaped. II. v. 33; III. iii. 5.
νικάω, -ήσω, *νενίκηκα, ἐνίκησα, [νίκη]*, *be conqueror, obtain the victory, conquer, overcome, defeat, prevail over; surpass, excel, outdo*.
νίκη, -ης, ἡ, *victory*. III. i. 23.
Νικόμαχος, -ου, ὁ, [νίκη, root *μαχ* in *μάχομαι*], *Nicomachus*, a captain from Oetaea, in Thessaly, in command of light infantry. IV. vi. 20.
νοέω, -ήσω, *νενόηκα, ἐνόησα, [νοῦς]*, *perceive, notice; contrive, devise; think, think of*.
νόθος, -η, -ον, adj., *illegitimate, natural, born out of wedlock*. II. iv. 25.
νομή, -ῆς, ἡ, [νέμομαι, *graze*], *pasture, pasturage, pasture land; herd at pasture, herd grazing*.
νομίζω, νομιῶ, *νενόμικα, ἐνόμισα, [νόμος]*: 1. *Hold as a custom, observe according to custom, regard as customary*; — pass., *be customary, be according to usage*. 2. *Consider, believe, suppose, think, intend*.
νόμιμος, -η, -ον, [νόμος], *according to custom, customary, lawful*. IV. vi. 15.
νόμος, -ου, ὁ, [νέμω], *custom, usage, law*; in music, *strain, mode*.
νοσέω, -ήσω, *νενόσηκα, ἐνόσησα, [νόσος]*, *be sick, be diseased; of public affairs, be in an unsound condition*. VII. ii. 32.
νόσος, -ου, ἡ, *disease, sickness*.
νότος, -ου, ὁ, *south wind*. V. vii. 7.
νοσηνία, -ας, ἡ, [νέος, μήν], *new moon, first of the month*.
νοῦς, νοῦ for νόος, νόου, ὁ, *mind, intellect; act of mind, thought*. ἐν νόφ ἔχειν, *to purpose, to intend*.

τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν τινί, *to give one's attention to anything.*
νυκτερεύω, -εύσω, αογ. ἐνυκτέρευσα, [νύκτερος, *by night*], *pass the night; keep watch by night, bivouac.*
νυκτοφύλαξ, -ακος, ὁ, [νύξ, φύλαξ], *night-watch, night-watcher, sentinel.*
νύκτωρ, adv., [νύξ], *by night, at night.*
νῦν, adv. of time, *now, at present.*
 ὁ νῦν χρόνος, *the present time.*
 τὸ νῦν εἶναι, *for the present.*
νύν, enclitic, [weakened form of νῦν], *now, then.* Ἰθι νυν, *come, then.*
νῦνί, = emphatic νῦν, *just at this time, just now, at this moment.*
νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *nox*, German *nacht*], *night.* νυκτός, *at night, by night.* νύκτα, *during the night, all night.* μέσαι νύκτες, *midnight.*
νῶτον, -ου, τό, back. V. iv. 32.

Ξ.

Ξανθικλῆς, -έους, ὁ, *Xanthicles*, an Achaean, chosen general after the massacre of the Greek officers, and afterwards fined twenty *minae* for negligence. III. i. 47 *et al.*
ξενία, -ας, ἡ, [ξένος], *guest-friendship, bond of hospitality.* See n. to p. 53, 12. VI. vi. 35.
Ξενίας, -ου, ὁ, *Xenias*, a Greek general from Parrhasia, in Arcadia, who raised a body of soldiers and entered the service of Cyrus. After his troops went over to Clearchus he abandoned the expedition. I. ii. 1 *et al.*
ξενίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, [ξένος], *receive as a guest, entertain as a guest-friend, entertain.*
ξενικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ξένος], *of a guest-friend, of a foreigner; of*

foreign soldiers, hired for service, mercenary. τὸ ξενικόν [sc. στρατεύμα], *the mercenary force.*
ξένιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ξένος], *hospitable.* Ζεὺς Ξένιος, *Zeus, protector of guests.* ξένια, τὰ, *rites of hospitality, gifts of friendship or hospitality.*
ξενόομαι, -ώσομαι, [ξένος], *become a guest-friend, become a guest, be entertained.*
ξένος, -ου, ὁ, *guest-friend, guest; stranger, foreigner, hireling, mercenary soldier, mercenary.* See N. to p. 53, 12.
Ξενοφάν, -ῶντος, ὁ, [ξένος, φάων, i. e. *giving light to guest-friends, joy of guests*], *Xenophon*, an Athenian, distinguished as a military leader and as a man of letters. See pp. 41-48.
Ξέρξης, -ου, ὁ, [Old Persian *K'hshayārshā*, probably from *K'hshaya*, *might*, and *arshau*, *man*, = *Man of Might*], *Xerxes*, a Persian king, son of Darius the Great and Atossa. See pp. 10, 11.
ξεστός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ξέω, *scrape*], *smoothed by scraping, scraped, polished.* III. iv. 10.
ξηραίνω, -ανῶ, αογ. ἐξήρανα, [ξηρός], *make dry, dry.* II. iii. 15
ξηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *dry.* IV. v. 33.
ξύφος, -εος or -ους, τό, *sword, two-edged straight sword as distinguished from the single-edged curved sword, μάχαιρα.* See p. 31.
ξύανον, -ου, τό, [ξέω, *scrape*], lit. *polished wood-work, carved image of a god, statue.* V. iii. 12.
ξύηλη, -ης, ἡ, [ξύω, *scrape*], *scraping-tool; curved dagger, carried by the Lacedaemonians.*
ξύλλομαι, -ίσσομαι, [ξύλον], *get wood, gather wood.* II. iv. 11.
ξύλινος. -η, -ον, adj., [ξύλον], *of wood, wooden.*

ξύλον, -ου, τό, *wood, stick of wood, log of wood*; in pl. often used of *trees, timbers, wood-work*.
ξύν, prep., Attic form of σύν.

Ο.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, definite article, *the*: with *μέν* and *δέ* has often the force of a demonstrative pronoun; with nouns has frequently the force of a possessive pronoun. *ὁ δέ*, *and he, but he*. *ὁ μὲν — ὁ δέ*, *this — that, this one — that one, the one — the other, the former — the latter*. τὸ μὲν — τὸ δέ, *partly — partly*. Κύρος σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ, *Cyrus with his brother*. With ellipsis, τὰ βασιλέως, *the affairs of the king*. οἱ ἐκείνου, *his men*. οἱ τότε, *the men of that time*. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, *forward*.

ὀβελίσκος, -ου, ὁ, [dim. of ὀβελός, *spit*], *spit, small spit*. VII. viii. 14.

ὀβολός, -οῦ, ὁ, *obol*, Attic coin, = one-sixth of a drachma, = about 3¼ cents of our money. I. v. 6.

ὀγδοήκοντα, indecl. num., *eighty*. IV. viii. 15.

ὀγδοος, -η, -ον, num., [ὀκτώ], *eighth, the eighth*. IV. vi. 1.

ὀδε, ἡδε, τόδε, gen. τοῦδε, τῆσδε, τοῦδε, [ὁ + δέ], demonstrative pron., *this, this one, the following*.

ὀδεύω, -εύσω, aor. ὤδευσα, [ὀδός], *go, travel, journey, take one's way*. VII. viii. 8.

ὀδοιπόρέω, -ήσω, ὀδοιπόρηκα, [ὀδοιπόρος, *wayfarer*], *travel, walk*. V. i. 14.

ὀδοποιέω, -ήσω, pf. p. ὀδοποίημαι, aor. act. ὀδοποίησα, impf. ὀδοποιουν, [ὀδοποιός, *road-maker*], *level a road, make a way, repair a road*.

ὀδός, -οῦ, ἡ, *way, path, road, highway, track*; *length of road, journey, march, distance*; *means, method*.

Ὀδρύσης, -ου, ὁ, *Odrysian*; pl. **Ὀδρύσαι**, -ῶν, *Odrysaee, Odrysians*, a powerful tribe in Thrace, dwelling along the Hebrus. VII. ii. 32 *et seq.*

Ὀδυσσεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Ulysses*, a Homeric hero, son of Laërtes, king of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus. His part in the expedition against Troy is narrated in the Iliad; his wanderings form the subject of the Odyssey. V. i. 2.

ὅθεν, adv., [ὅς, -θεν], *whence, thence* *whence, from whence*; sometimes of places and persons, *from which, from whom*.

ὅθενπερ, adv., [ὅθεν + πέρ], *the very place from which*.

ὄ, see ὅς.

ὄ, adv., [locative of ὅς], *whither*.

οἶ, pron., see οἷ.

οἶ, see ὁ.

οἶδα, εἶσομαι, pf. part. εἶδώς, [2 pf. from root *Fiδ* in εἶδον], *know, understand, recognize, acknowledge*. χάριν εἶδέναι, *to return thanks*. See G. 127, vii.; H. 491.

οἶκαδε, adv., [οἶκος, -δε], *towards home, homeward*.

οἰκέιος, -α, -ον, adj., [οἶκος], *familiar, domestic*; pl. as subst., οἰκεῖοι, -ων, οἶ, *members of one's household, kindred, relatives*.

οἰκέως, adv., [οἰκέιος], *familiarly, kindly*. VII. v. 16.

οἰκέτης, -ου, ὁ, [οἰκέω], *domestic, servant*; pl. οἰκέται, often *household, family*.

οἰκέω, -ήσω, ὀκηκα, ὀκησα, [οἶκος], *dwelt, live*; — transitive, *occupy, live in, dwell in, inhabit*; — pass., *be inhabited, be situated, lie*. πόλις οἰκουμένη, *an inhabited city*, as opposed to πόλις ἐρήμη.

οἰκημα, -ατος, τό, [οἰκέω], *dwelling-house*. VII. iv. 15.

οἰκησις, -εως, ἡ, [οἰκέω], *dwelling-place, residence*. VII. ii. 38.

οἰκία, -ας, ἡ, *house, dwelling*. IV. i. 8.

οἰκίζω, -ίσω or -ιάω, *ῥικια, ῥικισα*, [οἶκος], *cause to inhabit, colonize, found, settle*.

οἰκοδομέω, -ήσω, *ῥικοδόμηκα, ῥικοδόμησα*, pf. p. *ῥικοδόμημαι*, [οἰκοδόμος, *house-builder*], *build a house, build, erect, construct*.

οἰκοθεν, adv., [οἶκος, -θεν], *from home*.

οἶκοι, adv., [old locative of οἶκος], *at home*. οἱ οἶκοι, *those at home*. τὰ οἶκοι, *things at home, circumstances at home*.

οἰκονόμος, -ου, ὁ, [οἶκος, νέμω, *regulate*], *house-steward; manager, administrator*. I. ix. 19.

οἶκος, -ου, ὁ, *house, dwelling, home*. II. iv. 8.

οἰκτείρω, οἰκτερῶ, aor. *ῥικτεира*, impf. *ῥικτεiron*, [οἶκτος, *pity*], *pity, have compassion on, commiserate*.

οἶμαι, see οἶομαι.

οἶνος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *vinum*], *wine*.

οἶνοχος, -ου, ὁ, [οἶνος, χέω, *pour out*], *wine-pourer, cup-bearer*.

οἶομαι or **οἶμαι**, οἰήσομαι, aor. p. (as mid.) *ῥήθην*, impf. *ῥμην*, *suppose, think, believe, hold*; often introduced parenthetically, without influence on the construction.

οἶος, -α, -ον, rel. pron. and adj., correlative with ποῖος, *such as, of what sort, of what kind, of what nature, of such kind as*. οἶον, *for example, for instance*. οἶός τέ εἰμι, *I am able, I can*. οἶόν τε with ἔστι supplied or understood, *it is possible*. οἶον χαλεπώτατον, *of the greatest possible difficulty*.

οἶόςπερ, οἶάπερ, οἶόνπερ, *just such as, just that which*.

οἶς, οἶός, nom. pl. οἶες, ἡ, *sheep*.

οἶστός, -οῦ, ὁ, *arrow*. II. i. 6.

Οἰταῖος, -ου, ὁ, *Oetæan*, an inhabitant of Oetæa, a region in the southern part of Thessaly, named from Mount Oeta. IV. vi. 20.

οἴχομαι, οἰχήσομαι, pf. act. *ῥχωκα*, impf. *ῥχόμην*, pres. with the force of the pf., *be gone, have gone, be missing*; often used with a participle of a verb of motion, as *ῥχετο ἀπιών, he went away, he went off*; *ῥχετο πλέων, he sailed away*.

οἰωνός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bird of prey, bird*; as the flight of birds of prey was thought to be prophetic, *augury, omen, forewarning, sign*.

ὀκέλλω, aor. *ῥκειλα*, impf. *ῥκελλον*, [κέλλω, *put to shore*], *run aground, strand*. VII. v. 12.

ὀκλάζω, -άσω, aor. *ῥκλασα*, impf. *ῥκλαζον*, *crouch down, bend the knee, crouch*. VI. i. 10.

ὀκνέω, -ήσω, aor. *ῥκνησα*, impf. *ῥκνεον*, [ὀκνος, *hesitation*], *shrink from doing anything, hesitate, be reluctant; fear, be afraid*.

ὀκνηρῶς, adv., [ὀκνηρός, *shrinking*], *reluctantly, hesitatingly*. VII. i. 7.

ὀκνος, -ου, ὁ, *shrinking, sluggishness, backwardness; fear, shame*. IV. iv. 11.

ὀκτακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num., *eight thousand*. V. iii. 3.

ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num., *eight hundred*.

ὀκτώ, indecl. num., *eight*.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα, *eighteen*.

ὀλεθρος, -ου, ὁ, [ὀλλυμι], *ruin, destruction, death, loss*. I. ii. 26.

ὀλιγος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. *ἐλάσσων* and *μείων*, sup. *ὀλιγιστος* and *ἐλάχιστος*, *little*; of time, *short, brief*; pl. *ὀλίγοι*, *few*, as subst. *a few, only a few*; acc. sing. neut.

- δλίγον often with force of an adv., *little*.
- δλισθάνω, δλισθήσω, ώλισθηκα, ώλισθησα, 2 aor. ώλισθον, *slip*. III. v. 11.
- δλισθηρός, -ά, -όν, [δλισθάνω], adj., *slippery*. IV. iii. 6.
- δλκάς, -άδος, ή, [έλω, *drag*], lit. a ship which is towed, *trading-vessel, freight-ship*. I. iv. 6.
- δλοίτροχος, -ου, δ, [έλω, *revolve, τροχός, wheel*], *rolling stone, round stone, boulder*. IV. ii. 3.
- δλοκαυτέω, -ήσω, [δλόκαυτος = δλόκαυστος, from δλος, κάω], *bring a burnt offering, burn victims whole in sacrificing*.
- δλος, -η, -ον, adj., *whole, entire, all*.
- Όλυμπία, -ας, ή, *Olympia*, a city and valley in Elis, on the river Alphēus, where the famous Olympian games were held every four years in connection with the worship of the Olympian Zeus. V. iii. 7.
- Όλύνθιος, -α, -ον, adj., [*Όλυνθος*], of *Olynthus, Olynthian*. As subst., Όλύνθιος, -ου, δ, *Olynthian*, an inhabitant of Olynthus, chief city of the Chalcidian Peninsula, south of Macedonia. I. ii. 6.
- δμαλής, -ές, [δμός, άμα], adj., *level, even, smooth*.
- δμαλός, -ή, -όν, adj., [δμός, άμα], *level, even, smooth*. έν τῷ δμαλῷ, *on level ground*.
- δμαλῶς, adv., [δμαλός], *in even line, evenly*. I. viii. 14.
- δμηρος, -ου, δ, *hostage, surety, security*.
- δμίλέω, -ήσω, άμίληκα, άμίλησα, [θμιλος, *throng*], *be in company with, associate with, be intimate with*. III. ii. 25.
- δμίχλη, -ης, ή, *mist, fog*. IV. ii. 7.
- δμμα, -ατος, τό, [for δπ-μα; root οπ in δφομαι], *eye; look, glance*. VII. vii. 46.
- δμνῆμι or δμνύω, δμοῦμαι, δμώμοκα, έμοσα, *swear, swear to a thing, take oath*; with τούς θεούς, *swear by*.
- δμοιος, -α, -ον, adj., [δμός, *common*], *like, similar, resembling*. έν τῷ δμοίῳ, *on an equal footing*. Cf. N. to p. 176, 5.
- δμοίως, adv., [θμοιος], *alike, similarly, in a similar way*.
- δμολογέω, -ήσω, άμολόγηκα, άμολόγησα, plurf. p. άμολογήμην, [δμόλογος, from δμός, λέγω], *agree, agree with; confess, acknowledge, concede; agree to, promise*.
- δμολογουμένως, adv., [δμολογέω], *confessedly*. II. vi. 1.
- δμομήτριος, -α, -ον, adj., [δμός, *common, μήτηρ*], of the same mother, *having the same mother*. III. i. 17.
- δμοπάτριος, -α, -ον, adj., [δμός, *common, πατήρ*], of the same father, *having the same father*. III. i. 17.
- δμόςαι, see δμνμη.
- δμόσε, adv., [δμός, *common*], *to one and the same place*. δμόσε ίέναι, *to come to close quarters, to close with the enemy*.
- δμοτράπεζος, -ου, δ, [δμός, *common, τράπεζα, table*], *table-companion*. See N. to p. 87, 9.
- δμοῦ, adv., [δμός, *common*], *together, at the same place, at once; together with, close at hand, close by*.
- δμφαλός, -οῦ, δ, *navel*. IV. v. 2.
- δμως, adversative conj., [δμός, *common*], *all the same, nevertheless, yet, still, notwithstanding*; frequently with other conjunctions, as άλλ' όμως, *but yet*.
- δν, see είμί.
- δναρ, in sing. used only in nom. and acc.; pl. όνείρατα, -ων, τά, *dream, vision in sleep, night-vision*.
- δνίνημι, δνήσω, aor. άνησα, mid. όνίναμαι, δνήσομαι, άνησάμην,

- benefit, assist, help, be of service to.*
- ὄνομα**, -ατος, τὸ, [kindred with Lat. *nomen*], *name; fame, reputation*; often in acc. of specification, best translated *by name*.
- ὀνομαστί**, adv., [ὀνομάζω, *call by name*], *by name*.
- ὄνος**, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, *ass*. ὄνος ἔγγριος, *wild ass*. See **ἀλέτης**.
- ὄξος**, -εος or -ους, τὸ, [ὄξυς], *sour wine, wine-vinegar, vinegar*. II. iii. 14.
- ὄξύς**, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., *sharp; acid, pungent, sour*. V. iv. 29.
- ὀπῃ**, adv., *wherever, at whatever place, in whatever way, whithersoever*.
- ὀπηνίκα**, adv., [rel. ὁ + πηνίκα, *at what time?*], *whenever*. III. v. 18.
- ὀπισθεν**, adv., *behind, at the rear, on the rear, from behind, from the rear*. ὀπισθεν γίγνεσθαι, *to get in the rear*. ἐκ τοῦπισθεν, = ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν, *from behind*. εἰς τοῦπισθεν, = εἰς τὸ ὀπισθεν, *backward, toward the rear*. οἱ ὀπισθεν, *those in the rear*. τὰ ὀπισθεν, *the rear*.
- ὀπισθοφυλακέω**, -ήσω, ὀπισθοφυλάκηκα, ὀπισθοφυλάκησα, [ὀπισθοφύλαξ], *guard the rear, command the rear; bring up the rear, form the rear-guard*.
- ὀπισθοφυλακία**, -ας, ἡ, [ὀπισθοφύλαξ], *command of the rear*. IV. vi. 19
- ὀπισθοφύλαξ**, -ακος, ὁ, [ὀπισθεν, φύλαξ, *guard*], *one who guards the rear*; in pl., ὀπισθοφύλακες, -ων, οἱ, *rear-guard*.
- ὀπίσω**, adv., *behind*. VI. i. 8.
- ὀπλίζω**, pf. ἔπλικα, aor. ἔπλισα, fut. mid. ὀπλίσομαι, pf. p. ἔπλισμαι, aor. ὀπλίσθην, [ὄπλον], *make ready; arm, equip*; — mid., *make one's self ready, arm one's self, put on one's armor*.
- ὄπλισις**, -εως, ἡ, [ὀπλίζω], *accoutrement, military equipment*. II. v. 17.
- ὀπλίτεύω**, -έσω, ὀπλίτευκα, ὀπλίτευσα, [ὀπλίτης], *serve as a hoplite*. V. viii. 5.
- ὀπλίτης**, -ου, ὁ, [ὄπλον], *heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, hoplite*; in pl., ὀπλίται, -ῶν, *heavy infantry*. See pp. 30, 31.
- ὀπλίτικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὀπλίτης], *of heavy-armed soldiers, of hoplites*. τὸ ὀπλιτικόν [sc. στρατεύμα], *the heavy-armed force, the heavy infantry, the force of hoplites*.
- ὀπλομαχία**, -ας, ἡ, [ὄπλομάχος, *warrior in arms*], *fighting with heavy arms; use of arms, art of war*. II. i. 7.
- ὄπλον**, -ου, τό, *implement*; in pl., ὄπλα, τὰ, *implements of war, weapons, arms, including both offensive and defensive weapons, but referring more particularly to the latter*; pl. ὄπλα sometimes by metonymy = ὀπλίται, *heavy infantry*; sometimes = χωρίον τῶν ὄπλων, *place of arms*.
- ὀπόθεν**, adv., *from whatever place, from any place whatever*.
- ὀποῖ**, adv., *wheresoever, whithersoever, to whatever place*.
- ὀποῖος**, -α, -ον, adj., [ὄ + ποῖος], *whatever, of whatever sort, what*.
- ὀπόσος**, -η, -ον, adj., [ὄ + πόσος], *how much soever, however great, as great as*; in pl., ὀπόσοι, -ων, *as many as, how many soever, how many*.
- ὀπότεν**, [ὀπότε + ἔν], conj., *whenever*.
- ὀπότε**, see **ὀπότε**.
- ὀπότε**, conj., [ὄ + ποτέ], *when, at the time when, whenever, at whatever time; since*. ἦν ὀπότε, *sometimes*.
- ὀπότερος**, -α, -ον, adj., [ὄ + πότερος], *which of two, whichever*.

- δπου**, adv., [ὅ + ποῦ], *where, wherever*. *δπου μή*, *except where*. οὐκ ἦν δπου οὐ, *there was no place where not, = everywhere*.
- δπουπερ**, adv., [ὅπου + πέρ], *just where*. IV. viii. 26.
- δπτῶ**, -ήσω, aor. ἄπτησα, [ὀπτός], *bake*. V. iv. 29.
- δπτός**, -ή, -όν, adj., *roasted, baked; of brick, burnt, baked*. II. iv. 12.
- δπως**, adv. and conj., [rel. ὅς, ὅ + πός]: 1. As adv., *as, in such manner as, in whatever way, how*. 2. As final conj., *that, in order that, so that*.
- δράω**, ὄψομαι, ἐδράκα and ἐδράκα, 2 aor. εἶδον, impf. ἐάρων, aor. p. ὤφθην, *see, look, look on; notice, observe, behold; discern, perceive*. See **σκοπέω**.
- δργή**, -ῆς, ἡ, *anger, wrath, passion*. II. vi. 9.
- δργίζομαι**, ὀργισομαι, ὀργισμαι, impf. ὀργίζομαι, *become angry, grow angry, be indignant*. ὀργίζομαι, *in a fit of anger*.
- δργυιά**, -ῆς, ἡ, [ὀρέγω, *stretch out*], *fathom, a measure of length, properly the combined length of the outstretched arms, = about six feet*.
- δρέγω**, -έξω, aor. ἄρεξα, *stretch out; reach out, hand to, present*. VII. iii. 29.
- δρεινός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὄρος], *mountainous, of mountains, hilly*.
- δρειος**, -α, -ον, adj., [ὄρος], *of mountains, mountain-haunting*. As subst., **δρειος**, -ου, ὁ, *mountaineer*. VII. iv. 11, 21.
- δρθιος**, -α, -ον, adj., *straight up, up-hill, steep*. ὄρθιος λόχος, *company formed in column, column*. πρὸς ὄρθιον ἵεναι, *to march up-hill*. As subst., **δρθιον**, -ου, τό, *steep place, height*.
- δρθός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὄρνυμι, *arise*], *upright, straight, erect*.
- δρθρος**, -ου, ὁ, *dawn, daybreak*. ἄμα ὄρθρω, *at dawn*.
- δρθώς**, adv., [ὀρθός], *rightly, properly, justly*.
- δρῖζω**, ὀριῶ, ὄρικα, ὄρισα, aor. mid. ὀρισάμην, [ὄρος, *limit*], *separate as a border, bound; — mid., mark 'off as boundary, set off for one's self as a boundary*.
- δριον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of ὄρος, *limit*], *boundary, limit; in pl., ὄρια, -ων, τά, border, frontier*.
- δρκος**, -ου, ὁ, *oath*. τῶν θεῶν ὄρκοι, *oaths sworn before the gods, oaths in the name of the gods*.
- δρμάω**, -ήσω, ὄρμηκα, ὄρμησα, impf. mid. ὄρμάμην, pf. ὄρμημαι, plupf. mid. ὄρμήμην, [ὄρμη], *set in motion; — intr. and mid., make a start, hasten on, start forth, rush forth*.
- δρμέω**, -ήσω, impf. ὄρμου, [ὄρμος, *anchorage*], *lie at anchor in a harbor, be moored*.
- δρμή**, -ῆς, ἡ, *violent movement, movement; assault, attack, invasion, expedition; start; impulse, μιᾷ δρμῇ, with one impulse*.
- δρμῖζω**, -ίσω, aor. ὄρμισα, [ὄρμος, *anchorage*], *bring to anchor, moor, anchor; — mid., ὄρμιζομαι, ὄρμιζομαι, ὄρμισμαι, ὄρμισάμην, come to anchor, lie at anchor, anchor*.
- δρνεον**, -ου, τό, = ὄρνις, *bird*. VI. i. 23.
- δρνίθειος**, -α, -ον, adj., [ὄρνις], *of birds*. κρέα δρνίθεια, *fowl*. IV. v. 31.
- δρνις**, -ιθος, ὁ, ἡ, *bird, fowl, especially domestic fowl, hen*. IV. v. 25.
- Ὀρόντας**, -α, ὁ, name of two Persians mentioned in the Anabasis.
1. *Orontas*, a noble, put to death by Cyrus for treason. I. vi. 1–11.
2. *Orontas*, son-in-law of Artaxerxes, in command of a division of the Persian army. II. iv 8 et seq.

ὄρος, -εος or -ους, gen. pl. ὀρέων, τό, *mountain*.

ὄροφος, -ου, ὄ, [ἐρέφω, *cover*], *roof*. VII. iv. 16.

ὄρυκτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὄρύττω], *dug out, excavated; artificial*, as opposed to a natural channel.

ὄρύττω, ὀρύξω, ὀρύττω, ὄρυξα, ὄρυξαι, *dig; of stone, quarry*.

ὄρφανός, -ή, -όν, adj., [cf. Lat. *orbis*], *without parents, orphan*. VII. ii. 32.

ὄρχεομαι, -ήσομαι, ὄρχημαι, ὄρχησάμην, impf. ὄρχομένην, mid. dep., [ὄρχος, *row*], *dance, leap; imitate in dancing*.

ὄρχησις, -εως, ἡ, [ὄρχεομαι], *dance, dancing*.

ὄρχηστρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [ὄρχεομαι], *dancing-girl, dancer*. VI. i. 12.

Ὀρχομένιος, -ου, ὄ, *Orchomenian*, inhabitant of Orchomenus, a city in Arcadia, northwest of Mantinēa. II. v. 37; III. ii. 4.

ὄς, ᾗ, ὅ, rel. pron., *who, which, what*; often with antecedent supplied, or expressed later in the sentence; frequently with the force of a demonstrative, as *καὶ ὅς*, *and he*. ἐν ᾧ [sc. χρόνῳ], *during this time, meanwhile*. δι' ὅ, *wherefore*. ἔστιν ὅς, *some one*. ἔστιν οἱ, *some*.

ὄσιος, -α, -ον, adj., *hallowed, holy, sacred; devout, reverent, religious*.

ὄσος, -η, -ον, pronominal adj., *how great; as great as, as large as, as much as*; in pl., *how many, as many as*; often correlative with *τοσοῦτος, τοσοῦτοι*; acc. sing. neut. often used adverbially with numbers, *about*, as ὅσον ὀκτὼ σταδίων, *about eight stadia*; dat. sing. neut. used with comp. to denote degree, = Lat. *quanto*, *by how much, the more*.

ὄσοσπερ, -ηπερ, -ονπερ, [ὄσος + πέρ], *even as much, just as much, even*

so great as, no greater than; in pl., *even so many as, just as many as*.

ὄσπερ, ἤπερ, ὅπερ, [ὄς + πέρ], *he indeed who, whoever indeed; just who*.

ὄσπριον, -ου, τό, *pulse, leguminous plants*, such as beans and peas.

ὄστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, gen. οὐτινος or ὅτου, ἧστινος, οὐτινος or ὅτου, dat. ᾧτινι or ὅτῳ, etc., gen. pl. ὄντινων or ὅτων, indefinite rel. pron., [ὄς + τις], *whoever, whatever, whichever; any one who, a man who, anything which; who, which, what*; — as collective, often used in sing. with pl. antecedent, as πάντας — ὄστις, *all who*. See G. 86; H. 280.

ὄστισοῦν, ἡτισοῦν, ὅτιοῦν, indefinite pron., [ὄς + τις + οὖν], *whoever then, whatever then, any whatever*. ὄντινοῦν μισθόν, *any pay whatever, any pay at all*. VII. vi. 27.

ὄσφραλνομαι, ὄσφρῆσομαι, 2 aor. ὄσφρόμην, [ὄσφρα, *smell*], *catch scent of, smell of*. V. viii. 3.

ὄταν, temporal conj., [ὄτε + ἄν], *whenever, at the time when, when*; used with subj.

ὄτ' = ὄτε.

ὄτε, by elision ὄτ', by elision and aspiration ὄθ', relative adv. and conj., *when, as, at the time when; while, whenever*.

ὄτι, conj., [originally neut. of ὄστις], *that*; often with causal clauses, *because, seeing that, since*; often used elliptically to strengthen superlatives, as ὄτι πλείεστους, *as many as possible*.

ὄτι, see ὄστις.

οὐ, before smooth vowels οὐκ, before rough vowels and consonants οὐχ, negative adv., proclitic, *not*, used in statements of fact, while μή is used rather

with expressions of will and contingency; — sometimes used as an interrogative, anticipating an affirmative answer, as οὐκ ἄρα, *is it not the case that?*

οὐδ, see ὅς.

οὐ, adv. of place, [loc. of ὅς], *where*; used sometimes with ellipsis of correlative expression, as μέχρι οὐ, *as far as the region where*. οὐ δὴ, *where, you see*.

οὐ, οἱ, ἐ, pl. σφεῖς, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς, reflexive pron. of 3d person (defective, οὐ, οἱ, ἐ, and σφίσι enclitic), *of him*. See G. 79; H. 261.

οὐδαμῆ, adv., [dat. fem. of οὐδαμός, *no one*], *in no way, by no means, nowhere*.

οὐδαμόθεν, adv., [οὐδαμός, *no one* + -θεν], *from no quarter, from no place, from no part*.

οὐδαμοῖ, adv., [οὐδαμός, *no one*], *to no place*.

οὐδαμοῦ, adv., [οὐδαμός, *no one*], *nowhere*.

οὐδέ, conj., [οὐ + δέ], *and not, but not, certainly not; not even, not also, nor yet; not by any means*; used often with correlative negatives, as οὐ — οὐδέ, *not — nor*; οὐδέ — οὐδέ, *not even — nor*. οὐδὲ ὧς, *not even thus, not even under these circumstances*.

οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμῖας, οὐδενός, adj., [οὐδέ + εἶς], *not one, not even one, none*. As subst., οὐδεῖς, *no one*; οὐδέν, *nothing*; — acc. neut. sing. often used adverbially, *in no respect, by no means, not at all*. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, *none the more*.

οὐδέποτε, adv., [οὐδέ + ποτέ], *never*.

οὐδέπω, adv., [οὐδέ + πῶ], *not yet, not as yet, not hitherto*.

οὐκέτι, adv., [οὐκ + ἔτι], *no longer, no further, no more*.

οὐκουν, adv., [οὐκ + οὐν], in statements, *not therefore, so not, thus not, not then*; in questions, anticipating an affirmative answer, *not therefore? not then? and so not?*

οὐκοῦν, adv., [οὐκ + οὐν], in statements, *therefore, thus, then, accordingly*; in questions, *so then? is it not the case that?*

οὐν, adv. and conj., post-positive, *therefore, accordingly, then; yet, however*; *be this as it may; at any rate, at all events, certainly, really*.

οὐποτε, adv., [οὐ + ποτέ], *never, not at any time*.

οὐπω, adv., [οὐ + πῶ], *not yet, not as yet, not hitherto*.

οὐπώποτε, adv., [οὐ + πῶποτε], *never yet at any time, never before at any time, never yet, never before*. I iv. 18.

οὐρά, -ας, ἡ, *tail*; of an army, *rear*.

οὐραγός, -οῦ, ὁ, [οὐρῖ + ἄγω], *rearman, rear-leader, the last man in a column, or an officer in command at the rear*.

οὐρανός, -οῦ, ὁ, *sky, heavens*. IV. ii. 2.

οὐς, ὠτός, τὸ, *ear*.

οὔτε, adv. and conj., [οὐ + τέ], *and not, nor*; often with correlatives, as οὔτε — οὔτε, *neither — nor*; οὔτε — τέ, *both not — and, not only not — but also*.

οὔτοι, adv., [οὐ + τοί], *certainly not, indeed not, not by any means*. VII. vi. 11.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, gen. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου, demonstrative pron., *this, pl. these*; usually referring to something preceding, but sometimes to what follows; often best translated *he, she, it, they*. καὶ οὗτοι, *these also, these too*. καὶ τοῦτο or καὶ ταῦτα, *that too, and that too*. τοῦτο μὲν — τοῦτο δέ, *partly — partly*.

οὔτοςί, αὐτή, τουτί, gen. τουτουί, ταυτησί, τουτουί, strengthened form of οὔτος, *this man here, this one here, this here.*
 οὔτω, before vowels οὔτως, adv., [οὔτος], *thus, so, in this way, in this manner, on this condition.*
 οὔτωςί, strengthened form of οὔτως, *in this very way.*
 οὐχί, adv., = οὐ, *not, no.*
 ὀφείλω, ὀφειλήσω, ὀφείληκα, 2 aor. ὤφελον, impf. p. ὀφειλόμην, *owe, be indebted; would, ought; — pass., be owed, be due.* ὤφελον is often used in expressions of wishing, followed by infin., *would that, oh that* (lit. *ought*).
 ὀφελος, τό, only in nom. and acc., [ὀφέλλω, *increase*], *use, benefit, advantage, profit, good.*
 ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, ὄ, [root οπ in ὄψομαι], *eye.*
 ὀφλισκάνω, ὀφλήσω, ὤφληκα, 2 aor. ὤφλον, [ὀφέλω], *owe*, used especially of one condemned to pay a fine, *be liable to pay, incur as a penalty.* V. viii. 1.
 Ὀφρύνιον, -ου, τό, *Ophrynum*, a town in Troas, near Dardanus. VII. viii. 5.
 ὄχεός, -οῦ, ὄ, [ὄχεω], *channel, water-channel, ditch.* II. iv. 13.
 ὄχεω, -ήσω, aor. ὄχησα, [ὄχος. *carriage*], *carry, bear; — pass., be carried, ride.* ἐφ' ἵππου ὄχεῖσθαι, *to ride on horseback.*
 ὄχημα, -ατος, τό, [ὄχεω], *support, carriage, vehicle.* III. ii. 19.
 ὄχθη, -ης, ἡ, [έχω], *eminence; of a river, high bank.*
 ὄχλος, -ου, ὄ, *throng, crowd, mass of men, multitude; particularly undisciplined mass of camp-followers; annoyance, trouble.* ὄχλον παρέχειν, *make trouble, give trouble, be troublesome.*
 ὄχυρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [έχω], *capable of being held, strong, secure,*

tenable. As subst., ὄχυρόν, -οῦ, τό, *stronghold, fortified place.*
 ὀψέ, adv., *late.*
 ὀψία, -ας, ἡ, [ὀψέ], *evening.*
 ὀψίζω, -ίσω, [ὀψέ], *be late, come late.* IV. v. 5.
 ὄψις, -εως, ἡ, [root οπ in ὄψομαι], *appearance, sight, spectacle.*
 ὄψομαι, see ὄραω.

II.

παγκράτιον, -ου, τό, [παγκρατής, *all-powerful*, from πᾶς, κράτος], *pancratium, complete contest, all-around-match*, a severe exercise common in Greek athletic contests, combining both boxing and wrestling. IV. viii. 27.
 παγχάλεπος, -ον, adj., [πᾶς + χαλεπός, *difficult*], *very hard, most difficult, extremely difficult.* V. ii. 20.
 παγγαλέπως, adv., [παγγάλεπος], *with extreme difficulty, very hardly.* παγγαλέπως ἔχειν, *be very angry, feel bitterly.* VII. v. 16.
 πάθημα, -ατος, τό, [root παθ in πάσχω], *suffering, misfortune, wretched plight.* VII. vi. 30.
 παθεῖν, see πάσχω.
 πάθος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root παθ in πάσχω], *unfortunate experience, treatment; suffering, mishap, disease.*
 παιάνίζω, -ίσω, aor. ἐπαιάνισα, [παιάν, *paean*], *chant the paean; — as the paean was a choral song, addressed to Apollo or Artemis, sung often on entering battle, and in thanksgiving for victory and other blessings, sing the war-song, chant a hymn of victory, sing a choral song.*
 παιδεία, -ας, ἡ, [παιδεύω], *training, education, bringing up.* IV. vi. 15.

- παιδεραστής**, -οῦ, ὁ, [παῖς, ἐραστής], one fond of boys, lover of boys. VII. iv. 7.
- παιδεύω**, -εύσω, πεπαιδευκα, ἐπαίδευσα, [παῖς], bring up a child, rear; train, educate.
- παιδικά**, -ῶν, τὰ, [παῖς], pl. with force of sing., object of affection, favorite.
- παιδίον**, -ίου, τό, [dim. of παῖς], little child, child. IV. vii. 13.
- παιδίσκη**, -ης, ἡ, [παῖς], young girl, maiden. IV. iii. 11.
- παῖς**, παιδός, child. παῖς, ὁ, boy, youth, lad; waiter, servant. παῖς, ἡ, girl, maid. ἐκ παίδων, from childhood.
- παίω**, παίσω, πέπαικα, ἔπαισα, strike, beat, strike at, smite, wound; strike against, dash against.
- παιωνίζω**, -ίσω, aor. ἐπαιώνισα, = παιανίζω, which see.
- πάλαι**, adv., long ago, long since; formerly, previously. οἱ παλαιήκοντες, those who came up earlier.
- παλαιός**, -ά, -όν, adj, comp. παλαιότερος, sup. παλαιότατος, [πάλαι], old, ancient. παλαιότερον, rather old. τὸ παλαιόν, as adv. acc., formerly.
- παλαιῶ**, -αίσω, aor. ἐπάλαισα, [πάλλη], wrestle. IV. viii. 26.
- πάλη**, -ης, ἡ, [πάλλω, ποίε, θρῶν], wrestling. IV. viii. 27.
- πάλιν**, adv., back, backwards; again, once more, anew.
- παλλακίς**, -ίδος, ἡ, [πάλλαξ, youth], concubine, mistress. I. x. 2.
- παλτόν**, -οῦ, τό, [πάλλω, ποίε for throwing], light spear, lance; in the Anabasis generally used of the spear carried by the Persians; see pp. 17, 18
- παμπληθής**, -ές, adj., [πᾶς, πλήθος], multitudinous, very numerous, countless. III. ii. 11.
- πάμπολυς**, παμπόλλη, πάμπολου, adj, [πᾶς + πολός], very much,
- very great, very large, very numerous, vast; in pl., very many.
- παμπόνηρος**, -ον, adj., [πᾶς + πονηρός, wicked], altogether bad, thoroughly knavish. VI. vi. 25.
- πανουργία**, -ας, ἡ, [πανούργος], craft, villany. VII. v. 11.
- πανούργος**, -ον, adj., [πᾶς, root ἐργ in ἐργάζομαι, do], lit. 'ready to do anything,' wicked, knavish, villainous.
- πάνθ'**, πάντ', see πᾶς.
- παντάπασι**, before vowels παντάπασιν, adv., [πάντα + dat. pl. of πᾶς], all in all, altogether, wholly, absolutely, throughout; with a negative, at all.
- πανταχῆ** adv., [πᾶς], everywhere, in every part, in all places. II. v. 7.
- πανταχοῦ**, adv., [πᾶς], everywhere, in every instance.
- παντελῶς**, adv., [παντελής, complete], completely, altogether, wholly.
- πάντη**, adv., [πᾶς], every way, on every side; everywhere, throughout.
- παντοδαπός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [πᾶς], of every kind, of all kinds, of all sorts.
- πάντοθεν**, adv, [πᾶς + -θεν], from all sides, on all sides, from all quarters.
- παντοῖος**, -α, -ον, adj., [πᾶς], of all kinds, of all sorts.
- πάντοσε**, adv., [πᾶς], in all directions, everywhere. VII. ii. 23.
- πάντως**, adv., [πᾶς], by all means, altogether, at all events, at any rate.
- πάνυ**, adv., [πᾶς], very, exceedingly, very much, altogether, quite. οὐ πάνυ, not at all.
- πάσμαι**, πάσομαι, πέπαμαι, plurf. ἐπεπάμην, [poetic word], acquire, get; pf. πέπαμαι, have acquired, = κέκτημαι, have, possess.
- παρ'**, see παρά.

παρά, *παρ'* before vowels, prep., with gen., dat., and acc., general meaning, *beside*.

1. With gen., *from the side of, from*.

2. With dat., *by the side of, near, by, with, about*. τὰ παρ' ἐμοί, *affairs with me, my circumstances*.

3. With the acc., *to the side of, to, alongside of, along, beside, by, past, against, contrary to*; — of time, *during, at*. παρὰ τοὺς ὅρκους, *contrary to the oaths*. παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς, *in violation of the treaties*.

In composition *παρά* (*παρ* before vowels) has the force of *beside, to, by, past; beyond, aside, amiss*.

παραβαίω, -βήσομαι, παραβέβηκα, 2 aor. παρέβην, [*παρά* + *βαίω*], *pass beyond, overstep; violate, break*. IV. i. 1.

παραβοηθέω, -βοηθήσω, -βεβοήθηκα, παρεβοήθησα, [*παρά* + *βοηθέω*], *come up, give aid, come to the rescue, hasten to give aid*. IV. vii. 24.

παραγγέλλω, -ελῶ, παρήγγελα, παρήγγειλα, impf. παρήγγελλον, [*παρά* + *ἀγγέλλω*], *give the order, give orders, give the watchword, give out; command, direct, order, bid, enjoin upon*, generally used of orders transmitted or passed along by several persons. κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, *according to the directions given, according to instructions*.

παράγγελσις, -εως, ἡ, [*παραγγέλλω*], *giving of command, passing of an order from man to man*. IV. v. 1.

παραγίγνομαι, -γενήσομαι, παραγεγέννημαι, 2 aor. παρεγένομην, [*παρά* + *γίγνομαι*], *come to, present one's self, be present, be at, arrive at*.

παράγω, παράξω, παρήγα, 2 aor. παρήγαγον, [*παρά* + *ἄγω*], *lead by, conduct by; lead along, bring forward, introduce; bring up, bring to the front*.

παραγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [*παράγω*], *transportation*. V. i. 16.

παράδεισος, -ου, ὁ, [*Persian word*], *park, hunting-park, preserve*. See N. to p. 55, 12.

παραδίδωμι, -δώσω, παραδέδωκα, παρέδωσα, 2 aor. παρέδων, [*παρά* + *δίδωμι*], *give up, hand over, deliver up; give out, give*.

παραδραμεῖν, see **παρατρέχω**.

παραθαρρύνω, παραθαρρύνω, [*παρά* + *θαρρύνω*], *encourage, embolden, cheer on*.

παραθέω, -θεύσομαι, [*παρά* + *θέω*], *run by, outrun, run past, outstrip*. IV. vii. 12.

παραθεῖναι, see **παρατίθημι**.

παραινέω, παραινέσω, παρήνεκα, impf. παρήνουν, [*παρά* + *αἰνέω*], *exhort, urge on; recommend, advise*.

παραίτομαι, -αιτήσομαι, παρήτημαι, παρητησάμην, [*παρά* + *αἰτέω*], *entreat earnestly, intercede for*. VI. vi. 29.

παρακαλέω, -έσω, παρακέκληκα, παρεκάλεσα, impf. παρεκάλουν, aor. p. παρεκλήθην, [*παρά* + *καλέω*], *call to one, call in, invite, summon; exhort, cheer, encourage*.

παρακαταθήκη, -ης, ἡ, [*παρακατατίθημι, deposit*], *deposit of money or property left in one's care*. V. iii. 7.

παράκειμαι, -κείσομαι, [*παρά* + *κείμαι*], *lie beside, be placed beside*. VII. iii. 22.

παρακελεύομαι, παρακέλευσομαι, παρακέλευσάμην, [*παρά* + *κελεύομαι*, mid. of *κελεύω, bid*], dep., *urge, entreat; exhort, encourage; especially with ἀλλήλοις, encourage one another by shouting*.

παρακέλευσις, -εως, ἡ, [παρακελεύομαι], *urging on, cheering on, exhortation*. IV. viii. 28.

παρακολουθέω, -ήσω, *παρακολουθήκα, παρακολούθησα*, *imprī. παρακολούθησον*, [παρά + ἀκολουθέω], *follow near by to one, follow beside, follow close at hand*.

παραλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, *παρείληφα*, 2 aor. *παρέλαβον*, [παρά + λαμβάνω], *take into possession, take along; receive from, receive; of office, succeed to*.

παραλείπω, *παρλείψω*, 2 pf. *παρλέλοιπα*, 2 aor. *παρέλιπον*, [παρά + λείπω], *leave behind, pass by; leave out, omit*.

παραλύπέω, -ήσω, [παρά + λυπέω, *υεχ*], *trouble, annoy. οἱ παραλυποῦντες, the troublesome, the refractory*. II. v. 29.

παραλύω, -λύσω, -λέλυκα, *παρέλυσα*, [παρά + λύω], *loose from the side, take off, as a rudder from a ship*. V. i. 11.

παραμείβω, *παραμείψω*, aor. mid. *παρημειψάμην*, [παρά + ἀμείβω, *change*], *change; — mid., change about, go by, go past*. I. x. 10.

παραμελέω, -μελήσω, *παρημέληκα, παρημέλησα*, [παρά + ἀμελέω], *pay no heed to, neglect, disregard; be neglectful*.

παραμένω, -μενῶ, *παραμεμένηκα, παρέμεινα*, [παρά + μένω], *remain by, remain with; remain faithful, be steadfast*.

παραμηρίδιον, -ον, τό, [παρά, *μηρός, thigh*], *thigh-protector, cuisse*, a section of armor for the upper part of the leg, corresponding with the greaves below the knee. I. viii. 6.

παραπέμπω, -πέμψω, 2 pf. *πέπομφα, παρέπεμψα*, [παρά + πέμπω], *send by, send along*, used especially of sending troops along the line or flanks for support.

παραπλέω, -πλεύσομαι and -πλευσοῦμαι, *παραπέπλευκα, παρέπλευσα*, [παρά + πλέω], *sail past, sail by, sail along, coast along*.

παραπλήσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [παρά + πλησίος, *near*], *somewhat like, similar to, resembling, like*.

παραρρέω, *παραρρέσομαι, παραρρήκα*, 2 aor. p. *παρρρήην*, [παρά + ρέω], *flow by, flow past; run off beside*.

παρασάγγης, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Old Persian *athangaina, made of stone*; modern Persian *far'sang*], *parasang, league*, a Persian measure of distance = thirty Greek stadia = about a league = about three geographical miles = about three and a half statute miles. As the parasang, like the German *stunde*, probably referred to the time required to traverse a certain distance rather than the distance itself, it may be considered a somewhat variable unit of measurement. The equivalents given above represent the value of the parasang in level country. In mountainous regions the average length of the parasang was probably a good deal less. Cf. N. to p. 55, 2.

παρασκευάζω, -άσω, *imprī. mid. παρεσκευάζομαι, pf. mid. παρεσκευάσμαι, plupf. παρεσκευάσμην*, aor. *παρεσκευασάμην*, [παρά + σκευάζω, *prepare*], *get ready, prepare, provide, procure; — mid., prepare one's self, make preparation, make ready; be ready, be prepared*.

παρασκευή, -ῆς, ἡ, [παρά + σκενή, *equipment*], *preparation, especially preparation for war, armament*. I. ii. 4.

παρασκηνάω, -ήσω, aor. *παρεσκηνήσα*, [παρά + σκηνάω, from *σκηνή*], *pitch one's tent near, pitch*

- camp near, encamp near.* III. i. 28.
- παράταξις**, -εως, ἡ, [παράταττω], *line of battle, battle array.*
- παράταττω**, -τάξω, παρατέταχα, παρέταξα, pf. p. παρατέταγμαi, [παρά + τάττω], *draw men up in line, draw up in battle order, draw up in line of battle.*
- παρατείνω**, παρατενῶ, παρατέτακα, παρέτεινα, plupf. p. παρετετάμην, [παρά + τείνω, *stretch*], *stretch along, stretch out; extend, prolong, draw out.*
- παρατίθημι**, -θήσω, παραθέτικα, παρέθηκα, impf. παρετίθην, 2 aor. mid. παρεθέμην, [παρά + τίθημι], *place beside; of meals, set before, serve up; — mid., lay one side, lay beside one.*
- παρατρέχω**, -δραμοῦμαι, παραδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. παρέδραμον, plupf. παρεδεδραμήκη, [παρά + τρέχω], *run by, run past, run along: run through, run over, run across.*
- παραχρήμα**, adv., [for παρά τὸ χρήμα, *to the matter*], *on the spot, at once, forthwith, straightway.* VII. vii. 24.
- παρεγγύω**, -ήσω, παρηγγύηκα, παρηγγύησα, impf. παρηγγύων, [παρά + ἐγγύω, from ἐγγύς, *near*], *pass along, as a word of command, message, or watchword; send the word along, pass the word along; pass from hand to hand, pass on; urge, exhort, command, suggest.*
- παρεγγύη**, -ης, ἡ, [παρεγγύω], *command, order.* VI. v. 13.
- παρέδοσαν**, see παραδίδομι.
- πάριμι**, παρέσομαι, impf. παρήν, [παρά + εἶμι], *be by, be near, be at hand, be present; have come, come, arrive, attend, be ready; 3d pers. sing. often as impers., πάρεστι, παρέσται, παρήν, it is possible, it is feasible; participle sometimes in acc. abs., παρόν, it being pos-*
- sible, since it is (was) possible. τοῖς πολεμοῖσι πάρισι, the enemy have. ἐν τῷ παρόντι, in the present emergency, at present. τὰ παρόντα πράγματα or τὰ παρόντα, the present state of affairs.*
- πάριμι**, impf. -ῆειν or -ῆα, [παρά + εἶμι], *go past, pass by, go along, pass through, come forward. See εἶμι.*
- παρελαύνω**, παρελάσω or παρελῶ, παρελήλακα, παρήλασα, impf. παρήλαυνον, [παρά + ἐλαύνω], *drive past; march past, drive by, ride along, ride by.*
- παρέρχομαι**, παρελεύσομαι, παρελήλυθα, 2 aor. παρήλθον, [παρά + ἔρχομαι], *come by, go by, pass by, pass through; — of time, pass, elapse; of speakers, come forward.*
- παρέχω**, παρέξω or παρασχέσω, παρέσχηκα, 2 aor. παρέσχον, [παρά + ἔχω], *offer, furnish, afford, supply, present, give, render; give up, deliver; — of passion or fear, arouse, excite, inspire. παρέχεσθαι πειθομένους στρατιώτας, to make soldiers obedient.*
- Παρθέριον**, -ου, τό, *Parthenium*, a town in Mysia, in the vicinity of Pergamos. VII. viii. 15, 21.
- Παρθέριος**, -ου, δ, *Parthenius*, a river on the western border of Paphlagonia, flowing northward into the Black Sea; now *Burtan-Tschai*. V. vi. 9.
- παρθένος**, -ου, ἡ, *maid, maiden, virgin.* III. ii. 25.
- Παριανός**, -οῦ, δ, [Πάριον], *Parian*; in pl., *Παριανοί*, -ῶν, *Parians*, inhabitants of *Parium*. VII. iii. 16.
- παρίημι**, παρήσω, παρείκα, παρήκα, [παρά + ἵημι], *send by, let pass by, permit, allow, yield.*
- Πάριον**, -ου, τό, *Parium*, a city in Mysia, on the south shore of the

Propontis, east of Lampsacus.
VII. ii. 7 *et seq.*

παρίστημι, παραστήσω, παρέστηκα, παρέστησα, 2 aor. παρέστην, [παρά + ἵστημι]; transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), *place near, put by, station near*; intransitive tenses, *stand near, stand by*; — mid., *place near one's self, station near one's self, bring forward.*

πάροδος, -ου, ἡ, [παρά + ὁδός], *way past, passage, pass, entrance, approach.*

παροινέω, παροινήσω, πεπαροίνεκα, ἐπαροίνεσα, [παρίνος, from παρά + οἶνος], *play drunken tricks, behave ill at wine.* V. viii. 4.

παροίχομαι, παροιχέσομαι, -έχημαι, [παρά + οἰχομαι], *be past.* τὰ παροιχόμενα, *the things of the past, the past.* II. iv. 1.

Παρράσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Parrhasian*, an inhabitant of Parrhasia, a district about Mount Lycaeus, in the southwestern part of Arcadia. I. i. 2.

Παρύσατις, -ιδος, ἡ, [Old Persian, thought to come from *paru*, *much*, and *shiti*, *land*, = *she who has much land, she of the wide lands*], daughter of Artaxerxes I., half-sister and wife of Darius Nothus, and mother of Artaxerxes II. and Cyrus. For the character of Parysatis see pp. 21, 24, 25. I. i. 4 *et al.*

πάς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός, neut. pl. πάντα, by elision πάντ', by elision and aspiration πάνθ'; without the article, *all, every*, as πᾶσα ὁδός, *every road, every way*; with the article, *whole*, as πᾶσα ἡ ὁδός, *the whole way*; πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *the whole time.* As subst., πᾶν, *everything*; πάντα, *all things*; τὸ πᾶν, *the whole.*

Πασίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Pasion*, a Greek general in the service of Cyrus;

some of his men went over to Clearchus, whereupon he abandoned the expedition. I. ii. 3 *et seq.*

πάσχω, πείσομαι, πέπονθα, 2 aor. ἔπαθον, *experience, be affected, be treated; suffer.* εὖ πάσχειν, *to receive good, to be well treated.* κακῶς πάσχειν, *to suffer ill, to suffer hurt, to be ill treated.* πάσχειν δεινά, *to suffer evils.* πάσχειν βίαν, *to suffer violence.* πάσχειν τι or παθεῖν τι, *to suffer any hurt, to suffer some hurt, euphemistic for to die, to be killed.*

πατάσσω, πατάξω, ἐπάταξα, *smite, strike, fell.*

Πατηγύας, -α, ὁ, *Pategyas*, a prominent Persian in the service of Cyrus. I. viii. 1.

πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *pater*, German *Vater*, Eng. *father*], *father.*

πάτριος, -α, -ον, adj., [πατήρ], *of a father, of fathers, father's, paternal, ancestral.* σὺν τῷ πατρίῳ φρονήματι, *with the spirit of your sires.* III. ii. 16.

πατρίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [πατήρ] *fatherland, native country, home.*

πατρῶος, -α, -ον, adj., [πατήρ], *of one's father, ancestral, hereditary, especially of things inherited from one's father, inherited from forefathers.*

παύλα, -ης, ἡ, [παύω, cease], *rest, end, cessation; prevention.* V. vii. 32.

παύω, παύσω, πέπαυκα, ἔπαυσα, *cause to stop, put an end to*; — mid., *cease, pause, stop, rest*; *give up, finish, end*; *leave off, be done with, be freed from.*

Παφλαγονία, -ας, ἡ, *Paphlagonia*, a province of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea, east of Bithynia. VI. i. 14.

Παφλαγονικός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [Παφλαγονία], *Paphlagonian, of*

Paphlagonia. ἡ Παφλαγονική (sc. χώρα), = Παφλαγονία, *Paphlagonia*, VI. i. 15 *et seq.*

Παφλαγών, -όνος, ὁ, *Paphlagonian*, an inhabitant of Paphlagonia. Cyrus had a troop of Paphlagonian cavalry (ἰππεῖς Παφλαγόνες) in the battle of Cunaxa. I. viii. 5. V. vi. 3.

πάχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [παχύς], *thickness*. V. iv. 13.

παχύς, -εία, -όν, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., [root παγ in πήγνυμι, *be solid*], *thick, large*.

πέδη, -ης, ἡ, [root πεδ, cf. ποῦς], *fetter*. IV. iii. 8.

πεδινός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. πεδινώτερος, [πεδίον], *flat, level*.

πεδίον, -ου, τό, [πέδον, *ground*, cf. ποῦς], *plain, level country, flat*.

πεζεύω, πεζεύσω, [πεζός], *go on foot, travel by land*.

πεζῆ, adv., [πεζός], *on foot*, as opposed to being on horseback; *on land, by land*, as opposed to travel by sea.

πεζός, -ή, -όν, adj., [root πεδ, cf. ποῦς], *on foot, walking*, as opposed to being on horseback. **πεζή δύναμις**, *infantry*. As subst. in pl., **πεζοί**, -ῶν, οἱ, *foot-soldiers, infantry*.

πειθαρχέω, -ήσω, [πειθαρχος, *obedient*, from πείθω, ἀρχή], *obey one in authority, be obedient to*. I. ix. 17.

πείθω, πείσω, πέπεικα, έπεισα, 2 pf. πέποιθα, mid. πείθομαι, πείσομαι, πέπισμαι, 2 aor. έπιθόμην, aor. p. έπέισθην, *prevail upon, win over, persuade*; — mid. and pass., *be won over, be persuaded, be prevailed upon*; *obey; believe in, trust to; yield, comply, listen to*.

πεινάω, πεινήσω, πεπεινήκα, έπεινήσα, [πεινα, *hunger*], *be hungry, suffer hunger, hunger*. I. ix. 27.

πείρα, -ας, ἡ, [cf. πειράω], *trial, attempt, experiment*. *έν πείρα γενέσθαι*, *to be well acquainted with*. *πείραν έχειν*, *to have experience*.

πειράω, -άσω, aor. έπειράσα, more often as mid. dep., πειράσομαι, πειράσομαι, πεπειράμαι, έπειράσάμην, impf. έπειρώμην, *attempt, try, endeavor; test, make proof of, make trial of*.

πειστέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [πέλω], *to be obeyed*. *πειστέον έστίν αύτφ*, *he must be obeyed, obedience must be rendered to him*.

πελάζω, πελάσω, aor. έπέλασα, [πέλας, *near*], *approach, come near, draw nigh*. IV. ii. 3.

Πελληνεύς, -έως, ὁ, *Pellenian*, inhabitant of Pellene, a city in the eastern part of Achaia. V. ii. 15.

Πελοποννήσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Πελοπόννησος], *Peloponnesian, of or from the Peloponnesus*. As subst., **Πελοποννήσιος**, -ου, ὁ, *Peloponnesian*, an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

Πελοπόννησος, -ου, ἡ, [Πέλοπος νήσος, *Island of Pelops*], *Peloponnesus*, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece, said to have taken its name from Pelops, an early king of Elis. I. iv. 2.

πελτάζω, -άσω [πέλτη], *serve as peltast, be a peltast*. V. viii. 5.

Πέλται, -ῶν, αἱ, *Peltae*, a city in the western portion of Phrygia, on the Maeander. See N. to p. 56, 7. I. ii. 10.

πελταστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [πελτάζω], *light-shield-man, targeteer, peltast*; also as a general term, *light-armed troops*, I. ii. 9.

πελταστικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [πελταστής], *of a peltast, of targeteers*. τὸ πελταστικόν (sc. στρατεύμα), *the peltast force, the targeteers*.

πέλιτη, -ης, ἡ, *light shield*, of the shape of a crescent, *target*; also, *pole, shaft*. See Plate II. 5.

πέμπταϊος, -α, -ον, adj., [πέμπτος], *on the fifth day*; of dead, ἦσαν πέμπταϊοι, *they were five days unburied*. VI. iv. 9.

πέμπτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [πέντε], *fifth, the fifth*.

πέμπω, πέμψω, πέπομφα, έπεμψα, aor. p. έπέμφθην, *send*.

πένης, -ητος, δ, adj., [πένομαι], *poor man, day-laborer*, not a beggar, but a man who has to work for a living; sometimes as adj., *poor, needy*. VII. vii. 28.

πενία, -ας, ἡ, [πένης], *poverty, need*. VII. vi. 20.

πένομαι, used only in pres. and impf., *work for daily bread, be poor, live in poverty*. III. ii. 26.

πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [πέντε + έκατόν], *five hundred*.

πέντε, indecl. num. *five*.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indecl. num., *fifteen*.

πεντήκοντα, indecl. num., *fifty*.

πεντηκοντήρ, -ῆρος, δ, [πεντήκοντα], *pentecoster, leader of fifty men, commander of a pentecostys*. III. iv. 21.

πεντηκόντορος, -ου, ἡ, [πεντήκοντα, root ερ in έρετμόν, *oar*], originally used with ναῦς, *fifty-oared ship, penteconter, freight-ship with fifty oars, twenty-five on a side*.

πεντηκοστῦς, -ῦος, acc. pl. πεντηκοστῦς, ἡ, [πεντήκοντα], *number of fifty, body of fifty men, pentecostys, a division in the Spartan army*; see p. 28. κατὰ πεντηκοστῦς, *by pentecostyes*. III. iv. 2.

περ, enclitic adv., in Attic prose only in composition, generally making the word to which it is added more emphatic or specific, = *just, exactly; altogether, at any rate, however, yet*. See εἴπερ, καίπερ, ὅσπερ, καθάπερ, ὅσοσπερ, ὥσπερ.

περᾶ, adv., *across, beyond, further*, used of both space and time. οὐκέτι πέρα, *no longer, no further*; with gen., πέρα μεσοβσης τῆς ἡμέρας, *beyond mid-day, afternoon*.

περαίνω, περανῶ, aor. έπέρανα, [πέρας], *bring to an end, carry through, complete, finish, accomplish*.

περαιῶω, -ῶσω, πεπεραιῶκα, έπεραιῶσα, [πέραν], *carry over, bring across*; — mid. and pass., *go across, pass over*. VII. ii. 12

περᾶν, adv., *on the other side, across*; often with gen., *on the other side of*. τὸ πέραν, *the other side, the opposite side*.

περάω, περάσω, πεπέρακα, έπέρασα, [πέραν], *go right through, go through, cross over, pass over*. IV. iii. 21.

Πέργαμος, -ου, ἡ, *Pergamos, Pergamus, Pergamum*, a city in Mysia, later capital of the kingdom of Pergamos; now *Bergama*. VII. viii. 8, 23.

περδιξ, -ικος, δ, *partridge*. I. v. 3.

περί, prep., with gen, dat., and acc., *about, around*: 1. With gen., *about, concerning, in regard to, of, respecting*. 2. With dat. (rare), *about, around*. 3. With acc., *around, about, in regard to, in relation to, with, over, towards*. οἱ περί Κῦρον, *those about Cyrus, those in company with Cyrus, Cyrus and his men*.

In composition περί adds the force of *all around, about, above, before, very, exceedingly*.

περιβάλλω, περιβαλῶ, 2 aor. περιέβαλον, impf. περιέβαλλον, [περί + βάλλω, *throw*], *throw around, as one's arms, embrace*; — mid., *shift around, as one's shield for protection; take in, get possession of, as plunder*.

περιγίγνομαι, -γενήσομαι, 2 pf. -γέγονα, 2 aor. περιεγενόμην, [περί + γίγνομαι], *be superior, prevail over, overcome, excel, conquer*, followed by gen.; *result, issue, come around*, followed by infin.

περιελῶ, -ήσω, [περί + εἰλέω, *roll*], *wrap around, fold around*. IV. v. 36.

περίεμι, impf. περιήειν or περιῆα, [εἶμι], *go around, go about*.

περίεμι, περιέσομαι, περιῆν, [περί + εἶμι], *be around; be superior to, surpass, excel*.

περιέλκω, περιέλξω, impf. περιείλκων, [περί + ἔλκω, *drag*], *drag around, drag about*. VII. vi. 10.

περιέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, -ελήλυθα, περιήλθον, [περί + ἔρχομαι], *go around, pass around*. IV. iv. 3.

περιέχω, περιέξω or περισχῆσω, περιέσχηκα, 2 aor. περιέσχον, [περί + ἔχω], *surround, encompass*. I. ii. 22.

περίστημι, περιστήσω, περιέστηκα, περιέστησα, 2 aor. περιέστην, [περί + ἵστημι], transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), *station around, place around*; intransitive tenses, *stand around, stay about*. οἱ περιστῶτες, *the bystanders*.

περικυκλῶ, -ώσω, περικεκύκλωκα, [περί + κυκλῶ, *surround*], *encircle, surround*. VI. iii. 11.

περιλαμβάνω, περιλήψομαι, 2 aor. περιέλαβον, [περί + λαμβάνω], *put one's arms around, embrace*. VII. iv. 10.

περιμένω, -μενῶ, -μεμένηκα, -έμεινα, [περί + μένω], *wait, remain*; with acc. as obj., *wait for*.

Περίνθιος, -ου, ὁ, [Πέρινθος], *Perinthian*, an inhabitant of Perinthus. VII. ii. 8.

Πέρινθος, -ου, ἡ, *Perinthus*, a city in Thrace, on the north shore of the Propontis, west of Byzantium.

πέριξ, adv., [περί], *round about, around*; — with gen., *around, about*.

περίοδος, -ου, ἡ, [περί + ὁδός], *circumference, circuit*.

περιουκέω, -ήσω, [περίοικος], *dwell around, dwell about*. V. vi. 16.

περίοικος, -ου, ὁ, [περί + οἶκος], *neighbor*; at Sparta, *perioecus, provincial*, one of the *περίοικοι*, a class of free inhabitants in the towns of Laconia, outside of Sparta itself, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty, being above the Helots and below the Spartans. V. i. 15.

περιοράω, περιόψομαι, περιεόρακα or περιεόρακα, 2 aor. περιείδον, impf. περιεόρων, [περί + ὀράω], *overlook, neglect, pass by, allow*.

περίπατος, -ου, ὁ, [περί + πάτος, *path*], *walking about, walk*. II. iv. 15.

περιπέτομαι, -πτήσομαι, [περί + πέτομαι], *fly around, fly about*. VI. i. 23.

περιπήγνυμι, περιπήξω, περιπέπηγα, impf. περιεπηγνύμην, [περί + πήγνυμι, *freeze*], *be frozen about; of shoes, be frozen on the feet*. IV. v. 14.

περιπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, περιπέπτωκα, 2 aor. περιέπεσον, [περί + πίπτω], *fall about, embrace; fall upon, fall in with*.

περιπλέω, -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι, περιπέπλευκα, περιπέπλευσα, [περί + πλέω, *sail*], *sail around*.

περιποιέω, -ποιήσω, περιεποίηκα, περιεποίησα, aor. mid. περιεποιήσαμην, [περί + ποιέω], *keep safe, procure*; — mid., *get for one's self, acquire*. V. vi. 17.

περιπτύσσω, περιπτύξω, aor. περιέπτυσσα, [περί + πτύσσω, *fold*], *enfold, envelop*; as a military term, *outflank*. I. x. 9.

περιρρέω, περιρρέομαι, περιερρήκα, impf. p. περιερρούμην, aor. p.

- (as mid.) περιερρήνῃ, [περί + ῥέω, flow], flow around; flow away, slip away from around any one or anything; of fetters, slip off, drop off.
- περισταυρόω**, -ώσω, περισταυρώκα, περισταυρώσα, plurf. p. περισταυρώμην, [περί + σταυρόω, fence with poles], surround with palisade, surround with stockade. VII. iv. 14.
- περιστέρα**, -ās, ἡ, pigeon, dove. I. iv. 9.
- περιπτεώω**, -εύσω, imperf. ἐπερίπτεον, [περιπτός], be more than enough; reach beyond, go beyond, outflank. IV. viii. 11.
- περιπτός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [πέριξ], over and above, more than sufficient, superfluous. As subst., **περιπτοί**, -ῶν, οἱ, used of soldiers in battle order, those beyond, surplus men, troops beyond the extent of our front. IV. viii. 11. **περιπτόν**, -οῦ, τό, what is not necessary, what is not needed, surplus.
- περιτυγχάνω**, -τεύομαι, -τετύχηκα, 2 aor. περιέτυχον, [περί + τυγχάνω], happen to be about, happen to be near, fall in with. VI. vi. 7.
- περιφανῶς**, adv., [περιφανής, conspicuous], evidently, notably, manifestly. IV. v. 4.
- περιφέρω**, περιείσω, 2 aor. περιήνεγον, [περί + φέρω], carry around, bring around. VII. iii. 24.
- περίφοβος**, -ον, adj., [περί + φόβος], very much frightened, exceedingly terrified, in great fear. III. i. 12.
- Πέρσης**, -ου, ὁ, Persian, inhabitant of Persia, for which see p. 1 et seq.
- περσίω**, [Πέρσης], speak Persian, talk Persian. IV. v. 34.
- Περσικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [Περσίς], Persian, of the Persians, of Persia.
- τὸ Περσικὸν ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance the Persian dance.
- περσιστί**, adv., [περσίζω], in the Persian language. IV. v. 10.
- περσινός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [πέρσι, last year], of last year, last year's, of the previous year.
- πέταλον**, -ου, τό, [πετάννυμι, spread out], leaf. V. iv. 12.
- πέτομαι**, πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτόμην or ἐπτόμην, fly. I. v. 3.
- πέτρα**, -ας, ἡ, rock, ledge, mass of rock.
- πετροβολία**, -ας, ἡ, [πέτρος, βάλλω], stone-throwing, stonung. VI. vi. 15.
- πέτρος**, -ου, ὁ, stone, boulder, as distinguished from πέτρα, which refers rather to the living rock, or large mass of rock.
- πεφυλαγμένως**, adv., [πεφυλαγμένος, pf. part. of φυλάττω], cautiously. II. iv. 24.
- πῆ**, adv., often enclitic, in some way, somehow. πῆ μὲν — πῆ δέ, in one way — but in another respect.
- πηγή**, -ῆς, ἡ, spring, source; of the sources of a stream, usually in pl.
- πήγνυμι**, πήξω, πέπηχα, ἐπηξα, imperf. ἐπηγνύμην, make fast, make solid; stiffen, freeze.
- πηδάλιον**, -ου, τό, [πηδός, oar-blade], rudder, steering-paddle; not like the modern rudder, but simply a strong oar with wide blade. There were usually two steering paddles, one on each side of the stern, and worked simultaneously by means of a cross-bar connecting them. V. i. 11.
- πηλός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [cf. Lat. *pālis*], mud, mire, clay.
- πήχυς**, -εως, ὁ, fore-arm; as a measure of length, cubit, = 6 palms (παλαισταί), = 24 fingers (δάκτυλοι), = about 18 inches by

- our measure. The Persian cubit was longer than the Greek, = $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by our measure. IV. vii. 16.
- Πίγρης**, -ητος, ὁ, *Pigres*, a Carian interpreter in the service of Cyrus. I. ii. 17 *et seq.*
- πιέζω**, πιέσω, aor. ἐπίεσα, *press, crowd, press hard.*
- πικρός**, -ά, -όν, adj., *b'itter.* IV. iv. 13.
- πίνω**, πῖομαι, πέπωκα, 2 aor. ἔπιον, *drink.* VI. i. 4.
- πιπράσκω**, pf. πέπρᾱκα, plupf. ἔπεπράκειν, fut. pf. πεπρᾱσομαι, def., *sell.*
- πίπτω**, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, 2 aor. ἔπεσον, *fall, fall down; especially in pf., be fallen.*
- Πισίδης**, -ου, ὁ, *Psidian*; usually in pl, Πισίδαι, -ῶν, οἱ, *Psidians*, a people in Asia Minor, south of Phrygia. See N. to p. 53, 22. I. i. 11; ii. 1.
- πιστεύω**, πιστεύσω, πεπίστευκα, ἐπίστευσα, [πίστις], *trust, put faith in, believe in, believe, rely on.*
- πίστις**, -εως, ἡ, [πίθω], *trust, faith, good-faith, confidence, faithfulness; token of good-faith, pledge.*
- πιστός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [πίθω], *faithful, trusty, devoted; credible, trustworthy.* As subst., πιστοί, -ῶν, οἱ, the *Trusted*, a sort of privy-councillors in attendance upon a Persian king. πιστά, -ῶν, τά, *pledges, assurances of good-faith.*
- πιστότης**, -ητος, ἡ, [πιστός], *faithfulness, good-faith, fidelity.* I. viii. 29.
- πίτυς**, -υος, ἡ, *pine, pine-tree.* IV. vii. 6.
- πλάγιος**, -α, -ον, [πλάγος, *side*], *placed sideways, slanting, athwart, aslant, oblique.* εἰς πλάγιον, *obliquely.* As subst, πλάγιον, -ου, τό, *flank* of an army.
- πλαίσιον**, -ου, τό, *rectangle, square*; of troops, usually *hollow square*, the troops marching on the outside with the baggage, and non-combatants in the centre; see pp. 35, 36. The Persians often massed their troops in *solid squares* (πλαίσιοις πλήρεσι); see p. 19, and I. viii. 9.
- πλανάω**, -ήσω, πεπλάνηκα, ἐπλάνησα, [πλάνη, *wandering*], *mislead*; — mid. and pass., *wander about, wander.*
- πλάτος**, -εος or -ους, τό, [πλατύς], *breadth.* V. iv. 32.
- πλάττω**, πλάσω, πέπλακα, ἐπλασα, aor. mid. ἐπλασάμην, *form, mould, shape; make up, invent, fabricate.* II. vi. 26.
- πλατύς**, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, adj., comp. πλατύτερος, sup. πλατύτατος, *broad, wide.*
- πλευριαίος**, -α, -ον, adj., [πλέθρον], *of the width of a plethron, of the length of a plethron, to the extent of a plethron.*
- πλέθρον**, -ου, τό, *plethron*, a Greek measure of length, = $\frac{1}{6}$ of a stadium, = 100 Attic feet, = 97 feet and $\frac{4}{5}$ inch by our measurement.
- πλείων**, πλείστος, see πολύς.
- πλέω**, πλέξω, πέπλεχα, ἐπλεξα, [cf. Lat. *plectō*], *plait, twist*, used especially of the manufacture of articles in which rope or twine is used, as slings. III. iii. 18.
- πλεονεκτέω**, -ήσω, πεπλεονέκτηκα, impf. ἐπλεονέκτουν [πλεονέκτης, *greedy fellow*, = ὁ πλεόν ἔχων], *have more; get more, be greedy, claim more than is due; get the advantage, gain the advantage over.*
- πλευρά**, -ᾱς, ἡ, *rib: side*; as a military term often *sides* of a hollow square.
- πλέω**, πλεύσομαι or πλευσοῦμαι, πέπλευκα, ἐπλευσα, *sail, go by sea, travel by sea.*

πληγή, -ῆς, ἡ, [πλήττω], *blow, stroke*.

πλήθος, -εος or -ους, τό, *throng, crowd, multitude; magnitude, quantity, mass, amount; extent, number*.

πλήθω, def., chiefly used in pres. part., *be full*.

πλήν, adv. and prep., *except*:

1. As prep., with gen., *except, save, excepting*.

2. As adv., *except, except that, only that, only*.

πλήρης, πλήρες, gen. -εος or -ους, [root πλε in πίμπλημι, fill], *full, complete, full of*.

πλησιάζω, πλησιάζω, πεπλησίακα, ἐπλησίασα [πλησιός], *come near, draw near, approach*.

πλησιός, -α, -ον, [πέλας, near], adj., comp. πλησιαιτέρος, sup. πλησιαιτάτος, *near, neighboring, close to*.

πλησίον, adv., [πέλας, near], *near, nigh, hard by*.

πλήττω, πλήξω, 2 pf. πέπληγα, ἐπληξα, 2 aor. p. ἐπλήγην, *strike, smite, hit*, used especially of a direct blow.

πλίνθινος, -η, -ον, adj., [πλίνθος], *made of brick, of brick, brick*. III. iv. 11.

πλίνθος, -ου, ἡ, *brick*, whether sun-dried or baked by fire.

πλοῖον, -ου, τό, [πλέω], *sailing-vessel, ship; merchant vessel, transport*, as distinguished from the war-ship. The πλοῖον was built less narrow than the war-ship, and propelled by a sail instead of oars. Cf. pp. 39, 40.

πλοῦς, πλοῦ, ὁ, [for πλόος, from πλέω], *sailing, voyage; time or tide for sailing*. πλοῦς ἐστί, *it is favorable for sailing*.

πλούσιος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. πλουσιώτερος, sup. πλουσιώτατος, [πλοῦτος, wealth], *rich, wealthy*.

πλουτέω, -ήσω, [πλοῦτος, wealth], *be rich, be wealthy; become rich*.

πλουτίζω, πλουτιῶ, πεπλούτικα, ἐπλούτισα, [πλοῦτος, wealth], *make wealthy, make rich*. VII. vi. 9.

πνεῦμα, -ατος, τό, [πνέω], *breath, wind*.

πνέω, πνεύσομαι, πέπνευκα, ἔπνευσα, impf. ἔπνουν, *blow, draw breath, breathe*.

πνίγω, πνίξω, *choke, throttle; — pass., be choked, be drowned*. V. vii. 25.

ποδαπός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., *from what country? where born?* IV. iv. 17.

ποδήρης, -ες, gen. -εος or -ους, adj., [root ποδ in ποῦς], *reaching to the feet*. I. viii. 9.

ποδίζω, -ίσω, pf. p. πεπόδισμαι, [ποῦς, foot], *bind the feet, tie the feet; — pass., have fetters on the feet, have the feet fettered*. III. iv. 35.

πόθεν, adv., *whence*.

ποθεν, adv., enclitic, *from some place or other, from somewhere*.

ποθέω, -ήσω, πεπόθηκα, ἐπόθησα, [πόθος], *long for, yearn after, desire*. VI. iv. 8.

πόθος, -ου, ὁ, *longing, yearning, fond desire*. III. i. 3.

ποί, adv., enclitic, *somewhere or other, somewhere*.

ποιέω, ποιήσω, πεποίηκα, ἐποίησα, *do, make; form, construct, create; produce, cause, perform, render*. See IDIOMS.

ποιητός, -α, -ον, adj., [ποιέω], = *faciundus, to be done, that must be done* ποιητέον ἐστὶν αὐτῷ, *he must do*.

ποικίλος, -η, -ον, adj., *of many colors, many-colored, variegated; of a human being, tattooed*.

ποιός, -α, -ον, adj., interrogative, *what? what sort of? what kind of?* used in both direct and indirect questions. III. i. 14.

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, πεπολέμηκα, ἐπολέμησα, impf. ἐπολέμουν, aor. p. ἐπολεμήθην, [πόλεμος], *go to war, make war, make war upon, be at war with, fight. ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη, whatever hostilities passed.*

πολεμικός, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. πολεμικώτερος, sup. πολεμικώτατος, [πόλεμος], *of war, for war; of persons, skilled in war, warlike.* As subst., πολεμικόν, -οῦ, τό, *signal for battle, war-shout.* πολεμικά, -ῶν, τὰ, *military exercises, pursuits of war.*

πολεμικῶς, adv., comp. πολεμικώτερον, sup. πολεμικώτατα, [πολεμικός], *like an enemy, hostile.* πολεμικῶς ἔχειν, *to be like enemies, to be on terms of hostility.*

πολέμιος, -α, -ον, adj., [πόλεμος], *war; of an enemy, hostile.* As subst., πολέμιος, -ου, ὁ, *enemy; often in pl., οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy.* πολέμια, -ων, τὰ, *matters of war, military science.* ἡ πολέμια (sc. γῆ or χώρα), *the enemy's country.*

πόλεμος, -ου, ὁ, *war, warfare.*

πολιζέω, [πόλις], poetic word, *colonize a region by building a city.* VI. vi. 4.

πολιορκέω, -ήσω, aor. ἐπολιορκησα, impf. ἐπολιορκουν, [πόλις, ἔρκος], *enclosure, from εἶργω, hem in, hem in a city, besiege, blockade, beleaguer.*

πόλις, -εως, ἡ, *city, town; state.*

πόλισμα, -ατος, τό, [πολιζέω], *city, town.*

πολίτης, -ου, ὁ, [πόλις], *citizen, freeman.* V. iii. 9.

πολλάκις, adv., [πολύς], *many times, repeatedly, frequently.*

πολλαπλάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., [πολύς], *many times as many, many times more, many times larger, manifold more; sometimes followed*

by the gen. of the comparative degree, many times more than.

πολλαχῆ, adv., [πολύς], *many times, often.* VII. iii. 12.

πολλαχοῦ, adv., *in many places, in many cases.* IV. i. 28.

πολύανθρωπος, -ον, [πολύς + ἄνθρωπος], *populous, full of people.* II. iv. 13.

πολυαρχία, -ας, ἡ, [πολύς, ἀρχή], *government of many, multiplicity of command.* VI. i. 18.

Πολυκράτης, -ους, ὁ, [πολύς, κράτος], *Polycrates, an Athenian captain, who rendered valuable service to the Ten Thousand during the Retreat.* IV. v. 24.

Πολυνίκος, -ου, ὁ, [πολύς, νίκη], *Polynicus, a Spartan officer, who acted as agent for Thibron in engaging the remnants of the Ten Thousand.* VII. vi. 1.

πολυπραγμονέω, πολυπραγμονήσω, [πολυπράγμων, busy-body, from πολύς, πράττω], *busy one's self; meddle in state affairs, intrigue.* V. i. 15.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, gen. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, adj., comp. πλείων or πλέων, sup. πλείστος, *much; in pl., many, numerous.* As subst., πολλοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *many; with the article, οἱ πολλοί, the majority, the most.* πολύ, τό, often with partitive gen., *much; with the article, the greater part, the mass, the bulk; often used in acc. πολύ with adverbial force, much, very, far, a long distance.* πολὺς φόβος, *great fear.* πολὺς χρόνος, *a long time.* ἐπὶ πολὺ, *for a long distance.* ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, *for the most part.* πολλοῦ δέω, *be far from, lack much of.* ἐκ πολλοῦ, *from a great distance, far.* ἐκ πλείονος, *from a greater distance, sooner.* πολλὰ κάγαθά, *many good things.*

Πολύστρατος, -ου, ὁ, [πολύς, στρατός], *Polystратus*, an Athenian, father of Lycius. III. iii. 20.

πολυτελής, -ές, gen. -οῦς, adj., [πολύς, τέλος], *very expensive, very costly*. I. v. 8.

πομπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [πέμπω], *escort; procession, parade, especially solemn procession in honor of some god*. V. v. 5.

πονέω, *πονῆσω, πεπόνηκα, ἐπόνησα*, impf. ἐπόνουν, pf. p. πεπόνημαι, aor. mid. ἐπονησάμην, [πόνος], *toil, labor, work hard; gain by toil, gain by labor; suffer under labor, undergo hardship, endure suffering*.

πονηρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [πονέω], *toil-some; in bad plight, bad, useless, worthless; base, villainous, wicked*.

πονήρως, adv., [πονηρός], *laboriously, with difficulty*. III. iv. 19.

πόνος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. πένομαι], *work, especially hard work, labor, toil; distress, trouble, suffering. οἱ ἡμέτεροι πόνου, the fruits of our labor*, VII. vi. 9.

πόντος, -ου, ὁ, *sea, sea-basin*, as distinguished from θάλαττα, which refers to the sea rather as a body of water.

Πόντος Εὐξείνιος, *Euxine Sea, Black Sea*. See Εὐξείνιος.

Πόντος, -ου, ὁ, *Pontus*, a province of Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea, east of Paphlagonia. See Map. V. vi. 15.

πορεία, -ας, ἡ, [πορεύομαι], *journey, march; route, course, way*.

πορευτέος, -α, -ον, adj., [πορεύομαι], = *eundus*, *necessary to proceed, to be crossed, to be traversed. ὄρη (ἔστιν) περευτέα, mountains must be crossed*.

πορεύω, -εύσω, aor. ἐπάρευσα, [πόρος], *cause to go; — mid.,*

πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, aor. p. (as mid.) ἐπορεύθην, *go, walk, proceed, march; go across, go over, traverse, march through*.

πορθέω, -ήσω, [cf. πέρθω, sack], *destroy, ravage, lay waste, plunder. ἡ χώρα πορθουμένη, the laying waste of the country*.

πορίζω, *ποριῶ, πεπόρικα, ἐπόρικα*, aor. p. ἐπορίστην, [πόρος], *bring about, furnish, provide, supply, procure; — mid., provide for one's self, furnish one's self with, procure, get*.

πόρος, -ου, ὁ, *ford, passage, way; means, resource*.

πόρρω, adv., Attic form of πρόσω, [πρό], *far, far off, far away, far from; often followed by gen.*

πορφυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν, for πορφύρεος, -α, -ον, [πορφύρα, purple-fish], *purple; not like our purple, but dark-red, crimson*.

πόσος, -η, -ον, adj., *how great, how much, how large; in pl., how many*.

ποταμός, -οῦ, ὁ, *river, stream*.

ποτέ, adv., enclitic, *at some time or other, at any time, ever, once. ὅποι ποτέ, whither possibly, to what possible point*.

πότερος, -α, -ον, adj., *which of two; acc. neut. πότερον, πότερα, often used to introduce double indirect questions, usually with corresponding ἤ. πότερον — ἤ, whether — or*.

πότερως, adv., [πότερος], *in which one of two ways*.

ποτήριον, -ου, τό, [πίνω], *drinking-cup, wine-cup*. VI. i. 4.

ποτόν, -οῦ, τό, [πίνω], *something to drink, drink, draught*.

πότος, -ου, ὁ, [πίνω], *drinking-drinking-bout, carousal*.

πού, adv., interrogative, *where?*

πού, adv., enclitic, *somewhere, anywhere*, often to qualify an ex-

- pression, any way, possibly, perhaps, I suppose.
- πούς**, ποδός, ὄ, [cf. Lat. *pes, pedis*], foot; as a measure the Attic foot = 11.64 + Eng. inches.
- πράγμα**, -ατος, τό, [πράττω], deed, act; thing, matter, affair; especially in pl., πράγματα, affairs, circumstances, business; in a bad sense, troublesome business, troubles, annoyances. τὰ παρόντα πράγματα, the present state of affairs. πρᾶγμα τί ἐστίν, something is the matter. ἄνευ πραγμάτων, without difficulty.
- πραγματεύομαι**, πραγματεύσομαι, πραγματεύομαι, ἐπραγματεύσομαι, [πράγμα], busy one's self with, exert one's self over, try to accomplish. VII. vi. 35.
- πρᾶνής**, -ές, gen. -οῦς, adj., headlong, steep, forward. As subst., πρᾶνές, -οῦς, τό, steep slope. κατὰ τοῦ πρᾶνου, down-hill. εἰς τὸ πρᾶνές, downward.
- πράξις**, -εως, ἡ, [πράττω], doing, action, transaction; enterprise, undertaking.
- πρᾶος**, -ον, or πρᾶύς, -εῖα, -ῦ, adj., tame, mild, gentle. I. iv. 9.
- πράττω**, πράξω, ἐπράξα, ἔπραξα, achieve, bring about, perform, effect; manage, negotiate, transact; exact, require; fare, succeed. πράττειν τινά τι, to exact something from some one. εἰδὲ πράττειν, to do well, be successful. κακῶς πράττειν, to fare badly. κάκιον πράττειν, to fare worse, be worse off.
- πρᾶως**, adv., [πρᾶος], mildly, gently. πρᾶως λέγειν τι, to speak lightly of anything. I. v. 14.
- πρέπει**, impf. ἔπρεπε, impers., [πρέπω, be becoming], it is proper, it is fitting, it is suitable, it is becoming.
- πρεσβεία**, -ας, ἡ, [πρεσβεύω], embassy. VII. iii. 21.
- πρεσβεύω**, πρεσβεύσω, πεπρέσβευκα, [πρέσβυς], act as envoy; be ambassador, act as ambassador.
- πρέσβυς**, -εως, comp. πρεσβύτερος, sup. πρεσβύτατος, adj., old. As subst, since old men were sent as ambassadors, envoy, ambassador.
- πρεσβύτερος**, -ου, ὁ, old man. VI. iii. 10.
- πρίασθαι**, from 2 aor. ἐπρίαμην; see ὠνέομαι.
- πρίν**, adv. and conj., before, sooner; before that; sooner than, ere, until.
- πρό**, prep. with gen., before, in front of; — of time, before; in behalf of, for. πρὸ ὑμῶν, in your behalf, on your account.
- προάγω**, προάξω, προήγα, 2 aor. προήγαγον, [πρό + ἄγω], lead forward, lead on; go forward, proceed, advance.
- προαιρέω**, -ήσω, προήρηκα, 2 aor. προείλον, 2 aor. mid. προειλόμην, [πρό + αἰρέω, choose], bring forward; — mid., choose before, prefer, select. VI. vi. 19.
- προαισθάνομαι**, προαισθήσομαι, προήσθημαι, 2 aor. προησθόμην, [πρό + αἰσθάνομαι, perceive], perceive beforehand, discover in advance. I. i. 7.
- προανάλισκω**, προανᾶλώσω, προανήλωκα, [πρό + ἀναλίσκω, spend], use up beforehand, spend previously.
- προαποτρέπομαι**, προαποτρέψομαι, προαποτέτραμμαι, προαπετρέψαμην, 2 aor. προαπετραπόμην, [πρό + ἀπό + τρέπω], turn back beforehand, previously turn back. VI. v. 31.
- προβαίνω**, προβήσομαι, προβέβηκα, 2 aor. προύβην, [πρό + βαίνω], step forward, go on, advance, proceed; of night, wear fast away.
- προβάλλω**, προβαλώ, προβέβληκα, 2 aor. προύβαλον, 2 aor. mid.

προϋβαλόμην, [πρό + βάλλω], *threw before, lay before*; — mid., *threw before one's self, bring forward, propose*. προβάλλεσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, *to present arms*.

πρόβατον, -ου, τό, [προβαίνω], lit. *that which walks forward*, generally in pl.; *cattle*; in Attic usually *sheep*.

προβολή, -ης, ἡ, [προβάλλω], *putting forward*, especially of a weapon for defence. τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθιέναι, *to bring the spears to rest*. VI. v. 25.

προβουλευώ, -εύσω, προβεβούλευκα, [πρό + βουλευώ], *deliberate for, plan on behalf of*. III. i. 37.

πρόγονος, -ου, ὅ, [πρό + γίγνομαι], *forefather, ancestor*.

προδίδωμι, προδώσω, προδεδώκα, προῦδωκα, plurf. προῦδεδάκειν, [πρό + δίδωμι], *give up, surrender*; *betray, prove traitor to, abandon, play false, desert*.

προδοτής, -ου, ὅ, [προδίδωμι], *betrayor, traitor*. II. v. 27.

προδρομή, -ης, ἡ, [πρό, root δρομ in δρόμος], *running forward*. IV. vii. 10.

πρόεμι, impf. προΐειν or προῖα, [πρό + εἶμι], pres. used as fut. of προέρχομαι, *go forward, go on, advance, proceed*; *go in advance, go in advance of, precede*.

προεῖπον, see προλέγω.

προελαύνω, προελάσω, προελήλακα, προήλασα, [πρό + ελαύνω, *drive*], *drive forward*; intr. or with obj. understood, *march forward, ride forward, go in advance*.

προεργάζομαι, προεργάσομαι. pf. p. προεῖργασμαι, [πρό + ἐργάζομαι, *work*], *work beforehand*. προεργασμένη δόξα, *glory won before*. VI. i. 21.

προέρχομαι, προελεύσομαι, προελήλυθα, 2 aor. προήλθον, *go forward, go on, come forward, advance, proceed*

προεῶ, fut., pf. προεῖρηκα, 2 aor. προεῖπον, [πρό + ἐρῶ], *say beforehand*.

προέχω, προέξω, 2 aor. προέσχον, [πρό + ἔχω], *have before*; *have the start of, have the advantage of*. III. ii. 19.

προηγέομαι, -ηγήσομαι, προήγημαι, προηγησάμην, [πρό + ἡγέομαι, *lead*], *lead forward, take the lead, lead the way*.

προηγορέω, -ηγορήσω, προηγόρηκα, προηγόρησα, [προήγορος, *advocate*], *speak for others, speak in behalf of others*. V. v. 7.

προθέω, προθεύσομαι, [πρό + θέω, *run*], *run forward, run forth*. V. viii. 13.

προθυμέομαι, -ήσομαι, προτεθύμημαι, προῦθυμήθην, [πρόθυμος], *be ready, be eager, be zealous*; *desire earnestly, promote eagerly*. τὸ προθυμείσθαι, *the eager desire*.

προθυμία, -ας, ἡ, [πρόθυμος], *readiness, zeal, earnestness, willingness, enthusiasm*.

πρόθυμος, -ον, adj., comp. προθυμότερος, sup. προθυμότετος, [πρό + θυμός, *spirit*], *ready, willing, eager, zealous, enthusiastic*.

προθυμῶς, adv., comp. προθυμότερον, sup. προθυμότετα, [πρόθυμος], *readily, willingly, eagerly, earnestly, with enthusiasm*.

προΐημι, προΐσω, προεῖκα, προῖκα, 2 aor. mid. προείμην, [πρό + ἵημι], *send before, send forward*; — mid., *let go, give up, surrender, commit, entrust*; *desert, abandon*.

προΐστημι, προστήσω, προέστηκα, προέστησα, plurf. προεστῆκειν, 2 aor. προέστην, [πρό + ἵστημι], transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), *set before, place before*; intransitive tenses, *be before, be over, be in command of, preside*; often followed by gen.

προκαλέω, προκαλέσω, προκέκληκα, [πρό + καλέω], *call forth, call out*. VII. vii. 2.

προκαλύπτω, -ύψω, I aor. προὐκάλυψα, [πρό + καλύπτω, *cover*], *cover over, cover up*. III. iv. 8.

προκαταθέω, -θέυσομαι, [πρό + κατά + θέω], *run down before, hasten down before*. VI. iii. 10.

προκατακάω or **προκατακαίω**, -καύσω, -κέκαυκα, προκατέκαυσα, [πρό + κατά + κάω], *burn down before, burn down along the advance*. I. vi. 2.

προκαταλαμβάνω, προκαταλήψομαι, προκατέληφα, 2 aor. προκατέλαβον, pf. p. προκατείλημμαι, aor. p. προκατελήφθην, [πρό + κατά + λαμβάνω], *take beforehand, seize in advance, take possession of in advance, preoccupy*.

πρόκειμαι, -κείσομαι, *lie before, lie in front, jut forth*. VI. iv. 3.

προκινδυνεύω, -εύσω, [πρό + κινδυνεύω], *incur danger for any one, run risk, brave danger for*. VII. iii. 31

Προκλής, -έους, ὁ, *Procles*, a descendant of Damarātus; he was the first to bring to the Greeks the news of Cyrus's death. II. i. 3; ii. 1.

προκρίνω, προκρινῶ, προκέκρικα, προὐκρίνα, aor. p. προὐκρίθην, [πρό + κρίνω], *choose before others, choose by preference, prefer*. VI. i. 26.

προλέγω, προλέξω or προερῶ, pf. προείρηκα, 2 aor. προείπον, [πρό + λέγω], *state publicly, proclaim, declare; order, bid*.

προμαχεών, -ῶνος, ὁ, [πρό, root μαχ in μάχομαι], *rampart, bulwark, battlement*. VII. viii. 13.

προμετωπίδιον, -ου, τό, [πρό + μέτωπον, *forehead*], *frontlet, head-piece, a protection for the forehead of horses*. Cf. p. 32. I. viii. 7.

προμνάομαι, -μνήσομαι, impf. προὐμνώμην, [πρό + μνάομαι, *solicit*], *endeavor to obtain, solicit*. VII. iii. 18.

προνοέω, -ήσω, προενόηκα, προὐνόησα, impf. mid. προνοούμην, [πρό + νοέω], *think beforehand; provide for, take thought of*.

πρόνοια, -ας, ἡ, [πρόνοος, from πρό + νόος, νοῦς], *forethought, foresight*. VII. vii. 52.

προνομή, -ῆς, ἡ, *foraging, foraging expedition, foray*. V. i. 7.

προξενέω, προξενήσω, προὔξηνκα, προὔξηνσα, [πρόξενος], *act as an agent, act as consul*; — in a bad sense, *κίνδυνον προξενεῖν τινι, to put danger upon one*. VI. v. 14.

πρόξενος, -ου, ὁ, [πρό + ξένος], *consul, consular agent, patron*, term applied to a Greek having an appointment from another state or city than his own, charged with aiding any of the citizens of that state who might visit his own city, and in general with advancing the interests of the state he represented in any way.

Πρόξενος, -ου, ὁ, *Proxenus*, a Boeotian in the service of Cyrus. See p. 41, and II. vi. 16-20.

προοράω, προὐψομαι, προεβράκα or προεβράκα, 2 aor. προεῖδον, [πρό + δράω], *look before one, see beforehand, foresee*.

προπέμπω, προπέμψω, προπέπομφα, προὔπεμψα, aor. p. προὔπέμφθην, [πρό + πέμπω], *send forward, send on, send before, send forth; escort, conduct, attend*.

προπίνω, προπίομαι, προπέπωκα, προὔπιον, impf. προὔπιον, [πρό + πίνω, *drink*], *drink before, drink first*; since there was a Greek custom in drinking one's health to drink first one's self, then pass the cup to the person pledged, *drink to one's health*.

προπονέω, προπονήσω, προπεπώνηκα, προπύνησα, [πρός + πονέω, labor], work for, labor for, toil in behalf of. III. i. 37.

πρός, prep., with gen., dat., and acc., and adv. : —

1. With gen., in front of, in sight of, before, in accordance with ; in oaths and with passive verb, by.

2. With dat., on the border of, face to face with, near by, at, beside ; besides ; in addition to.

3. With acc., towards, to, before, at, near, against, with ; for, in relation to, in comparison with.

As adv., besides. III. ii. 2.

πρὸς τοῦ τρόπου, in accordance with his character. πρὸς τὸ ἀργύριον, in comparison with the money. πρὸς ταῦτα, to this, often = in reply. πρὸς τοῦτο πέμπειν, to send for that purpose.

προσάγω, προσάξω, προσήχα, 2 aor. προσήγαγον, [πρός + ἄγω], bring to, introduce, apply ; move forward, lead forward, go forward, advance.

προσαιτέω, προσαιτήσω, προσήτηκα, προσήτησα, impf. προσήτου, [πρός + αἰτέω, ask], ask besides, ask in addition, demand further, ask more.

προσανεῖπον, [πρός + ἀνά + εἶπον], 2 aor., proclaim besides, announce further.

προσβάλλω, -βαλῶ, προσβέβληκα, 2 aor. προσέβαλον, [πρός + βάλλω], hurl against ; in the Anab. only intrans., make an attack upon, attack, charge, charge upon, make an assault upon.

προσβατός, -ή, -όν, adj., [προσβαίνω, proceed], accessible. IV. iii. 12.

προσβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [προσβάλλω], attack, assault.

προσγίγνομαι, προσγενήσομαι, προσγενήμαι, 2 aor. προσεγενόμην,

[πρός + γίγνομαι], come to, attach one's self to another, especially an ally.

προσδανείζομαι, -είσομαι, aor. mid. προσεδανείσαμην, [πρός + δανείζω, loan], borrow in addition, borrow besides. VII. v. 5.

προσδεῖ, impers., [πρός + δεῖ], there is need in addition, there is further need ; followed by gen.

προσδέομαι, -δεήσομαι, -δεδήμαί, aor. p. προσεδεθήην, [πρός + δέομαι, need], need in addition, ask in addition, strive for.

προσδίδωμι, προσδώσω, προσδέδωκα, προσέδωκα, impf. προσεδίδουν, [πρός + δίδωμι], give besides, give in addition. I. iv. 19.

προσδοκάω, -δοκῆσω, aor. -εδόκησα, impf. προσεδόκων, [πρός, root δοκ in δεδοκιμένος, waiting], expect, look for, wait for.

προσέδραμον, see προστρέχω.

πρόσειμι, προσήειν or προσήα, part. προσιών, [πρός + εἶμι], pres. used as fut. of προσέρχομαι, go towards, come forward, come near, approach, advance.

προσελαύνω, προσελάσω or προσελῶ, προσελήλακα, προσήλασα, impf. προσήλαυον, [πρός + ἐλαύνω], drive towards ; — intrans., or with obj. understood, march towards, come up, ride towards, ride forward, advance.

προσέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, -ελήλυθα, 2 aor. προσήλθον, [πρός + ἔρχομαι], go toward, come to, go forward, advance, approach, come up. οἱ προσελθόντες αὐτῷ, those who had gone over to him.

προσεύχομαι, -εύξομαι, προσεύμαι, προσευξάμην, [πρός + εὐχομαι, pray], offer prayers to, pray to. VI. iii. 21.

προσέχω, προσέξω, προσέσχηκα, 2 aor. προσέσχον, impf. προσείχον, [πρός + ἔχω], hold to, apply, direct. προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν,

turn one's mind, direct one's attention to, pay attention to, give heed to.

προσῆκω, προσήξω, προσήκα, [πρός + ἤκω], have arrived, have come to, be near at hand; belong to, be related to. As impers., προσήκει, it belongs to, it concerns, it be- seems, it is fitting.

πρόσθεν, adv., [πρός + -θεν], used of both place and time, before, in front of; previously, formerly, before that, until. ὁ πρόσθεν λόγος, the foregoing narrative, the preceding narrative. τὸ πρόσθεν, as acc. used adverbially, before, formerly, previously. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, toward the front, forward. πρόσθεν — πρίν, sooner than, before. πρόσθεν ἢ, sooner than.

προσθέω, -θέσομαι, impf. προσέθεον, [πρός + θέω], run towards, run to, run up.

προσῆμι, προσήσω, προσείκα, -ῆκα, impf. προσήην, impf. mid. προσιέμην, [πρός + ἴημι], send towards, let come to, permit to approach to; — mid., let come to one, receive, admit; suffer, allow. προσῆμι εἰς ταῦτό, admit to the same place, receive to the same standing.

προσκαλέω, -καλέσω, call to one, invite, summon.

προσκτήομαι, -κτήσομαι, -κέκτημαι, προσεκτησάμην, [πρός + κτάομαι], gain besides, get besides, gain in addition. V. vi. 15.

προσκυνέω, -κυνήσω, προσκεκύνηκα, προσεκύνησα, [πρός + κυνέω, kiss], make obeisance, fall down and worship, worship, bow down to, adore; do homage to, prostrate one's self before.

προσλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, -είληφα, 2 aor. προσέλαβον, [πρός + λαμβάνω], take to, take besides, take in addition, receive in ad-

dition; take part in, take hold, in order to help.

προσμένω, -μενῶ, προσμεμένηκα, προσέμεινα, impf. προσέμενον, [πρός + μένω], await. VI. vi. 1.

προσμίγνυμι, -μίξω, aor. προσέμιξα, [πρός + μίγνυμι, mix], mingle with, unite with, join, come up. IV. ii. 16.

πρόσσοδος, -ου, ἡ, [πρός + ὁδός], access, approach; solemn procession to a temple in honor of some deity; income, revenue.

προσόμενυμι, -ομούμαι, προσομάμοκα, προσώμοσα, [πρός + ὕμνυμι, swear], swear besides, swear in addition. II. ii. 8.

προσομολογέω, -ήσω, -ωμολόγηκα, -ωμολόγησα, impf. προσωμολόγουν, [πρός + ὁμολογέω], acknowledge further; give in, surrender. VII. iv. 24.

προσπερονάω, -ήσω, [πρός + περονάω, from περόνη, *pin*], fasten to by a pin, pin to. VII. iii. 21.

προσπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, -πέπτωκα, 2 aor. προσέπεσον, [πρός + πίπτω], fall towards, fall upon; rush to. VII. i. 21.

προσποιέω, -ποιήσω, προσπεποίηκα, προσεποίησα, [πρός + ποιέω], attach to; — mid., take to one's self, pretend, claim; make out, feign, simulate; with fut. infin., make as if one would do something.

προσπολεμέω, -ήσω, [πρός + πολεμέω], war with, wage war against. I. vi. 6.

προστατεύω, -εύσω, [προστάτης], be a leader of; make provision that, provide that. V. vi. 21.

προστατέω, -ήσω, [προστάτης], preside over, take charge of. IV. viii. 25.

προστάτης, -ου, ὁ, [προΐστημι], leader, chief, protector, patron. VII. vii. 31.

- προστίτω**, -τάξω, προστέταχα, προσέταξα, aor. p. προσετάχθην, [πρός + τίτω, arrange], assign to, enjoin upon, command, order.
- προστέλειω**, -τελέσω, προστετέλεκα, προσετέλεσα, [πρός + τελέω, finish, spend], pay besides, spend in addition. VII. vi. 30.
- προσπερνίδιον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of πρόσπερνος, from πρό + στέρνων, breast], breast-piece, breastplate, used on horses. I. viii. 7.
- προστίθημι**, -θήσω, προστέθεικα, προσέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. προσέθεμην, [πρός + τίθημι, put], put to, add; — mid., give assent, agree, concur in an opinion. I. vi. 10.
- προστρέχω**, -δραμούμαι, -δεδράμηκα, 2 aor. προσέδραμον, [πρός + τρέχω], run to, run up to.
- προσφέρω**, προσοίσω, προσενήνοχα, 2 aor. προσήνεγκον, [πρός + φέρω], bring to, apply; — mid., conduct one's self, carry one's self, behave one's self.
- προσχωρέω**, -ήσω, impf. προσεχώρουν, [πρός + χωρέω, move], approach, go over to, surrender, submit. V. iv. 30.
- πρόσχωρος**, [πρός, χώρα], adj., neighboring. V. iii. 9.
- πρόσω**, adv., comp. προσωτέρω, sup. προσωτάτω, forwards, onward; farther, far from; sometimes with gen. εἰς τὸ πρόσω, in advance. ἵεναι τοῦ πρόσω, go forward, advance. οὐ πρόσω, not far off. πρόσω τῶν πηγῶν, far from the sources. πρόσω τοῦ ποταμοῦ, further into the river.
- προτάττω**, προτάξω, προτέταχα, pf. p. προτέταγμαι, [πρό + τίτω], put in the front rank, station in the front. V. ii. 13.
- προτελέω**, -τελέσω, προτετέλεκα, προυτέλεσα, [πρό + τελέω, spend], pay beforehand, expend beforehand. VII. vii. 25.
- προτεραῖος**, -α, -ον, adj., [πρότερος], preceding. τῇ προτεραίᾳ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), on the preceding day, the day before. II. i. 3.
- πρότερος**, -α, -ον, adj., [comp. of πρό], prior, former, sooner, preceding, previous, before. πρότερον, τὸ πρότερον, as acc. used adverbially, the previous time, before, sooner, previously.
- προτιμάω**, -τιμήσω, προτετίμηκα, προυτίμησα, fut. mid. προτιμήσομαι sometimes with force of pass., aor. pass. προυτιμήθη, [πρό + τιμάω, honor], honor before, honor above, prefer in honor, prefer.
- προτρέχω**, -δραμούμαι, προδεδράμηκα, 2 aor. προῦδραμον, impf. προὔτρεχον, [πρό + τρέχω], run before, run ahead, run forward.
- προφαίνω**, προφανῶ, προπέφαγκα, 2 aor. p. προῦφάνην, [πρό + φαίνω, show], show before; — mid., appear before, appear in front, become visible; come in sight.
- προφασίζομαι**, προφασιοῦμαι, aor. προῦφασισάμην, [πρόφασις], assign as a pretext, urge as excuse. III. i. 25.
- πρόφασις**, -εως, ἡ, [πρό, φημί], pretext, excuse, plea, pretence.
- προφύλαξ**, -ακος, ὁ, [πρό + φύλαξ], advance guard, sentinel; pl. προφύλακες = προφυλακαί, outposts, pickets.
- προχωρέω**, -χωρήσω, προκεχώρηκα, προῦχώρησα, impf. προῦχώρουν [πρό + χωρέω], go forward, come forward, advance; succeed, prosper. As impers., προχωρεῖ, it goes well, it is convenient, it is of advantage.
- πρῦμμα**, -ης, ἡ, [πρυμνός, hindmost], stern, poop, of a ship. V. viii. 20.
- πρῶ** or **πρωί**, adv., comp. πρωάλτερον, sup. πρωάλτατα, [πρό], early, very early in the day, at morn, as opposed to ὀψέ, late.

- πρῶρα**, -ας, ἡ, [πρό], *ship's-head*, *prova*, *bow*. V. viii. 20.
- πρωρεύς**, -έως, ὁ, [πρῶρα], *prova-officer*, *commander at the prow*, *look-out*. V. viii. 20.
- πρωτεύω**, -εὔσω, [πρώτος], *be first*, *stand first*, *hold the first place*. II. vi. 26.
- πρώτος**, -η, -ον, adj., [sup. from πρό], *first*, *the first*, *foremost*; often best rendered as if an adv.; acc. sing. neut. *πρώτον*, τὸ πρῶτον, used adverbially, *at first*, *in the first place*, *first*.
- πταίω**, πταίσω, ἔπταικα, ἔπταισα, *cause to fall*; *fall over*, *stumble against*, *dash against*. IV. ii. 3.
- πτάρνυμι**, 2 aor. ἔπταρον, *sneeze*. III. ii. 9.
- πτέρυξ**, πτέρυγος, ἡ, [πτερόν, *wing*], *wing*; of armor, *corselet-flap*, *corselet-skirt*, the lower part of the coat of mail, made of leather or felt, with plates of metal sewed on and hanging loose.
- πυγμή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [πύξ, cf. Lat. *pug-nus*], *fight*; *boxing*. IV. viii. 27.
- Πυθαγόρας**, -ου, ὁ, *Pythagoras*, a Spartan admiral. See N. to p. 64, 10. I. iv. 2.
- πυκνός**, -ή, -όν, adj., *close*, *close together*, *near together*, *compact*, *dense*; neut. pl. acc. *πυκνά* used adverbially, *frequently*.
- πύκτης**, -ου, ὁ, [πύξ], *boxer*, *pugilist*. V. viii. 23.
- Πύλαι**, -ῶν, αἰ, [πύλη], *Pylae*, a fortress or passage on the east side of the Euphrates, south of Corsöte. See N. to p. 69, 7.
- Πύλαι Κιλικίας**, *Cilician Gates*. See N. to p. 58, 15.
- πύλαι τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας**, *Syrian Gates*. See N. to p. 64, 23.
- πύλη**, -ης, ἡ, *gate*; in pl., *πύλαι*, -ῶν, αἰ, *gates*; *entrance*, *pass*, *mountain-pass*.
- πυνθάνομαι**, πεύσομαι, πέψυμαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, *learn by hearsay* or by inquiry, *find out*, *ascertain*, *hear*; *make inquiry*, *inquire of*, *ask*, *inquire*.
- πύξ**, adv., *with the fist*. V. viii. 16.
- πῦρ**, πυρός, τό, *fire*; in pl. *πυρά*, -ῶν, τὰ, *fires*, *watch-fires*, *fire-signals*.
- πύραμις**, -ιδος, ἡ, *pyramid*. See N. to p. 140, 31. III. iv. 9.
- Πύραμος**, -ου, ὁ, *Pyramus*, a river rising in Cataonia, and flowing through Cilicia into the Mediterranean; now *Dschehan*. I. iv. 1.
- πυργομαχέω**, -ήσω, [πυργομάχος, *tower-fighter*], *storm a tower*, *make an assault on a tower*. VII. viii. 13.
- πύργος**, -ου, ὁ, *tower*. VII. viii. 13.
- πυρέττω**, -έξω, [πυρετός, *fever*, from πῦρ], *be feverish*, *have a fever*, *fall ill of a fever*. VI. iv. 11.
- πύρινος**, -η, -ον, adj., [πυρός], *wheaten*, *made of wheat*. IV. v. 31.
- πῦρός**, -οῦ, ὁ, often in pl. *πυροί*, -ῶν, *wheat*.
- Πυρρίας**, -ου, ὁ, *Pyrrhias*, a Greek officer from Arcadia. VI. v. 11.
- πυρρίχη**, -ης, ἡ, *Pyrrhic*, a dance in which the dancers went through with a mock battle, keeping time to music. VI. i. 12.
- πυρσεύω**, πυρσεύσω, πεπύρσευκα, ἐπύρσευσα, [πυρός, *torch*], *kindle*; *give signals by means of torches*, *give signals by means of beacon-fires*. VII. viii. 15.
- πῶ**, adv., enclitic, used only with negative expressions, *yet*, *up to this time*, *hitherto*. Cf. οὔπω, οὐδέπω, οὐδέποτε, etc.
- πωλέω**, -ήσω, aor. ἐπώλησα, impf. ἐπώλουν, *sell*.

πῶλος, -ου, ὁ, *colt, young horse*. IV. v. 24.

Πῶλος, -ου, ὁ, *Polus*, successor to Anaxibius in the command of the Lacedaemonian fleet. VII. ii. 5.

πῶμα, -ατος, τό, [πίνω, *drink*], *drink, draught*. IV. v. 27.

πῶποτε, adv., [πῶ + ποτέ], *ever yet*.

πῶς, adv., interrogative, *how? in what manner? in what way?*

πῶς, adv., enclitic, *in some way, in any way, in some manner, at all, somehow*. εἰπῶς, *if somehow*.

P.

ράδιος, -α, -ον, adj., comp. *ράων, ῥῶον*, sup. *ῥᾶστος*, *easy*.

ράδιως, adv., sup. *ῥᾶστα*, [ράδιος], *easily, readily*. ὡς ῥᾶστα, *as easily as possible*.

Ῥαθίνης, -ου, ὁ, *Rathines*, an officer under the command of the Persian satrap Pharnabazus. VI. v. 7.

ῥαθυμέω, -ήσω, [ῥάθυμος, *indolent*], *be idle, live in idleness, live a life of ease*. II. vi. 6.

ῥαθυμία, -ας, ἡ, [ῥάθυμος, *indolent*], *taking things easy, life of ease, recreation*. II. vi. 5.

ῥαστώνη, -ης, ἡ, [ῥᾶστος], *love of ease, laziness, rest*. διὰ ῥαστώνην, *for the sake of resting*. V. viii. 16.

ῥέω, *ρεύσομαι* or *ῥυήσομαι*, *έρρηκα*, 2 aor. p. *έρρηην*, *flow*.

ῥήτρα, -ας, ἡ, [cf. ἐρῶ], *verbal agreement, bargain, covenant*. VI. vi. 28.

ῥίγος, -εος or -ους, τό, *cold*. V. viii. 2.

ῥιπτέω, impf. *έρριπτουν*, used only in pres. and impf. = ῥίπτω, which see.

ρίπτω, *ρίψω*, *έρριφα*, *έρριψα*, *θρῶου, cast, hurl; throw down, throw away, throw off*.

ῥίς, *ῥίνος*, nom. pl. *ῥίνες*, ἡ, *nose*. VII. iv. 3.

Ῥόδιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Ῥόδος, *Rhodes*], *Rhodian, of Rhodes*. As subst., Ῥόδιος, -ου, ὁ, *Rhodian*, inhabitant of the island Rhodes. See Map. The Rhodians were noted as slingers.

ῥοφέω, -ήσομαι, *έρρόφισα*, *suck down, gulp down*. IV. v. 32.

ῥυθμός, -οῦ, ὁ, *measured motion, rhythm, time*. ἐν ῥυθμῷ, *in time, keeping time*.

ῥύμα, -ατος, τό, [ἐρύω, *draw*], *that which is drawn, as the string of a bow*. ἐκ τῶξου ῥύματος, *from the distance of a bow-shot*. III. iii. 15.

ῥώμη, -ης, ἡ, [ῥώννυμι, *be strong*], *strength, force*, especially military force III. iii. 14.

Ῥωπάρας, -ου, ὁ, *Rhoparas*, satrap of Babylonia, by some identified with Gobryas. VII. viii. 25.

Σ.

σάγαρις, -εως, ἡ, *battle-axe, halberd*, a weapon used by the Scythians and other ancient peoples.

σακίον, -ου, τό, [dim. of *σάκος*, *sack*], *small bag, pouch*, made of leather, and tied about the hoofs of horses to prevent them from sinking down into deep snow. IV. v. 36.

Σαλμυδησσός, -οῦ, ὁ, *Salmydessus* a region along the Black Sea, from Cape Thynias to the Bosphorus, in which there was a town of the same name, now *Midiakh*. VII. v. 12.

σαλπικτής, -οῦ, ὁ, [σαλπίζω], *trumpeter*.

- σάλπιγξ**, σάλπιγγος, ἡ, *trumpet*, straight, as distinguished from the curved *horn*, κέρως. See p. 32, and Plate IV. 9.
- σαλπύζω**, -ιά, aor. ἐσάλπιγξα, *sound the trumpet, give signal by trumpet, blow the trumpet*.
- Σάμιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [Σάμος], from *Samos, of Samos, Samian*. Samos was an island in the Aegean Sea, west of Asia Minor. See Map. I. vii. 5.
- Σαμόλας**, -ου or -α, ὁ, *Samolus*, an Achaian officer in the army of Cyrus. V. vi. 14. VI. v. 11.
- Σάρδεις**, -εων, αἱ, *Sardis or Sardes*, an ancient city of Lydia, residence of the Lydian kings. After the overthrow of Croesus by Cyrus the Great, Sardis passed into the hands of the Persians, and became the chief city of a satrapy. See N. to p. 54, 16. I. ii. 2 *et seq.*
- σατραπεύω**, -εῖσω, [σατράπης], *be satrap, rule as satrap*.
- σατράπης**, -ου, ὁ, [Old Persian *khs hatra pāvan kingdom-protecting*], *satrap, governor, viceroy*, a Persian officer in charge of a province. See p. 4.
- Σάτυρος**, -ου, ὁ, *satyr*, a sportive deity, possessing both human and animal characteristics. The satyr mentioned in I. ii. 13, was Silēnus, who was said to have brought up and instructed the wine-god Bacchus. He was described as "a jovial old man, with a bald head and pug nose, fat and round as the wine-bag which he usually carried with him," and almost always in a state of intoxication.
- σαφής**, ἐς, gen. -έος or -οῦς, adj., [cf. Lat. *sapio*], *clear, plain, distinct, manifest, evident*. III. i. 10.
- σαφῶς**, adv., [σαφής], *clearly, plainly, distinctly, well; manifestly, certainly, without doubt*.
- σεαυτοῦ**, -ῆς, -οῦ, [σὲ for σὺ, αὐτός], reflexive pron., *of thyself, of yourself*. ἡ σεαυτοῦ δύναμις, *your own power*. G. 80; H. 266.
- Σελίνου**, -οῦντος, ὁ, [σέλινον, *parsley*], *Selinus*, name of two small streams mentioned in the Anabasis, one near Scillus in Elis, the other near Ephesus in Ionia, flowing by the famous temple of Artemis. V. iii. 8.
- Σεύθης**, -ου, ὁ, *Seuthes*, a Thracian prince, who had been driven out of his ancestral domains, and employed the Ten Thousand to assist him in recovering them. V. i. 15 *et seq.*
- Σηλυμβρία**, -ας, ἡ, *Selymbria*, a city in Thrace, on the north shore of the Propontis, now *Silivria*. VII. ii. 28; v. 15.
- σημαίνω**, σημαῖν, σεσημαγκα, ἐσήμηνα, [σήμα, *sign*], *show by a sign, indicate, make known, point out, declare, announce; give a sign, give a signal to do anything; give the signal of attack, for retreat, to charge, and the like; often with σαλπυγκτής as subject expressed or understood*.
- σημεῖον**, -ου, τό, [σήμα, *sign*], *sign, mark, track, trace; signal, standard, ensign*. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημεῖου, *at the same signal, at the same moment*.
- σησάμινος**, -η, -ον, adj., [σήσαμον], *made of sesame, of sesame*. IV. iv. 13.
- σήσαμον**, -ου, τό, *sesame, oil-plant, sesame-plant, sesame-seed*. The *sesame* is an herbaceous plant, cultivated for its seed, which is sometimes used for food, but is most valued for an oil extracted from it resembling olive-oil.

σιγάζω, -άσω, [σιγή], *try to silence, bid keep silent, silence.* VI. i. 32.

σιγάω, *σιγήσομαι, σεσέτηκα*, [σιγή], *be silent, keep still, keep silent.* V. vi. 27.

σιγή, -ῆς, ἡ, *silence*; dat. *σιγῆ* often with adverbial force, *silently.*

σίγλος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Heb. *shekel*], *siglos*, a measure of value current in the East both as a weight and as a silver coin. The Persian *siglos* = $\frac{1}{30}$ of a daric, = $7\frac{1}{2}$ Attic obols, = about 25 cents in our money. I. v. 6.

σιδηρεία, -ας, ἡ, [σιδηρέω, *dig iron ore*], *working in iron, iron-working.* V. v. I.

σιδηρούς, -ᾶ, -οῦν, for **σιδήρεος**, -α, -ου, adj., [σιδήρος, *iron*], *of iron, made of iron, iron.* V. iv. 13.

Σικυώνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [Σικυών, *Sicyon*], *of Sicyon, Sicyonian.* As subst., **Σικυώνιος**, -ου, ὁ, *Sicyonian*, an inhabitant of Sicyon, an ancient city on the northern coast of the Peloponnesus, northwest of Corinth. III. iv. 47.

Σιλᾶνός, -οῦ, ὁ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the Anabasis: —

1. *Silānus*, a shrewd and unprincipled soothsayer from Ambracia in Epirus. I. vii. 18 *et al.*

2. *Silānus*, a young trumpeter from Macistus, who gave the alarm on the occasion of a night attack by the Thracians. VII. iv. 16.

σίνομαι, *σινήσομαι*, dep., [poetic word], *hurt, harm, do harm, do mischief.* III. iv. 16.

Σινωπεύς, -έως, ὁ, [Σινώπη], *Sinopean*, an inhabitant of Sinōpe.

Σινώπη, -ης, ἡ, *Sinōpe*, a prosperous commercial Greek city on the

southern shore of the Black Sea, about half way between Trapezus and Heraclēa; originally a colony from Miletus. VI. i. 15.

Σιός, -ῶ, ὁ, [Doric form of *θεός*], = *θεός, god.* The dual was often used by the Lacedaemonians in oaths, as *ναὶ τῶ σιῶ, τῶ σιῶ, by the twain gods, by the twin gods*, referring to Castor and Pollux, who were much worshipped at Sparta.

σίταγωγός, -όν, adj., [σίτος, *ἄγω, bring*], *grain-carrying.* I. vii. 15.

Σιτάλκας, -ου, ὁ: 1. *Sitalcas*, king of the Adrysians, in Thrace, at the time of Darius the Great. 2. *Sitalcas*, a patriotic song in honor of king Sitalcas. VI. i. 6.

σίτευτός, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [σιτέω, *feed*], *fed up, fattened.* V. iv. 32.

σίτηρέσιον, -ου, τό, [σίτος], *provisions, victuals*; especially of soldiers, *provision-money*, money given them to purchase provisions with.

σίτιον, -ου, τό, [dim. of *σίτος*], often in pl., *grain, bread*; *provisions, victuals, supplies.*

σίτος, -ου, ὁ, pl. *σίτα, -ων, τά, grain*, especially *wheat*; *flour, bread*; in pl. often *provisions, victuals, supplies.* *σίτον μελίνης, millet-bread, millet-cake.*

Σιτάκη, -ης, ἡ, *Sittace*, a city situated on the right bank of the Tigris, a short distance north of modern Bagdad. II. iv. 13.

σιωπάω, *σιωπήσομαι, σεσιώπηκα, εσιώπησα*, impf. *εσιώπων*, [σιωπή, *silence*], *be silent, keep silence, remain silent.*

σκεδάννυμι, *σκεδάσω* or *σκεδῶ*, pf. mid. *έσκεδάσμαι*, aor. mid.

- ἐσκεδασάμην, *scatter, disperse*. III. v. 2.
- σκέλος, -εος or -ους, τό, *leg*, from the hip downwards.
- σκέπασμα, -ατος, τό, [σκεπάζω, *cover*], *covering, tent-cover*. I. v. 10.
- σκεπτέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj., [σκέπτομαι], *to be considered*. σκεπτέον (sc. ἐστί), *it is necessary to consider, one must consider*.
- σκέπτομαι, σκέψομαι, ἔσκεμμαι, ἐσκεψάμην, (cf. σκοπέω), *look about, look carefully, spy; look to, view, examine, consider; think on, provide*.
- σκευή, -ῆς, ἡ, *equipment, attire, apparel, dress*. IV. vi. 27.
- σκεῦος, -εος or -ους, τό, *vessel, implement, utensil*, in pl., especially of an army, *baggage, luggage*, = Lat. *impedimenta*.
- σκευοφόρεω, -ήσω, [σκευοφόρος], *carry baggage, be a baggage-carrier*.
- σκευοφόρος, -ον, adj., [σκεῦος, φέρω], *carrying baggage, baggage-carrying*. As subst., σκευοφόρος, -ου, ὁ, *baggage-carrier, porter*. τὰ σκευοφόρα (sc. κτήνη), *baggage-animals, baggage-train* of an army.
- σκηνάω, -ήσω, ἐσκήνηκα, ἐσκήνησα, [σκηνή], *be in a tent, dwell in a tent, encamp; halt for encampment, stop, be quartered; have one's meals in a tent, banquet, feast*.
- σκηνή, -ῆς, ἡ, *tent*; pl. σκηναί, sometimes = *camp*.
- σκηνώω, -ώσω, [σκηνή], *pitch a tent, pitch tents, encamp; settle, take up one's abode*.
- σκήνωμα, -ατος, τό, [σκηνώω], *tent*; in pl. often *quarters, encampment*.
- σκηπτός, -οῦ, ὁ, [σκήπτω, *dart*], *thunderbolt*. III. i. 11.
- σκηπτούχος, -ου, ὁ, [σκήπτρον, *staff, ἔχω*], *staff-bearer, sceptre-bearer, marshal, usher*, title of a high Persian officer, who waited upon the king.
- Σκιλλοῦς, -οῦντος, ὁ, *Scillus*, a city in Elis, near Olympia, where Xenophon resided for some years. See p. 42. V. iii. 7, 8.
- σκληρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *hard, rough*. ἐν σκληρῷ, *in a rough place*. IV. viii. 26.
- σκληρώς, adv., [σκληρός], *roughly, in a hard lot, with severe toil*. III. ii. 26.
- σκόλοψ, -οπος, ὁ, *stake, pale, palisade*. V. ii. 5.
- σκοπέω, impf. ἐσκόπου, used in pres. and impf. act. and mid., other tenses supplied by σκέπτομαι, *look at, behold, contemplate; look to, consider, examine, inquire, look out for, heed*. The general word for *seeing* is ὄραω, used both of the sight and of the mind; while σκέπτομαι and σκοπέω imply watchfulness, *look at or look for* as a watchman; θεόμαι implies interest or diversion, *view, witness*, as a spectacle; and βλέπω means *look*, used simply of the process of vision.
- σκοπός, -οῦ, ὁ, *watchman, spy, scout*.
- σκόροdon, -ου, τό, often in pl., *garlic*. VII. i. 37.
- σκοταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [σκότος], *dark, in the dark*, used often with the subject of a verb, having the force of an adverb.
- σκότος, -εος or -ους, τό, or σκότος, -ου, ὁ, *dark, darkness, gloom*. γίγνεται σκότος, *it becomes dark*.
- Σκυθινοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Scythinians*, a tribe living in the northwestern part of Armenia, east of the Maccrōnes. IV. vii. 18.

σκυλεύω, -εύσω, [σκύλον, *sroi?*], *strip, despoil* a slain enemy of his arms. VI. i. 6.
σκύταλον, -ου, τό, *club, cudgel*. VII. iv. 15.
σκύτινος, -η, -ον, adj., [σκῦτος, *leather*], *leathern, made of leather, of leather*. V. iv. 13.
σμῆνος, -εος or -ους, τό, *bee-hive, swarm of bees*. IV. viii. 20.
Σμίκρης, -ητος, ὁ, *Smicres*, a Greek general from Arcadia, killed in a plundering foray. VI. iii. 4, 5.
Σόλοι, -ων, οἱ, *Soli*, a city in Cilicia, situated on the coast near the mouth of the Pyramus. See N. to p. 59, 9. I. ii. 24.
σός, σή, σόν, pronominal adj., [σός], *thine, thy, your*. τὰ σά, *your affairs*. VII. vii. 44.
Σοῦσα, -ων, τὰ, [Persian *shushan*, *lily*], *Susa*, 'City of lilies,' chief city of the province Susiana (biblical Elam, cf. Dan. viii. 2), winter residence of the Persian king, and a capital of the empire; now ruins of *Sus* or *Shush*. II. iv. 25. III. v. 15.
Σοφαίνετος, -ου, ὁ, *Sophaenetus*, a general from Stymphalus in Arcadia; he was the author of a history of the 'Retreat,' which is now lost. I. i. II *et seq.*
σοφία, -ας, ἡ, [σοφός], *wisdom; cleverness, skill*. See N. to p. 55, 23. I. ii. 8.
σοφός, -ή, -όν, adj., *wise, clever, accomplished, skilled, witty*. I. v. 2.
σπανίζω, -ιά, [σπάνις], *lack, be in want of*.
σπάνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [σπάνις], *scarce, rare, scanty*.
σπάνις, -εως, ἡ, *scarcity, rareness, scantiness, want*.
Σπάρτη, -ης, ἡ, *Sparta*, capital of Laconia and chief city of the Peloponnesus, also called *Lacedaemon*, situated on the western

bank of the Eurōtas, in a valley enclosed by the heights of the Taygetus range. II. vi. 4.
Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, ὁ, [Σπάρτη], *Spartan*, a citizen of Sparta. Cf. *περίοικος*.
σπάρτον, -ου, τό, *cord, rope*. IV. vii. 15.
σπάω, σπάσω, ἔσπακα, ἔσπασα, pf. p. ἔσπασμαι, aor. mid. ἔσπασάμην, *draw*, used especially of drawing a sword.
σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα, ἔσπειρα, *sow, scatter, throw about*.
σπένδω, σπέσω, ἔσπεικα, ἔσπεισα, aor. mid. ἔσπειςάμην, *pour*, *make a drink-offering, pour a libation*; — mid. *pour libations with one another*; and since this was the custom in treaties and agreements, *make a treaty, make peace, agree to a truce*.
σπεύδω, σπεύσω, ἔσπευκα, ἔσπευσα, *hasten, hurry, make haste, press on*.
Σπιθριδάτης, -ου, ὁ, [probably = Spendadates, = 'Given to the Holy One'], *Spithridātes*, an officer under Pharnabazus, satrap of Bithynia. VI. v. 7.
σπολάς, -άδος, ἡ, *leather jacket, buff-jerkin*, worn as a means of defence.
σπονδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [σπένδω], *drink-offering, libation*; pl. σπονδαί, -ών, *treaty, truce*, solemnized with drink-offerings.
σπουδάξω, σπουδάσομαι, ἐσπούδακα, ἐσπούδασα, [σπουδή], *make haste; be busy, work hard*. II. iii. 12.
σπουδαιολόγομαι, -ήσομαι, [σπουδαιολόγος, *speaking seriously*], *speak seriously, talk on serious subjects*. I. ix. 28.
σπουδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [σπεύδω], *haste, hurry, speed*. σπουδῆ, *in haste*.
στάδιον, -ου, τό, pl. στάδια and στάδιοι, [root στα in ἴστημι], *stadium, stade, furlong*; as a

- measure of distance, = 600 Greek feet, = 606¾ English feet; since this was the length of the most famous foot-race course (that at Olympia), *race-course*.
- σταθμός**, -ού, ὅ, [root στα in ἴστημι], *stopping-place, station; day's journey, stage*. See N. to p. 55, 2.
- στασιάω**, στασιάσω, ἐστασίακα, ἐστασίασα, [στάσις], *rebel, revolt, raise a revolt; form a party, form a faction; be at odds, quarrel, be seditious*.
- στάσις**, -εως, ἡ, [root στα in ἴστημι], *standing still; party, faction; seditious party, discord, dissension*. VI. i. 29.
- σταυρός**, -οῦ, ὅ, *stake, pale, palisade*.
- σταύρωμα**, -ατος, τό, [σταυρόω], *stockade, palisade*.
- στάρι**, στέατος, τό, [root στα in ἴστημι], *fat, tallow*. V. iv. 28.
- στέγη**, -ης, ἡ, [στέγω, *cover*, Lat. *tegō*], *cover, roof; roofed place, room; house, dwelling*.
- στεγνός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [for στεγανός, from στέγω], *covered, roofed*. VII. iv. 12.
- στείβω**, στείψω, aor. ἔστειψα, *tread, stamp on, tread under foot; of a road, frequent*. I. ix. 13.
- στέλλω**, στελῶ, ἔσταλκα, ἔστειλα, pf. p. ἔσταλμαι, *set, set in order; array, equip, make ready, despatch, send; — mid., start, set out, set forth, proceed*.
- στενός**, -ή, -όν, adj., comp. στενώτερος, sup. στενώτατος, *narrow, strait*. As subst., τὰ στενά, *the narrow places, the narrows*.
- στενοχωρία**, -ας, ἡ, [στενός, χώρος], *narrow place, narrow passage*. I. v. 7.
- στέργω**, στέρξω, 2 pf. ἔστοργα, aor. ἔστεργα, *love, be fond of, show affection for*. II. vi. 23.
- στερέω**, -ήσω, ἐστέρηκα, ἐστέρησα; mid. and pass., στέρομαι, στερή-
- σομαι, ἐστέρημαι; aor. p. ἐστερήθην; *deprive of, rob of*, followed by gen.
- στέρνον**, -ου, τό, *breast*.
- στερρῶς**, adv., [στερρός, *firm*], *firmly, resolutely*. III. i. 22.
- στέφανος**, -ου, ὅ, [στέφω, *put round*], *crown, garland, wreath, chaplet*, whether as a prize for victory in athletic contests, as a mark of honor for distinguished services, or as a festal ornament. The prize crowns were mostly of leaves.
- στεφανώω**, στεφανώσω, ἐστεφάνωκα, pf. p. ἐστεφάνωμαι, aor. mid. ἐστεφανώσάμην, [στέφανος], *crown, wreath; — mid., crown one's self, put on a wreath*.
- στήλη**, -ης, ἡ, [root στα in ἴστημι], *slab, pillar, column; boundary-post*.
- στιβάς**, -άδος, ἡ, [στείβω], *bed of straw, bed of rushes*. VI. i. 4.
- στιβός**, -ου, ὅ, [στείβω], *trodden way, track, path; track of feet, footstep*.
- στιζέω**, στίξω, aor. ἔστιξα, pf. p. ἔστιγμαί, *prick; tattoo*. V. iv. 32.
- στίφος**, -εος or -ους, τό, [στείβω], *compact body of men, crowd, throng, mass of men*.
- στλεγγίς**, -ίδος, ἡ, *flesh-scrafer, flesh-comb; metal-comb*.
- στολή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [στέλλω], *garment, robe; in pl., dress, clothes*.
- στόλος**, -ου, ὅ, [στέλλω], *equipment, especially for war; armament, army, expedition; march, journey, voyage*.
- στόμα**, -ατος, τό, *mouth; of a sea, outlet; of a house, entrance; of an army, front, van*.
- στρατεία**, -ας, ἡ, [στρατεύω], *campaign, expedition*. III. i. 9.
- στράτευμα**, -ατος, τό, [στρατεύω], *army, host, armament; division of an army, force*.

- στρατεύω**, στρατεύσω, ἐστράτευκα, ἐστράτευσα, aor. mid. ἐστρατευσάμην, [στρατός], *serve in war, take the field; lead an army, march, make an expedition, take up arms.*
- στρατηγέω**, -ήσω, ἐστρατήγηκα, ἐστρατήγησα, [στρατηγός], *be general, serve as general; command, lead, direct, manage. στρατηγεῖν στρατηγίαν, to undertake a command.*
- στρατηγία**, -ας, ἡ, [στρατηγός], *office of general, command; generalship.*
- στρατηγιάω**, -άσω, [desiderative of στρατηγέω], *desire to become a general, wish to be a general.* VII. i. 33.
- στρατηγός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [στρατός, ἀγῶ], *leader of an army, general, commander.*
- στρατιά**, -ᾶς, ἡ, *army, host.*
- στρατιώτης**, -ου, ὁ, [στρατός], *soldier, used especially of the common soldier or private.*
- Στρατοκλῆς**, -έους, ὁ, *Stratocles, leader of the Cretan archers.* IV. ii. 28.
- στρατοπεδεύω**, στρατοπεδεύσω, ἐστρατοπέδευκα, ἐστρατοπέδευσα, aor. mid. ἐστρατοπεδευσάμην, [στρατόπεδον], *usually in the mid., make an encampment, encamp, bivouac, take up a position.*
- στρατόπεδον**, -ου, τό, [στρατός + πέδον, field], *encampment, camp; army in camp.*
- στρατός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [στρώννυμι, spread], *army in camp; army, host.*
- στρεπτός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [στρέφω], *neck-chain, necklace, collar of twisted or linked metal.*
- στρέφω**, στρέψω, ἔστροφα, ἔστρεψα, pf. p. ἔστραμμαί, 2 aor. p. ἐστράφην, *turn about, turn; of a rope, twist, plait; of an army, wheel about.*
- στρουθός**, -οῦ, ὁ or ἡ, *σφαιρῶν; sometimes = ὁ μέγας στρουθός, ostrich.* I. v. 2.
- στρωματόδεσμος**, -ου, ὁ, [στῶμα + δεσμός], *clothes-bag, bed-sack, a leather or linen bag in which bed-clothes were tied up.* V. iv. 13.
- στυγνός**, -ῆ, -όν, adj., [στυγέω, hate], *hateful, repulsive, sullen. τὸ στυγνὸν αὐτοῦ, his sullen face, his repulsive face.*
- Στυμφάλιος**, -α, -ον, adj., [Στύμφαλος], *Stymphalian, of Stymphalus.* As subst., **Στυμφάλιος**, -ου, ὁ, *Stymphalian, inhabitant of Stymphalus, a city in the Peloponnesus, in the northern part of Arcadia.*
- σύ**, σοῦ, pl. ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, *personal pron. of the second person, thou, you.*
- συγγένεια**, -ας, ἡ, [συγγενής], *relationship, kinship.* VII. iii. 39.
- συγγενής**, -ές, adj., [σύν + γένος], *of the same kin, of the same family, akin to.* As subst., **συγγενής**, -οῦς, ὁ, *kinsman; especially common in pl., συγγενεῖς, -ῶν, kinsfolk, relatives, kin.*
- συγγίγνομαι**, συγγενήσομαι, 2 pf. *συγγέγωνα, 2 aor. συνεγενόμην, [σύν + γίγνομαι], be with, associate with, come together, have intercourse with; become acquainted with, meet; followed by dat.*
- συγκάθημαι**, [σύν + κάθημαι], *sit together, be seated together.* V. vii. 21.
- συγκαλέω**, συγκαλέσω or συγκαλώ, συγκέκληκα, συνεκάλεσα, [σύν + καλέω, call], *call together, call to council, convene, convoke.*
- συγκάμπτω**, -ψω, συνέκαμψα, [σύν + κάμπτω, bend], *bend together, especially bend the knee-joint.* V. viii. 10.
- συγκατακάω** or **συγκατακαίω**, -καύσω, -κέκαυκα, *συγκατέκαυσα,*

[σύν + κατά + κάω] *burn down together, burn down at the same time.* III. ii. 27.

συγκαταστρέφω, -ψω, aor. mid. *συγκατεστρεψάμην*, [σύν + κατά + στρέφω], *reduce together; — mid., help to reduce, aid in subduing.* II. i. 14.

συγκατεργάζομαι, *συγκατεργάζομαι*, *συγκατείργασμαι*, -κατείργασάμην, [σύν + κατά + ἐργάζομαι], *help in accomplishing, help to accomplish, help in gaining.* VII. vii. 25.

σύκειμαι, -κείσομαι, [σύν + κείμαι], *lie together; often used as pass. of συντίθημι, be placed together, be agreed on. τὰ συγκείμενα, the terms of agreement.*

συγκλήω, -κλήσω, [σύν + κλήω], *skut together.*

συγκομίζω, *συγκομιῶ*, *συγκεκόμικα*, *συγκεκόμισα*, pf. mid. *συγκεκόμισμαι*, [σύν + κομίζω], *bring together, get together, collect; — mid., collect for one's self.* VI. vi. 37.

συγκύπτω, *συγκύψω*, *συγκέκυφα*, *συνέκυψα*, [σύν + κύπτω, *bow*], *stoop together; draw together, bend together.*

συγχωρέω, -χωρήσω, *συγκεχώρηκα*, *συνεχώρησα*, [σύν + χωρέω, *move*], *meet; make way, give way, yield, concede, defer to.* V. ii. 9.

σύνειος, -α, -ον, adj., [σύν, *swine*], *of swine. χρίμα σύνειον, hog's-lard, lard-oil.* IV. iv. 13.

Συέννεσις, -ιος, ὁ, *Syennesis*, name common to several kings of Cilicia, of whom one is mentioned several times in the Anabasis. See N. to p. 56, 19.

σύκον, -ου, τὸ, fig. VI. iv. 6.

συλλαμβάνω, -λήψομαι, *συνείληφα*, 2 aor. *συνέλαβον*, [σύν + λαμβάνω], *take together, bring together; lay hold of, seize, grasp, take.*

συλλέγω, *συλλέξω*, *συνείλοχα*, *συνέλεξα*, pf. p. *συνείλεγμαι*, 2 aor. p. (as mid.), *συνελέγην*, 2 aor. mid. *συνελεξάμην*, [σύν + λέγω, *gather*], *bring together, get together, collect, gather; call together, convene; — mid. and 2 aor. p., come together, assemble.*

συλλογή, -ῆς, ἡ, [συλλέγω], *gathering, levying, levy.* I. i. 6.

σύλλογος, -ου, ὁ, [συλλέγω], *assembly, concourse, meeting.*

συμβαίνω, *συμβήσομαι*, *συμβέβηκα*, 2 aor. *συνέβην*, [σύν + βαίνω], *come together; often of events, come about, happen. τὰ συμβάντα, events, what happened.* III. i. 13.

συμβάλλω, *συμβάλῶ*, *συμβέβληκα*, 2 aor. *συνέβαλον*, [σύν + βάλλω, *throw*], *throw together, dash together, collect; — mid., bring together, contribute; bring forward, present; agree upon, conclude.*

συμβοάω, -ήσομαι, impf. *συνεβόων*, [σύν + βοάω, *shout*], *call out to together, shout together to.* VI. iii. 6.

συμβοηθέω, -ήτω, *συμβεβοήθηκα*, impf. *συνεβοήθουν*, [σύν + βοηθέω, *assist*], *assist together; bring aid in a body, join in assisting.*

συμβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [συμβάλλω], *coming together; encounter, engagement.* VI. v. 32.

συμβουλεύω, -βουλεύσω, -βεβούλευκα, *συνεβούλευσα*, mid. *συμβουλεύομαι*, -έσομαι, aor. *συνεβουλευσάμην*, impf. *συνεβουλεύομην*, [σύν + βουλεύω], *deliberate with, advise, give advice, counsel; — mid., consult, consult with, ask advice.*

συμβουλή, -ῆς, ἡ, [σύν + βουλή, *deliberation*], *advice, counsel, consultation.* V. vi. 4.

σύμβουλος, -ου, ὁ, [βουλή], *adviser, counsellor.* I. vi. 5.

συμμανθάνω, *συμμαθήσομαι*, 2 aor. *συνέμαθον*, [σύν + μανθάνω], *learn*

with; become used to. συμμα-
θόντι, to one accustomed to any-
thing. IV. v. 27.

συμμαχέω, -ήσω, aor. *συνεμάχησα*,
[*σύμμαχος*], form alliance with,
fight on the side of. V. iv. 30.

συμμαχία, -ας, ἡ, [*σύμμαχος*], com-
plete alliance offensive and de-
fensive, alliance.

συμμάχομαι, -μαχοῦμαι, -μεμάχημαι,
συνεμαχεσάμην, [σύν + μάχομαι],
fight along with, be an ally, help,
succor.

σύμμαχος, -ον, adj., [σύν, root *μαχ*
in *μάχομαι*], fighting along with,
allied with, in alliance with. As
subst., *σύμμαχος*, -ου, ὁ, ally,
auxiliary. *σύμμαχα*, -ων, τὰ,
resources, means of aid.

συμμίγνυμι, συμμίξω, *συμμίμιχα*,
συνέμιξα, [σύν + μίγνυμι, *mingle*],
mingle together; — intr., *come to-
gether, meet with, join, unite with;
come to blows, engage*.

συμπαρσκευάζω, -άσω, [σύν +
παρασκευάζω], *assist in getting
ready, help to get ready*.

συμπαρέχω, -έξω, *συνπαρέσχηκα*,
2 aor. *συνπαρέσχον*, [σύν + *παρά*
+ *έχω*], *assist in causing, help in
procuring*.

σύνπᾶς, -ᾶσα, -αν, adj., [σύν + *πᾶς*],
*all together, all at once, entire,
all in a body, the whole together,
in all*.

συνπέμπω, *συνπέμψω, συνπέπομφα*,
συνέπεμψα, [σύν + *πέμπω*], *send
with, send together with*.

συνπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, *συνπέπτωκα*,
2 aor. *συνέπεσον*, [σύν + *πίπτω*],
*fall together, collapse; grapple
with, close with in close com-
bat*.

συνποδίζω, -ίσω or -ιῶ, [σύν +
ποδίζω, fetter], *fetter the feet to-
gether, hinder the feet, entangle
the feet*. IV. iv. 11.

συνπολεμέω, *συνπολεμήσω, συνπε-
πολέμηκα, συνεπολέμησα*, impf.

συνεπολέμουν, [σύν + *πολεμέω*],
*make war together with, join in
war, assist in war*.

συνπορεύομαι, -πορεύσομαι, *συν-
πεπόρευμαι*, impf. *συνεπορευόμεν*,
[σύν + *πορεύομαι*], *journey to-
gether, make the journey together,
march together, proceed together*.

συνποσιάρχος, -ου, ὁ, [*συνπόσιον*,
ἕρχω], *symposiarch, toast-master,
magister bibendi*. VI. i. 30.

συνπράττω, *συνπράξω, συνπέπραχα*,
συνέπραξα, impf. *συνέπραττον*,
[σύν + *πράττω*], *work together
with, cooperate with, help in
bringing about*.

συνπρέσβεις, -εων, οἱ, [σύν + *πρέσ-
βεις*, pl. of *πρέσβυς*], *fellow-
ambassadors. οἱ συνπρέσβεις*
*τῷ Ἑκατονύμῳ, the ambassadors
associated with Hecatonymus*. V.
v. 24.

συνπροθύμεομαι, -ήσομαι, impf.
συνπροθύμούμην, aor. *συνπροθύ-
μήθην*, [σύν + *πρό* + *θύεομαι*],
*have equal desire with, join zeal-
ously in promoting, share in the
desire that*.

συνφέρω, *συνοίσω, συνενήνοχα*,
2 aor. *συνήνεγκον*, pf. p. *συνε-
νήνεγμαi*, [σύν + *φέρω*], *bring to-
gether, gather, collect*; 3d sing.
often used as impers., *συνφέρει*,
*be of advantage, be of use, be ex-
pedient, be profitable*.

σύμφημι, -φήσω, impf. (used with
force of 2 aor.) *συνέφην*, [σύν
+ *φημί*], *assent to, acknowledge,
admit*.

σύνφορος, -ον, adj., [*συνφέρω*],
expedient, advantageous. VII.
vii. 21.

σύν, often *ξύν* in Attic, prep.
with dat., *with, together with,
along with; with the help of,
with the aid of*. *Μένων καὶ οἱ
σύν αὐτῷ, Menon and his soldiers,
σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς, with the aid of the
gods*.

In composition *σύν* becomes *συμ-* before *β, μ, π, φ, ψ*; *συγ-* before *γ, κ, ξ, χ*; *συλ-* before *λ*; *συρ-* before *ρ*; usually *συσ-* before *σ*, but *συ-* before *σ* followed by a consonant, and before *ζ*. *σύν* in composition has the force of *with, along with, together, at the same time; completely, utterly*.

συναγείρω, -αγερώ, aor. *συνήγειρα*, [*σύν* + *ἀγείρω*, *rouse*], *gather together, assemble*. I. v. 9.

συνάγω, *συνάξω, συνήξα*, 2 aor. *συνήγαγον*, impf. *συνήγον*, [*σύν* + *ἄγω*], *bring together, draw together; get together, collect; of an assembly, convene, convoke, assemble*.

συναδικέω, -ήσω, [*σύν* + *ἀδικέω*], *join with another in wrong-doing, join with another in injury*. II. vi. 27.

συναθροίζω, *συναθροίσω, συνήθροικα, συνήθροισα*, [*σύν* + *ἀθροίζω*, *collect*], *gather together, assemble*.

συναίνεω, *συναίνεσω, συνήνεκα, συνήνεσα*, [*σύν* + *αἰνέω*, *praise*], *join in praising; agree to, consent, promise, grant at once*. VII. vii. 31.

συναίρῶ, -αίρῶ, 2 aor. *συνείλον*, [*σύν* + *αἰρέω*, *grasp*], *grasp together, grasp*. III. i. 38.

συνακολουθέω, -ήσω, *συνηκολούθηκα, συνηκολούθησα*, impf. *συνηκολούθουν*, [*σύν* + *ἀκολουθέω*], *follow along with, follow closely, follow closely upon, accompany*.

συνακούω, -ακούσομαι, *συνακήκοα, συνήκουσα*, impf. *συνήκουον*, [*σύν* + *ἀκούω*], *hear at the same time, ἀλλήλων συνακούειν, to hear one another*. V. iv. 31.

συνᾶλίζω, aor. *συνήλιστα*, aor. p. *συνηλίσθη*, [*σύν* + *ἄλίζω*, *collect*], *bring together, gather together, collect*. VII. iii. 48.

συναλλάττω, -αλλάξω, *συνήλλαχα*,

συνήλλαξα, 2 aor. p. (as mid.) *συνηλλάγην*, [*σύν* + *ἀλλάττω*, *change*], *reconcile; — mid. and 2 aor. p., become reconciled with, make terms with, come to terms with*. I. ii. 1.

συναναβαίνω, -βήσομαι, *συναναβέβηκα*, 2 aor. *συνανέβην*, [*σύν* + *ἀναβαίνω*], *go up with, go up together, go up together with*.

συναναπράττω, -πράξω, aor. *συνανέπραξα*, [*σύν* + *ἀναπράττω*, from *ἀνά* and *πράττω*], *join in exacting payment*. VII. vii. 14.

συνανίστημι, -αναστήσω, -ανέστηκα, *συνανέστησα*, 2 aor. *συνανέστην*, [*σύν* + *ἀνίστημι*, from *ἀνά* and *ἵστημι*], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), raise together; — intransitive tenses, rise at the same time, rise up together or with*. VII. iii. 35.

συναντάω, *συναντήσω, συνήντηκα, συνήντησα*, impf. *συνήνταν*, [*σύν* + *ἀντάω*, *meet*], *meet*.

συνάπμι, impf. *συναπήμι* or *-ῆα*, [*σύν* + *ἀπμι*, from *ἀπό* and *εἶμι*], *go off together, depart, go away together with, go away with*. II. ii. 1.

συναπολαμβάνω, *συναπολήψομαι*, [*σύν* + *ἀπολαμβάνω*, *receive from*], *receive together, receive at the same time*. VII. vii. 40.

συνάπτω, *συνάψω*, [*σύν* + *ἄπτω*, *fasten*], *join together; engage in battle with*. I. v. 16.

συνάρχω, -ἀρξω, *συνήρχα, συνήρξα*, [*σύν* + *ἄρχω*], *command jointly with, be associated with in command*. VI. i. 32.

σύνδειπνος, -ου, ὁ, [*σύν*, *δείπνον*], *companion at table, table-companion*.

συνδιαβαίνω, -διαβήσομαι, *συνδιαβέβηκα*, 2 aor. *συνδιέβην*, [*σύν* + *διαβαίνω*], *go through together, cross over together*. VII. i. 4.

συνδιαπράττω, -πράξω, -πέπραξα, *συνδιέπραξα*, [σύν + διαπράττω], *accomplish together; — mid., negotiate at the same time, assist in negotiating.* IV. viii. 24.

συνδοκεῖ, impf. *συνεδόκει*, [σύν, *δοκέω*], impers., *seem good also, please also; followed by dat.* VI. v. 9.

σύνδυο, adj., [σύν + δύο], *two and two, two together, in pairs, two by two.* VI. iii. 2.

σύνειμι, *συνέσομαι*, *συνῆν*, [σύν + εἶμι], *be with, associate with.*

σύνειμι, impf. *συνῆν* or *συνῆα*, σύν + εἶμι], *go together, come together; meet in battle.*

συνεισέρχομαι, *συνεισελεύσομαι*, *συνεισελήλυθα*, 2 aor. *συνεισήλθον*, [σύν + εισέρχομαι], *go in together.* IV. v. 10.

συνεισπίπτω, -πεσοῦμαι, -πέπτωκα, 2 aor. *συνεισέπεσον*, [σύν + εισπίπτω], *fall in together, fall in with; rush in together, rush in along with.*

συνεκβαίνω, -βήσομαι, *συνεκβέβηκα*, [σύν + εκβαίνω, *go forth*], *go out together.* IV. iii. 22.

συνεκβιβάζω, -βιβάσω, or -βιβῶ, [σύν + εκβιβάζω, *carry out*], *help in lifting out, help in bringing out.* I. v. 7.

συνεκκόπτω, -κόψω, impf. *συνεξέκοπτον*, [σύν + εκκόπτω, *cut out*], *cut out together with, help in cutting out.* IV. viii. 8.

συνεκκρίνω, -κρίνω, 2 aor. *συνεξέκρινον*, [σύν + εκκρίνω], *drink up together with, drain off together with.* VII. iii. 32.

συνεκπορίζω, -ποριῶ, aor. *συνεξέπορισα*, [σύν + εκπορίζω], *help in furnishing, assist in procuring.* V. viii. 25.

συνεξέρχομαι, *συνεξελεύσομαι*, [σύν + εξέρχομαι], *go out together with, come out with, especially in order to attack.* VII. viii. 11.

συνεπαίνεω, -έσω, impf. *συνεπῆνον*, [σύν + επαίνεω, *praise*], *approve together, approve.* VII. iii. 36.

συνεπεύχομαι, -εὔξομαι, *συνεπεύγωμαι*, *συνεπευξάμην*, [σύν + επεύχομαι, from επί, *εὔχομαι*], *make a vow also.* III. ii. 9.

συνεπιμέλομαι, -ήσομαι, *συνεπιμελέλωμαι*, *συνεπιμελήθην*, [σύν + επιμέλομαι], *join in taking care of, have joint charge of.* VI. i. 22.

συνεπισπεύδω, *συνεπισπεύσω*, aor. *συνεπέσπευσα*, [σύν + επισπεύδω, from επί, *σπεύδω*], *help in forcing forward, help in pushing forward.* I. v. 8.

συνεπιτρίβω, -ψω, *συνεπέτριψα*, [σύν + επιτρίβω, from επί, *τρίβω*], *destroy utterly.* V. viii. 20.

συνέπομαι, *συνέψομαι*, 2 aor. *συνεσπόμην*, impf. *συνεισπόμην*, [σύν + επομαι], *follow with, follow along with, follow closely, remain constant to.*

συνεπόμενυμι, *συνεπομοῦμαι*, [σύν + επόμενυμι, from επί, *δύμνυμι*], *swear also at the same time, swear besides at the same time.* VII. vi. 19.

συνεργός, -όν, adj., [σύν, root *εργ* in *ἔργον*], *working together, helping in work.* As subst., **συνεργός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *helper in work, help-mate, accomplice, co-worker, coadjutor.* I. ix. 20.

συνέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι, *συνελήλυθα*, 2 aor. *συνήλθον*, [σύν + ερχομαι], *come together, assemble, meet together.*

συνεφέπομαι, *συνεφέψομαι*, impf. *συνεφειπόμην*, 2 aor. *συνεπεσπόμην*, [σύν + εφέπομαι, from επί + επομαι, dep.], *follow together, follow together with any one.*

συνέχω, *συνέξω*, 2 aor. *συνέσχον*, [σύν + έχω], *keep together, hold together.* VII. ii. 8.

συνήδομαι, *συνησθήσομαι*, *συνήσθην*, [σύν + ἤδομαι], *rejoice together,*

rejoice with any one, sympathize with, congratulate.

συνθεάομαι, -θεάομαι, συνθεθέμαι, συνθεασάμην, [σύν + θεάομαι], *view together with, examine together*. VI. iv. 15.

σύνθημα, -ατος, τὸ, [συντίθεμαι, *agree*], *sign agreed upon, watchword, passed along the line before battle; agreement, covenant, compact.*

συνθηράω, -θηράσω, impf. συνθήρων, [σύν + θηράω], *hunt together, join in the chase*. V. iii. 10.

συνήμι, συνήσω, συνείκα, συνήκα, impf. συνήμι, 3d sing. συνίει, [σύν + ἴημι, *send*], *send together; understand.*

συνίστημι, συστήσω, συνέστηκα, συνέστησα, 2 aor. συνέστην, impf. συνίστην, fut. p. συσταθήσομαι, aor. p. συνεστάθην, [σύν + ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), cause to stand together, set together; bring together as friends, introduce; — intransitive tenses, stand together; come together, assemble, form in battle-order.*

σύνοδος, -ου, ἡ, [σύν + ὁδός], *coming together, meeting, assembly; encounter.*

σύνοιδα, pf. with pres. sense, fut. συνέσομαι, plupf. συνήδειν or συνήδη, [σύν + οἶδα], *be cognizant of, be conscious of, share in knowledge of.*

συνολοῦζω, συνολούξομαι, impf. συνωλόυζον, [σύν + ὀλοῦζω, *cry aloud*], *raise a loud cry together, shriek together*. IV. iii. 19

συνωμολογέω, -ήσω, aor. συνωμολόγησα, impf. συνωμολόγουν, [σύν + ὁμολογέω, *agree*], *agree with, agree to, concede; agree upon, agree to do, promise.*

συνοράω, συνόψομαι, 2 aor. συνεῖδον, impf. συνεώρων, [σύν + ὀράω],

see together, see at the same time; see in one view, see at a glance.

συνουσία, -ας, ἡ, [σύνειμι, from σύν, εἶμι], *being together, social intercourse, intercourse, conference*. II. v. 6.

συντάττω, συντάξω, συντέταχα, συντέταξα, pf. p. συντέταγμα, aor. p. συνετάχθην, [σύν + τάττω], *put in order together, draw up, put in array, draw up in line of battle; — mid., draw up in line, form in line or in battle order. συνταξάμενος, συντεταγμένος, in battle array.*

συντίθημι, συνθήσω, συντέθεικα, συνέθηκα, 2 aor. mid. συνεθέμην, [σύν + τίθημι], *put together; — mid., agree on, arrange with, conclude; make an agreement, make a compact.*

σύντομος, -ον, adj., comp. συντομώτερος, sup. συντομώτατος, [συντέμνω, *cut short*], *short, brief*. II. vi. 22.

συντράπεζος, -ου, ὁ, [σύν, τράπεζα, *table*], *table-companion*. See N. to p. 87, 9. I. ix. 31.

συντρέχω, συνδραμούμαι, 2 aor. συνέδραμον, [σύν + τρέχω], *run with; run together, assemble.*

συντριβω, συντρίψω, συντέτριφα, συνέτριφα, pf. p. συντέτριμμα, [σύν + τρίβω, *rub*], *rub together; shatter, shiver, crush. συντετριμμένοι σκέλη καὶ πλευράς, with legs and ribs broken*. IV. vii. 4.

συντυγχάνω, συντεύξομαι, 2 aor. συνέτυχον, [σύν + τυγχάνω], *fall in with, meet with; happen to, happen.*

συνωφελέω, -ήσω, [σύν + ὠφελέω, *benefit*], *join in aiding, be of use*. III. ii. 27.

Συρακόσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Syracusan, native of Syracuse, a large Greek city on the east coast of Sicily.*

- Συρία**, -ας, ἡ, *Syria*, a province of Asia, between Phoenicia and the Euphrates, north of Arabia. See **Μαρ**.
- Σύριος**, -α, -ον, adj., [**Συρία**], *Syrian*. See **πύλαι**. I. iv. 5.
- Σύρος**, -ου, ὁ, a *Syrian*, native of Syria. I. iv. 9.
- συρρέω**, συρρέομαι, συρρέρηκα, 2 aor. p. συρρέρην, impf. συρέρρεον, [σύν + ῥέω, *flow*], *flow together, run together into one stream; of men, stream together*.
- σῦς**, συός, ὁ, ἡ, [Lat. *sus*], *swine, hog*.
- συσκευάζω**, -άσω, pf. mid. συσκευάσμαι, aor. mid. συσκευασάμην, [σύν + σκενάζω, *prepare*], *put baggage together, pack up; — mid., pack up one's own baggage, pack up, make ready to start by packing up*.
- σύσκηνος**, -ου, ὁ, [σύν, *σκηνή*, *tent*], *tent-companion, messmate, comrade*.
- συσπᾶω**, συσπᾶω, συνέσπακα, συνέσπασα, impf. συνέσπων, [σύν + σπᾶω, *draw*], *draw together, especially draw together by stitching, sew together*. I. v. 10.
- συσπειράω**, -άσω, pf. mid. and p. συσπειραμαι [σπειρα, *coil*], *roll up together; — pass., of soldiers, be formed in close order. συσπειραμένος, in close array, in dense array*. I. viii. 21.
- συσπουδάξω**, -άσομαι, [σύν + σπουδάξω, *make haste*], *make haste together, join in zealous exertion*. II. iii. 11.
- συστρατεύομαι**, συστρατεύομαι, impf. συστρατεύομαι, [σύν + στρατεύω], *take the field together, serve together, join in an expedition*.
- συστρατήγος**, -ου, ὁ, [σύν + στρατηγός], *fellow general, colleague in command*. II. vi. 23.
- συστρατιώτης**, -ου, ὁ, [σύν + στρατιώτης], *fellow-soldier, comrade*. I. ii. 26.
- συστρατοπεδεύομαι**, -εύσομαι, impf. συστρατοπεδεύομαι, [σύν + στρατοπεδεύομαι], *encamp together*. II. iv. 9.
- συστρέφω**, -ψω, 2 pf. συνέστρεψα, συνέστρεψα, 2 aor. p. συνέστρέψην, [σύν + στρέφω, *turn*], *twist together; of soldiers, form in a compact body, collect themselves, rally. συστραφέντες, in a body*. I. x. 6.
- συχνός**, -ή, -όν, adj., *much, great, large; of time, long; — with pl. nouns, many; — acc. sing. neut. as noun, referring to space, a considerable distance, some distance*.
- σφαγιάζομαι**, σφαγιάσομαι, aor. ἐσφαγιάσάμην, [σφάγιον], *offer up a victim, slay a victim for sacrifice, sacrifice*.
- σφάγιον**, -ου, τό, [σφάζω, *slay*], *victim, offering, slain for sacrifice*.
- σφαιροειδής**, -ές, adj., [σφαίρα, *ball*, εἶδος, *shape*], *ball-like, globular, spherical*. As subst., **σφαιροειδές**, a *rounded end*. V. iv. 12.
- σφάλλω**, σφαλῶ, ἔσφαλκα, 2 aor. p. ἐσφάλην, [cf. Lat. *fallō*], *cause to fall; — pass., fail, be foiled, be baffled, be undone*. VII. vii. 42.
- σφάπτω**, σφάξω, *slay, slaughter, especially slaughter victims for sacrifice by cutting the throat*.
- σφείς**, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς, see **οὐ**.
- σφενδονάω**, -ήσω, impf. ἐσφενδόνων, [σφενδόνη], *sling, use a sling, throw from a sling*.
- σφενδόνη**, -ης, ἡ, *sling; by metonymy, sling-shot, sling-stone*.
- σφενδονήτης**, -ου, ὁ, [σφενδονάω], *slinger*.
- σφόδρα**, adv., [σφοδρός], *exceedingly, very, very much, violently, with vehemence*.

σφοδρός, -ά, -όν, adj., *vehement, excessive, severe, pressing*. I. x. 18.

σχεδία, -ας, ἡ, *raft, float*, in the East often made of inflated skins fastened together.

σχεδόν, adv., [σχεῖν, ἔχω], *close, near, hard by; nearly, pretty nearly, almost, all but*.

σχεῖν, see ἔχω.

σχετίλιος, -α, -ον, adj., [cf. ἔχω], *able to hold out, unflinching; unsparing, merciless, wretched*. VII. vi. 30.

σχῆμα, -ατος, τό, [ἔχω, σχεῖν], *form, shape, figure*. I. x. 10.

σχίζω, σχίσω, pf. p. ἔσχισμαι, aor. p. ἐσχίσθην, [cf. Lat. *scindō*], *split, cleave; divide, separate*.

σχολάζω, σχολάσω, ἐσχόλακα, ἐσχόλασα, [σχολή], *be at leisure, have leisure*.

σχολαῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [σχολή], *with leisure, at one's leisure, leisurely, slow*. IV. i. 13.

σχολαίως, adv., comp. σχολαίτερον, sup. σχολαίτατα, [σχολαῖος], *in a leisurely manner, slowly*.

σχολή, -ῆς, ἡ, *leisure, spare time*.

σχολῆ, adv., [dat. of σχολή], *at one's leisure, slowly, deliberately*.

σώζω, σώσω, σέσωκα, ἔσωσα, pf. p. σέσωσμαι, aor. p. ἐσώθην, *save, preserve; keep, keep safe, hold, retain; rescue, recover, deliver*.

Σωκράτης, -εος or -ους, δ, name of two Greeks mentioned in the Anabasis: —

1. *Socrates*, the celebrated philosopher, teacher of Xenophon, Plato, and other eminent Athenians; born 469 B.C.; met his death under judicial sentence in 399 B.C. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*.

2. *Socrates*, an Achaean general in the service of Cyrus,

who perished with other Greek officers in the snare set by Tissaphernes.

σῶμα, -ατος, τό, *body; person; life*. σῶματα ἀνδρῶν, *persons, men*.

σῶς, -α, -ον, contracted to σῶς, σῶς, σῶν, pl. σῶς, adj., *safe and sound, alive and well, sound, safe*.

Σώσις, -ιος, δ, *Sosis*, a Syracusan general in the service of Cyrus. Cf. p. 29. I. ii. 9.

σωτήρ, -ῆρος, δ, [σῶζω], *savior, rescuer, deliverer, preserver*.

σωτηρία, -ας, ἡ, [σωτήρ], *safety, deliverance, preservation, safe return*.

Σωτηρίδης, -ου, δ, *Soteridas*, a Greek soldier, from Sicyon, impudent to Xenophon. III. iv. 47, 49.

σωτήριος, -ον, adj., [σωτήρ], *saving, delivering, salutary*. σωτηρίον τι, *means of deliverance*. As subst., pl. σωτήρια, -ων, τά, *thank-offerings for safety or deliverance*.

σωφρονέω, σωφρονήσω, σεσωφρόνηκα, ἐσωφρόνησα, aor. p. ἐσωφρονίσθην, [σῶφρων, of sound mind], *be sensible, be reasonable, be prudent, be wise, be discreet; — pass.. come to one's senses*.

σωφρονίζω, pf. σεσωφρόνικα, aor. ἐσωφρόνισα, [σῶφρων, of sound mind], *bring to reason, make prudent, bring to one's senses, chasten, correct*.

σωφροσύνη, -ης, ἡ, [σῶφρων, of sound mind], *soundness of mind, prudence, discretion, good-sense, wisdom; self-control*. I. ix. 3.

T.

τ', = τε by elision.

τάγαθά, = τὰ ἀγαθά.

τάλαντον, -ου, τό, [connected with τλάω, bear], *balance, talent, an*

Attic money value, = 60 minae, = 6,000 drachmae, = 36,000 obols, = about \$1,167 in our money.

τάλλα, = τὰ ἄλλα.

ταμῆύω, -εύσω, [ταμίαι, dispenser], be treasurer, dispense, regulate; — mid., control the limits, regulate the boundaries. II. v. 18.

Ταμῶς, -ῶ, ὁ, Tamos, lieutenant-governor of Ionia under Tis-saphernes; afterward in the service of Cyrus. See N. to p. 58, 23.

τάναντία, = τὰ ἐναντία.

ταξίαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [τάξις, ἄρχω], commander of a corps, leader of a division, taxiarch.

τάξις, -εως, ἡ, [τάττω], arrangement, order, order of march; battle-order, line, file, rank and file; body, company, division, corps; post, position in the line or ranks.

Τάχοι, -ων, οἱ, Taochi, a tribe dwelling on the northern border of Armenia, but in the time of Xenophon not subject to the authority of Persia. IV. iv. 18 et al.

ταπεινός, -ή, -όν, adj., humbled, submissive. II. v. 13.

ταπεινῶω, ταπεινώσω, τεταπεινώκα, ἐταπεινώσα, [ταπεινός], humble, abase, humiliate. VI. iii. 18.

τάπις, -ιδος, ἡ, rug, carpet.

ταράττω, ταραξῶ, τετάραχα, ἐτάραξα, pf. p. τετάραγμαi, aor. p. ἐταράχθην, stir, stir up, trouble; agitate, disturb, disquiet; throw into disorder, throw into confusion.

τάραχος, -ου, ὁ, disorder, confusion. I. viii. 2.

ταρῖχεύω, -εύσω, pf. p. τεταρῖχευμαι, [τάριχος, preserved meat], preserve by salting. V. iv. 28.

Ταρσοί, -ῶν, οἱ, or Ταρσός, -οῦ, ὁ, Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, situated in the midst of a fertile

plain, and built on both sides of the river Cydnus; once famous for its commercial activity, but more widely known as the birth-place of the Apostle Paul; now Tarsus.

τάττω, τάξω, τέταχα, ἔταξα, pf. p. τέταγμαi, aor. p. ἐτάχθην, arrange, put in order; draw up, form into ranks, form, array, post, marshal; appoint, direct, bid, enjoin.

ταῦρος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. Lat. taurus], bull. II. ii. 9.

ταῦτη, adv., [dat. of οὗτος, properly sc. ὀδῶ], on this side, on this spot, here; in this point, herein; in this way, thus; there.

τάφος, -ου, ὁ, [cf. θάπτω, bury], funeral; grave, tomb, burial-place. I. vi. 11.

τάφρος, -ου, ἡ, [cf. θάπτω, bury], ditch, trench.

τάχα, adv., [ταχύς], quickly, presently, forthwith; perhaps, may be.

ταχέως, adv., [ταχύς], quickly, swiftly, rapidly. II. ii. 12.

τάχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ταχύς], swiftness, speed, fleetness. ἀπὸ ποίου τάχους, with what speed. II. v. 7.

ταχύ, adv., comp. θάσσον, sup. τάχιστα, [ταχύς], swiftly, rapidly, speedily, quickly; soon. ὅτι τάχιστα, ὡς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible, as soon as possible. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, so soon as, as soon as.

ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, comp. θάσσων, sup. τάχιστος, quick, rapid, swift, speedy.

τὲ, by elision τ', by elision and aspiration θ', conj., post-positive and enclitic, and. τε — τε, both — and. τε — καί, and, not only — but also. οὔτε — τε, both not — and, not only not — but even.

τέθριππον, -ου, τό, [τέτταρες, ἵππος], *four-horse chariot, team with four abreast*. III. ii. 24.

τείνω, τενώ, τέτακα, ἔτεινα, [cf. Lat. *tendo*], *stretch, strain; aim at, exert one's self, hurry on, hasten, rush*. IV. iii. 21.

τειχίζω, -ιά, τετείχικα, ἐτείχισα, pf. p. τετείχισμαι, [τείχος], *build a wall; fence with a wall, wall, fortify*. VII. ii. 36.

τείχος, -εος or -ους, τό, *wall, town-wall; by metonymy, walled town, fortified town, fortress*.

τεκμαίρομαι, τεκμαροῦμαι, aor. ἐτεκμηράμην, [τέκμαρ, *sign*], *judge from signs, form a judgment, infer*. IV. ii. 4.

τεκμήριον, -ου, τό, [τεκμαίρομαι], *sure sign, proof, evidence*.

τέκνον, -ου, τό, [root τεκ in τίκτω, *bring forth*], *child, offspring*.

τελευταίος, -α, -ον, adj., [τελευτή], *last, uttermost, hindmost, rearmost*.

τελευτάω, τελευτήσω, τετελεύτηκα, ἐτελεύτησα, [τελευτή], *complete, finish, bring to an end; end life, die*; —part. τελευτών, often with the force of an adv., *at last, finally*.

τελευτή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τελέω], *end, completion, termination; end of life, death*.

τελέω, τελέσω, τετέλεκα, ἐτέλεσα, [τέλος], *bring to an end, finish; fulfil an obligation, pay*.

τέλος, -εος or -ους, τό, *fulfilment, completion, issue, close, termination, conclusion; supreme authority, office; one in office or authority, magistrate, used especially of the Spartan ephors. τέλος ἔχειν, to come to an end, terminate. τέλος in acc. with the force of an adv., finally, at last, at length*.

τέμαχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [root τεμ in τέμνω], *slice of salt fish, slice of meat*. V. iv. 28.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέμμηκα, 2 aor. ἔταμον or ἔτεμον, *cut, wound; of surgeons, use the knife*. V. viii. 18.

τέναγος, -εος or -ους, τό, *shallow water, shoal, lagoon*. VII. v. 12.

τερεβινθινος, -η, -ον, adj., [τερέβινθος, *turpentine-tree*], *of the turpentine-tree. χρίμα τερεβινθινον, turpentine-oil, terebinth-oil*. IV. iv. 13.

τέταρτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [τέτταρες], *fourth, the fourth*.

τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τετράκισ + χίλιοι], *four thousand*.

τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τέτταρες], *four hundred*.

τετραμοῖρα, -ας, ἡ, [τέτταρες, μοῖρα, *division*], *fourfold share, four times as much*.

τετραπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, contracted from τετραπλῶος, -α, -ον, [τέτταρες], *fourfold, quadruple*.

τετταράκοντα, indecl. num., *forty*.

τέτταρες or **τέσσαρες**, -α, num. *four*.

Τευθρανία, -ας, ἡ, *Teuthrania, a region in Asia Minor, in the southwestern part of Mysia, containing a city of the same name*. II. i. 3. VII. viii. 18.

τεῦχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [τεύχω, *make*], *tool, implement; vessel, pot, jar*.

τεχνάζω, -άσω, [τέχνη], *use art, practice cunning, deal subtly*. VII. vi. 16.

τέχνη, -ης, ἡ, [root τεκ in τίκτω], *art, skill, device, craft*. See **μηχανή**.

τεχνικῶς, adv., [τεχνικός, *artful*], *artfully, skilfully*. VI. i. 5.

τέως, adv., *so long, meanwhile; up to this time, until now, hitherto. τέως μὲν, for a time, for some time*.

τῆ, adv., [dat. fem. of δ], *here. τῆ μὲν — τῆ δέ, on the one side —*

on the other, on the one hand — on the other.

τῆδε, see ὅδε.

τήκω, τήξω, τέτηκα, ἔτηξα, *melt, dissolve*; of snow, *thaw*. IV. v. 15.

Τηλεβόας, -ου or -α, *Teleboas*, a river in Armenia, flowing into the Euphrates from the east. IV. iv. 3.

Τημνίτης, -ου, ὁ, [Τῆμνος], *Temnian*, native of Temnos, a town in Asia Minor, near the river Hermus. IV. iv. 15.

τῆμερον, adv., [ἡμέρα], *to-day*. ἢ τῆμερον ἡμέρα, *this day, the present day*.

τηνικαῦτα, adv., *at that time, then, just then*.

Τήρης, -εος or -ους, ὁ, *Teres*, founder of the Odrysian power, father of Sitalcas. VII. ii. 22; v. 1.

τιάρα, -ας, ἡ, *tiāra*, a Persian head-dress. See N. to p. 112, 12. II. v. 23.

τιᾶροειδής, -ές, adj., [τιάρα, εἶδος], *shaped like a tiara, like a tiara*.

Τιβάρηνοί, -ῶν, οἱ, *Tibarēni*, a tribe dwelling in Pontus, along the Black Sea, west of the Mossynoeci. V. v. 2.

Τίγρης, -ητος, ὁ, [Old Persian *tigra*, *arrow*], *Tigris*, lit. 'Arrow-stream,' one of the two great rivers of Mesopotamia, formed by the junction of two streams in Armenia, and pursuing a southeasterly course till it unites with the Euphrates, ninety miles above the Persian Gulf, into which the united stream flows. In antiquity the Tigris pursued an independent course to the sea.

τίθημι, θέσω, τέθεικα, ἔθηκα, 2 aor. mid. ἐθέμην, *set, put, place; set up, institute*; — mid., *place one's own, place for one's self*. θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, *to rest arms,*

halt under arms, end of spear and of shield resting on the ground; to ground arms, each man placing his spear and shield on the ground in front of him; to take up a position, draw up in order of battle.

Τιμασίων, -ωνος, ὁ, *Timasion*, a native of Dardanus in Troas, chosen as general in place of Clearchus after the massacre of the Greek officers. III. i. 47 *et seq.*

τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα, ἐτίμησα, plupf. p. ἐτετίμημην, [τιμή], *pay honor to, treat with honor, honor, revere; value, prize*.

τιμή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τιώ, *pay honor*], *esteem, honor; worth, value, price*.

Τιμησίθεος, -ου, ὁ, *Timesitheus*, a native of Trapezus, who acted as interpreter for the Greeks in negotiating with the Mossynoeci. V. iv. 2, 3, 4.

τίμιος, -α, -ον, adj., [τιμή], *full of honor, honorable, precious*. I. ii. 27.

τιμωρέω, τιμωρήσω, τετιμώρηκα, impf. ἐτιμωρούμην, ἐτιμώρησα, aor. p. ἐτιμωρήθην, [τιμωρός, *avenger*], *avenge, punish; — mid., take vengeance on, revenge one's self, seek vengeance, punish*. τιμωρεῖσθαι ἐπὲρ τινος, *to exact vengeance on behalf of any one*.

τιμωρία, -ας, ἡ, [τιμωρός, *avenger*], *punishment, vengeance*. II. vi. 14.

Τιρίβαζος, -ου, ὁ, *Tiribazus*, satrap of western Armenia, and favorite of Artaxerxes II. He made an agreement with the Greeks, but proved treacherous, wherefore they fell upon his camp. He was later transferred to a satrapy in Asia Minor, where he conducted important negotiations with the Lacedaemonians,

but was caught in a conspiracy and put to death.

τις, **τι**, gen. **τινός**, indefinite pron., enclitic, used both as subst. and as adj.:—As subst., *any one, some one*; neut. *anything, something*. As adj., *any, some, a certain, a*; often with a peculiar restrictive force, = *a sort of, a kind of*. οἱ μὲν **τινες**, *some few*. εἷς **τις**, *any single one*. ἕκαστός **τις**, *each individual*. εἰ **τις**, *if any one, whenever any one*. πῶσος **τις**, *about how great?* τοιοῦτός **τις**, *some such one, about such a person*. οὐδέν **τι**, *nothing at all, in acc. not at all, not in the least*. σχεδόν **τι**, *very nearly, almost*.

τίς, **τί**, gen. **τίνος**, interrogative pron., *who? what? which?* **τί** in acc. often = *why?*

Τισσαφέρνης, -ους, **δ**, *Tissaphernes*, at the time of the Up-march the most prominent of the Persian satraps, and one of the four captains-general of the Persian empire. His satrapy originally consisted of Caria and Ionia, but after Cyrus's death the province of Cyrus was added to it. In his negotiations with the Greek States, as well as with the Ten Thousand, Tissaphernes showed himself a master of diplomacy, but as unscrupulous as he was crafty. He fell a victim to the vengeance of Parysatis. See pp. 20–26, and Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, article **TISSAPHERNES**.

τιτρώσκιω, **τρώσω**, **τέτρωκα**, **ἔτρωσα**, plupf. p. **ἔτετρώμην**, *wound*.

τλήμων, -ον, gen. -ονος, adj., [**τλάω**, *endure*], *wretched, miserable*. III. i. 29.

τοί, adv., post-positive and enclitic, [ethical dat. of **τύ**, = **σύ**], *in*

truth, doubtless, surely, verily, certainly, in fact.

τοιγαροῦν [**τοί** + **γάρ** + **οὖν**], inferential conj., *so for example, therefore of course*.

τοίνυν, adv., [**τοί** + **νύν**], *therefore, accordingly; further, moreover; so then, now, well then*.

τοιόσδε, **τοιάδε**, **τοιόνδε**, dem. adj., [**ταῖος** + **δέ**], *such as, such as this*, especially with reference to what follows. **τοιάδε**, *as follows*.

τοιούτος, **τοιαύτη**, **τοιούτο** or **τοιούτου**, dem. adj., [**ταῖος**], *such, such a one, such as, of such sort, of such kind*, especially with reference to what precedes; often intensive, *so great, so large, so bad*. **τοιαῦτα** **εἶπε**, **τοιαῦτα** **ἔλεξε**, *thus he spoke, he spoke thus*.

τοιχος, -ου, **δ**, *wall* of a house or similar structure. VII. viii. 14.

τολμάω, **τολμήσω**, **τετόλμηκα**, **ἐτόλμησα**, [**τόλμη**, *courage*], *have the courage to, have the hardihood to, venture, dare; undertake*.

Τολμίδης, -ου, **δ**, *Tolmides*, a Greek herald, from Elis. II. ii. 20 *et al.*

τόξευμα, -ατος, **τό**, [**τοξεύω**], *arrow, bow-shot*.

τοξεύω, -εύσω, **τετόξευκα**, **ἐτόξευσα**, aor. p. **ἐτοξέυθην**, [**τόξοι**], *shoot with the bow, shoot arrows;—pass., be shot with an arrow, be hit with an arrow*.

τοξική, -ῆς, **ή**, [= **ή** **τοξική** **πέχνη**], *archery, bowmanship*. I. ix. 5.

τόξον, -ου, **τό**, *bow*. See pp. 17, 32.

τοξότης, -ου, **δ**, [**τόξον**], *bowman, archer*.

τόπος, -ου, **δ**, *place, region, district*.

τοσόσδε, **τοσήδε**, **τοσόνδε**, [**τόσος**, *so much*, + **δέ**], dem. adj., *so much, so great*; pl., *so many, so few*.

τοσοῦτος, *τοσαύτη, τοσαῦτα* οἱ *τοσοῦτον*, [τόσος, *so great*], *so great, so vast, so much, so very, so large*, referring especially to what precedes; of time, *so long*; pl., *so many*. *τοσοῦτον* εἶπε οἱ *τοσοῦτ'* εἶπε, *thus much he said, he said only this*.

τότε, adv., *then, at that time*. οἱ *τότε*, *the men of that time*.

τότέ, *at times, now and then*. *τοτέ μὲν — τοτέ δέ*, *at one time — at another*. VI. i. 9.

τούλάχιστον, = τὸ ἐλάχιστον.

τούμπαλιν, = τὸ ἔμπαλιν.

τοῖνομα, = τὸ ὄνομα.

τοῦπισθεν, = τὸ ὀπισθεν.

πράγμα, -ατος, τό, [cf. *πράγω, eat*], *dessert for the table, sweet meat, delicacy*, used especially of dried sweet fruits.

Πράλλεις, -εων, αἱ, *Tralles*, an important city in Lydia. I. iv. 8.

Τρανίψαι, -ῶν, αἱ, *Tranipsae*, a people dwelling in the eastern part of Thrace. VII. ii. 32.

γράφεια, -ης, ἡ, [probably shortened from *τετράπεζα, four-footed*], *table*.

Τραπεζούντιος, -ου, ὁ, [Τραπεζοῦς], *Trapezuntian*, a native of Trapezus.

Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, *Trapezus*, now *Trebizond*, an important commercial Greek city on the south-eastern coast of the Euxine, originally a colony from Sinöpe. Under the Romans it was the capital of a large province. In the Middle Ages (1204-1461) it became the capital of the so-called empire of Trebizond, and is now one of the most flourishing commercial cities in the Turkish Empire, with a population of about 50,000.

τραῦμα, -ατος, τό, [cf. *τιτρώσκω*], *wound*.

τράχηλος, -ου, ὁ, *neck, throat*.

τραχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, gen. -έος, -είας, -έος, *rough, harsh*. ἡ *τραχεῖα* (sc. *χώρα*), *the rough country*.

τρέϊς, *τρία*, gen. *τριων*, [cf. Lat. *tres*], num., *three*.

τρέπω, *τρέψω, τέτροφα, ἔτρεψα*, pf. p. *τέτραμμαι*, 2 aor. p. *ἐτρέπην*, 1 aor. mid. *ἐτρέψαμην*, 2 aor. mid. *ἐτραπόμην*, *turn, direct, drive back, turn to flight, rout*; — mid., *turn aside, take to flight*; *turn to, resort to, have recourse to*; *drive back, put to flight*.

τρέφω, *θρέψω, τέτροφα, ἔθρεψα*, fut. mid. *θρέψομαι*, pf. p. *τέθραμμαι*, 2 aor. p. *ἐτρέφην*, *nourish, rear, bring up, support, maintain*; — mid., *maintain one's self, subsist*.

τρέχω, *δρακοῦμαι, δεδράμηκα*, 2 aor. *ἔδραμον*, *run*.

τρέω aor. *ἔτρεσα*, def., *flee away from fear; be afraid of, flee from, shrink from*. I. ix. 6.

τριάκοντα, indecl. num., *thirty*.

τριακόντορος, -ον, adj., *thirty-oared*. As subst., *τριακόντορος*, -ου, ἡ, (sc. *ναῦς*), *triacontor, thirty-oared ship*, with fifteen rowers on each side.

τριακότιοι, -αι, -α, gen. -ων, num., *three hundred*.

τριβή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τρίβω, *rub*], *practice*. V. vi. 15.

τρίηρης, -ους, ἡ, (sc. *ναῦς*), *trireme*, a war-ship with three banks of oars on each side, *galley*. See p. 39.

τριηρέτης, -ου, ὁ, [τρίηρης], *oarsman* on a trireme, *marine in service* on a trireme. VI. vi. 7.

τρίπηχυς, -υ, gen. -εος, adj., [τρέϊς + πῆχυς, *cubit*], *three cubits in length, three cubits long*. See πῆχυς. IV. ii. 28.

τριπλάσιος, -α, -ον, adj., *threefold, three times as large*. VII. iv. 21.

τρίπλεθρος, -ον, adj., [τρεις, πλέθρον]. *three plethra wide*, i. e. about 303 feet. V. vi. 9.
 τρίπους, -ποδος, ὁ, [τρεις, ποὺς], *tripod*; *three-legged table*. VII. iii. 21.
 τρίς, adv., *thrice, three times*.
 τρισάσμενος, -η, -ον, adj., [τρὶς + ἄσμενος, *glad*], *thrice glad, thrice pleased, very willing*.
 τρισκαίδεκα, indecl. num., [τρεις καὶ δέκα], *thirteen*.
 τρισμύριοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τρὶς + μύριοι], *thirty thousand, thrice ten thousand*.
 τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, num. adj., [τρὶς + χίλιοι], *three thousand*.
 τριταῖος, -α, -ον, adj., [τρίτος], *on the third day*. V. iii. 2.
 τρίτος, -η, -ον, num. adj., [τρεις], *third*. τρίτῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ), *on the third day*. ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ, *at the third signal*. τὸ τρίτον as adverbial acc., *the third time*.
 τρίχα, adv., [τρεις], *in three divisions*. VI. ii. 16.
 τριχῆ, adv., [τρεις], *in three divisions*. IV. viii. 15.
 τρίχινος, -η, -ον, adj., [θρίξ, τριχός, *hair*], *of hair, made of hair*. IV. viii. 3.
 τριχοῖνικος, -ον, adj., [τρεις, χοίνιξ], *measuring three quarts, of three-quart measure*. VII. iii. 23.
 τρόπαιον, -ου, τό, [τρέπω], *trophy, memorial of victory*. See p. 38.
 τροπή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τρέπω], *turning, slight, rout*.
 τρόπος, -ου, ὁ, [τρέπω], *way, manner, fashion, method; way of life, habit, disposition, character*. τὸνδε τὸν τρόπον, *in the following manner*. ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, *at all events, no matter how*.
 τροφή, -ῆς, ἡ, [τρέφω], *support, sustenance; means of subsistence, nourishment*.
 τροχάξω, -ἄτω, [τροχός, *wheel*], lit. *run like a wheel; run quickly, rush forward*. VII. iii. 46.

τρῦπᾶω, τρῦπήσω, τερτύπηκα, ἐτρύπησα, πρ. p. τετρύπημαι, [τρύπα, *hole*], *bore a hole, bore*. τὰ ὄτα τετρύπημένος, *with his ears pierced*. III. i. 31.
 Τρωάς, -άδος, ἡ, *Troas, the Troad*, a region in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, named from the city Troia. See Map.
 τρακτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [τρώγω, *eat*], *edible, eatable*, used especially of fruits fit to be eaten raw, as dessert. V. iii. 12.
 τρωτός, -ή, -όν, adj., [τιτρώσκω, *wound*], *liable to be wounded, vulnerable*. III. i. 23.
 τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, τετύχηκα, 2 aor. ἔτυχον, *hit*, usually followed by gen.; *meet with, reach, gain, get, obtain, acquire*, usually with gen.; — intr. usually with supplementary part., *happen to be, happen*, the part. containing the principal idea, as παρών ἐτύχανε, *he happened to be present*; ἐτύχανον λέγων, *I was just saying*.
 Τυριάειον, -ου, τό, *Tyriäeum*, a city in the southeastern part of Phrygia. See N. to p. 57, 2. I. ii. 14.
 τυρός, -οῦ, ὁ, *cheese*. II. iv. 28.
 τύρσις, -ιος, dat. -ει, acc. -ιν, pl. τύρσεις, gen. -έων, dat. -εσι, [cf. Lat. *turris*], *tower*.
 τύχη, -ης, ἡ, [τυγχάνω], *chance, fortune, good fortune, luck*.
 τυχόν, [neuter of τυχάνω, from τυγχάνω], *perhaps, perchance*. VI. i. 20.

Υ.

ὑβρίζω, ὑβριῶ, ὕβρικα, ὕβρισα, [ὑβρις], *outrage, insult, affront, abuse, maltreat; be insolent, be abusive*. ὑβριζόμενον ἀποθνή-

σκεῖν, to die of ill-treatment, to die of abuse.

ἕβρις, -εως, ἡ, arrogance, insolence, abusiveness; despicable treatment, outrage.

ἕβριστος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. ἕβριστότερος, sup. ἕβριστότατος, [ἕβρις], insolent, outrageous.

ὑγιαίνω, -ανῶ, aor. ὑγιάνα, [ὑγιής, healthy], be healthy, be vigorous. οἱ ὑγιαίνοντες, those in good health. IV. v. 18.

ὑγρότης, -ητος, ἡ, [ὑγρός, moist], moisture, suppleness, pliancy. V. viii. 15.

ὑδροφορέω, -ήσω, [ὑδροφόρος], carry water. IV. v. 9.

ὑδροφόρος, -ου, ὁ and ἡ, [ὑδωρ, φέρω], water-carrier. IV. v. 10.

ὑδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water. ὑδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, rain.

ἕιδους, -οῦ, ὁ, [υἱός], son's son, grandson. V. vi. 37.

υἱός, -οῦ, ὁ, son.

ἕλη, -ης, ἡ, [cf. Lat. *silva*], wood, forest; brushwood, underbrush, undergrowth, shrubbery.

ἕμεῖς, see **σύ**.

ἕμέτερος, -α, -ον, poss. pron., [ἕμεῖς], your, yours.

ἕπ', ἕφ', see **ὑπό**.

ἕπάγω, ἕπάξω, ἕπήχα, 2 aor. ἕπήγαγον, impf. mid. ἕπηγόμεν, [ἕπό + ἕγω], come on slowly, press on slowly; — mid., lead slowly on, draw on by art or deceit for one's own advantage; suggest, throw out a thing so as to lead a person on.

ἕπαίθριος, -ον, adj., [ἕπό, αἰθρία, open air], in the open air, under the open sky.

ἕπαίτιος, -ον, adj., [ἕπό, αἰτία, charge], under accusation, called to account. ἕπαίτιόν ἐστί μοι τι πρὸς τῆς πόλεως, there is ground of censure against me on the part of the state, the state

has some ground of accusation against me.

ἕπακούω, ἕπακούσομαι, aor. ἕπήκουσα, impf. ἕπήκουον, [ἕπό + ἀκούω], give attention to, hearken, listen; obey.

ἕπαντάω, ἕπαντήσομαι, aor. ἕπήντησα, go to meet; go against. IV. iii. 34.

ἕπαντιάζω, -άσω, [ἕπό + ἀντιάζω], come to meet, step forth to meet. VI. v. 27.

ἕπαρχος, -ου, ὁ, [ἕπό, ἄρχω], subordinate officer, lieutenant; lieutenant-governor, viceroy.

ἕπάρχω, ἕπάρξω, ἕπήρχα, ἕπήρξα, impf. ἕπήρχον, [ἕπο + ἄρχω], begin; be on hand, be present, be, exist; be favorable to, favor. ἐκ τῶν ἕπαρχόντων, from the means at hand.

ἕπασπιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [ἕπασπίζω, carry a shield, from ἕπό, ἀσπίς], shield-bearer, armor-bearer. IV. ii. 20.

ἕπέικω, ἕπέιξω, aor. ἕπέιξα, [ἕπό + εἶκω, yield], yield, give way, submit. VII. vii. 31.

ἕπειμι, ἕπέσομαι, impf. ἕπην, [ἕπό + εἶμι], be under, lie underneath. III. iv. 7.

ἕπελαύνω, ἕπελάσω or ἕπελῶ, aor. ἕπήλασα, [ἕπό + ἐλαύνω], ride up so as to meet any one. I. viii. 15.

ἕπέρ, [cf. Lat. *super*], prep., with gen. and acc.:—

1. With gen., over, above, beyond; on behalf of, in the name of, for, for the sake of, instead of.
2. With acc., over, beyond, above, exceeding.

ἕπεράλλομαι, ἕπεραλοῦμαι, [ἕπέρ + ἄλλομαι, leap], leap over, spring over. VII. iv. 17.

ἕπερανατείνω, ἕπερατενῶ, aor. ἕπερατέεινα, [ἕπέρ + ἀνατείνω, stretch up], stretch up over. VII. iv. 9.

ὑπερβαίνω, ὑπερβήσομαι, 2 aor. ὑπερέβην, [ὑπέρ + βαίνω], *step over, pass over; mount, scale.*

ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπερβαλῶ, ὑπερβέβληκα, 2 aor. ὑπερέβαλον, [ὑπέρ + βάλλω], *pass over, cross over, cross.* τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τοῦ στρατεύματος, *the part of the army passing over the heights.*

ὑπερβολή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ὑπερβάλλω] *crossing over, passing over, passage; pass.*

ὑπερδέξιος, -ον, adj., [ὑπέρ + δεξιός, *right*], *above on the right, lying above, lying over, higher.* χωρὶν ὑπερδέξιον, *higher ground.*

ὑπερέχω, ὑπερέξω, ὑπερέσχηκα, 2 aor. ὑπερέσχον, [ὑπέρ + ἔχω], *be above, project, jut forth.*

ὑπερθεν, adv., [ὑπέρ + -θεν], *from above, above, overhead.* I. iv. 4.

ὑπερκάθημαι, ὑπερεκαθήμην, [properly pf. and plupf. p. of καθέζομαι], *sit over, sit upon; sit over and watch, keep an eye on.*

ὑπερόριος, -ον, also -ος, -α, -ον, [ὑπέρ + ὄρος, *boundary*], *lying across the borders, foreign.* ἡ ὑπεροπία (sc. χώρα), *foreign country, from Xenophon's standpoint, lands outside of Attica.* VII. i. 27.

ὑπερύψηλος, -ον, adj., [ὑπέρ + ὑψηλός, *high*], *very high, exceedingly high.* III. v. 7.

ὑπέρχομαι, ὑπελεύσομαι, ὑπελήλυθα, 2 aor. ὑπήλθον, [ὑπό + ἔρχομαι], *go under, steal over; advance slowly.* V. ii. 30.

ὑπέχω, ὑπέξω, ὑπέσχηκα, 2 aor. ὑπέσχον, [ὑπό + ἔχω], *hold under; submit to, undergo.* ὑπέχειν δίκην, *undergo a trial.*

ὑπήκοος, -ον, adj., [ὑπακούω, *obey*], *obedient, subject.* As subst., ὑπήκοος, -ου, ὁ, *vassal, subject, dependent.*

ὑπηρετέω, ὑπηρετήσω, ὑπηρέτηκα, ὑπηρέτησα, [ὑπηρέτης], *do service,*

serve, help, minister to; supply, furnish, provide.

ὑπηρέτης, -ου, ὁ, [ὑπό + ἐρέτης, *rower*], properly *under-rower*, but generally *attendant, assistant, servant, helper.*

ὑπισχέομαι, ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, 2 aor. ὑπεσχόμην, [collateral form of ὑπέχω], *take upon one's self, undertake to do, promise, engage to do.*

ὑπνος, -ου, ὁ, *sleep.* III. i. 11.

ὑπό, prep., by elision ὑπ', by elision and aspiration ὑφ', [cf. Lat. *sub*], used with gen., dat., and acc., *under* :—

1. With gen., *from under, from beneath, beneath, under; by reason of, through, with*; — with passive voice, *by.*

2. With dat., *under, at the foot of, under the power of.*

3. With acc., expressing motion, *under.*

In composition ὑπό (ὑπ-, ὑφ-) = *under*; also like Lat. *sub*, *underhand, secretly, slightly*; expressing also *subordination, subjection.*

ὑποδείης, -ές, adj., comp. ὑποδέεστρος, [ὑπό, δέομαι], used only in the comparative degree, *somewhat deficient, inferior.* I. ix. 5.

ὑποδείκνυμι, ὑποδείξω, aor. ὑπέδειξα, [ὑπό + δείκνυμι], *show secretly, show slightly, give indications of, bid fair to be.* V. vii. 12.

ὑποδέχομαι, -δέξομαι, ὑποδέδεγμαι, ὑπεδέξαμην, [ὑπό + δέχομαι], *receive beneath; receive hospitably, receive, welcome.*

ὑποδέω, -δήσω, pf. p. and mid. ὑποδέδεμαι, aor. mid. ὑπεδησάμην, [ὑπό + δέω, *bind*], *fasten under, bind under, especially fasten under one's feet, put shoes on.* ὑποδεδεμένοι, *with their shoes on.* IV. v. 14.

- ὑπόδημα**, -ατος, τό, [ὑποδέω], *sandal, shoe*. IV. v. 14.
- ὑποζύγιον**, -ου, τό, [ὑπό, ζυγόν, *yoke*], *yoke-animal, beast of burden*.
- ὑποκαταβαίνω**, ὑποκαταβήσομαι, 2 aor. ὑποκατέβην, [ὑπό + καταβαίνω, *go down*], *descend stealthily; go down a little, descend a little*. VII. iv. 11.
- ὑπολαμβάνω**, ὑπολήσομαι, ὑπέιληφα, 2 aor. ὑπέλαβον, [ὑπό + λαμβάνω], *take under one's care, receive; take up and answer, answer, reply, retort*. μεταξύ ὑπολαμβά-
νειν, *to interrupt*.
- ὑπολείπω**, ὑπολείψω, ὑπολείποια, 2 aor. ὑπέλιπον, 2 aor. mid. ὑπελιπόμην, aor. p. ὑπελείφθην, [ὑπό + λείπω, *leave*], *leave behind; — pass. and mid., be left behind, fall behind, lag behind, remain behind*.
- ὑπολόχαγος**, -ου, δ, [ὑπό + λοχαγός], *under-captain, lieutenant, under-officer*.
- ὑπολύω**, -λύσω, aor. ὑπέλυσα, [ὑπό + λύω], *loosen beneath, loosen below; — mid., loosen one's sandals, take off one's shoes*. IV. v. 13.
- ὑπομαλακίζομαι**, [ὑπό + μαλακίζομαι, from μαλακός, *soft*], *gradually grow cowardly, become cowardly by degrees*. II. i. 14.
- ὑπομένω**, ὑπομενῶ, ὑπομεμένηκα, ὑπέμεινα, impf. ὑπέμενον, [ὑπό + μένω], *remain behind, halt, stop; make a stand, stand one's ground; wait for, await*.
- ὑπόμνημα**, -ατος, τό, [ὑπό, μιμνήσκω, *remind*], *reminder, mention*. I. vi. 3.
- ὑπόπεμπτος**, -ον, adj., [ὑπό + πεμπτός, from πέμπω], *secretly sent, sent covertly, as a spy or scout*. III. iii. 4.
- ὑποπέμπω**, ὑποπέμψω, ὑποπέπομφα, ὑπέπεμψα, [ὑπό + πέμπω, *send*], *send secretly, send as a spy, send under false pretences*. II. iv. 22.
- ὑποπίνω**, ὑποπίομαι, ὑποπέπωκα, 2 aor. ὑπέπιον, [ὑπό + πίνω, *drink*], *drink somewhat, take a little*. ὑποπεπωκώς, *rather tipsy*. VII. iii. 29.
- ὑποπτεύω**, -εύσω, aor. ὑπόπτευσα, impf. ὑπόπτευον, [ὑποπτος, *suspected*], *be suspicious; suspect, mistrust, apprehend*.
- ὑποστρατηγέω**, -στρατηγήσω, impf. ὑπεστρατήγουν, [ὑποστράτηγος], *serve as lieutenant-general, serve as lieutenant under*. V. vi. 36.
- ὑποστράτηγος**, -ου, δ, [ὑπό + στρατηγός], *lieutenant-general*. III. i. 32.
- ὑποστρέφω**, ὑποστρέψω, ὑπέστροφα, 2 aor. p. ὑπεστράφην, [ὑπό + στρέφω, *turn*], *turn secretly; turn skilfully, turn about, turn short about; evade a question or an issue*.
- ὑπουργός**, -όν, adj., [for ὑποεργός, ὑπό, ἔργον], *rendering service, promoting, conducive to*. V. viii. 15.
- ὑποφάνω**, ὑποφανῶ, [ὑπό + φαίνω, *show*], *show a little, just show; dawn, appear*. ἡμέρα ὑπέφαινε, *day was breaking*.
- ὑποφείδομαι**, ὑποφείσομαι, [ὑπό + φείδω, *spare*], *spare a little, spare rather*. IV. i. 8.
- ὑποχείριος**, -ον, adj., [ὑπό + χεῖρ], *under any one's hand, under control, subject, in the power of*.
- ὑποχος**, -ον, adj., [ὑπέχω, *be subject*], *subject*. II. v. 7.
- ὑποχωρέω**, ὑποχωρήσω, ὑποκεχώρηκα, ὑπεχώρησα, [ὑπό + χωρέω, *move*], *move back, retreat, withdraw; yield, make way*.
- ὑποψία**, -ας, ἡ, [ὑφοράω], *suspicion, jealousy, mistrust*.
- Ἵρκάνιος**, -ου, δ, [Ἵρκᾶνοί, *Hyrcāni*], *Hyrcanian, native of Hyrcania*.

cania, a province of the Persian empire, southeast of the Caspian Sea. VII. viii. 15.

ὄς, ὄος, ὄ, ἡ, *swine, hog*. V. ii. 3.

ὄστερατος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὄστερος], *following, next*. ἡ ὄστερατα (sc. ἡμέρα), *the next day, the following day*.

ὄστερέω, -ήσω, ὄστέρηκα, ὄστέρησα, [ὄστερος], *be behind, come late*; followed by gen., *be too late for, come too late for*. I. vii. 12.

ὄστερίζω, ὄστεριῶ, aor. ὄστέρισα, [ὄστερος], *come after, come later, come too late*. VI. i. 18.

ὄστερος, -α, -ον, adj. in comp. degree, sup. ὄστατος, [cf. Lat. *superior*], *too late, too late for; later, coming after, behind, following next, following*. Acc. neut. ὄστερον as adv., *later, afterward, subsequently, after*.

ὄφειμένος, adv., [ὄφειμένος, pf. p. of ὄφθηναι], *less violently, submissively, softly*. VII. vii. 16.

ὄφηγέομαι, ὄφηγήσομαι, ὄφήγημαι, impf. ὄφηγούμην, [ὄπό + ἡγέομαι], *go just before, lead the way, advance slowly*.

ὄφθηναι, ὄφθσω, ὄφθεικα, ὄφθικα, [ὄπό + ἔθηναι], *let down; yield up, give up, surrender*; — mid., *yield, submit, give in*.

ὄφιστημι, ὄπιστήσω, ὄφέστηκα, ὄπέστησα, 2 aor. ὄπέστην, [ὄπό + ἵστημι], *transitive tenses (see ἵστημι), place under, station secretly*; — intr. tenses, *undertake, promise; lie concealed, be in concealment; support an attack, resist, withstand; stand up, volunteer*.

ὄφοράω, ὄπόσομαι, [ὄπό + ὄραω, cf. Lat. *su-spicor*], *eye stealthily, view with suspicion, suspect*. II. iv. 10.

ὄψηλός, -ή, -όν, adj., [ὄψος], *high, elevated*; neut. pl. ὄψηλά as adv.,

high up, high. As subst., ὄψηλόν, -όν, τό, *height*.

ὄψος, -εος or -ους, τό, *height, elevation*.

Φ.

φαγεῖν, see ἐσθίω.

φαιδρός, -ά, -όν, adj., [cf. φάω, φαίνω], *bright, beaming, cheery*. II. vi. 11.

φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, ξφηνά, 2 aor. p. ἐφάνην, *show, cause to appear, bring to light, reveal, shine*; — mid. and pass., *show one's self, come to light, be seen; appear, seem*; often used with a part., and best translated by an adv., as ἐπιρκῶν ἐφάνη, *he was evidently swearing falsely*.

φάλαγξ, φάλαγγος, ἡ, *line of battle, order of battle, battle-array, heavy-infantry in battle-order, hoplites in battle-order*. See pp. 36, 37.

Φαλίνας, -ου, ὁ, *Phalimius*, a Greek, native of Zacynthus, in the service of Tissaphernes. II. i. 7-23.

φανερός, -ά, -όν, adj., [root φαν in φαίνω], *visible, manifest, evident; open, clear*; used often with forms of εἶναι and a part., and best translated by an adv., as ἐπιβουλεύων μοι φανερὸς ἐστί, *he is evidently plotting against me*.

φανερῶς, adv., [φανερὸς], *openly, manifestly*. I. ix. 19.

φάρετρα, -ας, ἡ, *quiver*.

φάρμακον, -ου, τό, *drug, remedy, medicine*. VI. iv. 11.

φαρμακοποσία, -ας, ἡ, [φάρμακον, πίνω], *drinking of medicine, taking of medicine; drugging, taking of poison*. IV. viii. 21.

Φαρνάβαζος, -ου, ὁ, *Pharnabazus*, a Persian satrap of Phrygia Minor, along the Hellespont,

and of Bithynia; prominent for many years by reason of negotiations with the Greek states, particularly Sparta; and brought into relation several times with the Ten Thousand. V. vi. 24 *et seq.*

Φασιᾶνοί, -ᾶν, οἱ, name of two peoples mentioned in the Anabasis:—

1. *Phasiāni*, a tribe in Armenia along the banks of Phasis 1.

2. *Phasiāni*, a tribe in Colchis, east of the Black Sea, through whose territory Phasis 2 flowed.

Φᾶσις, -ιδος or -ιος, ὁ, name of two streams mentioned in the Anabasis:—

1. *Phasis*, a river in Armenia, the lower part of whose course was called the Araxes, flowing into the Caspian Sea; now *Pasinsoo*. IV. vi. 4.

2. *Phasis*, a river in Colchis, flowing westward and emptying into the Black Sea; in ancient times considered the boundary of Asia; now *Rion*. V. vi. 36.

φάσκω, impf. ἔφασκον, [inceptive form of φημί], *say, affirm, assert; allege, pretend.*

φάυλος, -η, -ον, adj., *slight, trifling, mean, paltry.*

φέρω, ὄσω, ἐνήνοχα, 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, 2 aor. ἤνεγον, [cf. Lat. *fero*], *bear, bring, carry, offer, present, produce; endure; of a road, lead;—pass., be borne, be carried; be borne on, be thrown, be hurled, be dashed;—mid., bring for one's self, carry for one's self.*

φεύγω, φεύξομαι or φευξοῦμαι, 2 pf. πέφευγα, 2 aor. ἔφυγον, [cf. Lat. *fugio*], *flee, take to flight, run away; be an exile,*

be banished, be in exile. οἱ φεύγοντες, the exiles.

φημί, φήσω, εἴρηκα, εἶπον, impf. ἔφην, *say, affirm, assert; state, declare, say yes. οὐ φημί, deny; say . . . not; usually best translated by expressing the negative force with the following infin.*

φθάνω, φθάσω or φθήσομαι, ἔφθακα, ἔφθασα, 2 aor. ἔφθην, *be beforehand with, outstrip, anticipate, be before; come first, arrive first, come before; get the start of; overtake, surprise; often used with a part., as μὴ φθάσωσι τὰ ἄκρα καταλαβόντες, lest they get the start of us in taking possession of the heights, lest they seize the heights before we do.*

φθέγγομαι, φθέγξομαι, ἔφθεγμα, ἔφθεγξάμην, *utter a sound, utter a voice, cry out, shout, raise a shout; of instruments, sound; of eagles, scream.*

φθείρω, φθερώ, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθειρα, *destroy, ruin, spoil; of land, lay waste, devastate.* IV. vii. 20.

φθονέω, -ήσω, [φθόνος, *ill-will*], *bear a grudge, bear ill-will; be envious, be jealous.*

φιάλη, -ης, ἡ, *cup, bowl; especially shallow cup, broad bowl, for pouring libations.*

φιλέω, φιλήσω, πεφίληκα, ἐφίλησα, pf. p. πεφίλημαι, [φίλος], *love.* See ἀγαπάω, ἐράω.

Φιλήσιος, -ου, ὁ, *Philesius*, a Greek from Achaea, chosen as general to succeed Menon after the massacre of the Greek officers. III. i. 47, *et al.*

φίλια, -ας, ἡ, [φίλος], *friendship, affectionate regard, fondness.*

φιλικός, -ή, -όν, adj., [φίλος], *of a friend, indicating friendliness, friendly.*

φιλικῶς, adv., [φιλικός], *in a friendly way, amicably.*

φίλιος, -ία, -ιον, adj., [φίλιος], *friendly, amicable*. φιλία (sc. χώρα), *friendly country*.
φίλιππος, -ον, adj., sup. φιλιππότατος, [φίλιος + ἵππος], *fond of horses, horse-loving*. I. ix. 5.
φιλόθηρος, -ον, adj., sup. φιλοθηρότατος, [φίλιος + θήρα, hunt], *fond of hunting, fond of the chase*. I. ix. 6.
φιλοκερδέω, -ήσω, [φιλοκερδής], *greedy of gain, be greedy of gain, seek gain*. I. ix. 16.
φιλοκίνδυνος, -ον, adj., sup. φιλοκινδυνότατος, [φίλιος + κίνδυνος], *fond of danger, venturesome*.
φιλομαθής, -ές, adj., comp. φιλομαθέστερος, sup. φιλομαθέστατος, [φίλιος, root μαθ in μανθάνω], *fond of learning, eager for knowledge*. I. ix. 5.
φιλονεικία, -ας, ἡ, [φιλόνεικος, from φίλος + νείκος, strife], *eager rivalry, emulation*. IV. viii. 27.
Φιλόξενος, -ου, ὁ, [φίλιος, ξένος], *Philo Xenus, a brave soldier from Pellene, in Achaia*. V. ii. 15.
φιλοπόλεμος, -ον, adj, [φίλιος + πόλεμος], *war-loving, fond of war*.
φίλος, -η, -ον, adj., comp. φίλτερος, sup. φίλτατος, *beloved, dear; friendly*. As subst., **φίλος**, -ου, ὁ, *friend*.
φιλόσοφος, -ου, ὁ, [φίλιος, root σοφ in σοφία], *philosopher*. II. i. 13.
φιλοστρατιώτης, -ου, ὁ, *friend of soldiers, soldiers' friend*.
φιλοτιμέομαι, -ήσομαι, *πεφιλοτιμῆμαι*, aor. p. (as mid.), *ἐφιλοτιμήθην*, [φιλότημος, *fond of honor*], *be fond of honor; be ambitious, be jealous*. I. iv. 7.
φιλοφρονέομαι, -ήσομαι, aor. mid. *ἐφιλοφρονησάμην*, [φιλόφρων, *kindly*], *treat kindly, treat with kindness, show favor to, show good-will to; greet affectionately, embrace*.

Φλιάσιος, -ου, ὁ, [Φλιούς], *Phliasian, a native of Phlius, a city in a district of the same name in the Peloponnesus, south of Sicyonia*. VII. viii. 1.
φλυᾶρέω, -ήσω, [φλύαρος, *nonsense*], *talk nonsense, play the fool*.
φλυᾶρία, -ας, ἡ, [φλύαρος, *nonsense*], *silly talk, nonsense, idle talk, foolery*. I. iii. 18.
φοβερός, -ά, -όν, adj., comp. φοβερώτερος, sup. φοβερώτατος, [φόβος], *fear-inspiring, frightful, to be dreaded, formidable, to be feared, dreadful; afraid*. φοβεροὶ ἦσαν μή, *they were afraid that*.
φοβέω, φοβήσω, πεφόβηκα, ἐφόβησα, impf. mid. ἐφοβούμην, aor. p. ἐφοβήθην, [φόβος], *inspire fear in, frighten, alarm, terrify, scare; — mid. and pass., be alarmed, be terrified, be afraid of, be afraid, fear*.
φόβος, -ου, ὁ, *fear, terror, dread; alarm, panic; — pl. φόβοι sometimes means of inspiring fear, threats*, as IV. i. 23.
φουνίκους, -ᾶ, -οῦν, adj., [for φοινίκος, -α, -ον, from Φοινίξ], *purple-red, purple, crimson, a color prepared from a kind of shell-fish. It was extensively manufactured and sold as an article of commerce by the Phoenicians, whence the name*. I. ii. 16.
Φοινίκη, -ης, ἡ, *Phoenicia, a region in the western part of Syria, along the coast north of Palestine. The Phoenicians were early famous for their skill in the arts, and as navigators. From their alphabet that of the Greeks was derived*. I. iv. 5; vii. 12.
φουνίκιστής, -οῦ, ὁ, [φοινίκους], *purple-wearer, wearer of the royal purple*. See N. to p. 58, 13. I. ii. 20.

- Φοῖνιξ**, -ῖκος, ὁ, *Phoenician*, a native of Phoenicia. I. iv. 6.
- φοῖνιξ**, -ῖκος, ὁ, *date-palm, palm; date.* οἶνος φοινίκων, *palm-wine, date-wine.*
- Φολόη**, -ης, ἡ, *Pholoe*, a range of mountains in the Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and Elis. V. iii. 10.
- φορέω**, -ήσω, *πεφόρηκα, ἐφόρησα*, impf. ἐφόρουν, [frequentative of φέρω], *bear constantly, carry continually, wear.*
- φόρος**, ου, ὁ, [φέρω], *tribute, tax.* V. v. 7.
- φορτίον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of φόρτος, from φέρω], *load, burden.*
- φράζω**, φράσω, *πέφρακα, ἔφρασα*, *tell, declare, make known* by speaking, *mention, state; bid, direct, enjoin.*
- Φρασίας**, -ου, ὁ, *Phrasias*, an officer in the Greek army, from Athens. VI. v. 11.
- φρέαρ**, φρέατος, τό, *well, cistern, reservoir.* IV. v. 25.
- φρονέω**, φρονήσω, *πεφρόνηκα, ἐφρόνησα*, impf. ἐφρόνου, [root φρεν in φρήν, *mind*], *think, understand, perceive, come to the knowledge of; judge, hold the opinion.* μέγα φρονεῖν, *be high-minded, be elated.*
- φρόνημα**, -ατος, τό, [φρονέω], *thought, purpose, spirit; high spirit, resolution, confidence.*
- φρόνιμος**, -η, -ου, adj., [root φρεν in φρήν, *mind*], *thoughtful, sensible, prudent; wise, sagacious, discreet, judicious.*
- φροντίζω**, -ιά, *πεφρόντικα, ἐφρόντισα*, [φροντίς, *care*], *be careful, take thought of, be thoughtful, be anxious; take care, devise, contrive.*
- φρούραρχος**, -ου, ὁ, [φρουρά, *garrison, ἄρχω*], *commander of a garrison, commandant of a fortress.* I. i. 6.
- φρουρέω**, φρουρήσω, aor. ἐφρούρησα, [φρουρός], *keep watch; watch, guard.* φρουρούμενος, *under guard.*
- φρούριον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of φρουρός], *watch-post, garrisoned fort, garrison.* I. iv. 15.
- φρουρός**, -οῦ, ὁ, [πρό, ὄραω], *watchman, guard, garrison-soldier.* VII. i. 20.
- φρύγανον**, -ου, τό, [φρύγω, *parcél*], *dry stick; —* mostly in pl., **φρύγανα**, -ων, *dry sticks, brush-wood, fire-wood.* IV. iii. 11.
- Φρυγία**, -ας, ἡ, *Phrygia*, name of two regions in Asia Minor:—
1. *Phrygia the Great, Greater Phrygia*, sometimes called **Φρυγία ἡ Μεγάλη**, a province in the central part of Asia Minor, east of Lydia and west of Cappadocia.
2. *Phrygia the Less, Lesser Phrygia*, a small district in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, south of the Propontis. V. vi. 24.
- Φρυνίσκος**, -ου, ὁ, *Phryniscus*, a Greek from Achaea, who served as general during the latter part of the Down-march. VII. ii. 1 *et seq.*
- Φρύξ**, Φρυγός, ὁ, *Phrygian*, inhabitant of Phrygia. I. ii. 13.
- φυγάς**, φυγάδος, ὁ, [φεύγω], *fugitive; especially exile, one banished for political reasons.*
- φυγή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [φεύγω], *flight; banishment, exile.*
- φυλακή**, -ῆς, ἡ, [φύλαξ, *a watching, guarding, watch, guard*], *watch-post, post, station; garrison; watch of the night, night-watch*, for which see p. 35. φυλακὰς φυλάττειν, *to watch and ward.*
- φύλαξ**, φύλακος, ὁ, *watchman, sentinel, guard*; pl. φύλακες, -ων, *body-guard, guard* (collectively).
- φυλάττω**, -άξω, *πεφύλαχα, ἐφύλαξα*, pf. p. πεφύλαγμαι, aor. p. ἐφυ

λάχθην, [φύλαξ], *keep watch, keep guard, especially at night, guard, watch, defend, watch for*; — mid., *be on one's guard, beware of, take care*; *guard against, be on one's guard against*.

φῦσάω, -ήσω, aor. p. ἐφυσήθην, [φύσα, *bellows*], *blow, blow up, distend, inflate*. III. v. 9.

Φύσκος, -ου, ὁ, *Phycus*, a stream in Assyria, flowing into the Tigris from the east near Apis. II. iv. 25.

φυτεύω, φυτεύσω, πεφύτευκα, ἐφύτευσα, aor. p. ἐφυτεύθην, [φυτόν, *plant*], *plant, set out, especially trees*. V. iii. 12.

φύω, φύσω, πέφῦκα, ἐφῦσα, 2 aor. ἐφῦν, *produce, bring forth*; — pf. and 2 aor., *be by nature, be*. I. iv. 10.

Φωκαίς, -ίδος, ἡ, [Φόκαια, *Phocaea*], *Phocaeian woman*. See N. to p. 87, 21. I. x. 2.

φωνή, -ῆς, ἡ, *sound, voice, speech*; of a dialect, *accent*.

φῶς, φωτός, τό, *light, light of day*. φῶς ἐγένετο, *it became light, day dawned*.

X.

χαίρω, χαίρῃσω, κεχάρηκα, 2 aor. p. ἐχάρην, *rejoice, be glad, be joyful*; imp. χαίρε, common form of greeting, *hail, welcome*; *farewell, good-bye*; — part. χαίρων sometimes with another verb, = *with impunity, safely*. εἰάν χαίρειν, *to say good-bye, to let go, to allow to pass, to let pass*.

Χαλδαῖοι, -ων, οἱ: 1. *Chaldaeans*, a powerful people dwelling about the mouth of the Euphrates. See pp. 5, 6.

2. *Chaldaeans*, a tribe of brave and warlike people, mentioned by Xenophon as dwelling in Ar-

menia, and identified by him with the Chalybes; thought by some to have been descendants of the Chaldaeans of the plain. IV. iii. 4. V. v. 17.

χαλεπαίνω -ανῶ, ἐχαλέπηνα, aor. p. ἐχαλεπάνθην, [χαλεπός], *be severe, be grievous*; of persons, *be violent, be sorely angry, be enraged* with or on account of; — pass., *be provoked at*.

χαλεπός, -ή, -όν, adj., *hard to bear, difficult, painful*; *troublesome, irksome*; *dangerous*; of ground, *rough, rugged*; of living things and men, *hard to deal with, savage, harsh, stern, severe*.

χαλεπῶς, adv., [χαλεπός], *hardly, with difficulty*; of persons, *angrily, severely, grievously, bitterly*. χαλεπῶς ἔχειν, *to be ill-disposed, to be angry*. χαλεπῶς φέρειν, *to be deeply troubled*.

χαλινῶω, -ώσω, aor. ἐχαλῖνωσα, [χαλινός, *bridle*], *put on a bridle, bridle*. III. iv. 35.

χαλκός, -οῦ, ὁ, *bronze*, an alloy of copper and tin used by the ancients for weapons and implements. I. viii. 8.

χαλκοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, [for χάλκεος, -α, -ον, from χαλκός], *of bronze, brazen*.

χάλκωμα, -ατος, τό, [χαλκῶω, from χαλκός], *utensil of bronze or copper, bronze vessel*. IV. i. 8.

Χάλος, -ου, ὁ, *Chalus*, a river in Syria; see N. to p. 66, 8. I. iv. 9.

Χάλυβες, -ων, οἱ, *Chalybes, Chalybians*, a people in Asia Minor, north of Armenia and on the borders of the Taochi. A branch of this people, living near the shore of the Black Sea, gained a livelihood by the mining and working of iron. IV. iv. 18 *et seq.*

χαράδρα, -as, ἡ, [χαράττω, *furrow*],
gully, ravine, gorge.

χαράκιωμα, -ατος, τό, [χαράκω,
stake off], a place palisaded;
stockade, paling. V. ii. 26.

χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, gen.
χαρίεντος, adj., [χάρις], graceful,
beautiful; clever, smart. III. v.
12.

χαρίζομαι, χαρίσομαι or χαριοῦμαι,
κεχάρισμαι, ἐχαρισάμην, gratify,
favor, oblige; indulge.

χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ, [root χαρ in
χαίρω], grace, loveliness; favor,
kindness; thanks, gratitude.
χάριν ἔχειν, to feel grateful, to
have a feeling of gratitude.
χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, to return a
favor.

Χαρμάνδη, -ης, ἡ, Charmande,
a city on the right bank of the
Euphrates, in the Arabian Des-
ert. See N. to p. 70, 16. I. v.
10.

Χαρμίνος, -ου, ὁ, Charminus, a
Laconian, sent by Thimbron as
envoy to the Ten Thousand.
VII. vi. 1 et seq.

χειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ, storm, stormy
weather, winter, cold.

χείρ, χειρός, dat. pl. χερσί, ἡ, hand.
εἰς χεῖρας ἔρχεσθαι τι, to come
into the power of any one.

Χειρίστροφος, -ου, ὁ, Chirisophus,
a Lacedaemonian general, who,
according to the directions of
the Spartan government, joined
Cyrus with 700 troops. After
the massacre of the Greek offi-
cers he became prominent in
directing the Down-march, and
died at Calpe Haven, in Bi-
thynia. Cf. N. to p. 64, 10.

χειροπληθής, -ές, adj., [χείρ, πλη-
θος], filling the hand, as large as
can be held in the hand. III. iii.
17.

χειροποίητος, -ον, adj., [χείρ +
ποιήτός, from ποιέω], made by

hand; artificial, as opposed to
natural. IV. iii. 5.

χειρώ, -ώσω, [χείρ], handle, mas-
ter; subdue, bring into subjec-
tion.

χείρων, -ον, gen. -ονος, comp. of
κακός, which see.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, ἡ, [χέρρος, land, +
νήσος, island], lit. 'land-island,'
peninsula.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, ἡ, Chersonēsus,
a peninsula on the Thracian side
of the Hellespont; see Map.
See 'Αχερουσιός.

χηλή, -ῆς, ἡ, hoof; especially cloven
hoof; hence, from the similarity
in shape, sea-bank, breakwater,
formed of stones laid at the base
of a sea-wall. VII. i. 17.

χην, χηνός, ὁ, ἡ, goose. I. ix. 26.

χθές, adv., yesterday. VI. iv. 18.

χιλιοί, -αι, -α, thousand.

χιλός, -οῦ, ὁ, grass, especially green
grass, fodder. ξηρὸς χιλός,
dry grass, hay.

χιλῶ, -ώσω, [χιλός], feed with
grass, feed on grass. VII. ii.
21.

χιμαῖρα, -ας, ἡ, she-goat. III. ii.
12.

Χίος, -α, -ον, adj., [Χίος], Chian.
As subst., Χίος, -ου, ὁ, Chian,
an inhabitant of the island of
Chios, which lies in the Aegean
Sea, near the coast of Asia
Minor; now Scio. See Map.
IV. i. 28; vi. 20.

χιτών, -ῶνος, ὁ, under-garment,
tunic, frock, a garment usually
of wool, and worn next to the
person. It was made of one
piece of cloth, reaching to the
knees and drawn together at the
girdle, having short sleeves or
merely arm-holes.

χιτωνίσκος, -ου, ὁ, [dim. of χιτών],
short under-garment, short frock.

V. iv. 13.

χιών, -όνος, ἡ, snow.

- χλαμύς**, -ύδος, ἡ, *mantle, cloak*. VII. iv. 4.
- χοϊνίξ**, -ικος, ἡ, *choenix*, an Attic dry measure, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a medimnus, = 1.094 liters, = about 1 quart by our measure. I. v. 6.
- χοίρειος**, -α, -ον, adj., [*χοῖρος*], *of swine*. κρέα χοίρεια, *swine's flesh, pork*. IV. v. 31.
- χοῖρος**, -ου, ὁ, ἡ, *young pig, pig*. VII. viii. 5.
- χορεύω**, -εύσω, κεχόρευκα, ἐχόρευσα, [*χορός*], *dance a choral dance, dance*.
- χορός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *dance, choral dance, band of dancers*. V. iv. 12.
- χόρτος**, -ου, ὁ, *grass, fodder, forage, herbage*. κοῦφος χόρτος, *dry grass, hay*.
- χράομαι**, χρῆσομαι, κέχρημαι, ἐχρησάμην, impf. ἐχράμην, *use, make use of, employ; experience, enjoy, find: deal with, treat*. χρῆσθαι αὐτῷ ὡς φίλῳ, *to treat him as a friend*. ἢ Κῦρος πολεμῖα ἐχρήτο, *which Cyrus found hostile*.
- χρή**, χρῆσει, impf. ἐχρήν, impers., [*χράω*], *it is necessary, it is needful; often best translated with a personal subject, must*.
- χρηῖζω**, χρήσω, [*χρεία*, *need*], *need, want, lack; desire, want, long for, ask for*.
- χρήμα**, -ατος, τό, [*χράομαι*], lit. 'that which is used,' *thing, matter, affair; in pl. χρήματα, things, goods, possessions, wealth, money, effects, booty*.
- χρηματιστικός**, -ή, -όν, adj., [*χρηματιστής*, from *χρηματίζομαι, make money*], *money-making*. οἰωνὸς χρηματιστικός, *an omen portending gain*. VI. i. 23.
- χρήσιμος**, -η, -ον, adj., [*χράομαι*], *useful, of use, of value, serviceable, valuable*.
- χρίμα**, -ατος, τό, [*χρίω*], *ointment, unguent*. IV. iv. 13.
- χρίω**, κρίσω, κέχρικα, ἐχρίσα, ρυῖ, *anoint; — mid., anoint one's self*. IV. iv. 12.
- χρόνος**, -ου, ὁ, *time*. πολλοῦ χρόνου, *for a long while*.
- χρυσίον**, -ου, τό, [*χρυσός*], *worked gold, especially coined gold, money*.
- Χρυσόπολις**, -εως, ἡ, [*χρυσός, πόλις*], *Gold-town, Chrysopolis*, a city in Chalcedonia, opposite Byzantium, once used by the Persians as a depository of treasure, hence the name; now *Scutari*. VI. iii. 16; vi. 38.
- χρυσός**, -οῦ, ὁ, *gold*. III. i. 19.
- χρῦσός**, -ῆ, -οῦν, [for *χρῦσεος*, -α, -ον, from *χρυσός*], *golden, of gold, gold; gilded*.
- χρῦσοχάλινος**, -ον, adj., [*χρυσός + χάλινός, bridle*], *with gold-studded bridle*. I. ii. 27.
- χώρα**, -ας, ἡ, *place, spot; position, post; rank, condition; land, country, region*. ἐν ἀνδραπόδων χώρα εἶναι, *to be in the condition of slaves*. ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ χώρα εἶναι, *to be of no account*.
- χωρέω**, χωρήσω, κεχώρηκα, ἐχώρησα, impf. ἐχώρουν, [*χώρα*], *move, advance, proceed, go, march; of weapons, penetrate; of a measure, contain, hold*.
- χωρίζω**, χωριῶ, aor. ἐχώρισα, pf. p. κεχώρισμαι, [*χωρίς*], *put apart, set apart, separate, detach; pass., be different, differ*.
- χωρίον**, -ου, τό, [dim. of *χώρα*], *space; place, spot, district, fortified place, stronghold*.
- χωρίς**, [*χώρα*], adv. and prep.: —
1. As adv., *apart, separately, alone*.
2. As prep., *apart from*.
- χώρος**, -ου, ὁ, *space, place; open place, ground, field; country, country-place, estate*.

Ψ.

Ψάρος, -ου, ὄ, *Psarus*, an important river in Cilicia, rising in Cappadocia, passing through a break in the Taurus range, and entering the Mediterranean Sea southeast of Tarsus. I. iv. 1.

ψέγω, ψέξω, aor. ἔψεξα, *blame, censure*. VII. vii. 43

ψέλιον, -ου, τό, mostly in pl., ψέλια, *bracelet, armlet*. Cf. N. to p 70, 2.

ψευδενέδρα, -ας, ἡ, [root ψευδ in ψευδής, ἐνέδρα, *ambush*], *feigned ambush, false ambush*. V. ii. 28

ψευδής, -ές, gen. -έος or -οῦς, adj., of men, *lying, false*; of things, *untrue, false*. As subst., ψευδές, -έος or οῦς, τό, pl. ψευδῆ, *lie, untruth*.

ψεύδω, ψεύσω, ἔψευσα, aor. mid. ἐψεύσαμην, pf. p. ἔψευσμαι, aor. p. ἐψεύσθην, *cheat by lies, cheat, beguile, deceive, disappoint*: — pass., *be deceived, be mistaken, be cheated, be disappointed*; — mid., *prove false*, with acc. *prove false to*.

ψηφιῶ, ψηφιῶ, ἐψηφίκα, ἐψηφισα, [ψηφός], *count, reckon*, originally with pebbles; — mid., ψηφιζομαι, -ιοῦμαι, ἐψηφισμαι, ἐψηφισάμην, *give one's vote*, originally with a pebble; *vote, carry by vote, resolve by vote, determine*.

ψηφός, -ου, ἡ, [ψάω, *rub*], *pebble*; hence, as pebbles were often made use of in voting, *ballot, vote, resolve, decree*. In voting white pebbles were counted in the affirmative, black pebbles in the negative.

ψιλός, -ή, -όν, adj., *bare*; of land, *bare of trees, bare*; of the head, *unprotected by a helmet*; of soldiers, *with light armor, light-armed*.

ψιλώω, ψιλώσω, impf. ἐψιλόμην, pf. p. ἐψιλωμαι, [ψιλός], *lay bare, strip bare, strip, clear*; — pass., *be free from, be clear*.

ψοφέω, ψοφήσω, ἐψοφήκα, ἐψοφήσα, [ψόφος], *give forth a sound, make a noise, sound*. IV. iii. 29.

ψόφος, -ου, ὄ, *noise, sound*. IV. ii. 4.

ψύχῃ, -ῆς, ἡ, [ψύχω, *breathe*], *breath; life, spirit, soul*. ἔχουμεν τὰς ψυχὰς ἀμείνονας, *we have more courage*.

ψύχος, -εος or -ους, τό, [ψύχω, *blow*], *cold*, in pl. ψύχαια or ψύχη, *frosts: cold weather*.

Ω.

ὦ, *O*, interjection used with the voc., usually best left untranslated.

ὦ, see εἰμί.

ὦ, see δε.

ὦδε, adv., [ὄδε], *thus, so, as follows, in the following manner*.

ὠδή, -ῆς, ἡ, [ἀείδω, *sing*], *song, ode*. IV. iii. 27.

ὠθέω, ὠσω, ἔωκα, ἔωσα, *push, thrust, shove*; — mid., *thrust from one's self, force one's way*.

ὠθισμός, -οῦ, ὄ, [ὠθίζω, *push*], *pushing, jostling, struggling*. V. ii. 17.

ὠμοβόειος, -α, -ον, adj., [ὠμός, *raw*, + βόειος, from βοῦς], *of untanned ox-hide, of raw ox-hide*.

ὠμός, -ῆ, -όν, *raw*; of character, *unfeeling, cruel, savage*.

ὠμος, -ου, ὄ, *shoulder*.

ὠνόμαι, ὠνήσομαι, ἐώνημαι, 2 aor. ἐπριάμην, *buy, purchase*.

ὠνιος, -α, -ον, adj., [ἄνος, *price*], *for sale, to be bought*. As subst. in pl., ὠνια, -ων, τά, *articles for sale, goods, wares*.

ᾠπις, ᾠπιδος, ἡ, *Opis*, a city in Assyria, situated on the Phys-

